33.11 Comments from Individuals and Responses

This section contains copies of comments letters (and any attachments) from the individuals listed in Table 33.11-1. As noted previously, each comment in the comments letters was assigned a number, in sequential order (note that some letters may have more than one comment). The numbers were then combined with an abbreviation for the individual (example: FOX-5).

Responses to the comments follow the comment letters, and are also numbered, corresponding to the numbers assigned in the letters. The letters and associated responses are sorted alphabetically by abbreviation and appear in the section in that order.

Table 33.11-1. Individuals Providing Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Abbreviation	Name	Individual
ABBE	Abbe, Jessica	Abbe, Jessica
ALEX	Alexander, Charles W.	Alexander, Charles W.
ALLI	Allinder, Bruce	Allinder, Bruce
ANDE	Anderson, Kim Noreen	Anderson, Kim Noreen
ANDER	Anderson, Donna and Howard	Anderson, Donna and Howard
BACO	Bacon, Julie	Bacon, Julie
BARRE	Barrett, Gene	Barrett, Gene
BATT	Battenden, Marlene	Battenden, Marlene
BEAL	Beal, Marc	Beal, Marc
BECK	Beck, C.A.	Beck, C.A.
BEHM	Behm, Harriet	Behm, Harriet
BIGG	Biggins, Harry	Biggins, Harry
BISH	Bishop, Steve and Dotty	Bishop, Steve and Dotty
BITN	Bitner, Patricia	Bitner, Patricia
BLOM	Blomquist, Robert and Therese	Blomquist, Robert and Therese
BOUD	Boudefoua, Ferhat	Boudefoua, Ferhat
BROW1	Brown, Richard M. and Estella Dee	Brown, Richard M. and Estella Dee
BROW2	Brown, Molly Young	Brown, Molly Young
BUSB	Busby, Lois	Busby, Lois
BUXT	Buxton, Nick	Buxton, Nick
CARD	Cardella, Sylvia	Cardella, Sylvia
CASS	Cassano, Eric	Cassano, Eric
CAST	Castleberry, Robert	Castleberry, Robert

Table 33.11-1. Individuals Providing Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement (contd.)

Abbreviation	Name	Individual
CERA1	Ceragioli, James S.	Ceragioli, James S.
CERA2	Ceragioli, James S.	Ceragioli, James S.
CHET	Chetron, Avram	Chetron, Avram
CHIT	Chitewere, Tendai	Chitewere, Tendai
CLAR	Clarke, JoAnne	Clarke, JoAnne
CLEM	Clement, Melanie	Clement, Melanie
CLEME	Clement, Rosemary	Clement, Rosemary
COFF	Coffey, Karen	Coffey, Karen
COLE	Coleman, Judy	Coleman, Judy
COLL	Collins, Michele	Collins, Michele
CORA	Coram Ranch	Byron, Curtis
CORA2	Coram Ranch	Byron, Curtis and Debbie
CORL	Corley, Jane	Corley, Jane
COUR	Courtier, Christophe	Courtier, Christophe
CROC	Crockett, Cynthia	Crockett, Cynthia
DADI	Dadigan, Tom	Dadigan, Tom
DAVI1	Davison, Matthew B.	Davison, Matthew B.
DAVI2	Davison, Matthew B.	Davison, Matthew B.
DEGR	DeGroft, Albert	DeGroft, Albert
DINH	Dinh, Zack Haison	Dinh, Zack Haison
DMART	Martinez, David	Martinez, David
DOOL	Doolittle, Will	Doolittle, Will
DRAK	Drake, Sandra	Drake, Sandra
DREW	Drew, Mary Meredith	Drew, Mary Meredith
EARG	Eargle, Dolan	Eargle, Dolan
EDMI	Retired Teachers	Ediaston, Mayreen
EMMO	Emmons, John-Eric	Emmons, John-Eric
ETTE	Etter, John	Etter, John
FAHN	Fahner, Fred	Fahner, Fred
FERR	Ferris, Jeanne	Ferris, Jeanne
FITC	Fitch, Steve	Fitch, Steve
FORT	Fortino, Robert, S.	Fortino, Robert, S.
FRAN1	France, Jeanne	France, Jeanne
FRAN2	France, Jeanne	France, Jeanne
FRAN3	France, Jeanne	France, Jeanne

Table 33.11-1. Individuals Providing Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement (contd.)

Abbreviation	Name	Individual
FREEMA	Freeman, Robin	Freeman, Robin
FROS	Frost, Kelly	Frost, Kelly
GARA	Garabedian, Hrach	Garabedian, Hrach
GARC	Garcia, Nichelle	Garcia, Nichelle
GARCI	Garcia, Jesus	Garcia, Jesus
GARD2	Gardner, Nick	Gardner, Nick
GIBB	Gibbs, Dinah	Gibbs, Dinah
GILL1	Gill, Barbara	Gill, Barbara
GILL2	Gill, Joshua	Gill, Joshua
GILM	Gilmartin, Steve	Gilmartin, Steve
GOET	Goetz, Robert	Goetz, Robert
GOFF	Goff, Charles	Goff, Charles
GOOD	Goodman, Brenda	Goodman, Brenda
GRAH	Graham, Nathalie	Graham, Nathalie
GRANG	Granger, Laurie	Granger, Laurie
GREG	Gregor, Dorothy D.	Gregor, Dorothy D.
GUER	Guerrero, Daniel	Guerrero, Daniel
GURR	Gurries, Richard F. and Laurie L.	Gurries, Richard F. and Laurie L.
HANK	Hankins, Don	Hankins, Don
HARRI	Harrington, Snake	Harrington, Snake
HAUC	Hauck, Jessica	Hauck, Jessica
HAZE1	Hazelton, Scott & Laura	Hazelton, Scott & Laura
HAZE2	Hazelton, S.	Hazelton, S.
HAZE3	Hazelton, Scott & Laura	Hazelton, Scott & Laura
HEKK	Hekkelman, Jamie	Hekkelman, Jamie
HENS	Hensher, Cassandra	Hensher, Cassandra
HESS	Tom Hasseldenz & Associates	Hesseldenz, Tom
HILD	Hild, Art	Hild, Art
HILL	Hill, Zack	Hill, Zack
HODS	Hodson, Brianne	Hodson, Brianne
HOHL	Hohle, Maggie	Hohle, Maggie
HOLT1	Holt, Buford	Holt, Buford
HOLT2	Holt, Buford	Holt, Buford
HOLT3	Holt, Buford	Holt, Buford
HUNT	Hunter, Cliff	Hunter, Cliff
IMHO	Imhof, Sheena	Imhof, Sheena

Table 33.11-1. Individuals Providing Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement (contd.)

Abbreviation	Name	Individual
IRVI	Irvine, Roblee and Al	Irvine, Roblee and Al
ISRA	Israel, Debbie	Israel, Debbie
JERR	Jerry	Jerry
JEWE	Jewell, Aaron	Jewell, Aaron
JEWE2	Jewell, Aaron	Jewell, Aaron
JOO	Joo, Misa	Joo, Misa
JOPL2	Joplin, Catherine	Joplin, Catherine
KAED	Kaeding, William	Kaeding, William
KALJ	Kaljian, Mary Grace	Kaljian, Mary Grace
KEND	Kendall, Enid and Arthur	Kendall, Enid and Arthur
KERN	Kern, Barbara	Kern, Barbara
KIMA	Kimberly Anne	Kimberly Anne
KIRK	Kirkman Campbell, Kathryn	Kirkman Campbell, Kathryn
KISL1	Kisling, Mardy	Kisling, Mardy
KISL2	Kisling, Tom and Mardi	Kisling, Tom and Mardi
KISL3	Kisling, Tom and Mardell	Kisling, Tom and Mardell
KOEN	Koenig, Ruth	Koenig, Ruth
KOHE	Kohen, Eitam	Kohen, Eitam
KOVA	Kovacs, Christine	Kovacs, Christine
LACH	Lachman, Wesley	Lachman, Wesley
LAGR	Lagrone, Desiree	Lagrone, Desiree
LAGRO	Lagrone, Avis	Lagrone, Avis
LAMA1	Lamaggiore, Desiree	Lamaggiore, Desiree
LAMA2	Lamaggiore, Desiree	Lamaggiore, Desiree
LARC	Larcade, Jimmie	Larcade, Jimmie
LARCA	Larcade, Denise	Larcade, Denise
LEWI	Lewis, Graham	Lewis, Graham
LINDL	Lindley, Catherine	Lindley, Catherine
LIVI1	Livingston, John	Livingston, John
LIVI2	Livingston, John	Livingston, John
LORE	Lorenzetti, Dennis	Lorenzetti, Dennis
LSC	Lake Shasta Caverns	Doyle, Matthew
LSIR	Lakeshore Inn & RV	Marshall, Ross & Charlotte H.
LUEV	Luevano, Annarae M.	Luevano, Annarae M.
MACN	MacNeil, Debbie	MacNeil, Debbie
MACNE	MacNeil, David	MacNeil, David

Table 33.11-1. Individuals Providing Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement (contd.)

Abbreviation	Name	Individual
MANN	Manning, Joan	Manning, Joan
MARQ	Marquis, Philip G.	Marquis, Philip G.
MART	Martin, Shirley	Martin, Shirley
MARTI	Martin, Ernest D.	Martin, Ernest D.
MATS	Matson, Corinne	Matson, Corinne
MCDO	McDonald, Rob	McDonald, Rob
MCLA	McLaughlin, Michael	McLaughlin, Michael
MCNA	McNames, Randall	McNames, Randall
MCPH	McPherson, Melanie	McPherson, Melanie
MESS	Messina, Stefanie	Messina, Stefanie
MIES	Miesse, William	Miesse, William
MITC	Mitchell, Herbert W.	Mitchell, Herbert W.
MORG1	Morgan, Pam	Morgan, Pam
MORG2	Morgan, Pam	Morgan, Pam
MOSS1	Moss, Paul	Moss, Paul
MULV	Mulvey, Roxann	Mulvey, Roxann
MURP	Murphy, David	Murphy, David
NCAP	Northern California Anglers Association	Bacher, Dan
NELS	Nelson, Jeff	Nelson, Jeff
NEWM	Newman, Marc	Newman, Marc
NISH	Nishio, John	Nishio, John
NORC	Nor Cal Beat	McDonald, Rob
OHAL	Ohalloran, Elizabeth	Ohalloran, Elizabeth
OLIV	Oliveira, Mauro	Oliveira, Mauro
OYUN	Oyung, Frank	Oyung, Frank
PACK	Packers Bay Marina	Brooks, Kristine
PALM1	Palmer, Gracious A.	Palmer, Gracious A.
PALM2	Palmer, Penny	Palmer, Penny
PANT1	Pantalone, Al	Pantalone, Al
PANT2	Pantalone, Arlene	Pantalone, Arlene
PARK	Parks, Katie	Parks, Katie
PENB	Penberthy, Gary	Penberthy, Gary
PERK	Perkins, Lowell S.	Perkins, Lowell S.
PERKI	Perkins, Michelle	Perkins, Michelle
PERKIN	Perkins, Anne Raleigh	Perkins, Anne Raleigh
PETR	Petraitis, Jeannette	Petraitis, Jeannette

Table 33.11-1. Individuals Providing Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement (contd.)

Abbreviation	Name	Individual
PETT	Pettit, Joseph	Pettit, Joseph
PFEI	Pfeiffer, Jeanine	Pfeiffer, Jeanine
PHEL1	Phelps, Virginia and Ed Smith	Phelps, Virginia and Ed Smith
PHEL2	Phelps, Virginia and Ed Smith	Phelps, Virginia and Ed Smith
PWNS	Public Water News Service	Wilson, Burt
REDDI	Reddin, Roy	Reddin, Roy
RENC	Rencountre, Rebecca	Rencountre, Rebecca
REYN	Reynolds, Gary	Reynolds, Gary
RGCC	Riverview Golf & Country Club	Anderson, Don
RICH	Richards, Linda	Richards, Linda
RICKS	Ricks, Mike	Ricks, Mike
RODE	Roderick, Steve	Roderick, Steve
ROSE	Rosenthal, Michael	Rosenthal, Michael
RYAN	Ryan, Lynn	Ryan, Lynn
SALU	Salus, Penny	Salus, Penny
SAMP	Sampson, Cathy & Dan	Sampson, Cathy & Dan
SAMU	Samuels, Linda	Samuels, Linda
SAND	Sanders, Iris	Sanders, Iris
SCG	Sugarloaf Cottages Resort	Jones, Harold
SCHA	Schanuth, Fusia	Schanuth, Fusia
SCHAA	Schaafsma, William R.	Schaafsma, William R.
SCHAS	Schaser, Kay	Schaser, Kay
SECH	Sechrengost, Maureen	Sechrengost, Maureen
SHET	Shetrawski, Heather	Shetrawski, Heather
SHUF	Shufelt, Becky	Shufelt, Becky
SILV	Silverthorn Resort	Reha, Michael
SLEE	Lee, Roger and Sherri	Lee, Roger and Sherri
SLRLP	Shasta Lake Resorts LP	Howe, Rich
SMIT1	Smith, Dr. Randall	Smith, Dr. Randall
SMIT2	Smith, Randall	Smith, Randall
SMITH	Smith, Paul	Smith, Paul
SMR	Shasta Marina Resort	Harkrader, John and Anna
SPEC	Specht, Fred	Specht, Fred
STAM	St. Amant, Tony	St. Amant, Tony
STAP	Stapleton, Michael	Stapleton, Michael
STEE	Steensma, Monica and Hugo	Steensma, Monica and Hugo

Table 33.11-1. Individuals Providing Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement (contd.)

Abbreviation	Name	Individual
STEEL	Steele, Richard & Beverly	Steele, Richard & Beverly
STEN	Stenberg, Anna Marie	Stenberg, Anna Marie
STEP	Stephenson, Betty	Stephenson, Betty
STEV	Stevens, Raven	Stevens, Raven
STOK	Stokes, John	Stokes, John
STRA	Strand, Heidi	Strand, Heidi
SU	Su, Catherine	Su, Catherine
SULL	Sullivan, Terrie	Sullivan, Terrie
SUTT	Sutton, Alisha	Sutton, Alisha
SVOB	Svoboda, Deborah	Svoboda, Deborah
SWIE	Swiecicki, Atava Garcia	Swiecicki, Atava Garcia
SYBE	Sybert, Michael and Marguerite	Sybert, Michael and Marguerite
TANN	Tanner, Tammey	Tanner, Tammey
THOMA	Thomas, Roy	Thomas, Roy
THOR	Thorvund, Sarah	Thorvund, Sarah
TMN	The Modoc Nation	Greywolf-Kelley, Chief Jefferson
TOLL	Tollgaard, Alden S.	Tollgaard, Alden S.
TOSS	Tossberg, Rob	Tossberg, Rob
TOWN	Townsley, Patricia	Townsley, Patricia
TREA	Treadway, Frank D.	Treadway, Frank D.
TSAS1	Tsasdi Resort	Grey, David
TSAS2	Grey, David	Tsasdi Resort
UTNC	United Tribe of Northern California, Inc., Wintoon-Wintu-Wintun	Gomes, Gloria Silverthorne
VAND	Vandrack, Jason	Vandrack, Jason
VEAL	Veal, Chris	Veal, Chris
VOOR	Voorhees, Julia Catherine	Voorhees, Julia Catherine
VOSS	Voss, Mike and Katie	Voss, Mike and Katie
WADE	Wade, Russ	Wade, Russ
WAGN	Wagner, Margret and Fritz Griener	Wagner, Margret and Fritz Griener
WALK	Walker, Thomas	Walker, Thomas
WARD	Ward, Jill	Ward, Jill
WATA	Watada, Robert	Watada, Robert
WEBB	Webb, Loraine	Webb, Loraine
WEID1	Weidert, Carl	Weidert, Carl
WEID2	Weidert, Carl	Weidert, Carl

Table 33.11-1. Individuals Providing Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement (contd.)

Abbreviation	Name	Individual
WEID3	Weidert, Carl L. and Mary Martha	Weidert, Carl L. and Mary Martha
WELL	Wells, Russell	Wells, Russell
WILK	Wilkens, Frank	Wilkens, Frank
WILL	Williams, Peggy	Williams, Peggy
WILLI	Williams, Jeannette	Williams, Jeannette
WINN	Winnemem Wintu Tribe	Volker, Stephan C.
WINN2	Winnemem Wintu Tribe	Fuss, Eddy
WINN3	Winnemem Wintu Tribe	Volker, Stephan C.
WOOD	Woodcock, Charlene	Woodcock, Charlene
WOODA	Woodard, Jessica	Woodard, Jessica
YARD	Yardley, Braden	Yardley, Braden
ZACH	Zachary, Valerie	Zachary, Valerie

33.11.1 Jessica Abbe

ABBE

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
SEP 24 2013
CODE 720 K Duncan 25 Sep 13 to K Chow

Jessica Abbe
980 Grizzly Peak Blvd
Berkeley, CA 94708

September 20, 2013

Katrina Chow - Project Manager
US Bureau of Reclamation
Planning Division,
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Dear Ms. Chow,

This is a comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation.

ABBE-1 I grew up in a house built close to the Sacramento River in Redding, an area that would surely have flooded regularly were it not for the dam. My family eats foods produced by Central Valley farmers who depend on water and power from the dam. We vote, we serve, and we pay state and federal taxes.

ABBE-2 I am deeply dismayed by the Bureau of Reclamation's Shasta Dam project proposal. It is neither environmentally desirable nor economically justified. It
ABBE-3 would be extremely disruptive to local communities, and would destroy valuable treasures: an ecologically significant and beautiful section of the McCloud River,
ABBE-4 and the few remaining Native American cultural sites that survived the construction of the dam and reservoir. The number of new jobs the project would
ABBE-5 provide has been wildly inflated by Bureau personnel. This project does not represent the values and aspirations of the American people. More than $1 billion
ABBE-6 in taxpayer funds should not be spent on a project with such limited benefits and such enormously disastrous consequences.

ABBE-7 In other parts of the West, dams are being dismantled in recognition that human interference with natural systems has caused grave environmental harm and the risk that we will destroy our own ability to sustain life. Yet the Bureau of Reclamation persists in following the same old path of reckless intervention in the natural world leading to terrible consequences for habitat, people and fish.

ABBE-8 The argument that Westlands Water District farmers are suffering and need greater water deliveries is pitiful. Their own success at growing water-loving plants in the desert over the last 65 years shows this to be a hollow plea. Many of these farmers have greatly improved water conservation with new technologies and practices. Plus, much of the land in the Westlands District can never be planted again, due to toxicity and salinity exacerbated by irrigation and restrictions put in place following the Kesterson Reservoir catastrophe.

SCANNED
Classification PRJ - 23.00
Project 214
Control No. 1304314 9
Folder I.D. 1224516
Date Input 25 SEP 2013

ABBE-9 A stated objective of raising the dam is to "increase survival of anadromous fish populations in the upper Sacramento River." The situation for California's most important fish is precarious. Shasta Dam prevents Chinook salmon from reaching the cold-water streams where these fish naturally breed. Funds would be better spent building a fish way around Shasta Dam. This wasn't even considered for the project. Invest in salmon restoration, an alternative that would provide a long-term solution that doesn't exacerbate the problem it purports to solve.

ABBE-10 Who would really benefit from raising the dam? Central Valley Project water users, including Westlands Water District, can sell their subsidized water to urban areas in southern California at a profit, encouraging overpopulation and greater urban and suburban sprawl—and discouraging conservation.

ABBE-11 The water may also facilitate hydrocarbon fracking in the Monterey Shale region. These are not valid justifications for raising Shasta Dam.

ABBE-12 Decreased snowfall due to global climate change means we need a *bigger* dam? No. Dams don't create water. Conservation is the best alternative.

ABBE-13 Beyond the negative economic and ecological effects of raising Shasta Dam, please also seriously consider the cultural damage a higher dam would inflict. The Winnemem Wintu Tribe lost much of their traditional homeland and many historic, cultural and sacred sites when Shasta Dam was built in the 1930s and 40s. They would see additional sacred sites flooded, including a major ceremonial initiation site. A crucial aspect of the tribe's ability to practice their culture and religion would be lost. This tribe's commitment to the perpetuation of their culture is of greater benefit to the country than the commitment to greed, mendacity and environmental destruction represented by this project.

ABBE-14 This is not the 1940s. Supersizing Shasta Dam is wrong for future generations. I urge you to abandon the proposal, and instead focus your efforts on effective natural resource conservation, preservation and restoration—CPR for our planet.

Sincerely,

Jessica Abbe

Response to Comments from Jessica Abbe

ABBE-1: Comment noted.

ABBE-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

ABBE-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

ABBE-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River."

ABBE-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," and Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-2, "Effects on Short-term and Long-term Employment."

ABBE-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

ABBE-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," and Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

ABBE-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," and Master Comment Response ALT-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

ABBE-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," and Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

ABBE-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

ABBE-11: Please refer to Master Comment Response FRACK-1, "Water Supply Used for Fracking."

ABBE-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir," and Master Comment Response CC-1, "Climate Change Uncertainty and Related Evaluations."

ABBE-13: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

ABBE-14: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.2 Charles W Alexander

ALEX

PUBLIC COMMENT CARD

Name: Charles W. Alexander Organization: none

Address:

Email: sushibar007@hotmail.com

ALEX-1 Comment: Have you (the Presenters) seen the original engineering calcs for Shasta Dam? ~~Does~~ Will the maximum static frictional co-efficient suffice to ~~per~~ accomodate the additional ~~hydrologic~~ hydrologic pressure & maintain acceptable safety margin? What about the compressive strength? Will it suffice to accomodate the additional hydrologic pressure & maintain plentiful safety margin? Why is there no mention in the EIS, save for an extremely cursory mention in introductory portion of Ch. 9? ~~[illegible]~~

Tear here

Response to Comments from Charles W Alexander

ALEX-1: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. Structural analyses were performed by Reclamation for the raised dam section under both static and dynamic loading conditions using modern analytical methods and appropriate material properties, including concrete shear strength properties (friction angle and cohesion) for evaluation of sliding stability. These analyses identified a need for post-tensioned anchors to improve the dynamic stability of portions of the proposed dam raise during a large earthquake, which was found to be the critical loading. The proposed dam modifications fully meet Reclamation's public protection guidelines for dam safety. These analyses are documented in the Technical Memorandums referenced in the Engineering Summary Appendix, page 3-7.

33.11.3 Bruce Allinder

Public Comment Card

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, which ALLI-1 included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov ALLI-2 vided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: Bruce Allinder Organization:
Address: P.O. Box 661 Lakehead, CA 96051
Email: ballinder@firstam.com

Comment: In the event, due to relocation of residents affected by the raising of the dam, the members of the mutual water company are significantly reduced in number then:

1) is there any provision for offsetting the increased costs of water company operation being assumed by the remaining members?

2) if outstanding loans are in place for the existing infrastructure of the water company, is there any assistance in proportionally retiring those obligations?

Response to Comments from Bruce Allinder

ALLI-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response UR-1, "Effects to Water and Wastewater Infrastructure around Shasta Lake."

ALLI-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response UR-1, "Effects to Water and Wastewater Infrastructure around Shasta Lake."

33.11.4 Kim Noreen Anderson

10/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Please Stop the Shasta Dam Resevoir

ANDE

Please Stop the Shasta Dam Resevoir

Kim Anderson <kimnoreen@gmail.com> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 5:49 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Dear Gentlepersons;

ANDE-1 Please know that I am completely opposed to this project. It is time that we begin to think how things will be for all God's creatures - not the bottom line for economic reasons. We have been playing on this lake for more than 25 years and it has been my experience that the more men become involved the worse it is for the lake and surrounding areas.

I vote NO. Stop the Dam Resevoir!

Sincerely,

Kim Noreen Anderson

To be alive in this beautiful, self-organizing universe -- to participate in the dance of life with senses to perceive it, lungs that breathe it, organs that draw nourishment from it -- is a wonder beyond words."
— Joanna Macy

https://mail.google.com/mail/b/313/u/0/?ui=2&ik=c2ba651c16&view=pt&search=inbox&th=1416056f07d2ecc6 1/1

Response to Comments from Kim Noreen Anderson

ANDE-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.5 Donna and Howard Anderson

ANDER

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: pipedreamer@infostations.com <pipedreamer@infostations.com>
Date: Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 4:54 PM
Subject: FW: Re: TIME SENSITIVE: Draft Response to SLWRI Draft EIS - PublicCommentPeriod Closes 9/30 Midnight
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov

------- Original Message -------

From : Desiree La Maggiore[mailto:desiree.lamaggiore@gmail.com]

Sent : 9/30/2013 4:01:04 PM

To : pipedreamer@infostations.com

Cc :

Subject : FW: Re: TIME SENSITIVE: Draft Response to SLWRI Draft EIS - PublicCommentPeriod Closes 9/30 Midnight

Hi Howard and Donna,

I don't think I can your draft from my email. But, you should be able to forward the text below to:

bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov

kchow@usbr.govnrezeau@fs.fed.us
Bureau of Reclamation
Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way, MP – 700
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Attn: Ms.

Katrina Chow, Project Manager, Bureau of Reclamation, SLWRI

CC: Mr. Nathan Rezeau, Deputy District Ranger, Shasta-Trinity National Forest

Subject: Response to the SLWRI Draft EIS

ANDER-1 To whom it may concern, I am a USFS special use permit holder with a cabin in the Salt Creek recreation residence tract that may be impacted by the plans put forth in the SLWRI Draft EIS. I am participating in the public comment process to establish my eligibility to comment/object to the Forest Service's draft decisions relating to this project. It is my understanding that the Forest

ANDER-1 CONTD Service will provide draft decisions later in the SLWRI process and I wish to participate in the public processes associated with these actions.

ANDER-2 The SLWRI Draft EIS indicates that "At least one cabin affected, possibly others also affected" in our tract. There is a lack of clarity on how I, a cabin owner, can determine or will be notified as to the specific impact of my cabin. I respectfully request an offer to cabin owners on recreational residence tract lots potentially affected be offered a land-based survey like private lot owners in a similar situation were offered in Lakehead.

Sincerely,

Donna and Howard Anderson

195 Hilton Drive, Applegate, CA 95703

On Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 10:57 AM, pipedreamer@infostations.com <pipedreamer@infostations.com> wrote:

Desiree,our home computer is not set up to compose, any possibility you could use your example #1 for us to keep us in the loop Howard and Donna Anderson 195 Hilton Dr Applegate ca 95703 lot 17 saltcreek and send in for us?

------- Original Message -------
From : Desiree La Maggiore[mailto:desiree.lamaggiore@gmail.com]
Sent : 9/28/2013 7:51:32 PM
To : maddison01@comcast.net; kaddison@placer.ca.gov; rvanacker@fireserve.net; vandemark@yahoo.com;victorh@caldecorstore.com; ffahner@charter.net; jfahner@charter.net; tsave@aol.com; rmccrea@westernemulsions.com;trentdc@charter.net; carnelkim@mac.com; nicole.lazarus@gmail.com; jandw.combes@sbcglobal.net; stacey_boyce@yahoo.com;allisonprieto@yahoo.com; pipedreamer@infostations.com; scsimike@value.net; susieloveswilson@gmail.com;jet0@scintechassociates.com; thereelmccoy@verizon.net; lazyjj@pacbell.net; genorafts@yahoo.com; cabinbeeb@gmail.com; mcmpatriots10@yahoo.com; tigeruk@sbcglobal.net; deborahrae@sbcglobal.net; office@stgabrielsf.com; nooninvest@yahoo.com;sgsgoodrich@hughes.net; cliffhunter@cliffhunter.com; cubythesea@aol.com; robert@corporatecenter.us; dinahgibbs@mac.com;nolimits4us@sbcglobal.net; sandyorfrank@gmail.com; johnmonsonmail@yahoo.com; karenlcross@snowcrest.net;dcross@crosspetroleum.com; penn4notary@yahoo.com; dennisgaya@comcast.net; dgaya73@yahoo.com; dads150@att.net; jennette.aparicio@aol.com; cwturbin@yahoo.com; JCros@crosspetroleum.com; Laavis@aol.com; jeannetteap@sbcglobal.net;steve@roderick.org
Cc : saltcreekcj@yahoo.com
Subject : RE: TIME SENSITIVE: Draft Response to SLWRI Draft EIS - Public CommentPeriod Closes 9/30 Midnight

Hi all,

As communicated a little more than a month ago, the public comment period for responding to the draft EIS for raising the dam comes to a close on Monday, at midnight.

If you want a say in, to comment or object to future plans the USFS proposes or plans as a result of this proposal, you must

participate in this process. I know it's counter-intuitive to participate in a public comment period in advance of USFS providing a plan, but that's how the system works.

ANDER-3 My response is lengthy and covers multiple topics which you may or may not choose to comment on.

At a minimum, by midnight on Monday, September 30th, you should send an email:

To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.govcc: Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager, Bureau of Reclamation (kchow@usbr.gov) and Mr. Nathan Rezeau, Deputy District Ranger, Shasta-Trinity National Forest (nrezeau@fs.fed.us)

Subject: Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

The body of your text should include, at least, some reiteration of item 1 in my attached draft ... for example:

ANDER-4 I am a USFS special use permit holder with a cabin in a recreation residence tract that may be impacted by the plans put forth in the SLWRI Draft EIS. I am participating in the public comment process to establish my eligibility to comment/object to the Forest Service's draft decisions relating to this project. It is my understanding that Forest Service will provide draft decisions later in the SLWRI process and I wish to participate in the public processes associated with these actions.

Additionally, if you are a cabin that is on a lake-side lot, I'd recommend you include a paraphrased paragraph of what I've covered under item 2 ... for example:

ANDER-5 The SLWRI Draft EIS indicates that "At least one cabin affected, possibly others also affected" in our tract. There is a lack of clarity on how I, a cabin owner, can determine or will be notified as to the specific impact of my cabin. I respectfully request an offer to cabin owners on recreational residence tract lots potentially affected be offered a land-based survey like private lot owners in a similar situation were offered in Lakehead.

Sign off with your contact information as well as being a cabin owner in the Salt Creek Recreational Residence Tract.

ANDER-6 Even if your cabin is not lake-side, you should establish your eligibility to comment. The Draft EIS includes language pulled from our permits that states the USFS can pull the permit if a "higher public use" of the land is deemed appropriate. USFS has not put together their response

ANDER-6 CONTD

to this plan yet, but it could include a range of impact to our tract including whether impacted cabins are bought out or swapped to another recreation residence. There are potential impacts ranging from access, to septic/sewage systems to utilities.

ANDER-7

Please reply so we have a voice in this process as it moves forward ;-> There is no guarantee that me sending a comment on behalf of the association preserves an individual cabin owner eligibility to comment on future draft plans association with this project - besides, you might have a differing opinion/comment you'd like to have included ;->

If you have any comments or questions (or edits to the attached), I'll do my best to answer. You should have all received a letter from the Department of Interior and a CD of the Draft EIS back in the beginning of July when the public comment period opened. It has been a beast to review and led to more questions than answers!

Cheers, Desiree
408-391-9603

Response to Comments from Donna and Howard Anderson

ANDER-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-5, "Comment and Objection Process for Draft USFS Decisions."

ANDER-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-9, "Structure Surveys for USFS Cabins."

ANDER-3: Comment noted.

ANDER-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-5, "Comment and Objection Process for Draft USFS Decisions."

ANDER-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-9, "Structure Surveys for USFS Cabins."

ANDER-6: As stated in Chapter 21, "Utilities Service," Section 21.3.4, "Direct and Indirect Effects," of the DEIS, septic systems within the project area are governed by Shasta County Development Standards. Consistent with these standards, all septic system within 200 feet of the new full pool waterline or 100 feet downslope of the new full pool waterline would be demolished. Wastewater pipes, septic tanks, vaults/pits, and leach fields would be abandoned in place. Relocation of septic systems on private property would be done in one of two ways: (1) construct new septic systems on the property of the affected home or facility, where feasible; or (2) define a possible localized WWTP alternative for homes that do not meet Shasta County requirements for septic system separation from the lake. The general WWTP would include a pressurized sewer collection system to transport wastewater flows to several centralized package WWTPs. The DEIS currently identifies the likely construction of localized WWTPs for the areas of Salt Creek, Sugarloaf/Tsasdi Resort, Lakeshore (possibly several plants),

Antlers Campground, Campbell Creek Cove, Bridge Bay Marina, Silverthorn Resort, and Jones Valley. Additional localized WWTPs for cabins on land held in USFS Special Use Permit will be evaluated following Congressional authorization of an action alternative and subject to USFS permit terms and conditions. Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-5, "Comment and Objection Process for Draft USFS Decisions."

ANDER-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-5, "Comment and Objection Process for Draft USFS Decisions."

33.11.6 Julie Bacon

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Do NOT Raise Shasta Dam BACO

Do NOT Raise Shasta Dam

julie b <julieb@uoregon.edu> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 7:08 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Hello,

BACO-1 Please do not raise Shasta Dam. The dam raise will be detrimental to salmon and does not serve the best interests of the people of California.

BACO-2 Furthermore, raising Shasta Dam will cause disproportionate material, social, and cultural harms for tribal peoples.

--
J. M. Bacon
Environmental Studies Doctoral Student
Graduate Teaching Fellow in Sociology
University of Oregon

"It's never too late to save the world. Wherever you are, take care of the water if you really want to live." - Agnes Baker Pilgrim

"Racism and homophobia are real conditions of all our lives in this place and time. I urge each one of us here to reach down into that deep place of knowledge inside herself and touch that terror and loathing of any difference that lives there. See whose face it wears. Then the personal as the political can begin to illuminate all our choices." -Audre Lorde

https://mail.google.com/mail/b/313/u/0/?ui=2&ik=c2ba651c16&view=pt&search=inbox&th=1416f33e5f71e8e 1/1

Response to Comments from Julie Bacon

BACO-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

BACO-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice."

33.11.7 Gene Barrett

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS BARRE

Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

gene barrett <genorafts@yahoo.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 12:30 PM
Reply-To: gene barrett <genorafts@yahoo.com>
To: "bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov" <bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>
Cc: "nrezeau@fs.fed.us" <nrezeau@fs.fed.us>, "kchow@usbr.gov" <kchow@usbr.gov>

BARRE-1 The SLWRI Draft EIS indicates that "At least one cabin affected, possibly others also affected" in our tract. There is a lack of clarity on how I, a cabin owner, can determine or will be notified as to the specific impact of my cabin. I respectfully request an offer to cabin owners on recreational residence tract lots potentially affected be offered a land-based survey like private lot owners in a similar situation were offered in Lakehead.

BARRE-2 I am a USFS special use permit holder with a cabin in a recreation residence tract that may be impacted by the plans put forth in the SLWRI Draft EIS. I am participating in the public comment process to establish my eligibility to comment/object to the Forest Service's draft decisions relating to this project. It is my understanding that Forest Service will provide draft decisions later in the SLWRI process and I wish to participate in the public processes associated with these actions.

By commenting, WE RESERVE OUR RIGHTS TO MAKE COMMENTS ON ANY FUTURE USFS AND BLR public processes related to this and any future SLWRI Draft EIS proceeding by either entity.

Yours,
John E. Barrett and Gail Barrett
2259 Spring Lake Drive
Martinez, CA 94553
email genorafts@ yahoo.com and genorafts@aol.com
Phone 925 687-5420

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/3/i/u0?ui=2&ik=c2ba651c16&view=pt&search=inbox&th=141765946b7e63c 1/1

Response to Comments from Gene Barrett

BARRE-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-9, "Structure Surveys for USFS Cabins."

BARRE-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-5, "Comment and Objection Process for Draft USFS Decisions."

33.11.8 Marlene Battenden

Public Comment Card BATT

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for the receipt of written comments. BATT-1 comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained BATT-2 SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gc BATT-3 vided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: Marlene Battenden Organization: Redding citizen
Address: 256 Cherrywell Ct - 96003
Email:

Comment: I talked with a gentleman before the meeting who said we would benefit because of more recreation — etc — We are going to lose tremendous amounts of income for people in this county. And the un answered questions regarding future water supplies! This alone should be an issue each of OVR citizens should have assured before this plan goes forward

Response to Comments from Marlene Battenden

BATT-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake."

BATT-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

BATT-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.9 Marc Beal

9/6/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Questions - Castel of Lake Shasta - Lakehead, CA

BEAL

BISON CONNECT

Questions - Castel of Lake Shasta - Lakehead, CA

Marc Beal <marcb@biosearchtech.com> Mon, Sep 2, 2013 at 5:10 PM
To: kchow@usbr.gov
Cc: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov, Marc Beal <marcb@biosearchtech.com>

Hi Katrina –

I trust your Labor day is going well!

BEAL-1

I own the Castle of Lake Shasta in Lakehead, CA. http://www.vrbo.com/64767 The physical address that you have on file is incorrect. You list my address as 20623 Oak Street – when the true address is 20620 Cedar Drive.

BEAL-2

As I understand (I have not been able to talk with or attend any meeting)…The Castle is above the high water mark. However, there is a concern about my current septic system that does contain leech lines. Questions –

1. Since the issue is "leech lines", If I go to a NO leech line system – and install a pumbable tank system – Does this eliminate your interest in my property and clear me?

BEAL-3

2. Shasta Lake is a drainable lake with transient high and low water levels. The "high" water mark (at an increase of 18.5 ft.) will only be a "high" water mark for 1 week or less at best once every 7 to 8 years. Since the Castle is NOT under water – this means that 95 to 99% of the time my current leech lines would be well within the guidelines. Can I have an easement for the single week in those 7 years for my current leech lines?

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/313/u/0/?ui=2&ik=c2ba651c16&view=pt&search=inbox&th=140e127b5da0da00 1/2

9/6/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Questions - Castrl of Lake Shasta - Lakehead, CA

Thanks in advance for your answers.

All the best,

Marc P. Beal M.B.A.

Director of Corporate Development

Biosearch Technologies Inc.

1-925-207-5122 (cell)

www.biosearchtech.com

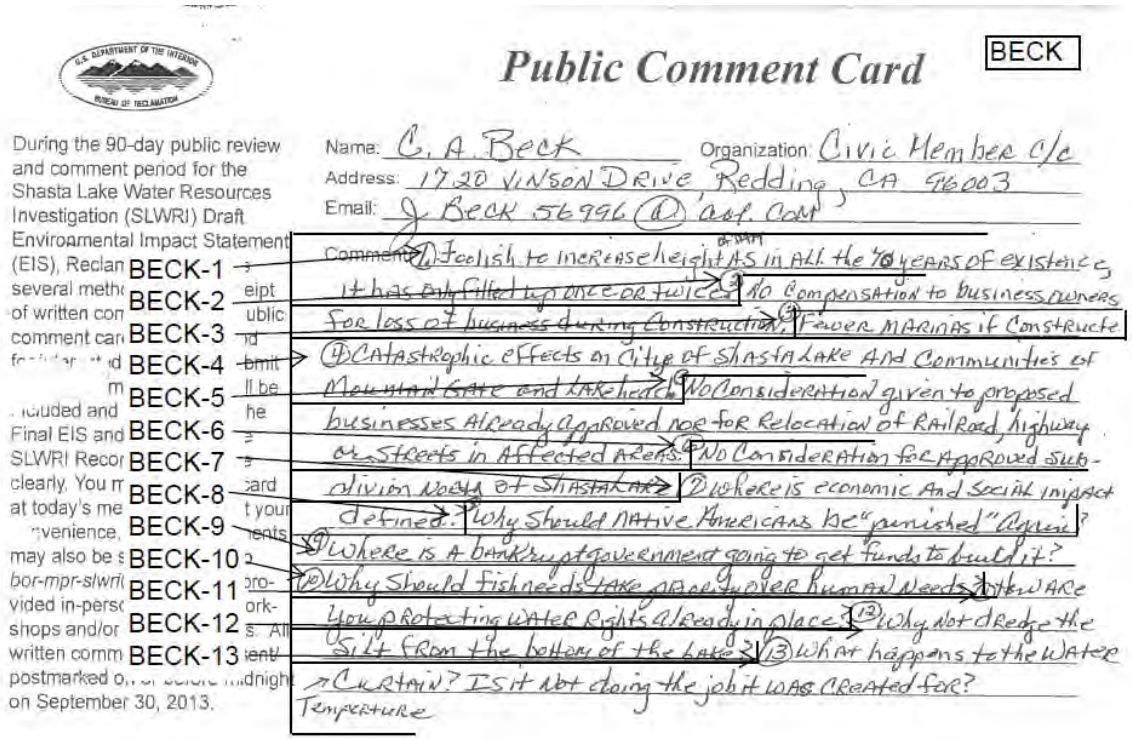
Response to Comments from Marc Beal

BEAL-1: Thank you for the contact information, the SLWRI database for the structure surveys performed during the summer of 2012 has been updated.

BEAL-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response LANDUSE-1, "Relocation of Septic Systems and Leach Fields."

BEAL-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response LANDUSE-1 "Relocation of Septic Systems and Leach Fields."

33.11.10 C.A. Beck



BECK

Public Comment Card

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclan several meth of written con comment car ... included and Final EIS and SLWRI Recor clearly. You m at today's me ...venience, may also be s bor-mpr-slwri vided in-perso shops and/or written comm postmarked o... on September 30, 2013.

Name: C. A. Beck Organization: Civic Member c/o
Address: 1720 Vinson Drive, Redding, CA 96003
Email: J Beck 56996 @ aol.com

BECK-1 Comment: ① Foolish to increase height AS IN ALL the 70 years of existence, it has only filled up once or twice
BECK-2 ② No Compensation to business owners for loss of business during Construction
BECK-3 ③ Fewer MARINAS if Constructe
BECK-4 ④ Catastrophic effects on City of Shasta Lake And Communities of Mountain Gate and Lakehead
BECK-5 ⑤ No Consideration given to proposed businesses Already Approved nor for Relocation of Railroad, highway or streets in Affected Areas.
BECK-6 ⑥ No Consideration for Approved Sub-division North of Shasta Lake
BECK-7 ⑦ Where is economic And Social impact defined?
BECK-8 ⑧ Why Should Native Americans be "punished" again?
BECK-9 ⑨ Where is A bankrupt government going to get funds to build it?
BECK-10 ⑩ Why Should fish needs take precedence over human Needs?
BECK-11 ⑪ How are You protecting water Rights already in place?
BECK-12 ⑫ Why not dredge the silt from the bottom of the Lake?
BECK-13 ⑬ What happens to the water Curtain? Is it not doing the job it was created for? Temperature

Response to Comments from C.A. Beck

BECK-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

BECK-2: Comment noted.

BECK-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake."

BECK-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

BECK-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response RBR-2, "Reduced Public Access Around Shasta Lake."

BECK-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-2, "Unsubstantiated Information."

BECK-7: The EIS Chapter 3, "Considerations for Describing Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences," Section 3.2.6, "Impact Levels," defines impact categories including temporary, short-term, long-term, direct, indirect, and cumulative. Therefore, an economic or social impact would be defined by the category of impact listed above as it relates to economic or social resources.

BECK-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

BECK-9: A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4).

BECK-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

BECK-11: Reclamation protects its water rights by compliance with all applicable state and Federal laws.

Please refer to Master Comment Response WR-1, "Water Rights."

BECK-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

BECK-13: Shasta Reservoir does not have a temperature curtain. Shasta Dam has a temperature control device (TCD) that can be used to selectively draw water from different depths within the lake, including the deepest, to help maintain river water temperatures beneficial to salmon.

33.11.11 Harriet Behm

10/10/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Do Not Raise Shasta Dam BEHM

BISON CONNECT

Do Not Raise Shasta Dam

BehmBallantine <hjje@epud.net> Sat, Sep 28, 2013 at 9:30 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Ms. Chow,

BEHM-1 Please do all you can to stop the raising of the Shasta Dam. The dam would destroy salmon spawning grounds and damage sacred native people's sites. Haven't we done enough damage to our native peoples?

Harriet Behm
Eugene, Oregon

Response to Comments from Harriet Behm

BEHM-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise," and Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

33.11.12 Harry Biggins

7/29/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam comments BIGG

Shasta Dam comments

HARRY BIGGINS <hlbcoyote@yahoo.com> Fri, Jul 26, 2013 at 12:54 PM
Reply-To: HARRY BIGGINS <hlbcoyote@yahoo.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

I am Harry Biggins, I have lived in Redding since 1966.
I believe our State would be better served by building new dams.
BIGG-1 I am not against the raising of Shasta Dam if it is the only option.....BUT, I think we should build new dams on Cottonwood Creek and at the Sites Reservoir site, west of Maxwell. This would capture water that is now going to waste. The amount of water that flows down Cottonwood creek in the winter is amazing, and I think there must be someway of catching it and putting it to a good use.
Thank you..
Harry Biggins
16211 Sourdough Lane
Redding, CA
241-9171 or hlbcoyote@yahoo.com

Response to Comments from Harry Biggins

BIGG-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

33.11.13 Steve and Dotty Bishop

9/26/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam Raising BISH

Shasta Dam Raising

Bishop Steve <s.bishop@att.net> Sun, Sep 22, 2013 at 12:09 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Katrina Chow,

Please find the attached Word doc with our thoughts on the raising of Shasta Dam.

Thank you,

Steve & Dotty Bishop
6074 Gleneagles Ct.
Redding CA 96003

Shasta Dam Raising.doc
32K

https://mail.google.com/mail/b/312/u/0/?ui=2&ik=c2ba651c16&view=pt&search=mbox&th=141471496035b810 6/1

THOUGHTS ON RAISING OF SHASTA DAM

BISH-1 • California has between 800 and 1,000 miles of coastline depending on the method used to calculate it. We have the third longest coastline in the country. Need to focus on desalination. Australia has 4 functioning desalination plants which provide much-needed water to the otherwise arid country.

BISH-2 • With respect to water consumption in central and southern California, golf courses across the country are using treated effluent to irrigate their golf courses. We lived on a municipal golf course in Oregon and several years ago they successfully switched to wastewater for irrigation. Totally no odor and saved river water. Perhaps this should be addressed for golf courses in mid-California and southern California. It could possibly also be used to irrigate farmland and rice fields.

BISH-3 • It was released early on that the reasons for raising the dam were hydroelectric power, irrigation and flood control. Hydroelectric needs are diminishing because in our sunshine state (Redding with 88% sunny days) hydroelectric needs are being replaced with wind farms, solar power which is being used increasingly by businesses, schools, hospitals, airports and homeowners. Irrigation can be provided

BISH-4 by desalination and flood control is already pretty well managed.

BISH-5

BISH-6 • If it took 7 years to build/complete the original dam (1938 - 1945), it is feasible that it will take several years to complete the raising of the dam and re-routing, re-building the bridges, roads, railroad lines, tunnels and recreation facilities and other buildings. The BOR's report estimates spending $450 million -- this seems like an absurdly low-ball amount. Think of all the turmoil and disruption to everyone living or

BISH-7 passing through the area. Will tourists, campers and boaters be discouraged and not come?

BISH-8 • Regarding eminent domain and the properties that would be under water and otherwise "lost" with the raising of Shasta Dam, it is unthinkable that the government would take these properties for a value far less than the owners could expect on the private market. The BOR report estimates spending about $60 million purchasing more than 200 parcels of land around Lake Shasta. It is beyond belief that this could be done for a mere $60 million without low-balling personal property. Another more

BISH-9 recent BOR report states that 600 businesses will be affected. The town of Lakehead, which is a huge contributor to the tourism of Shasta County, would mostly disappear. How can anyone think this is a good thing.

BISH-10 • The amount of water expected to be stored is speculative. Comments have been made that only in 11 years out of 59 years of record keeping has the dam been full so, historically speaking, any additional height of the dam would have been worthless and unused. The California Stewardship Director for American Whitewater, said it doesn't make sense to raise the dam because at its current height if fills at best only once every four to five years.

BISH-11 • Another opportunity, and perhaps a better one for water storage creating more reliable water supply to areas south of our North State, is the Sites Reservoir in Colusa County. According to available data, a reservoir in Colusa County could provide capacity of 1.8 million acre-feet while raising Shasta Dam 18.5 feet would at best provide only 664,000 acre-feet. This option would provide three times the capacity of water that would be captured raising Shasta Dam. It should seriously be studied.

BISH-12 • If Keswick Dam has to be modified or re-built, it seems the total cost and inconvenience of raising Shasta Dam would be greatly impacted.

BISH-13 • McCloud River - We understand that the WWD and MWD, having great interest in raising the height of Shasta Dam already have the Mc Cloud River in their sights. We are pleased to read that the law governing the river's status FORBIDS any state agency from planning for or building anything that would affect the McCloud. The McCloud also is home to numerous Winnemem Wintu sacred sites.

BISH-14 • Winnemem Wintu - When Shasta Dam was completed in 1945, its reservoir flooded much of their homeland and blocked salmon, the Wintu's principal source of food, from coming up the McCloud River. Many of the Winnemem were forced to leave their ancestral lands. The government has never fulfilled its obligations under the 1941 Indian Land Acquisition Act by providing the tribe relocation land and infrastructure to rebuild. Raising the dam will further destroy sacred sites the Wintu people use for ceremonies. How long will our government continue depriving the Indian people of what once was theirs.

BISH-15 • Doney Creek and Doney Creek Bridge - These landmarks around Shasta Lake are named for my great-great grandfather William Keyes Doney (1830-1923). The original Doney Creek Bridge (visible today 9/16/13 after a dry winter/spring) was on a major north/south road until it was inundated by water with the filling of Shasta Dam in 1945. So now, the current Doney Creek Bridge (Old Lakehead Blvd./Old Hwy. 99) is threatened with high water if the dam is raised and would need to be re-built as well as the adjacent Union Pacific RR bridge.

BISH-16 • We personally know of quite a few families currently living in Redding who visited the recreational facilities associated with Shasta Dam and who eventually made the decision to live in Redding because of its proximity to the lake. During the modifying and re-building (raising) of Shasta Dam how many visitors will not come because of the disruption?

Response to Comments from Steve and Dotty Bishop

BISH-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

BISH-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

BISH-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

BISH-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

BISH-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

BISH-6: Costs for the five alternatives range from $891 million to $1,174 million and can be found in the DEIS Appendices Engineering Summary Appendix Chapter 5 and Attachments 1-4. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

BISH-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-3, "Effects to Tourism at Shasta Lake."

BISH-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

BISH-9: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. The information the comment author has provided in support of assertions made in the comment is not known to Reclamation at the time of this Final EIS and could not be found through library database queries, internet research and research in the Lead Agency data archives. The EIS did however rely on the best available science in support of the analysis that the comment is directed and absent any additional information to substantiate this comment, no response is required. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

BISH-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

BISH-11: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

BISH-12: SLWRI evaluations do not indicate a need to modify Keswick Dam to accommodate SLWRI action alternatives. Proposed water operations under SLWRI action alternatives are described in DEIS in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3, "Action Alternatives." As described, SLWRI action alternatives would not include changes to any rules and regulations that govern operations at Shasta Dam in the form of flood control requirements, flow requirements, water quality requirements, and water supply commitments that govern operations at

Shasta Dam. As described in Chapter 6, "Hydrology, Hydraulics, and Water Management," Section 6.2.1, "Federal," current regulations of Shasta Dam for flood management require that releases be restricted to quantities that will not cause downstream flows or stages to exceed, insofar as possible, (1) a flow of 79,000 cubic feet per second at the tailwater of Keswick Dam and (2) a stage of 39.2 feet for the Sacramento River at the Bend Bridge gaging station near Red Bluff (corresponding roughly to a flow of 100,000 cubic feet per second). These flood control regulations are incorporated into all SLWRI action alternatives in the DEIS and Final EIS. All water operations and related modeling in for the SLWRI assumed the existing size and configuration of Keswick Dam and existing flood control regulations for existing conditions, No-Action Alternative, and all action alternatives. As described in the DEIS and Final EIS in Chapter 6, Section 6.3.3, "Direct and Indirect Effects," for "Impact H&H-1," water operations modeling indicated that all action alternatives would result in a slight reduction in the frequency of flows above 100,000 cubic feet per second on the Sacramento River below Bend Bridge. Accordingly, since maximum Shasta Dam release requirements would remain unchanged, and since water operations modeling assuming the existing size and configuration of Keswick Dam indicated decreases in Sacramento River flood flows, modifications of Keswick Dam are not anticipated to accommodate SLWRI action alternatives.

BISH-13: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-6, "Protections of the Lower McCloud River as Identified in the California Public Resources Code, Section 5093.542."

BISH-14: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition," Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon."

BISH-15: Please refer to Master Comment Response RBR-2, "Reduced Public Access Around Shasta Lake."

BISH-16: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-3, "Effects to Tourism at Shasta Lake."

33.11.14 Patricia Bitner

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - OPPOSE PLAN TO RAISE SHASTA DAM BY 18 FEET

BITN

OPPOSE PLAN TO RAISE SHASTA DAM BY 18 FEET

Patricia Bitner <patbitner@gmail.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 10:12 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

BITN-1 I strongly oppose any plan to raise the level of Shsta Dam as well as any plan to create twin tunnels to transport Shasta water south to the Los Angeles area for further southern California development. It is imperative for the future of our ecosystem that any further diversion of the Sacramento River watershed does not occur.

BITN-2 The life cycle of native salmon depend on retaining the present water level above Shasta Dam. If wild salmon are to survive and complete their reproductive cycle, there must be no further tampering with their native.habitat.

BITN-3 In addition, the ancestral lands and sacred sites of the Winnemem Wintu people would be destroyed by such raising of the water level of the Lake.

BITN-4 Please consider the hazards of further water diversion both to the ecosystem and to the economic future of norther California and reject such a short-sighted proposal.

Thank you.

Patricia Bitner
1925 E. 26th Ave
Eugene, OR 97403

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ui=2&ik=c2ba851c16&view=pt&search=inbox&th=141fdd8f17ec541 (1)

Response to Comments from Patricia Bitner

BITN-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and

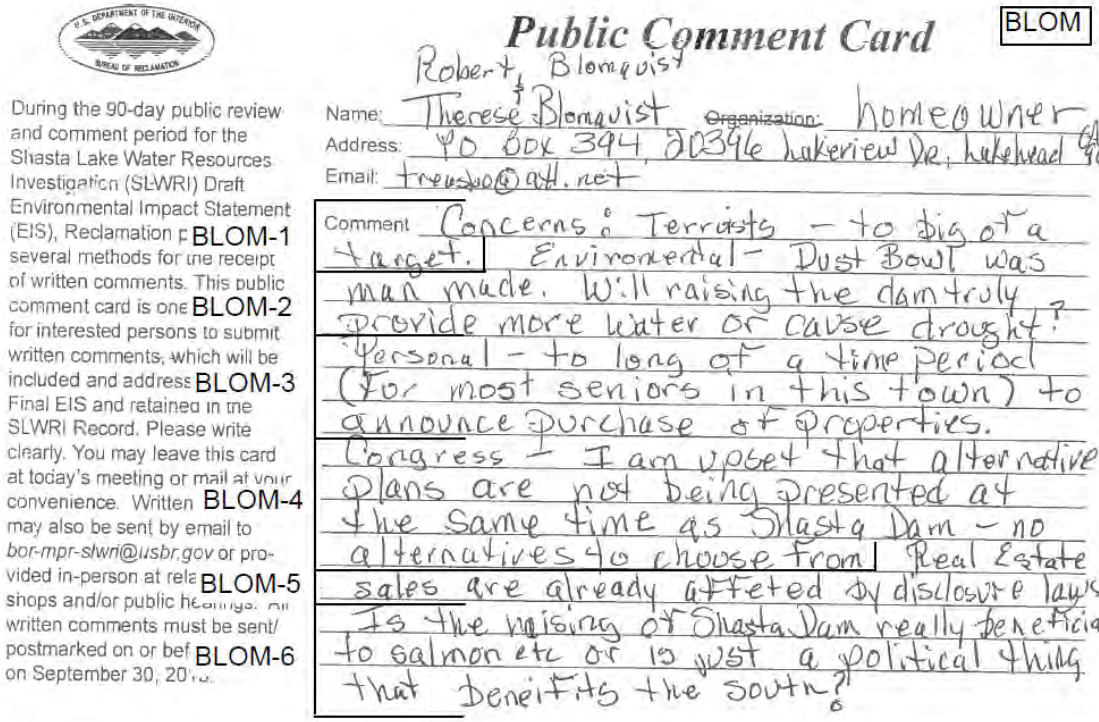
Others Oppose Dam Raise," and Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan."

BITN-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

BITN-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

BITN-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

33.11.15 Robert and Therese Blomquist



Public Comment Card BLOM

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation p BLOM-1 several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is one BLOM-2 for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and address BLOM-3 Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written BLOM-4 may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at rela BLOM-5 shops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or bef BLOM-6 on September 30, 20

Name: Robert, Therese Blomquist ~~Organization:~~ homeowner
Address: PO Box 394, 20346 Lakeview Dr, Lakehead CA 96051
Email: freeshop@att.net

Comment: Concerns: Terrists – to big of a target. Environmental – Dust Bowl was man made. Will raising the dam truly provide more water or cause drought? Personal – to long of a time period (For most seniors in this town) to announce purchase of properties. Congress – I am upset that alternative plans are not being presented at the same time as Shasta Dam – no alternatives to choose from. Real Estate sales are already affeted by disclosure laws. Is the raising of Shasta Dam really beneficial to salmon etc or is just a political thing that benefits the south?

Response to Comments from Robert and Therese Blomquist

BLOM-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

BLOM-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response WSR-1, "Water Supply Demands, Supplies, and Project Benefits."

BLOM-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

BLOM-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

BLOM-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

BLOM-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response WSR-1, "Water Supply Demands, Supplies, and Project Benefits."

33.11.16 Ferhat Boudefoua

BOUD

Ferhat Boudefoua
3013 Magliocco Dr apt 10
San Jose, CA 95128
ferhat.boudefoua@gmail.com

SEP 30 2013

To: K Duncan
18 Oct 13
to: K Chow

September 25th, 2013

Ms. Katrina Chow, project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way, MP-720
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

RE: Letter comment concerning the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Shasta dam action

Dear Ms Chow,

BOUD-1 The Draft Feasibility Report DER fails to address the long-term effects on the environment. Ecosystems and habitats destruction will be the most significant and unavoidable negative effect on the environment. Raising the Shasta Dam provokes land loss, degradation of water quality, loss of plants and species that live on the surrounding area and creates a serious threat to several people who live close to the reservoir of Shasta Dam. Raising Shasta Dam of the Sacramento River fails to satisfy the environmental norms for unknown and known reasons, it will be an environmental and economical disaster.

BOUD-2 Failures of the project to comply with the environmental law require an enormous capital will be used to remove the new part of dam. The question is: Is it right to spend huge money on something may present an environmental disaster? Study shows that it is always cheaper to build something than destroy it. For all of these reasons, these responsible and people who have power to decide should think wisely before taking any action

BOUD-3 The DEIS did not included the potential risks which may be induced by the storage of millions gallons of water. Lack of uncertain geological and deep study of the Bay Area of natural phenomenal such as earthquake, raising Shasta Dam considered as a huge mistake because people lives threatened and environment will be damaged. Natural catastrophic such as an earthquake, volcanic eruption and flood could create a major threat for these people who lives in the surrounding area. Historically, the Bay Area known many devastating earthquakes. Raising water storage could present an environmental damage. Earthquake is an unpredictable and unavoidable natural phenomenal that could happen at anytime and anywhere. United States Government declare in the New Scientists, that a

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Classification ENV-6.0
Folder 214
Control No. 13043835
Order ID 1230427

Ferhat Boudefoua
3013 Magliocco Dr apt 10
San Jose, CA 95128
ferhat.boudefoua@gmail.com

strong earthquake predicted to occur in the Bay Area in the future. "The USGS predicts a 62 per cent chance of a quake at magnitude 6.7 or greater on a Bay Area fault before 2032" (News Scientifics, 2006)

BOUD-3 CONTD

A strong earthquake could also provoke a landslide such as when Kashmir earthquake induced Haitian Landslide dam. According to Sattar Ahsan, in his journal article titled Measurement of debris mass changes and assessment of the dam-break flood potential of earthquake-triggered Haitian landslide dam, "Landslide dams are one of the long-lasting problems created by such huge earthquakes because of the destructive potential of impounded water stored in their reservoirs."(Sattar, et all).

BOUD-4

The DER fails to address the potential environmental disasters that could be induced by raising the dam. Raising Sacramento River will provokes negative environmental impacts, such as, land loss, ecosystems destruction. Rising the dam level alter temperature and flow change and that considered as a huge problem. Both temperature and flow change impact the behavior and physiology of Salmon fish and other species that live in the river. Even the DIEA address clearly that temperature and flows affect negatively the growth and reproduction of salmon and other aquatic species but they still want to apply their action. Based on the DER, it is clear that there is no a long-term alternative to fixe this problem. For all these reasons, DER fails to address the purpose of the Endangered Species Act.

BOUD-5

BOUD-6

Raising the Shasta Dam would submerge the historical place of the Winnemem Wintu Tribe (WWT). Environmental justice declares that all people have the right to live a healthy live and every one have the right to work in safe environmental. Submerging the WWT place considered as violation of human right. WWT parents practice their spiritual believes and held ceremony for millions years ago in the same place. WWT believe that flooding this historical place under water is the same destroying these people identity.

BOUD-7

Alternatives presented in the DER are failed to fix the long-term negative affects on the environment and to protect a WWT historical places. There is a sustainable way could used to increase water storage or distribution less risky and not harmful to the environment and probably cheaper.

2013 SEP 30 AM 11:32

Ferhat Boudefoua
3013 Magliocco Dr apt 10
San Jose, CA 95128
ferhat.boudefoua@gmail.com

BOUD-7 CONTD

Instead of raising the Shasta dam why not thinking about constructing more recycling water plants along the Bay Area, and searching for another efficient way to storage water and a sustainable method of using water in the agriculture and the industry.

Sincerely

Ferhat Boudefoua
San Francisco State University, CA

Work cited

Sattar, Ahsan., Konagai, Kazuo,, Kiyota,Takash., Ikeda, Takaaki Johansson, Jorgen., Measurement of debris mass changes and assessment of the dam-break flood potential of earthquake-triggered Haittian landslide dam. 2011

Jessica., Marshall. 100 years on, you'd think San Francisco would be ready. New Scientifics. 2006

Response to Comments from Ferhat Boudefoua

BOUD-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," Master Comment Response NEPA-1, "Sufficiency of EIS," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-2, "Comments Related to the SLWRI Feasibility Report."

BOUD-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-2, "Comments Related to the SLWRI Feasibility Report."

BOUD-3: Chapter 4, "Geology, Geomorphology, Minerals, and Soils," assesses the potential effects of geologic hazards within the Primary

Study Area (Shasta Lake and Vicinity and Shasta Dam to Red Bluff) and the Extended Study Area (Sacramento River from Red Bluff to the Delta and CVP/SWP Service Areas). Seismic events in the Bay Area would not be anticipated to result in heavy damage to areas as far north as Shasta Dam and or result in landslides in the Shasta Dam Vicinity (Working Group for California Earthquake Probabilities, 2002). Structural analyses were performed by Reclamation for the raised dam section under both static and dynamic loading conditions using modern analytical methods and appropriate material properties, including concrete shear strength properties (friction angle and cohesion) for evaluation of sliding stability. These analyses identified a need for post-tensioned anchors to improve the dynamic stability of portions of the proposed dam raise during a large earthquake, which was found to be the critical loading. The proposed dam modifications fully meet Reclamation's public protection guidelines for dam safety. These analyses are documented in the Technical Memorandums referenced in the Engineering Summary Appendix, page 3-7.

BOUD-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, “Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts,” and Master Comment Response EI-3, “Botanical Resources Effects Related to Flow Regimes.”

BOUD-5: As shown throughout Chapter 5, “Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems,” Section 11.3.3, “Direct and Indirect Effects,” decreasing water temperatures and producing consistent flows during dry and critical water years benefits all four runs of Chinook salmon by creating conditions more hospitable for these fish in otherwise inhospitable conditions, particularly with the challenge of climate change. NMFS has identified water temperature as the primary risk to winter-run Chinook salmon, and has specified that increasing the cold water pool in Shasta Lake as the ideal way to reduce that risk. SLWRI offers an ideal approach to not only meet NMFS recovery goal suggestion, but also provide water supply reliability at the same time. Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-8, “National Marine Fisheries Service Recovery Plan, Anadromous Fish Restoration Program Doubling Goals and Biological Opinions,” and Master Comment Response DSFISH-3, “Fish Habitat Restoration.”

BOUD-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, “Potential Effects to Cultural Resources,” Master Comment Response CR-5, “Environmental Justice,” and Master Comment Response CR-11, “Cultural Resources and NEPA.”

BOUD-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response P&N-1, “Purpose and Need and Objectives,” Master Comment Response ALTR-1, “Range of Alternatives – General,” and Master Comment Response EI-1, “Intent

of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

33.11.17 Richard M. and Estella Dee Brown

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam BROW1

Shasta Dam

rmbrown <rmbrown@uoregon.edu> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 11:24 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

BROW1-1 Please do not endanger the salmon and the Winnemen tribe culture by raising Shasta Dam.

Estella Dee and Richard M. Brown

Response to Comment from Richard M. and Estella Dee Brown

BROW1-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon."

33.11.18 Molly Young Brown

9/30/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Re: Shasta Dam raising

BROW2

CHOW, KATRINA

Re: Shasta Dam raising

Molly Brown <molly@mollyyoungbrown.com> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 10:08 AM
To: kchow@usbr.gov

Dear Ms Chow,

BROW2-1 More and more governmental agencies are using the Precautionary Principle in making decisions that cause harm or possible harm to human communities and the environment. The decision to raise Shasta Dam should be reconsidered using these criteria:

1. Heed early warnings regarding possible harm to communities or environment. (There should be plenty of data indicating the harm the dam has already done.)

BROW2-2 2. Set goals. (What are the goals you hope to achieve by building the dam?)

BROW2-3 3. Hold polluters accountable (rather than leaving the burden of proof with the public or people adversely affected by raising the dam).

BROW2-4 4. Identify the best alternatives to harmful activities and choose them. (Has your agency considered other alternatives to raising the dam, in order to achieve your goals? My bet is you haven't, but have been persuaded by those who will profit from raising the dam--the construction industry, etc--to take this action without sufficient examination of alternatives.)

BROW2-5 5. Democratic participation leading to free, prior and informed consent. (You clearly have not obtained free, prior, and informed consent from the Winneman Wintu peoples, whose ancestral lands and sacred sites will be drowned by the lake--in fact, this has already occurred with the original dam. Raising it will only make this worse.)

BROW2-6 Please stop this project at once and explore the many alternatives. Let the good of all citizens and the environment be the criterion for decisions like this, rather than expediency and corporate pressures.

Sincerely,
Molly Brown

--
Molly Young Brown, M.A., M.Div.
722 Meadow Ave
Mt Shasta CA 96067
530-926-0966
MollyYoungBrown.com
PsychosynthesisPress.com

Books:
Growing Whole: Self-realization for the Great Turning
Unfolding Self: The Practice of Psychosynthesis
Lighting a Candle: Collected Reflections on a Spiritual Life

9/30/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Re: Shasta Dam raising

Coming Back to Life: Practices to Reconnect Our Lives, Our World (coauthored w/ Joanna Macy)
Held in Love: Life Stories to Inspire Us Through Times of Change (co-edited w/ Carolyn Treadway)
Consensus in the Classroom: Fostering A Lively Learning Community (coauthored w/Linda Sartor)

Response to Comments from Molly Young Brown

BROW2-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response NEPA-1, "Sufficiency of EIS."

BROW2-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

BROW2-3: A response is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulation 40 CFR 1503.4). This comment will, however, be included as a part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

BROW2-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

BROW2-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

BROW2-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.19 Lois Busby

BUSB

2610 Russell St
Redding, CA 96001
Sept 20, 2

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
SEP 24 2013

CODE	ACTION	TRACKING NO.
720	Duncan 25Sep13	
TO:	RChow	

Katrina Chow
Project Manager
Reclamation Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

Dear Katrina,

BUSB-1 I am writing to express my objection to raising Shasta Dam 18.5 feet. To do so it would disrupt the Sacred Ground of the Native American Indians, the same way it did when the Dam was originally built;

BUSB-2 plus destroying the beautiful view we now enjoy from the vista house + other places in the area.

BUSB-3 One of my questions is how many times in the past 75 years has the Lake filled so that it was necessary to release water early to prevent flooding? Not many. I've lived here 70+ years, and don't recall that happening often.

BUSB-4 How about building some reservoirs further south of Shasta in the many ravines? They could store rain water + snow melt. Possibly building tunnels to distribute the water as needed.

A concerned citizen
Lois Busby

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Classification	PRJ-23.00
Project	214
Control No.	13043145
Folder I.D.	1224316
Date Input & Initials	24 SEP 2013 KV

Response to Comments from Lois Busby

BUSB-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

BUSB-2: Comment noted. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Some comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories, or experiences that are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will, however, be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

BUSB-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

BUSB-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

33.11.20 Nick Buxton

10/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Please do not raise the Shasta Dam

BUXT

BILON CONNECT

Please do not raise the Shasta Dam

Nick Buxton <nicholasbuxton@gmail.com> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 11:01 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

BUXT-1 I am very concerned that plans to raise the Shasta Dam will violate sacred sites of the Winnemmem Wintu tribe whose rights have been violated time and time again. Please reject plans to raise the dam. Thanks, Nick

--

COMMUNICATIONS CONSULTANT

Nick Buxton
e: nicholasbuxton@gmail.com
t: +1 530 902 3772
skype: nickbuxton
twitter: @nickbuxton
Website: http://www.nickbuxton.info

Response to Comments from Nick Buxton

BUXT-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

33.11.21 Sylvia Cardella

CONNECT

Shasta Dam

Syl <sylviadeer@yahoo.com> Fri, Sep 27, 2013 at 2:53 PM
Reply-To: Syl <sylviadeer@yahoo.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

Dear Ms. Chow:

CARD-1 *I just "cut and pasted" this letter. Then, I decided to read it. The more I read, the more I could not believe what I was seeing.* ***So much damage*** *just for water contractors. I sure don't want my tax payer money going for such a "folly"!!!*

CARD-2 *Thank you for soliciting public comments in response to the Bureau's proposed raise and enlargement of the Shasta Dam and Reservoir.*

I oppose raising the dam and enlarging the reservoir, because the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service says that the proposal will have "negligible benefits" for threatened and endangered salmon and steelhead in the Sacramento River.

CARD-3 *In addition, enlarging the reservoir will harm thousands of acres of public land managed for outdoor recreation and for wildlife habitat.*

CARD-4 *The enlarged reservoir will drown segments of the McCloud and upper Sacramento Rivers identified by the U.S. Forest Service as eligible for National Wild & Scenic Rivers.*

CARD-5 *Further, the enlargement will violate state law requiring the protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.*

CARD-6 *I am also concerned that enlarging the reservoir will further modify flows downstream in the Sacramento River, to the detriment of river's riparian and aquatic habitats and the many threatened and endangered fish and wildlife species that depend on these habitats. These flow modifications*

will adversely affect a segment of the Sacramento River upstream of Red
CARD-7 *Bluff identified by the BLM as eligible for Wild & Scenic protection and that has been proposed for National Recreation Area designation in previous sessions of Congress. It will also harm the Sacramento River National*
CARD-8 *Wildlife Refuge and State Wildlife Areas along the river between Red Bluff and Colusa. The dam raise will increase the risk of endangered fish being*
CARD-9 *killed by state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.*

The expanded reservoir will destroy and degrade habitat for several
CARD-10 *sensitive, threatened, and endangered plants and animals, including the Shasta salamander. In addition, the dam raise will require the expensive*
CARD-11 *removal or relocation of dozens of bridges, roads, and other structures, and will likely cost taxpayers more than billion dollars. It will also drown the*
CARD-12 *remaining homeland of Winnemen Wintu Tribe, including traditional cultural sites on the McCloud River still in use today.*

To truly benefit fish and other wildlife in and along the Sacramento River, the Bureau should adopt a "no-dam raise" alternative that restores salmon
CARD-13 *spawning and rearing habitat, improves fish passage, increases minimum flows, screens existing water diversions, and modifies the current operation of the reservoir to increase cold water storage for fisheries, as recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Of course, this would require the Bureau to modify existing water contracts.*

The proposed raise and enlargement of Shasta Dam and Reservoir will
CARD-14 *benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. Please discontinue this unwise project and take*
CARD-15 *steps immediately to better operate the dam to benefit fish and the public lands and sensitive ecosystems along the Sacramento River.*

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Sylvia Cardella
4570 Bluff Top
Hydesville CA 95547

Response to Comments from Sylvia Cardella

CARD-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

CARD-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-5, "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report."

CARD-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake."

CARD-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River," and Master Comment Response WASR-8, "Effects to the Eligibility of Rivers for Inclusion in the Federal Wild and Scenic River System."

CARD-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-6, "Protections of the Lower McCloud River as Identified in the California Public Resources Code, Section 5093.542."

CARD-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-3, "Botanical Resources Effects Related to Flow Regimes," and Master Comment Response ESA-1, "Compliance with the Endangered Species Act."

CARD-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-8, "Effects to the Eligibility of Rivers for Inclusion in the Federal Wild and Scenic River System."

CARD-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-2, "Unsubstantiated Information."

CARD-9: It is unlikely that any of the regulatory requirements, including those established in the 2008 USFWS BO, 2009 NMFS BO, or by the State Water Board, in the reasonably foreseeable future would be removed. These standards require that specific X2, Delta outflow, OMR and entrainment requirements are met so as to protect fish species in the Delta. As a result, there would be minimal cumulative impacts to Delta fish, as identified in Chapter 11, "Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems," Section 11.3.5, "Cumulative Effects."

CARD-10: Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," in the Final EIS was revised to enhance the discussion of resources, impacts to resources, and mitigation measures for impacted resources.

CARD-11: Please refer to Master Comment Response TRANS-1, "Potential Construction-Related Impacts Effects to Roadways and Traffic Congestion," and Master Comment Response RBR-2, "Reduced Public Access Around Shasta Lake."

CARD-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

CARD-13: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

CARD-14: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-4, "Non-monetary Benefits of Action Alternatives."

CARD-15: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

33.11.22 Eric Cassano

CASS

Comments to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI)

Eric Cassano <ecassano@shastalake.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 3:19 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

September 30, 2013

Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893
BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

RE: Comments to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI)

CASS-1 The issue of sand and aggregate is a fundamental part of the proposed Shasta Dam

CASS-1 CONTD

enlargement project and should not be treated as something people wouldn't be interested in knowing about.

CASS-2

One glaring example of information that is missing from the DEIS is the proposed 3M Moody Flats Quarry. The proposed quarry would be located approximately 3 miles from Shasta Dam. The 3M Moody Flats Quarry would be a massive, open-pit aggregate quarry located just north of the city of Shasta Lake, California. Please see http://www.MoodyFlats.com for information about the proposed 3M Moody Flats Quarry.

CASS-3

The proposed quarry, owned by 3M, has been waiting in the wings for many years but is not currently in operation. The proposed quarry is not mentioned in the DEIS but according to Katrina Chow, USBR officials have communicated with 3M regarding the proposed 3M Moody Flats Quarry. The proposed 3M Moody Flats Quarry should be recognized as a potential borrow site and should be addressed in the EIS for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation. Any

communication between USBR and 3M's Moody
CASS-3 CONTD Flats Quarry representatives should also be
included in the EIS.

There is a map on "Plate 25. Potential Borrow
Sites" found in the Engineering Summary
Appendix, Plates Part 2 of the Draft
Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the
Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation
CASS-4 (SLWRI). The map has dots that indicate the
locations of potential borrow sites. The dots do
not indicate what type and grade of materials
would be supplied from these sites and the
amounts. The dots also do not indicate the
names of the companies that operate at the
commercial sites. This information must be
provided. The proposed 3M Moody Flats Quarry
must also be identified as a potential borrow site
and placed on the map.

Any environmental impacts that would be created
CASS-5 by the 3M Moody Flats Quarry as a result of the
raising of Shasta Dam must be identified
and addressed in the EIS for the Shasta Lake
Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI).

CASS-6 The EIS must also determine if any environmental impacts would result from increased production at existing quarries. The EIS must identify any existing quarries that would require new air permits and other permits to allow increased production.

CASS-7 The DEIS states, "For projects involving more than 100,000 cubic yards, Reclamation recommends locating five times the material required for construction when evaluating this project to ensure adequate fill materials (Reclamation 1987)." The EIS must list the type, amounts and sources of all the materials that will be used in all the projects that are related to the raising of Shasta Dam.

CASS-8 The EIS must give technical details regarding the routes that will be used to transport building materials to the construction sites.

CASS-9 The DEIS does not go into enough detail on how the construction process would unfold. Without a reasonable amount of information about

CASS-9 CONTD

the construction process, the environmental impacts can't be identified by decision makers and the public. In other words, the EIS needs to actually tell the public and decision makers what is going on. This should not be some sort of top secret project. Show us the whole plan.

Eric A. Cassano
4512 Boca St.
Shasta Lake, California 96019
(530) 275-1296

Response to Comments from Eric Cassano

CASS-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ENG-2, "Borrow Materials."

CASS-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ENG-2, "Borrow Materials."

CASS-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response ENG-2, "Borrow Materials."

CASS-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ENG-2, "Borrow Materials."

CASS-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response ENG-2, "Borrow Materials."

CASS-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response AQ-4, "Greenhouse Gas Emissions Associated with Cement Production."

CASS-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response ENG-2, "Borrow Materials."

CASS-8: The commenter requests more technical details regarding haul routes, but does not offer any specific facts related to inadequacies in the DEIS.

CASS-9: The level of engineering detail in the EIS is appropriate for the level of detail at the feasibility level of the SLWRI. If an alternative is authorized by Congress, more construction detail will be developed according to Reclamation planning guidelines. Please refer to Master Comment Response COSTEST-1, "Development of Cost Estimates."

33.11.23 Robert Castleberry

10/16/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam Proposal

CAST

Shasta Dam Proposal

Robert Castleberry <robc@efn.org> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 9:18 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Attn: Katrina Chow

CAST-1 I am writing in opposition to the proposed raising of Shasta Dam, because of its effects on the environment and flooding of sacred sites of the Winnemem-Wintu people. Raising the dam would flood streams with potential for healthy fish
CAST-2 populations. What will result for the river downstream in terms of stream flow and
CAST-3 water quality if even more water is diverted for agricultural use?

CAST-4 Flooding of sacred sites of the Winnemem-Wintu people is not a trivial matter. Their respect and understanding of the life and health of the river over thousands of years is important for all of us.

CAST-5 I am opposed to this project also because of the enormous cost and relatively small benefits. The public would be better served by funding water conservation measures rather than continuing to subsidize environmentally and socially detrimental projects. Are projections of benefits considering climate change that
CAST-6 may intensify and prolong periods of drought?

Sincerely,

Robert Castleberry

Response to Comments from Robert Castleberry

CAST-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

CAST-2: Chapter 11 of the EIS has been revised to expand the affected environment and impacts analysis of fishery resources in tributaries that enter Shasta Lake. Specifically Impact AQUA-4 addresses this comment. Chapter 25 of the EIS, "Wild and Scenic River Considerations for McCloud River," specifically addresses the McCloud River fishery.

CAST-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response WSR-1, "Water Supply Demands, Supplies, and Project Benefits," Master Comment Response WSR-8, "Action Alternatives Don't Meet All Water Demands," and Master Comment Response WSR-12, "Increasing Water Supply Reliability under Action Alternatives."

CAST-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

CAST-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

CAST-6: Estimated non-monetized benefits are presented in DEIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3, "Action Alternatives," and Section 2.5, "Summary of Potential Benefits of Action Alternatives." As described in Master Comment Response CC-1, "Climate Change Uncertainty and Related Evaluations," a sensitivity analysis of the potential for action alternatives to address the primary project objectives of increasing water supply reliability and anadromous fish survival under climate change is included in the DEIS Climate Change Modeling Appendix.

33.11.24 James S. Ceragioli

7/23/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Raising Shasta Dam

CERA1

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

Raising Shasta Dam

1 message

Jim Ceragioli <sirravioli@shasta.com> Sat, Jul 6, 2013 at 11:23 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

A number of months ago I sent a letter to the BOR concerning the raising of Shasta Dam and I expressed my thoughts on an alternative to spending such a huge sum of money when an alternative exists. That alternative consists of the dredging of material from the lake during the low levels that occur each and every summer. We are all aware of the fact that each and every dam will last a finite number of years and eventually it will become too full of dirt to be of any more use. So, why not remove this material on an annual basis and thereby extend the life of the existing structure while salvaging all of this material that can be used as fill material or dirt for growing gardens or leveling out irregular areas. I know there are many areas within the lands surrounding Shasta Dam that could take many truckloads of this erosion material. Maybe it could even be used to fill up the old mines in the surrounding hills so there would no longer be runoff that is contaminated with mercury or other poisonous matter. CERA1-1 CERA1-2

Think about it

James S. Ceragioli
1861 Shasta Pines Way
Redding, CA 96002

https://mail.google.com/mail/b/313/u/0/?ui=2&ik=c2ba651c16&view=pt&search=inbox&th=13fb5393b8bdad9a 1/1

Response to Comments from James S. Ceragioli

CERA1-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

CERA1-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

33.11.25 James S. Ceragioli

CERA2

August 29, 2013

Bureau of Reclamation
Attn: Katrina Chow
2800 Cottage Grove Way, JP-700
Sacramento, CA 95825-1898

Dear Katrina Chow

CERA2-1 My name is James S. Ceragioli. I spoke with you the evening you were in Redding to present your Workshop. I spoke to you of concern about the raising of Shasta Dam. You stated you recall my letter of February 5, regarding dredging of silt rather than raising the height of the dam. I realize this may appear to be an expensive proposition however, when compared to the cost of raising the dam including the interest on any monies borrowed to finance this project, I doubt it would be more costly. Also, these costs would be spread over many years and employ more people in the long run.

CERA2-2 Raising the dam height would cause the lake level to rise which would result in the inundation of a number of businesses in the Lakehead area. CERA2-3 It would also require the relocation of portions of Interstate 5 as well as portions of the Union Pacific Railroad rights of way. CERA2-4 Also, there would be an impact on the other rivers that feed into Shasta Lake as well as many other areas including Jones Valley. These impacts could be easily avoided through the simple task of excavating the sediment during low water levels to return some of the capacity to the lake.

CERA2-5 Having spent many years in the employ of Caltrans and involved in the acquisition of numerous properties for highway projects and the relocation of a large number of residences and businesses, I know this does not come cheaply. I also know that relocation of public and quasi public facilities is never as simple as it seems. I urge you and your department to take a more serious look at my proposal and not disregard it out of hand.

Sincerely,

James S. Ceragioli
1861 Shasta PinesWay
Redding, CA 96002-0306

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Classification PRJ-13.00
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Control No 13039991
Folder I.D. 1223470
Date Input & Initials 9/3/13 IH

Response to Comments from James S. Ceragioli

CERA2-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

CERA2-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

CERA2-3: There are no planned or required relocations for Interstate 5 that are a result of the increased inundation pool from the project. Details regarding modifications to other roads and bridges can be found in the DEIS Appendices Engineering Summary Appendix Chapter 4. This chapter describes the modifications to existing bridges and roadways that will be required as a result of the possible alternatives. The proposed dam raise project includes the complete replacement of two Union Pacific Railroad bridges and realignment of the railroad tracks between them in the Lakehead area. Potential impacts to Interstate 5 would be addressed by the construction of small embankment dikes.

CERA2-4: Impacts to tributaries was addressed in Impact GEO-2, "Alteration of Fluvial Geomorphology and Hydrology of Aquatic Habitats" in Chapter 4, "Geology, Geomorphology, Minerals, and Soils," Impact Aqua-6, "Creation or Removal of Barriers to Fish Between Tributaries and Shasta Lake," Impact Aqua-7, "Effects on Spawning and Rearing Habitat of Adfluvial Salmonids in Low-Gradient Tributaries to Shasta Lake," and Impact Aqua-8, "Effects on Aquatic Connectivity in Non-Fish-Bearing Tributaries to Shasta Lake" in Chapter 11, "Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems," of the Final EIS. The Final EIS was revised to enhance the discussion of the resources, impacts to resources, and mitigation measures for impacted resources in tributaries to Shasta Lake.

CERA2-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

33.11.26 Avram Chetron

10/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam

CHET

BISON CONNECT

Shasta Dam

Avram Chetron <avram.chetron@gmail.com> Fri, Sep 27, 2013 at 3:54 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

CHET-1 Please abandoned the ill-conceived proposal to raise the Shasta Dam. We don't need to lose more pristine wilderness quality land to create short-lived sources of water that wreck the environment.

Avram Chetron

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WebRep

Overall rating

Response to Comments from Avram Chetron

CHET-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," and Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.27 Tendai Chitewere

CHIT

428 65th Street,
Oakland, CA 94609

September 25, 2013

Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way, MP-720
Sacramento, CA 95825

RE: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation

Dear Ms. Chow,

CHIT-1 I write, from my home in Oakland, to voice my deep concern and opposition to raising Shasta dam based on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Shasta Late Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI). I have read the DEIS and attended the public meeting on Wednesday, July 17 at the Cal Expo Quality Inn Hotel & Suites in Sacramento. In addition, I had the good fortune of meeting with members of the Winnemem Wintu Tribe and Bureau of Reclamation staff at Shasta dam. I urge the Bureau of Reclamation to stop the project and include all affected people in the decision-making process.

CHIT-2 The DEIS makes the argument that Chinook salmon, as well as other fish species, continued to be endangered and threatened. The solution to provide cooler water is theoretically feasible, but structurally flawed. The salmon are attempting to return home after a long life at sea. Their remarkable struggle to swim upstream to spawn in the place they were born, is one of the many wonders of nature. Indeed, it is unlike anything we can relate to in our everyday lives in California, except perhaps for the Native American tribes that struggle, like the Chinook swimming upstream, to get home.

CHIT-3 The Chinook salmon has played an integral role in the everyday lives of the Native Americans who have habited the Sacramento watershed area, including the McCloud and Pit Rivers. The salmon sustain them both physically and spiritually. As guardians of the salmon, they have an ancestral, ethical obligation to ensure their survival.

CHIT-4 The inability of the salmon to return home, the place they are programmed to spawn, is the reason they are on the brink of extinction.

CHIT-5 And like the salmon, the Winnemem Wintu people are on the brink of losing their remaining sacred land. As an environmental anthropologist, I understand the value of a diverse and vibrant society, both for social and ecological sustainability. The construction of the dam contributed to disproportionate losses for the many people, plant and animal species that depended on the natural river. After losing much of their important land, including burial sites and ceremonial sites, the Winnemem Wintu face the prospect of losing the remaining culturally significant land, blocking their ability to keep their home.

CHIT-6 The spirit of NEPA is to use our collective wisdom to examine all possible alternatives in order to preserve our social and ecological resources for future generation. At the same time, Executive Order 12898 states that achieving environmental justice should be part of our mission, first by identifying and then by "addressing disproportionally high adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations in the United States". Based on the objectives stated in the [illegible] Winnemem Wintu tribe will experience disproportionately high

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Date Input & Initials 22 OCT 13

adverse human and environmental effects. The loss of one's sacred sites, food source, and cultural practices must be avoided at all costs; not doing so would be a terrible failure and an unjust use of tax payer funds. The argument that Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is the appropriate process for the concerns of unrecognized tribes, ignores the fact that federally recognized or not, the Winnemem Wintu exist and their cultural and spiritual practices, their connection to the land, and their experience of being marginalized, is very real. The spirit of NEPA is not to exclude obvious voices that face negative consequences from a federal project, but rather it explicitly encourages the inclusion of all people who have a stake in the project. The Winnemem Wintu should have been included in the initial scoping process.

CHIT-6 CONTD

Our country was founded as a haven from religious and social prosecution. Yet, our nation came into being violently, lashing on the backs of slave labor, exploiting our natural resources, and denying the existence of our first people. Although much time has passed and many things have changed, we continue, perhaps in a different tone, to marginalize or deny the existence of some people. We still see structural inequality and environmental degradation, the very things NEPA and Executive Order 12898 were designed to address. We have an opportunity to correct the injustice of the past and make decisions that benefit all people, or equitably share the burdens of progress, a cost the Winnemem Wintu have already paid dearly. We can protect our natural resources for all future generations.

I trust that the Bureau of Reclamation will consider what is fair and equitable to all people who share our precious natural resources. The spirit of NEPA and Executive Order 12898 are models for the entire world. It reminds us that we should not benefit one people at the expense of another. The journey home for the salmon and the Winnemem Wintu has been a long struggle for cultural and ecological survival, let us be on the side of history that protects and restores this home.

MP-REGION
2013 OCT 22 AM 11:28

Respectfully submitted,

Tendai Chitewere

Response to Comments from Tendai Chitewere

CHIT-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

CHIT-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

CHIT-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon."

CHIT-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

CHIT-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon," Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice."

CHIT-6: Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.6, "Areas of Controversy," of the DEIS acknowledges that Native American concerns and cultural resources remain an area of controversy. The U.S. Congress will use this Final EIS, the related Final Feasibility Report, and supporting information, as well as any additional information they believe appropriate, to determine the public interest in the project, and the form scope of project authorization (if any). As this Final EIS chapter includes public and agency comments received on the DEIS, and responses to each of these comments, these decision makers will have a full characterization of the public interests.

As stated in Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.1.1, "Project Purpose and Objectives" of the Final EIS, the Project purpose is to improve operational flexibility of the Delta watershed system to meet specified primary and secondary project objectives including increasing survival of anadromous fish populations in the Sacramento River and increasing water supply and water supply reliability for agricultural, M&I, and environmental purposes, to help meet current and future water demands (primary objectives); and to conserve, restore and enhance ecosystem resources in the Shasta Lake area and the upper Sacramento River, reduce flood damage downstream, develop additional hydropower generation capabilities at Shasta Dam, maintain and increase recreation opportunities at Shasta Lake and maintain or improve water quality conditions downstream (secondary objectives). The DEIS examines the full range of impacts on the human environment of five action alternatives and a no action alternative.

Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," identifies impacts from inundation of Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Land Filings, which include Winnemem Wintu places of traditional, ceremonial, and sacred uses. See "Impact Culture-2" in Section 14.3.4, and "Mitigation Measures" for "CP1," "CP2," "CP3," "CP4," and "CP5," are identified as significant and unavoidable, with no feasible mitigation identified.

Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice," Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition," Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," Master Comment Response CR-11, "Cultural Resources and NEPA," and Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations."

33.11.28 JoAnne Clarke

CLAR

Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments

JoAnne Clarke <jo_clarke@att.net> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 9:40 PM
Reply-To: JoAnne Clarke <jo_clarke@att.net>
To: "bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov" <bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>
Cc: ANNETTE ALLSUP <jonanncan97@comcast.net>, ROD WEBSTER <rwebster@elite.net>, Gary Lasky <data.nations@gmail.com>, "deanesatsea@hotmail.com" <deanesatsea@hotmail.com>, "KChow@usbr.gov" <KChow@usbr.gov>

Bureau of Reclamation ATTN: Katrina Chow
2800 Cottage Way, MP-700
Sacramento, CA 95825

bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov

Re: Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to provide my comments on the DEIS Shasta Water Resources Investigation. I would also like to thank you for providing the various public workshops, one of which I attended in Los Banos.

CLAR-1 On the surface the project appears to benefit the threatened and endangered anadromous fish in the Sacramento River by stating that as its primary project objective. However, as equally important, the objective of increasing water supply reliability for agriculture, M & I, and environmental purposes to help meet current and future water demands has me concerned. I can't help but feel that the objective to increase the survival of anadromous fish is a "feel good" ploy to win over the public and environmentalists while in reality it is to satisfy the ever increasing needs of water contractors south of the Delta.

CLAR-2 I am still not convinced that there is not a direct connection with the Bay Delta Conservation Plan's twin tunnels because the previous study of the Shasta Dam raise was shelved when the voters rejected the proposed Peripheral Canal in 1982.

CLAR-3 The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service says that the proposed dam raise would have "negligible benefits" to the threatened and endangered salmon and steelhead in the Sacramento River.

CLAR-4 Wasn't it this dam that threatened the anadromous fish in the first place by blocking the rivers to upstream spawning?

CLAR-5 If the project's primary objective is to increase the survival of anadromous fish populations, the cost of raising the dam is too great an expense when, according to the USFWS, the fish will not benefit 9 out of 10 years or 90% of the time.

CLAR-6 Enlarging the reservoir will drown segments of the McCloud and upper Sacramento rivers. 1.5 miles of the McCloud River, which is protected under the California Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (California Public Resources Code, Section 5093.542), will be flooded. This would require changing the law which sets a dangerous precedent for all protected rivers. It would also jeopardize their eligibility to be included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

CLAR-7 Not only would the dam raise flood these important river segments but would also harm their outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, wild trout, and Native American cultural values.

CLAR-8 According to the DEIS, the dam raise and enlarged reservoir would have cumulative, significant, unavoidable impacts to cultural resources by "Inundation of Traditional Cultural Properties". The Winnemem Wintu Tribe lost most of their traditional homeland under the existing reservoir and will lose their remaining homeland under the proposed enlargement. Raising the dam will drown sacred and cultural sites still in use today by the Winnemem. These "cumulative effects from the placement of disproportionate environmental impacts on Native American populations, leading to disturbance or loss of resources associated with locations considered by the Winnemem Wintu and Pit River Mandesi Band members to have religious and cultural significance" are an unavoidable environmental justice impact as, again, stated in the DEIS. This is an unavoidable impact that no measure of compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106, consultation process can mitigate, noted "to the extent possible".

CLAR-9 Raising the dam and enlarging the reservoir will drown thousands of acres of the Whiskytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, managed by the U.S. Forest Service for public recreation and wildlife.

CLAR-10 The costs to relocate 4 vehicle bridges, 2 railroad bridges, and inundated utilities, modifying or replacing 9 marinas, 6 pubic boat ramps, 6 resorts, 328 campsites, 2 USFS facilities, 11.6 miles of trail, 2 trailheads, and 33,788 linear feet of roadway and construction of wastewater treatment facilities hardly seem worth the maximum 18.5 foot dam raise which is projected to increase capacity by 13%.

CLAR-11 The claim that 60% of the benefits and therefore 60% of the costs be apportioned to the public because the primary public benefit of raising the dam will be to provide cold water downstream to benefit threatened and endangered salmon in the Sacramento River leads me to wonder, wouldn't it be more economically feasible to improve the dam's existing

CLAR-12 temperature control device, restore spawning gravel and rearing habitat, improve fish passage, increase minimum flows, and screen water diversions to increase salmon survival? Those improvements shouldn't cost near the projected 1.1 billion the dam raise would cost.

CLAR-13 The dam raise/reservoir expansion will require 340 acres of land clearing and 500 acres of overstory removal which will cause permanent loss of habitat for numerous important and special status wildlife species, including the Pacific fisher, northern spotted owl, northern goshawk, foothill yellow-legged frog, Shasta salamander, seven bat species, and four mollusks. The project will also result in the permanent loss of rare plant habitat and important winter and fawning habitat for deer.

CLAR-14 Modifying flows in the lower Sacramento River has the potential to significantly impact the river's riparian ecosystem and protected wildlife species that depend on that ecosystem. The Adaptive Management Plan to mitigate these impacts is vague and offers no guarantees that these impacts will be mitigated to less than significant levels.

CLAR-15 Storing more water behind the expanded dam and reservoir will reduce fresh water flows into the Delta during critical periods, with potentially significant increases in mortality for endangered Delta fish due to increased reverse flows in the south Delta.

CLAR-16 Of the 5 comprehensive plan alternatives provided, I would only consider supporting CP4 and CP5 or a

CLAR-16 CONTD hybrid of the two plans. CP4 - Focuses on increasing anadromous fish survival while also increasing water supply reliability and CP5 - Focuses on anadromous fish survival, increasing water supply reliability and ecosystem enhancements. Both propose the 18.5 foot crest raise and include ecosystem enhancements.

CLAR-17 CP4 proposes reserving 378 thousand acre feet (TAF) of the additional storage as dedicated storage for cold-water supply for anadromous fish, implementing adaptive management plans to benefit anadromous fish, augmenting spawning gravel by up to 10,000 tons per year in the upper Sacramento River, and restoration of the riparian floodplain and side channel habitat along the upper Sacramento River. The additional cold-water storage would be retained in drought years for release when necessary to maintain river temperatures.

CLAR-18 I find this, by far, to be the most acceptable and environmental enhancing alternative.

CLAR-19 CP5 does not propose reserving the additional cold- water storage but does provide for constructing shoreline fish habitat around Shasta Lake while enhancing aquatic habitat in tributaries to Shasta Lake to improve fish passage and the augmentation of spawning gravel as proposed in alternative CP4. The costs for these ecosystem improvements would be subject to a bond approval by the voters while the dam improvement costs would be borne by the water users.

CLAR-20 I believe the more cost effective way to benefit fish and wildlife in the Sacramento River would be for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation to consider a "no dam raise" alternative that restores salmon spawning and rearing habitat, improves fish passage, increases minimum flows, screens existing water diversions, and modifies the current operation of the reservoir to increase cold water storage for fisheries, as recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Again, I'd like to thank you for the opportunity to provide my input on this important project. Please keep me informed of its progress.

Sincerely,

JoAnne Clarke
2823 Oleander Ave.
Merced, CA 95340

jo_clarke@att.net

Response to Comments from JoAnne Clarke

CLAR-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

CLAR-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan."

CLAR-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-5, "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report."

CLAR-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-6, "Historic Dam Effects on Fisheries."

CLAR-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response DSFISH-5, "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report."

CLAR-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River,"

and WASR-6, "Protections of the Lower McCloud River as Identified in the California Public Resources Code, Section 5093.542."

CLAR-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-4, "CRMP's Responsibilities to Maintain the Outstandingly Remarkable Values of the McCloud River."

CLAR-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice," and Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations."

CLAR-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake."

CLAR-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-4, "Non-monetary Benefits of Action Alternatives."

CLAR-11: This comment is related to the preliminary cost allocation analysis completed for the Draft Feasibility Report (which was released to the public in February 2012). Please see Master Comment Response COST/BEN-5, "Potential Project Financing."

CLAR-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," and Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

CLAR-13: Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," describes and discusses impacts of the SLWRI action alternatives on wildlife resources. See Impact Wild-10, "Take and Loss of Habitat for the Pacific Fisher," Impact Wild-6, "Take and Loss of Nesting and Foraging Habitat for the Northern Spotted Owl," Impact Wild-9, "Impacts on the Long-Eared Owl, Northern Goshawk, Cooper's Hawk, Great Blue Heron, and Osprey and Their Foraging and Nesting Habitat," Impact Wild-2, "Impacts on the Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog and Tailed Frog and Their Habitat," Impact Wild-1, "Take and Loss of Habitat for Shasta Salamander," Impact Wild-11, "Impacts on Special-Status Bats (Pallid Bat, Spotted Bat, Western Red Bat, Western Mastiff Bat, Townsend's Big-Eared Bat, Long-Eared Myotis, and Yuma Myotis) the American Marten and Ringtail and Their Habitat," Impact Wild-12, "Impacts on Special-Status Terrestrial Mollusks (Shasta Sideband, Wintu Sideband, Shasta Chaparral, and Shasta Hesperian) and Their Habitat" and Wild-15,

"Loss of Critical Deer Winter and Fawning Range" for an analysis of impacts to these species in Chapter 13 of the Final EIS.

CLAR-14: Mitigation Measure BOT-7 in Chapter 12, "Botanical Resources and Wetlands," requires implementation of a riverine ecosystem mitigation and adaptive management plan to avoid and compensate for the impact of altered flow regimes on riparian and wetland communities. This adaptive management plan has been described in the Final EIS. See Master Comment Response CMS-1 "EIS Mitigation Plan."

CLAR-15: The DEIS acknowledges that changes in upstream reservoir storage have the potential to affect Delta inflow and reverse flows in the Delta. Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-9, "Flow-Related Effects on Fish Species of Concern." Results of Delta inflow and reverse flow analyses showed occurrences when alternatives would be higher than under the Existing Condition or No-Action Alternative by more than 5 percent. For purposes of evaluating the potential effect of changes in the Bay-Delta, and considering the accuracy and inherent noise within the models, it was assumed that changes of less than 5 percent (plus or minus) relative to the basis-of-comparison would not be expected to result in a significant (detectable) effect. Based on the results of hydrologic modeling comparing Delta inflow under all alternatives to the Existing Condition and No-Action Alternative, changes to average monthly Delta inflow of less than 5 percent would occur under all alternatives in all year types; this level of change and associated impact on Delta fisheries and hydrologic transport processes within the Bay-Delta is considered less than significant. The one exception to this is that changes exceeded 5 percent under CP5 in September during critical years; juvenile life stages of special-status species generally do not occupy areas of the Bay-Delta in September where negative impacts from slightly reduced inflow could occur. Changes in reverse flow among all alternatives, in most instances, did not exceed the 5 percent criterion. However, in other instances, change among alternatives when compared to the basis of comparison did exceed the 5 percent criterion and in these cases the level of change could have potentially significant impacts to special-status species in the Bay-Delta. Mitigation for these impact is not proposed because future operations of the SWP and CVP export facilities would continue to be managed and regulated in accordance with incidental take limits established for each of the protected fish by USFWS, NMFS, and CDFW; operations will be guided by RPMs and RPAs established by the 2009 NMFS BO and 2008 USFWS BO to reduce any impacts to listed fish species (and also reduce impacts to non-listed fishes as well).

CLAR-16: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

CLAR-17: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

CLAR-18: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

CLAR-19: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

CLAR-20: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," Master Comment Response ALTS-1 "Alternative Selection," and Master Comment Response DSFISH-5 "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report."

33.11.29 Melanie Clement

10/24/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - NO Shasta Dam Raise CLEM

BISON CONNECT

NO Shasta Dam Raise

melanie clement <melanieclement@att.net> Fri, Sep 27, 2013 at 10:21 PM
Reply-To: melanie clement <melanieclement@att.net>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

US Bureau of Reclamation,

I do not support the raising of Shasta Dam and am appalled at the proposal!
CLEM-1 It is dire that we rethink how we use water in California and across our nation. We should stop watering all the unnecessary lawns in California, and have more drought tolerant landscaping. But, instead there is a proposal to destroy more of the Winnemem Wintu Tribe's
CLEM-2 sacred sites, and further endanger the town's population. I recently heard that there is no evacuation plan for the Redding area, if the dam were ever to become compromised. How
CLEM-3 shocking! In a state riddled with fault lines, volcanoes, and fracking, it is very naïve to think that Shasta Dam is invincible! I sincerely hope that we can wake up and do the right thing, NOT RAISE THE DAM!

Deeply Concerned,
Melanie Clement
Redding, California

melanie clement <melanieclement@att.net> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 12:26 PM
Reply-To: melanie clement <melanieclement@att.net>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

US Bureau of Reclamation,

CLEM-4 I do not support the raising of Shasta Dam! Furthermore, the lie that the raising of the dam is to bring back the salmon, is seriously heinous! I sincerely hope that we can wake up and do the right thing, NOT RAISE THE DAM!
CLEM-5 Please view the following film http://www.sacredland.org/, and awaken your humaneness!

Sincerely,
Melanie Clement
Redding, California

melanie clement <melanieclement@att.net> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 7:50 AM

https://mail.google.com/mail/b/313/u/0/?ui=2&ik=c2be651c16&view=pt&search=inbox&th=1416303715e9c0ff&dsqt=1 1/2

10/24/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - NO Shasta Dam Raise

Reply-To: melanie clement <melanieclement@att.net>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

US Bureau of Reclamation,

CLEM-6 I do not support the raising of Shasta Dam! Furthermore, the lie that the raising of the dam is to bring back the salmon, is seriously heinous! I sincerely hope that we can wake up and do the right thing, NOT RAISE THE DAM!

CLEM-7 Please view the following film http://www.sacredland.org/, and awaken your humaneness!

Sincerely,
Melanie Clement
Redding, California

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melanie clement <melanieclement@att.net> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 7:51 AM
Reply-To: melanie clement <melanieclement@att.net>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

US Bureau of Reclamation,

CLEM-8 I do not support the raising of Shasta Dam and am appalled at the proposal!
It is dire that we rethink how we use water in California and across our nation. We should stop watering all the unnecessary lawns in California, and have more drought tolerant landscaping.

CLEM-9 But, instead there is a proposal to destroy more of the Winnemem Wintu Tribe's sacred sites, and further endanger the town's population.

CLEM-10 I recently heard that there is no evacuation plan for the Redding area, if the dam were ever to become compromised. How shocking! In a state riddled with fault lines, volcanoes, and fracking, it is very naïve to think that Shasta Dam is invincible! I sincerely hope that we can wake up and do the right thing, NOT RAISE THE DAM!

Deeply Concerned,
Melanie Clement
Redding, California

https://mail.google.com/mail/b/313/u/0/?ui=2&ik=c2ba651c16&view=pt&search=inbox&th=14163037f6e8cUft&dsqt=1 2/2

Response to Comments from Melanie Clement

CLEM-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

CLEM-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

CLEM-3: SLWRI does not supersede existing laws or regulations and does not exempt any actions from compliance with applicable laws, including NEPA or ESA.

As stated in Chapter 6, "Hydrology, Hydraulics, and Water Management," Section 6.3.2, "Criteria for Determining Significance of Effects," of the DEIS, to prevent an increase in flood damages in the study area, the SLWRI must not cause a significant increase in the frequency or magnitude of flood flows on the Sacramento River. The current regulation of Shasta Dam for flood control requires that releases be restricted to quantities that will not cause downstream flows or stages to exceed, insofar as possible, (1) a flow of 79,000 cfs at the tailwater of Keswick Dam, and (2) a stage of 39.2 feet at the Sacramento River Bend Bridge gaging station near Red Bluff (corresponding roughly to a flow of 100,000 cfs). Because of the uncontrolled nature of the inflows between Keswick Dam and Bend Bridge, the 100,000 cfs flow objective at Bend Bridge is the critical objective for minimizing flood damage. It is also important to ensure that the project does not increase potential flood damages by locating any new facilities within the 100-year floodplain or in a location that could impede or redirect flood flows, thereby potentially increasing damage to other property.

As stated in Chapter 22, "Public Services," Section 22.1.2, "Emergency Services," of the DEIS, emergency services consist of emergency preparation, response, and recovery efforts. In the Shasta Lake and vicinity, the Shasta County Sheriff's Office (SCSO) is responsible for coordinating emergency services on Shasta Lake and in the unincorporated areas of Shasta County upstream from Shasta Dam. Large-scale emergency services are handled by SCSO, in cooperation with the State emergency response network run by California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA), Cal Fire, USFS, BLM, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the American Red Cross also provide assistance in large-scale emergencies. SCSO is responsible for coordinating emergency services in the Shasta County part of the upper Sacramento River area, and the Tehama County Sheriff's Department is responsible for coordinating emergency services in the Tehama County part. Both county agencies coordinate emergency services with Cal EMA and serve as the emergency services headquarters during declared public emergencies. Emergency services in the upper Sacramento River area are also supplemented by Cal Fire, USFS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the American Red Cross.

Chapter 3, "Design Considerations for Dam and Appurtenances of Dam Enlargements," of the Draft Engineering Summary Appendix of the DEIS describes the design considerations associated with enlarging Shasta Dam and Reservoir and modifying its appurtenances for all

SLWRI dam raise alternatives. Chapter 4, "Design Consideration for Reservoir Area Infrastructure Modifications 2 and/or Relocations," of the Draft Engineering Summary Appendix of the DEIS describes design considerations for reservoir area infrastructure modifications and/or relocations for the raise options.

With the proposed mitigation measures in place, it is not anticipated that the Redding would experience an impact to emergency services from any of the action alternatives. The Redding area could experience flood management benefits from the action alternatives.

CLEM-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

CLEM-5: Thank you for the reference to the film. We have reviewed the film trailer. The comment does not appear to be related to the DEIS and therefore does not require a response under NEPA (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

CLEM-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

CLEM-7: Thank you for the reference to the film. We have reviewed the film trailer. The comment does not appear to be related to the DEIS and therefore does not require a response under NEPA (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

CLEM-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

CLEM-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

CLEM-10: SLWRI does not supersede existing laws or regulations and does not exempt any actions from compliance with applicable laws, including NEPA or ESA. Please see response to comment CLEM-3.

33.11.30 Rosemary Clement

10/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - NO SHASTA DAM RAISE CLEME

NO SHASTA DAM RAISE

Rosemary Clement Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 12:20 PM
<copperanddiego@yahoo.com>
Reply-To: Rosemary Clement <copperanddiego@yahoo.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

US Bureau of Reclamation,

I do not support the raising of Shasta Dam!
CLEME-1 It is dire that we rethink how we use water in California and across our nation. We should stop watering all the unnecessary lawns in California, and have more drought tolerant landscaping. But, instead there is a proposal to destroy more of the Winnemem Wintu Tribe's
CLEME-2 sacred sites, and further endanger the town's population. I recently heard that there is no evacuation plan for the Redding area, if the dam were ever to become compromised. How shocking! In a state riddled with fault lines, volcanoes, and fracking, it is very naïve to think
CLEME-3 that Shasta Dam is invincible! Furthermore, the lie that the raising of the dam is to bring back the salmon, is seriously heinous! I sincerely hope that we can wake up and do the right thing, NOT RAISE THE DAM!

Deeply Concerned,
Rosemary Clement
Redding, California

Response to Comments from Rosemary Clement

CLEME-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

CLEME-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

CLEME-3: SLWRI does not supersede existing laws or regulations and does not exempt any actions from compliance with applicable laws, including NEPA or ESA.

As stated in Chapter 6, "Hydrology, Hydraulics, and Water Management," Section 6.3.2, "Criteria for Determining Significance of Effects," of the DEIS, to prevent an increase in flood damages in the study area, the SLWRI must not cause a significant increase in the frequency or magnitude of flood flows on the Sacramento River. The current regulation of Shasta Dam for flood control requires that releases be restricted to quantities that will not cause downstream flows or stages

to exceed, insofar as possible, (1) a flow of 79,000 cfs at the tailwater of Keswick Dam, and (2) a stage of 39.2 feet at the Sacramento River Bend Bridge gaging station near Red Bluff (corresponding roughly to a flow of 100,000 cfs). Because of the uncontrolled nature of the inflows between Keswick Dam and Bend Bridge, the 100,000 cfs flow objective at Bend Bridge is the critical objective for minimizing flood damage. It is also important to ensure that the project does not increase potential flood damages by locating any new facilities within the 100-year floodplain or in a location that could impede or redirect flood flows, thereby potentially increasing damage to other property.

As stated in Chapter 22, "Public Services," Section 22.1.2, "Emergency Services," of the DEIS, emergency services consist of emergency preparation, response, and recovery efforts In the Shasta Lake and vicinity, the SCSO is responsible for coordinating emergency services on Shasta Lake and in the unincorporated areas of Shasta County upstream from Shasta Dam. Large-scale emergency services are handled by SCSO, in cooperation with the State emergency response network run by Cal EMA. Cal Fire, USFS, BLM, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the American Red Cross also provide assistance in large-scale emergencies. SCSO is responsible for coordinating emergency services in the Shasta County part of the upper Sacramento River area, and the Tehama County Sheriff's Department is responsible for coordinating emergency services in the Tehama County part. Both county agencies coordinate emergency services with Cal EMA and serve as the emergency services headquarters during declared public emergencies. Emergency services in the upper Sacramento River area are also supplemented by Cal Fire, USFS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the American Red Cross.

Chapter 3, "Design Considerations for Dam and Appurtenances of Dam Enlargements," of the Draft Engineering Summary Appendix of the DEIS describes the design considerations associated with enlarging Shasta Dam and Reservoir and modifying its appurtenances for all SLWRI dam raise alternatives. Chapter 4, "Design Consideration for Reservoir Area Infrastructure Modifications and/or Relocations," of the Draft Engineering Summary Appendix of the DEIS describes design considerations for reservoir area infrastructure modifications and/or relocations for the raise options.

With the proposed mitigation measures in place, it is not anticipated that the Redding would experience an impact to emergency services from any of the action alternatives. The Redding area could experience flood management benefits from the action alternatives.

33.11.31 Karen Coffey

7/16/13 meeting in Redding

Public Comment Card COFF

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is one r COFF-1 for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by er COFF-2 *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: Karen COFFEY Organization: Resident
Address: 3435 Santa Rosa Way #5, Redding CA 96003
Email: loveaultrees@yahoo.com

Comment: This project does not make sense biologically, economically or practically.
I will be making future comments after I read the EIS thoroughly. I am an Environmental Scientist (MS).
The farmers, already getting subsidies have alternative ways to farm.
If they don't get the price they want for their "product" they plow under the "Food" that could go to the hungry.
We should NOT be condoning this act by sending them our water, paying our resources to do it.

Karen Coffey

Response to Comments from Karen Coffey

COFF-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," and Master Comment Response EI-4, "Socioeconomic and Associated Indirect Environmental Effects."

COFF-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.32 Judy Coleman

7/23/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Public Comment on Shasta Dam

COLE

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

Public Comment on Shasta Dam

1 message

Judy Coleman <jacoleman@peacemail.com> Fri, Jul 19, 2013 at 3:53 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

COLE-1

To whom it may concern:
There is a 90-day public comment period on the U.S. government&#8217s proposal to raise the height of Shasta Dam by 18.5 feet. I am writing to oppose the heightening of this dam.

Heightening the dam would flood 5,000 more acres, add 14% more water (an additional 634,000 acre feet) to Shasta Lake during wet years, and require Congressional approval. The estimated cost, according to the EIS: $1.07 billion dollars. Most of the water is destined for agricultural users who can resell the subsidized water. New housing developments and Southern California cities are possible end users of increased water storage behind Shasta Dam. Another possible beneficiary is California&#8217s oil industry, currently ramping up the use of water-intensive hydraulic fracturing (fracking) in the southern Central Valley, raising fears of chemical contamination of groundwater and increased earthquake activity.

COLE-2 COLE-3

Native salmon have been blocked from their historic spawning grounds in the upper McCloud, Sacramento and Pit Rivers since Shasta Dam was completed in the 1940s. No bypass for fish species was included in this proposed project. Still, proponents of the dam enlargement argue that making the barrier bigger will benefit the endangered fish, by creating a deeper cold-water pool behind the dam and lowering the temperature of released water. The project would create temporary construction jobs but not increase long-term employment in the region.

COLE-4

If the project goes forward the Winnemem Wintu Tribe would lose ceremonial dance grounds still in use today, sacred sites such as Puberty Rock, along with the flooding of many burials still located at traditional Winnemem village sites.

COLE-5

For these reasons, the dam should not be heightened.

Sincerely,

https://mail.google.com/mail/b/313/u/0/?ui=2&ik=c2ba651c16&view=pt&search=inbox&th=13ff923ed6c97870 1/2

Judy Coleman

Care2 makes it easy for everyone to live a healthy, green lifestyle and impact the causes you care about most. Over 12 Million members! http://www.care2.com

Feed a child by searching the web! Learn how http://www.care2.com/toolbar

Response to Comments from Judy Coleman

COLE-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

COLE-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response FRACK-1, "Water Supply used for Fracking," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

COLE-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam," and Master Comment Response DSFISH-6, "Historic Dam Effects on Fisheries."

COLE-4: Thank you for your comment and opinion related to potential employment supported by a Shasta Dam enlargement. Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-2, "Effects on Short-term and Long-term Employment."

COLE-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

33.11.33 Michele Collins

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Proposed Shasta Dam Raising Comments COLL

Proposed Shasta Dam Raising Comments

Michele Collins <michele_mc@sbcglobal.net> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 10:15 PM
To: "bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov" <bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

Hello,
I would like to respectfully submit questions and a comment regarding the proposed raising of Shasta Dam.

Questions:

COLL-1 1. For homes that according to the new high water mark would be only partially covered, will there be any consideration given to building a berm to prevent inundation? A berm could save a whole block of homes in some cases.

COLL-2 2. Will the BOR give any consideration/reimbursement to those homeowners whose homes have already lost value due to the on-going discussion of the dam raising and their proximity to the lake? This, in addition to the economic downturn.

COLL-3 3. Will the BOR consider making available to affected homeowners comparable land elsewhere on the lake?

COLL-4 4. Will affected business owners on the lake be allowed to relocate their businesses elsewhere on the lake?

Comment:

COLL-5 1. For homes that get purchased by the BOR, homeowners should be exempt from paying taxes on the sale of their home.

Thank you.
Michele Collins
Lakehead Homeowner
michele_mc@sbcglobal.net

Response to Comments from Michele Collins

COLL-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-9, "Maps and Additional Surveys of Private Parcels/Structures."

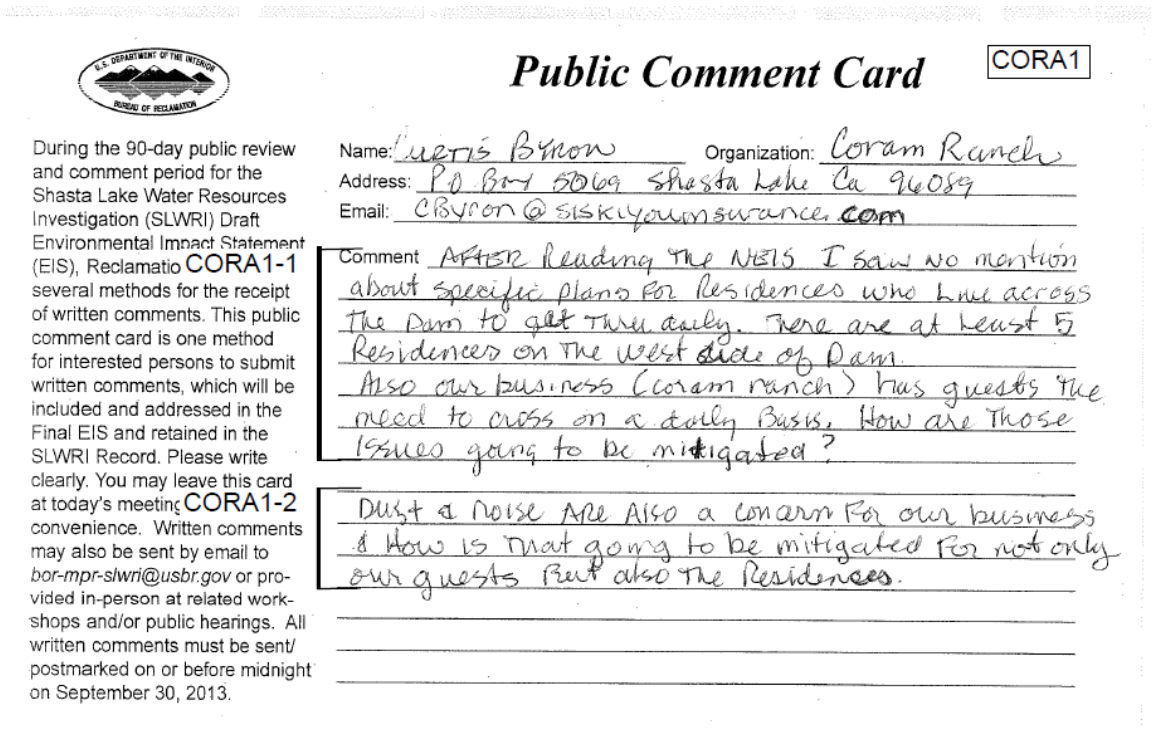
COLL-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

COLL-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

COLL-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

COLL-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

33.11.34 Curtis Byron on Behalf of Coram Ranch



Public Comment Card CORA1

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamatio CORA1-1 several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting CORA1-2 convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: Curtis Byron Organization: Coram Ranch
Address: PO Box 5069 Shasta Lake Ca 96089
Email: CByron@siskiyouinsurance.com

Comment After Reading the NEIS I saw no mention about specific plans for Residences who live across the Dam to get thru daily. There are at least 5 Residences on the West side of Dam.
Also our business (Coram ranch) has guests the need to cross on a daily Basis, How are those issues going to be mitigated?

Dust & noise Are Also a concern for our business & How is that going to be mitigated for not only our guests But also the Residences.

Response to Comments from Curtis Byron on Behalf of Coram Ranch

CORA-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response RBR-1, "Access Across Shasta Dam."

CORA-2: The commenter asks how dust and noise will be mitigated. Fugitive dust is discussed in Chapter 5, "Air Quality and Climate," under Impact AQ-1 of the DEIS. Mass emission estimates for PM10 dust and PM2.5 dust generated by construction activity are provided in Table 5-4. The analysis explains that Shasta County requires standard mitigation measures for all projects and additional mitigation measures when project emissions are anticipated to exceed applicable thresholds.

Dust control measures are included in Mitigation Measure AQ-1, "Implement Standard Measures and Best Available Mitigation Measures to Reduce Emissions Levels."

The commenter asks how noise from project construction and construction-related traffic will be mitigated. Noise impacts associated with project construction, including construction-related traffic, are discussed in Chapter 8, "Noise and Vibration," of the DEIS. Additional analysis of traffic noise is provided in Master Comment Response NOISE-1, "Traffic Noise Analysis," and Master Comment Response NOISE-2, "Intermittent Single-Event Noise Levels from Trucks Passing Off-Site Sensitive Receptors." Mitigation for noise generated by construction activities at and near the dam site is included in Mitigation Measure Noise-1, which was revised as part of Master Comment Response NOISE-2, "Intermittent Single-Event Noise Levels from Trucks Passing Off-Site Sensitive Receptors."

33.11.35 Curtis and Debbie Byron on Behalf of Coram Ranch

10/23/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Fwd: Comments on EIS to raise Shasta Dam

CORA2

Fwd: Comments on EIS to raise Shasta Dam

KATRINA CHOW <kchow@usbr.gov> Wed, Oct 23, 2013 at 11:23 AM
To: KATHLEEN DUNCAN <kduncan@usbr.gov>

I am going to forward you all these comments which they email directly to me. Would you please scan them and save it on the I drive. Thx

Katrina

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Curtis Byron <cbyron@siskiyouinsurance.com>
Date: September 25, 2013, 4:19:28 PM PDT
To: <kchow@usbr.gov>
Subject: FW: Comments on EIS to raise Shasta Dam

Siskiyou Insurance Services
857 Mistletoe Ln
Redding, Ca 96002
1-800-773-2345
Siskiyouinsurance.com

****
****
This message contains information which may be confidential and privileged.
Unless you are the addressee, you may not use, copy or disclose the message
or any information contained in the message to anyone. If you have

received
this message in error, please advise the sender by reply e-mail and delete
the message. Thank you.
****
****

Shasta Dam EIS-09252013160633.pdf
1604K

To Whom It May Concern:

My name is Curtis Byron and my wife, Debbie Byron and I live at 16500 Fetzer Ln, Shasta Lake, CA 96089. Our Residence is approximately one mile as the "crow flies" below Shasta Dam, on the west side of the Sacramento River.

CORA2-1 We own and operate Coram Ranch, a recreational/commercial guest ranch located on the adjacent property of 160 acres to our residence. Please refer to www.coramranch.com The guest ranch operates the entire year and hosts family reunions, church retreats and attracts tourism from all over the world who stay for vacations and to visit the dam, Shasta Caverns and all other north state attractions. 90% of our business is from out of the area.

We are two of the 6 residents that live immediately on the west side of Shasta Dam and need to cross the Dam every day to work and drop children off at school. Also, our guests access our Ranch by crossing the dam from the east.

I reviewed all documentation at the web site http://www.usbr.gov/mp/nepa/nepa_projdetails.cfm?Project_ID=1915 And offer the following comments.

CORA2-2 In the entire EIS, not one mention is made of the how this project will physically, socially and economically impact the residents and business on the west side of the dam or how to mitigate the effects.

CORA2-3 #1) Access: How will we cross the dam DAILY and what kind of delay or detour can we expect? How are our guests that visit the ranch going to be able to access our business? Due to the construction and

CORA2-4 delays, how many reservations will we lose?

CORA2-5 #2) Dust: It goes without saying that there will be a lot more dust and air particles due to the construction machinery and number of large vehicles traveling back and forth. One of the options being floated around is to use the River Rail Trail to transport gravel from a local aggregate plant in Keswick. This would run right past our ranch/property for almost a mile or depending on which road is used. One of the roads runs THRU our property. What is the recommended mitigation to address this effect?

CORA2-6 #3) Noise: ? **Noise and Vibration** Impact Noise-1: Exposure of Sensitive Receptors in the Primary Study Area to Project-Generated Construction Noise N-A Long-term – LTS NA – CP1– CP3 Short-term On-site heavy duty construction equipment at other project sites – exterior noise levels at noise-sensitive receptors located within 75 – 7,000 feet of construction activity could exceed applicable standards

The above is self explanatory. We are a noise sensitive receptor who will be adversely impacted. We currently can hear the hum of the turbines at the dam from our house, what will be the quantified adverse effect of the increase in the noise from construction and vehicles traveling to and from the construction activity. How will this be mitigated.

CORA2-7 #4) Vibration & Blasting: I currently feel the rumble of the water being released from the dam at our home and at the ranch when the dam opens the tubes. What kind of increase in vibration is expected? Will the vibration and blasting from construction and long term operations, as applicable, have effects on the foundation stability of existing residential and ranch structures, ancillary building structures and the swimming pool? If so, what will be done to minimize the effects?

CORA2-8 The council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ's) Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (40 CFR 1500-1508) point-out that the "human environment" is to be "interpreted comprehensively" to include "the natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment" (40 CFR 1508.14). **Agencies need to assess** not only so-called, "direct" effects, but also "aesthetic, historic, cultural, **economic, social**, or health" **effects, "whether direct, indirect, or cumulative"** (40 CFR 1508.8)

The CEQ Regulations also contain another key provision that should be noted "..economic or social effects are not intended by themselves to require preparation of an environmental impact statement" (40 CFR 1508.14). However, when an EIS is prepared **"and economic or social and natural or physical environmental effects are interrelated,** then the environmental impact statement will discuss all of these effects on the human environment" (40 CFR 1508.14).

CORA2-9 The EIS does not address the socio-economic effects of this project on the short term and long-term operation of Coram Ranch, a source of our livelihood and that of our employees. We average over 1,800 guests per year with a majority traveling from out of the area. Our income is over $100,000 a year from this operation. How are our guests going to access our ranch during the construction and in the long-term? What will be the remedy for lost business due to the construction? All of these effects need to be addressed and mitigated.

Thank You

Curtis Byron
Debbie Byron

Curtis And Debbie Byron
Coram Ranch
16500 Fetzer Ln
Shasta Lake, CA 96089

Response to Comments from Curtis and Debbie Byron on Behalf of Coram Ranch

CORA2-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response RBR-1, "Access Across Shasta Dam."

CORA2-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response RBR-1, "Access Across Shasta Dam."

CORA2-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response RBR-1, "Access Across Shasta Dam."

CORA2-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response RBR-1, "Access Across Shasta Dam."

CORA2-5: The commenter asks whether trucks would use the "River Rail Trail" to haul aggregate from an aggregate mine near Keswick to the dam site. It is assumed that the commenter is referring to the Sacramento River Trail that runs along the west side (i.e., river right) of the Sacramento River between Shasta Dam and the Keswick area. As explained in Chapter 18, "Recreation and Public Access," Section 18.1, "Affected Environment," of the DEIS, "the Sacramento River Rail Trail, a nonmotorized-use National Recreation Trail, extends more than 10 miles along an old railroad line and closely follows the west side of the river and of the shoreline of Keswick Reservoir." The Sacramento River Trail would not be used as a haul route for trucks as it is not built to carry heavy vehicles and includes many tunnels that were originally sized for one-way rail traffic.

The commenter also expresses concern about dust generated by trucks hauling aggregate to the dam site will generate a lot of dust. Chapter 5, "Air Quality and Climate," Mitigation Measure AQ-1, "Implement Standard Measures and Best Available Mitigation Measures to Reduce Emissions Levels," includes the following dust control measures for hauling:

- All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose material shall be covered or maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard (i.e., minimum vertical distance between top of the load and the trailer) in accordance with the requirements of California Vehicle Code Section 23114. This provision shall be enforced by local law enforcement agencies.

- All material transported off site shall be either sufficiently watered or securely covered to prevent a public nuisance.

- Paved streets adjacent to the development site shall be swept or washed at the end of each day to remove excessive accumulations of silt and/or mud that may have accumulated as a result of activities on the development site.

- Adjacent paved streets shall be swept (water sweeper with reclaimed water recommended) at the end of each day if substantial volumes of soil materials have been carried onto adjacent public paved roads from the project site.

- Wheel washers shall be installed where project vehicles and/or equipment enter and/or exit onto paved streets from unpaved roads. Vehicles and/or equipment shall be washed before each trip.

The commenter also expresses concern that one of the haul routes would be the road that runs through is property, Cora Ranch. This road will not be used to haul aggregate or other materials to the dam site.

CORA2-6: The commenter asks how noise from project construction and construction-related traffic will be mitigated. Noise impacts associated with project construction, including construction-related traffic, are discussed in Chapter 8, "Noise and Vibration," of the DEIS. Additional analysis of traffic noise is provided in Master Comment Response NOISE-1,"Traffic Noise Analysis," and Master Comment Response NOISE-2, "Intermittent Single-Event Noise Levels from Trucks Passing Off-Site Sensitive Receptors." Mitigation for noise generated by construction activities at and near the dam site is included in Mitigation Measure Noise-1, which was revised as part of Master Comment Response NOISE-2, "Intermittent Single-Event Noise Levels from Trucks Passing Off-Site Sensitive Receptors."

The commenter asks whether an increase in noise or vibration is expected from water being released from Shasta Dam. The maximum rate in which water is released through the spillway of Shasta Dam at any one time is not expected to increase with implementation of any of the action alternatives. Therefore, any vibration or noise levels associated with spillway operations are not expected to increase.

CORA2-7: The commenter asks whether an increase in noise or vibration is expected from water being released from Shasta Dam. The maximum rate in which water is released through the spillway of Shasta Dam at any one time is not expected to increase with implementation of any of the action alternatives. Therefore, any vibration or noise levels associated with spillway operations are not expected to increase.

The commenter also expresses concern about potential impacts from blasting and vibration generated during project construction. The potential impact of airborne noise associated with blasting activities performed during construction is addressed in Chapter 8, "Noise and Vibration," under Impact Noise-1, "Exposure of Sensitive Receptors in the Primary Study Area to Project-Generated Construction Noise," of the DEIS. This analysis explains that noise generated by blasting activities is not anticipated to exceed applicable noise standards. Ground vibration generated during project construction is addressed under Impact Noise-2, "Exposure of Sensitive Receptors in the Primary Study Area to Project-Generated Vibration During Construction." This analysis explains that receptors would need to be located within 250 from the construction site to be exposed to ground vibration levels that exceed applicable standards.

CORA2-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response NEPA-1, "Sufficiency of the EIS," Master Comment Response NEPA-2, "Cumulative Impacts," and Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

CORA2-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response RBR-1, "Access Across Shasta Dam."

33.11.36 Jane Corley

9/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Malama the aina.. CORL

Malama the aina..

Jane Corley <janefcorley@gmail.com> Thu, Sep 19, 2013 at 1:06 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

CORL-1
Spend more time to seek other solutions. Maybe the human population should begin conserving water. Water is not infinite...think about it...All of us should use & waste less of this precious resource.

