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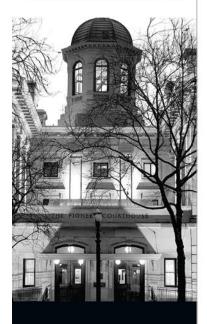
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IN RE:

COLUMBIA RIVER SYSTEM OPERATIONS
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
AND PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

PUBLIC MEETING

HELD BY
TELECONFERENCE ON
MARCH 25, 2020
4:00 P.M.

1	IN RE:
2	COLUMBIA RIVER SYSTEM OPERATIONS
3	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
4	AND PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE
5	PUBLIC MEETING
6	HELD BY
7	TELECONFERENCE ON
8	MARCH 25, 2020
9	4:00 P.M.
10	
11	OPERATOR: Ladies and gentlemen, thank you
12	for standing by, and welcome to the CRSO Tribal
13	(sic) Conference Call. At this time, all lines are
14	in a listen-only mode. Later, we will have an
15	opportunity for your comments; instructions will be
16	given to you at that time. If you should require
17	assistance on today's conference by an operator
18	offline, you may press a star zero and an operator
19	will assist you at that time.
20	As a reminder, today's conference is being
21	recorded.
22	I would now like to turn the conference
23	over to our host, Maryam Habibi. Please go ahead.
24	MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Hello, and
25	welcome. I'm Maryam Habibi, and I will be your



1 facilitator today. We've scheduled these teleconferences to 2 3 provide opportunities for you to submit verbal comments during the comment period for the Columbia 5 River System Operations draft EIS. In a few 6 minutes, I will let you know how to indicate if you 7 would like to provide a comment. First, I'd like to introduce who will be 8 listening to your remarks today. We have deputies 9 representing the three agencies: the U.S. Army 10 11 Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and 12 Bonneville Power Administration. 13 We'll start with the U.S. Army Corps of 14 Engineers and an overview of the draft EIS. Jim? 15 MR. FREDERICKS: Okay. Thank you, Maryam. 16 Just a point of clarification. This is the CRSO 17 Public Meeting. I think we said Tribal Meeting. 18 It's the Public Meeting. So we're taking comments 19 from the public. 20 My name is Jim Fredericks. I am the Corps 21 of Engineers Chief of Planning, Environmental 22 Resources and Fish Policy for the Northwestern 23 Division. 24 The corps has the lead role on this

environmental impact statement, and we appreciate

our working partnership with the co-lead agencies, Bonneville Power Administration and the Bureau of Reclamation.

The corps manages 12 of the 14 dams being analyzed in the Environmental Impact Statement.

These dams are operated for many purposes, including flood risk management, power production, and navigation. We do understand the significance of this Environmental Impact Statement on individuals, communities, and the environment in the Pacific Northwest. We appreciate you taking time to provide verbal comments on the EIS over the phone.

Please note that while you cannot see us, my colleagues and I will listen to all of your comments and consider all of them, whether verbal or written, as we proceed to the final Environmental Impact Statement.

The goal of the EIS is to analyze the impacts of operating, maintaining, and configuring 14 federal dams, reservoirs, and related facilities that make up the Columbia River System. Based on this analysis, we identified, in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, a preferred alternative that seeks to balance the many obligations of the Columbia River System.

While the region derives many benefits from the Columbia River System, the dams, even those with fish ladders and downstream passage routes, have adversely impacted fish and wildlife and Native American tribes.

Constructions of the dams directly impacted many of the region's tribal communities, including inundation of tribal homes, villages, resource gathering locations, and traditional fishing sites. These dams also inundated salmon and steelhead habitat.

Recognizing the system effects and the many regional interests in the Columbia River

System, we made it our priority to listen to and consider all viewpoints. And from regional input and analysis and other information, we developed objectives focused on improvements for fish migration and survival, power supply, greenhouse gas emissions, operating flexibility, and water supply.

We narrowed the analysis to five alternatives for operating the system. Each alternative is made up of a combination of measures or actions that were deliberately designed to meet all or most of the eight EIS objectives to the greatest extent possible.

One alternative is the no action alternative. This is essentially the way the system was running at the beginning of the EIS in 2016, and it provides us with a baseline from which we can compare the other alternatives. Let me briefly describe the multiple objective alternatives, or MOs as we call them.

Multiple Objective 1 focused on designing an alternative to improve conditions for ESA-listed fish, including both life stages of anadromous fish and resident or non-migrating fish.

Multiple Objective 2 was developed to increase hydropower production and reduce regional greenhouse gas emission with a focus on low carbon emissions. It would provide spill at eight dams to 110 percent total dissolved gas. It was also intended to benefit lamprey and endangered salmon while avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts to other authorized project purposes.

Multiple Objective 3 includes breaching the four lower Snake River dams and increasing juvenile fish passage spill with the main features being for anadromous fish while avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts to other authorized project purposes.

Multiple Objective 4 focused on high-spill operations at 125 percent total dissolved gas to decrease migration time of juvenile anadromous fish with measures for water management flexibility, hydropower production, and additional water supply for fish flows while avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts to other project purposes.

Our analyses showed that these alternatives meet the purpose and objectives of the system to varying degrees and with varying levels of beneficial and adverse effects.

To improve what we learned, we selected a combination of measures from the alternatives to develop a preferred alternative. The operational, maintenance, and structural measures in the preferred alternative will allow us to meet the intent of the EIS and it balances multiple, sometimes competing river resource needs, congressional authorized purposes, and the agency's mission.

Specifically, actions in the preferred alternative will improve conditions for ESA-listed anadromous and resident fish and provide the plan to address uncertainty related to anadromous fish model inputs and continues to provide for reliable

economic and carbon-free power, continues to provide 1 2 for authorized water supply, it improves water 3 management operations, including spill that maintain congressionally authorized flood risk protection, 5 while providing flexibility for current and future 6 climate variability and other purposes, and it 7 continues fish and wildlife programs and mitigation commitments that were in place or planned at the 8 start of this process. 10 We will review all comments and consider 11

We will review all comments and consider substanant (sic) input as we develop the final EIS. We will publish the final EIS, including responses to substantive comments this summer, and we will issue records of decision by September 30th, 2020.

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I recognize this is a very brief overview and encourage you to read the executive summary for more detailed information and read into some of the EIS chapters to build greater understanding of this work, the outcomes, and to inform your comments.

We appreciate you taking the time to join us on the phone today and we look forward to receiving your input.

I'll now turn it over to Roland Springer.

MR. SPRINGER: Thank you, Jim. Good evening. My name is Roland Springer. I'm the

Bureau of Reclamations Deputy Regional Director for 1 Resources in the Columbia-Pacific Northwest Region. 2 3 Reclamation owns and operates two dams that are being analyzed as part of the Environmental 5 Impact Statement; they are Grand Coulee Dam in 6 Washington and Hungry Horse Dam in Montana. These 7 facilities are used for irrigation, power generation, and flood control. 8 The Bureau of Reclamation's mission is to 9 10 manage, develop, and protect water and related 11 resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public. 12 13 This Environmental Impact Statement is a very important part of our mission. 14 15 I appreciate this opportunity to listen to 16 your comments and I thank you for taking your time 17 to join us in this call. 18 I will now turn it over to Scott. 19 MR. ARMENTROUT: Appreciate it, Roland. 20 My name is Scott Armentrout. I am Bonneville Power 21 Administration's Executive Vice President for 22 Environment, Fish and Wildlife. Bonneville Power 23 Administration transmits the power produced at the 24 Army Corps and Reclamation facilities. 25 Really look forward to hearing your



comments this evening. I'll pass it back to our facilitator, Maryam.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you, Scott. We're now ready to begin hearing from those who have called in. If you indicate if you would like to provide a public comment, we will pause while we take your names and add your lines to enter a queue. If you would like to make a comment, please press one then zero now.

Agency officials will remain on the line for the entire call to hear your comments. Though we will not be responding to questions or comments today or providing any additional presentation, the agencies welcome and will consider your comments in developing the final EIS, which, as Jim mentioned, will be released this summer.

All comments provided during this teleconference will be recorded, transcribed, and submitted to the record for the draft EIS. Any personal information you share on the call will become public. Everyone listening on the call will be able to hear your remarks.

Our operator will state your full name when your line is open. Each speaker will have three minutes to provide their comments. We will

notify you when you have 30 seconds remaining; at 1 that time, you'll hear me say you have 30 seconds 3 remaining. If you do not wish to use your full three minutes, you may let us know that you would 5 like to yield your remaining time. When three minutes have passed, I'll interrupt and if you're 7 not wrapped up, the operator will mute your line to prepare for the next caller. If you're sharing a phone with someone, please let us know before you 10 begin your comment, so we can move to the second 11 speaker after the first is finished. Currently, we have 23 callers in the queue 12 13 that have indicated they would like to provide 14 comments. Operator, we're ready now for the first 15 16 speaker. 17 OPERATOR: Thank you. Our first comment 18 comes from the line of Nina Sarmiento. Our first comment comes from the line of Nina Sarmiento. Your 19 20 line is now open; please go ahead. 21 NINA SARMIENTO: Okay. Thank you so much 22 for this opportunity. I'm going to start my public 23 comment right away.

the new Columbia River System (inaudible) --

The lower Snake River dam (inaudible) in

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MS. HABIBI: Excuse me. 1 Nina? 2 NINA SARMIENTO: Yes? 3 MS. HABIBI: We're having trouble hearing 4 Your line is cutting in and out. 5 NINA SARMIENTO: My line's cutting in and 6 out, okay. 7 MS. HABIBI: I can hear you. I can hear 8 you better right now. 9 NINA SARMIENTO: Okay. So I'll continue. 10 So the 2002 EIS cost updates and corrections has a 11 fully developed alternative for immediate breaching. 12 Although the alternative was recognized as having 13 the highest probability to recover endangered 14 species, it was not chosen at the time. 15 The CRS has taken four years and \$80 16 million in attempting to justify non-breach 17 alternatives has presented MO-3 or the breach 18 alternative as a poison pill. MO-3 has been 19 poisoned by including more spill, structural 20 measures, and mitigation on other lower Columbia 21 dams. Overestimated breach costs and unnecessary 22 mitigation costs further poison the (inaudible). 23 Thus, the actual cost of breaching has been inflated 24 upwards of \$600 million, despite analysis already 25 done that it can be accomplished in half a million.

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Closer look at the Appendix Q, cost
 1
   analysis table or (inaudible) -3, shows that the
 2
 3
   breach estimate for the new EIS includes $212
   million in annual capital costs from other dams.
   The four lower Snake Dams have no capital cost
 5
   (inaudible).
 6
 7
             Similarly, the operation and maintenance
 8
   cost for all other Columbia River System dams
   included in annual cost (indiscernible) breaching,
10
   when in reality only operation and maintenance costs
11
   for recreation will remain post-breaching.
12
             MO-3 has been falsely presented as
13
   extremely expensive; even so, evidence in MO-3
   points to breaching as the only alternative that
14
15
   saves money, ratepayer money, and has the highest
16
   probability of recovering salmon and orca.
17
   continuation of using this current method to
18
   (inaudible) non-breach alternatives, after
19
   witnessing failed fish recovery and their impact on
20
   fish (indiscernible) --
21
             UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:
                                     Those are always
22
   way more engaging for --
23
             NINA SARMIENTO: -- to extinction.
24
             UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Part of me, there's
25
   a little bit of stress, because not that I'm
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(indiscernible) --
 1
 2
             NINA SARMIENTO: Is someone talking in the
 3
   background, because I can hear them?
 4
             Failure to connect the breaching
 5
   alternative (indiscernible) impacts on Southern
   Resident orca's is itself --
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 7
             MS. HABIBI: You have 30 seconds
 8
   remaining.
 9
             NINA SARMIENTO: -- a fatal flaw -- is a
10
   fatal flaw in choosing the preferred alternative.
11
   In (inaudible) times, these endangered species and
12
   (inaudible) federal agencies should address the
13
   Columbia River System in a two-tiered process.
   (Inaudible) dams. Tier two is addressing systems
14
15
   operation and further mitigation in the rest of the
16
   Columbia River Basin using (indiscernible), assuming
17
   that the full --
18
             MS. HABIBI: Your time has lapsed.
19
             NINA SARMIENTO: -- lower Snake River Dam
20
   (indiscernible).
21
             Thank you so much.
22
             MS. HABIBI: This is your facilitator
23
   Maryam Habibi. There were a couple of times during
24
   that comment where the phone cut in and out. So we
25
   would encourage you to submit your comments online
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as well or in writing, to do one of the other 1 methods indicated on our website at www.crso.info. 2 3 Operator, we're ready to move to the next caller. 4 5 OPERATOR: Thank you. Our next comment 6 comes from the line of Alex McGregor. Alex 7 McGregor, your comment is available for now. ALEX MCGREGOR: Good afternoon, friends. 8 Kudos to the three agencies for developing a 10 preferred alternative, protecting salmon without 11 destroying jobs, clean energy, efficient transportation, and the livelihoods of farm families 12 13 and rural communities. 14 I'm Alex McGregor. The McGregor Company 15 serves 2,000 farmers in three dozen towns. We've 16 been farming and ranching near the Snake River 17 Canyon since Washington was a territory. 18 During the last decade, the Columbia Snake 19 River System produced outstanding salmon runs, back-20 to-back-to-back years of the best returns in more 21 than three quarters of a century. Salmon revs were 22 improving year after year. 23 What changed? The Pacific decadal 24 oscillation, periodic ocean temperature variations 25 turned to a less favorable warm cycle.

particularly warm body of ocean water nicknamed The Blob made it worse.

The bottom line notes NOAA Fisheries biologist Laurie Weitkamp, is that many salmon runs are in a downward trend due to unfavorably warm ocean conditions. Removing dams, writes a UW fisheries professor, would have a very, very small effect on Columbia Chinook runs.

This winter, UW fishery scientists reported on another challenge. Northern killer whale populations have tripled with Columbia River Chinooks now facing a gauntlet of predictors on their return home, with smaller and less prolific drags last in the cafeteria line reaching the Salish Sea.

Toxics from fast-growing cities that are very high, leading EPA to state, The decline in salmon is closely associated with the decline in the health of Puget Sound. It is clear that there are a lot of unanswered questions, a UW fishery scientist reports.

All of us, rural and urban, east and west, need to do our share, avoiding draconian steps like dam removal while protecting our iconic salmon and looking more from scientific study along the way,

might just give us access to the most important wheat terminal in the nation and produce 80 percent 3 fewer hydrocarbons than trucks or rail. Farmers have helped improve fish habitat, reducing 5 waterborne soil erosion more than 85 percent. It's not an either/or proposition. 6 7 Washington can have both healthy rivers and a healthy economy. Working together, we can make it happen. Thank you. 10 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, we're ready to move to the next caller. 11 12 **OPERATOR:** Our next comment comes from the 13 line of LeeAnne Beris. LeeAnne Beris, your line is 14 now open for comment. 15 LEEANNE BERIS: Hello, and thank you for 16 the opportunity to speak this afternoon. My name is 17 LeeAnne Beris, and I'm the Executive Director of Earth Ministry and Washington Interfaith Power and 18 19 Light. We are a Washington state-based organization of clergy, congregations, and thousands of 20 21 individual people of faith who transform our faith 22 into action for the well-being of our communities 23 and the environment. 24 I'm glad to be able to comment on the 25 Columbia and Snake River Draft Environment Impact

Statement today, because in the faith community, we care as much about people as we do for God's creation. It's important to all of us that we work together to craft solutions for the Columbia Basin that work for everyone. That's why Earth Ministry has been bringing together Native leaders, farmers, fishermen, and people of faith over the last several years to discuss the future of the Snake River. Our Loaves and Fishes events throughout Eastern

Washington have provided safe spaces for community members to share their hopes for the region and to be in conversation about potential challenges.

Unfortunately, this DEIS stops short of

Unfortunately, this DEIS stops short of the necessary scope and scale to implement the inclusive change that we've heard people calling for at these Loaves and Fishes events. We have a moral obligation to act. We know that all remaining Snake River salmon and steelhead populations are in deep trouble today since the 2019 fish returns were some of the lowest on record. Southern Resident orcas face extinction due to the lack of their main pray Chinook salmon. And as caretakers of God's creation, we must do better. We must act urgently and boldly or we will lose these iconic northwest species forever.

We must also care for our neighbors as 1 ourselves. This means we should undertake the 2 3 necessary planning to ensure that changes to the river system, including potential removal of the four lower Snake River dams is done in a way that 5 meets the needs of those who depend on the river. 7 We need healthy fishing and farming communities. need a reliable and affordable energy system and we need solutions that live up to our nation's 10 obligations to tribal communities. 11 The federal agencies' approach in this DEIS maintains the status quo that resolves none of 12 13 these challenges and meets no one's needs. 14 state's community is calling on Northwest elected 15 officials, federal agencies, and policymakers to 16 work with each other as well as Northwest tribes, 17 farmers, fishermen, community leaders, and all other 18 river stakeholders, to develop a salmon recovery --19 MS. HABIBI: You have 30 seconds 20 remaining. 21 **LEEANNE BERIS:** -- to develop a salmon 22 recovery plan that actually restores salmon and

LEEANNE BERIS: -- to develop a salmon recovery plan that actually restores salmon and ensures a prosperous region for everyone. Thank you.

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MS. HABIBI: Thank you. This is your



facilitator, Maryam Habibi. For those who may have 1 joined us, this is a public meeting for providing 3 comments on the CRSO draft EIS. If you would like to provide a comment, please press one then zero to 5 add your name to the queue. 6 Agency officials remain on the line to 7 hear your comments. Though we are not responding to questions or comments during this meeting or providing additional presentation, the agencies 10 welcome and will consider your comments in 11 developing the final EIS, which will be released 12 this summer. 13 If you provide a comment, you're welcome to remain on the line to hear from others. 14 15 Operator, we're ready for the next caller. 16 OPERATOR: Thank you. Our next comment 17 comes from the line of Chad Jensen. Chad Jensen, 18 your line is now open for comment; please go ahead. 19 CHAD JENSEN: Thank you for the 20 opportunity to comment. I wish we could do this in 21 person, but thanks for the opportunity during these 22 trying times. I'm Chad Jensen, and I'm honored to 23 serve as the CEO of Inland Power and Light based 24 here in Spokane, Washington.

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The draft EIS is an impressive document,

and I tip my hat to all the effort put in by the three agencies.

I want to start off by saying dams are meaningful to our area and the entire Northwest.

Dams provide us with carbon-free power that meets our state mandates and provides a reliable backup for renewables.

If the dams are removed, the impact on rates and our Northwest economy would be significant. Our economy was built on affordable energy, and this is as important now as ever before. Dam removal is projected to raise BPA rate by as much as 50 percent. To us, that translates to up to 25 percent for our members. This power also cannot be replaced without impacting rates in our carbon-free footprint.

