

2029 Sargent Avenue
Klamath Falls, OR 97601-1747
Tel.
Eposts:

July 20, 2018

Senior Advisor Alan Mikkelsen
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington DC 20240

Dear Senior Advisor Alan Mikkelsen:

In consequence of myself not yet having received a "correspondence received of you" affirmation from you, of my 7/11/2018 addressed for you to "feedback@doi.ios.gov" email letter for you, I herewith now am forwarding a paper copy of my 7/11/2018 email letter for you.

Thank you for your help with these letters.

Respectfully yours,

Danny Hull

Enclosures: 1 copy of Danny Hull's 7/11/2018 email letter for A. Mikkelsen; 1 copy of Danny Hull's 7/12/2018 letter for Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Personnel; 1 copy of Danny Hull's 10/21/2017 letter for Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke and Congressperson Doug LaMalfa; one copy of Danny L. Hull's B.S. and A.A.S. degrees.

2029 Sargent Avenue
Klamath Falls, OR 97601-1747
Tel.
Eposts:

July 11, 2018

United States of America (U.S.A.) Department of the Interior Senior Advisor Alan Mikkelsen

Dear Senior Advisor Alan Mikkelsen:

Concerning retaining J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate dams, and the Link River hydroelectric project, and concerning providing any of those hydroelectric projects with adequate fish passageway facilities, I am including herewith a copy of my 10/21/2017 Don't Ruin the

Klamath River Hydroelectric Dams! letter, that was for both Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke and Congressperson Doug LaMalfa, and a copy of my June 12, 2018 letter that was for Oregon Department of Environmental Quality personnel.

Not only is installation of adequate fish passageway facilities absolutely feasible and doable for any of the aforementioned Klamath River basin hydroelectric projects, it is absolutely necessary for some of those hydroelectric projects. So why for years have we a delay in providing those fish passageway facilities, and thus a delay in restoration of anadromous fish migration to Upper Klamath Lake? Apparently our public call for fish passageway funding was not popular with private interests' spending priorities.

Money that from PacifiCorp ratepayers and California taxpayers has been scheduled and/or collected for the subversive to American security--including power security, agricultural security, fish habitat security, Klamath Basin municipal water works security, and national defense security--purpose of destroying the Klamath River hydroelectric dams and the Link River (U.S.A. western settlement historic) hydroelectric project, should be re-purposed to fund installation of Upper Klamath River anadromous fish migration-adequate fish passageway facilities, in each Klamath River basin hydroelectric project where those fish passageway facilities both do not exist adequately, and are necessary for adequate Klamath River fish passage past the hydroelectric project(s).

With our current administration's emphasis on United States of America infrastructure improvement whereof we may "make America great again", I herewith now vote that the United States of America Department of the Interior should purchase and manage the Klamath River hydroelectric dams and the Link River hydroelectric facilities, so that the dams and hydroelectric facilities are responsibly managed as public property per the United States of America's national citizenship, and so that the United States of America Department of the Interior shall, where necessary with fish ladders and/or fish screens that are adequate for all upper Klamath River fish, improve the Klamath River hydroelectric dams and Link River hydroelectric facilities, so that the Klamath River dams and Link River hydroelectric facilities together provide greater and continue to provide much multiuse--including hydroelectric power production--of the Klamath and Link rivers together and respectively.

Also I herewith now both disapprove of and vote against approval of Klamath River Renewal Corporation (KRRC) removal of any Klamath River hydroelectric dam. Similarly, I herewith vote against granting approval for any Klamath River hydroelectric dam to be removed, if the dam to be removed is not to soon be replaced with a nearly equivalently, or greater than equivalently, functional dam at or near the original location of the dam to be removed.

Senior Advisor Mikkelsen may I please receive from you an acknowledgment of your receipt of this epost, such as a correspondence received of you affirmative, "Received on date _____ per _____" copy of this epost,

email reply from you, so that I don't need to send additional copies of this epost for you? I hope so!

Thank you very much Senior Advisor Mikkelsen, for your help with this letter of my voting!

Respectfully yours,

Danny Hull, B.S. Biology (Medical Technology major), A.A.S. Environmental Health Technology (Water Quality Control major).

Post Script: May you please note that the following inclusion statements are complete copies of printed material that Danny Hull delivered June 12, 2018 to D.E.Q. representatives at Oregon Institute of Technology, except that the June 12, 2018 D.E.Q. letter copy doesn't have Danny Hull's original signature upon it.

Inclusion: One copy of a June 12, 2018 letter for Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Personnel, 165 E 7th Ave, Suite 100, Eugene, OR 97401; one copy of a 10/21/2017 **Don't Ruin the Klamath River Hydroelectric Dams!** letter for Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke and Congressperson Doug LaMalfa; one copy of Danny L. Hull's B.S. and A.A.S. degrees.