Response to Comments from Jane Corley

CORL-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

33.11.37 Christophe Courtier

COUR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
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RECEIVED
SEP 30 2013

CODE	ACTION	DATE
700	KDunda	
	18 Oct 13	
	to: RChow	

Christophe Courtier
2546 45th Ave
San Francisco, CA 94116
Tel: (408) 406-3960

September 27, 2013

Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way, MP-720
Sacramento, CA 95825

Dear Ms. Chow,

COUR-1 The Shasta Dam is located on the Sacramento River and is rich in biodiversity with many species of animals and plants that occupy this area. There are many endemic species of animals and plants that can only be found in this area because of the specific diet and habitat that the Sacramento River offers. There are also many federally protected species that live in this area as well.

COUR-2 A species of animal I am most concerned about is the Bald Eagle, as well as the Golden Eagle. Both of these raptors (birds of prey) are federal protected Bald Eagle 22 Protection Act (16 USC 668–668c). Under this act, it says that is illegal to disturb Bald Eagles and Golden Eagles. By adding up to 18.5 feet to The Shasta Dam, it will disturb these raptors "(2)by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or (3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior." There are 28 known Bald Eagle nests in the Shasta Dam area and by adding 18.5 feet of water can flood there nest and disturb their natural behavior, breeding, shelter, etc. Bald Eagles are very specific when they choose a tree to nest in. It must be a certain size with good amounts of vegetation surround it. In order to move these nests from flooding, you would need to mitigate these nests from the area which would require consent from the Secretary of Interior. Even if you had authorization from the Secretary of Interior, mitigation of the nest can spook the Bald Eagle into leaving.

COUR-3 In the past, the Shasta Dam has had huge negative effects on the wildlife. The Shasta Dam led to serious consequences to the salmon population. Once the dam doors were closed, it made it impossible for the salmon population to migrate. Not only did this have a negative effect on the fish populations, but also drastically affected the community around it, such as the Winnemem Wintu people who relied on the salmon as nutrition. Adding a few feet to The Shasta Dam can lead to huge negative consequences to the wildlife.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Christophe Courtier

SCANNED

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	3043827
	304227
	9/24/2013

Response to Comments from Christophe Courtier

COUR-1: Impacts to plants and wildlife species are discussed in Chapter 12, "Botanical Resources and Wetlands," and Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," of the EIS. The Final EIS was revised to enhance

the discussion of botanical and wildlife resources, impacts to botanical and wildlife resources, and mitigation measures for impacted botanical and wildlife resources.

COUR-2: Impacts to bald eagle were addressed in Impact Wild-5, "Take and Loss of Habitat for the Bald Eagle" in Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," of the EIS. In addition, a Bald and Golden Eagle Management Plan will be developed, if warranted with input from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

COUR-3: Impacts to Fisheries and Wildlife are discussed in Chapter 11, "Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems," and Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources" in the EIS. Chapter 11 and Chapter 13 of the EIS were revised to enhance the impact analysis and mitigation measures for fisheries and wildlife resources. See also Master Comment Response DSFISH-6, "Historic Dam Effects on Fisheries."

33.11.38 Cynthia Crockett

CROC

PUBLIC COMMENT CARD

Name: Cynthia Crockett Organization: DFW / Private
Address: 5525 Church Creek Rd Redding, Ca. 96002
Email: cc-rockett@yahoo.com

Written Comment:
What are alternatives to the proposal to raise the Shasta Dam? CROC-1
Is the proposal directly opposed to current water plan? Hetch Hetchy? TVA? Central Valley water plan? CROC-2
At what price do we stop/keep our Native American heritage intact? CROC-3
How far do we go subsidizing our doomed salmon population? CROC-4

Tear here

Response to Comments from Cynthia Crockett

CROC-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

CROC-2: SLWRI action alternatives are consistent with the California Water Plan, as described in the "Surface Storage - CALFED" resource

management strategy to meet the “Increase Water Supply” management objective included in both Update 2009 and Update 2013. Resource management strategies and management objectives of the California Water Plan are shown in Update 2009 in Volume 2, Box 1-1, and in Update 2013, Volume 3. Further information about the “Surface Storage - CALFED” resource management strategy, which includes the SLWRI, can be found in Update 2009, Volume 2, Chapter 12, and Update 2013, Volume 3, Chapter 13.

The commenter does not provide supporting information as to why there might be a question of whether SLWRI action alternatives would be opposed to Hetch Hetchy, “TVA,” or “Central Valley Water Plan.” With respect to Hetch Hetchy, the CVP/SWP systems are operated independently from San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's Hetch Hetchy system. Accordingly, it is not anticipated that SLWRI action alternatives would conflict with operations of the Hetch Hetchy system. It is unclear what is meant by the commenter's reference to “TVA.” If the commenter is referring to the Tennessee Valley Authority, the CVP/SWP systems are operated independently from the Tennessee Valley Authority systems. It is unclear what is meant by the commenter's reference to the “Central Valley Water Plan.” If the commenter is referring to the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan, SLWRI action alternatives are consistent with the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan's goal of reducing the chance of flooding in the Sacramento River basin and the Delta.

CROC-3: A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

CROC-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, “Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise,” and Master Comment Response DSFISH-3, “Fish Habitat Restoration.”

33.11.39 Tom Dadigan

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam

DADI

Shasta Dam

Tom Dadigan <tdadigan@sbcglobal.net> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 9:54 AM
Reply-To: Tom Dadigan <tdadigan@sbcglobal.net>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

DADI-1 Don't raise the dam because of the damage to our environment and the Winnemam Wintu ceremonies

Thomas E Dadigan
tdadigan@sbcglobal.net
847-564-2361 Home
847-370-6397 Cell

Response to Comments from Tom Dadigan

DADI-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

33.11.40 Matthew B. Davison

DAVI1

PUBLIC COMMENT CARD

Name: MATHEW B. DAVISON Organization: ETHEREAL ARTS.
Address: 1647 YUBA ST. #993141, REDDING CA. 96099
Email: mbdavison@YAHOO.com
DAVI1-1 nment: AT THIS TIME I THINK RAISING SHASTA DAM IS A NEGATIVE IDEA. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT ALL THE NEGATIVES FOR PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA VERSES SUPPOSED BENEFITS... I DO NOT WANT THIS. MOST THEORETICAL BENEFITS ARE ONLY FOR SOUTH STATE INDUSTRIES. ITS TOO MUCH ABOUT MONEY AND NOT ABOUT WISE USE OF STATE RESOURCES. SORRY.

Tear here

Response to Comments from Matthew B. Davison

DAVI1-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-4, "Non-monetary Benefits of Action Alternatives."

33.11.41 Matthew B. Davison

Public Comment Card DAVI2

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation p DAVI2-1 several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: MATTHEW B. DAVISON Organization: METAPHREAL ARTS
Address: POBOX 991786 REDDING CA. 96099
Email: mbdavison@YAHOO.COM
Comment I THINK THE WHOLE THING IS JUST A BAD IDEA AND YOU SHOULD JUST REALLY— JUST STOP.

Response to Comment from Matthew B. Davison

DAVI2-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.42 Albert DeGroft

DEGR

No on raising Shasta Dam

Albert DeGroft <mirrorvalley@shasta.com> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 7:27 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

MS. Katrina Chow,
This is my feelings, views, and facts about the raising of Shasta Dam.

This means enough to me to actully write a song about it;

"We numbered in the thousands, from Mt. Shasta to Vallejo,
In the great valley, now called the Sacramento.
We lived on a river, now called the McCliud,
'Til the Federal Government said that we're not allowed!
That's why I say, That Damn Dam makes me so damn mad!

They say we all died in 1942, in a way, you could say that, this is true.
They flooded our lands, took away our homes, said we're not a people,
Left one hundered twenty five of us out here on our own.
DEGR-1 That's why I say that, that Damn Dam makes me so Damn mad!

The BIA says that they don't have the papers,
The Beauru of "Wreck My Nation" says that we must sign a waiver.
The Federal Government says that we're not recognised.
Then what are we doing here? Are we not alive?
That's why I say that, That Damn Dam makes me so damn mad!"
((C) 2013 -Albert J. DeGroft Publishing - BMI)

The song is about the Winnemem Wintu, and their plight not just to be recognised, but also to keep their sacred sites from being flooded. The first verse is about the Winnemem living in the area for thousands of years before a white person ever saw California. The verse about 1942 is, when the Winnemem's man were out fighting America's war, this is when the government thought it was a good idea to build Shasta Dam, leaving only the woemen and children home to be kicked off their property, without proper compinsation, or "like lands", as per a 1941 agreement between the US Governemtn and the "residents" of the area. The 3rd

DEGR-1 CONTD verse is about the shell game being played by the beaurucrats, on their conveintly loosing all reference of the Winnemem as being a Federaly recognised nation.

As for other issues;

DEGR-2 We need to stop this foolishness! Raising the dam will not help the salmon, as there's too much toxic sludge on the bottom of the lake, now, it wil only kill everything downstream. Why was that thing put in without a fish ladder? Why are the slamon runs dwindling? Did it EVER occure to you that maybe you were doing

DEGR-3 things that might sound good, and make some people a lot of money, but not doing either the rivers or the fish any good?

You already have earthquakes going off from the pressure of all that water (in the rare event that there is a full lake). Here;s some data I pulled up from USGS & Google, years ago, I'm sure there's been a lot more "incedents" since I filed this;

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

EARTHQUAKE DATA BASE

*According to Google,
Redding is located at;
40.5867N - 122.3906W
Shasta Dam is located at;

DEGR-4 40.7185N - 122.4189W

Both Data Sets used a Recrtangular area search.

FILE CREATED: Sun Dec 9 07:05:26 2012
Geographic Grid Search Earthquakes= 6
Latitude: 40.799N - 40.650N
Longitude: 122.300W - 122.500W
Catalog Used: PDE
Data Selection: Historical & Preliminary Data (1974 to Present)

CAT YEAR MO DA ORIG TIME LAT LONG DEP MAGNITUDE IEM DTSVNWG DIST
NFO km
TF

PDE 1989 12 28 094954.65 40.71 -122.36 5 2.5 MLBRK ... .

10/8/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - No on raising Shasta Dam

	PDE	2003	09 28	023409.02	40.70	-122.37	25	2.8 MDNC	... .
	PDE	2006	06 05	102330.78	40.70	-122.33	23	2.7 MDNC	... .
	PDE	2006	11 02	205906.68	40.68	-122.36	22	3.0 MDNC	4F. .....
	PDE	2006	11 02	211637.55	40.68	-122.36	20	2.9 MDNC	... .
DEGR-4 CONTD	PDE	2008	11 04	100915.09	40.65	-122.43	23	3.0 MDNC	... .

DEGR-5 Now, if that's not enough to conveince you that raising the Shasta Dam is a STUPID idea, maybe you should take a good look at the San Joaquin!?!? It is almost as bad as the Colorado River, but it barely still flows! But for how long? How many more swimming pools will it take? How many more lettuce feilds in sand do we have to have before, not only, the San Joaquin, AND the Sacramento both die from your stupidity? You can not concor Nature, you need to live within it's means (and man! she can get mean!, like another Katrina, and a Sandy, and a few other places where people decided to live where it was too dangerous to homestead.)

DEGR-6 If LosAngeles needs water, they would be better served building more saline-filter systems, not trying to kill off the rest of the state.

Albert DeGroft

https://mail.google.com/mail/b/313/u/0/?ui=2&ik=c2ba691c16&view=pt&search=inbox&th=1416a1e6a2b42581 [illegible]

Response to Comments from Albert DeGroft

DEGR-1: This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed

personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process.

DEGR-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

DEGR-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

DEGR-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

DEGR-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

DEGR-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response WSR-1, "Water Supply Demands, Supplies, and Project Benefits."

33.11.43 Zack Haison Dinh

DINH

OCT 2013

Zack Haison Dinh
1357 5th Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94122

24 September 2013

Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way MP-700
Sacramento, CA 95825

Re: Public Comment on the SLWRI DEIS

Dear Ms. Chow,

DINH-1 I am a student at San Francisco State University. In my Environmental Impact Analysis class I was made aware of the Bureau's intent of increasing the water capacity of Shasta Lake. I understand that the reservoir could be raised anywhere from 6.5 to 18.5 feet. I do understand the reasons for why the reservoir's capacity should be increased, however I do not support this action. My main concern with increasing water capacity of Shasta Lake is that it will promote more development in the State of California and thus increase the State's greenhouse gas emissions.

DINH-2 Chapter 5 of the DEIS provides a detailed analysis on potential climate change impacts directly linked to the project. It considers the release of greenhouse gasses by submerged vegetation as insignificant (Table 5-16). Although this may be true, the DEIS fails to realize the irony of providing more water for human use because an increase availability of water for development increases greenhouse gas emissions in the State of California. The increased water capacity from Shasta Lake will be used to support new agriculture and urban growth in the Central Valley. These activities

DINH-3 produce large amounts of greenhouse gas emissions.

The State of California is mandated by the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB32) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The DEIS does not present increased greenhouse gas emissions caused by human development through the provision of additional water provided by Shasta Lake as a potential impact. This being said, this project is not in alignment with AB32. A full study on this issue should be included in the EIS and mitigation measures should be included as well.

DINH-4 I believe raising Shasta Lake sets a precedent to continue a wasteful use of water in the State of California. The State has a finite water supply and it should only pursue ever increasingly efficient forms of water use. It should not simply meet demand with more capacity. Water for agricultural

DINH-5 needs should be met with more efficient irrigation practices. More efficient water use also means designing better cities that waste less, and reclaims more water. It means promoting the use of

DINH-6 rainwater catchment and landscaping that doesn't require irrigation. The solutions are out there and although raising Shasta Lake seems to be the easiest, it is not the best for the State of California.

Sincerely,

Zack Haison Dinh

SCANNED

Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	SLWR
Control No.	13C0492S
Sender's D.	1253427
Date Input & Initials	10-18-13

Response to Comments from Zack Haison Dinh

DINH-1: Potential effects related to GHG emissions under SLWRI action alternatives are evaluated in EIS Chapter 5, "Air Quality and

Climate," and growth-inducing impacts are evaluated in EIS Chapter 26, "Other Required Disclosures."

Water operations under SLWRI action alternatives are described in DEIS in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3, "Action Alternatives." As described, SLWRI action alternatives do not include changes to any rules and regulations that govern operations at Shasta Dam in the form of flood control requirements, flow requirements, water quality requirements, and water supply commitments that govern operations at Shasta Dam. SLWRI action alternatives do not include increases in CVP or SWP water contract amounts. Estimated increases in water supply deliveries under SLWRI action alternatives would be due to an increase in the reliability of CVP and SWP water supplies resulting in a reduction in previously unmet contract amounts. As described in EIS Chapter 26, "Other Required Disclosures," anticipated improvements in water supply reliability under action alternatives would not change long-term contract amounts or deliveries beyond their existing historical ranges, and growth-inducing effects would be limited, minimal, and could be effectively mitigated through local jurisdictions as needed. Please refer to Master Comment Response CC-1, "Climate Change Uncertainty and Related Evaluations."

DINH-2: The commenter states, "Chapter 5 of the DEIS provides a detailed analysis on potential climate change impacts directly linked to the project. It considers the release of greenhouse gasses by submerged vegetation as insignificant (Table 5-16)." The commenter then states, "Although this may be true…" This comment about the release of GHGs by submerged vegetation does not raise any new issues about the adequacy of environmental analysis in the DEIS. Please refer to Master Comment Response AQ-3, "Potential for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Generated by the Decomposition of Soil and Vegetative Material in the Expanded Reservoir."

DINH-3: The commenter states that "the increased water capacity from Shasta Lake will be used to support new agriculture and urban growth in the Central Valley" and that "the DEIS does not present increased greenhouse gas emissions caused by human development through the provision of additional water provided by Shasta Lake as a potential impact." As stated on page ES-6 (Executive Summary, Section S.4.1, "Project Purpose and Objectives"), one of the project's primary objectives is to increase water supply and water supply reliability for agricultural, municipal and industrial, and environmental purposes, to help meet current and future water demands. Potential growth-inducing effects associated with increased reliability in the water supply are addressed in Chapter 26, "Other Required Disclosures," Section 26.4.3, "Increased Water Supply Reliability," beginning on page 26-8 of the DEIS. Key, applicable portions of this discussion follow.

Implementing any of the action alternatives would increase water supplies for CVP/SWP deliveries, which would have the potential to be growth inducing but the expected increase in water deliveries relative to the CVP and SWP service areas would be small (i.e., less than 1 percent).

Increased reliability of the water supply could reduce a limitation on growth throughout the primary and extended study areas; however, any project that could affect natural resources or otherwise accommodate growth in the study areas would have to comply with existing planning documents and would be subject to project-specific public environmental analysis and review and be subject to local city or county approval. GHG levels associated with any subsequent growth are not quantified in the analysis. The emission sources quantified and analyzed in the GHG impact discussion are in line with recommended guidance from the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), which suggest that an impact discussion evaluate whether the action would cause "substantial" annual direct emissions [emphasis added] (CEQ 2010:1-2). The effects of subsequent growth would be analyzed in general plan EIRs and in project-level CEQA compliance documents for the local jurisdictions in which the growth would occur. Mitigation of these potential effects would be the responsibility of these local jurisdictions, not Reclamation. In summary, the expected increase in water deliveries relative to the entire CVP service area would be small and could be provided to any number of geographic areas within the CVP service area (and in part would substitute for ongoing groundwater pumping). Water provided to agriculture would be used primarily if not exclusively to return idle cropland to production. Furthermore, it would be speculative to identify specific areas where growth could occur or the indirect effects on specific community service facilities in a particular service area. For these and other reasons specified above, the growth-inducing effects from the action alternatives are limited, minimal, and can be effectively mitigated through local jurisdictions as needed.

Moreover, while most development generates GHG emissions, it would be too speculative to suggest that new development in California would be more or less GHG-intensive than development in other states or other parts of the world, particularly if those areas are not subject to regulations and policies that address development-related GHG emissions.

The commenter also states that the proposed project's growth inducing effects are not in alignment with Assembly Bill 32 (2006). No evidence is provided in support of this claim.

The commenter also suggests that mitigation measures be included to mitigate the GHG emissions associated with development that is

induced by the action alternatives. While Reclamation is not in a regulatory position to require mitigation measures on any local land use development projects, any new development would be subject to individual environmental review and project-specific GHG-reduction measures could be implemented by their respective lead agencies. A full study of the GHG emissions associated with any induced development would involve a high degree of speculation to the point of being infeasible.

DINH-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response WSR-1, "Water Supply Demands, Supplies, and Project Benefits."

DINH-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

DINH-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

33.11.44 David Martinez on Behalf of the Winnemem Wintu

DMART

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

PUBLIC COMMENT CARD

Name: David J Martinez Organization: Winnemem Wintu
Address: P.O. Box 219 Weitmore CA 96096
Email: silverthorn 10@hotmail.com

Written Comment: There has been a significant Loss to the Winnemem Wintu, there has been little conversations as how to address the further Loss to the tribe, the 1941 indian Lands Aquisition act has never been Fullfilled. there is no Justification to move Foward with Further expansion of the lake, there also appears to be Flaws in the modeling of lake capacity and projected water Flows. There is an appearance the water is for Agri bussiness with little Regard for the Salmon and steel Head. There is no Faith that the present inhabitants will Recieve Just compensation For their Losses Just as all of the Wintu people who once lived on the Pit River Squaw Creek McCloud river and Sacramento River drainages

DMART-1
DMART-2
DMART-3
DMART-4
DMART-5

Tear here

Response to Comments from David Martinez

DMART-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

DMART-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

DMART-3: Operations modeling was performed using the CalSim-II CVP/SWP simulation model, the best available tool for predicting system-wide water operations throughout the Central Valley. Details on the CalSim-II model and the assumptions included in all simulations can be found in the Modeling Appendix, Chapter 2.

DMART-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response WSR-1, "Water Supply Demands, Supplies, and Project Benefits."

DMART-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition," Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-11, "Cultural Resources and NEPA."

33.11.45 Will Doolittle

10/24/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam Comment DOOL

Shasta Dam Comment

Will Doolittle <will@moving-image.com> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 7:32 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

To Whom It May Concern,

DOOL-1 I am writing to register my opposition to the plan to raise Shasta Dam. As a tax-payer I feel this would be a wasteful and misguided use of public funds.

My specific disagreements are as follows:

DOOL-2 -- Since the dam was built, Shasta Lake has seldom been at full capacity. Raising the dam will not increase the available water.

DOOL-3 -- The unacceptable uses to which the claimed additional water would be put will include: wasteful agricultural practices, such as irrigating desert land for exportable cash crops; DOOL-4 servicing huge residential developments in fragile and already-stressed environments; DOOL-5 servicing the increasing use of "fracking", which uses enormous amounts of water and poisons aquifers.

DOOL-6 -- The dam is built on unstable rock formations, near a fault line. Redding has experienced numerous earthquakes over the years, and it is only a matter of time before a big one hits. DOOL-7 Furthermore, there is no emergency response plan currently in place for warning or evacuating the citizens of the area.

DOOL-8 -- The building of the dam caused the displacement of many Winnemem Wintu people who lived throughout the area which was flooded. Their lands were taken under the Indian Land Acquisition Act, which was supposed to supply them with fair compensation and support. The contract established with this legislation was never fulfilled and the descendants of the intended beneficiaries are still suffering from the loss. DOOL-9 It is a cruel joke to consider raising the dam even higher, flooding even more Winnemem traditional sites, with no attempt to rectify the injustice.

DOOL-10 -- The plan to raise Shasta Dam is part of the larger, misguided and destructive, plan to increase the water flow to the South, which includes the building of huge tunnels through the California Delta. To follow through with this scheme would

https://mail.google.com/mail/b/313/u/0/?ui=2&ik=c2ba651c16&view=pt&search=inbox&th=1418cb597f85e84c 1/2

10/24/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam Comment

DOOL-10 CONTD mean the death of the Delta and the estuary.

DOOL-11 -- Taking more water away from the river and the estuary would mean the death of the already-threatened and endangered runs of Chinook salmon and other anadromous species.

Thank you,

Will Doolittle
PO Box 5365
Eugene OR 97405

Response to Comments from Will Doolittle

DOOL-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

DOOL-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

DOOL-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

DOOL-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

DOOL-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response FRACK-1, "Water Supply used for Fracking."

DOOL-6: The dam is founded on the Copley Formation, a very competent sequence of volcanic rocks that metamorphosed into ophiolite, commonly called greenstone, with a foundation modulus of about 6 million pounds per square inch and a density of 160 pounds per cubic foot. The largest earthquake experienced at Shasta Dam since construction was a magnitude 5.4 event at 10.5 kilometers in 1998, which caused no damage to the dam. Structural analyses using modern analytical methods have confirmed satisfactory performance of the proposed raised dam under very remote earthquake loadings, fully meeting Reclamation's public protection guidelines.

DOOL-7: Chapter 9, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials and Waste," Section 9.2, "Regulatory Framework," describes that emergency management is the responsibility of local agencies and the California Emergency Management Agency.

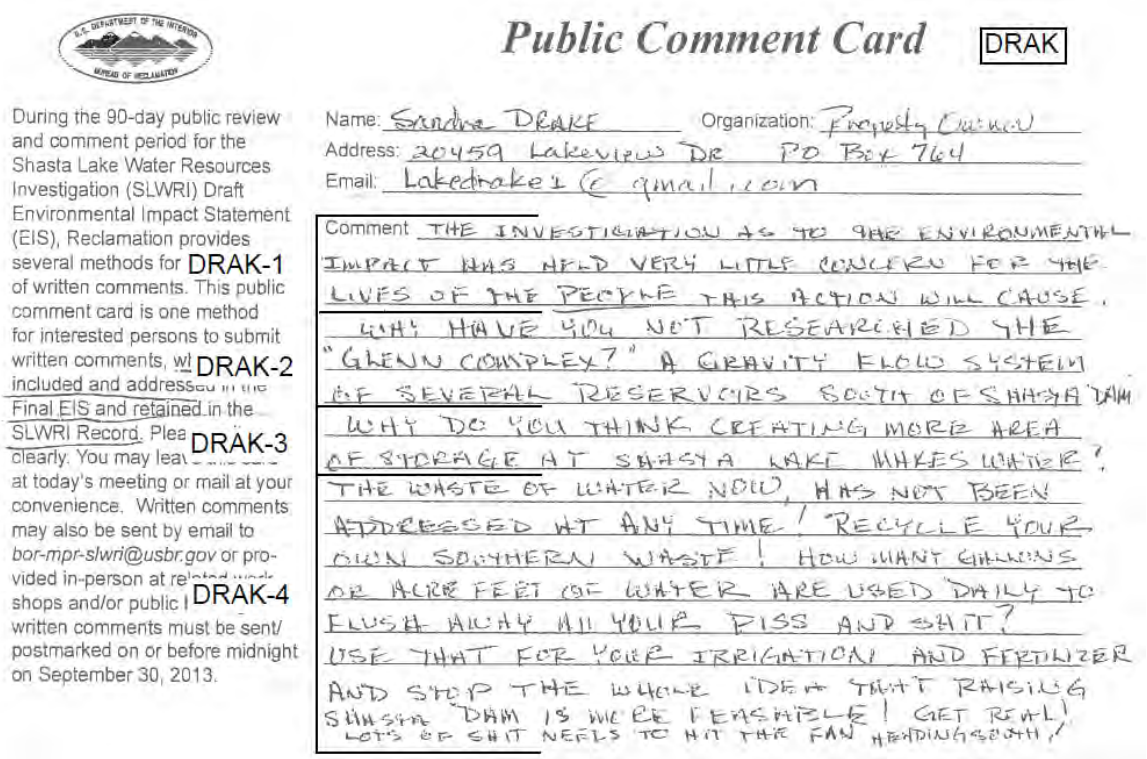
DOOL-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

DOOL-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

DOOL-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan."

DOOL-11: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.46 Sandra Drake



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Public Comment Card DRAK

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for DRAK-1 of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, wl DRAK-2 included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Plea DRAK-3 clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public DRAK-4 written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: Sandra DRAKE Organization: Property Owner
Address: 20459 Lakeview DR PO Box 764
Email: Lakedrake1@gmail.com

Comment THE INVESTIGATION AS TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT HAS HELD VERY LITTLE CONCERN FOR THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE THIS ACTION WILL CAUSE. WHY HAVE YOU NOT RESEARCHED THE "GLENN COMPLEX?" A GRAVITY FLOW SYSTEM OF SEVERAL RESERVOIRS SOUTH OF SHASTA DAM WHY DO YOU THINK CREATING MORE AREA OF STORAGE AT SHASTA LAKE MAKES WATER? THE WASTE OF WATER NOW, HAS NOT BEEN ADDRESSED AT ANY TIME! RECYCLE YOUR OWN SOUTHERN WASTE! HOW MANY GALLONS OR ACRE FEET OF WATER ARE USED DAILY TO FLUSH AWAY ALL YOUR PISS AND SHIT? USE THAT FOR YOUR IRRIGATION AND FERTILIZER AND STOP THE WHOLE IDEA THAT RAISING SHASTA DAM IS MORE FEASIBLE! GET REAL! LOTS OF SHIT NEEDS TO HIT THE FAN HEADING SOUTH!

Response to Comments from Sandra Drake

DRAK-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

DRAK-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

DRAK-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

DRAK-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.47 Mary Meredith Drew

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Don't raise the water levels at Shasta Dam

DREW

Don't raise the water levels at Shasta Dam

Mary Drew <mary.drw@gmail.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 8:27 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Dear Katrina Chow and colleagues:

DREW-1 The water levels at Shasta Dam should not be raised. This is a matter of survival for salmon and of cultural survival for California Indians.

DREW-2 The ancestral lands of the Winemum Wintu were already devastated when the dam was built. The few remaining religious and cultural sites are now in danger because some unscrupulous and greedy industries are in search of profits.

DREW-3 Please do the right thing. DO NOT raise the waters.

Sincerely,

Mary Meredith Drew
1596 Thompson Road
Woodburn, OR 97071

Former California resident 1950-1976

Response to Comments from Mary Meredith Drew

DREW-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

DREW-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

DREW-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.48 Dolan Eargle

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam EARG

Shasta Dam

dolan eargle <dolaneargle@yahoo.com> Tue, Oct 1, 2013 at 3:33 PM
Reply-To: dolan eargle <dolaneargle@yahoo.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

EARG-1 It appears that no one is listening to the proposal to flood ancient ceremonial grounds of the Shasta Indian people. This is not just some simple project--it has to do with very sacred grounds. How would you like it if some state agency came to you and took over your home and church to build deeper a lake? Huh?
--Dolan Eargle
[author of several California Indian books]

Response to Comments from Dolan Eargle

EARG-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

33.11.49 Mayreen Ediaston on Behalf of Retired Teachers

Public Comment Card

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for EDMI-1 of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained EDMI-2 SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written EDMI-3 may also be sent by email to bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before EDMI-4 on September 30, 2013.

Name: Mayreene Edmiaston Organization: Retired Teachers
Address: 1689 Del Mar Ave Redding, CA 96003
Email: mayedm@charter.net
Comment: As you observed at the meeting, the vast majority of people in this area object to this huge project. Many residents would suffer much loss of homes + businesses. The Winta Indians would lose the ~~best~~ rest of their sacred territory.
There have been other projects mentioned that would provide more Water. Have you studied any of these alternative methods to save water?
Rich Water districts in San Joaquin Valley are pushing this project ~~to~~ They are not concerned about the damage it would cause to this area and the huge amount of the tax payers dollar spent for their be

Response to Comments from Mayreen Ediaston on Behalf of Retired Teachers

EDMI-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

EDMI-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

EDMI-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

EDMI-4: A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. Reclamation, through the scoping process and discussions with agencies and stakeholders, has performed information gathering and focused studies to document resource conditions and evaluate the potential impacts of the range of alternatives developed through the SLWRI feasibility study. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

33.11.50 John-Eric Emmons

EMMO

John-Eric Emmons
1242 Alabama ST
San Francisco, CA 94110

September 27, 2013

Ms. Katrina Chow,
Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way, MP-720
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Dear Ms. Chow:

EMMO-1 As a concerned citizen of the State of California and current geography student at San Francisco State University I submit the following comments on the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Feasibility Report (DFR). The Report states in short that the expansion of the Shasta dam would improve survival of anadromous fish in the Sacramento River, and develop increased water supply reliability for agricultural, municipal and industrial and environmental water users.

EMMO-2 Anadromous fish survival would be addressed more effectively by supporting the fish in returning to their natural breeding grounds up stream in the different tributary rivers where the water is naturally colder. This could be achieved by installing a large fish latter over the dam and reintroducing fish into tributary rivers that connect to Shasta Lake as the McCloud River and the Pit River.

EMMO-3 The dam expansion would increase storing capacity however if more water is stored greater loss due to evaporation would increase, as the surface of Lake Shasta would be larger.

EMMO-4 In addition it is questionable if increased water supply will be achieved by rising of the dam as currently it only reaches full capacity around every 3 years. Where is the additional water going to come from to be stored in the expanded dam?

EMMO-5 The Report states "There are no ITAs (Indian Trust Assets) in the primary study area." (SLWRI DFR 15.3.1) But there are the lands of the Winnemem Wintu tribe that had been federally recognized in the past.

EMMO-6 Over 90% of their land has been inundated by the primary construction of the Shasta dam. With the proposed addition the tribe would lose its last grounds. I have met with the tribe's leader and some of the members and witnessed that their religion is practiced and that these grounds that will be flooded are sacred and irreplaceable in their religion. How will the first nation's culture survive if their ceremonial grounds are inundated?

EMMO-7 By raising the dam, the anadromous fish population may increase in the Sacramento River and the soaring capacity might enhance water supply.

EMMO-8 But the future survival of the Winnemem Wintu tribe's culture will not be sustained without their sacred lands and as a result another native American nation will be severely impacted by commercial interests. This is not how the State of California should regard its native peoples and therefore I ask you to abstain from committing to this project.

Thank you for reading my letter.

Sincerely,

John-Eric Emmons

SCANNED

Response to Comments from John-Eric Emmons

EMMO-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

EMMO-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

EMMO-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response RE-1, "Reservoir Evaporation."

EMMO-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

EMMO-5: Indian Trust Assets relate to assets of federally recognized tribes. The Winnemem Wintu are not a federally recognized tribe at the time of the Final EIS. Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

EMMO-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

EMMO-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

EMMO-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.51 John Etter

10/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam modification

ETTE

Shasta Dam modification

John Etter <johnetter4449@gmail.com> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 9:15 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

ETTE-1 I am opposed to increasing the depth of Shasta Lake. Diverting more water from the needs of the Sacramento Valley is short sighted. Northern California has it's own needs for both people, agriculture and environmental issues such as increased salinization of the Delta farm lands. Please to not let southern California interests intercept water that would degrade northern California. Is there an EIS (environmental impact statement) that answers questions on these matters? And what about cultural and historic sites that will be lost around the lake with a rise of lake level.

ETTE-2

Please do not allow this proposal to go ahead.

ETTE-3 John Etter (an Oregonian who values northern California for its natural resources and beauty, and who does no support measures that speed up the degradation of the environment)

Response to Comments from John Etter

ETTE-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1 "Intent of NEPA Process is to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

ETTE-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-11, "Cultural Resources and NEPA."

ETTE-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.52 Fred Fahner

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Proposal to increase height of Shasta Dam FAHN

Proposal to increase height of Shasta Dam

Fred Fahner <ffahner@charter.net> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 9:39 AM
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov
Cc: "Katrina Chow USBR Project mgr." <kchow@usbr.gov>

FAHN-1 As a USFS special use permit holder of a recreational residence tract in the Shasta Trinity National Forest I hereby request to have the ability to participate in the comment process relative to any future considerations relating to this Project.

FAHN-2 The SLWRI DRAFT EIS indicates that revised water levels included in any of the current proposals will to some degree alter Lake Levels in front of Lakeside Cabins within the Lower Salt Creek Tract. As a Cabin owner I request that the FS establish a line from which we can evaluate influence of the proposals on our Cabin.

FAHN-3 Please include my contact information on the mailing list for any future Public communication of this proposal: Fredrick W. Fahner, 2658 Fairway Drive Klamath Falls, OR 97601, Tel. 541-892-8517.

Fred Fahner <ffahner@charter.net> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 8:22 PM
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov
Cc: "Katrina Chow USBR Project mgr." <kchow@usbr.gov>

As a USFS special use permit holder of a recreational residence tract in the Shasta Trinity National Forest I hereby request to have the ability to participate in the comment process relative to any future considerations relating to this Project.

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Proposal to increase height of Shasta Dam

The SLWRI DRAFT EIS indicates that revised water levels included in any of the current proposals will to some degree alter Lake Levels in front of Lakeside Cabins within the Lower Salt Creek Tract. As a cabin owner I request that the FS establish a line from which we can evaluate influence of the proposal on our USFS Lease.

Please include my contact information on the mailing list for any future Public communication of this proposal: Fredrick W. Fahner,2658 Fairway Drive Klamath Falls, OR 97601

tel.541-892-8517

Response to Comments from Fred Fahner

FAHN-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-5, "Comment and Objection Process for Draft USFS Decisions."

FAHN-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-9, "Structure Surveys for USFS Cabins."

FAHN-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response MAILINGLIST-1, "Addition to the Mailing List."

33.11.53 Jeanne Ferris

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - NO!! to Raising Shasta Dam

FERR

BISON CONNECT

NO!! to Raising Shasta Dam

contact@jeanneferris.com Mon, Oct 7, 2013 at 9:36 PM
<contact@jeanneferris.com>
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

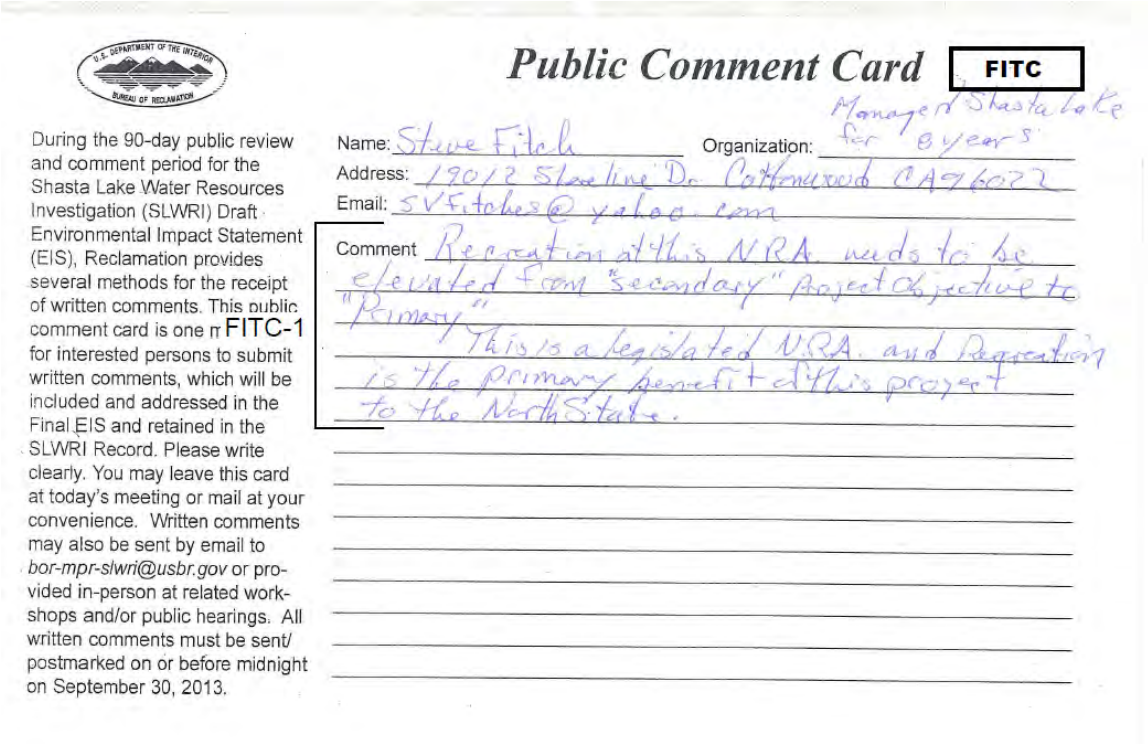
FERR-1 Please leave the sacred sites of the Winnemem Wintu Tribe intact and unmolested. There needs to be something for my future grandchildren to visit other than the montrosities of concrete created for consumption. Let us find alternatives without continuing to deplete this precious commodity known as McCloud River.

Sincerely yours,
Jeanne Ferris
journalist & writer
<contact@jeanneferris.com>

Response to Comments from Jeanne Ferris

FERR-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response WASR-3, "The Shasta-Trinity National Forest LRMP and Protection of Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Wild and Scenic River."

33.11.54 Steve Fitch



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Public Comment Card FITC

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is one FITC-1 for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: Steve Fitch Organization: Manager Shasta Lake for 8 years
Address: 19012 Shoreline Dr. Cottonwood CA 96022
Email: SVFitches@yahoo.com

Comment Recreation at this NRA needs to be elevated from "secondary" Project Objective to "Primary" This is a legislated NRA and Recreation is the primary benefit of this project to the North State.

Response to Comments from Steve Fitch

FITC-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

33.11.55 Robert S. Fortino

10/24/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS FORT

Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

Robert S. Fortino <Robert@corporatecenter.us> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 8:13 AM
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov, kchow@usbr.gov, nrezeau@fs.fed.us
Cc: Jane Phillips Fortino <cubythesea@aol.com>

To all Officials:

FORT-1 We are a USFS special use permit holder with a cabin in a recreation residence tract that may be impacted by the plans put forth in the SLWRI Draft EIS. We are participating in the public comment process to establish our eligibility to comment/object to the Forest Service's draft decisions relating to this project. It is our understanding that Forest Service will provide draft decisions later in the SLWRI process and we wish to participate in the public processes associated with these actions.

FORT-2 The SLWRI Draft EIS indicates that "At least one cabin affected, possibly others also affected" in our tract. There is a lack of clarity on how we, a cabin owner, can determine or will be notified as to the specific impact of our cabin. We respectfully request an offer to cabin owners on recreational residence tract lots potentially affected be offered a land-based survey like private lot owners in a similar situation were offered in Lakehead.

ROBERT S. FORTINO & JANE PHILLIPS FORTINO

Salt Creek Recreational Residence Tract Lot 33

10/24/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

Lakehead, California

DRAWER 5172

CHICO, CA 95927

530-809-3958 (DIRECT)

530-570-5176 (MOBILE)

rsf@corporatecenter.us

Response to Comments from Robert S. Fortino

FORT-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-5, "Comment and Objection Process for Draft USFS Decisions."

FORT-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-9, "Structure Surveys for USFS Cabins."

33.11.56 Jeanne France

Public Comment Card

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for FRAN1-1 of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested persor FRAN1-2 written comments, w included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Plea FRAN1-3 clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public FRAN1-4 written comments m postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: JEANNE FRANCE Organization: WINNEMEM WINTU TRIBE
Address: PO BOX 219, WHITMORE, CA 96096
Email: GEASSWINTU@HOTMAIL.COM

Comment NO DAM RAISE. TOO COSTLY TO JUSTIFY. DAM "MAY" COME CLOSE TO FILL ONCE IN 25 YEARS.

WOULD ADVERSLY AFFECT ALL CURRENT BUSINESS' PRESENTLY ON THE LAKE.

PROMISES OF COMPENSATION WERE MADE, BUT NOT KEPT WHEN THE DAM BUSINESS. WHY WOULD YOU THINK ANYONE WILL BELEIVE THE PROMISES NOW.

BOARD SAYING "MEASURES ASSOCIATED WITH SHASTA DAM RAISE (6.5' TO 18.5 FEET.)" IS UNTRUE - IN OCTOBER 2012 BOR DWR & WESTLANDS WATER AGENCY MET WITH THE WINNEMEM WINTU @ the McCLOUD BRIDGE CAMPGROUND. THEY SAID AT THIS MEETING ALL VEGETATION TO BE FLOODED WOULD BE REMOVED. PRESENT THE TRUTH NOT WHAT THEY SAY SOUNDS GOOD.

Response to Comments from Jeanne France

FRAN1-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise," and Master

Comment Response RAH-1, “Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir.”

FRAN1-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, “Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity.”

FRAN1-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-3, “Current Effects to Cultural Resources.”

FRAN1-4: Chapter 2, “Alternatives,” Section 2.3.8, “Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities,” includes different vegetation removal protocols based on the area and type of anticipated use: Clearing Portions of Inundated Reservoir Area, Complete Vegetation Removal, Overstory Removal, and No Treatment. Clearing Portions of Inundated Reservoir Area would involve removing trees and other vegetation from around the reservoir shoreline at select areas (e.g., campgrounds, marinas, boat ramps). Willows, cottonwoods, and buttonbush would not be removed in and along the riparian areas. Manzanita removed in cleared areas would be stockpiled and used for fish habitat structures placed in designated locations. Complete Vegetation Removal would clear all existing vegetation from the designated treatment area and would generally be applied to locations along and adjacent to developed recreation areas, including boat ramps, day use areas, campgrounds, marinas, and resorts. Exceptions would be made in areas with high shoreline erosion potential, or habitat for special-status species. Overstory Removal involves removing all trees from the treatment area that are greater than 10 inches in diameter at breast height, or 15 feet in height, generally in houseboat mooring areas or narrow arms of the reservoir where snags pose the greatest risk to boaters. The remaining understory vegetation would be left in place. Overstory removal is intended to minimize the risk to visitors from snags and water hazards. No Treatment - Designated areas of the inundation zone would be left untreated with no vegetation removed. This prescription would generally be applied to stream inlets, the upper end of major drainages, the shoreline of wider arms of the reservoir, and special habitat areas.

33.11.57 Jeanne France

FRAN2

PUBLIC COMMENT CARD

Name: JEANNE FRANCE Organization: WINNEMEM WINTU
Address: PO BOX 219, WHITMORE, CA 96096
Email: CLASSWINTU@HOTMAIL.COM

FRAN2-1 I oppose the raise of Shasta Dam, w/ the taxpayers cannot afford it, The build of the Dam is not yet paid for.

FRAN2-2 Salmon & all other fish cannot tolerate the further raise of the dam. where is the "NATURAL" water flow for them to return to spawn. Biologists cannot learn salmon from BOOKS!

FRAN2-3 The Wintu have never been compensated for the 1941 act of Congress stating we the Wintu would be. NO MORE WINTU GENOCIDE - NO DAM RAISE

FRAN2-4 What are you going to do with the 60 plus feet of toxic sediment behind the dam?

FRAN2-5 FIND THE "AS BUILTS" FOR the existing dam - materials & supplies were lacking - the shale it was built on cannot support a raise!

Tear here

Response to Comments from Jeanne France

FRAN2-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-5, "Potential Project Financing."

FRAN2-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-6, "Historic Dam Effects on Fisheries."

FRAN2-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition," and CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

FRAN2-4: The information the comment author has provided was not known at the time of this Final EIS and could not be found through library database queries, Internet research and research in the Lead Agency data archives. The EIS did, however, rely on the best available science in support of the analysis that the comment is directed to and it is absent of any additional information to substantiate this comment, no response is required. The SLWRI does not anticipate removal of any sediment behind Shasta Dam. The EIS, Chapter 7, "Water Quality," includes a discussion of heavy metals and the associated impacts. Mitigation measures have been developed to ensure that the one known site (Bully Hill area) will be addressed. In addition, Chapter 2, "Alternatives," of the EIS includes a comprehensive list of environmental commitments, including preparation of a Storm Water

Pollution Prevention Plan to ensure compliance with relevant water quality requirements.

FRAN2-5: Reclamation used the original construction drawings, records, and available material testing data for the design of the proposed dam raise. The dam is founded on the Copley Formation, a very competent sequence of volcanic rocks that metamorphosed into ophiolite, commonly called greenstone, with a foundation modulus of about 6 million pounds per square inch and a density of 160 pounds per cubic foot. This foundation was determined during previous studies to be capable of supporting a dam raise of up to 200 feet. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

33.11.58 Jeanne France

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam Raise FRAN3

Shasta Dam Raise

Jeanne France <glasswintu@hotmail.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 8:55 AM
To: "bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov" <bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

FRAN3-1 I am opposed to the raise of Shasta Dam!

FRAN3-2 You have 60 feet of toxics behind the dam that needs to be cleaned up.
FRAN3-3 It has an earthquake fault.
FRAN3-4 It is built on shale.
FRAN3-5 The dam was moved back to the site it is on now, because materials and supplies were limited for WWII. That is where the core samples were from. Had it been built where intended, it MIGHT be safer. It is not safe now.
Find the original "as built" drawings of how the dam was built, NOT what was intended.
FRAN3-6 It already has cracks in it from stress and earthquakes. We are not supposed to know this, the fact of this is buried due to the Homeland Security Act.
FRAN3-7 There is no fishway for the salmon!
FRAN3-8 You say it is not in conjunction to the Twin Tunnels, they are separate projects, but most definitely tied together.
FRAN3-9 WE CANNOT AFFORD THIS BOONDOGGLE!

FRAN3-10 I, a Winnemem Wintu Tribal member, will no longer tolerate the genocide of our tribe and the rest of the Wintu nations! We cannot lose more of our sacred sites!

Jeanne France
PO Box 219
Whitmore, CA 96096
530-472-1050

Response to Comments from Jeanne France

FRAN3-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

FRAN3-2: The EIS, Chapter 7, "Water Quality," includes a discussion of heavy metals and the associated impacts. Mitigation measures have been developed to ensure that the one known site (Bully Hill area) will be addressed. In addition Chapter 2, "Alternatives," of the EIS includes a comprehensive list of environmental commitments, including preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan to ensure compliance with relevant water quality requirements.

FRAN3-3: The structural analyses for the proposed dam raise considered the latest available information on potential seismic sources in the region, which include a few known Quaternary (active) faults, but none close to the dam. Historic seismicity in the region has been characterized as low to moderate by California standards. Inactive faults and shears were identified in the dam foundation during construction and were suitably treated. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

FRAN3-4: The dam is founded on the Copley Formation, a very competent sequence of volcanic rocks that metamorphosed into ophiolite, commonly called greenstone, with a foundation modulus of about 6 million pounds per square inch and a density of 160 pounds per cubic foot. This foundation was determined during previous studies to be capable of supporting a dam raise of up to 200 feet. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

FRAN3-5: The proposed dam raise has been studied extensively and will fully meet Reclamation's public protection guidelines for dam safety. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

FRAN3-6: The existing dam is monitored and visually inspected by Reclamation on a regular basis, and is very well maintained. Recent inspection reports have indicated no significant cracking, spalling, concrete deterioration, or differential movement on the upstream and downstream faces of the dam and within the galleries. Minor cracking on the dam crest has been observed and is being monitored. The largest earthquake experienced at Shasta Dam since construction was a magnitude 5.4 event at 10.5 kilometers in 1998, which caused no damage to the dam. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

FRAN3-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, “Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam.”

FRAN3-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response BDCP-1, “Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan.”

FRAN3-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, “Comment Included as Part of the Record.”

FRAN3-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

33.11.59 Robin Freeman

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Do not raise Shasta Dam

FREEMA

FREEMA-1

Do not raise Shasta Dam

robin freeman <robinmfreeman@gmail.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 11:41 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Prof. Robin Freeman
Program Director
Merritt College Environmental Program

T-Mobile, America's First Nationwide 4G Network
Sent by Samsung Mobile

Response to Comments from Robin Freeman

FREEMA-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.60 Kelly Frost

FROS

From: **Kelly Frost** <the.frosts@charter.net>
Date: Fri, Jul 12, 2013 at 3:25 PM
Subject: Shasta Investigation Request for Information
To: wmoore@usbr.gov

FROS-1

Name=Kelly Frost
e-mail=the.frosts@charter.net
title=
Organization=
address=3979 Polaris Way
city=Redding
state=CA
zip=96002
comments=

Response to Comments from Kelly Frost

FROS-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response MAILINGLIST-1, "Addition to the Mailing List."

33.11.61 Hrach Garabedian

GARA

Hrach Garabedian
542 Vista Ct.
Millbrae, Ca. 94030

9/25/2013

Ms. Karrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way, MP-720
Sacramento, Ca. 95825

Dear Ms. Chow,

This letter is in response to the Environmental Impact Statement regarding the raising of the Shasta Dam. As a public citizen I am deeply concerned about the consequences that the raising of the Shasta Dam will cause.

GARA-1 I am deeply concerned about the water quality. The statement states that the raising of the Shasta Dam will improve water quality, however fails to provide any true evidence as to how it would do so. Water quality is affected by natural runoff, agricultural return flows, construction, logging, urbanization, and recreation. I don't see how raising the Shasta Dam will improve any of these factors to water quality in any way. In fact, the EIS contradicts itself when it states that the surface waters quality in the Shasta is already considered good. The quality of water in underground basins and water-bearing soils is also considered generally good throughout most of Shasta County. Potential hazards to groundwater quality involve nitrates, dissolved solids from agricultural practices, and septic tank failures. This leads me to ask again how raising the Shasta Dam would make any beneficial difference to the water quality.

GARA-2 I am also concerned about the livelihood of the Winnemem Wintu tribe. The area in question is considered sacred to them and they should be involved in the decision making process. Although they are not a nationally recognized tribe, that does not mean they should have been excluded from the EIS. As a human being we all need to respect one another. Some things cannot be moved or altered with. As human beings we cannot expect to force a group of people to move their graveyards and their spiritual grounds, especially without consulting with them. I think this was a terrible and disrespectful act to these people.

GARA-3 I have explained to you my reasons why the raising of the Shasta Dam should not happen. The EIS contradicts itself by explaining how it will aim to improve water quality, and then how water quality is already considered good in the Shasta County. The EIS also does not include the Winnemem Wintu tribe. These are the occupants of the area and they should be acknowledged.

Sincerely,
Hrach Garabedian

SCANNED

Classification PRJ-280
Project 214
Control No. 13044840
Folder I.D. 1263000
Date Input & Initials 22 Oct 13

Response to Comments from Hrach Garabedian

GARA-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival."

GARA-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations."

GARA-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.62 Nichelle Garcia

10/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam Raise

GARC

BISON CONNECT

Shasta Dam Raise

Nichelle Garcia <nichellita@gmail.com> Tue, Oct 1, 2013 at 12:16 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

Please accept the attached letter regarding the raise of Shasta Dam.

Thank you,

Nichelle Garcia

BoR Letter.docx
113K

Nichelle Garcia
1309 Overland Drive
San Mateo, CA 94403

September 30, 2013

Katrina Chow – Project Manager
US Bureau of Reclamation
Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

GARC-1 I am writing to express my concern and objection to the proposal of raising the height of Shasta Dam by 6.5-18.5 feet. The cost of the proposed raise far exceeds the benefits for California taxpayers, water storage and supply, ecological systems and the protection of our cultural and historic sites.

GARC-2 If the issue were simply a statewide need for more water, than why raise the Shasta Dam? A dam is a containment of rain and snowmelt dependent on annual yield. Even if the dam were to reach the hypothetical yield of an 18.5 feet raise, the statewide water storage capacity would expand by only 1.5%.

GARC-3 With a potential cost of $1 billion in taxpayer funds, how is this economically justified or even beneficial to the state?

GARC-4 Before attempting to contain more water, perhaps we should rethink how we are *using* our water. Conservation of our current water supply would be a more economical solution.

GARC-5 The health and increased survival of anadromous fish populations in the Upper Sacramento River is stated as being another objective to raising Shasta Dam. Ironically, Shasta Dam currently prevents the Chinook salmon from entering the cold-water streams above the Dam where they naturally breed. Perhaps funds would be better spent in building a fish ladder around Shasta Dam as other dam systems have successfully done.

GARC-6 In addition to the economic and ecological factors, please also consider the continued cultural damage the raise of Shasta Dam would inflict. The Winnemem Wintu Tribe, who have already lost much of their traditional homeland and sacred sites when Shasta Dam was built, would see an additional 39 sacred sites flooded. This would include Puberty Rock, a major ceremonial site for the tribe. The submerging of more sacred, ceremonial sites would be detrimental to the tribe's ability to practice their culture, their religion, their way of life.

GARC-7 The raise of Shasta Dam would affect not only the heritage of the Winnemem Wintu, for it also violates the McCloud River's designation as a federal Wild & Scenic River.

GARC-8 The beautiful McCloud River area, the small businesses, residences and families would all be displaced and forever affected.

GARC-9 So, who truly benefits from this proposed raise? It will certainly not benefit all of California. If the proposed raise will only yield a small percentage in comparison to statewide "needs," than who is it really for? Who is really profiting from this deal? If this proposal is truly just about water, about what is the *right* thing to do for our water supply and for the health of our waterways and ecological systems, than I seriously urge you to please, reconsider.

Respectfully,

Nichelle L. Garcia

Response to Comments from Nichelle Garcia

GARC-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

GARC-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1 "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

GARC-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-2, "Comments Related to the SLWRI Feasibility Report."

GARC-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development –Water Supply Reliability."

GARC-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

GARC-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

GARC-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River."

GARC-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

GARC-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

33.11.63 Jesus Garcia

GARCI

Jesus Garcia
1061 S. 10th St.
San Jose, CA. 95112

September 27th, 2013

Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way MP-700
Sacramento, CA 95825

OCT 1 2013

700 ✓ KDuncan 18 Oct 13 FO: KChow

Dear Ms. Chow,

GARCI-1 I am writing this letter to speak for those without a voice. After discovering that the federal government is in a process to raise the Shasta Dam up to 18.5 feet in order to accommodate the growing demand for water. I decided to lend my voice to those that will pay the ultimate cost. According to Americanrivers.org, only 0.2% of California's annual agricultural demand for water will be met, and the federal government is willing to unfairly and unjustly destroy the lives, homes, and cultural and religious grounds of thousands of people surrounding the dam.

GARCI-2 As a life long citizen of the United States of America, I cannot believe that such atrocities are being sanctioned at the local, state and federal levels. When the utter extinction of an ancient people is not only tossed a side but they are never fairly given the opportunity to provide an input on the project. I find myself ashamed of my government.

GARCI-3 If the Shasta Dam is raised, as a taxpayer I will (unwillingly) pay my part of the 1 billion-dollar price tag for this project. Yet, after the build is finished, I will have the luxury of going to my local church for Sunday mass and then will return to my unaltered home and will live my life as usual. But for the people of the Winnemem Wintu Tribe, among many other places will have their spiritual and culturally vital locations of places of healing, coming of age and celebratory events erased *forever*. These locations have been past on from generation to generation dating further back than our nations ancestors

GARCI-4 who historically came in and violently took them away. Now in the twenty first century and the age of technology and sociological advancement how can it be that we are still forcefully silencing and oppressing America's native people?

The Winnemem Wintu are a federally unrecognized tribe of whole hearted, genuine and spiritually driven people that want nothing more but than to live in peace with the world and the people around them. They have just as much right, if not more, to a life full of happiness and the protection of their livelihoods as any other group of investors and or citizens. When the Shasta Dam was first built in 1937, 90% of the tribe's

GARCI-5 traditional lands were flooded and the government never paid the full compensation it promised the tribe. Apart from stealing the sacred, spiritual and agricultural lands of the tribe their staple food and what defines them as a people was cut from their society.

GARCI-6 As a culture that is based on the Chinook salmon and the life, food and cultural importance it brings, the Winnemem Wintu have had their very core and identity cut off and a 55 story concrete wall that is 3,460 feet thick keeps the Salmon from ever returning home. Raising the Shasta dam will not only be waste of taxpayer's valuable money, it will also drive an innocent tribe to extinction.

Sincerely,

Jesus Garcia

SCANNED

Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	214
Control No.	1304439
Folder I.D.	1230427
Data Input & Initials	10-18-13

Response to Comments from Jesus Garcia

GARCI-1: Thank you for sharing your opinions. Your comment will be placed in the record for the SLWRI and be made available to the decision makers. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental

issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process.

GARCI-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations."

GARCI-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

GARCI-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

GARCI-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

GARCI-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon," and Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice."

33.11.64 Nick Gardner

GARD2

PUBLIC COMMENT CARD

Name: Nick Gardner Organization: S2IF
Address: 328 Wilshire Dr Redding CA 96002
Email: mckhi1752@Gmail.com
Written Comment:
GARD2-1 The Salmon need a constant flow of water, 6500 FPS or more, from October 1 through 4 JANUARY to enhance spawning.

Tear here

Response to Comments from Nick Gardner

GARD2-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-4, "Maintaining Sacramento River Flows to Meet Fish Needs and Regulatory Requirements."

33.11.65 Dinah Gibbs

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

GIBB

Dinah Gibbs <dinahgibbs@me.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 11:04 PM
To: "bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov" <bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

Begin forwarded message:

From: Dinah Gibbs <dinahgibbs@me.com>
Subject: Re: Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS
Date: September 30, 2013 10:56:38 PM PDT
To: Dinah Gibbs <dinahgibbs@me.com>

On Sep 30, 2013, at 10:16 PM, Dinah Gibbs <dinahgibbs@me.com> wrote:

GIBB-1 I am a USFS special use permit holder with a cabin in a recreation residence tract that may be impacted by the plans put forth in the SLWRI Draft EIS. I am participating in the public comment process to establish my eligibility to comment/object to the Forest Service's draft decisions relating to this project. It is my understanding that the Forest Service will provide draft decisions later in the SLWRI process and I wish to participate in the public process associated with these actions.

GIBB-2 The SLWRI Draft EIS indicates that "at least one cabin affected, possibly others also affected" in our tract. My cabin which is located on Lot 34 Salt Creek RecreationalResidence tract is approximately 100 yards above high water line. I am subsequently very anxious regarding the possibility that my cabin could be one of those affected. Unfortunately there is a lack of clarity on how I, a cabin owner, can determine or will

GIBB-2 CONTD

be notified as to the specific impact of my cabin. I respectfully request an offer to cabin owners on recreational residence tract lots potentially affected be offered a land-based survey like private lot owners in a similar situation were offered in Lakehead.

GIBB-3

My father, Donald R. Alexander built the first cabin in the Salt Creek Recreational Residence tract. This cabin has been in our family ever since. It is as much a part of our family as the children and grandchildren. We have always kept this property in the true spirit of the Forest Service's desire and intention. It is a small rustic cabin in the woods without insulation or effective heating. I would hope that after all the years of diligently following the rules and paying our lease on time that you would at least extend me the courtesy of a land-based survey.

Thank-you for your kind consideration in this matter,

Dinah C. Alexander Gibbs
407 Maidu Drive
Auburn, California 95603

Lot 34
Salt Creek Recreational Residence Tract

Response to Comments from Dinah Gibbs

GIBB-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-5, "Comment and Objection Process for Draft USFS Decisions."

GIBB-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-9, "Structure Surveys for USFS Cabins."

GIBB-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-9, "Structure Surveys for USFS Cabins."

33.11.66 Barbara Gill

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Raising Shasta Dam

GILL1

Raising Shasta Dam

Barbara Gill <bjgillrocks@yahoo.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 10:04 AM
Reply-To: Barbara Gill <bjgillrocks@yahoo.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

good day,

GILL1-1

I am writing to you to ask, please don't raise Shasta Dam on beautiful Lake Shasta

I could list you all the facts why it would be a bad idea to raise the dam, but you know the all the details.

Please do not raise the dam.

I write this in honor of the Winnemem Wintu people and all native Americans in our country.
We speak for our Earth.
We speak for the water.

Please do not raise the dam.

Respectfully yours,
Barbara Gill and grandchildren
Redding

Response to Comments from Barbara Gill

GILL1-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.67 Joshua Gill

10/24/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta dam

GILL2

Shasta dam

Joshua Gill <pimana4@gmail.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 9:44 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

GILL2-1 Hello. I am writing this letter to ask that the Shasta Dam not be raised. I don't understand how thus can happen when the height of the dam now us dar from utilized. We have had lack of water for years, and the raising if the dam is supposed to create more rain some how? As a resident of northern California I do
GILL2-2 not agree with the plan to move all this water to the desert so people can live in new neighborhoods. This, along with the use for fracking, is unacceptable and
GILL2-3 cannot be allowed to happen. The future devastation is non reversible. Money is make believe but our natural resources are not. It's time to do the right thing for
GILL2-4 the future of Shasta lake, the Salmon and for my children. Thanks for your time

Response to Comments from Joshua Gill

GILL2-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

GILL2-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

GILL2-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response FRACK-1, "Water Supply Used for Fracking."

GILL2-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.68 Steve Gilmartin

10/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shast Dam raise

GILM

Shast Dam raise

Steve Gilmartin <sgilma2340@aol.com> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 7:58 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Katrina Chow - Project Manager
US Bureau of Reclamation
Planning Division,
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

I am writing to strongly urge you not to move ahead with your plan to raise the height of Shasta Dam.

GILM-1 Under this plan, California taxpayers would in essence be paying nearly 1.1 billion dollars for a statewide water storage capacity increase of only 1.5%, most of which is likely to go to the largest 10% of Central Valley farms and ultimately be sold to Southern California urban centers at a profit.

GILM-2 Such water is also likely to be used for the short-sighted, environmentally destructive practice of fracking.

GILM-3 The dam raise will also displace families and businesses and severely impact the Winnemem Wintu, which already lost most of its sacred land when Shasta Dam was built, and which will now see the flooding of 39 more sacred sites if the Dam raise goes through.

GILM-4 Please do not place the economic gain of the wealthy few--small, powerful interests in Central and Southern California--above the culture and needs of local people and their environment all at taxpayer expense.

Sincerely,
Steve Gilmartin

Response to Comments from Steve Gilmartin

GILM-1: Neither Reclamation nor DWR in operating the CVP and SWP realize any profit as they are public agencies.

Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," Master Comment Response COST/BEN-5, "Potential Project Financing," and Master Comment Response WSR-1, "Water Supply Demands, Supplies, and Project Benefits."

GILM-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response FRACK-1, "Water Supply Used for Fracking."

GILM-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

GILM-4: This comment appears to be related to the preliminary cost allocation analysis completed for the Draft Feasibility Report (which was released to the public in February 2012). Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-5, "Potential Project Financing."

33.11.69 Robert Goetz

9/26/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - SLWRI Comment

GOET

SLWRI Comment

Robert Goetz <rgoetz43@gmail.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 3:29 PM
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov

Name: Robert Goetz

Address:20240 Lakeview Drive, Lakehead, CA 96051

Comment:

GOET-1 I am opposed to the raising of Shasta Dam. The disruption to the community of Lakehead would be severe and damaging. The management of Lake Shasta rarely allows the lake to fill because of concern of flooding, there could be a small (5 feet) raise that could be used as a buffer incase of heavy rains that would allow
GOET-2 the lake managers to fill the lake more frequently. In the event that it was necessary to use the extra 5 feet, I don't believe any existing homes or businesses would be affected.

I believe there are better solutions for water management, that include conservation, and other dam sites that would have much less disruption to the
GOET-3 community.

Please look for other solutions before destroying our community.

Regards,

Robert Goetz

Response to Comments from Robert Goetz

GOET-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," and Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

GOET-2: The purpose of the project, as stated in Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.2.1, "Project Purpose and Objectives," of the Final EIS, is to improve operational flexibility of the Delta watershed system to meet specified primary and secondary project objectives. The two primary project objectives are to (1) increase the survival of anadromous fish populations in the Sacramento River, primarily upstream from the RBPP, and (2) increase water supply and water supply reliability for agricultural, M&I, and environmental purposes, to help meet current and future water demands, with a focus on enlarging Shasta Dam and Reservoir. The five secondary project objectives are to (1) conserve, restore, and enhance ecosystem resources in the Shasta Lake area and along the upper Sacramento River; (2) reduce flood damage along the Sacramento River; (3) develop additional hydropower generation capabilities at Shasta Dam; (4) maintain and increase recreation opportunities at Shasta Lake; and (5) maintain or improve water quality conditions in the Sacramento River downstream from Shasta Dam and in the Delta.

Some land uses around Lake Shasta would be impacted by the SLWRI alternatives to raise Shasta Dam. Chapter 17, "Land Use and Planning," describes the impacts to land uses around Shasta Lake that would be impacted by the project alternatives. Please refer to Master Comment Response LANDUSE-1, "Relocation of Septic Systems and Leach Fields," and Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

GOET-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

33.11.70 Charles Goff

GOFF

Place Stamp Here

GOFF-1

CHARLES GOFF
20424 & 20425 LAKEVIEW DR
P.O. BOX 762 LAKEHEAD, 96051
I DID NOT RECIEVE A REPORT
AFTER THE FEASIBILTY STUDY.
IS IT POSSIBLE TO GET THIS REPORT

Response to Comment from Charles Goff

GOFF-1: The requested information was sent to the commenter.

33.11.71 Brenda Goodman

9/11/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - the damn

GOOD

BISON CONNECT

the damn

Brenda Goodman <bgoodman@cinema.usc.edu> Sun, Sep 8, 2013 at 9:41 AM
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

GOOD-1

This is a terrible idea
Please do not raise the shasta damn

Brenda Goodman

Response to Comments from Brenda Goodman

GOOD-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.72 Nathalie Graham

GRAH

Public Comment on the DEIS for the SWLRI

Nathalie Graham <nathaliejgraham@gmail.com> Fri, Sep 20, 2013 at 11:06 AM
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov

Katrina Chow
Bureau of Reclamation Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

Public Comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation

I'd like to submit a comment in opposition to the proposed expansion of Shasta Dam and Shasta Lake. As a native Northern Californian who has lived in the San Francisco Bay Area and Davis, I am all too familiar with issues of water supply reliability as well as threats to the aquatic populations of the Sacramento River and appreciate that these issues are top priorities in the SLWRI
GRAH-1 Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). However, I do not believe the expansion of the dam will provide a long term solution to these priority issues nor to the others listed in the DEIS.

First, as the DEIS makes clear, we must face the truth that California is running out of water. The California Department of Water Resources recently concluded that "California is facing one of the most significant water crises in its history" (ES-7). We must face the truth that California's water
GRAH-2 supply is in decline, and that expanding a dam will only provide a false sense of security. A more reliable supply, in the short term, will encourage the population of California to continue to grow,
GRAH-3 putting further strain on its water supply and water supply infrastructure. A state with as little freshwater as California cannot afford to continue to grow as it has to date.

Second, while the DEIS makes a good argument for the dam providing cold water to sensitive
GRAH-4 anadromous fish in the Sacramento river, the overall environmental impacts of an expansion are not worth it. The river ecosystem has declined *due to* human-made confinements such as dams, as explained in the DEIS. Furthermore, while encouraging population growth, a dam expansion would
GRAH-5 also encourage more urban and agricultural development, creating more runoff and more water pollution affecting not only the anadromous fish, but whole ecosystems.

In terms of hydropower, it is true that as California's increasing need for electricity will require more- and cleaner- energy sources to power its future. Just last month, President Obama signed a bill to facilitate hydropower development at non-powered dams. Since only about ten percent of
GRAH-6 California's 1,400 dams are currently powered, significant amounts of new energy can be created from existing dams. This new law, which has seen widespread support in Congress, could have significant impact on California's clean energy supply without necessarily having to expand reservoirs.

9/26/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Public Comment on the DEIS for the SWLRI

GRAH-7 Lastly, I'd like to address the flood-management argument of the DEIS. While dams can and do prevent much danger to humans and property damage from floods, they also provide a false sense of security and divert attention from the critical problems of stormwater runoff. Current urban and agricultural land use practices, in California and around the United States, exacerbate flooding and are detrimental to waterways and their ecosystems. California should focus on fixing the root causes of flooding to protect people, property, and the environment, rather than raising the walls of its dams.

Thank you for considering my comments.

Sincerely,

Nathalie Graham
Novato, CA

Response to Comments from Nathalie Graham

GRAH-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

GRAH-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," and Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

GRAH-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

GRAH-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

GRAH-5: A response is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulation 40 CFR 1503.4). This comment will, however, be included as a part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

GRAH-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

GRAH-7: The purpose of the project, as stated in Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.2.1, "Project Purpose and Objectives," of the Final EIS, is to improve operational flexibility of the Delta watershed system to meet specified primary and secondary project objectives. The two primary project objectives are to (1) increase the survival of

anadromous fish populations in the Sacramento River, primarily upstream from the RBPP, and (2) increase water supply and water supply reliability for agricultural, M&I, and environmental purposes, to help meet current and future water demands, with a focus on enlarging Shasta Dam and Reservoir. The five secondary project objectives are to (1) conserve, restore, and enhance ecosystem resources in the Shasta Lake area and along the upper Sacramento River; (2) reduce flood damage along the Sacramento River; (3) develop additional hydropower generation capabilities at Shasta Dam; (4) maintain and increase recreation opportunities at Shasta Lake; and (5) maintain or improve water quality conditions in the Sacramento River downstream from Shasta Dam and in the Delta.

Primary project objectives are those which specific alternatives are formulated to address. The two primary project objectives are considered to have coequal priority, with each pursued to the maximum practicable extent without adversely affecting the other. Secondary project objectives are considered to the extent possible through pursuit of the primary project objectives.

Reducing flood damage along the Sacramento River is a secondary objective of the project. Reclamation did not formulate alternatives specifically to address secondary objectives as a primary purpose, but secondary objectives were considered to the extent possible through pursuit of the primary project objectives. Flood management is thoroughly discussed in Chapter 6, “Hydrology, Hydraulics, and Water Management,” of the DEIS and in the Draft Plan Formulation Appendix of the DEIS.

Reclamation agrees that raising Shasta Dam will not address all flood management concerns. As discussed in Chapter 2, “Management Measures,” of the Draft Plan Formulation Appendix of the DEIS, programs are already in place through Federal and State agencies to address flood hazard mitigation. Reclamation will continue to work with USACE and Central Valley Flood Protection Board on Central Valley flood management issues where CVP facilities can contribute to flood reduction.

33.11.73 Laurie Granger

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Katrina Chow, Project Manager, US Bureau of Reclamation GRANG

Katrina Chow, Project Manager, US Bureau of Reclamation

Laurie Granger <lauriegranger77@gmail.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 6:04 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

GRANG-1

It is wrong to raise the Shasta Dam in N. California by 18ft! Respect for the Winnemem Wintu Tribe's elders is sacred!. Would you want your ancestors sacred sites on the McCloud River destroyed not to mention the future of the salmon.
It is the right thing NOT to go ahead with this plan.
Respectfully,
Laurie Granger
Eugene, Oregon

Response to Comments from Laurie Granger

GRANG-1: Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.6, "Areas of Controversy," of the DEIS acknowledges that Native American concerns and cultural resources remain an area of controversy. The U.S. Congress will use this Final EIS, the related Final Feasibility Report, and supporting information, as well as any additional information they believe appropriate, to determine the public interest in the project, and the form scope of project authorization (if any). As this Final EIS chapter includes public and agency comments received on the DEIS, and responses to each of these comments, these decision makers will have a full characterization of the public interests.

As stated in Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.1.1, "Project Purpose and Objectives" of the Final EIS, the Project purpose is to improve operational flexibility of the Delta watershed system to meet specified primary and secondary project objectives including increasing survival of anadromous fish populations in the Sacramento River and increasing water supply and water supply reliability for agricultural, M&I, and environmental purposes, to help meet current and future water demands (primary objectives); and to conserve, restore and enhance ecosystem resources in the Shasta Lake area and the upper Sacramento River, reduce flood damage downstream, develop additional hydropower generation capabilities at Shasta Dam, maintain and increase recreation opportunities at Shasta Lake and maintain or improve water quality conditions downstream (secondary objectives). The DEIS examines the

full range of impacts on the human environment of five action alternatives and a no action alternative.

Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," identifies impacts from inundation of Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Land Filings, which include Winnemem Wintu places of traditional, ceremonial, and sacred uses. See "Impact Culture-2" in Section 14.3.4, "Mitigation Measures," for "CP1," "CP2," "CP3," "CP4," and "CP5," are identified as significant and unavoidable, with no feasible mitigation identified.

Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

33.11.74 Dorothy D. Gregor

9/26/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam and Reservoir Expansion

GREG

BISON CONNECT

Shasta Dam and Reservoir Expansion

Dorothy D Gregor <dgregor@mcn.org> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 2:00 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Ms. Katrina Chow
SLWRI Project Mgr.
Bureau of Reclamation Planning Div.
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Dear Ms. Chow:

GREG-1 I am writing to express my concern about the potential raising of the Shasta Dam and the consequent expansion of its reservoir. Because the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has judged that it will have negligible benefits for the endangered salmon and steelhead n the Sacramento River and the expanded reservoir will

GREG-2 have negative consequences for the wildlife affected by the expansion, it doesn't seem that this is a worthwhile project.

Sincerely,
Dorothy D Gregor
dgregor@mcn.org

Response to Comments from Dorothy D. Gregor

GREG-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-5, "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report."

GREG-2: Impacts to wildlife species is discussed in Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," of the EIS. Also see Master Comment Response CMS-1, "EIS Mitigation Plan."

33.11.75 Daniel Guerrero

GUER

RECEIVED
OCT 17 2013

Daniel Guerrero
1429 Castro St
San Francisco, CA 94114
September, 27, 2013

Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way, MP-720
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

RE: This is a letter in support of the Winnemem Wintu Tribe's Comments on the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation Draft Feasibility Report

To whom it may concern,

Taken directly from the DEIS

GUER-1 "This DEIS evaluates the potential environmental effects of alternative plans to enlarge Shasta Dam and Reservoir to (1) increase anadromous fish survival in the upper Sacramento River, primarily upstream from Red Bluff Pumping Plant, (2) increase water supplies and water supply reliability for agricultural, municipal and industrial, and environmental purposes, and (3) address related water resource problems, needs, and opportunities. In addition to the No-Action Alternative, this DEIS considers five action alternatives, which include potential dam raises ranging from 6.5 to 18.5 feet and related reservoir enlargements ranging from 256,000 to 634,000 acre feet. (Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation Environmental Impact Statement, 2013.)

GUER-2 While it is true that the DEIS outlines the alternative to protect the survival of the anadromous fish species that thrive in the McCloud and Sacramento Rivers through the decrease of temperature, it does not thoroughly account where the decrease and flow of cool water will be placed and how effective it would be considering the natural habitat has been sustaining these fish for

SCANNED

Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	SLP
Control No.	1304418
Folder I.D.	1230425
Date Input & Initials	10/17/13

GUER-2 CONTD some years now. The Upper Sacramento River is the only place specified by the report that will be "cooled" by the dam during critical periods that might affect these fish, but what if other areas of the McCloud and Sacramento

GUER-3 River flood? This can potentially change its temperature, which will alter the current living conditions that are naturally occurring for the Chinook Salmon whom are already endangered according to the Federal Endangered Species Act. Not only will the raising of the dam affect these fish, but will also affect ALL of the fish, plants, and animals that live naturally in these areas. The dam will flood parts of the National Forest that are home to plants, and

GUER-4 animals such as the Shasta salamander. Flooding these areas will kill and drown these natural indigenous plants and amphibians, as well as endanger the trout that thrive in these rivers. This in my opinion is a serious threat to the surrounding wildlife that currently thrive in the area. The dam claims, the rising will weigh out the benefits over the negatives. But what exactly are these benefits? The benefits claimed in the draft EIS, seems to be in

GUER-5 favor of already existing conditions. These include increased flood protection, providing additional hydropower supplies, and improving water quality in the Sacramento River and the Delta.

GUER-6 "The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in an official coordination report required by federal law, says that raising the dam will provide "negligible" benefits to salmon and that 90% of the time there will be no benefits to fish at all, which makes the dam raise an expensive and ineffective solution for the Sacramento River's endangered fisheries."

GUER-7 Furthermore, the second main goal for the raising of the Shasta Dam is to increase water supplies and distribute water for the benefit of agricultural, economical, and environmental purposes.

GUER-8 "The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) 2009 *California Water Plan Update* concludes that California is facing one of the most significant water crises in its history; drought impacts are growing, ecosystems are declining, water quality is diminishing, and climate change is affecting statewide hydrology. Challenges are greatest during drought years, when water supplies are less available (Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation Environmental Impact Statement, 2013.)"

GUER-9 This is a dramatic statement that only states an "if" scenario. Ecosystems are declining, but not in this area of natural wildlife. The ecosystem has sustained itself near the Shasta Dam, and an altering of the wildlife habitat surrounding the dam by raising the dam and allowing the w[illegible] flood

GUER-9 CONTD areas of natural wildlife, would decline the ecosystem currently thriving there. The water that would be taken from the Delta and sold to companies in the San Joaquin Valley could also be obtained through different methods of "recycling". The "extra" water that would be added by raising the dam would not have any affect for the surrounding areas. The water would be exported to companies that are paying good money to receive this water for the continuation of their large corporate farms.

GUER-10

GUER-11

GUER-12

Furthermore, According to Dan Bacher, at a public hearing at the holiday inn for raising the dam in Redding, CA on July 16, 2013, the vast majority of people, ranging from Winnemum Wintu Tribe members to local business owners, and residents oppose the raising of the dam.

GUER-13

When one woman in the crowd asked for a show of hands of those who oppose the dam raise and those who support it, the overwhelming majority of the 250 people in the audience raised their hands in opposition. Only a small number of hands went up in support of the controversial plan. In response to a question about the relation between the plan to build the peripheral tunnels and the dam raise proposal, the public found "no relationship between the dam raise study and the Bay Delta Conservation Plan."

GUER-14

However, everybody who has studied the issue knows that there is a clear relationship between the two projects because one is contingent upon the other. The dam is being raised to provide increased water to corporate agribusiness and oil companies that will be shipped south through the tunnels. Clearly the proposal to raise the dam is a selfish one, only in support of profit. To disregard the natural lively values of the Winnemum Wintu Tribe, to disrupt the natural occurrences of wildlife and threatening their habitat, and to only gain vast amounts of profit from the dam are the majority of the opinions held by the public, including myself. In a strong sentiment, I am deeply opposed to raising the dam.

GUER-15

GUER-16

GUER-17

Sincerely,

Daniel Guerrero

Response to Comments from Daniel Guerrero

GUER-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

GUER-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

GUER-3: The commenter may be confusing the term "Upper Sacramento River" which refers to the segment of the Sacramento River just below Shasta Dam, not above Shasta Lake. The SLRWI alternatives do not improve conditions above Shasta Lake on the Sacramento and

McCloud rivers, but do improve conditions for salmonids below Shasta Dam. Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

GUER-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response CMS-1, "EIS Mitigation Plan."

GUER-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN 4, "Non-monetary Benefits of Action Alternatives."

GUER-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response DSFISH-5, "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report."

GUER-7: Although there are no SLWRI goals (as stated by the commenter), the purpose of the project, as stated in Chapter 1 "Introduction," Section 1.2.1, "Project Purpose and Objectives," of the Final EIS, is to improve operational flexibility of the Delta watershed system to meet specified primary and secondary project objectives. The two primary project objectives are to (1) increase the survival of anadromous fish populations in the Sacramento River, primarily upstream from the RBPP, and (2) increase water supply and water supply reliability for agricultural, M&I, and environmental purposes, to help meet current and future water demands, with a focus on enlarging Shasta Dam and Reservoir. The five secondary project objectives are to (1) conserve, restore, and enhance ecosystem resources in the Shasta Lake area and along the upper Sacramento River; (2) reduce flood damage along the Sacramento River; (3) develop additional hydropower generation capabilities at Shasta Dam; (4) maintain and increase recreation opportunities at Shasta Lake; and (5) maintain or improve water quality conditions in the Sacramento River downstream from Shasta Dam and in the Delta.

GUER-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

GUER-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record." Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," describes the wildlife resources that would be affected by the SLWRI action alternatives. Please refer to Master Comment Response CMS-1, "EIS Mitigation Plan," for a description of additions to the Final EIS related to wildlife resources.

GUER-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response WSR-1, "Water Supply Demands, Supplies, and Project Benefits."

GUER-11: Please refer to Master Comment Response WSR-1, "Water Supply Demands, Supplies, and Project Benefits," and Master Comment Response GEN-7, "Rules and Regulations for Water Operations under Action Alternatives."

GUER-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

GUER-13: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

GUER-14: Please refer to Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan."

GUER-15: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-2, "Unsubstantiated Information."

GUER-16: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

GUER-17: Impacts to wildlife habitat are assessed in Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources." Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon," and Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.76 Richard F. and Laurie L. Gurries

9/6/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Lake Public Comment

GURR

Shasta Lake Public Comment

Rick <cloveralarm@comcast.net> Wed, Sep 4, 2013 at 7:42 PM
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov
Cc: Teresa Telles <sugarloafhomes@gmail.com>

Name: Richard F. and Laurie L. Gurries
Address: 19816 Shore Drive, Lakehead, CA 96051
email: cloveralarm@comcast.net

Attn: Katrina Chow
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way, MP-700
Sacramento, CA 95825

RE: Impact on Shore Drive residences with the raising of Shasta Lake

GURR-1 It would be our recommendation in regards to the 18.5 ft proposed elevation change to construct a simple retaining wall along Shore Drive to protect the private property from the wave action at high water mark. This would be a much less costly endeavor rather than purchasing all of the properties along Shore Drive. This looks to be a much more sensible use of public money and would cure all problems for the involved homeowners along Shore Drive. The 18.5 ft. elevation brings the high water mark to the edge of the street so all we need is a small retaining wall to protect our street and properties from the wave action.

Best Regards,

Richard F. Gurries and Laurie L. Gurries

422 N. Foothill Blvd.
Cloverdale, CA 95425
cell (707) 484-0095
home (707) 894-3765

Response to Comments from Richard F. and Laurie L. Gurries

GURR-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses," and LANDUSE-1, "Relocation of Septic Systems and Leach Fields."

33.11.77 Don Hankins

10/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Brief note re: Shasta Dam

HANK

BISON CONNECT

Brief note re: Shasta Dam

Don Hankins <don_hankins@sbcglobal.net> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 10:57 PM
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

HANK-1 I am writing in opposition to the raising of Shasta Dam. Given the purpose of the CVP to provide for agricultural water needs and flood relief it seems perhaps we need to reevaluate the worth of such environmentally damaging initiatives to begin with. A sustainable future will be met when society lives within the natural limits of the landscape. We cannot continue to grow water dependent crops in arid lands, allow our population to grow beyond what resources we have, and we should allow lands meant to flood to do as nature intended with the seasonal flooding along the Sacramento River.

Don L. Hankins, Ph.D.

Response to Comments from Don Hankins

HANK-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.78 Snake Harrington

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - RE: No Dam Raise on Shasta Dam! HARRI

BIGON CONNECT

RE: No Dam Raise on Shasta Dam!

Snake Harrington <snakeharrington@gmail.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 7:53 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

BOR and whom it may concern,

HARRI-1 Please accept this email as further support for halting the Shasta Dam expansion. The Dam already does harm to and has in the past to the Winnemum Wintu Tribal people. It is a fact that if the project goes ahead, with no regard for Tribal people then your decision will kill off a major part of the Winnemum Wintu ceremonial ways. I believe that you have understanding of what is at stake here, and that you HARRI-2 have the power to stop this project from moving forward. Please do not allow the Shasta Dam expansion (no dam raise!).

Sincerely,

Snake Harrington

Response to Comments from Snake Harrington

HARRI-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

HARRI-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

33.11.79 Jessica Hauck

10/24/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

HAUC

Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

pooder13@aol.com <pooder13@aol.com> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 3:16 PM
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov, kchow@usbr.gov, nrezeau@fs.fed.us

To Whom This May Concern,

HAUC-1 I am a USFS special use permit holder with a cabin in a recreation residence tract that may be impacted by the plans put forth in the SLWRI Draft EIS. I am participating in the public comment process to establish my eligibility to comment/object to the Forest Service's draft decisions relating to this project. It is my understanding that Forest Service will provide draft decisions later in the SLWRI process and I wish to participate in the public processes associated with these actions.

HAUC-2 Due to the increase in the valley population and the increasing demand on the Shasta Lake water supply, I am in support of the decision to raise the dam to increase the overall capacity of Shasta Lake. I feel the increased level however should not effect the current residences located on the Shasta Lake shoreline.

HAUC-3 Although Shasta Lake was originally designed as a storage lake for valley water, it is also used extensively for recreational use. My family and I currently benefit from both uses. This is why I am in support of the increase as well as protecting my current residence located on the lake's shoreline at Lower Salt Creek Road.

HAUC-4 The SLWRI Draft EIS indicates that "At least one cabin affected, possibly others also affected" in our tract. There is a lack of clarity on how I, a cabin owner, can determine or will be notified as to the specific impact of my cabin. I respectfully request an offer to cabin owners on recreational residence tract lots potentially affected be offered a land-based survey like private lot owners in a similar situation were offered in Lakehead.

Sincerely,
Jessica Hauck
510-299-1594

https://mail.google.com/mail/b/313/u/0/?ui=2&ik=c2be551c16&view=pt&search=inbox&th=141f8cb5cc0245ce&dsqt=1 1/2

Response to Comments from Jessica Hauck

HAUC-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-5, "Comment and Objection Process for Draft USFS Decisions."

HAUC-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

HAUC-3: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

HAUC-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-9, "Structure Surveys for USFS Cabins."

33.11.80 Scott & Laura Hazelton

HAZE1

Shasta Lake Dam Raising Draft EIS documents Rqsts for Info and Comment

shazelton@aol.com <shazelton@aol.com> Fri, Aug 23, 2013 at 7:22 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov.

Dear Ms. Chow:

HAZE1-1

Please forward Attachments 1-19 of the Modeling Appendix of the draft EIS report to us via email.

HAZE1-2

Also, can you provide the Spyglass Vallation for our specific property as this report was prepared for each specific property that was surveyed?

HAZE1-3

If the lake is increased by 18.5 feet, plus the splash line, our property will still be 225 above this maximum water level. We would like to know your specific needs to reclaim our home and land? Is it needed for railroad or access road relocation, a levy, relocation of highway 5? We have not been provided with this information.

HAZE1-4

What are the cost details for the $50,000 administrative fee being budgeted for each reclamation property?

HAZE1-5

I have not seen any water restrictions in California to manage the current drought conditions or water resources. Swimming pools are still full, thousands of new homes are being built? Couldn't the reuse of rainwater for irrigation, which currently runs down storm drains, throughout the state, be used for irrigation or desalination of saltwater, instead of counting on an unpredictable value from seasonal rain that flows into the Shasta Dam in non-drought years? Seasonal rain may continue to decrease in the Shasta County, as we have seen over the last 10 years.

HAZE1-6 HAZE1-7

You may email use this information. We hope to receive it before the next

8/28/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Lake Dam Raising Draft EIS documents Rqsts for Info and Comment

Lakehead meeting.

Thank you,

Scott & Laura Hazelton

shazelton@aol.com

August 19, 2013 2pm

shazelton@aol.com

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov> Wed, Aug 28, 2013 at 7:42 AM
To: KATRINA CHOW <kchow@usbr.gov>

Katrina - I'm forwarding this to you because this one is requesting an action from you.

K ;-)
[Quoted text hidden]

Response to Comments from Scott & Laura Hazelton

HAZE1-1: The requested information was sent to the commenter.

HAZE1-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-9, "Maps and Additional Surveys of Private Parcels/Structures."

HAZE1-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-11, "Inundation Zone/Reservoir Buffer."

HAZE1-4: As stated in the DEIS Appendices Real Estate Appendix , the administrative fee includes work of surveyors, GIS staff, legal counsel, title company support, appraisers and realty specialists/land agents. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

HAZE1-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

HAZE1-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

HAZE1-7: Please refer to Climate Change Modeling Appendix for information of future climate change projections. Significant uncertainty

exists about future precipitation changes but the central tendency of climate projections in the watershed above Shasta Lake is for increased not decreased precipitation during the 20th century.

33.11.81 S. Hazelton

9/11/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Written Communication regarding the "Raising of Shasta Dam" EIS dated 09 09 2013 HAZE2

BISON CONNECT

Written Communication regarding the "Raising of Shasta Dam" EIS dated 09 09 2013

shazelton@aol.com <shazelton@aol.com> Mon, Sep 9, 2013 at 10:35 AM
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov

HAZE2-1

Hi- We read this comment highlighted below, but we were excluded from any opportunity to have BoR come and do a site specific survey of our lot. We are still unaware of what impact our property has on the proposed Shasta Dam Raising project and have previously requested verbally, in person, by phone, and by email specific reasons why our property was surveyed (without our knowledge or permission) and for what reason you need our land, double wide mobile home and garage located at 20700 Mammoth Drive, Lakehead, CA 96051.

"Private land owners (e.g. in Lakehead) who were deemed potentially impacted, and had a structure on their lot, were offered the opportunity to have BoR come and do a site specific survey of their lot to determine, more precisely, impact to their property. **We contacted Shasta County regarding Septic Tank setbacks but they were did not seem to have any knowledge about the proposed project and impact our septic has on it.**

HAZE2-2

We have been uninformed about this USBR Project, as far back as the Summer of 2003, when we purchased the property. No disclosure of this project was provided to us by USBR, the R.E. Broker, or title company prior to the close of escrow. In April 2013, ten years later, we received the post card notification from The Bureau of Reclamation, a week prior to a meeting being held in Lakehead, to inform us of our property rights under the Reclamation Act.

HAZE2-3

No specific information has been obtainable. We were not provided with a copy of our home in an "Inventory Study" or "Valuation Study" by Spyglass Valuation, Oregon, mentioned in the EIS report. Why is this information is being withheld from us!

HAZE2-4

It is only September 9th, there is still time to provide us with these details. You have our contact information.

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ui=2&ik=c2ba651c16&view=pt&search=inbox&th=14103cabe160006f 1/2

9/11/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Written Communication regarding the "Raising of Shasta Dam" EIS dated 09 09 2013

Thank you,

shazelton@aol.com

Response to Comments from S. Hazelton

HAZE2-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-9, "Maps and Additional Surveys of Private Parcels/Structures."

HAZE2-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response LANDUSE-1, "Relocation of Septic Systems and Leach Fields."

HAZE2-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

HAZE2-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-9, "Maps and Additional Surveys of Private Parcels/Structures."

33.11.82 Scott & Laura Hazelton

PUBLIC COMMENT CARD

Name: Scott & Laura Hazelton
Address: 2310 Carlmont Dr., Apt 10, Belmont, CA 94002
Email: Shazelton@aol.com
Property Address: Shasta County
~~Organization~~: 20700 Mammoth Drive
Lakehead, CA 96051
APN 083-300-024

Written Comment: According to Ron Ganzfried Chief, Projects Branch, Mid-Pacific Region and other USBR officials present at the Sacramento Public Comment Meeting on September 11, 2013, any relocation of septic systems or reworking of any utilities of impacted properties will be paid for by budgeted project funds. The property owners impacted by raising Shasta Dam 18.5 will not be forced to pay for removal, relocation of, or reworking of septic, wastewater, water, electricity, gas/propane streetlights, communication or any other utility.

HAZE3-1

Tear here

Response to Comments from Scott & Laura Hazelton

HAZE3-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response UR-1, "Effects to Water and Wastewater Infrastructure around Shasta Lake."

33.11.83 Jamie Hekkelman

10/10/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

HEKK

Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

Jamie Hekkelman <jamiessecretsxo@gmail.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 12:36 AM
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov, kchow@usbr.gov, nrezeau@fs.fed.us

092913_Bureau of Reclamation_Jamie Hekkelman.docx
45K

Jamie Hekkelman
Hoevehei 5
5508 TK, Veldhoven
The Netherlands
+31 6 81 14 99 94
jamielarcade@msn.com

September 29, 2013

Bureau of Reclamation
Planning Division
280 Cottage Way
MP-700
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Attention: Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation, SLWRI

Dear Bureau of Reclamation:

HEKK-1 I am a 4th generation of a recreational residence permitted through the Forest Service. The tract association is 47 residences and the special use permit allows a single family cabin in an area designated by the United States Forest Service. The cabins, not the land, are privately owned, maintained and taxable property. I travel annually from my home out of the country with my husband and children to use our cabin.

Comments to the Draft EIS:

HEKK-2

1. Establishing the eligibility of our tract to comment on future draft decisions related to the SLWRI Project.

   By commenting on the Draft EIS, it is our understanding we are establishing our eligibility of our tract association and members to comment/object to the Forest Service's draft decisions relating to this project (to be made available later in the process).

HEKK-3

2. Lack of clarity on how recreational residence cabins will specifically be impacted

   The SLWRI Draft EIS lacks clarity around how and when Recreation Residence Tract Cabin Owners will be notified of specific impacts to their individual private property (cabin structures)

Bureau of Reclamation
September 29, 2013
Page 2

HEKK-4

a. *In February 2012 tract association representatives attended public meetings and reviewed the Preliminary Draft EIS Report. At that time, there were no listed impacts to the Salt Creek Recreational Resident Tract. Late June, early July, cabin owners received a packet of information from the U.S. Department of Interior (DOI) containing a cover letter and a CD of the Draft EIS Report. Additionally, there was information regarding public commenting process for USFS attached to the DOI cover letter. There was no indication that cabin owners were receiving the packet because of the update to the Draft EIS now containing specific impact to Salt Creek Recreational Residence Tract. This is the first outreach to our recreational residence tract in the last decade of SLWRI project investigation. Cabin owners and the tract association have continued to attend meetings, ask questions, and repeatedly request communication specifically to any impact to the Salt Creek Recreational Residence Tract. The "potential impact" communicated in the June 2013 update was not communicated during the February 2012 meeting.*

HEKK-5

b. *The June 2013 Draft EIS Comprehensive Plans (CP) [2-5] identified an impact to the Salt Creek Recreation Residence Tract "at least one cabin affected, possibly others also affected"[1] but no further detail is provided.*

HEKK-6

c. *Real Estate Appendix – Table 1. Range of Impacted Cabins on U.S. Forest Service Lands[2], the table outlines Water Surface Elevations for 3 scenarios: 1,082 feet, 1,088 feet, and 1,093 feet. Under Background and Approach (page 1, line 24) these water surface elevations are positioned as including a buffer area that corresponds with the Full pool" water surface elevations for CPs 1 through 5, which are 1,075 feet, 1,081.5 feet, and 1,88.5 feet respectively. Do these buffered numbers also reflect the "selected freeboard" referenced under Acquisition Criteria (page 2, line 9)? Additionally, in public meetings, SLWRI representatives have given 1,090 feet as an elevation number for property owners to use, but no datum specified.*

HEKK-7

d. *All elevations throughout the SLWRI Draft EIS have been given in the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) and the site elevation tool on the SLWRI site [http://www.usbr.gov/mp/slwri/elevation/indes.html] is given in NAVD, however, most affordable consumer handheld GPS units work in horizontal datum sets (e.g. NAD83 or WGS84) and do not offer the NAVD vertical datum as a setting. This makes the SLWRT web-based site tool confusing to use for the general populations or tract cabin owner. It would be useful to cabin owners who "may be affected" if a conversion were made available in a widely available format.*

HEKK-4 CONTD

[1]Table 18-6. Effects of CP2 on Developed Recreation Facilities at Shasta Lake, page 18-51; Table 18-8. Effects of CP3 on Developed Recreation Facilities at Shasta Lake, page 18-63.

HEKK-5 CONTD

[2]Table1. Range of Impacted Cabins on U.S. Forest Service Lands, Page 5 Draft – June 2013. Appendix Real Estate, line 14.

Notification to cabin owners – how and when communication will occur?

HEKK-8 At the SLWRI Public Workshop held on July 16th in Redding, CA, Ms. Mary Paasch recommended cabin owners make the above request for a land survey through this process. Additionally, tract cabin owners communicated with Mr. Nathan Rezeau, Deputy District Ranger Shasta-Trinity National Forest, who concurred with Ms. Paasch's recommendation and communicated the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) "is the lead agency and is responsible for conducting surveys and determines the potential impacts of their project." Mr. Rezeau also added, "If the BOR completed additional surveys, the Forest Service would work with the BOR to determine which recreational residences may be impacted."

HEKK-9 The cabins are private property and as such, we respectfully request the owners should be afforded the opportunity, if they consent, to have a "…ground survey for structures on parcels "potentially impacted" because of inundation…" performed as outlined in Appendix – Real Estate, page 7 Draft – June 2013, lines 4-9. It is unclear why this offer was not made in 2012 when the rest of the Lakehead private property owners of structures potentially impacted were invited to have these survey completed. Additionally, can SLWRI provide a site elevation tool on the site that provides data in a format readily available to the public?

HEKK-10 3. Lack of clarity on overall project costs.

HEKK-11 *Public safety is related expenses are factored into the report. While the lake size increases it is not clear how marinas and resources will be addressed. What are the costs associated with relocating marinas or will there be a reduction in marinas and marina type services available on what will become an increase lake size? How will Sheriff or lake maintenance (e.g. floating restrooms, buoys/marker) and patrol costs be addressed for an increased lake size?*

HEKK-12 4. Community Impact

While the construction phase of this project will require and increase community services and patronage, the reduction in recreational cabins will have a long term impact on services and patronage to the local community. Cabin owners use local services and patronize the businesses that have been fortunate to sustain operation in the community. During past difficult economic times the local community services and businesses have suffered and not all have survived. At the close of construction community services will lose patronage from construction, cabin owners, and private homes impacted by the project.

HEKK-13

Thank you for your time and consideration to my comments. I look forward to the opportunity to attend meetings, forums, and communication that will provide information regarding the impact of the Salt Creek Recreational Residential Tract.

Sincerely,

Jamie Hekkelman

CC: Mr. Nathan Rezeau, Deputy District Ranger Shasta-Trinity National Forest

Response to Comments from Jamie Hekkelman

HEKK-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

HEKK-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-5, "Comment and Objection Process for Draft USFS Decisions."

HEKK-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-1, "USFS Recreational Residence Tract Cabins in Preliminary Draft EIS and Draft EIS."

HEKK-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-1, "USFS Recreational Residence Tract Cabins in Preliminary Draft EIS and Draft EIS."

HEKK-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-8, "Inundation Zone/Reservoir Buffer."

HEKK-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-8, "Inundation Zone/Reservoir Buffer."

HEKK-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

HEKK-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-9, "Structure Surveys for USFS Cabins."

HEKK-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

HEKK-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response COSTEST-3, "Costs for Marina Relocations," and Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake."

HEKK-11: Increased law enforcement needs of an enlarged Shasta Dam are presented in Chapter 22, "Public Services," Section 22.3.4, "Direct and Indirect Effects."

HEKK-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

HEKK-13: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.84 Cassandra Hensher

Fwd: Comments on Draft EIS for Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation

KATRINA CHOW <kchow@usbr.gov> Wed, Oct 23, 2013 at 1:15 PM
To: KATHLEEN DUNCAN <kduncan@usbr.gov>

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Cassandra Hensher <hensher@mail.com>
Date: October 1, 2013, 12:00:09 AM PDT
To: <kchow@usbr.gov>
Subject: Comments on Draft EIS for Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation

Dear Ms. Chow, following are my comments on the Draft EIS for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation:

HENS-1 I find it absurd that the primary need and primary project objective of the proposed project to raise the dam is identified as "anadromous fish survival," "primarily upstream from Red Bluff Pumping Plant." If this is genuinely the primary concern, then there should be a whole host of

HENS-2 project proposals that include options such as removing the Shasta Dam (similar to the Klamath River dam removal project) and massive habitat restoration projects along the Sacramento River Corridor to return the River to a more natural state. It seems preposterous to

HENS-3 indicate that the fish are suffering because of habitat degradation (due to many decades of intense modification, use, and abuse of the river, not the least of which is the Dam itself)—and then propose that a higher dam is the solution to the problem!

HENS-4 Another point I find distressing about the Draft EIS and proposed project, is the fact that the other identified Need and Primary Objective is to "increase water supply and water supply reliability," and yet there is no alternative identified to achieve this objective through water conservation. Other regions in other states have been able to achieve as much as a 40% savings through conservation. This should be one of the genuine alternatives explored in the Draft EIS.

HENS-5 Furthermore, I am very bothered that all the adverse and negative effects of the proposed project are here, in the north state, in our environment and our communities…but the benefits will elsewhere. The "agricultural benefits," the "flood protection," the "hydropower"…will primarily benefit other parts of the State. But what sacrifices will they be asked to make for those benefits? It is our history and our communities and our environment that will suffer.

HENS-6 And finally, I find it absolutely unacceptable for the federal and state government to move one step closer in the attempted genocide of the Winnemem Wintu people, by obliterating some of the last places on the earth to which they are connected. American Indian culture is tied to the land…and cannot survive without that connection…and a people without a culture is no longer a people…taking that away from them is genocide.

Thank you for accepting my comments,

Cassandra Hensher

Redding, California

Response to Comments from Cassandra Hensher

HENS-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

HENS-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2 "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

HENS-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

HENS-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

HENS-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

HENS-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice."

33.11.85 Tom Hesseldenz on Behalf of Tom Hasseldenz & Associates

HESS

Tom Hesseldenz & Associates

Ecologically-Sustainable Landscape Architecture and Site Planning Services
Parks & Greenways • Trails • Ponds • Lodges & Estates • Wildlife Habitat
Stream and Natural Area Restoration • Wetland & Stormwater Mitigation

September 26, 2013

Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way, MP-720
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Re: Follow-up on 1/25/13 Comments on Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation DFR and DEIS

Dear Ms. Chow:

HESS-1 In my DFR/DEIS comment letter of January 25, 1913, I pointed out that the proposed raising of Shasta Dam should include onsite in-kind compensatory mitigation in the form of removal of McCloud Dam and Reservoir. As part of this, I indicated that an at-river diversion could be installed to retain hydroelectric production at its current 122 megawatt capacity, with Iron Canyon Reservoir still functioning as a forebay.

HESS-2 What I failed to consider is that by extending the point of diversion upstream from McCloud Dam to the head of the existing reservoir, enough fall would need to be designed into the extended diversion to keep the water flowing. Using Google Earth, the existing diversion appears to be around 6.6 miles in length but only falls around 12-20 feet depending on the water levels of McCloud and Iron Canyon Reservoirs. The extended diversion would add another 3.1 miles, and should therefore have at least 6-10 feet of additional fall.

Added to this should be an improvement over an existing diversion problem in which the 2 reservoirs are too close in elevation to achieve sufficient flow without keeping Iron Canyon low. Factoring this in, the fall of the full diversion should probably be more on the order of 40 feet.

These are very rough numbers, without the benefit of having engineering drawings, but should suffice to make the point that the existing 1,200 feet of head at Iron Canyon that enables 122 megawatts of power to be produced would drop to some extent, and Iron Canyon Reservoir's water level would also need to be lowered.

HESS-3 The hydropower project should still produce enough power to be very profitable, however, and the reduced flows in the Lower McCloud so popular with public and private anglers would still be achieved. Other benefits would also

HESS-4 still be achieved, including protection of the Hearst property from sediment deposition, a return of natural geomorphological processes and fish passage, and restoration of about 6 miles of river currently inundated by

HESS-5 McCloud Reservoir. These additional river miles would in turn mitigate for those lost due to raising Shasta Dam, and would yield outstanding recreational and ecological benefits.

Sincerely,

Tom Hesseldenz

Tom Hesseldenz
Owner/Principal

cc: McCloud River CRMP

Tom Hesseldenz and Associates • P.O. Box 202 • 1806 W.A. Barr Road • Mount Shasta, California 96067
Phone: 530-926-2184 • Cell: 530-598-2802 • Email: tom@thadesign.com • California License #2

Response to Comments from Tom Hesseldenz on Behalf of Tom Hasseldenz & Associates

HESS-1: Reclamation is unaware of how removal of McCloud Dam and Reservoir would provide on-site mitigation for any impacts of raising

Shasta Dam. Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

HESS-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

HESS-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

HESS-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

HESS-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

33.11.86 Art Hild

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Public Comment Card HILD

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for the receipt of written comments. TI HILD-1 comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by en HILD-2 *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: Art Hild Organization: Redding Resident
Address: 6958 Riverside Dr Redding, Cal 96001
Email:

Comment Millions of dollars are proposed to be spent on a project that to me does not appear plausible.
Where are we going to get the water to supply an additional 133,490 acre feet?
The only remaining abundant supply of fresh water on the West Coast is the Columbia River. A Columbia River Agueduct along the eastern (Oregon desert) cascades and emptying into the (modified?) Pit River channel would seem most logical new source for future and present water requirements
A Columbia River Agueduct would run 350 miles to-
With todays modern technology and equipment should not be a great problem. Consider the LA Agueduct (completed 1927) runs 233 miles carries 260 million gallons per day

Response to Comments from Art Hild

HILD-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

HILD-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

33.11.87 Zack Hill

Public Comment Card

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for the n of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: Zack Hill Organization:
Address: 70 St. Francis Dr chico, CA 95926
Email:

Comment HILL-1 I think the damn should be raised because it will create more american jobs for local people.

Response to Comments from Zack Hill

HILL-1: Thank you for your comment related to potential employment supported by a Shasta Dam enlargement. Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," and Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-2, "Effects on Short-term and Long-term Employment."

33.11.88 Brianne Hodson

HODS

Brianne Hodson
4346 San Pablo Avenue #3
Emeryville, CA 94608
briannehodson@gmail.com
(510) 882-6677

KDuran
18 Oct 13
to: KChow

September 27, 2013

Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way, MP-720
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893
kchow@usbr.gov
(916) 978-5067

Re: Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Ms. Chow:

HODS-1 As a concerned citizen and lifelong resident of California, I hereby submit my comments on the proposed raising of Shasta Dam, as outlined in the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). There are significant and immitigable environmental and cultural harms that far outweigh any potential benefits to the project. In light of these, The Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) has a duty to halt plans to raise Shasta Dam.

There are many sound scientific and ecological reasons that the raising of Shasta Dam should not go forward, including permanent and devastating impacts on wildlife and riparian habitat, displacement of people from their homes and destruction of their livelihoods, increased pollution throughout the region, and serious indications that the raising of Shasta Dam will not accomplish the goals that the DEIS sets out. These have been well-detailed in comments submitted by others, and the BOR would do well to consider them thoughtfully and work to fulfill the wishes of the public to whom they are responsible, and not the interests of a few private, profit-driven entities.

HODS-2 Of the many reasons not to raise Shasta Dam, the fundamental problem I would emphasize here is the crucial fact that we have a water *supply* problem in California, not a water *storage* problem. Where will the water come from once the dam is raised? Rainfall and snowpack melt in California and across the country are at historic lows, and projections for the future of surface freshwater resources are grim. One need only see any of California's 1,300 reservoirs in recent years, most lined with tens to hundreds of feet of "bathtub ring" sediment, to understand that our reservoirs are not low because our dams are inadequate. They are low because there is simply not enough surface water available in California to meet our ever-increasing demand. The Bureau of Reclamation's own estimates note that Shasta Lake typically only nears capacity approximately once every three years; raising the dam will not change this fact. The additional 18.5 feet will, in all likelihood, remain dry most years, and fail to accomplish the stated goals of the project. The raising of Shasta Dam would be a wrongheaded and

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Date Input & Initials 9/2/1

HODS-2 CONTD untenable attempt to treat the symptom of short-term water shortage, and not the disease of resource waste, mismanagement, and unsustainable, exponentially-increasing consumption.

HODS-3 The BOR claims that the raising of the Shasta Dam will, in accordance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA), fulfill the BOR's obligation to restore the now-decimated salmon population upstream from the dam; however, nowhere in the report does the BOR convincingly explain *how* the dam-raising will accomplish this, since the further flooding of Shasta Lake's tributaries will result in additional sediment buildup and further destruction of the gravel beds the salmon require to spawn. If the construction of Shasta Dam directly caused the disappearance of salmon upstream, it defies logic to claim that an even bigger dam will restore them. The plan to raise the dam is in direct violation of the ESA and common sense, and should not go forward.

HODS-4 If the BOR's disregard of hydrological, biological, and physical truths is an intellectual failing, its disregard of the rights of the indigenous peoples of the McCloud, Pit, and Sacramento Rivers is a moral one. While the BOR may justify its denial of the Winnemem Wintu Tribe's sovereign rights due to their lack of recognition by the Federal (though not State) government, Executive Order 12898 (February 16, 1994) makes no distinction about such technicalities. EO 12898 directs all Federal agencies to ensure that all people of low-income and minority populations are protected from undue and disproportionate burdens and harms of Federal undertakings. Undoubtedly, the Winnemem Wintu fulfill those criteria. No matter the project proposed on this land, or the potential harms or benefits associated with its use, the Winnemem Wintu are undeniably major stakeholders, if not the biggest stakeholder in regards to their ancestral lands. To deny them a seat at the table is in violation of EO 12898 and the spirit of the democratic ideals of equity and justice.

HODS-5 I urge you and the BOR to consider the overwhelming evidence that the raising of Shasta Dam will be environmentally disastrous and fundamentally unjust, and to make the right decision for California and its people. I thank you for your time and consideration.

Respectfully yours,

Brianne Hodson

Response to Comments from Brianne Hodson

HODS-1: The primary and secondary goals of the project have been evaluated against the potential consequences of project implementation within the EIS with reparations outlined for adverse consequences as mitigation or environmental commitments. The alternatives evaluated in the EIS were developed over a long, iterative process with public and agency input and were selected because they, more than other means, allow for the primary objectives of water supply reliability and sustainability of fisheries. The EIS illustrates the benefits and consequences of achieving the objectives to aid in the decision making process.

Mitigation for pollution include the remediation of existing abandoned mines in the reservoir area, construction of additional water treatment

plants in the reservoir area to improve existing and future water quality in the region. Mitigations designed as part of the comprehensive mitigation strategy were developed with land management agencies in the region, as well as the USACE and the USFWS to seek innovative ways avoid and/or reduce impacts to wildlife and plant species. Environmental commitments included in the project description are intended to reconcile damages in an equitable way. For example, river restoration sites downstream from the dam would be established where none currently exist for fisheries benefit, and compliance with EO 13007 and NHPA Section 106 seek equity for potential damage to tribal interests. Additionally, homes and persons displaced as a result of the dam raise project would be compensated.

Finally, socioeconomic analysis was conducted to weigh the benefit and consequences of the proposed project on the region socioeconomically in Chapter 16, "Socioeconomics." This analysis considers with modeling what the circumstances of the region would be without the water supply reliability, increased anadromous fish survival, added hydropower capacity and flood protection and finds that the benefits outweigh the consequences. This is in part because currently no additional Federal action is being taken that would address these issues given population increase in the region, drought conditions, climatological changes in the future, or ongoing impacts on the fisheries of the Sacramento River.

Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," Master Comment Response EI-3, "Botanical Resources Effects Related to Flow Regimes," Master Comment Response EI-4, "Socioeconomic and Associated Indirect Environmental Effects," Master Comment Response DSFISH-3, "Fish Habitat Restoration," Master Comment Response WQ-1, "Remediation of Abandoned Mines in the Shasta Lake Area," Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-2, "Effects on Short-term and Long-term Employment," Master Comment Response CMS-1, "EIS Mitigation Plan," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

HODS-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir," and Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

HODS-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response ESA-1, "Compliance with the Endangered Species Act," Master Comment Response DSFISH-3, "Fish Habitat Restoration," and Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

HODS-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition," and Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice."

HODS-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.89 Maggie Hohle

9/26/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam

HOHL

Shasta Dam

Maggie Hohle <maggietext@comcast.net> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 12:43 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

HOHL-1

The Shasta Dam raise will modify flows in the proposed Sacramento River National Recreation Area near Red Bluff.

Ms. Katrina Chow
SLWRI Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893
Fax: (916) 978-5094
Email: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Dear Ms. Chow:

Thank you for soliciting public comments in response to the Bureau's proposed raise and enlargement of the Shasta Dam and Reservoir.

HOHL-2 *I oppose raising the dam and enlarging the reservoir, primarily because the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service says that the proposal will have "negligible benefits" for threatened and endangered salmon and steelhead in the Sacramento River.*

HOHL-3 *In addition, enlarging the reservoir will harm thousands of acres of public land managed for outdoor recreation and for wildlife habitat. The enlarged reservoir will drown segments of the*
HOHL-4 *McCloud and upper Sacramento Rivers identified by the U.S. Forest Service as eligible for National Wild & Scenic Rivers. Further, the enlargement will violate state law requiring the*
HOHL-5 *protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.*

HOHL-6 *I am also concerned that enlarging the reservoir will further modify flows downstream in the Sacramento River, to the detriment of river's riparian and aquatic habitats and the many threatened and endangered fish and wildlife species that depend on these habitats. These flow*
HOHL-7 *modifications will adversely affect a segment of the Sacramento River upstream of Red Bluff identified by the BLM as eligible for Wild & Scenic protection and that has been proposed for National Recreation Area designation in previous sessions of Congress. It will also harm the*
HOHL-8 *Sacramento River National Wildlife Refuge and State Wildlife Areas along the river between Red Bluff and Colusa. The dam raise will increase the risk of endangered fish being killed by*
HOHL-9 *state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.*

HOHL-10 *The expanded reservoir will destroy and degrade habitat for several sensitive, threatened, and endangered plants and animals, including the Shasta salamander. In addition, the dam raise*
HOHL-11 *will require the expensive removal or relocation of dozens of bridges, roads, and other structures, and will likely cost taxpayers more than billion dollars. It will also drown the*
HOHL-12 *remaining homeland of Winnemen Wintu Tribe, including traditional cultural sites on the McCloud River still in use today.*

HOHL-13 *To truly benefit fish and other wildlife in and along the Sacramento River, the Bureau should adopt a "no-dam raise" alternative that restores salmon spawning and rearing habitat, improves fish passage, increases minimum flows, screens existing water diversions, and modifies the current operation of the reservoir to increase cold water storage for fisheries, as recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Of course, this would require the Bureau to modify existing water contracts.*

HOHL-14 *The proposed raise and enlargement of Shasta Dam and Reservoir will benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. Please*
HOHL-15 *discontinue this unwise project and take steps immediately to better operate the dam to benefit fish and the public lands and sensitive ecosystems along the Sacramento River.*

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Maggie Hohle
128 Vista View Place

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/313/u/0/?ui=2&ik=c2ba651c16&view=pt&search=inbox&th=1415bcctfa3200e8 23

Petaluma, CA 94952

Response to Comments from Maggie Hohle

HOHL-1: Of the increased reservoir storage space, about 378,000 acre-feet would be dedicated to increasing the supply of cold water for anadromous fish survival purposes. Enlarging the reservoir Shasta Dam operational guidelines would continue essentially unchanged, except

during dry years and critical years, when 70,000 acre-feet and 35,000 acre-feet, respectively, of the increased storage capacity in Shasta Reservoir would be reserved to specifically focus on increasing M&I deliveries. CP4 also includes augmenting spawning gravel and restoring riparian, floodplain, and side channel habitat in the upper Sacramento River.

HOHL-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-5, "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report."

HOHL-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake."

HOHL-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River," and Master Comment Response WASR-8, "Effects to the Eligibility of Rivers for Inclusion in the Federal Wild and Scenic River System."

HOHL-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-6, "Protections of the Lower McCloud River as Identified in the California Public Resources Code, Section 5093.542."

HOHL-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2 "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival." CP4 also includes augmenting spawning gravel and restoring riparian, floodplain, and side channel habitat in the upper Sacramento River.

HOHL-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-8, "Effects to the Eligibility of Rivers for Inclusion in the Federal Wild and Scenic River System."

HOHL-8: Enlarging the reservoir Shasta Dam operational guidelines would continue essentially unchanged, except during dry years and critical years, when up to 70,000 acre-feet and 35,000 acre-feet, respectively, of the increased storage capacity in Shasta Reservoir would be reserved to specifically focus on increasing M&I deliveries. CP4 also includes augmenting spawning gravel and restoring riparian, floodplain, and side channel habitat in the upper Sacramento River.

HOHL-9: It is unlikely that any of the regulatory requirements, including those established in the 2008 USFWS BO, 2009 NMFS BO, or by the State Water Board, in the reasonably foreseeable future would be removed. These standards require that specific X2, Delta outflow, Old and Middle Rivers, and entrainment requirements are met so as to protect fish species in the Delta. As a result, there would be minimal cumulative impacts to Delta fish, as identified in Chapter 11, "Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems," Section 11.3.5, "Cumulative Effects."

HOHL-10: Comment noted. Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," in the Final EIS was revised to enhance the discussion of resources, impacts to resources, and mitigation measures for impacted resources. Please refer to Master Comment Response CMS-1, "EIS Mitigation Plan."

HOHL-11: Please refer to Master Comment Response RBR-2, "Reduced Public Access Around Shasta Lake."

HOHL-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

HOHL-13: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

HOHL-14: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-4, "Non-monetary Benefits of Action Alternatives."

HOHL-15: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.90 Buford Holt

HOLT1

Draft EIS Comments – SLWRI

Buford Holt
2223 Skyline Drive
Redding, California 96001
9/10/2013

Knowing the preparers, I am confident the covered is handled well. My concern is the absence of adequate discussion of the context.

HOLT1-1 Years have elapsed since the CalFed EIS and CVPIS EIS were prepared and the average member of the public will have long since forgotten those analyses, leaving documents such as this one with a sense of a piece meal approach to the implementation.

Moreover, the context continually evolves, so it would be most useful to have a section, perhaps in an appendix, devoted to a discussion of the big picture.

HOLT1-2 Specifically, California faces the need for major efforts involving water supply, water delivery, and flood control concurrent with a need to prepare for the effects of global climate change and the effects of the peaking of global oil production. Each of the three water items alone will be a challenge, costing in the tens of billions of dollars according to current estimates, and the disruptions that will flow from the peaking of global oil production will merely make those estimates woefully inadequate in short order.

HOLT1-3 It would be useful to have some discussion of each of these items in an updateable appendix to inform the public as these efforts proceed. What we are doing now is equivalent to discussing how to affect repairs to the Titanic as the ship sinks beneath us. The topic is important, but unfortunately is superseded by the fact the ship is likely to go under long before planning is complete, much less implemented.

HOLT1-4 The major efforts involving water supply and delivery, and flood management are well known to water managers, but awareness of the global oil problem is about where global warming concerns were 45 years ago. I was there, so I say that as a fact not hype. I recommend review of the archived posts on Gale Tverberg's blog "Our Finite World", for lucid accounts backed up with quantitative graphs of data from reputable sources. Simply put, money does not build anything, energy doe, and that is not reflected in the forecasts of this or the other projects.

As we have to spend even larger percentages of our energy supplies to replace what we use, there is ever less for other purposes. Per Dr. Charles Hall, we used to get returns on investment of 100:1 when expressed in barrels of oil, and are now in the 5-6:1 range. One can debate the numbers, but we clearly are no longer in the era when, like Colonel Drake, one drills 70 feet through mostly unconsolidated sediments and hits oil. We have to use extreme measures now. Clearly oil is much more expensive in energy terms and may preclude much success on the proposed projects.

HOLT1-5 An informed public won't remove the problems, but it will help us mitigate them, hence my recommendation of a chapter devoted to the global/regional contexts.

Response to Comments from Buford Holt

HOLT1-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response NEPA-1, "Sufficiency of EIS."

The context for the DEIS is established through the information included in Chapter 1, "Introduction," Chapter 2, "Alternatives," and Chapter 3, "Considerations for Describing Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences," as well as the Affected Environment and Regulatory Framework sections of each resource area analyzed in the

DEIS (Chapters 4 through 25). Both CALFED and the Central Valley Project Improvement Act are important components of the SLWRI context, along with other legislation, actions, studies, reports, information, and analyses.

HOLT1-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

HOLT1-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response NEPA-1, "Sufficiency of EIS."

The context for the DEIS is established through the information included in Chapter 1, "Introduction," Chapter 2, "Alternatives," and Chapter 3, "Considerations for Describing Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences," as well as the Affected Environment and Regulatory Framework sections of each resource area analyzed in the DEIS (Chapters 4 through 25). Both CALFED and the Central Valley Project Improvement Act are important components of the SLWRI context, along with other legislation, actions, studies, reports, information, and analyses.

HOLT1-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

HOLT1-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response NEPA-1 "Sufficiency of EIS."

The context for the DEIS is established through the information included in Chapter 1, "Introduction," Chapter 2, "Alternatives," and Chapter 3, "Considerations for Describing Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences," as well as the Affected Environment and Regulatory Framework sections of each resource area analyzed in the DEIS (Chapters 4 through 25). Both CALFED and the Central Valley Project Improvement Act are important components of the SLWRI context, along with other legislation, actions, studies, reports, information, and analyses.

33.11.91 Buford Holt

HOLT2

Comments on the SLWRI DEIS

Buford Holt
2223 Skyline Drive
Redding, CA 96001

The account of the impacts of construction and enlargement of the reservoir are surely sound, but the analyses of State-wide impacts are surely grossly wrong. The summary portion of the DEIS, and presumably the analyses themselves, appear to simply project the pre-2005 status quo forward for the life of the project. Normally this would be a sound action, but in this case it overlooks the two major inflection points in the energy and, hence, fiscal trends of the past 70 years.

HOLT2-1 In 1970, domestic oil production peaked as Hibbert had predicted in the 1950's, and the nation went from energy self-sufficiency and a 30 year period of steady reduction in the national debt, to a pattern of increasing reliance on oil imports and steady borrowing to pay for those imports. Then in 2006, the year after the baseline was set for this study, global oil production appears to have peaked, followed two years later by the fiscal crisis of 2008. Continued borrowing has masked the effects of that economic contraction, but the early signs of a shift away from the dollar as the basis for international trade have now appeared and it appears likely that a sudden, permanent, economic collapse is likely within the decade. While encouraging sociological and technological patterns are appearing that suggest we may end up with a reduced, but still comfortable material standard of living, the transition is likely to be tough and filled with fiscal uncertainty.

As a result, it appears likely the analyses in the DEIS underestimate both the real cost of construction and the value of the added electric power that would result. Whether the net effect is to increase, decrease, or simply not affect the cost-benefit conclusions, I cannot say, but it seems likely that the current analyses are unreliable. I recommend using the excellent analyses of Gale Tverberg as a starting point for a renewed analysis. Her blog "Our Finite world" has lucid, quantitative analyses based on national and international data along with appropriate cautions as to when the data are to be questioned because of the tendency of oil producers to lie about their reserves and ability to increase production. We won't suddenly lose access to oil, but we will not see a return of cheap oil. Dr. Charles Hall and his students, for example have estimated the return on investment, expressed in barrels of oil produced per barrel invested in the form of steel pipe, drilling operations, etc. declined from a 100:1 return in 1930 to 30:1 in 1970 (the year of the domestic peak production) to about 6:1 in 2005. Even with the inherent uncertainty in such numbers, it is obvious that the costs of production have grown tremendously. Colonel Drake's first well was 70 foot deep and barely in bedrock when it struck oil. The Deep Ocean Horizon was a dynamically position, floating barge that used miles of pipe to reach the seafloor to begin drilling through miles of bedrock. Fracking and tar sands are similarly inefficient and costly. Cheap oil is gone and, soon, so will be the forms of farming and urban life to which we are accustomed. Those changes are not considered in the DEIS.

HOLT2-2

HOLT2-3

Response to Comments from Buford Holt

HOLT2-1: Evaluations in the SLWRI DEIS are not based on projections of pre-2005 conditions. As described in Chapter 3, "Considerations for Describing Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences," Section 3.2.3, "Methods and Assumptions," quantitative evaluations of beneficial and adverse effects of alternatives in the DEIS, consistent with NEPA and CEQA guidelines, were based on two baselines:

- "Existing Conditions," based on a 2005 level of development and current facilities, as defined in 2012 (a 2005 baseline)

- "Future Conditions," based on without-project forecasted 2020-2030 level of development and reasonably foreseeable future projects and facilities (a 2030 baseline)[1]

Specific facilities and operational assumptions under each baseline are described in DEIS Chapter 6, "Hydrology, Hydraulics, and Water Management," and the Modeling Appendix, Chapter 2, "CalSim-II." Evaluations of direct and indirect effects in each resource area chapter (DEIS Chapters 4 through 25) were based on comparisons of with-project and without project conditions under both existing conditions and future conditions baselines, as well as comparisons of the No-Action Alternative to existing conditions.

The SLWRI DEIS does not include evaluations related to economic feasibility because it is not required under NEPA. Accordingly, the DEIS does not include estimates of monetized benefits under SLWRI action alternatives, including estimates of the value of increased hydropower. As described in Master Comment Response COST/BEN-2, "Comments Related to the SLWRI Feasibility Report," updated evaluations related to economic feasibility, including cost-benefit analyses, were included in the SLWRI Final Feasibility Report.

The DEIS does, however, include evaluations of changes in hydropower production under SLWRI action alternatives under both existing conditions and future conditions baselines. Results of these evaluations are described in DEIS Chapter 23, "Power and Energy," Section 23.3.3, "Direct and Indirect Effects." The EIS also includes estimates of non-monetized benefits of action alternatives. Estimated non-monetized benefits are summarized in the DEIS in the Executive Summary, Section S.6.7, "Summary of Comprehensive Plan Physical Features and Benefits," and Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.5, "Summary of Potential Benefits of Action Alternatives." Estimated non-monetized benefits presented in the DEIS were determined by comparison of the with-project condition to the No-Action Alternative (future conditions, 2030 baseline), consistent with the Federal planning process identified in the U.S. Water Resources Council's 1983 Economic and Environmental

[1] The level of development used for future conditions is a composite of multiple land use scenarios developed by DWR and Reclamation. The Sacramento Valley hydrology, which includes the Sacramento and Feather River basins, is based on projected 2020 land use assumptions associated with DWR Bulletin 160-98 (1998) and the San Joaquin Valley hydrology is based on the 2030 land use assumptions developed by Reclamation. Under any 2020 to 2030 level of development scenario, the majority of the CVP and SWP unmet demand is located south of the Delta, including the San Joaquin Valley. Please see Table 2-1 in the Modeling Appendix for additional information on CalSim-II modeling assumptions.

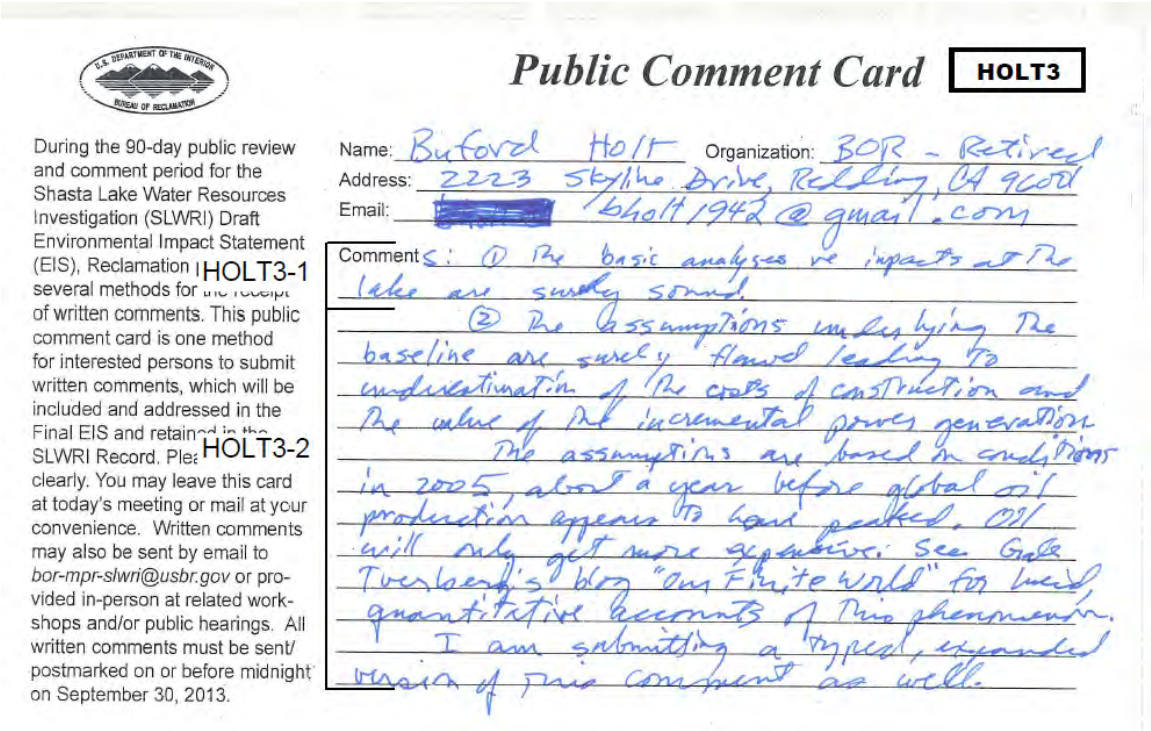
Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies (P&G). Accordingly, estimates of non-monetary benefits from increased hydropower generation under SLWRI action alternatives presented in the DEIS are based on a 2030 baseline, not a pre-2005 baseline.

The development of feasibility-level cost estimates for SLWRI action alternatives is described in the DEIS Engineering Appendix, Chapter 5, "Opinion of Probably Construction Cost." As described in the DEIS, cost estimates for action alternatives were developed at April 2010 price levels, then indexed to April 2012 price levels using Reclamation's Construction Cost Trends. Accordingly, construction cost estimates for action alternatives were not developed based on pre-2005 data, and directly used 2010 pricing data. Although all cost estimates, even at a feasibility-level, have inherent risks and uncertainties, DEIS cost estimates were developed based on Reclamation standard practices with careful consideration of the methodologies and evaluations and advanced estimating tools.

