D-NCPA Duplicate of O-NCPA

Katrina Chow
Project Manager, SLWRI
U. S Bureau of Reclamation, Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

Reclamation issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Shasta Lake Water Resource Investigation on June 28, 2013 and requested written comments by September 30, 2013. The Northern California Power Agency (NCPA) offers the following comments on the power portions of the DEIS.

The hydropower section on page 8 of the Executive Summary states that over the next 10 years California's peak demand is expected to increase 30 percent, from about 50,000 megawatts to about 65,000 megawatts. The 50,000 megawatt peak demand is correct for the part of California operated by the California Independent System Operator but does not include the other control area demand in California, such as Imperial Irrigation District, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, and the Balancing Authority of Northern California. In total, California's current peak demand exceeds 60,000 megawatts. In addition, the California Energy Commission projects California's peak demand will increase by approximately 1.3 percent per year. The language in the hydropower section on page 16 of chapter 1 should also be changed to reflect these corrections.

This generation data for potential benefits that is shown in Table 4-4 of the Plan Formulation Appendix conflicts with the potential generation benefits shown for the five comprehensive plans (CP) starting on page 2-38 in Chapter 2 and in the Plan Formulation Appendix. It appears data contained in Tables 23-3 though 23-7 of Chapter 23, Power and Energy, was used to develop the generation impact for the five CP's by adding the generation data in Impact Hydro – 2 - Decrease in CVP System Energy Generation with the data in Impact Hydro – 3 – Decrease in SWP System Energy Generation. That computation, however, overstates the additional generation developed by the CP alternatives. The data contained in Impact Hydro – 6 – Decrease in Pit 7 Powerplant Energy Generation needs to be subtracted from the additional generation derived from Hydro 2 and 3 to obtain the true generation impact for each CP. In addition, the report needs to clearly state how the generation data for each CP is developed.

The Impact Hydro – 1- Decrease in Shasta Powerplant Energy Generation category should be eliminated in all the tables in Chapter 23 since Shasta generation is included in Impact Hydro 2. Including the same Shasta energy generation in both categories is duplicative and leads to confusion regarding the total generation increase for each CP. Impact Hydro 4 and 5 should be extracted from the current tables and placed in separate tables so generation impacts are shown in one table and pumping impacts in another.

Since some of the generation benefit accrues to the State Water Project (SWP), the report should clearly state that the proportional project cost associated with SWP power benefits will be allocated to SWP for repayment. The DEIS should state that a long term contract will need to be negotiated with the SWP to ensure the repayment of the allocated cost associated with the SWP benefits.

Chapter 23, Section 23.1 should be corrected to state that power is marketed by the Western Area Power Administration, not the Western Power Authority. Chapter 23, Section 23.2, omits an important proposed regulation by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) that could have a significant effect on each CP. The SWRCB has proposed implementation of unimpaired flow criteria for both the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers. If that flow criteria is placed into effect, the calculated benefits for each CP will be greatly altered. In addition, Reclamation has recently made water releases for fishery that reduces reservoir storage (i.e. Trinity River), or bypasses generation (i.e. Folsom Dam) to meet other regulatory requirements. The affect of implementing these potential regulation requirements on Shasta Lake needs to be addressed in the DEIS.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Jerry Toenyes
Consultant, NCPA

Individual

D-ABBE Duplicate of I-ABBE

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
SEP 24 2013
CODE | SURNAME & DATE
720 | K Duncan
25 Sep 13
+0 | 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.

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.

I am deeply dismayed by the Bureau of Reclamation's Shasta Dam project proposal. It is neither environmentally desirable nor economically justified. It would be extremely disruptive to local communities, and would destroy valuable treasures: an ecologically significant and beautiful section of the McCloud River, 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 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 in taxpayer funds should not be spent on a project with such limited benefits and such enormously disastrous consequences.

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.

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.

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Classification PRJ - 23.00
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Folder I.D. 1224516
Date Input & Initials 24 SEP 2013

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.

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

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

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.

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

D-ADOM Duplicate of I-MOSS1

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

Stop Shasta Dam height increase

1 message

Laurie (S13) <snooper13@comcast.net> Thu, Sep 5, 2013 at 8:58 AM
Reply-To: snooper13@comcast.net
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

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.

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.

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. Another stated objective of raising the dam is to "increase survival of anatropous 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?

Beyond the negative economic and ecological effects of raising Shasta Dam, a more important consideration is the substantial addition of cultural harm perpetrated against the First Nations people on this continent. The people of the Winnemem Wintu Tribe, experienced substantial loss of their traditional homeland and many historic, cultural and sacred sites when Shasta Dam was built in the 1930s and 40s. The height-raising of the dam would result in 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.

Additionally, 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.

A question that needs attention is to evaluate who the real beneficiaries of the dam height increase will be. In the Environmental Working Group report I read that California taxpayers subsidize $416 million a year in water for agriculture that is conveyed to Central Valley farms. In their report they indicate a disparate allocation of water among the recipient farmers. The largest 10% of farms receive 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. The water might also facilitate hydrocarbon fracking in the Monterey Shale region. These are not valid justifications for raising Shasta Dam.

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,

Laurie Adomite

D-ALDE Duplicate of I-TOSS

ALDE

Comments re Shasta Dam

George Alderson <george7096@verizon.net> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 8:02 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Dear Ms. Chow:

Please include this message as our comment on the BOR proposal to raise and enlarge Shasta Dam and Reservoir. Although we live far from the site, I (George) lived in California, passed Shasta Dam many time in my travels over the past 60 years, and I've fished in the Sacramento River.

We are opposed to the raise/enlarge proposal because of the damage this would do to lands, waters, and fisheries. We notice that the US FWS has concluded that there would be negligible benefits for threatened/endangered salmon or steelhead in the Sacramento River.

The enlargement would ruin thousands of acres of public land that are now being used for outdoor recreation and wildlife habitat. It would inundate parts of the McCloud and Upper Sacramento Rivers that are identified by the Forest Service as eligible for Wild & Scenic River status. It would violate state law that protects the free-flowing McCloud River and its value as wild trout habitat.

The enlargement would also harm the riparian and aquatic habitats downstream, including 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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 for considering our thoughts on this project.

Sincerely yours,
George and Frances Alderson
112 Hilton Avenue
Catonsville, MD 21228
E-mail: george7096@verizon.net
Tel: 410-788-7096

D-AMBR Duplicate of I-TOSS

AMBR

Shasta Dam Raise

kambrogi@epix.net <kambrogi@epix.net> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 2:26 PM
Reply-To: "kambrogi@epix.net" <kambrogi@epix.net>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the remaining homeland of Winnemem 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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.

Regards,
Karen Ambrogi
Danville, CA

D-RGCC Duplicate of I-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

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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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.

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

4200 Bechelli Lane • Redding, California 96002-3599
Phone (530) 224-2255 • Fax (530) 224-2246

D-ANGE Duplicate of I-MOSS1

ANGE

Raising Shasta Dam

Robert Anger <Robert.Anger@fox.com> Wed, Sep 18, 2013 at 12:00 PM
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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 express my concern over 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.

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.

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?

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 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.

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.

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

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,

Robert Anger

929 Idaho Avenue

Santa Monica CA 90403

Bob Anger
robert.anger@fox.com

310-369-4747

BoR-Letter-sacredland.org_.docx
18K

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 over the proposal to raise the height of Shasta Dam by 6.5-18.5 feet.

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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 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.

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.

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

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,

Robert Anger
929 Idaho Avenue
Santa Monica CA 90403

D-BAHR Duplicate of I-TOSS

BAHR

Stop the Shasta Dam raise

Larry Bahr <lafai2004@aol.com> Sat, Sep 28, 2013 at 7:41 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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,
Larry Bahr
687 Alice Pl
Elgin, IL 60123

D-BALL Duplicate of I-TOSS

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

Shasta Dam

mark tele <telecranker@yahoo.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 7:38 AM
Reply-To: mark tele <telecranker@yahoo.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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

Dear Ms. Chow:

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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.

In addition, enlarging the reservoir will harm thousands of acres of public land managed for outdoor recreation and for wildlife habitat and land that the Native Wintu tribe consider sacred. 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. Further, the enlargement will violate state law requiring the protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,

Jeff Ball
2436 Park Estates Dr
Sacramento, CA 95825

D-BARRE Duplicate of I-BARRE

9/30/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

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>

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.

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

D-BATC Duplicate of I-TOSS

BATC

Shasta Dam project

Philip Batchelder <hamsterwheel@lmi.net> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 7:54 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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Philip Batchelder
2915A Wheeler Street
Berkeley, CA 94705

D-BEAL Duplicate of I-BEAL

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!

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.

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?

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?

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

D-BEEB Duplicate of I-TOSS

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Gordon Beebe** <gdbeebe@earthlink.net>
Date: Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 10:56 AM
Subject: Shasta Reservoir expansion
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

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Thank you,

Gordon Beebe
Santa Rosa, CA

D-BISH Duplicate of I-BISH

Steve and Dorothy Bishop
6074 Gleneagles Ct.
Redding CA 96003
530-242-6265

9/22/13

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
SEP 26 2013

CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
700		K Duncan
		26 Sep 13.
70'		KChow

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

Dear Ms. Chow,

Please find enclosed our comments on the issue of raising Shasta Dam. We are not in favor as you will observe from our comments but we do appreciate having our comments considered and we thank the Bureau for that opportunity.

Sincerely,

Steve and Dorothy Bishop

Steve and Dorothy Bishop

Enclosure - 2 pages (e-mailed 9/22/13) ALSO

THOUGHTS ON RAISING OF SHASTA DAM

- 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.

- 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.

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

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

- 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 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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?

D-BOUD Duplicate of I-BOUD

DUNCAN, KATHLEEN <kduncan@usbr.gov>

Fwd: Public comments on Shasta DEIS

1 message

KATRINA CHOW <kchow@usbr.gov> Wed, Oct 23, 2013 at 1:14 PM
To: KATHLEEN DUNCAN <kduncan@usbr.gov>

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Tendai Chitewere <tendai@sfsu.edu>
Date: September 30, 2013, 10:17:55 PM PDT
To: "kchow@usbr.gov" <kchow@usbr.gov>
Cc: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>
Subject: Public comments on Shasta DEIS

Dear Ms. Chow,

Please find attached a letter from Ferhat Boudafoua 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

Boudafoua Shasta DEIS Letter.pdf

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ui=2&ik=20581cb21c&view=pt&search=inbox&th=141e6f3d2d6de697 1/2

171K

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

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,

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. 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.

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

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)

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).

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.

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.

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.

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

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

D-BREN Duplicate of I-MOSS1

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

Shasta Dam Raise

1 message

Brien Brennan <brien.b.b@gmail.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 9:27 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

I am writing to express my serious concern over 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, as does common sense.

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, as it is in EVERY situation we face given the extreme dangers of climate change,

biodiversity loss and desertification.

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?

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 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.

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.

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. The water might also facilitate hydrocarbon fracking in the Monterey Shale region, which is a crime against life in itself. These are not valid justifications for raising Shasta Dam.

Furthermore, raising Shasta Dam is linked to the idiotic 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,

(please sign your name here)

D-BRENN Duplicate of I-MOSS1

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
NOV 08 2013
20 Nov 13
To: K Chow

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

September 14, 2013

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

I am writing to express my concern over 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.

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SCANNED
Classification ENV-6.00
Project 214
Control No. 13047595
Folder I.D. 1230427

Beyond the negative economic and ecological effects of raising Shasta Dam, please also consider the cultural damage a higher dam would inflict.

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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,

Dianne Brennan

Dianne Brennan
San Francisco, CA.

D-ESSE Duplicate of I-ESSE

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

D-BRIN Duplicate of I-TOSS

BRIN

I oppose the Shasta Reservoir Expansion

Jim and Cyndi Brinkhurst <jcbrink@earthlink.net> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 3:37 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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the remaining homeland of Winnemem 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,

--
Make it a great day!
Cyndi Brinkhurst
12384 Elizabeth Way
Grass Valley, CA 95949
530 274-1924 hm

D-BURG Duplicate of I-TOSS

BURG

Shasta Reservoir Expansion

Bitsa Burger <burgerink@pon.net> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 7:56 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

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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 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,
Bitsa Burger
PO Box 995
Novato, CA 94948-0995

D-BUSB Duplicate of I-BUSB

2610 Russell St.
Redding, CA 96001
Sept. 20, 2013

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
SEP 24 2013

CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
720	K Duncan	25 Sep 13
40	K Chow	

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

Dear Katrina,

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

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.

