It ain’t over till it’s over

Challenged by citizens in the streets, badgered in the media, and cornered by the courts and public agencies, PacifiCorp finally started a dam removal deal. Now, how do we make that deal better?

INSIDE
Suction dredge mining
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Eeling season in full swing
Erica Terence guides Gloria Cheung and her crew from Asia Television Limited up the Klamath.

Photo by Thomas Dunklin.

The task at hand here is to reassort clean, abundant water and fisheries as human rights.

New Riverkeeper, New Perspective

Thanks Regina!

This fall, Klamath Riverkeeper transitioned from one very talented Riverkeeper to another. We wholeheartedly thank former Riverkeeper Regina Chichizola, who did such an impressive job at getting us off the ground and establishing Klamath Riverkeeper as a powerful force in the struggle to restore and reconstitute the Klamath River.

We urge everyone to express their appreciation to Regina for her service to Klamath Riverkeeper and the River itself. We would not have made it this far without her hard work and devotion!

Likewise, we invite the KRR community to welcome Erica Terence as the new Klamath Riverkeeper. Born and raised in the area, Erica has a deep abiding love and respect for the Klamath River and its inhabitants.

We are blessed, however, to live in a place where industrial pollution is only a distant reality to the daily reality it has become in coal-dependent China. That reality has driven the Chinese government to raise giant dams at an alarming rate, displacing millions of people and relocating fish there to a faint memory to satisfy critics that the country is moving towards “cleaner” energy forms.

Some 80,000 dams block China’s rivers, our visitors reported. These travelers from dam-happy China came downstream. Gold is of- ten extracted from these tailings, said our guide, Hsinchun Yang, who is a professor at the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Harding and Mid Klamath Watershed Council.

Suction dredgers (above) use a gas-powered engine to suck the river bottom up, sift it for gold, and spew sediments or “clean” water onto the river. Photos by Scott Harding and Mid Klamath Watershed Council.

The cool pool competition.

Our river system and its rural culture have suffered chronic losses of fisheries and the livelihoods they support. Gill disease, high water temperatures, and parasites have afflicted Klamath River fish, while toxic algae brewing behind the dams poisons our fish, people, and dogs.

Two of our main pollution sources—nutrient-intensive agriculture and dams—originate in the mid to uppermost reaches of our river, tainting the hundreds of miles of water downstream to the ocean. Even worse, people—whether individuals or corporations—have profited off the destruction of the Klamath River without consequence for more than a century.

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Some 80,000 dams block China’s rivers, our visitors reported. These travelers from dam-happy China came seeking lessons and advice from our country—a nation fortunate to still have fish to protect and the opportunity to end a cultural genocide before salmon people go extinct. As Gloria Cheung of Asia Television Limited reminded an audience in Klamath Falls, “At least you have human rights.” The task at hand here is to reassort clean, abundant water and fisheries as human rights.

We’ve built one of the strongest cases for dam removal anywhere in the world and a bold legal strategy and grass-roots base are in place. More importantly, alternate solutions such as solar and wind power, organic agriculture, drought-hardy crops and more efficient irrigation methods already exist.

Now we need your support, whether by writing a letter or writing a check, to maintain the momentum. We need your help to put one more crack in the great twentieth-century lie that dams represent progress in the form of clean energy, and to do it in a way that truly works for the river.

Erica Terence
Klamath Riverkeeper

Are gas-powered hobby miners taking a toll on the Klamath’s imperiled salmon?

Story by Scott Harding

Every summer, an increasing number of Klamath recreational salmon angler—especially those who use low-impact methods such as spinning and metal detecting—many are using ecologically harmful suction dredges. On a busy summer day there may be 200 suction dredges operating in the Klamath River and its tributaries like the Trinity, Salmon, and Scott Rivers, and Thompson, Dillon, and Lava creeks. Klamath Riverkeeper has received reports of sixteen dredges operating within a single mile of the Klamath River.

Suction dredging is a form of recreational gold mining that takes place directly in the river and side streams. Miners use a powerful, gas- or diesel-powered vacuum to suck silt, sand, and rocks from the river bottom and then pass them through a motorized sluice box on a floating dredge platform. Any gold present is trapped in the box while gravel and rocks are dumped back into the river. The fine silt and mud that is sucking up is spit back into the river in the form of hundreds of feet of silt ramps. The agreement needs to limit immunity for PacifiCorp to the act of dam removal and any impacts that follow. And lastly, Klamath dam removal cannot be funded at low. And lastly, Klamath dam removal cannot be funded at low.