HOLT2-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

HOLT2-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.92 Buford Holt



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Public Comment Card HOLT3

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation HOLT3-1 several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please HOLT3-2 clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: Buford Holt Organization: BOR - Retired
Address: 2223 Skyline Drive, Redding, CA 96001
Email: [redacted] bholt1942@gmail.com

Comments: ① The basic analyses re impacts of the lake are surely sound.
② The assumptions underlying the baseline are surely flawed leading to underestimation of the costs of construction and the value of the incremental power generation. The assumptions are based in conditions in 2005, about a year before global oil production appears to have peaked. Oil will only get more expensive. See Gail Tverberg's blog "Our Finite World" for lucid quantitative accounts of this phenomenon.
I am submitting a typed, expanded version of this comment as well.

Response to Comments from Buford Holt

HOLT3-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," and Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

HOLT3-2: Evaluations in the SLWRI DEIS are not based on projections of pre-2005 conditions. As described in Chapter 3, "Considerations for Describing Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences," Section 3.2.3, "Methods and Assumptions," quantitative evaluations of beneficial and adverse effects of alternatives in the DEIS, consistent with NEPA and CEQA guidelines, were based on two baselines:

- "Existing Conditions," based on a 2005 level of development and current facilities, as defined in 2012 (a 2005 baseline)
- "Future Conditions," based on without-project forecasted 2020-2030 level of development and reasonably foreseeable future projects and facilities (a 2030 baseline)[2]

Specific facilities and operational assumptions under each baseline are described in DEIS Chapter 6, "Hydrology, Hydraulics, and Water Management," and the Modeling Appendix, Chapter 2, "CalSim-II." Evaluations of direct and indirect effects in each resource area chapter (DEIS Chapters 4 through 25) were based on comparisons of with-project and without project conditions under both existing conditions and future conditions baselines, as well as comparisons of the No-Action Alternative to existing conditions.

The SLWRI DEIS does not include evaluations related to economic feasibility because it is not required under NEPA. Accordingly, the DEIS does not include estimates of monetized benefits under SLWRI action alternatives, including estimates of the value of increased hydropower. As described in COST/BEN-2, "Comments Related to the SLWRI Feasibility Report," updated evaluations related to economic feasibility, including cost-benefit analyses, were included in the SLWRI Final Feasibility Report.

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[2] The level of development used for future conditions is a composite of multiple land use scenarios developed by DWR and Reclamation. The Sacramento Valley hydrology, which includes the Sacramento and Feather River basins, is based on projected 2020 land use assumptions associated with DWR Bulletin 160-98 (1998) and the San Joaquin Valley hydrology is based on the 2030 land use assumptions developed by Reclamation. Under any 2020 to 2030 level of development scenario, the majority of the CVP and SWP unmet demand is located south of the Delta, including the San Joaquin Valley. Please see Table 2-1 in the Modeling Appendix for additional information on CalSim-II modeling assumptions.

The DEIS does, however, include evaluations of changes in hydropower production under SLWRI action alternatives under both existing conditions and future conditions baselines. Results of these evaluations are described in DEIS Chapter 23, "Power and Energy," Section 23.3.3, "Direct and Indirect Effects." The EIS also includes estimates of non-monetized benefits of action alternatives. Estimated non-monetized benefits are summarized in the DEIS in the Executive Summary, Section S.6.7, "Summary of Comprehensive Plan Physical Features and Benefits," and Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.5, "Summary of Potential Benefits of Action Alternatives." Estimated non-monetized benefits presented in the DEIS were determined by comparison of the with-project condition to the No-Action Alternative (future conditions, 2030 baseline), consistent with the Federal planning process identified in the U.S. Water Resources Council's 1983 P&G. Accordingly, estimates of non-monetary benefits from increased hydropower generation under SLWRI action alternatives presented in the DEIS are based on a 2030 baseline, not a pre-2005 baseline.

The development of feasibility-level cost estimates for SLWRI action alternatives is described in the DEIS Engineering Appendix, Chapter 5, "Opinion of Probably Construction Cost." As described in the DEIS, cost estimates for action alternatives were developed at April 2010 price levels, then indexed to April 2012 price levels using Reclamation's Construction Cost Trends. Accordingly, construction cost estimates for action alternatives were not developed based on pre-2005 data, and directly used 2010 pricing data. Although all cost estimates, even at a feasibility-level, have inherent risks and uncertainties, DEIS cost estimates were developed based on Reclamation standard practices with careful consideration of the methodologies and evaluations and advanced estimating tools.

33.11.93 Cliff Hunter

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Comments Regarding: Draft EIS - SLWRI Reclamation Project - Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation

HUNT

Comments Regarding: Draft EIS - SLWRI Reclamation Project - Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation

Cliff Hunter <chunter@impulse.net> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 12:55 PM
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov
Cc: kchow@usbr.gov, nrezeau@fs.fed.us, desiree lamaggiore <desiree.lamaggiore@gmail.com>

September 30, 2013

HUNT-1 I am the owner of Cabin 30, 18761 Lower Salt Creek Road, Lakehead, CA. I pay an annual lot usage lease fee to the Forest Service AND pay annual taxes to Shasta County on BOTH the value of the land AND the value of the cabin structure. Also included are voter approved taxes, agency direct charges, and special assessments such as local school bonds, community college bonds, and fire protection fees.

HUNT-2 The SLWRI Draft appears to treat these privately owned cabins on Forest Service Lands separately from privately owned residential & commercial land in Lakehead with respect to ground impact surveys and other matters. I believe cabin owners on recreational lots should be afforded the same available provisions offered Lakehead residents relating to ground surveys, site elevation tools, etc.

HUNT-3 I am specifically interested in how year-round road access to the area known as Salt Creek Summer Home Sites will be affected.

HUNT-4 I am responding to this matter during the public comment period in order that I may have an on-going voice as the process moves forward.

Thank you for your consideration.

Clifford M. Hunter
4282 Macon Court
Santa Maria, CA 93455
805-937-2102
cliffhunter@cliffhunter.com

Response to Comments from Cliff Hunter

HUNT-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

HUNT-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-9, "Structure Surveys for USFS Cabins."

HUNT-3: Initial geographic spatial analysis indicates that a portion of Lower Salt Creek Road east of the Union Pacific rail line may be subject to inundation if the crest of Shasta Dam is raised 18.5 feet as in alternative plans CP4 and CP5. This inundation would affect access to recreational residence tract cabins west of the Union Pacific rail line. Reclamation will produce and include road relocation options to provide year-round access west of the Union Pacific rail line and include as part of the Final EIS.

HUNT-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-5, "Comment and Objection Process for Draft USFS Decisions."

33.11.94 Sheena Imhof

Sheena Imhof
3180 Cindy Cir
Anderson, CA 96007

IMHO

July 20, 2013

Dear Katrina Chow,

I have been following the news about the raising of Shasta Dam about 18 feet.

IMHO-1 My family and I have lived in Redding since 1961. In all those years I've only seen the lake full three times. In 1964 we went up to the dam and watched the flood gates open. The echoing of logs hitting the dam was, to say the least, awesome. But then for years the lake was never to the shorelines until we had a hard winter of rain.

IMHO-2 The dam is 50 years old. The materials they used to build the dam is old and the new materials that is in use today isn't the same quality. Putting new material on old, weather beaten concrete just doesn't make sense. The Diesel Point Bridge in Redding proved that.

IMHO-3 Our summers are hot and it is dry all around. From about April until October there is really no rainfall to speak of. By May the mountains around us have no sign of snow. The amount of water you're asking for will ruin the wilderness area and destroy some of California's native flora and fauna that is only found in that area.

IMHO-4 I'm enclosing two letters written in the Record Searchlight. The people down south could build a desalination plant for the price of raising the dam. It would be cheaper in the long run as water has a way of evaporating as it travels but they would

IMHO-4 CONTD

have a source closer to home. Plus we need the water for the farmers and animals, birds and fish if we want to eat.

IMHO-5

I don't want to see Shasta Lake become Mono Lake the second.

Thank you for your time.

Respectfully,

Sheena M. Imhof

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		25 Jul 2013
70		KChan

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Project	214
Control No.	1303439
Folder I.D.	1224516
Date Input & Initials	25 Jul 2013

Raising dam will do little good

With regard to raising the height of Shasta Dam 18 1/2 feet, what are the statistics from the past 59 years regarding rainfall? Eleven of those 59 were wet years and extra storage would have been great. Put another way, 81 percent of the time, historically speaking, any additional height of the dam would have been worthless and unused.

We are heating up this planet. 2012 was the hottest year on record: Hotter weather, smaller snow packs in the mountains, less water for Shasta Lake.

Downstream users need a consistent water supply, not a bunch of water every six years. All the recreational small business people on Shasta Lake will have incomes and businesses disrupted.

This plan makes no sense.

Larger reservoir still won't fill up

After reading the information in the Record Searchlight on Friday, I would like to comment on the proposal to raise Shasta Lake 18.5 feet.

I am amazed because all the years I have lived in the Redding area, the lake has actually been full just a few times and really low at the end of the year always.

The people who run the dam always use the excuse that we didn't get enough rain or they let too much water out and then didn't get enough rain.

After raising the lake by 18.5 feet, how do you expect to keep it full if you can't do it now?

May I suggest you only let the water out when the water reaches a certain level. Something like the other lake that is maintained full all the time.

Response to Comments from Sheena Imhof

IMHO-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

IMHO-2: Material properties used for structural analyses of the proposed dam raise are based in part on concrete cores taken from the original dam, which indicate a concrete compressive strength similar to what would be required today. The dam raise assumes that the top surface of the concrete dam would be treated as a construction joint, requiring high-pressure water jetting and/or sandblasting to remove any loose or deteriorated concrete.

IMHO-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

IMHO-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

IMHO-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.95 Roblee and Al Irvine

7/23/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam

IRVI

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

Shasta Dam

1 message

Roblee Irvine <arovine@charter.net> Fri, Jul 5, 2013 at 8:17 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Dear Madam or Sir:

IRVI-1

My husband and I strongly support the raising of the dam. It will save and supply more water for those who need it, and add an extra reserve. The construction will create long and short term jobs, which we desperately need. There is no down side to raising the dam.

IRVI-2

Thank you,

Roblee and Al Irvine
1780 Barbara Rd.
Redding, CA
96003

Response to Comments from Roblee and Al Irvine

IRVI-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

IRVI-2: Thank you for your comment and opinion related to potential employment supported by a Shasta Dam enlargement. Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-2, "Effects on Short-term and Long-term Employment."

33.11.96 Debbie Israel

Public Comment Card ISRA

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for th ISRA-1 of written comments. T comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written ISRA-2 may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: Debbie Israel Organization:
Address: P.O. Box 932
Email: disrael54@hotmail.com

Comment

1. Please include your Powerpoint and the boards' information on the website.

2. Because this DEIS is viewed electronically all of the referenced documents should be provided as a link so users/readers/commenters do not have to hunt down the document. Googling the documents is not a satisfactory resolution to this inadequate referencing. Readers need to have access to the exact document.

Response to Comments from Debbie Israel

ISRA-1: The PowerPoints and posters from the Public Workshops are available on the Reclamation website at http://www.usbr.gov/mp/slwri/documents.html.

ISRA-2: All appendices to the DEIS were included on the disk, consistent with the table of contents.

33.11.97 Jerry

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - dont raise the dam JERR

BISON CONNECT

dont raise the dam

Jerry <thumperfx@yahoo.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 4:37 PM
Reply-To: Jerry <thumperfx@yahoo.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

JERR-1 please don't raise the dam

Response to Comments from Jerry

JERR-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.98 Aaron Jewell

JEWE

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Aaron Jewell** <ajewell82@gmail.com>
Date: Fri, Sep 20, 2013 at 7:07 AM
Subject: SLWRI EIS - question
To: kchow@usbr.gov

Good morning -

JEWE-1 I am a graduate student reviewing the SLWRI EIS and plan to provide comments for an assignment. Has any study been completed to project how much of a difference raising the height of the Shasta Dam will have in comparison to projected population increases (in say, 10 or 20 years)? I just wonder, if by the time construction is complete, whether the project will actually be able to provide its intended benefits. Perhaps this information is somewhere in the EIS that I haven't yet reached, but so far that is the only question I have in regards to the plan.

Thanks,

Aaron Jewell
MNR student, Virginia Tech

Response to Comments from Aaron Jewell

JEWE-1: As described in Chapter 3, "Considerations for Describing Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences," Section 3.2.3, "Methods and Assumptions," of the DEIS, the No-Action Alternative and action alternatives assume forecasted 2030 water demands which are reflective of projected population increases.

33.11.99 Aaron Jewell

9/25/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Comments on SLWRI EIS

JEWE2

Comments on SLWRI EIS

Aaron Jewell <arjewell@vt.edu> Fri, Sep 20, 2013 at 8:55 PM
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov
Cc: mbelleville@asl.edu

Good evening -

JEWE1-1 The SLWRI EIS seems to focus on specific environmental and economic benefits, such as increases in anadromous fish survival and water supply, extended use of hydropower, ecosystem restoration, flood management, and improvements in water quality and recreation opportunities. While all of that sounds nice, this is a relatively large scale project that affects millions of people in northern and central California. In any event, the project will take a long time to complete, which will have a negative effect on air and water quality, wildlife habitat, recreation, and the landscape as a whole.

JEWE1-2 The problem I have with the plan stems from the fact that its primary goal is really just to increase water resources available for an ever-increasing population. While water conservation practices are already in effect across the state, will increasing the height of the dam really make that much of a difference in the long run? Sure, maybe for the next 5 to 10 years California can ease back on water restrictions, but what happens after that? Will the dam be built even higher?

JEWE1-3 Projected population increases in the state, especially in northern and central California, should be used in determining the lifetime of the potential dam improvements/modifications.

JEWE1-4 If in say, 5, 10 or 20 years, water shortages are back to their current level, can this project really be considered a success? That would put us right back where we started, planning further improvements to mitigate the problem yet again, spending more money and turning the area into a construction zone once again. With this type of project, the life of the improvements is what makes all the difference. If you can tell me that I can expect to see an increased water supply and ecosystem improvements that will last for at least the next few decades, then I have no problem with the proposed plan. But otherwise, I'm a bit skeptical of how much of a difference it will make in the long run.

Thank you,

Aaron Jewell

Response to Comments from Aaron Jewell

JEWE2-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," Master Comment Response GEN-4, "Best Available Information," Master Comment Response

NEPA-1, "Sufficiency of EIS," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

JEWE2-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response WSR-1, "Water Supply Demands, Supplies, and Project Benefits."

JEWE2-3: As described in Chapter 3, "Considerations for Describing Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences," Section 3.2.3, "Methods and Assumptions," the SLWRI future conditions baseline includes "forecasted 2030 demands and reasonably foreseeable future projects and facilities."

JEWE2-4: As described in Chapter 3, "Considerations for Describing Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences," Section 3.2.3, "Methods and Assumptions," the SLWRI future conditions baseline includes "forecasted 2030 demands and reasonably foreseeable future projects and facilities." Accordingly, estimated increases in water supply reliability presented in the DEIS reflect forecasted 2030 demands.

33.11.100 Misa Joo

10/24/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Fwd: No Dam Raise! JOO

BISON CONNECT

Fwd: No Dam Raise!

Misa Joo <misa@misajoo.com> Sat, Sep 28, 2013 at 3:44 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Karen Chow, Project Manager,

JOO-1 I am emailing you to weigh in that I absolutely do not support the further raising of Shasta Lake Dam. More and more it occurs to me that those in charge of water plans have an agenda which is completely agains the

JOO-2 public good, and we MUST speak out. Raising the dam poses a public safety threat. We do not know true facts of whether or not the dam

JOO-3 raise will not end in a Katrina like disaster because the process of the design and building and sustainability is far from transparent.

JOO-4 The dam raise, contrary to what is being forwarded from authorities is not good for salmon, and will destroy necessary salmon habitat for the restoration of the runs which the BOR is responsible for.

JOO-5 The dam raise will drown out important Winnemem sacred places, medicine gathering places, doctoring places, and places where important ceremonies are carried on which are central to the tribe. In other words, the dam project is destructive to a traditional historical tribe and goes against any human rights document. It will be ethnocide.

JOO-6 The dam raise is without a doubt the second part to the Governor's wrongheaded plan to divert the Sacramento through twin tunnels south.

JOO-7 It ill destroy the Delta, a natural estuary. It will stop the salmon runs of

JOO-8 the great Sacramento river system. It will not only go to agri business to fill water contracts which go far beyond water supply in the state, but it

JOO-9 will be there for a city in the desert dreamed up by developers and tracking!! Fracking is a last ditch attempt for a dying industry. It will

JOO-10 deplete clean water supply drastically and toxify the air.

JOO-11 California needs clean water, and salmon, natural resources the human

https://mail.google.com/mail/b/213/u/0/?ui=2&ik=c2ba651c168&view=pt&search=inbox&th=14186bea115fd3b8e 1/2

10/24/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Fwd: No Dam Raise!

JOO-11 CONTD cannot create. It needs the Delta which cannot be created. That these will be sacrificed for the dollars is wrong! The connection between a wealthy global water district, the governor, and the BOR is very

JOO-12 concerning since we would hope that your concern is to the public! Not profit for a few.

JOO-13 I support the Winnemem Wintu EIS. This tribe is taking the leadership more responsibly than any entity at present.

Sincerely, Misa Joo

Response to Comments from Misa Joo

JOO-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

JOO-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

JOO-3: Structural analyses using modern analytical methods have confirmed satisfactory performance of the proposed raised dam under a wide range of potential loading conditions, fully meeting Reclamation's public protection guidelines. These analyses are documented in the Technical Memorandums referenced in the Engineering Summary Appendix, page 3-7.

JOO-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

JOO-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

JOO-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan."

JOO-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

JOO-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-8, "National Marine Fisheries Service Recovery Plan, Anadromous Fish Restoration Program, Doubling Goals and Biological Opinions."

JOO-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," and Master Comment Response FRACK-1, "Water Supply Used for Fracking."

JOO-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response FRACK-1, "Water Supply Used for Fracking."

JOO-11: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

JOO-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

JOO-13: Thank you for sharing your opinion. Your comment will be placed in the record for the SLWRI and be made available to the decision makers. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process.

33.11.101 Catherine Joplin

JOPL2

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
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RECEIVED
SEP 20 2013
CODE | ACTION | SUBJECT
720 | ✓ KDuncan
24 Sep 13
TO: KChow

To:Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation ,Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

From: Catherine Joplin
19096 Lower Salt Creek Rd
Lakehead, CA 96051

Dear Ms Chow,

JOPL2-1 Before Congress makes the decision to raise Shasta Dam I feel there is another alternative that should be considered.When you made your presentations alternatives were the three different levels of Shasta Dam, but for me, the alternatives are greater than those options.
e
I have always wondered why there have never been locks built in the deltas that would control water. We hear that high volumes of water are needed to flush the deltas in order to keep the salinity levels down. On the Columbia Gorge there are dams and locks with fish ladders that allow the salmon to travel up the rivers for spawning, the ability to control salinity, and flood control. I know this was once studied , but should that not be something that needs to be considered again? Especially since there is also consideration of building the twin tunnels in California? I am sorry, but there is only so much water that travels south along the Sacramento River. With the threat of droughts, global warming, the increased demand of water coming from Northern California, we need to capture the most available water south of Shasta Dam.

JOPL2-2 I have never fully understood why the Auburn Dam project was halted. All I remember is that there were environmentalist who chained themselves to the dam in protest. I believe there were houses bought and destroyed, private land acquired, clearing of land, and then it did not happen. I was recently told by a BOR official that permit for this project were no longer available because the BOR has allowed that permit to lapse. How could they have done that?

JOPL2-3 My Mother always said, " don't put all your eggs in one basket." I sort of feel that way about raising Shasta Dam. BOR has also been studying a site in Colusa County. I understand it is a perfect shaped valley, once the site of a town called Site. A dam could be built and it would have the capacity of 1.8 million acre feet of water. That is nearly three times the capacity that would be increased if the Shasta Dam were increased 18.5 feet. I know that there would be the cost of purchasing grazing land, there would be cost of pumping water into this reservoir. There are other bodies of water in California that the water is pumped into the reservoir, so why should that be an issue with Sites? I would expect that it could have the potential of generating power as well.. Most important is the fact that it would have the ability to collect water from other tributaries that empty into the Sacramento River below Shasta Dam.

JOPL2-4 Is it also realistic to consider the issue of security? Unfortunately terrorist are part of our life these days. Spreading out our water storage over several places in Northern California may be a wiser alternative.

JOPL2-5 I live in the community of Lakehead. If Shasta Dam is elevated 18.5 feet that decision will severely impact and essentially destroyed the community of Lakehead. Where I live, my property will not be impacted, access to our property will not be impacted and reality, I will have waterfront property. So why am I so against the raising of the dam? I am a member of the Lakehead Community Development Association. It is a nonprofit organization who's goal is to better our community. I am a member of the Fire Safe Council who's purpose is to make our community as fire safe, as possible. I am a member of

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the Stakeholder's Committee who has worked with the BOR during the study of the raising the dam. Lakehead is a small community but a hub of the many recreation facilities on Lake Shasta. We have
JOPL2-5 CONTD Forest Service Campgrounds, private campgrounds, resort cabins, motels, private residence. We have private and rental houseboats, boat rentals and boat ramps. Restaurants, gas stations, grocery and convenience stores that are supported by our residence and visitors. Many of these businesses and residence will be directly impacted . BOR says that people will be compensated. How do you compensate for homes that have been here for generations in one family? How do you compensate
JOPL2-6 businesses owners who figure they have another 15-20 years of estimated income before they plan to retire? They will be compensated for the land and buildings, but not for what they might make in the next 20 years? Forest Service has said that in the end there will be as many campsites as there are now, but how long will it take to establish those campgrounds? All campgrounds be on government
JOPL2-7 land. No private enterprises? The Forest Service will control all businesses on the shores of Lake Shasta. Recent headlines in our local paper were "Funds for Forest Service chopped 78%", and this was before the Rim Fire which has caused the Forest Service to pull money from Recreation funds to
JOPL2-8 fighting the fire. Being an RVer I also know that if someone wants to spend an extended time around a
JOPL2-9 lake, staying in a Forest Service Campground is not the park of choice. Why? Because they have a 14 day limit, they do not have full hookups, that being water, electricity and sewer at the sites. Raising of the dam would essentially destroy our community and we are large contributors to the recreation industry of Shasta County. Resort owners contribute to bedroom taxes in Shasta County, and shopping for supplies for their businesses contribute to the Redding economy. I do not support the idea of raising
JOPL2-10 Shasta Dam, but if it were to happen I firmly believe that the Forest Service should be willing to give up like property to businesses and private residence around the perimeter of Lake Shasta to replace what is being taken away from them. All it takes is a Congressional decision to do this. You say it has never happed. If not, so , why not now? All it takes is the swipe of a pen. If this does not happen then I believe that business owners should be compensated for lost wages and/or income for the business. I understand from the informational meetings that US Forest Service has arbitrarily decided to eliminate two marinas in the Forest Plan if the dam is raised. One marina owner came to the informational meeting and saw an X on their marina. That is how they discovered that their marina was potentially
JOPL2-11 going to be eliminated from Lake Shasta. That is inexcusable. You wonder why the Forest Service is not respected in our community? That is just one example of their business practice. It is a shameful behaviour of the people who control our publicly owned land, not theirs. Why when the lake is going to be larger would you eliminate several of the marinas? Where are the priorities of the Forest Service for recreation on the lake?

Another concern I have is related to the Wi-Nem-Mem Wintu Indian tribe. I speak not as a Native American, but as a"white man" who feels that we have turned our back on our native people. The
JOPL2-12 McCloud River runs through the heart of the Wi-Nem-Mem Wintu traditional lands and is replete with sacred sites and ancestral villages. Even an additional six foot raising of the dam would flood 780 acres of land and more than 20 village sites, with burial grounds and prayer rocks and including the Puberty Rock, where the coming of age ceremonies are performed. Where is your compassion? Shamefully our government has not even complied with the promises to these people when the original
JOPL2-13 dam was built, and now you want to take more land away from them? Shame on you. I think you and all other involved agencies ought to clean house and follow up on promises made to these people when the first dam was built before you even consider raising the dam further.

In 2007 Westland Water District , representing 700 farms in Fresno and Kings Counties purchased
JOPL2-14 3,000 acres of land around the Mc Cloud River so that the dam raising could proceed without delay if and when it is approved The Westland Water District are also large contributors to the proposed Twin Tunnels Project diverting large swaths of water from the deltas to their farm lands.in Fresno and Kings

JOPL2-14 CONTD

Counties. The act of purchasing a large portion of land makes me feel very uncomfortable. They have no interest in the people of Shasta County and our heritage, nor to the farm lands of the deltas.. It all adds up to nothing more than political clout and water grabbing. Shame on you for allowing this to potentially happening.

JOPL2-15

Water is gold in our state. We must all be active participants and advocates in the decisions that effect our water. At the same time we have to be advocates for our community. I strongly feel that before any decisions are made to raise Shasta Dam that the alternative of Sites Reservoir should be seriously considered. I believe building Sites Reservoir is a better choice as it would not impact our communities that contributes so heavily to the economy of Shasta County., There would be no further impact of our cultural history.

JOPL2-16

From what I hear from many representatives of the fishing industry, they are saying that they do not foresee any improvement in the ecology of the fish in the Sacramento River if the dam were raised 18.5 ft. As a matter of a fact, Bill Jennings, Executive Director of California Sportsfishing Protection Alliance states: "Watching fisheries that God nurtured over tens of thousand of years being virtually destroyed in less than 2 decades while DWR, the Bureau and the State board continues their embrace of denial is surely one of the most wretched and despicable spectacles ever witnessed."
I understand that you, the Bureau of Reclamation are only the messengers. I hope you will take into serious consideration my message to you.

Sincerely,
Catherine M Joplin

cc:
Diane Feinstein US Senate
Barbara Boxer, US Senate
Doug La Malfa, US House of Representatives
Ted Gaines, California Senate
Brian Dahl, California Assemblyman
Bill Schapell, Shasta County Supervisor
Gerry Brown, California Governor

Response to Comments from Catherine Joplin

JOPL2-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," Master Comment Response ALTS-1, "Alternative Selection," and Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan."

JOPL2-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

JOPL2-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

JOPL2-4: Increased law enforcement needs of an enlarged Shasta Dam are presented in Chapter 22, "Public Services," Section 22.3.4, "Direct and Indirect Effects."

JOPL2-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

JOPL2-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

JOPL2-7: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," inundated recreation facilities would be relocated before demolition to the extent practicable. Existing recreation facilities that are not affected by the increased high water line will continue to be operated on both private and federal lands.

JOPL2-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

JOPL2-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

JOPL2-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-5, "Relocation of Private Recreation Facilities onto Federal Lands."

JOPL2-11: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake."

JOPL2-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations," and Master Comment Response CR-11, "Cultural Resources and NEPA."

JOPL2-13: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

JOPL2-14: The purchase of land in the McCloud River area by Westlands Water District is not part of any action taken by Reclamation during the SLWRI. Therefore, this action is considered outside the scope of the EIS. Please refer to Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan."

JOPL2-15: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

JOPL2-16: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.102 William Kaeding

9/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Raising the Dam proposition KAED

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

Raising the Dam proposition

1 message

William Kaeding <willsm23@sbcglobal.net> Sun, Sep 15, 2013 at 11:20 AM
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

KAED-1

Hello my name is William Kaeding. I'm a Sailor in the United States Navy currently stationed in Mississippi. I'm from Red Bluff and I'm against the raising of the Dam. Hurting those people and their tribes is wrong to do just for some fish and "more power supply." Please don't hurt those people and their lives.

Thank you,

William Kaeding

Response to Comments from William Kaeding

KAED-1: Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.6, "Areas of Controversy," of the DEIS acknowledges that Native American concerns and cultural resources remain an area of controversy. The U.S. Congress will use this Final EIS, the related Final Feasibility Report, and supporting information, as well as any additional information they believe appropriate, to determine the public interest in the project, and the form scope of project authorization (if any). As this Final EIS chapter includes public and agency comments received on the DEIS, and responses to each of these comments, these decision makers will have a full characterization of the public interests.

As stated in Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.1.1, "Project Purpose and Objectives," of the Final EIS, the Project purpose is to improve operational flexibility of the Delta watershed to meet specified primary and secondary project objectives including increasing survival of anadromous fish populations in the Sacramento River and increasing water supply and water supply reliability for agricultural, M&I, and environmental purposes, to help meet current and future water demands (primary objectives); and to conserve, restore and enhance ecosystem resources in the Shasta Lake area and the upper Sacramento River, reduce flood damage downstream, develop additional hydropower generation capabilities at Shasta Dam, maintain and increase recreation opportunities at Shasta Lake and maintain or improve water quality conditions downstream (secondary objectives). The DEIS examines the

full range of impacts on the human environment of five action alternatives and a no action alternative.

Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources" identifies impacts from inundation of Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Land Filings, which include Winnemem Wintu places of traditional, ceremonial, and sacred uses. See "Impact Culture-2" in Section 14.3.4, "Mitigation Measures," for "CP1," "CP2," "CP3," "CP4," and "CP5," are identified as significant and unavoidable, with no feasible mitigation identified.

33.11.103 Mary Grace Kaljian

KALJ

From: **Mary Grace** <mgkaljian@aol.com>
Date: Tue, Jul 23, 2013 at 4:36 PM
Subject: EIS for Shasta Lake
To: kchow@usbr.gov

Dear Katrina,

KALJ-1 We talked briefly at the workshop in Los Banos, CA. After the meeting I was talking to Chris White from the
Central California Irrigation District and we were both wondering why one of your proposals won't have been to increase
the wall the maximum height that it was designed for originally. - 200 feet. With the dire need for more water in California, and the regret for the lack of foresight for California's water needs when it was originally built...why wouldn't you proposal the optimal plan of 200 feet or somewhere closer to 200 feet. We are talking about meeting needs for the next 100 years! I think that eventually the Delta issues will be negotiated and you could supply the water for most of California's needs for a long, long time.

I just felt that I had to write you this comment. I would shoot for the moon!

sincerely,
Mary Grace Kaljian
209-675-5380 cell

Response to Comments from Mary Grace Kaljian

KALJ-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

33.11.104 Enid and Arthur Kendall

July 9, 2013

To Katrina Chow and committees
Please do not raise
KEND-1
the Shasta Dam.
Put it to the ballot for people's vote
Sincerely.

Enid Kendall
and
Arthur Kendall

Response to Comments from Enid and Arthur Kendall

KEND-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.105 Barbara Kern

KERN

PUBLIC COMMENT CARD

Name: BARBARA KERN Organization:
Address: 4238 LA MESA AVE SHASTA LAKE, CA 96019
Email: thekerns2653@sbcglobal.net
Written Comment: PLEASE STOP WASTING OUR WATER. STOP SENDING KERN-1
OUR FRESH WATER DOWN THE DELTA PUT A DAM ~~THER~~ THERE.
WE DON'T NEED THE DAM RAISED AS IT WILL HURT
OUR TOURISM & MOST THE TIME WE CAN'T FILL
THE DAM AS WE DON'T HAVE THAT MUCH RAIN OR KERN-2
SNOW. ALSO NO ONE HAS ADDRESSED IF I5 WILL KERN-3
be diverted away from Redding. Many Tourist
business will fold as they are already just barely hanging
on & cannot afford to relocate. KERN-4
(Please excuse my penmanship I have a serious eye
problem.)

Tear here

Response to Comments from Barbara Kern

KERN-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

KERN-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-3, "Effects to Tourism at Shasta Lake," and Master Comment Response WSR-1, "Water Supply Demands, Supplies, and Project Benefits."

KERN-3: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. There is no plan to reroute Interstate 5 away from Redding. Interstate 5 was a consideration in determining the maximum feasible dam raise would be for this investigation. As stated in the DEIS Appendices Plan Formulation Appendix any raise larger than 18.5 feet would require modifications to the Pit River Bridge which carries both the railroad and Interstate 5 which would be cost prohibitive. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

KERN-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-3, "Effects to Tourism at Shasta Lake."

33.11.106 Kimberly Anne

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - NO DAM KIMA

SLWRI_BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

NO DAM

1 message

kimberly anne <alisvolat00@yahoo.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 1:22 PM
Reply-To: kimberly anne <alisvolat00@yahoo.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

KIMA-1 Ms. Katrina,

If you have any pull at all in stopping the damming at Shasta, please do so. The cost way outweighs the benefit, monetarily as well as in resources both physical and sacred to the people of the area.

Thank you.

~KimAnne

Response to Comments from Kimberly Anne

KIMA-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

33.11.107 Kathryn Kirkman Campbell

Public Comment Card

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is on KIRK-1 for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written KIRK-2 may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or bef KIRK-3 it on September 30, 2013.

Name: KATHRYN KIRKMAN CAMPBELL Organization: SELF
Address: 543 AURORA PL., REDDING, CA 96001
Email: katedoctorm@gmail.com

Comment: I attended the first meeting in Redding on Tuesday, 7/16/
I came for information, without preconceived notions. I appreciated the staff's difficulties in dealing with a hostile audience. However, in discussing the hydrology graphs and questioning the benefits in raising Shasta Dam, I was treated with some disdain. I am a professional (MD) with lots of science and experience with graphs. I'm not sure my concerns about the increases in available water by raising the dam were addressed. I am unaware of any effect by raising the dam on my own properties, and can only be affected as an environmental advocate, taxpayer, and utilizer of Shasta Co.'s outdoors.
It was hard to ignore a feeling that this meeting was a PR effort only, and the raising of Shasta Dam is a fait accompli; especially since I subsequently heard that Senator Diane Feinstein is committed to accomplishing it.

Response to Comments from Kathryn Kirkman Campbell

KIRK-1: Comment noted.

KIRK-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

KIRK-3: Comment noted.

33.11.108 Mardy Kisling

7/23/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Public comment(s) period to raise issues for real property owners RE: raising of Shasta Dam

KISL1

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

Public comment(s) period to raise issues for real property owners RE: raising of Shasta Dam

1 message

Mardy Kisling <mfkisling@dishmail.net> Tue, Jul 2, 2013 at 5:53 PM
To: "bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov" <bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>
Cc: "sugarloafhomes@gmail.com" <sugarloafhomes@gmail.com>

KISL1-1 At the Lakehead Community Meeting recently, the comments made by Chuck Johnson, BOR/Mid-Pacific Regional Realty Officer, was rude and had signs of being a school bully. He commented that price values the Bureau will be paying to residential owners will not be high to bail out the investments of the owners. If owners over built, that's their problem. I am urging Congress restate clearly that considerations paid to acquire residential properties MUST BE A FAIR VALUE. Fair value should be arrived by various material matters, including comparable sales, actual supportive construction costs, land acquisition costs and other reliable FAIR WAYS to deal with owners the Bureau plans to acquire properties.

Summary: Emphasis on "FAIR VALUE" to be paid in the taking of citizens' properties.

Sincerely, Tom & Mardi Kisling

Sent from my iPad

Response to Comments from Mardy Kisling

KISL1-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

33.11.109 Tom and Mardi Kisling

KISL2

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September 22, 2013

Katrina Chow, Project Manager, Reclamation, Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

to: K Duncan 27 Sep 13
to: K Chow

RE: Public Comment(s) Period, ending September 30, 2013, to raise issues regarding property owners on the proposed raising of Shasta Dam

WILLING BUYER VS. UNWILLING SELLER

KISL2-1 The taking (eminent domain) is not as simple as government paying a "Fair Market Value". Simply, this verbiage is "a buyer's point of view". Congress should REWORD the existing law governing prices paid for eminent domain acquisitions.

KISL2-2 *Payment should be based on: Fair Market Value and/or acutal cost paid by owner(s)*

KISL2-3 Cost paid by owners can be verified by owners receipts/construction cost payouts/ escrow closing statements.

KISL2-4 The "final" occupancy permit on our newly built house is just six years ago (October 13, 2008). We have over three million dollars invested in our lake front property. There are no lake front residences comparable to our investment. There is no market value established to compare our new home value.

KISL2-5 *Eminent domain prices, therefore, need to be updated.

Sincerely,

Tom Kisling Mardi Kisling

Tom & Mardi Kisling
17860 Lake Drive
Lakehead, CA 96051
(530) 238-2616
mardikisling2@gmail.com

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Response to Comments from Tom and Mardi Kisling

KISL2-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

KISL2-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, “Effects to Private Residences and Businesses.”

KISL2-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, “Effects to Private Residences and Businesses.”

KISL2-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, “Effects to Private Residences and Businesses.”

KISL2-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, “Effects to Private Residences and Businesses.”

33.11.110 Tom and Mardell Kisling

KISL3

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August 18, 2013

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U.S.A.
reau of Reclamation
.n: Brian Person, Bureau of Rec./No. Ca. Area Manager, 16349 Shasta Dam Blvd., Shasta Lake, CA 96019
Chuck Johnson, Bureau of Reclamation/Mid-Pacific Regional Realty Officer
2800 Cottage Way, MP-720, Sacramento, CA 95825-1898
Katrina Chow, Bureau of Reclamation/Mid-Pacific Region/SLWRI Project Manager
2800 Cottage Way, PM-720, Sacramento, CA 95825-1898
Sheri Harral, Public Affairs Specialist, 16349 Shasta Dam Blvd., Shasta Lake, CA 96019

RE: Public Comment(s) Period to Raise Issues Regarding Property Owners on the Proposed Raising of Shasta Dam

KISL3-1

The reason for writing to you is, the Bureau has stated in public meetings that they will follow the law on paying a market value....if someone has overbuilt over the market price, they will not bail the homeowner out. Some owners, like us, took todays life savings, paid cash for building their homes, and it would not be fair for the government to pay two, three or four hundred thousand to take property that clearly can be proved to have cost more. Please amend the law for the government to pay a "FAIR VALUE" when taking property.

Two issues:

KISL3-2

A. Regarding our lake front recently built log home, any appraisal for our residence will need to include two (2) parcels. One parcel, Lot 13, fee title which includes our log home (APN 085-040-15 @ 17860 Lake Dr., Lakehead, CA) plus parcel two (portion of APN 083-040-14) being a very large area composed of an exclusive right of way. (Legal descriptions, and map copies are enclosed) Your records only show one parcel.

KISL3-3

B. The need for Congress to include reasonable and fair payment to the property owners for value spent on construction costs in addition to the land value. It is widely known many houses built in the 50's, 60's, 70's and s have an average todays's market value of 200-400 thousand dollars. Some like ours, only five years old, were built with today's money and costs far exceed this amount. See arial photo and entry photo, to easily see that our log home is worth more than four hundred thousand dollars. Congress needs to amend the rules now in effect to be based on proven new construction costs, comparable sales, land values and market values to determine a FAIR VALUE.

Congress must update their MARKET VALUE terminology to a FAIR VALUE in their proposal to take private owners property, the term MARKET VALUE is outdated and not in tune to custom built homes around the lake, as well as throughout the U.S.A.

Please amend the Bureau's guide lines before approving raising Shasta Lake Dam. Suggested amendment: Prices to be paid for property acquisitions must be based on A FAIR VALUE. At one public meeting, a Mid Pacific Regional Realty Officer told the public: If owners overbuilt, that's their problem. The Bureau will pay market value. This is wrong and clarification of the law governing eminent domain should be worded more realistic to be fair.

Sincerely,

Tom Kisling and Mardell Kisling
Kisling Family Trust/Owners
17860 Lake Drive, Lakehead, CA 96051 mardikisling2@gmail.com (530) 238-2616

cc: Doug La Malfa, Representative, 280 Hemsted Dr., Suite 105, Redding, CA 96002
Diane Feinstein, Senator, 1 Post, Suite 240, San Francisco, CA 94105
Barbara Boxer, Senator, 70 Washington, Suite 203, Oakland, CA 94607

NOTICE: IF YOU DETACH ENCLOSURE PLEASE INSERT
CODE NO.
INITIAL
DATE

COPY

SCANNED

Classification LND-6.00
Project 214
Control No. 13038674
Folder I.D. 1256933
Data Input & Initials 8/21/2013

SURVEY REPORT FOR
17860 LAKE DR, LAKEHEAD, CA 96051

agend

F Ground elevation (feet)

Approximate parcel boundary*

Approx. full pool from 18.5' dam raise with buffer (1093' elev.)**

Approx. full pool from 12.5' dam raise with buffer (1088' elev.)**

Approx. full pool from 6.5' dam raise with buffer (1082' elev.)**

0 50 100 Feet
1 inch = 100 feet

Notes:

1. Survey conducted in August 2012 as part of the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation.
2. All elevations based on North American Vertical Datum of 1988.
3. Information is subject to change.

*-Parcel boundaries from Shasta County Assessors Office are approximate, shown for reference only and may not represent actual property boundaries.

**-Estimated water surface elevation of the reservoir when filled to full pool plus an approximate vertical buffer of 3 feet. These elevations were calculated from aerial mapping with a 2-foot contour interval; actual location of contours may vary from plotted line.

Order No. 1401-13394
AMEND

PARCEL ONE:

EXHIBIT "A"
LEGAL DESCRIPTION

THE LAND DESCRIBED HEREIN IS SITUATED IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SHASTA, UNINCORPORATED AREA, AND IS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

LOT 14 OF SHASTA LAKE SUBDIVISION UNIT NO. 2, IN SECTION 26, TOWNSHIP 35 NORTH, RANGE 5 WEST, M.D.B. & M., AS PER MAP OF SAID SUBDIVISION RECORDED OCTOBER 16, 1952 IN BOOK 8 OF MAPS AT PAGE 14, SHASTA COUNTY RECORDS.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM AN UNDIVIDED ONE-HALF INTEREST IN AND TO ALL VALUABLE MINERALS, OIL, AND GAS, IN OR ON SAID LAND, AS RESERVED IN THE DEED FROM J. L. "RENNIE" RENFRO, ET UX., TO HARRY O. JOHNSON ET UX., RECORDED JANUARY 24, 1955 IN BOOK 448 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS AT PAGE 134, SHASTA COUNTY RECORDS.

A.P.N. 085-040-014

[redacted] PARCEL TWO:

AN EXCLUSIVE EASEMENT FOR LEACH LINES, DISTRIBUTION BOX, INGRESS AND EGRESS, PARKING, MAINTENANCE, LANDSCAPING, FENCING, PROPANE TANK, GENERATOR, WATER & GAS & ELECTRICAL LINES AND RELATED PURPOSES OVER THAT PORTION OF LOT 14, SHASTA LAKE SUBDIVISION, UNIT 2, RECORDED ON OCTOBER 16, 1952 IN BOOK 8 OF MAPS AT PAGE 14, SHASTA COUNTY RECORDS, LOCATED WITHIN SECTION 26, TOWNSHIP 35 NORTH, RANGE 5 WEST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BEGINNING AT THE MOST NORTHERLY CORNER OF SAID LOT 14; THENCE ALONG THE EAST LINE OF SAID LOT 14, SOUTH 33 DEGREES 53'06" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 53.08 FEET TO THE MOST EASTERLY CORNER OF SAID LOT 14; THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY ALONG THE SOUTHEASTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT 14, ALONG A 90.00 FOOT RADIUS CURVE, CONCAVE TO THE NORTHWEST, THE RADIUS POINT OF WHICH BEARS NORTH 80 DEGREES 14'43" WEST, THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 51 DEGREES 14'43", AN ARC DISTANCE OF 54.585 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 61 DEGREES 00'00" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 19.185 FEET; THENCE LEAVING SAID SOUTHEAST LINE, NORTH 5 DEGREES 57'09" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 92.00 FEET TO A POINT ON THE NORTHWEST LINE OF SAID LOT 14; THENCE NORTHEASTERLY ALONG SAID NORTHWEST LINE, ALONG A 90.00 FOOT RADIUS CURVE, CONCAVE TO THE NORTHWEST, THE RADIUS POINT OF WHICH BEARS NORTH 27 DEGREES 48'22" WEST, THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 6 DEGREES 05'14", AN ARC DISTANCE OF 9.56 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

EXCEPTING FROM SAID EASEMENT, THE RIGHT TO INGRESS AND EGRESS, THE RIGHT TO PARK, THE RIGHT TO LANDSCAPE AND USE FOR UNDERGROUND LEACH LINES, AND THE RIGHT TO MAINTAIN THE SAME, ON ANY PORTION THEREOF LYING SOUTHERLY OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED LINE:

BEGINNING AT A POINT IN THE WESTERLY LINE OF SAID EASEMENT, FROM WHICH THE SOUTHWESTERLY CORNER THEREOF BEARS SOUTH 5 DEGREES 57'09" WEST 25.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 50 DEGREES EAST 28.00 FEET MORE OR LESS TO A POINT IN THE SOUTHEASTERLY LINE OF SAID EASEMENT.

CLTA Preliminary Report

PARCEL TWO CREATED

12/27/2006
DOC # 0065199

DEPT of Document Recorded
27-Dec-2006 2006-0065199
Has not been compared with original
SHASTA COUNTY RECORDER

RECORDING REQUESTED BY
Thomas P. Kisling Trustee
Mardell F. Kisling Trustee

MAIL TAX STATEMENTS TO
AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL
Thomas P. Kisling Trustee
Mardell F. Kisling Trustee
17860 Lake Drive
Lakehead, Ca 96051

AND Subsequent Deed FROM Kislings TO CBB IN JUNE 2008

SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE

APN: 085-040-14(PTN), 085-040-15

EASEMENT DEED

The undersigned grantor(s) declare(s):
Documentary transfer tax is $ 0.00 Nominal value less than one hundred dollars
☐ computed on full value of property conveyed, or
☐ computed on full value less value of liens and encumbrances remaining at time of sale
☐ Unincorporated area ☐ City of , and

FOR A VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged,
Thomas P. Kisling and Mardell F. Kisling, Trustees under that certain Trust Agreement entitled "Kisling Family Trust" dated May 26, 1987 and Amended December 4, 2001 and December 26, 2002

hereby GRANT(S) to

Thomas P. Kisling and Mardell F. Kisling, Trustees under that certain Trust Agreement entitled "Kisling Family Trust" dated May 26, 1987 and Amended December 4, 2001 and December 26, 2002

the following described real property in the County of Shasta County, State of California.

See Exhibit "A" attached hereto and made a part hereof

Kisling Family Trust

Dated: Dec. 19, 2006

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ } SS.

Thomas P. Kisling, Trustee

On Dec. 19, 2006 before me, Andrea Kisling Kreiger, (Insert Name of Notary Public) a Notary Public, personally appeared Thomas P. Kisling and Mardell F. Kisling personally known to me (or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence) to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument

Mardell F. Kisling, Trustee

WITNESS my hand and official seal

Signature

MAIL TAX STATEMENT AS DIRECTED ABOVE

Order No. 1401-13394
AMEND

EXHIBIT "A"
LEGAL DESCRIPTION continued

THIS EXCLUSIVE EASEMENT IS APPURTENANT TO AND IS FOR THE BENEFIT OF ADJOINING LOT 13 OF SAID SHASTA LAKE SUBDIVISION, UNIT 2, NOW OWNED BY THOMAS P. KISLING AND MARDELL F. KISLING, TRUSTEES UNDER THAT CERTAIN TRUST AGREEMENT ENTITLED "KISLING FAMILY TRUST" DATED MAY 26, 1986 AND AMENDED DECEMBER 4, 2001 AND DECEMBER 26, 2002

A.P.N. 085-040-014 (PORTION)
A.P.N. 085-040-015

IT IS AGREED BETWEEN THE GRANTEE AND GRANTOR THAT THE GRANTEE, AND THEIR SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO MAINTAIN THAT PORTION THE EXISTING SEPTIC AND LEACH FIELD SYSTEM LYING WITHIN SAID EASEMENT THAT CURRENTLY SERVES THE FIRST HEREINABOVE DESCRIBED PROPERTY

CLTA Preliminary Report

EXHIBIT "A"

AN EXCLUSIVE EASEMENT FOR LEACH LINES, DISTRIBUTION BOX, INGRESS AND EGRESS, PARKING, MAINTENANCE, LANDSCAPING, FENCING, PROPANE TANK, GENERATOR, WATER & GAS & ELECTRICAL LINES AND RELATED PURPOSES OVER THAT PORTION OF LOT 14, SHASTA LAKE SUBDIVISION, UNIT 2, RECORDED ON OCTOBER 16, 1952 IN BOOK 8 OF MAPS AT PAGE 14, SHASTA COUNTY RECORDS, LOCATED WITHIN SECTION 26, TOWNSHIP 35 NORTH, RANGE 5 WEST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN, DESCTIBED AS FOLLOWS:

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THIS EXCLUSIVE EASEMENT IS APPERTENANT TO AND IS FOR THE BENEFIT OF ADJOINING LOT 13 OF SAID SHASTA LAKE SUBDIVISION, UNIT 2, NOW OWNED BY THOMAS P. KISLING AND MARDELL F. KISLING, TRUSTEES UNDER THAT CERTAIN TRUST AGREEMENT ENTITLED "KISLING FAMILY TRUST" DATED MAY 26, 1986 AND AMENDED DECEMBER 4, 2001 AND DECEMBER 26, 2002

APN: 085-040-014 (PORTION)
APN: 085-040-015

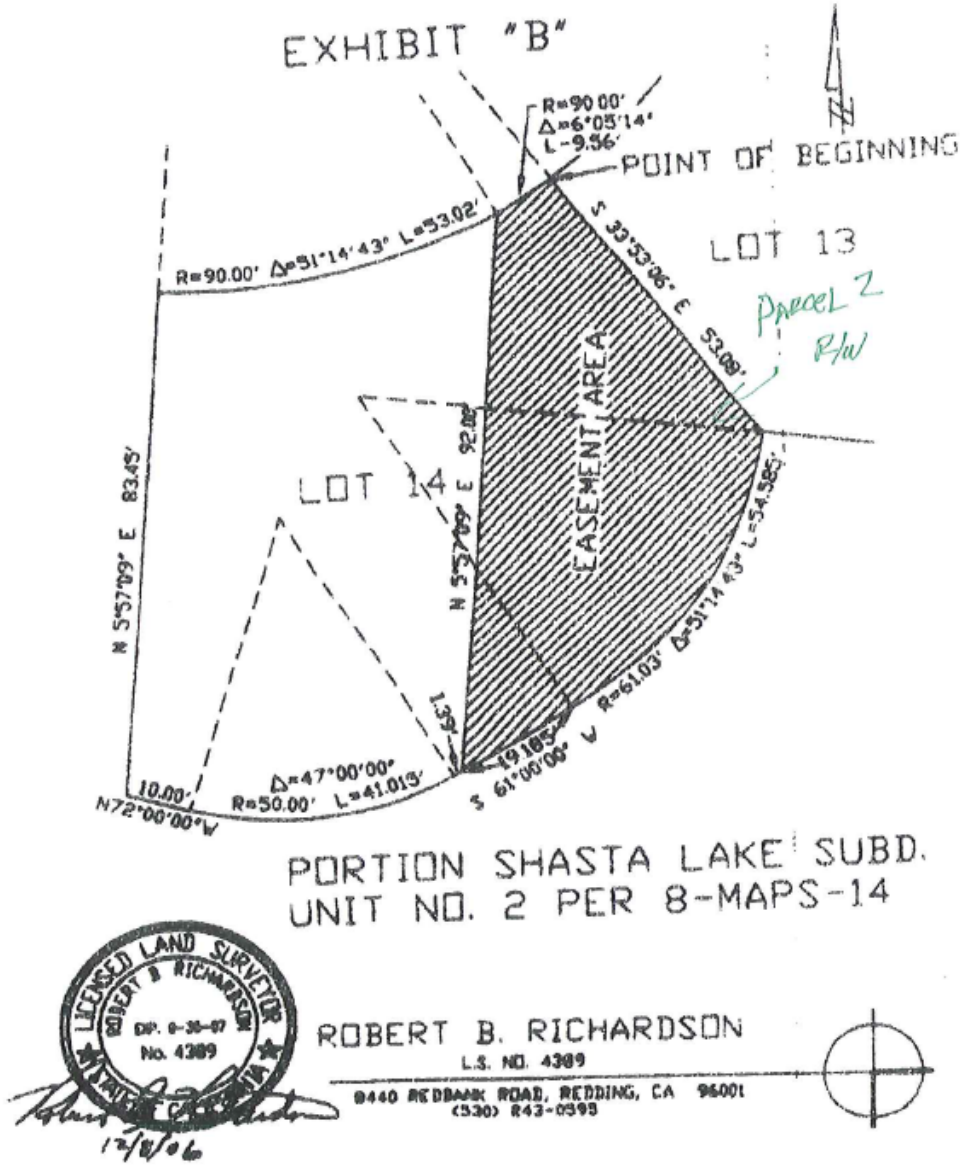
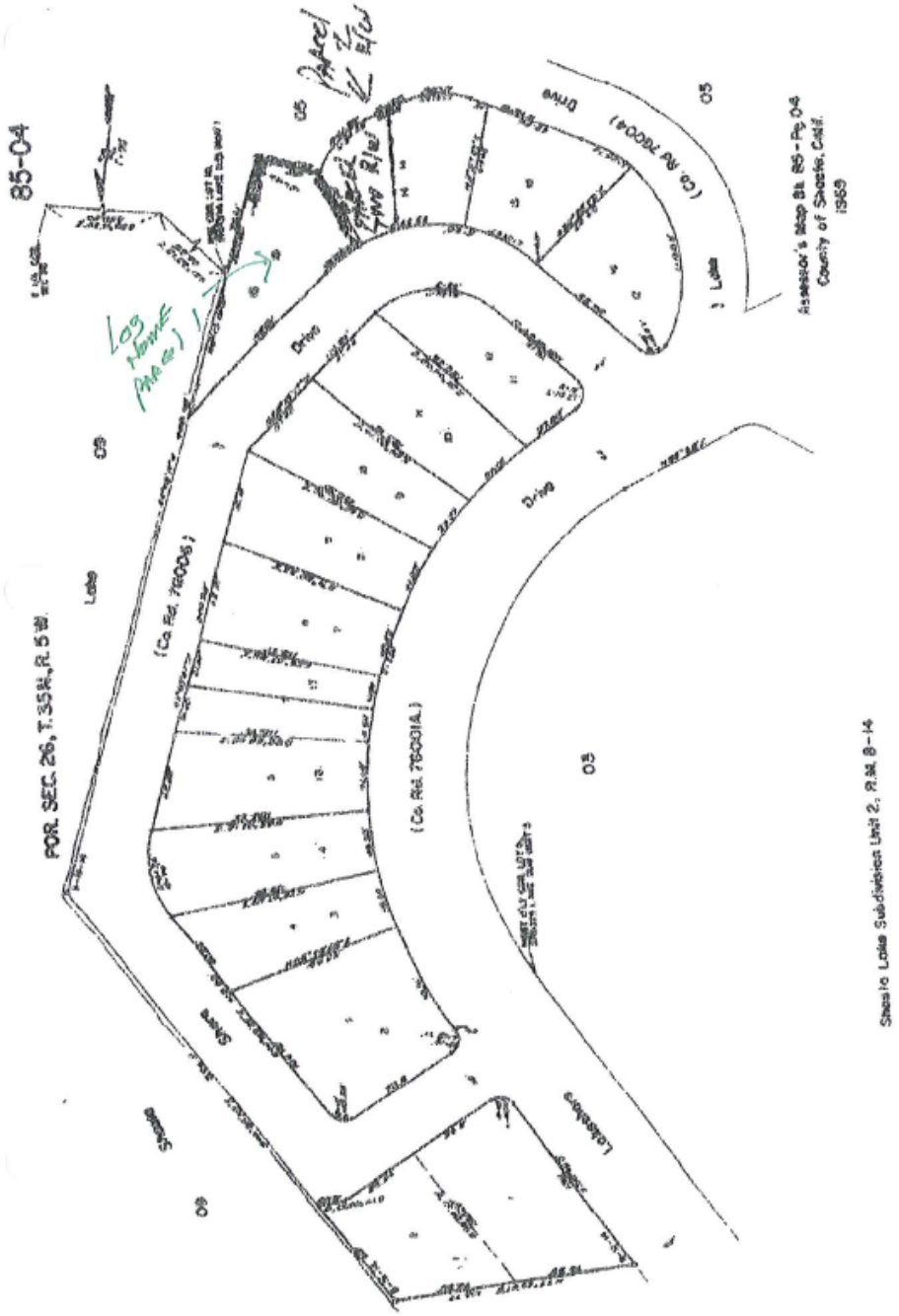
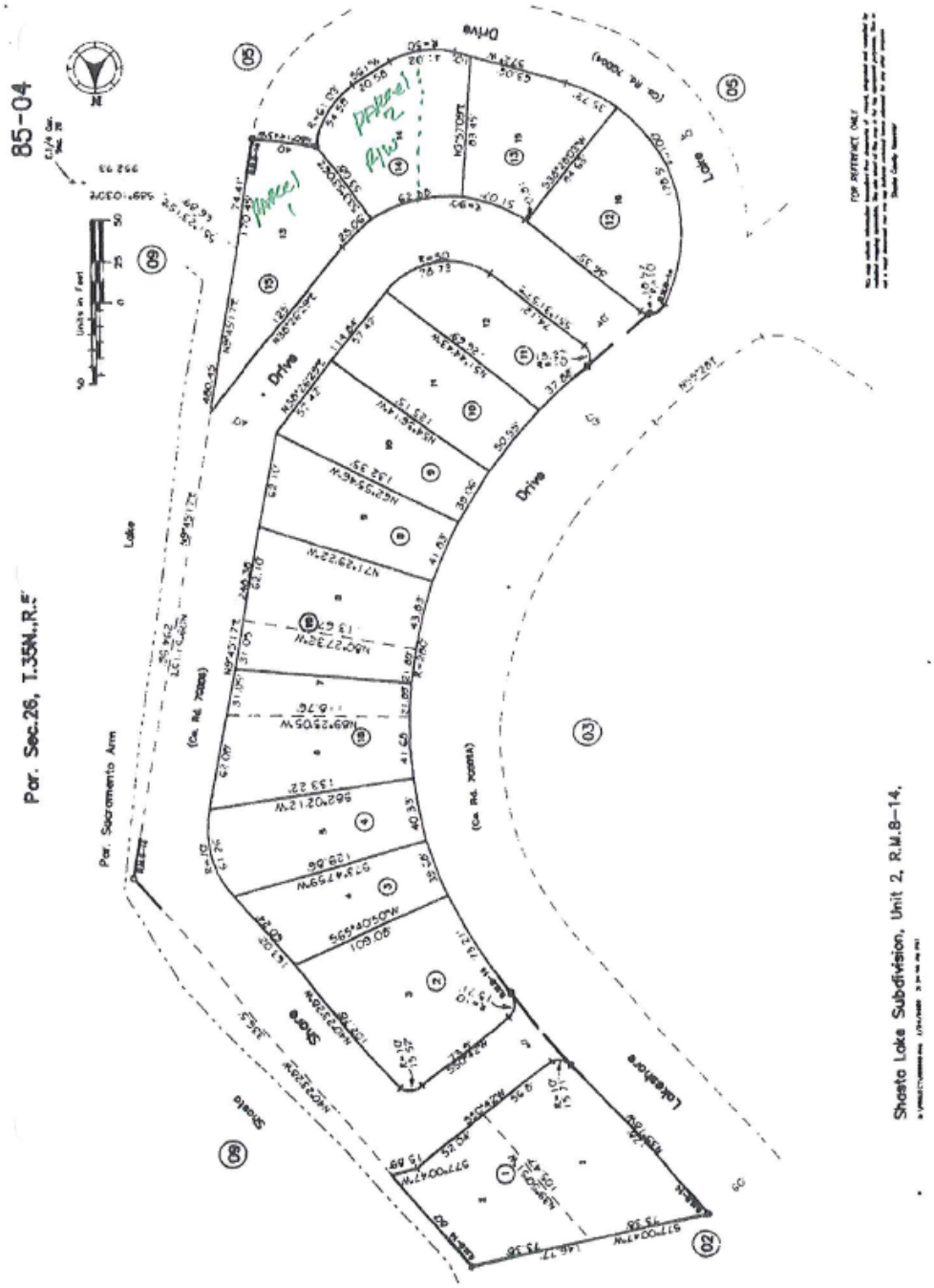
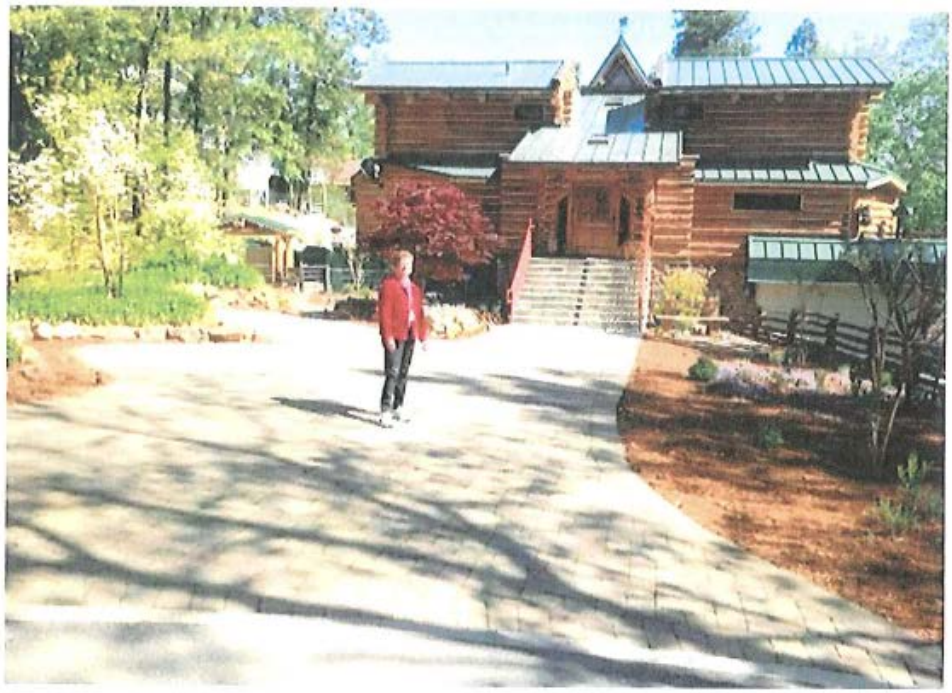


EXHIBIT "B"
R=90.00'
Δ=6°05'14"
L=9.56'
POINT OF BEGINNING
LOT 13
Parcel 2
R/W
S 33°53'06" E 53.09'
R=90.00' Δ=51°14'43" L=53.02'
EASEMENT AREA
LOT 14
N 5°57'09" E 83.45'
N 5°57'09" E 92.09'
R=61.03' Δ=51°14'43" L=54.585'
S 61°00'00" W
19.185'
1.39'
Δ=47°00'00"
R=50.00' L=41.013'
10.00'
N72°00'00"W
PORTION SHASTA LAKE SUBD.
UNIT NO. 2 PER 8-MAPS-14
LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR
ROBERT B RICHARDSON
EXP. 6-30-07
No. 4389
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
12/8/06
ROBERT B. RICHARDSON
L.S. NO. 4389
8440 REDBANK ROAD, REDDING, CA 96001
(530) 243-0393


85-04
POR. SEC. 26, T.35N., R.5W.
Lake
(Co. Rd. 76006)
Drive
(Co. Rd. 76001A)
Drive
Drive
(Co. Rd. 76004)
Drive
Lake
Assessor's Map Bk. 85 - Pg. 04
County of Shasta, Calif.
1969
Shasta Lake Subdivision Unit 2, R.M. 8-14


85-04
Par. Sec.26, T.35N.,R.5E
Par. Sacramento Arm
Lake
Drive
Shore
Lakeshore
Shasta Lake Subdivision, Unit 2, R.M.8-14.



Response to Comments from Tom and Mardell Kisling

KISL3-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

KISL3-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

KISL3-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

33.11.111 Ruth Koenig

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - SHASTA DAM

KOEN

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

SHASTA DAM

1 message

RUTH KOENIG <ruth2341@msn.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 12:48 PM
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

To: Bureau of Reclamation staff and project manager
From: Ruth Koenig, Eugene, Oregon 97405
Re: Shasta Dam and twin tunnels proposals

KOEN-1 It is irresponsible to move forward on a plan to raise Shasta Dam 18.5 ft. That action would scrap viable plans for return of Chinook salmon to the McCloud River,

KOEN-2 and destroy remaining sacred sites along the McCloud. The US government has been responsible for past violations of human rights and creation of environmental

KOEN-3 degradation. These practices MUST stop. Moving forward on the dam raise, and creation of twin tunnels for transport of water is unconscionable. You have

KOEN-4 a responsibility to future generations to do the right thing now. Please act responsibly.

In sincere hope for water and human rights sustainability.
Ruth Koenig

Response to Comments from Ruth Koenig

KOEN-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

KOEN-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

KOEN-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

KOEN-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan."

33.11.112 Eitam Kohen

KOHE

9/25/2013

Eitam Kohen
3411 20th street,
San Francisco, CA, 94110
Sep 25, 2013

Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager,
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 cottage way, MP-726
Sacramento, CA, 95825

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
SEP 30 2013

CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
160		K Duncan
		18 Oct 13
		to: KChow

RE: Public comments on the SLWRI DEIS

Dear Ms. Chow,

KOHE-1 I write you this letter as a response to the Bureau of Reclamation's proposal to increase the height of Shasta dam. The two main objectives of the proposed project are (a) to increase water reliability for municipal and industrial use as well as for agricultural use, and (b) to improve the survival rates of endangered anadromous fish in the Sacramento River.

KOHE-2 As a state and federal taxpayer, I want to be sure my money is put to the best use. It is my opinion that this project fails to offer other alternatives in an attempt to meet the goals it had set and that in the long run it doesn't solve the underlying problems but only exacerbates them.

KOHE-3 Furthermore, my study of the social impact of the project lead me to conclude that there will be an unfair share of the burden, with one group in particular, the Winnemem Wintu Tribe (WWT), paying a huge cost, while other groups benefit from the project.

Water reliability

KOHE-4 One of the main objectives of the proposed action is to increase water supply reliability for municipal, industrial and agricultural use. Whereas I understand the urge to meet the needs of a growing California population, I do believe that other alternatives to increase water reliability should take precedent to a project of this size, considering its ecological and social footprint.

KOHE-5 Reducing our consumption of water and maintaining an overall better water management are some things individuals and industries alike could do at the end of the pipe. Citizens of California need to be better educated about water shortage problems. It might be painful to some, but shouldn't we try to convert our irrigated grass lawns to other, more sustainable methods of gardening? Can't we sacrifice some of our golf courses first, before we cut down thousands of trees?

KOHE-6 The project that the American taxpaying community is being asked to help fund here has a significant impact on the environment, not only in the immediate surrounding of the lake but also further downstream. Because the dam was built as part of the Central Valley Project, allocated water flows from the lake to irrigate the farms along the central valley.

KOHE-7 Because farmers had used massive amounts of water to irrigate the central valley, an area that has historically been dry with high evaporation rates, a new set of problems had sprouted. Both soil salinization and the mobilization of heavy metals to the surface has resulted in a change in the soil's chemistry that negatively affects the health of the crops and wildlife that grow and inhabit this region. One short-term solution, a wasteful one in my eyes, would be to just irrigate with more water in order to dilute or flush out the minerals and heavy metals. Raising the height of the dam would only make this option more viable.

KOHE-8 Since taxpayers' money helped build the dam, and in an attempt to increase water reliability, perhaps the government should ensure that the crops that are grown there are not water intensive crops like cotton or rice, that the methods to deliver the water are as efficient as can be, and that the produce is meant for local (national) human consumption.

KOHE-9 The DEIS must reflect the latest possible word in science. As studies about climate change and its effects on the environment continue to be done by the scientific community, Reclamation cannot rely on outdated information surrounding this topic. I'm sure I am not the only

Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	214
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Folder I.D.	12304 27
Date Input & Initials	

KOHE-9 CONTD one concerned about the dam's ability to meet its goal of increased water availability when facing global and regional changes in weather patterns. One component of climate change is that precipitation patterns change as well, resulting in the possibility of less precipitation in the Shasta lake watershed. This raises the question of whether or not the reservoir can even fill up at all after all the energy and resources we put into building it. The information from the most recent researches about climate change could help answer this question and therefore ought to be included in the DEIS.

KOHE-10 Global warming is yet another main component of climate change that may affect the project's ability to meet its goals. We know that global warming affects climate patterns and we know that we contribute to the enhanced greenhouse effect by increasing the concentration of specific greenhouse gases in the atmosphere by burning fossil fuels on the one hand and removing carbon sinks such as forests on the other hand. While this project is expected to increase the capacity of the Shasta dam to produce "clean" energy, its construction will have a big carbon footprint. Not only will it require the burning of massive amounts of fossil fuels to produce the concrete for the building of the dam, the increase in surface area of the lake means that we will clear cut a large amount of forest. The remaining vegetation that would be flooded will rot underwater and release to the atmosphere greenhouse gases of varying potency, depending on underwater oxygen availability.

KOHE-11 Furthermore, as temperatures rise, so do evaporation rates. Therefore, increasing the lake's surface area, coupled with higher temperatures yields one possible outcome - loss of more water as a result of evaporation.

KOHE-12 Finally, a few questions that rose during a discussion I was part of, touched at some alternatives that weren't mentioned in the DEIS that I wanted to ask you about. The first dealt with the Sacramento river's carrying capacity - how much water it can carry without flooding -

KOHE-13 and the other was about removing sediment from the bottom of the lake. While the second question is pretty straight forward - whether another way to increase the volume of water in the lake would be by removing material that had accumulated along the years.

KOHE-14 the other question was harder for me to understand at first. If we look at the water needed to reach the south, there is pretty much one way of its delivery and that is by the Sacramento River. If we add more water to the lake, we need to add more water in the river. How much more water then can we safely add to the river without the risk of flooding it, and is it really worth raising the dam for that amount of extra water?

Fish survival

KOHE-15 The other primary objective of the proposal to raise Shasta dam is to increase the pool of cold water, which is thought to be a factor that will help endangered salmon populations better survive and rebound.

KOHE-16 A healthy fish population, like the one that was here before the construction of the dam, is one that is allowed to swim to pristine spawning grounds. Historically those grounds were upstream of where the lake is located, and the dam acts as an effective barrier, blocking the fish and denying them from swimming further upstream. It makes sense to me then, that if we want a healthier fish population, we ought to help them reach their desired destination. Any proposal to raise the dam will allow the destruction of even more spawning grounds upstream of the lake, and increase the distance that anadromous fish will have to swim before reaching these locations - two factors that work against the fishes' survivability as a specie. Therefore, any proposal to raise the dam should be coupled with a proposal to create a viable passage for these fish to return to the rivers upstream of the lake.

KOHE-17 The salmon plays an important role not only in the larger ecosystem, but also in a cultural way. The Winnemem Wintu tribe sees the salmon as an integral part of their life and identity. As a San Francisco State University student, I had the privilege to go on a field trip and visit members of the Winnemem Wintu Tribe. After meeting with them, and hearing about their way of life, it had become apparent to me the severity of the impact they will face by the raise of the dam. They have such a deep and important connection with the land, and all of their sacred sites lay either right above or below the level of water in the McCloud arm of the Shasta reservoir. raising the dam would flood most of the remaining 10% of historic land they claim belongs to them. As a Jewish person, that studied the history of my people, who had wandered across the face of the Earth for millennia, I can understand the importance that land and sacred sites have to a culture. I cannot imagine what would happen if any entity would propose to flood, demolish, or simply

KOHE-17 CONTD

relocate the Wailing Wall. Bringing it closer to home, it is hard for me to foresee a situation where the people or the government of the USA would be okay with the demolishing Mount Rushmore for any reason. Why then is it so easy for our government, the same government that failed to keep their promise of providing the WWT with like land after its inundation by young Shasta lake, to propose a plan that would result in the flooding the remaining 10% of WWT land still above water. The DEIS should have included the WWT in their preliminary scoping process as the framework for the project was built.

KOHE-18

When combining all the points I had mentioned above, it is clear to me how deeply I object the idea of raising the dam by any number of feet. We live in a state that is very rich in resources. However, I feel that we have forgotten that these resources are not endless, and it is my opinion that disrupting the balance of the natural world cannot last too long without nature pushing back and being altering us too. Water shortage and declining fish populations are problems that this project cannot fix. At best, it can offer relief for a short while, although I am not even convinced that is true. We need to look at every option that is out there, even the ones we are most afraid of before choosing our path. I want that path to include those whose voices we hear the least at the tables in Sacramento, whether they are special groups or members of the greater web of life.

Sincerely,
Eitam Kohen

signature: date: 9/25/2013

Response to Comments from Eitam Kohen

KOHE-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

KOHE-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

KOHE-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice."

KOHE-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," and Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

KOHE-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response P&N-1,"Purpose and Need and Objectives," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1,"Range of Alternatives – General."

KOHE-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

KOHE-7: Thank you for sharing your opinion on this topic. Central Valley agricultural water quality issues are outside the scope of the SLWRI and are being addressed by Reclamation and other stakeholders under separate programs from the SLWRI. Examples of these programs/initiatives include the San Luis Drainage Reevaluation Program, Grassland Bypass Project, and the Central Valley Salinity Alternatives for Long-Term Sustainability (CV-SALTS). This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

KOHE-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

KOHE-9: The information used in this EIS reflects current understanding of the potential range of climate change effects. A list of technical articles that were reviewed during the climate change analysis is presented in the Reference section of Climate Change Modeling Appendix. The future climate projections described in the Climate Change Modeling appendix include a wide range of potential climate changes. The modeling analyses indicate that enlarged Shasta Dam will result in more storage than could be achieved with the current reservoir regardless of whether there is more or less precipitation than occurs under present climate conditions. Refer to Figures 3-120 through 3-122 of the Climate Change Modelling Appendix. Please refer to Master Comment Response CC-1, "Climate Change Uncertainty and Related Evaluations."

KOHE-10: The commenter expresses concern about the carbon footprint of project construction. The net change in GHG emissions associated with implementation of each Comprehensive Plan (CP) is discussed under Impact AQ-6. For CP-1, this discussion begins on page 5-43 of Chapter 5, "Air Quality and Climate," Section 5.3.4, "Direct and Indirect Effects."

The commenter also expresses concern about the "the burning of massive amounts of fossil fuels to produce the concrete for the building of the dam." Please refer to Master Comment Response AQ-4, "Greenhouse Gas Emissions Associated with Cement Production."

The commenter expresses concern about the GHG and global climate change implication from the "clear cut [of] a large amount of forest." Please refer to Master Comment Response AQ-2, "Loss of Carbon Sequestration and Carbon Sequestration Potential."

The commenter expresses concern about "the remaining vegetation that would be flooded will rot underwater and release to the atmosphere

greenhouse gases of varying potency, depending on underwater oxygen availability." Please refer to Master Comment Response AQ-3, "Potential for Green House Gas Emissions Generated by the Decomposition of Soil and Vegetative Material in the Expanded Reservoir."

KOHE-11: Please refer to Master Comment Response RE-1, "Reservoir Evaporation."

KOHE-12: Chapter 6, "Hydrology, Hydraulics, and Water Management," Section 6.1.5, "Flood Management," of the DEIS describes major features of the flood management system in the primary and extended study areas, including reservoirs, levees, weirs, and bypasses. Historical operation of these facilities also is described. Detailed information is available in the Hydrology, Hydraulics, and Water Management Technical Report, Chapter 1, "Affected Environment," Section 1.1.5, "Flood Management."

As described in Chapter 6, "Hydrology, Hydraulics, and Water Management," Section 6.3.3, "Direct and Indirect Effects," and Section 6.3.4, "Mitigation Measures," of the DEIS, no flood management mitigation measures are proposed for the action alternatives because no potentially significant flood management impacts have been identified (Impact H&H-2, "Place housing or other structures within a 100-year flood hazard area," and Impact H&H-3, "Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows"). Impact H&H-1, "Change in frequency of flows above 100,000 cfs on the Sacramento River Below Bend Bridge," could result in beneficial impacts, so no mitigation is needed. Operation of an enlarged Shasta Dam would not cause greater downstream flooding because impacts are either less than significant or beneficial.

KOHE-13: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

KOHE-14: Chapter 6, "Hydrology, Hydraulics, and Water Management," Section 6.1.5, "Flood Management," of the DEIS describes major features of the flood management system in the primary and extended study areas, including reservoirs, levees, weirs, and bypasses. Historical operation of these facilities also is described. Detailed information is available in the Hydrology, Hydraulics, and Water Management Technical Report, Chapter 1, "Affected Environment," Section 1.1.5, "Flood Management."

As described in Chapter 6, "Hydrology, Hydraulics, and Water Management," Section 6.3.3, "Direct and Indirect Effects," and Section 6.3.4, "Mitigation Measures," of the DEIS, no flood management

mitigation measures are proposed for the action alternatives because no potentially significant flood management impacts have been identified (Impact H&H-2, "Place housing or other structures within a 100-year flood hazard area," and Impact H&H-3, "Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows"). Impact H&H-1, "Change in frequency of flows above 100,000 cfs on the Sacramento River Below Bend Bridge," could result in beneficial impacts, so no mitigation is needed. Operation of an enlarged Shasta Dam would not cause greater downstream flooding because impacts are either less than significant or beneficial.

KOHE-15: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

KOHE-16: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

KOHE-17: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon," Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

KOHE-18: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.113 Christine Kovacs

10/24/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam - do not raise it

KOVA

Shasta Dam - do not raise it

Christine Kovacs <ckovacs99@yahoo.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 1:09 PM
Reply-To: Christine Kovacs <ckovacs99@yahoo.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

I have only now in the last minute found out about the action proposed to raise Shasta Dam.

KOVA-1

I lived in California for 24 years.
I am aware of the Dam.

KOVA-2 **I support the position of the Winnemen Winto tribe.**

Do not raise the dam, **please**

No everything we want is in the best interests of our global, and in this case, American, society.

KOVA-3

We as individuals, as business or as governments cannot do something this disasterous.

We cannot balance business [even something as important as water to produce food] versus the Rivers.

We must be humble.

KOVA-4

We must find other ways OR actually know it is wrong to do everything we want to do.

https://mail.google.com/mail/b/313/u/0/?ui=2&ik=c2ba651c16&view=pt&search=inbox&th=141707dc28fe2676 1/2

10/24/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam - do not raise it

KOVA-4 CONTD. That is the case here.

I repeat,

I support the position of the Winnemen Winto tribe.

KOVA-5 Do not raise the dam, **please**

That is the human way to be - can we remember how to do that?
Please.

Response to Comments from Christine Kovacs

KOVA-1: Comment noted.

KOVA-2: A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

KOVA-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

KOVA-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

KOVA-5: A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

33.11.114 Wesley Lachman

10/15/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Contra Shasta Dam Raising LACH

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

Contra Shasta Dam Raising

1 message

Wesley Lachman <lachman@comcast.net> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 6:04 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Mgr.
US Bureau of Reclamation, Planning Div.

Dear Ms. Chow:

LACH-1 I am sorry to hear about the plan to raise the level of Shasta Dam in order to obtain a relatively small amount of water. It also comes with a large price tag.
LACH-2 Surely the life and culture of the Winnemem Wintu Tribe and their salmon run deserves full consideration.

LACH-3 When we remember the terrible injustices and murders that the American Indian peoples suffered due to our "white man's justice," we should do all we can to see that they are not stepped upon again during our watch.

Sincerely,

Wesley Lachman

Response to Comments from Wesley Lachman

LACH-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

LACH-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

LACH-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice."

33.11.115 Desiree Lagrone

Public Comment Card LAGR

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, whi LAGR-1 included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.go LAGR-2 vided in-person at relat shops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/ postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: DESIREE LAGRONE Organization: SALT CREEK REC. RES.
Address: 299. S. 16TH ST, SAN JOSE, CA 95112
Email: DESIREE.LAMAGGIORE@GMAIL.COM

Comment
RECREATIONAL RESIDENCES SHOULD BE AFFORDED SAME OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE A PROPERTY SPECIFIC SURVEY CONDUCTED FOR SPECIFIC IMPACT INFORMATION. WHILE LAND IS LEASED, ALL IMPROVEMENTS ARE PERSONAL PROPERTY, SUBJECT TO LOCAL TAXES.

Response to Comments from Desiree Lagrone

LAGR-1: During the public comment period, several comments were received regarding the ground surveys that were performed in 2012 for privately owned structures that were potentially affected by the project. Commenters expressed their desire to have this same opportunity afforded to recreation structures located around Lake Shasta that may be affected.

As described in the DEIS Real Estate Appendix, Chapter 3, "Results," Section, "Structure Surveys," the surveys were only performed on 170 parcels for willing owners. Comments received included requests to extrapolate surveys from completed parcels to adjoining and/or nearby parcels, to conduct additional ground surveys to structures on private property and land leased by permit issued by the USFS, and to provide clarity to why USFS permit holders were not included in the original surveys. Reclamation performed the surveys to reevaluated and compare sensitivities of partial and full acquisitions to the estimated real estate impacts included in the Real Estate Appendix. This sensitivity analysis served to determine if the real estate impacts applied for the purposes of the DEIS are consistent among all structures. Survey results show that original determinations were generally within ±5 percent.

Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-2, "Ground Surveys for Recreation Facilities," and Master Comment Response FSCABINS-9, "Structure Surveys for USFS Cabins."

LAGR-2: Comment noted.

33.11.116 Avis Lagrone

10/23/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Fwd: Submission of Public Comment for SLWRI Draft EIS

DUNCAN, KATHLEEN <kduncan@usbr.gov>

Fwd: Submission of Public Comment for SLWRI Draft EIS

1 message

KATRINA CHOW <kchow@usbr.gov> Wed, Oct 23, 2013 at 1:11 PM
To: KATHLEEN DUNCAN <kduncan@usbr.gov>

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: <LAAVIS@aol.com>
Date: September 30, 2013, 9:01:17 PM PDT
To: <bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>, <kchow@usbr.gov>, <nrezeau@fs.fed.us>
Subject: Fwd: Submission of Public Comment for SLWRI Draft EIS

From: desiree.lamaggiore@gmail.com
To: Laavis@aol.com
Sent: 9/30/2013 7:04:57 P.M. Pacific Daylight Time
Subj: Submission of Public Comment for SLWRI Draft EIS

Bureau of Reclamation
Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way, MP – 700
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Attn: Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager, Bureau of Reclamation, SLWRI

CC: Mr. Nathan Rezeau, Deputy District Ranger, Shasta-Trinity National Forest

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ui=2&ik=20581cb21c&view=pt&search=inbox&th=141e6f114a41dff9 1/3

Subject: Comment on SLWRI Draft EIS

LAGRO-1 I am commenting on the SLWRI Draft EIS as both a private property owner of a potentially impacted lot on Oak Street in Lakehead and as a USFS special use permit holder with a cabin in the Salt Creek Recreation Residence tract that also "may be impacted" by the plans put forth in the SLWRI Draft EIS. I am participating in the public comment process for the following reasons:

LAGRO-2

- To establish my eligibility to comment/object to the Forest Service's draft decisions relating to this project. It is my understanding the Forest Service will provide draft decisions later in the SLWRI process and I wish to participate in the public processes associated with these actions.

LAGRO-3

- Because there is a lack clarity on how I, a USFS special use permit holder and cabin owner and owner of a private lot in Lakehead, can determine or will be notified as to the specific impacts of this project on my personal property (the cabin in the recreational residence tract and the lot on Oak Street).

LAGRO-4

- With regards to the lot on Oak Street, on August 26, I had my daughter send an email (see attached) to Ms. Katrina Chow to find out if there was a way a to access the ground-survey data for adjacent lots on Oak Street. After attending the July 16 public workshop meeting in Redding and speaking with Ms. Chow, it is my understanding I was not offered a ground survey because there is no structure on my lot. I would like to know if the lots adjacent to mine took advantage of the ground survey offer, made by the Bureau of Reclamation in 2012, and if so, is there enough data to provide me with specific impact to my lot. If not, I would like to understand how and at what point the Bureau of Reclamation will provide me with the specific impact to my lot. If a ground base survey is an option, I'd like to be offered that opportunity. To date, our query has gone unanswered.

LAGRO-5

- With regards to our cabin on Lower Salt Creek Road, there is a lack of clarity on how and when it will be determined if our cabin will be impacted. Per the most recent release of the Draft EIS, "one cabin, possibly more" may be impacted in the event that CP 3, 4, or 5 are implemented. There is no further information on how I can obtain more specific information. Per this comment, we are requesting

LAGRO-5 CONTD

specific impacts to our cabin be made available and if a ground-based survey is required to do that, that it be offered in accordance with the SLWRI Draft EIS Real Estate Appendix.

LAGRO-6

By participating in the Public Comment Period for the SLWRI Draft EIS, as a private landowner, USFS Special Permit holder and cabin owner, I am, respectfully, reserving my right to participate in any future draft plans and/or public processes related to this and any future SLWRI proposals for raising Shasta Dam put forth by the Bureau of Reclamations, USFS, or other governmental entities.

Sincerely,

Avis LaGrone
5032 Las Cruces Court, San Jose, CA 95118
laavis@aol.com

Gmail-Parcel083290009000-OakStreet,Lakehead,CA96051.pdf
357K

Gmail

Parcel 083290009000 - Oak Street, Lakehead, CA 96051

Desiree La Maggiore <desiree.lamaggiore@gmail.com> Mon, Aug 26, 2013 at 3:39 PM
To: kchow@usbr.gov
Cc: Phyllis/Avis & David Perkins-Lagrone <Laavis@aol.com>

LAGRO-7 Good afternoon Ms. Chow,

I'm following up on a conversation we had at the SLWRI Public Workshop, held July 16, 2013. My family owns a lot on Oak Street in Lakehead. Per our conversation, owners of private land who had structures on their land, and were potentially impacted by the 18.5 foot proposed increase in the level of the dam (CP-4 and CP-5 actions) were offered the opportunity to receive a land-based survey (vs. LIDAR) of their lots. My family's lot has no structure on it at this point, but does have septic and water. You thought we might be able to get an idea of the specific impact to our lot if the adjacent property owners had opted for a survey of their lots and to follow-up with you to see what we could find out. So, here's the lot information and the street address/AP information on the adjacent lots.

Our family's lot (Perkins Trust) is:

- Parcel #083290009000
- TRA #082103
- located on Oak Street (we have not postal address since there is not a structure on the lot yet)

The lot is situated between 20620 Cedar Dr.(parcel #083290010000) and 20637 Oak Street (parcel #083290006000), both in Lakehead, CA 96051, highlighted in blue in the picture below

Is it possible for you to provide us with more specific information regarding if and how our property may be impacted in the CP-4 and CP-5 scenarios of the SLWRI. In the 2003 Shasta Reservoir Inventory, the structures on the adjacent lots are not called out, so we were thinking our lot may be okay. Please advise.

LAGRO-8 Additionally, we've been reviewing the documentation available pursuant to the public comment period and have found conflicting information regarding the close of the public comment period. The letter sent June 25 (communication MP-720/ENV-6.00) states, "Written or oral comments on the Draft EIS may be provided any time before midnight on Thursday,

LAGRO-8 CONTD

September 26, 2013." On the public comment card I took home from the workshop (and, subsequently, provided to fellow cabin owners), it states "All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight September 30, 2013" (see attached). Can you please confirm the end of public comment period deadline?

Thanks in advance for you prompt response and attention to these matters.

Regards,
Desiree La Maggiore
Avis La Grone (trustee for Perkins Trust)
408-391-9603

SLWRIPPublicCommentCard062013.pdf
38K

Response to Comments from Avis Lagrone

LAGRO-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

LAGRO-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-5, "Comment and Objection Process for Draft USFS Decisions."

LAGRO-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-1, "USFS Recreational Residence Tract Cabins in Preliminary Draft EIS and Draft EIS."

LAGRO-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-9, "Maps and Additional Surveys of Private Parcels/Structures."

LAGRO-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-9, "Structure Surveys for USFS Cabins."

LAGRO-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-5, "Comment and Objection Process for Draft USFS Decisions."

LAGRO-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-9, "Maps and Additional Surveys of Private Parcels/Structures."

LAGRO-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response NEPA-1, "Sufficiency of the EIS."

33.11.117 Desiree Lamaggiore

Gmail by Google

LAMA1

Desiree La Maggiore <desiree.lamaggiore@gmail.com>

Parcel 083290009000 - Oak Street, Lakehead, CA 96051

1 message

Desiree La Maggiore <desiree.lamaggiore@gmail.com> Mon, Aug 26, 2013 at 3:39 PM
To: kchow@usbr.gov
Cc: Phyllis/Avis & David Perkins-Lagrone <Laavis@aol.com>

LAMA-1

Good afternoon Ms. Chow,

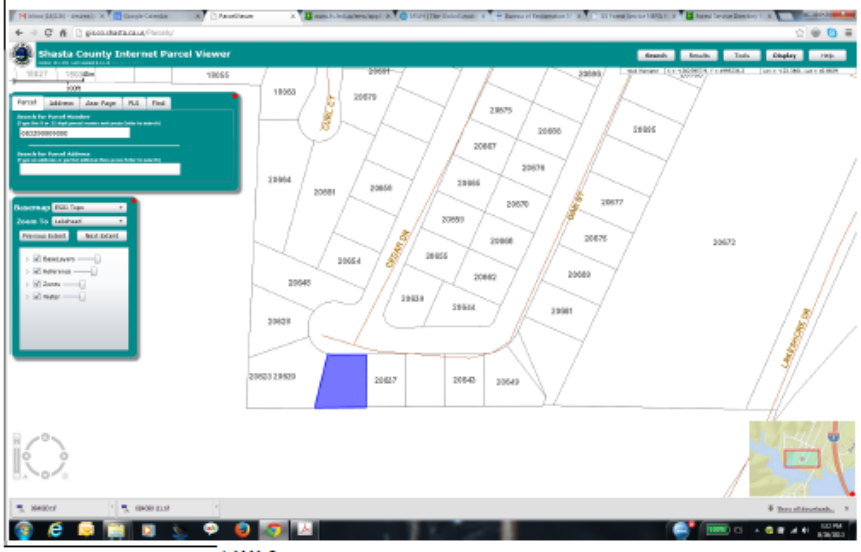
LAMA-1

I'm following up on a conversation we had at the SLWRI Public Workshop, held July 16, 2013. My family owns a lot on Oak Street in Lakehead. Per our conversation, owners of private land who had structures on their land, and were potentially impacted by the 18.5 foot proposed increase in the level of the dam (CP-4 and CP-5 actions) were offered the opportunity to receive a land-based survey (vs. LIDAR) of their lots. My family's lot has no structure on it at this point, but does have septic and water. You thought we might be able to get an idea of the specific impact to our lot if the adjacent property owners had opted for a survey of their lots and to follow-up with you to see what we could find out. So, here's the lot information and the street address/AP information on the adjacent lots.

Our family's lot (Perkins Trust) is:

- Parcel #083290009000
- TRA #082103
- located on Oak Street (we have not postal address since there is not a structure on the lot yet)

The lot is situated between 20620 Cedar Dr.(parcel #083290010000) and 20637 Oak Street (parcel #083290006000), both in Lakehead, CA 96051, highlighted in blue in the picture below



LAMA-2

Is it possible for you to provide us with more specific information regarding if and how our property may be impacted in the CP-4 and CP-5 scenarios of the SLWRI. In the 2003 Shasta Reservoir Inventory, the structures on the adjacent lots are not called out, so we were thinking our lot may be okay. Please advise.

LAMA-3

Additionally, we've been reviewing the documentation available pursuant to the public comment period and have found conflicting information regarding the close of the public comment period. The letter sent June 25 (communication MP-720/ENV-6.00) states, "Written or oral comments on the Draft EIS may be provided any time before midnight on Thursday,

September 26, 2013." On the public comment card I took home from the workshop (and, subsequently, provided to fellow cabin owners), it states "All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight September 30, 2013" (see attached). Can you please confirm the end of public comment period deadline?

LAMA-3 CONTD

Thanks in advance for you prompt response and attention to these matters.

Regards,
Desiree La Maggiore
Avis La Grone (trustee for Perkins Trust)
408-391-9603

SLWRIPPublicCommentCard062013.pdf
38K

Response to Comments from Desiree Lamaggiore

LAMA1-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-5, "Comment and Objection Process for Draft USFS Decisions."

LAMA1-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-9, "Maps and Additional Surveys of Private Parcels/Structures."

LAMA1-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response NEPA-1, "Sufficiency of the EIS."

33.11.118 Desiree Lamaggiore

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

LAMA2

Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

Desiree La Maggiore Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 3:01 PM
<desiree.lamaggiore@gmail.com>
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov
Cc: kchow@usbr.gov, "Rezeau, Nathan L -FS" <nrezeau@fs.fed.us>

LAMA2-1 We are USFS special use permit holders with a cabin in the Salt Creek Recreation Residence tract that may be impacted by the plans put forth in the SLWRI Draft EIS (per tables 18-6 and 18-8 covering impacts on recreation of comprehensive plans (CPs) 3-5). We are participating in the public comment process for the following reasons:

Primarily,

- To establish our eligibility to comment/object to the Forest Service's draft decisions relating to this project. It is our understanding that the Forest Service will provide draft decisions later in the SLWRI process and we wish to participate in the public processes associated with these actions.
- LAMA2-2 Because there is a lack clarity on how we, USFS special use permit holders and cabin owners, can determine or will be notified as to the specific impacts of this project on our personal property (the recreational residence structure itself).
  - LAMA2-3 Our tract association has been proactive in seeking out information about the SLWRI work for the past decade and how it may impact us, however, it was not until late June that our tract received a mailing with a copy of the SWRI Draft EIS. We reviewed the Preliminary Draft EIS in February 2012 and attended community meetings - at that time there was no indication our recreational residence tract would be impacted in any of the materials distributed.
  - LAMA2-4 We attended the SLWRI Public Workshop held on July 16, in Redding, CA. At that meeting, when queried on the issue of how we, cabin owners, would receive specific information on if and how our cabin would be impacted, we were referred to the Real Estate breakout session. Ms. Mary Paasch led the session and had no clear answer on how we'd get a more definitive answer. She recommended we make

LAMA2-4 CONTD

the request through this public comment process. I also followed up with Mr. Nathan Rezeau, deputy district ranger, Shasta-Trinity National Forest, who concurred with Ms. Paasch's recommendation. Per this comment, we are requesting specific impacts to our cabin be made available and if a ground-based survey is required to do that, that it be offered in accordance with the SLWRI Draft EIS Real Estate Appendix.

Secondarily,

LAMA2-5

- It is unclear how comprehensive the cost estimates tied to this project are, for example, when reviewing the plan, it seems like the full expense impact to the USFS has not been captured, e.g. cabin relocation or buyout (they've been estimated and identified in the Draft EIS, but it's not clear if they've been included in the project funding outlined in the SLWRI Feasibility Report. Where can the public obtain a summary of what is and what is not included in the funding proposed for this project?

LAMA2-6

- It is not clear enough effort is being made to protect surrounding communities, such as Lakehead,that will be significantly impacted by this proposal. There are indications of re-routing, replacing, removing parts of these communities, but there appears to be no thought as to how to holistically support/sustain these communities through the implementation of this project. In light of the forecasted increasing demand for recreation outlined in the SLWRI Draft EIS, it would seem more attention should be given to how to assist the communities that support recreation on the lake.

LAMA2-7

- When reviewing this plan and attending the 7/16 Public Workshop meeting, it became increasingly unclear how the proposal for raising Shasta Dam plays into a larger water conservation strategy for California, including the proposed Sites and Temperance Flat Reservoirs or the Bay-Delta plan. What is the scale of the problem being addressed and, how these large projects combined with other types of water conservation measures will help resolve the water shortage (not water storage shortage) issue.

LAMA2-8

By participating in the Public Comment Period for the SLWRI Draft EIS, we are, respectfully, reserving our right to participate in any future Bureau of Reclamation's, USFS's, or other governmental entities' draft plans and/or public processes related to this and any future SLWRI proposals for raising Shasta Dam.

Sincerely,
Vince Maggiore and Desiree LaGrone - La Maggiore

299 S. 16th Street, San Jose, CA 95112
desiree.lamaggiore@gmail.com

Response to Comments from Desiree Lamaggiore

LAMA2-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-5, "Comment and Objection Process for Draft USFS Decisions."

LAMA2-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-1, "USFS Recreational Residence Tract Cabins in Preliminary Draft EIS and Draft EIS."

LAMA2-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-1, "USFS Recreational Residence Tract Cabins in Preliminary Draft EIS and Draft EIS."

LAMA2-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-9, "Structure Surveys for USFS Cabins."

LAMA2-5: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. Costs for each alternative are consistent between both the DEIS and the Draft Feasibility Report. The comment is related to CVP financing topics and/or the SLWRI Draft Feasibility Report potential funding analyses, which are outside the scope of the DEIS, and therefore does not require a response under NEPA (40 CFR 1503.4). Some of these comments directly referred to the SLWRI Draft Feasibility Report and the corresponding Draft Economic Valuation Appendix (which were released to the public in February 2012), not the 2013 SLWRI DEIS. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

LAMA2-6: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

LAMA2-7: As described in EIS Chapter 1, "Introduction," the SLWRI EIS tiers to the CALFED PEIS/R. As described in the CALFED Program Plan Phase II Report Technical Appendix to the CALFED PEIS/R, enlarging Shasta Reservoir was one of five surface storage investigations authorized under CALFED as part of the Water Management Strategy Tools to address the Water Supply Reliability program objective. The other four surface storage investigations included Los Vaqueros Reservoir Enlargement, In-Delta Storage, Millerton Lake Enlargement (Temperance Flat), and Sites Reservoir

(NODOS). These surface storage projects were intended to work together, along with other CALFED Water Management Strategy Tools, such as Water Use Efficiency, to "reduce the mismatch between Bay-Delta water supplies and current and projected beneficial uses dependent on the Bay-Delta system." Water use efficiency was included as one of the eight common management measures, as the "Reduce Demand" measure, included in all SLWRI action alternatives. The eight common management measures are described in EIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," in Section 2.3.1, "Management Measures Common to All Action Alternatives." Please refer to Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan."

LAMA2-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-5, "Comment and Objection Process for Draft USFS Decisions."

33.11.119 Jimmie Larcade

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - 092913_Bureau of Reclamation_Jimmie Larcade.pdf

LARC ✓

BISON CONNECT

092913_Bureau of Reclamation_Jimmie Larcade.pdf

Jimmie Larcade <lajimmie@icloud.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 10:14 PM
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov

Sent from my iPhone

092913_Bureau of Reclamation_Jimmie Larcade.pdf
23K

Jimmie Larcade
2622 West Overland
Boise, ID 83705
(208) 869-8883
lajimmie@msn.com

September 29, 2013

Bureau of Reclamation
Planning Division
280 Cottage Way
MP-700
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Attention: Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation, SLWRI

Dear Bureau of Reclamation:

LARC-1 I am a 4th generation of a recreational residence permitted through the Forest Service. The tract association is 47 residences and the special use permit allows a single family cabin in an area designated by the United States Forest Service. The cabins, not the land, are privately owned, maintained and taxable property. I travel from Idaho to California as my schedule permits to use our cabin.

Comments to the Draft EIS:

LARC-2 1. Establishing the eligibility of our tract to comment on future draft decisions related to the SLWRI Project.

By commenting on the Draft EIS, it is our understanding we are establishing our eligibility of our tract association and members to comment/object to the Forest Service's draft decisions relating to this project (to be made available later in the process).

LARC-3 2. Lack of clarity on how recreational residence cabins will specifically be impacted

The SLWRI Draft EIS lacks clarity around how and when Recreation Residence Tract Cabin Owners will be notified of specific impacts to their individual private property (cabin structures)

Bureau of Reclamation
September 29, 2013
Page 2

LARC-4

a. *In February 2012 tract association representatives attended public meetings and reviewed the Preliminary Draft EIS Report. At that time, there were no listed impacts to the Salt Creek Recreational Resident Tract. Late June, early July, cabin owners received a packet of information from the U.S. Department of Interior (DOI) containing a cover letter and a CD of the Draft EIS Report. Additionally, there was information regarding public commenting process for USFS attached to the DOI cover letter. There was no indication that cabin owners were receiving the packet because of the update to the Draft EIS now containing specific impact to Salt Creek Recreational Residence Tract. This is the first outreach to our recreational residence tract in the last decade of SLWRI project investigation. Cabin owners and the tract association have continued to attend meetings, ask questions, and repeatedly request communication specifically to any impact to the Salt Creek Recreational Residence Tract. The "potential impact" communicated in the June 2013 update was not communicated during the February 2012 meeting.*

LARC-5

b. *The June 2013 Draft EIS Comprehensive Plans (CP) [2-5] identified an impact to the Salt Creek Recreation Residence Tract "at least one cabin affected, possibly others also affected"[1] but no further detail is provided.*

LARC-6

c. *Real Estate Appendix – Table 1. Range of Impacted Cabins on U.S. Forest Service Lands[2], the table outlines Water Surface Elevations for 3 scenarios: 1,082 feet, 1,088 feet, and 1,093 feet. Under Background and Approach (page 1, line 24) these water surface elevations are positioned as including a buffer area that corresponds with the Full pool" water surface elevations for CPs 1 through 5, which are 1,075 feet, 1,081.5 feet, and 1,88.5 feet respectively. Do these buffered numbers also reflect the "selected freeboard" referenced under Acquisition Criteria (page 2, line 9)? Additionally, in public meetings, SLWRI representatives have given 1,090 feet as an elevation number for property owners to use, but no datum specified.*

LARC-7

d. *All elevations throughout the SLWRI Draft EIS have been given in the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) and the site elevation tool on the SLWRI site [http://www.usbr.gov/mp/slwri/elevation/indes.html] is given in NAVD, however, most affordable consumer handheld GPS units work in horizontal datum sets (e.g. NAD83 or WGS84) and do not offer the NAVD vertical datum as a setting. This makes the SLWRT web-based site tool confusing to use for the general populations or tract cabin owner. It would be useful to cabin owners who "may be affected" if a conversion were made available in a widely available format.*

LARC-4 CONTD

[1]Table 18-6. Effects of CP2 on Developed Recreation Facilities at Shasta Lake, page 18-51; Table 18-8. Effects of CP3 on Developed Recreation Facilities at Shasta Lake, page 18-63.

LARC-5 CONTD

[2]Table1. Range of Impacted Cabins on U.S. Forest Service Lands, Page 5 Draft June 2013. Appendix Real Estate, line 14.

LARC-8

Notification to cabin owners – how and when communication will occur?

At the SLWRI Public Workshop held on July 16th in Redding, CA, Ms. Mary Paasch recommended cabin owners make the above request for a land survey through this process. Additionally, tract cabin owners communicated with Mr. Nathan Rezeau, Deputy District Ranger Shasta-Trinity National Forest, who concurred with Ms. Paasch's recommendation and communicated the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) "is the lead agency and is responsible for conducting surveys and determines the potential impacts of their project." Mr. Rezeau also added, "If the BOR completed additional surveys, the Forest Service would work with the BOR to determine which recreational residences may be impacted."

The cabins are private property and as such, we respectfully request the owners should be afforded the opportunity, if they consent, to have a "…ground survey for structures on parcels "potentially impacted" because of inundation…" performed as outlined in Appendix – Real Estate, page 7 Draft – June 2013, lines 4-9. It is unclear why this offer was not made in 2012 when the rest of the Lakehead private property owners of structures potentially impacted were invited to have these survey completed.

LARC-9

Additionally, can SLWRI provide a site elevation tool on the site that provides data in a format readily available to the public?

LARC-10

3. Lack of clarity on overall project costs.

Public safety is related expenses are factored into the report. While the lake size increases it is not clear how marinas and resources will be addressed. What are the costs associated with relocating marinas or will there be a reduction in marinas and marina type services available on what will become an increase lake size?

LARC-11

How will Sheriff or lake maintenance (e.g. floating restrooms, buoys/marker) and patrol costs be addressed for an increased lake size?

LARC-12

4. Community Impact

While the construction phase of this project will require and increase community services and patronage, the reduction in recreational cabins will have a long term impact on services and patronage to the local community. Cabin owners use local services and patronize the businesses that have been fortunate to sustain operation in the community. During past difficult economic times the local community services and businesses have suffered and not all have survived. At the close of construction community services will lose patronage from construction, cabin owners, and private homes impacted by the project.

LARC-13

Thank you for your time and consideration to my comments. I look forward to the opportunity to attend meetings, forums, and communication that will provide information regarding the impact of the Salt Creek Recreational Residential Tract.

Sincerely,

Jimmie Larcade

CC: Mr. Nathan Rezeau, Deputy District Ranger Shasta-Trinity National Forest

Response to Comments from Jimmie Larcade

LARC-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

LARC-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-5, "Comment and Objection Process for Draft USFS Decisions."

LARC-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-1, "USFS Recreational Residence Tract Cabins in Preliminary Draft EIS and Draft EIS."

LARC-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-1, "USFS Recreational Residence Tract Cabins in Preliminary Draft EIS and Draft EIS."

LARC-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-8, "Inundation Zone/Reservoir Buffer."

LARC-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-8, "Inundation Zone/Reservoir Buffer."

LARC-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

LARC-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-9, "Structure Surveys for USFS Cabins."

LARC-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

LARC-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response COSTEST-3, "Costs for Marina Relocations," and Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake."

LARC-11: Increased law enforcement needs of an enlarged Shasta Dam are presented in Chapter 22, "Public Services," Section 22.3.4, "Direct and Indirect Effects."

LARC-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

LARC-13: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.120 Denise Larcade

10/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

LARCA

BISON CONNECT

SLWRI BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

Denise LARCADE <lalarcade@msn.com> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 10:00 PM
To: "bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov" <bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>
Cc: "kchow@usbr.gov" <kchow@usbr.gov>, "nrezeau@fs.fed.us" <nrezeau@fs.fed.us>

Please find letter attached for your review.

Denise Larcade

092913_Bureau of Reclamation_Denise Larcade.pdf
23K

Denise Larcade
1521 Berry Road
Rio Oso, CA 95674
(208) 869-1238
lalarcade@msn.com

September 29, 2013

Bureau of Reclamation
Planning Division
280 Cottage Way
MP-700
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Attention: Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation, SLWRI

Dear Bureau of Reclamation:

LARCA-1 I am a 3rd generation of a recreational residence permitted through the Forest Service. The tract association is 47 residences and the special use permit allows a single family cabin in an area designated by the United States Forest Service. The cabins, not the land, are privately owned, maintained and taxable property.

Comments to the Draft EIS:

LARCA-2

1. Establishing the eligibility of our tract to comment on future draft decisions related to the SLWRI Project.

   By commenting on the Draft EIS, it is our understanding we are establishing our eligibility of our tract association and members to comment/object to the Forest Service's draft decisions relating to this project (to be made available later in the process).

LARCA-3

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Bureau of Reclamation
September 29, 2013
Page 2

LARCA-4

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LARCA-11 *How will Sheriff or lake maintenance (e.g. floating restrooms, buoys/marker) and patrol costs be addressed for an increased lake size?*

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LARCA-13 Thank you for your time and consideration to my comments. I look forward to the opportunity to attend meetings, forums, and communication that will provide information regarding the impact of the Salt Creek Recreational Residential Tract.

Sincerely,

Denise Larcade

CC: Mr. Nathan Rezeau, Deputy District Ranger Shasta-Trinity National Forest

Response to Comments from Denise Larcade

LARCA-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

LARCA-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-5, "Comment and Objection Process for Draft USFS Decisions."

LARCA-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-1, "USFS Recreational Residence Tract Cabins in Preliminary Draft EIS and Draft EIS."

LARCA-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-1, "USFS Recreational Residence Tract Cabins in Preliminary Draft EIS and Draft EIS."

LARCA-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-8, "Inundation Zone/Reservoir Buffer."

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LARCA-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-9, "Structure Surveys for USFS Cabins."

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LARCA-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

LARCA-13: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.121 Graham Lewis

LEWI

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

Hear Our Voices . . including this one from Eugene, OR

1 message

Graham Lewis <lewis2064@comcast.net> Fri, Sep 27, 2013 at 4:12 PM
To: Katrina Chow <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>
Cc: Ruth Koenig <rkoenig2341@gmail.com>, MISA JOO <misa@misajoo.com>, Chief Caleen Sisk <caleenwintu@gmail.com>

Dear Ms. Chow,

LEWI-1 I am extremely troubled to learn about the federal government's possibility of raising the level of Shasta Dam and the water behind it. A dam raise would, among other serious consequences, flood and destroy many sacred sites that are vital to the indigenous Winnemem Wintu tribe who

LEWI-2 have lived and prospered in the area between Mt. Shasta and the San Francisco Bay since long before we Asian- and Euro-Americans arrived to seize and occupy their land, using up its resources for our comfort and profit.

LEWI-3 Millions of people around the world have seen their homes submerged by the construction of dams and the subsequent flooding. The Winnemem not only lost their villages on the McCloud River when the Shasta Dam was erected during World War II, they also lost many of their most sacred places beneath Shasta Lake. When you and your department consider this

LEWI-4 perspective, is it really okay with you to just say, "Ronald Reagan decided that the Winnemem are not a legitimate Indian tribe, so that makes it okay

LEWI-4 CONTD for us to wipe away all concern for these good people who have endeavored to live simply and honor nature for so long -- wipe away their
LEWI-5 sacred sites and burial grounds by building Shasta Dam higher and sell the
LEWI-6 additional water to farmers in the San Joaquin Valley?

LEWI-7 I hear that the Bureau of Reclamation plans to complete its environmental impact study on the dam raise this year, and the Westlands Water District has since purchased 3,000 acres of land around the McCloud River in anticipation of a larger reservoir. I stand with the Winnemem Wintu people and we will fight this
LEWI-8 travesty of justice until the end.

LEWI-9 The BOR and your supporters of the dam raise claim it will provide needed water storage for a growing, thirsty California. I hear you also
LEWI-10 claim it will be an economic stimulus to the local economy. I believe what is really true is that the dam raise would cost the public hundreds of
LEWI-11 millions of dollars and yield a relatively small amount of very expensive water. Because dams don't create water but merely capture rain and snowmelt, the actual yield depends on annual rainfall. The hypothetical firm
LEWI-12 yield of water produced from the 6.5 foot raise ranges from 20,000 to 72,000 acre feet. The hypothetical firm yield of the 18.5 foot raise is 71,000-146,000 acre feet. In comparison, if farmers producing low-value
LEWI-13 alfalfa were to conserve a mere 5% of the water they consume, it would save nearly 1.000,000 acre feet of water. Construction costs for tan 18.5 foot raise range from $408-483,000,000, with annual costs of $28-
LEWI-14 34,000,000. Therefore, the cost of the water produced a raise ranges from $220-270 per acre-foot. This is not competitive with the $50 to $150 per acre-foot paid by Central Valley farmers.

LEWI-15 Major dam construction might provide a temporary boom for a local economy, however if you look, you'll find that short boom morphs into a long-term bust. This is what happened after the Shasta Dam's original construction and this is what would happen after a dam raise. There are much less expensive (in dollars and in heritage) solutions to making best
LEWI-16 use of the dwindling amount of clean water on the planet. Just as much water as would be stored behind a larger dam could be produced through conservation measures. Have you looked at the comparative cost of
LEWI-17 treating the 60-feet of sediment that has collected at the bottom of Lake

LEWI-17 CONTD Shasta in the past 70 years? Salmon restoration is another sensible, cost-effective economic stimulus that will provide long-term rather than short

LEWI-18 term benefits to the Winnemem as well as many other Californians like you.

LEWI-19 If there were only a few hundred people left who practiced Islam or Judaism, would the country support knocking down the last mosque or the last temple? That is what a dam raise would do to the Winnemem. If you step out of your bureaucratic role for even a few moments and look at the bigger picture, I

LEWI-20 thoroughly trust that you and your colleagues can and will see the billion dollar folly of raising the Shasta Dam. A reply is requested.

LEWI-21 Thanks,

Graham Hoyt Lewis

2363 Pershing St.

Eugene, Oregon 97402

541.689.1679

Response to Comments from Graham Lewis

LEWI-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

LEWI-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

LEWI-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

LEWI-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

LEWI-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

LEWI-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

LEWI-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

LEWI-8: Thank you for sharing your opinion. Your comment will be placed in the record for the SLWRI and be made available to the

decision makers. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process.

LEWI-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response WSR-1, "Water Supply Demands, Supplies, and Project Benefits."

LEWI-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

LEWI-11: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-3, "Estimated Increased Water Supply Reliability under Action Alternatives."

LEWI-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

LEWI-13: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

LEWI-14: This comment appears to be related to allocation of costs to project beneficiaries, which is outside the scope of the DEIS. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4(b)). As described in Master Comment Response COST/BEN-5, "Potential Project Financing," an updated cost allocation will be included in the SLWRI Final Feasibility Report. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

The source of the referenced cost for SLWRI action alternatives is unclear. Cost estimates for SLWRI action alternatives, including estimated construction costs and annual costs, can be found in the EIS Engineering Appendix in Attachment 1, "Cost Estimates for Comprehensive Plans."

LEWI-15: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

LEWI-16: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

LEWI-17: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

LEWI-18: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival."

LEWI-19: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice."

LEWI-20: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

LEWI-21: Comment noted.

33.11.122 Catherine Lindley

7/23/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Proposed Wall Raising at Shasta Dam

LINDL

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

Proposed Wall Raising at Shasta Dam

1 message

Catherine Lindley <catherine.lindley@gmail.com> Tue, Jul 9, 2013 at 1:31 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Mail to: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Dear Bureau of Reclamation:

LINDL-1

I am against the raising of the walls to any height on Shasta Dam. The Sacramento River is over-subscribed now and we recently have learned that the whole southern California area--23-million water users--is going to go into a *permanent drought condition*. This has been confirmed by a group of southern California scientists working under the aegis of the National Science Academy. It seems this is a facet of continued deglaciation in the whole Southwest region. In other words, the available water will not increase, but continue to shrink.

LINDL-2

There is talk that raising the walls would be an emergency water-bank for a drought in southern California. That is enough right there to not build higher walls. Shasta Dam, regardless of how high the walls may be, holds emergency water for northern California first and not southern California! Higher walls would send a signal to northern California users that they are second-class citizens as far as their own water is concerned.

LINDL-3

We know that there is tremendous political pressure from the Governor, the water agencies and the business interests of this state to get more water to southern California in order to build new developments in the high desert areas east of Los Angeles. Thus higher walls is a business solution, not a scientific solution to the state's water problems.

We have tremendous problems in California with forest fires and deforestation. Removing the water from the north of the state in order to provide further development in the south has already proven to have dire consequences for the natural environment. It's time to re-consider what we are doing to this beautiful and irreplaceable treasure that is California!

LINDL-4

May I remind you what philosopher Henry George said, "To take water from where it is needed and send it to where it is scarce is simply bad water policy."

Southern California has always had its eye on northern California water and has succeeded every year in robbing us of the natural use that would benefit the Delta--where it should go. Again, as Henry George commented, "If they robbed us once, does that give them permission to keep on robbing us?

To conclude: no higher walls on Shasta Dam!

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Catherine Lindley

--

Something to do for the planet? Try looking at these.

https://mail.google.com/mail/b/313/u/0/?ui=2&ik=c2ba651c16&view=pt&search=inbox&th=13fc28e8d0e6884b 1/2

7/23/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Proposed Wall Raising at Shasta Dam

www.agniinstitute.org

www.quantalenergy.org

Response to Comments from Catherine Lindley

LINDL-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

LINDL-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

LINDL-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

LINDL-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.123 John Livingston

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Public Comment Card

LIVI1

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for the receipt of written comments. T LIVI1-1 comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or n LIVI1-2 convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: JOHN Livingston Organization: Sierra Club.
Address: 2378 WALDON ST Redding, CA. 96001
Email: Livingstonjohn@att.net

Comment The 90 day public comment period is way too short. One year is much more practical. The 2000+ page DEIS needs to be thoroughly reviewed and commented on by the public.

Only having 3 successive public comment hearings in September does not allow suffient public input. More time and more hearings is essential to adequate public input.

Response to Comments from John Livingston

LIVI1-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response COMMENTPERIOD-1, "Comment Period."

LIVI1-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-8, "Public Outreach and Involvement."

33.11.124 John Livingston

LIVI2

September 4, 2013

Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation, Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way, MP-700,
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Subject: Comments on the Draft EIS for the Shasta lake Water Resources Investigation

The following are my comments on the subject document.

LIVI2-1 1. Alternatives to raising the dam are not listed. Dredging of the reservoir is feasible and a very effective way to add water storage with few effects on the existing infrastructure and improvements around the lake. Dredging should have been considered a viable alternative. This is a major omission to the EIS. A supplemental document should be prepared to address all aspects of dredging as a complete alternative. The dredged material could be permanently stored in existing canyons and could provide significant benefits to recreation and visitor use.

LIVI2-2 2. The gravel augmentation program in the SAC River is planned for a 10-year period. How would the costs be estimated for the indefinite future period of time when gravel would be needed to replace natural release of gravel for spawning habitat?

LIVI2-3 3. In the cost estimate for the various alternatives, the total field costs were summed and then percentages were applied to account for 1)Planning, Engineering, Design and Construction Management, 2)Lands, 3)Environmental Mitigation, 4) Cultural Resource Mitigation and 5)Water Use Efficiency Actions. Use of percentages to estimate very significant costs is not an accurate way of estimating the overall project costs. A more detailed estimate should be made of each of the items where a percentage has been used in the cost estimate. By using percentage the appearance is given that these are not important items and this is certainly not the case for this document.

LIVI2-4 4. The impacts to the land that will be affected by the higher water levels are not well documented, especially to the McCloud River. This is a protected River and there are many significant impacts that the EIS just brushes aside. We as a society cannot just bull doze ahead and destroy cultural and historical sites. Specific mitigation measures must be presented in the EIS and analyzed in cooperation with local native tribes and agencies. There is not a national overriding need for this project at the expense of the ecosystem.

LIVI2-5 5. The 18.5 feet dam raise alternatives appear to be favored in the document despite the statements made in the EIS Executive Summary and Introduction. A number of alternatives should have been considered with lower raise heights to allow periodic encroachment on the existing flood storage pool.

1

LIVI2-6 6. The Pit River Bridge will eventually wear out and have to be replaced. It is very old and I am sure Caltrans has an approximate date for starting the replacement. The cost of replacing the bridge is not considered in the EIS. With the dam raise of 18.5 feet the cost of replacing the bridge will be significantly higher than for replacing the existing bridge with the current dam height. From design costs to construction, the cost will be much higher than for the existing dam height. The EIS must include either the complete replacement cost for the bridge or the incremental cost for design and construction of a bridge with a dam raise.

LIVI2-7 7. The EIS as written is an inadequate and incomplete document. It should be improved to include more detail on the reliability of the environmental benefits it contends will occur to the Sacramento River if the dam is raised. The track record of the US Bureau of Reclamation is not good with respect to mitigation for environmental impacts to the habitat and ecosystem of the areas inundated by the existing Reservoir and the Sacramento River below the Reservoir.

LIVI2-8 8. The construction cost estimates do not include any mention of their accuracy or of any contingency amount that should be included in any congressional authorization. Large projects have been shown to have major overruns and therefore a 25-50 percent contingency should be added to each alternative to more accurately estimate the cost of the project.

LIVI2-9 9. The operating curve for the reservoir could have been analyzed to see if with global climate warming the operating level for each month could be raised. This was not analyzed in the EIS.

LIVI2-10 10. The level at which no changes would have been needed to the Pit River Bridge and the other railroad bridges should have been stated and considered as one of the primary alternatives. Trying to keep water away from the Pit River Bridge truss hinges by pumping is a bad idea because it requires difficult maintenance until the bridge is replaced.

Sincerely,

John Livingston
2378 Waldon Street
Redding, CA 96001

2

Response to Comments from John Livingston

LIVI2-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

LIVI2-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response COSTEST-1, "Development of Cost Estimates."

LIVI2-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response COSTEST-1, "Development of Cost Estimates."

LIVI2-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River."

LIVI2-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

LIVI2-6: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. The height of the proposed dam raise was limited to 18.5 feet to minimize the potential impacts of the higher reservoir on the existing Pit River Bridge superstructure and piers, and boat traffic. The two largest piers will be modified to protect the structural steel from the potential effects of water on them. The current condition of the bridge and any plans for future replacement are independent of the dam raise project. If elevated reservoir levels were to impact bridge replacement costs, construction could be scheduled during lower reservoir levels. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

LIVI2-7: Increases in anadromous fish survival in the Sacramento River were estimated using the SALMOD model. Uncertainty related to SALMOD estimates, and how that uncertainty is handled in the EIS, is described in Master Comment Response DSFISH-1, "SALMOD Model for Sacramento River Chinook Salmon." Please refer to Master Comment Response NEPA-1, "Sufficiency of EIS."

LIVI2-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response COSTEST-1, "Development of Cost Estimates."

LIVI2-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response CC-2, "Climate Change Projections."

LIVI2-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

33.11.125 Dennis Lorenzetti

9/26/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Lake EIR

LORE

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

Shasta Lake EIR

1 message

Dennis Lorenzetti <fishshasta@gmail.com> Mon, Sep 23, 2013 at 11:27 AM
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov

Hello Ms. Chow,

I have attached a letter of my opposition to the raising Shasta Dam 18.5 feet. I am also following up with a hard copy which is mailed today. I believe the project is full of unanswered questions and best cast scenarios. This project along with Governor Brown's tunnels are not the solution to California Water.

Sincerely yours,

Dennis Lorenzetti
fishshasta@gmail.com

Shasta Lake.docx
125K

20 September 2013

To Whom It may Concern,

LORE-1 I am a thirty-year user of the Shasta Lake area and know first hand quite a few of the impacts of raising the water level. I would like to express my concern for the plan to raise the water level in Shasta Dam by 18.5 feet as I am opposed to the water raising levels for the following reasons:

Primary Project Objectives

LORE-2 • Increase the survival of anadromous fish populations in the Sacramento River, primarily upstream from Red Bluff Pumping Plant (RBPP)

Was this not addressed by doing the work on Shasta Dam in 1997 to increase the water temperature further down stream? How does the off shore fishing by foreign countries effect the salmon population in the Upper Sacramento River? Didn't the government seal the fate of the fish when they built the damn some 70 years ago?

LORE-3

LORE-4

• Increase water supply and water supply reliability for agricultural, M&I, and environmental purposes, to help meet current and future water demands, with a focus on enlarging Shasta Dam and Reservoir

LORE-5 Is this to supply water for Governor Brown's Peripheral Tunnels? Governor Brown is also promising the end to California water problems, restoring the Delta, generating more electricity, and saving the Delta Environment by building the tunnels. How can two programs, the CVP and the SWP promise to do the same thing with the same water? There is a finite amount of water to the system each year. Government is making promises they cannot deliver. Where is all of this new water going to come from? The estimates are just that, guesses on what might happen in the best-case scenario.

LORE-6

Secondary Project Objectives 7

LORE-7 • Conserve, restore, and enhance ecosystem resources in the Shasta Lake area and along the upper Sacramento River

How is raising the dam going to enhance ecosystems when you destroy them by raising the dam? You again promise what you cannot deliver.

LORE-8 • Reduce flood damage along the Sacramento River.

Will not proper management of the current system address this issue? How about spending money for levy enhancement?

• Develop additional hydropower generation capabilities at Shasta Dam.

LORE-9 I understand we do not use the generators to their fullest now. Is this to take the place of the lost power from the removal of Copco and Iron Gate on the Klamath River?

• Maintain and increase recreation opportunities at Shasta Lake?

LORE-10 How? Most of the people that utilize the area are from outside Shasta County. With gas currently at four dollars per gallon and wages inconsistent, how are more people going to even get to the area?

• Maintain or improve water quality conditions in the Sacramento River downstream from Shasta Dam and in the Delta.

LORE-11 How are you going to do this? There's a limited amount of water coming in. You can only let so much water out. Once the water gets to the Delta it becomes a free for all on the water. All agencies are battling for the water. Southern California is thirsty for more and more water. Anyone can see where the water is going.

• **Wild and Scenic River Considerations for McCloud River** – Effect on McCloud River's eligibility for listing as a Federal Wild and Scenic River and conflicts with the California Public Resources Code, Section 34 5093.542 (all action alternatives).

LORE-12 So how is it we will sacrifice the McCloud River but restore the Klamath River? This is just an insult to anyone who wants to protect the environment. This is another example of how we will sacrifice portions of our environment to never retrieve them.

• **Environmental Justice** – Cumulative effects from disproportionate placement of environmental impacts on Native American populations leading to disturbance or loss of resources associated with locations considered by the Winnemem Wintu and Pit River Madesi Band members to have religious and cultural significance in the vicinity of Shasta Lake (all action alternatives).

LORE-13 Has it been determined the government will ignore the cultural heritage of our Native American population?

Method of Analysis for Potentially Impacted Parcels and Value 1 Estimate

LORE-14 To update the values because of the recent downturn in real estate prices throughout California and in the Shasta Lake area, fee titles and permanent easements were assumed to be 80 percent of the high market value estimated in January 2008. In the same manner, temporary use agreements were assumed to

LORE-14 CONTD

be 7.5 percent of the 2008 high market value. This value was developed based on the assumption that the average duration of a construction project would be approximately 1.5 years with a 5 percent of fee value for yearly land use rental

This is nowhere close to the increase in land value over the past year.

LORE-15

The report states you are concerned about the declining of the ecosystem in the Central Valley. Increasing the storage in Shasta will help solve this problem.

Are you then going to sacrifice Northern California to solve the man made problems of Southern California? How about going after the polluters and abusers in the valley? Why not implement water efficient systems for all users of the system?

LORE-16

Mono Lake, Owens Valley, Hetch Hetchy, Feather River, the Colorado River, and the Delta are all examples of how the government has destroyed the environment. Each one was a solution and the answer to the California water problem. In hindsight, it seems none of them were the answer. When the water from an increase-in-supply from Shasta gets to the Delta, Governor Brown will then have his supply to fill his tunnels to ship the water south. Shasta Reservoir is just the next step to send more water to the thirsty south. To reiterate, I am opposed to the project.

Sincerely yours,

Dennis Lorenzetti

Response to Comments from Dennis Lorenzetti

LORE-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

LORE-2: Shasta Dam has a temperature control device that can be used to selectively draw water from different depths within the lake, including the deepest, to help maintain river water temperatures beneficial to salmon.

LORE-3: This DEIS does not assess the impacts of offshore fishing by foreign countries. Most of the Sacramento River Chinook salmon population occupy the Pacific Coast along the California, Oregon, and Southern Washington coastline, and are likely not heavily impacted by the foreign fishing industry.

LORE-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-6, "Historic Dam Effects on Fisheries."

LORE-5: Water released from Shasta Reservoir does flow into the Sacramento River where it is delivered to CVP contractors in the

Sacramento Valley and also pumped from the South Delta for CVP contractors south of the Delta. It is reasonable to assume that if the BDCP were to be implemented, some water released from Shasta Dam would be conveyed through the Delta conveyance facilities to contractors south of the Delta. As described in Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan," the BDCP is considered for the purposes of evaluating potential cumulative impacts of the SLWRI. Further speculation on implementation of the BDCP or similar programs is not required by NEPA. Please refer to Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan."

LORE-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

LORE-7: Potential impacts and benefits to ecosystem resources in the Shasta Lake area and the upper Sacramento River under SLWRI action alternatives are described in the DEIS in Chapter 7, "Water Quality," Chapter 11, "Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems," Chapter 12, "Botanical Resources and Wetlands," and Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," and Chapter 25, "Wild and Scenic River Considerations for McCloud River." As described in the DEIS, under SLWRI action alternatives, the primary impacts to ecosystem resources are due to the effects of inundation upstream from Shasta Dam. The primary benefits to ecosystem resources under SLWRI action alternatives are due to improved flow and water temperature in the Sacramento River downstream from Shasta Dam and specific measures for habitat enhancement included under CP4 and CP5.

The SLWRI plan formulation process is described in ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives," and major components and potential benefits of SLWRI action alternatives are described in EIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3, "Action Alternatives." As described, through raising Shasta Dam, all action alternatives would increase the ability of Shasta Dam to make cold water releases and regulate water temperatures for fish in the upper Sacramento River. Improved fisheries conditions as a result of action alternatives, and increased flexibility to meet flow and temperature requirements, could enhance overall ecosystem resources in the Sacramento River. In addition, measures were included under CP4 and CP5 specifically to address the planning objective of conserving, restoring, and enhancing ecosystem resources in the Shasta Lake area and along the upper Sacramento River. These measures include augmenting spawning gravel and restoring riparian, floodplain, and side channel habitat in the upper Sacramento River, which are expected to improve the complexity of aquatic habitat and its suitability for anadromous salmonid spawning and rearing habitat. Additionally, CP5 includes constructing reservoir shoreline

enhancements and constructing reservoir tributary aquatic enhancements.

LORE-8: The purpose of the project, as stated in Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.2.1, "Project Purpose and Objectives," of the Final EIS, is to improve operational flexibility of the Delta watershed system to meet specified primary and secondary project objectives. The two primary project objectives are to (1) increase the survival of anadromous fish populations in the Sacramento River, primarily upstream from the RBPP, and (2) increase water supply and water supply reliability for agricultural, M&I, and environmental purposes, to help meet current and future water demands, with a focus on enlarging Shasta Dam and Reservoir. The five secondary project objectives are to (1) conserve, restore, and enhance ecosystem resources in the Shasta Lake area and along the upper Sacramento River; (2) reduce flood damage along the Sacramento River; (3) develop additional hydropower generation capabilities at Shasta Dam; (4) maintain and increase recreation opportunities at Shasta Lake; and (5) maintain or improve water quality conditions in the Sacramento River downstream from Shasta Dam and in the Delta.

Primary project objectives are those which specific alternatives are formulated to address. The two primary project objectives are considered to have coequal priority, with each pursued to the maximum practicable extent without adversely affecting the other. Secondary project objectives are considered to the extent possible through pursuit of the primary project objectives.

Reducing flood damage along the Sacramento River is a secondary objective of the project. Reclamation did not formulate alternatives specifically to address secondary objectives as a primary purpose, but secondary objectives were considered to the extent possible through pursuit of the primary project objectives. Flood management is thoroughly discussed in Chapter 6, "Hydrology, Hydraulics, and Water Management," of the DEIS and in the Draft Plan Formulation Appendix of the DEIS.

As described in Chapter 2, "Management Measures," of the Draft Plan Formulation Appendix of the DEIS, various management measures were identified to address the five secondary planning objectives. Two management measures to reduce flood damage that were considered but not retained were "implement nonstructural flood damage reduction measures" and "implement traditional flood damage reduction measures." Each was deleted from further consideration primarily because they are independent actions and would not be directly related to accomplishing the primary or other secondary planning objectives.

Also, programs are already in place through Federal and State agencies to address flood hazard mitigation.