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
Lais Busby

SCANNED

Classification	PRJ-23.00
Project	214
Control No.	13043145
Folder I.D.	1224516
Date Input & Initials	24 SEP 2013 JV.

D-KIRK Duplicate of I-KIRK

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 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: KATHRYN KIRKMAN CAMPBELL Organization: SELF

Address: 543 AURORA PL, REDDING, CA 96001

Email: katedoctormom@gmail.com

Comment: I attended the first meeting in Redding on Tuesday, 7/16/13. 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.

D-CERA2 Duplicate of I-CERA2

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
SEP 03 2013
700 KDuncan
4 Sep 2013
IO! KChow

August 29, 2013

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

Dear Katrina Chow

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.

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. It would also require the relocation of portions of Interstate 5 as well as portions of the Union Pacific Railroad rights of way. 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.

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 Pines Way
Redding, CA 96002-0306

SCANNED
Classification PRJ-13.00
Project 214
Control No. 13039991
Folder I.D. 1222412
Date Input & Initials 9/3/13 IN

D-CERA1 Duplicate of I-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.

Think about it

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

D-CHEN Duplicate of I-TOSS

9/27/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Shasta Dam Enlargement CHEN

Shasta Dam Enlargement

Allan <feldspar@well.com> Fri, Sep 27, 2013 at 10:08 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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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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.

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Allan Chen
111 Shepardson Lane
Alameda California 94502

D-CHIT Duplicate of I-CHIT

10/18/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Public comments on Shasta DEIS

Public comments on Shasta DEIS

Tendai Chitewere <tendai@sfsu.edu> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 9:07 PM
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>
Cc: "kchow@usbr.gov" <kchow@usbr.gov>

Dear Ms. Chow,

Please find attached a letter from me for the public comment on the DEIS.

The original letter was put in the mail, but I wanted to make sure the letter met the midnight deadline.

Regards,

Tendai Chitewere

Chitewere Shasta DEIS Letter.pdf
466K

Tendai Chitewere <tendai@sfsu.edu> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 9:10 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 Alden Tollgaard 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

Tollgaard Shasta DEIS Letter.pdf
724K

Tendai Chitewere <tendai@sfsu.edu> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 9:41 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 Julie Voorhees 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

Voorhees Shasta DEIS Letter.pdf
720K

Tendai Chitewere <tendai@sfsu.edu> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 10:17 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 Ferhat Boudafoua 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

Boudafoua Shasta DEIS Letter.pdf
171K

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,

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.

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.

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. 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. 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.

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 DEIS, the Winnemem Wintu tribe will experience disproportionately high

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.

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.

Respectfully submitted,

Tendai Chitewere

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

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.

II. Significance

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.

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

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

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

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. And certainly the Winnemem Wintu are not benefitting, as they haven't seen a Chinook salmon up in the McCloud for several decades.

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. 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

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. 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

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

Dear Ms. Chow,

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.

DEIS – Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) - Chp. 13, Wildlife

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.

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.

ANDROMODOUS FISH

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.

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).

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.

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."

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.

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. 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. 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.

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

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

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,

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. 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.

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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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)

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).

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.

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.

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.

Ferhat Boudefoua
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San Jose, CA 95128
ferhat.boudefoua@gmail.com

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

D-KEIT Duplicate of I-MOSS1

KEIT

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

Please do not raise the Shasta Dam

1 message

Christie Keith <christie@no-burn.org> Wed, Sep 18, 2013 at 5:46 PM
Reply-To: christie@no-burn.org
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 express my concern over 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.

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.

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?

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 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.

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.

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

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,

Christie Keith

2527 McGee Avenue

Berkeley, CA 94703

D-CIPR Duplicate of I-TOSS

CIPR

Public comment on Shasta Dam proposal

michael cipra <mcipra@yahoo.com> Fri, Sep 27, 2013 at 10:42 AM
Reply-To: michael cipra <mcipra@yahoo.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,
Mike Cipra
PO Box 109
Death Valley, CA 92328
mcipra@yahoo.com

D-CLAR Duplicate of I-CLAR

DUNCAN, KATHLEEN <kduncan@usbr.gov>

Fwd: Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments

1 message

KATRINA CHOW <kchow@usbr.gov> Wed, Oct 23, 2013 at 1:12 PM
To: KATHLEEN DUNCAN <kduncan@usbr.gov>

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: JoAnne Clarke <jo_clarke@att.net>
Date: September 30, 2013, 9:40:28 PM PDT
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>
Subject: Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments
Reply-To: JoAnne Clarke <jo_clarke@att.net>

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.

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. 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.

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

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. 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.

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 Winnemen 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".

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. 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%. 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 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.
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.
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.
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.
Of the 5 comprehensive plan alternatives provided, I would only consider supporting CP4 and CP5 or a 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.

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

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.

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

D-HUNT Duplicate of I-HUNT

9/30/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Comments Regarding: Draft EIS - SLWRI Reclamation Project - Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation

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

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. 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. I am specifically interested in how year-round road access to the area known as Salt Creek Summer Home Sites will be affected.

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

D-COLE Duplicate of I-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

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.

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.

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.

For these reasons, the dam should not be heightened.

Sincerely,

Judy Coleman

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D-COOP Duplicate of I-TOSS

9/27/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - I oppose COOP

I oppose

Cooper Barbara <bcooper@sonic.net> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 6:09 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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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.
Barbara Cooper

D-CORR Duplicate of I-MOSS1

NOV 0 8 2013
CODE 700
K Duncan
20 Nov 13
To: K Chow

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

September 14, 2013

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

I am writing to express my concern over 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.

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.

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?

SCANNED

Classification	ENV-6.06
Project	214
Control No.	1304-7597
Folder I.D.	1230427
Date Input & Initials	11-8-13 RM

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 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.

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.

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

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,

Nico Correia
1721, 6th St.
Berkeley, CA. 94710

D-COUR Duplicate of I-COUR

10/25/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Fwd: Courtier Public comments on Shasta DEIS

Fwd: Courtier Public comments on Shasta DEIS

KATRINA CHOW <kchow@usbr.gov> Wed, Oct 23, 2013 at 1:13 PM
To: KATHLEEN DUNCAN <kduncan@usbr.gov>

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Tendai Chitewere <tendai@sfsu.edu>
Date: September 30, 2013, 10:05:56 PM PDT
To: "kchow@usbr.gov" <kchow@usbr.gov>
Cc: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>
Subject: Courtier Public comments on Shasta DEIS

Dear Ms. Chow,

Please find attached a letter from Christophe Courtier 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

Courtier Shasta DEIS Letter.pdf
196K

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,

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.

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.

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

D-CROS Duplicate of I-TOSS

9/26/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - DO NOT RAISE SHASTA DAM! CROS

DO NOT RAISE SHASTA DAM!

Crosland, Richard (NIH/CSR) [E] Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 8:57 AM
<Richard.Crosland@nih.gov>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,

Richard Crosland

8342 Rocky Springs Road

Frederick, MD 21702

crosland@nih.gov

D-DARL Duplicate of I-MOSS1

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
NOV 20 2013
CODE
20 Nov 13
To: K Chow

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

September 14, 2013

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

I am writing to express my concern over 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.

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.

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?

SCANNED

Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	214
Control No.	13049243
Folder I.D.	1230427
Date Input & Initials	11-20-13

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 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.

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.

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

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,

Jeff Darling

Jeff Darling
Redding, CA

D-DENI Duplicate of I-TOSS

9/26/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - (no subject) DENI

(no subject)

Lou Anna Denison <lannd4animals@gmail.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 9:16 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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,

Mr and Mrs James Denison
6931 E 11Th St
Long Beach, CA 90815

D-DINH Duplicate of I-DINH

Dinh Public comments on Shasta DEIS

Tendai Chitewere <tendai@sfsu.edu> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 9:55 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 Zack Dinh 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

Dinh Shasta DEIS Letter.pdf
246K

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,

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.

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 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.

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 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 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

D-DONA Duplicate of I-MOSS1

DONA

Shasta Dam

Michelle Donaldson <md@michelledonaldson.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 9:25 AM
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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 express my concern over 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.

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of agricultural and urban water use per year in California.

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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?

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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.

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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,

Michelle Donaldson

michelle donaldson, bookkeeper

1727 43rd avenue

415.290.6282 (cell & office)

415.759.1334 (fax)

michelle@michelledonaldson.com

D-KEEL Duplicate of I-TOSS

KEEL

(no subject)

Dylan Keel <dylanjonkeel@gmail.com> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 9:54 PM
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.

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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taxpayers more than a billion dollars. It will also drown the remaining homeland of Winnemen Wintu Tribe, including traditional cultural sites on the McCloud River still in use today.

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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 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,
Dylan Keel Arcata, CA

D-EDMI Duplicate of I-EDMI

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 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: Mayrene Edmiston 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 Wintu Indians would lose the ~~rest~~ 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. 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

D-EMMO Duplicate of I-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:

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.

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.

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. 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?

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. 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?

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

D-FAGE Duplicate of I-TOSS

FAGE

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

Opposition to the proposed raise and enlargement of the Shasta Dam and Reservoir

1 message

Carl Fagerskog <redwinecarl@yahoo.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 8:09 PM
Reply-To: Carl Fagerskog <redwinecarl@yahoo.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

Dear Barbara Boxer:

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.

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 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

protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,
Carl Fagerskog
280 Tawnee Way
Crescent City CA 95531

D-FAHN Duplicate of I-FAHN

CHOW, KATRINA <kchow@usbr.gov>

Proposal to increase height of Shasta Dam

1 message

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>

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.

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.

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.

D-FILI Duplicate of I-TOSS

9/26/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Opposition to raising and enlarging Shasta Dam FILI

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

Opposition to raising and enlarging Shasta Dam

1 message

Deborah Filipelli <dfilipelli@mcn.org> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 12:26 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

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.

The following represents my position in strong opposition to raising the dam and enlarging the reservoir. I come to this position because of the findings of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that the proposal with have "negligible benefits" for threatened and endangered salmon and steelhead in the Sacramento River.

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

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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It

will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,
Deborah Filipelli, Ph.D.
p.o. box 341
the sea ranch, ca 95497

D-FLOY Duplicate of I-TOSS

FLOY

Proposal to raise Shasta Dam and Reservoir

Kim F Floyd <kimffloyd@fastmail.fm> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 12:46 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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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raise will increase the risk of endangered fish being killed by state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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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.

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 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,
Kim F Floyd
44579 Sorrento Ct
Palm Desert, CA

--
Kim F Floyd
760-680-9479

D-FORT Duplicate of I-FORT

9/30/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

CHOW, KATRINA <kchow@usbr.gov>

Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

1 message

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:

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.

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

Lakehead, California

DRAWER 5172

CHICO, CA 95927

530-809-3958 (DIRECT)

530-570-5176 (MOBILE)

rsf@corporatecenter.us

D-FRAN1 Duplicate of I-FRAN1

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 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: JEANNE FRANCE Organization: WINNEMEM WINTU TRIBE
Address: PO BOX 219, WHITMORE, CA 96096
Email: GLASSWINTU@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 BUILT. 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.

D-KFREE Duplicate of I-TOSS

KFREE

Shasta Dam Expansion Comments

1 message

Kyri Freeman <kyrifreeman@yahoo.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 9:19 AM
Reply-To: Kyri Freeman <kyrifreeman@yahoo.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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:
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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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will likely cost taxpayers more than billion dollars. It will also drown the remaining homeland of Winnemen Wintu Tribe, including traditional cultural sites on the McCloud River still in use today.