Other impacts of suction dredging include gas and oil spills directly into the river and erosion along streamside trails to mining camps. Suction dredges are also very loud and their operation creates conflicts with other river users including fishermen, swimmers, hikers, and whitewater paddlers.

Setting limits on suction dredging

Every year CDGP issues approximately 3,000 permits to individual suction dredge miners. These permit sales generate about $175,000 annually when CDGP spends over $1.25 million each year to operate its suction dredge mining program. That means that California taxpayers are paying about $1 million each year to support 3,000 hobby miners during a fiscal crisis in California. In contrast, over 4.2 million Californians buy fishing licenses each year. The recreational fishing industry employs 43,000 Californians and generates $1.3 billion in wages and salaries each year and an additional $2.4 billion in equipment sales. It is difficult to justify spending taxpayer money to subsidize a small group of hobby miners that, in turn, negatively impact California’s economically important fishing industry.

Help KRR reduce suction mining impacts

KRR seeks the need for coordinated scientific, legal, and enforcement work that will minimize the damage done by suction dredging. In 2009 we will work on spawning Klamath-specific research on the impacts of suction dredging, improving state regulations on mining, and organizing volunteers to monitor and report the activities of suction dredgers. Contact us if you’d like to be a part of the program or monitor and report the activities of suction dredgers. Contact us if you’d like to be a part of the program.

Cover photo: Ives Gate dam sits ashamed by the California/Oregon border. Photo by Thomas Dunklin.
It ain’t over till it’s over

Challenged by citizens in the streets, badgered in the media, and by the courts and public agencies, PacifiCorp finally negotiated the beginnings of a dam removal deal.

Now, how do we make that deal better?

This November, many of us turned into a live webcast in which Gov. Schwarzeneg- ger and other dignitaries signed a draft deal to remove Klamath dams.

What was lost in the soundbites circle that followed was the story of how grassroots pressure had taken dam removal out of the realm of pipe dreams and into the governor’s office in the first place. Even worse, while many decried the pitfalls of the agreement, no one countered with a workable alternative.

HOW THE DEAL WENT DOWN

The Agreement in Principle to remove four dams on the Klamath River is the result of considerable coalition building, community organizing, and grassroots activism. Out of work fishermen, conservation organizations, and Native people struggling to hang onto a salmon-based way of life figured prominently into the story of how grassroots pressure has taken dam removal out of the realm of pipe dreams and into the governor’s office in the first place. Even worse, while many decried the pitfalls of the agreement, no one countered with a workable alternative.

After years of rallies on the streets of Edmonton, Omaha, and Portland, messy court cases over the dams’ toxic algae releases, and toxic, dirty water protests, the Agreement in Principle to remove four dams on the Klamath River is the result of considerable coalition building, community organizing, and grassroots activism.

The Agreement in Principle was negotiated by a coalition of individuals, groups, and agencies, PacifiCorp finally negotiated the beginnings of a dam removal deal.

Making a flawed deal better

True to form, PacifiCorp managed to seek out a deal that runs in total opposition to clean water laws viable responsibility for the public health impacts of the dams’ toxic algae, and relies on a funding scheme that ties dam removal to bad environmental projects in California. Undoubtedly these issues need changing, and California’s 401 permit process is one point of leverage where we can - and will - push for changes (see sidebar).

PacifiCorp claiming publicly that dam removal is in the best interest of its ratepayers is a huge step, and to the extent we can, we should build on this success, rather than tear it down. However, if it does turn out we can’t get the changes we need before the deal is finalized in June ’09, it’ll be time to scratch the deal and return to the regulatory checkmate.

How should we change the deal?

First, state water quality regulators must be fully empowered to enforce the Clean Water Act in the 12-year interim between now and dam removal without triggering a right of withdrawal from the agreement. No exceptions.

Second, PacifiCorp should be offered immunity solely for the act of dam removal, not for water quality and public health violations related to the tumor-promoting toxic algae pollution that flows from PacifiCorp’s reservoirs.

Third, a number of off-ramps that would allow certainty from the agreement must be eliminated. We can’t afford to wait until 2020 only to find that PacifiCorp has jumped ship on dam removal. Rebooting the regulatory process at that point could mean waiting another 20 years until the dams come down - almost certainly too long for struggling salmon runs to survive.