I encourage us to take a realistic approach as we look at this. I agree we need to do more to save fish, but this must be done in a holistic approach. Dams are just one piece of the puzzle. Aviary and predation is an issue and we must address. It is estimated that 33 to 55 percent of upper Columbia juvenile snakehead are eaten by bird. Also seal predation and harvest and all other risks must be taken into consideration, along with

troubling ocean conditions.

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I will make this brief. I support the EIS suggested action and note that even the draft EIS shows that losing the lower Snake River dams would 5 double the risk of regional blackouts. They are important to our economy. They're important to our future. And I do believe strongly that there is a balance where we can take care of fish, meet the needs of our farmers, transportation, and our energy 10 needs.

Once again, I thank you for the opportunity to comment and appreciate your time. Thank you.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, we're ready for the next caller.

OPERATOR: Thank you. Our next comment comes from the line of John Francisco. John Francisco, your line is open for comment; please go ahead.

JOHN FRANCISCO: Thank you. My name is John Francisco, and I'm the CEO for Northwest Requirements Utilities, or NRU. NRU is the trade association that represents 53 of the Bonneville Power Administration's load following customer utilities who serve over 650,000 end use retail

electricity consumers. Most of NRU's member utilities receive the entirety of their wholesale electricity from the BPA. NRU will be submitting detailed written comments in addition to these oral comments.

NRU would like to extend our appreciation to the many agencies who collaborated on the extensive effort necessary to produce a comprehensive and well-balanced draft EIS.

NRU is especially pleased to see the engagement of the agencies with Northwest tribal leaders and that their interests were often and appropriately cited in the draft. The lead agencies set clear objectives under comprehensive public input for the NIFA (phonetic) process prior to the analysis of each defined multiple objective, and adhered to those objectives when identifying the preferred alternative. After extensive analysis, the draft recommends the only alternative that meets all of those objectives.

The preferred alternative acts to benefit fish stocks while not being punitive to other uses and users of the river. Other alternatives under consideration potentially could have been more beneficial to salmon and steelhead, but would have

done so at an impossible societal cost in terms of jobs, other environmental damage, risk of electricity blackouts, and increased electricity rates of up to 50 percent.

The preferred alternative is clearly the most balanced approach to meeting the objectives identified and agreed upon in the beginning of the process.

However, the preferred alternative is not perfect. The spill regime identified in the preferred alternative relies on spill to generate total dissolved gasses well above recommended levels. Spill at this level has not yet proven to be beneficial to fish stocks.

NRU strongly encourages the lead agencies to expeditiously design and implement a robust fish monitoring program to ensure the proposed spill levels deliver the increases in population shown in the model.

Implementation and monitoring must be followed by a willingness to invoke the adaptive management protocols to quickly adjust spill levels and increased fish survival is not shown.

MS. HABIBI: You have 30 seconds remaining.

Snake River dams. And so we urge that this issue

not be framed as a hydropower problem so that we can

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focus on key issues of harvest, hatcheries, habitat, ocean conditions, and predation.

Also, we also must have a dependable power system. And just imagine what the situation would be like right now with this public health crisis we have with COVID-19 if we didn't have reliable electric power.

The draft EIS points out that the cost of replacing these dams would result in approximately \$1 billion annual increase to electricity costs.

This would result in a 25 percent increase in our folks' monthly electric power bills. That's just simply unacceptable, unaffordable. Montanans, we're generally a low-income state. And I know many of the people that are served by our electric co-ops, they are low-income people. They just simply can't afford a 25 percent increase.

And especially when you think about this coronavirus, the economic impact's going to only get worse. And so their ability to pay that kind of increase is just not acceptable.

The Montana Electric Co-Ops Association,
we believe that the salmon do need our help. But we
also believe very strongly that the lower Snake
River dams are critical to our region. And so we

would support developing a comprehensive shared 1 solution that's compatible with the important need 2 3 of reliable power service in a modern world. 4 And thank you again for the opportunity to 5 comment. 6 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Before we move on 7 to our next commenter, I'd like to take a moment to welcome anyone who has joined us. 8 9 This is your facilitator, Maryam Habibi. And this is a public meeting for providing comments 10 11 on the CRSO draft EIS. If you would like to provide 12 a comment, please press one then zero to add your 13 name to the queue. Agency officials remain on the line to 14 15 hear your comments. Though we are not responding to 16 questions or comments during this meeting or 17 providing additional presentation, the agencies 18 welcome and will consider your comments in 19 developing the final EIS, which will be released 20 this summer. 21 If you've provided comment, you're welcome 22 to remain on the line to hear from others. Operator, we're ready to move to the next 23 24 caller now.

Our next comment comes from the

OPERATOR:

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line of Joshua Crowe. Joshua Crowe, your line is
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 2
   now open for comment; please go ahead.
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             JOSHUA CROWE:
                            Hello. My name is Joshua
           I recently graduated from Eastern Washington
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 5
   University with a master's degree in sports and
 6
   recreation administration. For my master's thesis,
 7
   I researched the recreation potential of a free-
   flowing lower Snake River. As an outdoor recreation
 8
   professional, the potential of a 200-mile free-
10
   flowing lower Snake River is vastly appealing.
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             Having guided whitewater trips on many
12
   rivers, including the Deschutes and the lower
13
   Salmon, I have seen the potential for recreation and
14
   economic opportunities on free-flowing rivers.
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   Rivers like the Deschutes, Salmon, and the Selway,
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   provide opportunities to outfitters similar to what
17
   a free-flowing lower Snake River would provide.
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   Activities like rafting, kayaking, hunting, and
19
   sport finishing would bring millions of dollars in
   revenue to the local economies of the lower Snake
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21
   River.
22
             Healthy free-flowing rivers are rare
23
   recreational resources compared to the vast number
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As a Spokane resident, I am incredibly

of lakes and reservoirs in the region.

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grateful for the flowing sections of the Spokane
River that provide a variety of employment
opportunities for myself, included, but not limited
to teaching whitewater rafting to Eastern Washington
University students, guiding whitewater and scenic
floats for ROW Adventures, and guiding for the City
of Spokane Parks and Recreation Department.

A free-flowing lower Snake River would provide residents with all the previously mentioned employment opportunities and more. A free-flowing lower Snake River would provide an abundance of economic opportunities for the region. A free-flowing lower Snake River would eliminate the need for the flood control levies currently distancing downtown Lewiston and Clarkston from the riverfront.

There are many examples nationally of revitalized waterfronts improving economic prosperity in a region. A free-flowing lower Snake River would mean a healthy riparian zone or riverbank. Zones like these are incredibly important to wildlife, including game animals like water foul and large mammals. A healthy lower Snake River would provide significant recreational hunting opportunities for such animals, although fishing methods on a free flowing lower Snake River will

currently pursued along the lower Snake River would continue. Examples of these activities include swimming, boating, and camping.

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Today, the lower Snake River is a chain of reservoirs with sterile riverbanks, declining fish populations, limited recreational opportunities, and minimal esthetic appeal. It is a dying river separated from its people with a bleak future. A free-flowing --

MS. HABIBI: You have 30 second remaining.

JOSHUA CROWE: -- lower Snake River will be a dessert canyon jewel, banks teaming with wildlife, healthy fish populations, world-class recreations opportunities, a beauty that would bring life to both residents and tourists alike.

As a lover of nature and the outdoors, I have spent my life dedicated to working in the outdoors. It pands me to see such a beautiful creature as the Snake River trapped being such unnecessary impediments.

As a recreation professional, I implore

you to look closely at the economic benefits that a 1 free-flowing 200-mile section of river would bring 3 to the region. On a purely economic basis, a freeflowing Snake River would greatly benefit the 5 region. But the benefits of a free-flowing lower Snake River --6 7 MS. HABIBI: Your time has lapsed. JOSHUA CROWE: -- would extend far beyond 8 purely the economic. 10 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, we're 11 ready for our next caller, please. OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the 12 13 line of Robert Phipps. Robert Phipps, your line is 14 open for comment now; please go ahead. 15 ROBERT PHIPPS: Good afternoon. Thank you 16 for the opportunity to speak. I'm not quite as 17 eloquent as the other speakers. I have not put as 18 much effort into researching issues as you folks 19 have been talking about. 20 But just from a ordinary citizen's 21 standpoint, I cannot imagine breaching a dam. 22 dam provides flood control. It provides irrigation 23 water. It generates electricity. There has to be 24 another solution besides breaching the dams.

just seems to be a very illogical step to tear down

an engineering marvel. 1 2 And thank you for the opportunity to 3 comment. I'll yield my time to the next caller. 4 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, we can 5 go to the next caller, please. 6 OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the 7 line of Barbara Thompson. Barbara Thompson, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead. 8 9 BARBARA THOMPSON: Thank you. My name is 10 Barbara Thompson, and I appreciate the opportunity to share with you my thoughts on breaching the dams. 11 I'm just an ordinary citizen and I'm not as well 12 13 versed as some of our other speakers have been. I would like to see our dams here in the 14 15 Pacific Northwest on the Columbia River stay in 16 place. They're vital to our economy. We need them 17 to reach our clean energy goals. Without these dams, the cost of electricity would skyrocket, we'd 18 19 have rolling blackouts, and it would make the 20 production of goods and services that much more 21 expensive. 22 I know that salmon habitat is critical, 23 that since 2001, there has been \$2 billion invested 24 in improving fish passages. But there's also

several predators that prey upon the salmon; seals

is a public meeting for providing comments on the

CRSO draft EIS. If you would like to provide a

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comment, please press one then zero to add your name 1 2 to the queue. 3 Agency officials remain on the line to hear your comments. Though we are not responding to 5 questions or comments during this meeting or providing additional presentation, the agencies do 7 welcome and will consider your comments in developing the final EIS, which will be released 8 this summer. 10 We encourage you to remain on the line 11 after you provide your comments. 12 And now we're ready to move to the next 13 caller. OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the 14 15 line of Don Morrison. Don Morrison, your line is 16 open for comment now; please go ahead. 17 DON MORRISON: Thank you. My name's Don Morrison, and I am a supporter of the removal or 18 19 bypass of the four lower Snake River dams. I've a 20 lifetime resident, 66 years in the state of 21 Washington, and watched salmon populations 22 disappear. I'm also a board member with Spokane 23 Falls Trout Unlimited Chapter Number 76, which was 24 formed to fight these dams back then. 25 I've seen the river is heating up, it is

heating up. The reservoirs are full of predators. The water's too hot for the fish. The outstanding spawning ground in Idaho, the fish can't get there. These dams have done nothing but bleed money. I recently read where they lost \$49 million, because most of the power generated by those four dams is given away.

As far as the irrigation goes, I believe there's 14 places that depend on it. We do have an invention called pipe that can be ran to the river and pots.

The orca, the population is dying because they don't have the food source. The numbers of fish coming through the Snake River now is disgusting; it's sad, it's pathetic. And this can be erased.

As far as the argument of flood control, the Snake River dams are run of the river. They do nothing for flood control. The barge traffic that used to go up them is down by 70 percent, which is subsidized by the federal government for \$27,000 a barge on each trip. And every time the lock opens, you lose about \$700 worth of electricity. You can do the math.

Anyway, I am in full support of those dams



meaningful opportunity here with just 45 days to

comment on a nearly 8,000-page document. And we'd

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ask the agencies, as we've done in writing, to consider an extension so that more people can join.

My second, from our standpoint, the preferred alternative is inadequate. It continues in large part the current status quo. And I appreciate that the river needs to be managed to meet multiple objectives. And I also appreciate the benefit of hydropower in this time and all time. But at the same time, the EIS was court ordered because the system has failed for decades to meet its obligations under the Endangered Species Act. And that obligation is simply to ensure that the system will not jeopardize the continued existence of multiple salmon runs.

This EIS, in my opinion, in its current form continues to fail as the other ones have, to meet that legal requirement. In light of that, while balancing needs is important and objective, you can't do that and continue to violate the law.

So we have asked -- We will be submitting formal comments and asking the agency to reconsider the two alternatives that were analyzed that move us into the recovery realm for salmon in meeting ESA obligations are the maximum spill and the lower Snake River dam removal options, which we support.

I believe it's a false dichotomy to say 1 that you cannot have dams -- that you have to choose 3 between dams and clean energy. We, of course, support meeting our climate change goals and 5 transitioning to carbon-free resources. appreciate the importance of the Snake River dams 7 and any transition away from using those resources would have to be done in a way that replaces them with carbon neutral resources. 10 A very large study was conducted by Energy 11 Strategies --12 MS. HABIBI: You have 30 seconds 13 remaining. JULIA GOOD STEFANI: I appreciate it. 14 15 a couple of years ago and found that the dams could 16 be removed and replaced with clean alternatives 17 without compromising reliability. In fact, the 18 system would be more reliable. We need a 19 comprehensive solution that takes care of 20 communities, that can take care of businesses, that 21 meets Native people's needs, and the needs of 22 wildlife, including the Southern Resident orcas that 23 depend on these salmon runs for survival. 24 Thank you for your time.

 ${\tt MS.\ HABIBI:}$ Thank you. Operator, we can



move to the next caller, please.

OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the line of Laura Ackerman. Laura Ackerman, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead.

LAURA ACKERMAN: Good afternoon. My name is Laura Ackerman, and I have been involved in this issue as a volunteer since the early 1990s. In February of 2000, I brought my nine-day old daughter to a hearing in Spokane to testify on behalf of salmon. When she was 16, in November of 2016, we went to an open house conducted by federal agencies in Spokane, on this issue. Now she is 20, and again I am testifying.

Nothing has changed in almost 30 years. The federal government agencies have wasted time, money, and energy on this serious situation in trying to prevent the continued historical decline of salmon, steelhead, and other wildlife for all these years. And this DEIS is no exception.

Citizens of all different opinions have had their time and energy wasted as well, and we need regional Northwest cooperation with all stakeholders: farmers, fishers, scientists, tribal nations, and so on. We need it to be supported by elected officials at the local, state, and federal

levels, and that is what is going to make a difference, because, clearly, the federal agencies have failed. And I'm really sad to say that. But they should have taken their leadership seriously instead of promoting the broken wheel of the status quo.

So we all need to work together to facilitate a comprehensive stakeholder process. And unfortunately, that has not happened because we have seen the judicial reduction -- rejection of five federal plans. And the agencies have only attempted to maintain their position, because that was the thing that was the easiest to do.

So now we all need to roll up our sleeves and listen to one another and get this done, because I don't want to be testifying on this issue, the same thing, in ten years. And I would ask that we expand the comment period to 120 days, because every American has had their lives upturned by the coronavirus. People are distracted and worried, and we need more time.

I will be sending in technical comments.

But for now, I'm in favor of MO-3, the dam removal alternative, because none of the supposed balances that I have heard about on this call and that I've

heard about for almost 30 years have made a difference. 2 3 Thank you, and I am done speaking. 4 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Before we move on 5 to the next caller, I'd like to take a moment to welcome those who have joined us since we began 7 taking comments. This is your facilitator, Maryam Habibi. 8 This is a public meeting for providing comments on 10 the CRSO draft EIS. If you would like to provide a 11 comment, please press one then zero to add your name 12 to the queue. 13 Agency officials remain on the line to 14 hear your comments. Though we are not responding to 15 questions or comments during this meeting or 16 providing additional presentation, the agencies 17 welcome and will consider your comments in 18 developing the final EIS, which will be released 19 this summer. 20 If you provide a comment, we encourage you 21 to remain on the line to hear from others. 22 currently have 21 callers in the queue. 23 Operator, you may move to the next caller. 24 OPERATOR: Thank you. Our next comment

comes from the line of Jacob Schmidt.

Schmidt, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead.

opportunity to speak. My name's Jacob Schmidt. I'm calling from Spokane, Washington. Wanted to say that over the past few years, I've heard an increasing concern about climate change and our ability to meet renewable energy goals from people and groups that have been silent on these issues in the past.

While I welcome the newfound interest in combating the effects of a warming planet on our region, I would like to call attention to an issue with the hierarchy of the values of many of these groups.

Climate change is a real threat to our region, but we must understand why that is. Warming temperatures mean warmer rivers and an increasingly acidified ocean.

The series of dams on the lower Snake and lower Columbia rivers nullify the cooling properties of a free-flowing river, creating a homogenous body of slow, hot water. I know this from tracking the temperatures of the forebay of each dam each summer and have cross referenced this with the fish count

at those same dams. There's a clear correlation between hot water and dead fish that should be obvious to anyone who can take the time to look.

While the power produced from hydro dams is cleaner than coal or gas-fired plants, the dams themselves are accelerating the negative effects of climate change on endangered salmon and the hundreds of species that rely on them for food, including the Southern Resident orcas and us, the humans that catch them and eat them as well.

Combating climate change is not simply about shutting down coal plants and turning down the global temperature. It is about preserving ecosystems, food systems, and biodiversity. It is the salmon-dependent communities of fishing towns, particularly those on Native American reservations that will suffer first and most if we do not put our values in the right order and take the necessary actions to restore the lower Snake River to its free-flowing state to allow for coldwater refuges for endangered salmon.

I'll yield the rest of my time.

23 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, you can 24 move to the next caller.

OPERATOR: Thank you. Our next comment



comes from the line of Jim Byrne. Jim Byrne, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead.

JIM BYRNE: Hi. I am Jim Byrne. I'm the Vice President of the Clark County Chapter of Trout Unlimited. I thank you for the opportunity to speak tonight. Chapter favors MO-3, the breach alternative.

This draft Environmental Impact Statement provides more of the same. It supports the status quo and fails to adequately address fish and whale needs. The five previous biological opinions were refuted by the federal courts for not addressing dam removals and fish survival.

I'd like to talk about cost to this. Two dueling economic studies exist. Their outcomes depends upon their funding source; one says take the dams out, we can make up the power, the other one says, oh, it'll be very difficult to make up the power.

In this DEIS, not all costs are included. For example, the cost to dredge Snake River annually is \$12.8 million a year, and that's not referenced. In the breaching option, increases in appliance efficiencies, wind, and solar power are downplayed.

Fisheries are supposed to have equal

weight with energy production and transmission. The DEIS appears to be more of about electric power than endangered species survival.

We would also like to see an extension to the comment period. And I yield my time.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, you may
move to the next caller.

OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the line of Scott Simms. Scott Simms, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead.

SCOTT SIMMS: Thank you. Good afternoon.

My name is Scott Simms. I'm the Executive Director of the Public Power Council, or PPC. I was born, raised, and educated in Washington state, and come to you today from Portland, Oregon.

Formed in 1966, PPC is the largest regional association of nonprofit, consumer-owned utilities in communities large and small about the Pacific states of Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, and a portion of Nevada, whose electric needs are served in whole or in part by the Bonneville Power Administration.

As suppliers to predominantly clean,
renewable hydropower to millions of Northwest
citizens, our member utilities work to balance

environmental stewardship and economic initiatives so we can continue safely and reliably delivering 24/7 what is fast becoming a basic human service in our modern economy, and that is reliable and affordable electricity.