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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 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,
Kyri Freeman
Barstow, CA

D-SUJA Duplicate of I-MOSS1

RECEIVED
NOV 20 2013
TO: Duncan
20Nov13
TO: KChow

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

September 14, 2013

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

I am writing to express my concern over 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 justifi," this project could require more than $1 billion in taxpayer funds and there is significant evidence that runs contrary to your findings.

Briefly put: raising Shasta Dam would provide a small benefit at a gre cost. If plans are approved to raise Shasta Dam by 18.5 feet, which BoR und to be the most economical option, statewide water storage capacity wou expand by only 1.5%. The creation of 76,000 acre-feet of firm yield would ad ess than 0.2% of agricultural and urban water use per year in California.

Dams don't create water – they merely capture n and snowmelt – and the firm yield reliably produced on an annual basis de nds o annual rainfall. The hypothetical firm yield of water produced fro he 6.5-foot raise ranges from 20,000 to 72,000 acre-feet. The hypothetica m yield of the 18.5-foot raise is 71,000-146,000 acre-feet. In comparison, if ners producing low-value alfalfa were to conserve a mere five percent of the er they consume, it would save nearly one million-acre feet of water. Cons tion is a much better alternative.

Another stated objective of raising the d 'increase survival of anadromous fish populations in the upper Sa ramento River." Ironically, Shasta Dam prevents Chinook salmon from reaching the cold-water streams where these fish naturally breed. Funds would be be er spent building a fish ladder around Shasta Dam.

An analysis conducted by Golden Gate Salmon Associa n and the Natural Resources Defense Council found that the target salmon pulation put forth by state and federal government is only at 20% of historic po lations. Why not invest instead in salmon restoration, an alternative that wo d provide a long-term solution that doesn't exacerbate the problem it purports to lve?

SCANNED
Classification ENV-6.00
Project
Control No. 13019254
Folder I.D. 1230477
Date Input & Initials

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 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.

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.

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

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,

Sujay Gupta

567 Vernon St
Oakland CA 94610

D-GARA Duplicate of I-GARA

Hrach Garabedian

542 Vista Ct.

Millbrae, Ca. 94030

9/25/2013

Ms. Katrina 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.

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.

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.

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

D-GARCI Duplicate of I-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

Dear Ms. Chow,

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.

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.

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 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 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.

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

D-KLEH Duplicate of I-MOSS1

KLEH

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

shasta dam

1 message

Gary Klehr <klehrdesign@comcast.net> Wed, Sep 18, 2013 at 4:16 PM
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 express my concern over 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.

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.

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?

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 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.

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.

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

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,

Gary Klehr

Mill Valley, California

D-GIES Duplicate of I-MOSS1

9/19/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - No raising of Shasta Dam comments

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

No raising of Shasta Dam comments

1 message

Erika Giesen <giesen@jeffnet.org> Wed, Sep 18, 2013 at 8:48 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 express my concern over 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.

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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?

Beyond the negative economic and ecological effects of raising Shasta Dam, please also consider the cultural damage a higher dam would inflict.

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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.

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

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,

Erika Giesen

113 Gangnes Drive

Talent, OR 97540

D-GOGG Duplicate of I-TOSS

9/26/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Please do not raise Shasta Dam GOGG

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

Please do not raise Shasta Dam

1 message

Alan Goggins <aggoggins@sbcglobal.net> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 8:11 AM
Reply-To: Alan Goggins <goggins@cal.berkeley.edu>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,
Alan G Goggins
18456 Vernon Court
Castro Valley, CA 94546-2230

D-GOWAN Duplicate of I-TOSS

10/24/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Against the Dam GOWAN

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

Jeffrey Gowan <jeffgowan@gmail.com> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 10:55 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

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https://mail.google.com/mail/b/313/u/0/?ui=2&ik=c2ba651c16&view=pt&search=inbox&th=1416aaf9e3094619&dsqt=1

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Sincerely-
Jeff Gowan

Jeffrey Gowan
jeffgowan@gmail.com

415-218-6661
www.linkedin.com/in/jeffgowan/

D-GOWA Duplicate of I-TOSS

10/24/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Against the Dam GOWA

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

Against the Dam

Jnana Gowan <powerhed@gmail.com> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 10:06 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

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Sincerely-
Jnana Gowan
Director, Powerhouse Education LLC

D-GREE Duplicate of I-MOSS1

9/20/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - project to raise the height of Shasta Dam GREE

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

project to raise the height of Shasta Dam

Sue Green <sgreen@credomobile.com> Wed, Sep 18, 2013 at 11:14 AM
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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 ask you to veto 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.

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, the additional water captured would add less than 0.2% of agricultural and urban water use per year in California. In comparison, if farmers producing low-value alfalfa were to conserve a mere five percent of the water they consume, it would save far more. Conservation is a much better alternative.

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?

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 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.

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.

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

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,

Susan Green

D-TSAS2 Duplicate of I-TSAS2

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. 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. 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). 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.

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.

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).

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.

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.

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.

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. 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? Another troubling question is do we want to have the private businesses and private property effectively removed from the shores of Shasta Lake?

D-GUER Duplicate of I-GUER

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

"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.)

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

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 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 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 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.

"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."

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.

"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.)"

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 waters to flood

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.

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.

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."

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.

Sincerely,

Daniel Guerrero

D-GURR Duplicate of I-GURR

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

Shasta Lake Public Comment

1 message

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

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

D-SMR Duplicate of I-SMR

SEP 2 6 2013

CODE	ACTION	SUBNAME & DATE
700	✓ KDuncan	
	26 Sep 13	
70	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.

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?

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.

SCANNED
Classification ENV-6.00

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.

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? 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.

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.

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."

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

D-HART Duplicate of I-TOSS

HART

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

please support a "no dam raise"

1 message

Mary Harte <melharte@yahoo.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 8:03 AM
Reply-To: Mary Harte <melharte@yahoo.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,

Cheers,

Mel (Mary Ellen) Harte, Ph. D.

"Men argue; nature acts." Voltaire, 1769.

Tell Congress you'll VOTE for those who favor a transition to clean energy here:

http://signon.org/sign/we-are-the-clean-99?source=c.em.cp&r_by=487176

** Read the latest tweetable Climate Change This Week at my huffingtonpost archive;*
Current news on the consequences of, and solutions to climate change.
** Learn about climate change & its solutions through a free downloadable book at: www.CoolTheEarth.US*

D-HAUC Duplicate of I-HAUC

CHOW, KATRINA <kchow@usbr.gov>

Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

2 messages

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,

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.

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. 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.

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

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>

[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]
Best regards,
Sarah Thorvund -925-337-0726

D-HAZE1 Duplicate of I-HAZE1

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

Shasta Lake Dam Raising Draft EIS documents Rqsts for Info and Comment

2 messages

shazelton@aol.com <shazelton@aol.com> Fri, Aug 23, 2013 at 7:22 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov.

Dear Ms. Chow:

Please forward Attachments 1-19 of the Modeling Appendix of the draft EIS report to us via email.

Also, can you provide the Spyglass Vallation for our specific property as this report was prepared for each specific property that was surveyed?

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.

What are the cost details for the $50,000 administrative fee being budgeted for each reclamation property?

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.

You may email use this information. We hope to receive it before the next

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]

D-HAZE2 Duplicate of I-HAZE2

9/11/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Written Communication regarding the "Raising of Shasta Dam" EIS dated 09 09 2013

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

Written Communication regarding the "Raising of Shasta Dam" EIS dated 09 09 2013

1 message

shazelton@aol.com <shazelton@aol.com> Mon, Sep 9, 2013 at 10:35 AM
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov

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.**

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.

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!

It is only September 9th, there is still time to provide us with these details. You have our contact information.

Thank you,

shazelton@aol.com

D-HEBE Duplicate of I-MOSS1

HEBE

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

Shasta Dam Raise

1 message

Alléne Hébert <hebertallene@gmail.com> Thu, Sep 19, 2013 at 9:27 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 express my concern over 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.

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.

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?

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 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.

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.

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

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,

Alléne Hébert

D-HEKK Duplicate of I-HEKK

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:

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:

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).

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

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.*

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.*

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.*

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.*

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. Additionally, can SLWRI provide a site elevation tool on the site that provides data in a format readily available to the public?

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? How will Sheriff or lake maintenance (e.g. floating restrooms, buoys/marker) and patrol costs be addressed for an increased lake size?

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.

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

D-HESS Duplicate of I-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:

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.

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.

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 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 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

D-HILL Duplicate of I-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 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: Zack Hill Organization:

Address: 70 St. Francis Dr chico, CA 95926

Email:

Comment I think the damn should be raised because it will create more american jobs for local people.

D-HOAG Duplicate of I-TOSS

HOAG

Shasta Dam & Reservoir

Judy Hoaglund <jhoaglund@earthlink.net> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 8:05 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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,
Judith A. Hoaglund
1553 Laguna Rd.
Santa Rosa, CA 95401

D-HODS Duplicate of I-HODS

Brianne Hodson
4346 San Pablo Avenue #3
Emeryville, CA 94608
briannehodson@gmail.com
(510) 882-6677

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:

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.

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

untenable attempt to treat the symptom of short-term water shortage, and not the disease of resource waste, mismanagement, and unsustainable, exponentially-increasing consumption.

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.

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.

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

D-HOLL Duplicate of I-MOSS1

HOLL

OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
OCT 24 2013
24 Oct 13
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 concerned over the proposal to raise the height of Shasta Dam by 6.5-18.5 feet.

Your draft feasibility study found such an undertaking would be "technically and environmentally feasible," as well as "economically justified," yet this project could require more than $1 billion in taxpayer funds at a time when the national debt is staggering and significant evidence contradicts your findings.

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 a predictable annual rainfall, which does not exist in this semi-desert state. 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 water-intensive 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, which is often true in such cases.

Another stated objective of raising the dam is to "increase survival of anadromous fish populations in the upper Sacramento River." Funds would be better spent building a fish ladder around Shasta Dam, as the dam currently prevents Chinook salmon from reaching the cold-water streams where they 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% 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?

SCANNED

Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	214
Control No.	15045202
Folder I.D.	1261130

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 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.

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.

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 water, subsidized by California taxpayers, to urban areas in southern California at a profit. In other words the taxpayers who pay for the delivery system for the water then pay again when their water district bills them for its use. Neat deal for Westlands and other water districts. The water might also facilitate hydrocarbon fracking in the Monterey Shale region, since, as you know, fracking uses a great deal of water. These are not valid justifications for raising Shasta Dam.

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. This sounds very familiar to me.

I urge you to carefully consider the high costs and minimal benefits of raising Shasta Dam and to abandon the proposal to raise its height.

Respectfully,

Sidney J.P. Hollister
465 Chestnut St.
San Francisco CA 94133

D-HOLM Duplicate of I-MOSS1

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

Raising Shasta Dam

1 message

Joanna Holmes <angelcakes2121@hotmail.com> Wed, Sep 18, 2013 at 3:53 PM
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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 express my concern over 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 fundsand there is significant evidence that runs contrary to your findings.

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 BoRfound 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.

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?

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 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.

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.

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

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,

Joanna Holmes

D-HOLTZ Duplicate of I-TOSS

9/26/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Stop the Shasta Dam Raise HOLTZ

Stop the Shasta Dam Raise

John Holtzclaw <john.holtzclaw@sierraclub.org> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 2:12 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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,

--

John Holtzclaw
415.977.5534
john.holtzclaw@sierraclub.org
http://www.sierraclub.org/transportation/
http://picasaweb.google.com/john.holtzclaw

D-HUNR Duplicate of I-TOSS

Shasta Dam

Paul G. Hunrichs <hunrichs@cox.net> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 1:56 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

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Thank you.

Paul G. Hunrichs
8360 Carlton Oaks Drive
Santee, CA. 92071-2206
hunrichs@cox.net

Politicians are like diapers. They need to be changed often and for the same reason!

"It is horrifying to me that we have to fight our own government to save the environment."
--Ansel Adams

"In wildness is the preservation of the world."
--Henry David Thoreau

"The good thing about science is it's true whether or not you believe in it."
--Neil deGrasse Tyson

Never argue with an idiot; they just drag you down to their level, and then beat you with experience....