2029 Sargent Avenue
Klamath Falls, OR 97601-1747
Tel.:
Epost:

June 12, 2018

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Personnel
165 E 7th Ave, Suite 100
Eugene, OR 97401

Dear Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Personnel:

I, Danny Hull, herewith now oppose and vote against removal of J.C. Boyle Dam.

Among the ways that J.C. Boyle Dam Reservoir (a.k.a. Topsy Park Reservoir) water quality is significant to the Klamath River, are the following:

1) because the "reservoir contains approximately 3,495 acre-feet of total storage capacity and 1,724 acre-feet of active storage capacity" (http://www.nfwf.org/klamathriver/Documents/PacifiCorpHCP_Feb162012Final.pdf {page 20}), and is usually replenished at an average of at least near or greater than 1160 cfs, from the combined flow of Klamath River and Spencer Creek, all of the reservoir water is usually replaced

per inflow in near 7.24 - 7.9 {??}days, and thus the water quality of the reservoir headwater area remains for 1 - 2 days much similar to the immediately mixed together Klamath River and Spencer Creek inflows into the reservoir, and thence the water in the southern more narrow 1.4 miles of the reservoir is able, per the 45 foot depth there, to stratify into a cooler lower layer and a reservoir average surface warm layer;

2) because the reservoir's water immediately upon passing downriver of J.C. Boyle Dam in the Klamath River bed, commences flowing through rapids and riffles that are both disruptive and rupturing of algal cells, and that aerate and cool the water for many miles and a > 1000 feet river bed vertical elevation reduction, to Copco 1 Dam Reservoir; and because the reservoir's water that is immediately passed per canal from J.C. Boyle Dam to the J.C. Boyle Dam turbines approximately 4.3 river miles from J.C. Boyle Dam, within a few feet of passing the turbines, also in the Klamath River bed commences flowing through rapids and riffles that are both disruptive and rupturing of algal cells, and that aerate and cool the water for many miles and a > 1000 feet river bed vertical elevation reduction, to Copco 1 Dam Reservoir; and as both Klamath river bed warm and cold springs contribute to the Klamath River flow between J.C. Boyle Dam and Copco 1 Reservoir, upon flowing past J.C. Boyle Dam the J.C. Boyle Dam reservoir's water is soon acclimated and optimized to the Klamath River bed channel's ambient natural river flow water quality norm;

3) Since the Klamath River inflow into J.C. Boyle Dam Reservoir has, per Link River Dam, Bureau of Reclamation's "A" and "C" canals, Keno Dam, and the Klamath River hydroelectric dams' electricity production demand, annually been kept much the same seasonally for decades, declines in recent years' J.C. Boyle Dam Reservoir water quality are likely due to (A) global warming climate change that has both increased Upper Klamath Lake algal growth and increased water temperatures, (B) increased nutrient enrichment from Klamath Falls area population increase, (C) recent years' goldfish colonization of J.C. Boyle Dam Reservoir, (D) sulfuric acid rain, and (E) possibly some agricultural runoff, however much former 1960's to 1990's Klamath Basin agricultural land has been for several years retired and removed from agricultural production, some of it actually being restored to natural "settling pond" wetland "composting" filtration production.

It is important to recall that (F) of the Upper Klamath Lake area natural soils, Upper Klamath Lake is a naturally hypereutrophic lake, and (G) wind action -- especially from May to October annually -- on Upper Klamath Lake greatly mixes nutrient-rich lake sediment into the lake's water column. Also, per historic record, Upper Klamath Lake apparently didn't have a constant large bloom algal population, until after much of the Upper Klamath Lake and Agency Lake wetland/swamp area was drained. Although the Upper Klamath Lake and Agency Lake algae are super abundant, they're not too much trouble yet for many important legitimate uses of Upper Klamath Lake water, including hydroelectric power production and fish habitat water conservation.

4) J.C. Boyle Dam Reservoir is constantly inhabited by a healthy population of non-native panfish, including largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, perch, crappie, and catfish. A population of Desert Redband Trout used to swim over the J.C. Boyle Dam fish ladder, into J.C. Boyle Dam Reservoir and towards Spencer Creek; however as I discern from fish tag assay results and previous fishing recommendations, most of those--often large-sized--Redband trout appear to have been sport-fishery harvested below J.C. Boyle Dam, so that now most of the Redband trout that are found in Spencer Creek come from the Klamath River between Keno Dam and Spencer Creek, and the Redband trout that are found within three miles immediately downstream from J.C. Boyle Dam, mostly come from and return to the Copco 1 to J.C. Boyle Dam expanse of Klamath River.