Today, I'd like to focus on the matter of resource adequacy. In the energy industry to be resource adequate, it is to be ensured that citizens and businesses have acquired sufficient resources to satisfy forecasted future consumption in a reliable manner.

The resource adequacy was analyzed as part of the CRSO DEIS. In fact, the analytical framework for the power generation and transmission analysis is strong. It looks at energy, capacity, flexibility, and EHG emissions, using robust and well-vetted regional tools.

But since the time the DEIS was initiated, the regional power supply outlook has been evolving rapidly, due to accelerated retirements of thousands of megawatts of coal capacity and with the addition of more intermittent renewals on the grid.

The Northwest Power Pool and regional utilities have identified a growing resource adequacy need in coming years to maintain

reliability and prevent blackouts. At the same 1 time, hydro played an ever increasing critical role 3 in integrating intermittent renewable resources. DEIS, particularly MO-3 and MO-4, show the 4 5 replacement cost of the lower Snake River dam 6 capacity with zero emissions carbon resources would 7 cost nearly \$1 billion every year. So given this reality of thermal 8 9 retirements, the cost of full replacement of lost hydro capability from alternative operations, 10 11 including the ability to integrate other renewables into the grid, we believe such issues should be 12 13 updated with more recent developments in the co-lead agency CRSO documentation and that the matter should 14 15 be taking center stage in the final EIS. 16 Thank you for the opportunity to comment 17 today. 18 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Before we move on 19 to the next caller, I'll take a moment to welcome 20 anyone who has joined us. 21 This is your facilitator, Maryam Habibi. 22 This is a public meeting for providing comments on 23 the CRSO draft EIS. If you would like to provide a 24 comment, please press one then zero to add your name

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to the queue.

dams and what it takes to operate. But I've also

spent a good deal of my retirement studying these dams because of my deep concerns about the misinformation that's been put out in terms of power, irrigation, flood control, and a whole host of issues.

I'm also recently elected, about a year ago, as a public utility commissioner here in the state. But I'm not representing that as a commissioner or anything about the Corps of Engineers. I'm here as a ratepayer and a citizen who's deeply concerned about what we're about to buy ourselves into with this draft EIS.

Several things that I -- There's 1,000 things I could point out in the 8,000 pages and the other supporting documents you have to read to go through this. But I will try to hit a few key points that hit some of the highlights.

Number one, on the energy side, the draft EIS makes some outrageous claims in terms of benefits from the Snake River dams. For instance, it says that there's more than 2,000 megawatts of sustained peaking capability during the summer and winter and there's a holding capacity. Two thousand megawatts of peaking power is simply impossible on these winter river dams. But that's a big huge part

back into the 140-mile stretch once the dams are

1 breached. That was at one time a very prosperous 2 farming area and it could be returned to that. 3 I also point out that the spill programs, the recent ones are not effective and, in fact, 5 killing more salmon. 6 So basically, the situation we're in right 7 now is that we need to basically breach these -- two of these dams immediately this year in order to save money for ratepayers and also give salmon a chance. 10 We can use the rest of this EIS --11 MS. HABIBI: Your time has lapsed. 12 JIM WADDELL: -- and other options across 13 the basin. Thank you. 14 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, please 15 move to the next caller. 16 OPERATOR: Thank you. Our next comment 17 comes from the line of Bob Sallinger. Bob 18 Sallinger, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead. 19 20 BOB SALLINGER: Good evening. My name's 21 Bob Sallinger. I'm the Conservation Director for 22 the Audubon Society of Portland. Tonight I am 23 testifying on behalf of Portland Audubon and our 24 17,000 members. 25 I would simply begin by thanking you for

the opportunity to testify before you, but I don't feel thankful for this opportunity tonight. The decision to move forward with these phone hearings in the midst of the COVID-19 crisis just two days after Oregon issued its stay-at-home orders is a disgrace.

My organization, like so many others, is working nonstop to take care of our staff, support our volunteers and communities, maintain critical operations and comply with best practices in light of an unprecedented crisis. Even prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, you chose the process with a public comment period of only 45 days, a length of time that you were fully aware was inadequate to allow for meaningful public review of a document that's over 8,000 pages.

This is a highly complex plan. Your decision to proceed with hearings and refusal to extend deadlines cuts the public out of this process and benefits big corporate stakeholders that have the capacity to respond under these circumstances. Again, it's simply a disgrace and it shows a stunning indifference to public participation process.

Unfortunately, it does not come as a



surprise. For nearly 25 years, the U.S. Army Corps and other federal agencies have openly and flagrantly thumbed their noses at the law and the public. Despite multiple losses in federal courts, the federal agencies responsible for recovering salmon on the Columbia/Snake River system have failed time and time again to bring forward a plan to recover (indiscernible) salmon, salmon and steelhead.

You have failed time and time again to adequately address the primary causes of decline, including meaningful consideration of breaching of the obsolete Snake River dams. You have ignored the best available science. And you have scapegoated native predator species such as cormorants and sea lions, despite overwhelming public opposition as a way to divert attention from your chronic failures. The slaughter of cormorants on East Sand Island will range among the great wildlife travesties of the last century.

The strategy appears to be to bring forward plans that you know are inadequate, get sued, lose in court, and then wash, rinse, and repeat. And sadly, this has worked for you. You have delayed recoveries for nearly a quarter of a

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century. Unfortunately, what it has not worked for
 1
   is the salmon and the communities that depend on
 3
   them, and the salmon move closer and closer to
   extinction.
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 5
             And your current plan --
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             MS. HABIBI: You have 30 seconds
 7
   remaining.
             BOB SALLINGER: -- perpetuates this trend.
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   We have lost faith in you and your process. We look
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   to Northwest policymakers to step in and craft real
11
   solutions that you have so carefully avoided.
   look to the federal courts to truly hold individuals
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13
   and agencies accountable for chronic and systemic
   flouting of the law. We hope you prove us wrong,
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   but it doesn't look likely.
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             What we are asking for is the following:
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   it's time to breach the obsolete Snake River dams;
18
   it's time to truly address flows on the Columbia
19
   River to ensure salmon can make it safely to the
   ocean; it is time to stop scapegoating native
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21
   predators that are simply doing what comes
22
   naturally; and it is time to stop wasting --
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             MS. HABIBI: Your time has lapsed.
24
             BOB SALLINGER: -- taxpayer dollars and
   public resources. Thank you.
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1 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, we can 2 go to the next caller, please. 3 OPERATOR: Thank you. Our next call comes from the line of Manly Norris. Manly Norris, your 5 line is now open for comment; please go ahead. 6 MANLY NORRIS: Hello. Thank you there. 7 My name's Manly Norris, and I work here in the tech industry in the beautiful city of Portland, Oregon. I'm a birder. I'm an avid outdoorsman and I'm a fly 10 fisherman, in that order. 11 So I think as many people have pointed out 12 today, these proposals do promote the status quo, 13 which has been clearly rejected five times in the 14 past by a federal court over the last 25 years. 15 it is an enormous waste of public resources. 16 Number two. As previous commenters have 17 highlighted, I believe that the hydropower 18 capabilities provided by these dams are greatly 19 overstated as are the risks of blackouts and energy 20 rate increases. In fact, I really call them outright sensationalized. 21 22 I believe that the plan should instead 23 focus on the removal of the obsolete Snake River 24 We need to increase flows over the Columbia dams. 25 River dams. And we need to improve habitat

1 restoration.2 An

And in case anybody needs a reminder, these salmon, orca have never been in greater danger of extinction than they are today as the direct result of human activities. I think that's the key factor we need to focus on here, which leads to the point of native predators need to be removed from this plan.

I would also request that they extend the comment period in light of the coronavirus.

Thanks again. That completes my comments.

12 Yield my time.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, we can move to the next caller, please.

OPERATOR: Thank you. Our next call comes from the line of Laura Raspun (phonetic). Laura Raspun, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead.

LAURA RASPUN: Yes. Hello. I'm a citizen. I've heard both sides of the stories living in the tri-cities. This past year we've heard a lot kind of one-sided publicity, rather a large publicity campaign in the tri-cities to keep the dams. But an earlier presentation by Jim Waddell convinced me about -- considering his

expertise, about a lot of the misinformation that's out there.

And I understand there have been many studies that show that the dams' energy, irrigation, and transportation services can be replaced cleanly and affordably and actually could result in a net economic and community benefit, both locally and regionally.

Some misinformation that is not about taking out Columbia River dams, it's just the lower Snake dams that are having this impact on the salmon and also costly to operate and not necessarily that reliable for power or necessary for power where it couldn't be replaced if we put our minds to it.

A dam removal transition plan must include economic development and other investments to responsibly assist affected communities as needed.

And like again, we can find a way to protect all Northwest communities and preserve -- provide clean energy, but we cannot bring back the salmon.

That's all I have.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Before we move on to our next caller, I'll take a moment to welcome those who may have joined us.

This is your facilitator, Maryam Habibi.

- This is a public meeting for providing comments on 1 the CRSO draft EIS. If you would like to provide a 3 comment, please press one then zero to add your name to the queue. 4 5 Agency officials remain on the line to 6 hear your comments. Though we are not responding to 7 questions or comments during this meeting or providing additional presentation, the agencies do welcome and will consider your comments in 10 developing the final EIS, which will be released this summer. 11 We encourage you to remain on the line 12 13 after you provide comments. There are currently 21 callers in the 14 15 queue. 16 Operator, we can move to the next caller, 17 please. 18 **OPERATOR:** Our next comment comes from the 19 line of Sam Mace. Sam Mace, your line is now open 20 for comment; please go ahead. 21 SAM MACE: Thank you for the opportunity. 22
 - My name is Sam Mace, longtime resident of Eastern
 Washington and Inland Northwest Director for Save
 Our Wild Salmon Coalition, which is collective of
 conservation organizations, commercial fishing

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associations, and sport fishing businesses and groups working to restore wild salmon and steelhead to Columbia River.

And 20 years ago, the agency put forward (inaudible) much different than this. Here in Spokane (indiscernible) during that time (indiscernible) hundred people (indiscernible) to a public hearing and more than 500 of those folks urged the federal agencies to remove the dams to restore salmon and steelhead. And unfortunately, the agencies ignored public input and (indiscernible) non-dam removal alternative.

And here we are again. The agencies have failed to restore salmon and steelhead. Our runs have declined further. And fishing-dependent communities have lost millions of dollars and many, many jobs in that time. The orcas are struggling as well from lack of salmon.

And the public has offered, yet again, a DEIS which is deeply flawed in fallacies and assumptions and no hope of restoring our fish.

And there is another path here we can take. And I think we need to listen to the Republican Congressman from Idaho, Congressman Mike Simpson, and as the reasons for having the hard

conversations and hard questions, the reality is, there's an opportunity to come together and figure out a path forward here. And we're in a better place to do that than we were 20 years ago.

In the past two decades, barging on the

lower Snake River, the main reason those dams were built, has been reduced more than 50 percent.

Farmers like ship to rail and other means. And new clean renewable energy resources have come online.

We have many more alternatives to these four outdated, aging lower Snake River dams.

And fishermen are tired of having their livelihood pitted against farmers. It's a total false choice. And it's time to come together to support both of our food producers and small business owners, both our farmers and fishermen.

We can build modern transportation alternatives. We can modernize our energy system. We can restore a recreation and fishing economy that can benefit rural communities up and down the river from the mouth of the Columbia River clear up into Central Idaho, towns like Riggins and Orofino.

There are alternatives for our transportation and energy. As Congressman Simpson said recently in response --

MS. HABIBI: You have 30 seconds 1 2 remaining. 3 SAM MACE: But as Congressman Simpson said recently in response to this DEIS, the fish need a They don't have another alternative. 5 6 So let's come together to restore our 7 rivers so that we can keep having salmon and steelhead for our orcas, for our tribes, for our next generation, restore our recreation economy and 10 build the infrastructure that will benefit our farmers, energy users into the future; Eastern 11 12 Washington and the Northwest would be much better 13 off. Thank you for the time. 14 15 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, you can 16 move to the next caller, please. 17 **OPERATOR:** Next comment comes from the 18 line of Keith Kutchins. Keith Kutchins, your line 19 is now open for comment; please go ahead. 20 KEITH KUTCHINS: Yeah. My name's Keith 21 Kutchins. I'm a retired biologist from Spokane, 22 Washington. I think what I'd like to cover today is 23 that this... 24 Anyway, first of all, I support that preferred alternative should require bypassing the

four lower Snake dams, MO-3, and also maximizing spill as is in the preferred alternative. But also, it needs to require operations that provide the numeric goals and objectives required by Tribal Rights, USD Oregon, and the Northwest Power Act. It's not just on ESA.

The data that's in this EIS is, of course, the judge's order under the continuing litany of failed buyouts since 1991. But it can't be limited to just attempting to prevent jeopardy to the threatened and endangered species, unless it helps land conditions mentioned in this other law.

But what's really problematic to me is the way the objectives are written. The objectives must secure as a priority to other multiple uses the fish protections; in other words, to meet those fish protections and then achieve the other multiple uses.

When you look at the objective of how water supply is written, meet existing and assure future water supply. Why can't the objective for the fish be written in a similar way? They're creating floors for the fish that we cannot go below, rather than establishing ceilings in these alternatives that we can't go above. The fish need

-- they need a floor. 1 So the way this EIS develops alternative 2 is to meet fish needs only after the primary manmade 3 uses of the river, such as water supply and 5 electricity production have been met. But instead, this EIS should develop the preferred alternative 7 that first meets the needs of the fish, then meets the other multiple objectives of built capacity of manmade uses. I think what we'd find is, perhaps, 10 that they are one and the same, as has been mentioned by several of the other testifiers today. 11 Alternatives that require the actions to meet the 12 13 objectives in managing the manmade uses of the rivers should be in accordance to what the fish 14 15 need. So this EIS is potentially flawed from the 16 17 get-go --18 MS. HABIBI: You have 30 second remaining. 19 **KEITH KUTCHINS:** -- in that the objectives 20 are -- thank you -- in the way the objectives are 21 developed. 22 Finally, the fish objective, it must be --23 okay. 24 Under the fish objective, it's kind of a 25 joke being that there's four of them, there's

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(inaudible). And then the word improve is --
 1
   improve resident fish, improve adult anadromous
 3
   fish, improve juvenile anadromous fish, improve
   lamprey. It's very negative --
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             MS. HABIBI: Your time has lapsed.
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             KEITH KUTCHINS: -- very vague and not
 7
   well established. Thank you. I'll continue
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   tomorrow.
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             MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, we can
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   move to the next caller, please.
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             OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the
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   line of Kurt Miller. Kurt Miller, your line is now
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   open for comment; please go ahead.
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             KURT MILLER:
                           Ηi.
                                Thank you so much.
                                                     My
   name is Kurt Miller. I'm the Executive Director for
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16
   Northwest RiverPartners. We represent the majority
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   of the region's not-for-profit community on
   utilities across the Northwestern states as well as
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19
   other groups that support low carbon transportation
   and clean energy and agricultural jobs. It's a
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21
   pleasure to be here with you tonight.
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             And I want to acknowledge the great
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   comments that have come in. This is, by far, the
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   most active session that we've had. I've called
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   into the previous three.
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The one thing I do want to do, I have some prepared comments. I'm actually going to swap those out just to respond to some of the things that I've heard tonight.

there's this need, I think, for people to, if they would like to see a dam breaching alternative, to try to diminish the importance of the lower Snake River dams. Now, what I would tell you, as one of the industry leaders had said to me, is that it's okay to acknowledge that the lower Snake River dams are really important to the region and that salmon are also in trouble and need our help. And those two things don't have to be mutually exclusive, and they're not.

There is overwhelming evidence shown in the EIS and very clearly documented, but also supported by many of the region's energy forecasters, including Energy Strategies, which is the group that wrote the Northwest Energy Coalition Study, which had earlier, based on 2016 assumptions, said that the lower Snake River dams could be easily and affordably breached.

They have now come forward and said that they're actually forecasting an energy shortage for

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the Pacific Northwest. The fact is that so many
 1
   coal-fired generating units have retired, it's
 3
   actually put us in a much different situation than
   we were in 2016, when they developed their
 5
   assumptions. Even though the actual forecast wasn't
 6
   released from them until 2018, they used those older
 7
   assumptions.
             So the point is that the region can't
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   afford a billion dollars of extra cost per year in
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   electricity costs. They can't work -- our customers
   can't afford a 25 percent monthly electric bill
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   increase. And those things just aren't okay and not
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   -- and I guess what I'm trying to say is that just
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   because you don't want the dams to be there doesn't
15
   take away the fact that those are the facts.
16
             And so I really would encourage people on
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   this call to look for ways that we can help salmon
18
   that don't require the destruction of really
   critical infrastructure, because the dams --
19
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             MS. HABIBI: You have 30 seconds
21
   remaining.
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KURT MILLER: -- are real and they're
important for people who need affordable
electricity. They're real in their ability to help
us reduce the region's carbon footprint. They're

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We encourage you to remain on the line if 1 you've provided a comment, to hear from others. 2 3 Operator, we're ready to move to the next 4 caller, please. 5 **OPERATOR:** Our next comment comes from the 6 line of Rob Bignall. Rob Bignall, your line is now 7 open for comment; please go ahead. 8 ROB BIGNALL: Yeah. Rob Bignall. you for this opportunity. I'm the owner of It's All 10 Good Guide Service, representing the Northwest 11 Guides and Anglers Association. 12 We do not support the preferred 13 alternative outlined in the DEIS for salmon and steel on the Snake River. We are accruing record 14 15 losses and low returns affecting my business and many others in the sport fishing industry. 16 17 I would like to meet with the stakeholders 18 in representing the guiding industry to help find a 19 more common ground. Our fish are out of time. Our marine mammals are out of time. We are out of time. 21 Thank you, and I yield the rest of my 22 time. 23 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, we can 24 move to the next caller, please. 25 OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the line of Mike Peterson. Mike Peterson, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead.

MIKE PETERSON: Hi, and thank you for the opportunity to comment. I'm Mike Peterson. I'm the director of the Lands Council based in Spokane.

We've been around for 35 years.

Improving salmon runs has been studied. Hundreds of millions have been spent on recovery, and they're still declining. And in my mind, the DEIS offers really nothing new.

But there has been a new change in the air that I want to speak about more, and it's been people deciding to try and actually work out solutions to some of the impacts of removing the dams.

As far as transportation, we clearly need to improve our rail system. We need to make it easier for all agriculture producers, especially the wheat producers, to get their goods to market, down to the docks in Pasco or further down the river.

As far as energy, our energy grid is changing. BPA's facing solvency challenges. And the grids are interconnecting up and down the cost in a way we've not seen before. That's not reflected, unfortunately, in the DEIS, just kind of

skips over that.

The Lands Council's been part of some interesting collaborations. Years ago, we were part of the timber wars, and I'd say the water wars.

And, but I see some new hope for the salmon wars. And I want to talk about that for the rest of my time. It involves people getting together and talking through their interests as opposed to their positions. Up in Northeast Washington, the Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition has worked together, timber conservation, an energy company, in what used to go down as clear cuts and logging in roadless areas. Everyone agrees, let's move away from that. Let's do restoration.