LORE-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

LORE-10: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

LORE-11: The SLWRI plan formulation process is described in Master Comment Response, ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives," and major components and potential benefits of action alternatives are described in EIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3, "Action Alternatives." As described, through raising Shasta Dam, all action alternatives would increase the ability of Shasta Dam to make cold water releases and improve water temperature conditions in the upper Sacramento River. As described in DEIS Chapter 7, "Water Quality," this impact would be beneficial. Furthermore, action alternatives also have the potential to contribute to improved Delta water quality through increased Delta emergency response capabilities. When Delta emergencies occur, additional water in Shasta Reservoir could improve operational flexibility for increasing releases to supplement existing water sources to reestablish Delta water quality.

As described in Master Comment Response GEN-7, "Rules and Regulations for Water Operations under Action Alternatives," action alternatives would not include changes to any rules and regulations that govern operations at Shasta Dam in the form of flood control requirements, flow requirements, water quality requirements, and water supply and hydropower commitments. SLWRI action alternatives would not increase existing maximum CVP or SWP contract quantities or expand the place of use. Similarly, SLWRI action alternatives would not modify existing priorities for water supply deliveries. Estimated increases in water supply deliveries under SLWRI action alternatives would be due to an increase in the reliability of CVP and SWP water supplies resulting in a reduction in previously unmet contract amounts.

LORE-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River,"

and Master Comment Response WASR-6, "Protections of the Lower McCloud River as Identified in the California Public Resources Code, Section 5093.542."

LORE-13: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice," and Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations."

LORE-14: Please refer to Master Comment Response COSTEST-1, "Development of Cost Estimates."

LORE-15: Please refer to Master Comment Response WSR-1, "Water Supply Demands, Supplies, and Project Benefits."

LORE-16: Actions related to Mono Lake, Owens Valley, Hetch Hetchy, and the Colorado River are outside the scope of the SLWRI EIS and do not require a response under NEPA (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Consistent with CEQ NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1508.7, relevant past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions related to the Feather River and the Delta were evaluated under the cumulative effects evaluations in each resource area chapter (EIS Chapters 4 through 25). Projects included in the cumulative effects evaluation are described in EIS Chapter 3, "Considerations for Describing Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences," Section 3.2.9, "Cumulative Effects." Please refer to Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan," and Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.126 Matthew Doyle on Behalf of Lake Shasta Caverns

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - SLWRI Comment LSC

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

SLWRI Comment

1 message

Matt Doyle <mdoyle@lakeshastacaverns.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 4:11 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Katrina Chow,

Please accept the attached document as the written comment towards the SLWRI on behalf of Lake Shasta Caverns.

There will be a hard copy being sent to you via USPS and you should receive shortly.

Thank you,

--
Matthew W. Doyle
General Manager
Lake Shasta Caverns / Lake Shasta Dinner Cruises

20359 Shasta Caverns Road
Lakehead, CA 96051
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LAKE SHASTA CAVERNS
National Natural Landmark

September 26, 2013

Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way, MP-720
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Katrina Chow,

This letter is written on behalf of the administration of Lake Shasta Caverns and pertains to the concerns brought forth by the SLWRI, more specifically the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) released earlier this year.

LSC-1 Lake Shasta Caverns National Natural Landmark is a recreation/tourism based business that has an average of 55,000 guests annually. The proposed enlargement of Shasta Lake threatens this business in many ways.

LSC-2 First and foremost, there are a number of questions that arise from the lack of clarity within the document. The general concern is that the business will not survive the process of enlarging Shasta Lake.

LSC-3 The DEIS indicates that a portion of the property will be relocated, however there is no definite location to which it will be relocated to. Since the caverns cannot be moved our transition areas for guests are limited to a close proximity of where they currently are.

LSC-4 The final decision of these locations will ultimately be made by the Forest Service.

LSC-5 For close to 13 years I have managed the caverns and have maintained a close working relationship with many in the Forest Service. For several years now we have been stalled on several additions to the caverns to increase visitation, simply because the local Forest Service has been overwhelmed with its current duties and obligations. This causes major concern since it will be this district that regulates all of the permit holders within this National Recreation Area. If having a functional relationship is hard now, what will be the outcome once all of the marinas and services are being relocated?

LSC-6 The regulations process for a relocation is not simple and can prove to be rather lengthy. Lake Shasta Caverns has not been approached by the Forest Service in regards to possible locations, environmental impact studies, or any other item that can give us an idea of what we will be faced with.

LSC-7 It is reasonable to conclude that our services could be shut down temporarily during this transition process. While being shut down, up to 35 people will have no employment because the company will not have the ability to pay them. It was stated by a contractor hired by the BOR, during the July 16th workshop in Redding,

Phone: (530)238-2341 ● Fax: (530)238-2386
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mdoyle@lakeshastacaverns.com ● lakeshastacaverns.com

LAKE SHASTA CAVERNS
National Natural Landmark

LSC-7 CONTD that the current legislation prohibits the compensation of lost business income. Though we are nationally recognized, we are a small business and we will not survive a disruption in business.

LSC-8 Another concern is a paragraph in chapter 18, page 35 of the DEIS. This paragraph describes the consolidation of existing special use facilities on the lake. It is almost impossible to describe the complex network of business relationships and ties that all of the businesses on and near the lake need to survive. If even one business is affected, it will upset the delicate balance and the economy will suffer greatly because of it. Several services marked for abandonment include businesses that support Lake Shasta Caverns through referrals and vice-versa. As it is, most businesses on the lake have been stagnate for years. This project would surely be economically devastating to the area.

LSC-9 Although I do understand the demand for more water in California, the SLWRI is still very unclear as to how it intends to provide this water without destroying the recreation industry within the area. The DEIS states multiple times that recreation is a secondary planning objective and that Bureau of Reclamation intends to maintain and or increase the capacity for recreation on the lake. However there is no feasible plan in place to do so. How can we even maintain the capacity if the current plan involves consolidation of facilities? Larger marinas do not necessarily mean better marinas. In this case it is the diversity of the marinas and services that warrant a quality experiences for those who utilize Shasta Lake for recreation.

LSC-10 I adamantly oppose this project until there is more detail provided to Lake Shasta Caverns in regards to truly being made whole after the enlargement of Shasta Lake.

LSC-11 Recreation should also be observed as a primary purpose of the SLWRI and not a secondary planning objective.

Respectfully,

Matthew W. Doyle
General Manager
Lake Shasta Caverns

CC: Governor Edmund G Brown
Congressman Doug LaMalfa
Senator Jim Nielsen
Senator Dianne Feinstein

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LAKE SHASTA CAVERNS
National Natural Landmark

Assemblyman Brian Dahle
Shasta County Board of Supervisors
Patrick Minturn, Shasta County Public Works
Brian Person, Area Manager/Bureau of Reclamation
Redding City Council
Redding Chamber of Commerce
City of Shasta Lake City Council
City of Shasta Lake Chamber of Commerce
Shasta Cascade Wonderland Association
Redding Convention and Visitors Bureau
Harold Jones, Sugarloaf Resorts
David Grey, Tsasdi Resorts
Rich Howe, Jones Valley Resorts
Ross Marshall, Lakeshore Inn & RV

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mdoyle@lakeshastacaverns.com ● lakeshastacaverns.com

Response to Comments from Matthew Doyle on Behalf of Lake Shasta Caverns

LSC-1: Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. A response to this type of comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental

issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

LSC-2: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2 “Alternatives,” Section 2.3.8, “Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities,” inundated recreation facilities and associated utilities would be relocated before demolition to the extent practicable. Section 2.3.8 also states that scheduling and sequencing of recreation facility relocation or modification construction activities will strive to minimize or avoid interruption of public access to recreation sites.

LSC-3: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in commenting on the document. As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, “Alternatives,” Section 2.3.8, “Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities,” the goal of the recreation plans is to verify that the existing capacity could be maintained. The Final EIS Engineering Summary Appendix Chapter 4, “Design Consideration for Reservoir Area Infrastructure Modifications and/or Relocations,” Table 4-15 that Lake Shasta Caverns Landing East and West facilities w modified in place upslope at the existing site. Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-4, “Relocation of Recreation Facilities.”

LSC-4: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, “Alternatives,” Section 2.3.8, “Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities,” inundated recreation facilities and associated utilities would be relocated before demolition to the extent practicable. Section 2.3.8 also states that scheduling and sequencing of recreation facility relocation or modification construction activities will strive to minimize or avoid interruption of public access to recreation sites. As stated in the Final EIS Engineering Summary Appendix, Chapter 4, “Design Consideration for Reservoir Area Infrastructure Modifications and/or Relocations,” Table 4-15, Lake Shasta Caverns landing and staging facilities will be relocated upslope from the existing facilities.

LSC-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, “Comment Included as Part of the Record.”

LSC-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-4, “Relocation of Recreation Facilities.”

LSC-7: As stated in the DEIS, Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," inundated recreation facilities and associated utilities will be relocated before demolition to the extent practicable. Reclamation will work to schedule and sequence relocations to minimize or avoid interruption to public recreation activities.

LSC-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake," and Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

LSC-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake."

LSC-10: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," inundated recreation facilities and associated utilities would be relocated before demolition to the extent practicable. Section 2.3.8 also states that scheduling and sequencing of recreation facility relocation or modification construction activities will strive to minimize or avoid interruption of public access to recreation sites. As stated in the DEIS Engineering Summary Appendix, Chapter 4, "Design Consideration for Reservoir Area Infrastructure Modifications and/or Relocations," Table 4-15, Lake Shasta Caverns landing and staging facilities will be relocated upslope from the existing facilities.

LSC-11: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.1.2, "Project Objectives," primary and secondary objectives were formulated with direction from CALFED Programmatic ROD. Primary objectives are considered to have equal priority, and each is pursued to the maximum extent without adversely affecting the other. Secondary objectives are considered to the extent possible in pursuit of the primary objectives. Authorization for the SLWRI as described in the DEIS Executive Summary Section S.2, "Study Authorization," includes looking at enlarging Shasta Dam for water storage, ecosystem restoration, water supply reliability, water quality, and increasing the cold water pool to maintain Sacramento River temperatures. Recreation is not a goal as outlined in the CALFED Programmatic ROD nor was it a purpose of establishing the CVP, and therefore cannot be considered a primary objective of the SLWRI.

33.11.127 Ross & Charlotte H. Marshall on Behalf of Lakeshore Inn & RV

LSIR

LAKESHORE INN & RV
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530-238-2003 Fax - 530-238-2832
Overlooking Shasta Lake
E-Mail lakeshor@snowcrest.net www.shastacamping.com

September 19th , 2013

To: Bureau of Reclamation
Attn: Katrina Chow
2800 Cottage Way, MP-700
Sacramento, CA 95825

Subject: Potential of raising Shasta Dam on Shasta Lake

LSIR-1 **They say a picture is worth a thousand words. Attached are three (3) pictures, one taken from the porch of our home at 18120 Forest Road looking into Doney Creek Cove (now a mud puddle), the second from our resort pool area and the third taken from camp site 33 (Compare it to front picture of our brochure) overlooking the Sacramento Arm of Shasta Lake.**

LSIR-2 **If this proposal takes effect, we will lose our home and our resort where thousands of visitors spend their vacations. The loss of jobs for 20+**
LSIR-3 **employees is devastating to our local economy.**

LSIR-4 **Viewing the pictures, you may ask , Where has the water gone? The answer is - the Bureau of Reclamation sold our water. Now the Bureau wants you (Congress) to spend over a billion dollars to raise Shasta Dam so that they can sell more water. We know where the water goes.**
LSIR-5 **Where does the money go? The environmental impact on the project is unreal when considering the lives and business destroyed.**

LSIR-6 **The only time Shasta Lake is at full pool now at the 1067 foot level is in April, May or early June and then there is only a 49% chance of that occurrence in any given year.**

SCANNED

LSIR-7 **Please give careful consideration to other alternative plans for water storage. Refer to other locations for reservoirs in California such as Sites, Las Vaqueos,and Temperance before you approve destroying our homes, our businesses, and our community.**

LSIR-8 **The local opinion is if the Bureau of Reclamation does not have the control to keep the lake capacity reasonable for recreation as well as agriculture in a National Recreation area during peak tourist season, how is it the Bureau of Reclamation finds it feasible to raise the Shasta Dam?**

Attached: Picture of Doney Creek Mud Hole in September
Pictures of the Sacramento arm of Shasta Lake in September
Copy of Shasta Lake High Level by Year from Bill Schappell
Shasta County Board of Supervisors - Dist 4
Copy of our resort brochure - Lakeshore Inn & RV

CC: Bill Schappell - Shasta County Board of Supervisors - Dist. 4
Matt Dole - President of Shasta Lake Business Owners Assoc.
Joe Myers - President of Lakehead Community Development Association
Congressman - Doug LaMalfa
Senator Jim Nielsen
Assemblyman Brian Dahle

Respectfully Submitted,

Ross & Charlotte H. Marshall
Residents, taxpayers and owners of Lakeshore Inn & RV
Proud supporters of our Lakehead Community for over 18 years.

SHASTA LAKE HIGH LEVEL BY YEAR

Full Pool At 1067

LSIR-9

SHASTA DAM (USBR) (SHA)

DATE	LEVEL	DATE	LEVEL
4/22/85	1032.41	5/19/00	1053.93
0/00/86	-0-	4/23/01	1048.63
5/24/87	1038.11	4/24/02	1058.69
3/13/88	1034.30	4/30/03	1066.48
4/29/89	1038.15	2/18/04	1052.03
3/27/90	994.24	5/26/05	1064.73
4/29/91	968.77	5/29/06	1064.33
4/30/92	992.62	3/30/07	1048.12
6/04/93	1065.68	4/07/08	1008.06
4/17/94	1030.82	5/15/09	1016.60
6/19/95	1058.59	5/22/10	1065.49
5/28/96	1066.11	6/02/11	1064.78
5/06/97	1045.90	5/07/12	1064.67
6/19/98	1066.98	4/18/13	1043.56
5/21/99	1058.89		

Over a 29 year period, there is a possible 14 years that the water level would encroach into 18.6 feet raise of the Dam. That is 49% chance.

Submitted: Bill Schappell

CAMP SITE # 33 OVERLOOKING THE SACRAMENTO ARM OF SHASTA LAKE

PICTURE TAKEN ON SEPT 19TH 2013 FROM LAKESHORE INN & RV CAMP SITE # 33, COMPARE THIS TO THE FRONT PICTURE OF OUR BROCHURE ATTACHED.

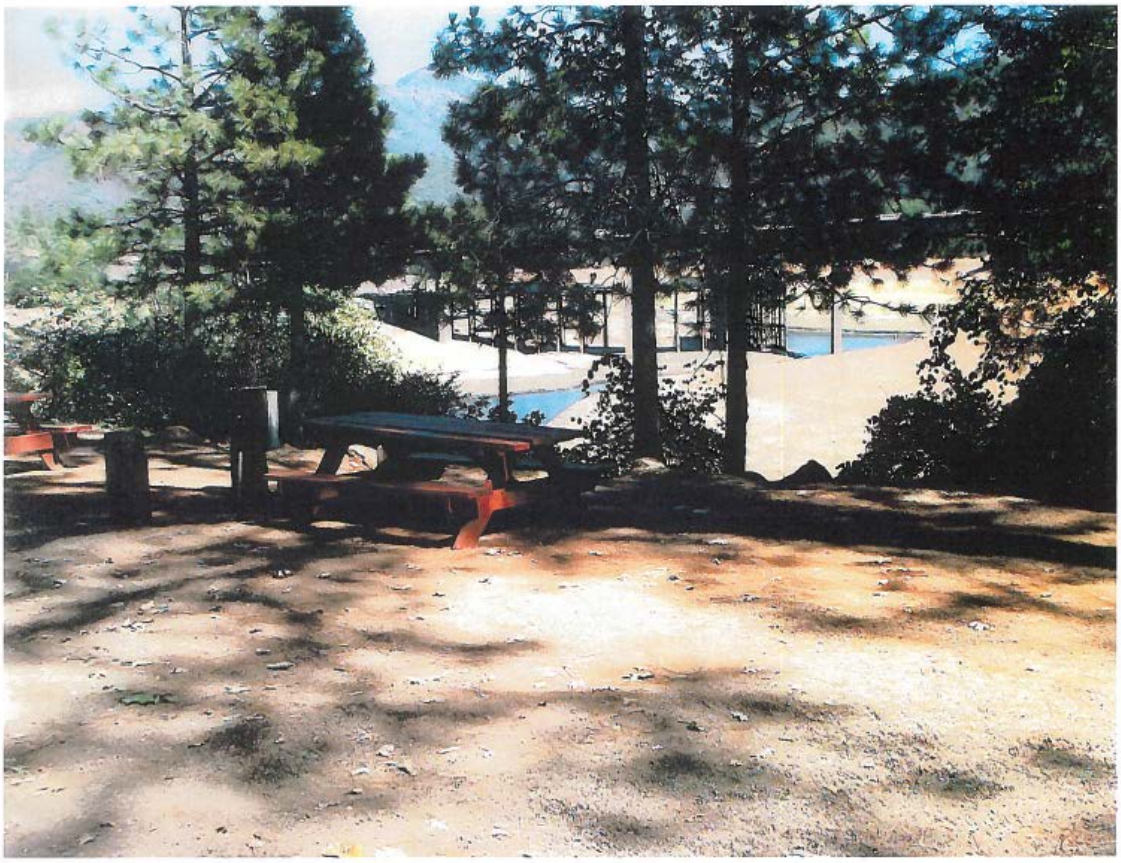
THE LAKE WAS DOWN OVER 100 FEET

THE TREE LINE IS "FULL POOL" AT 1067 FEET ELEVATION

THE ARM WILL REMAIN LIKE THIS, UNTIL WE GET WINTER RAINS

HOPEFULLY IT WILL FILL UP, ONLY 49 PERCENT CHANCE

IF RAISING THE LAKE 181/2 FEET IS APPROVED WE WILL LOSS OUR RESORT



DONEY CREEK COVE

PICTURE TAKEN ON SEPT 19TH 2013 FROM THE PORCH OF OUR HOME

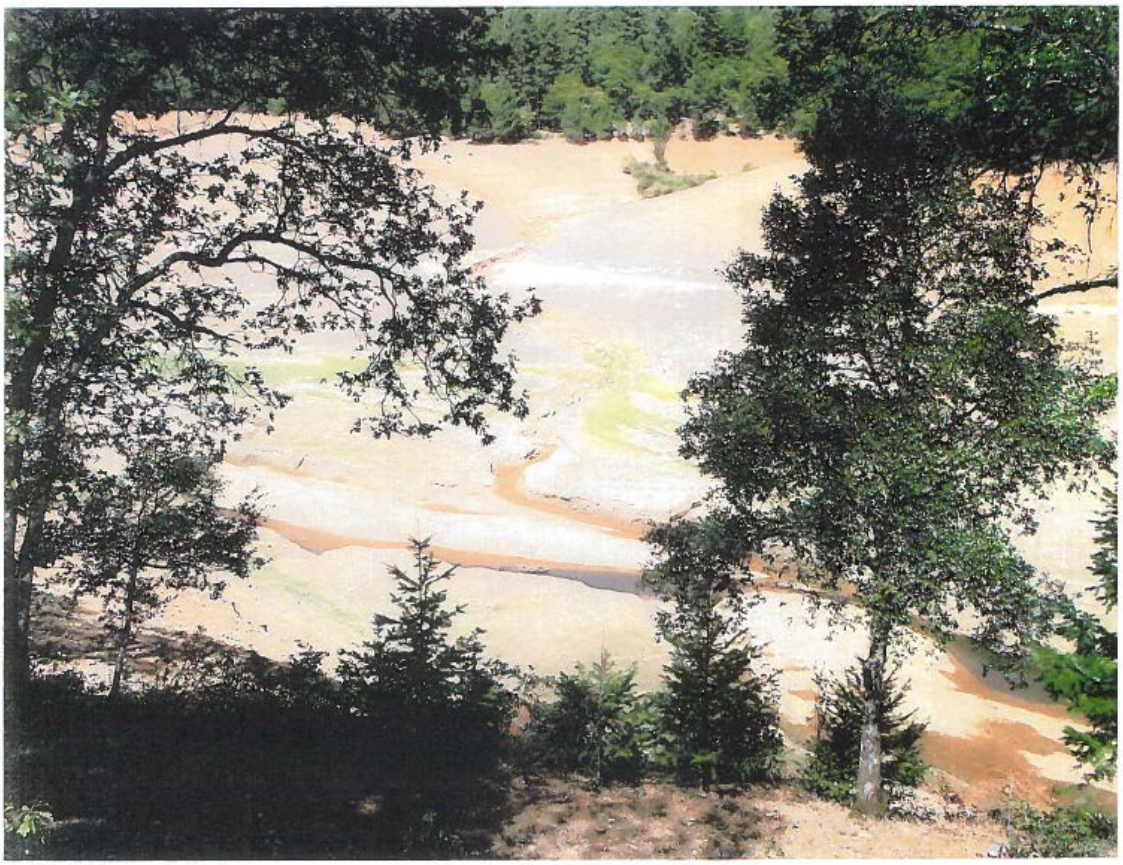
THE LAKE WAS DOWN OVER 100 FEET

THE TREE LINE IS "FULL POOL" AT 1067 FEET ELEVATION

THE COVE WILL REMAIN LIKE THIS, UNTIL WE GET WINTER RAINS

HOPEFULLY IT WILL FILL UP, ONLY 49 PERCENT CHANCE

IF RAISING THE LAKE 181/2 FEET IS APPROVED WE WILL LOSS OUR HOME



SACRAMENTO ARM OF SHASTA LAKE

PICTURE TAKEN ON SEPT 19TH 2013 FROM LAKESHORE INN & RV SWIMMING POOL AREA

THE LAKE WAS DOWN OVER 100 FEET

THE TREE LINE IS "FULL POOL" AT 1067 FEET ELEVATION

THE ARM WILL REMAIN LIKE THIS, UNTIL WE GET WINTER RAINS

HOPEFULLY IT WILL FILL UP, ONLY 49 PERCENT CHANCE

IF RAISING THE LAKE 181/2 FEET IS APPROVED WE WILL LOSS OUR RESORT

CLOSE BY ATTRACTIONS

- Lake Shasta Caverns
- Shasta Dam Tours
- Siskiyou Lake
- Mt. Shasta
- Castle Crags
- Mt. Lassen & Volcanic Park
- Pacific Crest Trail Access
- Whiskeytown Lake
- Burney Falls
- Sundial Bridge
- And many more

This area boasts 2.1 million acres of wilderness in the beautiful Shasta-Trinity National Forest, where abundant wildlife, bird watching, hiking trails and biking trails abound.

NOTE

This business is operated under special use permit on land under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, USDA. Persons of any Race, Color, National Origin, Sex, Age, Religion or with any Physical Challenges are Welcome to use our facilities, programs and services. Discrimination of any form is illegal.

Lakeshore Inn & RV
20483 Lakeshore Drive
Lakehead, CA 96051

Camping on SHASTA LAKE

"Nestled in a shady grove of tall pine and oak trees overlooking Shasta Lake"

Lakeshore Inn & RV
20483 Lakeshore Drive • Lakehead

AMENITIES

Lakeside Cottage or Cabins with Kitchenettes

35 Shady RV and Tent Sites with Water, Electricity, Cable, Picnic Table and Fire Pit (12 with Septic)

- Hot Showers and Clean Restrooms
- Large Swimming Pool with a Beautiful View of the Lake
- Convenience Store and Gift Shop
- Video Arcade Game Room
- Playground and Picnic Area
- Laundromat

Restaurant and Full Service Cocktail Lounge

Lakeview Patio Dining

Featuring

- Family Night with Live Bands or Karaoke on Friday and Saturday Nights

Large Swimming Pool with a Beautiful View of the Lake

DIRECTIONS

From Interstate 5 (I-5), 25 miles north of Redding or 30 miles south of Dunsmuir, take Exit 702, the Lakeshore Drive & Antler's Road exit. Turn west to STOP sign, then turn left on Lakeshore Drive. Drive south 1 mile and then turn left into our driveway.

RESERVATIONS

Office	(530) 238-2003
Restaurant	(530) 238-2004
Fax	(530) 238-2832

E-Mail: lakeshor@snowcrest.net

See our Web site:
www.shastacamping.com

Non-Refundable Deposit is required to confirm your reservations

Mastercard Visa Accepted

Response to Comments from Ross & Charlotte H. Marshall on Behalf of Lakeshore Inn & RV

LSIR-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

LSIR-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

LSIR-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

LSIR-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

LSIR-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," and Master Comment Response EI-4, "Socioeconomic and Associated Indirect Environmental Effects."

LSIR-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

LSIR-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

LSIR-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-9, "Relationship Between Recreation and Shasta Lake Water Levels," Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir," Master Comment Response RAH-2, "Reservoir Surface Area with Reservoir Enlargement," and Master Comment Response RAH-3, "Dry Year Effects to Reservoir Storage."

LSIR-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

33.11.128 Annarae M. Luevano

LUEV

PUBLIC COMMENT CARD

Name: Annarae M. Luevano Organization: citizen
Address: 36482 Deer Flat Road Shingletown CA 96088
Email: coreearae@frontiernet.net
Written Comment: I am 71 years old and am still fighting water wars! At 17 I wrote a term paper against the private companies in Southern California diverting water from the Diamond Mt. range in Lassen County to flow on south side away from the then called, Honeylake. It is now the Honey Lake Basin with very little water for a short time. LUEV-1

I think the two major private water companies in Southern CA need to look elsewhere for water out of Northern CA. LUEV-2 The Columbia River in Oregon is one option! Much of this water flows into the ocean with no production of power or further use. LUEV-3 Also, these companies need to build at their cost, additional water catches from rainfall from Sacramento SOUTH! LUEV-4 (lakes, reservoirs, etc.) The impact on Northern California with the proposal of raising Shasta Dam is once again ignoring all the people in Northern CA - lack of water for recreation, agriculture, ignoring Native Americans, etc. - but we pay for this loss. Our counties are suffering financial loss now! This plan is not needed. LUEV-5

Tear here

Response to Comments from Annarae M. Luevano

LUEV-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

LUEV-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

LUEV-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

LUEV-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

LUEV-5: Potential impacts to recreation, agriculture, and Native Americans are discussed in Chapter 18, "Recreation and Public Access," Chapter 10, "Agriculture and Important Farmland," and Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," respectively. Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

33.11.129 Debbie MacNeil

MACN

Re: Comments in response to the SLWRI Draft Feasibility Report and DEIS

Dear BOR, MPR, SLWRI,

Thank you for soliciting public comments in response to the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Feasibility Report and Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement

MACN-1

I Strongly Oppose Alternatives 2-5 that propose to raise Shasta Dam and expand what is already the largest reservoir in California. This costly project will not significantly increase our water supply reliability. The largest raise considered will increase the state's overall water supply by less than .3%. The Bureau's own draft feasibility report admits "significant uncertainties" associated with hydrology, climate change, water supply reliability and water demand.

MACN-2

Given that the existing Shasta Dam and Reservoir in the last 40 years has been primarily operated to benefit federal water contractors and not the environment or the general public, it is outrageous for the Bureau to claim that 61% of the benefits of this more than billion dollar project will go to the environment and will be charged to the public.

MACN-3

A crucial point is that Raising Shasta Dam would not *create* water, it would only add storage potential. I am skeptical that spending over $1 billion is the best strategy for ensuring a healthy water supply, let alone water for fish.

MACN-4

I think combined benefits of conservation and integrated management of surface and groundwater, rather than looking at big, individual engineering projects should be considered first.
"We have a water shortage, not necessarily a *storage shortage*."

MACN-5

The significant and unavoidable impacts of this project identified by the Bureau are simply unacceptable. These include harming the Native American cultural heritage of the Winnemem Wintu Tribe, The need to Relocate Boat Ramps, Marina's, Campgrounds, and other Recreational Facilities, Dislocation of Residents and Business Owners on Shasta Lake, & Loss Of Future Income by displaced people.

MACN-6

The flooding of McCloud River and Upper Sacramento River segments eligible for National Wild & Scenic River Protection, violating state law protecting the McCloud River, Drowning of thousands of acres of National Forest land (including three supposedly protected road less areas) that provide important recreation and wildlife benefits, And the permanent loss of habitat for numerous protected wildlife species.

MACN-7

Another potential impact is the modification of downstream flows and harm to the riparian ecosystem of the lower Sacramento River. The Adaptive Management Plan proposed to mitigate this impact fails to guarantee that the river ecosystem will have priority for fresh water flows over deliveries to water contractors. Similarly, the dam raise/reservoir expansion will reduce fresh water flows into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, causing harm to the Delta's endangered fish.

MACN-8

It does not make any sense to raise Shasta Dam when in the last 59 years Shasta Lake has only been full 19% of the time.....

I Urge the Bureau to reject this budget busting and culturally and environmentally destructive project once and for all.

Sincerely,
Debbie MacNeil
drln_deb@yahoo.com

Response to Comments from Debbie MacNeil

MACN-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," Master Comment Response COST/BEN-2, "Comments Related to the SLWRI Feasibility Report," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-3, "Increased Water Supply Reliability under Action Alternatives."

MACN-2: This comment appears to be related to allocation of costs to project beneficiaries, which is outside the scope of the DEIS. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4(b)). As described in Master Comment Response COST/BEN-5, "Potential Project Financing," an updated cost allocation were included in the SLWRI Final Feasibility Report. This comment was included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

Water operations at Shasta Dam and Reservoir are described in DEIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3, "Action Alternatives." As described, Shasta Dam is operated in conjunction with other CVP facilities and SWP facilities to manage floodwater, storage of surplus winter runoff for irrigation in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, M&I use, maintenance of navigation flows, protection and conservation of fish in the Sacramento River and Delta, and generation of hydroelectric energy. A series of rules and regulations in the form of flood control requirements, flow requirements, water quality requirements, and water supply commitments governs operations at Shasta Dam. Federal and State laws, regulations, standards, and plans regulating Shasta Dam operations are described in detail in DEIS Chapter 6, "Hydrology, Hydraulics, and Water Management," Section 6.2, "Regulatory Framework."

MACN-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

MACN-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

MACN-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise," Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," Master Comment Response EI-4, "Socioeconomic and Associated Indirect Environmental Effects," Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity," Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-2, "Effects on Short-term and Long-term Employment," and Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

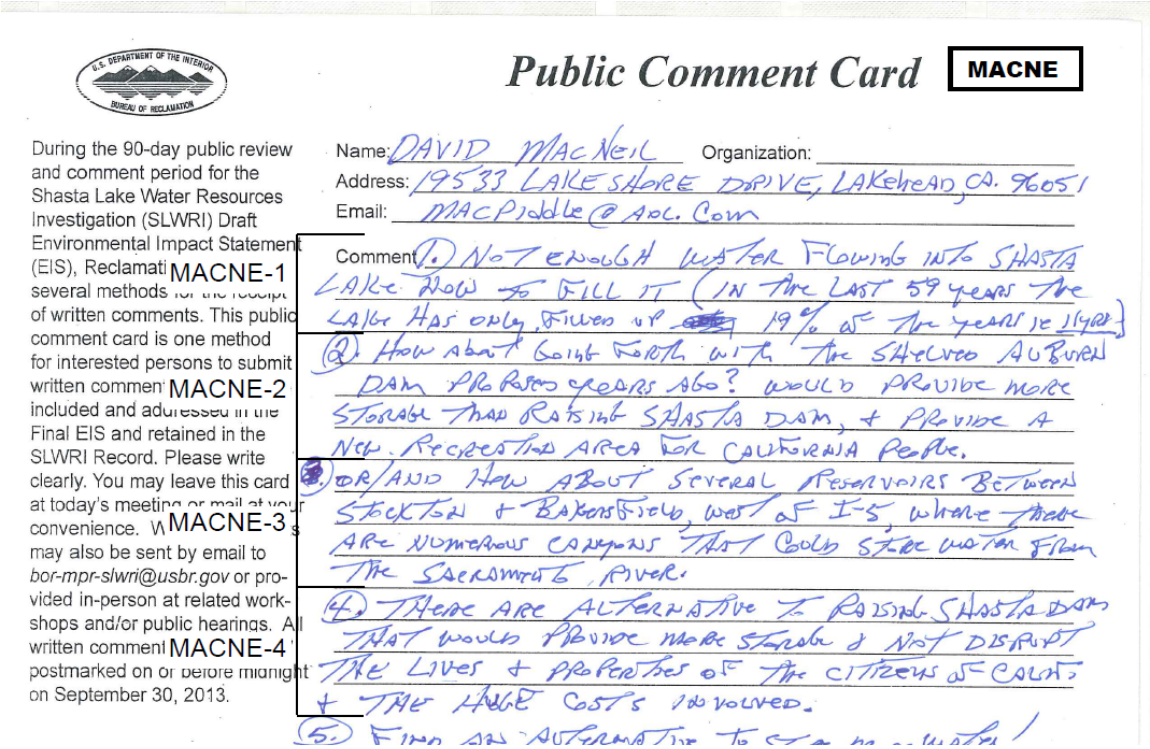
MACN-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River," Master Comment Response WASR-6, "Protections of the Lower

McCloud River as Identified in the California Public Resources Code, Section 5093.542," and Master Comment Response WASR-8, "Effects to the Eligibility of Rivers for Inclusion in the Federal Wild and Scenic River System."

MACN-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-4, "Maintaining Sacramento River Flows to Meet Fish Needs and Regulatory Requirements," and Master Comment Response DSFISH-9, "Flow-Related Effects on Fish Species of Concern."

MACN-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir," and Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.130 David MacNeil



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Public Comment Card MACNE

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamati MACNE-1 several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written commen MACNE-2 included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. W MACNE-3 s may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comment MACNE-4 postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: DAVID MACNEIL Organization:
Address: 19533 LAKESHORE DRIVE, LAKEHEAD, CA. 96051
Email: MACPiddle@AOL.Com

Comment (1.) NOT ENOUGH WATER FLOWING INTO SHASTA LAKE NOW TO FILL IT (IN THE LAST 59 YEARS THE LAKE HAS ONLY FILLED UP 19% OF THE YEARS IE 11 YRS)
(2) HOW ABOUT GOING FORTH WITH THE STALLED AUBURN DAM PROJECT YEARS AGO? WOULD PROVIDE MORE STORAGE THAN RAISING SHASTA DAM, + PROVIDE A NEW RECREATION AREA FOR CALIFORNIA PEOPLE.
(3) OR/AND HOW ABOUT SEVERAL RESERVOIRS BETWEEN STOCKTON + BAKERSFIELD, WEST OF I-5, WHERE THERE ARE NUMEROUS CANYONS THAT COULD STORE WATER FROM THE SACRAMENTO RIVER.
(4.) THERE ARE ALTERNATIVE TO RAISING SHASTA DAM THAT WOULD PROVIDE MORE STORAGE & NOT DISRUPT THE LIVES + PROPERTIES OF THE CITIZENS OF CALIF. + THE HUGE COSTS INVOLVED.
(5.) FIND AN ALTERNATIVE TO STORE MORE WATER!

Response to Comments from David MacNeil

MACNE-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

MACNE-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

MACNE-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

MACNE-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

33.11.131 Joan Manning

MANN

From: **J Manning** <jmanning@snowcrest.net>
Date: Fri, Aug 2, 2013 at 3:40 PM
Subject: Shasta Dam
To: kchow@usbr.gov

Dear Ms Chow,

MANN-1 I understand there could be about 1420 jobs created in the raising of Shasta Dam. Can you tell me what kind of jobs they would be and how long they might last?

Thank you very much.

Joan Manning

Response to Comments from Joan Manning

MANN-1: Thank you for your comment related to potential employment supported by a Shasta Dam enlargement. Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-2, "Effects on Short-term and Long-term Employment."

33.11.132 Philip G. Marquis

MARQ

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
JUL 09 2013

CODE	ACTION	SUSPENSE DATE
700	√ Duncan	
	9 Jul 2013	
to:	K Chow	

July 1, 2013

Ms. Katrina Chow
Project Manager
Reclamation, Planning Division
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95826-1893

Dear Ms. Chow:

Raising the level of Shasta Lake by increasing the height of the dam certainly represents a potential for more water storage, however, I believe it is beset by several problems that must be addressed.

MARQ-1

1. In the 10 years we have been visiting and living in Shasta County, I can only remember one year when the rainfall was sufficient to almost fully fill the lake. Raising the dam would not alter the weather patterns and thus would not result in any additional water being stored since it does not appear that the rain and runoff is sufficient to presently fill the lake. I would want to see reliable projections that would show the lake will actually rise.

MARQ-2

2. There are many water service agencies in our area around Redding, CA that have varying water rights. This results in water supply guarantees for some that assure 100% of their allocation of water, no matter how much water is stored in the lake. Other agencies must pay the price of unequal allocations by having their allocations more severely curtailed during drought periods. Unless the raising of Shasta Dam insures 100% allocations for all water agencies around Shasta Lake dependent on the water stored in Shasta Lake, there is no point in raising the dam.

MARQ-3

3. Raising Shasta Dam will only intensify the demand for water to be shipped to southern California and the grab for this additional water, whether a raised dam can produce it or not, will intensify. Therefore, if the dam is ultimately raised, there must be a limit on the amount of water that can be sent elsewhere until the needs of the water agencies around Shasta Lake dependent on the water stored in Shasta Lake are first satisfied.

MARQ-4

4. Raising Shasta Dam has many adverse effects upon the land and infrastructure around the dam, and I'm fairly confident that these will be addressed in any plan or by the subsequent lawsuits to be filed such that adverse effects will be fully addressed. Nevertheless, the water rights of the existing water service agencies around Shasta Lake dependent on water stored in Shasta Lake must be written into the plan and subsequent enabling legislation in such a manner as to make the allocations not capable of being challenged by any means.

SCANNED

Classification	PRJ - 23.00
Project	214
Control No.	13331718
Folder I.D.	1224516
Date Input & Initials	

MARQ-5

5. Raising the level of Shasta Dam will increase the law enforcement requirements of the lake and the costs associated with this increase must be provided for in the plan.

I appreciate your taking the time to at least read these concerns and hope to see them included in the issues to be addressed in the full plan.

Thank You

Sincerely,

Philip G. Marquis
11707 Homestead Lane
Redding, CA. 96003

Cc: David Coxey
Bella Visa Water District
11368 East Stillwater Way
Redding, CA 96003-9510

Response to Comments from Philip G. Marquis

MARQ-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

MARQ-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-7, "Rules and Regulations for Water Operations under Action Alternatives."

MARQ-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response WSR-8, "Action Alternatives Don't Meet All Water Demands."

MARQ-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response WSR-8, "Action Alternatives Don't Meet All Water Demands."

MARQ-5: Increased law enforcement needs of an enlarged Shasta Dam are presented in Chapter 22, "Public Services," Section 22.3.4, "Direct and Indirect Effects."

33.11.133 Shirley Martin

Public Comment Card

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft ...ental Impact Statement ... Reclamation pr... several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is one ... for interested persons to submit written comments, wh... included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Pleas... clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written ... may also be sent by email to bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments mus... postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: Shirley Martin Organization: Home owner
Address: 20252 Lakeview Dr., Lakehead 96051 PO Box 718
Email: doyleshirl@aurwwsome.com

Comment: I am very opposed to all proposals to raise the dam. MART-1 It is too expensive. Too much already spent on proposals. MART-2 The lake is over 100ft. lower than the crest and has rarely filled. A higher dam will not create more rain. MART-3 Fish are being valued over lives of home owners and businesses. MART-4 Southern Calif. needs to manage its own water use. (Limit golf courses, swimming pools, create its own dams, consider desalienation plants to process sea water) MART-5 A spokesman for "the tunnels" proposal said that at times that project would drain Lake Shasta as it is. This project would take my home as well as my neighbors' homes. We have invested our lives in our homes and property and it should not be taken for such an unreliable project. MART-6 Too many roads, bridges, railroad bridges, private property and businesses would be destroyed.

VOTE NO!

Response to Comments from Shirley Martin

MART-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

MART-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

MART-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

MART-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

MART-5: Although the BDCP is considered for the purposes of qualitatively evaluating potential cumulative impacts of the SLWRI, as mentioned in Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan," further speculation on implementation of the BDCP or similar programs is not required by NEPA. However, Reclamation does not agree that the Delta Conveyance tunnels would "drain Shasta Lake." Delta Conveyance would not control the operations at Shasta Dam and any future operations of Shasta Dam and Reservoir would be consistent with pertinent regulatory requirements, contracts and agreements.

MART-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.134 Ernest D. Martin

MARTI

Public Comment Card on Raising Height of Shasta Dam

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED SEP 19 2013

CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
		Owner
520		KDuncan
		713
		20 Sep 13
		Chron

Name: Ernest D. Martin Home
20252 Lakeview Dr. Lakehead CA 96051 PO Box
Email: doyleshirk@awinwsome.com

MARTI-1 I am very opposed to all proposals to raise the height of Shasta Dam. It is too expensive and too much has already been spent on proposals, starting back in 1980! The lake is 110 feet down now and is unlikely to fill again for several years. A higher dam

MARTI-2 would not bring more rain to fill it.

MARTI-3 Southern Calif. needs to manage it's own water use better, or start using ocean water.

It makes more sense to build the new Sites reservoir where less roads, railroad, towns, homes, businesses and people would be affected.

MARTI-4 Please discourage our government leaders from wasting more money, time and Effort on this project.

Ernest D. Martin
530 238-8831

SCANNED

Classification ENV-6.00
Project

Response to Comments from Ernest D. Martin

MARTI-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

MARTI-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

MARTI-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

MARTI-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

33.11.135 Corinne Matson

MATS

PUBLIC COMMENT CARD

Name: CORINNE MATSON Organization:
Address: 36492 DEER FLAT RD SHINGLETOWN CA 96088
Email: cmatson@houseboats.com
Written Comment:

MATS-1 1. SECURE A CONSISTENT WATER SOURCE.
COLUMBIA RIVER PIPED TO THE PIT RIVER
MATS-2 2. DREDGE LAKE BOTTOMS. WHERE DAMS ALREADY EXIST
MATS-3 3. DEVELOP AQUIFERS
4. DAM SOME OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CANYONS.
MATS-4 TOO MUCH RAIN GOES UNUSED & RAVAGES THE LAND - ALL THE WAY TO THE OCEAN.
5. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DESALINIZATION PLANTS.
MATS-5 THEY NEED TO BUILD THEM & PAY FOR THEIR OWN WATER

ON MAP DISPLAY
MATS-6 — ~~BY THE WAY~~ — YOU'VE INDICATED SILVERTHORN RD WHICH IS ACTUALLY BEAR MOUNTAIN RD/DRY CREEK RD

Tear here

Response to Comments from Corinne Matson

MATS-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

MATS-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

MATS-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

MATS-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

MATS-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

MATS-6: The SLWRI poster titled "Major Features Associated with Shasta Enlargement (6.5 feet to 18.5 feet)," used at the September 2013 Public Hearings has been updated to correct the road label. The updated map has been uploaded to Reclamation's web site. The PowerPoints and posters from the Public Workshops and Hearings are available on the Reclamation website at http://www.usbr.gov/mp/slwri/documents.html.

33.11.136 Rob McDonald

7/23/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Leave Shasta Dam Alone

MCDO

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

Leave Shasta Dam Alone

1 message

Rob McDonald <rob-mcdonald@sbcglobal.net> Sat, Jun 29, 2013 at 9:24 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

MCDO-1

We don't need to raise the dam, what we need are desalination plants, or my idea cooling towers that pump deep cold salt water up into them, and condense fresh water out of the air. Then pump that water into Shasta Lake to distribute throughout California! Simple, you don't need to raise the dam! Raising the dam is a stupid idea, and some people are willing to do a stupid idea just to bring some jobs to the area!

Response to Comments from Rob McDonald

MCDO-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

33.11.137 Michael McLaughlin

7/23/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Support the No-action alternative.

MCLA

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

Support the No-action alternative.

1 message

Michael McLaughlin <briseboy@msn.com> Sun, Jul 21, 2013 at 12:06 PM
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

Dear DEIS staff:

I am a frequent visitor to Shasta National Forest, the rivers and reservoir, involved, using the area for land-based and water recreation of many types from hiking and biological study to sailing, swimming, and other uses.

MCLA-1 Please understand that raising Shasta Dam will reduce the forest size, and previous experience with methods of anadromous fish transport above Pacific Northwest dams have not been economically or otherwise successful in retaining historical predamming populations.

MCLA-2 In addition, I believe that raising the dam level will inundate sites sacred to the indigenous Winnimem Wintu, in violation of the UN Declaration of indigenous Peoples' Rights.

I support the No Action Alternative.

MCLA-3 Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Michael McLaughlin
Eureka , CA

Response to Comments from Michael McLaughlin

MCLA-1: These impacts are addressed in Impact BOT-5, "Loss of General Vegetation Habitats" in Chapter 12, "Botanical Resources and Wetlands" and in Impact Wild-13, "Permanent Loss of General Wildlife Habitat," in Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," of the EIS. In addition, mitigation measures were revised and/or enhanced to include efforts to protect and enhance habitat and associated biological resources.

MCLA-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

MCLA-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-6, "United Nations Declaration on 'The Rights of Indigenous Peoples.'"

33.11.138 Randall McNames

9/30/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Coordination of Dam raising with Shasta County Regs MCNA

CHOW, KATRINA <kchow@usbr.gov>

Coordination of Dam raising with Shasta County Regs

1 message

Randall McNames <mcnakevich@att.net> Mon, Sep 23, 2013 at 1:48 PM
Reply-To: Randall McNames <mcnakevich@att.net>
To: "kchow@usbr.gov" <kchow@usbr.gov>
Cc: "marcb@biosearchtech.com" <marcb@biosearchtech.com>, "mcramer@co.shasta.ca.us" <mcramer@co.shasta.ca.us>

Katrina Chow:

Thanks for being at a couple of the outreach presentations I attended. The most recent one was about a month ago in Lakehead, CA. You asked that comments regarding the Draft EIR be submitted by the end of September. I have a concern about which I don't have any resolution when I read both the Feasability Study and the EIR.

MCNA-1 My house is located at 20648 Cedar Dr. in Lakehead. My back yard backs up to Forestry land at the edge of the lake. I have determined from the survey that I am above the inundation mark should the dam be raised 18.5 feet. So I believe I will be spared from the relocation process because of the proposed raise in water level.

MCNA-2 HOWEVER! I see that Shasta County regulations require that any septic tank leach field must be located at least 200 feet from the edge of a fixed body of water (Shasta Lake) in Shasta County. Your documentation does not mention this fact and the impact it will have on the residents who are above the inundation level, but whose leach lines are still within 200 feet of the proposed new lake level. What will happen to us? Will the houses be red tagged by the county? Will we be grandfathered? I see many residents TODAY in low lying areas that are closer than 200 from the present full water level. How will this issue be addressed?

MCNA-3 I think you need to add an explanation in your Real Estate Appendix about how people in my situation will be affected as per Shasta County regulations. Please investigate this matter with appropriate Shasta County personnel, then add it to your report. You might contact Marc Kramer (Mark Cramer [mcramer@co.shasta.ca.us]) at Shasta County for further information

Thanks,
Randall McNames
20648 Cedar Dr.
Lakehead, CA 96051

Response to Comments from Randall McNames

MCNA-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-11, "Inundation Zone/ Reservoir Buffer."

MCNA-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response LANDUSE-1, "Relocation of Septic Systems and Leach Fields."

MCNA-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response LANDUSE-1, "Relocation of Septic Systems and Leach Fields."

33.11.139 Melanie McPherson

MCPH

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **melanie mcpherson** <melmcpherson27@hotmail.com>
Date: Tue, Sep 24, 2013 at 9:30 AM
Subject: Say NO to Shasta dam raise!!!!!!
To: "kchow@usbr.gov" <kchow@usbr.gov>

Sent from Windows Mail
MCPH-1 I would like to take this time to say that I do NOT support raising the Shasta Dam!!! And the Iron Gate dam should be razed to help the flow of water for salmon, wildlife and the people that live along its banks and rely on it as a way of life. Thank you for your time. I hope you do what is right for the greatest good! Sincerely Melanie McPherson
Watershed Steward/ Salmon surveyor

Response to Comments from Melanie McPherson

MCPH-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.140 Stefanie Messina

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - raising the dam

MESS √

raising the dam

stefbp@aol.com <stefbp@aol.com> Tue, Oct 1, 2013 at 6:42 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Hi Ms. Katrina,

MESS-1 I may live 3000 miles away but as a environmentalist I have been following the Shasta Dam project for awhile now. It is my opinion that raising the dam will have a negative impact on the local environment as well as the life span and health of the fish within the dam, including, but not limited to, salmon. Local tribes also would not be able to perform religious ceremonies since more of there land will be under water. I am from Connecticut and we hold Native American culture in high

MESS-2 regard and have many areas preserved. The Winnemem Wintu tribes story is a fascinating one and very unique. They were a registered tribe but by an error, that is yet to be corrected, they are now unregistered. I believe in a handful of years they will obtain that status again since the country seems to be caring about individual rights more than ever. Please do not raise the dam. A good portion of

MESS-3 this country will be watching and waiting for the right decision to be made. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Stefanie Messina

Response to Comments from Stefanie Messina

MESS-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

MESS-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

MESS-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.141 William Miesse

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - No DAM raising please MIES

No DAM raising please

William Miesse <montagne@snowcrest.net> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 10:05 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Dear BOR

MIES-1 Raising the Shasta dam floods sacred land and private land, it's a taking and an insult heaped upon insult -

MIES-2 all because the growers and cities refuse to use conservation skills.

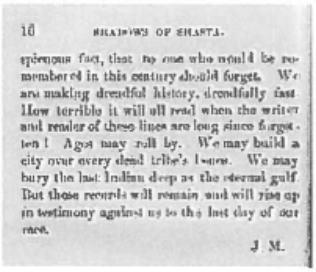
MIES-3 Please no raise dam.

Thanks, Bill Miesse

Mount Shasta

PS Here's a quote from Joaquin Miller in the introduction to his 1881 novel "Shadows of Shasta" which he wrote in response to seeing Indian children in chains being sent to the reservations:

MIES-4



10 SHADOWS OF SHASTA.

epicurous fact, that no one who would be remembered in this century should forget. We are making dreadful history, dreadfully fast. How terrible it will all read when the writer and reader of these lines are long since forgotten! Ages may roll by. We may build a city over every dead tribe's bones. We may bury the last Indian deep as the eternal gulf. But these records will remain and will rise up in testimony against us to the last day of our race.

J. M.

ShadowsBones.jpg
165K

16 SHADOWS OF SHASTA.

spicuous fact, that no one who would be remembered in this century should forget. We are making dreadful history, dreadfully fast. How terrible it will all read when the writer and reader of these lines are long since forgotten! Ages may roll by. We may build a city over every dead tribe's bones. We may bury the last Indian deep as the eternal gulf. But these records will remain, and will rise up in testimony against us to the last day of our race.

J. M.

Response to Comments from William Miesse

MIES-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

MIES-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

MIES-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

MIES-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.142 Herbert W. Mitchell

Public Comment Card

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: Herbert W. Mitchell Organization: Private Citizen
Address: 20686 Lakeshore Drive, Lakehead, Ca 96051
Email: Iratusestava@Yahoo.Com

Comment For the bulk of persons here in the Northstate, asking us what our opinion is on the Dam raising is like a bully stealing milk money in school and asking his victims how they feel about it.
I fear that the true impact of this project has not been recognized or adaquately investigated yet will proceed despite opposition. Many of us have lived here for generations and no amount of government bribery will change our opinions. Figure out another way. I am one of many who are tired of the assumption from Sacramento that we are "uneducated" and powerless to oppose big government. Get your water someplace else. MITC-1

Response to Comments from Herbert W. Mitchell

MITC-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.143 Pam Morgan

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Public Comment Card MORG1

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is c MORG1-1 for interested pers written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: Pam Morgan Organization: Private Citizen
Address: PoBox 5013 Shasta Lake, CA 96089
Email: slpamorgan@aol.com (all lowercase)

Comment I am ~~concerned~~ concerned about the businesses that are going to be bought out instead of relocated. There are several businesses around the lake which have been there for generations. I understand many of them will be simply bought out with no consideration of ~~their~~ their future earning potential. I think this needs to be studied much more ~~though~~ thoroughly.
Pamelyn Morgan

Response to Comments from Pam Morgan

MORG1-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses," and Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.144 Pam Morgan

Public Comment Card MORG2

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and addre MORG2-1 Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: Pam Morgan Organization: Private citizen
Address: PO Box 5013 Shasta Lake, CA 96089
Email: SLPamerGan@aol.com

Comment I am concerned that raising Shasta Dam 18½ ft would put under water many cultural site - especially Indian Sacred sites - the US government already has shown that they ~~ha~~ are not too concerned about sacred sites (when they ~~built~~ built the dam originally)
These sites may only affect a small portion of the population - but like other archeological sites - they are important to future generations and once they disappear under water they are lost forever.
Pamela Morgan

Response to Comments from Pam Morgan

MORG2-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

33.11.145 Paul Moss

MOSS1

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
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CODE | ACTION | SURNAME & DATE
720 | KDuman 17 Sep 13
TO: K Chow

Katrina Chow - Project Manager
US Bureau of Reclamation
Planning Division,
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

September 5, 2013

Comments: Shasta Dam Raise DEIS

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

Please consider the following comments on the Shasta Dam Raise DEIS.

MOSS1-1 I am very concerned about the proposal to raise the height of Shasta Dam by 6.5-18.5 feet.

Although your draft feasibility study found such an undertaking would be "technically and environmentally feasible," as well as "economically justified," this project could require more than $1 billion in taxpayer funds and there is significant evidence that runs contrary to your findings.

MOSS1-2 Briefly put: raising Shasta Dam would provide a small benefit at a great cost. If plans are approved to raise Shasta Dam by 18.5 feet, which BoR found to be the most economical option, statewide water storage capacity would expand by only 1.5%. The creation of 76,000 acre-feet of firm yield would add less than 0.2% of agricultural and urban water use per year in California.

Dams don't create water – they merely capture rain and snowmelt – and the firm yield reliably produced on an annual basis depends on annual rainfall. The hypothetical firm yield of water produced from the 6.5-foot raise ranges from 20,000 to 72,000 acre-feet. The hypothetical firm yield of the 18.5-foot raise is 71,000-146,000 acre-feet. In comparison, if farmers producing low-value alfalfa were to conserve a mere five percent of the water they consume, it would save nearly one million-acre feet of water. Conservation is a much better alternative.

MOSS1-3 Another stated objective of raising the dam is to "increase survival of anadromous fish populations in the upper Sacramento River." Ironically, Shasta Dam prevents Chinook salmon from reaching the cold-water streams where these fish naturally breed. Funds would be better spent building a fish ladder around Shasta Dam.

An analysis conducted by Golden Gate Salmon Association and the Natural Resources Defense Council found that the target salmon population put forth by state and federal government is only at 20% of historic populations. Why not

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MOSS1-3 CONTD. invest instead in salmon restoration, an alternative that would provide a long-term solution that doesn't exacerbate the problem it purports to solve?

Beyond the negative economic and ecological effects of raising Shasta Dam, please also consider the cultural damage a higher dam would inflict.

MOSS1-4 The Winnemem Wintu Tribe, the same people who lost much of their traditional homeland and many historic, cultural and sacred sites when Shasta Dam was built in the 1930s and 40s, would see an additional 39 sacred sites flooded, including Puberty Rock, a major ceremonial initiation site. A crucial aspect of the tribe's ability to practice their culture and religion would be lost.

MOSS1-5 Raising Shasta Dam also violates the McCloud River's designation as a federal Wild & Scenic River. So, not only would many Winnemem sacred sites be flooded and a Wild and Scenic River compromised,

MOSS1-6 a variety of small businesses and families would be displaced.

MOSS1-7 Who would really benefit from raising the dam? A report by the Environmental Working Group shows that California taxpayers subsidize $416 million a year in water for agriculture that is conveyed to Central Valley farms and that "the largest 10 percent of the farms got 67 percent of the water." These Central Valley water purveyors, including Westlands Water District, can sell the subsidized water to urban areas in southern California at a profit.

MOSS1-8 The water might also facilitate hydrocarbon fracking in the Monterey Shale region. These are not valid justifications for raising Shasta Dam.

MOSS1-9 Furthermore, raising Shasta Dam is linked to the controversial proposal by California Governor Jerry Brown to build two large tunnels under the Delta in order to divert large amount of water to corporate agricultural farms to the south, not to the people who are paying for the proposed project.

I urge you to carefully consider these high costs and minimal benefits of raising Shasta Dam, and abandon the proposal to raise the height of the dam.

Respectfully,

Paul Moss
1849 Whitaker Ave.
White Bear Lake, MN 55110

Response to Comments from Paul Moss

MOSS1-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-2, "Comments Related to the SLWRI Feasibility Report."

MOSS1-2: The SLWRI DEIS does not include evaluations related to economic feasibility because it is not required under NEPA. Accordingly, the DEIS does not identify a "most economical" alternative. As described in Master Comment Response COST/BEN-2, "Comments Related to the SLWRI Feasibility Report," evaluations

related to economic feasibility were included in the SLWRI Final Feasibility Report.

Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," Master Comment Response COST/BEN-3, "Increased Water Supply Reliability under Action Alternatives," Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

MOSS1-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam," Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

MOSS1-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

MOSS1-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River."

MOSS1-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses," and Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

MOSS1-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

MOSS1-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response FRACK-1, "Water Supply Used for Fracking."

MOSS1-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan," Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," and Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.146 Roxann Mulvey

10/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam

MULV

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

Shasta Dam

1 message

Roxann Mulvey <otter59@sti.net> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 8:31 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov
Cc: winnememwintutribe@gmail.com

Dear Ms. Chow,

MULV-1 As a Park Ranger, Environmental Planner, and a mother, I understand the importance of healthy ecosystems. As a human being I understand that we have lost much in losing our cultures, through immigration, exile, etc. The indigenous cultures have a right, and a responsibility, to practice what they know. I believe they help us all.

MULV-2

We must honor the rights of the native people to practice their cultures on their homeland. And we must take care of the rivers, the salmon, and the earth, for all our sakes and the sakes of our children.

MULV-3

MULV-4 Please do not raise the Shasta Dam.

Thank you,
Roxann Mulvey
PO Box 684
Mariposa, CA 95338
209-742-3834

Response to Comments from Roxann Mulvey

MULV-1: Comment noted.

MULV-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

MULV-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

MULV-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.147 David Murphy

MURP

720 Hydra Lane
Foster City
California, 94404
9/27/13

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700		RDuncan
		18 Oct 13
		cc: KChow

Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of reclamation 2800 cottage way, MP-720
Sacramento, California 95825

Re: Public Comments on the SLWRI DEIS

Dear Ms. Chow,

MURP-1 I am writing in regards to the proposed raising of the Shasta Dam in Redding, California. While the motives of raising the dam for increased water reserves is a good reason, I feel we must find other means to secure our water resources which doesn't necessarily mean increasing our capability to store more water. I believe a better way to ensure a reliable supply of our natural resources is to be more responsible in our consumption. To the common resident of California, little is understood about how their water is delivered to them and where it comes from. I believe that if we took the money that would be spent to expand the dam, and use it in an education campaign to educate California residents about the how water is stored, delivered, and how we are dependent on a natural system that can only support a finite amount of use, we can generate more security for our water resources than simply expanding our water capacity. With this strategy, we strengthen our security through the spread of knowledge.

MURP-2 I must also base my argument against the project on the potential losses of the native tribe of the Winnemem Wintu. If this project goes forward, the last remaining ceremonial lands of the Winnemem Wintu will be flooded, destroyed, and turned to the bare, ugly land that can currently be seen when the lake waters recede.

MURP-3 The stories of the disenfranchised are seldom heard, let alone considered, and the Native Americans of Northern California have a long painful history of being marginalized and ignored. The natives tribe of the McCloud river and its neighboring watersheds have already experienced great loss when the dam was first build. They lost homes, ceremonial lands, and burial grounds where their mothers and fathers rested in the ground were desecrated and flooded for the sake of maintaining the proverbial cornucopia that was California's abundant farming resources.

MURP-4 Today, we again look to further our dept to the ecosystem services of california, to get more water from these systems that are not naturally prepared to deliver to us, and again we do it while letting our fellow residence suffer anonymously and quietly. When these ceremonial grounds used by the Winnemem Wintu are destroyed, the Winnemem Wintu will not just lose more land. Once again, they will lose a tangible element of their history. They

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MURP-4 CONTD

will lose another shard of their dignity, and they will lose what little identity they still cling to. In the same way good people like you and I find our identity in what we believe in, what we stand for, what we connect with, and what we practice; the Winnemem Wintu are good people that believe in the connection between nature and humans, who do their best to stand in the defense of nature and the invisible connections we all share with it, and who hold their identities in the land where they practice their beliefs.

MURP-5

I strongly urge you to not move forward with the project. Consider alternatives to lower our water usage rather than increase reserves for an inconsiderate rate of consumption, and leave the native tribes with what little identity they have left. I believe the perceived gain this project will bring is too small for the definite losses in our local endangered cultures. If we simply raise the dam, and not work to get the message out regarding our reckless water consumption, we will never find ourselves out from under the pressure of infinity increasing water demands on a finite supply.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

David Murphy

Response to Comments from David Murphy

MURP-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response GEN-4, "Best Available Information."

MURP-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

MURP-3: Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.6, "Areas of Controversy," of the DEIS acknowledges that Native American concerns and cultural resources remain an area of controversy. The U.S. Congress will use this Final EIS, the related Final Feasibility Report, and supporting information, as well as any additional information they believe appropriate, to determine the public interest in the project, and the form scope of project authorization (if any). As this Final EIS chapter includes public and agency comments received on the DEIS, and responses to each of these comments, these decision makers will have a full characterization of the public interests.

As stated in Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.1.1, "Project Purpose and Objectives" of the Final EIS, the Project purpose is to improve operational flexibility of the Delta watershed system to meet specified primary and secondary project objectives including increasing survival of anadromous fish populations in the Sacramento River and increasing

water supply and water supply reliability for agricultural, M&I, and environmental purposes, to help meet current and future water demands (primary objectives); and to conserve, restore and enhance ecosystem resources in the Shasta Lake area and the upper Sacramento River, reduce flood damage downstream, develop additional hydropower generation capabilities at Shasta Dam, maintain and increase recreation opportunities at Shasta Lake and maintain or improve water quality conditions downstream (secondary objectives). The DEIS examines the full range of impacts on the human environment of five action alternatives and a no action alternative.

Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," identifies impacts from inundation of Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Land Filings, which include Winnemem Wintu places of traditional, ceremonial, and sacred uses. See "Impact Culture-2" in Section 14.3.4, "Mitigation Measures," for "CP1," "CP2," "CP3," "CP4," and "CP5," are identified as significant and unavoidable, with no feasible mitigation identified.

Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations."

MURP-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice."

MURP-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," and Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

33.11.148 Dan Bacher on Behalf of Northern California Anglers Association

Public Comment Card NCAP

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation p NCAP-1 several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: DAN BACHER Organization: NCAP
Address: 3201 EAST WOOD RD.
Email: danielbacher@fishcentral.com

Comment WHAT IS THE RELATION BETWEEN THE DAM RAISE AND THE BAY DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN TO BUILD THE PERIPHERAL TUNNELS? DOES ONE DEPEND ON THE OTHER

Response to Comments from Dan Bacher on Behalf of Northern California Anglers Association

NCAP-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan."

33.11.149 Jeff Nelson

Public Comment Card NELS

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for th NELS-1 of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, whi NELS-1 included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: JEFF NELSON Organization: RET CHP
Address: 3120 CINDY CIR
Email: MOONMIZJEFF@YAHOO.COM

Comment: AT THIS TIME I DON'T LIKE IT. TO ME IT IS JUST A WATER GRAB FROM SO CAL
WE CAN'T FILL THE DAM NOW. HOW CAN YOU FILL IT IF THE DAM IS HIGHER ?

Response to Comments from Jeff Nelson

NELS-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

NELS-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

33.11.150 Marc Newman

9/6/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - dam raising,shasta dam

NEWM

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

dam raising,shasta dam

1 message

Marc Newman <marc.j.newman@gmail.com> Fri, Aug 30, 2013 at 6:50 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

To whom it may concern,

NEWM-1

I oppose this project as it will obliterate sacred grounds of local natives,and i know beaurocrats look at Native people with disdain but lets look at some obvious truths....

These are indigenous people to this land and have been forced from there lands,hunting grounds,sacred burial grounds,
and the grounds for there religious ceremonies.

I firmly beleive this sort of action needs to stop!!!

Marc Newman
Shasta Lake Ca.

Response to Comments from Marc Newman

NEWM-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

33.11.151 John Nishio

NISH

Please do not raise Shasta Dam

John Nishio <jnnishio@gmail.com> Fri, Sep 27, 2013 at 1:07 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Katrina Chow

Project Manager

Reclamation, Planning Division

2800 Cottage Way

Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Dear Ms. Chow:

Please do not recommend that we raise Shasta Dam.

NISH-1 The amount of water that will be available from raising the dam is insignificant compared to our overall usage. Simple conservation will readily make up for the maximal amount that might be stored on a wet year.

NISH-2 The damage to Native American land is too great to proceed with raising the dam. The Winnemem Wintu lost much of their sacred land when the original reservoir flooded lands behind the existing Shasta Dam. Today, the Winnemem Wintu fight for access of the non-flooded areas, and the US Government, USFS in particular, has been harassing the tribe for attempting to conduct ceremonies on their land.

We cannot allow such treatment of a tribe.

NISH-3 Today, the salmon run beyond Shasta Dam remains non-existent. The damage to our fisheries from dams is well understood. Raising the dam won't impact our salmon, but construction of a fish ladder might be worth considering.

NISH-4

NISH-5 Please, the raising of Shasta Dam does not positively benefit enough Californians to rationalize the agony and pain it will cause to the Winnemem Wintu and us environmentalists, who know well that raising the dam is a sham.

Thank you for your attention to my concerns.

Kind regards,

John N. Nishio

Sol Dance Technologies LLC

John N. Nishio, Ph.D., President

+1 530.588.0765

nishio@sol-dance.com

Response to Comments from John Nishio

NISH-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response COST/BEN-3, "Increased Water Supply Reliability under Action Alternatives," and Master Comment Response WSR-8, "Action Alternatives Don't Meet All Water Demands."

NISH-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

NISH-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

NISH-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

NISH-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.152 Rob McDonald on Behalf of Nor Cal Beat

Public Comment Card NORC

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation NORC-1 several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and addres NORC-2 Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: Rob McDonald Organization: Nor Cal Beat
Address: 621 Saginaw #10 Redding, 96002
Email: rob-mcdonald@sbcglobal.net

Comment Energy is going through a revolution and Desalination plants on the coast piping water into Shasta lake can supply the whole Central Valley.

Raising lake levels would hurt our current marinas, and homeowners.

Response to Comments from Rob McDonald on Behalf of Nor Cal Beat

NORC-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

NORC-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.153 Elizabeth Ohalloran

7/23/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Proposal to raise Height of Shasta Dam

OHAL

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

Proposal to raise Height of Shasta Dam

1 message

Elizabeth Ohalloran Sun, Jul 21, 2013 at 12:46 PM
<elizabethohalloran@rocketmail.com>
Reply-To: Elizabeth Ohalloran <elizabethohalloran@rocketmail.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

OHAL-1

Heightening the dam would flood 5,000 more acres, add 14% more water (an additional 634,000 acre feet) to Shasta Lake during wet years, and require Congressional approval. The estimated cost, according to the EIS: $1.07 billion dollars. Most of the water is destined for agricultural users who can resell the subsidized water. New housing developments and Southern California cities are possible end users of increased water storage behind Shasta Dam. Another possible beneficiary is California's oil industry, currently ramping up the use of water-intensive hydraulic fracturing (fracking) in the southern Central Valley, raising fears of chemical contamination of groundwater and increased earthquake activity.

OHAL-2 OHAL-3

Native salmon have been blocked from their historic spawning grounds in the upper McCloud, Sacramento and Pit Rivers since Shasta Dam was completed in the 1940s. No bypass for fish species was included in this proposed project. Still, proponents of the dam enlargement argue that making the barrier bigger will benefit the endangered fish, by creating a deeper cold-water pool behind the dam and lowering the temperature of released water. The project would create temporary construction jobs but not increase long-term employment in the region.

OHAL-4

If the project goes forward, the Winnemem Wintu Tribe would lose ceremonial dance grounds still in use today, sacred sites such as Puberty Rock, along with the flooding of many burials still located at traditional Winnemem village sites.

OHAL-5

Sincerely

Elizabeth O'Halloran

Response to Comments from Elizabeth Ohalloran

OHAL-1: Comment noted.

OHAL-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response FRACK-1, "Water Supply Used for Fracking," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

OHAL-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

OHAL-4: Thank you for your comment and opinion related to potential employment supported by a Shasta Dam enlargement. Please see Master

Common Response SOCIOECON-2, "Effects on Short-term and Long-term Employment."

OHAL-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

33.11.154 Mauro Oliveira

10/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam

OLIV

BISON CONNECT

Shasta Dam

Sol <mauro@signaloflove.org> Sat, Sep 28, 2013 at 2:11 PM
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>
Cc: "winnememwintutribe@gmail.com" <winnememwintutribe@gmail.com>

Katrina Chow
Project Manager, US Bureau of Reclamation, Planning Division, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825

OLIV-1 Do NOT raise the dam. We have read the scientific, human and cultural rights complaints made by the Winnimem Wintu and We agree with their assessment on every point. This is SOL Communications Inc official comment, which includes each of our members individually as well. As per the rules of litigation on these
OLIV-2 matters we have fulfilled our side of predisposing ourselves to suing any and all parties threatening the public, native and non-native alike, with this asinine project,

Mauro Oliveira
SOL Communications Inc
Box 225
Montgomery Creek CA 96065

Sent from my iPhone

Response to Comments from Mauro Oliveira

OLIV-1: A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project. Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

OLIV-2: Comment noted.

33.11.155 Frank Oyung

9/27/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - stop the dam raise OYUN

OYUN-1

stop the dam raise

frank-oyung <frank-oyung@sbcglobal.net> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 7:45 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov
Cc: frank oyung <frank-oyung@sbcglobal.net>

Response to Comments from Frank Oyung

OYUN-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.156 Kristine Brooks on Behalf of Packers Bay Marina

PACK

Packers Bay Marina

September 25, 2013

Ms. Katrina Chow
Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way, MP-700
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Re: Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Shasta Lake

Dear Ms. Chow:

PACK-1 As the owner and operator of Packers Bay Marina, I am concerned about the about the raising of Shasta Lake and the economic impact it will have on the recreation industry and the surrounding communities. Shasta Lake tourism brings millions of dollars to the area and many of our citizens and businesses rely on it for their livelihood. I believe the raising of dam would have a negative affect on recreation on the lake.

Some of my concerns are:

PACK-2 • The increase in the area from the vegetation to the water, people do not like to visit the lake when the draw down area is large. Every year that the lake is down, business is down, even though there is still plenty of water surface area, tourists can't see past the ugly red dirt that surrounds the lake and don't believe they can have a good experience when the lake level is low. With the raising of the dam this "ring" around the lake would always be larger than it is now.

PACK-3 • During the construction period, the vegetation being cleared will be a deterrent to tourists for the same reason as above. Travelers want to come to a beautiful natural area, not a place that is being striped of all vegetation.

PACK-4 When these travelers choose a different destination, because of the project, they will develop new travel habits and may never return to the lake, even after the project is complete and the lake is returned to "normal".

PACK-5 • Boaters will be less likely to visit Shasta Lake during the few times that the lake is full, because of the restriction of boat traffic due to the inability to pass under the Pit River Bridge.

PACK-6 • The possible consolidation of some of the recreational facilities will change the experience of the public. Many of the people who visit the lake want a quiet and relaxing vacation. They do not want to go to a huge resort with a lot of people and hustle and bustle.

PACK-7 • According to Plate 39, in the EIS, Packers Bay Marina needs no relocation/modification. It is my understanding that you will be providing funds to replace the affected recreation facilities. Packers Bay Marina would be at a distinct disadvantage to the other marinas as it is the only marina that will not be receiving an infusion of money to upgrade and will then be operating with old and obsolete facilities.

PACK-8 I am also concerned about the impact the project will have on the environment and the water supply distribution, but I am sure that many other individuals and organizations will be addressing those issues.

Sincerely,

Kristine Brooks

Kristine Brooks
President
Packers Bay Marina

* 8240 Main Street, Shasta Lake, CA 96019 *
* 530-275-5570 * 800-331-3137 * Fax 530-275-8237 *

Response to Comments from Kristine Brooks on Behalf of Packers Bay Marina

PACK-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake," and Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

PACK-2: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in commenting on the document. As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Sections 2.3.3 to 2.3.7 under "Maintain and Increase Recreation Opportunities," benefits to water-oriented

recreation would occur because of the increase in average lake surface area and reduced drawdown during the recreation season.

PACK-3: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in commenting on the document. As identified in the DEIS Chapter 19, "Aesthetics and Visual Resources," Section 19.3.4, "Direct and Indirect Affects," Impact Vis-2 (CP1, CP5), throughout the study area vegetation retention or removal activities would degrade scenic views. This impact is identified as significant and unavoidable.

PACK-4: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in commenting on the document. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

The information the comment author has provided in support of assertions made in the comment is not known to Reclamation at the time of this Final EIS and could not be found through library database queries, internet research and research in the Reclamation data archives. The EIS did however rely on the best available science in support of the analysis that the comment is directed and absent any additional information to substantiate this comment, no further response is required.

PACK-5: At Shasta Lake full pool the clearance under Pit River Bridge between pier 6 and 7 will be a minimum of 14-feet. Reclamation recognizes that this would limit houseboat traffic under the Pit River Bridge during the times when the lake is at full pool. Text in the EIS Chapter 18, "Recreation and Public Access," Impact REC-1 has been updated to include discussion of the restriction of boat traffic below the Pit River Bridge.

PACK-6: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. To maintain the current level of access and distribution of recreation facilities around Shasta Lake cost effectively, existing affected marina facilities would be relocated or modified upslope or on fill in the same location. If any unforeseen issue or complication arises and the marina facilities cannot be modified in the same location, relocation or consolidation would be reconsidered. DEIS Engineering Summary Appendix, Chapter 4, "Design Consideration for Reservoir Area Infrastructure Modifications

and/or Relocations," "Recreation Facilities" section text has been clarified that affected marinas would be relocated in place.

PACK-7: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in commenting on the document. According to the analysis of impacted recreation facilities around Shasta Lake because of the different action alternatives, Packers Bay is facility is not impacted. Reclamation will not replace facilities that are not impacted by the action alternatives.

PACK-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," and Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

33.11.157 Gracious A. Palmer

7/23/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - BOR workshop July 16

PALM1

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

BOR workshop July 16

1 message

Gracious A Palmer <graciouspalmer2009@yahoo.com> Sun, Jun 30, 2013 at 9:57 PM
To: "slongoria@redding.com" <slongoria@redding.com>
Cc: "Duckett, John" <jduckett@cityofshastalake.org>, "Farr, Larry" <lfarr@cityofshastalake.org>, "Chapman, Lori" <lchapmansifers@cityofshastalake.org>, "Watkins, Greg" <gwatkins@cityofshstalake.org>, "Morgan, Pam" <pmorgan@cityofshastalake.org>, "Dixon, Ron" <rdixon@cityofshastalake.org>, "Miller, Tom" <tmiller@cityofshastalake.org>, "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

Dear Sean,

PALM1-1 Tuesday, July 16 @ 6 pm - the public workshop on the DEIS re raising Shasta Dam is the same day and time as the Shasta Lake city council meeting is scheduled.

As an involved and committed citizen of Shasta County I would appreciate if the Bureau of Reclamation would have coordinated and planned the scheduling of this workshop with input from all interested parties and other governmental bodies.

Gracious A. Palmer, B.A.
Box 5002
Shasta Lake, CA 96089-5002
530.510.1785 (mobile)
530.275.0325 (home)

Sent from my iPhone

Response to Comments from Gracious A. Palmer

PALM1-1: Comment noted.

33.11.158 Penny Palmer

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - raising the Shasta Damn

PALM2

raising the Shasta Damn

Becker-Palmer <becpal@comcast.net> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 8:28 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

PALM2-1 One would think we have learned that the harm to indigenous people and other species is unconscionable in our quest to create more power. Please ... encourage us to conserve... rather than continuing to find ways to create more by further harming our planet and its beings. There must be something more positive you could do with the
PALM2-2 funds that would be needed to raise the damn.

Penny Palmer
Eugene, Oregon

Response to Comments from Penny Palmer

PALM2-1: A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

PALM2-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

33.11.159 Al Pantalone

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR — BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

·Public Comment Card PANT1

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Stat (EIS), Reclamation provide several methods for the receipt of written comments. This comment card is one method for interested persons to s written comments, which w included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: Al Pantalone Organization:
Address: 2173 Hope LN.
Email: alpantalone@charter.Net

PANT1-1 ment Colusa is a better Choice.
PANT1-2 The Salmon Realy don't Need a dam. And Southern California
PANT1-3 Needs to Limmit Growth, they Live in a desert!!

Response to Comments from Al Pantalone

PANT1-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

PANT1-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

PANT1-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," and Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.160 Arlene Pantalone

Public Comment Card PANT2

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for the re of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: Arlene Pantalone Organization: —
Address: 2173 Hope Lane
Email: atpantalone@netscape.net
Comment PANT2-1 Colusa is a better choice for a dam. Less damage to people lives and the Wilderness

Response to Comments from Arlene Pantalone

PANT2-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

33.11.161 Katie Parks

Public Comment Card

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested persons to [illegible] written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail it at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: Katie Parks Organization: Private Citizen
Address: 18825 Lower Salt Crk. Lakehead, CA 96051
Email:

Comment Like many small communities many people in this area have put in alot of hard work to make this a viable area. We choose to live here and get tired of everyone thinking of the people is S. CA. only. We don't need to keep supplying S. CA. with water for the golf courses and other activities. PARK-1 There are many ways to supply the farmers with water. PARK-2 If we allow the river to flow correctly the fish will live. PARK-3 We get tired of being looked at like we are lesser educated so we don't know what's going on. We might not have all the money to buy our way through life but we do know what is right or wrong. PARK-4 Taking all the water is wrong.

Response to Comments from Katie Parks

PARK-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

PARK-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

PARK-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

PARK-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.162 Gary Penberthy

PENB

September 24, 2013

To Whom It may Concern.

PENB-1 I am a 52-year visitor and user of the Shasta Lake Recreation Area.

I am opposed to the plan to raise the Lake lever by 18.5 feet. "The Plan"

Given your Primary Project Objectives, please answer my following questions,

PENB-2 1) What are your estimates for project utilization and return on tax payers investment if (when) the region experiences a decline to 75%, 50% and 25% of estimated annual rainfall in the Shasta Lake tributary watershed? Please address public and private impacts including environmental and economic, at each rainfall level. Public and private response to your answer is necessary, as rainfall in these watershed areas are trending lower.

PENB-3 Please do not proceed with 'The Plan' until you have responded and analyzed public and private input.

Secondary Project Objectives

- Native American impacts.

PENB-4 Given that colinization and industrialization by the United States Government has unfairly displaced much of our Native American population and culture,

Are we pounding the final nail in the Wintoons Native American's Cultural coffin with the planned submersion of ancient cultural sites located on the McCloud River and existing Shasta Lake shore areas?

PENB-5 Do you believe granting casino revenue will solve this problem?

Once again, I am opposed to the project.

Sincerely yours,

Gary Penberthy

22616 Ellinwood Drive

Torrance, CA 90505

Response to Comments from Gary Penberthy

PENB-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

PENB-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

PENB-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

PENB-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

PENB-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.163 Lowell S. Perkins

10/24/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - : Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS PERK

BISON CONNECT

: Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

me <lowleo@aol.com> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 5:34 PM
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov, kchow@usbr.gov, nrezeau@fs.fed.us

To whom it may concern,

I have a vacation lot on the Salt Creek arm of Lake Shasta and I also own a lot over in the town of Lakehead, therefor, as you might assume, I am very interested in the process by witch the bor plans to raise Shasta Dam.

PERK-1 Our vacation home has been in our family for over forty (40) years and in that time we have made every effort to keep our site free from fire hazards and to keep erosion at a minimum in order to maintain a clean and safe family play area. This effort is made even harder at times by the local overseers, making unreasonable changes in the rules, lack of support, and poor record keeping. We take great pride in our effort to keep the nature of the environment around us, clean and strong and hope to continue in this pursuit for generations to come.

PERK-2 There seems to very little information as to how the raising of the dam, will effect our homes and properties. I have heard from other home owners that, they can't figure out, just at what level the high water mark would be relative to the home sites based on the proposed dam height. This is very confusing because we have gotten so little information that we can actually understand. You want our comments, but give us nothing substantial to comment on. Would it not be better to give us an actual topographical layout that we could look at rather than a bunch of numbers that we can not relate to?

PERK-3 My family came to this great state (at least then) before the gold rush of 1849, and have watched it grow and grow to point where it has become sick, with houses on good farmland (all wanting to water their lawns, fill their swimming pools and flush there toilets), with thousands of miles of freeways into cities with fouled air and filthy back streets, with our state economy lagging because we no longer can fill the worlds' grocery basket with all the great, clean farm products we used to produce because we had lots of good land, clean air and plenty of good clean water.

PERK-4 Yes, we need to raise Shasta dam, but to a height that will help our water resources without knocking out our communities and our infrastructures. Yes, we need more water, so why would anybody, in there right mind, want take away a water source like San Francisco's Hetch Hetchy water system.

PERK-5 My great grandfather, my grand father and one of my uncles were all involved in some part of the development of our states water systems and would not always be too proud of some of the things we have done with and to, some of those systems.

PERK-6 In closing, I would hope that, the powers that be, would be more forth coming to the public, they serve, with their plans and how they hope to implement them. Please! Let us not have another S F Bay Bridge fiasco.

Very truly yours,

Lowell S. Perkins
5439 Fiesta Rd
Fremont, CA 94538

(510) 656-0428

lowleo@aol.com

Response to Comments from Lowell S. Perkins

PERK-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

PERK-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-11, "Inundation Zone/Reservoir Buffer."

PERK-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

PERK-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

PERK-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

PERK-6: Comment noted.

33.11.164 Michelle Perkins

10/24/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS PERKI

Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

Michelle Perkins <mikalakuuipo@gmail.com> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 3:38 PM
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov
Cc: kchow@usbr.gov, nrezeau@fs.fed.us

To Whom This May Concern,

PERKI-1 I am a USFS special use permit holder with a cabin in a recreation residence tract that may be impacted by the plans put forth in the SLWRI Draft EIS. I am participating in the public comment process to establish my eligibility to comment/object to the Forest Service's draft decisions relating to this project. It is my understanding that Forest Service will provide draft decisions later in the SLWRI process and I wish to participate in the public processes associated with these actions.

PERKI-2 Due to the increase in the valley population and the increasing demand on the Shasta Lake water supply, I am in support of the decision to raise the dam to increase the overall capacity of Shasta Lake. I feel the increased level however should not effect the current residences located on the Shasta Lake shoreline.

PERKI-3 Although Shasta Lake was originally designed as a storage lake for valley water, it is also used extensively for recreational use. My family and I currently benefit from both uses. This is why I am in support of the increase as well as protecting my current residence located on the lake's shoreline at Lower Salt Creek Road.

PERKI-4 The SLWRI Draft EIS indicates that "At least one cabin affected, possibly others also affected" in our tract. There is a lack of clarity on how I, a cabin owner, can determine or will be notified as to the specific impact of my cabin. I respectfully request an offer to cabin owners on recreational residence tract lots potentially affected be offered a land-based survey like private lot owners in a similar situation were offered in Lakehead.

Thanks for taking the time to read this.
Sincerly,
Michelle Perkins

Response to Comments from Michelle Perkins

PERKI-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-5, "Comment and Objection Process for Draft USFS Decisions."

PERKI-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

PERKI-3: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

PERKI-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-9, "Structure Surveys for USFS Cabins."

33.11.165 Anne Raleigh Perkins

10/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - (no subject) PERKIN

BISON CONNECT

(no subject)

anne raleigh perkins <raleighperkins@yahoo.com> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 10:05 AM
Reply-To: anne raleigh perkins <raleighperkins@yahoo.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

Dear Committee,
PERKIN-1 Please do Not Build the proposed Shasta dam. We need to conserve the natural balance of Mother Nature for the good of future generations and the Earth.
Thank You, Anne Perkins

Response to Comments from Anne Raleigh Perkins

PERKIN-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.166 Jeannette Petraitis

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Cabin Permit Holder requesting to participate in public comment PETR

BISON CONNECT

Cabin Permit Holder requesting to participate in public comment.

Jeannette Petraitis <jeannetteap@sbcglobal.net> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 1:52 PM
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov
Cc: kchow@usbr.gov

PETR-1 *We are a USFS special use permit holder with a cabin in a recreation residence tract that may be impacted by the plans put forth in the SLWRI Draft EIS. We are participating in the public comment process to establish our eligibility to comment/object to the Forest Service's draft decisions relating to this project. It is our understanding that the Forest Service will provide draft decisions later in the SLWRI process and we wish to participate in the public processes associated with these actions.*

PETR-2 *The SLWRI Draft EIS indicates that "At least one cabin affected, possibly others also affected" in our tract. There is a lack of clarity on how we, as a cabin owner, can determine or will be notified as to the specific impact of our cabin. We respectfully request an offer to cabin owners on recreational residence tract lots potentially affected be offered a land-based survey like private lot owners in a similar situation were offered in Lakehead.*

Jeannette Petraitis

Owner at 18636 Salt Creek Summer Home Tract

Mike and Jeannette Petraitis

9586 Logan Road

Redding, Ca 96003

Email: jeannetteap@sbcglobal.net

Response to Comments from Jeannette Petraitis

PETR-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-5, "Comment and Objection Process for Draft USFS Decisions."

PETR-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-9, "Structure Surveys for USFS Cabins."

33.11.167 Joseph Pettit

9/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam Raise PETT

BISON CONNECT

Shasta Dam Raise

Joseph Pettit <93enterx2obang@gmail.com> Wed, Sep 18, 2013 at 4:29 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

I am writing to give my opinion about the proposed Shasta Dam height increase and I have one word to say:

No.

PETT-1 I do not believe that the Bureau of Reclamation should spend $1.07 billion to raise a dam that has already disrupted the environment and the First Nations tribes in the area by another 18.5 feet. I also oppose the idea that the water from this
PETT-2 project (which would only temporarily employ workers) will be sent to California for agricultural users and possibly even fracking operations to use or sell. I am even
PETT-3 more strongly opposed to the idea that fracking operators would use this water to pollute groundwater and contaminate the environment for a short-term profit.

PETT-4 If the Bureau is to use this $1.07 billion then perhaps the Bureau should build a fish ramp to restore the salmon population that once inhabited the upper McCloud, Sacramento, and Pit rivers.

-Joseph Pettit
Iowa City, Iowa

Response to Comments from Joseph Pettit

PETT-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

PETT-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response WSR-1, "Water Supply Demands, Supplies, and Project Benefits."

PETT-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response FRACK-1, "Water Supply Used for Fracking."

PETT-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

33.11.168 Jeanine Pfeiffer

10/10/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Draft EIS for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation PFEI

Draft EIS for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation

Jeanine Pfeiffer <jeanine.pfeiffer@gmail.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 3:39 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov
Cc: Caleen Sisk <caleenwintu@gmail.com>, Michael Sutton <msutton@audubon.org>, Tom Weseloh <tom.weseloh@asm.ca.gov>, Heidi Dickerson <Heidi.Dickerson@mail.house.gov>, Jeff Tyrrell <jeff.tyrrell@sen.ca.gov>, Ruth Valenzuela <Ruth.Valenzuela@asm.ca.gov>

September 30, 2013

Katrina Chow
Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation, Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

RE: Proposed Raising of the Shasta Dam

Dear Ms. Chow and Colleagues:

PFEI-1 We are at a historical juncture.

We can choose environmentally and socially sound policies that promote water conservation and cultural revitalization.

PFEI-2 Or we can continue policies that rely on the massive exportation of water, PFEI-3 the build-up of toxic algal blooms, the PFEI-4 blockage of historical native salmon runs, and the flooding of irreplaceable indigenous cultural sites. PFEI-5

PFEI-6 It is too costly for the State of California, both in the short-term and the long-term, to continue to enact programs and policies based on dam-centered water retention and distribution.

PFEI-7 Water resource needs are most efficiently and effectively addressed *in situ*, i.e., within the localities of the proposed activities.

PFEI-8 Not from several hundred miles away. Did we not learn our lessons with the dams on the Klamath and Trinity Rivers?

PFEI-9 As an ethnoecologist, I find it deplorable that within only 8% of the project's study area, around 300 prehistoric cultural resources either have been, or will be, negatively impacted. It is as if the State of California was willing to inundate the cultural equivalent of New York City's Central Park, including the American Natural History Museum, the Guggenheim, and the associated memorials, temples and churches.

PFEI-10 I hope that the Bureau of Reclamation will partner with State agencies to carve out a more visionary, exemplary path.

I will continue to follow the developments with great interest.

Dr. Jeanine Pfeiffer
Secretary to the Board of the Mendocino County Fish and Game Commission

and

Senior Lecturer
San Jose State University
Environmental Studies Department;
& Humanities Department
One Washington Square
San Jose, CA 95192-0092
http://www.sjsu.edu/people/jeanine.pfeiffer

TEL: 707.969.7490
SkypeID: jpekoindo
http://jeaninepfeiffer.com

" The world has realized it should be concerned about saving biodiversity. But cultural knowledge is just as important. Destroy the local knowledge system and thousands of years of time-tested data are gone."

– Darshan Shankar, Founder and Director of the Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions, India

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Response to Comments from Jeanine Pfeiffer

PFEI-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development –Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

PFEI-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response WSR-1, "Water Supply Demands, Supplies, and Project Benefits."

PFEI-3: The information the comment author has provided was not known at the time of this Final EIS and could not be found through library database queries, Internet research and research in the Lead Agency data archives. The EIS did, however, rely on the best available science in support of the analysis that the comment is directed to and it is absent of any additional information to substantiate this comment, no response is required.

PFEI-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

PFEI-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-11, "Cultural Resources and NEPA."

PFEI-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

PFEI-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

PFEI-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

PFEI-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-11, "Cultural Resources and NEPA."

PFEI-10: Thank you for providing your opinion on this topic. Reclamation has provided extensive opportunities for coordination, input, and review by State agencies, including DFW and DWR, throughout the development of the SLWRI DEIS through technical team meetings as well as regularly scheduled Project Coordination Team Meetings. Please see Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.169 Virginia and Ed Smith Phelps

PHEL1

From: **Ed Smith & Virgina Phelps** <ednva@frontiernet.net>
Date: Thu, Sep 12, 2013 at 8:49 AM
Subject: Raising of Shasta Dam comment
To: kchow@usbr.gov

PHEL1-1 What is the primary objective of the raising of Shasta Dam? The stated objectives are concern for fish and water for a growing population.

The Earth is a closed system with finite resources and lots of people wanting them, needing them. Like the all the other resources there is only so much water and while water can be moved from place to place resulting in great benefit or ecological disaster it can not be increased. So it must be shared. To make it an equitable sharing we need to understand the ecological system the Earth has created and our place within that system.

If the primary objective is really an economic one then raising the dam makes sense. That will surely create lots of work and lots of $ will change hands. And of course the restoration effort will be a boon to the area. But if it is really the fish and the people we will need to make Family Planning education a major component of the discussion. California has the 3rd highest unintended pregnancy rate countrywide. Dealing with our numbers would be so very cost effective. PHEL1-2

Virginia Phelps
21778 Belmont Dr
Palo Cedro, CA 96073

Response to Comments from Virginia and Ed Smith Phelps

PHEL1-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

PHEL1-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.170 Virginia and Ed Smith Phelps

PHEL2

From: Ed Smith & Virgina Phelps <ednva@frontiernet.net>
Date: July 17, 2013, 11:32:41 AM PDT
To: <KChow@usbr.gov>
Subject: info request

Hi Katrina,

PHEL2-1 Please give me some background information on the Colusa Indian Community Council fo the Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians.

Thanks,
Virginia Phelps
ednva@frontiernet.net

Response to Comments from Virginia and Ed Smith Phelps

PHEL2-1: As described in Chapter 1, "Introduction," of the DEIS, the Colusa Indian Community Council of the Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians are listed as a cooperating agency per NEPA. Additional information can be found at http://www.colusa-nsn.gov/.

33.11.171 Burt Wilson on Behalf of Public Water News Service

7/23/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Comment on raising walls of Shasta Dam

PWNS

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

Comment on raising walls of Shasta Dam

1 message

Burt Wilson <burtwilson1933@yahoo.com> Fri, Jul 5, 2013 at 1:02 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

July 5, 2013
Bureau of Reclamation:

PWNS-1

I am against the raising of the walls to any height on Shasta Dam. The Sacramento River is over-subscribed and the salmon are not getting enough cold water and raising the walls, while it could be said that that would be a cure for those disasters, would only give the southern water contractors more reason to send more water south, negating any advantages.

PWNS-2

There is talk that raising the walls would be an emergency water-bank for a drought in southern California. That is enough right there to not build higher walls. Shasta Dam, regardless of how high the walls may be, holds emergency water for northern California first and southern California only if there is surplus. Higher walls would send a signal to northern California users that they are second-class citizens as far as their own water is concerned.

PWNS-3

We know that there is tremendous political pressure from the Governor, the water agencies and the business interests of this state to get more water to southern California in order to build new developments in the high desert areas east of Los Angeles.

Fine, but not with northern California water!

May I remind you what philosopher Henry George said, "To take water from where it is needed and send it to where it is scarce is simply bad water policy."

Southern California has always had its eye on northern California water and has succeeded every year in robbing us of the natural use that would could be put to use in the Delta. Again, as Henry George commented, "If they robbed us once, does that give them permission to keep on robbing us?

To conclude: no higher walls on Shasta Dam!

Burt Wilson
Editor and Publisher
Public Water News Service
4311 Attawa Ave. #204
Sacramento, CA 95822

Response to Comments from Burt Wilson on Behalf of Public Water News Service

PWNS-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

PWNS-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

PWNS-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.172 Roy Reddin

REDDI

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September 25, 2013

Katrina Chow, Project Manager

Bureau of Reclamation

Planning Division

Re: Public Comment on Draft Feasibility Report and Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation

REDDI-1 I am a Shasta County resident and Californian strongly opposed to raising the height of Shasta Dam and enlarging Shasta Lake. Such a project would result in injury and injustice to indigenous citizens' religion and culture as well as cause environmental degradation.

REDDI-2 It is indefensible from an economic standpoint as well, burdening current and future taxpayers and ratepayers with enormous debt for a project that will not result in greater water security for Californians.

REDDI-3 An enlarged Shasta Lake would not mitigate the inevitable paradigm shift that our state's urban dwellers, suburbanites, industries, farmers and ranchers must make, a revolutionary shift away from a water usage pattern based on relatively cheap and abundant water stored and shipped without regard for negative impacts to a new water usage paradigm based on science, conservation, and fair market pricing.

REDDI-4 Raising Shasta Dam would mean the inundation and destruction of defined and designated sacred religious sites of an internationally recognized and respected indigenous tribe, the Winemem people. For millennia the Winemem worshipped at many sites which in 1944 were forever lost to them under the waters of Shasta Lake. Raising Shasta Dam would result in additional religious sites being lost. No less sacred to the Winemem are their religious sites than are other peoples' religious sites, such as St. Peter's in Rome, the local Methodist or Baptist Church, any Jewish Synagogue or Muslim Temple.

REDDI-5 When any people's religious practices are threatened by government projects anywhere in the world, it is a moral imperative for citizens to speak against such projects. With the history of disregard for indigenous peoples' rights throughout the life of the Central Valley Project, this imperative has added weight. For once, the Bureau of Reclamation can make the right decision for the health of the environment and the people who live in it.

REDDI-6 Far more scientific information is available to the Bureau of Reclamation now than in the 1930's and 1940's when the Central Valley Project was planned. In my opinion, to raise Shasta Dam in the 21st century is to blindly hold to a 20th Century model of massive dams to impound water in our semi-arid and arid state, without regard for consequences to indigenous people or the environment.

REDDI-7 With a dam raise, the Bureau of Reclamation would also be guilty of irresponsibly ignoring the state-of-the-art knowledge in today's earth sciences, climate studies, environmental sciences, economics, social sciences, and other fields of investigation which point to new understandings about complex interconnections among systems as well as pointing toward water conservation, new technologies, and revision of land reclamation and agricultural practices, among many other possibilities, as solutions to water supply security.

SCANNED

Classification ENV-6.00
Project
Control No.
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REDDI-8 In 1944, six goals were established for the Central Valley Project. The raising of Shasta Dam 75 years later would not significantly enhance one of these goals, flood control, because the Bureau has a proven track record of effective management of releases with the current dam. Another of the original goals, hydropower generation, would be enhanced by the raise, as would the goal of navigation. However, the

REDDI-9 goal of fish and wildlife conservation would be set back by the raise, as no provision is made for the restoration of salmon runs into the Sacramento, McCloud and Pit Rivers above Shasta Dam. Additionally,

REDDI-10 the loss of thousands of acres of timber and animal habitat to the larger reservoir, the exposure of more denuded earth during drought years, and the loss of river habitat for aquatic species would be negative.

REDDI-11 Also of concern for fish and wildlife is the new plan's failure to address the issue of toxic silt and sediments on the lake bottom. This failure could be interpreted as an effort to ignore or cover-up a ticking time bomb that jeopardizes fish and wildlife both above and below the dam. The most important

REDDI-12 of the project's original goals were irrigation water supply and municipal and industrial water supply. While a raise at Shasta Dam would increase supply, these goals can be met more economically through water conservation and other applications of current scientific knowledge about water usage in agriculture, industry, and municipalities.

REDDI-13 My opposition grows from an intimate contact with Shasta County's waters, landforms, flora, and fauna, having hiked, jogged, cycled, paddled, sailed, and motored in it for forty-two years. It grows as well from a thorough reading of this county's history, which is a lengthy and often egregious record of environmental degradation as well as cultural desecration perpetrated against indigenous tribes. The environment in this county is still recovering from the degradations of nearly two centuries since Europeans first passed through as fur trappers. The devastating sequence of the gold rush, early settlement, the building of railroads, logging, copper mining and smelting, and dam construction has adversely impacted all residents of this county, especially its indigenous people, as well as the native animal and plant species, and the landscape. The Bureau of Reclamation must recognize that there is the likelihood that these past injuries will be repeated with the Shasta Dam raise. It must recognize as well that there are more economical and scientific ways to meet California's water security needs.

Sincerely submitted,

Roy Reddin

2611 Sacramento Dr.

Redding, California 96001

Response to Comments from Roy Reddin

REDDI-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

REDDI-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

REDDI-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

REDDI-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

REDDI-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

REDDI-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

REDDI-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-4, "Best Available Information," Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

REDDI-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development –Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

REDDI-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

REDDI-10: A response is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulation 40 CFR 1503.4). This comment will, however, be included as a part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

REDDI-11: The information the comment author has provided was not known at the time of this Final EIS and could not be found through library database queries, Internet research and research in the Lead Agency data archives. The EIS did, however, rely on the best available science in support of the analysis that the comment is directed to and it is absent of any additional information to substantiate this comment, no response is required.

REDDI-12: The purpose of the project, as described in Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.2.1, "Project Purpose and Objectives," of the Final EIS, is to improve operational flexibility of the Delta watershed system to meet specified primary and secondary project objectives. The two primary project objectives are to (1) increase the survival of anadromous fish populations in the Sacramento River, primarily upstream from the RBPP, and (2) increase water supply and water supply reliability for agricultural, M&I, and environmental purposes, to help meet current and future water demands, with a focus on enlarging Shasta Dam and Reservoir.

Primary project objectives are those which specific alternatives are formulated to address. The two primary project objectives are considered to have coequal priority, with each pursued to the maximum

practicable extent without adversely affecting the other. The most efficient way to meet both primary objectives is to enlarge Shasta Reservoir. The existing Shasta Reservoir cannot be reoperated to benefit anadromous fisheries without impacting water supply reliability. Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

REDDI-13: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

33.11.173 Rebecca Rencountre

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - No Dam Raise

RENC

BISON CONNECT

No Dam Raise

rencount <rencount@uoregon.edu> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 8:11 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

To whom it concerns:
In care of Katrina Chow, Project Manager, US Bureau of Reclamation, Planning Division

RENC-1 Please count my voice when you compile who said no to the dam raise. As a resident of the Fall Creek/Willamette watershed I am a supporter of the
RENC-2 Winnemem Wintu tribes aims and goals with regard to educating and advocating the public about why this proposal does not adequately address the overall
RENC-3 impact/harm,
RENC-4 the conflict of interests of corporate interests and the environmental dangers that it ultimately poses. Saving the salmon, protecting the sacred sites,
RENC-5 and saying no to short term energy for-profit solutions is important to me, my
RENC-6 friends and family. Please open your heart, and discover, or re-discover why we are all calling your attention to our points of view.
Sincerely,
Rebecca Rencountre

Response to Comments from Rebecca Rencountre

RENC-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

RENC-2: Thank you for sharing your history. Your comment will be placed in the record for the SLWRI and be made available to decision makers. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process.

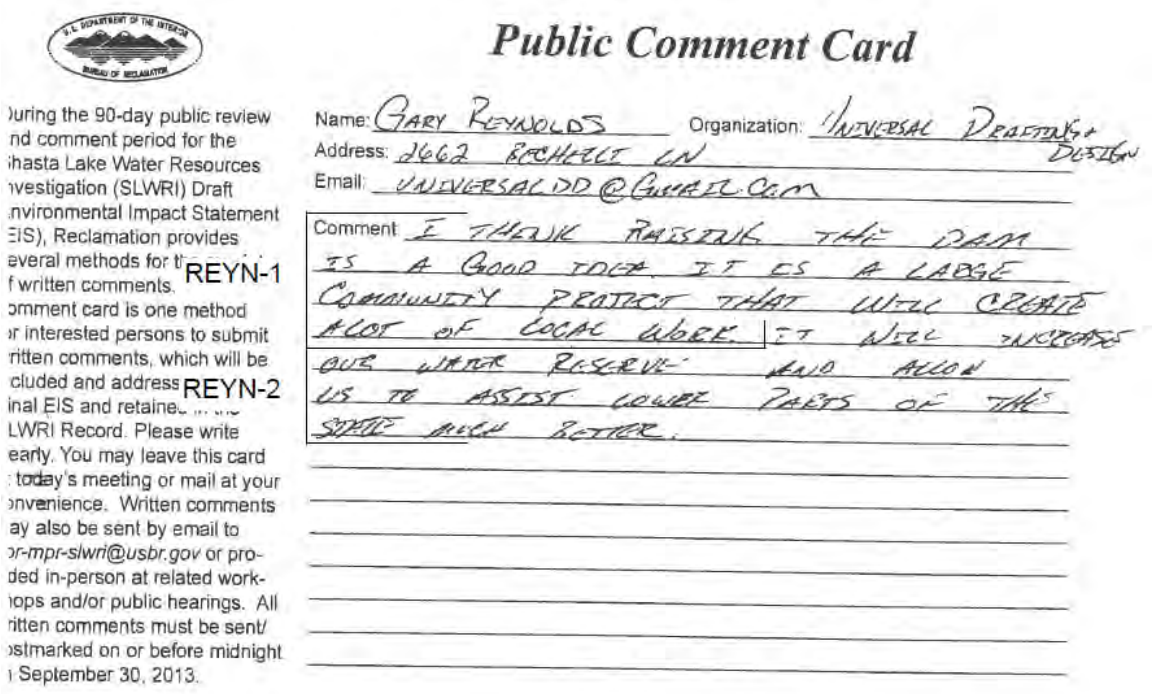
RENC-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

RENC-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

RENC-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources,"

RENC-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.174 Gary Reynolds



Public Comment Card

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for the [illegible] of written comments. REYN-1 Comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and address REYN-2 final EIS and retained [illegible] SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to *sbr-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight September 30, 2013.

Name: GARY REYNOLDS Organization: UNIVERSAL DRAFTING + DESIGN
Address: 2662 BECHELLI LN
Email: UNIVERSALDD@GMAIL.COM

Comment: I THINK RAISING THE DAM IS A GOOD IDEA. IT IS A LARGE COMMUNITY PROJECT THAT WILL CREATE A LOT OF LOCAL WORK. IT WILL INCREASE OUR WATER RESERVE AND ALLOW US TO ASSIST LOWER PARTS OF THE STATE MUCH BETTER.

Response to Comments from Gary Reynolds

REYN-1: Thank you for your comment related to potential employment supported by a Shasta Dam enlargement. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4).

Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project. Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," and Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-2, "Effects on Short-term and Long-term Employment."

REYN-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.175 Don Anderson on Behalf of Riverview Golf & Country Club

RGCC

RIVERVIEW
GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB

September 30, 2013

To:
Katrina Chow, Project Manager
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
Mid-Pacific Region
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1898

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
OCT 23 2013

OCE	ACTION	SUSPENSE DATE
TOD	KDuncan	
	23 Oct 13	
	TO: KCho	

RE: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation

Ms. Chow,

On behalf of the membership of the Riverview Golf and Country Club, I am offering the following comments on the Draft EIS for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation.

RGCC-1 Our membership supports any of the action alternatives that reduce the level of flooding of our property and facilities, particularly in those instances where the Bureau of Reclamation is required to release water from Shasta Dam to meet flood control requirements.

RGCC-2 We would also request that additional information be included in Chapter 6 (Hydrology, Hydraulics and Water Management) that enables our membership to better understand how the action alternatives would reduce the flood impacts on our property and facilities.

RGCC-3 We understand that under CP 4 and CP 5, efforts to restore riparian, floodplain and side-channel habitat in the Sacramento River are included. Our membership is generally supportive of these efforts and are aware of your interest in using a portion of our property as a gravel augmentation site (near number 4 green) under either the ongoing CVPIA efforts or as part of CP4 or CP5.

RGCC-4 While we support the concept of gravel augmentation on our property, we request additional site-specific information on the type, extent and timing of this type of activity.

RGCC-5 Our membership believes that there is an additional opportunity to restore riparian, floodplain and side-channel habitat on the Sacramento River on and adjacent to our property. There is a large side-channel/slough on the east side of the river that we believe should be included as an additional restoration site to those identified on Figure 2-3 in the draft EIS. We would like to request that you review this site with us and initiate the discussion necessary to include this large, complex portion of the river within CP4 and CP5. We believe that inclusion of this site may also have positive impacts with respect to periodic flooding of our properties and facilities.

RGCC-6 We also want to go on record that the Sacramento River is our primary water source for irrigation on our property. We did not see any discussion of the impacts to domestic, industrial or agricultural intakes that currently exists in the Sacramento River between Keswick Dam and Red Bluff. Our membership wants to ensure that there will be no negative impacts to our water rights or the point of diversion (pump) as a result of any action alternative.

Don Anderson
President

SCANNED

Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	214
Control No.	1304493
Folder I.D.	1230421
Date Input & Initials	10/23/13

Response to Comments from Don Anderson on Behalf of Riverview Golf & Country Club

RGCC-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

RGCC-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response FM-6, "Effects to Downstream Flooding."

RGCC-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

RGCC-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-3, "Fish Habitat Restoration," and Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development –Anadromous Fish Survival."

RGCC-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response CMS-1, "EIS Mitigation Plan."

RGCC-6: Reclamation's water rights take into account diversions by other water users.

Please refer to Master Comment Response WR-1, "Water Rights."

33.11.176 Linda Richards

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Comment on Dam RICH

Comment on Dam

Linda Richards <atomiclinda@gmail.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 11:27 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

RICH-1 I demand the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation stop a disastrous $1.07 billion proposal to raise the Shasta Dam, which would wreak ecological damage and flood sacred lands of the Winnemem Wintu tribe.

RICH-2 It is long past time for the genocide against indigenous people to stop. This raising of the dam is a continuation of the policies that began with the idea of "doctrine of discovery." In 2007 the UN adopted the "Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" to act to preserve the tiny proportion of First Nations that survived conquest. At the time of the adoption, UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon explained that the these rights must be put into action by civil society to make them real.

Here is a link to the official pdf document, endorsed by the Obama administration which you may be unaware of http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf

RICH-3 I hope you can help to preserve the lifeways of indigenous people. I have thus far been following the treatment of the Winnemem Wintu tribe and am aware of the lack of protection for them to conduct their sacred ceremonies. I am outraged that in addition to this ongoing mistreatment there has been mounted a proposal to raise the Shasta Dam, against the wishes and needs of the tribal elders and members. Sacred ceremonies and a healthy ecosystem are integral to their culture and welfare.

RICH-4 I have many students I instruct in environmental justice. I find this proposal to be alarming and appears to be a clear case of the sacrifice of the few remaining original peoples of California to serve corporate interests.

RICH-5 I hope one day I can share with my students that you choose to begin a new relationship with indigenous people and that you will respect the Winnemem Wintu tribe. With all due respect, Linda M. Richards Corvallis Oregon

Response to Comments from Linda Richards

RICH-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," and Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

RICH-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-6, "United Nations Declaration on 'The Rights of Indigenous Peoples.'"

RICH-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice."

RICH-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

RICH-5: A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

33.11.177 Mike Ricks

RICKS

Date: July 15, 2013 CC: Searchlight, Shasta County Board of Supervisors & Others

To: US Bureau of Reclamation

From: Mike Ricks, 11511 Profanity Lane, Redding, CA 96003

Subject: Raising Shasta Dam (DAM)

Raising the Dam should Include but not be limited to the following:

RICKS-1

Compensation for those who own homes and businesses and property shall be as follows but may not be limited to:

For the Horizontal and Vertical influence of the new high water level

According to the Cost of relocating in the immediate area

The cost of building the above homes and businesses and other items lost

Compared to what the government did for those along the US oceans as a result of storms

Secure land transfer to the property owners who have lost use due to raising the DAM. The land to be used may be government property whether it be US Bureau of Reclamation or US Forest Service land or purchase from large private land owners

Build all needed access roads including paving if that is what the land owners have prior to raising the DAM

RICKS-2

Cost of raising the DAM should be paid for by those entities who benefit from raising the DAM (NOT the law abiding Taxpaying Legal US American Citizen Voters):

Environmentalists – those entities for fish and other species

Farmers – for the additional new water they will be receiving

All municipalities such cities and water districts – for the additional new water they will be receiving

RICKS-3

Costs for construction shall be minimum wage or negotiated wages (such as davis bacon) (for government work)

(OVER)

RICKS-4 The **Materials** used for raising the DAM shall be American – USA made (& obtained) only

RICKS-5 The **Construction** of raising DAM shall be **performed by documented Legal** USA Citizens only!

RICKS-6 Will additional production of hydro – power be included – should be.

RICKS-7 And what about removing sediment when the lake is low as is done in smaller reservoirs when the water level is low. I have witnessed where this is or has been done.

RICKS-8 Has the existing bridges been addressed – such as close proximity of the steel to water where used at said bridges – will bridges be replaced where warranted

RICKS-9 Has serious consideration been made to construct other dams that were slated to be constructed in the **last 40 YEARS** instead of raising the DAM?

RICKS-10 This is the best comments I can produce in a short period of time. I am just one of many law abiding taxpaying legal US American citizen voters. I am sure there are others who share similar views.

I hope the above is understandable as time is short and I must get this out.

I did not have time or know how to access information on the above if it exists.

One important note – Environmentalists be DAMED

Response to Comments from Mike Ricks

RICKS-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

RICKS-2: Thank you for your comment and opinion related to the preliminary cost allocation analysis completed for the Draft Feasibility Report, which was released to the public in February 2012. Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-5, "Potential Project Financing."

RICKS-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response COSTEST-4, "Procurement and Construction Contract Requirements."

RICKS-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response COSTEST-4, "Procurement and Construction Contract Requirements."

RICKS-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response COSTEST-4, "Procurement and Construction Contract Requirements."

RICKS-6: Additional hydropower production is evaluated in Chapter 23, "Power and Energy," of the DEIS.

RICKS-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development –Water Supply Reliability."

RICKS-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response RBR-2, "Reduced Public Access Around Shasta Lake."

RICKS-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development –Water Supply Reliability."

RICKS-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.178 Steve Roderick

10/10/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

RODE

Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

Steve Roderick <steve@roderick.org> Sat, Sep 28, 2013 at 10:09 PM
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov
Cc: "\"Mr. Nathan Rezeau, Deputy District Ranger, Shasta-Trinity National Forest\"" <nrezeau@fs.fed.us>, "\"Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager, Bureau of Reclamation\"" <kchow@usbr.gov>

RODE-1 I am a USFS special use permit holder with a cabin in a recreation residence tract that may be impacted by the plans put forth in the SLWRI Draft EIS. I am participating in the public comment process to establish my eligibility to comment/object to the Forest Service's draft decisions relating to this project. It is my understanding that the Forest Service will provide draft decisions later in the SLWRI process and I wish to participate in the public processes associated with these actions.

RODE-2 The SLWRI Draft EIS indicates that "At least one cabin affected, possibly others also affected" in our tract. There is a lack of clarity on how I, a cabin owner, can determine or will be notified as to the specific impact on my cabin. I respectfully request that cabin owners on recreational residence tract lots potentially affected be offered a land-based survey like private lot owners in a similar situation were offered in Lakehead.

Stephen & Richard Roderick
Cabin Owners - Salt Creek Recreation Residence Tract, Shasta-Trinity National Forest

3480 NW Dimple Hill Rd.
Corvallis, OR 97330
541-753-2329
steve@roderick.org

Response to Comments from Steve Roderick

RODE-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-5 "Comment and Objection Process for Draft USFS Decisions."

RODE-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-9, "Structure Surveys for USFS Cabins."

33.11.179 Michael Rosenthal

9/26/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Don't Raise the Shasta Dam ROSE

Don't Raise the Shasta Dam

Michael Rosenthal <mfrosey@comcast.net> Fri, Sep 20, 2013 at 4:25 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

ROSE-1

I am writing to express my opposition to the proposed raising of California's Shasta Dam. I am concerned about the cost, about the environmental ramifications and about the additional cultural and spiritual losses this would inflict upon the Wimmemem Wintu tribe.

Yours truly,
Michael Rosenthal
Fairfax, CA

Response to Comments from Michael Rosenthal

ROSE-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

33.11.180 Lynn Ryan

BIGON CONNECT

Shasta dam comments

Lynn Ryan <lynnr8@gmail.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 6:33 PM
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>
Cc: emelia berol <ema.berol@yahoo.com>, lynn ryan <lynnr8@gmail.com>

s. Katrin Chow
SLWRI Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893
Fax: (916) 978-5094
Email: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Dear Ms. Chow

Thank you for soliciting public comments in response to the Bureau's proposed raise and enlargement of the Shasta Dam and Reservoir.

RYAN-1 *Negligible benefits for salmon says US fish and wildlife.*

That is the jist of this letter. It just does not work for fish or clean cold water.

RYAN-2 *These comments are also on behalf of Ancient Forest International, pob 1850 , Redway, Ca. 95560*

RYAN-3 *In addition, enlarging the reservoir will harm thousands of acres of public land managed for outdoor recreation and for wildlife habitat.*

RYAN-4 *The enlarged reservoir will drown segments of the McCloud and upper Sacramento Rivers identified by the U.S. Forest Service as eligible for National Wild & Scenic Rivers.*

RYAN-5 *Further, the enlargement will violate state law requiring the protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.*

we Like wild rivers to stay wild.

RYAN-6 *I am also concerned that enlarging the reservoir will further modify flows downstream in the Sacramento River, to the detriment of river's riparian and aquatic habitats and the many threatened and endangered fish and wildlife species that depend on these habitats.*

RYAN-7 *These flow modifications will adversely affect a segment of the Sacramento River upstream of Red Bluff identified by the BLM as eligible for Wild & Scenic protection and that has been proposed for National Recreation Area designation in previous sessions of Congress.*

It will also harm the

9/27/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta dam comments

RYAN-8 *Sacramento River National Wildlife Refuge and State Wildlife Areas along the river between Red Bluff and Colusa.*

RYAN-9 *The dam raise will increase the risk of endangered fish being killed by state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.*

RYAN-10 *Even considering sending more water south for use near fracking areas is unacceptable.*

RYAN-11 *The expanded reservoir will destroy and degrade habitat for several sensitive, threatened, and endangered plants and animals, including the Shasta salamander.*

RYAN-12 *In addition, the dam raise will require the expensive removal or relocation of dozens of bridges, roads, and other structures, and will likely cost taxpayers more than billion dollars.*

RYAN-13 *It will also drown the remaining homeland of Winnemen Wintu Tribe, including traditional cultural sites on the McCloud River still in use today.*

RYAN-14 *To truly benefit fish and other wildlife in and along the Sacramento River, the Bureau should adopt a "no-dam raise" alternative that restores salmon spawning and rearing habitat, improves fish passage, increases minimum flows, screens existing water diversions, and modifies the current operation of the reservoir to increase cold water storage for fisheries, as recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Of course, this would require the Bureau to modify existing water contracts.*

RYAN-15 *The proposed raise and enlargement of Shasta Dam and Reservoir will benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers.*

RYAN-16 *Please discontinue this unwise project and take steps immediately to better operate the dam to benefit fish and the public lands and sensitive ecosystems along the Sacramento River.*

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Lynn Ryan RN
1693 J st
Arcata, ca 95521

Sent from my iPad

Response to Comments from Lynn Ryan

RYAN-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-5, "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report."

RYAN-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

RYAN-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake."

RYAN-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River," and Master Comment Response WASR-8, "Effects to the Eligibility of Rivers for Inclusion in the Federal Wild and Scenic River System."

RYAN-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-6, "Protections of the Lower McCloud River as Identified in the California Public Resources Code, Section 5093.542."

RYAN-6: Of the increased reservoir storage space, about 378,000 acre-feet would be dedicated to increasing the supply of cold water for anadromous fish survival purposes. Enlarging the reservoir Shasta Dam operational guidelines would continue essentially unchanged, except during dry years and critical years, when 70,000 acre-feet and 35,000 acre-feet, respectively, of the increased storage capacity in Shasta Reservoir would be reserved to specifically focus on increasing M&I deliveries. CP4 also includes augmenting spawning gravel and restoring riparian, floodplain, and side channel habitat in the upper Sacramento River.

RYAN-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-8, "Effects to the Eligibility of Rivers for Inclusion in the Federal Wild and Scenic River System."

RYAN-8: Of the increased reservoir storage space, about 378,000 acre-feet would be dedicated to increasing the supply of cold water for anadromous fish survival purposes. Enlarging the reservoir Shasta Dam operational guidelines would continue essentially unchanged, except during dry years and critical years, when 70,000 acre-feet and 35,000 acre-feet, respectively, of the increased storage capacity in Shasta Reservoir would be reserved to specifically focus on increasing M&I deliveries. CP4 also includes augmenting spawning gravel and restoring riparian, floodplain, and side channel habitat in the upper Sacramento River.

RYAN-9: It is unlikely that any of the regulatory requirements, including those established in the 2008 USFWS BO, 2009 NMFW BO, or by the State Water Board, in the reasonably foreseeable future would be removed. These standards require that specific X2, Delta outflow, Old and Middle Rivers, and entrainment requirements are met so as to protect fish species in the Delta. As a result, there would be minimal cumulative impacts to Delta fish, as identified in Chapter 11, "Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems," Section 11.3.5, "Cumulative Effects."

RYAN-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response FRACK-1, "Water Supply Used for Fracking."

RYAN-11: Comment noted. Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," in the Final EIS was revised to enhance the discussion of resources, impacts to resources, and mitigation measures for impacted resources.

RYAN-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response RBR-2, "Reduced Public Access Around Shasta Lake."

RYAN-13: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

RYAN-14: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

RYAN-15: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-4, "Non-monetary Benefits of Action Alternatives."

RYAN-16: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development –Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

33.11.181 Penny Salus

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - raising the dam SALU

raising the dam

Penny Salus <pennyjoy37@gmail.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 7:45 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

SALU-1 Please consider the impact on human and animal lives before fully enacting the Twin Tunnels project.

SALU-2 The Winnemem tribe will be deeply effected as well as the salmon trying to swim along that section of the Sacramento River.

Thank you for your thoughtfulness in these matters.

Sincerely,

Penny Joy Salus

Response to Comments from Penny Salus

SALU-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan."

SALU-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon."

33.11.182 Cathy & Dan Sampson

9/26/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Written Comment on Raising Shasta Dam SAMP

BISON CONNECT

Written Comment on Raising Shasta Dam

Cathy & Dan Sampson <cbonago@yahoo.com> Wed, Sep 25, 2013 at 9:50 PM
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

SAMP-1 We are cabin owners of a summer residence on National Forest Service land at Campbell Creek Cove on the McCloud River arm of Shasta Lake. As residents we strongly **oppose** the raising of the Shasta Dam for the following reasons:

SAMP-2 1. The cabins in the cove mean a great deal to our family and the community of families that have been enjoying the beauty and peacefulness of Shasta Lake for many years. For some families that history goes back over 70 years. We all hope that our cabins will be enjoyed for generations to come. In a world that has become increasingly dependent on instant technology and constant busyness, it means a great deal to us to have a place where we may retreat and have brief respites of peace and serenity.

SAMP-3 2. In the 10 years that we have visited our family cabin we have only seen the lake rise to "full pool" two times and only remain full for a very short period of time. We feel that it is unreasonable to believe that the lake would ever be able to reach a higher rise and be able to maintain that higher level.

SAMP-4 3. As cabin owners on Forest Service Lands, we are good stewards and protectors of the land. The rising of the lake that would eliminate these cabins would affect the number of truly concerned citizens who help maintain the preservation of our beautiful lake.

Thank you for considering our comments of opposition to the proposal to raise Shasta Dam.

Sincerely,
Daniel and Catherine Sampson
Campbell Creek Cove, #25

Cathy Sampson

Response to Comments from Cathy & Dan Sampson

SAMP-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

SAMP-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

SAMP-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

SAMP-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.183 Linda Samuels

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam raising proposal SAMU

Shasta Dam raising proposal

Linda Samuels <logsinshasta@yahoo.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 8:44 PM
Reply-To: Linda Samuels <logsinshasta@yahoo.com>
To: "bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov" <bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

After attending numerous meeting regarding the raising of the Shasta Dam, we have the following concerns;

SAMU-1 1.) All fishing groups (agency and private) have all stated that raising the dam would do nothing for the fish population.

SAMU-2 2.) The true costs for construction and relocation are astronomical. The proposed monies for road, rail, and bridge costs are way under stated. Also, the allotment for for relocation, reimbursement for homes and businesses are not even in the ball park. Please do your homework.

SAMU-3 3.) I'm very concerned how many untruths were told at these meetings. I understand that employees that are working on this project are concerned about loosing their government jobs, but they should have some conscience and do the right thing.....stop feeding companies like

SAMU-4 the Metropolitan Water District in the south from destroying the Shasta Lake area and sticking it to the California and USA tax payer.

Thank you for your time.
A very concerned tax payer.

Response to Comments from Linda Samuels

SAMU-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-6, "Historic Dam Effects on Fisheries."

SAMU-2: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

SAMU-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

SAMU-4: A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue

(NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. Reclamation, through the scoping process and discussions with agencies and stakeholders, has performed information gathering and focused studies to document resource conditions and evaluate the potential impacts of the range of alternatives developed through the SLWRI feasibility study. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

In addition, this comment appears to be related to the preliminary cost allocation analysis completed for the Draft Feasibility Report (which was released to the public in February 2012). Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-5, "Potential Project Financing."

33.11.184 Iris Sanders

SAND

Iris Sanders
8195 Deschutes Road
Palo Cedro, CA 96073

9/17/2013

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
SEP 20 2013
CODE ACTION
720 K Duncan
24 Sep 13
40 K Chow

Katrina Chow – Project Manager
US Bureau of Reclamation
Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Dear Bureau of Reclamation;

I am writing to express my concern about the proposal to raise the height of Shasta Dam by 6.8 – 18.5 feet.

SAND-1 Although your draft feasibility study found such an undertaking would be "technically and environmentally feasible," as well as "economically justified," the project could cost over a $1 billion in taxpayer funds and there is evidence that runs contrary to your findings.

SAND-2 Dams don't create water; they capture rain and snowmelt, the yield of which depends on the annual rain fall. The hypothetical yield of water produced from the 6.5 raise of the dam is understood to be from 20,000 to 72,000 acre-feet. The hypothetical yield of the 18.5-foot raise would increase the water storage capacity by only 1.5%.

SAND-3 By comparison it would appear that if farmers producing alfalfa hay were to conserve 5% of the water they consume, it would save nearly one million-acre feet of water. An additional source of storage capacity would be the dredging of the 60 feet or more toxic sludge which lies at the bottom of Shasta Dam. Dredging this sludge would provide more water storage than raising the dam and in addition remove the toxic material from the water supply.

SAND-4 Another stated objective of raising the dam is to "increase survival of anadromous fish populations in the upper Sacramento River." Because there is no fish ladder to allow the Chinook salmon from reaching the upper Sacramento River there is no way for those fish to get to their natural spawning waters. Funds would be better spent building a fish ladder around Shasta Dam.

SAND-5 Raising of Shasta Dam would also increase the cultural damage to the indigenous Winnemem Wintu tribe who have already lost many sacred and historical sites when the Shasta Dam was originally built. The increase in the height of the dam would cause a loss of an additional 39 sacred sites including Puberty Rock, a major ceremonial initiation

SCANNED
Classification PKJ - 23.00

SAND-5 CONTD site. A crucial aspect of the tribe's ability to practice their culture and religion would be lost.

SAND-6 Furthermore, raising Shasta Dam is linked to the controversial proposal by California Governor, Jerry Brown to build two large tunnels under the Delta in order to divert a large amount of water to corporate agricultural farms to the south, not to the family farmers or taxpayers who are paying for the proposed project.

I urge you to consider carefully the high costs and minimal benefits of raising Shasta Dam, and abandon the proposal to raise the height of the dam.

Respectfully,

Iris Sanders

Copy to: Congressional Representative, Doug LaMalfa
2885 Churn Creek Rd.
Suite C
Redding, CA 96002

Response to Comments from Iris Sanders

SAND-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-2, "Comments Related to the SLWRI Feasibility Report."

SAND-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development –Water Supply Reliability."

SAND-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development –Water Supply Reliability."

SAND-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," and Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival."

SAND-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

SAND-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

33.11.185 Harold Jones on Behalf of Sugarloaf Cottages Resort

SCG

SUGARLOAF Cottages RESORT

September 10, 2013

Bureau of Reclamation

Re: Sugarloaf Cottages Resort and the effect of raising Shasta Dam will have on said resort

Background:

SCG-1 Sugarloaf Cottages Resort has been on Shasta Lake since 1952. My wife and I have owned it since 1994. We bought it after we ourselves vacationed here. We have raised our family here and have become a big part of the community. We have had thousands of families stay with us over the last two decades. Sugarloaf is a full service resort with 15 cabins, a boat dock, a pool, volley ball court, basketball, a full game room, laundry room and meeting facility.

Sugarloaf is the only private land based lakeside resort. We have 2 and ½ acres of waterfront commercial private property. Most of the 15 cabins will go under water at 18.5 feet. The rest will be taken out by septic systems and leach fields due to proximity to the lake level.

This action will destroy our livelihood and business that we have owned for 20 years. It will also destroy the future of our family; we had hoped to pass it on down to our children and grandchildren.

- **Questions and concerns:**
- SCG-2 How are we to be compensated? It should be for both property; loss of income and future loss of income.
- SCG-3 How will the other businesses be compensated? Many local businesses depend on the resorts for their livelihood. When we are gone or relocated they will go out of business. Lakehead can't survive without tourism.
- SCG-4 These issues have not been specifically spelled out in the EIS dated June 2013. The BOR states that these issues need to be addressed in the bill that is passed by congress. If it is not covered in the bill it is our understanding we will **NOT** be compensated for loss of income or future loss of income?
- SCG-5 The government will take our land and income and then proceed to tax us with capital gains for taking away our property that we did not want to sell in the first place. How is this fair?
- SCG-6 Why can't the private property business owners be given the same opportunity for relocation as the businesses that have land use permits with the U.S. forest service?
- SCG-7 By eliminating 75 percent of the cabin based resorts how is that improving recreation on Shasta Lake?
- SCG-8 Can we lease the property back and stay in business until construction is completed?

SCANNED

SCG-9 **In closing, this looks like an opportunity for a federal land grab? When this project is done there will be no private property on the shores of Shasta Lake.**

Harold Jones, Owner Sugarloaf Cottages Resort

Classification PRJ-23.00
Project SLR
Control No. 3042517
Folder I.D. 1234576
Date Input & Initials 9/19/2013

19667 LAKESHORE DRIVE, P.O. BOX 768, LAKEHEAD, CA 96051 – (530) 238-2448
YOUR HOSTS: HAROLD AND ARLENE JONES
www.shastacabins.com

Response to Comments from Harold Jones on Behalf of Sugarloaf Cottages Resort

SCG-1: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in commenting on the document. While we thank you for information and history regarding the operations of your resort, a

response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project. Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-5, "Relocation of Private Recreation Facilities onto Federal Lands."

SCG-2: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

SCG-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

SCG-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

SCG-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

SCG-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-5, "Relocation of Private Recreation Facilities onto Federal Lands."

SCG-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake," Master Comment Response REC-5, "Relocation of Private Recreation Facilities onto Federal Lands," and Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

SCG-8: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. This comment does not fall under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Topics such as this would take place after Congressional authorization during the property acquisition phase. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

SCG-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-2, "Unsubstantiated Information."

33.11.186 Fusia Schanuth

Public Comment Card SCHA

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested person SCHA-1 written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: Fusia Schanuth Organization: Interested Party
Address: 493073 PO Box Redding CA 96049
Email: Seabrezsunlite1@yahoo.com

Comment: Need more info on project please send + other Events Concerning workshop meetings:
put me on Mailing list please

Response to Comments from Fusia Schanuth

SCHA-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response MAILINGLIST-1, "Addition to the Mailing List."

33.11.187 William R. Schaafsma

7/23/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam Proposal & CD

SCHAA

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

Shasta Dam Proposal & CD

3 messages

Bob & Vets <bobnvets@verizon.net> Sat, Apr 13, 2013 at 10:50 AM

To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

SCHAA-1

We received the initial information concerning raising the level of Shasta Dam some time ago. The property we own is in the area. My sister is co-owner of the property and took all of the information with her to Oregon. I would like to request a copy of the original proposal information that was sent about a year ago including the CD for my file. I have also seen a map sent to my neighbor identifying his lot and the proposed levels if the dam is raised. Our property is next to his property. I would like a copy of that map if possible.

SCHAA-2

My information:

William R. Schaafsma (co-owner with Elizabeth Schaafsma)
Property address: 20711 Nosoni Ct., Lakehead, CA 96051
Mailing address: 45 Eames Ct., Novato, CA 94947
Contact Phone # 415.892.3435

SCHAA-3

Thank you very much.

W. R. Schaafsma

Response to Comments from William R. Schaafsma

SCHAA-1: The requested information was sent to the commenter.

SCHAA-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-9, "Maps and Additional Surveys of Private Parcels/Structures."