D-IMHO Duplicate of I-IMHO

Sheena Imhof
3180 Cindy Cir.
Anderson, CA 96007

July 20, 2013

Dear Katrina Chow,

I have been following the news about the raising of Shasta Dam about 18 feet.

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 shoreline until we had a hard winter of rain.

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.

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 signs 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.

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

have a source closer to home. Plus we need the water for the farmers and animals, birds and fish if we want to eat.

I don't want to see Shasta Lake become Mono Lake the second.

Thank you for your time.

Respectfully,

Sheena M. Imhof

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
JUL 25 2013

CODE	ACTION	SURNAME
720	✓	KDuncan
25 Jul 2013		
TO:	KChon	

2013 JUL 24 AM 11:44

SCANNED

Classification	PRJ-23-00
Project	219
Control No.	13034339
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.

D-IRVI Duplicate of I-IRVI

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

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:

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.

Thank you,

Roblee and Al Irvine
1780 Barbara Rd.
Redding, CA
96003

D-JONE Duplicate of I-TOSS

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

Please stop the Shasta Reservoir Expansion!

1 message

May Jones <may.jones@sbcglobal.net> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 3:15 PM
Reply-To: May Jones <may.jones@sbcglobal.net>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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:

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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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

May F. Jones

457 Hawthorne Lane
Benicia, CA 94510

D-KASS Duplicate of I-MOSS1

BISON CONNECT

Don't Raise Shasta Dam

1 message

sarah kass <sarahkass@comcast.net> Thu, Sep 19, 2013 at 10:30 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Katrina Chow - Project Manage

US Bureau of Reclamation

Planning Division,

2800 Cottage Way

Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

I am writing to express my concern over 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.

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nearly one million-acre feet of water. Conservation is a much better alternative.

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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,

Sarah Kass

D-KEND Duplicate of I-KEND

July 9, 2013

To Katrina Chow and committees
Please do not raise

the Shasta Dam.
Put it to the ballot for people's vote
Sincerely.

Enid Kendall
and
Arthur Kendall

SCANNED

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
JUL 16 2013

CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
720	Vayla	7-17-13

Classification	PRJ-23.00
Project	214
Control No.	13032935
Folder I.D.	1224516
Date Input & Initials	16 JUL 2013

D-KISL3 Duplicate of I-KISL3

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

Proposed raising of Shasta Dam

1 message

Mardi Kisling <mardikisling2@gmail.com> Sun, Sep 22, 2013 at 1:40 PM
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov

Re: Public comment period, ending 9-30-13, to raise issues regarding property owners on the proposed raising of Shasta Dam

WILLING BUYER VS. UNWILLING SELLER

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.

Payment should be based on: Fair Market Value and/or actual cost paid by owner(s)

Cost paid by owners can be verified by owners receipts/construction cost payouts/escrow
closing statements.

The "final" occupancy permit on our newly built house is just six years ago. 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.

*Eminent domain prices, therefore, need to be updated.

Sincerely.
Tom & Mardi Kisling
17860 Lake Drive, Lakehead, CA 96051
(530) 238-2616. mardikisling@gmail.com

Sent from my iPad

D-KOHE Duplicate of I-KOHE

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

RE: Public comments on the SLWRI DEIS

Dear Ms. Chow,

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. 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. 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

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.

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?

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. 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. 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.

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

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.

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. 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.

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 - 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, 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

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. 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.

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

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.

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

D-KOHL Duplicate of I-MOSS1

701 ✓
K Duncan
20 Nov 13
To: K Chow

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

September 14, 2013

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

I am writing to express my concern over 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.

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.

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?

SCANNED

Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	214
Control No.	1304 9237
Folder I.D.	1230427
Date Input & Initials	

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 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.

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.

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

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, Richard A. Kohler Rdg 96001

D-KOSS Duplicate of I-TOSS

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

Shasta Reservoir Expansion: please stop this project!

1 message

David S. Kossack, Ph.D. <dkossack@san-andreas-land-conservancy.org> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 11:44 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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,
David S. Kossack, Ph. D.
San Andreas Land Conservancy

D-KUEL Duplicate of I-TOSS

Stop the Shasta Dam Raise

Carol Kuelper <ckuelper@comcast.net> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 8:31 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

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Thank you.

Sincerely,
Carol Kuelper
3111 California st.
Oakland, CA 94602

D-KURC Duplicate of I-TOSS

I oppose the raise and enlargement of the Shasta Dam and Reservoir

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Kim Kurcab <waves876@hotmail.com> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 3:51 PM
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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

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Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kimberly Kurcab
3289 Donna Dr
Carlsbad, CA 92008

D-LAMB Duplicate of I-MOSS1

BISON CONNECT

re: plans to raise Shasta Dam

Harmony Lambert <harmony.lambert@gmail.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 9:57 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

I am writing to express my concern over 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.

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.

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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?

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hydrocarbon fracking in the Monterey Shale region. These are not valid justifications for raising Shasta Dam.

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,

Harmony Lambert

Shasta, CA

D-LARCA Duplicate of I-LARCA

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:

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:

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).

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)

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.*

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.*

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.*

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.*

[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.

[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?

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. Additionally, can SLWRI provide a site elevation tool on the site that provides data in a format readily available to the public?

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? How will Sheriff or lake maintenance (e.g. floating restrooms, buoys/marker) and patrol costs be addressed for an increased lake size?

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.

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

D-LEE Duplicate of I-MOSS1

NOV 0 8 2013
TOD ✓
K. Duncan
20 Nov 13
To: K Chow

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

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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.

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?

SCANNED
Classification ENV-6.00
Project 214

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 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.

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.

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

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,

Erin Lee - San Francisco, CA

D-LEHM Duplicate of I-TOSS

CONNECT

I oppose raising the Shasta dam and enlarging the reservoir

Audra Lehman <audralehman@hotmail.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 8:35 AM
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,
Audra Lehman M.D., FAAFP
El Cerrito, CA
94530

D-KATE Duplicate of I-MOSS1

CODE
100 ✓
K Duncan
20 Nov 13
To: K Chow

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

September 14, 2013

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

I am writing to express my concern over 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.

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.

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SCANNED
Classification ENV-6.00
Project 214
Control No. 13049226
Folder I.D. 1230427
Date Input & Initials 11-20-13 RM

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 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.

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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,

D-LINA Duplicate of I-TOSS

CONNECT

Shasta Dam

1 message

Karen Linarez <kjlinarez@yahoo.com> Fri, Sep 27, 2013 at 8:58 PM
Reply-To: Karen Linarez <kjlinarez@yahoo.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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.

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.

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Thank you
Karen Linarez

D-LINC Duplicate of I-TOSS

CONNECT

Shasta Dam Raise

1 message

Jack and Mary Jo <jmjlincke@gmail.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 7:36 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:

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jack Lincke

3137 Lake Redding Drive

Redding, CA 96003

D-LIND Duplicate of I-MOSS1

CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
700	KDuncan	
23 Oct 13		
to:	Kchow	

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

September 14, 2013

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

Please do not destroy any more sacred sites or pristine rivers!

I am writing to express my concern over 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.

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Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	214
Control No.	13044955
Folder I.D.	1261130
Date Input & Initials	10/23/13 IW

SCANNED

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION MP-REGION
2013 OCT 22 AM

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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,

Pat Zind

The McCloud river banks have checkered lily (Fritillary) and are areas of great specie diversity.
This scenic river has been destroyed enough.
Dredge the lake shasta or work on water conservation but dare not to use public money to fund destruction for the profit of few.

D-LINDL Duplicate of I-LINDL

CONNECT

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:

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.

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.

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!

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.

www.agniinstitute.org

www.quantalenergy.org

D-LINN Duplicate of I-TOSS

Proposed raise and enlargement of the Shasta Dam and Reservoir

Doug Linney <dlinney@nextgeneration.org> Fri, Sep 27, 2013 at 9:44 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:

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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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Doug Linney, President
The Next Generation
1814 Franklin St., Ste. 510
Oakland, CA 94612

D-LORE Duplicate of I-LORE

RECEIVED
SEP 2 3 2013
CODE | ACTION
720 | VR Duncan
20 Oct 13
to K Chow

20 September 2013

To Whom It may Concern,

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

• 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?

• 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

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.

Secondary Project Objectives 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.

• 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?

Classification PRJ-23.00
Project 219
Control No. 13043366
Folder I.D. 1224516

• Develop additional hydropower generation capabilities at Shasta Dam.

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?

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.

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).

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).

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

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

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.

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?

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

D-LYNN Duplicate of I-MOSS1

LYNN

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
OCT 01 2013

CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
200		K Duncan
		18 Oct 13
		TO: 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 over 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.

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.

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?

SCANNED

Beyond the negative economic and ecological effects of raising Shasta Dam, please also consider the cultural damage a higher dam would inflict.

Classification ENV-6.00

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.

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.

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

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,

Sue Lynn

D-MACK Duplicate of I-TOSS

don't raise Shasta Dam!

Callie Mack <calliemack@sbcglobal.net> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 7:52 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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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)

D-MACN Duplicate of I-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

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.

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.

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.

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*."

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.

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.

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.

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

D-MARIN Duplicate of I-MOSS1

NOV 08 2013
CODE | ACTION | SURNAME & DATE
T.R. Duncan
20 Nov 13
To: K Chow

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

September 14, 2013

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

I am writing to express my concern over 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.

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.

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SCANNED
Classification ENV-6.00
Project 214
Control No. 13047590
Folder I.D. 1230427

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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,

GERARDO O. MARIN
6149 Shattuck Ave Oakland
94609

2013 OCT 22 AM 11 31

D-LSIR Duplicate of I-LSIR

LAKESHORE INN & RV
20483 Lakeshore Drive Lakehead, CA 96051
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

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.

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+ employees is devastating to our local economy.

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. Where does the money go? The environmental impact on the project is unreal when considering the lives and business destroyed.

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

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.

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

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

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 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: ROSS MARSHALL Organization: LAKESHORE INN & RV
Address: 20483 LAKESHORE DR. LAKEHEAD CA 96051
Email: LAKESHOR@SNOWREST.NET

Comment SEE ATTACHED

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

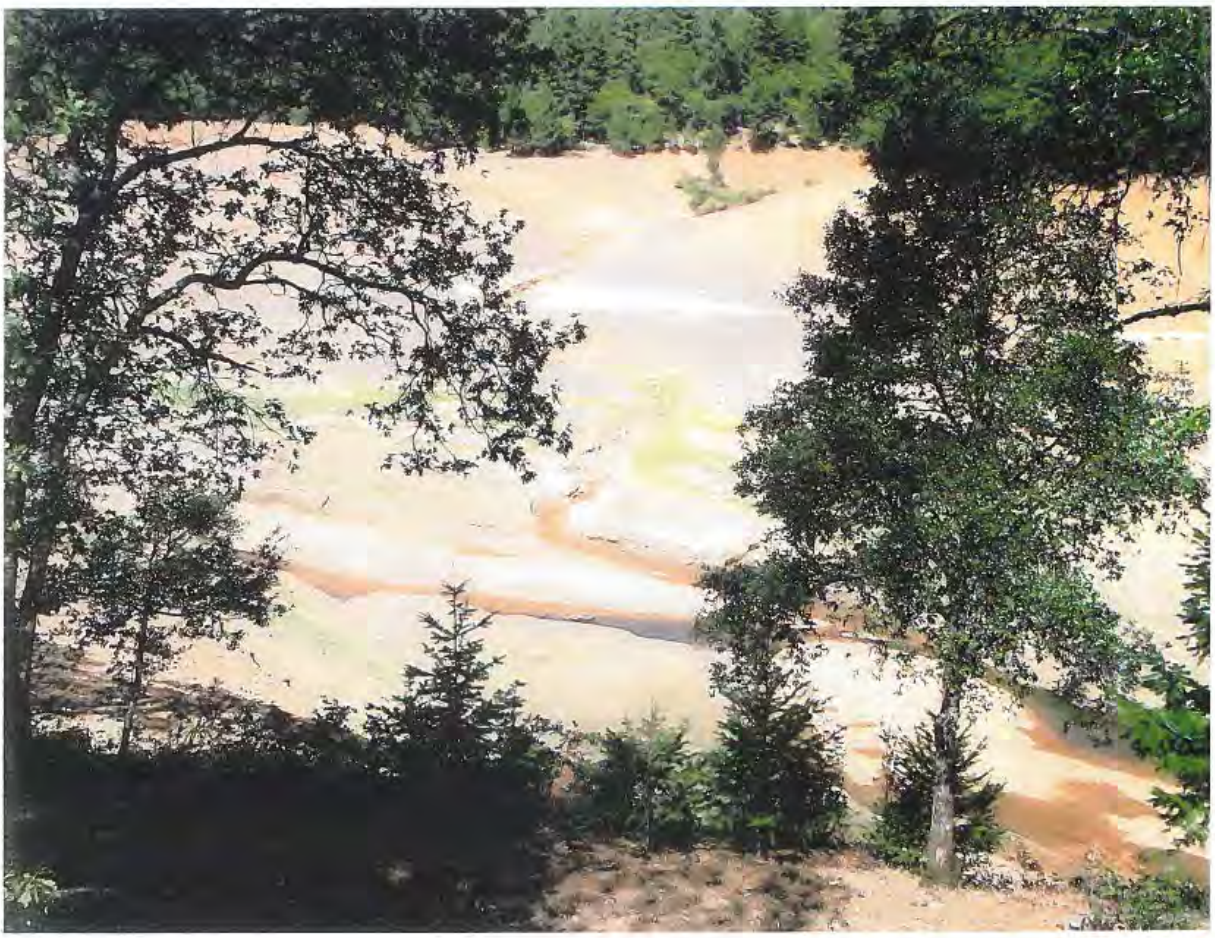
THE LAKE WAS DOWN OVER 100 FEET

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

Lakeshore Inn & RV
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

D-MART Duplicate of I-MART

Public Comment Card

During the 90-day public review and comment period for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) Draft [illegible]ntal Impact Statement [illegible] [illegible]eclamation 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 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: Shirley Martin Organization: Home owner

Address: 20252 Lakeview Dr, Lakehead 96051 PO Box 718

Email: doyleshirl@arrwwsome.com

Comment: I am very opposed to all proposals to raise the dam. It is too expensive. Too much already spent on proposals. The lake is over 100ft. lower than the crest and has rarely filled. A higher dam will not create more rain. Fish are being valued over lives of home owners and businesses. 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) 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. Too many roads, bridges, railroad bridges, private property and businesses would be destroyed. VOTE NO!

D-SECH Duplicate of I-SECH

BOR CONNECT

Public comment submission

Maureen Brown Sechrengost
<shastamaureen@live.com>
Reply-To: shastamaureen@live.com
To: bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov

Fri, Sep 27, 2013 at 12:59 PM

September 27, 2013

Bureau of Reclamation
Attn: Katrina Chow
2800 Cottage Way, MP-700
Sacramento, CA 95825
bor-mpr-slwrit@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).

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. We had actually hoped to sell our home soon and relocate 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.

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.

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
20329 Lakeview Drive
Lakehead, CA 96051

D-MCCA Duplicate of I-MOSS1

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

Shasta Dam

linda mccarthy <lindamccarth@gmail.com> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 9:28 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,

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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.

Briefly put: raising Shasta Dam would provide a small benefit at a great cost.

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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,

Linda McCarthy

D-NORC Duplicate of I-NORC

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

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!

D-MCKE Duplicate of I-TOSS

the Bureau's proposed raise and enlargement of the Shasta Dam and Reservoir

Richard McKee <remsun@sonic.net> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 8:48 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

Dear Ms. Chow:

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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 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 protection of the McCloud's

free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,

Richard McKee

Home: (707)525-8391

Cell: (707)490-2861

925 Louisa Court

Santa Rosa, CA 95404

D-MCLA Duplicate of I-MCLA

7/23/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Support the No-action alternative.

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.

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.

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.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Michael McLaughlin
Eureka , CA

D-MCPH Duplicate of I-MCPH

9/30/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Say NO to Shasta dam raise!!!!!!

CHOW, KATRINA <kchow@usbr.gov>

Say NO to Shasta dam raise!!!!!!

2 messages

melanie mcpherson <melmcpherson27@hotmail.com> Tue, Sep 24, 2013 at 9:30 AM
To: "kchow@usbr.gov" <kchow@usbr.gov>

Sent from Windows Mail
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

CHOW, KATRINA <kchow@usbr.gov> Tue, Sep 24, 2013 at 10:33 AM
To: Danelle Bertrand <Danelle.Bertrand@us.mwhglobal.com>, "Paasch, Mary" <Mary.M.Paasch@us.mwhglobal.com>

[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

D-MCVA Duplicate of I-TOSS

BISON CONNECT

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

Shasta Dam

1 message

Linda McVarish <travelin@willitsonline.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 8:59 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.

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,
Linda McVarish

D-MITC Duplicate of I-MITC

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 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: Iratusestavo@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.

D-MOSS2 Duplicate of I-MOSS1

Comments on proposal to raise height of Shasta Dam

Paul Moss <paul@themailpath.com> Tue, Oct 1, 2013 at 3:55 AM
Reply-To: Paul Moss <paul@themailpath.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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,

Please consider these comments on the proposal to raise the height of Shasta Dam by 6.5-18.5 feet. I am opposed to this proposal, and urge that it be abandoned.

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.
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.

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?

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 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.

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.

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

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.

Sincerely,

Paul Moss
1849 Whitaker St.
White Bear Lake, MN 55110

D-MOSS1 Duplicate of I-MOSS1

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
SEP 16 2013
CODE | ACTION | SURNAME & DATE
720 | ✓ KDuncan
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,

MOSS1-1

Please consider the following comments on the Shasta Dam Raise DEIS.

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

SCANNED
Classification LDD-6.00
Project 214
Control No. 1304-066

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

D-MUIR Duplicate of I-TOSS

CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
700	K Duncan	
	18 Oct 13	
	to: KChow	

Thursday, September 26, 2013

Fraser Muirhead, MD FRCS(C)
4200 Paradise Drive Tiburon, CA 94920
Tel: 415 435-1837 Fax: (415) 435-0608 jfmuir@earthlink.net

Ms. Katrina Chow
SLWRI Project Manager
Bureau of Reclamation Planning Division
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1893
Fax: (916) 978-5094

Dear Ms. Chow:

I respond to your soliciting public comments re proposed raising and enlargement of the Shasta Dam and Reservoir. A number of concerns have been brought to my attention.

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.***

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,

J. Fraser Muirhead, MD FRCS(C)
4200 Paradise Drive
Tiburon, CA 94920
jfmuir@earthlink.net
415-435-1837

D-MUNG Duplicate of I-MOSS1

TDO	✓
~~K Duncan~~	
20 Nov 13	
To:	K Chow

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

September 14, 2013

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

I am writing to express my concern over 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.

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.

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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?

SCANNED

Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	214
Control No.	13049253
Folder I.D.	1230427
Date Input & Initials	11-20-13 PM

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 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.

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.

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

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,

Indra R Munzel
4195 Shafter Ave.
Oakland, CA 94609

D-MURP Duplicate of I-MURP

720 Hydra Lane
Foster City
California, 94404
9/27/13

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,

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.

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.

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. 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

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.

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

D-NARB Duplicate of I-TOSS

CONNECT

Stop the Shasta Dam Raise!

1 message

narbutovskih@comcast.net <narbutovskih@comcast.net>
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 5:16 PM

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.

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,

Anna Narbutovskih
14288 Woodland Drive
Guerneville, CA 95446

narbutovskih@comcast.net

D-NISH Duplicate of I-NISH

Please do not raise Shasta Dam

1 message

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

John N. Nishio, Ph.D., President

+1 530.588.0765

nishio@sol-dance.com

D-NITT Duplicate of I-TOSS

CONNECT

Stop the Shasta Dam Raise

1 message

Alex Nitta <alex@sutroli.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 12:04 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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,
Alexander Nitta
518 38th Ave. Apt. 6
San Francisco, CA 94121

D-OCON Duplicate of I-MOSS1

OCON

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
OCT 01 2013

CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
700		K Duncan
		18 Oct 13
TO:	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 over 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.

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.

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?

Beyond the negative economic and ecological effects of raising Shasta Dam, please also consider the cultural damage a higher dam would inflict.

SCANNED

Classification

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.

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.

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

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,

Sorca O'Connor

D-OHAL Duplicate of I-OHAL

7/23/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Proposal to raise Height of Shasta Dam

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

Proposal to raise Height of Shasta Dam

1 message

Elizabeth Ohalloran <elizabethohalloran@rocketmail.com> Sun, Jul 21, 2013 at 12:46 PM
Reply-To: Elizabeth Ohalloran <elizabethohalloran@rocketmail.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>

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.

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.

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.

Sincerely

Elizabeth O'Halloran

D-OSEL Duplicate of I-TOSS

BISON CONNECT

Shasta Dam project

weeks.oselett <weeks.oselett@gmail.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 7:42 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:

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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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,

Barry Oselett
825 Second St.
Lakeport, CA 95453

D-OYUN Duplicate of I-OYUN

9/27/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - stop the dam raise

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>

D-PALM1 Duplicate of I-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,

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

D-PANT3 Duplicate of I-MOSS1

K Duncan
20 Nov 13
To: K Ch

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

September 14, 2013

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

I am writing to express my concern over 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.

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.

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?

SCAN

Classification ENV-6.0
Project 214

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 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.

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.

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

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,

D-PARK Duplicate of I-PARK

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 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: Katie Parks Organization: Private Citizen
Address: 18825 Lower Salt Crk. Lakehead, CA 96051
Email:

Comment Like many small communites 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 suppling S. CA. with water for the golf courses and other activities. There are many ways to supply the farmers with water. If we allow the river to flow correctly the fish will live. 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. Taking all the water is wrong.

D-PARR Duplicate of I-MOSS1

Don't raise Shasta Dam!

1 message

Will Parrinello <willmvfg@gmail.com> Wed, Sep 18, 2013 at 12:09 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Katrina Chow - Project Manager US Bureau of Reclamation

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

I am writing to express my concern over the proposal to raise the height of Shasta Dam by 6.5-18.5 feet.

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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,

Will Parrinello

18 Gregory Place

Greenbrae, CA 94904

e-mail: willmvfg@gmail.com

D-PEAR Duplicate of I-TOSS

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

Shasta Dam Enlargement

1 message

John Pearce <skraelling1@gmail.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 6:41 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:

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Thank you.

Sincerely,
John B Pearce Sr
P O Box 20772
Seattle WA 98102

D-PEDE Duplicate of I-TOSS

NOT expanding Shasta Dam

KAREN PEDERSEN <flexmaiden1@hotmail.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 10:20 AM
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Karen Pedersen
767 3rd Street East
Sonoma, CA 95476

karen p!
Racer & Hope too!

D-PERK Duplicate of I-PERK

: Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

1 message

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.

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.

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?

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.

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.

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.

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

D-PERK1 Duplicate of I-PERK1

9/30/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

CHOW, KATRINA <kchow@usbr.gov>

Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

1 message

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,

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.

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. 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.

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

--
Love MikalaKuuipo(Michelle Sweetheart) in Hawaiian

D-PETR Duplicate of I-PETR

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

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.

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

D-PHEL1 Duplicate of I-PHEL1

9/12/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Raising of Shasta Dam comment

CHOW, KATRINA <kchow@usbr.gov>

Raising of Shasta Dam comment

1 message

Ed Smith & Virgina Phelps <ednva@frontiernet.net> Thu, Sep 12, 2013 at 8:49 AM
To: kchow@usbr.gov

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.

Virginia Phelps
21778 Belmont Dr
Palo Cedro, CA 96073

D-MARQ Duplicate of I-MARQ

to: KChow

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

D-PHILI Duplicate of I-TOSS

PHILI

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

don't raise Shasta Dam

1 message

Simon Philip <philsimtpr@aol.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 7:02 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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,

D-POWE Duplicate of I-TOSS

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

Shasta Dam

1 message

Charles Powell <nccscharles@gmail.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 3:28 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:

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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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,
Charles Powell
1038 Beverly Way, Arcata, CA. 95521

D-QUIR Duplicate of I-MOSS1

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 over 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.