Mills were closing back in the '80s and '90s. They're no longer closing. The log yards are full. The Colville National Forest had the highest amount of timber of any forest in the country because of this collaboration, people working together.

On the Spokane River, where I live, a diverse group of people, including dischargers, agencies, conservation groups have gotten together to deal with the very challenging problem of

polychlorinated hydrocarbon, PCBs. And they are now -- Spokane's probably the innovator in the country 3 at reducing these PCBs as they're reaching out to other places around the country. That happened 5 because people came together, sat down, and started 6 working through --7 MS. HABIBI: You have 30 seconds 8 remaining. 9 MIKE PETERSON: What I would suggest is we 10 need some working groups; one for energy, one for 11 the transportation and agriculture issues, and the 12 salmon recovery issues. Let's start working 13 together instead of just pitting ourselves against each other and let's -- we can find these solutions 14 15 if we remove the dams. We can do this, folks, but 16 we got to work together. 17 Thank you very much. 18 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. We can move to 19 the next line, operator. 20 **OPERATOR:** Our next comment comes from 21 Stuart Maxin. Stuart Maxin, your line is now open 22 for comment; please go ahead. 23 STUART MAXIN: Hello. My name is Stuart 24 I live in Spokane and I'm a member of the Maxin.

Spokane Falls Chapter of Trout Unlimited.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement falls short of the goal I seek most; the preferred alternative must include dam removal. We need to restore salmon to the Snake River basin. Salmon are a keystone species.

We're all stakeholders of one sort or another. We know we can do without the power produced by the lower Snake River dams. It's approximately four percent of the total power produced in our region with a ten percent surplus. Much of the surplus power is sold below the cost of production.

What about agricultural interests?

Irrigation is relatively simple since very little of the water is used for irrigation. Let them continue to irrigate.

What does leave you with? Well, primarily with wheat shipment. This is the reason the Snake River dams were built in the first place, to make Lewiston, Idaho a seaport and give farmers a more economical way of transporting their commodities to markets. Sending wheat to Pasco by rail where they can be loaded on barges is a very doable option.

During my years of talking with likeminded people, no one has ever said forget about the

farmers. We all eat and agriculture is a big part 1 of our economy. Rather, we need to come together 3 and work in support of our goals. As run of the river dams, they provide no 4 5 flood protection. Snake River Chinook feed the Southern Resident killer whales. Access for salmon 7 to 5,000 miles of high quality, high elevation streams is one of the best things that will come from breaching the dams. 10 Scientists agree that the biggest salmon restoration project that's even possible today is 11 12 simply the removal of those four dams. 13 Thank you for the opportunity to comment. 14 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, we can 15 move to the next line, please. 16 OPERATOR: Thank you. Our next comment 17 comes from the line of Errol Povah. Errol Povah, 18 your line is now open for comment; please go ahead. 19 ERROL POVAH: Good afternoon. My name is 20 Errol Povah. I'm a second officer with Sea Shepherd 21 Conservation Society, an amazing organization that 22 I've been with for 24 years. So you can probably 23 guess which side of this issue I'm on. I'm calling 24 from Vancouver, B.C.

And all those who praise the dams remind

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me very much of our illustrious Prime Minister and Alberta Premier, Jason Kenney. The only difference being, they praise oil. The similarity being, like the dam praisers, they blissfully ignore wind, solar, and geothermal.

I've been fighting for the orcas, both captive and wild, for three decades, most recently participating in the marchforthedams.com, a 22-day, 236-mile march from Portland to the Ice Harbor Dam. The event was incredible. We received huge public support. And like so many things globally, our march was disrupted at about the two-thirds mark when COVID-19 -- sorry -- at about the two-thirds mark. When COVID-19 is done, we will complete the march, culminating with a huge protest at Ice Harbor.

I will not stop fighting for the orcas until the four lower Snake River dams are breached. And I simply cannot fathom how any decent, kind, informed, enlightened, educated, moral, ethical, sane, rational, logical, loving, caring person could possibly do a cost benefit analysis and arrive at the conclusion, yeah, we're okay with multiple species of salmon, most notably Chinook, going extinct, which will directly cause the demise of the

Southern Resident orcas. That is arrogant and 1 2 ignorant in the extreme. 3 I encourage everyone to visit damsense.org for a lot more information. Thank you. 4 5 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Before we go to 6 our next caller, I'd like to take a moment to 7 welcome anyone who has joined us. This is your facilitator, Maryam Habibi. 8 9 This is a public meeting for providing comments on the CRSO draft EIS. If you would like to provide a 10 comment, please press one then zero to add your name 11 12 to the queue. 13 Agency officials remain on the line to hear your comments. Though we're not responding to 14 15 questions or comments during this meeting or 16 providing additional presentation, the agencies do 17 welcome and will consider your comments in 18 developing the final EIS, which will be released 19 this summer. 20 We encourage you to remain on the line 21 after you've provided comments to hear from others. 22 There are currently 18 callers in the 23 queue. As a reminder, if you'd like to provide a 24 comment, you may press one then zero.

Operator, we're ready to move to the next

1 caller.

OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the line of Les Wigen. Les Wigen, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead.

LES WIGEN: This is Les Wigen. I'm a former Whitman County wheat farmer and was a county commissioner for 12 years in Colfax. I was born and raised in Whitman County and live 17 miles from the Snake River.

And I watched the transmission of the Snake River system go from a free-flowing river to one that brought irrigation, fishing, transportation, and hydropower, recreation, and jobs to the Port of Whitman County in the Lewiston area.

I consider the Snake River as our I-5 corridor to the world. Taking out the Snake River dams would be like taking out I-5 bridges between Canada and the Oregon border. Taking out the Snake River dams would be like taking out Ballard Blocks and salmon from Lake Washington. You want to do that?

The decline in population of salmon and steelhead started prior to the construction of the four Snake River dams before Bonneville was ever built. We've had record numbers of fish. And you

can go to the Corps of Engineers; they've got all 1 2 the records. 3 I want to point out that in the '50s and '60s, the Idaho Fish and Game poisoned the Stanley 5 basin lakes to get rid of the red sockeye for rainbow trouts. They poisoned Stanley Lake, Petit 7 Lake, Yellow Belly Lake, and Hell Roaring Lake in Idaho. I talked to a guy from Idaho Fish and Game today, and he admitted that they did poison those 10 lakes. So if you want an answer on that, call the Idaho Fish and Game Department. 11 Okay. I'm going to just move on here. Do 12 13 not blame the decline of coastal fishing on our 14 fish-friendly dams. Former senator, Terry -- Henry 15 Jackson and Warren Magnuson and representative Tom Foley attended the dedication of Little Goose Dam in 16 17 1970. They praised the accomplishment dams brought 18 in the Northwest. 19 The four lower Snake River dams produce a 20 total of 1,000 megawatts, enough to power greater 21 Seattle. We need to --22 MS. HABIBI: You have 30 seconds 23 remaining. 24 LES WIGEN: Okay. Governor Cecil Andrus

of Idaho road a jet boat up to Lower Granite Dam in

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'92, and he said, I will save the Salmon River.
 1
   will save the salmon. They drew down the water 80
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   feet behind lower Granite, and it just destroyed the
   road between Granite and Lewiston, and the river was
 5
   a like the Spokane River with 100 yards of mud bath
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   from the edge of Whitman County and Idaho.
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             Tom Foley, I talked to him in 1994. He
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   said --
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             MS. HABIBI: Your time has lapsed.
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             LES WIGEN: Tom Foley said that Snake
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   River dams will never be broke, be taken out,
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   because Congress has to appropriate the money.
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             MS. HABIBI: Operator, we need to move to
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             LES WIGEN: Okay.
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             MS. HABIBI: -- the next caller, please.
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             OPERATOR:
                       Our next comment comes from the
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   line of Grant Putnam. Grant Putnam, your line is
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   now open for comment; please go ahead.
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             GRANT PUTNAM: Thank you. My name is
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                  I am the President of the Northwest
   Grant Putnam.
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   Guides and Anglers Association as well as a longtime
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   farmer, rancher, biodynamic farmer and rancher in
24
   Central Oregon, and irrigator as well and user --
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   and water user.
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We definitely do not support the current recommendations of the DEIS. As I had heard earlier a wonderful comment from one of our first speakers about over the last decade we had seen one of our largest number of years of return to salmon. And those were in direct correlation to our high water and huge snow pack years, multiple years in a row. With those things that occurred that lined up, we then had downstream smolt migration that really mitigated the negative effects of those upriver Snake River dams.

This year, our constraining stocks for both spring and fall Chinook are going to come directly from our returns, our potential low returns, our inability to actually -- a sport angler, commercial fish, is going to be as low as I have ever seen with the impact of a lifetime Oregonian like myself. I'm also a 25-year fishing guide. The impact on these fish is obviously a direct correlation to our businesses here in the Pacific Northwest, as well as the opportunity for the salmon to recover and survive what those upriver, Snake River dams are doing.

Being a water user and an irrigator, I know that there are ways to work through this and,



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various judges, beginning with Judge Marsh,

negotiating with action agencies, states, and tribes to remedy a series of illegal and inadequate biological opinions in the EISs for the hydro system.

Forty years have passed and not much has changed, except the fish and the orcas are in more dire straits than ever.

But this whole conversation about the importance of Snake River dams sounds remarkably familiar in a world that's changing out from under them. The action agencies waste time planning actions that look busy and expensive, but tinker around the politically acceptable edge of the problem while we lose lead time and fail to solve the salmon and orca problem.

I do not support the preferred alternative of the draft EIS. This draft EIS is just much of the same I've experienced over my entire adult life. When will our political leaders insist on a plan that'll actually save the salmon and honor the Native American treaties?

This plan is basically a prescription to let these fish go extinct and blame the weather.

And we should be ashamed of ourselves as a people if we stand for that and our elected leaders stand for

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But that's what the Corps and BPA will give
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   that.
 2
   us.
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             Thank you very much.
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             MS. HABIBI: Before we move on to our next
   caller, I'd like to take a moment to welcome
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 6
   everyone who has joined us.
 7
             This is your facilitator, Maryam Habibi.
   This is a public meeting for providing comments on
   the CRSO draft EIS. If you would like to provide a
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   comment, please press one then zero to add your name
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   to the queue.
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             Agency officials remain on the line to
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   hear your comments. Though we are not responding to
   questions or comments during this meeting or
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15
   providing additional presentation, the agencies do
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   welcome and will consider your comments in
17
   developing the final EIS, which will be released
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   this summer.
             We currently have 15 callers in the queue.
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   As a reminder, you can press one then zero to add
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   your name to the queue to provide a comment.
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             Operator, we're ready to take the next
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   call.
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             OPERATOR:
                       Our next comment comes from the
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   line of Ali Berman. Your line is now open for
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comment; please go ahead. 1 2 ALI BERMAN: Hi, there. Yeah. I live in 3 Portland, Oregon, and care deeply about native salmon and I'm terrified for their future. Not only 5 do they have to fight against climate change, they 6 need to fight against our dam systems that have been 7 failing them for more than 20 years. And I'm horrified of the hundreds of 8 9 millions of dollars of public funding that have been 10 spent on non-solutions that have allowed salmon to move closer to extinction. 11 It's really time for solutions, not the 12 13 same failed strategies. In addition, I would just like to speak 14 15 out against the scapegoating of other native wildlife like double-crested cormorants. Both 16 17 people and wildlife deserve so much better. 18 And I would like to -- I agree with so 19 many people on the call today. But I'll stand 20 behind Portland Audubon's comments as well, as a 21 member. So thank you to Bob Sallinger for that. 22 And that's it. Thank you for your time; I 23 really appreciate it. 24

Thank you. Operator, we can

MS. HABIBI:

go to the next caller, please.

OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the line of Rennie Ferris. Rennie Ferris, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead.

now retired, but grew up in the nursery and landscape business on the coast of Oregon, Newport specifically.

And like many people that have said already, I don't like the preferred alternative. I don't think that the DEIS is going to solve the crisis any better than it's done in the past.

We need to restore a spring and winter wild Snake River fish. And, but what I can address specifically is a long record of volunteer service to groups like the Soil and Water Conservation District, MidCoast Watersheds Council, the Coast Private Advisory Council that was working with the Northwest Forest Plan, the Coast RAC.

And in all of those, we did remarkably well because we purposely sought out a very diverse group of stakeholders. And the little bit of angst in the beginning, but found out quickly that it's kind of hard to yell at somebody when you're sitting across the table from them meeting after meeting.

And we put together in the Watershed

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Council in particular, some incredible projects, 1 continued to do so, because we considered all sides 3 and chose what we could -- what we could work together on. And I would really encourage that in a 5 process that that diverse stakeholder be fully embraced and have the federal facilitators work that 7 in, and I think we might come up with a ways of making this work. 8 9 And with that, I was hoping I was short 10 and so yield my time. Thank you. 11 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, we can move to the next caller, please. 12 13 OPERATOR: Thank you. Our next comment comes from the line of Jerald Holm. 14 Jerald Holm, 15 your line is now open for comment; please go ahead. 16 **JERALD HOLM:** Good evening. I am Jerald 17 Holm of Richland, Washington. I testify today as a 18 private citizen. I'm a scientist by training and 19 perhaps by personality; therefore, I value careful, 20 fact-based evaluations of any issue. 21 The staffs of the Corps of Engineers and 22 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration have 23 prepared a careful, fact-based evaluation, the EIS,

of the value of the dams on the Columbia and Snake

Rivers or of their removal.

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The results of the EIS seem encompassing, 1 2 fact-based, and carefully evaluated and balanced. 3 The public and governments at all levels would be misled and wrong to fail to give the EIS and its 5 results great weight in the decisions as to the 6 dams. 7 Real science and facts should be prized 8 rather than feel-good but engaging stories. Failure to do so leads to dangerous and harmful outcomes 10 like the recent measles outbreak in Vancouver, 11 Washington area. 12 Thank you. This concludes my comments. 13 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, we can 14 move to the next caller, please. 15 OPERATOR: The next comment comes from the 16 line of Madeline Wiley. Madeline Wiley, your line 17 is open now for comment; please go ahead. 18 MADELINE WILEY: My name is Madeline 19 I am a lifelong resident of Washington, 63 20 I am for removing the four dams on the lower vears. 21 Snake River, leaving a measly 1,162 dams in our 22 state. I know they are not all electric-producing 23 dams, but still ... 24 The draft EIS was done by people whose

jobs are at stake and how things are currently the

status quo. It's the folks in the hen house, for 1 Heaven's sake. And from what I have read, the 15 3 cents made for every dollar spent at all these four dams comes mostly from the sale of the electricity 5 sent to Northern California from these four dams. 6 Our beloved orcas are dying, so are the 7 Chinook salmon. This is on our watch. The dams being an engineering marvel, my 8 9 foot. Do we call trucking the fish around the four 10 dams a marvel, too? We have to do this because the 11 fish can't make it downstream through the dams. fish ladders don't work; that's just going upstream. 12 13 We have spent over \$1 billion for this ridiculous trucking of fish. Seriously? It's 14 15

laughable. We help out the farmers in the Bonneville agency. Let's use the money we are giving them to figure out a new way for all.

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We are a wealthy state with engineering and IT expertise. Our electrical costs are some of the lowest in the country. I believe Mississippi and Louisiana are the only states that pay lower fees than we do.

Let's use our creativity and this knowledge base to bring about a change. Let's save the wonder of our state and not dig into the lack of 1 change and say, this is how things are.

While this does impact some jobs, it will create new jobs. And as we know, projects create even more jobs. So there would be a surge in jobs while undoing the earthen part of the dams and figuring out new transportation for the farmers.

And also, we need to think about the Native Americans and how we have impacted their lives and make sure we are taking care of them, too. Thank you.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Before we move on to the next caller, I'll take a moment to welcome anyone who has joined us.

This is your facilitator, Maryam Habibi.

And this is a public meeting for providing comments on the CRSO draft EIS. If you would like to provide a comment, please press one then zero to add your name to the queue.

Agency officials remain on the line to hear your comments. Though we are not responding to questions or comments during this meeting or providing additional presentation, the agencies do welcome and will consider your comments in developing the final EIS, which will be released this summer.

If you provide a comment, we encourage you 1 to remain on the line to hear from others. There 2 3 are currently 13 callers in queue. Again, if you'd like to provide a comment, you may press one then 5 zero. 6 Operator, we're ready to go to the next 7 caller, please. 8 **OPERATOR:** Our next comment comes from the line of Joel Aylor. Joel Aylor, your line is now 10 open for comment; please go ahead. 11 JOEL AYLOR: Thank you for this opportunity today. My name is Joel Aylor, and I'm a 12 13 Nez Perce elder. I'd like to remember the words of Cecil 14 Andrus in the 1975 celebration at Lewiston, when he 15 16 cast a sour note and he said that the new waterway 17 could mean doom for Idaho salmon runs both in 18 dollars and cost to our natural resources. 19 remember that. 20 I believe that the EIS process would 21 offset community involvement and fishing returns to

I believe that the EIS process would offset community involvement and fishing returns to the Snake River system. But after watching returns and fish counts along with talking to family and friends, we believe the spring and fall and wild Snake River salmon will experience another low

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return this year.

So many would like more involvement and to see much different results than we have in past years.

I do not support the preferred alternative outlined in the DEIS. And I will yield my time.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, you can move to the next caller, please.

OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the line of Candace Larson. Candace Larson, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead.

CANDACE LARSON: Hello. And thank you for accepting my very brief comments. My name is Candace Larson. I have lived, worked, and paid taxes in Oregon since 1986, and I care deeply about the sustainability of our Northwest ecosystems.

I have watched the Corps mismanage the Columbia River System to the detriment of multiple native species for many, many years. And today, I am calling to oppose the agencies' preferred alternative and ask you, instead, to adopt the plan that prioritizes removal of the four obsolete Snake River dams, a plan that increases water flows over the existing Columbia River dams, and a plan that improves and restores habitat for imperiled species.

I am in support of Portland Audubon's more 1 2 extensive comments on this issue. And I thank you 3 for your time. 4 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, we can 5 move to the next caller, please. 6 OPERATOR: Thank you. Our next comment 7 comes from the line of Vicki Medley. Vicki Medley, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead. 8 VICKI MEDLEY: Thank you. My name is 9 10 Vicki Medley, and I live in Portland, and I'm a native Oregonian. And I've been watching this 11 debate for over 20 years. And honestly, I'm amazed 12 13 that we are still discussing this. As a child, I watched the salmon runs in 14 15 the Gorge and the orcas in the San Juans. And we all know that if we do not act soon, those runs will 16 17 be gone forever. Our salmon will become extinct and 18 the orcas will continue to suffer. 19 So I say enough already. We know what we need to do. We need to remove the four Snake River 21 dams. We need to restore native habitat and 22 increase the river flow to the Columbia. We need to 23 stop scapegoating native wildlife in this plan. 24 This is a huge waste of public resources

as it has been for 20 years, and we can do better.