SCHAA-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.188 Kay Schaser

10/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - raising Shasta Dam SCHAS

raising Shasta Dam

Kay Schaser <bkshaz@yahoo.com> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 8:09 PM
Reply-To: Kay Schaser <bkshaz@yahoo.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

SCHAS-1 We cannot engineer ourselves out of a water crisis. It is time to start living within our means, as it were. I am absolutely opposed to raising the height of Shasta Dam in order to provide more water to Big Ag and Big Oil. Both are flawed models. We need to transition to clean energy; we need to conserve resources; and we need to move away from corporate agriculture.

Sincerely,
Kay Schaser

Response to Comments from Kay Schaser

SCHAS-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.189 Maureen Sechrengost

SECH

700 KDuncan
18 Oct 13
to: K Chow

Maureen Sechrengost
20329 Lakeview Drive
Lakehead, CA 96051

September 27, 2013

Bureau of Reclamation
Attn: Katrina Chow
2800 Cottage Way, MP-700
Sacramento, CA 95825
bor-mpr-slwrif@usbr.gov

Please include these comments in the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

SECH-1 My husband and I are 50-something year-old Lakehead residents who stand to be affected by the raising of Shasta Dam. There is great uncertainty as to how—or if—our property would be needed by the project, and the sense of unsurety is awful. Although our home does not appear to be in the inundation zone, our septic tank may be too close to the future high-water mark, and we may be in the way of road and/or railroad relocation. We just don't know, and while this is being decided, it is very difficult to plan for our future.

SECH-2 We had actually hoped to sell our home soon and relocae closer to family, but with the uncertainty of our property's fate, it is hard to make proper and accurate disclosure to potential buyers. I am also a local real estate broker, and the disclosure issue has impacted many people who need to sell their homes for various reasons. Property values have been volatile while we all try to guess what the impact will be as this project moves on.

SECH-3 Of concern to me also is the fate our my community's Lakeshore Heights Mutual Water Company. It is owned by our neighborhood residents, and we don't know if all of the residents could be affected, or if just some of them, and what will happen to our system's extensive system of storage, filtration and delivery. We all contribute to the repayment of a USDA Rural Development loan we took out a few years ago, and we are worried about how to make our loan payments if most of the members of our corporation are condemned. The water company depends on all of its members' contributions for normal operating expenses as well, and we cannot afford higher rates to run the system with few people paying into it.

SECH-4 Please make sure that important, human issues such as these are taken into consideration in reviewing the costs and impacts of this project. We are not convinced that all of the potential costs are even known, let alone included in cost estimates.

Thank you,

Maureen Sechrengost

Maureen Sechrengost

SCANNED

Classification: ENV-6.00
Project: SLW
Control No. 13D-13

Response to Comments from Maureen Sechrengost

SECH-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses," and Master Comment Response UR-1, "Effects to Water and Wastewater Infrastructure around Shasta Lake."

SECH-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

SECH-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response UR-1, "Effects to Water and Wastewater Infrastructure around Shasta Lake."

SECH-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response COSTEST-1, "Development of Cost Estimates."

33.11.190 Heather Shetrawski

SHET

Heather Shetrawski
810 Greenwich St
San Francisco, CA 94109
h.shetrawski@gmail.com

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
SEP 30 2013
CODE | ACTION | SUPPLIER
700 | K Duncan
18 Oct 13
700 K Chow

Ms. Katrina Chow,Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way, MP-720
Sacramento, CA 95825

Dear Ms. Chow,

SHET-1 I am writing to you as a concerned citizen regarding the plan to raise Shasta Dam. I am concerned with the negative impacts this project will have on wildlife, the environment, native peoples in the area, and the unsustainable use of our natural resources. The expense of this project and who pays for it versus who benefits from it is also worrisome for me. Below you will find references to specific sections of the Shasta Dam DEIS.

Comments on the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation Environmental Impact Statement

(Pages 5-9) Purpose and Need/Project Objectives:

SHET-2 The Project needs stated in the EIS for the raising of the Shasta Dam are as follows: Anadromous fish survival, water supply reliability, ecosystem resources, flood management, hydropower, recreation and water quality.

SHET-3 The most critical anadromous fishes living in the Shasta watershed area are the different species of Chinook salmon, all of which are classified as either endangered or threatened species. The EIS only proposes the release of cold water into the system as a way of increasing the population of the salmon, and does not list any other alternatives.

SHET-4 The Chinook salmon in the Shasta Watershed are not only important to the health of the ecosystem and as a commodity, but they are also a sacred and crucial species to the Winnemem Wintu, the Native American tribe which populates the area.

SHET-5 As a keystone species, the Chinook salmon provides a crucial ecosystem service of cycling nutrients back into the system. After the salmon successfully reach their spawning grounds, they spawn the next generation and then die off en masse. Their carcasses decompose along the riverbanks and in other areas where predators have left them, as well as through waste, fertilizing the land. Preventing the salmon from providing this service will inevitably collapse the food system, having a domino effect which will further impact the health and function of the Shasta ecosystem.

SHET-6 Upon visiting with the Wintu, the tribal leader suggested that the cold water approach would not actually be a viable method in bringing back the salmon population

SCANNED
Classification ENV-6.00
Project SHA

SHET-6 CONTD She instead suggested that diverting water to the mostly dry tributaries surrounding the dam, such as Dry Creek, would allow the salmon to swim around the dam to reach their spawning grounds, resulting in much higher survival and spawning rates. These fish are

SHET-7 spiritually sacred to the Winnemem Wintu, the rightful owners of this land through history and through treaties, which is not addressed in the EIS.

SHET-8 Water supply reliability is a major concern for this project, stating that "demands for water in California exceed available supplies." This issue can be addressed in many ways. It is not that California doesn't have enough water to meet demands, but rather, that our supply is not used in a sustainable way, with much of it being wasted or misused. California is overall a dry state, yet there is no regulation in most areas regarding water conservation. Many counties are not on metered water, and are using this precious resource for things like growing lawns instead of requiring dry landscaping with native, desert tolerant plants, like they do in Arizona or New Mexico. Sustainable use of our water supply is crucial for the future of our state, and is not addressed in the EIS.

SHET-9 The majority of the water in the Shasta Dam is being sent down in large pipes and uncovered canals to the Westlands Water District in Southern California. There, they use that water mostly for industrial agriculture, large corporations receiving the lion's share while some small, family farms have years where they receive none. Westlands Water District is the largest agricultural water district in the United States, and encompasses Fresno County and Kings County. In these areas, the crops that are grown by these industrial ag companies are some of the most water intensive crops, being grown in a desert. Cotton is the worst offender, needing the most water input for very little output when compared to other crops. Fresno and King county should not receive so much of this precious resource in order to grow an unsustainable product, purely for corporate profits, while many farmers go without. Furthermore, much of the water that is sent down to Westlands never makes it to the soil, being lost to evaporation. It is a very wasteful process. Raising Shasta Dam will continue the "business as usual" way of unsustainable water use, especially by industrial agriculture companies, rather than promoting better use of our limited resource.

SHET-10 The Ecosystem Resources section of the EIS lists the ways in which the Sacramento River ecosystem has been negatively affected: "through confinement of the river system by levees, reclamation of adjacent lands for farming, bank protection, construction of dams and reservoirs, channel stabilization, and land development. This has contributed to a decline in habitat and native species populations." However, it does not state how the Shasta Dam project will impact or mitigate the impacts of any of these. Construction of dams and reservoirs is explicitly named as one of the factors contributing to the decline of the Sacramento River ecosystem, so raising the dam seems counterproductive, in that respect.

(Pages 29-35) Significant and Unavoidable Impacts and Areas of Controversy and Issues to be Resolved:

SHET-11 The significant and unavoidable impacts of raising the Shasta Dam are very serious, and should be heavily weighed against the suggested benefits, to determine if the action is worth the impacts. Some serious negative impacts include: Agriculture and

2013 SEP 30 AM 9:

SHET-11 CONTD

Important Farmlands (converting forestland to farmland, the EIS doesn't state if this land will be given to local farmers or to corporations for industrial agriculture), Wildlife Resources (the degradation of natural habitat and byproducts of construction will greatly impact the species living in the area, some of which are endangered or threatened. The EIS lists 23 species that would be directly impacted by all action alternatives), Cultural Resources (The EIS lists only a single, vague sentence "Inundation of Traditional Cultural Properties" which is a vague reduction of a very serious political and cultural issue) and Environmental Justice ("Cumulative effects from disproportionate placement of environmental impacts on Native American populations, leading to disturbance or loss of resources associated with locations considered by the Winnemem Wintu and Pit River Madesi Band members to have religious and cultural significance in the vicinity of Shasta Lake"). These "Significant and Unavoidable Impacts", along with the ones I did not list, make the benefits of raising the dam not worth it. There are just too many serious negative factors when weighed against the marginal benefits of the project.

SHET-12

In regards to the "Areas of Controversy," I would like to address the Native American Concerns and Cultural Resources section, which states "No Federally recognized tribes reside in the immediate Shasta Lake area. However, the Winnemem Wintu have raised concerns about potential impacts of enlarging Shasta Dam on sites they value for historic and cultural significance. The Winnemem Wintu will continue to have the opportunity to participate and are anticipated to continue to provide input, through the Section 106 process as an invited consulting party, as well as through the NEPA process." (page 40)

SHET-13

The Winnemum Wintu, whether or not they are federally recognized (which in itself is a very controversial and culturally biased system), have the right to that land and to the resources it supports. These people have lived in the Shasta area long before the appearance of American settlers, and have suffered great atrocities ever since. Desecration and inundation of their sacred sites, massacres and bounties on their people and the degradation of important natural resources are just a few tragedies endured by the Winnemem Wintu. With the original completion of Shasta Dam, many of their villages, sacred sites and burial grounds were lost. No amount of mitigation can replace the cultural importance of what has been and potentially will be taken from the Winnemem Wintu by this project.

SHET-14

Ms. Chow, it is my conclusion that the benefits of raising the Shasta Dam do not justify the environmental, historical and cultural burdens that will disproportionately affect those who will benefit the least from this project.

SHET-15

Furthermore, the money to pay for this project has to come from somewhere (i.e. taxpayers), and the original cost of Shasta Dam has still not been paid in full.

Westlands Water District, the biggest beneficiary with the least amount of negative impacts in this project, is only paying for 20% of the project.

SHET-16

This project also does not create more water, as it is made out to sound, it only adds the capacity for storing more water. It is a fact that the reservoir fed by Shasta Dam hasn't reached full capacity in decades, and that water has only been released from the spillway 10 times in 60 years.

SHET-17

With more surface area there will also be more evaporation, counterproductive to the project's goal of securing more water.

SHET-18

This project is not a responsible use of $1 billion, especially concerning taxpayers will surely have to make up the difference left after private investments are

SHET-18 CONTD exhausted. That money would be better invested in other areas of the State's needs, education, for example. Our educational system in this state is crumbling; tuition and cost of operation is rising while teacher's salaries and graduation rates are falling. These are classic symptoms of a failing system. $1 billion could go much further by investing into our public schools rather than adding an extra 19 feet to an environmentally degrading structure. As a taxpayer, I would much rather see my tax dollars going towards vital improvements with far-reaching benefits, instead of a project with such devastating impacts and unequal benefits. It is time for California to support a new vision of sustainability and social justice, and to set an example for the rest of the country. I hope you will consider my arguments against this project and consider taking the No-Action Alternative. SHET-19

Sincerely,

Heather Shetrawski

Response to Comments from Heather Shetrawski

SHET-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-5, "Potential Project Financing."

SHET-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

SHET-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-3, "Fish Habitat Restoration," and Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival."

SHET-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon."

SHET-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

SHET-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

SHET-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition," and Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon."

SHET-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response WSR-1, "Water Supply Demands, Supplies, and Project Benefits."

SHET-9: The commenter expressed concern related to the potential uses of water supplies from Shasta Reservoir. Suggestions regarding the

potential use, sale, and/or transfer of water supplies are speculative in nature. Reclamation does not regulate the uses to which CVP water supply is put, however, the State Water Board requires the reasonable and beneficial use of water through the water right permitting process, including agricultural, municipal, and industrial consumptive uses; power production; and in-stream uses including fish protection flows.

SHET-10: NEPA requires full disclosure of the potential effects of Federal actions and accompanying alternatives and possible mitigation. The Mitigation Measure Bot-7 in Chapter 12, "Botanical Resources and Wetlands," Section 12.3.5, "Mitigation Measures," describes a range of performance measures to mitigate identified impacts on riparian and wetland communities.

Mitigation Measure Bot-7 identifies specific actions (modification of dam operations and funding restoration actions) that will be included in the final plan to avoid and compensate for impacts on riparian and wetland communities such that a no-net-loss performance standard is met. Mitigation Measure Bot-7 also identifies the minimum measures that will be implemented to avoid, minimize, and compensate for impacts. Details about off-site mitigation opportunities in the primary study area are not yet available. Potential mitigation lands containing comparable wetland and special-status species habitat comparable to those that would be affected by the action alternatives have been identified and specific details about how these lands may be used for mitigation will be discussed in detail in future documents and be subject to review by regulatory agencies and the public. The DEIS follows standard NEPA procedures in disclosing impacts on biological resources and providing mitigation measures that Reclamation will be required to implement following future Congressional authorization of an action alternative. The intent of this document is to identify measures that are flexible and adaptable so they can be implemented effectively by Reclamation to respond to direct and indirect impacts on riparian and wetland habitats resulting from the project. The mitigation measure clearly states that a mitigation and adaptive management plan will be implemented and will include implementation funding mechanisms and criteria. On pages ES-32 and ES-33 of the Executive Summary of the DEIS identifies implementation of a comprehensive revegetation plan and a comprehensive mitigation strategy to minimize potential effects on biological resources as environmental commitments. Therefore, the document properly identifies the probability of implementation of mitigation as required under NEPA and commits Reclamation to implementing this mitigation.

As stated under Mitigation Measure Bot-7 in Chapter 12, "Botanical Resources and Wetlands," Section 12.3.5, "Mitigation Measures," feasible measures in this context are those that are not in conflict with

applicable laws, agreements, and regulations, or with the purpose of the project. This section also states that appropriate restoration actions are those that do any of the following: 1) enhance connectivity of river side channels (e.g., by modifying the elevation of secondary channels, remnant oxbows, or meander scars); 2) expand the river meander zone at selected locations (e.g., by assisting in funding projects that meet this objective); 3) increase floodplain connectivity (e.g., by assisting in funding projects that meet this objective); 4) control and remove nonnative, invasive plant species from riparian areas to shift dominance to native species; 5) create riparian and wetland communities (e.g., through plantings); and 6) increase shaded riverine aquatic habitat (e.g., through plantings). Because the plan would be developed in coordination with USFWS, NMFS, CDFW, and the Sacramento River Conservation Area Forum, each of these entities would have the opportunity to provide input on the appropriateness and feasibility of restoration actions.

SHET-11: Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.6, "Areas of Controversy," of the DEIS acknowledges that Native American concerns and cultural resources remain an area of controversy. Information presented to the decision-makers include the Final Feasibility Report, Final EIS, comments on the DEIS, and responses to comments on the DEIS. The decision-maker will have a full picture of the public interests involved in the selection of an alternative to recommend to Congress for authorization.

As stated in Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.1.1, "Project Purpose and Objectives," of the Final EIS, the Project purpose is to improve operational flexibility of the Delta watershed system to meet specified primary and secondary project objectives including increasing survival of anadromous fish populations in the Sacramento River and increasing water supply and water supply reliability for agricultural, M&I, and environmental purposes, to help meet current and future water demands (primary objectives); and to conserve, restore and enhance ecosystem resources in the Shasta Lake area and the upper Sacramento River, reduce flood damage downstream, develop additional hydropower generation capabilities at Shasta Dam, maintain and increase recreation opportunities at Shasta Lake and maintain or improve water quality conditions downstream (secondary objectives). The DEIS examines the full range of impacts on the human environment of five action alternatives and a no action alternative.

Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," identifies impacts from inundation of Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Land Filings, which include Winnemem Wintu places of traditional, ceremonial, and sacred uses. See "Impact Culture-2" in Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," Section 14.3.4, "Mitigation Measures," for "CP1," "CP2," "CP3," "CP4," and "CP5,"

are identified as significant and unavoidable, with no feasible mitigation identified.

Impacts to wildlife species is discussed in Chapter 13, “Wildlife Resources,” of the EIS.

Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, “Potential Effects to Cultural Resources,” and Master Comment Response CR-5, “Environmental Justice.”

SHET-12: Thank you for your comment. This comment does not raise a specific issue related to the DEIS, but merely quotes the DEIS text.

SHET-13: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, “Federal Recognition.”

SHET-14: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, “Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts,” and Master Comment Response GEN-5, “Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise.”

SHET-15: Comment noted.

SHET-16: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, “Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir.”

SHET-17: Please refer to Master Comment Response RE-1, “Reservoir Evaporation.”

SHET-18: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, “Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest,” and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-5, “Potential Project Financing.”

SHET-19: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, “Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest.”

33.11.191 Becky Shufelt

SHUF

Comment to Shasta Lake EIS

Becky Shufelt <bbrecgirl@gmail.com> Thu, Sep 19, 2013 at 3:51 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov
Cc: mbelleville@asl.edu

To whom it may concern:

SHUF-1 I have reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) has been prepared as part of the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) to evaluate the potential physical, biological, cultural, and socioeconomic effects of implementing alternatives to modify the existing Shasta Dam and Reservoir, including taking no action. Since the purpose of the proposed action is to improve operational flexibility of the Delta watershed system through modifying the existing Shasta Dam and Reservoir to meet specified primary and secondary project objectives, I would agree that a no-action alternative would not improve conditions that are favorable for the survival of anadromous fish.

SHUF-2 With regards to the five action alternatives, I am in favor of Plan CP4 which involves an 18.5 foot dam raise and focuses on water supply reliability and fish survival. I believe that this alternative would provide the most benefits amongst the specified objectives. Compared to the other alternatives, Plan CP4 provides the most benefit for its main objective of improving fisheries conditions by providing for two additional ecosystem restoration features that the other alternatives do not address and the largest increased storage for maintaining cold water volumes to benefit anadromous fish. Maintaining cold water volumes under this alternative would help prevent water temperatures from being too high or too low, which can be detrimental to the various life stages of anadromous fish.

SHUF-3 In addition, this alternative also produces the largest long-term benefits for increased recreation opportunities, reduced flood damage, water supply reliability, improving water quality conditions, and increased hydropower generation. This would be a win-win for all parties involved.

SHUF-4 Although this alternative has the largest amount of adverse impacts, most impacts are short-term impacts, such as construction-related sediment affect to water quality, which would be affected only temporarily during initial project construction.

SHUF-5 I would feel comfortable with long-term adverse impacts, including increased in fire risk and permanent affects to aquatic wildlife as long as the mitigation measures listed are implemented. The implementation of stated mitigation measures is extremely important in assuring that project activities have the least amount of impact possible. For example, aquatic wildlife habitat that is degraded from project activities would be restored where impacted. I would be highly in favor of mitigation measures such as this one, especially if it were to restore and improve upon pre-project conditions, rather than just restore aquatic habitat to current existing conditions. Since most adverse effects are address with mitigation

9/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Comment to Shasta Lake EIS

SHUF-5 CONTD measures to alleviate detrimental impacts, I believe that the project actions under alternative Plan CP4 would produce greater benefits that would outweigh the adverse effects.

Sincerely,
Becky Shufelt

707-407-8062
16686 Silver Drive
Pioneer, CA 95556

Response to Comments from Becky Shufelt

SHUF-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

SHUF-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

SHUF-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

SHUF-4: A response is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulation 40 CFR 1503.4). This comment will, however, be included as a part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

SHUF-5: Comment noted. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Some comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories, or experiences that are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will, however, be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

33.11.192 Michael Reha on Behalf of Silverthorn Resort

SILV

SEP 26 2013

CODE	ACTION	
700	K Duncan 26 Sep 13	
40	K Chow	

SILVERTHORN
RESORT - MARINA - PIZZA & PUB

September 15, 2013

MP-720
PRJ-1.00

Ms. Katrina Chow
Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way, MP-720
Sacramento, CA 95825

Subject: Comments on Draft Feasibility Report for Enlarging Shasta Dam and Reservoir

Dear Ms. Chow:

I write to you to formally submit comments regarding the SLWRI Draft Feasibility Report Dated February 6th, 2012, Attachments 1-19 to the Modeling Appendix of the draft EIS.

SILV-1 With respect to the fact that recreation on Shasta Lake currently remains as a "secondary planning objective" in the proposed implementation of CP4 or CP5 planned action to raise Shasta Dam, and as a USFS Special Use Permit holder operating on Shasta Lake, I request the following:

- SILV-2 BOR conduct site survey and GIS work related to the "Site/Facility Expansion" of Silverthorn Resort
- SILV-3 BOR provide detailed, engineered plans for "Relocation" of Silverthorn Resort
- SILV-4 BOR work effectively with USFS to avoid disruption of recreational businesses on Shasta Lake during construction period
- SILV-5 BOR absorb any and all engineering/construction costs pertaining to site/facility expansion or relocation
- SILV-6 BOR provide for Department of Justice ADA/ABA standards in all planning/construction of site/facility modification, expansion, or relocation

SILV-7 In addition, I strongly oppose any plan to "consolidate" recreational marina facilities, as it would surely compromise the opportunity and experience of those who have, and continue to recreate on Shasta Lake, as well as contribute to the reduction of visitor use of the NRA.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this study, and for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Michael Reha
General Manager
Silverthorn Resort

Silverthorn Resort
P.O. Box 1090
Bella Vista, CA 96008
530-275-1571

SCANNED

Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	214
Control No.	13 093921
Folder I.D.	1230827
Date Input & Initials	9/26/2012

Response to Comments from Michael Reha on Behalf of Silverthorn Resort

SILV-1: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. A response to this

comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

SILV-2: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. The DEIS Appendices Engineering Summary Appendix, Chapter 5, Attachments 1 through 4, include the cost estimates for relocation and modifications recreational facilities. Included in these costs is all engineering design, and construction costs necessary for relocation and modification.

SILV-3: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. The DEIS Appendices Engineering Summary Appendix, Chapter 5, Attachments 1 through 4, include the cost estimates for relocation and modifications recreational facilities. Included in these costs is all engineering design, and construction costs necessary for relocation and modification.

SILV-4: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, “Alternatives,” Section 2.3.8, “Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities,” inundated recreation facilities and associated utilities would be relocated before demolition to the extent practicable. Section 2.3.8 also states that scheduling and sequencing of recreation facility relocation or modification construction activities will strive to minimize or avoid interruption of public access to recreation sites.

SILV-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-4, “Relocation of Recreation Facilities.”

SILV-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-4, “Relocation of Recreation Facilities.”

SILV-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-3, “Effects to Tourism at Shasta Lake.”

33.11.193 Roger and Sherri Lee

9/30/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - B.O.R. meeting on Sept. 24, 2013

SLEE

B.O.R. meeting on Sept. 24, 2013

Sherri Lee <leeslakehouse@att.net> Fri, Sep 6, 2013 at 11:33 AM
Reply-To: Sherri Lee <leeslakehouse@att.net>
To: "KChow@usbr.gov" <KChow@usbr.gov>

Hello Katrina Chow

SLEE-1 I would like to start by thanking you & you colleagues for coming to Lakehead (to make it convenient for those of us living here) to hold the last meeting. Some of us appreciated the meeting & the information you had for us. I would like to apologize for those at the meeting who's attitude Etc., was embarrassing to say the least.

SLEE-2 I'm writing in hopes for an answer on the two properties we own here in Lakehead. "If" the lake rising is passed by the congress, how are the following properties going to be effected. Do we need to start working on thoughts for plan "B" or is our dream home going to remain if the lake rises?

1. 20773 Kabyai Court, Lakehead, CA 96051

2. 18074 Pine Street, Lakehead, CA 96051

Looking forward to your response.

Thank you,

Rodger & Sherri Lee
leeslakehouse@att.net
1-530-710-1861 home

Sherri Lee <leeslakehouse@att.net> Tue, Sep 24, 2013 at 11:17 AM
Reply-To: Sherri Lee <leeslakehouse@att.net>
To: "KChow@usbr.gov" <KChow@usbr.gov>

Hello Ms. Katrina Chow

SLEE-3 We've been waiting for a response from you, and thought maybe you did not get our first e-mail, so I'm resending it again, in hopes for a response.

Thank you for your time.

Rodger & Sherri Lee
leeslakehouse@att.net

9/30/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - B.O.R. meeting on Sept. 24, 2013

1-530-339-1667

[Quoted text hidden]

CHOW, KATRINA <kchow@usbr.gov> Tue, Sep 24, 2013 at 2:04

To: Sherri Lee <leeslakehouse@att.net>

Sheri,

Attached is a report for 18074 Pine Street (attached) that was sent out last fall. For some reasons it shows in our record, the two addresses are located in the same lot. Anyhow at the north end of Kabyai, we have not conducted survey if it is a vacant lot.

I hope this information is helpful. Please feel free to email or contact me if you have further questions.

Thanks

[Quoted text hidden]

–

Katrina Chow

Project Manager/Civil Engineer

Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento

2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825

916-978-5067

kchow@usbr.gov

18074 Pine Street (1).pdf
212K

Response to Comments from Roger and Sherri Lee

SLEE-1: Comment noted.

SLEE-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-9, "Maps and Additional Surveys of Private Parcels/Structures."

SLEE-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.194 Rich Howe on Behalf of Shasta Lake Resorts LP

SLRLP

September 26, 2013

Ms. Katrina Chow
Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way, MP-700
Sacramento, CA 95825
Via email: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

RE: Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Comment Submission on the Draft EIS dated June 2013.

Comments submitted by:

Rich Howe
General Manager
Jones Valley Resort/Sugarloaf Marina
22300 Jones Valley Marina Dr.
Redding, CA 96003
(530)275-7950

David M. Smith
President
Water Resorts Inc.
340 S. Fairmont Ave.
Lodi CA 95240
(209) 333-8500

Comments submitted for:

Shasta Lake Resorts LP
Dba: Jones Valley Resort
Dba: Sugarloaf Marina
Dba: houseboats.com
Shasta Lake, California

Introduction/Background

SLRLP-1

Shasta Lake Resorts LP currently operates two full-service facilities, Jones Valley Resort & Sugarloaf Marina on Shasta Lake under Special Use Permits issued by the Shasta-Trinity National Forest (STNF).

The Jones Valley Resort covers approximately 20 acres at full pool and Sugarloaf Marina covers approximately 33 acres at full pool. The permitted areas expand as the water level in Shasta Lake drops. The marina facilities follow the lake water level in order to stay afloat and serviceable.

SLRLP-1 CONTD

Shasta Lake Resorts LP has operated Jones Valley Resort since 1989 and Sugarloaf Marina since 1995.

Since the early 1990's, Shasta Lake Resorts LP/Jones Valley Resort has been the leader and innovator of the upscale luxury houseboats on Shasta Lake. It was the first to appoint its fleet with full size galleys, private state rooms, entertainment systems and hot tubs. The marina docks have continuously been upgraded throughout the years using the industry's latest designs and construction materials. Shasta Lake Resorts LP and its two marinas have also recognized the need to adapt to the ever changing lake level on Shasta Lake. 100% of its business is conducted on the water. Also, 80% of the Resort's overall infrastructure is water based, and 100% of its utility needs can be transported and provided remotely during extreme low water years. Shasta Lake Resorts LP has led and will continue to lead the houseboat industry on Shasta Lake at any lake level.

Questions concerning the Draft EIS:

SLRLP-2

The Draft EIS Executive Summary, page 26, Table S-2 "Summary of Major Potential Benefits of Action Alternatives" refers to an increase in recreation user days under all Comprehensive Plan (CP) scenarios, ranging 89,000 to 370,000. Additionally, Chapter 18 further asserts in each of the descriptions of the five CP alternatives:

> *"As described in Section 2.3.8 in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," affected recreation facilities would be relocated as part of the construction activities for all action alternatives. This could include relocation of affected portions of facilities within existing use areas, in adjacent undeveloped areas, or at new sites in the general vicinity of the lake.* ***Because of the possible consolidation of facilities, the total number of facilities of specific types may be reduced.*** *However, all affected recreation capacity would be replaced. Replacement facilities would be of equivalent overall capacity and quality to affected facilities and would provide comparable shoreline access, where applicable. With the relocation of affected facilities, this impact would be less than significant. Mitigation for this impact is not needed, and thus not proposed."*

SLRLP-3

Q.) With the possibility of reduction of facilities- which in turn would reduce the number of access points on Shasta Lake - what actions are being proposed to accommodate the projected increase in visitation? We disagree that the impact would be less than significant.

SLRLP-4

Q.) If there are alternative actions being considered with regards to consolidation of facilities, will they be made public? When will they be made public? And will the public have an opportunity to comment on them prior to authorization of project?

SLRLP-5

Q.) Referring to the map titled "Plate 39. Recreation Site Status": How was the determination of abandonment of the Jones Valley Marina site/facility made? What governing body made that determination?

SLRLP-6 Q.) Do the statements in chapter 18, mentioned above, and the designation of the Jones Valley Marina facility site on Plate 39 depict the future of the Jones Valley Marina? Is there anything we can do to protect our situation on the Lake?

SLRLP-7 Q.) If it is determined that Jones Valley Marina facility is to be eliminated entirely, what provisions will be made to compensate the investors in the marina? How will such compensation be determined, and by whom? What is the timeline for projected elimination?

SLRLP-8 Q.) What, if any, alternatives are being considered for a new location for Jones Valley Marina above the new full pool?

SLRLP-9 Q.) Will the Bureau of Reclamation consult directly with the marina operators concerning relocation or abandonment of any of the nine marina facilities on Shasta Lake?

SLRLP-10 Q.) Is it accurate to say that the USFS must issue a "Special Use Permit" or "Suitable Instrument" to the Bureau of Reclamation to move forward on raising Shasta Dam if approved by Congress?

SLRLP-11 Q.) Will this "Special Use Permit" or "Suitable Instrument" fall under normal guidelines and be reviewable by the general public with a comment period prior to being issued?

SLRLP-12 Q.) Which governing body, the United States Forest Service or the Bureau of Reclamation, has the authority to decide what facilities on Shasta Lake are modified, relocated or abandoned within the proposed project of raising Shasta Dam?

Statement:

SLRLP-13 Shasta Lake Resorts LP and its investors recognize the drastic need for a more stable and reliable water source in California. Whether the water is sold downstream for agricultural and municipal uses, or it is allowed to flow through the Delta to boost the survival rate of Chinook Salmon runs, there is no doubt that more water is needed. Is raising Shasta Dam the best option - and if so, will it be enough to avert California's inevitable future water crisis?

SLRLP-14 If raising the Dam is determined to be in the realm of possibilities, then it is the full responsibility of our elected officials and governing bodies to make sure that all effected parties and their issues are taken into consideration and provided for prior to any actions taken.

SLRLP-15 As a concessionaire of the USFS on Shasta Lake for over 20 years we find it unsettling to read a document that may or may not allow our business to continue into the future. In the document it states that there will be an increase of visitation days with each CP. Yet the statement of "the possibility of consolidation of facilities" is contradictive. We relate the two statements together as having an eight lane highway in Los Angeles and reducing it down to three lanes at rush hour. It just doesn't work or make sense.

SLRLP-16 The BOR has not made any attempt to make one-on-one contact with any of the nine marinas on Shasta Lake to discuss how they cope with lake drawdowns and increases. Nor have they asked for any detailed input if the project where to go through. Assumptions of how or what is feasible to operate a

SLRLP-16 CONTD marina on Shasta Lake have been made without consulting with the people on the ground about how their business flows and what challenges they face. These assumptions are counter-productive and naïve.

SLRLP-17 Many great business leaders have said that 'competition breeds good business.' For any government to suggest doing away with a top competitor is contrary to a healthy local and state economy. Shasta Lake Resorts LP, along with all the other concessionaires on the Lake, have introduced hundreds of millions dollars into the local and state economy over the years. Just as diverse Shasta Lake is with its wildlife and ecology, so are the businesses that provide services on the lake. They have been evolving for the last 70 years to cater to a clientele that is just as unique as the Lake itself. Each marina has a core base of customers that only go to that marina. Jones Valley has a 35%-40% repeat customer base. This base of customers is loyal to us because of our business model, the product that we offer, and our location. The marina and what it offers stands above the rest to a point that the State of California has featured our vessels in many of its "Visit California" tourism commercials, publications and advertisement throughout the nation.

SLRLP-18 Doing away with Jones Valley Resort or consolidation of any of the facilities on or around Shasta Lake is unnecessary, does not serve the public's recreational needs, and is bad for business and bad for the local and state economy.

Respectfully,

Rich Howe
General Manager
Shasta Lake Resorts LP

Response to Comments from Rich Howe on Behalf of Shasta Lake Resorts LP

SLRLP-1: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in commenting on the document. While we thank you for information regarding the operations of your marina a response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

SLRLP-2: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in commenting on the document. The text referenced in the comment is consistent with the text in the document. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4).

SLRLP-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake."

SLRLP-4: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," relocation plans

were developed to verify that for each action alternative, the existing recreational capacity could be maintained. Reclamation and USFS will continue to work together to develop and finalize plans for relocation of recreational facilities that is suitable for the National Recreation Area, should an alternative be authorized by Congress. At a minimum the current available capacities would be maintained, inundated and affected facilities would be relocated to the extent practicable. Chapter 2, Alternatives, Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," text has been revised to clarify that the affected marinas would be maintained in the immediate vicinity, but due to unforeseen circumstances preventing this, relocating or consolidating with other marinas would be reconsidered. In the Final EIS Engineering Summary Appendix Plate 39, "Recreation Site Status," has also been updated to reflect that affected marinas would be relocated in place.

SLRLP-5: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," relocation plans were developed to verify that for each action alternative, the existing recreational capacity could be maintained. Reclamation and USFS will continue to work together to develop and finalize plans for relocation of recreational facilities that is suitable for the National Recreation Area, should an alternative be authorized by Congress. At a minimum the current available capacities would be maintained, inundated and affected facilities would be relocated to the extent practicable. Chapter 2, Alternatives, Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," text has been revised to clarify that the affected marinas would be maintained in the immediate vicinity, but due to unforeseen circumstances preventing this, relocating or consolidating with other marinas would be reconsidered. In the Final EIS Engineering Summary Appendix Plate 39, "Recreation Site Status," has also been updated to reflect that affected marinas would be relocated in place.

SLRLP-6: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," relocation plans were developed to verify that for each action alternative, the existing recreational capacity could be maintained. Reclamation and USFS will continue to work together to develop and finalize plans for relocation of recreational facilities that is suitable for the National Recreation Area, should an alternative be authorized by Congress. At a minimum the current available capacities would be maintained, inundated and affected facilities would be relocated to the extent practicable. Chapter 2, Alternatives, Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," text has been revised to clarify that the affected marinas would be maintained in the immediate vicinity, but due to unforeseen circumstances preventing this, relocating or consolidating with other marinas would be reconsidered. In the Final EIS Engineering Summary

Appendix Plate 39, “Recreation Site Status,” has also been updated to reflect that affected marinas would be relocated in place.

SLRLP-7: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, “Alternatives,” Section 2.3.8, “Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities,” relocation plans were developed to verify that for each action alternative, the existing recreational capacity could be maintained. Reclamation and USFS will continue to work together to develop and finalize plans for relocation of recreational facilities that is suitable for the National Recreation Area, should an alternative be authorized by Congress. At a minimum the current available capacities would be maintained, inundated and affected facilities would be relocated to the extent practicable. Chapter 2, Alternatives, Section 2.3.8, “Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities,” text has been revised to clarify that the affected marinas would be maintained in the immediate vicinity, but due to unforeseen circumstances preventing this, relocating or consolidating with other marinas would be reconsidered. In the Final EIS Engineering Summary Appendix Plate 39, “Recreation Site Status,” has also been updated to reflect that affected marinas would be relocated in place.

SLRLP-8: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, “Alternatives,” Section 2.3.8, “Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities,” relocation plans were developed to verify that for each action alternative, the existing recreational capacity could be maintained. Reclamation and USFS will continue to work together to develop and finalize plans for relocation of recreational facilities that is suitable for the National Recreation Area, should an alternative be authorized by Congress. At a minimum the current available capacities would be maintained, inundated and affected facilities would be relocated to the extent practicable. Chapter 2, Alternatives, Section 2.3.8, “Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities,” text has been revised to clarify that the affected marinas would be maintained in the immediate vicinity, but due to unforeseen circumstances preventing this, relocating or consolidating with other marinas would be reconsidered. In the Final EIS Engineering Summary Appendix Plate 39, “Recreation Site Status,” has also been updated to reflect that affected marinas would be relocated in place.

SLRLP-9: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, “Alternatives,” Section 2.3.8, “Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities,” relocation plans were developed to verify that for each action alternative, the existing recreational capacity could be maintained. Reclamation and USFS will continue to work together to develop and finalize plans for relocation of recreational facilities that is suitable for the National Recreation Area, should an alternative be authorized by Congress. At a minimum the current available capacities would be maintained, inundated and affected facilities would be relocated to the extent practicable. Chapter 2, “Alternatives,” Section 2.3.8, “Comprehensive Plan Construction

Activities," text has been revised to clarify that the affected marinas would be maintained in the immediate vicinity, but due to unforeseen circumstances preventing this, relocating or consolidating with other marinas would be reconsidered. Reclamation understands that further coordination with the USFS permit holders will be required after Congressional authorization to finalize relocation plans and develop final designs.

SLRLP-10: As stated in Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.5.3, "USFS Use of EIS," expansion of the reservoir would require authorization by permit, or other suitable instrument, issued by the USFS to Reclamation under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (Title 43, U.S. Code Section 1761(a)(1)).

SLRLP-11: Either the special use permit or the special instrument would follow standard administrative format and would not be available for review. However, premittees affected by the issuance of the special use permit of similar instrument may have an opportunity for administrative review, under the terms of their permit.

SLRLP-12: Reclamation and the USFS, operating under a memorandum of understanding will cooperate on determining relocation of recreation facilities at Shasta Lake.

SLRLP-13: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

SLRLP-14: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

SLRLP-15: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," relocation plans were developed to verify that for each action alternative, the existing recreational capacity could be maintained. Reclamation and USFS will continue to work together to develop and finalize plans for relocation of recreational facilities that is suitable for the National Recreation Area, should an alternative be authorized by Congress. At a minimum the current available capacities would be maintained, inundated and affected facilities would be relocated to the extent practicable. Chapter 2, Alternatives, Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," text has been revised to clarify that the affected marinas would be maintained in the immediate vicinity, but due to unforeseen circumstances preventing this, relocating or consolidating with other marinas would be reconsidered. In the Final EIS Engineering Summary Appendix Plate 39, "Recreation Site Status," has also been updated to reflect that affected marinas would be relocated in place.

SLRLP-16: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," relocation plans were developed to verify that for each action alternative, the existing recreational capacity could be maintained. Reclamation and USFS will continue to work together to develop and finalize plans for relocation of recreational facilities that is suitable for the National Recreation Area, should an alternative be authorized by Congress. At a minimum the current available capacities would be maintained, inundated and affected facilities would be relocated to the extent practicable. Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," text has been revised to clarify that affected marinas would be maintained in the immediate vicinity, but due to unforeseen circumstances preventing this, relocating or consolidating with other marinas would be reconsidered. Reclamation understands that further coordination with the USFS permit holders will be required after Congressional authorization to finalize relocation plans and develop final designs.

SLRLP-17: Thank you for your comment. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

SLRLP-18: Thank you for your comment. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

33.11.195 Dr. Randall Smith

SMIT1

SEP 5 2013

5 SEP 13

KDuncan 10Sep13
to: KChow

DEAR MS CHOW.

SMIT1-1

DRAFT EIS SHASTA LAKE WATER RESOURCES INVESTIGATION SEEMS NOT TO CONSIDER DATA CONTAINED IN THE ARTICLE ENCLOSED HERE. WHY?

THIS IS A SECOND COMMENT SENT, BUT THERE IS NO WAY OF KNOWING IF THIS MATTER IS GAINING ANY ATTENTION.

VERY TRULY YOURS
Randall R. Smith

Dr. Randall Smith
955 Sierra Vista Dr
Redding CA 96001-0113

Old idea for saving salmon deserves a whole new look

RANDY SMITH

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

Recent coverage of an idea to transport endangered salmon above Shasta Dam prompts this writing. The Endangered Species Act says that all prudent and reasonable methods to support listed species should be undertaken. However, the act does not state that less costly, more effective means should be ignored in preference to ones that are expensive, problem prone and risky. In today's world of limited financial resources, why is it that $6,000 toilet seats continue to be purchased?

Long before endangered species were declared, before environmental impact statements costing millions were required, before agency lawyers who never leave their remote offices to conduct field work, the federal government sent an esteemed team to Shasta County to study and report how the coming of Shasta Dam could be mitigated to prevent loss to valuable salmonid species of the Sacramento River system.

This team led by Stanford Professor Harry A. Hanson spent 1939 and 1940 here. They walked the local creeks downstream of the coming dam; they collected salmon fry from places like Union School on the West Fork of Stillwater Creek in the present-day city of Shasta Lake. After careful collection of considerable data, the team issued a 200-page report: "An Investigation of Fish-Salvage Problems in Relation to Shasta Dam, Special Scientific Report #10."

> "Hanson's idea should be considered anew. It is still as good as the day it was written. Meantime, the necessary infrastructure for delivering non-consumptive water has been built and with federal money."

Many of the findings and recommendations of this singular report have come into being. The report's No. 2 idea is today called Coleman National Fish Hatchery and is very important to the fall and late-fall run of Sacramento River salmon.

Other studied, now headwaiter streams, of the Sacramento River have been given or are getting long-delayed attention. Clear Creek has received over $50 million of help to support listed spring-run salmon.

Battle Creek is finally, after years of debate and study, to be opened above the hatchery. Deer, Antelope, Mill, even Dry Creek of Tehama County are getting needed salmon spawning support. All of this work and money is important.

When the command was given for us to grow and multiply, was there also a mandate to be the only species remaining? Salmon are not snail darters, are not vestigial remnants of creatures hanging by an ecological thread.

They are canaries in our local and ocean environments, warning us to be careful lest we become very lonely and hungry by our actions.

Professor Hanson's No. 1 idea involved using Stillwater Creek as a year-round salmon and steelhead spawning stream.

The substrate, gravel lining, of the stream is continuously nearly perfect from above Shasta College to the Sacramento River confluence at Deschutes Bridge in Anderson. What the stream lacks is a summer source of cold water to support winter- and spring-run fish as well as encourage and benefit fall and late fall salmon. Hanson knew the cure was expensive and he worried about it in writing.

His estimate in 1940 dollars for the proposed siphon of cold McCloud River water was $2 million. He understood this was a large order, but he felt Shasta Dam owed the resource this exchange. World War II made his worry reality.

Then came decades of neglect and ruined salmon populations when no one really cared about this once abundant supply. In the 1940s Aldo Leopold wrote: "Our tendency is not to call things resources until the supply runs short. When the end of the supply is in sight, we discover the thing is valuable." No statement has been more prophetic regarding our denial of salmon population decline.

But Hanson's idea should be considered anew. It is still as good as the day it was written. Meantime, the necessary infrastructure for delivering non-consumptive water has been built and with federal money. It is known locally as the Bella Vista Water District. It has two very large pipelines that cross Stillwater Creek.

Why has this idea not been given the careful attention it deserves? What can be done to change present thinking? When simple and inexpensive ideas are ignored, there has to be a reason, though it may not fit comfortably with those responsible.

Randy Smith is the leader of the Rotary Club of Redding's Stream Team. He lives in Redding.

Response to Comments from Dr. Randall Smith

SMIT1-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

33.11.196 Randall Smith

SMIT2

From: **Randall Smith** <randall_smith@charter.net>
Date: Tue, Aug 27, 2013 at 1:51 AM
Subject: SLWRI Public Comment
To: kchow@usbr.gov
Cc: Patricia.Bratcher@wildlife.ca.gov, Howard.Brown@noaa.gov, Naseem.Alston@noaa.gov, tkisanuki@usbr.gov, Brenda Haynes <haynes034@att.net>, jacqueline.silvers@mail.house.gov, laura_kroeger@feinstein.senate.gov

Dear Ms. Chow,

SMIT2-1

Careful review of the Executive Summary of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for raising Shasta Dam reveals no mention of Stanford Professor Harry A. Hanson's seminal 1940 Scientific Report # 10 ("An Investigation of Fish-Salvage Problems in Relation to Shasta Dam") prepared for the federal government at the time of Shasta Dam's construction. Why?

The DEIS is replete with written concern for increasing salmonid numbers to avoid extinction of already listed species and decline of other species. Yet the number one idea for helping natural reproduction outlined in Hanson's work is never mentioned. Why?

Increasing Shasta Dam storage gives rise to many valuable advantages well cited in the Executive Summary and detailed in many chapters of the document. Yet making use of the best natural substrate, the finest side channel spawning possibility (more than 16 miles) and local non consumptive water conveyance above Red Bluff made possible by increased storage availability and sales is never mentioned. Why?

Consideration in the document is given to roadways at the Tracy Pumps and seemingly all manner of other impacts: cultural, natural, social, economic, trivial and significant; but no mention is made of using Stillwater Creek as Hanson suggested for increasing salmonid production. Why?

Very truly yours,

Randall R. Smith
955 Sierra Vista Drive
Redding, CA 96001

Response to Comments from Randall Smith

SMIT2-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

33.11.197 Paul Smith

Public Comment Card SMITH

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods fo SMITH-1 of written commen comment card is one method for interested persc SMITH-2 written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retair SMITH-3 SLWRI Record. Ple clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Writt SMITH-4 may also be sent b bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public SMITH-5 written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, SMITH-6

Name: Paul Smith Organization:
Address: 20322 Lakeview Dr, Lakehead CA 96051
Email: pslakell@gmail.com

Comment

(1) Water Supply Supply is wrong and not Predictable
(2) Impure water quality - Not a function of the Dam Also Raising will Do Nothing
(3) Power Product Not a function of Dam Raising in total Power - flow ~~and~~ speed & volume Along with Electronic efficiency.
(4) Fish: They Do not Pay Taxes and more costly cannot Predict growth in population.
(5) Recreation: Removeall of Lakehead will Reduce Recreation.
(6) Property values will plummet AGAIN!!!
No No No No No

Response to Comments from Paul Smith

SMITH-1: Operations modeling was performed using the CalSim-II CVP/SWP simulation model, the best available tool for predicting system-wide water operations throughout the Central Valley. Details on the CalSim-II model and the assumptions included in all simulations can be found in the Modeling Appendix, Chapter 2, "CalSim-II."

SMITH-2: A response is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulation 40 CFR 1503.4). This comment will, however, be included as a part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

SMITH-3: CVP Hydropower generation was simulated using the Benchmark Study Team (BST) power modeling tool LTGen, Version 1.18, as described in the DEIS in Chapter 23 Power and Energy, Section 23.3.1. Methods and Assumptions and in the Modeling Appendix, Chapter 8, "Hydropower Modeling." The model includes a unique "energy factor" for each power facility that is computed based on head, flow, and overall plant efficiency. The power factor is then used to compute the actual generation.

SMITH-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-6, "Historic Dam Effects on Fisheries."

SMITH-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake."

SMITH-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

33.11.198 John and Anna Harkrader on Behalf of Shasta Marina Resort

SMR

SEP 2 0 2013

700 ✓KDuncan
Sep13
RChow

SHASTA MARINA RESORT - 18390 O'Brien Inlet Rd. Lakehead, Ca. 96051

September 19, 2013
Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way,
Sacramento, Ca 95825-1893

Dear Ms. Chow,

We are writing this letter in response to the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), that was released by the Bureau of Reclamation(BOR) on June 28th, 2013.

SMR-1

The DEIS states that all of Shasta Marina's buildings, parking areas, and access roads will be affected at the new Full Pool Elevation of the CP3. The map that was provided to us" Plate 39: Recreation Site Status", indicates that Shasta Marina's site is to be abandoned.

We are very troubled to see that the plan for our location is to be abandoned, and that Shasta Marina has an "X" on the map. Indicating that no plans will be made to relocate our marina. What does this mean? And how was this alternative reached without consulting us? And why, when all other facilities will be affected by the raising of the dam, are we to be abandoned and the others to be relocated?

SMR-2

We are a sound and profitable business on the lake and provide employment opportunities that pull up our local economy. We have owned and operated Shasta Marina since June 1, 1996, and have invested 18 years and millions of dollars in an effort to build this marina to insure our future. The numbers are as follows:

- We have managed to transform Shasta Marina from a small rundown mismanaged operation, grossing $600,000 per year to a thriving, state of the art facility, with some of the most luxurious rental houseboats in the country. Today, we gross five to six times what our predecessors have done in the past.
- We host over 600 trips per year and rent 135 moorage spaces, bringing over 12,000 people a year to the lake.
- We have 12 full time employees, 6 have been with us for over 10 years and the rest for more than 5 years. Our employees are home owners and have families. During the summer we employ additional 8-10 employees. Our pay scale has always been above average from entry positions to executive positions and we have always paid 100% of our full time employee's health insurance.
- Each year we invest over a million dollars in our local economy for services and supplies to support our operation.

We offer superior customer service and provide a quality experience on Shasta Lake for the public. The shallow conditions of the O'Brien Inlet have presented us with challenges during our time here, but we have dealt with them and the area offers advantages that make it worth the efforts. We move our marina each year as the water level changes. Consequently we have put most of our improvements into floating assets and made sure that necessary functions can be performed in high or low water conditions. We have anchor systems at 3 different elevations which enable us to disconnect, move and reconnect all docks with boats attached, all in one day.

We are ready and able to be relocated to a higher elevation here on the O'Brien Inlet or to another location on the lake.
Our land items are definitely expendable and our water based assets are movable.

classification ENV-6.00 SCANNED

SMR-3 Before ruling that Shasta Marina is to be abandoned we believe there are many options to investigate that would allow us to remain on the O'Brien Inlet or be relocated to another site. For example:

- There is an abandoned campground at Shasta Marina with a higher elevation that could work.
- There are private properties that could be purchased that could work.
- We could stay in deep water and build a road to the deep water position. There are existing roads on the south side of the O'Brien Inlet that could take us out to deep water.
- We could be relocated to the deep water location at Turntable Bay.
- We could be relocated to the deep water location at Water's Gulch.

SMR-4 The DEIS states that there is a greater demand for water-oriented recreation and that the recreation resources have become static, and that existing marinas have seasonal capacity problems.

So, why have some marinas been allowed to operate while holding a number of unused houseboat allocations? These same marinas have not updated their products in decades. We are the exception. We utilize every one of our houseboat allocations and we are normally 100% full on our moorage docks. We have the latest models in houseboats with all the amenities that the public wants. Our docks are the most modern and aesthetically pleasing on the lake. So, why would we be chosen to be eliminated?

SMR-5 And how is eliminating 3 marinas going to answer the need for more recreation opportunities?

Reducing the number of marinas will not only leave parts of the lake without services to boaters but will also reduce the diverse choices of recreation for the public.

SMR-6 Traditions are made here for families that come each year. We have provided the type of vacation that these people want to remember and redo, year after year. We truly have something special to offer. Some of our moorage customers have been here longer than us. People love this inlet and the Sacramento River and choose this to be their place to come to relax for as many weekends as they can get away from busy lives.

SMR-7 On a personal note we are ages 65 and 63 and planning retirement. We have always planned on turning our business over to our daughter Cynthia Teichera and her husband Michael Teichera. They have been with us since day One (June 1, 1996), and invested 18 years of their lives in this business with us. Now the prospect of raising the dam and whether or not we will be in business has left us uncertain of our future and of our family's future. With an "X" for abandonment, on our site in your new map we are not sure what will happen. You have eliminated any and all possibilities that could be our retirement. To sell our business without a future would be impossible. If we can't stay then who would buy us and how much would they give us for our assets, knowing that we are being "eliminated."

SMR-8 We are prepared to make any change necessary to be able to continue on the O'Brien Inlet; however we are open to any other relocation that enables us to continue to keep our doors open.

Sincerely,

John and Anna Harkrader
Owners, Shasta Marina Resort
18390 O'Brien Inlet Rd.
Lakehead, CA 96051
530 238-2284
anna@shastalake.net

CC: Congressman Doug LaMalfa
2885 Churn Creek Rd. Suite C
Redding, CA. 96002

Senator Diane Feinstein
One Post Street Suite 2450
San Francisco, Ca. 94104

Senator Barbara Boxer
312 N. Spring St. #1748
Los Angeles, Ca. 90012

Secretary Sally Jewel
Department of The Interior
1849 C. Street N.W.
Washington DC 20240

Michael L. Connor
Commissioner
Bureau of Reclamation
1849 C. Street N.W.
Washington DC 20240-0001

David Murillo
Regional Director
Mid Pacific Region
Federal Office Building
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, Ca. 95825-1898

Brian Person
Area Manager
Northern California Area Office
16349 Shasta Dam Blvd.
Shasta Lake, Ca. 96019-8400

Response to Comments from John and Anna Harkrader on Behalf of Shasta Marina Resort

SMR-1: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," relocation plans were developed to verify that for each action alternative, the existing recreational capacity could be maintained. Reclamation and USFS will continue to work together to develop and finalize plans for relocation of recreational facilities that is suitable for the National Recreation Area, should an alternative be authorized by Congress. At a minimum the

current available capacities would be maintained, inundated and affected facilities would be relocated to the extent practicable. Chapter 2, Alternatives, Section 2.3.8, “Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities,” text has been revised to clarify that the affected marinas would be maintained in the immediate vicinity, but due to unforeseen circumstances preventing this, relocating or consolidating with other marinas would be reconsidered. In the Final EIS Engineering Summary Appendix Plate 39, “Recreation Site Status,” has also been updated to reflect that affected marinas would be relocated in place.

SMR-2: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in commenting on the document. While we thank you for information regarding the operations of your marina a response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

SMR-3: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, “Alternatives,” Section 2.3.8, “Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities,” relocation plans were developed to verify that for each action alternative, the existing recreational capacity could be maintained. Reclamation and USFS will continue to work together to develop and finalize plans for relocation of recreational facilities that is suitable for the National Recreation Area, should an alternative be authorized by Congress. At a minimum the current available capacities would be maintained, inundated and affected facilities would be relocated to the extent practicable. Chapter 2, Alternatives, Section 2.3.8, “Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities,” text has been revised to clarify that the affected marinas would be maintained in the immediate vicinity, but due to unforeseen circumstances preventing this, relocating or consolidating with other marinas would be reconsidered. In the Final EIS Engineering Summary Appendix Plate 39, “Recreation Site Status,” has also been updated to reflect that affected marinas would be relocated in place.

SMR-4: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, “Alternatives,” Section 2.3.8, “Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities,” relocation plans were developed to verify that for each action alternative, the existing recreational capacity could be maintained. Reclamation and USFS will continue to work together to develop and finalize plans for relocation of recreational facilities that is suitable for the National Recreation Area, should an alternative be authorized by Congress. At a minimum the current available capacities would be maintained, inundated and affected facilities would be relocated to the extent practicable. Chapter 2,

Alternatives, Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," text has been revised to clarify that the affected marinas would be maintained in the immediate vicinity, but due to unforeseen circumstances preventing this, relocating or consolidating with other marinas would be reconsidered. In the Final EIS Engineering Summary Appendix Plate 39, "Recreation Site Status," has also been updated to reflect that affected marinas would be relocated in place.

SMR-5: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," relocation plans were developed to verify that for each action alternative, the existing recreational capacity could be maintained. Reclamation and USFS will continue to work together to develop and finalize plans for relocation of recreational facilities that is suitable for the National Recreation Area, should an alternative be authorized by Congress. At a minimum the current available capacities would be maintained, inundated and affected facilities would be relocated to the extent practicable. Chapter 2, Alternatives, Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," text has been revised to clarify that the affected marinas would be maintained in the immediate vicinity, but due to unforeseen circumstances preventing this, relocating or consolidating with other marinas would be reconsidered. In the Final EIS Engineering Summary Appendix Plate 39, "Recreation Site Status," has also been updated to reflect that affected marinas would be relocated in place. Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake."

SMR-6: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in commenting on the document. While we thank you for information regarding the operations of your marina a response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

SMR-7: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in commenting on the document. While we thank you for information regarding the operations of your marina a response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and

made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

SMR-8: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," relocation plans were developed to verify that for each action alternative, the existing recreational capacity could be maintained. Reclamation and USFS will continue to work together to develop and finalize plans for relocation of recreational facilities that is suitable for the National Recreation Area, should an alternative be authorized by Congress. At a minimum the current available capacities would be maintained, inundated and affected facilities would be relocated to the extent practicable. Chapter 2, Alternatives, Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," text has been revised to clarify that the affected marinas would be maintained in the immediate vicinity, but due to unforeseen circumstances preventing this, relocating or consolidating with other marinas would be reconsidered. In the Final EIS Engineering Summary Appendix Plate 39, "Recreation Site Status," has also been updated to reflect that affected marinas would be relocated in place.

33.11.199 Fred Specht

SPEC

SPEC-1

On Mon, Jul 22, 2013 at 2:52 PM, Doris Specht <djspecht@msn.com> wrote:
Name=fred specht
e-mail=djspecht@msn.com
title=Riparian Land Owner
Organization=STEAM BOAT SLOUGH/ Simpson Tract Property Owners
address=13880 grand island rd.
city=Walnut grove
state=CA.
zip=95690
comments=Very interested inSHASTA DAM project.

Response to Comments from Fred Specht

SPEC-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response MAILINGLIST-1, "Addition to the Mailing List."

33.11.200 Tony St. Amant

STAM

From: **Tony St. Amant** <tsainta@hotmail.com>
Date: Sat, Jul 20, 2013 at 6:47 AM
Subject: RE: Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation Mailing List
To: WILBERT MOORE <wmoore@usbr.gov>
Louis,

27 Garden Park Drive
Chico, CA 95973-1068

Thanks,

Tony

From: WILBERT MOORE [mailto:wmoore@usbr.gov]
Sent: Saturday, July 20, 2013 5:33 AM
To: Tony St. Amant
Subject: Re: Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation Mailing List

Hi Tony,

STAM-1 Please provide your full mailing address and I will have you added to the list.

Thank you,
Louis Moore

Sent from my iPhone

On Jul 19, 2013, at 8:33 PM, "Tony St. Amant" <tsainta@hotmail.com> wrote:
Mr. Moore,

I would appreciate it if you would at me to the mailing list.

Thanks,

Tony St. Amant
Chico, CA

Response to Comments from Tony St. Amant

STAM-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response MAILINGLIST-1, "Addition to the Mailing List."

33.11.201 Michael Stapleton

9/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Raising Shasta Dam STAP

BISON CONNECT

Raising Shasta Dam

Michael Stapleton <frenchcreek@gmail.com> Sun, Sep 15, 2013 at 10:55 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

STAP-1 Please implement Alternative CP-4.

Thank you,

Michael Stapleton
5104 French Creek Road
Etns, CA 96027
530 598-6164

Response to Comments from Michael Stapleton

STAP-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.202 Monica and Hugo Steensma

Shasta RIver Dam

Monica <monica@vom.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 1:57 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Ms. Katrina Chow
SLWRI Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893
Fax: (916) 978-5094
Email: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Dear Ms. Chow:

This is our public comment submission regarding the Bureau's proposal for the ill-advised and environmentally damaging raising and enlargement of the Shasta Dam and Reservoir.

STEE-1 *We STRONGLY oppose raising this dam and enlarging the adjacent reservoir for several reasons. Among these is the fact that increasing the size of the Shasta reservoir will adversely impact thousands of PUBLIC LANDS that are now managed for recreation & for vital wildlife habitat.*

STEE-2 *An enlarged reservoir will DROWN parts of the McCloud & upper Sacramento RIvers, which have been designated by the U.S. Forest Service as eligible for National Wild & Scenic River status. In view of this designation, enlarging this reservoir would, in our opinion, therefore VIOLATE California state law requiring protection of the McCloud's feww flowing character & extraordinary wild trout resources.*

STEE-3 *We are also very concerned that enlarging the reservoir will do harm by modifying flows downstream in the Sacramento River, to the serious detriment of the river's riparian and aquatic habitats, as well as the many threatened and endangered fish and wildlife species that depend on these habitats.*

These flow modifications will adversely affect a segment of the Sacramento River upstream of

STEE-4 Red Bluff identified by the BLM as eligible for Wild & Scenic protection and that has been

proposed for National Recreation Area designation in previous sessions of Congress. It will

STEE-5 also harm the Sacramento River National Wildlife Refuge and State Wildlife Areas along the

river between Red Bluff and Colusa. The dam raise will increase the risk of endangered fish

STEE-6 being killed by state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

STEE-7 Moreover, the proposed expansion of this reservoir will destroy and degrade habitat for

several sensitive, threatened, and endangered plants and animals, including the Shasta

salamander. In addition, the dam raise will require the expensive removal or relocation of

STEE-8 dozens of bridges, roads, and other structures, and will likely cost taxpayers more than billion

dollars. It will also drown the remaining homeland of Winnemem Wintu Tribe, including

STEE-9 traditional cultural sites on the McCloud River still in use today.

STEE-10 To truly benefit fish and other wildlife in and along the Sacramento River, the Bureau should adopt a "no-dam raise" alternative that restores salmon spawning and rearing habitat, improves fish passage, increases minimum flows, screens existing water diversions, and modifies the current operation of the reservoir to increase cold water storage for fisheries, as recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Of course, this would require the Bureau to modify existing water contracts.

STEE-11 The proposed raise and enlargement of Shasta Dam and Reservoir will BENEFIT WATER CONTRACTORS FAR MORE than it can promote or protect the interests of the ordinary people such as ourselves who wish to use & enjoy this area, the endangered fish, the public trust values, or the U.S. taxpayers!!

STEE-12 We, therefore, must demand that you act to protect the interests of the American people & our environment, & discontinue this most unwise project, and take steps immediately to better

https://mail.google.com/mail/b/313/u/0/?ui=2&ik=c2ba851c16&view=pt&search=inbox&th=1415c105e64dccba

STEE-12 contd operate the dam to benefit fish and the public lands and sensitive ecosystems along the Sacramento River.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Monica and Hugo Steensma
Santa Fe, NM 87505

Response to Comments from Monica and Hugo Steensma

STEE-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake."

STEE-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River," Master Comment Response WASR-6, "Protections of the Lower McCloud River as Identified in the California Public Resources Code, Section 5093.542," and Master Comment Response WASR-8, "Effects to the Eligibility of Rivers for Inclusion in the Federal Wild and Scenic River System."

STEE-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," Master Comment Response EI-3, "Botanical Resources Effects Related to Flow Regimes," and Master Comment Response ESA-1, "Compliance with the Endangered Species Act."

STEE-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-8, "Effects to the Eligibility of Rivers for Inclusion in the Federal Wild and Scenic River System."

STEE-5: Of the increased reservoir storage space, about 378,000 acre-feet would be dedicated to increasing the supply of cold water for anadromous fish survival purposes. Enlarging the reservoir Shasta Dam operational guidelines would continue essentially unchanged, except during dry years and critical years, when 70,000 acre-feet and 35,000 acre-feet, respectively, of the increased storage capacity in Shasta Reservoir would be reserved to specifically focus on increasing M&I deliveries. CP4 also includes augmenting spawning gravel and restoring riparian, floodplain, and side channel habitat in the upper Sacramento River.

STEE-6: It is unlikely that any of the regulatory requirements, including those established in the 2008 USFWS BO, 2009 NMFW BO, or by the State Water Board, in the reasonably foreseeable future would be removed. These standards require that specific X2, Delta outflow, Old and Middle Rivers, and entrainment requirements are met so as to protect fish species in the Delta. As a result, there would be minimal cumulative impacts to Delta fish, as identified in Chapter 11, "Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems," Section 11.3.5, "Cumulative Effects."

STEE-7: Comment noted. Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," in the Final EIS was revised to enhance the discussion of resources, impacts to resources, and mitigation measures for impacted resources.

STEE-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response RBR-2, "Reduced Public Access Around Shasta Lake."

STEE-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

STEE-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

STEE-11: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-4, "Non-monetary Benefits of Action Alternatives."

STEE-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.203 Richard & Beverly Steele

STEEL

Richard & Beverly
Steele

19812 Oak Knoll Dr
Lakehead 96051(?)

RichSteeleAZ@
Gmail.com

STEEL-1

Response to Comments from Richard & Beverly Steele

STEEL-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response MAILINGLIST-1, "Addition to the Mailing List."

33.11.204 Anna Marie Stenberg

9/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - I oppose the Raising of Shasta Dam Project STEN

I oppose the Raising of Shasta Dam Project

Anna Marie Stenberg <ams@mcn.org> Tue, Sep 17, 2013 at 6:33 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

STEN-1

-The most "economical" option found by the Bureau of Reclamation, raising the dam by 18.5 feet, would cost California taxpayers nearly 1.1 billion dollars

-Statewide water storage capacity would increase by only 1.5% and the creation of 76,000 acre-feet of firm yield would generate less than 0.2% of agricultural and urban water use in California

-Because dams don't create water (they merely capture rain and snowmelt, the firm yield that can be reliably produced on an annual basis depends on the annual rainfall. The hypothetical firm yield of water produced from the 6.5-foot raise ranges from 20,000 to 72,000 acre-feet. The hypothetical firm yield of the 18.5-foot raise is 71,000-146,000 acre-feet. In comparison, if farmers producing low-value alfalfa were to conserve a mere five percent of the water they consume, it would save nearly one million-acre feet of water.

STEN-2

-Another stated objective of raising the dam would be to "increase survival of anadromous fish populations in the upper Sacramento River." Meanwhile, the Shasta Dam prevents Chinook salmon from entering the cold-water streams where the fish naturally breed.

-An analysis conducted by Golden Gate Salmon Association and the Natural Resources Defense Council found that the target salmon population put forth by state and federal government is only at 20%. Why not instead invest in salmon restoration, an alternative that will provide a long-term solution that doesn't feed the problem it purports to solve.

STEN-3

-The Winnemem Wintu tribe, the same one that lost much of its sacred land when Shasta Dam was

9/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - I oppose the Raising of Shasta Dam Project

put up during the events of WWII, would see an additional 39 of their sacred sites flooded, including Puberty Rock. A major aspect of the tribe's ability to practice their culture and religion would be lost.

STEN-4

-Not only would many of the Winnemem sites be flooded, but also a variety of businesses and families displaced

STEN-5

-Raising the Shasta Dam has long been identified as linked to a proposal by California Governor Jerry Brown to build two large tunnels in order to divert large amount of water to corporate agricultural farms, not to the California taxpayers who are paying for such projects

Anna Marie Stenberg
254 Wall St
Ft Bragg, CA 95437

Response to Comments from Anna Marie Stenberg

STEN-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

STEN-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," and Master Comment Response DSFISH-6, "Historic Dam Effects on Fisheries."

STEN-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

STEN-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

STEN-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan."

33.11.205 Betty Stephenson

Public Comment Card STEP

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation p several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retaine SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: Betty Stephenson Organization: Rancher
Address: 22792 Hwy 299 E, Bella Vista, CA 96008
Email:

Comment STEP-1 Depending on rainfall patterns Shasta Lake is never "full" for the majority of the years. How is adding 6½' to 18½' feet to the height of the dam going to result in extra water storage if this expensive (to the taxpayers) addition is never utilized?

STEP-2 One 18½' alternative is a 60% increase in a cold water pool. Prior to the dam construction in the 1930's the Sacramento River water was not cold year round. Redding residents swam in the river and flows could be low in the late summer and fall. The sustained cold flows are an artificial ecosystem and not a historical condition.

Response to Comments from Betty Stephenson

STEP-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

STEP-2: Comment noted.

33.11.206 Raven Stevens

10/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam STEV

BISON CONNECT

Shasta Dam

Raven <flyraven@sbcglobal.net> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 10:52 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Dear Ms. Chow,
Please do not raise the height of Shasta Dam. It has been devastating to our local tribes and especially to the Winnemem Wintu Tribe.

STEV-1 **Think of it like this...imagine if you went to church regularly and next door to your church was your community health care building where you went for help when you were ill. Now imagine that one day the government simply decided that the best use for the area where you go for all types of healing was going to be flooded. In your family's history, they had already flooded it once and your people had rebuilt, grieved and began again. Hearing of this new flood would simply be the last straw. Total devastation to a way of life that deserves to be protected.**

Please do NOT raise the damn.
Raven Stevens
Mt. Shasta, CA

Response to Comments from Raven Stevens

STEV-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

33.11.207 John Stokes

9/27/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam STOK

STOK-1

Shasta Dam

john stokes <gadumma@msn.com> Fri, Sep 27, 2013 at 10:25 AM
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

Dear BOR:

STOK-1 I am a resident of Humboldt County, California. I regularly visit the Shasta Dam area, primarily to fish it's tributary streams.
I am adamantly opposed to the proposal to raise the dam.

STOK-2 Your report fails to adequalely discuss the impacts on the lower McCloud, Sacramento and Pit rivers.

STOK-3 The plan should be withdrawn.

Thank you,
John Stokes
362 10th Street
Arcata, Ca 95521

Response to Comments from John Stokes

STOK-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

STOK-2: Impacts related to the lower McCloud River are addressed in Chapter 25, "Wild and Scenic River Considerations for McCloud River," of the EIS. Impacts to the Sacramento River are discussed in a number of chapters of the EIS; specifically Chapter 11, "Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems," Chapter 12, "Botanical Resources and Wetlands," Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," and Chapter 17, "Land Use and Planning." Chapter 17, "Land Use and Planning," has been revised to include additional discussion related to the rivers listed in the National Rivers Inventory and/or identified as eligible under the federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The Pit River has no definitive status under the federal or state Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-8, "Effects to the Eligibility of Rivers for Inclusion in the Federal Wild and Scenic River System."

STOK-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.208 Heidi Strand

9/17/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Please send information ASAP. Thanks, Heidi STRA

Please send information ASAP. Thanks, Heidi

hswriter@frontiernet.net <hswriter@frontiernet.net> Fri, Sep 13, 2013 at 8:28 PM
Reply-To: "hswriter@frontiernet.net" <hswriter@frontiernet.net>
To: "kchow@usbr.gov" <kchow@usbr.gov>
Cc: Celeste <mysecretfires@gmail.com>

Dear Katrina,

STRA-1 You recently sent Eric Cassano a a PDF copy of the Shasta Dam Enlargement Sand and Aggregate Sources report that must be requested to see.

Please send me and Celeste a copy ASAP as it is critical to our comments on the project. Celeste's email is mysecretfires@gmail.com.

STRA-2 Please also provide details on the appeals process for this project.

Thank you,

Heidi Strand

CHOW, KATRINA <kchow@usbr.gov> Tue, Sep 17, 2013 at 10:49 AM
Draft To: RONALD GANZFRIED <RGanzfried@usbr.gov>

fyi

[Quoted text hidden]
–

Katrina Chow

Project Manager/Civil Engineer

Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento

2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825

916-978-5067

kchow@usbr.gov

Response to Comments from Heidi Strand

STRA-1: The requested information was sent to the commenter.

STRA-2: It is unclear what appeals process the commenter is referring to. However under Administrative Procedures Act (APA) there are

provisions that would allow a private citizen to challenge a federal decision. Providing details on that process is beyond the scope of the SLWRI NEPA process.

33.11.209 Catherine Su

SU

Catherine Su, Student at SF State
1567 Jackson St. Apt. 2
San Francisco, CA 94109

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
SEP 30 2013

CODE	ACTION	SIGNATURE & DATE
700		K Dunn
		18 Oct 13
		K Chow

Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way, MP-720
Sacramento, CA 95825

September 26, 2013

RE: Public Comments on the Shasta Lake Water Report Investigation Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Ms. Katrina Chow:

SU-1 I have concerns, based on the drafted EIS, for raising the Shasta Dam from 6.5 feet to 18.5 feet that will increase the reservoir's capacity from 256,000 to 634,000 acre-feet. This project is controversial because there are beneficial and disadvantageous aspects of it.

SU-2 The raised dam will help fishes survive better (such as salmon) in the Sacramento River because it increases the amount of cold water going downstream to maintain fishes' temperature conditions. According to "Public Shows Overwhelming Opposition to Shasta Dam Raise Plan" of *Indymedia*, whether or not the cold water is actually effective in helping the Salmon survive is still a question. The article further explains how the current cold water system is not producing the numbers of 990,000 (stated by federal law) spawning salmon, so adding more cold water might not actually help the salmon live.

SU-3 Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation also discusses other benefits of the dam; such as increasing flood protection, providing more hydropower to be used, and improving water quality in the Sacramento River and the Delta.

SU-4 However, many local people (Winnemem Wintu Tribe members and local business owners) do not support the project to raise the Shasta Dam. The Winnememem Wintu Tribe's sacred sites will be submerged in the water if the dam is raised, causing the Winnemem Tribe to lose their homes and be unable to perform important ceremonies. Chief of the Winnemem Wintu Tribe (Caleen Sisk) brings up the question in an interview "When will the 1941 Indian Land Acquisition Act, that took the tribal lands, be addressed?" (Public Shows Overwhelming Opposition to Shasta Dam Raise Plan) Under this Act, people who are disturbed by the Shasta Dam construction are supposed to receive funds or repairs; but the Winnemem Tribe did not receive any compensation for their lost land.

SU-5 Other than the Winnemem Tribe losing their sacred homeland, the raised dam causes relocation of boat ramps and recreational utilities (campgrounds) and dislocation of residents and business owners on Shasta Lake. Displaced residents and business owners will lose income by finding another place to live or reopening their businesses.

SU-6 A lot of unique species will be gone due to habitat lost during rising of the dam.

Classification	ENV-1.00
Project	214
Control No.	1304 3853
Folder I.D.	230427
Date input & initials	9/30/13

SCANNED

SU-7 Bureau of Reclamation's Draft Feasibility Study determined the project to be "environmentally feasible" and "economically justified" because the study showed that raising the dam 18.5 feet would cost about $1 billion dollars and produce $18 to $63 million economic benefits every year.

SU-8 But the project will release toxic waste and Greenhouse gases that will harm the environment and humans, so people should be compensated for being exposed to toxic waste and Greenhouse gas emissions. Cleaning and handling the waste and compensating people for lost land or disturbance also requires money, which needs to be taken into account too.

SU-9 One of the arguments for raising the Shasta Dam is that it will supply more water. I propose an alternative, the Gray Water System. According to Alternative Urban Futures, gray water is untreated water with the potential to be recycled and reused. Gray water can be water collected from washing hands, laundry, and bathing. Professor Pinderhughes further explains gray water to be another beneficial source of water because it can save 25-50 percent of drinking water. Many urban water usages do not require the water to qualify as drinkable standard, so the large amount of urban waste water with no excrements and organic matters can be treated and reused. There are ways to capture, filter, and treat gray water and after treating gray water it can be used for industry and commercial usages, cooling, household (toilet flushing), and recreational (public parks or gardens). A Gray Water System project can generate jobs for people in the area because the project requires trained specialists to install the pipes and systems, inspectors to check if the gray water is managed well and qualifies to be reused after treatments, and manufacturers to create and transport the materials to build the systems.

Thank you for taking the time to read about my concerns. Please take careful consideration for raising the Shasta Dam project.

Sincerely,

Catherine Su

Response to Comments from Catherine Su

SU-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

SU-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-5, "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report."

SU-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-4, "Non-monetary Benefits of Action Alternatives."

SU-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

SU-5: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2 "Alternatives," Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," inundated recreation facilities and associated utilities would be relocated before demolition to the extent practicable. Section 2.3.8 also states that scheduling and sequencing of recreation facility relocation or modification construction activities will strive to minimize or avoid interruption of public access to recreation sites. As stated in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3.2, "Environmental Commitments Common to All Action Alternatives," that relocation assistance will be provided to any individual, family, or

business displaced according to the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970.

SU-6: Impacts to plants and wildlife species are discussed in Chapter 12, "Botanical Resources and Wetlands," and Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," of the EIS.

SU-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-2, "Comments Related to the SLWRI Feasibility Report."

SU-8: The commenter states that the project "will release toxic waste and Greenhouse gases that will harm the environment and humans, so people should be compensated for being exposed to toxic waste and Greenhouse gas emissions. Cleaning and handling the waste and compensating people for lost land or disturbance also requires money, which needs to be taken into account too." The DEIS addresses potential impacts associated with project-related emissions of toxic air contaminants (TACs), carbon monoxide, and particulate matter under Impact AQ-3. This discussion is in Chapter 5, "Air Quality and Climate," Section 5.3.4, "Direct and Indirect Effects." The analysis determined that the impact from the emissions of these pollutants would be less than significant because they would not result in high concentrations at sensitive receptors. Potential impacts associated with hazards, hazardous materials, and waste are assessed in Chapter 9, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials and Waste," of the DEIS and all impacts were determined to be less than significant or less than significant after mitigation.

The DEIS addresses potential impacts associated with project-related emissions of GHGs under Impact AQ-6. This discussion is in Chapter 5, "Air Quality and Climate," Section 5.3.4, "Direct and Indirect Effects." This analysis determined that the net increase in GHGs associated with all the action alternatives would be less than significant due to the long-term benefits in increased hydropower production at Shasta Dam.

Because these impact analyses determined that toxic air contaminants and GHG-related impacts would be less than significant, no mitigation is required.

SU-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

33.11.210 Terrie Sullivan

SULL

Sullivan Public comments on Shasta DEIS

Tendai Chitewere <tendai@sfsu.edu> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 10:00 PM
To: "kchow@usbr.gov" <kchow@usbr.gov>
Cc: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

Dear Ms. Chow,

Please find attached a letter from Terrie Sullivan for the public comment on the DEIS.

The original letter was put in the mail last week, but I wanted to make sure the letter met the midnight deadline.

Regards,

Tendai Chitewere

Sullivan Shasta DEIS Letter.pdf
392K

Terrie C. Sullivan
2 Maynard Street, Apt. 1
San Francisco, CA 94112
terrie.sullivan@gmail.com

September 26, 2013

Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way, MP-720
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Re: Comments on the Shasta Reservoir

After reviewing the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Feasibility Report (DFR) and considering the multiple unanswered environmental and water resource management issues, I hereby submit this letter in opposition to the plan to raise the Shasta Reservoir.

SULL-1 The plan to raise the Shasta Reservoir from 6.5 feet to 18.5 purports to be a viable method of increasing anadromous fish populations, and increasing water supply and water reliability for agricultural, municipal, industrial and environmental purposes. The Bureau of Land Reclamation (BLM), however, fails to adequately address deficiencies in the plan for meeting the stated goals, and provides no recourse for mitigating adverse impacts and undue hardship to the Winnemem Wintu Tribe in the Shasta Lake area.

SULL-2 Previous damming of the Shasta Reservoir has damaged spawning and habitat areas for the Chinook salmon, which are listed as endangered species under the federal Endangered Species Act. The 1992 Central Valley Project Improvement Act required a doubling of anadromous fish populations, such as the Chinook salmon, by the year 2002, bringing the population to some 990,000 naturally spawning salmon. To this day, the fish population has yet to reach double the 1992 population, in part due to the fact that the existing Shasta Reservoir compromises their natural habitat. SULL-3 The BLM does not address any plans to mitigate further damage to salmon spawning areas, SULL-4 nor does the bureau discuss how raising the Reservoir could have anything but further negative impacts to the salmon population. SULL-5 No consideration has been given to alternatives that could improve the Shasta watershed while preserving the salmon habitat and keeping the Reservoir at current levels. SULL-6 If the BLM has not shown that they can comply with the requirements of the 1992 CVPI Act, how can the public exercise faith that the bureau will act in good faith to provide for the protection of endangered species after raising the Shasta Reservoir?

SULL-7 The plan to raise the Shasta Reservoir allegedly intends to provide increased water supply and reliability to the Central Valley as well as Southern California. However, the Bureau of Land Reclamation admits that raising the reservoir will not be sufficient to supply water for both regions. SULL-8 In addition, the BLM has not provided reasonable justification for assuming that the Shasta Reservoir's watershed would be capable of filling the increased Reservoir in years of drought. SULL-9 The apparent purpose of raising the Shasta Reservoir is to increase water availability to the Central Valley and to Southern California, and to protect California from water crisis in dry years; yet, even tripling the size of the Reservoir will be inadequate for meeting all of

SULL-9 CONTD California's vast water needs. The BLM has not addressed the real problem in California's water sharing plans--the mismanagement of existing water resources. As more and more water is diverted from Northern California to heavily subsidized agribusinesses in the Central Valley and ever-increasing suburban sprawl in Southern California, it stands to reason that the state's water supply is being stretched far too thin. Any long-term solution to California's water problems must fully address the need for a more equitable, less wasteful, and economically sound distribution of water throughout the state.

SULL-10 The primary beneficiaries in raising the Reservoir will be agricultural service water contractors in the Central Valley, who will bear none of the burden

Respectfully submitted,

Terrie C. Sullivan

Response to Comments from Terrie Sullivan

SULL-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

SULL-2: Chapter 11, "Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems," in the Final EIS was revised to enhance the discussion of resources, impacts to resources, and mitigation measures for impacted resources. Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-8, "National Marine Fisheries Service Recovery Plan, Anadromous Fish Restoration Program Doubling Goals and Biological Opinions."

SULL-3: Comment noted.

SULL-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

SULL-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

SULL-6: SLWRI does not supersede existing laws or regulations and does not exempt any actions from compliance with applicable laws, including NEPA or ESA.

SULL-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response WSR-1, "Water Supply Demands, Supplies, and Project Benefits."

SULL-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

SULL-9: The purpose of the project, as stated in Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.2.1, "Project Purpose and Objectives," of the Final EIS, is to improve operational flexibility of the Delta watershed system to meet specified primary and secondary project objectives. The two primary project objectives are to (1) increase the survival of anadromous fish populations in the Sacramento River, primarily upstream from the RBPP, and (2) increase water supply and water supply reliability for agricultural, M&I, and environmental purposes, to help meet current and future water demands, with a focus on enlarging Shasta Dam and Reservoir. The five secondary project objectives are to (1) conserve, restore, and enhance ecosystem resources in the Shasta Lake area and along the upper Sacramento River; (2) reduce flood damage along the Sacramento River; (3) develop additional hydropower generation capabilities at Shasta Dam; (4) maintain and increase recreation opportunities at Shasta Lake; and (5) maintain or improve water quality conditions in the Sacramento River downstream from Shasta Dam and in the Delta.

One of the primary project objectives relates to increasing "…water supply and water supply reliability…to help meet current and future water demands…" However, meeting all of California's water needs is not within the purpose or objectives of the project.

SULL-10: A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. Reclamation, through the scoping process and discussions with agencies and stakeholders, has performed information gathering and focused studies to document resource conditions and evaluate the potential impacts of the range of alternatives developed through the SLWRI feasibility study. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

In addition, this comment appears to be related to the preliminary cost allocation analysis completed for the Draft Feasibility Report (which was released to the public in February 2012). Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," Master Comment Response GEN-4, "Best Available Information," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-5, "Potential Project Financing."

33.11.211 Alisha Sutton

SUTT

Alisha Sutton

Public Comment on Modification of Shasta Dam and Reservoir

9-21-13

Greetings Ms. Chow.

SUTT-1 I appreciate the opportunity to comment on this project that proposes to modify the existing dam structure in an effort to increase water supply reliability to agricultural, municipal, industrial, and agricultural users, as well as to increase anadromous fish survival in the upper Sacramento River.

SUTT-2 It is apparent that with human population increases and subsequent taxes on existing water resources, one needs to look ahead and anticipate how to meet those needs in the decades to come. This project draws from the reality that with an increasing population, a subsequent increase in the myriad uses of water resources will also be felt. With the expansion of the reservoir some of these needs can be met.

SUTT-3 I understand that water in the West is precious and with regard to Chinook and steelhead salmon populations, fluctuations in water temperature can mean peril for survival. I appreciate your concern in addressing how the survival of these species will be impacted with this project.

SUTT-4 In keeping with requirements for the EIS and exploring alternatives I understand that you propose eight management measures to be implemented with each proposed alternative for this project. Implementing water conservation storage strategies will help to direct attention to past activities that may have allowed resources to escape that could have otherwise been conserved.

SUTT-5 I would like to offer my support for Alternative CP4. I support the focus of increasing survival for anadromous fish in addition to the construction of areas to provide habitat for juvenile salmonids. This alternative focuses on the parallel effects of expanding the reservoir structure on both human and wildlife populations. The need to grow a human population in a manner that mitigates the negative effect on the surrounding natural environment is an integral part of the EIS process.

I appreciate the opportunity to contribute to this dialogue and look forward to reading about future developments involving this project.

Response to Comments from Alisha Sutton

SUTT-1: Comment noted.

SUTT-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

SUTT-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

SUTT-4: Comment noted.

SUTT-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.212 Deborah Svoboda

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Svoboda Public comments on Shasta DEIS SVOB

Svoboda Public comments on Shasta DEIS

Tendai Chitewere <tendai@sfsu.edu> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 9:49 PM
To: "kchow@usbr.gov" <kchow@usbr.gov>
Cc: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

Dear Ms. Chow,

Please find attached a letter from Deborah Svoboda for the public comment on the DEIS.

The original letter was put in the mail last week, but I wanted to make sure the letter met the midnight deadline.

Regards,

Tendai Chitewere

Svoboda Shasta DEIS Letter.pdf
675K

Deborah Svoboda
PO Box 99411
Emeryville, California 94662
Deborah.svo@gmail.com

September 27, 2013

Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way, MP-720
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Re: The Shasta Dam Raise EIS Draft

Dear Ms. Chow,

SVOB-1 I am writing to express my grave concern over the prospect of the proposed Shasta Dam raise, taking place. I believe the raise would be detrimental to everyone except the agri-businesses of the Central Valley. The expense to taxpayers, the cost to the environment and the loss of homes and businesses along the lakeside are but a few of my worries.

SVOB-2 I find it extremely disconcerting that this project is being presented to the public in such a way as to make one believe that if this raise of the Shasta dam happens, California will have more water. I believe this is excellent marketing but not true at all. California will simply have more capacity to hold water, which a great percent of the time will not make any difference if we do not get enough rain and snow. According to the Environmental Justice Coalition on Water, on average the Shasta reservoir only reaches full capacity approximately 3 years out of 20.

SVOB-3 I am also deeply troubled by the loss of over 40 sacred sites to the Winnemem Wintu native tribe, who have lived in between the rivers north of Redding for over 6,000 years, according to Caleen Sisk, their chief and spiritual leader. Lori Harrington prepared an Archeological evaluation, which placed the Winnemem Wintu in the area for at least the last 1,500 years. Destroying their sacred sites is nothing short of cultural genocide and completely unacceptable to be contemplating, in order to supply large industry agriculture with more water during the drier years. The California Indians that remain deserve to have their land, culture and beliefs held in deepest respect, not drown. They paid the highest price of anyone when the dam was erected 75 years ago. I believe it is a crime to allow them to suffer the consequences of a dam raise for a second time and goes against the spirit of executive order 12898 on Environmental Justice.

SVOB-4 Despite the issues I named above, my greatest concern lies in the misconception that a raise of the Shasta dam is what is necessary for the anadromous fish populations that are trying to survive in the Sacramento River.

As stated in chapter 11 of the DEIS, the theory is that with plans CP3, CP4 and CP5, an increase in surface area and cold-water storage area, would allow the temperature control device's (TCD) greater opportunity to release cooler water downstream during critical life stages of anadromous fish populations.

There are many problems with this approach. Firstly, it is focusing solely on changing the temperature of the water. This is because the water found upstream of the dam, where the fish would normally be migrating to, is cooler. And since we have deprived them access to that water, you would like to recreate the cooler water downstream. That seems logical.

SVOB-4 CONTD

However, cooler water is not the only reason the fish migrate there. They return to their spawning grounds because all of the conditions are just right there, including but not limited to the cooler water. Other factors such as the gravel bottom, the riparian systems, the speed of the current and probably many factors we cannot yet begin to know are a part of the reason why anadromous fish return upriver. A comprehensive approach is required, not a single-minded quick-fix focus.

The evidence is apparent if one looks. Since completion of the installation of the TCD's in 1997, according to the National Marine Fisheries *5-Year Review: Summary and Evaluation of Sacramento River Winter-run Chinook Salmon ES*, the Chinook Salmon numbers have continued to decline. Their status has changed from "threatened" on the endangered species list, to "endangered," from 1995 to present day. If the TCD's and providing cooler water below the dam were the answer, then we would see more significant improvement of the numbers of Chinook Salmon in the Sacramento River.

SVOB-5

Both the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marince Fisheries do not support the dam raise and believe it will have negligible effect on anadromous fish populations. I believe their opinions should be held in high esteem.

SVOB-6

In addition, this proposed solution could have irreparable impact on the ecosystems of the lake and of those that exist below the dam. I believe that the consequential effects on the riparian system of the Sacramento River could be devastating. We cannot just change whole ecosystems and the way that nature has worked and expect to not have an impact. Even if I believed that this cooler water could help anadromous fish below the dam, I believe the risk to other life outweighs the positive effects.

SVOB-7

If we truly want to help the fish of the Sacramento River, a fish ladder or detoured route needs to be installed. Raising the Shasta Dam even higher will all but eliminate this as a potential possibility.

SVOB-8

Rather than raise the Shasta Dam, I propose that California is ready to move in a direction that is sustainable rather than depleting. We are capable of taking actions that can ensure our long-term needs, rather than our short-term desires. As our population grows our lifestyles must accommodate and adapt. For water consumption, the government could spend more money on an education campaign, and help the public to understand just how scarce of resource water actually is.

SVOB-9 A state law requiring water meters to be installed across the whole state of California by 2025, could be implemented sooner, which would be most certain to contain some water consumers habits. As the United Nations has suggested several times, human beings need to cut back or eliminate their meat and dairy intake, for large amounts of water are required both to raise the animals and to grow their feed. A campaign on educating the public of these facts could have a huge impact on the need for water in the Central Valley. Instead of large-scale agribusinesses, more ecologically sound ways of making a living need to be implemented.

SVOB-10

SVOB-11 I truly believe that California is a place that can change the very idea of what "growth" means. And grow in a way that is sustainable, rather than destructive to the environment, the native communities and wildlife. I am asking you not to put this burden on the people of California. Please choose the "no action" alternative and put a stop to the idea of raising the Shasta Dam.

Sincerely,

Deborah Svoboda

Response to Comments from Deborah Svoboda

SVOB-1: Thank you for your comment and opinion related to a potential Shasta Dam enlargement. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. Reclamation, through the scoping process and discussions with agencies and stakeholders, has performed information gathering and focused studies to document resource conditions and evaluate the potential impacts of the range of alternatives developed through the SLWRI feasibility study. Potential private land acquisition issues are not considered a planning topic that will be addressed in the DEIS or Final EIS and would be addressed after authorization of the project. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

In addition, this comment appears to be related to the preliminary cost allocation analysis completed for the Draft Feasibility Report (which was released to the public in February 2012). Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," Master Comment Response REC-5, "Relocation of Private Recreation Facilities onto Federal Lands," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-5, "Potential Project Financing."

SVOB-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

SVOB-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice."

SVOB-4: There are multiple factors affecting Chinook salmon abundance. Water temperature, as noted by NMFS in the Draft and Final Recovery Plans and the 2009 NMFS BO, is one of the primary factors affecting the abundance of Sacramento River winter-run Chinook salmon. However, downstream riverine conditions, Delta conditions, and ocean conditions, all dictate the return population of spawning fish. The SLWRI can only ensure conditions are improved for the life stages that are present between Keswick Dam and Red Bluff. These life stages are, however, often the most sensitive life stages. By increasing the survival of the young life stage, the number of fish that are exposed to the lower river, the Delta, and the ocean are increased, and therefore, the potential for returning fish to spawn in later years is increased. Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," Master Comment Response DSFISH-3, "Fish Habitat Restoration," Master Comment Response DSFISH-8, "National Marine Fisheries Service Recovery Plan, Anadromous Fish Restoration Program, Doubling Goals and Biological Opinions," and Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

SVOB-5: Conferencing has already begun with NMFS for ESA Section 7 consultation, and in this process, they have not stated that they do not believe the SLWRI will have negligible effects on anadromous fish, nor have they indicated they do not 'not support' this project.

Additionally, NMFS early in the process, and USFWS and CDFW consistently, have been involved throughout the development of the alternatives and the DEIS and have attended regular Project Coordination Team meetings. USFWS and CDFW are both cooperating agencies for the SLWRI. Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-5, "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report."

SVOB-6: The project inherently has irreparable effects on ecosystems in the reservoir area, as well as on the ecosystems in the upper Sacramento River by enlarging the dam and reservoir. The project was developed to satisfy the needs of increased water supply reliability and fisheries benefits, the project objectives, and seeks to rectify potential damage to ecosystems caused by the project through project design, environmental commitments, and mitigation. Additionally, the SLWRI works toward achieving species recovery goals established by other entities, namely the NMFS Recovery Plan and/or the Anadromous Fish Restoration Plan (ARFP) doubling goals, and the 3406(b)(1) of the CVPIA and will work toward achieving these goals in conjunction with other programs. Also,

potential program effects on plant and animal species in the upper Sacramento River and reservoir area are addressed in the EIS, and comprehensive mitigation has been developed with regard to the species in the Comprehensive Mitigation Strategy and through ongoing Clean Water Act and Endangered Species Act compliance. Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

SVOB-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

SVOB-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," and Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

SVOB-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," and Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

SVOB-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," and Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

SVOB-11: Please refer to Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

33.11.213 Atava Garcia Swiecicki

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Please do not raise the Shasta Dam! SWIE

Please do not raise the Shasta Dam!

Atava Garcia Swiecicki Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 2:17 PM
<ancestralapothecary@gmail.com>
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Dear Ms Chow,

SWIE-1 I am writing as a concerned citizen of California to strongly encourage you to stop the proposed raising of the Shasta Dam.

SWIE-2 Protecting the sacred sites of Native American people is essential to their freedom of religion. This dam would destroy the ceremonial sites of the Winnemem Wintu, which would be a tragic loss not only to the tribe but to our greater American culture.

SWIE-3 I am also concerned at what this dam would do to the salmon.

SWIE-4 Please think about how you would feel if this was a special sacred site to your family, your people, your ancestors. Would you want to be responsible for destroying something ancient and valuable to our culture?

SWIE-5 I hope and pray that you and the others responsible for making this decision will open your hearts and minds to protect the rights of native people and to preserve our CA environment.

Thank you,
Atava

--
Atava Garcia Swiecicki, MH, RH (AHG)

Owner, Ancestral Apothecary
Ancient medicine for our modern world.
www.ancestralapothecary.com

"Like" Ancestral Apothecary on Facebook
Follow AncestralApoth on Twitter

"The spirit still has something for us to discover - an herb, a sprig, a flower - a very small flower, maybe you can spend a long time in its contemplation, thinking about it."

-- Lame Deer, LAKOTA

Response to Comments from Atava Garcia Swiecicki

SWIE-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

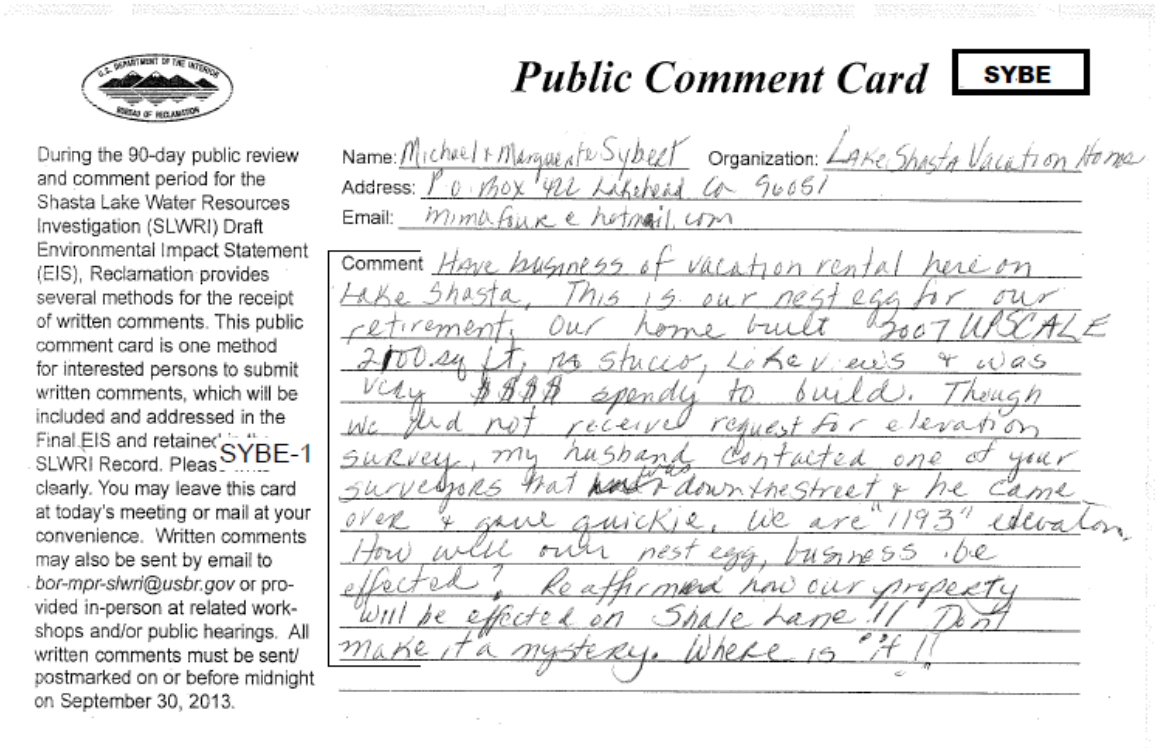
SWIE-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

SWIE-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

SWIE-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

SWIE-5: Thank you for sharing your opinion. Your comment will be placed in the record for the SLWRI and be made available to decision makers. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process.

33.11.214 Michael and Marguerite Sybert



Public Comment Card SYBE

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please ... clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: Michael + Marguerite Sybert Organization: Lake Shasta Vacation Home
Address: P.O. Box 422 Lakehead Ca 96051
Email: mimafaure@hotmail.com

Comment: Have business of vacation rental here on Lake Shasta. This is our nest egg for our retirement. Our home built 2007 UPSCALE 2100 sq ft, no stucco, Lake views & was very $$$$ spendy to build. Though we did not receive request for elevation survey, my husband contacted one of your surveyors that ~~had~~ was down the street & he came over & gave quickie. We are "1193" elevation. How will our nest egg, business be effected? Reaffirmed how our property will be effected on Shale Lane!! Don't make it a mystery. Where is "A"!!

SYBE-1

Response to Comments from Michael and Marguerite Sybert

SYBE-1: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. As stated in the

DEIS Appendices Real Estate Appendix Structure Surveys, surveys were performed on willing property owners who were potentially impacted by the 18.5 foot raise.

33.11.215 Tammey Tanner

9/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Written Public Comment TANN

BISON CONNECT

Written Public Comment

tammey3@comcast.net <tammey3@comcast.net> Tue, Sep 17, 2013 at 11:38 AM
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov

Tammey Tanner

PO Box 496

Oakley, CA 94561

Tammey3@comcast.net

Public Comment Card

First of All, We support the raising of Shasta Lake.

TANN-1 In reference to Shasta Lake Home sites, and Communities, we don't believe that any consideration has been given to the possibility of relocating these properties to US forestry properties that would make these families and communities whole. It seems the process is doing what is easiest and not what would make things right!

TANN-2 My family has owned a lakefront home and lot in Lakehead, CA since the late 60's. We have watched the community grow from just a few to many. We have watched the local economy grow and thrive to almost disappear, because over the years the forestry department keeps putting more restrictions in the area. No boat docks, no permits, less access, etc. Now, they want to remove homes without any mitigation. (oh, I forgot, eminent domain. For some it's not about the money) We will mandate habitats for birds and wildlife, but how come nothing for residence and businesses? How does the government plan to increase their revenues when they are destroying local businesses and running people out of town?

As law abiding, taxpaying citizens of this country, this is another great example of how we pay the price! Let me reiterate that we are in support of the raising of Shasta Lake, but we are saddened by this.

Response to Comments from Tammey Tanner

TANN-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

TANN-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

33.11.216 Roy Thomas

10/16/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - dam

THOMA

dam

roy thomas <iiwinos@aol.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 3:20 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

THOMA-1 A bigger dam does not make it rain.Who really pays?

Response to Comments from Roy Thomas

THOMA-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

33.11.217 Sarah Thorvund

10/24/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS THOR

Sarah Thorvund <sarahthorvund@att.net> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 3:24 PM
Reply-To: Sarah Thorvund <sarahthorvund@att.net>
To: "pooder13@aol.com" <pooder13@aol.com>, "bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov" <bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>, "kchow@usbr.gov" <kchow@usbr.gov>, "nrezeau@fs.fed.us" <nrezeau@fs.fed.us>

To Whom This May Concern,

THOR-1 I am a USFS special use permit holder with a cabin in a recreation residence tract that may be impacted by the plans put forth in the SLWRI Draft EIS. I am participating in the public comment process to establish my eligibility to comment/object to the Forest Service's draft decisions relating to this project. It is my understanding that Forest Service will provide draft decisions later in the SLWRI process and I wish to participate in the public processes associated with these actions.

THOR-2 Due to the increase in the valley population and the increasing demand on the Shasta Lake water supply, I am in support of the decision to raise the dam to increase the overall capacity of Shasta Lake. I feel the increased level however should not effect the current residences located on the Shasta Lake shoreline.

THOR-3 Although Shasta Lake was originally designed as a storage lake for valley water, it is also used extensively for recreational use. My family and I currently benefit from both uses. This is why I am in support of the increase as well as protecting my current residence located on the lake's shoreline at Lower Salt Creek Road.

THOR-4 The SLWRI Draft EIS indicates that "At least one cabin affected, possibly others also affected" in our tract. There is a lack of clarity on how I, a cabin owner, can determine or will be notified as to the specific impact of my cabin. I respectfully request an offer to cabin owners on recreational residence tract lots potentially affected be offered a land-based survey like private lot owners in a similar situation were offered in Lakehead.

Best regards,
Sarah Thorvund -925-337-0726

Response to Comments from Sarah Thorvund

THOR-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-5, "Comment and Objection Process for Draft USFS Decisions."

THOR-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

THOR-3: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

THOR-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-9, "Structure Surveys for USFS Cabins."

33.11.218 Chief Jefferson Greywolf-Kelley on Behalf of The Modoc Nation

The Modoc Nation
Moatokni maklaks
P.O. Box 506 Independence, OR. 97351
Government for the Modoc people of Southern Oregon and Northern California

September, 27th 2013

Katrina Chow - Project Manager
US Bureau of Reclamation
Planning Division,
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

The Modoc Nation (formerly known as the "Modoc Tribe"), a federally recognized native nation by virtue of the Lakes Treaty of 1864 and the Klamath Tribe Restoration Act of 1986, hereby submits the following issues and comments to express our concern over the proposal to raise the height of Shasta Dam by 6.5-18.5 feet.

TMN-1 We would also like to state that we strongly objected to the way you responded to us on our comments regarding the KBRA & KHSA. We are a Sovereign Nation with our own Government and Constitution as of June 19th 2010. The Klamath Tribes do not represent us or as you put it are "supposed to act in our best interest". They do not and have not, that is exactly why we formed our own separate Government and Voted in our own Constitution in 2010. The Klamath Tribes do not represent The Modoc Nation in any shape or form.

TMN-2 Although your draft feasibility study found such an undertaking would be "technically and environmentally feasible," as well as "economically justified," this project could require more than $1 billion in taxpayer funds and there is significant evidence that runs contrary to your findings.

TMN-3 Briefly put: raising Shasta Dam would provide a small benefit at a great cost.
If plans are approved to raise Shasta Dam by 18.5 feet, which BoR found to be the most economical option, statewide water storage capacity would expand by only 1.5%. The creation of 76,000 acre-feet of firm yield would add less than 0.2% of agricultural and urban water use per year in California.

Dams don't create water – they merely capture rain and snowmelt – and the firm yield reliably produced on an annual basis depends on annual rainfall. The hypothetical firm yield of water produced from the 6.5-foot raise ranges from 20,000 to 72,000 acre-feet. The hypothetical firm yield of the 18.5-foot raise is 71,000-146,000 acre-feet. In comparison, if farmers producing low-value alfalfa were to conserve a mere five percent of the water they consume, it would save nearly one million-acre feet of water. Conservation is a much better alternative.

TMN-4 Another stated objective of raising the dam is to "increase survival of anadromous fish populations in the upper Sacramento River." Ironically, Shasta Dam prevents Chinook salmon from reaching the cold-water streams where these fish naturally breed. Funds would be better spent building a fish ladder around Shasta Dam.

An analysis conducted by Golden Gate Salmon Association and the Natural Resources Defense Council found that the target salmon population put forth by state and federal government is only at 20% of historic populations. Why not invest instead in salmon restoration, an alternative that would provide a long-term solution that doesn't exacerbate the problem it purports to solve?

The Modoc Nation
Moatokni maklaks
P.O. Box 506 Independence, OR. 97351
Government for the Modoc people of Southern Oregon and Northern California

TMN-5 Beyond the negative economic and ecological effects of raising Shasta Dam, please also consider the cultural damage a higher dam would inflict.

Native tribes such as the Wintu Tribe, who lost much of their traditional homeland and many historic, cultural and sacred sites when Shasta Dam was built in the 1930s and 40s, will lose more of their sacred sites under water.

TMN-6 Raising Shasta Dam also violates the McCloud River's designation as a federal Wild & Scenic River.

TMN-7 Who would really benefit from raising the dam? A report by the Environmental Working Group shows that California taxpayers subsidize $416 million a year in water for agriculture that is conveyed to Central Valley farms and that "the largest 10 percent of the farms got 67 percent of the water." These Central Valley water purveyors, including Westlands Water District, can sell the subsidized water to urban areas in southern California at a profit.

TMN-8 The water might also facilitate hydrocarbon fracking in the Monterey Shale region. These are not valid justifications for raising Shasta Dam.

TMN-9 Furthermore, raising Shasta Dam is linked to the controversial proposal by California Governor Jerry Brown to build two large tunnels under the Delta in order to divert large amount of water to corporate agricultural farms to the south, not to the people who are paying for the proposed project.

I urge you to carefully consider these high costs and minimal benefits of raising Shasta Dam, and abandon the proposal to raise the height of the dam.

Respectfully submitted,

Chief Jefferson Greywolf-Kelley
Chief of The Modoc Nation

P.O. Box 506
Independence, Oregon 97351
503-838-0280

The **Modoc Nation**

Modoc-nation.blogspot.com
The Modoc Nation on Facebook
Modoc-nation@hotmail.com

Response to Comments from Chief Jefferson Greywolf-Kelley on Behalf of The Modoc Nation

TMN-1: The information the comment author has provided in support of assertions made in the comment is not known to Reclamation at the time of this Final EIS and could not be found through library database queries, internet research and research in the Lead Agency data archives. The EIS did however rely on the best available science in support of the

analysis that the comment is directed and absent any additional information to substantiate this comment, no response is required.

TMN-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-2, "Comments Related to the SLWRI Feasibility Report."

TMN-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development –Water Supply Reliability."

TMN-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

TMN-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

TMN-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River."

TMN-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

TMN-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response FRACK-1, "Water Supply used for Fracking."

TMN-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan," and Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

33.11.219 Alden S. Tollgaard

TOLL

Alden S. Tollgaard
220 Buckingham Way, San Francisco CA
94132 building 220 apt #302
Tel: (619) 517 2033
atollgaard@gmail.com

Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way, MP-720
Sacramento, CA 95825

9/27/2013

For Public Comment in regards to the Shasta Dam Draft Feasibility Report

Dear Ms. Chow,

I. Introduction

TOLL-1 Prior to the creation of the Shasta Dam, built to meet the growing water consumption needs of Southern California and for big agriculture producers of the Central Valley, Chinook salmon used to make massive runs twice a year up the McCloud River in the hundreds of thousands. The healthy McCloud River supported the Winnemem Wintu Tribes, who inhabited the land nearest the river to harvest the bountiful fish. Understandably, the tribes many ceremonies and ultimately their culture molded itself around the fish, whose amazing pre-dam numbers must have mystified those who got to appreciate it. Since the dam's construction in 1945, the migrating salmon numbers north of the river have disappeared. The fish face extinction, and the way of the Winnemem Wintu will die with them. Ninety percent of their land has already been inundated by the filling of the Shasta Lake reservoir, and the proposed raising of the dam will take the rest of their precious sites, and their culture with it.

TOLL-2

II. Significance

TOLL-3 The Chinook salmon plays an integral role in the ecological processes along the river, into the surrounding forests, and even out into the oceans. Large migrating fish of any species provide not only a food source to the large predators of the river and creeks, but they also manage population numbers of smaller fishes and organisms in the water. Bears, mountain lions, and large birds of prey all benefit from the enormous quantities of fish, some of which perish on the journey up stream. We know that large predators like bears and mountain lions help to maintain populations of grazing animals, whose numbers can quickly grow out of control, and wreak havoc on the surrounding environment, just as the deer populations in Yellowstone proved after the removal of

the wolves. The dead salmon are brought into the surrounding bush, where often times their large numbers allow the feeding animals to choose to consume only the richest parts of the fish, and leave quite a bit of the carcass intact on the forest floor. Here it's broken down by yet another array of decomposers and small scavenging organisms, which returns the nutrients of the fish into the soil of the forest. This dependence between the migrating salmon, the prey, predators, scavengers, and ultimately the forest itself has been in action for thousands of years. Each niche has been delicately filled by a specific species, and removing any one of them can be hazardous, let alone the salmon, which start the process.

TOLL-3 CONTD

However, the Chinook salmon fill a role much greater than just being a river fish, as they are one of only a hand full of fish that can tolerate living in both fresh and salt water environments. After birth and a few years of growth up stream, the salmon return to the ocean to feed and grow. They school in large numbers, and provide a similar role out in the ocean, preying on smaller fish, and as a food source for larger fishes, sharks, whales, and other marine mammals.

The ecological importance of migrating animals of any kind cannot be stressed enough. Thousands of years of coevolution with its native species has created a web of life within the McCloud river area and beyond, where each organism is dependent upon the other.

III. Cultural Significance

TOLL-4

Following the theme of coevolution and dependency of native organisms, the Winnemem Wintu tribe has too become connected to the migrating Chinook salmon, so much in fact, that their very name translates into the "middle river people". Upon visiting the displaced tribe, now many miles away from their flooded homeland, I gained a greater understanding of the role of the fish to this community. I heard tribal leaders speak of the bounty and fulfilling spiritual life the tribe had once experienced before the creation of the dam. Their respect for the fish proved how long their lives had been intertwined. Man had clearly entered that natural flow of nature, as they too preyed upon the fish, but always made sure to leave enough to keep the river healthy, and the population numbers of the salmon thriving.

The migrations fit into the spirituality of the Winnemem tribe, and one of their core beliefs is the devout protection of the salmon. Since its loss, the tribe has spoken out many times, and done all they can to bring awareness, and ultimately their fish back home.

IV. Proposal

TOLL-5

In Reference to the draft provided by the bureau, there appears to be no alternatives considered that involved the possibility of the Chinook returning to their native habitat up stream of the dam, into the McCloud river area. The current method

TOLL-5 CONTD

of utilizing the fish hatcheries is not returning the numbers of salmon that are needed to maintain a stable population. This endangered fish must have the ability to travel back up into the rivers and creeks in a method that doesn't involve massive, impenetrable blockades. Having them spawn out of their Shasta creeks changes the ecology greatly, and the fish are clearly not benefitting.

TOLL-6

And certainly the Winnemem Wintu are not benefitting, as they haven't seen a Chinook salmon up in the McCloud for several decades.

TOLL-7

One proposal introduced by the tribe includes the importing of their once native Chinook salmon from New Zealand, where it was introduced with great success many decades ago. A corridor would be built from below the dam, where the salmon have made it during migration attempts before, and connected via a corridor to above the dam and reservoir.

TOLL-8

Attempts by the Bureau of Reclamation to help the endangered fish have gone quite poorly. Their attempts to cool the warm reservoir water through controlling the release of lower columns of water downstream have not been very successful. Very recently, several hundred salmon were killed below the dam, as they tried to enter channels that had no connection upstream. The fish reached a dead end, and perished.

V. Urgency

TOLL-9

The Chinook salmon are in grave circumstances. They appear to be overlooked as water needs and agricultural interests are clearly taking precedent. The fish is on the endangered species list, and yet their condition is still declining. Without intervention, the current population will undoubtedly face extinction.

TOLL-10

Regardless of whether the raising of Shasta Dam takes place or not, the fish must have a channel to traverse the dam. If the proposal for the raising of the dam does pass without any option considering the fish's ability to make it up stream unburdened, the salmon will not stand a chance, and the vow to protect the Chinook salmon by the Winnemem Wintu will go unanswered.

Sincerely,

Alden Tollgaard

References

- Bacher, D. (2013, July 30). Half of This Year's Endangered Winter Chinooks May Have Died. Message posted to http://www.indybay.org/newsitems/2013/07/30/18740627.php
- *Bureau of Reclamation Mid-Pacific Region : NEPA*. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://www.usbr.gov/mp/nepa/nepa_projdetails.cfm?Project_ID=1915
- Wikipedia (2013) Shasta Dam. Wikipedia http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shasta_Dam

Response to Comments from Alden S. Tollgaard

TOLL-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon."

TOLL-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon," Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice."

TOLL-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

TOLL-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon," Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations."

TOLL-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development –Anadromous Fish Survival," and Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

TOLL-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon."

TOLL-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," and Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

TOLL-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

TOLL-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

TOLL-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

33.11.220 Rob Tossberg

BISON CONNECT

Shasta Dam & Reservoir

Rob Tossberg <rob@planitgreenprinting.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 7:34 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Dear Ms. Chow:

Thank you for soliciting public comments in response to the Bureau's proposed raise and enlargement of the Shasta Dam and Reservoir.

TOSS-1 *I oppose raising the dam and enlarging the reservoir, primarily because the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service says that the proposal will have "negligible benefits" for threatened and endangered salmon and steelhead in the Sacramento River.*

TOSS-2 *In addition, enlarging the reservoir will harm thousands of acres of public land managed for outdoor recreation and for wildlife habitat.*

TOSS-3 *The enlarged reservoir will drown segments of the McCloud and upper Sacramento Rivers identified by the U.S. Forest Service as eligible for National Wild & Scenic Rivers.*

TOSS-4 *Further, the enlargement will violate state law requiring the protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.*

TOSS-5 *I am also concerned that enlarging the reservoir will further modify flows downstream in the Sacramento River, to the detriment of river's riparian and aquatic habitats and the many threatened and endangered fish and wildlife species that depend on these habitats.*

TOSS-6 *These flow modifications will adversely affect a segment of the Sacramento River upstream of Red Bluff identified by the BLM as eligible for Wild & Scenic protection and that has been proposed for National Recreation Area designation in previous sessions of Congress.*

TOSS-7 *It will also harm the Sacramento River National Wildlife Refuge and State Wildlife Areas along the river between Red Bluff and Colusa.*

TOSS-8 *The dam raise will increase the risk of endangered fish being killed by state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.*

TOSS-9 *The expanded reservoir will destroy and degrade habitat for several sensitive, threatened, and endangered plants and animals, including the Shasta salamander.*

TOSS-10 *In addition, the dam raise will require the expensive removal or relocation of dozens of bridges, roads, and other structures, and will likely cost taxpayers more than billion dollars.*

TOSS-11 *It will also drown the remaining homeland of Winnemem Wintu Tribe, including traditional cultural sites on the McCloud River still in use today.*

TOSS-12 *To truly benefit fish and other wildlife in and along the Sacramento River, the Bureau should*

TOSS-12 CONTD *adopt a "no-dam raise" alternative that restores salmon spawning and rearing habitat, improves fish passage, increases minimum flows, screens existing water diversions, and modifies the current operation of the reservoir to increase cold water storage for fisheries, as recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Of course, this would require the Bureau to modify existing water contracts.*

TOSS-13 *The proposed raise and enlargement of Shasta Dam and Reservoir will benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers.*

TOSS-14 *Please discontinue this unwise project and take steps immediately to better operate the dam to benefit fish and the public lands and sensitive ecosystems along the Sacramento River.*

Thank you.

Sincerely,
(name, address)

TOSS-15

It's crucial that our Senators, Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer, know of our concern about this project. You can send a copy of your Bureau comment to our Senators by following these instructions:

1. Copy the Sample Email in this alert.
2. Visit Senator Feinstein's website and simply paste your copied Bureau email into the box provided, with a short cover sentence explaining that this is your comment on the Shasta Dam project.
3. Visit Senator Boxer's website and again paste your copied Bureau email into the box provided with a short cover sentence.
4. Be sure to fill out your name and contact information so that the Senators may receive and respond to your message.

Background

TOSS-16 The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation is seeking public comments on a proposed raise of Shasta Dam and expansion of its reservoir that would flood segments of the McCloud and upper Sacramento Rivers. The agency has released for public review and comment the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). The public has until Monday, Sep. 30, 2013 to submit comments via email or in writing.

TOSS-17 Overall, the proposed project will seriously impact thousands of acres of public land that provide outstanding recreational opportunities and support sensitive, threatened, and endangered wildlife.

TOSS-18 The Bureau is examining up to an 18.5-foot raise of Shasta Dam that would periodically flood nearly 1.5 miles of the McCloud and upper Sacramento Rivers. Both streams were identified by the Forest Service as potential National Wild & Scenic Rivers and the McCloud is protected under state law from dams and reservoirs. At stake are the rivers' nationally significant wild

TOSS-18 CONTD trout fisheries, as well as outstandingly remarkable scenic, geological, and Native American cultural values (particularly for the McCloud).

TOSS-19 The project will drown thousands of acres of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, which is managed by the Forest Service for public recreation and wildlife.

TOSS-20 These public lands harbor dozens of sensitive, threatened, and endangered wildlife species. According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the proposed expanded reservoir will "result in the loss, degradation, and fragmentation of habitat" for eight threatened and endangered species, including the Shasta salamander.

TOSS-21 Raising the dam will also modify flows downstream in the lower Sacramento River, with potentially significant impacts on the river's public lands, riparian ecosystem, and wildlife.

TOSS-22 Modified flows could harm a 20-mile segment of the waterway upstream of Red Bluff determined eligible for Wild & Scenic River protection by the BLM. These BLM lands have been proposed for National Recreation Area designation in previous sessions of Congress.

TOSS-23 Flow modifications could also harm the 10,000 acre Sacramento River National Wildlife Refuge and more than 3,700 acres of State Wildlife Areas along the river between Red Bluff and Colusa.

TOSS-24 The project will also further reduce fresh water flows into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, increasing the mortality of the Delta's endangered fish.

TOSS-25 In a brazen and cynical attempt to justify this destructive and expensive project, the Bureau claims that the dam raise and expanded reservoir, which will cost taxpayers more than a billion dollars, will provide needed cold water for endangered salmon spawning downstream of the dam. But according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the benefits to salmon provided by the dam raise are "negligible." And the Bureau admits in the DEIS that every drop of additional water stored behind the raised dam will be sold to water contractors.

You can review the DEIS online. You can also download a fact sheet concerning the dam raise.

Thank you for taking action to help stop the Shasta Dam Raise!

For more information concerning this issue, please contact Steve Evans, Wild Rivers Consultant for the California Wilderness Coalition and Friends of the River, phone: (916) 442-3155 x221, email: sevans@friendsoftheriver.org.

ABOUT CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS COALITION

California's wild places offer a retreat from the frenetic pace of everyday life, and are also critically important to the ecological health of our region. Wilderness provides homes to threatened wildlife, supplies clean drinking water to California's growing communities, and contributes to clean air in our skies. CWC protects our wild landscapes through public education, legislation and advocacy. We believe that a well educated and activist citizenry is essential to the preservation of wild California.

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California Wilderness Coalition · United States
This email was sent to rob@planitgreenprinting.com. To stop receiving emails, click here.
You can also keep up with California Wilderness Coalition on Twitter or Facebook.

Best wishes,
Rob Tossberg
Plan It Green Printing
4955 Highland View Ave.
Eagle Rock, CA 90041
310.403.2530
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www.planitgreenprinting.com
www.planitgreenprinting.org Blog
2002 CoejlSC Recepient for Businesses Leading the way in Environmental Practices

Response to Comments from Rob Tossberg

TOSS-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-5, "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report."

TOSS-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake."

TOSS-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River," and Master Comment Response WASR-8, "Effects to the Eligibility of Rivers for Inclusion in the Federal Wild and Scenic River System."

TOSS-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-6, "Protections of the Lower McCloud River as Identified in the California Public Resources Code, Section 5093.542."

TOSS-5: Of the increased reservoir storage space, about 378,000 acre-feet would be dedicated to increasing the supply of cold water for anadromous fish survival purposes. Enlarging the reservoir Shasta Dam operational guidelines would continue essentially unchanged, except during dry years and critical years, when 70,000 acre-feet and 35,000 acre-feet, respectively, of the increased storage capacity in Shasta Reservoir would be reserved to specifically focus on increasing M&I deliveries. CP4 also includes augmenting spawning gravel and restoring riparian, floodplain, and side channel habitat in the upper Sacramento River.

TOSS-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-8, "Effects to the Eligibility of Rivers for Inclusion in the Federal Wild and Scenic River System."

TOSS-7: Of the increased reservoir storage space, about 378,000 acre-feet would be dedicated to increasing the supply of cold water for anadromous fish survival purposes. Enlarging the reservoir Shasta Dam operational guidelines would continue essentially unchanged, except during dry years and critical years, when 70,000 acre-feet and 35,000 acre-feet, respectively, of the increased storage capacity in Shasta Reservoir would be reserved to specifically focus on increasing M&I deliveries. CP4 also includes augmenting spawning gravel and restoring riparian, floodplain, and side channel habitat in the upper Sacramento River.

TOSS-8: It is unlikely that any of the regulatory requirements, including those established in the 2008 USFWS BO, 2009 NMFS BO, or by the State Water Board, in the reasonably foreseeable future would be removed. These standards require that specific X2, Delta outflow, Old and Middle Rivers, and entrainment requirements are met so as to protect fish species in the Delta. As a result, there would be minimal cumulative impacts to Delta fish, as identified in Chapter 11, "Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems," Section 11.3.5, "Cumulative Effects."

TOSS-9: Comment noted. Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," in the Final EIS was revised to enhance the discussion of resources, impacts to resources, and mitigation measures for impacted resources.

TOSS-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response RBR-2, "Reduced Public Access Around Shasta Lake."

TOSS-11: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

TOSS-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

TOSS-13: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-4, "Non-monetary Benefits of Action Alternatives."

TOSS-14: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

TOSS-15: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

TOSS-16: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

TOSS-17: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake."

TOSS-18: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River," and Master Comment Response WASR-6, "Protections of the Lower McCloud River as Identified in the California Public Resources Code, Section 5093.542."

TOSS-19: Comment noted. Chapter 12, "Botanical Resources and Wetlands," and Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," in the EIS were revised to enhance the discussion of resources, impacts to resources, and mitigation measures for impacted resources.

TOSS-20: Comment noted. Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," in the Final EIS was revised to enhance the discussion of resources, impacts to resources, and mitigation measures for impacted resources.

TOSS-21: Of the increased reservoir storage space, about 378,000 acre-feet would be dedicated to increasing the supply of cold water for anadromous fish survival purposes. Enlarging the reservoir Shasta Dam operational guidelines would continue essentially unchanged, except during dry years and critical years, when 70,000 acre-feet and 35,000 acre-feet, respectively, of the increased storage capacity in Shasta Reservoir would be reserved to specifically focus on increasing M&I deliveries. CP4 also includes augmenting spawning gravel and restoring riparian, floodplain, and side channel habitat in the upper Sacramento River.

TOSS-22: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River."

TOSS-23: Of the increased reservoir storage space, about 378,000 acre-feet would be dedicated to increasing the supply of cold water for anadromous fish survival purposes. Enlarging the reservoir Shasta Dam operational guidelines would continue essentially unchanged, except during dry years and critical years, when 70,000 acre-feet and 35,000 acre-feet, respectively, of the increased storage capacity in Shasta Reservoir would be reserved to specifically focus on increasing M&I deliveries. CP4 also includes augmenting spawning gravel and restoring riparian, floodplain, and side channel habitat in the upper Sacramento River.

TOSS-24: It is unlikely that any of the regulatory requirements, including those established in the 2008 USFWS BO, 2009 NMFS BO, or by the State Water Board, in the reasonably foreseeable future would be removed. These standards require that specific X2, Delta outflow, Old and Middle Rivers, and entrainment requirements are met so as to protect fish species in the Delta. As a result, there would be minimal cumulative impacts to Delta fish, as identified in Chapter 11, "Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems," Section 11.3.5, "Cumulative Effects."

TOSS-25: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-5, "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report."

TOSS-26: All operations simulation modeling in the DEIS was performed with the latest version of the CalSim-II simulation model, the best available tool for modeling joint CVP/SWP system operations in California. The assumptions in the modeling used in support of this document included the 2008 USFWS BO and 2009 NMFS BO, as well as the most recent versions of all other regulatory conditions. Specific details of the assumptions included in the CalSim-II modeling are included in the Modeling Appendix. In the modeling many other water supply and water quality requirements must be met to allow exports. Delta wide requirements are met with the additional releases from the enlarged Shasta reservoir allowing additional pumping. The results of this modeling include the system response to the project including changes in reservoir storages, releases, stream flows, and Delta exports. These results are summarized in the text with full results included in the Modeling Appendix.

33.11.221 Patricia Townsley

TOWN

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
OCT 01 2013
CODE | ACTION | DUE DATE
K Duncan
18 Oct 13
10 K Chow

7762 Juniper Dr
Redding, CA 96003
Sept. 28, 2013

Dear Sirs

You ~~can make~~ Shasta Dam to the moon - BUT you still will not get any more water in it!! Look at it today - down 402 feet, 37 feet lower than this time last year!!

TOWN-1

I have lived near the lake since the 1960's - there have not been very many times that the water had to be released because of over filling!!!

TOWN-2

Now the city of Woodland is getting their water supply from the Sacramento River - another serious dra

TOWN-3

We need another source of water ie the American and/or the Yuba Rivers!!!

TOWN-4

Why were the environmentalists allowed to stop the Auborne Dam? There are networks of earthquake faults all over California - including in and all around Lake Shasta 2013 SEP 30 PM 4:38 Shasta Lake City!!!

TOWN-5

Why have the growers been sold such a false bill of information

Page 2

TOWN-5 CONTD.

about raising Shasta Dam?
What a waste of their and our money!! AND moving the railroad bridge and Highway 5 ??!!!

TOWN-6

can't anyone help in restoring common sense and find other rivers and places for Dams and reservoirs!!!!

Not very truly yours
Patricia L. Townsley

Response to Comments from Patricia Townsley

TOWN-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

TOWN-2: Comment noted.

TOWN-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival."

TOWN-4: The Auburn Dam remains an active authorized project, and Reclamation continues to manage the Auburn Project Lands as a potential reservoir site.

Additionally, the structural analyses for the proposed Shasta Dam raise considered the latest available information on potential seismic sources in the region, which include a few known Quaternary (active) faults, but none close to the dam. Historic seismicity in the region has been characterized as low to moderate. By following the seismic design criteria for Shasta Dam, potential impacts associated with seismicity in the Shasta Dam and vicinity area would be mitigated. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.TOWN-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

TOWN-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

33.11.222 Frank D. Treadway

TREA

PUBLIC COMMENT CARD

Name: FRANK D. TREADWAY Organization: REDDING-CITIZEN
Address: 1729 CHESTNUT ST. REDDING CA 96001
Email:
Written Comment: ADAMANTLY OPPOSED TO ANY ADDITIONAL RAISING OF SHASTA DAM. FURTHER, I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW THE TREA-1
AFFECTS ON THE NATIVE AMERICAN SITES OF THE WINTU WINNEMEM PEOPLE? 2. WHERE WILL THE WATER COME FROM TO FILL THE DAM, WHETHER IT'S 6.5' OR 18.5'. 3. ARE YOU COUNTING ON NEW OR ADDITIONAL RAINFALL? 4. COUNTING ON NEW/ADDITIONAL WATER FROM TRIBUTARIES TREA-2
LEADING TOWARDS THE DAM? 5. COUNTING ON WATER MELTING FROM THE GLACIERS OF MT. SHASTA? 6. WHO WILL COMPENSATE THE WINTU WINNEMEM FOR ANY LOSS OF SACRED LAND AREA? TREA-3

Tear here

Response to Comments from Frank D. Treadway

TREA-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-11, "Cultural Resources and NEPA."

TREA-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

TREA-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition," Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice," and Master Comment Response CR-11, "Cultural Resources and NEPA."

33.11.223 David Grey on Behalf of Tsasdi Resort

TSAS1

From: David Grey <tsasdi@snowcrest.net>
Date: July 18, 2013, 7:41:19 AM PDT
To: <kchow@usbr.gov>, <bor-mpr-slwin@usbr.gov>
Subject: Writen comment for Public Review and Comment Period

July 18, 2013

Good Morning Katrina,

Thank you for help and assistance Tuesday evening; I greatly appreciated your directing me to the person who was able to answer my question regarding dyke construction.

Enclosed is an OpEd article that I have written and submitted to the Record Searchlight.

TSAS1-1 Per the EIS proposal, the relocation of permitted businesses on the lake will be relocated whereas this option is not provided for businesses located on private property around the lake. Since private property businesses will not be relocated this action effectively removes private businesses from being present on Shasta Lake. The effects of this action needs to be addressed in the public review and comments in the Final EIS which will be retained in the SLWRI Record.

TSAS1-2 The elimination of private businesses on Shasta Lake reduces competition between government approved operations and private business operations. The public is restricted in choice and alternatives on one of the largest lakes in California. Employment opportunities are reduced and the taxes paid to Shasta County in terms of TOT taxes and property taxes are decimated (house boat companies and camp grounds on federal land do not pay TOT taxes and property taxes to the county).

TSAS1-3 In addition in the Lakehead area of the lake, restaurants, bars, and the grocery store would be dramatically affected financially which will likely lead to their demise.

Sincerely,

David Grey
Owner, Tsasdi Resort

IT IS DIFFICULT TO CHANGE

Whenever we are facing change, we prefer to have choices in the direction that change is occurring. Allow me to put in perspective some of the change our community will be confronting as we come to terms with the raising of Shasta Dam.

TSAS-4 This OpEd is written from the perspective as a business owner on Shasta Lake. It is my position that the raising of Shasta Dam to increase water storage can be good for our community as well as to benefit all of California. At the present time when the lake is full our lake has a little less than 400 miles circumference to it and as a comparison this is about four times the circumference of Lake Tahoe. During the last years for the most part the forest service and the business community on the lake have worked in partnership with each other. We have appreciated each other's concerns and have tried to make decisions that would be best to preserve the specialness of this lake as well as supporting business opportunities around the lake.

TSAS-5 As some of you may recall in 2007 there were several issues that immerged when the raising of the lake was once again being discussed as part of the updating of the Bureau of Reclamation's Feasibility Report. One significant issue that the forest service proposed was their desire to absorb an additional 50 vertical feet above the high water mark when the dam was raised or 300 horizontal feet whichever more was. At that time Congressman Wally Herger initiated contact with Sharon Heywood, Forest Supervisor having her state the legal justification they were operating from to confiscate private property around the lake. It appeared after this confrontation this matter faded and unfortunately it remains as an ambiguous option in the current Environmental Impact Statement (June 2013).