Finally, payment for dam removal cannot be tied to a California bond that would fund new dams or a downstream water use agreement. Costs can be recouped through a capped ratehike in Oregon - after all, ratepayers would have to pay more to cover upgrad- es associated with releasing the dam.

In order to relicense its dams, PacifiCorp first has to obtain a 401 “clean water” permit from Oregon and California. When PacifiCorp realized the water quality impacts stemming from its dams made the issuance of this permit unlikely at best, it opted to negotiate a dam removal deal.

In its draft, the terms of the dam removal deal require the California Water Board to ignore PacifiCorp’s heinous water quality violations and suspend the 401 permitting process. In fact, if the 401 process is re-started, PacifiCorp reserves the right to re-engage in negotiations.

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Finally, payment for dam removal cannot be tied to a California bond that would fund new dams or a peripheral canal at the expense of the other rivers around the state. Some costs can be recouped through a capped ratehike in Oregon - after all, ratepayers would have to pay more to cover upgrad- es associated with releasing the dam. But if remaining costs can’t come from a responsible source in California, PacifiCorp should be a good corporate citizen and pay out of the last half-century of profits that brought one of America’s greatest rivers to its knees.

A CALL TO ACTION

The burden of meeting the river’s needs and upholding the public’s rights in a final dam removal rests on PacifiCorp, the states of California and Oregon, the federal government and several tribal governments. But the burden of pressuring them to make the necessary changes rests squarely with us, all the people who care about the river and its fish.

Extremists on both sides of the debate are trying to drag the deal down. But the clean water, habitat and fisheries benefits scientists say will flow from dam removal are too important to reject the deal and return to a protracted relicensing process that has only once - in hundreds of similar proceedings - resulted in dam removal.

Besides, the sovereign tribes, commercial fishermen, and farming communities most directly affected by over-allocation and mismanagement of water in the basin deserve a chance to create their own destiny in a way that works for them.

Restoring the Klamath is up to us. If we stay orga- nized and active, we can shape a solution that truly benefits the Klamath and the rural communities that depend on it.

A Call to Action

1. Sign up for the KRR eNews on our website, and receive one-click action alerts twice a month. The playing field is always changing, and the target is always shifting. We need folks who can stay with the fight and send the momentum that’s bringing down the dams to elected officials, and others, “set us up, you all have to do is click and send…”,

2. Send an advocate to Omaha. Be a part of the 2008 Un-Dam the Klamath extravas- ganza as WRB’s shareholders meet in December with a tax-deductable sponsorship. With your help, we can keep the pressure on PacifiCorp and Buffett in Omaha. Contact us for more info.

3. Become a member of KRK. We can’t do our work without your help. Join the movement that’s bringing down Buffett and the Klamath dams! www.klamathriver.org/joinus.html

4. Support our Facebook cause. With rel- atively low overhead costs, the KRK Facebook page is a community outlet for discussion of dam removal. Join us today.

A dam removal agreement without strong clean water regulation is a little like a fish without water. Here’s a couple common questions about clean water - and its regulation - above and below the Klamath dams.

What’s the 401? Why California’s clean water permit

A dam removal agreement without strong clean water regulation is a little like a fish without water. Here’s a couple common questions about clean water - and its regulation - above and below the Klamath dams.

Q: What’s a 401 permit, and what does it do with dam removal?

A: In order to relicence its dams, PacifiCorp first has to obtain a 401 “clean water” permit from Oregon and California. When PacifiCorp realized the water quality impacts stemming from its dams made the issuance of this permit unlikely at best, it opted to negotiate a dam removal deal.

In its draft, the terms of the dam removal deal require the California Water Board to ignore PacifiCorp’s heinous water quality violations and suspend the 401 permitting process. In fact, if the 401 process is re-started, PacifiCorp reserves the right to re-engage in negotiations.

Predictably, neither Klamath Riverkeeper nor the Water Board are happy with this scenario. Along with a delegation of Klamath activists and tribal members, KRK is now urging the Water Board to demand that the deal be rewritten to in- clude clean water regulation, or else to reinstate the 401 process - even if it kills the dam removal deal. Join us in pushing for these changes at www.klamathriver.org.

What’s the 401? Why California’s clean water permit

Q: What’s the 401?

