

WILD HOPE
The Beautiful Undammed

	TIMECODE	GRAPHICS ONSCREEN	AUDIO
1.	01:00:00:13 01:00:06:20		<p><i>(Sounds of river flowing)</i></p> <p><i>(♪Piano music♪)</i></p> <p>VANESSA CASTLE: <i>The river is our lifeblood. It was our food, our way of life. It was everything to us.</i></p> <p>VANESSA CASTLE: <i>The dams were built in the early 1900s. And they were built to create power.</i></p> <p><i>(Fish splashing in water)</i></p> <p>VANESSA CASTLE: <i>We saw the fish populations decline to where we weren't sure how long we were going to be able to feed our people.</i></p>
2.	01:00:42:13		<p>VANESSA CASTLE: <i>Fighting for the dam removal was a long and grueling process of my ancestors.</i></p> <p><i>(Explosions)</i></p> <p>VANESSA CASTLE: <i>I wish they could see it now, see what has happened here, and how our lands have been healing. My people can be proud that we have been a part of this.</i></p>
3.	01:01:28:07	GRAPHICS ONSCREEN: WILD HOPE	
4.	01:01:31:21 01:01:59:09 01:02:02:23	<p>GRAPHICS ONSCREEN: THE BEAUTIFUL UNDAMMED</p> <p>GRAPHICS ONSCREEN: Map of northwest region of Washington state</p> <p>GRAPHICS ONSCREEN: Overview of the Elwha river path through the Olympic mountains</p>	<p>NARRATOR: IT IS SAID THAT EVERY RIVER TELLS A STORY.</p> <p><i>(Birds chirping)</i></p> <p>AND HERE IN WASHINGTON STATE, ONE WATERWAY SPEAKS TO THE STORY OF AN ENTIRE REGION: AMERICA'S PACIFIC NORTHWEST.</p> <p><i>(Water rushing)</i></p> <p>IT'S KNOWN AS THE ELWHA.</p> <p>THE ELWHA FLOWS FROM THE SNOW-CAPPED PEAKS OF THE OLYMPIC MOUNTAINS, AND WINDS ITS WAY THROUGH DENSE, OLD-GROWTH FORESTS TO THE SEA.</p>
5.	01:02:14:02		<p>NARRATOR: IT ONCE TEEMED WITH ALL FIVE SPECIES OF PACIFIC SALMON.</p>

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			<p><i>(Fish splashing in water)</i></p> <p>UNTIL A LITTLE OVER A HUNDRED YEARS AGO, WHEN THE ELWHA, LIKE SO MANY OTHER RIVERS IN THIS REGION, WAS DAMMED.</p>
6.	01:02:29:12	<p>LOWER THIRD: Kim Sager-Fradkin Wildlife Program Manager for the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe</p>	<p>KIM SAGER-FRADKIN: <i>There was a time in our history that we wanted to control nature,</i></p> <p><i>(Explosions)</i></p> <p>KIM SAGER-FRADKIN: <i>And we wanted to harness the power of a river.</i></p> <p><i>(River rushing from dam)</i></p>
7.	01:02:40:20		<p>NARRATOR: IN THE EARLY 1900s, HYDROELECTRIC DAMS POWERED BOOMING INDUSTRIES.</p> <p>BUT MOST WERE BUILT WITHOUT REGARD FOR THE ENORMOUS IMPACT THEY'D HAVE ON RIVER ECOSYSTEMS.</p>
8.	01:02:56:22 01:02:58:06	<p>LOWER THIRD: Vanessa Castle Fish & Wildlife Technician, Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe</p>	<p>VANESSA CASTLE: <i>Back in those days, they didn't take into account all of the things under the water when they harnessed the power. We saw the fish physically bumping their heads against the dams until they would die, and they would not spawn. So it was, over time, becoming an emergency.</i></p> <p><i>(River rushing from dam)</i></p>
9.	01:03:17:01		<p>NARRATOR: AS DAMS WENT UP ACROSS THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, SALMON NUMBERS PLUMMETED, HARMING BOTH THE WILD HABITATS AND THE HUMAN COMMUNITIES THAT DEPENDED ON THEM.</p> <p>VANESSA CASTLE: <i>We knew that we had to save the salmon.</i></p>
10.	01:03:36:10		<p>NARRATOR: FROM THE OUTSET, INDIGENOUS PEOPLE PUSHED FOR THE DAMS TO BE REMOVED.</p> <p>OVER TIME, AS THE DAMS AGED, AND BECAME COSTLIER TO MAINTAIN, THEY WON OVER ALLIES AND PASSED NEW LAWS.</p> <p>FINALLY, IN 2011, THEY WON A MONUMENTAL VICTORY.</p> <p><i>(Trigger pulled)</i> <i>(Explosions)</i></p> <p>AND THE ELWHA DAMS CAME DOWN.</p>
11.			