TSAS-6 In the current Feasibility Report there are charts in the report that directly addresses whatever private properties may be taken and the value of these reimbursements'. There is a value placed on improved land vs. unimproved land etc. Businesses that are currently located on forest service property and have permits to operate will be relocated to another area on the lake. What is being proposed is that private business will be "bought out" and eliminated and "permitted businesses" will be relocated and by necessity combined around the lake. One interesting question is why should permitted businesses around the lake be relocated while private property be eliminated? Many of the affected business properties are located on the Sacramento arm of the lake in the area of Lakehead. There are campgrounds, marinas, and resorts with cabins that will be affected.

TSAS-7 Historically most of the businesses around the lake were established in the early 1950's. The business community on the lake works fairly well together. We in some ways are in competition with each other, but what permeates this community is that when we all work together we can all become more successful. What we all have in common is the lake and by working together we can attract more guests to visit the lake. All of us have stories of families coming to the lake renting the same cabin or the same campsite, or the familiar house boat year after year. At Tsasdi Resort we have families renting the same cabin for 35 consecutive years three generations. Many of the guests have been staying with us for the last ten to twenty years. Usually during the summer we are booked a year in advance from Saturday to Saturday. All of the businesses on the lake are primarily seasonal which creates a business with an interesting life style. We are small businesses that carter to the needs of families. We all enjoy the lake and want to share this jewel of Northern California with others. We all have invested our financial returns in improving our properties and have been committed to make our lake a setting that people want to visit.

TSAS-8 To be more specific there are two resorts that only have cabins and boat docks on the lake located on private property; Sugarloaf Cottage Resort and Tsasdi Resort. Both of these resorts have been in continuous business for over sixty years. Over the last ten years our two resorts have contributed over a $1,000,000 in direct tax revenue to Shasta County. Between our two resorts during this same period we have provided lodging for over 60,000 people who have then spent money supporting the businesses in Lakehead, spent money in the various marinas on the lake, as well as spending money in Redding's gas stations, Costco, restaurants, movie theaters, Sun Dial Bridge, Shasta Lake Caverns etc. We also sponsor two fishing tournaments each year that have drawn over 3200 fishermen to the lake during the last ten years. As evident from the above our two small resort businesses have made a sizeable contribution to Shasta County and our community.

TSAS-9 Change is inevitable and something that can be exciting in which to participate. The change that the business community around the lake is facing is coming to terms with eliminating private land and the businesses located on them and then the relocating and consolidating existing camp grounds and marinas that are located on forest service properties. Historically we have provided services to families that have come to visit us over generations.

TSAS-10 How much control do we want to give government to dictate what they want for our lake? Should government pick which businesses to survive the raising of the lake?

TSAS-11 Another troubling question is do we want to have the private businesses and private property effectively removed from the shores of Shasta Lake?

Response to Comments from David Grey on Behalf of Tsasdi Resort

TSAS-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

TSAS-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

TSAS-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

TSAS-4: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories

or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

TSAS-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-11, "Inundation Zone/Reservoir Buffer."

TSAS-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

TSAS-7: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

TSAS-8: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in commenting on the document. While we thank you for information regarding the operations of your resort a response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project. Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-5, "Relocation of Private Recreation Facilities onto Federal Lands."

TSAS-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

TSAS-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

TSAS-11: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.224 David Grey

TSAS2

F -TSAS

TSASDI RESORT on Lake Shasta

Owner: David Grey
www.tsasdiresort.com

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED SEP 25 2013

CODE	ACTION	RETURN & DATE
220	KDuncan	22 Oct 13
	KChow	

September 21, 2013

Karina Chow
Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation, Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

RE: Comments Regarding Raising Shasta Dam

Dear Karina,

TSAS2-1

- Enclosed is a copy of my Op-Ed article that appeared in Record Searchlight on Sunday August 11, 2013.

The focus of this Op-Ed article concerned the removal of private business properties around Shasta Lake vs. "permitted" businesses on Forest Service property being relocated. Discussed in the article is the economic effect of this policy on the community of Lakehead as well as the city of Redding and Shasta County. The remediation of this action is to have the private business parcels that will be confiscated be relocated in other areas of the lake. To achieve this BOR should be an active participant in strongly recommending that this is the correct action that should be done to balance private party businesses and businesses on forest service properties. The history that has existed on this lake since its conception is to have a mix of private property and public lands.

TSAS2-2

- In the Draft Environmental Impact Statement there is generally a lack of specificity. In the prior draft, the proposed realignment of Lakeshore Drive was drawn; in the most recent draft the realignment proposal is not included. Specifically if the lower section of my resort property will be the location of Lakeshore Drive my home, swimming pool, conference room, laundry room, and 15 cabins will need to be rebuilt in the upper portion of my property. Fair market value would be assigned to the buildings and land, what additional reimbursements would be made for meeting current codes and building requirements. This issue is not specific to my property, but it applies to the marinas that would be combined and relocated in other areas of the lake. The fees required relocating buildings and accessories becomes a major expense to the business owner. These matters are not addressed in the current documents.

SCANNED

Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	214
Control No.	13043346
Folder I.D.	1261130
Date Input & Initials	25 SEP 2013 KV

19990 Lakeshore Drive ◆ Lakehead, California 96051
(530) 238-2575 ◆ 800) 995-0291 ◆ Fax: (530) 238-8660

Page 2
Comments Regarding Raising Shasta Dam

TSAS2-3

- During the construction of the dam, the railroad bridges and the roads, how will the loss of business be addressed? Some businesses while they are relocating will not be able to operate. Since this project will take many years to be completed the loss of income to the business owners around the lake is a significant issue to be addressed.

TSAS2-4

- BOR is being disingenuous when they say that with their recommendations recreation will be increased with the raising of Shasta Dam. Certainly it is expected there will be more surface water to recreate on. What are being removed are businesses (resorts) that have cabins located on private property. Many of these cabins have modern amenities such as flat screens TV's, and marble counter tops that provide an atmosphere that attract guests who come back year after year. This is part of the recreational experience that currently exists on the lake; the consequence of removing this niche is not considered or being addressed in this proposal.

TSAS2-5

As a business owner I require much more detail to evaluate my options. It is interesting to look at the broad strokes that have been provided in the current report, but significant information is lacking in order to make informed business decisions. **Unfortunately, it appears that the residences and businesses are seen as "collateral damage" in this project and it will precede no mater what the costs are to the surrounding communities.**

Sincerely,

David Grey
Owner Tsasdi Resort

CC: Congressman Doug LaMalfa
CC: Senator Jim Nielsen

Op-Ed article that appeared in Record Searchlight on Sunday August 11, 2013, written by David Grey

IT IS DIFFICULT TO ACCEPT CHANGE

Whenever we are facing change, we prefer to have choices in the direction that change is occurring. Allow me to put in perspective some of the change our Lakehead community will be confronting as we come to terms with the raising of Shasta Dam.

TSAS2-6 This OpEd is written from the perspective of a small business owner on Shasta Lake. It is my position that the raising of Shasta Dam to increase water storage could be good for our community and could even benefit all of California. Now when Shasta Lake is full there are a little less than 400 shoreline miles. In comparison, this is about four times the circumference of Lake Tahoe. In addition, the U.S. Forest Service and the Lakehead business community operating along the lakeshore have, for the most part, worked in partnership with each other. We have appreciated one another's concerns and have tried to make decisions that would best preserve the uniqueness of Shasta Lake, while continuing to support business opportunities around the lake.

TSAS2-7 Some may recall that several issues emerged in 2007 when the raising of Shasta Dam was discussed as part of the Bureau of Reclamation's process to update their Feasibility Report. One significant issue that the U.S. Forest Service proposed was their desire to absorb an additional 50 vertical feet above the high water mark should the dam be raised or 300 horizontal feet, whichever measured more. At that time, Congressman Wally Herger initiated contact with Sharon Heywood, Forest Supervisor, requesting she state the legal justification under which the U.S. Forest Service would operate in order to confiscate additional private property around the lake. It became evident that after this request was made, the subject faded and, unfortunately, still remains an ambiguous option in the current Environmental Impact Statement (June 2013).

TSAS2-8 This is despite the assurance of the local Bureau of Reclamation representatives that the issue has been dropped as an option by the U.S. Forest Service.

TSAS2-9 In the current Bureau of Reclamation Feasibility Report, there are charts that directly address which private properties may be taken when Shasta Dam is raised and a summarized proposed value to be assigned for reimbursement to the owners. There are values placed on improved land vs. unimproved land, for example. Businesses that are currently located on U.S. Forest Service property and have permits to operate will be relocated to another area on Shasta Lake. Private business, on the other hand, will be "bought out" and eliminated. This will leave the "permitted businesses" to relocate and, by necessity, combine to alternate shoreline locations directed by the U.S. Forest Service. One perplexing question is, "Why should permitted businesses around the lake be relocated, while private property is directed to be eliminated?" The affected business properties are located on the Sacramento arm of the Shasta Lake in the area of my community of Lakehead. There are privately owned campgrounds, marinas, and resorts with cabins that will be affected by the Bureau of Reclamation proposals.

TSAS2-10 Historically, most of the businesses around Shasta Lake were established in the early 1950's. The business community attempts to work together. We are in some ways competitive, but one common ground permeates this business community -- when we all work together we can all become more successful. What we have in common is the beautiful shoreline of Shasta Lake,

TSAS2-10 CONTD

and by working together, we can attract more guests to visit the our businesses on the lake. All of us have stories of families coming to Lakehead and renting the same cabin or the same campsite, or the familiar house boat year after year. At Tsasdi Resort, we have rental histories of families who have reserved the same cabin for 35 consecutive years spanning three generations. Many of our guests have rental histories averaging ten to twenty years. Usually before our summer ends, the entire Tsasdi Resort is booked a year in advance from Saturday to Saturday. It is of interest to point out that our private businesses are essentially seasonal, which creates a business atmosphere with an unique life style. We are small businesses that cater to the needs of families. We enjoy our beautiful Shasta Lake and want to share this "jewel of Northern California" with others. We have invested our financial returns toward improving our private business properties and are committed to maintain a shoreline setting that will attract visitors.

TSAS2-11

Specificly, there are two resorts on privately deeded property in Lakehead that provide cabins and private boat docks: Sugarloaf Cottage Resort and Tsasdi Resort. Both of these resorts have been in continuous business for more than sixty years. Over the last ten years, these two resorts have contributed more than one million dollars in direct tax revenue to Shasta County. During this same period, these two resorts have provided lodging for more than 60,000 people who have, in turn, spent dollars supporting the other small businesses in Lakehead, spent dollars at various marinas on Shasta Lake, and spend money in Redding's gas stations, Costco, restaurants, movie theaters, the Sun Dial Bridge, Shasta Lake Caverns etc. These two resorts also sponsor two fishing tournaments each year that have drawn over 3200 fishermen to Shasta Lake during the last ten years. It is evident that Lakehead's two small privately owned resorts have made a large contribution to our local economy and surrounding Shasta County.

TSAS2-12

Change is inevitable and something that can be exciting. The change that the privately owned small businesses around Shasta Lake are facing is difficult to accept. The Bureau of Reclamation is planning to eliminate all privately owned business located along the shoreline of Shasta Lake in order to relocate and consolidate all existing camp grounds and marinas located on and operated by the U.S. Forest Service.

TSAS2-13

How much control do we want to give our federal government? Should the government be permitted to eliminate all free private enterprise and create a monopoly for all the concessions associated with camping, cabins and marinas on Shasta Lake?

TSAS2-14

As a private small business owner in Lakehead, I would like to see our U.S. Congress include mitigating legislation that creates new public lands along the shores of Shasta Lake on which the four privately owned camping and marina business could relocate when Shasta Dam is raised.

Response to Comments from David Grey

TSAS2-1: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

TSAS2-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-4, "Relocation of Recreation Facilities," Master Comment Response REC-5, "Relocation of Private Recreation Facilities onto Federal Lands," and Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

TSAS2-3: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," inundated

recreation facilities and associated utilities would be relocated before demolition to the extent practicable. Section 2.3.8 also states that scheduling and sequencing of recreation facility relocation or modification construction activities will strive to minimize or avoid interruption of public access to recreation sites.

TSAS2-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-5, “Relocation of Private Recreation Facilities onto Federal Lands.”

TSAS2-5: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321-4347) is mandated for federal agencies in carrying out their policies, programs, plans and other functions. NEPA requires federal agencies, whenever recommending or proposing legislation or other major federal actions, to prepare a detailed statement (i.e., the EIS) that describes the environmental impacts of the proposed action, any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided, alternatives to the proposed action, the relationship between local short-term uses of man’s environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

TSAS2-6: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

TSAS2-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-11, "Inundation Zone/Reservoir Buffer.”

TSAS2-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, “Comment Included as Part of the Record.”

TSAS2-9: The DEIS supersedes content provided in the Draft Feasibility Report for the SLWRI. As described in the Real Estate Appendix (page 3-4) describes the methods for determining impacted parcels and value estimates for real estate acquisition costs regarding the different alternatives for the SLWRI project. As stated in Purpose and Scope of the Real Estate Appendix, the purpose of described analysis is

to compare project alternatives at a feasibility level analysis. It is acknowledged that raising Shasta Dam would have varying impacts on private homes and businesses. Businesses operated under USFS lease in the project area are typically marinas, features by which planning-level costs estimates can be defined for the purposes of NEPA. Relocation of businesses on private property is determined following Congressional authorization of the project. The relocation of businesses, and private homes, are prescribed by the policies and provisions in the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended (Uniform Act) (49 CFR 24), as stated in Chapter 2, page 2-26. All Federal, State, local government agencies, and others receiving Federal financial assistance for public programs and projects that require the acquisition of real property must comply with the policies and provisions set forth in the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended (Uniform Act) (49 CFR 24). All relocation and property acquisition activities, such as those associated with temporary easements during construction or with permanent changes in the study area, would be performed in compliance with the Uniform Act. Any individual, family, or business displaced by implementation of any of the action alternatives would be offered relocation assistance services for the purpose of locating a suitable replacement property, to the extent consistent with the Uniform Act.

Under the Uniform Act, relocation services for residences would include providing a determination of the housing needs and desires, a determination of the amount of replacement housing each individual or family qualifies for, a list of comparable properties, transportation to inspect housing referrals, and reimbursement of moving costs and related expenses. For business relocation activities, relocation services would include providing a determination of the relocation needs and requirements; a determination of the need for outside specialists to plan, move, and reinstall personal property; advice as to possible sources of funding and assistance from other local, State, and Federal agencies; listings of commercial properties, and reimbursement for costs incurred in relocating and reestablishing the business. No relocation payment received will be considered as income for the purpose of the Internal Revenue Code.

TSAS2-10: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and

made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

TSAS2-11: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

TSAS2-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

TSAS2-13: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

TSAS2-14: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.225 Gloria Silverthorne Gomes on Behalf of United Tribe of Northern California, Inc., Wintoon-Wintu-Wintun

UTNC

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
SEP 17 2013
CODE | ACTION | SURNAME & DATE
700 | J KDuncan
17 Sep 2013
to: KChow

Katrina Chow 9-13-13
Project Manager
Bureau of Reclaimation
2800 Cottage Way MP-720
Sacramento, Ca 95825

RE: De'Ja'Vu'-Raising of Shasta Dam

My name is Gloria Silverthorne Gomes. I am the Chairwomen of The United Tribe of Northern California, Inc.,Wintoon-Wintu-Wintun, Shasta County, Redding, Ca.
I am writing to you about the raising of Shasta Dam. With concerns from our Wintu members. We are all are not in favor of this to happen AGAIN.
UTNC-1 We do not want to go thru the indignity of flooding our Tribal land again. There are still Sacred places, some graveyards are still around that would be washed out again, our prayer places,caverns, ceremony places gathering herbs and more.

We are not a recognized tribe, but we still hold have our Traditional places that need to be taken care of. Our elders told us how to take care of these places for All peoples.

UTNC-2 We don't see why you would want to raise the dam when as of today the level of the dam is under 100 foot level. If the Mts do not give snow there isn't more water for the creeks to flow.

My family roots are from the McCloud River on my mother and fathers side, most of the Wintu here are of the same blood. Over 1,000 Wintu are in Shasta
UTNC-3 Co. and they do not want this to happen. That includes the Sacramento River and the lower Pit River people.

Our land was taken from us once and we don't want to see it again,it hurts, it hurts our hearts.

UTNC-4 We also think of all the business that [illegible] is it really the best thing for the people who

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UTNC-5 CONTD.

live here? Please think with your hearts and not with your big plans and big money. It won't work. The Mountain won't let it.

Thank you. From the heart,

Gloria Gomes

GLORIA SILVERTHORNE GOMES
20059 Parocast Rd.
Redding, Ca 96003
(530)275-1915

AN EPIC

PT17

Farewell to Winimem

Condensed for the Files of the Shasta County Historical Society, Redding, California, 1942

Peaceful New Fhe Trails

By HELEN HOGUE

In writing of the McCloud river, that beloved haunt of early day Indians, and called by them "Winimem," one feels the necessity of three classifications: facts, figures and sentiment.

It is the sentiment and irristible charm of this historic stream which appeals to me, and the only phase upon which I shall touch in this brief article. Whole chapters could be devoted to the its discovery in 1828, or to the some half dozen caves adjacent, or even to the physical description.

Approximately seventy miles in length, the river is fed by Squaw Valley Creek which heads near Mount Shasta in Siskiyou County, California, [illegible] that portion of the river of which I writes, lies in Shasta County, just north of Redding, now the site of Shasta Dam.

Strangely enough, white settlers have left this region entirely to the Indians, with a few exceptions, and for this reason the McCloud has remained primitive, unchanged and unmarred. Interesting stories are told by Joseph C. Campbell, son of Jeremiah B. Campbell, who in the early fifties was lured to the McCloud river country by his Indian bride and persuaded to leave his first settlement on the Sacramento. These stories of the caves, the fishing, the deer hunts, Indian romances, stories of the early-day struggle to live, lose nothing in the telling by this soft-spoken son of Indian blood.

For the purpose of looking for a last time upon the beauties of this river territory, soon to be inundated by Shasta Dam waters, I journeyed from Redding, north on Highway 99.

If you have traveled this highway less than two years ago, then heavily wooded on either side, peaceful in the warm sun of Shasta County, you might easily believe you had lost the trail. You might recognize, as I did, the "Deer Head" tree, a perfect replica of a deer head, growing at the roadside, and go on hoping to find the country you knew. Through a net-work of trailer camps, cabins, real estate shacks and service stations I hurried. Through the dust I saw a sign—"Shady Pine Subdivision" but the pines were now stove wood, tiered and ready for the winter.

Crowding the speed limit I hurried on, stopping first at the point where the Pit and McCloud rivers merge; the old bridge and Bahia's service station being the first familiar landmarks. This merging of the waters of the two beautiful streams is a distinct riffle, the united waters flowing down as one into the Sacramento some miles south.

About five miles north of the old bridge, I drove in at what was once the United States Hatchery at Baird. The building is the one rebuilt in 1881 to replace the original, built in 1872 and destroyed by flood waters. As I slowed down beside the sprawling structure, I discovered it had become a dormitory for the Civilian Conservation Corps—bunks and boys were everywhere.

Only the beautiful McCloud river was unchanged; a bit turbulent at this point, with the magnificent "Gray Rocks" in the background. A large house, once the home of hatchery superintendents, now housed CCC officers, and quarters for 400 men had sprung up as if by magic. An Indian cemetery, fenced and carefully tended, was jostled by a machine shop and garage.

I hurried on, remembering a forest of pine trees, tall and straight and dense they were: cool and restful on hot days. I found instead, a few stumps; the ground plowed and broken for a recreation field. Rubbish and logs lined the once beautiful Oregon trail, that fertile field for early day stage robbers.

The hand of progress is ruthless; that which moves forward in mighty achievement, must first, of necessity, clear its path of any and all obstacles. Sentiment, convenience, beauty, scatter before it like inconsequential chickens before a cyclone. Shasta Dam, then in the early stages of construction, is no exception, and thrilling though the project is, one must be utterly lacking in sentiment not to wince a bit at the sight of natural beauty giving way to this gigantic man-made marvel of concrete! Surely the dam, some thirty miles distant will not affect this remote area, I reasoned! I questioned a workman.

"Yes," he said, "the dam will back the river up for a distance of approximately thirty five miles."

Continuing on, over the old Oregon trail, now hacked and scarred, I came back again to the Highway. Driving past auto camps, and soft drink stands, strangely incongruous, I turned in at Salt Creek. Here the fine ranch of the Strattan family, perhaps 200 acres in all, lay in peaceful beauty, unaware of the fate awaiting it.

The road grew steep, and climbed and wound over the mountain which lies between the Strattan place and the so-called EDC Indian Lodge on the upper McCloud. (This my objective, for EDC Thomas, sister of Joseph Campbell will have a wealth of information for me). My Grandm

At the highest point on this mountain stands one large pine tree, but below, thousands like it spread in magnificent panorama.

Suddenly the road parallels the river, the McCloud, called the most beautiful in the land: "Winimem," the Indians call it, meaning "Middle Water," or "Middle River." The river narrows some at this point, its rapids lashing and glistening through the dense foliage on its banks; its foam as white as the wild Azalea and wild Syringa blooming there in profusion.

Another quarter of a mile and the river becomes calm and widens to a tranquil lake, it lolls in the warm sun. On the left is a log house, a gay flower garden, and the inevitable dogs of an Indian habitat. I made my peace with the dogs, unlatched the gate and was hospitably received by EDC Thomas, she of Indian mother and white Father, and proud of her ancestry.

"Yes, the dam will flood my place," she told me, in reply to my inquiry, "in four, five, maybe six years—I not worry yet."

"You know," I ventured, 'that the Central Valley project is a marvelous thing; the dam will be 560 feet high, with a reservoir capacity of 35 miles; and think of the agricultural lands that will be benefitted."

Stoic silence, and then — "Yes, I

heard all that: and I know too it back up the waters of our beautiful Winimem, Puimem and the Sacramento: all our trees gone, our homes where we have lived so long. This is all the life I know—my home for 56 years. I am sad to leave it."

EDC told me too, that the lands to the north, owned by private interests, would not be altered by flood waters. This area includes vast holdings of William R. Hearst; but the river frontage to the south was even then being cleared.

Traveling back a few miles on foot, over familiar trails, I was amazed at what EDC, speaking very good English, had called "desecration." The forest was there to be sure, but prone, and ready for the fire-brand. Huge mounds of ashes, ghastly remains of timber already burned, still smouldered; blackened boulders—a hill I remembered as "Maidenhair Hill" now a dirt heap, bare of all vegetation, lawed and levelled by gigantic teeth!

Making my way through tangled debris, I came to an old Indian cemetery—known as the Curl Cemetery. Only the re-filled mounds of dirt remained, where once rested the bodies of Indian braves.

The moving of Indian cemeteries had been accomplished, I knew, in fair, painstaking detail by our government, but to the majority of the Indians it was just another bewildering phase of progress.

The prophecy of a local Indian with whom I had recently talked, came back to me as I stood among the ruins of their once sacred ground.

"No good will come," he said: "It is against all Christian ethics to move them; we have laid our dead with tears, and a great hope, and we are grieved that their sleep is to be desecrated.

"No good will come: voices are never lost: the rocks and the trees of the McCloud are saying, 'Where shall we fall.' The Spirit of our dead are watching."

I recalled an Indian prayer.

"Leave me a little of the sun: do not devour it altogether from me. Leave me a little."

And so the song of the pine is hushed. Those proud sentinels of the McCloud, together with the fir, the cedar and the madrone lie fallen at the very banks, crushing the wild Azalea beneath their weight. An occasional echo of the executioner's ax, working further on down the river, alone breaks the silence.

Farewell to Winimem.

WANTED: A MEDAL

Wanted: A medal
To pin on a man
Who is doing the things
A patriot can.

It's not buying bonds
Though he does buy a few,
Nor gathering scrap
For he's doing that too;

It's not closely adhering
To his quota of meats,
Nor "the one cup of coffee"
And "easy on sweets;"

It's not buttoning his lip
As we all are advised,
Nor supporting Red Cross
As you may have surmised;

It's a more simple thing
(As he does it, he smiles)
It's JUST STRICTLY KEEPING
TO THIRTY FIVE MILES!

—ROSENA GILES

April 12, 1992 - 460 paged
From Allogan Stallcop attorney for the Wintu - from the narrative for Federal acknowledgement for the Wintu tribe

Despite the finding of Special Indian Agents for California Kelsey, Asbury and Terrell that the Wintun Tribe or Baird Band of Indians was an Indian tribe, and that land in addition to individual public domain allotments should be purchased in their behalf and for their collective use, plans formed between 1904 and 1919 to establish a reservation for tribe on either side of the McCloud River in the vicinity of the town of Baird near the old salmon hatchery never were consummated. Despite numerous efforts, the United States never established a permanent reservation land base, in Siskiyou County or Shasta County or elsewhere, to accommodate the Wintun Tribe as a body. Late efforts to settle this tribe on a land base failed, due to a sub rosa understanding (ca. 1915-1917) between the Special Indian Agent for California John J. Terrell and Commissioner Cato Sells with Mr. D. P. Doak, a San Francisco land speculator who wanted to keep the Baird Indians in their traditional area as a cheap source of labor for the Shasta Dam project to which he wanted to sell his own land.

Doak succeeded in convincing the Department of the Interior that it would be in the long-term best interests of the Wintuns to keep them in the area without advising them that land values were escalating because of the Shasta Dam project. He further convinced the Department to help him force the Indians to sell him their Indian public domain allotments and other holdings, so that he could consolidate his own lands, and make a real killing on sales of his land to the project. His pitch to the Department was that the tribal members who were working in the government fish hatcheries and living in the Baird area would lose those jobs when the dam waters covered their allotments, homes and businesses, while the building of the dam would increase job opportunities in cheap manual labor during construction: therefore the Indians should be kept in ignorance, bought out cheap, and not be encouraged or aided in moving away, lest their cheap services as laborers be lost as a sales bonus to buyers of Doak's holdings for the project. He promised to help the government buy land cheap for the Tribe later, after the dam was finished. WWI intervened in the completion of the dam, but the Department retained the rest of Doak's plan, with the result that the Tribe lost most of its allotted lands. Most of the members' properties were sold out or simply expropriated by the time the dam was completed. Some Wintuns got jobs building the dam, and lived at the CCC camp in Central Valley, called the Toyon camp. However, plans for relocating them to a reservation never came through. (See below). From the 1880s until early 1920s, many Wintuns received Indian homesteads, public domain Indian allotments, or other allotments because they had never abandoned tribal relations. Although the rancherias allocated from the early 1900s until the 1930s to homeless Wintuan or partly-Wintuan communities were terminated in the 1950s to 1970s, the Wintun Tribe and its members were not terminated [The evidence supporting these facts will address the criteria for acknowledgment in 25 CFR 83.7 (g), "Is not expressly terminated or otherwise forbidden to participate in the federal-Indian relationship by statute."

From pre-contact times until the building of the Shasta Dam in the 1930s, governmental authority of and for the Tribe actually resided in dynastic Headmen. Just prior to contact, these included the Chief in the Redding area, Chief Soda Purelta. There were Sacramento River Canyon

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chiefs such as Sadum-Sally, Dalla-can, Wiel-putus, Shoo-toot, and the great chief Dol'-le-ken-til'-le-meh, who died about 1895. Southern reported:

ome of the noted chiefs of the McCloud tribe before the coming of the whites were Cho-cho-ha, Clu-chu, and Dalla-ken-tell-me. During the troubled times of the gold rush chiefs were: Black Hawk, so called by the whites, 1851-1853, Num-tarium and Bulla-Faromah -- 1853-1855.

Norel-putus (Called Captain John by the whites), late fifties. We-en-con-ness, in the sixties, Cal-cah-lula (Black Salmon) from the seventies to the nineties. These chiefs were among those who guided the ill-fortunes of the unlucky Win-nim-min tribes during those tragic days (May Hazel Southern, unpublished notes on Wintun, Shasta College Library, April 18, 1941.)

A series of elected local Headmen followed or survived into the 1900s, until the Baird Wintoons began to elect leaders and representatives and established the Winnemem Baird Auxiliary. These late hereditary chiefs included Sun-ne-sa, or Alexander, who died at 75 in 1909 and is buried at Antler. There was always controversy over their selection or their fitness to rule, and none lasted long in office, or achieved the stature of their predecessors, due to lack of popular support. Probably the first of the elected great chiefs from this century was a Nomtipom, Chief Edward Alexander, son of Sun-ne-sa, who was voted in, succeeding his father, at an election at Turtle Bay in 1914. Other Chiefs were elected, but none had the following and authority of their predecessors. Cultural and spiritual continuity rested with Shamans and elected heads of families in more recent historical times, with the series of organizations and institutions representing continuity of secular and political leadership, determining membership and exercising governmental influence in the community from precontact times to the present, as organized under the Baird Indian Auxiliary, Wintun Cultural and Educational Association, and Toyon Wintu Center, Inc.

From before 1900 to 1930, and the destruction by a mysterious fire of the Baird Auxiliary Council House and its records at Stillwater, secular leadership of the Wintun Tribe resided in that organization at that site and several other meeting sites along the McCloud River (Lala Curl, Interview, LIFE building, Central Valley, Ca., August 12, 1990, 6 p.m.), and even at Mike Reid's hlut dance house in Redding at the present site of the Downtown Mall (Florence Jones, interview, June 19, 1990). In the years following the burning of the Baird Auxiliary Council House, tribal meetings and gatherings occurred at the Rainbow Club in Buckeye, now the home of Lala Curl (Lala Curl, Interview, Holiday Inn, Redding, Oct. 27, 4:00 p. m., 1989; and at LIFE building, Central Valley, Ca., August 12, 6 p. m., 1990.) The Tribe was never formally organized under the terms of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934; but neither did they vote against its application to them, and so they remain eligible to organize under Section 16 of that Act. The Tribe was not listed in Theodore Haas's Ten Years of Tribal Government under the IRA in California (1947) as having had an IRA election.

In 1971, the tribe gained a temporary trust land base (the abandoned CCC camp in which Wintun Tribe and other workers lived during the building of the Shasta Dam) by occupation. This site held a

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makeshift rancheria for Wintuns from at least the 1850s, where they became known as Seaman's Indians from the 1850s. At the time of the Dersch murders, the Seamans family had protected them in August of 1866 (Alice Seamans, n.d.). Caleen Sisk wrote of this event recently (Sisk 1989: 10, ff.; see below). The Wintun Tribe continued efforts to hang onto the property in defiance of non-Indian interlopers and pretenders to the title, who actually physically attacked members of the Band to evict them from the land in the 19th century.

Josephine R. Vogler, Secretary of Toyon Wintu Center, Inc., in a Letter of April 14, 1972 to Ed Forbes, Director, SCCAP, made a request that the Toyon Wintu Center, Inc. be treated as the sole, authorized entity for the purpose of receiving funds, and for the purposes of administering the Toyon facility. Chuck Gardinier was to be denied authority as coordinator of the facility; Elvin McDaniel was to be denied the right to conduct activities with his community board; and Mr. Lego was to cease CAP activities on the property and remit rent. The Center was to cooperate with all Indians occupying the site, and others willing to comply with the rules of the Board. She added:

> We, the Wintu people are asserting our ancestral rights, along with the first agreement put forth to the Wintu people by your agency and yourself which brought about the Incorporation of the Toyon Wintu Center, Inc.

Mrs. Vogler had the only minutes for the tribal meetings as acting secretary from August, 1971 until new elections.

On April 30, 1972, the Board Members and candidates for the Board of Toyon Wintu Center, Inc. were Raymond Markwick (of Redding), Vice Chairman, Lala Curl (of Redding), Treasurer, Lorrin Timmons (of Toyon), Archie Timmons (of Toyon), Mildred Rhoades (of Big Bend), Jack Potter (of Big Bend), Al Thomas (of Toyon), Lenore Cornish (of Toyon), June Smith (of Keswick), Josephine R. Vogler (of Redding), Secretary, Frank La Pena (of Sacramento), Harley Hampton (of Shasta), President, Ernest Braghetta (of Redding), Ivan Edmonds (of Redding), Evelyn Bickle (of Redding). Elections were held May 20, 1972 and results reported at a meeting May 23, 1972 at the Rainbow Club (still a favored membership meeting site).

Throughout the 1970s, and for a decade afterwards, the Band continued to inquire as to the prospects of completing the transfer of the land into trust. They never lost faith that eventually the United States would secure their land base and made no attempt to obtain another, until they realized at last that the government had abandoned them and there was no other land available in the area for them to buy.

In a resolution signed October 3, 1984, dated June 9, 1984, under Loren Timmons and Sharon Vasquez, Toyon Wintu Center, Inc., and Wintu Education and Cultural Council agreed to seek recognition for the Wintu Tribe. Subsequently, various schisms occurred in the leadership of the Tribe until the resolution of these problems eventually became possible in the joint resolution of all the groups to acknowledge the original foundation of tribal government and its continuous basis in 1990.

Today the Tribe holds a claim to use of the GSA land in the name of Toyon Wintu, Inc., as a result of a settlement in the Scholfield case (1985), with a promise of eight years continued usufructuary rights, pending the outcome of federal acknowledgement efforts.

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Until the establishment of by-laws under the Baird Auxiliary, an earlier organizational effort, and under a corporate charter in 1971, leadership resided in hereditary leaders and family heads. The Tribe established governing documents and reaffirmed enrollments in 1971 under Toyon Wintu Center, Inc. Tribal membership continues to be composed primarily of persons of proven Wintun Tribe ancestry who are not members of other Reservations and Rancherias. The United States has dealt with Wintun spokespersons and leaders, both of the corporation and traditional hereditary leadership, as representatives of the Band through the current generation.

Family heads and elected or appointed officials have represented in significant part the continuous strand of leadership running to precontact times, spanning substantially all changes in the culture. The Tribe's religious and cultural leadership is in an unbroken though dwindling line, stretching back 8000 -- perhaps to the end of the last Ice Age -- through the late Tillie Brock and Niles Charles to the present leader, Florence Curl Jones, and her trainees. The Tribe's secular leadership likewise has been unbroken, notwithstanding changes in form, and particular instances of long-term tenure in service include Lala Popejoy Curl, now over 80, served on the Baird Indian Auxiliary from the early 1930s on, was a Director of the Indian Board of Cooperation, and still serves on the Board of Toyon Wintu Center, Inc. Mrs. Curl and her contemporary Wintun leaders were very active in the Indians of California claims cases. Washington Fann, now in his late nineties, once was a Chair. of the Baird Indian Auxiliary. When noted missionary and advocate for the rights of California Indians from 1914 to 1955, F. W. Collette, died in a car accident in northern California, Mrs. Curl and her companions were following him in another car, on the way to a meeting. In that accident, along with the tragic loss of Collette, many more historic documents of the tribe were lost, including land records. Mrs. Curl still maintains perhaps the largest single private depository of Wintun historical records.

The United States already has acknowledged a formal government-to-government relationship with the Tribe based on separate or distinct political status through actions of Congress and the Department of Interior over the past 130 years. The Tribe seeks reaffirmation of the intergovernmental relationship through acknowledgement of their duly constituted Council.

The Tribe's members have participated in a variety of federal and state programs targeted to Indians, including education, housing and health programs, and its members have been recognized as entitled to such participation based on their identity as members of the Wintun Tribe. As Indians who had not abandoned tribal relations, Wintuns were entitled to public land and other allotments.

The Tribe has received federal services as Indians, including health (IHS) and education (Title IV: Indian Education), as well as HUD and community services grants. Wintuns have attended Indian schools in Stewart, Nevada, Riverside, California and elsewhere. September 1, 1988, Dalton J. Henry, Area Education Programs Administrator, made a determination that members of the "Wintu Tribe" were ineligible for Higher Education services because the Tribe is not on the list of Indian Tribal Entities - Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services From the

United States Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Response to Comments from Gloria Silverthorne Gomes on Behalf of United Tribe of Northern California, Inc., Wintoon-Wintu-Wintun

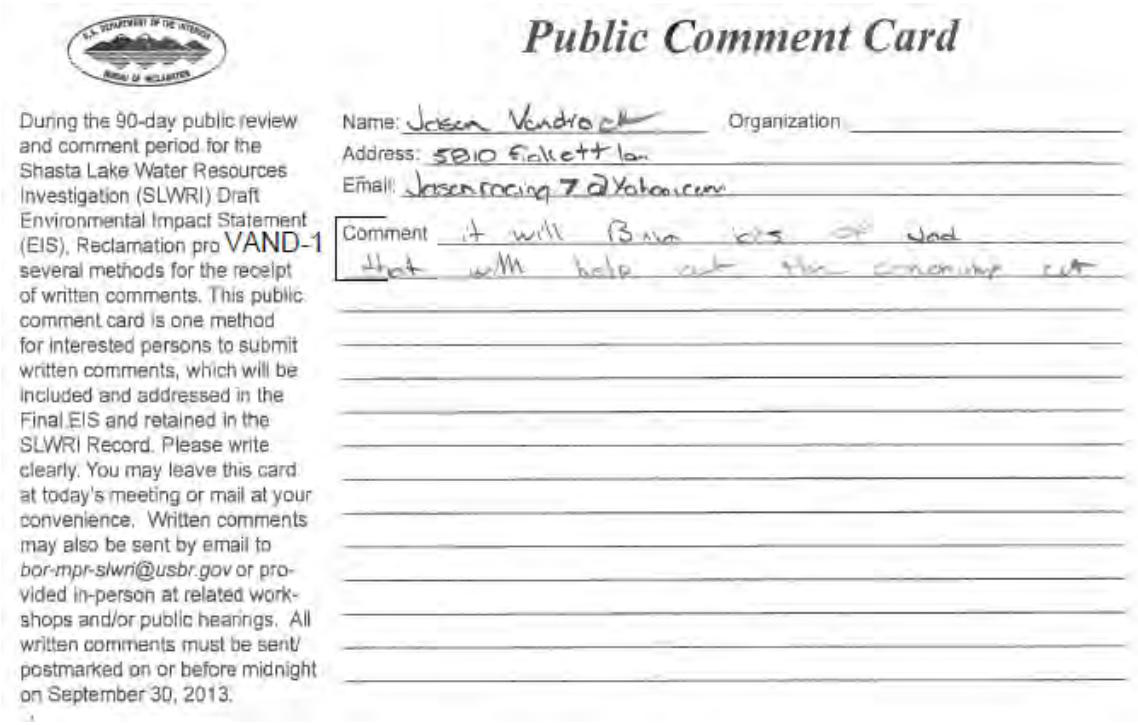
UTNC-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

UTNC-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

UTNC-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

UTNC-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

33.11.226 Jason Vandrack



Public Comment Card

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation pro VAND-1 several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to *bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov* or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: Jason Vandrack Organization
Address: 5810 Fickett lane
Email: Jasonracing7@Yahoo.com
Comment it will Bring lots of Jobs that will help out the economy out

Response to Comments from Jason Vandrack

VAND-1: Thank you for your comment related to potential employment supported by a Shasta Dam enlargement. Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-2, "Effects on Short-term and Long-term Employment."

33.11.227 Chris Veal

7/23/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - The "blue line"

VEAL

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

The "blue line"

1 message

Chris Veal <chrisveal@shasta.com> Fri, Jul 19, 2013 at 3:08 PM
To: kchow@usbr.gov
Cc: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov

Katrina,

VEAL-1

Here are the references to the infamous "blue line" that we discussed Tuesday evening.

As you can see, the preliminary draft and the current draft are identical, except that the prelim referred to the area as "Relocation Areas," whereas now they are referred to as "Alternative Areas of Potential Activity" (sounds like spin). This, combined with the 300 foot property evaluations in the real estate section, lead me to wonder if there's not some sub rosa agenda here. As in:

- The Forest Service called for a 300 foot setback in the preliminary plan.
- It has been determined that they had no authority to do so.
- The text referring to that setback has been removed, but the "blue line" remains under another name.

So, are you folks trying to sneak this 300 foot setback in under the radar? If not, then you should remove it completely from all of the maps in the plan.

The examples I sent you are pages 19-31 and 19-32, but this applies to all maps in Chapter 19 (and probably elsewhere).

Regards,

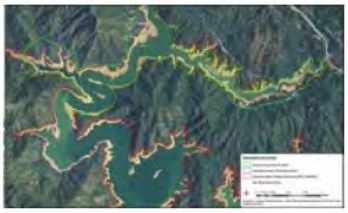
Chris

Chris Veal
Lakehead, CA
530.238.2011

7/23/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - The "blue line"

4 attachments

DraftCharlieCreekNorth.jpg
734K



DraftSugarloafArea.jpg
666K

PrelimDraftCharlieCreekNorth.jpg
211K

PrelimDraftSugarloafArea.jpg
195K

Response to Comments from Chris Veal

VEAL-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-11, "Inundation Zone/Reservoir Buffer."

33.11.228 Julia Catherine Voorhees

VOOR

Julia Catherine Voorhees
804 Vincente Ave.
Berkeley, CA 94707

Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way, MP-720
Sacramento, CA. 95825

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
SEP 30 2013
CODE | ACTION | SURNAME & DATE
TOD | KDuncan
18 Oct 13
TO: KChow

Dear Ms. Chow,

VOOR-1 I am writing you as in regards to my strong opposition to the proposal to raise the Shasta Dam and enlarge the water reservoir. My primary concerns revolve around the ecological health and integrity of the surrounding environment specifically the threatened endemic wildlife in the region. Additionally, I feel that the validity of the dam raise proposal is questionable and a "Take No Action" alternative should be implemented until more information is included in the DEIS, including the relocation and ongoing survival rates of endangered and threatened species in question.

VOOR-2

DEIS – Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) - Chp. 13, Wildlife

VOOR-3 The new Shasta Dam construction will negatively impact the survival of the Shasta Salamander, which was federally relisted as a threatened species in 1994. The Shasta Salamander is endemic to the Shasta Lake region of northern California and 38 rare *genetically distinct* populations have been identified by Reclamation in the Shasta lake region. The salamander was surveyed in both limestone and non-limestone habitats and were primarily found within three of four limestone belts: the Kennett Formation, McCloud Limestone and Hosselkus Limestone. According to Chapter 13, Wildlife of the DEIS: Direct mortality of Shasta salamanders would occur in areas of suitable habitat. New construction activities in the proposed areas would directly result in a loss of 35 acres of limestone habitat and 2,870 acres of non-limestone habitat, critical habitat for the Shasta Salamander. This impact would be significant and unavoidable and the "Take No Action" has been recommended for their mitigation of their risk of extinction due to Shasta Dam related construction.

VOOR-4 To further compound the issue of construction, there is a major absence of information within the DEIS with regards to new potential habitat range for the Shasta Salamander post construction. There was no attempt to incorporate this information and assimilate the adverse impacts on a yearly basis, or more importantly for recovery and species extinction risk. No attempts were made to use a Multiple Life Cycle quantitative model. This concern also applies to the andromodous fish population, many of which are federally listed as threatened or endangered, and are of great concern to me as well.

VOOR-5

SCANNED
Classification
Project
Control No.

ANDROMODOUS FISH

VOOR-6 I am quite upset with the proposed notion that raising the dam has absolutely anything to do with the efforts to ensure the survival of the local anadromous fish populations. Specific studies to the Shasta Dam region have been conducted, on tax payer dollars, to prove the validity of the project on this pretense and results were contradictory.

VOOR-7 I want to return attention to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administrations' (NOAA) biological opinion and reiterate their final opinion on the Shasta Dam raise. The NMFS's final Opinion concludes that based on the best available scientific and commercial information, the California State Water Project-Central Valley Project (CVPISWP) operations are likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the following federally listed species:

- Endangered Sacramento River winter-run Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha),
- Threatened Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon (0. tshawytscha),
- Threatened Central Valley steelhead (0. mykiss),
- Threatened Southern Distinct Population Segment (DPS) of North American green sturgeon (Acipenser medirostris), and
- Southern Resident killer whales (Orcinus orca).

VOOR-8 The National Marine Fisharies Servic NMFS also concludes that the proposed action is likely to destroy or adversely modify the designated critical habitats of:

- Sacramento River winter-run Chinook salmon (Endangered),
- Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon, and
- Central Valley steelhead, and
- Proposed critical habitat for the Southern DPS of North American green sturgeon.

VOOR-9 Additionally, the Bureau of Reclamation Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report – June 2013 specifically states that the current dam proposal will have serious negative effects on the anadromous fish population and that the "Only one alternative (CP4) provides any measurable benefit to anadromous fish survival, and even under that alternative, in the vast majority of years the enlarged cold water pool results in either *negligible* or slightly negative impacts to Chinook salmon survival. In about 90 percent of the years, there would be no benefit to anadromous fish survival. Even in CP4, the benefits of an enlarged cold water pool for each of the four runs of Chinook salmon are limited to a few critical and dry water years representing 6 – 16 percent of the water years, based on the 1922 – 2002."

VOOR-10 To truly benefit andromodous fish and other wildlife in the Sacramento River, the SLWRI should consider a "no-dam raise" alternative that restores salmon spawning and rearing habitat, improves fish passage, increases minimum flows, screens existing water diversions, and modifies the current operation of the reservoir to increase cold water storage for fisheries, as recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

VOOR-11

VOOR-11 The thought of the proposed dam raise and its effects on the endemic wildlife of the region has caused me a great deal of ongoing emotional distress and angst which has directly impacted my professional and personal life. I find the validity and overall honesty of proposal to be disingenuous. As a perhaps naïve, soon to be University graduate, I find the ongoing debate to raise or not to raise, discouraging and frankly depressing.

VOOR-12 The fate of numerous threatened and endangered animal and plant species are dependent on the decision to modify an inanimate structure which was the cause of their demise in the first place.

VOOR-13 Spending hundreds of millions of dollars of tax payer's dollars on the dam raise in order to fulfill water contracts benefiting the top 10% of big agriculture who are notorious for mismanaging water use and irrigation is not a valid reason to ravage the Shasta region of its biological health and diversity. I am not sure when it became ethically acceptable to give credibility to those who, in my opinion, have intentionally misguided the public for private interests.

VOOR-14 California is often referred to as a role model to the global environmental consciousness movement and as citizens of the state of California, it is our responsibility to uphold that honor. We should *all* be held accountable to ensure the maintenance of environmental health. To be environmentally and ethically responsible a take no action route should be taken for the time being until better irrigation management practices are in place so that we are capable of using water efficiently and responsibly.

Sincerely,

Julia Catherine Voorhees
San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA.
College of Natural Resource Management and Conservation

Response to Comments from Julia Catherine Voorhees

VOOR-1: In the EIS, Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," was revised to enhance the discussion of special-status species, impacts to special-status species, and mitigation measures for special-status species.

VOOR-2: The SLWRI has two primary coequal objectives that must be met, and neither must impede or harm the other objective. While the SLWRI is not the only way to improve anadromous fish survival, the most efficient way to meet both primary objectives is to enlarge Shasta Reservoir. The existing Shasta Reservoir cannot be reoperated to benefit anadromous fisheries without impacting water supply reliability. Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," and Master

Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

VOOR-3: Shasta salamander is not a federally listed species. It is a California state listed threatened species. According to the USFWS, "Critical habitat is a term defined and used in the Federal Endangered Species Act. It is a specific geographic area(s) that contains features essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species and that may require special management and protection." The USFWS has not proposed the Shasta salamander for listing, nor has it designated critical habitat for this species.

The Final EIS has been revised to enhance the discussion of Shasta salamander, impacts to Shasta salamander, and mitigation measures for Shasta salamander. Impact Wild-1, "Take and Loss of Habitat for the Shasta Salamander," addresses impacts to Shasta salamander in Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," of the Final EIS.

VOOR-4: The EIS and Wildlife Resources Technical Report Attachment 2, "Species Accounts for Special-Status Wildlife in the Shasta Lake and Vicinity Portion of the Primary Study Area," was updated to include the correct number of Shasta salamander sites. The Wildlife Resources Technical Report Attachment 9, "Shasta Salamander Survey Report," contains information on Shasta salamander survey results. In Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," Section 13.3.4, "Direct and Indirect Effects Section, of the EIS, Impact Wild-1, "Take and Loss of Habitat for the Shasta salamander" includes the analysis of impacts to Shasta salamander. The EIS was revised to enhance the mitigation measures (Section 13.3.5, "Mitigation Measures") for Shasta salamander.

VOOR-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

VOOR-6: As described in Chapter 11, "Fisheries and Aquatic Resources," Section 11.3.3, "Direct and Indirect Effects," raising Shasta Dam does show benefits to local anadromous fish populations. Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

VOOR-7: While the CVP and SWP operations were concluded in the 2009 NMFS BO to likely destroy or adversely modify the designated critical habitat of the Sacramento River winter-run Chinook salmon, Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon, Central Valley steelhead, and green sturgeon, the SLWRI would provide benefits to the habitat of these species/runs by improving water temperatures and, under CP4 and CP5, including spawning and rearing habitat restoration. Please refer to

Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," and Master Comment Response DSFISH-3, "Fish Habitat Restoration."

VOOR-8: While the CVP and SWP operations were concluded in the 2009 NMFS BO to likely destroy or adversely modify the designated critical habitat of the Sacramento River winter-run Chinook salmon, Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon, Central Valley steelhead, and green sturgeon, the SLWRI would provide benefits to the habitat of these species/runs by improving water temperatures and, under CP4 and CP5, including spawning and rearing habitat restoration. Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," and Master Comment Response DSFISH-3, "Fish Habitat Restoration."

VOOR-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-5, "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report."

VOOR-10: The SLWRI has two primary coequal objectives that must be met, and neither must impede or harm the other objective. While the SLWRI is not the only way to improve anadromous fish survival, the most efficient way to meet both primary objectives is to enlarge Shasta Reservoir. The existing Shasta Reservoir cannot be reoperated to benefit anadromous fisheries without impacting water supply reliability. Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," Master Comment Response DSFISH-3, "Fish Habitat Restoration," and Master Comment Response DSFISH-8, "National Marine Fisheries Service Recovery Plan, Anadromous Fish Restoration Program Doubling Goals and Biological Opinions."

VOOR-11: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

VOOR-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

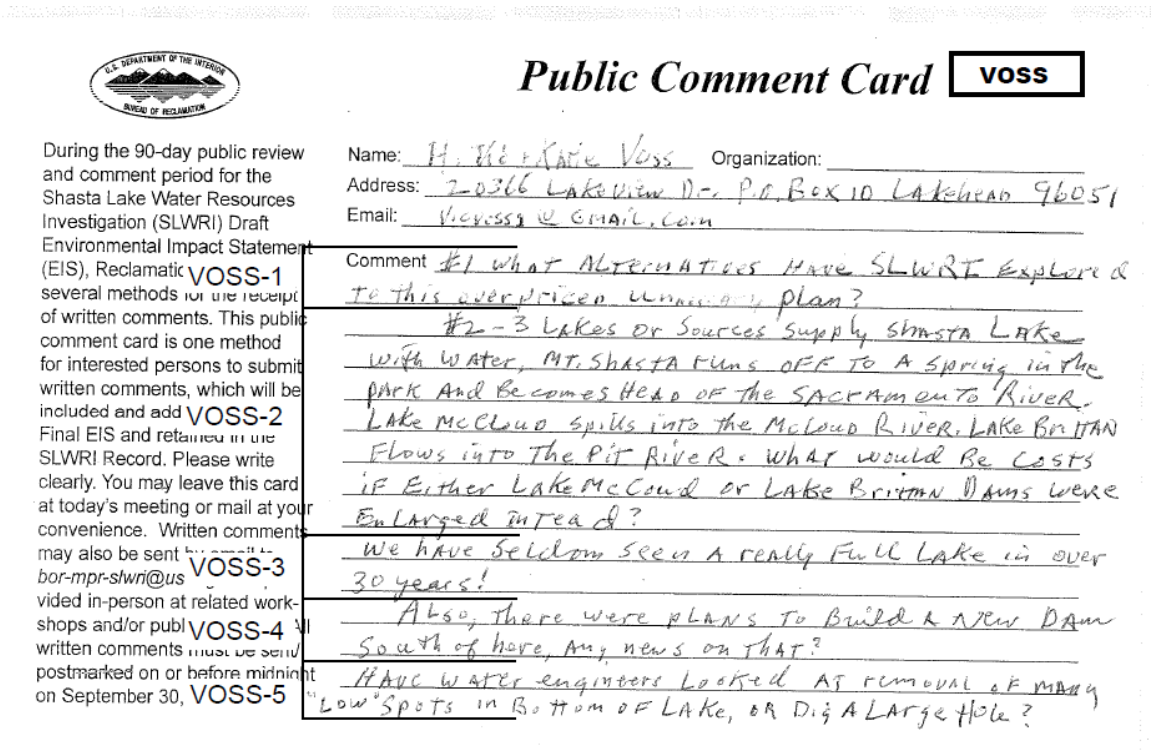
VOOR-13: A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. Reclamation, through the scoping process and discussions with agencies and stakeholders, has

performed information gathering and focused studies to document resource conditions and evaluate the potential impacts of the range of alternatives developed through the SLWRI feasibility study. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

In addition, this comment appears to be related to the preliminary cost allocation analysis completed for the Draft Feasibility Report (which was released to the public in February 2012). Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-5, "Potential Project Financing."

VOOR-14: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," and Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

33.11.229 Mike and Katie Voss



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR — BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Public Comment Card VOSS

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamatic VOSS-1 several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and add VOSS-2 Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please write clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to: bor-mpr-slwri@us VOSS-3 vided in-person at related workshops and/or publ VOSS-4 written comments must be sent/ postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, VOSS-5

Name: H. Mike + Katie Voss Organization:
Address: 20366 Lakeview Dr. P.O. Box 10 Lakehead 96051
Email: Mvoss3@gmail.com

Comment #1 What Alternatives Have SLWRI Explored to this overpriced unnecessary plan?
#2 - 3 Lakes or Sources Supply Shasta Lake with Water, Mt. Shasta Runs off to a Spring in the park And Becomes Head of the Sacramento River. Lake McCloud spills into the McCloud River. Lake Britan Flows into The Pit River. What would Be Costs if Either Lake McCloud or Lake Britan Dams were Enlarged Instead?
We have Seldom seen a really Full Lake in over 30 years!
Also, there were plans to Build a New Dam South of here, Any news on That?
Have Water engineers Looked at removal of many "Low" Spots in Bottom of Lake, or Dig a Large Hole?

Response to Comments from Mike and Katie Voss

VOSS-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

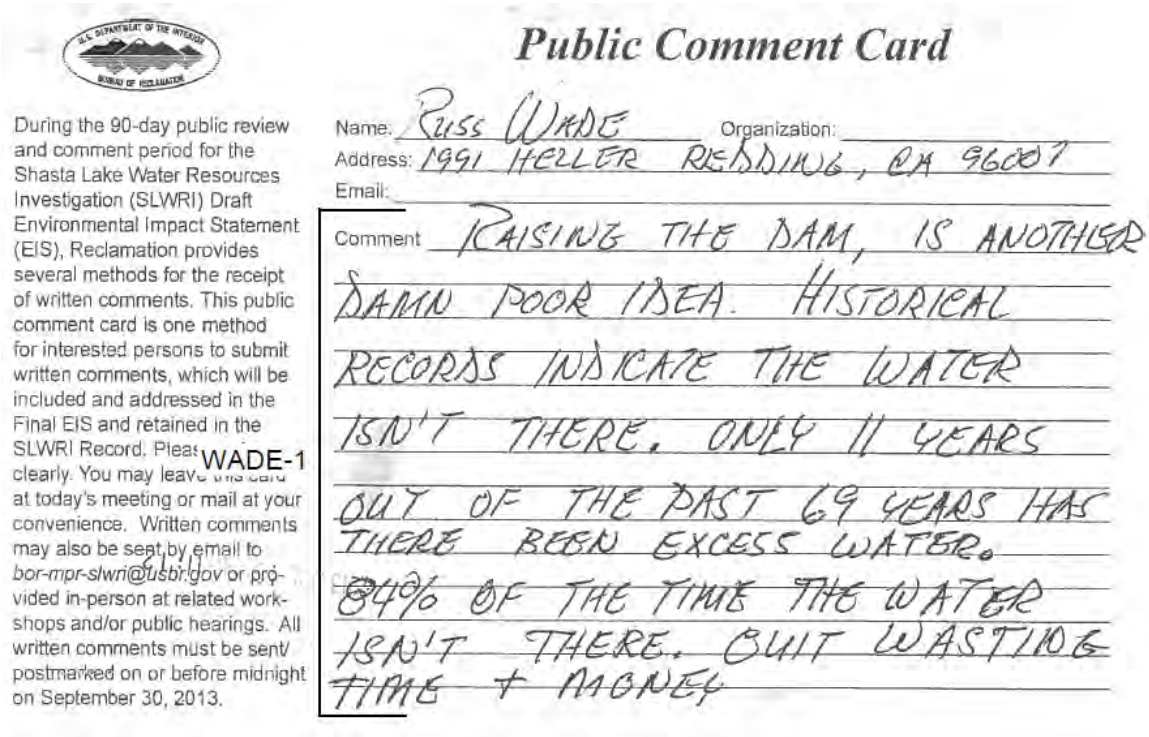
VOSS-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

VOSS-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

VOSS-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

VOSS-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

33.11.230 Russ Wade



Public Comment Card

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Reclamation provides several methods for the receipt of written comments. This public comment card is one method for interested persons to submit written comments, which will be included and addressed in the Final EIS and retained in the SLWRI Record. Please clearly. You may leave this card at today's meeting or mail at your convenience. Written comments may also be sent by email to bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov or provided in-person at related workshops and/or public hearings. All written comments must be sent/postmarked on or before midnight on September 30, 2013.

Name: RUSS WADE Organization:
Address: 1991 HELLER REDDING, CA 96007
Email:

Comment RAISING THE DAM, IS ANOTHER DAMN POOR IDEA. HISTORICAL RECORDS INDICATE THE WATER ISN'T THERE. ONLY 11 YEARS OUT OF THE PAST 69 YEARS HAS THERE BEEN EXCESS WATER. 84% OF THE TIME THE WATER ISN'T THERE. QUIT WASTING TIME + MONEY

WADE-1

Response to Comments from Russ Wade

WADE-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

33.11.231 Margret and Fritz Griener Wagner

WAGN

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

comment Shasta Dam

1 message

magwagner@juno.com <magwagner@juno.com> Thu, Jul 11, 2013 at 1:52 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Ref: comments to raise Shasta Dam

We are against raising the dam another 18 inches for the following reasons:

WAGN-1 Destruction of more ancestral native Indian land
WAGN-2 Dam is hardly ever filled to capacity due to draughts
WAGN-3 Weakening of structural integrity, danger of flooding downstream
WAGN-4 - Agriculture needs to use water more effective
Water is wasted on low value crops like rice and cotton
WAGN-5 Agriculture pays not their fair price for water
WAGN-6 - Cities downstream need to implement drastic water savings
To save water, billing practices need to change (higher price for water wasters)
The "lawn cult" needs to change to sustainable landscape
WAGN-7 Did it ever occur to remove the accumulated silt behind the dam?
WAGN-8 Also, a reminder that water is more precious than oil and gas, so stop thinking of destroying our water resources with fracking!

Margret Wagner and Fritz Greiner, Redding, CA

Response to Comments from Margret and Fritz Griener Wagner

WAGN-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

WAGN-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

WAGN-3: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. The proposed dam raise has been studied extensively and will fully meet Reclamation's public protection guidelines for dam safety. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

WAGN-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

WAGN-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

WAGN-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

WAGN-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

WAGN-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response FRACK-1, "Water Supply used for Fracking."

33.11.232 Thomas Walker

10/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Regarding Shasta Dam

WALK

Regarding Shasta Dam

Thomas Walker <walkerthomas121@gmail.com> Sat, Sep 28, 2013 at 5:23 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

To the Bureau of Reclamation,

WALK-1 I am in full support of the Winnemem Wintu's alternative proposal to the dam raise, which is NO dam raise.

WALK-2 The relationship of the salmon, the mountain, the rivers, and the people of the (presently named) McCloud River, is integral to the health of the Earth. By raising the Shasta Dam, we further encroach not only on the land that has already been nearly annihilated by settlers and settler developments (i.e., the Shasta Dam), but also the people that come from the land. The Shasta Dam's legacy is one of genocide (I really hope you have all watched "Dancing Salmon Home," you will understand my use of the word "genocide" as appropriate), and I pray, along with the Winnemem Wintu, the sacred mountain, the river, the salmon, and all the integral parts of the ecosystems from the Sacramento River up into the springs of Mount Shasta, that we will not continue to desecrate the land and the people as has already been done for the last one and half a centuries.

WALK-3 I am born and raised in Chico, California. I am a settler, the child of settler's, and I find fulfillment and joy in my soul to struggle with the Winnemem Wintu for their traditional ways and lands. When we fight for the rights of indigenous people and for the rights of the land, we take a step towards healing the wounds of genocide and environmental destruction. Those wounds are real pain, and if you pray to the mountain and the river, you will feel that pain.

Thank you very much for reading.
Sincerely,
Thomas Walker
Chico, CA

Response to Comments from Thomas Walker

WALK-1: Thank you for sharing your opinion. Your comment will be placed in the record for the SLWRI and be made available to decision makers. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process.

WALK-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon."

WALK-3: Thank you for sharing your history. Your comment will be placed in the record for the SLWRI and be made available to decision makers. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process.

33.11.233 Jill Ward

WARD

Jill Ward
14840 Bear Mountain Road #4
Redding, CA 96003

Sept. 30, 2013

Katrina Chow
Project Manager
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

OCT 24 2013

Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	214
Control No.	13 5216
Folder I.D.	1261130
Date Input & Initials	10-[illegible]-13

Dear Ms. Chow:

WARD-1 I join with my other tribal members and urge you to Not allow Shasta Dam to be raised.

May you please consider the damage you will be causing to myself & all of my ancestors after me.

WARD-2 My father, Gary Bradley Curl was born in the town called Ydolpom, in what is now Shasta lake. He was a Winnemem Wintu (Middle water people) & hunted & fished there (taught by his father) & all their relations back generation after generation. He mother Lala Stacey Curl Also was Born there as was her Mother Susie Peggy & her mother before Her. E.D.C. Campbell

We, my Children & I still practice our Religion & Ceremonies there, as I have since I was 18 years old. I'm now 53. Our Native traditions revolve around the sacred places still exposed from

WARD-3 the first Raise of Shasta Dam. By Raising the Dam again you take away me & my Grandchildrens Right to their heritage & Religious Freedom

WARD-3 CONTD

My family will suffer harm from this proposed raise. Our Tribal Rights to Land, Water, minerals, & Timber were Never adjudicated or relinquished.

WARD-4

The 1941 act of Congress that established the CV project was no upheld with the Promises made before

How can you continue to ignore those issues & proceed without compensating the unsettled Act.

Please consider my comments when you examine the issues.

Sincerely,
Jill Ward

Response to Comments from Jill Ward

WARD-1: Thank you for sharing your opinion. Your comment will be placed in the record for the SLWRI and be made available to the decision-makers. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process.

WARD-2: Thank you for sharing your history. Your comment will be placed in the record for the SLWRI and be made available to the decision-makers. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental

issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process.

WARD-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

WARD-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

33.11.234 Robert Watada

10/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Message to Katrina Chow WATA

BISON CONNECT

Message to Katrina Chow

Robert Watada <rywatada@gmail.com> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 7:40 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

WATA-1 Ms. Chow, take some time to research what has been done to our Native Americans throughout our American history. The US government has been a brutal killer of its own people. You can stop this disaster!
Bob Watada, supporter of the Winneman Wintu native Americans.

Response to Comments from Robert Watada

WATA-1: Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.6, "Areas of Controversy," of the DEIS acknowledges that Native American concerns and cultural resources remain an area of controversy. The U.S. Congress will use this Final EIS, the related Final Feasibility Report, and supporting information, as well as any additional information they believe appropriate, to determine the public interest in the project, and the form scope of project authorization (if any). As this Final EIS chapter includes public and agency comments received on the DEIS, and responses to each of these comments, these decision makers will have a full characterization of the public interests.

As stated in Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.2.1, "Project Purpose and," of the Final EIS, the Project purpose is to improve operational flexibility of the Delta watershed system to meet specified primary and secondary project objectives including increasing survival of anadromous fish populations in the Sacramento River and increasing water supply and water supply reliability for agricultural, M&I, and environmental purposes, to help meet current and future water demands (primary objectives); and to conserve, restore and enhance ecosystem

resources in the Shasta Lake area and the upper Sacramento River, reduce flood damage downstream, develop additional hydropower generation capabilities at Shasta Dam, maintain and increase recreation opportunities at Shasta Lake and maintain or improve water quality conditions downstream (secondary objectives). The DEIS examines the full range of impacts on the human environment of five action alternatives and a no action alternative.

Chapter 14, “Cultural Resources,” identifies impacts from inundation of Traditional Cultural Properties, which include Winnemem Wintu places of traditional, ceremonial, and sacred uses. See “Impact Culture-2” in Section 14.3.4, “Mitigation Measures,” for “CP1,” “CP2,” “CP3,” “CP4,” and “CP5,” are identified as significant and unavoidable, with no feasible mitigation identified.

Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-3, “Current Effects to Cultural Resources.”

33.11.235 Loraine Webb

10/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Raising Shasta Dam

WEBB

BISON CONNECT

Raising Shasta Dam

Loraine Webb <poet.roseate@gmail.com> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 7:59 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Dear Board of Reclamation and Katrina Chow - Project Manager..

WEBB-1 Since your own findings evince that the "most economical" raising of Shasta Dam would translate to a statewide water storage capacity that would expand by only 1.5%, and that the creation of 76,000 acre-feet of firm yield would add less than 0.2% of agricultural and urban water use per year in California, California taxpayers are asking WHY?

WEBB-2 This proposed boondoggle Billion-dollar gift to Central Valley water purveyors would further imperil Chinook Salmon's necessity for cold-water breeding streams! I believe you must know this, and expect you to protect the public trust. This is imperative. NOTHING is of greater importance. Please.. do the right thing.

Respectfully,
Loraine Webb
11110 White Oak Way,
Nevada City, CA
95959

Response to Comments from Loraine Webb

WEBB-1: The SLWRI DEIS does not include evaluations related to economic feasibility because it is not required under NEPA. Accordingly, the DEIS does not identify a "most economical" alternative. As described in the Master Comment Response COST/BEN-2, "Comments Related to the SLWRI Feasibility Report," evaluations related to economic feasibility was included in the SLWRI Final Feasibility Report.

Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-3, "Increased Water Supply Reliability under Action Alternatives."

WEBB-2: Benefits and impacts to Chinook salmon are discussed in EIS Chapter 11, "Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems," Section 11.3.3, "Direct and Indirect Effects." As described in the EIS, all action alternatives would generally result in improved flow and water temperature conditions for Chinook salmon in the upper Sacramento River downstream from Shasta Dam. This would benefit anadromous fish survival in the upper Sacramento River.

Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

33.11.236 Carl Weidert

WEID1

Carl Weidert
7577 Sparky Lohr Ln
Shingletown, CA 96088

Katrina Chow Project Manager
Reclamation Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
JUL 2 0 2013

CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
700	✓	K Duncan
		30 Jul 2013
	to:	K Chow

Dear Ms Chow,

Enclosed are my comments on the Shasta Dam raising EIR.

In order to prevent the raising of Shasta Dam a viable alternative to increase water supply for California must be provided. The following alternative would do this.

California canals have approximately 1000 miles of canals with a 20 ft width, which is 100,000 acres (estimate of a water engineer at a water forum in Redding) in the state. All or most held by government agencies. This area and the lateral non canal land could be utilized to generate electricity, thus substantially meet the states clean energy commitments., conserve water by preventing evaporation and provide new money for these agencies.

This can be accomplished by using solar, solar thermal and hydrogen to produce electricity. The canal would be covered with movable covers that are covered with photo voltaic solar cells that would provide day time power and reduce water loss from evaporation. Banks of linear solar thermally heating liquid sodium or some other medium would be stored and run conventional turbines via heat exchangers to extend power production into or through the night. Some electricity could be used to split water into hydrogen and oxygen, which would be burned to either boost the sodium temperature or directly burned to produce steam to drive the turbines.

The collages and universities of California could be challenged as the Defense Department DARPA does to provide a modular design, business plan and the amount of water saved annually . This would generate multiple designs at low cost. Participating students could receive a year of paid college as an incentive. The state would own the modular designs and business plans and we would know how much water would be saved. WEID1-1

These modules would be sold to private enterprise which would lease canal sections and in five years have built the module-s or loose the lease. Sections that are not leased could have modules placed of them by governments, paid for by bonds or lease money. Lease money could also be used to pay for the Williamson Act agriculture lands which would broaden the support base for any legislation. Money from modular sales could be used for the installation of state modules and/or a grant pool for college grants.

This system would have these advantages: Increased power output because of the cooling of the bottom side of the solar cell, which enhances cash return, design costs are minimized because contest module designs could be used, each project would have lower costs for environmental review as the canals are already industrialized, transmission lines would are available by using lines crossing the canal and needed new lines have a built in power line corridor. This would be a win win for everyone.

Desert federally owned land and private land are being leased for solar energy production. India is covering canals at this time to both produce electricity and save water. This is a viable plan and should be seriously considered by the State and Bureau of Reclamation in all water analysis and environmental documents.

Response to Comments from Carl Weidert

WEID1-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

33.11.237 Carl Weidert

WEID2

To: Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Mail Code MP-720 Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, Ca 95825-1898

Don Reck Chief Environmental & Natural Resources
Mail Code NC-300 Bureau of Reclamation
16349 Shasta Dam Blvd. 530 275-1554
Shasta Lake City Ca 96019

7577 Sparky Kolar Lane
Shingletown, California 96088

September 27, 2013

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
OCT 22 2013
CODE | TRACK | SURNAME & DATE
730 K Duncan
23 Oct 13
TO: K Chow

Re: Should the Shasta Dam Be Raised?

Dear Ms. Chow and Mr. Reck:

WEID2-1 The worth of the Shasta Dam is great for the people and crops of California. But a complete environmental impact report on the consequences of raising the dam between 6½ and 18 feet must analyze reasonable alternatives for new water for California.

WEID2-2 A reasonable alternative to raising the dam which has never been analyzed follows. Cover all California's canals including the Central Valley Project canals transporting water from San Francisco Bay Delta to Los Angeles, as well as the Glenn-Colusa and Imperial Valley canals with tight-fitting covers. California's intense sunshine now evaporates huge amounts of water into the air.

Water saving by covering California's canals was the subject of Lucas Mertz's thesis for a Master's Degree from Chico State recently. Using a low estimate for water evaporation, Mertz calculated that two (2) million acre feet of water could be saved annually by covering the Central Valley Project (CVP) canals from the Delta to Los Angeles.

The result could be a triple win for California generating (1) new water, (2) new electricity and (3) new money. How?

The State of California could lease space over the CVP canals

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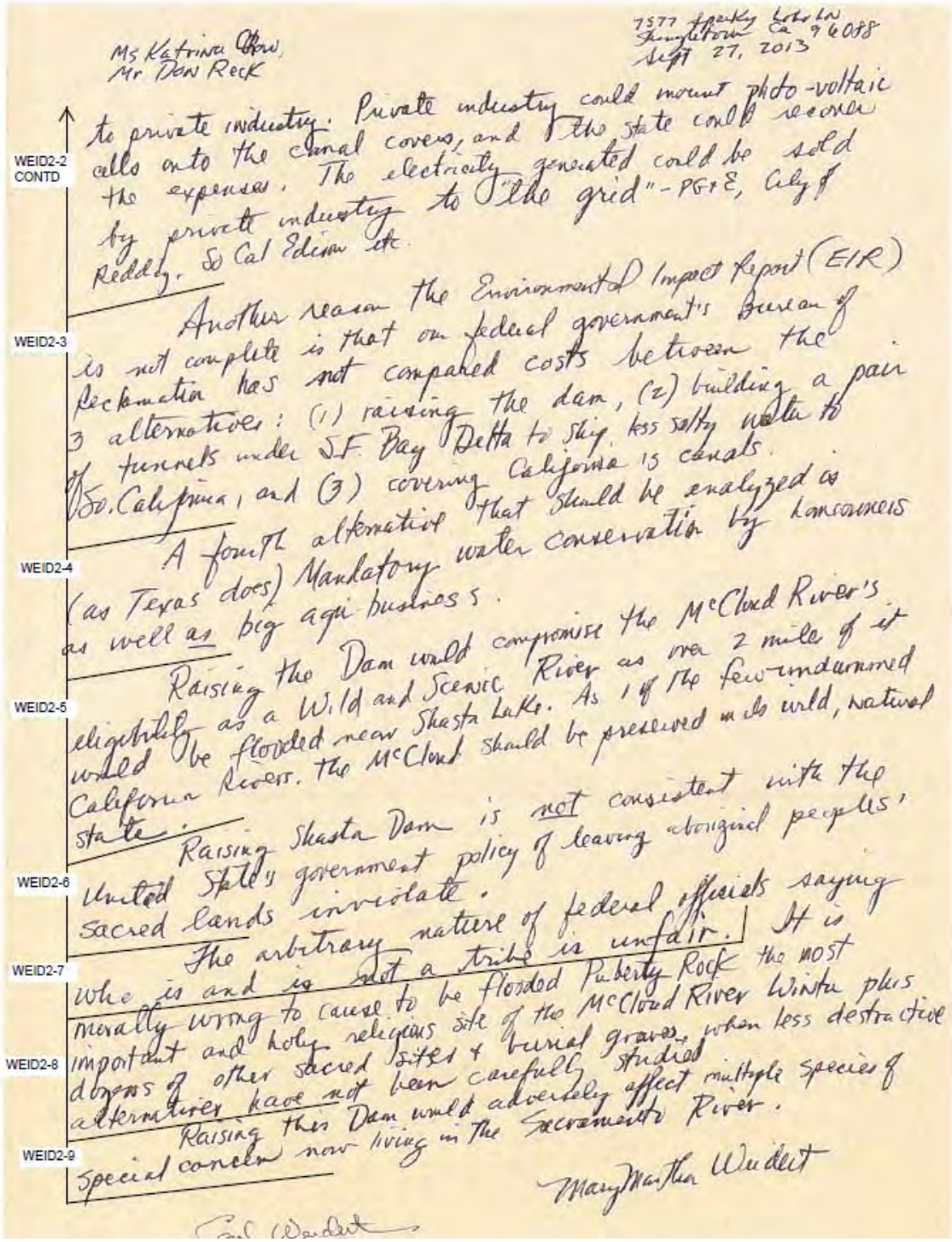
SCANNED



Ms Katrina Chow,
Mr Don Reck

7577 Hawley Lake Ln
Shingletown Ca 96088
Sept 27, 2013

WEID2-2 CONTD to private industry. Private industry could mount photo-voltaic cells onto the canal covers, and the state could recover the expenses. The electricity generated could be sold by private industry to "the grid" - PG&E, City of Redding, So Cal Edison etc.

WEID2-3 Another reason the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is not complete is that our federal government's Bureau of Reclamation has not compared costs between the 3 alternatives: (1) raising the dam, (2) building a pair of tunnels under S.F. Bay Delta to ship less salty water to So. California, and (3) covering California's canals.

WEID2-4 A fourth alternative that should be analyzed is (as Texas does) Mandatory water conservation by homeowners as well as big agri-business.

WEID2-5 Raising the Dam would compromise the McCloud River's eligibility as a Wild and Scenic River as over 2 miles of it would be flooded near Shasta Lake. As 1 of the few undammed California Rivers, the McCloud should be preserved as a wild, natural state.

WEID2-6 Raising Shasta Dam is not consistent with the United States government policy of leaving aboriginal peoples' sacred lands inviolate.

WEID2-7 The arbitrary nature of federal officials saying who is and is not a tribe is unfair. It is morally wrong to cause to be flooded Puberty Rock the most important and holy religious site of the McCloud River Winta plus dozens of other sacred sites & burial graves, when less destructive alternatives have not been carefully studied.

WEID2-8

WEID2-9 Raising this Dam would adversely affect multiple species of special concern now living in the Sacramento River.

Mary Martha Weidert

Carl Weidert

Response to Comments from Carl Weidert

WEID2-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," and Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

WEID2-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," and Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

WEID2-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

WEID2-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

WEID2-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River."

WEID2-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

WEID2-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

WEID2-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

WEID2-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.238 Carl L. and Mary Martha Weidert

9/30/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - McCloud River-attach to 9/29/13 email from Weidert to Chow WEID3

CHOW, KATCHINA

McCloud River-attach to 9/29/13 email from Weidert to Chow

Marti Weidert <martiweidert@frontier.com> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 8:45 AM
To: kchow@usbr.gov

DSCN0594.JPG

WEID3-6 CONTD

DSCN0594.jpg
163K

UPPER PRESERVE
THE McCLOUD RIVER PRESERVE
Single Barbless Hooks
Zero Fish Limit
DownStream
No Fishing
N
THE SADDLE
SNAKE PIT
MAIN TRAIL
ENTRANCE TRAIL
1/4 MILE

Draft Environmental Impact Report on Raising Shasta Dam

Marti Weidert <martiweidert@frontier.com> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 8:48 AM
To: kchow@usbr.gov
Cc: carl weidert <weidert@frontier.com>, donna ramirez <ramdohiker@yahoo.com>, Dianna Thrasher <diannamt@c-zone.net>

Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager, Bureau of Reclamation

Dear Ms. Chow:

WEID3-1 The value of Shasta Dam to Californians and agriculture here is great. But a complete environmental impact report on the consequences of raising the dam between 6.5 and 18.5 feet must analyze reasonable alternatives for new water in California.

WEID3-2 A reasonable alternative to raising the dam which he never been analyzed follows:
Cover all California's canals, including those of the Central Valley Project, the Glenn-Colusa and Imperial Valley, with tight-fitting covers. California's intense sunshine evaporates huge amounts of water into the air.

Water saving by covering California's canals was the subject of Lucas Mertz's thesis for a Master's Degree from Chico state recently. Using a low estimate for water evaporation, Mertz calculated that two (2) million acre feet of water could be saved annually by covering the Central Valley Project canals all the way from the San Francisco Bay Delta to the City of Los Angeles.

The result could be a triple win for California. Such covers can generating new water, (2) new electricity, and (3) new money. How?

WEID3-3 The State of California could lease space over the Central Valley Project canals to private industry. Private companies could mount photo-voltaic cells onto the canal covers, and the State could recover the expenses. The electricity generated could be sold by private industry to the grid...e.g. Pacific Gas & Electric, various cities, and San Diego Gas & Electric.

WEID3-4 Another reason the Draft EIR is not complete is that our federal government's Bureau of Reclamation has not compared costs between 3 alternatives: (1) its plan to raise the dam, (2) building twin tunnels under San Francisco Bay's Delta area to transport less-salty water south, and (3) covering California's canals.

WEID3-5 A fourth alternative that should be analyzed for how much water could be harvested is mandatory water conservation by homeowners in towns, cities and countryside as well as agricultural businesses state-wide.

WEID3-6 Has the Bureau considered how raising Shasta Dam would compromise the McCloud River's eligibility as a Wild and Scenic River, since over two miles of the lower McCloud would disappear under Shasta Lake. As one of California's very few wild/scenic rivers still left, the McCloud should be preserved in its wild, natural state. Please see attached photos taken August, 2013.

WEID3-7 Raising Shasta Dam is <u>not</u> consistent with the United States government policy of leaving aboriginal people's sacred lands inviolate. The arbitrary nature of federal officials saying who is and who is not a tribe is unfair. It is morally wrong to cause the submerging of Puberty Rock, the most important religious and holy site of the McCloud River Wintu. Dozens of other sacred native American sites and burial sites must be considered when less destructive alternatives have not been carefully studied.

WEID3-8 The adverse affect on multiple species of special concern now living in the Sacramento River will be significant.

Sincerely, CARL L. WEIDERT MARY MARTHA WEIDERT

P.S.

WEID3-9 I refer you to archeologist Daniel Lenihan's article on the fate of Hoover Dam entitled "Blowing in the Wind" in **Natural History**'s February 2013 issue. He points out water's key to life on the planet, and dam builders have a strong case that snowpack from mountains is a renewable resource and reasonable alternative to fossil fuels. He says "Societies that make massive investments in water impoundments must ignore or sidestep the issue of how to maintain such munificence over time. Dams have a limited useful lifetime. Rivers carry suspended particulates to the ocean..When an energetic river on its way to the ocean runs into still lake water it drops its sediment load. Reservoirs eventually silt in, and whe they do, there is little in the way of practical solutions to the ensuing problems. You can't really fix the old impoundment systems; they can only be cannibalized by newer, bigger dams downstream. River drain systems find new routes to the sea of you clog the old ones..."

"Dams are built with the intent of a 100-year lifetime--just long enough for societies to become completely dependent on them. "Archeologists..profession gives us the perspective of time. We've seen the remains of the water control efforts of the Ancestral Puebloan builders at Mesa Verde and similar engineering attempts at Chaco Canyon. Its hard not to notice that neither place, magnificent as they were, remains inhabited."-Daniel Lenihan

MMW

 WEID4

Fwd: Wild/Magnificent McCLOUD - attach to email fromWeidert 9/29/13

KATRINA CHOW <kchow@usbr.gov> Wed, Oct 23, 2013 at 1:10 PM
To: KATHLEEN DUNCAN <kduncan@usbr.gov>

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Marti Weidert <martiweidert@frontier.com>
Date: September 30, 2013, 8:14:22 PM PDT
To: katrina chow <kchow@usbr.gov>
Cc: donna ramirez <ramdohiker@yahoo.com>
Subject: Wild/Magnificent McCLOUD - attach to email fromWeidert 9/29/13

10/25/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Fwd: Wild/Magnificent McCLOUD - attach to email fromWeidert 9/29/13

Shasta College professor observing McCloud River, August 2013

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ui=2&ik=20581cb21c&view=pt&as_from=KChow%40usbr.gov%2C&as_subset=all&as_within=1w&search=adv&th=141e6f0d0b... 2/6

World Class fly fishing Wild and Scenic McCloud River-August 2013. photos by m. weidert

10/25/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Fwd: Wild/Magnificent McCLOUD - attach to email fromWeldert 9/29/13

Turbulent, gorged McCloud River racing towards the ocean August 2013

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ui=2&ik=20581cb21c&view=pt&as_from=KChow%40usbr.gov%2C&as_subset=all&as_within=1w&search=advth=141e6f0d6b... 4/6

The McCloud flows from springs on Mt.Shasta's south flank with icy waters in August 2013

10/25/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Fwd: Wild/Magnificent McCLOUD - attach to email from Weidert 9/29/13

McCloud River Aug 2013 photos by M. Weidert

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ui=2&ik=20581cb21c&view=pt&as_from=KChow%40usbr.gov%2C&as_subset=all&as_within=1w&search=adv&th=141e6f0d0b... 6/6

Response to Comments from Carl L. and Mary Martha Weidert

WEID3-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

WEID3-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

WEID3-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

WEID3-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

WEID3-5: Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3.1, "Management Measures Common to All Action Alternatives," of the DEIS describes the management measures retained during the alternatives development process that are included, to some degree, in all of the action alternatives. In an effort to reduce demand, all action alternatives include a water conservation program for new water supplies that would be created by the project to augment current water use efficiency practices. The proposed program would consist of a 10-year initial program to which Reclamation would allocate approximately $1.6 million to $3.8 million to fund water conservation efforts. Funding would be proportional to additional water supplies delivered and would focus on assisting project beneficiaries (agencies receiving increased water supplies because of the project), with developing new or expanded urban water conservation, agricultural water conservation, and water recycling programs. Program actions would be a combination of technical assistance, grants, and loans to support a variety of water conservation projects, such as recycled wastewater projects, irrigation system retrofits, and urban utilities retrofit and replacement programs. The program could be established as an extension of existing Reclamation programs, or as a new program through teaming with cost-sharing partners. Combinations and types of water use efficiency actions funded would be tailored to meet the needs of identified cost-sharing partners, including consideration of cost-effectiveness at a regional scale for agencies receiving funding. Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

WEID3-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River," and Master Comment Response WASR-6, "Protections of the Lower McCloud River as Identified in the California Public Resources Code, Section 5093.542."

WEID3-7: Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites," and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act apply to federally-recognized tribes. Please refer to Master Comment Response

CR-1, “Potential Effects to Cultural Resources,” and Master Comment Response CR-2, “Federal Recognition.”

WEID3-8: Impacts to special-status species including Fisheries and Wildlife are discussed in Chapter 11, “Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems,” and Chapter 13, “Wildlife Resources,” in the EIS.

WEID3-9: Comment noted.

33.11.239 Russell Wells

BISON CONNECT

Proposed Enlargement of the Shasta Dam and Reservoir.

Russell Wells <pelican@sonic.net> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 11:45 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Ms. Katrina Chow
SLWRI Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893
Fax: (916) 978-5094
Email: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Dear Ms. Chow:

WELL-1 *Although you will recognize the following text as a form letter, I want you to know that I have read and agree with it in every detail. That such ecological damage is proposed in order to benefit a few contractors — this sort of thing has got to stop. It is the function of government to safeguard and increase, if possible, the essential resources on which all life depends. Allowing them to be destroyed in exchange for money has to be a total abandonment of responsibility. Please, therefore, be a hero and reject this proposal.*

WELL-2 *Thank you for soliciting public comments in response to the Bureau's proposed raise and enlargement of the Shasta Dam and Reservoir.*

I oppose raising the dam and enlarging the reservoir, primarily because the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service says that the proposal will have "negligible benefits" for threatened and endangered salmon and steelhead in the Sacramento River.

WELL-3 *In addition, enlarging the reservoir will harm thousands of acres of public land managed for outdoor recreation and for wildlife habitat.*

WELL-4 *The enlarged reservoir will drown segments of the McCloud and upper Sacramento Rivers identified by the U.S. Forest Service as eligible for National Wild & Scenic Rivers.*

WELL-5 *Further, the enlargement will violate state law requiring the protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.*

WELL-6 *I am also concerned that enlarging the reservoir will further modify flows downstream in the Sacramento River, to the detriment of river's riparian and aquatic habitats and the many threatened and endangered fish and wildlife species that depend on these habitats.*

WELL-7 *These flow modifications will adversely affect a segment of the Sacramento River upstream of Red*

10/24/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Proposed Enlargement of the Shasta Dam and Reservoir.

WELL-7 contd *Bluff identified by the BLM as eligible for Wild & Scenic protection and that has been proposed for National Recreation Area designation in previous sessions of Congress.*

WELL-8 *It will also harm the Sacramento River National Wildlife Refuge and State Wildlife Areas along the river between Red Bluff and Colusa.*

WELL-9 *The dam raise will increase the risk of endangered fish being killed by state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.*

WELL-10 *The expanded reservoir will destroy and degrade habitat for several sensitive, threatened, and endangered plants and animals, including the Shasta salamander.*

WELL-11 *In addition, the dam raise will require the expensive removal or relocation of dozens of bridges, roads, and other structures, and will likely cost taxpayers more than billion dollars.*

WELL-12 *It will also drown the remaining homeland of Winnemen Wintu Tribe, including traditional cultural sites on the McCloud River still in use today.*

WELL-13 *To truly benefit fish and other wildlife in and along the Sacramento River, the Bureau should adopt a "no-dam raise" alternative that restores salmon spawning and rearing habitat, improves fish passage, increases minimum flows, screens existing water diversions, and modifies the current operation of the reservoir to increase cold water storage for fisheries, as recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Of course, this would require the Bureau to modify existing water contracts.*

WELL-14 *The proposed raise and enlargement of Shasta Dam and Reservoir will benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers.*

WELL-15 *Please discontinue this unwise project and take steps immediately to better operate the dam to benefit fish and the public lands and sensitive ecosystems along the Sacramento River.*

Response to Comments from Russell Wells

WELL-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

WELL-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-5, "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report."

WELL-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake."

WELL-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River," and Master Comment Response WASR-8, "Effects to the Eligibility of Rivers for Inclusion in the Federal Wild and Scenic River System."

WELL-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River," and Master Comment Response WASR-8, "Effects to the Eligibility of Rivers for Inclusion in the Federal Wild and Scenic River System."

WELL-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

WELL-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-8, "Effects to the Eligibility of Rivers for Inclusion in the Federal Wild and Scenic River System."

WELL-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-2, "Unsubstantiated Information."

WELL-9: It is unlikely that any of the regulatory requirements, including those established in the 2008 USFWS BO, 2009 NMFS BO, or by the State Water Board, in the reasonably foreseeable future would be removed. These standards require that specific X2, Delta outflow, Old and Middle Rivers, and entrainment requirements are met so as to protect fish species in the Delta. As a result, there would be minimal cumulative impacts to Delta fish, as identified in Chapter 11, "Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems," Section 11.3.5, "Cumulative Effects."

WELL-10: Comment noted. Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," in the Final EIS was revised to enhance the discussion of resources, impacts to resources, and mitigation measures for impacted resources.

WELL-11: Please refer to Master Comment Response RBR-2, "Reduced Public Access Around Shasta Lake."

WELL-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

WELL-13: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

WELL-14: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-4, "Non-monetary Benefits of Action Alternatives."

WELL-15: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

33.11.240 Frank Wilkens

7/23/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Lake Shasta input

WILK

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

Lake Shasta input

1 message

Frank Wilkens <fswilkens@sbcglobal.net> Tue, Jul 2, 2013 at 12:03 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

WILK-1

I applaud the opportunity to input on the singular prospect of "raising the dam". My input is in the form of a question:
Why isn't lowering the bottom of the lake being considered?

WILK-2

Raising the dam creates so many spin-off problems with hurting some existing businesses, re-routing highways and railroads, changing bridge configurations, etc.

WILK-3

Dredging the floor of the three river beds would be less disruptive, in my opinion.....and should be less expensive. The silt removed could be used effectively elsewhere.

Shouldn't this idea at least be in the debate?

Frank Wilkens
Redding, CA

Response to Comments from Frank Wilkens

WILK-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

WILK-2: A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

WILK-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

33.11.241 Peggy Williams

WILL

Rice FARMERS are selling the water + not Ranching —

PUBLIC COMMENT CARD

Name: Peggy Williams (American Indian) Organization: Wm. Jefferson Clinton Found-ation.
Address: PO 19745 Lakeshore DR Lakehead, CA 96051
Email: peggywilliams72205@yahoo.com
Written Comment: TERRORISM! to our DAM. We used to be
WILL-1 able to drive over the Bridge + Camp at the foot of the DAM - NO MORE! why? Past terrorists like 9/11 - OR MAJOR Earth Quakes - SHASTA has them.
WILL-2 DONT Raise this DAM! Tier Water Storage down thru the St of Calif.
WILL-3 DONT Build this DAM - We will all end up with crazy radicals flying planes in it. We will flood to SACRAMENTO (City)
WILL-4 Businesses in Lakehead go, employees go - NO TOURISTS. No $ for USA
Resorts take 24/7 - 365 days a year to OPERATE!
DONT put all your Water (eggs) in ONE BIG Basket
You will loose + so will ALL Californian's Flooded

Tear here

Response to Comments from Peggy Williams

WILL-1: Comment noted.

WILL-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

WILL-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

WILL-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.242 Jeanette Williams

9/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - the sarred land project

WILLI

BISON CONNECT

the sarred land project

jeanette williams Wed, Sep 18, 2013 at 10:40 AM
<williamsjeanette106@gmail.com>
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

to whom it may concern
i am writing this email in disgust at the fact that you intend to flood the plane of the american tribe the Winnemem Wintu Tribe no matter how much debate is put into this project you are actually taking away burela sites which wil be in fact detremetal to there belifs and customs im am in the uk and have seen this on a socail networking site and i felt the need to write this to you as it compelty and unltery wrong and which u are doing this WILLI-1
this is a sacret sote to them which is stil in use by allcounts u woundt just go diging up chriatian churches bural ssite so what makes this any diferwnt ther practices have propbery predated many cenytoies and slo the fact you have stopped the salom spaweing on ther natural ground the dam ios a dam iy doesnt need to inproved upon is shoud not have been built int er bloody first place if it aint broke dont bloody fix it WILLI-2
your sincerly
jan shadowolf williams BA (HONS) MA PHD

Response to Comments from Jeanette Williams

WILLI-1: DEIS Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," Section 14.2, "Regulatory Framework," describes the Federal and State laws that protect Native American burials. Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations," and Master Comment Response CR-13, "Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Process," which describe the timing and content of the National Historic Preservation Act process, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

WILLI-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-6, "Historic Dam Effects on Fisheries."

33.11.243 Stephan C. Volker on Behalf of Winnemem Wintu Tribe

WINN

Stephan C. Volker
Joshua A.H. Harris (of counsel)
Alexis E. Krieg
Stephanie L. Clarke
Daniel P. Garrett-Steinman
Jamey M.B. Volker
M. Benjamin Eichenberg
Lauren E. Pappone

Law Offices of
Stephan C. Volker
436 – 14th Street, Suite 1300
Oakland, California 94612
Tel: (510) 496-0600 ❖ Fax: (510) 496-1366
svolker@volkerlaw.com

September 26, 2013

Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way, MP-720
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893
e mail: kchow@usbr.gov
fax: (916) 978-5094

Re: Comments of Winnemem Wintu Tribe on Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation Draft Environmental Impact Statement

I. INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the Winnemem Wintu Tribe, we submit the following comments regarding the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS"). WINN-1

WINN-2 We request that the Bureau of Reclamation ("Reclamation") more fully consider the cultural and environmental costs of raising Shasta Dam ("Project"), WINN-3 that it evaluate a more comprehensive range of alternative methods for improving anadromous fish survival and increasing water supply reliability in the Central Valley including investigation of potential fishways around Shasta Dam,[1] WINN-4 and that Reclamation more fully involve the Winnemem Wintu Tribe in its decisionmaking process.

WINN-5 The Winnemem Wintu Tribe is an historic non-gaming Native California Tribe. The Winnemem's traditional territory included the east side of the upper Sacramento River watershed, the McCloud River and Squaw Creek watersheds, and approximately 20 miles of the Pit River from the confluence of the McCloud River, Squaw Creek and Pit River up to Big Bend. Salmon, which have been extirpated upstream of Shasta Dam since its completion in 1944, are an essential component of Winnemem Wintu culture, and were once a staple food. Although 90 percent of the Tribe's traditional lands are now submerged under the McCloud Reservoir and Shasta Reservoir, and salmon no longer breed upstream of Shasta Dam, the Tribe has continuously maintained its spiritual, cultural, and traditional connection to its remaining accessible native lands and waters.

WINN-3 CONTD

[1] These potential fishways include, for example, utilizing Cow Creek, Little Cow Creek and Dry Creek coupled with a 2500-foot tunnel to Shasta Reservoir at Jones Valley Marina.

WINN-6 For the Winnemem Wintu, the proposed raising of Shasta Dam does not pose merely a water allocation issue between farmers in the Central Valley and commercial and sports fishermen. Nor is it simply a power struggle between private development and public agencies charged with protecting public trust resources including fish, wildlife and recreation. Instead, the raising of Shasta Dam is a threat to the very existence of the Winnemem Wintu people and the way of life that the creator gave to the Tribe. It is about the ongoing destruction of what was once a diverse, balanced and productive natural world, blessed with abundant salmon, clean water and healthy forests, meadows, wetlands and riparian areas. The raising of Shasta Dam would be the end of the world as the Winnemem know it.

WINN-7 The Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") is based upon and, unfortunately, exacerbates, the Draft Feasibility Report's ("DFR's") inadequate analysis of cultural impacts. Consequently, it fails to fully and fairly address this Project's profound and irreparable impacts on the Winnemem. The DEIS ignores the Winnemem's long-standing but never resolved claims to ownership of the lands that would be flooded. It overlooks their vital, historic cultural ties to the salmon runs that Shasta Dam destroyed. It ignores the Winnemem's dependence on a healthy, balanced and sustainable ecosystem.

WINN-8 The DEIS' treatment of environmental impacts likewise gives short shrift to sound science. It overlooks fundamental principles of hydrology and biology that pose compelling reasons why Reclamation's proposal to raise Shasta Dam should be rejected. First, it ignores the fact that raising the dam's height makes construction of a viable fishway for salmon *less*, not more, feasible. Second, it overlooks the fact that raising the dam's height would destroy more
WINN-9 spawning habitat by inundating rivers that flow into the reservoir. Third, it ignores the fact that
WINN-10 raising the dam's height would increase the reservoir's surface area, exposing more water to evaporation, and thus *increase* rather than decrease net water loss.

WINN-11 Because the DEIS fails to adequately discuss how raising the dam's height would destroy the Winnemem people's natural and cultural heritage, and harm water quality, water quantity, fish and wildlife habitat, and public recreational use of Shasta Reservoir, and because it ignores the alternative of restoring historic salmon runs above the reservoir through construction of a fishway around Shasta Dam, it should be withdrawn and its profound errors and omissions rectified.

II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

WINN-12 In 1851, the federal government and representatives from the Winnemem and other Wintu bands signed the Treaty at Cottonwood Creek, ceding vast tribal lands to the federal government in exchange for reservation land, food, and clothing. Though this treaty was never ratified by the United States Congress, the federal government nonetheless deemed the land ceded, and began giving land, mineral, and resource rights to private parties in the Winnemem's historical homeland with no compensation to the Winnemem. Eventually, some of the Winnemem Wintu received Indian allotments which allowed them to remain on the McCloud

WINN-12

River and other traditional sites. However, the majority of habitable allotments were flooded when Reclamation constructed Shasta Dam.

In 1941, Congress passed 55 Stat. 612, which gave the United States the right to take title to all tribal lands needed for the Central Valley Project and related infrastructure. The Act also promised that the Indians would be paid "just and equitable compensation" for the land taken, and that the sites of any "relocated cemeteries shall be held in trust by the United States for the appropriate tribe, or family." 55 Stat. 612 §§ 2, 4.

WINN-12 CONTD.

The Winnemem Wintu people were never provided "just and equitable compensation" for the United States government's massive appropriation of land for Shasta Reservoir. Even the Winnemem Wintu's sacred gravesites were violated. Reclamation moved approximately 183 Winnemem Wintu graves from Shasta Dam's impact area to a new site, styled the "Shasta Reservoir Indian Cemetery," and violated 55 Stat. 612 by failing to hold this site in trust for the Winnemem Wintu. Since the Winnemem Wintu were never compensated for their land allotments that were taken by the government and flooded by Shasta Dam, the Winnemem are still the rightful owners of that land. Reclamation cannot proceed with any plans that would enlarge Shasta Reservoir without first settling the Winnemem Wintu's claims to ownership of the land already flooded.

Due in large part to Reclamation's repeated violation of 55 Stat. 612, the Department of the Interior failed to include the Winnemem Wintu when the Department published the first list of "federally recognized" tribes. In 2008, the California Legislature passed Assembly Joint Resolution 39, which urges Congress to restore federal recognition to the Winnemem Wintu, but Congress has failed to act on this request. Reclamation has failed to accord the Winnemem Wintu full participation in Reclamation's decisionmaking process, despite the fact that its proposal to raise Shasta Dam will have a disproportionate, and profoundly adverse, effect on the Winnemem Wintu.

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The federal government's repeated uncompensated takings of Winnemem Wintu lands and destruction of their primary staple – the McCloud River's salmon – has incalculably harmed the Tribe.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ISSUES

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The DEIS acknowledges that the Winnemem Wintu "live within the Shasta Lake area, where they continue to actively practice many aspects of their traditional culture," DEIS 14-9, and that the Winnemem "have strong traditional and contemporary connections with the land, and their ongoing use of many archaeological and religious sites is *fundamental to the well-being of their culture*, particularly the education of their youth." DEIS 14-11 (emphasis added). Raising Shasta Dam would cause significant and unmitigable impacts to the Winnemem Wintu's cultural resources. DEIS 14-20 through 14-31.

WINN-15 CONTD

Near the McCloud Bridge Campground, for example, a network of important cultural sites would be lost with a 20.5 foot increase in water elevation.[2] These include the ceremonial grounds, Bałas Son (Puberty Rock) and Ilawi Son (Children's Rock) that are already inundated much of the year. *See* Figures 1-3. Near these spots, the Woman's Blessing Place would also be inundated. *See* Figure 4. Suckerfish Pool, located north of the McCloud Bridge, would also be flooded. See Figure 5.

Figure 1: As seen from the McCloud River Bridge, 9-19-2013

[2] The proposed 18.5-foot increase in the dam height would result in a 20.5-foot increase in the maximum water level, due to a 2-foot reduction in the freeboard height.

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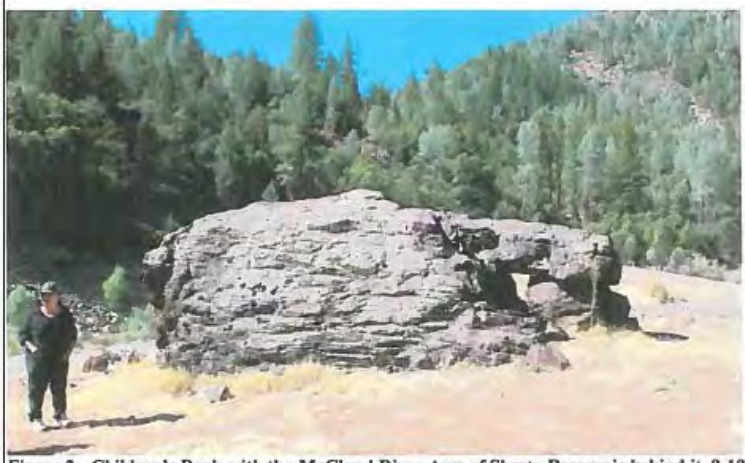

Figure 2: Children's Rock with the McCloud River Arm of Shasta Reservoir behind it, 9-19-2013

Figure 3: Puberty Rock emerging from the McCloud River arm of Shasta Reservoir, 9-19-2013

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Figure 4: Woman's Blessing Place, 9-19-2013

Figure 5: Suckerfish Pool, 9-19-2013

WINN-15 CONTD The Winnemem Wintu *must* have continued access to their traditional communal sites for cultural and spiritual practices because their culture is inextricably tied to the land; sites cannot simply be relocated or replaced.[3] Indeed, the DEIS recognizes that adverse impacts to many culturally important places "cannot be mitigated" because their significance is "inextricably tied to physical location," rendering relocation infeasible. DEIS 14-23, 14-25, 14-26, 14-28, 14-30.

WINN-16 The DEIS mentions potential impacts to cultural resources, but Reclamation does not actually place much importance on protecting the Winnemem Wintu culture. This is clear from the primary and secondary "planning objectives," which address such diverse issues as anadromous fish populations, water supply, ecosystem resources, flooding, hydropower, recreation, and water quality, *but make no mention of cultural resources*. DEIS ES-6. This contemplated sacrifice of the Winnemem's culture for the benefits claimed for others is shocking in its disdain for the Winnemem community.

WINN-17 The Winnemem have a human right to sustainable traditional food sources and a right to practice their culture in their traditional territory. Reclamation must rectify its failure to address the potential destruction of most of the Winnemem Wintu's remaining cultural sites. As a first step, Reclamation must address what would be lost, and alternatives and mitigations that would prevent such losses, in its DEIS.

A. The DEIS Impermissibly Defers Compliance with National Historic Preservation Act Section 106

WINN-18 Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act ("NHPA") (16 U.S.C. § 470 et seq.) requires Reclamation to consider whether the alternatives addressed in the DEIS will affect properties of religious and cultural significance to the Winnemem Wintu Tribe, and to consult with the Tribe and the State Historic Preservation Officer to attempt to minimize the adverse effects of its undertaking. 16 U.S.C. § 470(f).

Reclamation took the important step of inviting the Winnemem Wintu to participate in the Section 106 process "as an invited consulting party." DEIS ES-34. In addition, Reclamation acknowledges not only the legal but also the practical necessity of such consultation when it notes that "it is important to acknowledge the special expertise of Indian tribes when assessing the eligibility of properties to which they attach ceremonial and cultural significance." DEIS 14-13. However, such acknowledgement and a formal invitation mean little unless they are accompanied by action.

WINN-19 Reclamation continues to drag its feet. For example, the DEIS states that a "detailed discussion of cultural resources" is contained in two Technical Reports: *Cultural Resources Alternatives Assessment for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation*, and *Native American Tribal Coordination, Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation*. DEIS 14-1. However, both of these reports were published in 2008, based on just three meetings with the

WINN-15 CONTD

[3] Declaration of Indigenous Rights art. 25 recognizes the right of indigenous peoples "to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship" with their traditional territories.

WINN-19 CONTD Winnemem Wintu in 2007 and 2008. DEIS 14-18. Neither contains vital current information such as that which the Winnemem provided Reclamation during a meeting on October 8, 2012.

WINN-20 Reclamation's belated consultation with the Winnemem Wintu remains incomplete, and the DEIS' analysis of impacts on cultural resources is therefore necessarily deficient. It is unclear why Reclamation would assert that "Native American groups are unwilling to provide sufficiently detailed information" so that the agency can "identify and formally document Traditional Cultural Properties." DEIS 14-18. The Winnemem Wintu have repeatedly expressed interest in being part of the decision making process, and have taken representatives from Reclamation to see many sacred sites. Additional consultation, a completed Memorandum of Agreement, and updated versions of the 2008 Technical Reports are needed to comply with Section 106, 36 C.F.R. § 800.6, and NEPA, to ensure protection of the Winnemem's cultural resources. *See* DEIS Plan Formulation Appendix 5-21.

Reclamation will not be able to "take into account the effects of [its] undertaking(s)" (36 C.F.R. § 800.1(a)) on the Tribe's Traditional Cultural Properties ("TCPs") until it *completes* the consultation process. Reclamation's failure to adequately identify and minimize potential adverse impacts to the Tribe's TCPs violates both the spirit and the letter of the NHPA.

Despite performing an initial consultation with the Tribe, Reclamation has not followed through on its commitments, and has ignored its duty to perform consultation and analysis *early* in the planning process. 36 C.F.R. § 800.2(c)(2)(ii); 36 C.F.R. § 800.3(b). Instead, it states that:

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> [A]gencies may conduct nondestructive planning activities *without* completing Section 106, provided that the actions do not prohibit subsequent consideration of alternatives to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the undertaking's adverse effects on historic properties. This [DEIS] is in support of a feasibility study. . . . Reclamation will not have a specific undertaking until such time as Congress makes a decision regarding whether to authorize a project that would involve raising the dam and appropriates funding for this purpose.

DEIS 14-13 through 14-15 (internal citation omitted; emphasis added).

In other words, Reclamation intends to choose an alternative now, receive a commitment of resources from Congress, and *then* attend to its NHPA duties later, *after* Congress has already funded Reclamation's proposal. This is impermissible. It trivializes section 106 consultation, rendering it a meaningless afterthought. It violates both the NHPA and NEPA. Reclamation has a duty to perform its section 106 compliance *concurrently with its NEPA review*. 36 C.F.R. § 800.3(b). The law could not be more explicit on this point: "The agency official must complete the section 106 process '*prior to* the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license.' . . . The agency official shall ensure that the section 106 process is initiated early in the undertaking's planning, *so that a broad range of alternatives may be considered during the planning process* for the undertaking." 36 C.F.R. § WINN-22

WINN-22 CONTD.

800.1(c), quoting 16 U.S.C. 470f, emphasis added. Congress cannot make an informed decision on *whether* to "authorize a project that would involve raising the dam" unless the Project's impact statements first provide an analysis of its impact on cultural resources. Such an analysis is impossible without more input from the Winnemem, as would be provided during the Section 106 process.

Reclamation may not delay consultation in such a way that it would preclude "subsequent consideration of alternatives to avoid, minimize or mitigate the undertaking's adverse effects on historic properties." 36 C.F.R. § 800.1(c). Instead, Reclamation must complete the section 106 process *prior to* recommending a final alternative in the FEIS and presenting the ROD to Congress for its consideration and approval.

B. Reclamation Must Comply With the 1941 Indian Lands Acquisition Act

WINN-23

As discussed above, in 1941 Congress passed an "Act for the acquisition of Indian lands for the Central Valley project, and for other purposes." This Act gave the United States right and title to all tribal land "within the area embraced by the Central Valley project," and mandated that the "appropriate tribe" be paid "just and equitable" compensation for the lands taken. 55 Stat. 612 § 2. The Act also allowed the government to relocate Indian cemeteries, and required that the new sites be "held in trust by the United States for the appropriate tribe, or family." 55 Stat. 612 § 4. Reclamation continues to fail to comply with the 1941 Act. Raising the Shasta Dam would only exacerbate the existing injustices by taking more land from the Winnemem Wintu when the tribe still has not been compensated for the lands flooded by the original dam.

WINN-24

First, the Winnemem Wintu were never compensated for the United States government's massive appropriation of their land for Shasta Reservoir. Ninety percent of the Winnemem's traditional territory, and the majority of the habitable allotments that they were given after the Treaty at Cottonwood Creek, are now submerged beneath the Shasta and McCloud Reservoirs. Since the Winnemem Wintu were never compensated for their land allotments that were taken by the government and flooded by Shasta Dam, the Winnemem are still the rightful owners of that land. Reclamation cannot proceed with any plans that would enlarge the Shasta Reservoir without first settling the ownership of the land already flooded.

WINN-25

Second, Reclamation moved approximately 183 Winnemem Wintu graves from Shasta Dam's impact area to a new site, styled the "Shasta Reservoir Indian Cemetery," and violated 55 Stat. 612 by failing to hold this site in trust for the Winnemem Wintu. Today, a number of different tribes use the cemetery for burials, and Reclamation insists that "burial is not based on tribal affiliation nor is the cemetery dedicated to a specific tribe." Personal communication from Pete Lucero to Marc Dadigan. However, the 1941 Act is quite clear – and Reclamation admits – that the 1941 Act "requires the cemetery [] to be held in trust *for the appropriate tribe or family*." *Id.* (emphasis added). Therefore, burial *should* be based on tribal affiliation, and the cemetery *should* be dedicated to the Winnemem Wintu. Since the 183 graves that Reclamation moved were Winnemem Wintu graves, the Winnemem Wintu is the "appropriate tribe" for which the cemetery must be held in trust.

WINN-26 When recently asked whether Reclamation had investigated finding replacement lands to compensate the Winnemem Wintu as required by the 1941 Act, Reclamation's representative deflected the question, claiming that the "key person on this question is not available." Personal communication from Pete Lucero to Marc Dadigan, September 2013. No one has since provided any follow up information on this issue. With respect to the 1941 Act itself, Mr. Lucero simply stated that Reclamation's "position is that [the 1941 Act] is federal law and we comply." *Id.* Reclamation is correct that the 1941 Act is federal law, but the claim that the agency has complied with this law is refuted by the record. Reclamation must address its continuing violation of the 1941 Act before appropriating still more of the Winnemem Wintu's remaining territory.

C. **The DEIS Fails to Adequately Address Executive Order 12898**

WINN-27 Executive Order 12898 (February 11, 1994) requires that federal agencies "make achieving environmental justice part of [their] mission[s] by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of [their] programs, policies, and activities on minority populations." In addition, it directs that "[e]ach Federal agency shall conduct its programs, policies, and activities that substantially affect human health or the environment" such that they "do not have the effect of excluding persons (including populations) from participation in, denying persons (including populations) the benefits of, or subjecting persons (including populations) to discrimination under, such programs, policies, and activities, because of their race, color, or national origin."

Reclamation must adhere to Executive Order 12898 as part of its NEPA analysis. 40 C.F.R. section 1502.25(a) directs agencies to "prepare draft environmental impact statements concurrently with and *integrated with* . . . other environmental review laws and executive orders." (Emphasis added.) *See also NEPA Law and Litigation*, 2nd ed., Thompson Reuters/West 2012, 2-109 ("[a]gencies are to incorporate the principles and approaches suggested in the [EPA's Guidance to implement NEPA in accordance with EO 12898] into new or revised regulations, policies, and guidances").

WINN-28 Raising the height of Shasta Dam would permanently inundate sites of cultural and spiritual significance to the Winnemem Wintu, and would therefore have a disproportionate adverse impact on the Tribe. According to the Stanford University Center for Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity, raising the dam by 18.5 feet, as proposed in Comprehensive Plan 4 ("CP4"),[4] would inundate *26 Winnemem Wintu ethnic sites*. Additionally, at least seven ethnic sites of the Winnemem Wintu would be indirectly affected by CP4, since they are only used in

[4] The DFR and the DEIS Engineering Summary Appendix identifies Comprehensive Plan 4 ("CP4") as providing the greatest net economic benefits. DFR ES-23; DEIS Engineering Summary Appendix 5-1, 6-1. If implemented, CP4 will raise the height of the dam by 18.5 feet and the maximum elevation of the lake by 20.5 feet, and has the potential to increase water storage by 634,000 acre feet. DFR ES-18; DEIS 2-16.

WINN-28 CONTD.

conjunction with sacred sites that would be inundated. It is also possible that nine other ethnic sites would be destroyed due to staging, construction and campground relocation.[5]

WINN-29

The proposal to raise Shasta Dam would harm non-tribal use of the area as well. For example, the Dekkas Rock Forest Service campground, which currently provides parking, campfire rings, barbeques, and can accommodate up to 60 people at a time, would be submerged under the expanded reservoir. In light of the fact that the Shasta Dam raise is being touted for increasing recreation opportunities (DEIS 2-37, 2-38, 2-43, 2-47, 2-62), such facilities would likely have to be relocated. However, the DEIS does not disclose their possible new locations. This lack of information is troubling to the Winnemem Wintu, whose remaining cultural sites may be proposed for relocation of the flooded recreation sites. The Winnemem Wintu use the next flat area directly up the hill from Dekkas Rock as an important sacred campground and doctoring site. Reclamation has failed to address the likelihood that the Forest Service will simply move the public campground onto this sacred site. Additionally, the increased pool elevation will expose important cultural sites, such as Eagle Rock and Guardian Rock, to vastly increased risks of vandalism and litter. See Figures 6-7.

Figure 6: Guardian Rock, 9-19-2013

[5] Based upon the maps included in the DFR, 16 additional cultural sites, including Samwell Cave and Guardian Rock (see Figure 6), appear to lie within the flood-zone.

WINN-29 CONTD.

Figure 7: Eagle Rock, 9-19-2013

WINN-30 Raising Shasta Dam would irreparably harm the Winnemem Wintu people while bestowing immense wealth on Westlands Water District; the Winnemem would bear all the burdens of the Project but not share in any of the benefits. This is antithetical to the concept of environmental justice, and to the intent and letter of EO 12898. Reclamation's complete disregard for the environmental justice implications of its actions is yet another instance of its unlawful conduct.

WINN-31 The DEIS also fails to adequately address of the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act ("NAGPRA") and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 ("ARPA"). These statutes provide special protections for Native American graves, cultural or sacred items, and other archaeological resources on public lands. In particular, NAGPRA specifies the ownership and control of any cultural items discovered on federal or tribal lands. 25 U.S.C. 3002(a). ARPA establishes a permitting process for any excavation of archaeological resources, prohibits any other excavation, removal, or damage of such resources, and establishes penalties for violation of the Act. 16 U.S.C. 470cc, 470ee, 470ff. While Reclamation describes each statute in a short paragraph, it fails to discuss the implications of the statutes for the Project or how it will comply with either statute's requirements. DEIS 14-12. Reclamation must fully discuss and address, and demonstrate its compliance with, these statutes when considering any potential project around Shasta Reservoir.

D. Health Must be Considered as an Environmental Justice Issue

WINN-32 Native American communities, including the Winnemem Wintu, have disproportionately high rates of obesity, type 2 diabetes, and cardiovascular disease. Studies cite the loss of traditional cultural practices and food sources as a contributing cause of these health issues. For the last 70 years, the Winnemem have lacked access to salmon due to construction of Shasta Dam and extirpation of the historic salmon runs above the dam. Salmon was a traditional staple food for the Winnemem, with both spiritual and practical significance. Restoring breeding populations of salmon to the McCloud River and other tributaries of the Shasta Reservoir is essential to recovery of the Winnemem's historic utilization of this key source of physical and spiritual nourishment, and a vital step toward improving the Tribe's health.

WINN-33 As discussed further below, Reclamation fails to consider any alternative – such as the Cow Creek/Little Cow Creek/Dry Creek fishway – that would restore salmon runs to the McCloud River.

E. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

WINN-34 The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ("Declaration of Indigenous Rights") affirms that indigenous communities have the right to participate in the development or use of their traditional territories and resources.[6] Although the Declaration of Indigenous Rights is not binding on Reclamation, since it was nearly unanimously endorsed, it represents broad international agreement on the principles of according cultural rights and privileges to indigenous people. It mandates that Reclamation and other government agencies cooperate in good faith with the Winnemem Wintu and other First Peoples. Since the original construction of Shasta Dam, when Reclamation took Winnemem lands without compensation and in violation of 55 Stat. 612, Reclamation has failed to comply with this mandate. The Declaration of Indigenous Rights further states that all indigenous peoples have a right to self-determination (art. 3), a right to their lands and natural resources (art. 26), a right to the conservation and protection of their environment (art. 29), and the right to maintain, develop, and participate in decisions regarding development on their lands (arts. 20, 23). It also mandates that countries obtain the "free and informed consent" of indigenous communities prior to approving any project that will affect that community's territory or resources. Declaration of Indigenous Rights, art. 32. The Winnemem Wintu Tribe strongly encourages Reclamation to consider these factors in its decisionmaking process.

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[6] *See generally* U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, G.A. Res. 61/295, art. 3. U.N. GAOR, 61st Sess., 107th plen. mtg., U.N. Doc. A/RES/61/295 (Sept. 13, 2007). Although the United States voted no, all but four of the U.N. member states voted in 2007 to support the Declaration of Indigenous Rights. In 2010, the State Department belatedly announced "support" for the Declaration of Indigenous Rights, but that support was qualified, as the United States proposed a different definition of "free, prior informed consent" than that laid out in the Declaration. *See* Announcement of U.S. Support for the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, *available at http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/153223.pdf.*

IV. THE DEIS VIOLATES NEPA

WINN-35

NEPA requires that an EIS take a "hard look" at the environmental impacts of proposed major federal actions and provide a "full and fair discussion" of those impacts. 40 C.F.R. § 1502.1; *see also National Parks & Conservation Ass'n v. Babbitt*, 241 F.3d 722, 733 (9th Cir. 2001). The EIS must "rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives," and "[d]evote substantial treatment to each alternative considered in detail including the proposed action so that reviewers may evaluate their comparative merits." 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C)(iii); 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14. Here, however, as explained below, the DEIS defines the Project's purpose and objectives too narrowly, fails to discuss a reasonable range of alternatives, and its analysis of many environmental impacts is absent or inadequate. Therefore, the DEIS violates NEPA.

A. The DEIS Defines the Project's Purpose and Objectives Too Narrowly

WINN-36

An EIS must "specify the underlying purpose and need to which the agency is responding in proposing the alternatives including the proposed action." 40 C.F.R. §1502.13. The purpose and need statement necessarily informs the range of alternatives considered "because when 'the purpose is to accomplish one thing, it makes no sense to consider the alternative ways by which another thing might be achieved.'" *National Parks & Conservation Ass'n v. Bureau of Land Management*, 606 F.3d 1058, 1071 (9th Cir. 2009) ("*NPCA v. BLM*") (quoting *City of Angoon v. Hodel*, 803 F.2d 1016, 1021 (9th Cir. 1986)). It is thus axiomatic that "'[a]n agency may not define the objectives of its action in terms so unreasonably narrow that only one alternative among the environmentally benign ones in the agency's power would accomplish the goals of the agency's action, and the EIS would become a foreordained formality.'" *NPCA v. BLM*, 606 F.3d at 1070, *quoting Friends of Southeast's Future v. Morrison*, 153 F.3d 1059, 1066 (9th Cir. 1998).

Here, instead of framing the goal of the Project in terms of increasing anadromous fish survival and improving water supply and reliability, Reclamation preempts the NEPA-mandated consideration of alternatives by engrafting the raising of Shasta Dam onto the Project's purpose and objectives. The "project purpose" is to "improve operational flexibility of the Delta Watershed system *through modifying the existing Shasta Dam and Reservoir*." DEIS ES-5, emphasis added. The "primary project objectives"[7] are "increas[ing] the survival of anadromous fish populations in the Sacramento River" and "increas[ing] water supply and water supply reliability . . . *with a focus on enlarging Shasta Dam and Reservoir*." DEIS ES-6, 1-5, 2-5, emphasis added. The DEIS reveals that Reclamation has assumed all along that it would raise Shasta Dam. Rather than studying whether raising the dam was the best way to address anadromous fish decline and water supply reliability, Reclamation decided to raise the dam, and then conducted a study only to determine *how much to raise it*. This framing of the Project's

[7] The DEIS uses the terms "project objectives" and "planning objectives" interchangeably. DEIS ES-5.

WINN-36 CONTD.

purpose and objectives ensures that only alternatives that include Reclamation's favored plan–raising the dam–will be retained.

As discussed further below, Reclamation's selective framing of the Project objectives resulted in an unduly narrow set of action alternatives *all* of which include raising Shasta Dam. Only one alternative–the required no-action alternative–would not involve raising the dam, and it is not given serious analysis or consideration.

B. <u>The DEIS Fails to Analyze a Reasonable Range of Alternatives</u>

WINN-37

NEPA requires that an EIS "[r]igorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives" so that "reviewers may evaluate their comparative merits." 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C)(iii); 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14. Furthermore, "[a]n agency may not define the objectives of its action in terms so unreasonably narrow that the only one alternative among the environmentally benign ones in the agency's power would accomplish the goals of the agency's action, and the EIS would become a foreordained formality." *NPCA v. BLM*, 606 F.3d at 1070. "The [EIS] need not consider an infinite range of alternatives, only reasonable or feasible ones." *Carmel–By–The–Sea v. U.S. Dep't of Transp.*, 123 F.3d 1142, 1155 (9th Cir. 1977). However, "the existence of a viable but unexamined alternative renders an environmental impact statement inadequate." *Friends of Yosemite Valley v. Kempthorne*, 520 F.3d 1024, 1038 (9th Cir. 2008).

The Fish and Wildlife Service agrees that Reclamation should have considered non-raise alternatives, and compared them to raise alternatives. Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report ("FWCA Report") App. C at 23. Agencies have an obligation "to consider every possible alternative to a proposed action." *Seattle Audubon Society v. Moseley*, 80 F.3d 1401, 1404 (9th Cir. 1996); *see Muckleshoot Indian Tribe v. U.S. Forest Service*, 177 F.3d 800, 813 (9th Cir. 1999). Agencies must also explain their rejection of alternatives, 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14(a); those explanations cannot be arbitrary. *See 'Ilio 'Ulaokalani Coalition v. Rumsfeld*, 464 F.3d 1083,1099-1101 (9th Cir. 2006) (invalid explanation for rejection of alternatives rendered EIS invalid); *Bob Marshall Alliance v. Hodel*, 852 F.2d 1223, 1228 (9th Cir. 1988) ("[i]nformed and meaningful consideration of alternatives–including the no action alternative–is thus an integral part of the statutory scheme").

But instead of evaluating non-raise alternatives, Reclamation only considered alternatives that would raise the dam. Indeed, five of the six alternatives differ only in *how* high they would raise the dam. The only non-raise alternative–the required no-action alternative–is not given serious consideration. This violates NEPA. *See City of Tenakee Springs v. Clough*, 915 F.2d 1308, 1312 (9th Cir.1990) (no-action alternative must receive discussion and evaluation). Reclamation devotes lengthy discussion to its five dam-raise alternatives, including detailed cost-benefit analyses and project descriptions, but fails to include any comparable discussion of the no-action alternative. DEIS 5-4, 5-9, 5-12, 5-13, 5-28 through 5-30, 5-40. In addition, Reclamation fails to include the no-action alternative alongside the comprehensive plan comparisons of the five dam-raise alternatives in the Plan Formulation, betraying its

WINN-37 CONTD. impermissible premise that the no-action alternative is separate from and not a viable alternative to the five dam-raise alternatives.

WINN-38 Moreover, Reclamation cursorily rejects – without providing adequate reasoning or explanation – 36 feasible management measures that do not involve raising the dam. DEIS 2-3 through 2-5; 2-8 through 2-11; 2-29 through 2-31. First, Reclamation rejects five no-raise alternatives because they are "not as efficient as increasing storage" or considered "not an alternative to new storage." DEIS 2-29 through 2-45. Reclamation fails to provide any justification or cite to any data upon which it relied, leaving the public no basis upon which to

WINN-39 evaluate its decision. Reclamation's statement that *not raising a dam* is not a good alternative to *raising a dam* ends its inquiry before it begins, violating NEPA's requirement that the agency consider a range of alternatives – "the heart of the environmental impact statement." 40 C.F.R.§ 1502.14.

WINN-40 Second, Reclamation rejects eight management measures for being too costly. DEIS 2-3 through 2-5, 2-14, 2-16, 2-29 through 2-31, 2-33 through 2-45. However, the DEIS fails to provide any evidence showing that the costs of implementing these options would render them economically infeasible. This omission violates NEPA. *Southwest Alaska Conservation Council v. Federal Highway Administration*, 649 F.3d 1050, 1059 (9th Cir. 2010) (agency must provide "reasoned support" for rejection of alternative); *cf. Valley Citizens for a Safe Environment v. Aldridge*, 886 F.2d 458, 461-62 (1st Cir. 1989) (upholding rejection of alternatives on cost and other grounds because EIS contained specific cost estimates and a comparison of costs between alternatives).

WINN-41 Third, Reclamation rejects seven measures that address improving anadromous fish populations because the options "would not directly contribute to improved ecological conditions along mainstream Sacramento River" and are "independent of hydraulic/hydrologic conditions in the upper Sacramento River." DEIS 2-3 through 2-5, 2-8 through 2-14. Reclamation seems to assume that fish can survive – and must remain – in fragmented, non-integrated ecosystems, and can only benefit from improvements in their immediate area. This is incorrect. Fish and wildlife do not inhabit only those areas that Reclamation has deemed important enough to protect and restore. Rather, fish require complex, integrated ecosystems with a variety of habitat types for their various life stages, and cannot survive if their habitat is hopelessly fragmented. The Fish and Wildlife Service points out this flaw in Reclamation's analysis when it calls for Reclamation to expand the scope of its NEPA review to include "lower reaches of the tributaries to the Sacramento River between Keswick Dam and RBDD" due to this area's "importance for providing rearing habitat for salmonids." FWCA Report at ii, 11. Reclamation's decisions on management measures reveal a myopic focus on raising Shasta Dam, at the expense of restoring and protecting anadromous fish and their habitat. This is directly contrary to Congress' direction. Failing to consider viable but unexamined alternatives violates NEPA. *Friends of Yosemite Valley*, 520 F.3d at 1038.

WINN-42 Reclamation also dismissed management measures that were specifically identified by the National Marine Fisheries Service ("NMFS") to be beneficial, and in some cases crucial, to

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restoring and maintaining anadromous fish populations. For example, NMFS's analysis under the Endangered Species Act ("ESA") of reasonable and prudent alternatives ("RPAs") to the Central Valley Project/State Water Project ("CVP/SWP") operations concluded that establishing an anadromous fish passage program at Keswick and Shasta dams in order to "partially restore winter-run [salmon] to their historical cold water habitat" was an action that "Reclamation must take" to ensure the continued existence of winter-run populations.[8] NMFS, 2011 amendments to 2009 Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives, p. 17. Nevertheless, Reclamation refused to develop a method for fish passage at Shasta Dam without offering any in-depth discussion of why this option was purportedly found to be too costly and to have a "low potential" for success. DEIS 2-5.

WINN-43

In particular, Reclamation fails to examine the alternative of utilizing the potential fishway that currently exists in Cow Creek, Little Cow Creek and Dry Creek, which together provide a natural means of providing passage for salmon from the Sacramento River near Anderson north to the headwaters of Dry Creek just 2500 feet from Jones Valley Marina on Shasta Reservoir. Installation of a tunnel from Dry Creek to Jones Valley Marina could provide access from the Dry Creek watershed to Shasta Reservoir. Installation of a floating water intake directing water into the tunnel to Dry Creek could provide a means of providing a year-round salmon fishway between the Sacramento River and the upper Sacramento, McCloud and Pit Rivers that bypasses Shasta and Keswick dams. Such tunnels have been constructed elsewhere, such as the one-mile Potter Valley Project built in 1908 that diverts water from the mainstem of the Eel River into the East Fork of the Russian River. Assuming for illustrative purposes only that a continuous flow of 100 cfs would be sufficient to provide fish passage between Shasta Reservoir and Dry Creek, approximately 72,000 acre feet annually would be required. This volume is less than one-eighth of the additional water that would be theoretically provided should the proposed dam raise be approved. While the Winnemem oppose the dam raise because of its severe cultural and environmental impacts as discussed above, in the event the dam is raised nonetheless, this alternative could mitigate the adverse impacts of the dam raise while potentially restoring salmon runs from the Sacramento River to its upper watersheds above the dam. The approximate location of this potential fishway is shown in Figure 8 below:

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[8] The 2011 amendments to the 2009 RPAs are available here: http://swr.nmfs.noaa.gov/ocap/040711_OCAP_opinion_2011_amendments.pdf.

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Figure 8

WINN-44 Reclamation also ignores alternatives that would reduce downstream demand for Shasta Reservoir's waters, such as retiring selenium-contaminated farmland in the Central Valley, including Westlands' three water districts.

WINN-45 It is disingenuous for Reclamation to claim that increasing survival of anadromous fish populations is a primary planning objective (DEIS 1-4 through 1-7, 2-3) when only *one* of its five alternatives would result in any benefit to anadromous fish. *See* FWCA Report at v, 128, 132, 135, 171, 176, 181 ("All five of the SLWRI alternatives provided benefits for increased Water Supply Reliability, but only one alternative (CP4) achieved measurable benefits to Anadromous Fish Survival"). Reclamation should have incorporated management actions that benefit anadromous fish populations into more of its considered alternatives.

WINN-46 Likewise, it is misleading for Reclamation to imply that storing and releasing more cold water will solve the problems facing anadromous fish populations, and that raising Shasta Dam is the only way to do so.

WINN-47 In order to reverse the decline of these fish populations it is critical to establish sustainable populations in the Little Sacramento and McCloud Rivers *above* Shasta

WINN-47 CONTD. Dam and to provide these fish access to their traditional spawning and rearing grounds. Yet virtually all of the analysis in the DEIS and DFR involves controlling dam releases to provide cold water *below* Shasta Dam. *See, e.g.*, DFR 2-3 through 2-4; *see also* DEIS 2-8 through 2-11 (retaining management measures for cold releases in Sacramento River but not most other beneficial management measures).