5) Even though the Klamath River immediately upstream from J.C. Boyle Dam, for about 1.4 miles to near Topsy Park, is mostly 30 - 45 feet deep, it is in a narrow canyon there, and so has often frozen hard enough to walk on, as I have there personally done about 60 feet from shore and about 180 yards south of Topsy Park. J.C. Boyle Dam Reservoir from the Highway 66 bridge to the reservoir's headwaters very near the mouth of Spencer Creek and about 3.6 miles upstream from J.C. Boyle Dam, averages only about 8 - 11 feet deep, as it occupies a low sloped valley plain.

With J.C. Boyle Dam Reservoir's general funnel "Y" shape, the dam-controlled fluctuations of the reservoir, reliable meteorological forecast data, and water quality analysis of J.C. Boyle Dam Reservoir Highway 66 bridge area Klamath River water samples that are collected 1 to 3 times per week from May through October annually, reliable estimations and management of J.C. Boyle Dam Reservoir's water quality should be easy and inexpensive to develop and practice.

From November to May annually J.C. Boyle Dam Reservoir should continue having adequately good water quality, providing that humanity doesn't deprive J.C. Boyle Dam Reservoir with water depletion, and/or excessively pollute J.C. Boyle Dam Reservoir with toxic chemicals, thermal effluent, and/or biowaste, etc.; and providing that nature doesn't deprive J.C. Boyle Dam Reservoir with water depletion, and/or excessively pollute J.C. Boyle Dam Reservoir with algae toxins, mineral springs, and/or volcanoes etc.

Thank you for your help with this letter of my voting.

Respectfully yours,

Danny Hull, B.S. Biology (Medical Technology major), A.A.S. Environmental Health Technology (Water Quality Control major).

Inclusion: One copy of a 10/21/2017 **Don't Ruin the Klamath River Hydro-electric Dams!** letter for Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke and

Congressperson Doug LaMalfa; one copy of Danny L. Hull's B.S. and A.A.S. degrees.

Don't Ruin the Klamath River Hydroelectric Dams!

2029 Sargent Avenue
Klamath Falls, OR 97601-1747
Tel.
Epost:

October 21, 2017

Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke
Congressperson Doug LaMalfa
ErinMarie.Ryan@mail.house.gov <ErinMarie.Ryan@mail.house.gov>

Dear Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke and Congressperson Doug LaMalfa:

Herewith now I disapprove of and I vote against approval of Klamath River Renewal Corporation (KRRC) removal of any Klamath River hydroelectric dam. Similarly, I herewith vote against granting approval for any Klamath River hydroelectric dam to be removed, if the dam to be removed is not to soon be replaced with a nearly equivalently, or greater than equivalently, functional dam at or near the original location of the dam to be removed. Also, I herewith vote against the California State Water Resources Control Board granting an approval for any Klamath River Renewal Corporation (KRRC) removal of any Klamath River hydroelectric dam.

I herewith vote that the United States of America (U.S.A.) Department of the Interior should purchase and manage the Klamath River hydroelectric dams, and where necessary, the dams should be improved with upper Klamath River fish-adequate fish ladders and fish screens, so that the dams continue to provide much multiuse--including hydroelectric power production--of the Klamath River, and so that the dams are responsibly managed as public property per the United States of America's national citizenship.

Here are some of the facts from which I approve, support, and vote for both retaining the Klamath River hydroelectric dams, and providing adequate fish passageways in the Klamath River hydroelectric dams:

1) an established, plentiful, and operational supply of U.S.A. full time hydrodam-powered renewable electricity generation, provides greater U.S.A. electricity production security, than does only a plentiful supply of intermittent generation (such as wind or solar) renewable electricity generation;

2) every U.S.A. river is first and foremost exclusively for humanity's survival; salmon's river-dependent survival is never more than secondary to humanity's river-dependent survival, where humanity is not extremely underpopulated, or extremely infertile, or extremely food scarce;

3) ruining humanity's vital life support is much easier than preventing humanity's vital life support from being ruined, and--especially in North American war times--the Klamath River hydroelectric dams may provide much vital life support for North Americans;

4) the Klamath River hydroelectric dams provide much vital life support --including home heating, cooking fuel, inanimately mechanized traveling fuel, lighting, powered irrigation with resulting food biomass production--for a technologically advanced large human population economic culture, whereas substituting the Klamath River salmon for the Klamath River hydroelectric dams, provides one of humanity's more primitive and exclusively small human population size supporting hunter/gatherer/farmer economic cultures--i.e., a greatly wildcrafted food and fertilizer based economy--that is less sheltering, less environmentally compensating, less food productive, much less large human population supporting, more environmentally variable, and therefore less secure for humanity's survival;

