

SAVE KLAMATH RIVER HYDROELECTRIC DAMS!

We should ask ourselves: **Is the claim that “*We usually can never annually derive enough fish from Klamath River, while J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, or/and Iron Gate dam(s) is/are in Klamath River.*” necessarily true?** I certainly don't believe that claim is **true!** To start with, although Iron Gate, Copco 2, and Copco 1 dams don't have built for fish passage exclusively, fish passageways past those dams; and from river mile 190 upriver to river mile 198.6, block fish passage to 98 megawatt river mile 224.7 J.C. Boyle Dam; J.C. Boyle Dam yet has, and has always had both a salmonid fish passage-adequate fish ladder, and a turbine canal adequately fish passage-blocking screen.

The dams are falsely claimed as being too bad for adequate fish -- especially anadromous salmonids -- habitat, because three of the dams lack fish ladders, dam reservoir upper water column waters heat up of reduced water flow velocity, and a polychaete worm that harbors two Pacific Northwest watershed salmonid diseases, flourishes immediately below Iron Gate Dam (IGD), although the same worm occurs from the Williamson River tributary of Upper Klamath Lake to lower Klamath River, and in the Columbia River and other river systems.

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 nonnative fish-inhabited Sprague River, Williamson River, Wood River, and Seven Mile Creek Upper Klamath Lake (UKL) tributary system, and how those fish survive in anthropogenically altered Spencer Creek, and how Chinook salmon fingerlings adapt and develop in the greatly algaenated and greatly nonnative 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, including netting, and 5) the rather small Klamath River estuary; and **is not justified as a requisite consequence of fish passage-adequate fish passageway equipage of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams.** Also we should here recall, that since IGD fish hatchery was established in 1962 within 3/4 of a mile downriver of IGD, Chinook salmon have usually returned in at least moderate-sized numbers to IGD, including during periods of variably observed foreign trawling.

Upon anadromous fish-adequate fishway modifications being established where necessary in the Klamath River hydroelectric dams, how well will chinook salmon fry and fingerlings evade predation and survive their downriver journey through 17 - 20 miles of UKL/Agency Lake, 21.5 miles of Lake Ewauna/Keno Reservoir, 3.6 miles of J.C. Boyle Reservoir, 4.8 miles of Copco 1 Reservoir, .75 miles of Copco 2 Reservoir, and 6.2 miles of Iron Gate Reservoir; observing that the Klamath River hydroelectric dams' reservoirs **cover only 15.35 river miles** of 253 miles-long Klamath River? They may do

very well indeed, since trout are doing well so, where the trout don't have to traverse the dam's turbines or spill over Copco 1's west face.

When the dams were owned of Pacific Power and Light (PP&L), their ownership favored and commenced the legal process of upgrading the dams where necessary with fishways, so as to relicense the dams. However after PacifiCorp bought PP&L, PacifiCorp apparently determined that the dams would recurrently be opposed with litigation from very likely ecoterrorist-supported environmental advocacy groups, per global warming, even though Copco 1 and Iron Gate dams, per their depth and upper water column-floating algae, provide shading of their deep -- 115.5' and 162.6' respectively -- cool water, and Copco 2 and 44'-(per near half of its length!) deep J.C. Boyle Reservoirs, have a water retention time of only 18-75 minutes and 14.4-60 hours respectively; so PacifiCorp opted to donate the dams for destruction at taxpayers' and PacifiCorp electricity ratepayers' expense!

Because the proposed removal of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams, would if accomplished, be a larger removal of United States of America (U.S.A.) hydroelectric dams, than all other accomplished U.S.A. hydroelectric dam removals combined; and because 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; many sages and pundits currently estimate that the Klamath River hydroelectric dams removal proposal, is very likely significantly supported per ecoterrorists.

Therefore herewith now I vote, that the United States of America national government Bureau of Reclamation **should buy** the Klamath River hydroelectric dams, and where necessary, upgrade the dams with anadromous fish passage-adequate fishway modifications, and operate the dams primarily for Klamath River fish, wildlife, and human habitat (always keep enough water in the river for anadromous fish migration, unless humans must swallow the river for survival from their thirst), secondarily for Upper Klamath Basin and Klamath River valley agriculture irrigation, and thirdly for hydroelectric power generation.