WINN-48 Reclamation must address and rectify these deficiencies. It must examine alternatives to raising the dam because one of the "primary factors" contributing to the decline of the winter-run and spring-run Chinook salmon is Shasta Dam's "blockage of historical habitat." NMFS, 2009 *Public Draft Recovery Report* ("NMFS Recovery Report"), pp. 19, 23, 24-25, 36. The 2009 Recovery Report recognizes that in order to restore chinook and steelhead populations, dams must be "removed or modified" to allow fish to access their historical spawning habitats. NMFS Recovery Report, pp. 77, 89, 96 ("[w]ith the exception of Battle Creek, passage past Shasta and Keswick dams *will be required* to achieve the representation and redundancy criterion," emphasis added), 102 ("[r]eintroductions [to the Little Sacramento and McCloud Rivers] would be dependent upon successful passage programs above Keswick and Shasta dams"). As discussed above, the DEIS identifies a number of ecosystem restoration measures, including restoring fish habitat and increasing spawning gravel, that do not require raising Shasta Dam or enlarging the reservoir. *See, e.g.*, DEIS 2-3 through 2-5, 2-29 through 2-31.

C. **The DEIS Fails to Adequately Analyze Environmental Impacts**

WINN-49 As discussed above, salmon are an integral part of the Winnemem Wintu culture and historically an essential food source for the Winnemem people. In addition, both federal and state environmental laws and policy emphasize the importance of protecting, enhancing, and restoring fish and wildlife populations, their habitats, and the varied ecosystems of which they are a part. For example, in 1992 the Central Valley Project Improvement Act ("CVPIA") fundamentally redirected management of the Central Valley Project ("CVP") to establish the priority and importance of protecting fish, wildlife, and their habitats. Title 34, P.L. 102-575; DEIS 1-2. Specifically, the CVPIA established that "fish and wildlife mitigation, protection, and restoration" is a priority equal to water supply, and that "fish and wildlife enhancement" is a priority equal to hydropower generation. DEIS ES-2, 1-2. Thus, Reclamation is tasked with placing equal weight on these conservation priorities in its management of the CVP.

WINN-50 More broadly, the National Water Resources Planning Policy (specified in the Water Resources Development Act ("WRDA") of 2007, Public Law 110-114, § 2031, 42 US.C. § 1962-3) requires that federal investments in water resources should "protect and restore the functions of natural systems and mitigate any unavoidable damage to natural systems." DFR 3-4. By presuming that Shasta Dam will be raised even before its habitat impacts are evaluated, Reclamation's DEIS fails to implement this clear congressional mandate.

WINN-51 The federal Endangered Species Act ("ESA") also establishes a number of protections for endangered and threatened species and their habitats, through its species conservation and agency consultation requirements, prohibitions against takings of listed species and harm to their

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habitats, and civil and criminal penalties. 16 U.S.C. §§ 1536, 1538, 1539, 1540. Loss of habitat, most notably due to construction of Shasta Dam, has contributed to the decline of fish species that were historically abundant in the Sacramento River watershed. Sacramento River winter-run Chinook salmon are now listed as endangered under the ESA. Spring-run Chinook salmon, Central Valley steelhead, and North American green sturgeon, among others, are listed as threatened.[9] As discussed below, Reclamation has failed to adequately address whether raising Shasta Dam would protect and promote fish habitat and restore these species' populations as required, or instead, push them even closer to extinction.

WINN-52

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board's Basin Plan[10] for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins ("Basin Plan") indicates that cold water spawning habitat for anadromous fish populations is an existing beneficial use of the Sacramento, Pit and McCloud Rivers above Shasta Dam. Basin Plan, 4th Ed., Oct. 2011, II-5.00, II-6.00. "Protection and enhancement of existing and potential beneficial uses are primary goals of water quality planning" in California. Basin Plan II-1.00. Reclamation must comply with California's Basin Plan and water quality objectives for these rivers under sections 303, 313 and 401 of the Clean Water Act. 33 U.S.C. §§ 1313, 1323, 1341. Thus, protecting, enhancing, and restoring this habitat must be the central focus of Reclamation's planning process.

1. Reclamation Has Failed to Require Protection and Enhancement of Anadromous Fish Populations and Habitat.

WINN-53

Despite the fact that the CVPIA mandates that "fish and wildlife enhancement" be given a priority equal to hydropower generation (DEIS 1-2) and increasing anadromous fish population survival is one of the primary objectives of the Project (DEIS 2-5), Reclamation dismisses

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[9] Winter run Chinook salmon were initially listed as a federally threatened species in 1990 (55 Fed. Reg. 46515), and then due to continuing population declines, declared endangered in 2005 (70 Fed. Reg. 37160). Their critical habitat in the Sacramento River and its tributaries was designated in 1993. 58 Fed. Reg. 33212. Spring run Chinook salmon were listed as threatened, and their critical habitat designated, in 2005. 70 Fed. Reg. 37160, 52488. Central Valley steelhead were listed as threatened in 1998 (63 Fed. Reg. 13347) and their critical habitat was designated in 2005 (70 Fed. Reg. 52488). The Southern Distinct Population Segment ("DPS") of North American green sturgeon was listed as threatened in 2006 (71 Fed. Reg. 17757) and its critical habitat was designated in 2008 (73 Fed. Reg. 52084).

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[10] Basin Plans are required by California Water Code section 13240, and are supported by section 303 of the federal Clean Water Act, which requires states to designate uses and corresponding water quality criteria for navigable waters. Pursuant to the California Water Code, section 13050, Basin Plans establish for the waters in a given area beneficial uses, water quality objectives, and plans to meet those objectives. The beneficial uses and their corresponding water quality objectives qualify as "water quality standards" for purposes of compliance with the Clean Water Act. 33 U.S.C. § 1313. Federal facilities must comply with these standards. 33 U.S.C. § 1323.

WINN-53 CONTD. management measures that would have significant benefits to anadromous fish *only because* they would have "significant impacts to hydropower." DEIS Plan Formulation Appendix 2-49 (dismissing possibility of increasing instream flows on the lower McCloud and Pit Rivers). Reclamation's narrow focus on hydropower demonstrates that it has *failed* to accord equal importance to fish enhancement as the law requires.

2. Reclamation Has Failed to Address the Hard Questions Concerning the Likely Adverse Effects of this Proposal on Water Quality, Water Quantity, Fish and Wild Habitat, and Public Recreational Use of Shasta Reservoir.

WINN-54 The DEIS virtually ignores fundamental principles of hydrology and biology that pose compelling reasons why Reclamation's proposal to raise Shasta Dam should be rejected. First, raising the dam makes construction of a viable fishway for salmon less feasible. A fish passage allowing fish to navigate around Shasta Dam is necessary to reestablish their access to traditional spawning grounds, and to restore the Winnemem's access to this important cultural resource and food source. At over 600 feet high, Shasta Dam already presents a challenge to engineers designing a way for fish to move upstream. Increasing the height of Shasta Dam will only reduce the feasibility of a fish passage system, which is crucial for protecting salmon populations. Reclamation *ignores* the ways that this action will hinder and frustrate the other planned projects to restore anadromous fish above Shasta Dam.

WINN-55 Second, raising the dam would destroy more fish spawning habitat by inundating rivers and streams above the reservoir. Reclamation, NMFS, and California agencies have been developing a pilot program to transport salmon and steelhead upstream of Shasta Dam and reestablish the Upper Sacramento and McCloud River populations. If such plans are to be successful, the fish will need suitable spawning habitat – namely, shallow river water with gravel and cobble streambeds – in these rivers and their tributaries. Raising Shasta Dam will further inundate upstream rivers and tributaries, destroying spawning habitat, threatening the success of a potential fish transport program, and further endangering the already imperiled salmon and steelhead populations.

WINN-56 Third, raising the dam would increase the reservoir's surface area, exposing more water to evaporation, and thus increase rather than decrease net water loss. Water shortages are a serious problem in California, and will become even worse as global warming continues. Therefore, it is critical to employ the most efficient available methods to store, transport, and use limited freshwater supplies. Reservoirs are extraordinarily inefficient storage mechanisms, because they increase the surface area to volume ratio of waterways, and therefore increase the quantity of water lost to evaporation. The DEIS notes that raising Shasta Dam would increase the average surface area of the lake by three to eleven percent. DEIS 2-38, 2-55. However, the DEIS fails to inform the public and decisionmakers that additional water would be lost to evaporation due to Shasta Reservoir's increased surface area. The modeling appendix mentions that it calculated an evaporation amount by multiplying the monthly evaporation rate of the lake by each alternative's surface area, but the results of these calculations are not included in the

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DEIS. Modeling Appendix 2-15.[11] The DEIS also fails to discuss how the lengthened shoreline and its associated shallow waters will warm the water in those areas and instead focuses on the presumed recreational benefits of a larger lake. DEIS 2-37, 2-38, 2-43, 2-47, 2-62. *See also* DEIS 11-51 (discussing effects of increasing surface area, but *not* mentioning increased evaporation or increased Reservoir temperature in shallows).

The DEIS fails to address these compelling reasons why raising the dam's height would harm water quality, water quantity, fish and wildlife habitat, and public recreational use of Shasta Reservoir.

3. Reclamation Fails to Demonstrate That There Will Be Sufficient Water to Refill an Enlarged Dam in Dry Years.

WINN-57

The DEIS fails to demonstrate that Shasta Dam's watershed is of sufficient size to refill the 634,000 acre feet of contemplated additional storage in dry and critically dry years when Reclamation claims the additional water storage would be most needed. Indeed, in at least one chapter, the DEIS states that the reservoir would exceed current full pool only in "wetter-than-normal years." DEIS 10-30 (CP1), 10-35(CP2), 10-38(CP3), 10-42(CP4), 10-44 to 10-45 (CP5). If one of the 18.5 ft alternatives were implemented, a denuded and barren lakebed much larger than that which already exists would result. See Figures 9-10.

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[11] According to data from the California Department of Water Resources Data Exchange Center, the mean monthly evaporation rate for the Shasta Reservoir from May 1984 to August 2013 is already approximately 7,779.5 acre feet; and the Reservoir lost an average of 138.8 cubic feet per second between August 23 and September 22, 2013. *See* http://cdec.water.ca.gov/; http://cdec.water.ca.gov/cgi-progs/staMeta?station_id=SHA

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Figure 9: "Bathtub Ring" from Shasta Dam, 9-20-2013

Figure 10: Panorama at Forest Service Dekkas Campground, 9-19-2013

WINN-58 Climate change will dramatically decrease precipitation and snowfall in dry years, thus reducing the quantity of water this watershed can yield during droughts. Thus, implementing a dam raise will cause immense harm by destroying the Winnemem Wintu's cultural resources and approximately 4,875 acres of forest land (10-17) without necessarily providing any benefits when additional water is most needed.

WINN-59 Reclamation also fails to demonstrate that the contemplated beneficiaries of the additional storage have water rights under California law to use it. Without these required rights, the claimed additional supply could not be used by the anticipated beneficiaries. In view of the many competing demands for this water, it is unlikely that those parties that assume they will receive this additional water will be able to use all, or even most, of it.

4. *Reclamation Cannot Accurately Evaluate the Project's Impacts on Endangered Fish Populations Until It Has Lawful Biological Opinions*

WINN-60 In 2008 and 2009, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and NMFS, respectively, issued biological opinions (BOs) finding that the CVP and SWP would jeopardize the continued existence of the spring and winter run Sacramento River chinook salmon, Central Valley steelhead, green sturgeon, and other imperiled fishes. In 2010 the federal district court heard a suit challenging the 2008 USFWS BO, found it to be unlawful, and remanded it to USFWS. In 2011, the court issued a similar ruling rejecting the NMFS 2009 BO. USFWS is now required to prepare a final BO by November 1, 2013, and together with Reclamation, a final NEPA document by December 1, 2013. *See* DFR 2-43. NMFS must also prepare a draft revised BO by October 1, 2014, and Reclamation a DEIS by April 1, 2015. The Court ordered that Reclamation issue its FEIS, and NMFS complete ESA consultation and issue its final BO, by February 1, 2016, and that Reclamation issue a ROD by April 29, 2016. *See* DEIS 11-35. In both cases, the parties have requested extensions of the deadlines for preparation of BOs. DEIS 11-35.

Given the number and complexity of factors affecting the fish populations in the Shasta Reservoir and Sacramento River areas, Reclamation cannot accurately analyze the proposed Project's effects on sensitive fish species until USFWS and NMFS have conducted the in-depth analysis required by the ESA. In addition, the new BOs, like the previous remanded versions, must include "reasonable and prudent alternatives" that are necessary to mitigate the CVP and SWP's effects on sensitive fish species. These will change the future environmental conditions of the area and necessitate a new analysis of the dam-raising Project's potential effects. Therefore the DEIS is incomplete and premature.

V. WILD AND SCENIC RIVER PROTECTIONS FOR McCLOUD RIVER

WINN-61 Both state and federal laws provide protections for rivers that are considered "wild and scenic." The California Wild and Scenic Rivers Act ("CWSRA") states that "the McCloud River possesses extraordinary resources in that it supports one of the finest wild trout fisheries in the state," and that "[t]he continued management of river resources in their existing natural condition represents the best way to protect the unique fishery of the McCloud River." Public Resources Code ("PRC") § 5093.542(c). For that reason, the CWSRA forbids any state agency other than the Department of Water Resources from assisting with or cooperating in the "planning or construction of any dam, reservoir, diversion, or other water impoundment facility that could have an adverse effect on the free-flowing condition of the McCloud River, or on its wild trout fishery." PRC § 5093.542(c).

WINN-62 In the federal arena, the United States Forest Service ("USFS") determined that the McCloud River is eligible for listing as a wild and scenic river because it is "free-flowing" and exhibits "outstandingly remarkable values" ("ORVs") including cultural, fisheries, and geologic values. DEIS 25-6. However, it was decided that the river would be managed under a

WINN-62 CONTD. Coordinated Resource Management Plan ("CRMP") instead. DEIS 25-3. Under the CRMP, the Plan's signatories agree to "protect the values that make [the McCloud River] eligible for Federal designation as wild and scenic." DEIS 25-3. If the CRMP expires, or fails to protect the values that make McCloud River eligible for wild and scenic designation, the USFS has reserved the right to pursue such designation for the McCloud River. DEIS 25-7.

WINN-63 The DEIS admits that any raise of the dam would have a significant impact upon the ORVs that make the McCloud River eligible for designation as a wild and scenic river. DEIS 25-26. If Shasta Dam were raised, a section of the McCloud River would no longer be eligible for Federal designation as a wild and scenic river because it would lose its "free-flowing" character and its exceptional water quality. DEIS 25-26 through 25-27, 25-32 through 25-33, 25-36 through 25-37. In addition, a raise of Shasta Dam would have adverse effects on the McCloud River basin's cultural resources, its fisheries,[12] and its scenic values. DEIS 25-27 through 25-29, 25-33, 25-36, 25-37. However, the DEIS casually dismisses these disastrous effects simply because they would be in an area outside the National Forest and therefore are not governed by the CRMP. DEIS 25-30, 25-33, 25-38. As discussed above, fish require interconnected ecosystems, and this piecemeal approach to analyzing their habitat ignores fundamental principles of biology. In addition, the Winnemem Wintu Tribe's cultural resources are not more valuable when they happen to fall within the bounds of the CRMP. Rather, they *must* be protected no matter where some later-drawn political boundaries place them.

WINN-64 The DEIS also admits that raising the dam would have potentially significant and unmitigable impacts upon the McCloud River fishery and its free-flowing condition as protected under the California Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. DEIS 25-30, 25-34, 25-38 through 25-39.

WINN-65 Despite these significant adverse effects of *any* raise of Shasta Dam, Reclamation proposes *no* specific mitigation measures for the McCloud River. DEIS 25-39. The numerous protections afforded this important river under the CRMP and California Wild and Scenic Rivers Act will mean nothing if Reclamation can simply ignore the effects of its Project and inundate an even greater stretch of the McCloud, wreaking further havoc upon its fisheries, stunning scenery, and irreplaceable cultural resources.

VI. IDENTIFICATION OF A NON-FEDERAL SPONSOR

WINN-66 The DFR notes that "[i]f authorized for construction, the proposed plan would likely require a portion of its costs to be reimbursed by a non-Federal sponsor(s)." DFR ES-30. The DEIS lists "willingness of the non-Federal sponsor to fund its share of the project costs" as one

WINN-63 CONTD. [12] Raising Shasta Dam would inundate an estimated 1,400-3,500 lineal feet (depending on the size of the dam enlargement) of the protected section of the McCloud River, having a potentially devastating effect on its trout fishery. The CALFED Final Programmatic EIS/EIR Program Plan states that "[t]he most significant environmental impact [of enlarging Shasta Reservoir] appears to be inundation of a few hundred yards of the McCloud River." DFR 1-20 through 1-21.

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factor affecting its "consider[ation] for inclusion in the President's budget." DEIS ES-36. The DEIS appendix on Plan Formation notes that Federal interest in any of the plans depends on (1) their economic feasibility and (2) the identification of a non-Federal sponsor that is "capable and willing" to share the costs of such a Project; and indicates that actions that have high environmental benefit but low cost would probably not have much support. Plan Formation App. 4-32. Westlands Water District has indicated its willingness to negotiate with Reclamation regarding sharing the costs of raising Shasta Dam. DFR 5-25. However, Westlands still has substantial outstanding reimbursement obligations for the CVP, and should not be allowed to reap further benefits for itself of new water infrastructure projects while incurring additional debts at *taxpayer* expense.

VII. THE DEIS IS INSUFFICIENT AS A CEQA DOCUMENT

WINN-67

Reclamation states that it has considered the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code section 21000, et seq. ("CEQA") while preparing the DEIS. DEIS ES-1, ES-5 (citing the law as "2010 Association of Environmental Professionals *CEQA Statute and Guidelines*"), *see also* DEIS 1-5. However, the DEIS is insufficient as a CEQA document, as it fails to properly describe the Project, study a reasonable range of alternatives, address the impacts of the proposed alternatives, or adequately mitigate significant impacts.

WINN-68

Under CEQA, the environmental impact report ("EIR") for the Shasta Dam Raise Project must include a clearly written statement of the Project's objectives. As the California Supreme Court has explained, "[a] clearly written statement of objectives will help the lead agency develop a reasonable range of alternatives to evaluate in the EIR and will aid the decision makers in preparing findings . . . The statement of objectives should include the *underlying purpose* of the project." *In re Bay-Delta Environmental Impact Report Coordinated Proceedings*, 43 Cal.4th 1143, 1163 (2008) (emphasis as quoted, internal quotes omitted). Because the DEIS objectives set the focus of the Project *on raising the dam*, rather than protecting anadromous fish and increasing water supply reliability, they do not satisfy CEQA's informational purpose.

WINN-69

CEQA requires that an EIR evaluate alternatives that would *reduce* the Project's impacts on the environment. "'An EIR for any project subject to CEQA review must consider a reasonable range of alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which: (1) *offer substantial environmental advantages over the project proposal* ([PRC] § 21002); and, (2) may be 'feasibly accomplished in a successful manner' considering the economic, environmental, social and technological factors involved.'" *Habitat and Watershed Caretakers v. City of Santa Cruz* (2013) 213 Cal.App.4th 1277, 1302-1303 ("*Habitat*") (emphasis in original) (quoting *Citizens of Goleta Valley v. Board of Supervisors* (1990) 52 Cal.3d 553, 566. "The EIR "*is* required to make an in-depth discussion of those alternatives identified as at least potentially feasible." *Habitat*, 213 Cal.App.4th at 1303 (quoting *Sierra Club v. County of Napa* (2004) 121 Cal.App.4th 1490, 1505 fn. 5. As discussed above, the DEIS fails to seriously consider a non-raise alternative, and fails to adequately establish the infeasibility of such an alternative. Therefore it does not satisfy these CEQA requirements.

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WINN-70 As shown, raising Shasta Dam would irretrievably destroy the Winnemem Wintu Tribe's cultural resources, historic properties, vital environmental resources and processes, and interdependent customs and traditions. Yet the DEIS ignores this irreversible impact (*see* DEIS Chapter 26-4)–let alone assess its scope and magnitude–and fails to address whether there is any potential mitigation for these impacts. These omissions violate CEQA. *See* Guidelines §§ 15126, 15126.2.

Under CEQA, the approving agency must mitigate or avoid the project's significant effects on the environment whenever it is feasible to do so. PRC § 21002.1(b). If an agency finds such mitigation infeasible, it must make specific findings to explain its reasons for moving forward with a project despite its significant impacts. PRC § 21081. As discussed above, the DEIS rejects measures to mitigate the Project's potentially significant impacts for reasons such as "a general lack of interest from the public" without an adequate discussion. *See, e.g.*, DEIS Plan Formulation Appendix 2-3. This contravenes CEQA's informational purposes.

WINN-71 In addition, although the DEIS admits that increasing the capacity of Shasta Dam has the potential to induce growth, it impermissibly assumes that local agencies in the counties receiving the water will later implement some as-yet-undetermined form of mitigation. DEIS 26-5 through 26-10. CEQA does not allow the deferral of mitigation. In the rare instances "where practical considerations prohibit devising [feasible mitigation] measures early in the planning process," the lead agency should commit itself to meeting "specific performance criteria" in devising mitigation measures after project approval. *Gentry v. City of Murrieta* (1995) 36 Cal.App.4th 1359, 1394. Here, Reclamation has not only impermissibly deferred and delegated mitigation, it has failed to assume any role in mitigation for itself or any future identified state lead-agency. For example, Reclamation may be able to mitigate the growth-inducing impacts of additional CVP water by contract terms, but does not discuss whether this is possible.

VIII. CONCLUSION

WINN-72 For each of the foregoing reasons, the DEIS violates applicable law and must be corrected and recirculated for comment.

Respectfully submitted,

s/ Stephan C. Volker
Stephan C. Volker
Attorney for the Winnemem Wintu Tribe

Response to Comments from Stephan C. Volker on Behalf of Winnemem Wintu Tribe

WINN-1: Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.6, "Areas of Controversy," of the DEIS acknowledges that Native American concerns and cultural resources remain an area of controversy. The U.S. Congress will use this Final EIS, the related Final Feasibility Report, and supporting information, as well as any additional information they believe appropriate, to determine the public interest in the project, and the form scope of project authorization (if any). As this Final EIS

chapter includes public and agency comments received on the DEIS, and responses to each of these comments, these decision makers will have a full characterization of the public interests. Reclamation has fully considered the cultural and environmental cost of raising Shasta Dam. No significant new information bearing on the decision being contemplated has been brought forward by this comment. That analysis is included in Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," which identifies impacts from inundation of Traditional Cultural Properties, which include Winnemem Wintu places of traditional, ceremonial, and sacred uses. See "Impact Culture-2" in Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," Section 14.3.4, "Mitigation Measures," for "CP1," "CP2," "CP3," "CP4," and "CP5." These impacts are identified as significant and unavoidable, with no feasible mitigation identified that can reduce these impacts to less-than-significant.

Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

WINN-2: The purpose of the EIS is to disclose the environmental effects, both beneficial and adverse, of a proposed action and a reasonable range of alternatives that can meet the project purpose and needs.

Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

WINN-3: The alternatives considered in the EIS represent a reasonable range of alternatives that will permit a reasoned choice by Reclamation.

Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," and Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

WINN-4: Reclamation will continue to engage the Winnemem Wintu in its decision making process. Although not required by the NHPA, this will include continued consultation under the Section 106 process.

Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations," and Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

WINN-5: Comment noted.

WINN-6: Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.6, "Areas of Controversy," of the DEIS acknowledges that Native American concerns and cultural resources remain an area of controversy. The U.S. Congress will use this Final EIS, the related Final Feasibility Report, and supporting information, as well as any additional information they believe appropriate, to determine the public interest in the project, and the form scope of project authorization (if any). As this Final EIS chapter includes public and agency comments received on the DEIS, and responses to each of these comments, these decision makers will have a full characterization of the public interests.

As stated in Chapter 24, "Environmental Justice," Section 24.2, "Regulatory Framework," Reclamation will comply with E.O. 12898, "*Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low Income Populations* (1994)," which includes identifying communities and groups that meet environmental justice criteria, and suggest strategies to reduce potential adverse impacts of projects on affected groups. The analysis used for the EIS is described in the Socioeconomics, Population, and Housing Technical Report of the Socioeconomics Appendix.

Chapter 32, "Final EIS," Section 32.4, "Preferred Alternative and Rationale for Selection," states that "a plan recommending Federal action should be the plan that best addresses the targeted water resources problems considering public benefits relative to costs. It is recognized that most of the activities pursued by the Federal Government will require assessing trade-offs by decision makers and that in many cases, the final decision will require judgment regarding the appropriate extent of monetized and nonmonetized effects."

Please refer to Master Comment Response, EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," Master Comment Response EJ-1, "Potential Effects to Disadvantaged Communities," Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice."

WINN-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon," Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition," Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations," Master Comment Response CR-11, "Cultural Resources and NEPA," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

WINN-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," Master Comment Response GEN-4, "Best Available Information," and Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

WINN-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1. "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

WINN-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response RE-1, "Reservoir Evaporation."

WINN-11: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," Master Comment Response NEPA-1, "Sufficiency of the EIS," Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources," Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon," Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," and Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

WINN-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

WINN-13: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations."

WINN-14: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

WINN-15: Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," identifies impacts from inundation of Traditional Cultural Properties, which include Winnemem Wintu places of traditional, ceremonial, and sacred uses. See "Impact Culture-2," in Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," Section 14.3.4, "Mitigation Measures," for "CP1," "CP2," "CP3," "CP4," and "CP5," are identified as significant and unavoidable, with no feasible mitigation identified.

Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

WINN-16: As described in detail in the Plan Formulation Appendix, primary and secondary objectives were identified with water resources problems and needs, and are consistent with authorizations to conduct

the SLWRI feasibility studies, including Public Law 96-375 (1980) and the CALFED Bay-Delta Authorization Act, Public Law 108-361 (2004).

Public Law 96-375 provides feasibility study authority for the SLWRI and allows the Secretary of the Interior to "…engage in feasibility studies relating to enlarging Shasta Dam and Reservoir, Central Valley Project, California or to the construction of a larger dam on the Sacramento River, California, to replace the present structure." Further, the objectives are consistent with CALFED direction, which calls for the Secretary of the Interior to conduct feasibility studies of expanding CVP storage in Shasta Lake by up to 300,000 acre-feet to increase the pool of cold water available to maintain lower Sacramento River temperatures needed by certain fish and provide other water management benefits, such as water supply reliability.

As stated in the Plan Formulation Appendix, Chapter 1, "Introduction," objectives were formulated on the basis of the problems, needs, and opportunities, in consideration of and consistent with the CALFED PEIS/R and Programmatic ROD. The CALFED Programmatic ROD identified the following objectives: provide good water quality for all beneficial uses; improve and increase aquatic and terrestrial habitats and improve ecological functions in the Bay-Delta to support sustainable populations of diverse and valuable plant and animal species; reduce the mismatch between Bay-Delta water supplies and current and projected beneficial uses dependent on the Bay-Delta system; reduce the risk to land use and associated economic activities; water supply, infrastructure and the ecosystem from catastrophic breaching of Delta levees. Existing authorized purposes of Shasta Dam were also considered, including: management of floodwater; irrigation water supply; municipal and industrial (M&I) water supply; hydropower generation; maintenance of navigation flows, and fish and wildlife mitigation, protection, and restoration.

Primary planning objectives are those which specific alternatives are formulated to address. The primary objectives are considered to have equal priority, with each pursued to the maximum practicable extent without adversely affecting the other. Secondary planning objectives are considered to the extent possible through pursuit of the primary planning objectives. The plan formulation process also includes planning constraints specific to this investigation. Current applicable laws, regulations, and policies, such as the NHPA, are planning constraints used in the development and evaluation of alternatives for this EIS. The Plan Formulation Appendix also provides planning considerations, including striving to avoid potential adverse effects to present or historical cultural resources. This planning consideration used in the SLWRI for formulating, evaluating, and comparing the alternatives.

Please also refer to Master Comment Response P&N-1, “Purpose and Need and Objectives,” Master Comment Response CR-1, “Potential Effects to Cultural Resources,” and Master Comment Response CR-5, “Environmental Justice.”

Please refer to Master Comment Response P&N-1, “Purpose and Need and Objectives,” Master Comment Response CR-1, “Potential Effects to Cultural Resources,” and Master Comment Response CR-5, “Environmental Justice.”

WINN-17: Reclamation has considered a reasonable range of alternatives including the “No Action” alternative as well as all feasible mitigation measures including those provided by stakeholders as part of the SLWRI process. For additional information refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, “Range of Alternatives-General,” and Master Comment Response CMS-1, “EIS Mitigation Plan.” Any mitigation measures or alternatives that could prevent loss of Winnemem Wintu cultural sites have been and will be considered. However currently “Impact Culture-2” in Chapter 14, “Cultural Resources,” Section 14.3.4, “Mitigation Measures,” for “CP1,” “CP2,” “CP3,” “CP4,” and “CP5,” are identified as significant and unavoidable, with no feasible mitigation identified. Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, “Potential Effects to Cultural Resources,” Master Comment Response CR-11, “Cultural Resources and NEPA,” and Master Comment Response CR-3, “Current Effects to Cultural Resources.”

WINN-18: Comment noted.

WINN-19: Native American consultations under Section 106 are not concluded and will be a continuous process to seek to resolve adverse effects on cultural properties. Additionally, the October 8, 2012 meeting referenced in the comment letter was a site visit to the McCloud River between Reclamation and the Winnemem Wintu. The key issue discussed was the frequency of inundation of confidential identified sites under the action alternatives. In response to the meeting, Reclamation developed a tool to make information already provided in the Modeling Appendix of the EIS more usable to understand the frequency of inundation by elevation under the action alternatives. This tool can be found on the project website (http://www.usbr.gov/mp/slwri/elevation/index.html). Reclamation has incorporated information provided at the meeting into the EIS.

Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, “Potential Effects to Cultural Resources,” and Master Comment Response CR-15, “National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations.”

WINN-20: The NHPA Section 106 consultations are a continuing process and would be carried through with the selection of an affirmative action. Native American consultations for seeking the resolutions to adverse effects on historic properties will continue through the NHPA Section 106 process.

Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," Master Comment Response CR-11, "Cultural Resources and NEPA," Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations."

WINN-21: Native American consultations under Section 106 are not concluded and will be a continuous process to seek to resolve adverse effects on cultural properties. Additionally, Reclamation will not be "choosing" an alternative to implement; rather, Reclamation will be recommending an alternative to Congress for its consideration. It will be up to Congress to decide whether to authorize any alternative that will raise Shasta Dam.

Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations," and Master Comment Response CR-11, "Cultural Resources and NEPA."

WINN-22: Native American consultations under Section 106 are not concluded and will be a continuous process to seek to resolve adverse effects on cultural properties.

Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," Master Comment Response CR-11, "Cultural Resources and NEPA," Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

WINN-23: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition," CR-3 "Current Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice," and Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations."

WINN-24: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

WINN-25: Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," Section 14.2, "Regulatory Framework," describes the federal and state laws that protect Native American burials. Please see Master Comment Response CR-13, "Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Process" and

Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations," which describes the timing and content of the National Historic Preservation Act process, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

WINN-26: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects on Cultural Resources."

WINN-27: Please refer to Master Comment Response EJ-1, "Potential Effects to Disadvantaged Communities," Master Comment Response CR-5 "Environmental Justice," and Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations."

WINN-28: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice."

WINN-29: As stated in the Final EIS Engineering Summary Appendix Chapter 4, "Design Considerations for Reservoir Area Infrastructure Modifications and/or Relocations," Table 4-15, Dekkas Rock campground will be relocated to the existing day use area, and the day use area capacity will be moved elsewhere around Shasta Lake. Reclamation realizes that culturally significant sites exist around the lake and will be working to make sure that recreation relocations will not interfere with the integrity of these sites. To ensure that the recreation capacity around Shasta Lake can still be maintained additional relocation area has been identified than will ultimately be needed.

Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-4, "Relocation of Recreation Facilities."

WINN-30: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice," and Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations."

WINN-31: Should Congress authorize one of the Action Alternatives, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA) requirements will be applied to cultural resources investigations and mitigation as required. ARPA would also be incorporated into cultural resources management and agreement documents.

Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-13, "Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Process."

WINN-32: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon," Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

WINN-33: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

WINN-34: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-6, "United Nations Declaration on 'The Rights of Indigenous Peoples.'"

WINN-35: National Parks & Conservation Ass 'n v. Babbitt, 241 F.3d 722, 733 (9th Cir. 2001) states "In reviewing agency's decision not to prepare environmental impact statement (EIS) under National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), court must employ arbitrary and capricious standard, to determine whether agency has taken "hard look" at consequences of its actions, based its decision on consideration of relevant factors, and provided convincing statement of reasons to explain why project's impacts are insignificant." This court case involved the United States Park Service which prepared an Environmental Assessment and FONSI for a project where the court determined that the Parks Service's "repeated generic statement that the effects are unknown does not constitute a 'hard look' mandated by the statue if preparation of an EIS is to be avoided." See id. Reclamation made the decision to complete an EIS for SLWRI as significant impacts have the potential to occur. Preparing an EA for the SLWRI was not considered. As stated in Master Comment Response NEPA-1, "Sufficiency of the EIS," the SLWRI Final EIS satisfies NEPA, to the fullest extent possible, by providing a meaningful analysis of all issues relevant to the human environment. This included a "hard look" at the consequence of implementing SLWRI and provided a full and fair discussion of insignificant and significant impacts.

Please refer to Master Comment Response NEPA-1, "Sufficiency of the EIS," Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

WINN-36: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response P&N-1 "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

WINN-37: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," and Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

WINN-38: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

WINN-39: In the Final EIS, Plan Formulation Appendix, Chapter 2, "Management Measures," "Measures to Address Primary Planning Objectives," there are six management measures to increase surface water storage that do not involve raising Shasta Dam. These measures with fully evaluated during the plan formulation process, and were eliminated as described in Chapter 2 of the Plan Formulation Appendix of the Final EIS.

Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

WINN-40: The SLWRI plan formulation process identified, evaluated, and screened more than 60 potential management measures; this is described in detail in Chapter 2 of the Plan Formulation Appendix, "Management Measures."

Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

WINN-41: Reclamation selected the riparian, floodplain and side channel restoration sites based on where, according to their best judgment based on best available science, the greatest benefit to Sacramento River Chinook salmon populations, as well as tributary populations and other native and anadromous fishes (e.g., green sturgeon) would occur. Increased habitat available where improved water temperatures were present would provide substantially improved spawning and rearing habitat to salmonids and sturgeon, improving overall production. Rearing habitat is improved for upper Sacramento watershed tributary-spawned Chinook and steelhead, as well as Sacramento River spawned Chinook and steelhead and sturgeon. Reclamation analysis showed that this provided the maximum overall benefit to the populations, thus reducing fragmentation instead of increasing fragmentation of ecosystems.

Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

WINN-42: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," and Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

WINN-43: As stated in FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam," utilizing the potential fishway that currently exists in Cow Creek, Little Cow Creek and Dry Creek is not included in SLWRI. The Shasta Dam Fish Passage Evaluation will assess this option. However, to what extent it is too early to determine.

Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

WINN-44: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

WINN-45: Effects to Chinook salmon, including beneficial effects, are discussed in EIS Chapter 11, "Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems," Section 11.3.3, "Direct and Indirect Effects." As described in the EIS, all action alternatives would generally result in improved flow and water temperature conditions for Chinook salmon in the upper Sacramento River downstream from Shasta Dam. This would benefit anadromous fish survival in the upper Sacramento River. Potential benefits of SLWRI action alternatives are described in EIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3, "Action Alternatives," and Section 2.5, "Summary of Potential Benefits of Action Alternatives."

Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-5, "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report," and Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival."

WINN-46: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-3, "Fish Habitat Restoration," Master Comment Response DSFISH-8, "National Marine Fisheries Service Recovery Plan, Anadromous Fish Restoration Program, Doubling Goals and Biological Opinions," and Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival."

WINN-47: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

WINN-48: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," Master

Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," Master Comment Response DSFISH-6, "Historic Dam Effects on Fisheries," and Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

WINN-49: Reclamation operates the CVP, including Shasta Dam and Reservoir, in accordance with the CVPIA and other applicable laws. The SLWRI has been developed consistent with its obligations to operate the CVP under CVPIA. Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," identifies impacts from inundation of Traditional Cultural Properties, which include Winnemem Wintu places of traditional, ceremonial, and sacred uses. See "Impact Culture-2" in Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," Section 14.3.4, "Mitigation Measures," for "CP1," "CP2," "CP3," "CP4," and "CP5," are identified as significant and unavoidable, with no feasible mitigation identified.

Please also refer to Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon."

WINN-50: Reclamation does not presume that Shasta Dam will be raised. Rather, Reclamation has studied the feasibility of raising Shasta Dam and will be making a recommendation to Congress based on the Final Feasibility Report and Final EIS. The purpose of the SLWRI EIS is to inform the public and decision-makers on the proposed actions potential environmental effects. To evaluate these effects requires an agency to propose a project and evaluate the effects of implementing this project. This does not assume that a project will be authorized for implementation and should not be so assumed by the public.

Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

WINN-51: Please refer to Master Comment Response ESA-1, "Compliance with the Endangered Species Act," and Master Comment Response DSFISH-8, "National Marine Fisheries Service Recovery Plan, Anadromous Fish Restoration Program, Doubling Goals and Biological Opinions."

WINN-52: Please see the Water Quality Technical Report, "Regulatory Framework," "Federal" and "State," for a discussion of beneficial uses of the Sacramento, Pit, and McCloud Rivers. The SLWRI has been planned in full consideration of the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basin Plan's objectives and beneficial uses prepared by the CVRWQCB. Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam," for a discussion of how increasing cold water pool will improve conditions for the downstream populations of listed Chinook Salmon. Also refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-4,

"Maintaining Sacramento River Flows to Meet Fish Needs and Regulatory Requirements."

WINN-53: Information on this topic can be found in the DEIS Plan Formulation Appendix, Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section "Planning Constraints and Other Considerations," and Chapter 2, "Management Measures," Section "Measures to Address Secondary Planning Objectives." As described in Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," the plan formulation process for the SLWRI is compliant with the Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies (P&G) (1983), which integrates NEPA principles into the planning process. The SLWRI plan formulation process focused on addressing the primary project objectives, which include increasing anadromous fish survival in the upper Sacramento River and increasing water supply reliability. Secondary project objectives, including developing additional hydropower generation, were considered to the extent possible through pursuit of the primary project objectives. Accordingly, the SLWRI plan formulation process placed a primary focus on increasing anadromous fish survival and a secondary focus on hydropower generation.

As described in the Plan Formulation Appendix, planning constraints and other considerations specific to the SLWRI were identified and developed to help guide the SLWRI plan formulation process. Among these planning considerations is the following:

- Alternatives should not result in significant adverse effects to existing and future water supplies, hydropower generation, or related water resources conditions.

- Alternatives are to consider the purposes, operations, and limitations of existing projects and programs and be formulated to not adversely impact those projects and programs.

Measures to increase instream flows on the McCloud River and the Pit River would considerably impact hydropower generation at PG&E's existing McCloud-Pit Project facilities on the McCloud and Pit rivers. Those facilities are not part of the CVP and are not subject to the provisions of the CVPIA. Rather, that project is managed for hydropower purposes under license by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Federal Power Act. Accordingly, these measures were eliminated from further consideration because they violated the above planning considerations.

Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival."

WINN-54: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-8, “Native American Connection to Salmon,” and FISHPASS-1, “Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam.”

WINN-55: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, “Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam.”

WINN-56: Water temperatures in Shasta Lake were simulated using the Sacramento River Water Quality model, the best available tool at this time. The Modeling Appendix, Chapter 4, “Sacramento River Water Quality Model,” Sections, “Model Description,” “Model Representation of the Physical System,” and “Model Representation of Reservoirs,” describes details of how the model works, with specific information on potential model limitations on localized area of shallow water temperature simulation, including justification of use of the model as formulated. Please refer to Chapter 11, "Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems," Section 11.3.3, “Affected Environment,” for assessment of effects on Nearshore, Warm-Water Habitat in Shasta Lake from Project Operations.

Please refer to Master Comment Response RE-1, “Reservoir Evaporation.”

WINN-57: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, “Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir,” and Master Comment Response RAH-3, “Dry Year Effects to Reservoir Storage.”

WINN-58: Significant uncertainty exists about future precipitation changes but the central tendency of climate projections in the watershed above Shasta is for increased not decreased precipitation during the 20th century. An enlarged Shasta results in more water in storage and not less for both drier and wetter climates than occurred in the historic period.

Please refer to Master Comment Response CC-1, “Climate Change Uncertainty and Related Evaluations,” and Master Comment Response RAH-3, “Dry Year Effects to Reservoir Storage.”

WINN-59: Please refer to Master Comment Response WR-1, “Water Rights.”

WINN-60: Please refer to Master Comment Response ESA-1, “Compliance with the Endangered Species Act,” and Master Comment Response DSFISH-4, “Maintaining Sacramento River Flows to Meet Fish Needs and Regulatory Requirements.”

WINN-61: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, “Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River,”

and Master Comment Response WASR-6, "Protections of the Lower McCloud River as Identified in the California Public Resources Code, Section 5093.542."

WINN-62: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-4, "CRMP's Responsibilities to Maintain the Outstandingly Remarkable Values of the McCloud River," and Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River."

WINN-63: The EIS establishes the context of the effects of inundation on Segment 4 of the McCloud River determined eligible for designation under the federal WSRA. As described in Chapter 25, "Wild and Scenic River Considerations for McCloud River," Section 25.4.3, "Direct and Indirect Effects," of the DEIS, the corridor considered eligible under the federal WSRA extends ¼ mile on either side of the McCloud River, a very small proportion of the McCloud River basin. Impact WASR-1 in the EIS provide the specific information on the length and width of the river corridor subject to inundation and the resultant impacts to identified the Outstandingly Remarkable Values, including fisheries, cultural resources and scenic values.

Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-4, "CRMP's Responsibilities to Maintain the Outstandingly Remarkable Values of the McCloud River," Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River," and Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations."

WINN-64: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River."

WINN-65: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-4, "CRMP's Responsibilities to Maintain the Outstandingly Remarkable Values of the McCloud River," and Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

WINN-66: Thank you for your comment and opinion related to potential beneficiaries' payment capacities. Please see Master Comment Response COST/BEN-5, "Potential Project Financing."

WINN-67: Please refer to Master Comment Response CEQA-1, "CEQA Compliance."

WINN-68: Please refer to Master Comment Response CEQA-1, "CEQA Compliance."

WINN-69: Please refer to Master Comment Response CEQA-1, "CEQA Compliance."

WINN-70: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-12, "Cultural Resources and CEQA," Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-11, "Cultural Resources and NEPA."

WINN-71: Please refer to Master Comment Response CEQA-1, "CEQA Compliance."

WINN-72: Please refer to Master Comment Response NEPA-1 "Sufficiency of EIS," and Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.244 Eddy Fuss on Behalf of Winnemem Wintu Tribe

WINN2

Winnemem Wintu Tribe Comments on Lake Shasta Water Resources Investigation Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Teddy Fuss <tfuss@volkerlaw.com> Fri, Sep 27, 2013 at 12:28 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Dear Ms. Chow,

WINN2-1

This will confirm our telephone conversation this morning wherein you kindly instructed me to re-send the Winnemem Wintu Tribe's comment letter (in Word and PDF formats) that was emailed to you yesterday afternoon.

This will also confirm that you stated that the Winnemem Wintu Tribe's comment letter will be treated by you/the Bureau of Reclamation as filed on September 26, 2013.

Thank you for your courtesy and assistance in this matter. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call.

Teddy Ann

assisting Stephan C. Volker

Attorney for Winnemem Wintu Tribe

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Response to Comments from Eddy Fuss on Behalf of Winnemem Wintu Tribe

WINN2-1: Thank you for resending your comments for the record. We have responded to the Winnemem Wintu comments in multiple master comment responses and individual responses in this Final EIS.

33.11.245 Stephan C. Volker on Behalf of Winnemem Wintu Tribe

I-WINN3

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11.105.01

January 28, 2013

Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager
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Re: Comments of Winnemem Wintu Tribe on Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation Draft Feasibility Report

I. INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the Winnemem Wintu Tribe, we submit the following comments regarding the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation Draft Feasibility Report ("DFR"). We request
WINN3-1 that the Bureau of Reclamation ("Reclamation") more fully consider the cultural and
WINN3-2 environmental costs of raising Shasta Dam, that it evaluate a more comprehensive range of
WINN3-3 alternative methods for improving anadromous fish survival and increasing water supply
WINN3-4 reliability in the Central Valley, and that Reclamation more fully involve the Winnemem Wintu
WINN3-5 Tribe in its decisionmaking process.

WINN3-6 The Winnemem Wintu Tribe is an historic non-gaming Native California Tribe. The Winnemem's traditional territory included the east side of the upper Sacramento River watershed, the McCloud River and Squaw Creek watersheds, and approximately 20 miles of the Pit River from the confluence of the McCloud River, Squaw Creek and Pit River up to Big Bend. Salmon, which have been eliminated upstream of the Shasta Dam since its construction, are an essential component of Winnemem Wintu culture, and were once a staple food. Although 90 percent of the Winnemem's traditional lands are now submerged under the McCloud Reservoir and Shasta Reservoir, and salmon no longer breed upstream of Shasta Dam, the Winnemem Wintu have continuously maintained their spiritual, cultural, and traditional connection to their remaining accessible native lands and waters.

WINN3-7 For the Winnemem Wintu, the raising of Shasta Dam is not just an intellectual issue of water allocation that affects farmers in the Valley or housing development in the South. Nor is

WINN3-7 CONTD

it simply the power struggle between private development and public agencies charged with protecting public trust resources including fish, wildlife and recreation. Instead, the raising of Shasta Dam is a threat to the very existence of the Winnemem Wintu people and the way of life that Creator gave to the Tribe. It is about a beautiful natural world, with abundant salmon, clean water and ecologically healthy and diverse forests, that has been and continues to be flooded, logged, roaded, mined, subdivided, sold and destroyed acre by acre. The raising of Shasta Dam would be the end of the world as the Winnemem know it. The DFR fails to address this Project's devastating and irreparable impacts on the Winnemem.

WINN3-8

The DFR also fails to adequately address this Project's impacts on the environment. It ignores fundamental principles of hydrology and biology that pose compelling reasons why Reclamation's proposal to raise Shasta Dam should be rejected.

WINN3-9

First, it ignores the fact that raising the dam's height makes construction of a viable fishway for salmon less feasible.

WINN3-10

Second, it ignores the fact that raising the dam's height would destroy more spawning habitat by inundating the Upper Sacramento, McCloud and other wild rivers and streams that flow into the reservoir.

WINN3-11

Third, it ignores the fact that raising the dam's height would increase the reservoir's surface area, exposing more water to evaporation, and thus increase rather than decrease net water loss.

WINN3-12

Fourth, it ignores the fact that raising the dam's height would increase the vertical and horizontal exposure of shorelines to the "bathtub effect" of raising and lowering Shasta Reservoir's water levels, thereby increasing sedimentation of the reservoir and reducing public recreational access to and aesthetic enjoyment of Shasta Reservoir.

WINN3-13

Because the DFR fails to address these compelling reasons why raising the dam's height would destroy the Winnemem people's natural and cultural heritage, and harm water quality, water quantity, fish and wildlife habitat, and public recreational use of Shasta Reservoir, it should be withdrawn and its profound errors and omissions rectified.

II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

WINN3-14

In 1851, the federal government and representatives from the Winnemem and other Wintu bands signed the Treaty at Cottonwood Creek, ceding vast tribal lands to the federal government in exchange for reservation land, food, and clothing. Though this treaty was never ratified by the United States Senate, the federal government considered the land ceded, and began giving land, mineral, and resource rights to private parties in the Winnemem's historical homeland with no compensation to the Winnemem. Eventually, some of the Winnemem Wintu received Indian allotments which allowed them to remain on the McCloud River and other traditional sites. However, the majority of habitable allotments were flooded when Reclamation constructed Shasta Dam.

In 1941, Congress passed 55 Stat. 612, which gave the United States the right to take title to all tribal lands needed for the Central Valley Project and related infrastructure. The Act also promised that the Indians would be paid "just and equitable compensation" for the land taken,

and that the sites of any "relocated cemeteries shall be held in trust by the United States for the appropriate tribe, or family." 55 Stat. 612 §§ 2, 4.

The Winnemem Wintu people were never provided "just and equitable compensation" for the United States government's massive appropriation of land for Shasta Reservoir. Even the Winnemem Wintu's sacred gravesites were violated. Reclamation moved approximately 183 Winnemem Wintu graves from the impact area of the Shasta Dam to a new site, styled the "Shasta Reservoir Indian Cemetery," and violated 55 Stat. 612 by failing to hold this site in trust for the Winnemem Wintu. Since the Winnemem Wintu were never compensated for their land allotments that were taken by the government and flooded by the Shasta Dam, the Winnemem still own that land. Reclamation cannot proceed with any plans that would enlarge the Shasta reservoir without first settling the ownership of the land already flooded.

WINN3-14 CONTD

Due in large part to Reclamation's repeated violation of 55 Stat. 612, the Department of the Interior failed to include the Winnemem Wintu when the Department published the first list of "federally recognized" tribes. In 2008, the California Legislature passed Assembly Joint Resolution 39, which urges Congress to restore federal recognition to the Winnemem Wintu, but Congress has failed to act on this request. Adding insult to injury, Reclamation has cited the Winnemem's lack of federal recognition as a tribe – itself a violation of the Winnemem Wintu Tribe's sovereignty – to justify Reclamation's exclusion of the Winnemem Wintu from Reclamation's decisionmaking process. Yet Reclamation's proposal to raise Shasta Dam will have a disproportionate, and likely devastating, effect on the Winnemem Wintu.

The federal government's repeated uncompensated takings of Winnemem Wintu lands and destruction of their primary staple – the McCloud River's salmon – coupled with its unconscionable efforts to stymie the Winnemem Wintu's efforts to regain federal recognition, has incalculably harmed the Tribe and every member of this First Nation.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ISSUES

WINN3-15

Executive Order 12898 (February 11, 1994) requires that federal agencies "make achieving environmental justice part of [their] mission[s] by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of [their] programs, policies, and activities on minority populations." In addition, it directs that "[e]ach Federal agency shall conduct its programs, policies, and activities that substantially affect human health or the environment" such that they "do not have the effect of excluding persons (including populations) from participation in, denying persons (including populations) the benefits of, or subjecting persons (including populations) to discrimination under, such programs, policies, and activities, because of their race, color, or national origin." Reclamation must adhere to EO 12898.

Raising Shasta Dam would irreparably harm the Winnemem Wintu people while bringing massive economic benefits to others; the Winnemem would bear all the burdens of the project

WINN3-15 CONTD

but not share in any of the benefits. This is antithetical to the concept of environmental justice, and to the intent and letter of EO 12898. Reclamation's complete disregard for the environmental injustice of its actions is yet another instance of its unlawful conduct.

WINN3-16

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ("Declaration of Indigenous Rights") affirms that indigenous communities have the right to participate in the development or use of their traditional territories and resources.[1] Although the Declaration of Indigenous Rights is not binding on Reclamation, since it was nearly unanimously endorsed, it represents broad international agreement on the principles of according cultural rights and privileges to indigenous people. It mandates that Reclamation and other government agencies cooperate in good faith with the Winnemem Wintu and other First Peoples. Since the original construction of Shasta Dam, when Reclamation took Winnemem lands without compensation and in violation of 55 Stat. 612, Reclamation has failed to comply with this mandate. The Declaration of Indigenous Rights further states that all indigenous peoples have a right to self-determination (art. 3), a right to their lands and natural resources (art. 26), a right to the conservation and protection of their environment (art. 29), and the right to maintain, develop, and participate in decisions regarding development on their lands (arts. 20, 23). It also mandates that countries obtain the "free and informed consent" of indigenous communities prior to approving any project that will affect that community's territory or resources. Declaration of Indigenous Rights, art. 32. The Winnemem Wintu Tribe strongly encourages Reclamation to consider these factors and abide by these principles in its decisionmaking process.

A. **The Winnemem Wintu Tribe Will Be Disproportionately Affected by *Any* Project That Raises the Height of Shasta Dam.**

1. *Cultural resources*

WINN3-17

The DFR acknowledges that raising the Shasta Dam would cause "the disturbance or loss of resources associated with locations considered by the Winnemem Wintu . . . to have religious and cultural significance. These disturbances would result in *an unmitigable, disproportionately high and adverse effect* on Native American populations." DFR 4-18 (emphasis added). The DFR also acknowledges that "118 archaeological sites are currently inundated by Shasta Reservoir," and that an additional 55 sites are immediately adjacent to the reservoir. DFR 2-34. The Project study area includes multiple sites of "cultural and religious significance to the

WINN3-16 CONTD

[1] *See generally* U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, G.A. Res. 61/295, art. 3, U.N. GAOR, 61st Sess., 107th plen. mtg., U.N. Doc. A/RES/61/295 (Sept. 13, 2007). Although the United States voted no, all but four of the U.N. member states voted in 2007 to support the Declaration of Indigenous Rights. In 2010, the State Department announced "support" for the Declaration of Indigenous Rights, but that support was qualified, as the United States proposed a different definition of "free, prior informed consent" than that laid out in the Declaration. *See* Announcement of U.S. Support for the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, *available at http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/153223.pdf.*

Winnemem Wintu," including cemeteries and other sacred places. DFR 2-34. Erosion caused by fluctuating water levels leaves cultural artifacts around the perimeter of the reservoir vulnerable to collection by visitors. DFR 2-41 through 2-42.

WINN3-17 CONTD

Raising the height of Shasta Dam will permanently inundate sites of cultural and spiritual significance to the Winnemem Wintu, and therefore have a disproportionate adverse impact on the Winnemem. According to the Stanford University Center for Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity, raising the dam by 18.5 feet, as proposed in Comprehensive Plan 4 ("CP4"),[2] would inundate 26 Winnemem Wintu ethnic sites. Additionally, at least seven ethnic sites of the Winnemem Wintu would be indirectly affected by CP4, since they are only used in conjunction with sacred sites that would be inundated. It is also possible that nine other ethnic sites would be destroyed due to staging, construction and campground relocation.[3] Increased boater access also threatens sites important to the Winnemem Wintu, because boaters have historically vandalized and littered sacred sites such as Eagle Rock.

WINN3-18

The Winnemem Wintu *must* have continued access to their historic communal sites for cultural and spiritual practices because their culture is inextricably tied to the land; sites cannot simply be moved or replaced.[4] What is considered "abiotic" by the Western world is deeply and vibrantly alive for the Winnemem Wintu. Over many millennia, community members have developed intimate relationships with particular stones and pools along the McCloud River that hold benevolent healing spirits. In her 1934 "Wintu Ethnography" Cora DuBois writes:

> [S]tress should be laid on the exceedingly intimate relationship of the individual with the natural phenomena in his area. It would be difficult to indicate how close it is without presenting burdensome lists of place-names and the anecdotal material clustering around them which is both individual and social in import. Some indication of the intimacy of the relationship is given by an informant's listing of some thirty place names along the McCloud River in the course of approximately two miles. Many of these place names are found in the mythology or are associated with mythological characters. At other times they are sacred places which are fraught with supernatural potency. Several informants took the keenest delight in the tales that were principally an enumeration of particular spots over which a hero or a group of characters traveled.

WINN3-17 CONTD

[2] The DFR identifies Comprehensive Plan 4 ("CP4") as providing the "greatest net economic benefits based on analysis to date." DFR ES-23. If implemented, CP4 will raise the height of the dam by 18.5 feet and has the potential to increase water storage by 634,000 acre feet. DFR ES-18.

[3] Based upon the maps included in the DFR, 16 additional cultural sites, including Samwell Cave and Guardian Rock, appear to lie within the flood-zone.

WINN3-18 CONTD

[4] Declaration of Indigenous Rights art. 25 recognizes the right of indigenous peoples "to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship" with their traditional territories.

WINN3-19 Although 90 percent of the Winnemem Wintu's traditional lands are now submerged under the McCloud Reservoir and Shasta Lake, the Winnemem have continuously maintained their spiritual and cultural connections to their remaining unsubmerged lands. Ceremonial, medicinal and social activities linked to specific Winnemem sacred sites include the blessing and healing of sexually and physically abused women, training and initiation of traditional medicine people, the Sudi Sawal traditional hydrotherapy purification ceremony, the Blessing of the Hands ceremony, introduction of children to the spiritual worlds at Children's Rock, traditional place-specific baptism of Winnemem babies, traditional marriage ceremonies, fasting rituals, the Coming of Age ceremony for young women, the initiation rites for young men, the blessing of the acorn caps for young women, the traditional Spring Dekas ceremony, the ceremonial burial of babies' placentas and of hair during times of mourning, the traditional practice of gathering medicinal teas, foods and cooking materials at places of great sentiment and long-standing tradition, pilgrimages to sacred prayer rocks, the transmission of Coyote Stories from generation to generation and the visitation of ancestral dwelling places, burial grounds and massacre sites. These cultural practices form the foundation of the Winnemem Wintu's identity as a distinct people, and are anchored to the earth in specific places that will be affected by the proposed dam enlargement.

WINN3-20 The DFR mentions potential impacts to cultural resources, but Reclamation does not actually place much importance on protecting the Winnemem Wintu culture. This is clear from the primary and secondary "planning objectives," which address such diverse issues as anadromous fish populations, water supply, ecosystem resources, flooding, hydropower, recreation, and water quality, *but make no mention of cultural resources*. DFR 3-4 through 3-5. The DFR includes "Native American and cultural resources" in a list of "unresolved issues," apparently to be "dealt with" at some later date, *after* the proposed reservoir enlargement has been approved. DFR ES-29. In addition, the DFR acknowledges that larger dam raises would have greater adverse effects on the surrounding land areas, but it goes on to claim that "[t]he benefits associated with improved anadromous fish survival and increased water supply reliability would offset the localized adverse effects of the larger raise." DFR 4-11.

WINN3-21 Reclamation seems to think that the disproportionate adverse effects the dam raise would have on the Winnemem Wintu and their cultural resources are justified by benefits that will accrue *elsewhere*. This contemplated sacrifice of the Winnemem's culture for the benefits claimed for others is shocking in its disdain for the Winnemem community. The Winnemem have a human right to sustainable traditional food sources and a right to practice their culture in their traditional territory. Reclamation must rectify its failure to address the potential destruction of most of the Winnemem Wintu's remaining cultural sites. As a first step, Reclamation must address what would be lost, and alternatives and mitigations that would prevent such losses, in its DFR.

WINN3-22 The additional analysis required but omitted from the DFR includes discussion of the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act ("NAGPRA") and

WINN3-22 CONTD

the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 ("ARPA"). These statutes provide special protections for Native American graves, cultural or sacred items, and other archaeological resources on public lands. In particular, NAGPRA prescribes the ownership and control of any cultural items discovered on federal or tribal lands. 25 U.S.C. 3002(a). ARPA establishes a permitting process for any excavation of archaeological resources, prohibits any other excavation, removal, or damage of such resources, and establishes penalties for violation of the Act. 16 U.S.C. 470cc, 470ee, 470ff. Reclamation must fully discuss and address, and demonstrate its compliance with, these statutes when considering any potential project around Shasta Reservoir.

2. ***Health***

WINN3-23

Native American communities, including the Winnemem Wintu, have disproportionately high rates of obesity, type 2 diabetes, and cardiovascular disease. Studies cite the loss of traditional cultural practices and food sources as a contributing cause of these health issues. For the last 70 years, the Winnemem have lacked access to their native populations of salmon above Shasta Dam. These salmon were a traditional staple food for the Winnemem, with both spiritual and nutritional significance. Restoring breeding populations of salmon to the McCloud River and other tributaries of the Shasta Reservoir is essential to recovery of the Winnemem's historic utilization of this key source of physical and spiritual nourishment, and a vital step toward improving the Winnemem's health.

WINN3-24

As discussed further below, Reclamation fails to place appropriate importance on improving the health of salmon populations throughout their traditional ranges above Shasta Dam.

B. **<u>The Winnemem Wintu Tribe Should Be Recognized as a Major Stakeholder With a Full Seat at the Table</u>.**

WINN3-25

Reclamation has failed to include the Winnemem Wintu Tribe and its people in the decisionmaking process for the Shasta Dam enlargement Project in any formal way. Despite the fact that the Winnemem culture and people will be disproportionately affected by the proposed dam raise, their only opportunity to comment on or participate in the process is through the notice and comment periods provided to the general public. Reclamation cannot fulfill its requirements to consult with Native American tribes by consulting only with the Colusa Indian Community Council of the Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians, a gaming tribe whose reservation lies approximately 100 miles south of the Project area. Rather, Reclamation must consult with the Winnemem Wintu, whose traditional territory will be severely impacted by raising Shasta Dam. The Winnemem Wintu should be recognized as a major stakeholder with a full seat at the table.

C. **<u>National Historic Preservation Act Section 106</u>**

WINN3-26

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act ("NHPA") (16 U.S.C. § 470 et seq.) requires Reclamation to consider whether the alternatives addressed in the DFR and

WINN3-26 CONTD

Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") will affect properties of religious and cultural significance to the Winnemem Wintu Tribe, and to consult with the Tribe and the State Historic Preservation Officer to attempt to minimize the adverse effects of its undertaking. 16 U.S.C. § 470(f). Although Reclamation has conducted some preliminary interviews and studies on Traditional Cultural Properties ("TCPs") that will be affected by a dam raise, Reclamation refuses to continue consultation with the Winnemem Wintu Tribe, and fails to evaluate the cultural significance of these TCPs, despite their obvious importance to the Winnemem Wintu Tribe's culture and way of life, and the negative effects of the dam raise on these TCPs. Reclamation will not be able to "take into account the effects of [its] undertaking(s)" (36 CFR 800.1(a)) on the Winnemem's TCPs until it completes the consultation process. Reclamation's failure to identify and minimize potential adverse impacts to the Winnemem's TCPs violates both the spirit and the letter of the NHPA.

WINN3-27

Reclamation ignores its duty to perform consultation and analysis early in the planning process. 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii); 36 CFR 800.3(b). Instead, in its Preliminary Draft EIS, it states that "[g]iven the schedule for the feasibility study and the Environmental Impact Statement, and the sizes of the alternatives, cultural resource surveys for the purpose of section 106 compliance will not be completed *until such time as an alternative is selected* and funding is authorized by Congress." Preliminary Draft EIS, 14-15, emphasis added. In other words, Reclamation intends to choose an alternative now, and then attend to its NHPA duties later, rendering the latter a hollow exercise.

WINN3-28

Reclamation's "approve first, study later" approach violates both the NHPA and NEPA. Reclamation has a duty to perform its section 106 compliance concurrent with its NEPA review and *before* any approval decisions are made. 36 CFR 800.3(b). The law could not be more explicit on this point: "The agency official must complete the section 106 process '*prior to* the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license.' . . . The agency official shall ensure that the section 106 process is initiated early in the undertaking's planning, *so that a broad range of alternatives may be considered during the planning process* for the undertaking." 36 CFR 800.1(c), quoting 16 U.S.C. 470f, emphasis added.

Reclamation may not delay consultation in such a way that it would preclude "subsequent consideration of alternatives to avoid, minimize or mitigate the undertaking's adverse effects on historic properties." 36 CFR 800.1(c). Instead, Reclamation must complete the section 106 process *prior to* recommending a final alternative in the FEIS and presenting the ROD to Congress for its consideration and approval.

Reclamation claims that it "will not have a specific undertaking until such time as Congress makes a decision regarding whether to authorize a project that would involve raising the dam and appropriates funding for this purpose." Preliminary DEIS, 14-15. However, this view of the consultation process trivializes section 106 consultation, rendering it a meaningless afterthought.

IV. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGICAL RESOURCES

WINN3-29 As discussed above, salmon are an integral part of the Winnemem Wintu culture and historically an essential food source for the Winnemem people. In addition, both federal and state environmental laws and policy emphasize the importance of protecting and enhancing fish and wildlife populations, their habitats, and the varied ecosystems of which they are a part. For example, in 1992 the Central Valley Project Improvement Act ("CVPIA") fundamentally redirected management of the Central Valley Project ("CVP") to establish the priority and importance of protecting fish, wildlife, and their habitats. Public Law 102-575, Title 34; DFR 1-12. Specifically, the CVPIA established that "fish and wildlife mitigation, protection, and restoration" is a priority equal to water supply, and that "fish and wildlife enhancement" is a priority equal to hydropower generation. DFR ES-2, 1-12. Thus, Reclamation is tasked with placing equal weight on these conservation priorities in its management of the CVP.

WINN3-30 More broadly, the National Water Resources Planning Policy (specified in the Water Resources Development Act ("WRDA") of 2007, Public Law 110-114, § 2031, 42 US.C. § 1962-3) requires that federal investments in water resources should "protect and restore the functions of natural systems and mitigate any unavoidable damage to natural systems." DFR 3-4. By presuming that Shasta Dam will be raised even before the habitat impacts of this Project are evaluated, Reclamation's DFR fails to implement this clear congressional mandate.

WINN3-31 The federal Endangered Species Act ("ESA") also establishes a number of protections for endangered and threatened species and their habitats, through its species conservation and agency consultation requirements, prohibitions against takings of listed species and harm to their habitats, and associated civil and criminal penalties. 16 U.S.C. § 1536, 1538, 1539, 1540. Numerous factors, including primarily Shasta Dam's blockage of salmon migration, have contributed to the decline of fish species that used to be abundant in the Sacramento River watershed. Sacramento River winter-run Chinook salmon are now listed as endangered under the ESA. Spring-run Chinook salmon, Central Valley steelhead, and North American green sturgeon, among others, are listed as threatened. As discussed below, Reclamation has failed to adequately address whether raising Shasta Dam would protect and promote fish habitat and restore these species' populations as required, or instead – by making construction of a fishway around Shasta Dam less feasible and destroying salmon spawning and rearing habitat upstream of Shasta Reservoir – push them even closer to extinction.

WINN3-32 The California Regional Water Quality Control Board's Basin Plan[5] for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins indicates that cold water spawning habitat for anadromous fish populations is an existing beneficial use of the Sacramento, Pit and McCloud Rivers above Shasta Dam. Water Quality Control Plan for the California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region, Fourth Edition, October 2011 ("Basin Plan"), II-5.00, II-6.00. "Protection and enhancement of existing and potential beneficial uses are primary goals of water quality planning" in California. Basin Plan II-1.00. Reclamation must comply with California's Basin Plan and water quality objectives for these rivers under sections 303, 313 and 401 of the Clean Water Act. 33 U.S.C. § 1313, 1323, 1341. Thus, protecting and enhancing this habitat must be the central focus of Reclamation's planning process.

A. Reclamation Has Failed to Require Protection and Enhancement of Anadromous Fish Populations and Habitat.

WINN3-33 Despite the fact that the CVPIA mandates that "fish and wildlife enhancement" be given a priority equal to hydropower generation, DFR ES-2, 1-12, Reclamation dismisses management measures that would have significant benefits to anadromous fish *only because* they would have "significant impacts to hydropower." DFR 3-15 (dismissing possibility of increasing instream flows on the lower McCloud and Pit Rivers). Reclamation's narrow focus on hydropower demonstrates that it has failed to accord equal importance to fish enhancement as the law requires.

B. Reclamation Has Failed to Address the Hard Questions Concerning the Likely Adverse Effects of this Proposal on Water Quality, Water Quantity, Fish and Wild Habitat, and Public Recreational Use of Shasta Reservoir.

WINN3-34 The DFR virtually ignores fundamental principles of hydrology and biology that pose compelling reasons why Reclamation's proposal to raise Shasta Dam should be rejected. First, raising the dam makes construction of a viable fishway for salmon less feasible. A fish passage allowing fish to navigate around Shasta Dam is necessary to reestablish their access to traditional spawning grounds, and to restore the Winnemem's access to this important cultural resource and food source. At over 600 feet high, the Shasta Dam would already present a challenge to engineers designing a way for fish to move upstream. Increasing the height of Shasta Dam will

WINN3-32 CONTD [5] Basin Plans are required by the California Water Code, section 13240, and are supported by section 303 of the federal Clean Water Act, which requires states to designate uses and corresponding water quality criteria for navigable waters. Pursuant to the California Water Code, section 13050, Basin Plans establish for the waters in a given area beneficial uses, water quality objectives, and plans to meet those objectives. The beneficial uses and their corresponding water quality objectives qualify as "water quality standards" for purposes of compliance with the Clean Water Act. 33 U.S.C. § 1313. Federal facilities must comply with these standards. 33 U.S.C. § 1323.

WINN3-34 CONTD only reduce the feasibility of a fish passage system, which is crucial for restoring salmon populations to their historic habitat above Shasta Reservoir.

WINN3-35 Second, raising the dam would destroy more fish spawning and rearing habitat by inundating rivers and streams above the reservoir. Reclamation, NMFS, and state agencies have been developing a pilot program to transport salmon and steelhead upstream of the Shasta Dam and reestablish the Upper Sacramento and McCloud River populations. If such plans are to be successful, the fish will need suitable spawning habitat – namely, shallow river water with gravel and cobble streambeds – in these rivers and their tributaries. Raising Shasta Dam will further inundate upstream rivers and tributaries, destroying spawning and rearing habitat, threatening the success of a potential fish transport program, and further endangering the already imperiled salmon and steelhead populations.

WINN3-36 Third, raising the dam would increase the reservoir's surface area, exposing more water to evaporation, and thus increase rather than decrease net water loss. Water shortages are a serious problem in California, and could become even worse as the climate changes. Therefore, it is critical to employ the most efficient available methods to store, transport, and use limited freshwater supplies. Reservoirs are extraordinarily inefficient storage mechanisms, because they increase the surface area to volume ratio of waterways, and therefore increase the quantity of water lost to evaporation. The DFR notes that CP4 would increase the maximum surface area of the lake by eight percent. DFR 3-88. However, the DFR completely ignores the facts that (1) additional water would be lost to evaporation due to Shasta Reservoir's increased surface area, and (2) its lengthened shoreline and associated shallow waters would increase the volume of the Reservoir that is subject to warming.

WINN3-37 Fourth, raising the dam would increase the length of Shasta Reservoir's shoreline, the width of its unusable and unsightly "bathtub ring," and the amount of sediment being deposited in the lake due to shoreline erosion. Raising Shasta Dam would require the clearing of trees and other vegetation along over 400 miles of shoreline, and thereby increase the vertical and horizontal exposure of shorelines to the raising and lowering of Shasta Reservoir's water levels, dramatically exacerbating sedimentation of the reservoir. Sedimentation in Shasta Reservoir reduces water quality and storage capacity, and could shorten the life of the dam. *See, e.g.*, N. Leroy Poff and David D. Hart, *How Dams Vary and Why it Matters for the Emerging Science of Dam Removal*, 52 BioScience 659, 662 (Aug. 2002). Because raising the dam would increase the "bathtub ring" of mud around the lake, it would reduce rather than increase public recreational access to and aesthetic enjoyment of Shasta Reservoir.

WINN3-38 Fifth, the DFR fails to address the increased greenhouse gas emissions from expanded motorboat and jetski use, rotting organic matter when the land is first flooded, plankton that live and die in the reservoir, detritus washed into the reservoir, and seasonal flooding of plants along the fringes of the reservoir resulting from the proposal (in CP4) to increase the maximum surface area of Shasta Reservoir by eight percent. Nor does the DFR address the toxic sediments from mining already found at depth in the reservoir.

WINN3-39

WINN3-40 The DFR fails to address these compelling reasons why raising the dam's height would harm water quality, water quantity, fish and wildlife habitat, and public recreational use of Shasta Reservoir.

C. Reclamation Fails to Demonstrate That There Will Be Sufficient Water to Refill an Enlarged Dam in Dry Years.

WINN3-41 The DFR fails to demonstrate that Shasta Dam's watershed is of sufficient size to refill the 634,000 acre feet of contemplated additional storage in dry and critically dry years when Reclamation claims the additional water storage would be most needed. Global warming is dramatically decreasing precipitation and snowfall in dry years, thus reducing the quantity of water this watershed can yield during droughts.

WINN3-42 Reclamation also fails to demonstrate that the contemplated beneficiaries of the additional storage have water rights to use it. Without these required rights, the claimed additional supply could not be used by the anticipated beneficiaries.

WINN3-43 The DFR's failure to address these issues is inexcusable. The State Water Resources Control Board has not granted appropriative water rights allowing Reclamation or its proposed beneficiaries to divert additional water to storage in Shasta Reservoir. Without such rights, this Project is legally and hydrologically infeasible.

WINN3-44 California's water system is seriously oversubscribed, operating in deficit, and incapable of meeting competing demands on the system in most years. Reclamation has made no showing that there remains any "surplus" water available for appropriation and diversion to storage in an enlarged reservoir.

D. Reclamation Should Explore Alternative Ways to Ensure the Viability of Anadromous Fish Populations Without Enlarging Shasta Dam and Reservoir.

WINN3-45 The DFR reveals that Reclamation has assumed all along that it would raise Shasta Dam. Rather than studying whether raising the dam would harm rather than help anadromous fish recovery and water supply reliability, Reclamation decided to raise the dam, and then began to study only to determine *how much to raise it*. The "primary planning objectives" include a "focus on enlarging Shasta Dam and Reservoir." DFR ES-9. Reclamation studied five "comprehensive plans" in addition to a "No-Action" alternative. DFR ES-15. However, *all five* of the comprehensive plans involve raising Shasta Dam, and the no-action alternative was not given significant consideration.

WINN3-46 Indeed, the DFR neglects to provide *any* analysis of the costs or benefits of the no-action alternative, while it analyzed the costs and benefits of the five proposals to raise the dam. DFR ES-20 through ES-23.

WINN3-47 In addition, Reclamation hastily dismissed management measures that would have significantly benefitted fish populations by improving spawning conditions and ecological

WINN3-47 CONTD

conditions in tributaries to the Sacramento River, simply because they "would not directly contribute to improved ecological conditions along mainstream Sacramento River." DFR 3-10 through 3-11, 3-15, 3-16. But fish and wildlife do not inhabit only the mainstream Sacramento River. Rather, fish require integrated ecosystems and habitat that is not hopelessly fragmented and degraded. The blocked and degraded salmon spawning and rearing habitat most in need of restored fish access is the upper tributaries, particularly those upstream of Shasta Reservoir. Reclamation's decisions on management measures reveal an unmistakable bias in favor of raising Shasta Dam, at the expense of restoring and protecting anadromous fish and their habitat, directly contrary to Congress' direction.

WINN3-48

Reclamation also dismissed management measures that were specifically identified by NMFS to be beneficial, and in some cases crucial, to restoring and maintaining anadromous fish populations. For example, NMFS's analysis under the ESA of reasonable and prudent alternatives ("RPAs") to the CVP/SWP operations concluded that establishing an anadromous fish passage program at Keswick and Shasta dams in order to "partially restore winter-run [salmon] to their historical cold water habitat" was an action that "Reclamation must take" to ensure the continued existence of winter-run populations.[6] NMFS, 2011 amendments to 2009 Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives, p. 17. Ignoring its ESA duty to implement this recommendation, Reclamation refused to develop a method for fish passage at Shasta Dam or reintroduce anadromous fish upstream from Shasta Dam, without offering any in-depth discussion of why these options were found to be too costly and to have a "low potential" for success. DFR 3-11.

WINN3-49

Reclamation also ignores alternatives that would reduce downstream demand for Shasta Reservoir's waters, such as retiring selenium-contaminated farmland within Westlands' three water districts that discharges contaminated drainage into the San Joaquin River.

WINN3-50

It is critical that Reclamation reverse its unlawful conduct. It must examine alternatives to raising the dam because one of the "primary factors" contributing to the decline of the winter-run and spring-run Chinook salmon is the Shasta Dam's "blockage of historical habitat." NMFS, 2009 *Public Draft Recovery Report* ("NMFS Recovery Report"), pp. 19, 23, 24-25, 36. The 2009 Recovery Report recognizes that in order to restore chinook and steelhead populations, dams must be "removed or modified" to allow fish to access their historical spawning habitats. NMFS Recovery Report, pp. 77, 89, 96 ("[w]ith the exception of Battle Creek, passage past Shasta and Keswick dams *will be required* to achieve the representation and redundancy criterion," emphasis added), 102 ("[r]eintroductions [to the Little Sacramento and McCloud Rivers] would be dependent upon successful passage programs above Keswick and Shasta dams"). In addition, the DFR identifies a number of ecosystem restoration measures, including restoring fish habitat and increasing spawning gravel, that do not require raising Shasta Dam or enlarging the reservoir. DFR 4-9 through 4-10.

WINN3-48 CONTD

[6] The 2011 amendments to the 2009 RPAs are available here: http://swr.nmfs.noaa.gov/ocap/040711_OCAP_opinion_2011_amendments.pdf.

WINN3-51 In summary, it is disingenuous for Reclamation to imply that storing and releasing more cold water will solve the problems facing anadromous fish populations, and that it is the only way to do so. In order to reverse the decline of these fish populations it is critical to establish sustainable populations in the Upper Sacramento and McCloud Rivers *above* Shasta Dam and to provide the fish access to their traditional spawning grounds. Yet virtually all of the analysis in the DFR involves controlling dam releases to provide cold water *below* Shasta Dam. *See, e.g.*, DFR 2-3 through 2-4.

E. Reclamation Cannot Accurately Evaluate the Project's Impacts on Endangered Fish Populations Until It Has Lawful Biological Opinions.

WINN3-52 In 2008 and 2009, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and NMFS, respectively, issued biological opinions (BOs) finding that the CVP and SWP would jeopardize the continued existence of the delta smelt, listed salmonids, steelhead, green sturgeon, and orcas. In 2010 the federal district court ruled that the 2008 USFWS BO was unlawful, and remanded it to USFWS. In 2011, the court issued a similar ruling rejecting the NMFS 2009 BO. USFWS is now required to prepare a final BO by November 1, 2013, and together with Reclamation, a final NEPA document by December 1, 2013. *See* DFR 2-43. NMFS must also prepare a draft revised BO by October 1, 2014, and Reclamation must issue a DEIS by April 1, 2015. By February 1, 2016, Reclamation will issue its FEIS, and NMFS will complete its ESA consultation and issue its final BO. Reclamation shall issue its ROD by April 29, 2016.

Given the number and complexity of factors affecting the fish populations in the Shasta Reservoir and Sacramento River areas, Reclamation cannot accurately analyze the proposed Project's effects on sensitive fish species until USFWS and NMFS have conducted the in-depth analysis required by the ESA. In addition, the new BOs, like the previous remanded versions, must include "reasonable and prudent alternatives" that are necessary to mitigate the CVP and SWP's effects on sensitive fish species. These will change the future environmental conditions of the area and necessitate a new analysis of the dam raising Project's potential effects. Therefore the DFR is incomplete and premature.

V. CALIFORNIA WILD AND SCENIC RIVER PROTECTIONS FOR McCLOUD RIVER

WINN3-53 The California Wild and Scenic Rivers Act ("CWSRA") states that "the McCloud River possesses extraordinary resources in that it supports one of the finest wild trout fisheries in the state," and that "[t]he continued management of river resources in their existing natural condition represents the best way to protect the unique fishery of the McCloud River." Public Resources Code ("PRC") § 5093.542(c). For that reason, the CWSRA forbids any state agency other than the Department of Water Resources from assisting with or cooperating in the "planning or construction of any dam, reservoir, diversion, or other water impoundment facility that could have an adverse effect on the free-flowing condition of the McCloud River, or on its wild trout fishery." PRC § 5093.542(c). Raising Shasta Dam would inundate an estimated 1,400-3,500 feet

WINN3-53 CONTD (depending on the size of the dam enlargement) of the protected section of the McCloud River, having a potentially devastating effect on its trout fishery. The CALFED Final Programmatic EIS/EIR Program Plan confirmed that this flooding of the McCloud River was "[t]he most significant environmental impact" of enlarging Shasta Reservoir. DFR 1-20 through 1-21.

WINN3-54 The DFR states that protecting the McCloud River is an "unresolved issue" that "will need to be addressed before potential project implementation," but then completely fails to resolve this issue. DFR ES-29. Reclamation may not proceed with raising Shasta Dam without *first* conducting a complete evaluation of how that project would affect the McCloud River and its wild trout fishery, and whether it would comport with PRC section 5093.542. Clearly, inundating a river does not maintain its resources in their "existing natural condition," as mandated by PRC section 5093.542(a). Further, the California Department of Fish and Game cannot issue the approvals required for this Project, including the streambed alteration agreements required under California Fish and Game Code section 1600 et seq., because of the Project's adverse effects on the McCloud River. Reclamation must also comply with California's water quality standards, including its free-flow objectives for the McCloud River, which this Project clearly violates. 33 U.S.C. §§ 1313, 1323, 1341.

Because the Project would violate each of these laws, it is not feasible and the DFR should so state.

VI. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

WINN3-55 The DFR states that "[p]lanning assumptions and information on water operations used to formulate comprehensive plans for the SLWRI were developed in 2006, and reflect the coordinated CVP and SWP operations described in the 2004 OCAP." DFR 2-42. In the section in which Reclamation purports to explain its "rationale" for using these assumptions, it does not address how its reliance upon assumptions that are nearly ten years old would lead to an accurate analysis of either the need for the Project or its impacts.

WINN3-56 Additionally, by relying on outdated planning assumptions, the DFR overlooks the impacts of the recent drought on state water supplies.

WINN3-57 Lastly, these assumptions fail to address the potential effects of climate change on California's water management. *See* DFR 2-42 through 2-44. Reclamation's reliance on such outdated information undermines the validity of the DFR's conclusions about the potential impacts of raising Shasta Dam.

VII. IDENTIFICATION OF A NON-FEDERAL SPONSOR

WINN3-58 The DFR notes that "[i]f authorized for construction, the proposed plan would likely require a portion of its costs to be reimbursed by a non-Federal sponsor(s)." DFR ES-30. The identification of a viable non-federal sponsor is yet another "unresolved issue." DFR ES-30. Westlands Water District has indicated its willingness to negotiate with Reclamation regarding sharing the costs of raising Shasta Dam. DFR 5-25. The Shasta enlargement proposal is an expensive, primarily publicly funded, project with the express purpose of providing more secure

WINN3-58 CONTD

water rights to a small group of private interests, namely junior CVP agricultural service water contractors South-of-Delta. None of these special interests have any appropriative water rights to the additional storage that the Project is proposed to provide. The DFR fails to demonstrate that September 30 carryover storage in Shasta Reservoir would be any higher as a result of this Project or if it were, that these special interests would have any right to that water. Given that Westlands still has substantial outstanding reimbursement obligations for the CVP, it should not be allowed to reap further benefits of new water infrastructure projects such as this Project while incurring additional debts at taxpayer expense.

VIII. CONCLUSION

WINN3-59

For each of the foregoing reasons, the proposal to raise Shasta Dam is legally and hydrologically infeasible. The DFR violates applicable law and must be corrected and recirculated for comment.

Respectfully submitted,

Stephan C. Volker
Attorney for the Winnemem Wintu Tribe

Response to Comments from Stephan C. Volker on Behalf of Winnemem Wintu Tribe

WINN3-1: WINN3-1 through WINN3-59 are comments submitted on the Draft Feasibility Report on January 28, 2013 from the Law Offices of Stephan C. Volker on behalf of the Winnemem Wintu Tribe. These comments were taken into consideration in the Final Feasibility Report. For the purpose of responding to public comments on the DEIS, these comments have been addressed in relation to content the EIS.

Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.6, "Areas of Controversy," of the DEIS acknowledges that Native American concerns and cultural resources remain an area of controversy. The U.S. Congress will use this Final EIS, the related Final Feasibility Report, and supporting information, as well as any additional information they believe appropriate, to determine the public interest in the project, and the form scope of project authorization (if any). As this Final EIS chapter includes public and agency comments received on the DEIS, and responses to each of these comments, these decision makers will have a full characterization of the public interests.

Reclamation has fully considered the cultural and environmental cost of raising Shasta Dam. No significant new information bearing on the decision being contemplated has been brought forward by this comment. That analysis is included in Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," which

identifies impacts from inundation of Traditional Cultural Properties, which include Winnemem Wintu places of traditional, ceremonial, and sacred uses. See “Impact Culture-2” in Chapter 14, “Cultural Resources,” Section 14.3.4, “Mitigation Measures,” for “CP1,” “CP2,” “CP3,” “CP4,” and “CP5,” are identified as significant and unavoidable, with no feasible mitigation identified.

Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, “Potential Effects to Cultural Resources.”

WINN3-2: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, “Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts,” and Master Comment Response NEPA-1, “Sufficiency of the EIS.”

WINN3-3: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, “Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival,” Master Comment Response P&N-1, “Purpose and Need and Objectives,” and Master Comment Response ALTS-1, “Alternative Selection.”

WINN3-4: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, “Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability.”

WINN3-5: See response to WINN3-1. Reclamation will continue to engage the Winnemem Wintu in its decision making process. Although not required by the NHPA, this will include continued consultation under the Section 106 process.

Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-15, “National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations,” and Master Comment Response CR-1, “Potential Effects to Cultural Resources.”

WINN3-6: See response to WINN3-1. Comment noted.

WINN3-7: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, “Potential Effects to Cultural Resources,” Master Comment Response CR-5, “Environmental Justice,” and Master Comment Response CR-8, “Native American Connection to Salmon.”

WINN3-8: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, “Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts,” and Master Comment Response NEPA-1, “Sufficiency of the EIS.”

WINN3-9: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, “Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam.”

WINN3-10: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam," and Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon."

WINN3-11: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response RE-1, "Reservoir Evaporation."

WINN3-12: See response to WINN3-1. The EIS acknowledges that the banks of the reservoir (Shasta Lake) have been subjected to erosional processes resulting in the appearance of what Chapter 19, "Aesthetic and Visual Resources," describes as the "bathtub ring" effect. This effect is common to reservoirs used for water storage, hydropower purposes and flood control benefits. The vegetation clearing plan outlined in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," was developed to reduce the potential impacts of this process in the short-term. A number of the EIS chapters describe the current condition and potential environmental effects of expanding this effect; specifically Chapters 4, "Geology, Geomorphology, Minerals, and Soils," Chapter 7, "Water Quality," Chapter 12, "Botanical Resources and Wetlands," Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," and Chapter 18, "Recreation and Public Access," of the EIS describes the approach for the affected environment, and discusses impacts related to this effect.

WINN3-13: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

WINN3-14: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

WINN3-15: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response EJ-1, "Potential Effects to Disadvantaged Communities," Master Comment Response CR-5 "Environmental Justice," and Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations."

WINN3-16: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-6, "United Nations Declaration on 'The Rights of Indigenous Peoples.'"

WINN3-17: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice."

WINN3-18: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

WINN3-19: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

WINN3-20: See response to WINN3-1. Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.6, "Areas of Controversy," of the DEIS acknowledges that Native American concerns and cultural resources remain an area of controversy. The U.S. Congress will use this Final EIS, the related Final Feasibility Report, and supporting information, as well as any additional information they believe appropriate, to determine the public interest in the project, and the form scope of project authorization (if any). As this Final EIS chapter includes public and agency comments received on the DEIS, and responses to each of these comments, these decision makers will have a full characterization of the public interests.

Reclamation has fully considered the cultural and environmental cost of raising Shasta Dam. No significant new information bearing on the decision being contemplated has been brought forward by this comment. That analysis is included in Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," which identifies impacts from inundation of Traditional Cultural Properties, which include Winnemem Wintu places of traditional, ceremonial, and sacred uses. See "Impact Culture-2" in Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," Section 14.3.4, "Mitigation Measures," for "CP1," "CP2," "CP3," "CP4," and "CP5." These impacts are identified as significant and unavoidable, with no feasible mitigation identified that can reduce these impacts to less-than-significant.

Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

WINN3-21: Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.6, "Areas of Controversy," of the DEIS acknowledges that Native American concerns and cultural resources remain an area of controversy. The U.S. Congress will use this Final EIS, the related Final Feasibility Report, and supporting information, as well as any additional information they believe appropriate, to determine the public interest in the project, and the form scope of project authorization (if any). As this Final EIS chapter includes public and agency comments received on the DEIS, and responses to each of these comments, these decision makers will have a full characterization of the public interests. Reclamation has fully considered the cultural and environmental cost of raising Shasta Dam. No significant new information bearing on the decision being contemplated has been brought forward by this comment. That analysis is included in Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," which identifies impacts from inundation of Traditional Cultural Properties, which include Winnemem Wintu places of traditional, ceremonial, and sacred uses. See "Impact Culture-2" in Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," Section 14.3.4, "Mitigation Measures," for "CP1," "CP2," "CP3,"

"CP4," and "CP5." These impacts are identified as significant and unavoidable, with no feasible mitigation identified that can reduce these impacts to less-than-significant.

Please also refer to Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice."

WINN3-22: See response to WINN3-1. Should Congress authorize one of the Action Alternatives, ARPA requirements will be applied to cultural resources investigations and mitigation as required. ARPA would also be incorporated into cultural resources management and agreement documents.

Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-13, "Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Process."

WINN3-23: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources," Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice," and Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon."

WINN3-24: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

WINN3-25: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations."

WINN3-26: See response to WINN3-1. Comment noted.

WINN3-27: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," Master Comment Response CR-11, "Cultural Resources and NEPA," and Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations."

WINN3-28: See response to WINN3-1. Native American consultations under Section 106 are not concluded and will be a continuous process to seek to resolve adverse effects on cultural properties.

Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," Master Comment Response CR-11, "Cultural Resources and NEPA," Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

WINN3-29: See response to WINN3-1. Reclamation operates the CVP, including Shasta Dam and Reservoir, in accordance with the CVPIA and

other applicable laws. The SLWRI has been developed consistent with its obligations to operate the CVP under CVPIA. Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," identifies impacts from inundation of Traditional Cultural Properties, which include Winnemem Wintu places of traditional, ceremonial, and sacred uses. See "Impact Culture-2" in Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," Section 14.3.4, "Mitigation Measures," for "CP1," "CP2," "CP3," "CP4," and "CP5," are identified as significant and unavoidable, with no feasible mitigation identified.

Please also refer to Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon."

WINN3-30: See response to WINN3-1. Reclamation does not presume that Shasta Dam will be raised. Rather, Reclamation has studied the feasibility of raising Shasta Dam and will be making a recommendation to Congress based on the Final Feasibility Report and Final EIS. The purpose of the SLWRI EIS is to inform the public and decision-makers on the proposed actions potential environmental effects. To evaluate these effects requires an agency to propose a project and evaluate the effects of implementing this project. This does not assume that a project will be authorized for implementation and should not be so assumed by the public.

Please refer to Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

WINN3-31: See response to WINN3-1. Chapter 11, "Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems," in the Final EIS was revised to enhance the discussion of resources, impacts to resources, and mitigation measures for impacted resources. Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam," and Master Comment Response ESA-1, "Compliance with the Endangered Species Act."

WINN3-32: See response to WINN3-1. Please see the Water Quality Technical Report, "Regulatory Framework," "Federal" and "State," for a discussion of beneficial uses of the Sacramento, Pit, and McCloud Rivers. The SLWRI has been planned in full consideration of the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basin Plan's objectives and beneficial uses prepared by the CVRWQCB. Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam," for a discussion of how increasing cold water pool will improve conditions for the downstream populations of listed Chinook Salmon. Also refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-4, "Maintaining

Sacramento River Flows to Meet Fish Needs and Regulatory Requirements."

WINN3-33: See response to WINN3-1. Information on this topic can be found in the DEIS Plan Formulation Appendix, Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section "Planning Constraints and Other Considerations," and Chapter 2, "Management Measures," Section "Measures to Address Secondary Planning Objectives." As described in Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," the plan formulation process for the SLWRI is compliant with the Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies (P&G) (1983), which integrates NEPA principles into the planning process. The SLWRI plan formulation process focused on addressing the primary project objectives, which include increasing anadromous fish survival in the upper Sacramento River and increasing water supply reliability. Secondary project objectives, including developing additional hydropower generation, were considered to the extent possible through pursuit of the primary project objectives. Accordingly, the SLWRI plan formulation process placed a primary focus on increasing anadromous fish survival and a secondary focus on hydropower generation.

As described in the Plan Formulation Appendix, planning constraints and other considerations specific to the SLWRI were identified and developed to help guide the SLWRI plan formulation process. Among these planning considerations is the following:

- Alternatives should not result in significant adverse effects to existing and future water supplies, hydropower generation, or related water resources conditions.

- Alternatives are to consider the purposes, operations, and limitations of existing projects and programs and be formulated to not adversely impact those projects and programs.

Measures to increase instream flows on the McCloud River and the Pit River would considerably impact hydropower generation at PG&E's existing McCloud-Pit Project facilities on the McCloud and Pit rivers. Those facilities are not part of the CVP and are not subject to the provisions of the CVPIA. Rather, that project is managed for hydropower purposes under license by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Federal Power Act. Accordingly, these measures were eliminated from further consideration because they violated the above planning considerations.

WINN3-34: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon."

WINN3-35: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

WINN3-36: See response to WINN3-1. Water temperatures in Shasta Lake were simulated using the Sacramento River Water Quality model, the best available tool at this time. The Modeling Appendix, Chapter 4, "Sacramento River Water Quality Model," Sections "Model Description," "Model Representation of the Physical System," and "Model Representation of Reservoirs," describes details of how the model works, with specific information on potential model limitations on localized area of shallow water temperature simulation, including justification of use of the model as formulated. Please refer to Master Comment Response RE-1, "Reservoir Evaporation."

WINN3-37: See response to WINN3-1. The EIS acknowledges that the banks of the reservoir (Shasta Lake) have been subjected to erosional processes resulting in the appearance of what Chapter 19, "Aesthetic and Visual Resources," describes as the "bathtub ring" effect. This effect is common to reservoirs used for water storage, hydropower purposes and flood control benefits. The vegetation clearing plan outlined in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," was developed to reduce the potential impacts of this process in the short-term. A number of the EIS chapters describe the current condition and potential environmental effects of expanding this effect; specifically Chapter 4, "Geology, Geomorphology, Minerals, and Soils," Chapter 7, "Water Quality," Chapter 12, "Botanical Resources and Wetlands," Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," and Chapter 18, "Recreation and Public Access," of the EIS describes the approach for the affected environment, and discusses impacts related to this effect.

WINN3-38: See response to WINN3-1. The commenter states that the GHG analysis fails to account for the GHG emissions associated with increased motorboat and Jet Ski use on the expanded reservoir. The action alternatives would increase recreation participation by increasing the reservoir's surface area and decreasing reservoir draw-down during the peak recreation season. Table 5-5 in Chapter 5, "Air Quality and Climate," summarizes the projected levels of increased recreational use, as measured in user-days (a.k.a., visitor-days). As shown in Table 5-5 on page 5-39 of Chapter 5, "Air Quality and Climate," Section 5.3.4, "Direct and Indirect Effects," of the DEIS, recreational use under CP-1, CP-2, CP-3, CP-4, and CP-5 would increase by approximately 78,000, 164,000, 216,000, 363,000, and 199,000 visitor-days per year, respectively, compared to existing recreational use levels. Because the existing recreation use level is approximately 2.7 million visitor-days per year, the respective percentage increases in recreation use under CP-1, CP-2, CP-3, CP-4, and CP-5 would be approximately 2.9 percent, 6.1 percent, 8.0 percent, 13.4 percent, and 7.3 percent. According to the most recent inventory of watercraft emissions by ARB, a total of 48,743

MT CO2e/year are generated by recreational watercraft Shasta County (ARB 2006). Conservatively assuming that all the watercraft use in Shasta County occur at Shasta Lake and not other water bodies in the County (e.g., Lake Britton, Lake Redding) and assuming that the level of recreational watercraft use will increase at the same rate as recreational use overall, GHG emissions from watercraft use at Shasta Lake are projected to increase by 1,416, 2,955, 3,900, 6,554, and 3,588 MT CO2e/year under CP-1, CP-2, CP-3, CP-4, and CP-5, respectively. Accounting for these potential increases in watercraft emissions, in addition to the emissions-generating activities already discussed under Impact AQ-6, the net change in GHG emissions under CP-1, CP-2, CP-3, CP-4, and CP-5 would be 5,787, -984, -47,368, -52,194, and -4,295 MT CO2e/year. Because these values are less than the applied threshold of 25,000 MT CO2e/year, they would be less than significant and there would be no change to the impact conclusions under Impact AQ-6 in the DEIS.

The commenter states that the GHG analysis fails to account for the GHG emissions associated with "rotting organic matter when the land is first flooded" and "detritus washed into the reservoir" as well as "seasonal flooding of plants along the fringes of the reservoir." Please refer to Master Comment Response AQ-3, "Potential for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Generated by the Decomposition of Soil and Vegetative Material in the Expanded Reservoir," regarding the level of GHG emissions associated with the decomposition of vegetation that would be inundated by the expanded reservoir.

The commenter states that the GHG analysis fails to account for the GHG emissions associated with "plankton that live and die in the reservoir." The commenter does not provide evidence or reasoning about why the living and dying of plankton in Shasta Lake would be a concern. According to efforts by the UNESCO and IAH, the role of plankton in the understanding of GHGs from freshwater reservoirs is one of the key processes about which a scientific consensus is needed (UNESCO & IAH 2010: p. 13). More about UNESCO's and IAH's efforts to help researchers improve the collective understanding of GHGs from freshwater reservoirs is discussed in Master Comment Response AQ-3, "Potential for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Generated by the Decomposition of Soil and Vegetative Material in the Expanded Reservoir."

WINN3-39: See response to WINN3-1. The information the comment author has provided was not known at the time of this Final EIS and could not be found through library database queries, Internet research and research in the Lead Agency data archives. The EIS did, however, rely on the best available science in support of the analysis that the comment is directed to and it is absent of any additional information to

substantiate this comment. The EIS, Chapter 7, "Water Quality," includes a discussion of heavy metals and the associated impacts. Mitigation measures have been developed to ensure that the one known site (Bully Hill area) will be addressed. In addition Chapter 2, "Alternatives," of the EIS includes a comprehensive list of environmental commitments, including preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan to ensure compliance with relevant water quality requirements.

WINN3-40: See response to WINN3-1. Evaluations of how raising Shasta Dam would affect water quality, water quantity, fish and wildlife habitat, and public recreational use of Shasta Reservoir can be found in the DEIS in Chapter 6, "Hydrology, Hydraulics, and Water Management," Chapter 7, "Water Quality," Chapter 11, "Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems," Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," and Chapter 18, "Recreation and Public Access."

WINN3-41: See response to WINN3-1. Operations modeling was performed using the CalSim-II CVP/SWP simulation model, the best available tool for predicting system-wide water operations throughout the Central Valley. Water supply operations simulated in the model attempt to capture excess flood flows during periods of high runoff and store them for use during periods of low runoff. During the wetter than normal years the expanded storage would be filled with flood flows that now flow down the river for release during dry and critically dry years to provide environmental and water supply benefits. Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir," and Master Comment Response RAH-3, "Dry Year Effects to Reservoir Storage."

WINN3-42: See response to WINN3-1. CVP contractors receive water from CVP facilities pursuant to a contract with Reclamation. These contracts require that the contractor put the water to beneficial use in compliance with state and Federal law. Therefore, there is no need to change any text in the EIS related to water rights issues based on this comment. Please see Master Comment Response WR-1, "Water Rights," for a general discussion of SLWRI water rights issues.

WINN3-43: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response WR-1, "Water Rights."

WINN3-44: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response WSR-1, "Water Supply Demands, Supplies, and Project Benefits," and Master Comment Response WR-1, "Water Rights."

WINN3-45: T See response to WINN3-1. The No Action Alternative is given the same level of consideration in the EIS as any of the Action

Alternatives. By the very nature of the No Action Alternative, Reclamation is required to assume that it takes no action to either benefit or impact resources in study area, beyond those activities that are currently implemented or approved to be implemented. This is consistent with the requirements of NEPA to evaluate the No Action alternative. Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

WINN3-46: See response to WINN3-1. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Estimated costs and non-monetized benefits of action alternatives presented in the Draft Feasibility Report and DEIS were determined by comparison of the with-project (action alternative) and without-project (No-Action Alternative) conditions, consistent with the Federal planning process identified in the U.S. Water Resources Council's 1983 Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies (P&Gs). Since alternative costs and benefits were determined in comparison to the No-Action Alternative, consistent with Federal planning guidelines, stand-alone costs and benefits of the No-Action Alternative were not included in the Draft Feasibility Report.

WINN3-47: See response to WINN3-1. Reclamation selected the riparian, floodplain and side channel restoration sites based on where, according to their best judgment based on best available science, the greatest benefit to Sacramento River Chinook salmon populations, as well as tributary populations and other native and anadromous fishes (e.g., green sturgeon) would occur. Increased habitat available where improved water temperatures were present would provide substantially improved spawning and rearing habitat to salmonids and sturgeon, improving overall production. Rearing habitat is improved for upper Sacramento watershed tributary-spawned Chinook and steelhead, as well as Sacramento River spawned Chinook and steelhead and sturgeon. Reclamation felt analysis showed that this provided the maximum overall benefit to the populations, thus reducing fragmentation instead of increasing fragmentation of ecosystems. Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General." Please also refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

WINN3-48: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

WINN3-49: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

WINN3-50: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

WINN3-51: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1. "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

WINN3-52: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response ESA-1, "Compliance with the Endangered Species Act," and Master Comment Response DSFISH-4, "Maintaining Sacramento River Flows to Meet Fish Needs and Regulatory Requirements."

WINN3-53: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-6, "Protections of the Lower McCloud River as Identified in the California Public Resources Code, Section 5093.542."

WINN3-54: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-6, "Protections of the Lower McCloud River as Identified in the California Public Resources Code, Section 5093.542."

WINN3-55: See response to WINN3-1. The analysis performed in support of the DEIS updated the Draft Feasibility Report analysis to include the most recent operational rules and regulations, including using the 2008 Long-Term Operation BA instead of the 2004 OCAP (DEIS Chapter 1, "Introduction"). Operations modeling was performed using the CalSim-II CVP/SWP simulation model, the best available tool for predicting system-wide water operations throughout the Central Valley with the updated assumptions. Details on the CalSim-II model and the assumptions included in all simulations can be found in the DEIS Chapter 6, "Hydrology, Hydraulics, and Water Management," Section 6.3.1, "Methods and Assumptions, CalSim-II," and in the Modeling Appendix, Chapter 2, "CalSim-II."

WINN3-56: See response to WINN3-1. Analysis of project impacts are performed using data from model simulation of CVP/SWP operations for a 82 year period beginning from October 1922 and ending in

September 2003. This sequence of 82 years includes years with hydrologic conditions similar to recent droughts. Please refer to Chapter 6, “Hydrology, Hydraulics, and Water Management,” of the EIS for a dry and critical year summary of project impacts.

WINN3-57: See response to WINN3-1. The information used in this EIS reflects current understanding of the potential range of climate change effects. A list of technical articles that were reviewed during the climate change analysis is presented in the Reference section of Climate Change Modeling Appendix. Please refer to Master Comment Response CC-1, “Climate Change Uncertainty and Related Evaluations.”

WINN3-58: See response to WINN3-1. Thank you for your comment and opinion related to potential beneficiaries' payment capacities. Please see Master Comment Response COST/BEN-5, “Potential Project Financing.”

WINN3-59: See response to WINN3-1. Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, “Comment Included as Part of the Record.”

33.11.246 Charlene Woodcock

9/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - water comment WOOD

water comment

Charlene Woodcock <charlene@woodynet.net> Fri, Sep 13, 2013 at 10:58 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Dear Bureau of Reclamation
Katrina Chow - Project Manager US Bureau of Reclamation Planning Division,
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

WOOD-1 California's water is too valuable to the future of our state and the economic mainstays of agriculture and tourism, to allow it to be devalued by agribusiness and the oil and gas companies, all of whom want much more than their fair share. It is outrageous to see the current planners for future control and distribution of California water serve agribusiness titans like Stuart Resnick and the gas developers who want to expand fracking underground gas and oil, poisoning huge quantities of a million gallons or more per well. California taxpayers need to have a voice in the future of our water.

WOOD-2 I strongly oppose the proposal to raise the height of Shasta Dam by 6.5-18.5 feet. Your draft feasibility study is deeply flawed in finding such an undertaking to be "technically and environmentally feasible," as well as "economically justified." California taxpayers can suggest much more useful uses for $1 billion in taxpayer funds. To say this is environmentally feasible is a deeply dishonest statement. Raising Shasta Dam would provide a small benefit at a great cost. If plans are approved to raise Shasta Dam by 18.5 feet, which BoR found to be the most economical option, statewide water storage capacity would expand by only 1.5%. The creation of 76,000 acre-feet of firm yield would add less than 0.2% of agricultural and urban water use per year in California and it would destroy the homelands of the Winnemum Wintu tribe. Shasta Dam prevents Chinook salmon from reaching the cold-water streams where these fish
WOOD-3 naturally breed. Funds would be better spent building a fish ladder around Shasta Dam.

WOOD-4 It is time to get serious instead about water conservation in California. It is time to address climate change and radically
WOOD-5 reduce the burning of fossil fuels so that our winter snows will continue to provide the gradual snowmelt essential to California's water supply.

WOOD-6 Raising Shasta Dam would violate the McCloud River's designation as a federal Wild & Scenic River. So, not only would
WOOD-7 many Winnemem sacred sites be flooded and a Wild and Scenic River compromised, a variety of small businesses and families would be displaced. A report by the Environmental Working Group shows that California taxpayers subsidize $416 million a year in water for agriculture that is conveyed to Central Valley farms and that "the largest 10 percent of the farms got 67 percent of the water." These Central Valley water purveyors, including Westlands Water
WOOD-8 District, can sell the subsidized water to urban areas in southern California at a profit. The water would doubtless facilitate hydrocarbon fracking in the Monterey Shale region, also a very bad plan for California's future. These are not valid justifications for raising Shasta Dam.

Raising Shasta Dam is linked to the untenable proposal by California Governor Jerry Brown to build two large tunnels under the Delta in order to divert large amount of water to corporate agricultural farms to the south, not to the people who
WOOD-9 are paying for the proposed project.

I very strongly urge you to consider the unacceptable high costs and minimal benefits of raising Shasta Dam, and abandon the proposal to raise the height of the dam.

Sincerely,

Charlene M. Woodcock
2355 Virginia Street
Berkeley CA 94709

Response to Comments from Charlene Woodcock

WOOD-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response FRACK-1, "Water Supply Used for Fracking," and Master Comment Response

COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

WOOD-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," Master Comment Response COST/BEN-2, "Comments Related to the SLWRI Feasibility Report," Master Comment Response COST/BEN-3, "Increased Water Supply Reliability under Action Alternatives," Master Comment Response GEN-4, "Best Available Information," and Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

WOOD-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

WOOD-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1. "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

WOOD-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

WOOD-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River."

WOOD-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," Master Comment Response EJ-1, "Potential Effects to Disadvantaged Communities," Master Comment Response WASR-6, "Protections of the Lower McCloud River as Identified in the California Public Resources Code, Section 5093.542," Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity," Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-2, "Effects on Short-term and Long-term Employment," and Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

WOOD-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response FRACK-1, "Water Supply Used for Fracking," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

WOOD-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan," Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.11.247 Jessica Woodard

WOODA

Jessica Woodard
2418 24th Street
San Francisco, CA 94110

September 26, 2013

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
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CODE	ACTION
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24 Oct 13	
to: K Chow	

Katrina Chow
Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893
kchow@usbr.gov

Public Comments on Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)

Dear Katrina Chow,

I have reviewed the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft Feasibility Report (DFR) currently open to the public, and appreciate the opportunity to provide comments and articulate my concerns.

WOODA-1 As a California resident and a graduate student in Geography in Environmental Planning and Resource Management at San Francisco State University, I know that water resource management in California can be endlessly complex and challenging, and SLWRI plan is proposed perhaps with the "big picture" of demand exceeding supply in mind. Yet, the SLWRI in its current form does not come even close to meeting the basic stated objectives claimed by the project, much less the requirement of "reasonable and beneficial use" of water, which is enshrined in the California Constitution.

Briefly, I will review the issues that I believe need to be resolved by the Bureau of Reclamation *before* any action is taken to proceed in the process of planning or constructing a Shasta dam raisal.

WOODA-2 My primary concern with the plan to raise Shasta Dam is with the selection process of alternatives (Chapter 2), where the least effective measure for meeting the primary goal to increase anadromous fish survival was selected (increasing cold water storage), and viable alternatives to improving water supply reliability (e.g. conservation and irrigation efficiency) were not fully explored. NEPA requires alternatives be evaluated at a comparable level of detail (4011 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1502.14(b)), yet neither the "No Build" alternative, nor alternatives to meet project goals without raising the dam were given consideration.

SCANNED

Classification	6.00
Project	214
Control No.	13044845
Folder I.D.	1256933
Date Input & Initials	22 OCT 13

Please address the significant deficiencies in the SLWRI DFR where:

WOODA-3

- In pursuant of the "primary objective" stated in Section 2.1.2 to "increase the survival of anadromous fish populations", current scientific knowledge and best practices in wildlife resource management are not appropriately considered and were prematurely discarded from further analysis as alternatives. Especially given that "In about 90 percent of the years, there would be no benefit to anadromous fish survival" according to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report (FWCAR) Appendix in the Executive Summary of the SLRWI.

  → I recommend that the no-action alternative, along with other alternatives without dam raisal need to be incorporated back into further analysis with *equal* weight as the dam raisal alternatives. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services provide a detailed list of wildlife management alternatives in the FWCAR appendix that should be considered for further analysis.

WOODA-4

- It is unclear how the second primary objective of the SLWRI to "increase water supply reliability" will be achieved by a dam raisal, given:
  - Water storage shortage is not the issue in California, but water shortage.
  - Shasta dam water level average is far less than capacity according to existing water supply data provided by the California Data Exchange Center.

WOODA-5

  - Increased storage area is inefficient with increased water loss through evaporation.

WOODA-6

  - Consequently, I believe these are related and unconsidered alternatives that should be reviewed for further analysis:
    - Ending or modifying water subsidies provided to large end-users of the Central Valley Project that encourage excessive waste of water.

WOODA-7

    - Increasing water use efficiency to a specified level in the Central Valley through integrated and best management practices.

WOODA-8

    - Operational changes to Shasta Dam to increase cold water storage and/or increase minimum flows.

WOODA-9

Federal and Statewide commitments and legislated requirements are left unmet:

- Executive Order 12898 and the U.S. Constitution – the Right to Religious Freedom
  - The Winnimen Wintu Tribe are "disproportionality" and severely impacted by the dam raisal and the Bureau of Reclamation is directed under EO 12898 to *not* conduct activities that result in one community bearing the disproportionate adverse environmental impact.
  - The result of the SLRWI analysis on this subject, listed in Table 24-2 under "Potential Disproportionate High and Adverse Effect on Native American Populations" clearly states, "No feasible mitigation is available to reduce impact" (24-30 Draft – June 2013).
  - Submerged land and potentially submerged land are in contestation by the Winnimen Wintu.
  - The Winnimen Wintu Tribe will be unable to practice their religion, because the landscape and sacred sites will be flooded by any dam raisal.

WOODA-9 CONTD → The SLWRI should discard alternatives that raise the dam and focus on the further analysis of alternatives that meet the primary objectives of the project without raising the dam.

WOODA-10
- Public Resources Code Section 5093.50: The free-flowing stretches of the McCloud River are protected in 1989 under the California Wild and Scenic River Act.

→ McCloud River is an area of special interest and the SLWRI does not resolve this conflict when it only considers dam raisal alternatives.

WOODA-11 Raising Shasta dam at all - from 6.5 feet to 18.5 feet – has significant and immitigable adverse consequences on people and the environment, and should be taken off the table in favor of low-impact, far more creative, just, and sustainable solutions exist.

Thank you for this opportunity to participate in the public review of the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

Jessica Woodard

Response to Comments from Jessica Woodard

WOODA-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

WOODA-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," and Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

WOODA-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-5, "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report."

WOODA-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response WSR-12, "Increasing Water Supply Reliability under Action Alternatives."

WOODA-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response RE-1, "Reservoir Evaporation."

WOODA-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

WOODA-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

WOODA-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

WOODA-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," Master Comment Response CR-5, "Environmental Justice," Master Comment Response CR-11, "Cultural Resources and NEPA," Master Comment Response CR-12, "Cultural Resources and CEQA," and Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations."

WOODA-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-6, "Protections of the Lower McCloud River as Identified in the California Public Resources Code, Section 5093.542."

WOODA-11: Please refer to Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," and Master Comment Response NEPA-1, "Sufficiency of the EIS."

33.11.248 Braden Yardley

YARD

Public Comment on Shasta Lake Water Investigation Environmental Impact Statement

Braden Yardley <byard23@vt.edu> Fri, Sep 20, 2013 at 11:22 PM
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

The Bureau of Reclamation (BRM) and United States Forest Service (USFS) should consider amending Comprehensive Plan 5 (CP5) to give a more complete analysis of the potential environmental impacts that would result from increased recreation opportunities near Shasta Lake. The Draft Shasta Lake Water
YARD-1 Investigation Environmental Impact Statement studies the resource topic/impact of increases in solid waste generation from increased recreation opportunities and the long-term emissions from an increase in vehicle trips resulting from increased recreation activities at Shasta Lake and other associated areas. However, the BRM and USFS should address the impacts recreation activities near Shasta Lake will have on members and other parts of the ecological community, including: plants, soils, wildlife, and water. By carrying out a more thorough analysis of recreational impacts that will result from developed and dispersed recreation sites
YARD-2 near Shasta Lake, the BRM and USFS can limit recreational impacts on the ecosystem. This will also ensure the Forest Service complies with the mission of the agency to sustain the health of forests and grasslands for present and future
YARD-3 generations.

Sincerely,

Braden Yardley

Response to Comments from Braden Yardley

YARD-1: The recreational components of CP5 are inherently addressed within all of the impact analysis for CP5 according to the project description for this comprehensive plan. Chapter 12, "Botanical Resources and Wetlands," discusses the impacts of increased recreation activities within the evaluations of CP5 on plants. Chapter 4, "Geology, Geomorphology, Minerals, and Soils," discusses the impacts of additional recreation on soils. Chapter 11, "Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems," addresses the impacts of CP5 (including its recreational components) to fisheries and aquatic ecosystems, and includes a discussion of the potential implications of increased recreation equating to increased spread of invasive aquatic macroinvertebrates. Chapter 13, "Wildlife Resources," addresses the impacts of CP5 on wildlife, and Chapter 7, "Water Quality," considers the impacts with regard to CP5 on

water quality. Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," and Master Comment Response NEPA-1, "Sufficiency of the EIS."

YARD-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," Master Comment Response NEPA-1, "Sufficiency of the EIS," and Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

YARD-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.11.249 Valerie Zachary

ZACH

Shasta Dam and Reservoir

CD33333@aol.com <CD33333@aol.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 9:17 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Dear Ms. Chow:

ZACH-1 I oppose raising the dam and enlarging the Shasta Dam and Reservoir. I don't see from my reading that the proposal will have much of an improvement to the threatened and endangered fish population.

ZACH-2 I truly don't care about the loss human recreation, but I do care about acres that would be lost to wildlife habitat.

ZACH-3 The expanded reservoir will destroy and degrade habitat for several sensitive, threatened, and endangered plants and animals, including the Shasta salamander. In addition, the dam raise will require the expensive removal or relocation of dozens of bridges, roads, and other structures, and will likely cost taxpayers more than billion dollars.

ZACH-4 It will also drown the remaining homeland of Winnemen Wintu Tribe, including traditional cultural sites on the McCloud River still in use today.

ZACH-5 How about a "no-dam raise" alternative?

ZACH-6 Who really benefits from this enlargement of Shasta Dam? How about contractors? Stop this. The environment always loses when competing with humans.

Sincerely,

Valerie

Valerie Zachary
PO Box 6656
Los Osos CA 93412
(805) 459-1294

cd33333@aol.com

Response to Comments from Valerie Zachary

ZACH-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

ZACH-2: Impacts to special-status plants and wildlife are discussed in Chapter 12, “Botanical Resources and Wetlands,” and Chapter 13, “Wildlife Resources,” of the EIS.

ZACH-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response RBR-2, “Reduced Public Access Around Shasta Lake.”

ZACH-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, “Potential Effects to Cultural Resources.”

ZACH-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, “Range of Alternatives – General.”

ZACH-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, “Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise.”

33.12 Comments from Public Hearings and Responses

This section contains transcripts of the DEIS public hearings held in September 2013 (as described in Chapter 32, "Final EIS"), as listed in Table 33.12-1. Individuals provided independent comments during the hearings or as representatives of elected officials or local agencies. As noted previously, each comment was assigned an abbreviation for the individual or the elected official or agency they represented (example: COSL). The comments were then assigned a number, in sequential order (note that some individuals may have provided more than one comment). The numbers were then combined with the abbreviations for the individual (example: COSL-3).

Responses to the comments follow the transcripts, and are also numbered, corresponding to the numbering assigned in the transcripts. The transcripts and associated responses are presented alphabetically by city, and responses are presented in the same order in which the comment was provided.

Table 33.12-1. Individuals Providing Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement During Public Hearings

Abbreviation	Name	Comments Provided on Behalf of
Public Hearing, Redding, California September 10, 2013		
BROW	Brown, Curtis	Self
BURG	Burgin, Greg	Self
CASS2	Cassano, Eric	Self
CWIN	Stokely, Tom	California Water Impact Network and California Environmental Water Caucus
DAVI	Davison, Matt	Self
DMART2	Martinez, David	Winnemem Wintu Tribal Member
FARR	Farr, Larry	Mayor of the City of Shasta Lake
FOTR3	Evans, Steve	Friends of the River
FRAN	France, Jeanne	Winnemem Wintu Tribal Member
GARD	Gardener, Nick	Self
HARR	Harral, Jerry	Self
HOLT	Holt, Buford	Self
HOOP	Franklin, Robert	Hoopa Valley Tribe (senior hydrologist)
HORK	Horkey, Sue	Self

Table 33.12-1. Individuals Providing Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement During Public Hearings (contd.)

Abbreviation	Name	Comments Provided on Behalf of
Public Hearing, Redding, California September 10, 2013 (contd.)		
JOPL1	Joplin, Catherine	Self
KRAV	Kravitz, Kenwa	Winnemem Wintu Cultural Museum
LEAV	Leavitt, Colleen	Self
LEIG	Leigh, Craig	Self
MALO	Malone, Linda	Self
MARE	Marek, Ed	Self
MCNEI	McNeil, Walt	Self
MUND	Mundt, David	Self
PRES	Preston, Michael	Self
RIDE	Rider, Rex	Self
SCHAP	Schappell, Bill	District 4
SCR2	Jones, Harold	Sugarloaf Cottages Resort
SEEL2	Seely, Geenie	Self
SISK	Sisk, Caleen	Chief of Winnemem Wintu Tribe
SLBOA2	Doyle, Matt	Shasta Lake Business Owners Association
SMR2	Harkradr, Anna	Read by Michael Tichera from Shasta Marina Resort
WADE	Wade, Russ	Self
WATK	Watkins, Greg	Councilman of the City of Shasta
WILL2	Williams, Peggy	Self
Public Hearing, Sacramento, California September 11, 2013		
FOTR4	Evans, Steve	Friends of the River
MACNEIL	MacNeil, Steve	Self
Public Hearing, Los Banos, California September 12, 2013		
No Comments		

33.12.1 Transcript of Redding, California Public Hearing – September 10, 2013

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Public Hearing on the Draft)
Environmental Impact Statement)
for the Shasta Lake Water)
Resource Investigation.)
_____)

HOLIDAY INN

1900 HILLTOP DRIVE

REDDING, CALIFORNIA

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 2013

6:18 P.M.

Reported By: Allen W. Rose, CSR 13753

APPEARANCES

ELECTED OFFICIALS:

Brenda Haynes, Congressman Doug LaMalfa's Office

Mr. Les Baugh, Shasta County Supervisor

Mr. Bill Schappell, Shasta County Supervisor

Mr. Larry Farr, Mayor of Shasta Lake

Mr. Greg Watkins, City Council Shasta Lake

Ms. Pam Morgan, City Council Shasta Lake

Ms. Caleen Sisk, Chief Winnemem Wintu Tribe

Mr. Greg Burgin Vice Chair Winnemem Wintu Tribe

STAFF:

Ms. Michelle Denning, Regional Planning Officer

Mr. Brian Person, Manager of the Northern California Area Office, Manager at Shasta Dam

Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager

Mr. Pete Lucero, Public Affairs Officer, Mid-Pacific Region

Mr. Louise Moore, Public Affairs Specialist

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 2013, REDDING, CALIFORNIA

6:18 P.M.

--oOo--

MR. LUCERO: Thank you Michelle. You may hear a repeat of some of the stuff that Michelle just said. I apologize for that. We're going to go on the record now, and this hearing is now in session.

Hello and welcome to this public hearing on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation. This hearing is being held in accordance with the requirements of the National Environment Policy Act. Tonight, we are holding the first of three public hearings. Additional hearings will be held in Sacramento on Wednesday, September 11th, and Los Banos on Thursday, September 12th.

Again, my name the Pete Lucero. I am the regional public affairs officer and the hearing officer for this hearing. At the table with me is, of course, Ms. Denning. We have Mr. Person who is the area manager for the Northern California area office, and Katrina Chow who is our project manager for this project. Also with us today is Allen Rose who will be taking the notes and recording every word that's being said at this hearing today, so mind yourself.

Today we're accepting oral and written comments

on the Draft Environment Impact Statement. To provide oral comments, you should have completed one of these cards and turned it in to Mary in the back. This bottom piece of this card is what you would turn in to make a comment tonight orally. The top of this card can be used for written comments. I'd also advise you that even though tonight is a night where you can present written comments, we have other ways to present those comments as well through email, fax, or by letter, and that information is on the comment card.

So I want to take a moment just to explain what happens next. After the conclusion of the hearing segment of the process, all the comments will be reviewed and will be considered. A final Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared, which will include all comments received and the responses to those comments. The final EIS and final feasibility report will be reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget before being circulated for a 30-day public review period. After which, the Secretary of Interior will issue a recommended decision for one: A determination of consistency with the National Environmental Policy Act; and two, a recommendation to Congress to approve the preferred alternative or no action.

The hearing will proceed in this manner:

Speakers will be called to the microphone in the order they showed up -- or signed up, excuse me. If I call your name and you aren't present, you'll moved to the end of the speakers list. Since we have about 30 people signed up to comment, about an hour and a half in this hearing, we're going to give everyone about three minutes to make their comments. If you have extensive comments, please summarize them orally and submit the rest in writing. When it's your turn, please clearly state your name and affiliation, and spell your first and last names. You will see there's a microphone in front for you to do that.

Please speak clearly so your comments can be captured accurately. Time will be kept, and you'll be alerted when your three minutes are up. If you look at the board over there, we have a timer. You'll see the green, yellow, and eventually the red light come on. When the red light comes on, unfortunately your time is you up.

Before we begin taking public comment, I'd like to acknowledge any elected officials in the room. And I have a list here:

Brenda Haynes from Congressman Doug LaMalfas' office is here. Thank you, Brenda, for showing up.

From the County of Shasta, we have Les Baugh. Thank you, Les. And we have Supervisor Bill Schappell. Thank you, Bill.

From the City of Shasta Lake, we have Mayor Larry Farr. Thank you, Mayor, for coming.

City Council of Shasta Lake, we have Greg Watkins. Greg, thank you very much for showing up.

And the Tribal Chief of the Winnemem Wintu, Caleen Sisk. Thank you very much.

If I've missed anyone who's an elected official please raise your hand to be acknowledged. Yes, sir?

MR. BURGIN: Vice Chair of the Winnemem Wintu Tribe in Northern California here representing my people.

MR. LUCERO: Thank you very much, and your name, sir?

MR. BURGIN: Greg Burgin, Junior.

MR. WATKINS: May I also introduce Pam Morgan, City Council, City of Shasta Lake.

MR. LUCERO: Thank you very much, appreciate that, Pam.

So for the remainder of hearing, we'll start taking public comment, and I'm going to begin with federal, state, and local elected officials. And first up -- well, standby.

We will proceed in the order of speakers as I mentioned before, and if you wish to provide comments and have not submitted a speaker card, please, again, go see Mary in the back. With that we're ready to start, and

what I'll do is invite the elected officials up first, and then after that I will invite two to three people to get in queue to make their public comment for the rest of the meeting.

So first you up will be Mr. Schappell.

MR. SCHAPPELL: Good evening, everybody. My name is Bill Schappell. I represent District 4.

I Am going to be kind of brief. I was an owner/operator of a resort on Shasta Lake for 25 years, so obviously my concern is in that area. My area of concern is what is going to happen with the businesses on Shasta Lake, and what is going to happen to the community itself of Lakehead.

SCHAP-1

SCHAP-2

For myself, I don't -- I see it as being dismal, okay. I think that there's a lot of things that need to be addressed. The EIS is one of them, but from an economic standpoint the mitigation of the business loss needs to be addressed, and the mitigation of how we're going to reform this lake as it gets higher on the ramps. Currently, Shasta Lake has inadequate ramps when the lake goes down past, say, 100 feet, 75, 100 feet. But if we're going to talk about high pull downs, you're going to have ramps that are going to run down about 200 feet. We have inadequate traffic and roads and everything to get in there.

SCHAP-3

SCHAP-4

The economic losses also to Shasta County because
SCHAP-5 of the interruption of the businesses and how they are
going to be located. I am worried about Lakehead as a
community as a whole. I don't see that people are going
to build bridges going across Doney Creek and Charlie
Creek. Those expenses of cutting roads into those houses
SCHAP-6 that are going to be there, I think, are going to be
absorbed. It's going to be cheaper to buy the properties
out on the other side.

They have four sites that they considered in
this. Two of them are sites in Shasta. The other two I'd
like to see some flowcharts from the Bureau of
Reclamation. I have not been able to get them yet on
SCHAP-7 expenses, how the water storage would be. In other words,
the performance of the raising the dam, of any dam, base
it on the yield factor, how many years we're going to have
that yield factor, and what the costs are going to be.
I'd like to see those figures that are being presented
with Sites and also Shasta.

I'm going to bring up an old one, and I don't
even know the possibility of it. Auburn got stopped years
ago in the '80s, and Auburn was an excellent location. I
SCHAP-8 am not sure exactly what happened. One of the things I
did hear was it was on an earthquake fault, but almost
everything we've got in California is on an earthquake

SCHAP-8 CONTD

fault. So I'd like to see a readdress of that and the yield of that. And if it's a possibility from an engineering standpoint, go back and address the Auburn site.

SCHAP-9

I think that the revenues lost to Shasta County and also Lakehead area, all those need to be mitigated factors, and it's not currently for the businesses, okay. They need to be mitigated factors for the people that have those businesses, that operated them for years, that put their heart, backbones, sweat, and tears into these businesses. It's not easy up there, okay. And for them to have to walk away is going to be an economic loss and emotional loss for everybody.

SCHAP-10

So what I am asking for the bureau tonight is that let's consider the four sites that we have that you guys considered originally, possibly Auburn dam, with the yield factors of the water we're going to get for the money we're spending. And also what we're going to be able to achieve. How many years are we going to get that water? How many years are we going to get in the 18.5 feet. Is the going to be 5 out of 10, 3 out of 10? The benefits, so that percentage of benefit --

SCHAP-11

Thank you very much. I'm done.

MR. LUCERO: Thank you very much, Supervisor Schappell. Next up is Mayor Farr.

MR. FARR: Since you put this back in this position, I assume you want it left in that position, so I shall leave it that position.

My name is Larry Farr, F-A-R-R, and I have the honor of currently serving as the Mayor of the City of Shasta Lake.

FARR-1 The City of Shasta Lake thanks the Bureau of Reclamation for opportunity provide oral comments to draft EIS for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation. We will also be providing more detailed questions and comments in a letter in the next few weeks.

The City of Shasta Lake is located immediately south and east of the Shasta Dam complex and is literally and figuratively the gateway to the dam. Shasta Dam Boulevard, also known as SR 151, is the main access roadway from Interstate Highway 5 to the dam and serves as a main thoroughfare through downtown Shasta Lake. The north-south access to the facility is Lake Boulevard. The roadways intersect at the western edge of the city and form a loop to the dam complex and the Centimudi boat ramp and back.

The City of Shasta Lake exists largely because of the construction of the dam. It's predecessor organizations, the Shasta Dam Area Public Utility District and the Summit City Public Utility District, were created

to gain access to potable water deliveries and power generated by the dam.

The city shares a symbiotic relationship with the dam because of these connections. The city's raw water supply is drawn through face of the dam outside of the left and front with intakes at 950- and 750-foot levels. The water is pumped to the city's water treatment plant above the dam to the east, and in turn, the city supplies treated water to the Bureau of Reclamation at the Shasta Dam complex. Because of its proximity to the dam, the configuration of the existing roadways and interrelationship of water and power services, and city is extremely concerned about the overall impact this massive construction project will have on the city and its citizens.

By nearly every measure currently in place in the state of California, the City of Shasta Lake is considered a disadvantaged community. The median income of the city is less than 65 percent of the threshold of the designation of a disadvantaged community. The City of Shasta Lake has serious concerns regarding the socioeconomic impacts of the project, particularly with respect to the impact of tourism and recreational use activities. The project proposed will shut down the dam to tourism for the duration of the project. Additionally,

FARR-1 CONTD
FARR-2
FARR-3
FARR-4
FARR-5

FARR-5 CONTD

Centimudi boat ramp will be impacted and will need to be reconstructed to accommodate the additional impound.

FARR-6

Currently, thousands of visitors annually visit the dam to take -- excuse me, contribute to tourism and utilize the boat ramp and docking facilities at Centimudi and Digger Bay. So sanctioning of the tourism and closures of the boat ramp will result in lost revenue to the local stores, service stations, and supermarkets. The majority of this economic disruption will be borne by the City of Shasta Lake.

FARR-7

It is our belief that the City of Shasta Lake will bear a disproportionate share of the negative impacts associated with reduced air quality, increased traffic flow, and degradation of streets and roadways. Consequently, the city will be reaching out to the bureau at an appropriate time in the future to discuss possible mitigation measures to offset these disproportionate impacts.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to provide oral comments.

MR. LUCERO: Thank you, Mr. Mayor.

Greg Watkins, please.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you. Greg Watkins, G-R-E-G, W-A-T-K-I-N-S, and I am a councilman of the City of Shasta.

At the last meeting we heard quite about the 29 homes that would be inundated, and we had one business owner who stood up and said, "You're going to just buy me
WATK-1 out from my business." And the bureau said the only thing we can do is buy the property from you. And I think that the bureau needs to really address the people that currently have private residences and private businesses. And since the bureau has no ability other than paying money, you need to say in the -- in the NEPA document, that we are asking Congress to come up with a special act that says we will -- to the best of our ability, we will
WATK-2 find Forest Service land or government land that will make those homes and those businesses whole at an elevation 18 feet higher. And it will take an act of Congress, and you just need to right up front say we will do everything we can to repay all the private businesses in tourism around the lake.

The second thing I noticed at the meeting last week, or the last time you had the meeting, probably nine to one people were against raising the dam. And that kind
WATK-3 of surprised me. But at the same time, I would contend that most of the people in the Redding area, once the dam was raised 18 feet, they'd never know the water level was 18 feet higher or not.

WATK-4 But I think what we should be asking for, the

WATK-4 CONTD

people here should be looking at the tourism. We should be asking the bureau that 600,000 acre-feet that you're going to impound with this additional level, how is it

WATK-5

going to be managed? Right now there's a lot of talk, Well, we're going to increase the cold water pool; we're going to make more salmon come up the river. What we ought to be asking as local citizens, let's take that

WATK-6

600,000 acre-feet and keep it for recreation until after Labor Day. Then it will benefit our area, and then you can send the water down.