5) when and/or if any Klamath River dam should be repaired, upgraded, or rebuilt to provide its best Klamath River multiuse service, it should be so fixed;

6) J.C. Boyle (68' high, 98MW (megawatts), elev. 3,800', RM (river mile) 224.7) and Iron Gate (194' high, 18MW, el. 2,328', RM 190.1) dams are both mostly earthfill, and so they are both easily and inexpensively repairable, and they should last a very long time without needing major fill repair;

7) iron reinforcement within the dams is deeply sealed within concrete, and in at least Copco 1 (126' high, 20 MW, el. 2,607.5', RM 198.6), often of large "rail" size, and should not rust excessively for centuries;

8) adequately functional fish passageways and fish screens--such as a flow-through loose rock cobble and pebble aggregate turbine canal screen--are very readily and affordably installable in Copco 2 dam (33' high, 335' long, 27MW, elev. 2,493', RM 198.3), and affordably and satisfactorily easily installable in Copco 1 and Iron Gate Dams,

9) J.C. Boyle Dam has an adequate fish--e.g., salmon--ladder and fish screen already;

10) equipping the dams with fish passageways--including screens--likely costs less or nearly the same as both the \$200 million currently required collected for Klamath River dam destruction from PacificCorp Pacific Power ratepayers, plus the \$250 million proposed collected from California taxes for Klamath River dam destruction, especially since only three of the dams are without any fish ladder and any fish screen;

11) dam reservoir water quality varies with the seasons and withheld water volume, and has always been adequate for fish habitat and fish passage of some of the reservoir resident fish;

- 12) Boyle Dam and Iron Gate Dam reservoirs' waters equilibrate rapidly to natural environment ambient conditions within a few miles or less downriver from those dams;
- 13) trophy size salmon catching downriver of and near to Iron Gate Dam is an annual event;
- 14) many of California's and Oregon's salmon rivers have been stocked with salmon from other rivers, and many of those salmon have successfully returned back to the river that they were stocked in;
- 15) in the event that the United States of America inadvertently, mistakenly, or wrongly explodes a military weapon trespassingly against a foreign and/or an allied power, the Klamath River hydroelectric dams provide a remote and major population-safe requital target and/or retaliatory target, for the trespass-offended foreign and/or an allied power to damage in caution to the United States of America;
- 16) humanity's best civilization is for preserving humanity healthily, so that humanity may best survive for the longest time that humanity may continue existing alive, and the Klamath hydroelectric dams provide some of humanity's least wasteful, least expensive, most healthy best life support possible, thus--and allowing for possible large scale natural and/or artificial alteration to the dams--the dams are at or near where they should be forever more;
- 17) the dams reduce habitat for the salmon diseases *Ceratomyxa shasta* and *Parvicapsula minibicornis* that both inhabit the same polychaete host, *Manayunkia speciosa*, because *Manayunkia speciosa* prefers shallow running water over an exposed pebble and small stone riverbed, rather than a dam reservoir silted bottom; thus removing the Klamath hydroelectric dams' reservoirs, perhaps may increase Klamath River presence of the Klamath River salmon-killing salmonid parasites, *Ceratomyxa shasta* and *Parvicapsula minibicornis*, per restoring free-flowing river environment that favorably supports the parasites' common polychaete worm host, *Manayunkia speciosa* (*Manayunkia speciosa* has been found (e.g [Journal of Parasitology](#) 93(1):78-88. 2007) inhabiting Klamath River pools, Klamath River eddies, and river-inflow areas of either Klamath Lake or Klamath River reservoirs, in much greater densities (please see [Figure 1](#) below) than in most sampled nonriver-inflow areas of Klamath Lake or Klamath River reservoirs. *Manayunkia speciosa* is very likely currently present from the Sprague River tributary of the Williamson River, through parts of Upper Klamath Lake and alternating parts of the Klamath River, to within a few miles of the Klamath River's mouth. Whether or not Klamath River reservoir water releases may effectively temporarily reduce *Manayunkia speciosa* Klamath River habitat enough, so as to reduce disease infection of Klamath River salmon, currently appears to be a productive area for multi-year Klamath River Dam research.);