A: PacifiCorp’s dams cause very specific and very serious water quality problems. First, the dams create a free-flowing, turbulent system into a placid lake environment with warm and stagnant water. This allows toxic algae, algae that can steal certainty from the agreement, to flourish at levels unheard of on our continent, and results in summer and fall re- leases of water brimming with toxic algae, with illegally high pH and low dissolved oxygen. The high temperatures associated with these releases can also limit salmon spawning success and egg sur- vival. Ironically, the dams cause spring releases that are unusually cold and have been shown to slow the growth rate of juvenile salmon, making them less likely to survive to maturity and spawn.

PacifiCorp’s dams also alter the shape and flow characteristics of the river down- stream, which creates another set of problems. Below the dams, increased water temperatures, high pH, and low dissolved oxygen - lethal conditions for fish. Scientists have shown that the high temperatures associated with these releases can also limit salmon spawning success and egg sur- vival. Ironically, the dams cause spring releases that are unusually cold and have been shown to slow the growth rate of juvenile salmon, making them less likely to survive to maturity and spawn.

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Lamprey harvest a cultural and biological legacy on the Klamath River

Interview by Georgiana Myers

On a rainy day in Klamath, California three young Klamath River men took a few minutes off from eeling to answer some of my questions. Armed with only their eel hooks and lights eelers sometimes stay on the beach for days to hook some yummy eels! January is the height of eeling season for Yuroks. Cody Bates is a 16 year old Yurok man active in his ceremonial Jump Dance, which takes place along the Klamath River. Gregg Readon is a 19 year old Yurok man who is active with Klamath River issues. Sean O’Neill attends Klamath River Early College of the Redwoods and is a traditional Yurok singer.

GM: Why are eels important to you?
SO: Because it’s in my blood.
GR: Because it’s important to me. I like it.
GM: Tell me a favorite memory of eeling.
SO: The time I finally talked my dad into going with me! It was so much fun to be there eeling with my dad.
GR: The first time I hooked an eel! Best time ever.
GM: What do eels taste like?
SO: They are good! Greasy and good!
GR: You have got to try them! I like mine smoked and canned.
GM: What is your favorite way to cook and eat them?
CB: Start a fire and cook them right there on the beach!
GR: You have got to try them! I like mine smoked and canned.
GM: What is your favorite part of eeling?
CB: Just being on the beach.
GR: How old were you when you first went eeling?
CB: I was 4 or 5. I was just a little guy.
GR: 6 or 7, I think.
GM: Anything else you would like to add?
SO: Un-Dam the Klamath. Bring the lamprey back.
GR: Because it’s important to me. I like it.
GM: Who taught you how to eel?
SO: I watched everybody else and just tried it for myself.
GM: Why do you go eeling? After all it’s dangerous, lives have been lost.
GR: Because it’s fun! And I do it to feed my people.

EEL, LAMPREY, GAWI, KE’WEEN, KRAW...

What many Klamath people call “eels,” scientists refer to as “lamprey,” which differ in anatomy and biology from the ocean-going eels most people are familiar with. Yurok people know lamprey as Ke’ween, and they are harvested and dried. Jeff Mitchell reports that the Klamath Tribes use the word gawi, and Ron Reed at the Karuk Fisheries Department says lamprey are known as kraw in Karuk.

The Klamath River is a center of lamprey diversity worldwide, with at least 4 species of lamprey native to the basin, and more on the way as scientists continue to study Klamath lamprey genetics. Two to three feet long as adults, Pacific Lamprey are the largest of these species, and were once extremely abundant on the Pacific Coast. An integral component of Klamath indigenous people’s diets, these ocean-migrating fish take the predation pressure off of salmon at the river’s mouth, and along with freshwater mussels, may play an under-recognized role in the river’s foodweb dynamics.

Like salmon, Pacific Lamprey are anadromous: spawning in river gravel and migrating to the ocean as adults. During their 2-3 year stay in the Pacific, lamprey are parasitic on fish and whales, and in turn are prey for marine mammals and large fish. Returning to the Klamath from January through March, Pacific Lamprey are favorites of birds, seals, and seal lions. They are also caught by Yurok people with hooks called tło-wał. Further upstream, Karuk harvest the fish in special baskets when the river runs brown in winter, then target them individually as the water clears up.

Unlike salmon, lamprey young, known as “ammocoetes,” remain in the river for 5-7 years, living in burrows in riverbed mud and filter-feeding algae and organic matter. This lifestyle makes the species vulnerable to water pollution, agricultural diversions, cattle trampling, suction dredging and other habitat alterations.