There's a lot of talk about the cold water pool, and there's a lot of debate whether there is any scientific basis behind that. We do know that a federal

WATK-7

judge mandated it, but we don't know if it's sound science. And I think that we should not be cowtailing to the fish and to cold water assuming they can make it to Red Bluff or wherever it is. We ought to be looking at recreation on Shasta Lake, and we ought to be seeing what

WATK-8

we can do to improve it.

And one of the other things we're looking at is 100,000 cubic yards of rock is going to have to come through the City of Shasta Lake. That's a lot of rock on those main highways there, and I think the bureau should be looking at an offsite source, maybe on the lake that could be barged to the dam. There's no reason that all

WATK-9 CONTD

1 that rock and all that aggregate has to be hauled by
2 trucks through the City of Shasta Lake.

WATK-10

3 So we'd like the bureau to look at the ways that
4 they can minimize the impact during construction and at
5 the same time increase the benefit to tourism with the
6 additional water that you would store. Thank you.
7 MR. LUCERO: Thank you, Mr. Watkins.
8 Chief Sisk.
9 MS. SISK: I am Chief Sisk of the Winnemem Wintu
10 Tribe. My name is Caleen, C-A-L-E-E-N, last name is
11 S-I-S-K, Sisk.

SISK-1

12 The comments for us starts back in 1941, 1937,
13 when Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of Indian Affairs,
14 and later the Bureau of Land Management somehow, through
15 an act of Congress, got all of our land away from us and
16 never gave nothing back through this special act.
Promised to moved or cemeteries to a land to be held in
18 trust for us forever for free, and somehow that land ended
19 up with the Bureau of Land Management who says they don't
20 hold land for Indian people and they don't hold
21 cemeteries.

SISK-2

22 So we're still dealing with the effects of the
23 beginnings of Shasta Dam and Shasta Lake project. And we
24 now find that we are unrecognized, and you tell us we're
25 unrecognized. And somehow, I feel like you're responsible

SISK-2 CONTD

for us being unrecognized because your never carried out the act of Congress. The land was never set up for -- like land to live on was never given. No arm was provided to reestablish our villages, our places, or homes. The cemetery that was moved did not end up in trust for

SISK-3

Indians. It's in government trust, but it's not for us. So every time we bury somebody there, we are going against the policies of the Bureau of Land Management because they don't allow burials.

So there's a lot of confusion and a lot of chaos that's happening because of this lake, and now I am

SISK-4

wondering, 18 and a half feet higher, there are more burials that will have to be moved. So do we trust you? Where will you put them? Will there be another place that's given and not really given?

There are many things of justice that have to happen to the Winnemem Wintu people. There were 26

SISK-5

cemeteries that were moved, and now they are in BLM's land holdings. And we're kind of wondering, where is the BIA this time. They were sitting with you guys in 1937, 1938. They actually helped pass the law, 1941. And now

SISK-6

the BIA has, like, dropped the ball because now they say we are unrecognized.

SISK-7

The other concern that I have is the fish. You say that the raise in Shasta Dam is for fish restoration.

1 Yet in the plan, there is no plans for fish passage to get
2 the fish passed the Shasta Dam. All you're talking about
3 is more cold water down the Sacramento. That has already
SISK-7 CONTD proven to fail fish. They need access to the high
5 mountain waters, and to get by them, this plan needs to
6 address that. If it's really for fish, then because
7 there's already a biological opinion in the mandate to get
8 the fish above this dam, you're going to raise it higher
9 with no plans to get them around. And the same for the
SISK-8 water that's coming down the McCloud. The dam there,
11 there's no plans for fish passage past that dam.
12 The other issues that I have are the dikes. You
SISK-9 know, where we live now is above the dam, but if you raise
14 the dam, then there will be dikes placed around different
15 parts of the lake.
16 The tribal water rights have never been
17 adjudicated, and it's time that we kind of sit down and do
SISK-10 that because there needs to be a benefit coming back to
19 the tribe for the lands that were taken, because at this
20 point in time they have been stolen.
21 MR. LUCERO: Excuse me, Chief Sisk, your time is
22 up. You can submit those --
23 MS. SISK: Thank you.
24 MR. LUCERO: Thank you very much. Are there any
25 other elected officials that would like to speak?

Now, I am going to start calling the public, and we would ask that the first three stand in queue. Our first speaker is Rex Rider. Following Rex will be Steve Evans, and following Steve will be Craig Fowler Leigh.

Please remember to speak clearly, state your name, and spell your name. Thank you very much.

MR. RIDER: My name is Rex, R-E-X, Rider, R-I-D-E-R.

RIDE-1 We have a cabin up on Shasta Lake, Camel Creek, Lot Number 5. My dad bought this cabin in 1963, so we've been up there for 50 years. Our cabin happens to be one of the lower cabins closer to the water. And even if it comes six and a half feet, 18 and a half probably puts it about deck level. So we would be inundated with water.

RIDE-2 It doesn't sound like much compared to some of the other people, but think of it as a family compound, someplace your family goes every summer. And you can't believe how fun it's up there. We've listened to Merle Haggard put us to sleep at night up there. We have had my dad pulled out in a helicopter. We have had a trolly roll down the hill. We sit on the deck -- on the dock, excuse me. We play Rummikub. We enjoy each other's company. It's a family bonding event.

Now, I'm 62, and my kids have enjoyed and learned from us as I learned from my dad. And now their kids, my

RIDE-2 CONTD

nephews and nieces and their kids, are enjoying it. And we have another generation. You know, my granddaughter, Lydia. I got a niece coming. I have more family that wants to come up and do the same things we did. And you just can't beat it. You're up on Shasta Lake. You've got your cabin. You're on the dock. It's unbelievable.

RIDE-3

We're not going to have a lot of say in this because basically Southern California needs water, and it's generated in Northern California. What we expect from the BLM would be if -- if our compound, our cabin, is inundated with water, what we'd like is to have a cabin moved up to an elevation that's appropriate so we can enjoy it, or we expect to be bought out. And, you know, we expect you guys to be generous. I don't think we need to be run over on this thing. This is family history to us, and we expect the best out of you people.

MR. LUCERO: Thank you for your comments, sir. Mr. Evans.

MR. EVANS: My name is Steve Evans, S-T-E-V-E E-V-A-N-S. I'm representing Friends of the River, which is a statewide river conservation group based out of Sacramento.

FOTR3-1

I have spent the last 30 years working to protect the natural resources of the Sacramento River and its tributaries. I want to put this project in a historical

FOTR3-2

1 context in that, as mentioned by Reclamation, the study of
2 this dam raise was first authorized in 1980. The study
FOTR3-2 CONTD
3 itself was shelled by Reclamation when the voters of
4 California wisely rejected the Peripheral Canal in 1982.
5 It's been revived, and of course, I don't think
6 there's any coincidence that we're now looking at a Draft
7 Environmental Impact Statement and the project is moving
8 forward when the same governor, Governor Jerry Brown, is
9 proposing construction of massive twin tunnels under the
10 delta to send more water south. In fact, the bureau's own
11 numbers in the EIS show that every drop of water from the
12 dam raise, even the water that would benefit salmon, will
FOTR3-3
13 be sold water contractors. 77 percent of that water is
14 sold to water contractors south of the delta. So there's
15 a direct tie between this project and what we're doing and
16 what we're proposing to do down in the delta.
17 Of course, much of the benefit according to the
18 bureau for this project is to improve conditions for
19 salmon. But the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in its own
FOTR3-4
20 draft coordination report, which is an appendix on the
21 bureau's website to this project, says that the benefits
22 to salmon are negligible. 90 percent of the time, there
23 would be no benefit to salmon. So this project is really
24 about water and selling that water to water contractors.
FOTR3-5
This is a big issue because the dam raise will

1 harm two beautiful rivers that are eligible for federal
2 protection as wild and scenic rivers: the McCloud and the
FOTR3-5 CONTD
3 Upper Sacramento River. It will violate state law that
4 protects the McCloud in its free-flowing state, and it's a
5 wild trout fishery. It will flood Native American
6 cultural sites used by the Winnemem Wintu today. It's as
FOTR3-6
7 if we were flooding churches in this town so we could
8 store water for water contracts in LA. It will flood
9 thousands of acres of national forest land that provides
FOTR3-7
10 important habitat for dozens of sensitive, threatened,
11 endangered species. It provides recreational
FOTR3-8
12 opportunities for thousands of Californians.
13 It will require the removal or relocation of
FOTR3-9
14 dozens of roads, resorts, marinas, houses, power lines,
15 you name it, with huge impacts to the local economy. It
16 will also modify flows to the Sacramento River downstream,
FOTR3-10
17 and these are flows needed to maintain the healthy
18 riparian habitat of that river and many threatened,
19 endanger species that depend on that habitat. And the
20 bureau is promising that the impact of that flow
21 modification will be mitigated through the adoption of
FOTR3-11
22 adaptive management plan. That doesn't exist today, so I
23 really can't tell if, you know, that mitigation will
24 occur.
FOTR3-12
25 I'll close up: I think the bureau needs to look

FOTR3-12 CONTD

1 at an alternative that truly benefits salmon by restoring
2 spawning and rearing habitat, by improving fish passage
3 and restoring fish passage upstream of Shasta Dam, by
4 increasing minimum flows in the river, and by screening
5 unscreened diversions. Thank you.
6 MR. LUCERO: Thank you, Mr. Evans.
7 Next up is Craig Leigh, and on deck will be
8 Robert Franklin and Jeanne France and David Martinez. If
9 you wouldn't mind coming up and standing behind the
10 speaker, that would be great. Thank you very much.
11 MR. LEIGH: May name is Craig Leigh, L-E-I-G-H,
12 62-year resident of Redding on the Sacramento.

LEIG-1

13 That giant white truck you see out front see out,
14 it's United States Weather Bureau. There's something none
15 of you're are thinking about. We have gone from 45 inches
16 annually in rain to 23. You build that dam higher, and
17 you think drought years, well, the next year it will fill
18 up. According to NASA, the Weather Bureau, National
19 Geologic Society, California is going to go less and get
20 fewer and fewer inches of rain.
21 You can see the difference if you live in
22 Redding. We used to have seven or eight snowfalls. We
23 used to have thunderstorms in the summer. You better
24 think about. I don't know how you're going to fill this
25 dam, but you better think about that.

LEIG-1 CONTD

Rainfall: That's what fills lakes and fills dams. We're going to look pretty stupid. And I tell everybody, what is Shasta Dam, what is it, the fourth largest dam in the world? And we don't get rain. Think about it. There's nothing you can do about it. And I am not for or against a dam, but I've seen what's happening and I've talked to experts. Every day we review snow-impact reports. Rainfall is a big deal. So anyway, thank you guys.

MR. LUCERO: Thank you, Mr. Leigh. Mr. Franklin.

MR. FRANKLIN: My name is Robert Franklin, R-O-B-E-R-T, F-R-A-N-K-L-I-N. I am senior hydrologist for the Hoopa Valley Tribe.

HOOP-1

I get out this way quite often, find myself in San Diego, Klamath Falls, all over the place. The reason why is the tribe I work for are fishing people. They have, thankfully, a federal recognition of their fishing right, fully vested property right to fish. Along with others in the Trinity-Klamath Basin, we enjoy a priority in-basin water call. And it's about that that I wish to speak.

HOOP-2

The modelling that's used, the planning model for figuring out what to do here in your EIS, is intended to develop an accurate picture for various parties with very different ideas as to what's important so that we all

1 might possibly have a platform to argue about. And the
2 hydrologic model CalSim-II, as it presently is run, fails
3 to appropriately address, accurately address, the in-basin
4 priority Trinity River needs.
5 Specifically, it's insufficient in its treatment
6 of carryover storage needs for the basin, and it fails to
HOOP-2 CONTD
8 contemplate releases from Trinity Dam to the Lower Klamath
9 River, such as is going on today to try and avoid fish
10 kills in the Lower Klamath River, including kills of
11 Trinity River fish. And also CalSim-II fails to dial in a
12 50,000 acre-foot annual priority entitlement to Humboldt
13 County and other downstream users.
14 What you wind up with, I think, is an impression
15 given to folks waiting for their water to come from the
16 raise of the dam, and a goodly portion of that water is
17 not available for viewing accurately. Thank you.
18 MR. LUCERO: Thank you for your comments, sir.
19 Ms. France. Eric Cassano, can you please come up
20 as well.
21 MS. FRANCE: Jeanne France, J-E-A-N-N-E,
22 F-R-A-N-C-E, Winnemem Wintu Tribal Member and voting
23 Shasta County resident.
FRAN-1
24 I'll be brief. I oppose the raising of Shasta
Dam. The taxpayers cannot afford the monetary cost. The
FRAN-2
fish cannot tolerate the lack of free-flowing water.

FRAN-2 CONTD

Biologists cannot say that they know how to restore the salmon. Books cannot provide this knowledge. There's no efficient way to get the salmon above the dam. Trucking them around the dam is foolish.

FRAN-3

FRAN-4

The Winnemem cannot and will not tolerate the continuing genocide of our people. We as a people must stop the engineers that work with water whose mantra is any drop that makes it to the ocean is a wasted drop. And the state water contracts will never, ever be fulfilled. They are written seven times over the available water. The dam raise doesn't even come close to providing that water. Thank you.

FRAN-5

FRAN-6

MR. LUCERO: Thank you, Ms. France.

Mr. Martinez. And Mr. Burgin, can you please step up.

MR. MARTINEZ: I am David Martinez, D-A-V-I-D, M-A-R-T-I-N-E-Z. I am Winnemem Wintu Tribal Member, Shasta County resident and voter.

I thoroughly oppose this dam raise seeing as how my family and my relatives have been directly affected from this dam since 1973. We were promised many things: like lands, infrastructure, like ways, and we have received nothing.

DMART2-1

I am a descendent of the Silverthorn Family. We ran Silverthorn Ferry on the Pit River Arm. That land

DMART2-1 CONTD

above the waterline was supposed to go to me and the rest of my descendants and family. Today, none of us own a square inch. And that was a promise from you guys, not you guys directly but your bureau. So I have no faith that you will do anybody right or there will be any justification or proper redress or compensation for any of the losses to any of the people that are out their businesses, landowners, resort operators, concessionaires, leaseholders, that will be affected by this dam raise.

DMART2-2

I feel they are going to get what we got. Here's our promise. Oh, no, we got it. Who are you? That's who we are today: Who are you? We're the people that got almost totally destroyed by this dam raise. Are you going to treat the people that are there now the same way you treated us?

DMART2-3

And this is the lynch pin for those twin tunnels. Studies already show that the water that will come from this dam will go down south. It's the only way you can do it. You can't take water above the delta and say "Oh, we still have the same amount of flow going through the delta." You have to have that extra water up above this dam for those twin tunnels to work. Right now you take the water below the delta, at the end of the delta, and ship it south. You're going to take it above it and still have the same flow? I don't think so.

1 There's a lot of inconsistencies in the reports.
DMART2-4 There's a lot of inconsistencies in the cost and
3 benefits. What is the cost to the Winnemem Wintu people
4 and other native peoples that surround this lake when we
5 lose our sacred sites, our churches, our homelands. They
DMART2-5 have already been taken from us, but we still use those
7 areas. Sometimes we've got to do it without permission,
8 but, you know, we were here a lot longer before the rest
9 of you guys showed up. So we do use those sites.
10 What would you be paying us to lose that? What
11 would you be saying if we were taking those kinds of
DMART2-6 things from you. If we said we're taking your church,
13 we're taking your home, we're taking everything you have
14 had in your family for 10,000 years, so that somebody down
15 south can grow a damn water valley down there in the
DMART2-7 desert, or so the oil companies can frack and destroy the
17 aquifers around here. That's where the water is going,
18 folks. Thank you very much.
19 MR. LUCERO: Thank you Mr. Martinez.
20 Eric Cassano, Greg Burgin, Catherine Joplin,
21 please stand up.
22 MR CASSANO: My name is Eric Cassano. It's
23 E-R-I-C, C-A-S-S-A-N-O.
CASS2-1 I'm with a website called ShastaLake.com, and I
25 am against the plan to raise Shasta Dam a hundred percent.

I believe that the 3M quarry project is directly linked at the hip with this particular project. Now, Bureau of Reclamation people claim it's too small of a project to merit a 3M quarry. Well, my understand is any project
CASS2-2 over a 100,000 square yards, the bureau has a policy to have five times the amount of aggregate supply for that project. It's a policy: five times. Now, take five times the bridges, the camp grounds, the marinas. I think the 3M quarry and the timing, just like the Peripheral Canal, I believe it's all linked.

So that kind of leads into my next point. Let me just say it: The Shasta Lake Water Resource Investigation name, I think this whole process could be started over solely for the fact that it's very cryptic. It's an
CASS2-3 attempt to deceive the public with regards to what it actually meant. It should have been called Shasta Dam and Shasta Lake Enlargement Project, or Shasta Dam and Reservoir Enlargement Project. That would be more appropriate, and that would be more helpful to the public.

I have been trying to get a document that is referred to in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement,
CASS2-4 and it has to do with the aggregate. It's in the engineering summary appendix. It states more details regarding potential local salmon gravel aggregate sources

CASS2-4 CONTD

1 are contained in the reclamation Shasta Dam enlargement
sand and gravel -- excuse me, sand and aggregate sources
3 2007D. Now, I talked to Katrina Chow, it was in July
4 sometime, and she said she'd have it to me in a reasonable
5 amount of time. I haven't seen it yet. I've been
6 contacting Louis Moore, tried to contact Katrina Chow
7 again and left messages. They are not making these

CASS2-5

documents available. They are very pertinent to the
9 environment impact. How can we review this if the
10 supporting documents are not being made available? I
11 think that needs to be -- at the very least, can you
12 please get it to me before the comment period is over.
13 That would be kind of nice.
14 Also they have a map in there showing these
15 potential quarry/borrow sites where they'll be getting
16 this material. And they show little dots, little colored
17 dots. Here's private and here's public. How about
18 telling me what those companies are. The public ones,

CASS2-6

that's a little bit more ambiguous, but which is the name
20 of this carry, what's the name of this quarry, and why
21 wasn't 3M quarry at least listed as a potential project,
22 or quarry, since according to Katrina, she said that they
23 have been speaking to 3M officials regarding that quarry
24 as an aggregate source. So that should be a potential
25 aggregate supply as well.

CASS2-7

I think they are just basically trying to keep it too undulated because they are piecemealing the environmental review. And also, I think that they need to at the very least address -- I am just going to stop. Thank you very much.

MR. LUCERO: Thank you for your time, sir.

Mr. Burgin.

MR. BURGIN: I'm Greg Burgin, G-R-E-G, B-U-R-G-I-N, Jr. I am direct descendant of the Wilkes family, which is the Wilkes expedition done to the Turtle Bay area.

BURG-1

For those that don't know the Wintu history, I encourage you to pick up a book and read it. If you understand any of our people around this area, you will know we have no lands. We have no say. Our words carry no weight with the government. We have no home. The water that was ours is being used against us to flood us out. None of our people own any land along the river or around the lake. We own it as a tribe.

There are many Wintu people up in this area. Shasta Lake has the highest amount of native children in the area enrolled in its schools there. What kind of message are we sending to our children that in 2013 the Indians still have no voice. He's still in the way of profit-making, in the way of corporation greed. When will

it stop. When will our lands stop being decimated. When will our grave sites stop being decimated, our grandmothers, our grandfathers. It's no different than digging up a grave at some other cemetery and pulling the shoes right off their feet. We've got to dig up pestles. We have people in colleges labeled as specimens until this day.

BURG-1 CONTD

This is 2013, and us Indians are still specimens and experimented on. This county goes all over the word protecting other people all around, but we can't even take care of the people that this land was stolen from. The people are all against the dam, all the Indian people. I know a lot of the leaders in these areas. I am related to a lot of people around here, multiple tribes. Nobody here is for raising this dam. But yet we feel that even though we bring all the facts, the dates, the people that were supposed to have broken promises, we still have no voice, no stance, no land.

BURG-2

How much is enough? I mean really. One day I pray that our elders will still be around to see some land come into ownership of the rightful stewards of this land. We don't want all of California. We want just places where our families grew up, the villages, our sacred spots where we hold ceremony. It's not like we're asking for the whole world. We're asking for what's

BURG-3

fair. And one day when you go up to talk to the man above, you'll be questioned on how you treated your brothers and sisters in this life. I can go there now, and I'm okay with what I've done and what I've tried to do.

BURG-3 CONTD

I think there needs to be some kind of ratification for the people of this area. They want to say we're not recognized, well why is all of our stuff in the Smithsonian, Shasta colleges, UC Berkeley, UC Davis, but we're not a recognized tribe? It doesn't make any sense to me. You want to talk about genocide? The greatest genocide that's ever happened in the world has happened to the Indian people in this county. And still, 2013, the Indian person is still in the way. That's all I have to say.

BURG-4

MR. LUCERO: Thank you, Mr. Burgin.

Catherine Joplin, Tom Stokely, Curtis Brown, and Sue Horket, please step up.

MS. JOPLIN: Catherine Joplin, C-A-T-H-E-R-I-N-E, J-O-P-L-I-N. I am a resident of Lakehead, and I serve on the Lakehead community development association. I had the opportunity to serve on the stakeholders committee which worked with BOR in the investigations in preparation for the report.

JOPL1-1

I object to the raising of the dam. I feel that

JOPL1-2

JOPL1-2 CONTD

it severely impacts our community of Lakehead and Shasta County. I am also very upset about the impact it will have on the Wintu Indians. I won't pursue explanations. I think their explanations have been very favorable.

JOPL1-3

JOPL1-4

I feel that we need to spread our water storage in more areas and not just more storage in Shasta. I feel that Sites Reservoir should have a higher priority because it will capture water from the tributaries below Shasta Dam, and most importantly, that it would have three times the water capacity of the water storage in the raising of the dam. If water capacity storage is truly the issue, then forget about raising Shasta Dam and look more closely at the Sites Reservoir in Colusa County. My detailed letter will follow. Thank you.

MR. LUCERO: Thank you very much.

MR. STOKELY: Thank you. My name is Tom Stokely, T-O-M, S-T-O-K-E-L-Y. I am here representing the California Water Impact Network and the California Environmental Water Caucus, which is a coalition of a number of groups.

CWIN-1

The organizations I represent support salmon restoration, but we do not support this project. Why? Because this project is being justified with almost two-thirds of the cost being billed to the taxpayers on behalf of the salmon. And yet raising Shasta Dam appears

CWIN-2

CWIN-3

CWIN-3 CONTD

1 nowhere in over 1,100 recommendations from the National
2 Marine Fishery Service in their Sacramento River Draft
4 Salmon Recovery Plan. It does not appear in any plan by
5 the Department of Fish and Wildlife or any other
6 regulatory agency. It's simply an excuse for this
project.

CWIN-4

7 The obvious preferred alternative, CP4, is
8 justified because it will produce 813,000 salmon smolt at
9 a cost of $654.9 million to the taxpayers. At a return
rate of .13 percent, which we will provide you with the
11 background on that, that's approximately 1,057 returning
12 adult salmon to the Sacramento River at a cost of $618,000
13 per fish. You thought the $600 toilet seats were
14 expensive, we could do a lot more with $618,000 per fish
15 than this project.

CWIN-5

16 Besides that, it's certain that Reclamation will
17 not operate the project to protect the fishery. There's
18 nothing in the document that says that operation of the
19 project, and that cold water pool reserve for salmon, will
20 actually be managed by the California Department of Fish
21 and Wildlife, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the
22 State Water Resources Control Board, the EPA, or any other
23 regulatory agency. It's just clear that this is

CWIN-6

24 justification so that you can get the taxpayers to foot
25 the bill for this project that's not cost effective.

Even if the contractors are going to be responsible for part of this project, there's a recent inspector generals report that indicates that under current repayment schemes by the Bureau of Reclamation, the Central Valley Project irrigators will never repay
CWIN-7 their share of the cost, and ultimately those cost will be passed onto the Central Valley Project electrical customers such as Redding Electric Utility. If this issue of repayment is not resolved soon, what we're going to see is a huge balloon payment by the power customers and a massive rise in rates, and that's going to apply to Redding as well.

There are also other alternatives that should have been looked such as water conservation, recycling, stormwater capture, retiring drainage problem lands in the western San Joaquin Valley. There are whole number of
CWIN-8 other opportunities that could actually produce real word water and would have both water supply reliability and fishery benefits. This project is not going to provide the fishery benefits.

In addition, this project will have significant water quality impacts. It's going to inundate old mine
CWIN-9 tailings, which will mobilize zinc, copper, and other toxic minerals which will actually harm the fisheries. We will submit detailed written comments. Thank you.

MR. LUCERO: Thank you, Mr. Stokely.

Mr. Brown.

MR. BROWN: My name is Curtis Brown, C-U-R-T-I-S, B-R-O-W-N.

I moved here in 1952 when I was 16 years old to be with my father. Redding had a population of about 10,000, between 8 and 10. They probably have 100,000 or more now. And irregardless of how people think, they have to look at it from a commonsense point of view. You have a population increase. It doesn't make any difference if it's here or Sacramento or San Francisco, Los Angeles. You have to have water to support them. That's the only thing that you cannot substitute. You cannot substitute water. You can build roads. You can build bridges. You can build buildings. You can build homes. You can almost substitute anything else, but water you cannot substitute.

BROW-1

So it's just commonsense. Dams are going to have to be increased. That's are all there is to it. There's nothing you can do to stop it, unless you can stop population increase, and you cannot do that. It has to be taken care of from a reasonable point of view.

And the people that own the businesses up there around the lake and everything, I agree with them. They should be refinanced for what money it's going to cost them to move up higher on the lake and what have you. And

BROW-2

BROW-2 CONTD

the federal government should give them property to rebuild their homes. The people that live close to the lake, like that one gentlemen who had a cabin here. He was afraid he was going to get swamped. Move his cabin up higher or even build him a new one up higher.

BROW-3

You know, it's only fair because we're going to make plenty of money off of it because it has to be sold down further in the Los Angeles Basin, and I'll explain to you why. They used to get their water out of Colorado River. It came through the Boulder Dam. Well, Arizona, Phoenix, all those cities over in there became so large they had to have that excess water themselves. They couldn't let Los Angeles Basin take it anymore, so they stopped them.

BROW-4

It has to come from somewhere, and it's going to come from Shasta Lake here. It's going to come from the other dams that are along the Sierra Nevadas. I worked on the first offshore dam that was built in California down out of Los Banos, and that's what it was for, store water, send it down the Delta-Mendota Canal. And they have pumps down there, pumped it up over the Grapevine down there into Los Angeles Basin. That's been on the books for a lot of years. I started working down there in 1963, and I finished in 1967. They were trying to get the Peripheral Canal at that time through there, and now they are calling

BROW-5

BROW-5 CONTD

1 underground tunnels. But it's got to be done. How else
2 are they going to get water, and I hope everybody
3 understands that.
4 MR. LUCERO: Thank you Mr. Brown.
5 Ms. Horkey, Mr. Doyle on deck.
6 MS. HORKEY: My name is Sue Horkey, S-U-E,
7 H-O-R-K-E-Y. I am a resident of Lakehead.

HORK-1

8 I will restate my exception in your presentation
9 from your disks supplied by the Bureau of Reclamation that
10 you are studying four alternatives for water use and
11 creating the same stability for fish and for redundant
12 water supply. For Sites, one of the locations, at the
13 time you stated that Shasta Dam raising is the only
14 presentation that's being made. If you're going to call
15 these alternatives, you need to present all the facts for
16 all the four sites at the same time or it's not truly an
17 alternative. It sounds like there might already be an
18 agenda onboard.

HORK-2

19 Once again, I think we're hiding behind the issue
20 of fish. I've heard several statements here from people
21 far more knowledgeable than I regarding the science behind
22 this. The document states that 40 percent of the cold
23 water pool will allocated towards fish stabilization, fish
24 water temperature stabilization. The other 60 percent,

HORK-3

where is that going? It's probably not in our best

HORK-3 CONTD

interest. I am sure it's going south for subsidized crops.

Another piece of the information supplied in your disk was that the study was done by Spyglass real estate company up in Oregon. They used a 2006 to 2008 database, which is our historical low in this area after the stock

HORK-4

market crashed about 2007. They are further devaluing the properties that they intend to buyout by saying the properties now with our current economic decline are at only 80 percent of the value of 2008, which was already a low. So they are already misleading Congress by creating artificially low valuations for the true costs of this project, and I don't think that's such a good idea.

We do have the McCloud River that's supposed to

HORK-5

be in the wild and scenic designation. Do we just throw that out the window?

I think Mr. Greg Watkins had -- I appreciate his comments on his saying you can't just buy us out with dollars, pay us straight across the board. We chose this

HORK-6

lifestyle. We don't have Los Angeles's economy up here. You can't just throw dollars to buy us out. We would like to have an act of Congress, if that's what it takes, to relocate us into a like community above the new lake levels if it should go through.

HORK-7

And my last question is how does Los Banos public

HORK-7 CONTD

hearing figure in on rain for what's going on up here?

MR. LUCERO: Thank you for your comments.

I have Anna Harkrader next. Anna Harkrader?

MR. TICHERA: I have a statement to read on her behalf.

MR. LUCERO: Thank you very much.

MR. TICHERA: If you don't mind, I'll just read what she has prepared for me.

MR. LUCERO: Would you mind stating your name, sir?

MR. TICHERA: Michael Tichera. I am the manger of Shasta Marina Resort.

MR. LUCERO: Sir, I'm sorry. Would you mind spelling your last name?

MR. TICHERA: T-I-C-H-E-R-A.

SMR2-1

She is -- her and her husband are the mother- and father-in-law of myself, and they are owners of the marina that I manage. The DEI states that all Shasta Marina's buildings, parking areas, access roads will be affected by the new pool elevation of CP3. And that was provided to us to us plate 39, recreation site states -- and it gives the Shasta Marina site is to be abandoned. Very troubled to see the plan for our location is to be abandoned, and Shasta Marina has an "X" on top of the map. What exactly does that mean? And how was this alternative reached

SMR2-1

SMR2-2

1 without consulting us. And why, when all of the
3 facilities will be affected by raising the dam, we are to
3 be abandoned and others to be relocated.
4 We are a profitable business on the lake and
5 provide employment opportunities that pull up the local
6 economy. We have owned and operated Shasta Marina since
7 June 1st of 1996 and invested in 18 moves and millions of
8 dollars in an effort to build this marina to ensure the
9 future.
10 The numbers are summed as follows: We've managed
11 to reform a small, run-down marina grossing less than
12 $600,000 a year to a thriving, state-of-the-art facility
14 with some of the most luxurious rental boats in the
15 country. Today we gross five to six times what our
16 predecessors have done in the past. We host over 600
17 trips a year, 135 moorage spaces. We bring over 12,000 a
18 people a year to the lake, 12 full-time employees, 6 over
19 10 years. Our employees all are home owners, have
20 families, and have always paid -- we have always paid a
21 hundred percent of our full-time employees with health
22 insurance.
23 During the summer, we employ an additional 8 to
24 10 employees. Each year, we invest millions in our local
25 economy and services to supply us to support operations.
25 We offer some of the best customer service you will find

SMR2-2 CONTD

anywhere and provide a quality experience on Shasta for the public.

Our land items are definitely expendable, and our water-based assets are moveable. We move our marina most years as the water level changes. Consequently, we have put most of our improvements into floating assets and made the necessary functions that can be performed in high or low water conditions.

SMR2-3

The shallow conditions of the O'Brien inlet have presented us with challenges during our time here, but we have dealt with them and the area has advantages that make it worth the efforts. We have changed every process within our company. There are three separate anchor systems that enable us to move in the shortest amount of time possible so as not to interrupt our guests time on the lake. It's a quick disconnect and reconnect to move the docks with boats attached.

SMR2-4

Before ruling that Shasta Marina be abandoned, we believe there are many options to investigate that would allow us to remain on the O'Brien Inlet. Abandoned campgrounds, private properties could be purchased, roads that could be created on the south side to take us into a deeper water location. All these solutions have been planned and thought about the entire time we've been here as we have already had the challenges of needing to move

SMR2-4 CONTD

two to three times a year.

SMR2-5

We are a family owned and operated business and have the longevity of our employees. We also have family within our work group. Our people think like us.

MR. LUCERO: Sir, I have to ask you to wrap up or submit your comments into the record.

SMR2-6

MR. TICHERA: Thank you. One last: Simply to be dismissed by those that have never even seen our operation is offensive. Thank you.

MR. LUCERO: Thank you for your comments, sir.

Mr. Jones, Matthew Doyle, and Nick Gardner.

MR. JONES: Good evening. My name is Harold Jones, H-A-R-O-L-D, J-O-N-E-S.

SCR2-1

My wife and I are the owners of Sugarloaf Cottages Resort up at Shasta Lake. We're one of the few businesses on the lake that is private. And we've got about two acres of land with about 400 foot of waterfront across. And one of my questions is why aren't we being considered to be relocated along with the rest of the businesses that are on permits on Shasta Lake?

SCR2-2

SCR2-3

Our resort is going to go under water. I will be out of business. My family's lifestyle will be gone. My house will be gone. We will have nothing left. How are we going to be compensated? Are we just going to walk away after spending 20 years on the lake and putting our

SCR2-3 CONTD

heart and soul into the business?

Another question is: The government comes in and takes my property that we don't want to sell to them. Then they turn around, they are forcing us to leave, and then they are going to tax me for capital gains. So they are taking my property, and then taxing me for taking my property. That doesn't really seem to be a real fair way of doing things.

SCR2-4

The other question I had was the three quarters of the resorts, the land-based resorts, would be taken out with this project. How can you take three quarters of the resorts, the land-based ones, and then say that you're going to increase recreation on the lake. It doesn't make sense.

SCR2-5

In the EIS, one of the things is that's awfully long document, and a lot of these questions are very difficult when you're looking at the document, you're trying to read the document, we have questions that aren't in the document, but yet we are we are asked to respond in a forum like this. How can we come up with a way of doing this with the document? You don't have the answers or the questions in front of us.

SCR2-6

And it appears, honestly, that we need our Congressman. Doug LaMalfa and his team is going to have to be there to help us. If we don't get the help from

SCR2-7

SCR2-7 CONTD

1 those guys, we're going to be left out to dry. And it's
2 going to a long, tough road for all of us.
3 Lastly, you got to believe Lakehead as a town
4 will die. When you take out 80 percent of the resorts up
5 there, and Lakehead being a vacation town and they don't
6 have the tourists up there during the summertime, the
7 stores, the bars, the places that are not going to be
8 inundated, are going to go out of businesses. That's
9 going to drive values of properties down. That little
10 town is going to die. Thank you.

SCR2-8

11 MR. LUCERO: Thank you for your comments, sir.
12 Matthew Doyle, Nick Gardner, Jerry Harral.
13 MR. DOYLE: Good afternoon. My name is Matthew
14 Doyle, M-A-T-T, D-O-Y-L-E, president of the Shasta Lake
15 Business Owners Association, also general manager of Lake
16 Shasta Taverns and general manager of Lake Shasta Dinner
17 Cruises.
18 As the president of the Business Owners

SLBOA2-1

19 Association, we oppose the dam raising. And there's one
20 major issue behind it: Because there's no clarity behind
21 it. As the hierarchy goes, the BOR is the lead agency,
22 but the Forest Service actually manages recreation on the
23 lake. Now, my only concern with that is for the first
24 time -- I've been involved with this since 2004 as far as
25 the original talks. My first Forest Service meeting was

1 two and a half weeks ago, and we were given less than a
SLBOA2-1 CONTD week's notice. On that meeting, we noticed that our
3 marinas will drop from nine marinas to five. Now, this is
4 not the exact of what's going to happen, but this the
5 first time it's been submitted to us.
6 This is going to be devastating, and it's not
SLBOA2-2 7 going to be devastating to the businesses on the lake.
8 This is the going to be devastating to the entire economy
9 within this area. And it's only because there's a lack of
10 clarity. We have two government agencies, but we're not
11 getting good representation. Even though recreation is
SLBOA2-3 12 listed several dozen times within the feasibility report,
13 it doesn't really mean anything because it's also being
14 forced down our throat by Forest Service. Which means we
15 don't necessarily -- business owners, private business
SLBOA2-4 16 owners, Anna was one of them, Harold was one of them, Bill
17 Schappell, he kind of made his notice. The issue is we
18 don't have a place at the table.
19 Right now, we're being told what is going to
20 happen. And the owners of Shasta Marina, the first time
21 they noticed they were going to be going out of business
SLBOA2-5 22 is when they saw a black X on Shasta Marina with no
23 relocation. How would that be after 20 years of hard work
24 and sweat to just be pushed out. I'm pretty sure the
SLBOA2-6 Winnemem can understand how that is. We're just going to

SLBOA2-6 CONTD

be the same thing.

I honestly feel this is going to happen whether we like it or not. What I am trying to do is take a proactive approach as far as securing the businesses up here on the lake. As it states in Chapter 18, and I'll read straight from the feasibility report. "Affected recreation facilities would be relocated as a part of the construction activities for all action alternatives. This could include relocation of affected portions of

SLBOA2-7

facilities within existing use areas, in adjacent undeveloped areas, or at new sites in general vicinity of the lake. This is the important sentence: "Because of the possible consolidation of facilities, the total number of facilities of specific type may be reduce." They are taking apart the businesses on the lake.

Now, it makes perfect sense on Excel as far as logic. Okay, you have more area, we can increase recreation, but you're going to decrease the number of marinas. Well, it doesn't work like that. The tourism recreation industry is extremely volatile. If you upset one customer by one statement, they might not come back.

We're talking about closing down -- and this goes

SLBOA2-8

back to the clarity -- we have no idea how long these marinas, the ones that actually do stay behind us, are going to be out of business. And it was stated during the

SLBOA2-9

SLBOA2-9 CONTD

1 last comment period, a gentlemen I forget his name, stated
2 specifically that current rules and regulation do not
3 compensate for lost business. This is, of course, where
4 we need Congressman Doug LaMalfa to come in to say, "Hey
5 we need to protect businesses up on this lake."
6 MR. LUCERO: Thank you.
7 Nick Gardener, Jerry Harval, Dave Mundt.
8 MR. GARDENER: Hello. I'm Nick Gardener,
9 N-I-C-K, G-A-R-D-E-N-E-R.

GARD-1

10 I wanted to talk to you about the salmon. Before
11 they built Shasta Dam, the high water was in the winter
12 and the low water was in the summer. When they built the
13 dam, they knocked out 85 percent of the spawning grounds
14 and reversed that. Now probably your average flow in
15 spawning time in the winter is 3,200 cubic feet per
16 second. I've been down fishing. I've fished this river
17 since I was in 7th grade, and I am 62 now. I've been
18 fishing and watched the water go down and see fry
19 flocking.

GARD-2

20 If you could include in your environmental report
21 a constant flow of at least 6,500 square feet per second
22 from the first of October through January, that would
23 enhance the salmon reproduction more than anything that's
24 been done to date. Thank you.
25 MR. LUCERO: Thank you for your comments, sir.

Jerry Harral, Dave Mundt, and Geenie Seely.

MR. HARRAL: Hi, my name's Jerry Harral, J-E-R-R-Y, H-A-R-R-A-L.

HARR-1 I just want to say my heart goes out to the Wintu tribes and all the other neighboring tribes. I can't believe what's going on there. I do believe they need to be paid back by the water that goes down through the tubes to those people.

HARR-2 Also, Mr. Brown spelled it perfect that we have a lot more people now. We need to give these people water. Unfortunately, we have to have a dam. We have to have a bigger dam with more water.

HARR-3 That's really all I have to say. We need this dam. That's all there is to it. But my heart goes out, and I hope the people who get this water, who pay for this water, need to pay for the people who are losing their homes and also give the resorts a place to go. Thank you very much.

MR. LUCERO: Thank you, Mr. Harral.

David Mundt, Geenie Seely, and Walt McNeill.

MUND-1 MR. MUNDT: Good evening. My name is Dave Mundt, M-U-N-D-T. My affiliation is with Citizens Who Are Taxpayers. I am a former resident of Lakehead, and that town I will always love the best of any place I have ever lived.

MUND-2

I'm opposed to the raising of the dam. I see this as a single-threaded approach to a very complex problem. I am very disappointed that the Bureau of Reclamation has had a laser-like focus on the dam when a holistic approach using multiple resources would be a better use of our money and your money too. A billion dollars, and we all know a billion-dollar budget is going to inflate to, what, a billion and a half, two billion. I have managed almost a million dollar software budget. I know how easy it's for these things to go array, and I'm sure you do too. But we don't need to talk about that.

MUND-3

MUND-4

I don't see water storage as the primary issue driving this. I see water shortage as what we need to focus our efforts on. I think multiple channels is what we need to investigate rather than a single thread of raising the dam.

MUND-5

A few comments on statistics: Last meeting we had, we talked about the statistics about the drought of 1977 when the water level went down 238 feet. And then we also noted that in 1978, it filled up again in one year.

I would like to say about statistics this: We know that statistics, as any student of statistics from college knows, those were probability factors and not facts. So in 1977 when we had that drought, the bureau knew that the drought was coming. My parents owned the

MUND-6

Antlers Resort in Lakehead, and so the bureau -- I don't know if any of you were employed with the bureau at that time, but the bureau drove to Lakehead down Antlers Road, and because the statistics also predicted that the lake would fill up in 1978, they gave my parents a check to hold us over so that we would be safe and protected, because we knew the lake would fill up.

MUND-6 CONTD

And of course that was a story. It did not happen. We lost everything we owned. My family was blown apart. And I say that not to engender sympathy. We're all doing fine now. We're happy, doing great, living back in Redding. But my point is this. There is so much weight on this project based on statistics -- I am a little bit nervous -- but I don't see contingency also based on those statistics. Thank you so much.

MUND-7

MR. LUCERO: Thank you for your time. Just a time check here, we have about 15 or 16 more speakers. So if you do the math that's about 45 plus more minutes just so you know where we stand.

Geenie Seely is next, Walt McNeill, Colleen Leavitt will be after that.

MS. SEELY: My name is Geenie Seely. I'm a Native American. I am Wiyot from Humboldt County, born on a rancheria.

SEEL2-1

What I'm hearing here is some naive people trying

SEEL2-1 CONTD

1 to have some discourse with federal agencies. My people
2 have had them for 200 years. I am fighting the same
battles my mother and father fought. I've dealt with all
4 kinds of government agencies, so I'm naturally very
5 skeptical.

SEEL2-2

6 My first question would be, you're getting all of
7 these comments coming in. How do we know what they say?
8 Are you just tabulating them: pro, con. We don't. I
9 don't trust the government. I'll be quite frank about it.

SEEL2-3

10 I am hearing several comments here. A lot of
11 people are talking money, like, okay, the bureau has some
12 money. The government doesn't own much. The money comes
13 from us. We're the ones that provide the money to the
14 government. The government owns nothing except a few
15 forts and some post offices, and people are talking about
16 federal land. The people own that land.

SEEL2-4

17 So I just want to clear up a few things. I've
18 taught Native American studies for many years. I have
19 taught public education for 35 years. I am 83 years old,
20 and I am still working to protect the land, and I'll be
working until the day I die. I want these things cleared
22 up because people need to know. A few people are
23 questioning, and you have a right to question. But you
24 can't let it stop there. You need to keep the fire under
25 their feet to make sure they are accountable.

My people come from the reservation. We were terminated. This is the just how the federal government can control you. My people were terminated. Then they were unterminated. Then they were recognized. By whom? The Secretary of the Interior. I don't know who he is. He doesn't know who I am. This is how the government works. Now I am again terminated by my own people, so I know all the politics.

SEEL2-4 CONTD

And the thing is, I just want to make sure that everybody here follows up on these thing. I came to the last meeting. I said it was worst meeting I have ever been in. It was supposed to be a workshop, couldn't hear anything. It reminded me of a 7th and 8th grade cafeteria. I taught 7th and 8th grade for 35 years, so I know what it's like. So I would just like to, like I said, encourage people to follow up here. Do not accept what the government says as cast in stone.

SEEL2-5

I'm on the Shasta County Coordination Committee. You say you're operating under NEPA. My understanding under NEPA is that people or agencies that operate under the federal government cannot come into an area and change their culture, their economy, or anything else, or any of these drastic changes, without meeting with the governments in that area.

SEEL2-6

Now, we're having these hearings. These are just

SEEL2-7

SEEL2-7 CONTD

common citizens speaking. That's the law. That's the law the government made itself.

MR. LUCERO: Excuse me, Ms. Seely. I'm sorry, your time is up.

MS. SEELY: All right. Thank you very much.

MR. LUCERO: Please submit your comments in writing.

Walt McNeill, Colleen Leavitt, and Matthew Davison.

MR. MCNEIL: Good evening. My name is Walt McNeil. I'm an attorney here in Shasta County. I am also a resident here in Redding. I'm here as an individual water user. But as an attorney, I have represented probably all of water agencies in this county in the Shasta-Trinity division in respect to negotiations of long-term water contracts under CP EIA. Seven years ago, and I also continued to, represent Bear Creek Community Services which has about 10,000 water users, and I represent private parties. We have a very direct interest in water.

MCNEI-1

I am not making these comments on behalf of any particular client, but I wanted to let you know that I have been deeply involved in water issues for the last 10 to 20 years. I want to point out just one glaring deficiency in the draft EIS. There are many issues here,

MCNEI-2

but one I want to point out, and I'll leave the other issues to for other people to cover, and that is the failure of the draft EIS to address the California area of origin water statutes as well as the failure to address the impact of that in regards to acquisition of water rights.

I think a little history is helpful. When the dam was built, about that time the State of California passed Water Code Section 10505. It states, "No priority under this part shall be released nor assignment made for any application that will, in the judgment of the board, deprive the county in which the water covered by the application originates of any such water necessary for the development of the county."

MCNEI-2 CONTD

At the same time, Water Code Section 11460, prior right to watershed water. Without reading the whole thing, basically it provides the same area of origin right to landowners and to the counties, property owners, water users within the watershed of origin. When I looked at Chapter 6 of the draft EIS, there's no mention of those statutes. It's completely ignored. When I look at the section related to acquisition of water rights, you're still working on that, and you're saying that it's being pursued.

MCNEI-3

MCNEI-4

What I want to emphasize is that for maybe 50

MCNEI-4 CONTD

MCNEI-5

LEAV-1

LEAV-2

1 years, federal government promised water users in Northern
2 California that they would have the first right to water
that originates here, and that that right would not be
disturbed. What we have come to learn is that the United
5 States and Bureau of Reclamation do not honor that
6 promise. And in fact, when they operate the CVP, they do
7 not honor area of origin rights. Enlarging the dam will
8 only increase the amount of water that's taken from area
landowners and taken to another place without giving it to
10 the people here who need it in the first place. Thank
11 you.
12 MR. LUCERO: Thank you very much.
13 Colleen Leavitt, Matthew Davison, Buford Holt.
14 MS. LEAVITT: Colleen Leavitt, C-O-L-L-E-E-N,
15 L-E-A-V-I-T-T.
16 So I'm really impressed with the comments from
all the people here tonight, and I hope that you're going
18 to take them seriously. Often, I think we've been through
19 the environmental review processes here in Shasta County
20 that seem like our comments really aren't taken that
21 seriously.
22 I was especially interested in people that made
comments on alternatives to the project. I know the
24 Bureau of Reclamation has a long history of building dams,
25 but maybe that's not the best way anymore. People talked

LEAV-2 CONTD

1 about holistic approaches and water conservation. And I
actually would like considered in the environmental impact
3 report the possibility that instead of building the dam --

LEAV-3

4 if you look at a picture of Shasta Lake, and as anybody
5 who lives here knows, there are multiple jutting-out
areas, and as soon as the water gets low, it's nothing but
7 rock. Why couldn't those be removed. It would change the
8 shoreline somewhat, but it would add capacity for storage
9 of water, and it would not raise the level of the water.

LEAV-4

10 I mentioned to one of the guys here with the name
11 tag, and he said, "Oh, what are you going do with all rock
12 we're removing." Well, okay, that's a problem, but I
don't think it's nearly the problem that moving people's
14 businesses, flooding people's homes, flooding Indians'

LEAV-5

sacred places. There must be a way to deal with that.

LEAV-6

I'd like to see an actual serious consideration. If that
17 won't work, why not.

LEAV-7

18 Maybe storage requires raising the dam, but what
about a combination of alternatives. Maybe some removal,
20 you know, excavation of the lake to make it bigger. What

LEAV-8

21 about water conservation. I mean, like I say, I know you
have a long history of building dams, but maybe that era
23 is over and we should start thinking about other things.

LEAV-9

The other comment -- and I realize that this is a
25 time for us to make comments that should be considered in

LEAV-9 CONTD

the environmental impact report, or if we're not happy we need to put out the things possibly for litigation later. So I just have a couple other things. In the cases where the California Environmental Quality Act is stricter, and I know there are areas, is your EIS going to comply with the stricter regulations under the California Environmental Quality Act?

LEAV-10

And is there any discussion, or could there be, of some legislative changes that would allow the bureau to operate the dam higher, the existing dam higher? I think it's 20 feet that you keep it from the top. Could you raise it a couple of feet and still manage it? And I understand that it's regulated by legislation, but maybe we could get it changed.

LEAV-11

Maybe we could get a couple feet there, maybe we could scoop some stuff out. You know, I just would like to see other alternatives besides raising the dam.

MR. LUCERO: Thank you, Ms. Leavitt.

Matthew Davison, Buford Holt, and Ed Marek.

MR. DAVISON: My name is Matt Davison, M-A-T-T D-A-V-I-S-O-N. I want to keep my eye on the little charming timer over there mutli-colored graphics.

DAVI-1

I appreciate the chance to speak in public about this issue that you have provided. Because many people have presented all these different angles, I am going to

DAVI-1 CONTD

focus on just four issues for why I reject the validity of raising Shasta Dam.

So point number one I have is the budget process. I do like that you have a timeline in the back, and you had one at the previous presentation here, that showed all steps you're going through very methodically to do this. I know there are bigger forces pushing this forward than anyone in this room, but I wish I could see on a timeline like that in the future the budgeting of the process at each step. Because I know as you get into a process like this, the more you invest in, the more it becomes urgent you go ahead and do it. It develops its own momentum. So I would just like transparency in terms of knowing that the more money that goes into this, the more you're going to just do it. It's like gambling fever: You've got to because you are already in the pot

DAVI-2

So the second point -- that's one level at which I reject that part of the process, that it should have transparency in terms of how much money is being invested at each step.

The second point I want to make is the fish habitat argument, that it improves the fish habitat. We have a gentleman from the fisheries that was here, a very nice gentleman. And I looked at his charts and everything, and I said, "All this seems to only point to

DAVI-3

fish going downstream." And he was very kind and said "Yes, you are correct. This has nothing to do with improving fish habit for fish coming upstream because they can't get upstream." And so that's the reason I reject the argument that this improves the fish habitat for raising the dam.

DAVI-3 CONTD

The third one is the theory of recreation increase, like some sort of mysterious atomic theory that more water acreage -- ah, the green dot has appeared. The more acreage there is, that there will be this sort of magnetic attraction that there will be more recreation on the lake. Actually, a lot of people aren't slamming into each other on the lake now. So that's more affected by the economy. The economy is the main reason you don't see more people recreating. It has nothing to do with acreage. So I reject that argument for raising the dam.

DAVI-4

And the fourth argument is water release. I heard an argument that they need to release -- the amount of water that they are releasing changes. In drought condition, they would be able to retain more water. I didn't see that they contended how much is released to generate electrical power. So I'd like more clarity in terms of how much of that water release we get anyway because of electrical power.

DAVI-5

Finally, I just want to say before I run out of

DAVI-6

DAVI-6 CONTD

time here on the yellow dot. As an American who's not a tribal member, I think it's far past the time where we recognize the Winnemem Wintu as Americans. They lived here before us, and I think they should be recognized. Thank you very much.

MR. LUCERO: Thank you, Mr. Davison.

Buford Holt, Ed Marek, and R. Wade.

MR. HOLT: My name is Buford Holt, B-U-F-O-R-D H-O-L-T.

HOLT4-1

I just wanted to comment on one of the things that's missing from this document, not of all the document per se. It's difficult. It's a good document put together by competent people. I don't have a problem with what's there so much as the ending has problems. And we've had some excellent comments from my predecessors up here at the mic.

HOLT4-2

What my concern is is that it's been 10 years, probably, since the context was given for which all this stuff is happening. Several of the comments addressed that, "Gee, you haven't looked at the alternatives." Well, they did, ten years ago. The CalFED EIS and the CVP IA implementation EIS, but who remember that 10 years later? And you have to remember, those documents were themselves a couple of feet thick. There's a lot of material there, and then there are lots and lots of

HOLT4-2 CONTD

environmental reports from the CalFED stuff. There were whole bookshelves full of CalFED documents.

HOLT4-3

And so what's happened is we've lost sight of that context or it's been forgotten. And what I think would be helpful in a document like this is to have an appendix that summarizes some of the broader picture.

HOLT4-4

Like right now California faces at least three major budget-busting problems: Water supply, which people are mentioning because we are already tapping -- virtually everything that can be economically captured is being captured with small exceptions.

HOLT4-5

We've got the problem of water delivery, the trans-delta sort of thing.

HOLT4-6

And we've got flood control issues, which no one has even mentioned here. That's a whole separate sort of thing.

HOLT4-7

But we're talking about things where the budgets are tens of billions of dollars. And in today's environment, those things are kind of difficult to do.

HOLT4-8

But we don't have, for the public, that kind of perspective, putting them in tradeoffs that we'd have to take. And I think it would be very useful to have a brief summary of that.

HOLT4-9

Nor is there a mention of the fact that global oil production has peaked. In 1970 we went from being domestically self-reliant to importing oil with borrowed money. In about 2006, the global oil production peaked. And what that means is the era of relatively cheap oil is

HOLT4-9 CONTD

gone. You can look at the numbers, but it's clear that this is no longer the world in which Colonel Drake drilled 70 feet through unconsolidated sediments, buried under bedrock he found oil 250 years ago. Now, we have floating platforms dynamically positioned in the ocean dropping miles of pipe. It's far more expensive to get oil now. The finances to pull this stuff off are going to be questionable. So thank you.

MR. LUCERO: Thank you, Mr. Holt.

Ed Marek, R. Wade, Joy Wade.

MR. MAREK: Yes, my name is Ed Marek. I live here Oak Run.

MR. LUCERO: Sir, can you spell your last name, please?

MR. MAREK: M-A-R-E-K. I'd just like to address both the audience and ladies and gentlemen here. I think

MARE-1

that what hasn't been discussed, from my perspective, what we're really discussing is planning for disaster. And maybe this occurred to you that sometimes when you plan for disaster, you can plan a disaster. I'd like everyone to take a look at the environmental impact report. And it is in there rather buried, but find the climate change modelling appendix part one, page 17, some of the more moderate facts for North California. "Snowpack decreases is projected to be more substantial over the portions of

1 the basin where baseline cool weather temperatures are
2 generally closer to freezing thresholds and more sensitive
3 to projected warming. Such areas include much of the
4 northern Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains of the
MARE-1 CONTD Sacramento River Basin." That's us, Northern California.
6 Then page 25-2, mean April 1st snow water
7 equivalent, that's the snowpack existing in this
8 watershed. Declined by the 2020s, 53.4 percent; by the
9 2050s, 75.9 percent; and by the 2070s 88.6 percent decline
10 in our snowpack.
11 Now, the dam does nothing whatsoever to
12 ameliorate the damage done by climate change, the slow
13 disaster we're facing. What it does do, and what it is an
14 attempt to do, is to reduce the effects for Central and
MARE-2 Southern California. What would be disaster for us would
16 be survivable for Central and Southern California because
17 it will allow you to collect the water, the precipitation
18 that does not fall as snow but falls as rain, and continue
19 to ship it south by increasing storage capacity in
20 Northern California.
21 And the point I want to make about this is that
22 for us, this is not going to be a disaster that is
MARE-3 survivable. Northern California is dependent on the
24 forest resources not only for the timber economy but for
25 tourism and the greater forest ecology. If those forests

MARE-3 CONTD

1 cannot survive, as they cannot do as to soil moisture
2 declines with declining snowpack, then we will not have
3 the same Northern California we have now, however high the
4 lake is.

MARE-4

5 So anyway I just said, concluded, you're asking
6 the wrong question in your study. And I understand you're
7 constrained. You can only discuss the water storage
8 options specifically in Lake Shasta. But nothing you are
9 going to do here is going to benefit us to live in this
10 future. And it's only going to extend the ability of
11 Central and Southern California by several decades. And

MARE-5

12 maybe even the salmon, it's entirely possible you can keep
13 the water colder by using the dam. But it's really not
14 solving the problem.

MARE-6

15 So just to conclude by saying: Instead of
16 planning for this disaster, maybe we should start planning
17 to avoid this disaster. I hope you at all take that
18 comment to heart.
19 MR. LUCERO: Thank you very much, sir.
20 R. Wade, Joy Wade, and Gill Goss.
21 MR. WADE: Thank you for your patience. R-U-S-S
22 W-A-D-E, Russ Wade.

WADE-1

23 This is project doesn't make any sense to me.
24 You're essentially just doing a railroad job on people's
25 houses and our tourist business. The other thing is do we

WADE-2

WADE-2 CONTD

1 have the rainfall to support the project. Recent history
2 says no. One year out of six we get enough water. That's
17 percent of the time; 83 percent of the time we don't
4 have enough water. Would any -- I am a small business
5 guy. Would I ever put up any money to come out ahead 17
6 percent of the time? This is project makes no sense at
7 all because the water is not available. And you are --

WADE-3

8 just like to Wintu got the railroad job, all those people
that spent years and years developing their recreation
10 businesses, believe me, it will all go in the toilet.

WADE-4

And it's to ship water south. The Lower San
12 Joaquin, they've pumped out aquifers. Water is the new
13 gold, and the smartest thing that we could do would be
14 quit flushing all our water into rivers. We've got
15 graywater systems that we should be using to replenish
16 aquifers. Fresno is constantly drilling wells just to

WADE-5

take care of their half a million people. If they
18 collected the graywater and injected it, they could
19 replenish aquifers. So it's a plumbing design problem, as
20 far as I am concerned. And we should look to graywater
21 instead of spending billions of dollars and railroading
22 the people in Northern California. Thank you for your
23 time.
24 MR. LUCERO: Thank you, Mr. Wade.
25 MR. WADE: Joy Wade will not be speaking.

MR. LUCERO: Thank you, sir.

Gil Goss, Kenwa Kravitz, and Linda Malone.

MR. GOSS: My comments were already entered. Gil Goss.

MR. LUCERO: Mr. Goss, thank you very much.

Kenwa Kravitz, Linda Malone, and Michael Preston.

MS. KRAVITZ: Hello. My name is Kenwa Kravitz, K-E-N-W-A, K-R-A-V-I-T-Z. I am the curator and director

KRAV-1 of Winnemem Wintu Cultural Museum in the City of Shasta Lake. I am also Winnemem Wintu.

MR. LUCERO: Excuse me. Ms. Kravitz, can I have you speak closer to the mic?

MS. KRAVITZ: Yes. I apologize. This is very sensitive to me.

KRAV-2 In 1941 the Congress passed an act called the Acquisition of Indian Land for the Central Valley Project. That has never been answered for in regards to my people. I truly oppose the raising of the dam.

KRAV-3 I currently have in my possession a document called a CDIB, Certified Degree of Indian Blood, that states I am a descendent and have Wintu blood in me,

KRAV-4 meaning Indian blood of the land that was taken. This government agency, the Bureau of Indian Affairs gave it to me. It's an official document. I would like to see some

KRAV-4 CONTD

1 accountability before anything more is done in any way
2 shape or form. Who holds the government of the United
3 States of America accountable for what they have done to
4 my people? Where is the accountability?

KRAV-5

5 I don't -- I will just honestly say that I do not
6 trust the United States government because of these
7 things. All the way back to 1851, the Ash Creek Treaty
8 was never ratified. It promised my people 35 square miles
9 of the river basin right here. All this side of the
10 Sacramento River all the way, basically, out to Mount
11 Lassen up to the Pit River all the way to the Sacramento
12 River down to Cottonwood.

KRAV-6

13 Lots of us people here live in that area. Does
14 anybody know about that? No, because it was held in
15 secrecy for a really long time. There's a continued
16 breaking of trust, breaking of treaties, in regard to my
17 people. And not only my people, but all the people across
18 this land. That was given to us. It might not seem like
19 much to you, but to me this is where my people come from.
20 Lots of people don't understand that, but to say this is
21 where I come from. That's huge. And if you cover that
22 dam, you're going to cover that land.

KRAV-7

23 Right at McCloud River, my ancestors lived
24 there. There are burial sites there. I have deeds of
25 trust that were given to ancestors. Kitty McKenzie up in

KRAV-7 CONTD

1 Lamoine which will affected. The McKenzies down the
McCloud River. Over in Trinity Center, the lake over
3 there covering that area. This is personal. It's not --
4 when is enough enough? Who will hold the United States

KRAV-8

Government accountable for what they have done to me, my
6 people, and my children. Thank you.
7 MR. LUCERO: Thank you very much.
8 Linda Malone, Michael Preston, and our last
9 speaker is Peggy Williams.
10 MS. MALONE: Hello and thank you for hearing my
11 words.

MALO-1

12 I take off where she left off. We have a sad
history, and whenever we're asked to talk about it, it
14 hurts. It hurts really bad. We had this removal once
15 before. In 1938, my parents were moved. And if you know

MALO-2

16 McCloud River, it's one of the most pristine rivers in the
world. It's the coldest river in the United States. And
18 when you raise the dam, you're going to go up two miles,
19 into that, and that river is lost.

MALO-3

20 Also what is sad is that you have recreation
here, and you make a lot of taxes off the water and the
22 lake and the recreation and the boats, the houseboats.

MALO-4

23 And my brother drowned in the lake in 1995. You had a
17-year-old who just drowned last week. You still haven't
25 found him. I know, personally know, two other people that

are in the lake. Jack Potter, Senior, and Mr. Hale, I believe. He was like 35 years old. He's still not found. My brother was not found after 15 months, then he came up. So your feasibility and your investigation, to me the edges of your lake is too steep.

MALO-4 CONTD

It is a very deep lake. It's so deep you can't find people with those little bitty cameras that go ten feet because I saw that when we hunted for my brother. So it's -- every year, people drown in that lake. So we need the water, but then we need the people to live, and then you need it for your recreation also. But when they built Shasta Dam, it's so steep, that whole hillside. Where they put Shasta Dam, that's one of the hardest spots in Northern California that they chose.

MALO-5

But we try to get along. We've got a long time, but we still have to deal with issues. Every year, two or three times a year, and every time we come and tell you, like years from now, it's a whole different group. And the law changes on us. And then the BIA steps in and says you have to do this now, and it takes us a long time.

MALO-6

But when you raise the lake again, we're going to lose more land. I can't believe Lakehead might disappear. I shopped there. But it just seems to go on and on, and we have lost enough land. For the second time, it really hurts. Thank you for hearing me.

MR. LUCERO: Thank you, Ms. Malone.

Michael Preston, Peggy Williams. And if you still want to speak, please give your name to Mary, otherwise we have two more speakers left.

MR. PRESTON: Michael Preston, M-I-C-H-A-E-L, P-R-E-S-T-O-N. (Speaking in Native language). My name is Michael Preston, up on McCloud River representing the Winnemem Wintu Tribe and also a member of Shasta County public and youth. And I want to speak to you actually on that ground right there.

And basically, I wanted to address the environmental justice issue that the dam has created in the first place from 1941 in accordance to the Winnemem Wintu Tribe and the loss of sacred sites. This is documented in the Central Valley Indian Land Acquisition

PRES-1 project. Before we move forward with the Central Valley Project, I feel like we should be addressing these issues with that Central Valley Indian Acquisition Project stating it would provide, you know, just -- I'm sorry, looking for correct word -- provide like land to live on, which was 4,000 -- over 4,000 acres of Indian allotment lands, which were allotted not only to the Winnemem Wintu Tribe but also surrounding Wintu tribes and different Wintus that reside along the rivers.

Before move forward with that, written in the

PRES-1 CONTD

1 law, I feel like that should be once again revisited. And
2 also infrastructural support was also promised through
3 that. So in that not being ratified or being swept under
4 the rug and not being addressed, is an environmental
5 justice issue.

PRES-2

6 This issue with dams happens all over the word.
7 We've displaced a billion people around the world. This
8 just so happens to be in Shasta County. And the main
9 reason why these dams are being put in place is
10 economically it forces control of the water and, I think,
11 at the expense of the local people. So we are
12 representing the local people, tribes first and foremost,
13 and then the public which is also going to be -- the
14 general public overall, which is going to be at an
15 economic loss as well as stated by many of the people
16 here.

PRES-3

17 And so I wanted to addresses that as well just
18 from the economic means -- that just based on -- like
19 Brazil, for instances, and different countries. Go into
20 these different countries and basically subdue the
21 economics there and the infrastructural promises, and then
22 basically getting these governments into debt and subduing
23 them to World Bank, for instance.

PRES-4

24 I see this as the same issues, just in the local
25 area with the Bureau of Land Management and federal

PRES-4 CONTD

1 government coming in and coming into the local economy.
2 And the promise of jobs, the promise of salmon returns,
3 the promise of these different things will benefit the
4 area. However, in the long return it's not what is
5 actually going to benefit the economy or the people in the
6 long-run.

PRES-5

7 So based off of the water allocation going down
8 to the south, that's what it's all about. It's all about
9 the agricultural interests that are in the Central Valley
10 paying a pretty price and paying for this water that will
11 be up there, as well as Southern California. It's not
12 really for the people, per se. It is, only about for --
13 the vast majority, though, for which the water is used, 70
14 percent of the water is used for agricultural means.

PRES-6

15 Also fracking is a big deal which is coming up on
16 the chopping blocks in Southern California, which has used
17 millions and millions of gallons water to extract oil and
18 natural resources. And so that's what I feel is the main
19 reason for the dam raise, and the main reason for the
20 water allocation down to Southern California. Thank you.
21 MR. LUCERO: Thank you very much for your
22 comments.
23 Ms. Peggy Williams, you have the honor of being
24 the last speaker tonight.
25 MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you. My name is Peggy

Williams, W-I-L-L-I-A-M-S. I am a member of the board of directors for the Lakehead Community Development Association, which does a tremendous job for the community. WILL2-1

I want to just touch on a few points, and one of them, a couple people remember, is terrorism. When the dam was built in the '30s, '40s, we had no terrorism, but we had no jobs. WILL2-2 This is not going to help with the job situation. It will employee people. WILL2-3 But you're going to put all the water for California in one big basket up here, and then are we going to wait for some crazy terrorist to come and fly into the dam when it's high and flood all the way to Sacramento. That's what will happen. WILL2-4

I've often wondered that about the I-5 bridge, what it would do for travel, the way people would have to go around. It would cause a major problem. WILL2-5 And I find that with the dam. I was told six feet they can do with the existing structure, six feet up. WILL2-6

And I also -- as a few of you know, I have lived in my home on the lake for 30 years. I recognize at least a half a dozen owners or managers of resorts that I deal with and have for years: 20 years, 18 years. WILL2-7 And this is not a 24 hours and you're off or 8 hours and you're off the rest of the week. This is 24/7, 365 days a year. These people work. They work hard. And it's not only for

WILL2-7 CONTD

1 them, their employees, it's for all the tourists, tens of
thousands of tourists that come. And we're not seeing
3 them now because of the economy: no jobs, gasoline, this
4 kind of thing.

WILL2-8

5 I think the water storage problem would be best
served by carrying the water down the state and not
7 putting it all in one place and having little spots.

WILL2-9

8 And also, the American Indians: As far as I am
9 concerned, I am an American Indian now. You're taking my
home of 30 years. Three daughters I raised in that house.
11 You know, they can't believe it that I am going to have to
12 leave there. I said they are going to carry every
13 toothpick out of my house then.

WILL2-10

14 So not only the businesses, the employees go, no
tourists. I just think everybody loses with the extreme
16 amount that they want to raise the lake. I just think
17 everybody will lose.

WILL2-11

18 And I met two farmers. And these two farmers, I
19 said, "Bob, what are you not rice ranching this year?" He
20 says, "Nope, neither is Larry." I said, "Why not?" He
goes, "We can get more money for the water than we can get
22 for the rice." So if we supply 90 percent of the produce
23 to the United States and our farmers are selling water,
24 who's going to grow the produce? Who is going to feed the
25 people? What will happen?

WILL2-12

WILL2-13

But you guys are going to relocate me like you relocated the Indians? Never going to happen. We're going to get the same shaft they got, and I truly believe that, but I appreciate you being here and listening. And I appreciate all the people that I have seen here tonight that I have known for decades. I know they worked 24/7, 365 days a year for their employees, for our community, taxes, and for tens of thousands of tourists.

MR. LUCERO: Thank you, Ms. Williams, appreciate your comments.

We have called the last speaker. Does anybody else want to make a comment?

Then in that case, on behalf of Reclamation, I'd like to thank everyone for taking the time to attend and participate in this hearing. Please remember, if you still plan to provide written comments, you have until September 30th midnight.

This concludes our hearing on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement For the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation. Thank you and good night.

(Meeting adjourned at 8:14 p.m.)

RE: Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation Public Hearing

CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER

I, Allen Rose, CSR 13753, hereby certify that I am a Certified Shorthand Reporter; that I recorded verbatim in shorthand writing the foregoing proceedings completely and correctly; that I have caused under my direction said shorthand writing to be transcribed into typewriting and the foregoing pages constitute a complete and accurate transcript of said shorthand writing taken at the above-mentioned proceedings.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said proceeding nor in any way interested in the outcome of said proceeding.

Dated: September 22, 2013

_____

Allen Rose, CSR 13753

Golden State Reporting & Video Services (866) 324-4727 Page: 79

Responses to Comments from Curtis Brown, Provided on Behalf of Self

BROW-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

BROW-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

BROW-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-3, "Relocation of Privately Owned Cabins on USFS Lands."

BROW-4: Neither Reclamation nor DWR in operating the CVP and SWP realize any profit as they are public agencies.

Please refer to Master Comment Response WSR-1, "Water Supply Demands, Supplies, and Project Benefits."

BROW-5: Water released from Shasta Reservoir does flow into the Sacramento River where it is delivered to CVP contractors in the Sacramento Valley and also pumped from the South Delta for CVP contractors south of the Delta. It is reasonable to assume that if the BDCP were to be implemented, some water released from Shasta Dam would be conveyed through the Delta conveyance facilities to contractors south of the Delta. As described in Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan," the BDCP is considered for the purposes of evaluating potential cumulative impacts of the SLWRI. Further speculation on implementation of the BDCP or similar programs is not required by NEPA.

Please refer to Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan."

Responses to Comments from Greg Burgin on Behalf of Self

BURG-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

BURG-2: A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

BURG-3: A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

BURG-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

Responses to Comments from Eric Cassano on Behalf of Self

CASS2-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

CASS2-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ENG-2, "Borrow Materials."

CASS2-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

CASS2-4: The requested document has been mailed to Mr. Cassano. Text regarding sand and borrow sources within the Final EIS have been revised to provide clarification on the identified borrow sources for the construction of the dikes required for the various action alternatives. In the Engineering Summary Appendix Plate 25, "Potential Borrow Sites," has been updated to include the commercial facilities information that have been identified as potential sources for borrow material.

CASS2-5: As described in the DEIS Engineering Summary Appendix, Chapter 3, "Design Considerations for Dam and Appurtenances of Dam Enlargements," multiple borrow sources are available to meet project needs. Material availability would vary with market demand and production restrictions, but it is expected that sufficient materials will be available when needed for construction. The sites that have been identified are included in the Engineering Summary Appendix Plate 25, "Potential Borrow Sites." Plate 25, "Potential Borrow Sites," has been updated to include the commercial facilities information that have been identified as potential sources for borrow material. The construction contractor will make the final decision on where the aggregate sources for construction will be supplied from. Any commercial source would need to meet all applicable local, State, and Federal regulatory requirements.

CASS2-6: In the Engineering Summary Appendix Plate 25, "Potential Borrow Sites," has been updated to include the commercial facilities information that has been identified as potential sources for borrow material. For further clarification refer to Master Comment Response ENG-2, "Borrow Materials."

CASS2-7: NEPA regulations, 40 CFR 1502.4, states "proposals or parts of proposal which are related to each other closely enough to be, in effect, a single course of action shall be evaluated in a single impact statement." The DEIS evaluates the entire SLWRI in a single impact statement and therefore meets NEPA regulations.

Responses to Comments from Tom Stokely on Behalf of California Water Impact Network and California Environmental Water Caucus

CWIN-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

CWIN-2: This comment appears to be related to allocation of costs to project beneficiaries, which is outside the scope of the DEIS. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4(b)). As described in Master Comment Response COST/BEN-5, "Potential Project Financing," an updated cost allocation were included in the SLWRI Final Feasibility Report. This comment was included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

CWIN-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-8, "National Marine Fisheries Service Recovery Plan, Anadromous Fish Restoration Program, Doubling Goals and Biological Opinions."

CWIN-4: This comment appears to be related to allocation of costs to project beneficiaries, which is outside the scope of the DEIS. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4(b)). As described in Master Comment Response COST/BEN-5, "Potential Project Financing," an updated cost allocation was included in the SLWRI Final Feasibility Report. This comment was included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

CWIN-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-8, "National Marine Fisheries Service Recovery Plan, Anadromous Fish Restoration Program, Doubling Goals and Biological Opinions."

CWIN-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

CWIN-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

CWIN-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," Master Comment Response ALTS-1, "Alternative Selection."

CWIN-9: The EIS, Chapter 7, "Water Quality," includes a discussion of heavy metals and the associated impacts. Mitigation measures have been developed to ensure that the one known site (Bully Hill area) will be

addressed. In addition Chapter 2, "Alternatives," of the EIS includes a comprehensive list of environmental commitments, including preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan to ensure compliance with relevant water quality requirements.

Responses to Comments from Matt Davison on Behalf of Self

DAVI-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

DAVI-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response NEPA-1, "Sufficiency of EIS."

DAVI-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

DAVI-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-9, "Relationship Between Recreation and Shasta Lake Water Levels."

DAVI-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

DAVI-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

Responses to Comments from David Martinez on Behalf of Winnemem Wintu Tribal Member

DMART2-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

DMART2-2: Thank you for sharing your opinion on the SLWRI. Your comment will be included in the record for SLWRI and provided to decision makers. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process.

DMART2-3: Water released from Shasta Reservoir does flow into the Sacramento River where it is delivered to CVP contractors in the Sacramento Valley and also pumped from the South Delta for CVP contractors south of the Delta. It is reasonable to assume that if the BDCP were to be implemented, some water released from Shasta Dam would be conveyed through the Delta conveyance facilities to contractors south of the Delta. As described in Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan," the BDCP is considered for the purposes of evaluating potential cumulative impacts of the SLWRI. Further speculation on implementation of the BDCP or similar programs is not

required by NEPA. Please refer to Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan."

DMART2-4: It is unclear which reports the commenter is referencing. If the commenter is referencing reports related to the BDCP in comparison to reports related to the SLWRI, please see Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan." If the commenter is referencing reports related only to the SLWRI, please see Master Comment Response GEN-2, "Unsubstantiated Information."

DMART2-5: Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.6, "Areas of Controversy," of the DEIS acknowledges that Native American concerns and cultural resources remain an area of controversy The U.S. Congress will use this Final EIS, the related Final Feasibility Report, and supporting information, as well as any additional information they believe appropriate, to determine the public interest in the project, and the form scope of project authorization (if any). As this Final EIS chapter includes public and agency comments received on the DEIS, and responses to each of these comments, these decision makers will have a full characterization of the public interests.

Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," identifies impacts from inundation of Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Land Filings, which include Winnemem Wintu places of traditional, ceremonial, and sacred uses. See "Impact Culture-2" in Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," Section 14.3.4, "Mitigation Measures," for "CP1," "CP2," "CP3," "CP4," and "CP5," are identified as significant and unavoidable, with no feasible mitigation identified.

Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

DMART2-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

DMART2-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," and Master Comment Response FRACK-1, "Water Supply Used for Fracking."

Responses to Comments from Larry Farr on Behalf of Mayor of the City of Shasta Lake

FARR-1: Comment noted.

FARR-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

FARR-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response EJ-1, "Potential Effects to Disadvantaged Communities."

FARR-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-3, "Effects to Tourism at Shasta Lake," Master Comment Response RBR-1, "Access Across Shasta Dam," and Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

FARR-5: As stated in the DEIS Engineering Summary Appendix Chapter 4, "Design Consideration for Reservoir Area Infrastructure Modifications and/or Relocations," Sections, "Recreation Facilities," and "Public Boat Ramps," that the public boat ramps that are affected by the action alternatives will be modified in place to allow for access. If for any reason the boat ramps cannot be modified in place the capacity will be relocated as to maintain recreation distribution around the lake.

The associated costs for modifications to the public boat ramps are accounted for in the overall cost estimates and can be found in detail in the DEIS Engineering Summary Appendix, Attachments 2 through 4, for the different action alternatives.

FARR-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

FARR-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response EJ-1, "Potential Effects to Disadvantaged Communities."

Responses to Comments from Steve Evans on Behalf of Friends of the River

FOTR3-1: Comment noted.

FOTR3-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan."

FOTR3-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-4, "Non-monetary Benefits of Action Alternatives," and Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan."

FOTR3-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-5, "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report," and Master Comment Response WSR-1, "Water Supply Demands, Supplies, and Project Benefits."

FOTR3-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River," Master Comment Response WASR-6, "Protections of the Lower McCloud River as Identified in the California Public Resources Code, Section 5093.542," and Master Comment Response WASR-8, "Effects

to the Eligibility of Rivers for Inclusion in the Federal Wild and Scenic River System."

FOTR3-6: Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.6, "Areas of Controversy," of the DEIS acknowledges that Native American concerns and cultural resources remain an area of controversy. The U.S. Congress will use this Final EIS, the related Final Feasibility Report, and supporting information, as well as any additional information they believe appropriate, to determine the public interest in the project, and the form scope of project authorization (if any). As this Final EIS chapter includes public and agency comments received on the DEIS, and responses to each of these comments, these decision makers will have a full characterization of the public interests.

As stated in Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.1.2, "Purpose and Need/Project Objectives," of the DEIS, the Project purpose is to improve operational flexibility of the Delta watershed system of the existing Shasta Dam and Reservoir to meet specified primary and secondary project objectives including increasing survival of anadromous fish populations in the Sacramento River and increasing water supply and water supply reliability for agricultural, M&I, and environmental purposes, to help meet current and future water demands (primary objectives); and to conserve, restore and enhance ecosystem resources in the Shasta Lake area and the upper Sacramento River, reduce flood damage downstream, develop additional hydropower generation capabilities at Shasta Dam, maintain and increase recreation opportunities at Shasta Lake and maintain or improve water quality conditions downstream (secondary objectives). The DEIS examines the full range of impacts on the human environment of five action alternatives and a no action alternative.

Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," identifies impacts from inundation of Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Land Filings, which include Winnemem Wintu places of traditional, ceremonial, and sacred uses. See "Impact Culture-2" in Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," Section 14.3.4, "Mitigation Measures," for "CP1," "CP2," "CP3," "CP4," and "CP5," are identified as significant and unavoidable, with no feasible mitigation identified.

Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

FOTR3-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

FOTR3-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

FOTR3-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity," Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake," and Master Comment Response TRANS-1, "Potential Construction-Related Effects to Roadways and Traffic Congestion."

FOTR3-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-3, "Botanical Resources Effects Related to Flow Regimes."

FOTR3-11: NEPA requires full disclosure of the potential effects of Federal actions and accompanying alternatives and possible mitigation. The mitigation measure Bot-7 in Chapter 12, "Botanical Resources and Wetlands," Section 12.3.5, "Mitigation Measures," describes a range of performance measures to mitigate identified impacts on riparian and wetland communities.

Mitigation Measure Bot-7 identifies specific actions (modification of dam operations and funding restoration actions) that will be included in the final plan to avoid and compensate for impacts on riparian and wetland communities such that a no-net-loss performance standard is met. Mitigation Measure Bot-7 also identifies the minimum measures that will be implemented to avoid, minimize, and compensate for impacts. Details about off-site mitigation opportunities in the primary study area are not yet available. Potential mitigation lands containing comparable wetland and special-status species habitat comparable to those that would be affected by the action alternatives have been identified and specific details about how these lands may be used for mitigation will be discussed in detail in future documents and be subject to review by regulatory agencies and the public. The DEIS follows standard NEPA procedures in disclosing impacts on biological resources and providing mitigation measures that Reclamation will be required to implement following future Congressional authorization, that commits Reclamation to the measures. The intent of this document is to identify measures that are flexible and adaptable so they can be implemented effectively by Reclamation to respond to direct and indirect impacts on riparian and wetland habitats resulting from the project. The mitigation measure clearly states that a mitigation and adaptive management plan will be implemented and will include implementation funding mechanisms and criteria. On pages ES-32 and ES-33 of the Executive Summary, the DEIS identifies implementation of a comprehensive revegetation plan and a comprehensive mitigation strategy to minimize potential effects on biological resources as environmental commitments. Therefore, the document properly identifies the probability of implementation of mitigation as required under NEPA and commits Reclamation to implementing this mitigation.

As stated under Mitigation Measure Bot-7, Chapter 12, "Botanical Resources and Wetlands," Section 12.3.5, "Mitigation Measures," feasible measures in this context are those that are not in conflict with applicable laws, agreements, and regulations, or with the purpose of the project. Also as stated in Section 12.3.5, appropriate restoration actions are those that do any of the following: 1) enhance connectivity of river side channels (e.g., by modifying the elevation of secondary channels, remnant oxbows, or meander scars); 2) expand the river meander zone at selected locations (e.g., by assisting in funding projects that meet this objective); 3) increase floodplain connectivity (e.g., by assisting in funding projects that meet this objective); 4) control and remove nonnative, invasive plant species from riparian areas to shift dominance to native species; 5) create riparian and wetland communities (e.g., through plantings); and 6) increase shaded riverine aquatic habitat (e.g., through plantings). Because the plan would be developed in coordination with USFWS, NMFS, CDFW, and the Sacramento River Conservation Area Forum, each of these entities would have the opportunity to provide input on the appropriateness and feasibility of restoration actions.

FOTR3-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," and Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

Responses to Comments from Jeanne France on Behalf of Winnemem Wintu Tribal Member

FRAN-1: Please refer to response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

FRAN-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

FRAN-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

FRAN-4: Thank you for providing your position relative to the SLWRI. Your comment will be included in the record for the SLWRI and provided to decision makers. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process.

FRAN-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

FRAN-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response WSR-8, "Action Alternatives Don't Meet All Water Demands."

Responses to Comments from Nick Gardener on Behalf of Self

GARD-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

GARD-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-4, "Maintaining Sacramento River Flows to Meet Fish Needs and Regulatory Requirements."

Responses to Comments from Jerry Harral on Behalf of Self

HARR-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

HARR-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

HARR-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

Responses to Comments from Buford Holt on Behalf of Self

HOLT4-1: Comment noted.

HOLT4-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

HOLT4-3: The Final Feasibility Report was published with the Final EIS as an attachment. The Final Feasibility Report includes additional contextual information.

HOLT4-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

HOLT4-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

HOLT4-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

HOLT4-7: Comment noted.

HOLT4-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

HOLT4-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

Responses to Comments from Robert Franklin on Behalf of Hoopa Valley Tribe (senior hydrologist)

HOOP-1: Comment noted.

HOOP-2: CalSim-II is the best available tool to represent CVP/SWP operations. Operations modeling was performed using the CalSim-II simulation model, the best available tool for predicting CVP/SWP system-wide water operations. Details on the CalSim-II model and the assumptions included in all simulations can be found in the Modeling Appendix, Chapter 2, "CalSim-II." Also see Master Comment Response GEN-7, "Rules and Regulations for Water Operations under SLWRI Action Alternatives."

Responses to Comments from Sue Horkey on Behalf of Self

HORK-1: The SLWRI is intended to evaluate alternatives that meet various legislative and planning directives as stated in Chapter 1, "Introduction," and Chapter 2, "Alternatives." Sites Reservoir is being evaluated under a separate study and is not considered an alternative to SLWRI as it would not provide the benefits to meet the SLWRI purpose and need and primary objectives. Please refer to Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response ALTS-1 "Alternative Selection."

HORK-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

HORK-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

HORK-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

HORK-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River."

HORK-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

HORK-7: Comment noted.

Responses to Comments from Catherine Joplin on Behalf of Self

JOPL1-1: Comment noted.

JOPL1-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

JOPL1-3: Thank you for sharing your opinion on the SLWRI. Your comment will be included in the record for SLWRI and provide to the decision-makers. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process.

JOPL1-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

Responses to Comments from Kenwa Kravitz on Behalf of Winnemem Wintu Cultural Museum

KRAV-1: Comment noted.

KRAV-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

KRAV-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

KRAV-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

KRAV-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

KRAV-6: Comment noted.

KRAV-7: Thank you for sharing your history. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

KRAV-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

Responses to Comments from Colleen Leavitt on Behalf of Self

LEAV-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response NEPA-1, "Sufficiency of the EIS."

LEAV-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

LEAV-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

LEAV-4: Comment noted.

LEAV-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

LEAV-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

LEAV-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

LEAV-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

LEAV-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response CEQA-1, "CEQA Compliance."

LEAV-10: The current reservoir is operated at levels sufficient to provide flood surcharge storage space to avoid overtopping during large flood events.

LEAV-11: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," and Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General."

Responses to Comments from Craig Leigh on Behalf of Self

LEIG-1: As described in the Climate Change Modeling appendix, a wide range of drier climates than the historic climate were used to evaluate the sensitivity of enlarged Shasta to potential climate changes. Please refer to Master Comment Response CC-1, "Climate Change Uncertainty and Related Evaluations," and Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

Responses to Comments from Linda Malone on Behalf of Self

MALO-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

MALO-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

MALO-3: A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

MALO-4: Comment noted.

MALO-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

MALO-6: Thank you for sharing your opinion on the SLWRI. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

Responses to Comments from Ed Marek on Behalf of Self

MARE-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

MARE-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," and Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

MARE-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

MARE-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

MARE-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

MARE-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record," and Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

Responses to Comments from Walt McNeil on Behalf of Self

MCNEI-1: Comment noted.

MCNEI-2: Reclamation operates the CVP in compliance with all applicable state and federal statutes and regulations, including Water Code Sections 10505 and 11460. Refer to, for example, Tehama-Colusa Canal Authority, v. United States Department of The Interior, 721 F.3d 1086 (9th Cir. 2013); cert denied, 2014 U.S. LEXIS 2014 (U.S., Mar. 24, 2014).

Please refer to Master Comment Response WR-1, "Water Rights."

MCNEI-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response WR-1, "Water Rights."

MCNEI-4: Reclamation operates the CVP in compliance with all applicable state and federal statutes and regulations, including Water Code Sections 10505 and 11460. Refer to, for example, Tehama-Colusa Canal Authority, v. United States Department of The Interior, 721 F.3d 1086 (9th Cir. 2013); cert denied, 2014 U.S. LEXIS 2014 (U.S., Mar. 24, 2014).

Please refer to Master Comment Response WR-1, "Water Rights."

MCNEI-5: Reclamation operates the CVP in compliance with all applicable state and federal statutes and regulations, including Water Code Sections 10505 and 11460. Refer to, for example, Tehama-Colusa Canal Authority, v. United States Department of The Interior, 721 F.3d 1086 (9th Cir. 2013); cert denied, 2014 U.S. LEXIS 2014 (U.S., Mar. 24, 2014).

Please refer to Master Comment Response WR-1, "Water Rights."

Responses to Comments from David Mundt on Behalf of Self

MUND-1: Comment noted.

MUND-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

MUND-3: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

MUND-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response ALTS-1, "Alternative Selection,"

MUND-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-4, "Historic Operations vs. Simulated Operations Used for Alternatives Evaluations."

MUND-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-4, "Historic Operations vs. Simulated Operations Used for Alternatives Evaluations."

MUND-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-4, "Historic Operations vs. Simulated Operations Used for Alternatives Evaluations," and Master Comment Response GEN-4, "Best Available Information."

Responses to Comments from Michael Preston on Behalf of Self

PRES-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

PRES-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," Master Comment Response EI-4, "Socioeconomic and Associated Indirect Environmental Effects," Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives," Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

PRES-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

PRES-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

PRES-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

PRES-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response FRACK-1, "Water Supply Used for Fracking."

Responses to Comments from Rex Rider on Behalf of Self

RIDE-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-8, "Inundation Zone/Reservoir Buffer."

RIDE-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

RIDE-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response FSCABINS-3, "Relocation of Privately Owned Cabins on USFS Lands."

Responses to Comments from Bill Schappell on Behalf of District 4

SCHAP-1: Comment noted.

SCHAP-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

SCHAP-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-9, "Relationship Between Recreation and Shasta Lake Water Levels."

SCHAP-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

SCHAP-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

SCHAP-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response RBR-2, "Reduced Public Access Around Shasta Lake."

SCHAP-7: The estimated costs and non-monetized benefits presented in the DEIS were determined by comparison of the with-project condition to the No-Action Alternative (future conditions, 2030 baseline), consistent with the Federal planning process identified in the U.S. Water Resources Council's 1983 Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies (P&G).

For a summary of costs, please see the DEIS Engineering Summary Appendix Attachment 1, "Cost Estimates for Comprehensive Plans," which estimates costs for the Comprehensive Plans. For a summary of the overall potential benefits, including increased water supply reliability, of all comprehensive plans, please see the Table 2-24, in Section 2.5, "Summary of Potential Benefits of Action Alternatives," of Chapter 2, "Alternatives." The quantified benefits were based on modeling efforts that are described in several parts of the DEIS: Chapter 6, "Hydrology, Hydraulics, and Water Management," Chapter 11, "Fisheries and Aquatic Resources," Chapter 23, "Power and Energy," and the Modeling Appendix.

Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

SCHAP-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

SCHAP-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1 Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

SCHAP-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

SCHAP-11: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

Responses to Comments from Harold Jones on Behalf of Sugarloaf Cottages Resort

SCR2-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-5, "Relocation of Private Recreation Facilities onto Federal Lands."

SCR2-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-5, "Relocation of Private Recreation Facilities onto Federal Lands."

SCR2-3: Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. A response to this type of comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

SCR2-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

SCR2-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake," Master Comment Response REC-5, "Relocation of Private Recreation Facilities onto Federal Lands," and Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

SCR2-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response NEPA-1, "Sufficiency of the EIS."

SCR2-7: Comment noted.

SCR2-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

Responses to Comments from Geenie Seely on Behalf of Self

SEEL2-1: Comment noted.

SEEL2-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response NEPA-1, "Sufficiency of the EIS."

SEEL2-3: Comment noted.

SEEL2-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

SEEL2-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

SEEL2-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-8, "Public Outreach and Involvement," and Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

SEEL2-7: Comment noted.

Responses to Comments from Chief Caleen Sisk on Behalf of the Winnemem Wintu Tribe

SISK-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

SISK-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

SISK-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."**SISK-4:** Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-13, "Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Process," and Master Comment Response CR-15, "National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultations."

SISK-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

SISK-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

SISK-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

SISK-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam."

SISK-9: As stated in the DEIS Engineering Summary Appendix Chapter 3, "Design Consideration for Dam and Appurtenances of Dam Enlargements" Sections, "Reservoir Area Dikes," dikes will be required in the Lakeshore and Bridge Bay area to protect California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) highways and the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) from inundation.

SISK-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-2, "Federal Recognition."

Responses to Comments from Matt Doyle on Behalf of Shasta Lake Business Owners Association

SLBOA2-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

SLBOA2-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1. "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

SLBOA2-3: A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

SLBOA2-4: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

SLBOA2-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-4, "Relocation of Recreation Facilities."

SLBOA2-6: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and

made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

SLBOA2-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake."

SLBOA2-8: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," inundated recreation facilities and associated utilities would be relocated before demolition to the extent practicable. Section 2.3.8 also states that scheduling and sequencing of recreation facility relocation or modification construction activities will strive to minimize or avoid interruption of public access to recreation sites.

SLBOA2-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

Responses to Comments from Anna Harkradr on Behalf of Read by Michael Tichera from Shasta Marina Resort

SMR2-1: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," relocation plans were developed to verify that for each action alternative, the existing recreational capacity could be maintained. Reclamation and USFS will continue to work together to develop and finalize plans for relocation of recreational facilities that is suitable for the National Recreation Area, should an alternative be authorized by Congress. At a minimum the current available capacities would be maintained, inundated and affected facilities would be relocated to the extent practicable. Chapter 2, Alternatives, Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," text has been revised to clarify that the affected marinas would be maintained in the immediate vicinity, but due to unforeseen circumstances preventing this, relocating or consolidating with other marinas would be reconsidered. In the Final EIS Engineering Summary Appendix Plate 39, "Recreation Site Status," has also been updated to reflect that affected marinas would be relocated in place.

SMR2-2: While we thank you for information regarding the operations of your marina a response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

SMR2-3: While we thank you for information regarding the operations of your marina a response to this comment is not required under NEPA

because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

SMR2-4: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," relocation plans were developed to verify that for each action alternative, the existing recreational capacity could be maintained. Reclamation and USFS will continue to work together to develop and finalize plans for relocation of recreational facilities that is suitable for the National Recreation Area, should an alternative be authorized by Congress. At a minimum the current available capacities would be maintained, inundated and affected facilities would be relocated to the extent practicable. Chapter 2, Alternatives, Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," text has been revised to clarify that the affected marinas would be maintained in the immediate vicinity, but due to unforeseen circumstances preventing this, relocating or consolidating with other marinas would be reconsidered. In the Final EIS Engineering Summary Appendix Plate 39, "Recreation Site Status," has also been updated to reflect that affected marinas would be relocated in place.

SMR2-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-4, "Relocation of Recreation Facilities."

SMR2-6: A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

Responses to Comments from Russ Wade on Behalf of Self

WADE-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

WADE-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

WADE-3: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories

or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

WADE-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

WADE-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

Responses to Comments from Greg Watkins on Behalf of Councilman of the City of Shasta

WATK-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

WATK-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

WATK-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

WATK-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-3, "Effects to Tourism at Shasta Lake."

WATK-5: A detailed discussion on management of the cold-water pool for anadromous fish is presented in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3.6, "Operations and Maintenance," for CP4 and CP4A. It is explained that Reclamation would work cooperatively with the SRTTG (Sacramento River Temperature Task Group) to determine the best use of the cold-water pool each year under an adaptive cold water management plan. Reclamation would manage the cold-water pool and operate Shasta Dam each year based on recommendations from the SRTTG. Because adaptive management is predicated on using best available science and new information to make decisions, a monitoring program would be implemented as part of the adaptive management plan. SRTTG members would conduct monitoring, develop monitoring protocols, and set performance standards to determine the success of adaptive management actions."

WATK-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response ALTS-1, "Alternative Selection,"

WATK-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response DSFISH-8, "National Marine Fisheries Service Recovery Plan, Anadromous Fish Restoration Program, Doubling Goals and Biological Opinions."

WATK-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response REC-4, "Relocation of Recreation Facilities," and Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake."

WATK-9: As discussed in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," potential borrow sources were examined at a preliminary level and would need further sampling and testing to determine suitability and refine quantity estimates. A maximum haul route distance of 20 miles was assumed to evaluate a worst-case scenario of traffic, noise and air quality impacts related to haul of borrow materials. Borrow sites will be refined during the final design and permitting phases of the project.

WATK-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process is to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," Master Comment Response REC-4, "Relocation of Recreation Facilities," and Master Comment Response REC-1, "Effects to Recreation at Shasta Lake."

Responses to Comments from Peggy Williams on Behalf of Self

WILL2-1: Comment noted.

WILL2-2: Increased law enforcement needs of an enlarged Shasta Dam are presented in Chapter 22, "Public Services," Section 22.3.4, "Direct and Indirect Effects."

WILL2-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-2, "Effects on Short-term and Long-term Employment."

WILL2-4: Increased law enforcement needs of an enlarged Shasta Dam are presented in Chapter 22, "Public Services," Section 22.3.4, "Direct and Indirect Effects."

WILL2-5: As described in the DEIS Appendices Engineering Summary Appendix, bridge relocations and modifications are described. The Pit River Bridge will require modifications but will remain in place, and no major traffic disruptions are expected.

WILL2-6: As stated in the DEIS Appendices Plan Formulation Appendix Chapter 3, "Shasta Dam and Reservoir Enlargement Scenarios," raises of up to 30 feet can be accomplished by raising the existing dam crest. A raise greater than 30 feet would require additional mass be added to the structure.

WILL2-7: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories

or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

WILL2-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

WILL2-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

WILL2-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

WILL2-11: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

WILL2-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

WILL2-13: Comment noted.

33.12.2 Transcript of Sacramento, California Public Hearing – September 11, 2013

In Re:

SHASTA LAKE WATER RESOURCES
INVESTIGATION
_____/

Public Hearing

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Reported by Vickey L. Benson, RPR, CSR No. 8076

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on Wednesday, September 11, 2013, commencing at the hour of 1:11 p.m., at the Cal Expo Quality Inn & Suites, 1413 Howe Avenue, Sacramento, California, before me, Vickey L. Benson, a Certified Shorthand Reporter, empowered to administer oaths and affirmations pursuant to Section 2093(b) of the Code of Civil Procedure, the following proceedings were had:

--o0o--

MS. DENNING: All right. Welcome everybody. Last night, I said, "I'll make this quick to make sure we conserve time for all the people that we had. We had about 150 people at the Redding hearing. But tonight -- or this afternoon, I guess I can wax on for a long time. But instead of boring you, I'll be brief.

You know, this hearing is really about what you think and feel about the project. It's not about hearing from us; it's about us hearing from you.

Just as some background again, the Congress authorized studying raising the Shasta Dam in 1980 and in 2004 legislation. We're evaluating three dam heights and multiple reservoir alternatives.

The purpose of this project is to increase the fish survival and also to improve water supply reliability throughout large portions of the state of

California.

We released the draft feasibility report that documented the -- sort of the physical, environmental, economic and financial feasibility of the project back in February of 2012, and we released the preliminary draft environmental impact statement at that time, too.

And hopefully, that will help with the review of the public draft that we released a couple of months ago. And that's what we're here commenting on today is that public draft EIS.

The final EIS and feasibility report is scheduled to be completed by the end of next year, so just over a year from now.

Ultimately, the decision to be made and document in the record of decision will be a recommendation from the Secretary of the Interior of the Congress as to whether or not to raise Shasta Dam, how high and how to operate it.

That recommendation is our responsibility as Congress gave us the direction to study this project. If the secretary is recommending no action report, there would be a concluding -- no action alternative, we would issue a concluding report at that time.

The secretary may recommend an action alternative. That alternative at this point must be

the alternative with the highest net economic benefits. We can identify other alternatives.

We may be able to justify another alternative based in part on what we hear as we review the -- listen to your comments. But it still has to have a positive economic benefit.

Congress would make the ultimate decision after reviewing the information that we provide through the secretary as well as their constituents, you and other members of the public.

The information gathered during this comment period is critical for reclamation to develop a good project, for the secretary and Congress to understand the impacts and benefits and your perspectives on those impacts and benefit.

I encourage you to be candid, to be respectful of my team in carrying out their role, and to be mindful of the time while making your comments. And I just wanted to thank you for being here today.

And, Pete, I think we have one commenter.

MR. LUCERO: So, I'm the hearing officer. My name is Pete Lucero. And we will be opening the hearing now. We are currently in session. I will be repeating some of what Michelle said, but I wanted to go through this particular information.

Welcome to this public hearing on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation. This hearing is being held in accordance with requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act.

This is the second of three public hearings. We had one last night in Redding. This one, of course, is our second, and we have a third tomorrow in Los Banos.

I'll be serving as the hearing officer. I've got with me Katrina Chow, who is the program manager, project manager for this project and, of course, Michelle Denning, who is the chief planner for the region.

We're accepting oral or written comments on the DEIS. To provide oral comments, you should have completed a speaker's card, which is this small piece on the bottom of this larger paper you received. Fill out your name, provide it to the front desk, and they'll bring it up to here so we can call you in order of which you signed up.

And if you want to make a written comment, of course there's several ways to do that. One is the top of this card. You can fill this out here or at home. This is self-addressed here. Just mail it in to us.

Otherwise, you can e-mail your comments, fax your comments in. All the instructions for that is on this piece of paper.

You've got till September 30th to provide comments for the DEIS, so I would encourage you to make those comments as soon as possible.

So, I'd like to explain what happens next after this conclusion of this hearing segment of the process. All the comments will be reviewed and will be considered. A final Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared, which will include all comments received and responses to those comments.

The final EIS and final feasibility report will be reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget before, being circulated for a 30-day public review period after which the Secretary of the Interior will issue a record of decision for, one, a determination of consistency with the National Environmental Policy Act and, two, a recommendation to Congress to approve a preferred alternative or a no action alternative.

The hearing will proceed in this manner. Speakers will be called to the microphone in the order which they signed up. And today I have a speaker, Mr. MacNeil.

Mr. MacNeil, being that we have an hour and

44 minutes left in the day, you have an hour and 43 minutes to make your comment, unless someone else chooses that they would like to come up and make their comment.

So with that, we'll go ahead and call our first speaker. Mr. MacNeil?

MR. MACNEIL: Sure. Being --

MR LUCERO: If you don't mind, sir, would you please state your full name and your affiliation.

MR. MACNEIL: Sure.

MR. LUCERO: And also spell your name for the court reporter.

MR. MACNEIL: My name is Steve MacNeil. That's M-a-c-N-e-i-l. And I'm a landowner in Lakehead,

MACNEIL-1 California, have a home right on the shoreline.

One of my concerns, and many of my neighbors', is that raising this dam is going to cause a lot of future problems for us. Obviously, we would lose our property.

MACNEIL-2 The discussion of reimbursement, we're very concerned about. From all we've heard thus far, you know, it's some kind of flat line, across-the-board dollar amount per square foot of land, okay, which is -- I understand that perhaps that the Fed's idea that this is how they would do it to consume the land

MACNEIL-2 CONTD

and reimburse us for the years of heritage of our property.

MACNEIL-3

One of my concerns also is with a lot of the local business owners, that raising the dam from the minimum to the maximum heights are going to wipe out their locations. They've talked about either reimbursing them for their losses or perhaps moving marinas up.

MACNEIL-4

Water recreation has been part of our family since I was born, and my dad since he was born, and we believe it's a great family value getting out together and enjoying nature and being able to share that with others and bringing other people into that environment. It makes for a good solid family household as opposed to sending your kids off somewhere for a summer like that.

MACNEIL-5

That's just a couple of my concerns. Another one is the future for the landowners and the business owners. How are they going to be reimbursed for the next ten or twenty years of operation?

MACNEIL-6

The lake levels as it has been now -- which to the best of my understanding, it's only been full 20 percent of the time since the dam's inception. Okay? Managing the water, I understand it's important for all of the state.

Now, raising it 18 feet, it would have to be full to make use of those gains. All right? Twenty percent of the time doesn't seem much of a

MACNEIL-6 CONTD

justification, if it's only full 20 percent of the time after this project, especially with the costs. The dam isn't quite paid for yet, to my understanding, from when they built it. It's a long-time process. I understand that. It's a very expensive project.

Okay. I also believe that there are better alternatives. I'm sure you folks are probably looking

MACNEIL-7

into them. There are lots of little hills and valleys all the way down the valley where water storage can be done on a smaller basis but on a much greater scale than I think we do it now.

I just think this is being looked at because it's a simple approach perhaps for feasibility to

MACNEIL-8

increase water for the gross population, which we have a lot of it in this state.

Personally -- my interest is personal. Maybe it's selfish. But I think there are a lot of people

MACNEIL-9

that are going to be affected by this up in the Northern California area, that it will never recover.

Those would -- the management, the

MACNEIL-10

recreational areas of the lake and the forest areas, the campsites that will be, you know, gone, I've heard

MACNEIL-10 CONTD

nothing about forest clearing for that 18 feet of land.

It's 330 miles of shoreline at full pool. Okay? At full pool, there's not one spot of Shasta

MACNEIL-11

lake you can't enjoy. As a paddle boater, recreational boater, as a swimmer, all of it is accessible.

We have roads, bridges, the railroad has no problem. Anything. It has been for many years. That's all going to change. They've saved seven bridges. A couple of railroad bridges would have to be

MACNEIL-12

rebuilt, moved or modified or raised. Okay? Depending on their locations, that means no access to much of the shoreline of the lake. And if the trees aren't cleared and new roads made through those areas, there would still be no access.

You know, it sounds like it's going to be

MACNEIL-13

turned into just a huge reservoir where they aren't concerned with the public needs and wants and enjoyment.

I also understand that there's a lot of other federal laws in place. I don't represent the Winnemem

MACNEIL-14

Wintu Indians. I'm aware of them and their concerns. But I do care about concerns for Native Americans that have property there and rituals and areas.

And I just want to make sure that all of this

MACNEIL-15

gets noted and that the board of the interior realizes

1 that we have these concerns, you know, as public and as
2 a group, as a neighborhood, as a county, as a city, as
3 a state, and that it's important, and it matters.
MACNEIL-15 CONTD
4 And I think all of these need to be made sure
5 and put into a perspective that they look at and
6 realize it's not just water. There's more to it.
7 There are a lot of people and a lot of families that
8 are going to be affected and for many future
9 generations.
10 My dad has property on the water as well. If
MACNEIL-16
11 he wanted to leave it to me, well, that's not possible
12 anymore if it's raised. These fellows with marinas and
13 cabins right on the lakefront have people year after
MACNEIL-17
14 year come back and enjoy the area. Unavailable
15 anymore, let alone their income for next year and the
16 year after.
17 It's hard. Especially for a little town like
18 Lakehead will probably go away. You know, with a
19 little bit of income for folks that own a little store,
MACNEIL-18
20 they rely on the 500 people a year that come there to
21 spend a little for their survival, their way of life.
22 It may be simple. But what it provides, you know, to
23 the families that come there is immeasurable.
24 I just want to make sure that they understand
MACNEIL-19
25 that there are a lot of people who want to present that

MACNEIL-19 CONTD

to them and make sure that this isn't purely an economical status, because there's more to it than that.

Thank you. I don't have much more to say.

MR. LUCERO: Thank you, Mr. MacNeil. Is there anyone else in the room who would like to speak today? Yes, sir. Will you state your name, spell your name and your affiliation?

MR. EVANS: Steve Evans, S-t-e-v-e, E-v-a-n-s, representing Friends of the River here in Sacramento. I spoke last night, so I didn't sign up. But since there's plenty of time, I wanted to mention a few things that I ran out of time last night in the Redding area meeting.

FOTR4-1

First of all, involves the bureau's environmental analysis in the draft EIS and the presentation of the information from that analysis to the public.

FOTR4-2

There's a good example right back here in the room where you have a poster that notes how many acre feet of total additional volume is provided by each proposed raise of the dam: Six feet, twelve feet, eighteen and a half feet.

Those are misleading numbers at best, because we know that if you raise the dam, Shasta Reservoir

FOTR4-2 CONTD

will not fill every year. It won't fill most years. So the total additional volume for each version of the dam raise is really misleading.

What we should be presenting to the public at every opportunity is the estimated firm yield, which is the amount of average water that the reservoir enlargement could provide.

FOTR4-3

And based on my review of the EIS, that's no more than 133,000 acre feet depending on the -- at the maximum reservoir enlargement. That's considerably less water to meet all the needs that you're saying that this project will meet.

Another problem with the analysis is that some of your analytical tools are, at best, crude. And I don't even want to get into detail, but you're using a model to determine impacts on flows called CalSet 2 (phonetic.) And the inadequacies of that model are well known.

FOTR4-4

For one thing, it at best provides average flows on a monthly basis, which is too crude to really identify the impacts of the flow changes that enlarging the reservoir upstream will have on the downstream flows.

And I've been researching materials and studies on flow impacts on the Sacramento River

FOTR4-4 CONTD

1 riparian and aquatic ecosystems. And it seems pretty
2 clear the scientific consensus is the CalSet 2 flow
3 model is -- just cannot really estimate the impacts on
4 that. So that's a major problem.

5 I also wanted to bring up the issue of
6 climate change. One of the things that you hear
7 repeated often is that with global warming and climate
8 change, we'll be -- California will receive less
9 precipitation as snow and more precipitation as rain.

FOTR4-5

10 And that may be true, although that's based
11 on models. And models are models. They're not
12 actually accurate predictions of future events.
13 But the other part of that assessment is that
14 overall, the climate will be dryer. That means that we
15 actually won't be receiving likely more rain. And
16 therefore, it increases the -- or makes it clear that
17 the cost effectiveness of building more storage will be
18 reduced.

FOTR4-6

19 In other words, we're proposing to build a
20 lot of very expensive projects -- well, not a lot, but
21 some very expensive projects for what could be very
22 little additional water.
23 This project is now, Christ, pretty close to
24 over a billion dollars. It likely will be more than
25 that. And at a maximum firm yield of 133,000 acre

FOTR4-6 CONTD

feet, that's really, really expensive water.

And as Tom Stokely from the Water Impact Network brought up last night, even if we accept the bureau's estimates of the number of salmon young that

FOTR4-7

will -- the survival that will be increased from the dam raise by providing cold water, the actual returns of those salmon young as adults are so infinitesimal, are so little that we're talking about thousands and thousands and thousands of dollars for the return of one adult salmon.

FOTR4-8

So I think a lot of the reasoning behind this project needs to be reexamined. And we'll be

FOTR4-9

submitting detailed comments by the deadline. Thank you.

MR. LUCERO: Thank you, Mr. Evans. Are there any other ones who would like to speak?

Hearing no, we will go into recess and reconvene if someone decides they would like to speak. Thank you.

--o0o--

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I certify that the foregoing proceedings in the within-entitled cause were reported at the time and place therein named; that said proceedings were reported by me, a duly Certified Shorthand Reporter and a disinterested person, and were thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for either or any of the parties to said cause of action, nor in any way interested in the outcome of the cause named in said cause of action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this _____ day of _____, 2013.

_____
VICKEY L. BENSON
Certified Realtime Reporter
CSR NO. 8076
State of California

Responses to Comments from Steve Evans on Behalf of Friends of the River

FOTR4-1: Comment noted.

FOTR4-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

FOTR4-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response WSR-8, "Action Alternatives Don't Meet All Water Demands."

FOTR4-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-4, "Best Available Information," and Master Comment Response DSFISH-2, "Other Fisheries Models and Tools."

FOTR4-5: As describes in the Climate Change modeling appendix, the central tendency projection for the watershed above Shasta Reservoir is for slightly increased precipitation during the 21st century. To account for the uncertainty in future precipitation, the EIS used a wide range of both wetter and drier climates to evaluate the sensitivity of enlarged Shasta to climate changes. With regard to the effects of climate change on net economic benefits from both urban and agricultural economic activities, an enlarged Shasta results in positive net economic benefits compared to the existing reservoir and these benefits tend to be larger under drier climates (see figures 3-142 through 3-145 in the Climate Change Modeling appendix). However, it is important to remember the sensitivity analysis does not address the "cost effectiveness" of an enlarged Shasta. That assessment requires more detailed analyses and methods not used in the Climate Change Modeling appendix. Please refer to Master Comment Response CC-1, "Climate Change Uncertainty and Related Evaluations," and Master Comment Response GEN-4, "Best Available Information."

FOTR4-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-3, "Increased Water Supply Reliability under Action Alternatives."

FOTR4-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

FOTR4-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

FOTR4-9: Comment noted.

Responses to Comments from Steve MacNeil on Behalf of Self

MACNEIL-1: Comment noted.

MACNEIL-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

MACNEIL-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

MACNEIL-4: Comment noted.

MACNEIL-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses."

MACNEIL-6: Please refer to Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir," Master Comment Response ALTR-1, "Range of Alternatives – General," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

MACNEIL-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability."

MACNEIL-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

MACNEIL-9: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

MACNEIL-10: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-11, "Inundation Zone/Reservoir Buffer."

MACNEIL-11: A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

MACNEIL-12: Please refer to Master Comment Response RBR-2, "Reduced Public Access Around Shasta Lake."

MACNEIL-13: Thank you for your comment on the DEIS for the SLWRI, we appreciate your time in responding to the document. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project.

MACNEIL-14: Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," identifies impacts from inundation of Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Land Filings, which include Winnemem Wintu places of traditional, ceremonial, and sacred uses. See "Impact Culture-2" in Chapter 14, "Cultural Resources," Section 14.3.4, "Mitigation Measures," for

"CP1," "CP2," "CP3," "CP4," and "CP5," are identified as significant and unavoidable, with no feasible mitigation identified.

Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

MACNEIL-15: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

MACNEIL-16: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

MACNEIL-17: As stated in the DEIS Chapter 2, "Alternatives," Section 2.3.8, "Comprehensive Plan Construction Activities," inundated recreation facilities and associated utilities would be relocated before demolition to the extent practicable. Section 2.3.8 also states that scheduling and sequencing of recreation facility relocation or modification construction activities will strive to minimize or avoid interruption of public access to recreation sites.

MACNEIL-18: Please refer to Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

MACNEIL-19: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-1, "Comment Included as Part of the Record."

33.12.3 Transcript of Los Banos, California Public Hearing – September 12, 2013

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Public Hearing on the Draft)
Environmental Impact Statement)
for the Shasta Lake Water)
Resource Investigation.)
_____)

MERCED COUNTY SPRING FAIRGROUNDS

GERMINO BUILDING

403 "F" STREET

LOS BANOS, CA

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2013

6:41 P.M.

Reported By: Allen W. Rose, CSR 13753

APPEARANCES

STAFF:

Ms. Michelle Denning, Regional Planning Officer

Mr. Brian Person, Manager of the Northern California Area Office, Manager at Shasta Dam

Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager

Mr. Pete Lucero, Public Affairs Officer, Mid-Pacific Region

Mr. Louise Moore, Public Affairs Specialist

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2013, LOS BANOS, CALIFORNIA

6:41 P.M.

--oOo--

MS. DENNING: Good evening, I am Michelle Denning, the Reclamation Regional Planning and Hearing Officer. The hearing is now open.

Does anyone wish to make any comments for the record? No one wishes to make a comment, so we'll recess the hearing. Thank you.

(Off the record.)

MS. DENNING: The hearing is adjourned.

(Hearing adjourned at 8:01 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER

I, Allen Rose, CSR 13753, hereby certify that I am a Certified Shorthand Reporter; that I recorded verbatim in shorthand writing the foregoing proceedings completely and correctly; that I have caused under my direction said shorthand writing to be transcribed into typewriting and the foregoing pages constitute a complete and accurate transcript of said shorthand writing taken at the above-mentioned proceedings.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said proceeding nor in any way interested in the outcome of said proceeding.

Dated: September 23, 2013

_____

Allen Rose, CSR 13753

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33.13 Comments Submitted After the Comment Period and Responses

This section contains copies of comment letters (and any attachments) from comment letters submitted after September 30, 2014, listed in Table 33.13-1. As noted previously, each comment in the comment letters was assigned a number, in sequential order (note that some letters may have more than one comment). The numbers were then combined with an abbreviation for the local agency (example: KAMP-1).

Responses to the comments follow the comment letters, and are also numbered, corresponding to the numbers assigned in the letters. The letters and associated responses are sorted alphabetically by abbreviation and appear in the section in that order.

Table 33.13-1. Individuals Providing Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement After the Comment Period

Abbreviation	Name	Individual
CAPO	Caporale, John	Caporale, John
ESSE	Esselen Tribe of Monterey County	Brennan, John Polomo
HORN	Horne, Adele	Horne, Adele
KAMP	Kampa, Richard	Kampa, Richard
SILVE	Silvers, Dean	Silvers, Dean

33.13.1 John Caporale

CAPO

From: John Caporale <jcaporale@gmail.com>
Date: July 4, 2014 at 1:12:34 PM PDT
To: <kchow@usbr.gov>
Subject: Oppostion to Shasta Dam Raise

Katrina Chow - Project Manager

US Bureau of Reclamation

Planning Division,

2800 Cottage Way

Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Dear Ms. Chow,

I am writing to express my concern over the proposal to raise the height of Shasta Dam by 6.5-18.5 feet.

CAPO-1 Although the USBR draft feasibility study found such an undertaking would be "technically and environmentally feasible," as well as "economically justified," this project could require more than $1 billion in taxpayer funds and there is significant evidence that runs contrary to your findings.

Furthermore, these large projects rarely meet budget projections often running to massive cost overruns.

CAPO-2 Briefly put: raising Shasta Dam would provide a small benefit at a great cost.

If plans are approved to raise Shasta Dam by 18.5 feet, which USBR found to be the most economical option, statewide water storage capacity would expand by only 1.5%. The creation of 76,000 acre-feet of firm yield would add less than 0.2% of agricultural and urban water use per year in California.

CAPO-2 CONTD

Dams don't create water – they merely capture rain and snow melt – and the firm yield reliably produced on an annual basis depends on annual rainfall. The dam has only reached full capacity about 12 times since its creation. The hypothetical firm yield of water produced from the 6.5-foot raise ranges from 20,000 to 72,000 acre-feet. The hypothetical firm yield of the 18.5-foot raise is 71,000-146,000 acre-feet. In comparison, if farmers producing low-value alfalfa were to conserve a mere five percent of the water they consume, it would save nearly one million-acre feet of water. Conservation is a much better alternative.

CAPO-3

Another stated objective of raising the dam is to "increase survival of anadromous fish populations in the upper Sacramento River." Ironically, Shasta Dam prevents Chinook salmon from reaching the cold-water streams where these fish naturally breed. Funds would be better spent building a fish ladder around Shasta Dam.

An analysis conducted by Golden Gate Salmon Association and the Natural Resources Defense Council found that the target salmon population put forth by state and federal government is only at 20% of historic populations. Why not invest instead in salmon restoration, an alternative which would provide a better long-term solution without exacerbating the problem it purports to solve?

CAPO-4

Beyond the negative economic and ecological effects of raising Shasta Dam, please also consider the cultural damage a higher dam would inflict.

The Winnemem Wintu Tribe, the same people who lost much of their traditional homeland and many historic, cultural and sacred sites when Shasta Dam was built in the 1930's and 40's, would see an additional 39 sacred sites flooded, including Puberty Rock, a major ceremonial initiation site. A crucial aspect of the tribe's ability to practice their culture and religion would be lost.

CAPO-5

Raising Shasta Dam also violates the McCloud River's designation as a federal Wild & Scenic River. So, not only would many Winnemem sacred sites be flooded and a Wild and Scenic River compromised, a variety of small businesses and families would be displaced.

CAPO-6

CAPO-7 Who would really benefit from raising the dam? A report by the Environmental Working Group shows that California taxpayers subsidize $416 million a year in water for agriculture that is conveyed to Central Valley farms and that "the largest 10 percent of the farms got 67 percent of the water." These Central Valley water purveyors, including Westlands Water District, can sell the subsidized water to urban areas in southern California at a profit.

CAPO-8 The water might also facilitate hydrocarbon fracking in the Monterey Shale region. These are not valid justifications for raising Shasta Dam.

CAPO-9 Furthermore, raising Shasta Dam is linked to the controversial proposal by California Governor Jerry Brown to build two large tunnels under the Delta in order to divert large amount of water to corporate agricultural farms to the south, not to the people who are paying for the proposed project.

I urge you to carefully consider these high costs and minimal benefits of raising Shasta Dam, and abandon the proposal to raise the height of the dam.

Please remove email addresses before forwarding. Use BCC when sending to several people at once.

Response to Comments from John Caporale

CAPO-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," and Master Comment Response COST/BEN-2, "Comments Related to the SLWRI Feasibility Report."

CAPO -2: The SLWRI DEIS does not include evaluations related to economic feasibility because it is not required under NEPA. Accordingly, the DEIS does not identify a "most economical" alternative. As described in Master Comment Response COST/BEN-2, "Comments Related to the SLWRI Feasibility Report," evaluations related to economic feasibility were included in the SLWRI Final Feasibility Report.

Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," Master Comment Response COST/BEN-3, "Increased Water Supply Reliability under Action Alternatives," Master Comment Response ALTD-1, "Alternative Development – Water Supply Reliability," and Master Comment Response RAH-1, "Available Water to Fill an Enlarged Reservoir."

CAPO -3: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam," Master Comment Response ALTD-2, "Alternative Development – Anadromous Fish Survival," and Master Comment Response P&N-1, "Purpose and Need and Objectives."

CAPO -4: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

CAPO -5: Please refer to Master Comment Response WASR-1, "Eligibility of the McCloud River as a Federal Wild and Scenic River."

CAPO -6: Please refer to Master Comment Response PLAR-1, "Effects to Private Residences and Businesses," and Master Comment Response SOCIOECON-1, "Socioeconomic Effects to Shasta Lake Vicinity."

CAPO -7: Please refer to Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest."

CAPO -8: Please refer to Master Comment Response FRACK-1, "Water Supply Used for Fracking."

CAPO -9: Please refer to Master Comment Response BDCP-1, "Relationship of the SLWRI to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan," Master Comment Response COST/BEN-1, "Intent of EIS and Process to Determine Federal Interest," Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts," and Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.13.2 John Polomo Brennan on Behalf of the Esselen Tribe of Monterey County

ESSE

From: John Brennan <jb96094@gmail.com>
Date: November 14, 2013 8:54:47 AM PST
To: <sfry@usbr.gov>, <comments@usbr.gov>, The River Exchange <mail@riverexchange.org>, <winnememwintutribe@gmail.com>
Subject: Comments on raising Shasta dam from the Esselen Tribal Engineer

Attached please find subject comments.

ESSE-1 The Esselen People stand opposed to this project based on the unmitigatable adverse impacts to Native American Cultural Resources protected under NEPA section 106.

John Polomo Brennan

Choose a life fully lived, walk close to the edges, take risks, follow your bliss. There are no mistakes, only lessons. Remember and apply them.

ESSE-2 **Please change my email address to jb96094@gmail.com**

John Brennan
3715 Dale Creek Road
Hammond Ranch, CA 96094
530.938.4027 cell 530.859.3499
jb96094@gmail.com

November 15, 2013

Ms. Katrina Chow
Project Manager
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Comments from the Esselen Tribal Engineer re the DEIS for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation

Dear Ms. Chow:

ESSE-3 The current reservoir behind Shasta Dam impinges on sacred Native American Cultural Resources by drowning them and preventing access to them for ceremonial purposes.

ESSE-4 The proposed project not only continues the above travesty, but will severely impact current accessible Native American Cultural Resources which are protected under NEPA section 106.

ESSE-5 The proposed mitigation measures cannot in any way compensate for the loss of these sacred sites which are used to this day by our cultural brothers in the Winnimem Wintu Tribe and other California Tribes.

ESSE-6 It may be difficult for non-native people to comprehend the value we place on our cultural resources. Please bear in mind that our Peoples have been in this region for over 6,000 years. Over those millennia we have developed deep personal relationships with the lands which sustained us and which we call home.

ESSE-7 To flood these sacred lands and to offer the pitifully inadequate mitigations is akin to flooding the Sistine Chapel, or the Dome of the Rock, or the Wailing Wall, and offering free scuba lessons and equipment to Christian Catholics, Muslims and Jews so they can visit their sacred sites.

ESSE-8 The loss of access to these sites created by the proposed project is not mitigatable. It, in fact, is another subtle form of cultural genocide. The People of the Esselen Tribe of Monterey County stand opposed to the losses of Native American Cultural Resources and therefore stand opposed to the proposed project.

Sincerely,

John Brennan, PE
Tribal Engineer
Esselen Tribe of Monterey County

JPB/ls

Cc: Caleen Sisk Franco

Response to Comments from John Polomo Brennan on Behalf of the Esselen Tribe of Monterey County

ESSE-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

ESSE-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response MAILINGLIST-1, "Addition to the Mailing List."

ESSE-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

ESSE-4: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-11, "Cultural Resources and NEPA," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

ESSE-5: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-11, "Cultural Resources and NEPA."

ESSE-6: Thank you for sharing your history. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers before a final decision on the proposed project. A response to this comment is not required under NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (NEPA Regulations 40 CFR 1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA process.

ESSE-7: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-11, "Cultural Resources and NEPA."

ESSE-8: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources."

33.13.3 Horne, Adele

From: **Adele Horne** <adelehorne@gmail.com>
Date: Thu, Jul 31, 2014 at 11:47 AM
Subject: Please don't raise the Shasta dam
To: kchow@usbr.gov

Dear Ms. Chow:

HORN-1 I am writing to urge you to stop plans to raise the Shasta dam, because of the destruction this would cause of natural sites that are sacred to the Winnemem Wintu people. I believe that in this era of grave peril to our shared inheritance, the natural world, one of our best hopes for survival as a society is to learn from the rootedness of indigenous peoples to the land they and their ancestors have inhabited. We need to learn to become careful stewards of the land, to try to rectify the environmental destruction we have caused. If we contribute to the destruction of Winnemem Wintu culture by destroying their access to sacred cultural sites, all of us will have lost a cultural heritage that has the potential to point the way to a more balanced and harmonious relationship with nature. We cannot afford to do this. For the sake of today's children and future generations, please do not raise the Shasta dam.

Sincerely,

Adele Horne

2276 Fair Oak View Terrace

Los Angeles, CA 90039

Response to Comments from Adele Horne

HORN-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources."

33.13.4 Richard Kampa

KAMP PRS-8.00

COPY

22216 Parrotts Ferry Rd. Sp. 37
Sonora, CA 95370-9008

May 11, 2014

Senator Dianne Feinstein
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein:

KAMP-1 I am firmly opposed to raising the Shasta Dam!

Sincerely,

Richard R. Kampa

Response to Comments from Richard Kampa

KAMP-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise."

33.13.5 Dean Silvers

PRS-8.00

COPY

Dean A. Silvers SILVE
316 Myrtle St.
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
May 10, 2014

Dear Ms. Chow,

I write to you as someone who has great respect for the Winnemem Wintu, who have lived along the McCloud River for thousands of years. Since 1969, I have been reading about these people and their struggles. The McCloud River is a place that I have hiked along and also appreciated. Therefore, I am strongly **against the raising of the Shasta Dam**, knowing of the destruction that it would cause to the Winnemem's cultural heritage, sacred spots and healing sites. There is also the enormous damage that it would do to the larger habitat. **SILVE-1**

I am sure that you're aware of The "New York Times" article of May 7, 2014 ("Tear Down "Deadbeat" Dams). While many would argue that Shasta is not yet a "deadbeat dam," its construction and continued existence has certainly has been destructive to the historic McCloud River salmon runs and to the Winnemem Wintu culture. **SILVE-2**

Therefore, it would seem that the least that could be done to help both the salmon and the Winnemem Wintu would be to STOP the raising of the Shasta dam, install fish ladders, and then bring back the genetic descendants of McCloud River salmon (from the Rakaia River of New Zealand's South Island, where they were transported in the early 1900s). **SILVE-3**

Thank you,

Dean A. Silvers

Dean A. Silvers

Response to Comments from Dean Silvers

SILVE-1: Please refer to Master Comment Response GEN-5, "Some People Support Dam Raise and Others Oppose Dam Raise," Master Comment Response CR-1, "Potential Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response EI-1, "Intent of NEPA Process is to Provide Fair and Full Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts."

SILVE-2: Please refer to Master Comment Response CR-3, "Current Effects to Cultural Resources," and Master Comment Response DSFISH-6, "Historic Dam Effects on Fisheries."

SILVE-3: Please refer to Master Comment Response FISHPASS-1, "Fish Passage Above Shasta Dam," and Master Comment Response CR-8, "Native American Connection to Salmon."

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33.15 Acronyms and Abbreviations

2008 Long-Term Operation BA	Reclamation 2008 Biological Assessment on the Continued Long-Term Operations of the CVP and SWP
2008 USFWS BO	USFWS 2008 Formal Endangered Species Act Consultation on the Proposed Coordinated Operations of the CVP and SWP
2009 NFMS BO	NMFS 2009 Biological Opinion and Conference Opinion on the Long-Term Operations of the CVP and SWP
ABA	Architectural Barriers Act
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ANN	Artificial Neural Network
ARB	Air Resources Board
ARFP	Anadromous Fish Restoration Plan
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
BDCP	Bay Delta Conservation Plan
BIA	U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
BMP	best management practice
BO	Biological Opinion
Cal/EMA	California Emergency Management Agency
CALFED	CALFED Bay-Delta Program
Cal Fire	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
CMS	comprehensive mitigation strategy
CNEL	community noise equivalent level
COA	Coordinated Operations Agreement
COS	carry-over storage

CP	Comprehensive Plan
CRMP	coordinated resource management plan
CVHJV	Central Valley Habitat Joint Venture
CVP	Central Valley Project
CVPIA	Central Valley Project Improvement Act
CWA	Federal Clean Water Act
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel
DEC	Design, Estimating, and Construction
DEIR	Draft Environmental Impact Report
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Delta	Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EIR	environmental impact report
EIS	environmental impact statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FAC	Reclamation Manual, Directives and Standards, Project Planning and Facility Operations, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation
FHA	
FICAN	Federal Interagency Committee on Aviation Noise
GCM	global climate models
GHG	greenhouse gas
GIS	geographic information system
IAH	International Hydropower Association
IL4	Incremental Level 4
IMPLAN	IMpact analysis for PLANning
IOS	Interactive Object-oriented Salmon
IRA	Inventoried Roadless Area
L_{dn}	day-night noise level
L_{eq}	equivalent noise level
L_x	statistical descriptor
L2	Level 2
LEDPA	Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative
LRMP	Land and Resource Management Plan
M&I	municipal and industrial

MAF	million acre-feet
MCR	Master Comment Response
MT CO2e	metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions
MW	megawatt
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
mph	miles per hour
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
NAVD	North American Vertical Datum
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOA	Notice of Availability
NODOS	North-of-the-Delta Offstream Storage
NRA	National Recreation Area
NRI	National Rivers Inventory
OBAN	Oncorhynchus Bayesian Analysis model
OFA	Office of Federal Acknowledgment
OHV	Off-Highway Vehicle
ORV	outstandingly remarkable value
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OVS	Office of Valuation Service
P&G	Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies
RBPP	Red Bluff Pumping Plant
Reclamation	U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation
RES	Renewable Electricity Standard
ROD	Record of Decision
RPA	Reasonable and Prudent Alternative
RPS	Renewables Portfolio Standard
RWSP	Refuge Water Supply Program
SacEFT	Sacramento River Ecological Flows Tool
SCSO	Shasta County Sheriff's Office
SEL	single-event (impulsive) noise level
SLWRI	Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation
SRTTG	Sacramento River Temperature Task Group
SRWQM	Sacramento River Water Quality Model

State	State of California
State Water Board	State Water Resources Control Board
STNF	Shasta-Trinity National Forest
SWAP	Statewide Agricultural Production
SWP	State Water Project
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TCD	temperature control device
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Uniform Act	Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United State Code
USFS	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service
Western	Western Area Power Administration
WQMT	Water Operations Management Team
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant