

Klamath River Dams: Fish Migration Myth and Other Misinformation Camouflaging Massive Water Grab?

The Sacramento River doesn't have nearly enough water for existing demands - Why build a tunnel to connect the Sacramento River to Supply California Aqueduct?

YREKA, CALIFORNIA, UNITED STATES, August 12, 2021 /EINPresswire.com/ --It seems that elitists have been and are currently engaged in what may be called a game of chess for control of precious water resources.

Toying with the health, safety, welfare and the very lives of Americans is a dark enterprise.

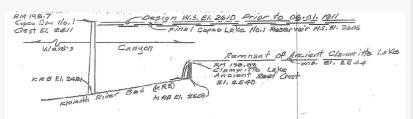
And the people who are trying to separate hundreds of thousands of Americans from the beneficial uses of the 45-billion gallons of fresh water reserves impounded behind Iron Gate and Copco Lakes, that is provided under federal law (Klamath Basin River Compact), are toying with the lives of Americans.

The Opening Move - Convince The Public That Klamath River Dams Are Bad

The Klamath River Renewal Corporation (KRRC), a shell corporation



Copco (seen in photo) and Iron Gate Lakes hold 45billion gallons of fresh water that is desperately needed locally for domestic, agricultural and wildfire suppression uses under the Klamath River Basin Compact Act, a standing federal law.



A drawing from 1913 by famous engineer/dam builder J.C. Boyle shows the naturally-formed 31-foottall lava dam holding back the Klamath River creating 'Clammittee Lake', which was present when construction on Copco 1 dam began. Migratory fish didn't get past this dam

that arguably represents the interests of certain elitists, has floated an attempt to fool the public

into thinking that removing the Klamath River dams will restore a fish migration, when that is false.

Settled science proves that no fish, Salmon or otherwise migrated past the natural high lava dams that formed across the Klamath River at Ward's Canyon millions of years ago, and continued to block fish migration right up until the time Copco 1 dam was built. This fact is based-upon reliable, unbiased, settled science and geology.

Published Department of Interior ('DOI') documents, longstanding published geologic science on Ward's Canyon and the Upper Klamath River Canyon, as well as published engineering drawings by famous engineer and dam builder, J.C. Boyle show, without any doubt, that a series of natural high lava dams had blocked migratory fish for millennia.

(SEE IMAGE of J.C. Boyle drawing and caption)

PROPOSED PLANS

ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS PLAN

Diversions to Pitt River

Plans for full utilization of Klamath River for irrigation and power were discussed many times in the past by the Army Corps of Engineers, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Reclamation and others, and exhaustive reports were filed.

In December 1944 the Civil Works Division of the War Department detailed investigations covering water and power utilization in the Klamath and Pitt Rivers. The proposed plans were briefly:

(1) The construction of a high dam on the Sprague River above Chiloquin that would flood the entire Sprague River basin and store seasonal runoff to the amount of 1,200,000 acre feet. This water would be released through the Upper Klamath Lake, through Link River, through Lost River diversion canal to Tule Lake. From the lower end of Tule Lake there would be constructed a tunnel, approximately 39 miles long, to the headwaters of the Pitt River where it could be utilized by the five plants of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Shasta Dam, Keswick Dam, and other places on the Shasta project, finally finding its irrigation use in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. The water available was estimated at 900 second feet continuous flow throughout the year. Canals and tunnels would be constructed for carrying this quantity of water.

(2) All of the Klamath Irrigation would be supplied from the Williamson River, Upper Klamath Lake, Horsefly and Clear Lake reservoirs.

(3) The Tule Lake sump would be dried up and thereby permit the reclamation of 22,000 acres of land for soldier settlement. Water from the Lower Klamath Lake could be returned to Tule Lake without pumping, and water from the Klamath River released into the Lower Klamath Lake area, with the result that the Klamath River at Keno would be dry for a considerable period of the year. During the balance of the year the only water flowing in the Klamath River would be from local areas below Horsefly reservoir or surplusses above the storage capacity of Upper Klamath Lake.

(4) An alternative line of diversion would be to take the water from Spencer Bridge below Keno around through the Shasta Valley area to the Mt. Shasta divide and cross over into the McCloud River near the town of Mt. Shasta. While this diversion would reduce the tunnel to about 9 miles in length, the water could not be utilized in any of the Pacific Gas and Elec-

47

This page (47) from J.C. Boyle's book '50-Years On The Klamath' details the general plan to send water from the Klamath Basin in Oregon to Southern California

Nature, not man, ordained that fish migration was barred at Ward's Canyon on the Klamath River.