We need solutions by Northwesterners for 1 Northwesterners. And you can hear from callers on 3 all sides of this the desire for more creative problem solving. So please listen to their quest 5 for creative partnerships, coalitions, facilitation, and conversations. 6 7 I urge you to restore the salmon runs and restore balance to the Columbia River basin. And 8 I'm also in support of Portland Audubon's earlier 10 comments. Thank you. 11 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, we can move to the next caller, please. 12 13 **OPERATOR:** Our next comment comes from the 14 line of Jacqueline Koch. Your line is open. 15 Jacqueline, your line is now open; please go ahead. 16 JACQUELINE KOCH: Hi. Thank you for 17 taking my comments. My name is Jacqueline Koch, and 18 I'm based here in Seattle, Washington. 19 I just want to start my comments with pointing out a key memory as I made Washington my 21 home and was able to invite my father out here to go 22 salmon fishing for the first time and what an 23 important memory that was for me. 24 And how at this point in time, we're 25 actually seeing salmon disappear. And it's a moment

of shame, quite frankly, that we have not moved beyond this.

So I also want to add to my comment the fact that there's great frustration that this comment period was shortened and that agencies refuse to consider the implications of the coronavirus on public participation for the comment period. In short, the public participation cannot be at its fullest when we are all dealing in this context of a global pandemic.

First and foremost, the DEIS offers us more of the same, which are previous plans that were not legal or acceptable and this is fully inadequate. This DEIS essentially forces us to consider what our world would look like without salmon, and that's absolutely unthinkable in my mind.

The DEIS downplays the best scientific information we have, and that shows that by restoring the lower Snake River, we would be able to increase salmon runs back to millions strong. This would help support commercial and tribal fishing communities as well as the starving orcas in Puget Sound.

So I think we must be honest, the previous

efforts to recovering salmon and providing 1 communities where securities have failed, it sets us 2 3 winners and losers. And what we truly need is a win-win. And for a win-win, we need to move beyond 5 this EIS for it's not addressing the needs in the 6 Pacific Northwest. It's important for communities 7 to come together and lean into each other's challenges and help each other find meaningful 8 solutions. This is a truth that we cannot continue to 10 In doing so, we ignore the pain of fellow 11 ignore. 12 Washingtonians. We have alternatives. We have 13 options. We have other ways to produce energy and 14 irrigate our crops, but we do not have a lot of time 15 and the salmon are running out of time. 16 So I believe that we can maintain cheap, 17 clean power, bring back healthy harvestable salmon 18 runs --MS. HABIBI: You have 30 seconds 19 20 remaining. 21 JACQUELINE KOCH: -- and support the 22 livelihood of our neighbors upriver, downriver, and 23 to the coast. But we have to be truthful about what 24 this DEIS contains, and it does not contain the

solutions that the Pacific Northwest residents are

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1 Aadsen. Your line is now open for comment; please 2 go ahead.

JOEL BRADY-POWER: My name is Joel Brady-Power. I'm a commercial fish direct marketer, and I live in Bellingham, Washington. Salmon are my life, my livelihood, and they do not sustain just me. My wife and I market all of our catch, mostly in Washington state, to restaurants, grocery stores, and individuals.

Salmon send ripples throughout our local economies, communities, and ecosystems. When we return from the fishing grounds, we sell our catch in our community. These fish are then sold by local grocers and served at local restaurants. We, in turn, take the money we earn from these sales and put it back into our community, frequenting the same local establishments that sustain us.

Every year we haul our boat out for repairs and maintenance in Port Townsend, employing many local small businesses from the ports to shipwrights, marine electricians, and mechanics. We purchase parts, pay moorage, buy groceries and fuel, all from the money we earn from the salmon we catch.

Without healthy fisheries, all of this goes away. The economic impact of diminished salmon

runs are felt throughout our coastal communities and beyond. We need to restore our salmon runs and protect the vibrant coastal communities who depend on them. The preferred alternative in the DEIS fails to do this. It does not meet the needs of Northwest communities and it has threatened the survival of salmon, orcas, and the livelihoods of fishermen and their communities.

Salmon returns to the Snake and Columbia
River are currently at all-time lows. Scientists
tell us that the single best action we can take to
help these endangered salmon is to restore the Snake
River by removing its four dams.

The time to act is now. We need to bring back the economies of our coastal communities, but it does not have to come at the expense of the farming community. I believe that together with the leadership of our elected officials we can find a way forward that is sustainable for all: salmon, tribes, fishermen, and the energy sector.

But it is time for a new approach. The DEIS has not worked, it's not working, and will not work in the future. It is time for the people of the Northwest to find and create creative solutions that will work for us all moving forward.

Thank you. And here's Tela.

TELA AADSEN: My name is Tela Aadsen. I'm a commercial fisherman and have spent 32 years trolling for salmon in Southeast, Alaska. I live in Bellingham and am co-owner of Nerka Sea-Frozen Salmon, through which my husband and I self-market our catch.

My father-in-law started this family business in 1998, when he took one of his salmon to a neighboring chef in Mikana (phonetic). Twenty-two years later, I still make weekly deliveries to that same chef.

This is one of the many enduring partnerships within our local economy. We sell the majority of our salmon here in Washington state where, as lifelong Whatcom and Skagit County residents, my husband and I share deep roots with farmlands. We've built our livelihood on our customers' farm-to-table values. Our chefs text me pictures of their latest specials, our salmon plated with locally farmed Brussels sprouts, a glass from the Walla Walla Winery on the side. Paired together, we enhance each other's work.

Our customers often come to me with questions about orca and salmon. I share their

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concerns. If we fail to act now for healthy rivers, estuaries, and ecosystems, everyone relying on this farm-to-table chain will suffer. The essential services that fisher families, farmers, shipping, and food service industries provide have never been so starkly illustrated as they currently are with the COVID-19 crisis highlighting the economic value and mutual dependency that our coastal and farming communities share.

Restoring and preserving salmon is critical to our region's well-being. The DEIS does not meet this need. The salmon returns to the Snake and Columbia River is at an all-time low. Scientists have repeatedly identified the removal of the four lower Snake River dams as the single best action we can take.

I'm confident there is a path forward that values the well-being of salmon, orca, coastal communities, farmers, tribal members, and the energy sector. The DEIS preferred alternative is not that path.

Thank you for your time.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, we're ready to move to the next caller, please.

OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the

line of William Grimes. William Grimes, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead.

WILLIAM GRIMES: Thank you for the

opportunity to comment tonight. My name is Bill Grimes, and I'm an urban planner living in Spokane. My consulting practice focuses on long-range planning, visioning, community engagement, and the preparation of environmental impact statements much like the one that's the topic of tonight's hearing.

First, while I appreciate the opportunity to participate via this conference call, it's a poor substitute for an in-person hearing. It should not remain the only opportunity we have to present our comments, to hear from others interested in this proposal.

I found the testimony tonight informative and inspiring, and I imagine there are others unable to participate on the line who have ideas that are just as informative and inspiring as what we've heard so far; without another hearing, we may never know. Conducting a hearing tonight in the time of COVID seems to prioritize certain interests over others, and that's unfortunate.

Second, the draft EIS appears to only superficially describe the impacts to communities

1	and facilities if the dams are to be retained.
2	Rising sediment levels and the difficulties in
3	dredging will likely require building taller levies
4	and constructing multiple road and rail bridges in
5	response. These changes will have significant
6	impact on the communities along the river, impact
7	that must be more fully identified and addressed in
8	the draft.
9	As it is written, it appears that dam
10	retention simply maintains a status quo, and that is
11	both misleading and untrue.
12	I ask that you extend the comment period
13	both to allow opportunities for those unable to
14	participate tonight and to permit public review and
15	comment of a more honest dam retention alternative,
16	one that adequately addresses community impact and
17	the cost of rising river levels.
18	Thank you for your time today.
19	MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, please
20	move to the next caller.
21	OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the
22	line of Peter Sallinger. Peter Sallinger, your line
23	is now open for comment; please go ahead.
24	PETER SALLINGER: Hi. My name is Peter

Sallinger. Thank you for the opportunity to

comment. I (indiscernible) about the issue of climate change as do many. However, my end goal in fighting climate change has never been to simply stop a changing temperature. Instead, my end goal is to provide a greener, healthier environment for the species of this planet.

Allowing the continued killing of Snake
River salmon is not only incompatible but
antithetical to that goal. That is why I support
the comments made by the Portland Audubon Society.

I'm disappointed that federal agencies have decided to move forward with phone hearings and ignored requests to allow a reasonable timeline for public comment. It shows a real disrespect for public engagement.

I urge you to select an alternative that does the following: number one, breach the four obsolete Snake River dams; two, improve flows over the Columbia River dams to benefit salmon; three, stop scapegoating native predator species such as cormorants and sea lions.

I urge you to comply with law, stop wasting taxpayer dollars, and take the necessary steps to recover salmon. I yield the rest of my time.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Before we move to 1 the next caller, I'll take a moment to welcome 2 3 anyone who has joined us. This is your facilitator, Maryam Habibi. 4 5 And this is a public meeting for providing comments on the CRSO draft EIS. If you would like to provide 7 a comment, please press one then zero to add your name to the queue. Agency officials remain on the line to hear your comments. Though we are not 10 responding to questions or comments during this 11 meeting or providing additional presentation, the agencies do welcome and will consider your comments 12 13 in developing the final EIS, which will be released this summer. 14 15 We encourage you to remain on the line to 16 hear from others after you've provided comments. 17 There are currently eight callers in queue. As a 18 reminder, if you'd like to provide comments, you may 19 press one then zero to add your name to the list. 20 Operator, we can move to the next caller 21 now. 22 Our next comment comes from the OPERATOR: 23 line of Lucy DePaolo. Lucy DePaolo, your line is 24 now open for comment; please go ahead.

Thank you for the

Hi.

LUCY DEPAOLO:

opportunity to comment. Thank you, agency 1 officials. My name is Lucy DePaolo, and I'm a 3 concerned citizen, human being, a business owner, and a descendent of the Black Feet Nation. 5 I support removal of the four lower Snake 6 River dams. And I am deeply concerned about the 7 health and the declining population of our wild salmon and steelhead, from numbers like 18 million in the 1800s to barely 2 million, and very few of 10 those 2 million are actually wild. 11 So I believe that the power from the dams can be replaced effectively by new renewable 12 13 resources like wind and solar energy. 14 And I also believe deeply in inclusion of 15 public comments and public process, and I would like 16 to ask for an extension of this process. 17 Thank you so much for listening, and 18 that's it. 19 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, we can move to the next caller, please. 21 **OPERATOR:** Our next comment comes from the 22 line of Susan Nolte. Susan Nolte, your line is now 23 open for comment; please go ahead. 24 SUSAN NOLTE: I do support the comments

offered by the Audubon Society. A couple things

that I do want to point out, that, number one,
removal of the dams does seem to be a key ingredient
to ensuring the sustainability of the salmon runs.
And there do seem to be alternatives for
transportation of farmers' wheat, as offered by a
caller earlier.

And I would like to point out that there are a number of practices that can be put into place by farmers in the area that would mitigate our need for irrigation regarding improvement of soil and farming practices. And I would just refer those who are interested to two books; one is called Soil Will Save Us, and the other is Dirt to Soil.

what we need to craft a plan that would allow removal of those Snake River dams without harming the livelihood of farmers in the area. And down river, restoration of habitat is an important piece of this. A case in point is a review of the levee system in the Portland area by the Army Corps of Engineers. And that review of the system failed to look at creating habitat that would be favorable for salmon.

So there's another area where a creative look can be taken at what we're doing, to find ways



to support the salmon.

Also, in 2016, the plan proposed was rejected by the courts, and that's why we're here trying to craft a new plan. And our energy usage is changing and we're coming onboard with new and creative ways to produce electricity. And I was taken aback by a comment by a caller earlier that much of electricity generated by those dams is going south to California and not being used locally.

So again, there are a lot of --

MS. HABIBI: You have 30 seconds remaining.

SUSAN NOLTE: Thank you. There are a lot of stakeholders that have a finger in this pie. And I again want to reiterate that removal of the dams is essential to the survival of the salmon, but there are ways to mitigate the effects of dam removal. There really are ways. So we need to gather around and sort that out and -- but I think, number one on the table should be dam removal, without a doubt.

So I thank you for the opportunity to express my thoughts, and I would encourage you to reject this preferred, so-called preferred alternative draft EIS.

Thank you so much. And I do hope that 1 2 everyone who would like an opportunity to give commentary is able to in these trying times. Thank 3 4 you. 5 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, you can 6 move to the next caller, please. 7 OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the 8 line of Wanda Keefer. Wanda Keefer, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead. 10 WANDA KEEFER: Thank you. I'm calling as a private citizen from Clarkston, Washington. 11 12 I do support the preferred alternative. 13 think the federal agencies have been tasked with the impossible job of solving a planet-wide problem 14 15 through the management of a single river system. 16 Let me say that another way. You can't 17 change the management of the Columbia/Snake River 18 and expect it to change world conditions. 19 Unfortunately, people who say nothing has 20 changed have it wrong. This is what has changed. 21 The world's human population is growing. 22 predator population is growing. Temperatures 23 worldwide are increasing. Weather patterns are

getting more uncertain. And the pollution in the

oceans is more significant. All of these impact

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fish and orcas. Salmon spend 75 percent of their time in the ocean.

The draft EIS is responsive and appropriate to the extent that it can be, because, obviously, the larger world problems are not within the scope of the federal mandate which created the dams. So the named preferred alternative is really our only option.

What I want to tell you, though, is my recreation story, inspired by earlier comments.

It's entirely opposite of the young college recreational expert who testified tonight from Spokane.

I'm over 60 years old. One of my favorite recreational activities is kayaking on flat water right outside my house in Clarkston, Washington. I go out three to four times a week in the summer at the end of my long workday. Temperatures have dropped from 100 degrees to 90 degrees by then, making it an enjoyable time.

People in the Lewis Clark Valley survive hot summers by playing in the water. That would be taken from me if dams are breached and flat waters are eliminated.

The young man's comments on the new

whitewater puts the interest of young people who are 1 thrilled by adrenalin against the interest of older 3 people like me. His presumption that the new whitewater was going to be world-class, like the 5 caliber of the Selway, Lochsa, and Clearwater, is 6 absolutely incorrect. 7 MS. HABIBI: You have 30 seconds 8 remaining. 9 WANDA KEEFER: They will, at best, be 10 mediocre. I made a mistake not taking my kayak out on Labor Day weekend. There must have been 10,000 11 12 people using the confluence of the Snake and 13 Clearwater rivers that weekend. They would not have 14 fit in the tiny little stream that will remain when 15 the dams are removed. 16 A Corps of Engineers' study showed that 17 there were 1.7 million recreation touches on or near the water in the Lewis Clark Valley. And Idaho has 18 19 20 MS. HABIBI: Your time has lapsed. 21 WANDA KEEFER: -- (inaudible) study, that 22 \$7 million worth of benefits in 2016. Thank you. 23 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, we can 24 move to the next caller, please.

OPERATOR: Thank you. Our next comment

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1	comes from the line of Bob Rees. Bob Rees, your
2	line is now open for comment; please go ahead.
3	BOB REES: Good evening. My name is Bob
4	Rees, representing the Northwest Guides and Anglers
5	Association as their executive director. Our
6	association represents 58 professional fishing
7	guides and charter operations in the Pacific
8	Northwest. Collectively, we prosecute tens of
9	thousands of fishing trips every year in the waters
10	of Oregon, Washington, California, and Idaho.
11	Our businesses have suffered immeasurable
12	loss due to the combined crushing blows of lethal
13	water temperatures, unprecedentedly poor ocean
14	condition, and a river that is detrimental to the
15	lifecycle of Pacific salmon. We are truly at a
16	crossroads.
17	Thank you for the opportunity to comment
18	on the Draft Environment Impact Statement for
19	Columbia River operations
20	(Background talking)
21	MS. HABIBI: I'd like to take a moment to
22	remind our (indiscernible) to put their phones on
23	mute.
24	(Background talking)
25	MS. HABIBI: If you are not a speaker at

this time, please put your phone in mute.

If you are not a speaker, please put your phone in mute.

interpret from my introduction, Columbia River operations are failing fish and compromising the small rural communities of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, that rely on sport fishing as a means of making a living. There is no such thing as a full-time fishing guide any longer, as I used to be for well over two decades of my life.

Once again, our sport fisheries will be directly curtailed with Snake River salmon, the most constraining stock of fish that will keep our boats dry docked for much of 2020. Our businesses will not sustain another season of compromised opportunity.

I have had to personally relocate to

Oregon City from the north Orion coast, upend my

daughter's education, and ask my wife to get a job

to enable ends to meet. This has been a major

upheaval in our lives with no sign of reprieve.

As we've seen with the onslaught of the coronavirus, our government's role is to bring together people to find community solutions to deal

with the crisis at hand. The federal government has had two decades and several federal lawsuits to get it right, but the salmon crisis remains an obstacle to robust borough commerce and propagates an adversarial environment between neighbors in our rural communities.

The current DEIS does much of the same and, most importantly, continues the trajectory of the extinction of wild salmon forever from the Columbia River basin. This is something we simply cannot accept as a society.

While the warm-water blob and poor ocean conditions do have a role in the downturn of Snake River salmon, in 2015, the lethal summer water temperatures in the main stem Columbia and Snake rivers killed over 90 percent of sockeye salmon return and compromised countless baby salmon en route to the Pacific Ocean. Countless broodstock sturgeon were also killed in the hot water in the pools above Bonneville Dam, compromising the future of this 200 million-year-old species. In conclusion --

MS. HABIBI: You have 30 seconds remaining.

BOB REES: -- in the case of this DEIS,



it's clear that we need our Northwest policymakers 1 to foster a process that brings together our 3 region's stakeholders to have a meaningful discussion and come to a collaborative solution that 5 works for farmers, fishermen, and maintains a 6 reliable energy grid for our communities. Thank 7 you. MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, you can 8 9 move to the next caller, please. 10 **OPERATOR:** Our next comment comes from the 11 line of Veronica Phelps. Veronica Phelps, your line 12 is open for comment; please go ahead. 13 **VERONICA PHELPS:** My name is Veronica 14 Phelps, and I'm a resident of Oregon. 15 onshore volunteer for Sea Shepherd Conservation 16 Society, the volunteer coordinator of Wildwood 17 Conservancy of Oregon, and I worked on salmon 18 restoration projects in Humboldt County with the 19 California Conservation Corps. 20 I am in support of breaching the four 21 lower Snake River dams. The BPA is sitting on a \$15 22 billion debt, diverting from practical solutions by 23 persecuting native predators, and prolonging the 24 suffering of salmon and orca populations. The time 25 is yesterday to breach the dams.