Lamprey are not doing well throughout their range, and their decline on the Klamath is poorly studied. Native people, like Karuk Cultural Biologist Ron Reed, note that lamprey were once a seemingly endless food supply but have become scarce.

Lamprey are the only life-form with a backbone that lacks jaws, and their body type has remained unchanged for a phenomenal 360 million years. By comparison, salmon have become scarce.

In 2002, eleven organizations petitioned the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to list 4 species of lamprey as “endangered” throughout their range. At least two of these species reside in the Klamath River. USFWS has twice declined the petition, claiming a lack of funds prevents a status review on lamprey, the first step in pursuing a listing through the federal Endangered Species Act. USFWS is now pursuing a Pacific Lamprey Conservation Initiative and intends to have a range-wide Conservation Plan for Pacific Lamprey out by late 2009.

EEL, LAMPREY, GAWI, KE’WEEN, KRAW...
**Klamath County sewage problems overflow in Siskiyou County**

What do you do with 1.5 million gallons of sewage no longer fit to be flushed into Siskiyou County, you leave it in an unlined, unpermited pit outside Montague, and hope the world forgets about it.

California’s North Coast Regional Water Board hasn’t quite forgotten about the pit – residents pay to haul septic waste from full tanks – or fact “a huge liability” if groundwater becomes contaminated. It has thus revoked the coastal operator’s permits and requires him to come up with a plan to move the “septicage,” which is the technical term for partially treated wastewater from septic tanks and port-a-potties.

Problem is, sewage treatment facilities in Yreka, Weed, and Lake Shastina are already maxed out. In fact, a blocked pipe in Yreka’s system caused a 2500 gallon raw sewage spill into the Yreka Creek last July. The pit – now at Lake Shastina is no better; and the Regional Waste Management Agency’s only waiting for state funds to work on it. Meanwhile, in the 26 years the operators have been operating the pit, no one has left any record of monitoring for groundwater contamination.

State and federal regulations require monitoring for ground water contamination. But the pit sits above a hazardous site. It is drying wet well with E.coli; it is a cesspool of a contaminating groundwater with nutrient pollution! No one knows.

Siskiyou Riverkeeper, who is not in the business of forgetting about potential contamination, will be reviewing public records at all of Siskiyou County’s sewage facilities this spring. If Siskiyou County fails to begin cleaning up the problem, the Regional Waste Management Agency (RWMA) will do nothing.

**SB 76 funds Klamath dam removal through rate recovery**

A bill to fund Klamath dam removal passed the Oregon Senate and moves onto the House this February. SB 76 would authorize a rate hike, and cap, for PacificCorp’s customers in order to create a special fund for removing the Klamath dams.

Considering ratepayers would have faced much higher rates if allowed to receive the bill (mile long fish ladders aren’t cheap), the bill is a win for all stakeholders involved.

**Citizens - Controversial, confusing & complex**

Permits (ITPs) for coho, in exchange for an endangered species protections from Shasta, where water quantity is a critical issue and is a general water utility board of Oregon, and Klamath Riverkeeper submitted detailed comments opposing this program in November, and will continue tracking the progress of the program as we work to protect water and fish in the Scott and Shasta sub-basins.

**TMDLs stand for Clean Water Act**

Q: What’s going on with TMDLs on the California Klamath?
A: In 2001, the California Water Board and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality proposed removing Wooley Creek from the list of streams impaired by temperature pollution, though the stream is vulnerable after a significant portion of its watershed burned in the wildfires of 2006 and 2008.

**A group of citizens on the Mid-Klamath**

A: The community is still waiting for Oregon’s new pollution limits for the mainstem Klamath. The new Klamath Knot currency being traded on the mid-Klamath.

**Q1: How does the Clean Water Act impact the Klamath River?**
A: Oregon’s TMDLs, pollution limits—called a Total Maximum Daily Load or TMDL—when they judge a water body to be “impaired” by pollutants. States must also periodically evaluate bodies to determine their pollution status. This has resulted in many sections of the Klamath and its tributaries being “listed” as impaired. States are now developing and implementing TMDLs to address these impairments, as well as proposed new 303(d) listings altogether. KRK is actively reviewing these studies and supports rigorous pollution standards throughout the state.