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.

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?

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 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.

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.

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

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,
Marcie Quiros
1810 Laurel Ave #D
Redding Ca 96001

D-STEV Duplicate of I-STEV

CHOW, KATRINA <kchow@usbr.gov>

Raising of Shasta Dam

1 message

Raven <flyraven@sbcglobal.net>
To: Kchow@usbr.gov

Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 10:50 AM

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.

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

D-SILV Duplicate of I-SILV

SILVERTHORN
RESORT • MARINA • PIZZA & PUB

CODE	ACTION	
100	K Duncan 26 Sep 13	
TO	K Chow	

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.

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:

- BOR conduct site survey and GIS work related to the "Site/Facility Expansion" of Silverthorn Resort
- BOR provide detailed, engineered plans for "Relocation" of Silverthorn Resort
- BOR work effectively with USFS to avoid disruption of recreational businesses on Shasta Lake during construction period
- BOR absorb any and all engineering/construction costs pertaining to site/facility expansion or relocation
- BOR provide for Department of Justice ADA/ABA standards in all planning/construction of site/facility modification, expansion, or relocation

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.	1304391
Folder I.D.	1230127
Date Input & Initials	9/26/2012

D-REID Duplicate of I-TOSS

Please do not raise the Shasta Dam

1 message

Matt Reid <matt.reid@att.net> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 5:16 PM
Reply-To: Matt Reid <matt.reid@att.net>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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:

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. 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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,
Matthew Reid
1311 Pine St
Calistoga, CA 94515

D-RICH2 Duplicate of I-MOSS1

NOV 20 2013
CODE
700
K Duncan
20 Nov 13
To: K Chow

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

September 14, 2013

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

I am writing to express my concern over 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.

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.

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?

SCANNED

Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	219
Control No.	13049232
Folder I.D.	1230427

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 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.

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.

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

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,

Silke Richard
Shasta Lake, CA 96019

D-RODE Duplicate of I-RODE

CHOW, KATRINA <kchow@usbr.gov>

Public Comment Submission to SLWRI Draft EIS

1 message

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>

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.

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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

D-SAGA Duplicate of I-MOSS1

NOV 20 2013
CODE
700
K Duncan
20-Nov-13
To: K-Chow

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

September 14, 2013

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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.

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SCANNED

Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	214
Control No.	13049246
Folder I.D.	1230427

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 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.

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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,

Minnie Sagar
Redding, CA

D-SALL Duplicate of I-TOSS

CONNECT

Shasta Dam

1 message

saldeb1@mchsi.com <saldeb1@mchsi.com> Sat, Sep 28, 2013 at 7:51 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

To Whom it may Concern,

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.
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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,
Debra Sally, D.V.M.

--
Clearlake Veterinary Clinic
clearlakevetclinic.com

D-SCHAA Duplicate of I-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

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.

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

Thank you very much.

W. R. Schaafsma

SLWRI, BOR MPR <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov> Wed, May 29, 2013 at 3:13 PM
To: Danelle.Bertrand@us.mwhglobal.com

Done. Please include Bob an Vets to our mailing list. Thanks

Katrina
[Quoted text hidden]

Danelle Bertrand <Danelle.Bertrand@us.mwhglobal.com> Wed, May 29, 2013 at 3:19 PM
To: "SLWRI, BOR MPR" <sha-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

Katrina,

Got it. Will add them to the Mailing List.

Thanks.

Danelle

From: kchow@usbr.gov [mailto:kchow@usbr.gov] **On Behalf Of** SLWRI, BOR MPR
Sent: Wednesday, May 29, 2013 3:14 PM
To: Danelle Bertrand
Subject: Fwd: Shasta Dam Proposal & CD

[Quoted text hidden]

D-SCHE Duplicate of I-TOSS

CORRECT

Please don't enlarge Shasta Dam and Reservoir

Alan Schenck <aschenck771@gmail.com> Sat, Sep 28, 2013 at 9:29 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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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.

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Thank you.

Sincerely,
Alan Schenck
1784 Kimberly Drive
Sunnyvale, CA 94087

D-SCHI Duplicate of I-TOSS

CONNECT

The Shasta Dam raise

Noah Schillo <nschillo01@yahoo.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 9:43 AM
Reply-To: Noah Schillo <nschillo01@yahoo.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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.

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Thank you.

Sincerely,
Noah Schillo
864 Bayide Rd
Arcata CA 95521

D-SEAB Duplicate of I-TOSS

CONNECT

Shasta Dam

1 message

davidseaborg@juno.com <davidseaborg@juno.com>
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 11:39 PM

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

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Thank you.

David Seaborg

D-SEAR Duplicate of I-MOSS1

OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
SEP 2 5 2013
CODE | ACTION | SURNAME & DATE
720 | KDuncan
22 Oct 13
TO: KChow

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 over 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.

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.

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?

Beyond the negative economic and ecological effects of raising Shasta Dam, please also consider the cultural damage a higher dam would inflict.

Classification FAIV - 6.03
Project 214
Control No. 13042251

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.

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.

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

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,

D-SHAN Duplicate of I-MOSS1

NOV 08 2013

To: K Duncan
20 Nov 13
To: K Chow

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

September 14, 2013

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

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SCANNED

Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	214
Control No.	13047630
Folder I.D.	1230427

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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,

Callie Stranafelt
Oakland, CA 94608

D-SHET Duplicate of I-SHET

Heather Shetrawski
810 Greenwich St
San Francisco, CA 94109
h.shetrawski@gmail.com

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

Dear Ms. Chow,

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:

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.

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. 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.

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.

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.

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 spiritually sacred to the Winnemem Wintu, the rightful owners of this land through history and through treaties, which is not addressed in the EIS.

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. 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.

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:

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

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.

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) 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.

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. 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. 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. With more surface area there will also be more evaporation, counterproductive to the project's goal of securing more water.

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

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.

Sincerely,

Heather Shetrawski

D-DSILV Duplicate of I-TOSS

CONNECT

Shasta Dam

Dan Silver <dsilverla@me.com>
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Fri, Sep 27, 2013 at 10:28 AM

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

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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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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.

Dan Silver, Executive Director
Endangered Habitats League
8424 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite A 592
Los Angeles, CA 90069-4267

213-804-2750
dsilverla@me.com
www.ehleague.org

D-SIMS Duplicate of I-MOSS1

NOV 08 2013
LDR Duncan
20 Nov 13
To: K Chow

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

September 14, 2013

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

I am writing to express my concern over 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.

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.

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?

SCANNED

Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	214
Control No.	13047636
Folder I.D.	1230427

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 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.

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.

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

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,

Sharon Sims

D-SMIT2 Duplicate of I-SMIT2

8/27/13 SLWRI Public Comment - kchow@usbr.gov - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail

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4 of 3,377

COMPOSE

Inbox (367)
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Admin Draft EIS Cmts
Biscent
Draft EIS Public Com
Jessica
More

SLWRI Public Comment Inbox x

People (8)

Randall Smi
randall_smith@

Randall Smith <randall_smith@charter.net> 1:51 AM (7 hours ago)

Dear Ms. Chow,

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

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D-SPEA Duplicate of I-TOSS

Stop the Shasta Dam Raise

Connie Spears <conniejim@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 2, 2013 at 9:28 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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,

Connie Spears

D-STAM Duplicate of I-STAM

Fwd: Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation Mailing List

MOORE, WILBERT <wmoore@usbr.gov> Mon, Jul 22, 2013 at 10:32 AM
To: Mary Paasch <Mary.M.Paasch@mwhglobal.com>, Katrina C Chow <kchow@usbr.gov>, Craig Moyle <Craig.Moyle@us.mwhglobal.com>

Good morning,

Requesting to be added to the Shasta Mailing List. I am send him the CD and letter.
Have a great day,

Wilbert L. Moore
Public Affairs Specialist
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825
Desk - 916-978-5106
Cell - 916-335-9755
Fax - 916-978-5114

——— Forwarded message ———
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,

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

CHOW, KATRINA <kchow@usbr.gov> Mon, Jul 22, 2013 at 10:40 AM
To: "MOORE, WILBERT" <wmoore@usbr.gov>
Cc: Mary Paasch <Mary.M.Paasch@mwhglobal.com>, Craig Moyle <Craig.Moyle@us.mwhglobal.com>

Louis,

Could you please work with MWH to post the workshop presentation and the posters to our website. Thanks

Katrina
[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

MOORE, WILBERT <wmoore@usbr.gov> Mon, Jul 22, 2013 at 11:50 AM
To: "CHOW, KATRINA" <kchow@usbr.gov>
Cc: Mary Paasch <Mary.M.Paasch@mwhglobal.com>, Craig Moyle <Craig.Moyle@us.mwhglobal.com>

Hi,

Yes, send me what you want posted.

Have a great day,

Wilbert L. Moore
Public Affairs Specialist
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825
Desk - 916-978-5106
Cell - 916-335-9755
Fax - 916-978-5114

[Quoted text hidden]

D-KLIN1 Duplicate of I-TOSS

Please Stop the Shasta Dam Raise

1 message

Stacy Kline <stacykline@gmail.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 10:50 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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,

Stacy & Greg Kline

D-KLIN2 Duplicate of I-TOSS

CONNECT

Stop the Shasta Dam Raise

Stacy Kline <stacykline@gmail.com> Tue, Oct 8, 2013 at 4:47 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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,

Stacy Kline

D-STAP Duplicate of I-STAP

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

Raising Shasta Dam

1 message

Michael Stapleton <frenchcreek@gmail.com> Sun, Sep 15, 2013 at 10:55 AM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Please implement Alternative CP-4.

Thank you,

Michael Stapleton
5104 French Creek Road
Etns, CA 96027
530 598-6164

D-STEE Duplicate of I-STEE

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.

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. 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.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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 dozens of bridges, roads, and other structures, and will likely cost taxpayers more than billion dollars. It will also drown the 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 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 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!!

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

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

D-STEL Duplicate of I-TOSS

9/27/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - To Raise Shasta Dam is NOT a resonable solution STEL

To Raise Shasta Dam is NOT a resonable solution

Joni Stellar <jonistellar@yahoo.com> Fri, Sep 27, 2013 at 10:31 AM
Reply-To: Joni Stellar <jonistellar@yahoo.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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.
I vehemently 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.

In addition, enlarging the reservoir will destroy thousands of acres of public land managed for outdoor recreation and for wildlife habitat. 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. Further, the proposed enlargement will violate California state law requiring the protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.
I am also deeply 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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

Such flow modifications may also pose threats to people enjoying the recreational opportunities, endangering the safety of fishermen, boaters waders and swimmers.

The proposed dam raise will also drown the remaining homeland of Winnemen Wintu Tribe, including traditional cultural sites on the McCloud River still in use today. As if the native have not lost enough to Shasta Dam already.
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.
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.
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 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.

Money would be better spent repairing water transfer systems to lessen leaks and loses, improving agricultural and industrial water uses to improve conservation and reuses, and assisting with homeowner conservation efforts. Water falling in Northern California serve is NOT just for Southern California water users.
Thank you.
Sincerely,

Joni Stellar

2965 Madre De Oro Pl.
Concow, CA 95965-9789

D-STERN Duplicate of I-TOSS

BISON CONNECT

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

Shasta Dam modifications

1 message

Herb Stern <sternos37@yahoo.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 12:05 PM
Reply-To: Herb Stern <sternos37@yahoo.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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:

I appreciate the chance to respond 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. The expanded reservoir will most likely 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. It will also drown the remaining homeland of Winnemen Wintu Tribe, including traditional cultural sites on the McCloud River still in use today.

Further, the enlargement will violate state law requiring the protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values. To be concise, there are several other negative effects these modifications will have that adversely affect the Sacramento River.

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.

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 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,
Herb Stern
3634 Hyacinth Dr
San Diego, CA 92106
sternos@pacbell.net

D-STON Duplicate of I-TOSS

Shasta Dam raise

1 message

Jeffrey Stone <stonepitts2@gmail.com> Thu, Sep 26, 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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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, Jeffrey Stone

D-STRAU Duplicate of I-TOSS

BISON CONNECT

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

Shasta Dam Raise Proposal

1 message

Carolyn Straub <carolyn.rosyfinch.straub@gmail.com>
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 11:06 AM

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.