Mother orca, Tahlequah, carried her dead 1 child for 17 days and showed the world how 2 3 desperately her dying family needs us to take action. We play God to these individuals with the 5 power to decide the fate of entire species. Why would we not use this power to end their suffering 7 and restore the health and safety of these native animals? 8 9 I yield my time. 10 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, you can 11 move to the next caller. 12 OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the 13 line of Jennifer Hall. Jennifer Hall, your line is 14 open for comment now; please go ahead. 15 JENNIFER HALL: Thank you, and good 16 evening. I am glad to have the chance to comment on 17 the draft DEIS for Columbia and Snake River salmon. 18 My name's Jennifer Hall. I live in Spokane, 19 Washington. I'm a private citizen. I oppose the preferred alternative stated 20 21 in the DEIS and support removal of the four lower

I'd like to start by saying that the heritage of our area matters as in the tribes. Our salmon and our orca matter. Agriculture matters.

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Snake River dams.

Climate matters. Our culture matters, the culture of the Pacific Northwest and tourism of the Pacific Northwest that is interwoven with salmon, orca, wild places, and recreation.

Science also matters. And the science is clear that a cold, unimpeded lower Snake River is

The dams are exorbitantly expensive. And at this time, fortunately, with technology, there are other more cost-conscious and greener power replacement options.

the best alternative to support all of these.

I'm confident in the expertise of the organizations involved to balance all the needs to find a solution that is more effective to save all of the things that need preservation. And I encourage the decision to be made for the future, not for the present.

Thank you for the opportunity.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Before we move on to the next caller, I'll take a moment to welcome anyone who has joined us.

This is your facilitator, Maryam Habibi.

This is a public meeting for providing comments on the CRSO draft EIS. If you'd like to provide a comment, please press one then zero to add your name

to the queue.

Agency officials remain on the line to hear your comments. Though we are not responding to questions or comments during this meeting or providing additional presentation, the agencies welcome and will consider your comments in developing the final EIS, which will be released this summer.

We encourage you to remain on the line to hear from others after you've provided comments.

Currently there are six callers in queue. A reminder, you may press one then zero to add your name to the list.

Operator, you may move to the next caller.

OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the line of Mark Grotbo. Mark Grotbo, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead.

MARK GROTBO: (in progress) Ravalli

Electric Cooperative located in Victor, Montana.

While we will submit additional written comments for the CRSO DEIS, I wanted to take this opportunity to say that we cannot disregard the serious and intertwined issues in the Northwest with regard to the electric resource adequacy, salmon protection, and maintaining a clean and affordable power system.

We do not dispute that salmon do need our help along the west coast. Salmon and steelhead are struggling in rivers both with and without dams. It is absolutely clear to us that the salmon issue is larger than just what happens on the lower Snake River dams. Taking a micro view of the subset of hydro system ignores items such as ocean conditions, harvests, predation, to name a few. We cannot ignore items such as water quality of watersheds from the urban areas around Puget Sound.

Moving towards closure of base load generation with minimal base load generation being put back into the mix, this causes those of us living in a cold climate great concern. In Montana, system reliability is literally a matter of life or death. The Bitterroot Valley is not an ideal place for wind or solar generation. This is the reason the vast majority of the local residential members which have renewable resources stay connected to the grid.

Alternatives to the grid are expensive and not always reliable. Our peak energy usage is on a cold winter morning before the sun comes up and the wind is a blowing. Considering taking out or reducing generation on carbon-free resources does

not make sense. There are not reliable or affordable alternatives.

My members are still struggling with the loss of the timber industry. Increasing the bills in today's uncertain market is not an option.

As we are bracing for the effects of the financial impact of the coronavirus, removal of a proven carbon-free base load generation source when all the components are not being taken into account, does not make sense to my members, the communities, or the region.

At Ravalli Electric, we believe that salmon do need our help, but we believe strongly that the lower Snake River dams are absolutely critical to our region. We believe all aspects of the struggling salmon need to be studied and addressed. We must get to work to figure out best comprehensive solution, while maintaining reliable and affordable electricity supply. Thank you.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, you may move to the next caller, please.

OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the line of Debbie Stempf. Debbie Stempf, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead.

DEBBIE STEMPF: Thank you for allowing me

to make a comment. I support the comments made
earlier by Audubon. And I want to stress, I really
believe we can reach a solution that helps the
farmers get their wheat to market as well as help
our communities, orcas, and tribes that depend on
our salmon. These fish are all of ours. This is a
legacy of our great Northwest.
With a beautiful environment that is
salmon-ready above the Snake River dams, it's time
to breach the dams and let that river flow free.
Thank you.
MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, you may
move to the next caller, please.
OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the
time of Roberta Joyntner (phonetic). Roberta
Joyntner, your line is now open for comment; please
go ahead.
ROBERTA JOYNTNER: Thank you. Can you
hear me? I'll assume you can.
MS. HABIBI: Yes, we can hear you.
ROBERTA JOYNTNER: Thank you. You know my
concern is that and I'm from Oregon. My concern
is that we are about to embark with the preferred
alternative on one that will not work, because it

25 doesn't address the two remaining factors. Granted,

there are other global issues at play here. But without additional flow over the Columbia River dam, habitat restoration, and, most important, removal of the four Snake River dams, we're not addressing the key limiting factors in the system.

The Snake River basin is huge. The pools above the dam preclude the smolts from getting to the ocean in time for their ocean window. And any plan that doesn't include addressing those dams won't work and will perpetuate the status quo, waste a lot of resources and a lot more time and end up in court more.

In addition, it ends up into scapegoating other species. And continued killing of sea lions and cormorants isn't helping.

And in terms of energy, it is really important to meet the needs of all, as is pointed out by prior callers. And my understanding is, is in terms of the south, to where a lot of the energy is being transported, there are large, large plants going into -- solar plants going into effect. And the cost effectiveness of that solar energy is becoming more and more desirable and will overtake the need for the Northwest industry -- or our Northwest energy.

So I support looking again at alternatives 1 that include flow over the Columbia River dam, 2 3 habitat restoration, and removal of the four Snake River dams. Thank you. 5 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, we can 6 move to the next caller. 7 OPERATOR: Our next call comes from the line of Elizabeth Nealey (phonetic) for comment. 8 Elizabeth Nealey, your line is now open; please go 10 ahead. 11 ELIZABETH NEALEY: Hello. My name is 12 Elizabeth Nealey. I am (inaudible) --13 MS. HABIBI: Excuse me, Elizabeth. We're 14 having trouble hearing you. 15 **ELIZABETH NEALEY:** -- (inaudible) of the 16 four obsolete Snake River dams is essential for 17 salmon recovery. The core has been taken to court 18 five times and lost five times for their failure to 19 develop a credible plan to recover salmon. 20 I also support the comments made by the 21 Audubon Society of Portland regarding native 22 predator species. Species such as cormorants and 23 sea lions should not be scapegoated for doing what 24 comes naturally, eating fish, killing native 25 wildlife, while the primary causes of salmon decline

go unaddressed. 1 (Inaudible) recover salmon by breaching 2 3 Snake River dams and to avoid killing native predators such as cormorants and sea lions that have 5 coexisted with salmon since time immemorial. Thank 6 you. 7 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, can you 8 please move to the next caller? OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the 10 line of Wes Klaassen. Wes Klaassen, your line is now open for comment. Please go ahead. 11 12 WES KLAASSEN: Thank you for the 13 opportunity to make a comment on this issue. I am against breaching the dams. I understand the 14 15 situation with the salmon. But some of the reasons why I am against it, I would like to share. And I 16 17 live halfway between Lower Granite Dam and Little 18 Goose Dam on the breaks of the river. 19 From a lot of my farm, I can see the 20 Central Ferry terminal where I deliver my grain. 21 It's between 5 to 12 miles from my farm. I haul 100 22 to 160 thousand bushel loads a year to the Central

Ferry terminal. The only other option is maybe go

to Endicott, Washington, which is a low volume rail

facility, to load my grain or haul it to Portland

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truck by truck. When you talk about a carbon footprint, mine would increase enormously.

And all the grain grown in Whitman County would have to find either a rail, which a lot of rails have been abandoned and sold, or you'd have to haul it be truck. This would be devastating for me as a farmer. I live in a low rainfall area. And the reason why I am productive is because of my cheap way of getting grain to the Portland terminal.

Another thing that the dams provide me is cheap, reliable power. On a cold, cold winter day with cloud cover, it is the only green energy available; wind and solar are not an option. Well, in fact, our whole area, we'd have to go to fossil fuel generation of power; again, then you have increased the carbon footprint.

I've heard many people talk about recreation when they discuss the dams. One of the things you have to remember is the Snake River is enjoyed immensely now. Every Sunday after church, my family, my six kids, four that are adopted, we go to the river and we go water skiing, inner tubing and have a great afternoon.

And I remember the stories of my grandpa and his uncles almost drowning on the Snake River

because it was an unsafe river for untrained people 1 2 before the dams were put in. 3 One more thing I just would like to encourage people to remember is several winters we 5 have had problems with flooding, and Portland has been saved by the dams. It has allowed engineers to 7 let the right amount of water out at the right time. And you look at the disasters that have happened on the Missouri River over the last couple years, and 10 we are blessed to have these dams. It's not 11 perfect. We need to find solutions that --12 MS. HABIBI: You have 30 seconds 13 remaining. WES KLAASSEN: We need to find solutions 14 15 that will work for the salmon. We need to fully 16 fund our fisheries. We need to work with tribal 17 authorities, so that we can have a healthy, strong, 18 large fish come back to spawn and understanding that 19 we have to look at the good for industry that feeds 20 the world versus a recreation of fishing on the 21 Snake River. 22

Thank you for your time. I respect everyone's opinions. I please ask you to consider mine.

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MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Before we move on



to the next caller, I'd like to take a moment to encourage, in particular, Elizabeth Nealey, to submit her comments in writing or online as indicated on CRSO.info. We did have a little trouble hearing you at times during your oral comments.

And anyone else who's provided comments but have additional comments, you may also submit online or in writing.

This is your facilitator, Maryam Habibi.

For those who may have joined us, this is a public meeting for providing comments on the CRSO draft

EIS. If you would like to provide a comment, please press one then zero to add your name to the queue.

Agency officials remain on the line to hear your comments. Though we are not responding to questions or comments during this meeting or providing additional presentation, the agencies do welcome and will consider your comments in developing the final EIS, which will be released this summer.

If you provide a comment, we encourage you to remain on the line to hear from others. There are currently five people in the queue to provide comments. As a reminder, you may press one then

zero to add your name to the queue.

Operator, we can move to the next caller.

OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the line of Kathleen Lewis. Kathleen Lewis, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead.

KATHLEEN LEWIS: Hello. Thank you for the opportunity to speak. I am calling in support of many comments, including Portland Audubon and their statements about having a preferred alternative that devastates salmon, orca, and other fish and wildlife populations to the edge of critical numbers and the unnecessary scapegoating of native wildlife like double-crested cormorants.

I support the removal of the dams and finding a solution that includes all businesses and industry that rely on the rivers and allow the wildlife to proliferate and live and not cause extinction of more species so that the salmon can survive, the sea lions can survive, and the orcas will have salmon to feed on, and we won't have to shoot cormorants as an excuse for devastating salmon populations when it is clear to all scientific studies and research that the dams are the source of the problem.

Thank you very much.



MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, you may move to the next caller.

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OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the line of Barbara Hachmann-Sarmiento. Your line is open, Barbara, if you'll please go ahead.

My name is Barbara Hachmann-Sarmiento. I am a private citizen and a resident of New York. I'm calling because I believe that the federal agencies need to begin the breaching of the Snake River dams this year. I have traveled frequently to Washington and Oregon to visit family and also to learn and see wild salmon and orca. And I think that the failure to breach the lower Snake River dams will drive these endangered populations to extinction.

From an economic standpoint, I think that the draft Environmental Impact Statement is not going to save taxpayer money. The lower Snake River dams are losing money every year. And choosing a breach would actually safe money.

Breaching the lower Snake River dams is not only a good choice economically, but also biologically. The Southern Resident killer whales and the Snake River salmon and steelhead will not survive this new Environmental Impact Statement

study process.

As a first step, the federal agencies can and they need to begin breaching the four lower Snake River dams this year. The federal agencies can no longer afford to drag the process out with another Environmental Impact Statement that will take years while the salmon and the orca go extinct.

In addition, the BPA's financial situation will worsen each year and that money will (inaudible) on the dams. Expensive bypass systems and more spill have been tried, and, yet, 2019 was another year of costly efforts to recover Snake River salmon with no results.

Federal agencies, I believe, really do need to begin the breaching of the Snake River dams this year and it's of the utmost importance.

Thank you so much for your time.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, you can move to the next caller, please.

OPERATOR: Next comment comes from the line of Helena Coker. Helena Coker, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead.

HELENA COKER: Hello. I just wanted to say that I am a student who's getting their bachelor's in environmental science and assessment,

and it's something that's very important to me. 1 I've done a lot of academic research projects on 3 this, but I'm not affiliated with anything formally. 4 But there have been so many studies I've 5 had to read for my school that show that there isn't 6 really a benefit to us as people for keeping these 7 dams and it just is continuing to harm native populations of fish and birds, but without serving a necessary purpose to human populations nearby. 10 I do really support Portland Audubon's 11 comments about these dams and that breaching them 12 would be the best way to help bird populations and 13 fish populations. And I haven't seen something that shows differently. And there's a lot of research 14 15 that also shows that the dams will end up costing us 16 more money to keep rather than to take down in the 17 long run, if you look at it over the next few 18 decades. 19 That's my whole comment.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, you can move to the next line, please.

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OPERATOR: Thank you. Our next comment comes from the line of Scout Harnon (phonetic).

Scott Harnon, your line is open for comment now; please go ahead.

SCOUT HARNON: 1 Hi. My name is Scout, and 2 I am a native Oregonian and I'm a wildlife major. 3 just want to comment that I completely support the comments made by Portland Audubon. These dams have 5 got to go; they're super damaging to our native salmon populations, which really help to keep our 7 forests healthy. And without healthy forests, can we even call ourselves Oregon? 8 9 That's all I have to say. Thank you. 10 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, you can move to the next line, please. 11 12 OPERATOR: Thank you. Our next comment 1.3 comes from the line of Kurt Miller. Kurt Miller, 14 your line is now open for comment. Please go ahead. 15 KURT MILLER: Hi. Again, Kurt Miller. 16 Thank you. I commented earlier this evening. I'm 17 with Northwest RiverPartners. I did want to, after 18 having listened to a lot of really earnest and well-19 intended comments, and I definitely respect the 20 different opinions out there, there were a couple 21 clarifications that I think are important to make. 22 The first is this assumption that the 23 power that's coming from the lower Snake River dams 24 is surplus. I've had some discussions with some people who I think have originated that idea.

the truth is there is no -- there's no truth of evidence to that fact. Basically, most of the power that goes south into California is from long-term contracts for wind plants that Californians built to help meet their renewable portfolio standards.

So the power trying to guess which megawatts are actually flowing out of BPA's control area is something that actually isn't possible to do. But we do know that those long-term contracts from Northwestern wind projects are committed to California, and we believe that's where the power is coming from.

The second thing is the assumption that the power from lower Snake River Dam is somehow uneconomical. BPA has stated clearly that the lower Snake River dam projects are among their most costeffective projects. And the truth is, and you can do the science, is that there is no new generation that can compete with the existing low cost generation that's already been built like the lower Snake River dams.

So to build a new dam would certainly be expensive. But just to replenish an existing dam is much less expensive than the cost of new wind and solar, especially if you back it up with batteries,

which have their own economic problems and they have costs. The lower Snake River dams actually act as giant clean energy batteries themselves, but without the mining and the carbon footprint associated with it.

The last thing I just wanted to say is that I don't know how the lower Snake River dams got so much associated with the orca, because the truth is, and you can look it up on the University of Washington website, the returns of salmon to the lower Snake River are healthier and better and have been for years than the returns of salmon to the Puget Sound tributaries. So --

MS. HABIBI: You have 30 seconds remaining.

that lower Snake River salmon can supplement the diet, but they cannot replace the diet of where the salmon spend -- or sorry -- where the orca spend the majority of their time. The single best thing you can do if you really want to help orcas is to clean up the Puget Sound and help those tributaries. And to push it off onto the lower Snake River dam, what you'll end up doing is breaching dams that weren't really the cause of the orcas' problems in the first

place and it will result in not having healthy orca 1 populations, plus, then you won't have the 3 infrastructure that the dams provide. 4 So I just wanted to clarify those 5 comments. Thank you so much for the opportunity. 6 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Before we move on 7 to the next caller, I'll take a moment to welcome anyone who has joined us. 8 9 This is your facilitator, Maryam Habibi. 10 And this is a public meeting for providing comments 11 on the CRSO draft EIS. If you would like to provide 12 a comment, please press one then zero to add your 13 name to the queue. Agency officials remain on the line to hear your comments. Though we're not 14 15 responding to questions or comments during this meeting or providing additional presentation, the 16 17 agencies welcome and will consider your comments in 18 developing the final EIS, which will be released 19 this summer. 20 If you provide comments, we encourage you to remain on the line to hear from others. 21 22 Currently there are five commenters in queue. 23 Operator, you may move to the next line. 24 OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the 25 line of Don Ringwood. Don Ringwood, your line is

now open for comment; please go ahead.

very good. But I'd like to agree with Kurt Miller, the last caller. I'm a farmer, rancher, retired in Lincoln County. And I favor the non-removal of the dams. I'm also retired fire commissioner. And the Snake River Gorge is very hard to fight fires without helicopters or tankers because of the steepness of the growth. And that would take away the access to slack water to pick up with helicopters and tankers to fight fire in that gorge.

Also, from what I have studied, that the salmon population is going down because of world fisheries or fishing the oceans, overfishing the oceans. And I don't think taking out the dams would make any difference in the population in the oceans. And I don't think the problem is the dams, it's the fish that are coming back up the river to spawn numbers are way down worldwide because of overfishing the oceans.

And that's all I got to say. And thank you for the time and the opportunity to speak.

Thank you.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, you can move to the next line, please.

OPERATOR: Next comment comes from the line of Bruce Gage. Bruce Gage, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead.

agency official. Like Maggie said, I'm Bruce Gage. I have a small solar electric company in Spokane, Washington, that I've installed for the last 20 years, over a megawatt and a half of solar, which really isn't very much compared to hydro-electric dams.

But I think the science clearly shows that, and, in fact, in the EIS comments, they actually said that the removal of the four lower Snake River dams was the best alternative, but they decided not to go with that. And I think it's probably because it's actually the sixth string of 20 years of failed federal plans. It really doesn't waiver from the status quo over the last 20 years.

It doesn't matter what the science has been saying. The agency officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and Bonneville Power Administration, are all federal agencies that are supposed to be working for the greater good of the people in this country. And that doesn't seem to be the case for the last 20

years, even though they've been required to do so by a federal judge.

And the energy produced by those four dams has already been replaced by solar and wind; one percent per dam of the entire BPA output, one percent of 100 percent. So four percent of the entire BPA output is produced by the four lower Snake River dams, and that's mostly just in the spring runoff time when -- it depends on the snow pack, but when the river's running high.

And I think that science right there and the fact that they can be easily breached, the earthen sections can easily be breached by -- I mean, earth movers can do that. The concrete doesn't have to be removed. The locks can be open. We can have a free-flowing Snake River dam to basically save a species, people. The salmon and the orca are going to go extinct in the next five years if that doesn't happen.

Eight dams is way too many dams. Eight dams in 900 miles-plus to Redfish Lake is way too many dams for any fish to continue to do into the near future.

And so I'd just like to again thank the --

MS. HABIBI: You have 30 seconds



1 remaining. 2 BRUCE GAGE: -- unnamed agency officials 3 that may be listening. I'd also like to make it a little personal, there's a lot of dead people that 5 are responsible for this as well that, unfortunately, are -- such as Warren Magnuson. But 7 there's a lot of people alive that can do something about this. Commander, Lieutenant Colonel Timothy Vail of the Walla Walla Corps of Engineers; senators 10 Patty Murray, Dan Newhouse, and Maria Cantwell. Other names are from the BPA, Kathy Rogers from 11 Eastern Washington. Actually, Wanda Keefer from the 12 13 Port of Clarkston. Lorri Gray, Bureau of Reclamation. Kristin Meira, Executive Director of 14 15 Pacific Northwest Waterways Association. And Kurt 16 Miller --17 MS. HABIBI: Your time has lapsed. 18 BRUCE GAGE: -- you're paid to call in, 19 and you're misinformed. 20 MS. HABIBI: Operator, you can move to the 21 next caller, please. 22 **OPERATOR:** Next comment comes from the 23 line of Benjamin Coker. Benjamin Coker, your line 24 is now open for comment. Please go ahead. 25 BENJAMIN COKER: Thank you. I'm Benjamin



Coker, resident and physical laborer of Washington state. And the previous comment about the Portland Audubon Society and their work in restoring the river and the damage that the dam has done really resonates with me. And I would -- I'm in full support of breaching the dam. Thank you.

MS. HABIBI: Before we move on to our next caller, I'd like to take a moment to welcome anyone who has joined us.

This is your facilitator, Maryam Habibi.

And this is a public meeting for providing comments on the CRSO draft EIS. If you'd like to provide a comment, please press one then zero to add your name to the queue. Agency officials from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and Bonneville Power Administration remain on the line to hear your comments. Though we are not responding to questions or comments during this meeting or providing additional presentation, the agencies do welcome and will consider your comments in developing the final EIS, which will be released this summer.

If you provide a comment, you're welcome to remain on the line to hear from others. We currently have two callers in the queue. Again, if you'd like to make a comment, please press one then

zero.

Operator, we can move to the next caller.

OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the line of Nathan Piengkham. Nathan Piengkham, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead.

NATHAN PIENGKHAM: Thank you. My name is Nathan Piengkham. I'm a private citizen and a member of the Kalispel Tribe.

I would just like to say I'm in support of removing the four lower Snake River dams as our best option. From the research that I've looked at, looks like we could easily have like 10 million wild salmon back in our rivers. And during a time where people are having a lot of health issues and losing healthy options for food, a large number of wild salmon would be a great natural healthy way of getting people stronger and healthy again. And for the future, I think that would be best for all the people in the area. Thank you.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, you may move to the next line, please.

OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the line of Nina Sarmiento. Nina Sarmiento, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead.

NINA SARMIENTO: Thank you so much for

this opportunity to speak. My name is Nina, and I'm 1 25 years old. My education is in biology. And 3 before I critique the EIS, which I have the privilege of diving into these past few weeks, I 5 want to address some of the erroneous claims by the hydropower group such as Northwest RiverPartners, 7 Kurt Miller, talking about hydropower. And the dams are losing money and the surplus is losing money. And this can be found in Chapter 3, page 804, of the 10 draft EIS, in which you can see that 26 percent of surplus is sold from BPA for 12 percent of revenue. 11 12 So 12 percent of revenue from 26 percent of surplus, 13 that sounds like you're losing money; doesn't matter if it's a contract. 14 15 The next thing I want to point out that 16 that person stated is that the connection between 17 orca, salmon, orca and the Snake River is very 18 And the fact that it's not even in the EIS clear. 19 is a fatal flaw. And from the Center of Whale 20 Research, which is definitely the most reputable 21 source of information on these orcas, they say that 22 the Southern Resident killer whales primarily forage 23 on Chinook and 80 to 90 percent of the Chinook 24 consumed by that group originated from the Columbia

River originally. And so they have a study on their

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website that actually has tracked the orcas and where they foraged. And it's very clear. I mean, it's like denying climate science. You know we know that orcas are related to salmon and related to this river system.

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So anyway, I want to continue on to my actual critique of the EIS. And my biggest critique is that the non-breach alternative, this EIS has spent \$80 million justifying non-breach alternatives and has presented the MO-3 breach alternative as a poison pill. And this MO-3 has been poisoned by more spill, structural measures and mitigation on other lower Columbia River dams. There's already a fully developed breach plan from the 2002 EIS --

MS. HABIBI: You have 30 seconds remaining.

NINA SARMIENTO: So the fact that this EIS says the same thing but with poison in it, is just really, really disappointing. And I don't really have time to point out other specific things. But the MO-3 has been falsely presented as extremely expensive. And even so, the evidence of MO-3 points to it as the only alternative that saves money and has the highest probability of recovering salmon and orca.

And I really look forward to commenting on this more with all of my knowledge. Thank you so much.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, you can

move to the next caller.

OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the line of Kristin Meira. Kristin Meira, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead.

Kristin Meira. I'm the Executive Director of the Pacific Northwest Waterways Association. We're a non-profit, non-partisan regional group comprised of farmers, towboat companies, utilities, terminals, pilots, longshoremen, folks who are very much interested in how things are grown and made in the Northwest and then moved primarily on our waterways. We exist to provide information here in the region and beyond.

I want to provide a little bit of information to provide some context for some of the things that I heard earlier in the call. In particular, there was a claim that barging is subsidized by the federal government. This is not accurate. Towboat companies pay a 29 cent per gallon diesel tax for all of their transits on the

inland waterway system.

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There was another claim that dredging costs the federal government \$12 million per year. This is also inaccurate. Most rivers, most federal navigation channels in the United States require annual maintenance dredging. This is true for most of the federal navigation projects in the Pacific Northwest and in other parts of the country. One of the very few places where this is not true is on the Snake River. The Snake River needs almost no maintenance dredging on an ongoing basis. just look at the recent history. The Snake received some maintenance dredging in 2006, and then no maintenance dredging until 2015. So I'm not sure where the previous caller received information about a \$12 million annual price tag, but that is not accurate.

The last thing I'll mention is that we will be submitting written comments and would welcome and inquiries for information. And we very much appreciate the effort of the federal agencies on this product. Thank you.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, we can move to the next caller.

OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the



line of Errol Povah as a follow-up comment. Mr. Povah, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead.

that Kurt Miller got a couple of kicks at the can, so I thought I'd call in for a second time as well.

I'd just like to highly commend all of those who have spoken so passionately in favor of breaching the dams. It's got to happen if we care about the salmon species that are going extinct and specifically about the orcas. If we care about them, we need to breach them and we need to breach them now. Thank you.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. This is your facilitator, Maryam Habibi. For those who may have joined us, this is a public meeting for providing comments on the CRSO draft EIS. If you'd like to provide a comment, please press one then zero to add your name to the queue. Agency officials remain on the line to hear your comments. Though we are not responding to questions or comments during this meeting or providing additional presentation, the agencies do welcome and will consider your comments in developing the final EIS, which will be released this summer.

We encourage you to remain on the line to 1 hear from others after you've provided comments. 3 Currently there is one caller in the queue. I'll remind you that you may press one then zero at any 5 time to have your name added to the list. 6 Operator, when the line is ready. 7 OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the line of Bebe Anderson. Bebe Anderson, your line is 8 now open for comment; please go ahead. 10 BEBE ANDERSON: Thank you. I'm just 11 calling to support the comments that have been 12 presented by Portland Audubon. I think that it's 13 incredibly important that the dams be removed and the flows be increased to restore habitat. 14 15 volunteer at Audubon, work at their -- volunteer at 16 their Wildlife Care Center. I just know how vital habitat restoration is. It's one of the things that 17 18 makes Oregon great is our habitat. And so I, again, 19 want to just second the comments that have been 20 submitted by Portland Audubon on this matter. Thank 21 you. 22 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. At this time, we 23 have no other callers in the queue to provide 24 comments.

This is your facilitator, Maryam Habibi.

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If you would like to provide a comment, please press 1 2 one then zero to add your name to the queue. 3 Agency officials remain on the line to hear your comments. Though we're not responding to 5 questions or comments during this meeting or providing additional presentation, the agencies do 7 welcome and will consider your comments in developing the final EIS. This will be released 8 this summer. 10 It looks like we do have another caller 11 entering the queue now. Operator, when they're ready, you may open 12 13 their line. OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the 14 line of Jim Waddell. Jim Waddell, your line is now 15 16 open for comment; please go ahead. 17 JIM WADDELL: Thanks again. I'm Jim 18 Waddell. I'm civil engineer, a 35-year veteran of 19 the Army Corps of Engineers, Deputy District 20 Engineer in Walla Walla for a few years, and I'm 21 also a public utility commissioner state of 22 Washington. 23 It's been an interesting conversation. 24 I want to point out a couple things that are 25 erroneous in this EIS. And I think it's important

Columbia River Public Meeting March 25, 2020 NDT Assgn # 33741-4 to realize that what has happened here is with this 1 Multiple Objective 3, the agencies, and I think primarily -- well, I won't say who -- have added a lot of extras to it. It's been called a poison pill. And what that means is, that they've added 5 6 stuff to make breaching look pretty expensive. 7 The other thing is, some of the cost, this \$1 billion or 100 -- over \$1 billion for 8 implementation cost is really based on an 10 exaggerated breach cost. 11 And all this was pointed out years ago is that breaching is actually very, very inexpensive. 12 13 It's cheaper than the Elwha breaching, actually. 14 And when you use correct assumptions, and

I'm just talking about assumptions, some basic fatal flaws in the assumption and the planning process back in 2000, which has been repeated now in this DEIS when they said they basically escalated cost from 2019 -- or 1999.

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And what you get is, is if you correct these costs, it turns out breaching by itself will save \$100 million a year in terms of capital, O&M, and construction cost for additional hardware on lower Columbia dams and Snake River dams. Even if you keep all that stuff in there, it still saves \$57 million a year. So the preferred alternative is going to cost \$51 million a year, but breaching will save anywhere from 50 to 100 million dollars a year.

And so you have to ask yourself, why are ratepayers going to get hit with all this additional cost to support dams that are certainly not restoring salmon and the alleged benefits in terms of cash, annual benefits from hydropower are outrageously overexaggerated.

The 2,000 megawatts of sustained peaking power is simply impossible to do on these run of river dams. They are not storage dams. If you try to generate 2,000 --

MS. HABIBI: You have 30 seconds remaining.

power, you will basically drain those reservoirs at least 30 or 40 feet, which eliminates navigation, it eliminates fish passage, and it basically changes the purpose of the project, which does require Congressional authorization; whereas breaching or placing a project into a non-operational status is what we're saying needs to be done with these dams, does not require an authorization from Congress.

And the money to pay for this is not appropriated

from Congress; it's got to be paid for by Bonneville 1 2 Power Administration through rates. 3 Even so, like I just said, it's all --MS. HABIBI: Your time has lapsed. 4 Thank you. Operator, you may move to the 5 6 next caller. 7 **OPERATOR:** Our next comment comes from the line of Bob Sallinger. Bob Sallinger, your line is 8 now open for comment; please go ahead. 10 BOB SALLINGER: Thank you. My name is Bob Sallinger. I'm the Conservation Director for 11 Portland Audubon. I testified earlier. I wouldn't 12 13 ordinarily come back and testify twice, but most hearings that's not allowed, but it appears to be at 14 15 this one. 16 I just want to make a couple of 17 suggestions. I appreciate the fact that you're working under difficult circumstances tonight. But 18 19 at the same time, it was your choice to go forward 20 with these kinds of hearings under these challenging 21 circumstances rather than to delay. We disagree 22 with that decision. But since you have, we do think you have 23 24 an obligation to do these hearings well. And

unfortunately, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has

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a history of doing hearings poorly. They make it very, very difficult for the public to be involved. This sets a new low bar.

Couple of suggestions. Number one, we would urge you to have the people who are listening to this hearing on video so the public can actually see who they're talking to. We're not suggesting that you put the speakers on video. But I do think you ought to put the people who are listening on video so we can see who's in the room, who's paying attention, and so there's basic accountability.

Number two, I would urge you to have an email line to which you can respond quickly if callers are having problems getting through, problems being heard and so forth, so-on and so-forth. We've heard that there have been some problems tonight.

Number three, we would recommend that you post online who is in the room listening to this testimony. That's not online. It would be nice to actually have that information in front of us so we know who is listening.

And lastly, we would suggest that you have clear rules. Typically in these kinds of hearings, you don't allow people to come back and testify

multiple times, give rebuttal testimony. If, in fact, that is the case, it ought to be clear and transparent and everybody ought to know that that is allowed.

And then one final thing, it appears that a number of speakers tonight were difficult to hear, there was a lot of background noise, that kind of a thing. We would really urge you to make sure your systems are functioning well. People are waiting a long time to testify, and it's unacceptable that there's background noise of people having conversations while people are trying to testify online.

So thank you. And we hope you can do a better job tomorrow night.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, you may move to the next caller.

OPERATOR: Thank you. Our next comment comes from the line of Keith Kutchins. Mr.

20 Kutchins, your line is now open for comment; please 21 go ahead.

KEITH KUTCHINS: Thank you. I guess since we're getting some folks circled around to the back of the line, I didn't do that last week, but I'm taking advantage of it today.

Just it makes me -- I'm really troubled.

This is an Environmental Impact Statement under the National Environmental Policy Act. It is not a water supply impact statement. It's not an electricity production impact statement. It's not a navigation or even, for that matter, a commodities transportation impact statement.

So I'm befuddled why the one multiple

alternative, Multiple Objective 3, the bypassing the four lower Snake dams by removing the earth infill section, which provides a tremendous benefit to water supply, irrigation, and electricity production, by allowing the storage reservoirs to remain relatively full and stable, why that option?

And the folks that are supporting it in these public comments, why that's getting the short shrift. It's been, as Jim Martin so eloquently said, 40, 30 years of this status quo. And back then, some of us were saying not another nickel should be spent on screens, curtains, bypasses, and barges. Lest those nickels, now upwards of hundreds of millions of dollars, end up becoming justification for keeping those four dams in place in the first place.

These folks that are saying, let's start



the process now, moving earth and so it's actually -I'm in agreement with and wholeheartedly support.

Anyway, a few more topics together and then a final wrap-up on the last day, but I'll be tuning in the next couple days and I'll quit going to the back of the line, thank you for the opportunity to do it once this time; appreciate it. Thank you. I'm done.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. This is your facilitator, Maryam Habibi. For those who may have joined us, this is a public meeting for providing comments on the CRSO draft EIS. If you'd like to provide a comment, please press one then zero to add your name to the queue.

Agency officials remain on the line to hear your comments. Though we are not responding to questions or comments during this meeting or providing additional presentation, the agencies welcome and will consider your comments in developing the final EIS, which will be released this summer.

At the beginning of the meeting we introduced the agency officials that were listening to this call as Jim Fredericks from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Roland Springer from Bureau of

Reclamation, and Scott Armentrout from Bonneville 1 Power Administration. 2 3 If you do provide a comment, we encourage you to remain on the line to hear from others. As a 5 reminder, if you'd like to provide a comment, press 6 one then zero to add your name to the queue. 7 Agency officials will remain on the line. Currently there are no callers in queue. 8 We'll check back in, in a couple of minutes. 10 (No audio - 3:16:01 to 3:18:02) 11 MS. HABIBI: This is your facilitator, 12 Maryam Habibi. This is a public meeting for 13 providing comments on the CRSO draft EIS. If you 14 would like to provide a comment, please press one 15 then zero to add your name to the queue. 16 Agency officials remain on the line to 17 hear your comments. Though we are not responding to 18 questions or comments during this meeting or 19 providing additional presentation, the agencies 20 welcome and will consider your comments in 21 developing the final EIS, which will be released 22 this summer. 23 We encourage you to remain on the line to 24 hear from others who may join us. It looks like we

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have two callers in queue.

Operator, you may go to the next line.

OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the line of Ruth Ann Hickey. Ruth Ann Hickey, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead.

am strongly in support of the federal study which rejects dam breaching as a viable option.

I am supporting the scientists with NOAA, who have concluded that breaching will not significantly fix the salmon recovery. Salmon are very important. Orca are very important. Low electricity rates are very important.

Transportation of goods is important. Farming is important.

A gain in salmon recovery from dam breaching is not guaranteed and the cost of breaching dams is too great. We must work together. We must try other solutions. We must look beyond breaching the dams. We must look at pollution in the Puget Sound area. We must look at rising ocean temperatures.

Please trust the federal study and the experts behind that study. Please do not follow the advice of those who are very vocal but also narrowly focused and funded by special interests.

Thank you very much for your time. 1 2 MS. HABIBI: Thank you. Operator, you may 3 open the next line. 4 **OPERATOR:** Our next comment comes from the line of Nina Sarmiento. Nina Sarmiento, your line 5 6 is now open for comment; please go ahead. 7 NINA SARMIENTO: Hi. My name is Nina. 8 This is the second time I'm making a comment, and I'm not doing anything else and I've read a lot of 10 the EIS. And this is an amazing opportunity to 11 speak to these federal agencies. So I hope I'm not violating any rules of the teleconference. But I 12 13 really have a lot to say about this EIS, because, like I said before, it's really disappointing. 14 15 And after reading and analyzing the 2002 16 EIS that already had a fully developed alternative 17 for breaching, reading this MO-3 breaching 18 alternative with all of its poisons to make it 19 undesirable has been really disheartening. going to point out a few more things. 21 So like I said, there's over-estimated 22 breach cost and unnecessary mitigation that was 23 included in this alternative. And I'm going to 24 specifically cite Appendix Q, cost analysis Annex B,

multiple objective specific mitigation cost,

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resource is anadromous fish. And so it's included in this breach alternative 78 million to release hatchery fish to help address the loss of fish in the river during breaching.

And so clearly the mitigation action was misguided here because breaching has to occur when there are no fish in the river. And so talking to a biologist, who should be advising the agencies on this process, should know that breaching would happen between December and March when there are no fish in the river. And so then there wouldn't need to be that 78 million allocated towards restoring these fish that would be dead if they were breaching in the middle of the summer.

And so that has me wondering, okay, who did these federal agencies make deals with to give the hatcheries \$78 million so they can release more hatchery fish? So these are the types of things that I'm seeing. And I'm just like, okay, you're doing this, this way and it's costing this amount of money, but you can do it another way and it'll actually cost so much less money.

And so the whole thing is absolutely ridiculous. And so failure --

MS. HABIBI: You have 30 seconds



remaining.

NINA SARMIENTO: Okay. Awesome. So I support breaching, the two-tiered approach, which is the salmon, orca situation is an emergency and breaching needs to happen immediately. And then the EIS can be used further to mitigate and update the system to recover salmon, assuming that the four lower Snake dams are breached.

So we're really at this point where time is up for salmon and orcas and ratepayers that are losing money every year.

So thanks again. That's what I have to say right now, maybe more later. Thank you so much for hearing me out. I really appreciate this opportunity. This is so awesome. I've never done this before. Thank you.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. This is your facilitator, Maryam Habibi. For those who may have joined us, this is a public meeting for providing comments on the CRSO draft EIS. If you would like to provide a comment, please press one and then zero to add your name to the queue.

Agency officials from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and Bonneville

Power Administration, remain on the line to hear

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your comments. Though we are not responding to
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   questions or comments during this meeting or
   providing additional presentation, the agencies do
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   developing the final EIS, which will be released
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   this summer.
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             If you do provide comments, we encourage
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             (No audio - 3:24:30 to 3:25:11)
             MS. HABIBI: It looks like we have one
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   caller in the queue.
             Operator, you may open their line when
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   they're ready.
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             OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the
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   line of Amy Canada. Amy Canada, your line is now
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   open for comment; please go ahead.
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             AMY CANADA: Good evening. Thank you for
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   taking comments tonight. I'm calling because I want
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   to express my profound desire that the dams be
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   breached. I think that any other alternative is
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   just wasting time, wasting money, when we really
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   desperately need these dams to be breached in order
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   to restore salmon, to save orca, and I also believe
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   to really boost the economy in this part of the
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   country. I think that that part of Idaho, even
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Eastern Washington there, would greatly benefit economically from having a free-flowing river that would attract all kinds of sportsmen.

And I just have to say even on a personal level, I just put my almost two-year-old to bed, and I just would really love the day that we could go and fish for salmon, wild salmon on a free-flowing Snake River there. I mean, that is a huge dream of mine.

So I just really believe that this is the true alternative that's going to work. And all these other things that are being proposed are just not going to do the job and we're just going to watch this precious, precious resource dwindle away to nothing. Thank you.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. This is your facilitator, Maryam Habibi. For those who may have joined us, this is a public meeting for providing comments on the CRSO draft EIS. If you would like to provide a comment, please press one then zero to add your name to the queue.

Agency officials from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and Bonneville Power Administration, remain on the line to hear your comments. Though we are not responding to

questions or comments during this meeting or 1 providing additional presentation, the agencies do 3 welcome and will consider your comments in developing the final EIS, which will be released 5 this summer. 6 If you do provide a comment, we encourage 7 you to remain on the line to hear from others. 8 Agency officials will remain on the line, and we'll check back in again in a couple of 10 minutes. 11 (No audio - 3:27:53 to 3:29:30) 12 MS. HABIBI: It looks like we have one 13 caller in queue. 14 Operator, when they're ready, you can open 15 their line. 16 OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the 17 line of Leah Sarmiento. Your conference line is open for comment; please go ahead. 18 19 **LEAH SARMIENTO:** In order to save endangered Snake River salmon, Southern Resident 20 21 orca, and ratepayer money, the federal agencies 22 should address the Columbia River system in a two-23 tiered process. Tier one is an emergency response 24 action for the immediate drawdown and breach of 25 Lower Granite and Little Goose Dam, followed by the

remaining two dams in subsequent years.

Tier two is addressing system operations and further mitigation activities in the rest of the Columbia River basin using the new EIS, assuming that the four lower Snake River dams are breached.

The two-tiered approach should be initiated for the following biological and economic reasons: endangered Snake River salmon and steelhead have not recovered since 2002 EIS was implemented and have gotten much worse over the last four years; wild stocks may not survive further studies foreseen in the CRSO process; the economic benefits of the dams to the region have declined and operational costs have risen. The Army Corps of Engineers already spent seven years and 33 million of rate and taxpayer money on the 2002 EIS with a breach alternative.

The two-tiered approach can be accomplished following the existing guidelines. The Army Corps of Engineers has a fiduciary responsibility to cease operations and place a project into a non-operational status when projects are losing money economically or causing unresolved or biological harm, that the Corps doesn't need specific authorization to secure the project by

The federal agencies have responsibility to comply with the Endangered Species Act and to take actions necessary to recover endangered salmon, steelhead, and Southern Resident orca. Breaching can be paid for by BPA as the least cost way to accomplish fish mitigation under the 1980 Northwest Power and Conservation Act and as a means of transferring savings from lower Snake River dams to other Columbia River dams.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. This is your facilitator, Maryam Habibi. This is a public meeting for providing comments on the CRSO draft EIS. If you would like to provide a comment, please press one then zero to add your name to the queue.

Agency officials remain on the line to hear your comments.

There are currently no callers in queue.

We will remain on the line and check in again shortly.

(No audio - 3:32:20 to 3:34:02)

MS. HABIBI: It looks like we have two callers in queue.

Operator, you may move to the first caller
when they're ready.

OPERATOR: Thank you. Have a follow-up comment from Nina Sarmiento. Your line is now open, Nina Sarmiento, for a follow-up comment; please go ahead.

NINA SARMIENTO: Thank you so much. This is just amazing that I get to point out all of my critiques of this EIS. So I have two more.

The first one is on Appendix Q, Annex B, multiple objective specific mitigation costs, navigation, transportation. And so it says that the impact of breaching MO-3 would result in high water velocities which would result in damage to the piers and the bridges. So we would need to protect them from erosion, and this would cost \$203 million.

And so this is an inconsistency that I thought that was wrong, because the armor is already on the piers and the bridges, because those piers and bridges were built before the lower Snake River dams were built. So yes, there is an estimated cost to making sure that those structures are viable and are safe; however, \$203 million is the cost that they put in this DEIS, and that is just completely baffling.

I see it as another way to increase the cost of MO-3 to make it undesirable when it really

is the best alternative to save salmon, save orca, and save money.

And so then I'll continue on to my next critique, which is in Appendix Q, Annex B, specific mitigation costs under navigation and transportation where it says breaching of the lower Snake River dams would cause sediment deposit in the navigation channel at the confluence of the Columbia upper part of McNary Reservoir.

And so this is completely false. They allocate \$108 million for mitigating this sediment that they say would be deposited so they would have to dredge. However, this mitigation cost was not in the 2002 EIS breach alternative mitigation cost.

And so why?

So it's because it's not a real mitigation cost. The sediment would be deposited after the breach of our -- after the breach of Ice Harbor Dam, there is still seven miles until the confluence of the Columbia and the Snake. And so it would take over 100 years for sediment to build up at that confluence and for that dredging, which they put a price tag of \$108 million to be necessary.

And so for that reason and the reason that it was not identified in the 2002 EIS, this

mitigation action is completely (inaudible). 1 2 MS. HABIBI: You have 30 seconds 3 remaining. 4 NINA SARMIENTO: So those are just two 5 more things that I saw that's just like, you know, all of these million-dollar price tags adding on to 7 the cost of MO-3 just to make it undesirable and justify the non-breaching alternatives, and it just seems like the federal agencies are trying to make 10 the breach alternative too costly when it was clearly the right choice in 2002, and it is clearly 11 the right choice almost 20 years later. Salmon and 12 13 orcas cannot wait, neither can ratepayers. I'm a 14 ratepayer. My rates are going up for the next 20 15 years by .3 -- by three percent, and the money lost 16 on these --17 MS. HABIBI: Your time has lapsed. 18 NINA SARMIENTO: -- is very significant. 19 So thank you so much. Again, thank you. Have a 20 great night. 21 MS. HABIBI: Operator, you can move to the 22 next caller, please. 23 **OPERATOR:** Our next comment comes from the 24 line of Mike Hickey. Mr. Hickey, your line is now 25 open for comment; please go ahead.

MIKE HICKEY: Thank you. Let me first say that the current dams on the Snake River should remain. The economic benefit to the region far outweighs the economic benefits gained by improved salmon runs. These dams opened up thousands upon thousands of acres of product -- farm producing lands, much of it at a time when increased food production land is not available throughout the rest of the world.

Furthermore, these dams provide renewable energy produced that help combat the global warming. Without the dams, thousands upon thousands of CO2 gas will be generated and released into the atmosphere.

I'm asking you please to believe the scientists and engineering reports that have been done and concluded that breaching the dams will not guarantee a salmon recovery. Thank you.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. This is your facilitator, Maryam Habibi. For anyone who has joined us, this is a public meeting for providing comments on the CRSO draft EIS. If you would like to provide a comment, please press one then zero to add your name to the queue.

Agency officials from U.S. Army Corps of

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Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and Bonneville
 1
   Power Administration, remain on the line to hear
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   your comments. Though we're not responding to
   questions or comments during this meeting or
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   providing additional presentation, the agencies do
   welcome and will consider your comments in
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   developing the final EIS, which will be released
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   this summer.
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             As a reminder, if you'd like to provide a
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   comment, you may press one then zero to add your
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   name to the queue.
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              (No audio - 3:40:38 to 3:40:54)
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             MS. HABIBI: It looks like we have one
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   caller queued.
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             Operator, when they're ready, you may open
   their line.
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             OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the
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   line of Aaron Baxter. Aaron Baxter, your line is
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   now open for comment; please go ahead.
             AARON BAXTER: Thank you so very much. I
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   appreciate the opportunity to comment on the lower
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   four Snake River dams.
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             I am fully supportive of their breach.
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   recognize concerns by locals on irrigation.
25
   understand from reading the reports that it is quite
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simple to provide irrigation from the river once the dams have been breached.

Clearly, the dams are killing about eight million salmon every year. They can make it up; they can't make it back down. The generators -- or sorry -- turbines take them out. Those salmon returning could provide a great deal of economy to the Snake River valley, to recreation, to first peoples. They also are supportive of feeding the Southern Resident orcas which are starving in the Salish Sea. We, as humans, need to do more for the environment; that includes helping out organisms, species that have been around before we ever thought up dams.

Governor Kate Brown is offering support to Governor Inslee in making sure there is a just transition to the people reliant in the economy.

And when we say that these dams are economically viable, as the last caller did, my understanding is that hundreds of millions of dollars are being spent to keep these obsolete dams running; they need a lot of work.

And there's also, the state of California, for example, used to buy the surplus power is generating their own power through other options,

solar and wind. So it begs question, why is the state of Washington dragging its heels when 700,000, plus-700,000 signed petitions supporting the breach of these four dams? The dams were initially put in 5 place for barging of materials. The turbines were put in as an afterthought. They only provide four percent -- four to ten percent of the power produced in Washington state. The times when the power production is at its peak is --

MS. HABIBI: You have 30 seconds remaining.

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AARON BAXTER: -- after the spring floods. So there's enough dams on that river to continue supporting the power needs of the state of Washington.

Thank you. I appreciate this opportunity to speak. And I do hope that the bureaucracy that runs this will look at the bigger picture and the money that is being spent by ratepayers to support the dams. Thank you.

Thank you. This is your MS. HABIBI: facilitator, Maryam Habibi. For anyone who has joined us, this is a public meeting for providing comments on the CRSO draft EIS. If you would like to provide a comment, please press one then zero to add your name to the queue.

Agency officials from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and Bonneville Power Administration, remain on the line to hear your comments. Though we're not responding to questions or comments during this meeting or providing additional presentation, the agencies do welcome and will consider your comments in developing the final EIS, which will be released this summer.

It looks like we have one call in the queue.

Operator, you may open their line when they're ready.

OPERATOR: Our next comment comes from the line of Dale Maggard. Dale Maggard, your line is now open for comment; please go ahead.

real bad idea, the breaching the dams. It will allow a minimal percentage of more fish that are current -- you know, a percentage of what is actually making the trip nowadays. But the cost is huge, not only just the cost of removing it, but when you add the freight bill that's going to come due because the barges aren't going to be allowed to

run anymore, they're going to improve highways, build new highways. Twenty-four million miles of additional trucking, I read, will be needed; 24 million miles. And so you got to do that. All the new rail lines to replace barge traffic, railroad lines.

Increased transportation costs. The farmers are going to get hit with like \$40 million range annually, the cost of those, and without the subsidies the government's going to have to pay, the farmers are going to be forced into bankruptcy, a lot of them, because of it. The fuel consumption by the truck and train nearly five million gallons annually. Okay. It's going to add 1.2 million tons of carbon emissions a year in this state, when we're trying to lower our carbon emissions.

The loss of the cheap electricity that it's provided. The irrigation. It's going to result in higher electric bills. Huge reductions in crop production. Certain crops probably being discontinued due to lack of irrigation.

It further drives the cost of dam removal beyond anything that is logical as far as acceptance goes. It is absolutely ridiculous. Thank you.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. This is your

facilitator, Maryam Habibi. For those who may have joined us, this is a public meeting for providing comments on the CRSO draft EIS. If you would like to provide a comment, please press one then zero to add your name to the queue.

Agency officials will remain on the line.

Currently there are no callers in queue.

We'll remain on the line and check back in again shortly.

(No audio - 3:47:22 to 3:51:01)

MS. HABIBI: This is your facilitator,

Maryam Habibi. For anyone who's joined us, this is
a public meeting for providing comments on the CRSO
draft EIS. If you would like to provide a comment,
please press one then zero to add your name to the
queue.

Agency officials from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and Bonneville Power Administration, remain on the line to hear your comments. Though we are not responding to questions or comments during this meeting or providing additional presentation, the agencies welcome and will consider your comments in developing the final EIS, which will be released this summer.

It looks like we have one caller in queue. 1 2 Operator, you may open their line. 3 **OPERATOR:** Our comment comes from the line of William Putnam. William Putnam, your line is now 5 open for comment; please go ahead. 6 WILLIAM PUTNAM: Hi, there. Thank you. 7 appreciate that. My name's William Putnam. I'm, quite frankly, a terrified citizen. It would be nice if I was only a concerned citizen, but I'm 10 actually -- I'm terrified. I'm terrified of quite a 11 few different things, and I'd like to kind of 12 stumble my way through a few of those. 13 I'm terrified that none of us are going to get what we want. And the lifetime of this 14 15 opportunity for us getting what we want is rapidly 16 diminishing. 17 I think we'd all agree that we want salmon 18 to survive and we all want the orcas to survive. 19 think we can all agree on that. I'm terrified it's 20 going to be too late. It seems like we're coming to 21 the end of our rope in terms of this opportunity to 22 save them. 23 And quite frankly, I'm terrified that the

others aren't going to get what they want. People

are saying that they want stable irrigation, stable

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energy, clean energy from these dams. But from what I've gathered about these dams, based on the benefit to cost ratio being far below one, I've read that the cost to benefit ratio of the four lower Snake River dams is point one five.

It's actually a fiduciary duty of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to put those dams on non-operation status. And if that happens, then that's it. I'm afraid that that's not going to happen in time for us to save the orcas. I'm afraid that's not going to happen in time for us to save the salmon. But it seems like, regardless of those concerns, it seems like that's going to happen. It seems like because these dams are not providing the benefits that we're -- in relation to spending, it seems like they are going to get shut down.

So it seems like this opportunity we have for everyone to get what they want, for the wildlife advocates to get what they want and for farmers and shippers, people working the barges, et cetera, on the river, for us all to get what we want, the lifetime of this opportunity is rapidly diminishing.

And I would like to see the money that's currently being wasted on fish mitigation, the hundreds of millions of dollars, if not billions at

1 this point since this --

MS. HABIBI: You have 30 seconds

3 remaining.

WILLIAM PUTNAM: -- EIS came out. I would like to see that money being spent to help farmers and others. It seems like it's just a no win, no win for anybody. And quite frankly, it's a no win for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and Bonneville Power, because their reputations are being sullied, facing lawsuits in regards to Endangered Species Act. Nobody's winning on this, and some of these losses are going to permanent, and that's the loss of orcas and salmon and other wildlife.

And because of that, I'm in support of breaching the dams. I yield my time.

MS. HABIBI: Thank you. This is your facilitator, Maryam Habibi. For those who may have joined us, this is a public meeting for providing comments on the CRSO draft EIS. If you would like to provide a comment, please press one then zero to add your name to the queue.

Agency officials remain on the line to hear your comments. Though we're not responding to questions or comments during this meeting or

providing additional presentation, the agencies do 1 welcome and will consider your comments in 3 developing the final EIS, which will be released this summer. 4 If you do provide comments, you're welcome 5 to remain on the line to hear from others. 6 7 It looks like we have callers queuing up. Operator, the next caller when they're 8 9 ready, you may open their line. 10 **OPERATOR:** Our next comment comes from the 11 line of Nina Sarmiento. Nina Sarmiento, your line is open for comment now; please go ahead. 12 13 NINA SARMIENTO: Thank you. So this is my 14 last comment, and it's because I have something else 15 very specific to point out in the EIS that I am 16 (inaudible) the annexes for irrigation. And federal 17 agencies in this DEIS gave a price tag of 400 18 million for irrigation mitigation. And they got to 19 that price by devaluing the amount of irrigated land 20 and then recording that loss. And that's just 21 absurd. That solution is not helpful for anyone. 22 So a solution that would be much better 23 would be to extend the pipeline from where it is 24 now, taking water out of the reservoir, to the 25 boundaries -- to within the boundaries of the river,

Columbia River Public Meeting March 25, 2020 NDT Assgn # 33741-4 given that it is free-flowing again, and all it 1 would take for these farmers to receive irrigation, 3 continued irrigation and have no deficit from this breaching would be to just extend the pipeline. And 5 that would be a fraction of the cost; it would not 6 be 400 million. So it would be 20 million, for 7 example. So that's just another example of where 8 9 this DEIS has overstated mitigation costs. 10 And then one more thing I'm going to say 11 is about the brainwashing of hydropower. And one 12 specific study is called, the Evaluating Greenhouse 13 Gas Emissions from Hydropower Complexes on Large 14 Rivers in Eastern Washington, 2013, from Richland, 15 U.S. Department of Energy, where it shows that carbon emissions from the reservoirs behind these 16 17 dams are actually contributing 87,000 metric tonnes

of methane, which is more power -- which is more detrimental than carbon emissions towards climate change and that emergency.

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said.

And then I really appreciated that last It was really, really profound. Time is comment. really running out...



So I just wanted to make sure that was

CERTIFICATE I, Debra Sprague, do hereby certify that the proceeding named herein was professionally transcribed on the date set forth in the certificate herein; that I transcribed all testimony adduced and other oral proceedings had in the foregoing matter; and that the foregoing transcript pages constitute a full, true, and correct record of such testimony adduced and oral proceeding had and of the whole thereof. IN WITNESS HEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of April, 2020. Debra Sprague

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