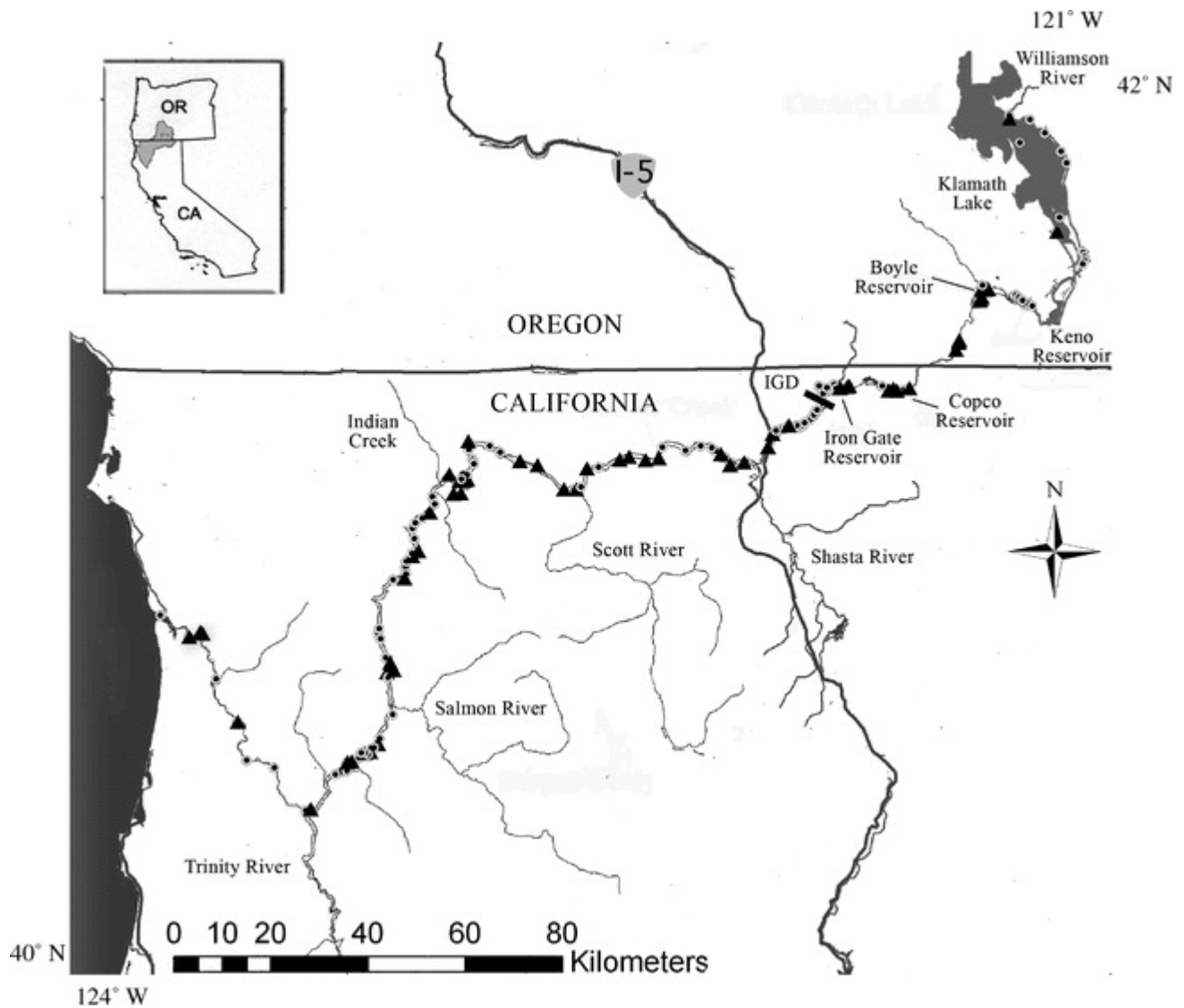


Figure 1. Map showing 2003–2005 sample sites in the Klamath River California–Oregon. Circles are sample sites where *Manayunkia speciosa* was not identified and filled triangles are sites where the polychaete was identified. For this study, Iron Gate Dam (IGD) divides the Upper Klamath River from the Lower Klamath River. The Lower Klamath River was further divided and sampled from IGD to Interstate-5 (I-5), to Scott River, to Indian Creek, to Salmon River, then from Trinity River to the estuary. (Map from *Journal of Parasitology* 93(1):78-88. 2007)

18) the same blue green algae—including toxic *Microcystis aeruginosa*—that are in the Klamath River hydroelectric dam reservoirs, are also substantially present in Upper Klamath Lake and Agency Lake, and occur more readily in the warmer climate of Klamath River's lower elevations than in the cooler climate of Klamath River's higher elevations. During the immediately previous 30 years, large blue-green algae blooms have apparently first commenced to routinely occur in several higher elevation volcanic soil Oregon Cascade mountain range lakes, including Odell Lake, Lemolo Lake, and Diamond Lake, however some of those blooms may greatly be due to septic tank and/or outhouse sewage effluent migration;

19) much—if not most—of the bluegreen algae growth in Klamath River, is due to the extremely naturally nutrient rich (hypereutrophic) Upper