These irrefutable, settled scientific facts that detail Nature's lava dams, are by-far the most compelling arguments when compared to the weak theories and conjectures that are now desperately flung at the public by biased pro-dam-removal surrogates, including some scientists, who are willfully ignorant, or who are still struggling to comprehend the connections between geology and the evolution of species in the Klamath River Canyon.

Recently, The National Judicial College, held a so-called discussion of the Klamath River dams removal project, titled; 'Dividing the Water's - Lower Klamath Basin'. The panelists for the discussion were in total, pro-dam removal surrogates of KRRC.

A Propaganda Summit By Another Name

The event and the discussion was arguably completely censored given that groups and individuals with opposing or agnostic views were not invited, nor were any of their questions put to the panelists. It seemed to be a panel of dam-removal zealots set upon convincing the public of their beliefs, which are skewed from genuine science and natural history.

The pro-dam-removal propaganda panel included: Holly Doremus, Professor of Environmental Regulation, University of California at Berkeley; Frankie Myers, Vice-Chair of the Yurok Tribe; Richard Roos-Collins, Principal of Water and Power Law Group, P.C. and General Counsel of the Klamath River Renewal Corporation (KRRC) and, Charlton Bonham, Director of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Fish Migration Beyond Ward's Canyon Is A Proven Myth With A Purpose

The Premise of fish migration past Ward's Canyon (site of Copco 1 dam) is a myth, and is arguably being used to achieve an ultimate water-grab on a massive scale.

According to the Los Angeles Times:

"The point of Gov. Gavin Newsom's proposed underground aqueduct is to divert water from the Sacramento River beneath the fragile wetlands, waterways and islands that make up the tric Company plants. This diversion, however, would again take all of the water out of Klamath River and destroy all the power projects below Keno with the exception of the drop between Keno and Spencer Bridge.

ath River and destroy an the power projects below Keno with the exception of the drop of tween Keno and Spencer Bridge. (5) The inflow in the Klamath River below Spencer Bridge was considered adequate to take care of fish life, and the program called for utilization of Copco No. 1 reservoir with storage of about 77,000 acre feet for release of a continuous flow of water below Copco No. 1 to take care of fish life and recreational facilities on the river below.

(6) The value of Copco No. 1 and No. 2 as power projects would be totally destroyed. The plan contemplated that Copco would continue to serve all of the areas then served, and that Copco would be reimbursed for its capital loss and furnished with firm power at cost from the Shasta dam, with a reasonable severance damage and assurance of additional capacity if and when needed.

(7) The estimated cost of the project, including losses to be paid Copco and others was \$100,000,000.00

In December 1944 there was an explosion which shook both the Upper and Lower Klamath River basins and caused a united front to immediately form to stop the Army Corps of Engineers from diverting Klamath Water to Sacramento Valley. Some envisioned another Owens Valley versus Los Angeles aquaduct wherein so-called surplus water might become firm water and be lost forever to the Klamath Basin.

On February 16, 1945, Copco advised the Army Corps of Engineers that the diversion of Klamath water to the Sacramento Valley was not in the public interest, H. R. Document No. 181, 73rd Congress referred on page 41, section 115, states:

1, Jost Congress releted on page 41, section 113, states. "The proposed diversion, by removing most of their water supply would practically destroy the value of the existing power plants at Copco No. 1 and Copco No. 2, and any rights that Copco may have for the construction of other plants on the Klamath. The right to use the proposed 520 feet of power head above Trout Lake would compensate the power company for only a part of this loss."

Public hearings were held at Klamath Falls, Yreka and Eureka where the proposed plans were discussed by qualified engineers and all expressions for and against the program were

recorded. A legislative committee headed by State Senator Randolph Collier made a valuable report summarized as follows:

The California Legislature 56 session passed Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 18 Chapter 21, statutes of 1945 appointing a committee to investigate and report its findings in connection with the proposed Klamath and Trinity River diversions to the Central Valley of California. The committee of nine with Senator Randolph Collier, Chairman, promptly held meetings beginning in January 1945 and by May 1945 had filed a detailed report to the California Legislature.

Insofar as Klamath River diversions were considered the conclusions of the Committee were briefly:

(1) "The investigations being conducted in regard to the Klamath River diversions by the Corps of Engineers, War Department, are untimely and uncalled for and are not supported by any local interests whatsoever."

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Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta to an artificial body of water about 25 miles southwest of Stockton known as Clifton Court Forebay. From there, water would continue to flow through state aqueducts to coastal and Southern California and through federal channels mostly to farm fields in the San Joaquin Valley."

So this begs the question:

Why spend \$11-Billion in tax-dollars to build a tunnel to connect a river, in this case the Sacramento River, that already has less than adequate flows to service existing demands by domestic, agricultural and wildlife needs, to an aqueduct serving the inexhaustible demands of southern California and Los Angeles?