We cannot continue to destroy the environment for the expansion of people's needs. We must leave it alone and compromise and the quote at the end of this email from Mark Twain is very appropriate to this issue and others like it.

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,

Carolyn Straub
Steve McHenry
439 Chateau La Salle Dr.
San Jose, CA 95111

California Wilderness Coalition members and California residents

Always do right. This will gratify some people and astonish the rest.
-- Mark Twain

D-SU Duplicate of I-SU

Catherine Su, Student at SFSU
1567 Jackson St. Apt. 2
San Francisco, CA 94109

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:

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. 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. 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.

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.

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. A lot of unique species will be gone due to habitat lost during rising of the dam.

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. 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.

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

D-SULL Duplicate of I-SULL

Terrie C. Sullivan
2 Maynard Street, Apt. 1
San Francisco, CA 94112
terrie.sullivan@gmail.com

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
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MO | ✓ KDuncan
13 Nov 13
to: Kchow

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.

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.

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. The BLM does not address any plans to mitigate further damage to salmon spawning areas, nor does the bureau discuss how raising the Reservoir could have anything but further negative impacts to the salmon population. 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. 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?

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. 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. 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

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Classification ENV-6.00
Project 214

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.

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

D-SVOB Duplicate of I-SVOB

CONNECT

Fwd: Svoboda Public comments on Shasta DEIS

KATRINA CHOW <kchow@usbr.gov> Wed, Oct 23, 2013 at 1:12 PM
To: KATHLEEN DUNCAN <kduncan@usbr.gov>

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Tendai Chitewere <tendai@sfsu.edu>
Date: September 30, 2013, 9:49:55 PM PDT
To: "kchow@usbr.gov" <kchow@usbr.gov>
Cc: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>
Subject: Svoboda Public comments on Shasta DEIS

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

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,

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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K Duncan
20 Nov 13
To: K Chow

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

September 14, 2013

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

I am writing to express my concern over 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.

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.

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?

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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 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.

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.

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

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,

Warren T. Swan
96002

D-SWIT Duplicate of I-TOSS

I oppose raising Shasta Dam and enlarging the reservoir

Joshua Switzky <jswitzky@hotmail.com> Fri, Sep 27, 2013 at 9:38 AM
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,

Joshua Switzky
671 4th Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94118

D-TAAF Duplicate of I-TOSS

BISON CONNECT

Shasta Reservoir Expansion

TAAFFE, MICHAEL GS-11 USAF AFSPC 30 LRS/LGLOR Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 7:50 AM
<michael.taaffe@us.af.mil>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Michael Taaffe, GS-11
Working Capital Fund Manager
30LRS/LGRMW
805-606-4768
DSN276-4768

D-TAKA Duplicate of I-TOSS

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

Proposed raise and enlargement of Shasta Dam and Reservoir

Mark Takaro <mctakaro@gmail.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 10:33 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

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mark Takaro
2036 Stanton St.
Berkeley, CA 94702
mctakaro@gmail.com

D-DTHO Duplicate of I-MOSS1

David Thompson
<david.thompson@urxmobile.com>
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Wed, Sep 18, 2013 at 11:44 AM

DTHO

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 ask you to veto 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

https://mail.google.com/mail/b/313/u/0/?ui=2&ik=c2ba651c16&view=pt&search=inbox&th=1413247d3ca48699&dsqt=1

findings.

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, the additional water captured would add less than 0.2% of agricultural and urban water use per year in California. In comparison, if farmers producing low-value alfalfa were to conserve a mere five percent of the water they consume, it would save far more. Conservation is a much better alternative.

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?

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 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.

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.

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

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,

David Thompson

D-THOMPS Duplicate of I-TOSS

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

proposed raise and enlargement of the Shasta Dam and Reservoir

1 message

Jon Thompson <robajon@mcn.org> Mon, Sep 30, 2013 at 11:38 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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,
Jon Thompson
P.O. Box 1554
Gualala, CA 95445

D-THOMP Duplicate of I-MOSS1

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

Please VETO Raising the Height of Shasta Dam

1 message

Sarah Glenn Thompson
<sarahthompson92@gmail.com>
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Thu, Sep 19, 2013 at 6:24 PM

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 ask you to veto 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.

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, the additional water captured would add less than 0.2% of agricultural and urban water use per year in California. In comparison, if farmers producing low-value alfalfa were to conserve a mere five percent of the water they consume, it would save far more. Conservation is a much better alternative.

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?

Beyond the negative economic and ecological effects of raising Shasta Dam, please also consider the cultural damage a higher dam would inflict.

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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.

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.

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

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,

Sarah Thompson

D-THRA Duplicate of I-TOSS

BISON CONNECT

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED SHASTA DAM RAISE

diannamt@c-zone.net <diannamt@c-zone.net> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 3:33 PM
Reply-To: diannamt@c-zone.net
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:

Thank you for soliciting public comments in response to the Bureau's proposed raise and enlargement of the Shasta Dam and Reservoir. I am a concerned citizen from Redding, CA, in Shasta County.

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the remaining homeland of Winnemen Wintu Tribe, including traditional cultural sites on the McCloud River still in use today.

I also question the raise when most years the reservoir is not filled and by the end of the summer season is very low in volume. This is especially relevant, since climate change will impact snowpack levels, which means that there will be less water coming into the rivers and creeks that fill the reservoir.

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.

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 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.

In closing, I want to voice my concern for my children and grandchildren's future if conservation and other water saving measures are not instituted.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Dianna Thrasher
3497 Old Lantern Dr.
Redding, CA 96003

D-TOLL Duplicate of I-TOLL

10/23/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Fwd: Public comments on Shasta DEIS

DUNCAN, KATHLEEN <kduncan@usbr.gov>

Fwd: Public comments on Shasta DEIS

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: Tendai Chitewere <tendai@sfsu.edu>
Date: September 30, 2013, 9:10:28 PM PDT
To: "kchow@usbr.gov" <kchow@usbr.gov>
Cc: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>
Subject: Public comments on Shasta DEIS

Dear Ms. Chow,

Please find attached a letter from Alden Tollgaard 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

Tollgaard Shasta DEIS Letter.pdf
724K

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

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.

II. Significance

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.

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

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

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

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. And certainly the Winnemem Wintu are not benefitting, as they haven't seen a Chinook salmon up in the McCloud for several decades.

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. 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

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. 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

D-BSW Duplicate of I-MOSS1

NOV 20 2013
CODE
K Duncan
20 Nov 13
To: K Chow

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

September 14, 2013

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

I am writing to express my concern over 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.

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.

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?

SCANNED

Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	214

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 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.

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.

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

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,

D-PAL Duplicate of I-MOSS1

700 ✓
K Duncan
20 Nov 13
To: K Chow

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

September 14, 2013

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SCANNED

Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	214
Control No.	13049223
Folder I.D.	1230427
Date Input & Initials	11-20-13 PM

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Respectfully,

D-MIUS Duplicate of I-MOSS1

NOV 0 8 2013

700 ✓
K Duncan
20 Nov 13
To: K Chow

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

September 14, 2013

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SCANNED

Classification ENV-6.00
Project 214

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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,

Maise McCarl

D-JIM Duplicate of I-MOSS1

RECEIVED
NOV 08 2013
CODE
700 K Duncan
20 Nov 13
To: K Chow

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

September 14, 2013

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I am writing to express my concern over 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.

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.

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?

SCANNED
Classification ENV-6.00
Project 214

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 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.

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.

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

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,

980 Grizzly Peak Blvd.
Berkeley, CA
94708

D-VANR Duplicate of I-TOSS

Shasta Dam

1 message

vantilton@comcast.net <vantilton@comcast.net> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 7:19 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:

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.

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 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 lawrequiring the

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 flowmodifications 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,

Diana Van Ry

Allan Tilton

Diana Van Ry

2573 Greenvale Lane

Santa Rosa, CA 95401

707-541-6670

vantilton@comcast.net

D-VAND Duplicate of I-VAND

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 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

D-VEAL Duplicate of I-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,

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

4 attachments

DraftCharlieCreekNorth.jpg
734K

DraftSugarloafArea.jpg
666K

PrelimDraftCharlieCreekNorth.jpg
211K

PrelimDraftSugarloafArea.jpg
195K

D-WINN Duplicate of I-WINN

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

Winnemem Wintue Tribe Comments on Lake Shasta Water Resources Investigation Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Stephan C. Volker <svolker@volkerlaw.com> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 6:00 PM
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Ms. Katrina Chow, Project Manager

Bureau of Reclamation

2800 Cottage Way, MP-720

Sacramento, CA 95825-1893

Dear Ms. Chow:

Attached please find the Winnemem Wintu Tribe's comment letter on the Lake Shasta Water Resources Investigation Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The letter is provided in both Word and PDF formats.

Please make the Winnemem Wintu Tribe's comment letter part of the public record in this matter.

Should you encounter difficulty opening either attachment, please contact our office

immediately.

Stephan C. Volker

Attorney for the Winnemem Wintu Tribe

Law Offices of Stephan C. Volker
436 - 14th Street, Suite 1300
Oakland, CA 94612
Tel: (510) 496-0600
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2 attachments

Winnemem Wintu Tribe comments on Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation DEIS to Bureau of Reclamation locked.doc
10182K

Winnemem Wintu Tribe comments on Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation DEIS to Bureau of Reclamation.pdf
1236K

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11.145.01

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"). We request that the Bureau of Reclamation ("Reclamation") more fully consider the cultural and environmental costs of raising Shasta Dam ("Project"), 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] and that Reclamation more fully involve the Winnemem Wintu Tribe in its decisionmaking process.

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.

[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.

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.

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.

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 spawning habitat by inundating rivers that flow into the reservoir. 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.

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

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

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 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.

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

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.

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.

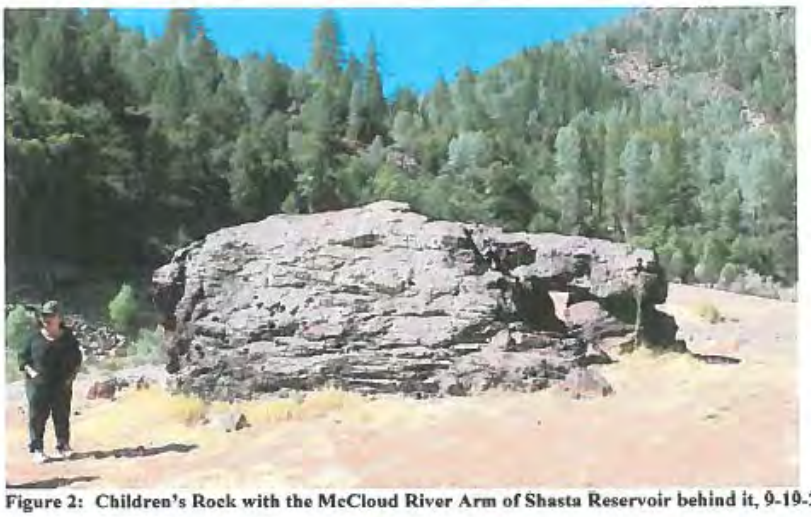

Figure 2: Children's Rock with the McCloud River Arm of Shasta Reservoir behind it, 9-19-2013

Figure 3: Puberty Rock emerging from the McCloud River arm of Shasta Reservoir, 9-19-2013

Figure 4: Woman's Blessing Place, 9-19-2013

Figure 5: Suckerfish Pool, 9-19-2013

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.

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. 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

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.

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

[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.

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.

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:

> [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. §

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. <u>Reclamation Must Comply With the 1941 Indian Lands Acquisition Act</u>

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.

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.

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.

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. <u>The DEIS Fails to Adequately Address Executive Order 12898</u>

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").

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.

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]

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.

Figure 7: Eagle Rock, 9-19-2013

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.

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

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. 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

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

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. <u>The DEIS Defines the Project's Purpose and Objectives Too Narrowly</u>

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.

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>

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

impermissible premise that the no-action alternative is separate from and not a viable alternative to the five dam-raise alternatives.