Klamath Lake and Agency Lake tributary waters to Klamath River. Per the Williamson River, Upper Klamath Lake receives secondarily treated municipal sewage effluent from the small City of Chiloquin, and per Lake Ewauna, Klamath River receives both bioremediated sewage lagoon effluent from the Klamath Falls South Suburban Sanitary lagoons, and Klamath Falls Municipal Waste Water Treatment Plant secondarily treated waste water effluent. Those processed sewage effluents may likely be significantly more nutrient--including phosphorous and nitrogen--rich, than is the municipal fresh well water supply of either Chiloquin or Klamath Falls;

20) the dam reservoirs provide in-river water storage for fish habitat, and have been used to augment lower Klamath River flows* all the way to the ocean;

21) since the 1940's, Crater Lake's average snowfall has declined 26% (information derived from U.S. Department of the Interior Crater Lake Winter/Spring 2008-2009 Crater Lake Reflections newspaper), and the dams are necessary to provide substitute water storage for both the Klamath River biota, and for agricultural irrigation withdrawals from Upper Klamath Lake and Klamath River;

22) Fall Creek fish hatchery, and upon its replacement by Iron Gate fish hatchery, Iron Gate fish hatchery, has provided many--if not most--of the chinook salmon that have returned to the Iron Gate Dam area since Copco 2 was built in 1925;

23) Iron Gate fish hatchery has always been quite affordably funded annually from Klamath River hydroelectric dam-generated electricity sales, and Iron Gate fish hatchery should continue to always be used for salmon--including endangered Klamath River tributary Coho salmon--production, after installation of Upper Klamath River anadromous fish migration-adequate fish passageways in all of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams is completed;

24) the Klamath River hydroelectric dams are fraudulently opposed as competition against expansion of fossil fuel--e.g. natural gas--powered electricity generation, and greedily opposed as not providing local government tax revenue that is equivalent to natural gas combustion substitution for Klamath River hydroelectric production, and selfishly opposed for not providing leasing fees to private land owners like a Malin, Oregon Ruby natural gas pipeline extension could;

25) a successful private enterprise Fort Klamath Oregon area salmon hatchery exists currently, and could be readily employed to assist Klamath River basin salmon production;

26) why should California's taxpayers have to pay--per California's 2014 Water Bond Proposition 1--\$250 million dollars, to help destroy one excellent hydroelectric dam and three very good hydroelectric dams that are owned by multibillionaire Warren Buffet (W.Buffet owns near \$71 billion)?;

27) J.C. Boyle Dam provides important Klamath County tax revenue;

28) fire suppression, recreation, wildlife habitat, clean renewable electricity production, possible transfer of Klamath River water to the Shasta, Scott, or Sacramento rivers, and Trinity Reservoir water conservation** in low Klamath River water flow years, are all provided from and per the Klamath River hydroelectric dams;

29) the Klamath River chinook salmon runs have been good with the dams, and those runs should improve after adequate fish passageways are installed in all of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams, so that chinook salmon may migrate to cool upper Klamath River and/or cool Upper Klamath Lake tributary waters;

30) because the Klamath River hydroelectric dams are located in a mostly remote and undeveloped "fail-safe" area, if any of the dams should ever suddenly collapse, any flooding that may result of the collapse shouldn't cause great loss of life or property;

31) the claim that insufficient quantities of chinook salmon will swim past all four of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams, once all of those dams are equipped with upper Klamath River fish-adequate fish passageways, depends greatly on how chinook salmon fry and fingerlings adapt and develop in the agriculturally altered and non-native fish-stocked Sprague River tributary and mainstem system, Williamson River, and Seven Mile Creek, and how chinook salmon fingerlings adapt and develop in the greatly algaenated and greatly non-native fish species populated waters of Agency Lake, Upper Klamath Lake, and the Klamath River hydroelectric dams' reservoirs, and how many chinook salmon may survive 1) increasing ocean acidity that is due to increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide, 2) climate change-produced ocean warming, 3) ocean fishing, 4) river fishing, and 5) the rather small Klamath River estuary, and is not justified as a necessary consequence of fish passage-adequate fish passageway equippage of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams;

32) our U.S.A. judicial court system has determined that for the Klamath River hydroelectric dams to be worthy for relicensing, the Klamath River hydroelectric dams must have fish passageways installed in those dams, and therefore I find that J.C. Boyle Dam is worthy of and overdue for relicensing now;