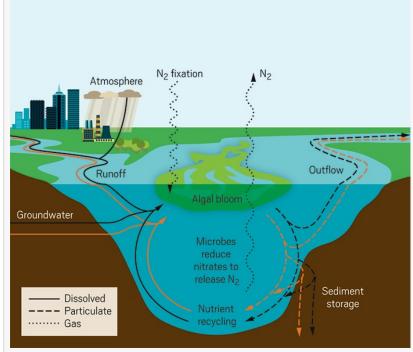
The clear answer is simple: Getting control over the abundant water sources in the Upper Klamath Basin and diverting that water into the upper Sacramento River provides the extra water that could supply the new tunnel and from there, via the California Aqueduct to a very thirsty southern California.

Sounds far-fetched?

Not so. This plan, sending water from the Klamath Basin in Oregon to southern California is not new. It was discussed and published in detail, with plans made on how to accomplish this water grab completed back in the 1940's. (SEE IMAGE; pages 47 & 48 from J.C. Boyle's book; '50 Years On The Klamath')

And now, it seems the time has come to execute that decades old plan, as a result of Climate Change and the projected intensifying extreme drought that is desiccating the southern twothirds of California, where wells are going-dry, even in affluent communities and counties.

According to the <u>Water Education</u> <u>Foundation</u>:



Nitrogen fixing algae, as seen in Copco and Iron Gate Lakes on the Klamath River, are Nature's solution to remediating anthropogenic nitrates in the water. They take nitrates out of solution and integrate them into their bodies, thereby sequestering them

"While parts of Northern California receive 100 inches or more of precipitation per year, the state's southern, drier areas receive less precipitation – and just a few inches of rain annually in the desert regions. That means 75 percent of California's available water is in the northern third of the state (north of Sacramento), while 80 percent of the urban and agricultural water demands are in the southern two-thirds of the state."

The Moves In A Complex Game of Chess

Having established the first possible move to enable dam-removal, what comes next?

The minds that are conjuring this massive water-grab, already know that removing the Klamath River Dams, will lead to the devastation of the fishery on the Klamath River. And that devastation will also extend into the entirety of the Klamath River ecosystem, because the aquatic life-forms in the Klamath River are the foundation for many dozens of species of animals that depend upon foods they source in and around the river.

The Middle Game

The result of removing Iron Gate and Copco 1 dams:

1) Draining 45-Billion gallons of reserve fresh water held in Copco and Iron Gate lakes along with the beneficial blue-green algae that naturally mitigate the excess nitrates and phosphates from Agri-production and natural sources (SEE IMAGE of nitrogen mitigation by blue-green algae). More about the benefits of blue-green algae here:

<u>https://www.einnews.com/pr_news/547122230/blue-green-algae-in-copco-and-iron-gate-lakes-behind-klamath-river-dams-nature-s-solution-for-anthropogenic-nitrates</u>; and,

2) Sending the estimated 20-million metric yards of polluted clay sediments sitting behind the dams that are laced with high concentrations of nitrates and phosphates, down the Klamath River; and

3) Silting-in spawning beds (redds) that are critical to maintain the existing runs for salmon and trout; and

4) Causing the eutrophication of the entire Klamath River.

The end result will be a dead river for a decade or more!

The End Game; Putting the Klamath Basin Farmers and Ranchers in Check

Then, when there are zero fish left in the entire Klamath River as a result of this monumental intentionally-planned pollution event, the Native American tribes down river, who are unfortunately unknowing pawns in this horrific elitist chess game, will as planned, call-in the EPA, DEQ and other organizations from both California and Oregon to conduct a study and water analysis.

Their water analysis will show that; the total dissolved nitrogen and phosphorus in the Klamath River as being exceedingly high, now that the former natural mitigation system performed by the Blue-Green algae in Copco and Iron Gate lakes are gone and drained to sea, along with the 45-Billion gallons of fresh water that was held in reserve in those lakes.

Final Move - Checkmate - Farmers and Ranchers Lose

At this point, with test-tubes and lab-reports showing unmitigated Agri-pollution adding to the natural nitrates and phosphates from the Klamath Lake, the EPA as well as Oregon and California departments of environmental quality will require draconian cost prohibitive pollution reduction measures on Klamath Basin agricultural producers.

And regardless of any government subsidies that any particular farmers or groups currently enjoy, they will also have to conform to the pollution control mandates. It's likely that the costs that will be associated to mitigating the agri-pollution will render most, if not all, farmer's business models into financial losers. And as farms sequentially fail, ultimately, all of the water they were using to irrigate will become available to send down to Los Angeles. As for the unfortunate Native Americans, they will, as they have throughout history, be left 'holding the bag' for insisting on what they of all people should have known, was not true.

End of Game

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