**Q2: What do TMDLs mean for me?**
A: TMDLs have a specific purpose. They help determine what the quality of the water will be in a given water body after implementation of the TMDLs. For example, if TMDLs are implemented, the water will meet certain standards, such as water quality standards or other environmental standards.

**Q3: How do TMDLs impact my business?**
A: TMDLs can have an impact on businesses that are responsible for pollution. The businesses may be required to implement pollution control measures to comply with the standards established in the TMDL.

**Q4: How can I find out more about TMDLs?**
A: More info on TMDLs can be found at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast/ and the scientific record - strongly support California’s proposed extension of toxic algae rules to cover the river from Copco Lake to the Trinity River. Final recommendations on fishing limits will be released in April.

More info on TMDLs can be found at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast/ and http://www.deq.state.or.us/OQ/TMDLs/TMDLs.htm

Keepin’ up with Klamath River-

PACIFICORP DAY OF ACTION

Hundreds of people turned out this fall for the first annual Day of Action Against Pacificorp at the Portland, Oregon headquarters. Buses bringing folks up from the river joined with commercial fishermen, members of the Portland American Indian Movement (AIM) and the Rising Tide Collective to send a message loud and clear to Pacificorp: Un-Dam the Klamath or we’ll keep coming back!

The spirited yet peaceful rally culminated in a mock knocking down of the Klamath dams by a crowd of happy salmon. Several people attempted to bring juggs of algae-infested Klamath water up to Pacificorp’s office, but were blocked by the door at riot police as corporate officials looked on behind the glass.

WATER WARS & WORLD CLASS BIRDS

A great time was had by all on this fall’s Upper Basin tour. With stops at Lower Klamath Wildlife Refuge, Liwe River and the “A” Canal, and the former Chiloquin Dam, participants got a good feel for some of the special issues and places of the Upper Basin, as well as an awe-inspiring flock of Sandhill cranes. A special thanks to ODFW’s Roger Smith, Refuge Manager Ron Cole, and Jon Hicks from Bureau of Reclamation for taking time on a Saturday to meet with the public.

NEW KRR EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Along with our new Riverkeeper, Erica Terence, KRR has added Scott Harding as Executive Director. Scott oversees our organizational development and works closely with Erica to ensure our programs run smoothly. No stranger to the Klamath or us, Scott has worked as a forest service geologist, as a kayaker on the Klamath and Salmon Rivers, and continues to freelance as a professional photographer. Look to the sky to see him paradigm in his spare time.

GEORGIANA MYERS, COMMUNITY ORGANIZER

We’re also pleased to announce that Georgiana Myers is joining us permanently as a community organizer, thanks to generous support of our environmental justice work by the Oakland, California based Public Health Institute. Get in touch with her at georgiana@klamathriver.org!

UN-DAM THE Klamath HOODIES

Get a piece of the movement that made sand-dam a legitimate English word! These organic cotton hooded sweatshirts come in blue or brown, and feature our logo on the back. Make great gifts and you can buy them on our website or by shooting us an email.

KRK celebrates our second year by holding a strategic planning weekend at Sandy Bar Ranch in Orleans. We used this beautiful riverside backdrop to set up a 3-year plan to guide the organization through shifting political, economic, and climatic currents. Check out our strategic plan at www.klamathriver.org.
# Become a Member

The most effective way to show your support for the work of Klamath Riverkeeper is to become a member. You can donate online at www.klamathriver.org, or you can send this form with a check to the address below.

- **Salmon Fry** - $25
- **Half-Pounder** - $50
  - Send me a free t-shirt/totebag (circle one), my size is ___
- **Steelhead** - $100
  - Send me the free book *River of Renewal*
- **Spring Chinook** - $200
  - Send me a free hooded sweatshirt, my size is ___
- **Green Sturgeon** - $400
  - I want to go rafting with KRK!
- **Tributary** - $1000 and up

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Name __________________________ I am enclosing a check for $ _______

Street Address _____________________________________________________________

City, State, Zip ___________________________________________________________

Email __________________________ Phone (___)_________ Today’s Date _______

Your gift to KRK is tax-deductible.
- [ ] Please keep my donation anonymous
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Klamath Riverkeeper
PO Box 897
Ashland, OR 97520

SAVE the

May 2008 - Klamath Falls, Yreka, Humboldt
Klamath River Film Festival
check our website for more info!

June 20-21st - Oakland, CA
Salmon Aid Festival
www.salmonaid.org

MORE EVENTS AT
www.klamathriver.org/events