33) I estimate that because of J.C. Boyle Dam Reservoir's length of near 3.5 miles, and Copco 1 Dam Reservoir's length of near 6 miles, and Iron Gate Dam Reservoir's length of near 5.25 miles, and because of each of those reservoirs' headwater area width, much of the headwater and middle area of those reservoirs provide an effective sediment trap, so that upon lowering the water level in those reservoirs, much of any slow water flow-deposited sediment in those areas may be bulldozed out of those reservoir areas, and thus the reservoirs' headwater sediment traps be restored;

34) per upgrading Copco 1 and Iron Gate dams with fish passageways, those dams need to be repurposed for fish passage, water conservation, and river water level control uses, in addition to those dams remaining hydroelectric dams. Copco 1 and Iron Gate dams need multi-level inlet/outlet fish ladders at or near the dams' faces, so as to allow fish passage during drawdown of the dams' reservoirs, that is for the purpose of Klamath River water level maintenance during low Klamath River water level periods;

35) Copco 2 and J.C. Boyle dams have small reservoirs, and can completely shut down water flow to their hydroturbines to maintain water flow over the dams. Both of those dams need only a single level fish ladder outlet each, to adequately assure fish ladder passage past the dams. Installation of an original never before existent fish counting station at the proposed Copco 2 Dam fish ladder, and at the current J.C. Boyle Dam and Keno Dam fish ladders, would greatly improve Klamath River Fish monitoring;

36) once a Klamath River hydroelectric dam is furnished with a concrete fish ladder, that is adequate for passage of all native upper Klamath River fish, concrete roofs that are over only each even numbered "every other" (i.e. alternate) fish ladder step of that dam (counting the steps from ladder bottom to ladder top sequentially as 1,2,3, etc.), might possibly improve salmonid utilization of that dam's fish ladder, per providing fish habitat seclusion, shade, and water topside surface security for migrating fish;

37) "PacifiCorp's 169-megawatt (MW) Klamath Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2082) . . . generates approximately 716 gigawatt-hours of emissions-free electricity on an annual basis - enough power to supply the energy needs of approximately 70,000 households." (PacifiCorp webpage <https://www.pacificorp.com/es/hydro/hl/kr.html>) (the 169 MWs includes 2.2 MW from Fall Creek hydroelectric development, and 3.8 MWs from Link River Dam hydroelectric developments.);

38) I estimate that the Klamath River hydroelectric dams have paid for themselves several times over, and that they can continue to profitably pay on themselves while providing an important constant power generation backup for other electricity generation systems;

39) I don't find that upgrading with fish passageways three or four of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams, must be excessively expensive, especially since those upgrades are likely much tax deductible. For example, per my current PacifiCorp electricity bill, I pay near 5.15¢/kwh, so based on the Klamath River hydroelectric dams usually being operated at an 81.5MW one-half generation capacity annually, I calculate that the dams provide near \$36,818,905.00 in annual revenue for PacifiCorp, and thus the dams can pay for their upgrade within 18 years, or about the same amount of time that was required to first build the dams.

Because the proposed removal of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams would be the largest United States of America hydroelectric dam removal

in U.S.A. history, I find that dam removal proposal is very likely significantly supported per ecoterrorists.

Per reiteration, I disapprove of and vote against Klamath River Renewal Corporation (KRRC) removing any Klamath River hydroelectric dam, and I herewith vote against granting an approval to the Klamath River Renewal Corporation (KRRC) to have any Klamath River hydroelectric dam removed of, and I herewith vote against the California State Water Resources Control Board granting an approval for any Klamath River Renewal Corporation (KRRC) removal of any Klamath River hydroelectric dam.

Thank you for your help with this "Don't Ruin the Klamath River Hydroelectric Dams!" petition of my voluntary nonsalaried voting!

Built onto a plaque at J.C. Boyle Dam is the following message: "Through God's merciful providence and man's ingenuity this plant was placed in operation October 1, 1958, and dedicated to the lasting benefit of the people we are privileged to serve."

Respectfully yours,

Danny Hull, B.S. Biology, A.A.S. Environmental Health Technology (Water Quality Control major)

*e.g.: Mid-Pacific Region Sacramento, Calif. MP-14-200

Media Contact: Erin Curtis, 916-978-5101, eccurtis@usbr.gov

For Release On: Oct.3, 2014

Reclamation to Increase Flows at Iron Gate Dam to Address Fish Health Concerns

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. - The Bureau of Reclamation will release additional water from PacifiCorp's Iron Gate Dam beginning Saturday, Oct. 4, at 7 a.m. in an effort to reduce the impacts of a parasite outbreak in coho and Chinook salmon in the upper Klamath River. Flows at Iron Gate Dam will increase from 1,000 cubic feet per second to 1,750 cfs for approximately 10 days.

Recent fish sampling in the Klamath River indicate that a fish disease outbreak is occurring. Findings of *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*, or Ich, have been observed in fish collected from the mainstem Klamath River over the past several weeks.