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 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.

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).

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.

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

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.

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:

Figure 8

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.

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.

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. 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

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).

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. <u>The DEIS Fails to Adequately Analyze Environmental Impacts</u>

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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).

[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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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

Figure 9: "Bathtub Ring" from Shasta Dam, 9-20-2013

Figure 10: Panorama at Forest Service Dekkas Campground, 9-19-2013

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.

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

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

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).

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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[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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

For each of the foregoing reasons, the DEIS violates applicable law and must be corrected and recirculated for comment.

Respectfully submitted,

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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"). We request that the Bureau of Reclamation ("Reclamation") more fully consider the cultural and environmental costs of raising Shasta Dam ("Project"), 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] and that Reclamation more fully involve the Winnemem Wintu Tribe in its decisionmaking process.

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.

[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.

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.

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.

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 spawning habitat by inundating rivers that flow into the reservoir. 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.

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

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

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 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.

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

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.

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

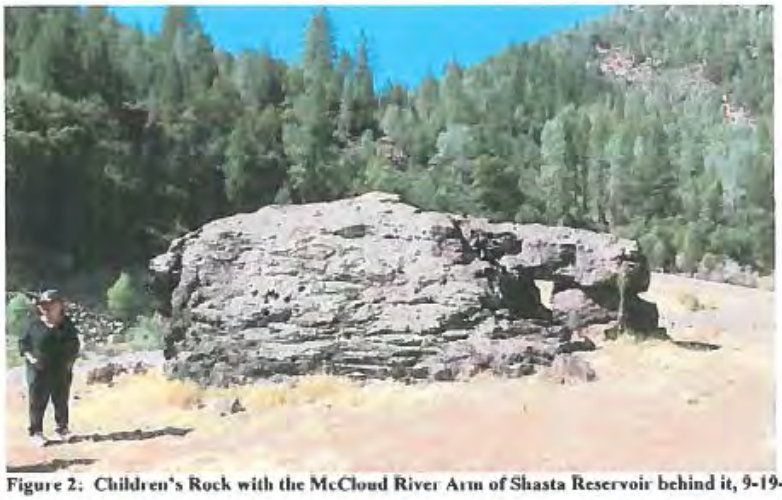

Figure 2: Children's Rock with the McCloud River Arm of Shasta Reservoir behind it, 9-19-2013

Figure 3: Puberty Rock emerging from the McCloud River arm of Shasta Reservoir, 9-19-2013

Figure 4: Woman's Blessing Place, 9-19-2013

Figure 5: Suckerfish Pool, 9-19-2013

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.

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. 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. <u>The DEIS Impermissibly Defers Compliance with National Historic Preservation Act Section 106</u>

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.

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

[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.

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.

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:

> [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. §

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. <u>Reclamation Must Comply With the 1941 Indian Lands Acquisition Act</u>

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.

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.

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.

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. <u>The DEIS Fails to Adequately Address Executive Order 12898</u>

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").

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.

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]

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.

Figure 7: Eagle Rock, 9-19-2013

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.

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

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. 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

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

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. <u>The DEIS Defines the Project's Purpose and Objectives Too Narrowly</u>

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.

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>

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

impermissible premise that the no-action alternative is separate from and not a viable alternative to the five dam-raise alternatives.

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 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.

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).

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.

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

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.

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:

[8] The 2011 amendments to the 2009 RPAs are available here: http://swr.nmfs.noaa.gov/ocap/040711_OCAP_opinion_2011_amendments.pdf.

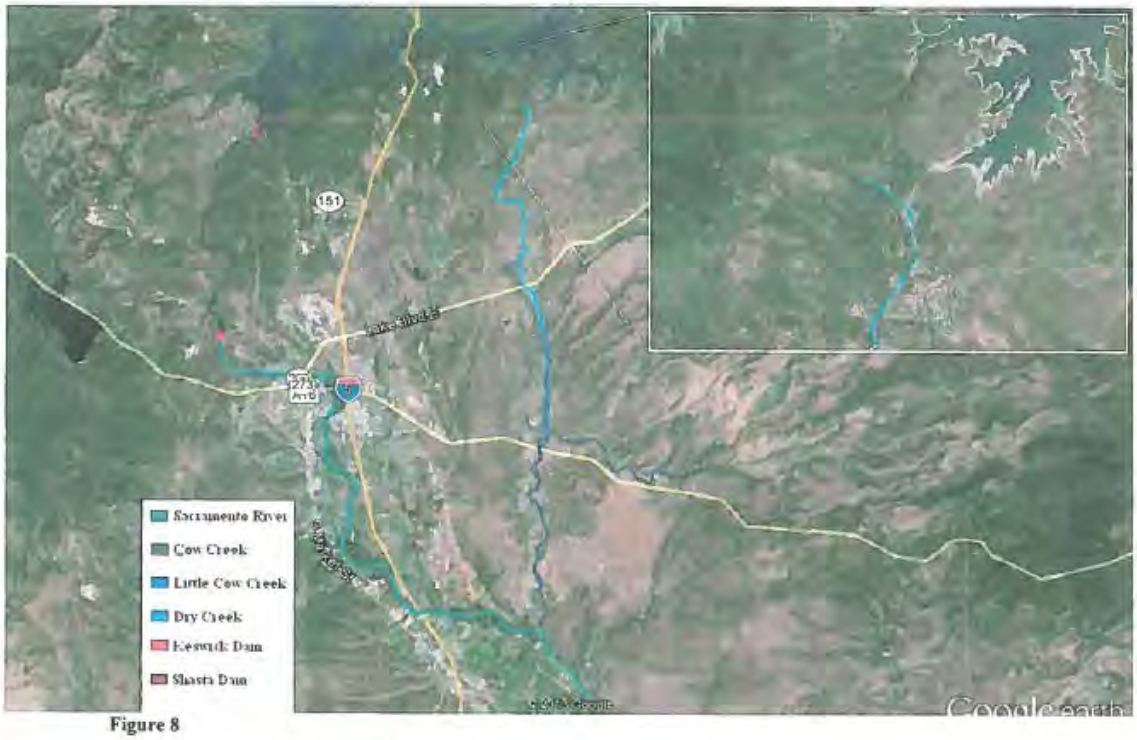

Figure 8

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.

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.

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. 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

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).

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. <u>The DEIS Fails to Adequately Analyze Environmental Impacts</u>

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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).

[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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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

Figure 9: "Bathtub Ring" from Shasta Dam, 9-20-2013

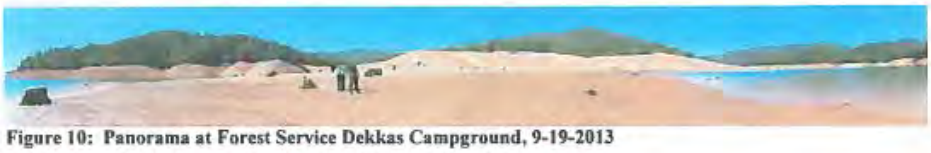

Figure 10: Panorama at Forest Service Dekkas Campground, 9-19-2013

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.

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*

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

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).

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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

[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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

D-VOOR Duplicate of I-VOOR

CONNECT

Fwd: Public comments on Shasta DEIS

1 message

KATRINA CHOW <kchow@usbr.gov> Wed, Oct 23, 2013 at 1:12 PM
To: KATHLEEN DUNCAN <kduncan@usbr.gov>

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Tendai Chitewere <tendai@sfsu.edu>
Date: September 30, 2013, 9:41:02 PM PDT
To: "kchow@usbr.gov" <kchow@usbr.gov>
Cc: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov>
Subject: Public comments on Shasta DEIS

Dear Ms. Chow,

Please find attached a letter from Julie Voorhees 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

Voorhees Shasta DEIS Letter.pdf

720K

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

Dear Ms. Chow,

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.

DEIS – Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation (SLWRI) - Chp. 13, Wildlife

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.

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.

ANDROMODOUS FISH

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.

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).

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.

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."

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.

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. 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. 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.

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

D-WADE Duplicate of I-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 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: 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

D-WAGN Duplicate of I-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:

- Destruction of more ancestral native Indian land
- Dam is hardly ever filled to capacity due to draughts
- Weakening of structural integrity, danger of flooding downstream
- Agriculture needs to use water more effective
- Water is wasted on low value crops like rice and cotton
- Agriculture pays not their fair price for water
- 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
- Did it ever occur to remove the accumulated silt behind the dam?

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

D-WALI Duplicate of I-TOSS

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

Shasta Dam Raise

1 message

Joe Walicki <joewalicki@comcast.net> Thu, Sep 26, 2013 at 8:26 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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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

https://mail.google.com/mail/b/313/u/0/?ui=2&ik=c2ba651c16&view=pt&search=inbox&th=1415ae0b0640acaa 1/2

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 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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.

Joe Walicki
Beaverton, Oregon

D-WAUG Duplicate of I-TOSS

Shasta Dam

Alan Waugh <spiritwisdomhealing@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 2, 2013 at 12:46 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

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Regards

Alan Waugh

--
Spirit Wisdom Healing
www.alanwaugh.com

D-WELL Duplicate of I-WELL

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

proposed enlargement of the Shasta Dam and Reservoir

1 message

Russell Wells <pelican@sonic.net> Sun, Sep 29, 2013 at 10:13 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:

Thank you for soliciting public comments in response to the Bureau's proposed raise and enlargement of the Shasta Dam and Reservoir. Why would anyone of sound mind want to harm in any way the perfect beauty of the Sacred Mt. Shasta and the surrounding waters? Perhaps this is a silly question, but I thought the job of "land management" was for the benefit of all our relations, and it is a sacred trust that you are given. Don't let the future generations down!!

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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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 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.

D-WILK Duplicate of I-WILK

7/23/13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Lake Shasta input

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

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?

Raising the dam creates so many spin-off problems with hurting some existing businesses, re-routing highways and railroads, changing bridge configurations, etc.

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

D-WILLI Duplicate of I-WILLI

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

the sarred land project

1 message

jeanette williams <williamsjeanette106@gmail.com>
To: BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov

Wed, Sep 18, 2013 at 10:40 AM

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
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
your sincerly
jan shadowolf williams BA (HONS) MA PHD

D-PWNS Duplicate of I-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:

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.

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.

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

D-WOLF Duplicate of I-MOSS1

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
NOV 20 2013
100
K Duncan
20 Nov 13
To: K Chow

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

September 14, 2013

Dear Bureau of Reclamation,

I am writing to express my concern over 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.

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.

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?

SCANNED
Classification ENV-6.00
Project 214

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 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.

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.

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

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,

Vuku Wolf

D-WOODA Duplicate of I-WOODA

Jessica Woodard
2418 24th Street
San Francisco, CA 94110

September 26, 2013

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.

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.

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.

Please address the significant deficiencies in the SLWRI DFR where:

- 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.

- 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.
  - Increased storage area is inefficient with increased water loss through evaporation.

  → 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.
    - Increasing water use efficiency to a specified level in the Central Valley through integrated and best management practices.
    - Operational changes to Shasta Dam to increase cold water storage and/or increase minimum flows.

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.

→ 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.

- 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.

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

D-WRIS Duplicate of I-TOSS

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

Shasta Dam

1 message

Gregg Wrisley <gwris@yahoo.com> Fri, Sep 27, 2013 at 4:20 PM
Reply-To: Gregg Wrisley <gwris@yahoo.com>
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <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:

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.

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 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 protection of the McCloud's free flowing character and extraordinary wild trout values.

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 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 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 state and federal water diversions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

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. It will also drown the 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 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 benefit water contractors more than it does endangered fish, public trust values, or U.S. taxpayers. 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,

Gregg Wrisley
8446 Appleseed Wy
Sebastopol, CA 95472

D-YOWE Duplicate of I-TOSS

No! Shasta Dam

JOYCE YOWELL <jayowell@hotmail.com> Wed, Oct 2, 2013 at 3:00 PM
To: "BOR-MPR-SLWRI@usbr.gov" <bor-mpr-slwri@usbr.gov>

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

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Joyce Yowell
160 Melvin Lane Unit B
Arcata, CA 95521