Significant additional sampling of fish has occurred since Ich was first identified in mid-September. Recent sampling shows that the majority of fish collected in the mainstem Klamath River, upstream of the confluence with the Trinity River, are infected with Ich, with most of the cases classified as severe. Many agency and tribal fisheries biologists be-

lieve that a fish die-off is imminent and could occur at any time due to the excessively high disease loads that the fish are carrying.

The releases will come from water stored in PacifiCorp's Klamath River Hydroelectric Reservoirs, based on an agreement between Reclamation and PacifiCorp. In the agreement, PacifiCorp agreed to draw down storage within its hydroelectric reservoirs to provide additional water to assist Reclamation in meeting competing demands for water in the Klamath Basin.

"Reclamation understands the severity of the Klamath River Ich disease outbreak and the large-scale impacts that could occur to our valuable in-stream resources and the local communities if a fish die off were to occur. We are continuing to work closely with our federal partners and tribal leaders to ensure that the volume of water we are making available below Iron Gate Dam is used as effectively as possible." said Reclamation's Mid-Pacific Regional Director, David Murillo.

A technical team made up of experts from federal agencies and tribes will monitor and evaluate the impacts on in-stream resources. Overall, it is anticipated that this flow event will use about 16,000 acre-feet from PacifiCorp's reservoirs and will have no effect on Upper Klamath Lake elevations. The public is urged to take all necessary precautions on or near the river while flows are high during this period.

For additional information, please contact Tara Jane Campbell Miranda, Acting Public Affairs Specialist, at 541-880-2540 (TTY 800-877-8339) or tcampbellmiranda@usbr.gov.

**e.g.: Media Contact: 916-978-5100 For Release: August 24, 2016

Reclamation to Release Additional Water from Trinity Reservoir to Supplement Flows in the Lower Klamath River; Environmental Documents Released

SHASTA LAKE, Calif. - The Bureau of Reclamation will release additional water from Trinity Reservoir for the lower Klamath River to help protect returning adult fall run Chinook salmon from a disease outbreak and mortality. Supplemental flows from Lewiston Dam will commence on August 25 and extend into late September. On August 2, Reclamation released a Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for the plan to use water from Trinity Reservoir for the supplemental flows. . . . The Final EA and Finding of No Significant Impact are available at http://www.usbr.gov/mp/nepa/nepa_projdetails.cfm?Project_ID=26477 Reclamation is the largest wholesale water supplier and the second largest producer of hydroelectric power in the United States, with operations and facilities in the 17 Western States. Its facilities also provide substantial flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife benefits. Visit our website at www.usbr.gov and follow us on Twitter @USBR.

Oregon Institute of Technology

Klamath Falls, Oregon

The State Board of Higher Education, by virtue of the authority vested in it by law,
with recommendation of the Faculty, has conferred on

Danny Lee Hull

the degree of

Associate of Applied Sciences in
Environmental Health Technology

with all the Rights and Privileges appertaining thereto.

Given this third day of June, nineteen hundred and seventy-nine

R. C. Scudder
CHANCELLOR

Kenneth J. Lips
PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTE

Lucas B. Perry
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD



Oregon State University
To all to whom these letters may come, Greeting
The State Board of Higher Education, by virtue of the authority vested in it
by law, and on recommendation of the Faculty Senate, has conferred on
Danny Lee Hull
the degree of
Bachelor of Science
Biology
with all the rights, privileges and honors thereto appertaining.
In testimony whereof we have subscribed our names and impressed the
seal of Oregon State University on this diploma at Corvallis, Oregon,
the Sixth day of June, Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-Three.
Chancellor of the State Board of Higher Education
R. C. Scudder
President of the Board
Edward J. Horn
President of Oregon State University
Robert J. Maclean



{The Klamath River hydroelectric dams should be saved.

The dams are opposed by a coalition of ecoterrorists, fossil fuel advocates, "poor me" prestige seekers, climate change deniers, anti-farming hunter/gatherer bigots, "we're only trying to help" Democrats and Republicans, electric power production competitors and economically corrupt fishery scientists.

The Klamath River is a multi-use river, and per humanity's river-dependent survival, it entirely currently belongs to people before any of it belongs to fish.

I believe the Department of the Interior should purchase and manage the Klamath River hydroelectric dams, and where necessary, the dams should be improved with fishways and fish screens, so that the dams continue to provide much multi-use — including per at least J.C. Boyle and Copco 2 dams, hydroelectric power production — of the Klamath River, and so that the dams are responsibly managed as public property per the U.S.A.'s national citizenship.

Danny Hull Klamath Falls} {partly published in the Herald and News 8/26/2020}