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	01:04:16:12 01:04:18:08		<p><i>(Explosion)</i></p> <p>NARRATOR: IT WAS THE LARGEST DAM REMOVAL IN WORLD HISTORY.</p> <p><i>(Explosions)</i></p> <p>AND IT POSED A CRUCIAL QUESTION FOR THE MANY OTHER DAMMED RIVERS HERE, ACROSS THE U.S., AND BEYOND:</p> <p>COULD AN ECOSYSTEM, DISRUPTED FOR A CENTURY, RETURN TO ITS FORMER GLORY AND HEALTH?</p>
12.	01:04:50:00 01:04:52:00		<p><i>(River flowing)</i></p> <p>NARRATOR: TEN YEARS ON, THE ANSWER IS NOW COMING INTO FOCUS, THANKS IN LARGE PART TO THE SAME PEOPLE WHO LED THE FIGHT TO TEAR DOWN THE ELWHA'S DAMS: THE LOWER ELWHA KLALLAM TRIBE.</p>
13.	01:05:07:03		<p>VANESSA CASTLE: <i>We are Elwha Klallam, because our village was here at the mouth of the river. Our people were here because of the salmon. And we decided to call this home because it was so rich in these nutrients.</i></p>
14.	01:05:23:20		<p>NARRATOR: FOR THE TRIBE, THE REMOVAL OF THE DAMS WAS JUST THE BEGINNING.</p> <p>OVER THE PAST DECADE, THEY'VE DRIVEN THE EFFORT TO DOCUMENT THE RIVER'S RECOVERY.</p>
15.	01:05:35:15		<p>VANESSA CASTLE: <i>As a people, we continue to monitor our river and our fish populations, and we are doing the work to help restore the river.</i></p>
16.	01:05:45:05		<p>NARRATOR: THE TRIBE FORGED PARTNERSHIPS WITH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS.</p> <p>THEY ALSO HIRED, AND WORK ALONGSIDE, A TEAM OF LEADING SCIENTISTS, LIKE KIM SAGER-FRADKIN.</p> <p>KIM EMBRACED WHAT SHE SAW AS A ONCE-IN- A-LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY, STARTING EVEN BEFORE THE DAMS CAME DOWN.</p>
17.	01:06:08:22		<p>KIM SAGER-FRADKIN: <i>We were facing this unprecedented dam removal. And so, there was really a grassroots effort of biologists and scientists that started researching</i></p>

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			<p><i>everything from the plants to the sediment to the fish. Like, we need baseline data!</i></p>
18.	<p>01:06:26:00</p> <p>01:06:29:01</p> <p>01:06:31:13</p>		<p><i>(River rushing)</i></p> <p>KEITH DENTON: <i>Why don't you stop there, will you?</i></p> <p>KEITH DENTON: <i>Male chinook, holding...</i></p> <p>ASSISTANT: <i>780!</i></p> <p>NARRATOR: THE RESEARCHERS HAVE TRACKED MANY SPECIES OVER THE YEARS.</p> <p>KEITH DENTON: <i>Female chinook, holding.</i></p> <p>ASSISTANT: <i>630!</i></p> <p>NARRATOR: BUT THEY'VE PAID CLOSEST ATTENTION TO SALMON.</p>
19.	<p>01:06:47:05</p> <p>01:06:47:17</p>	<p>LOWER THIRD: Keith Denton Fisheries Biologist, Consultant to the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe</p>	<p>KEITH DENTON: <i>One of the biggest questions coming up to dam removal and after dam removal is: How is this going to affect salmon populations?</i></p> <p>KEITH DENTON: <i>Salmon need to swim upstream in order to spawn. The first dam was at river mile five. The second one was at river mile thirteen. Neither one was built with any fish passage facilities. So, there was very limited natural spawning area for the fish.</i></p>
20.	<p>01:07:14:15</p> <p>01:07:48:10</p>		<p>NARRATOR: BEFORE THE DAMS WENT UP, ABOUT 400,000 SALMON RETURNED FROM THE OCEAN TO THE ELWHA EACH YEAR TO SPAWN.</p> <p>BY 2011, THAT NUMBER HAD FALLEN BY OVER 99% TO FEWER THAN 4,000.</p> <p>VANESSA CASTLE: <i>Every year we saw the numbers decline. The river turned to all cobblestone and there was no fine pebbles for them to lay their nests in. And it created a crisis for the habitat of the river.</i></p> <p>NARRATOR: THE ELWHA'S WOES REFLECTED A WIDER TREND.</p> <p>SALMON HAVE GONE EXTINCT IN AT LEAST 40% OF THEIR ORIGINAL RANGE ACROSS THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.</p>

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			<p><i>(Rain drops)</i></p> <p>AND THEIR DISAPPEARANCE HAS BEEN FELT BY MANY OTHER SPECIES.</p>
21.	01:08:06:08 01:08:13:19	<p>GRAPHICS ONSCREEN: Animation of salmon swimming through river and of their predators</p>	<p>KEITH DENTON: <i>Salmon out-migrate in the Pacific Northwest because the rivers do not have much nutrients in it. They can't get big in the river; they have to go to the ocean.</i></p> <p>KEITH DENTON: <i>So, they come back with all these nutrients, and they deposit those in the freshwater ecosystem. And hundreds of different species consume those fish: eagles, otters, and bears. They've even picked up the signal in the trees next to the river.</i></p> <p>KEITH DENTON: <i>The marine-derived nutrients from the salmon just filter out into pretty much any corner of the ecosystem you can think of.</i></p>
22.	01:08:42:05		<p>NARRATOR: SOME CALL THIS PROCESS THE "NUTRIENT EXPRESS."</p> <p><i>(Fish diving into water)</i></p> <p>AND IT'S HOW THE FISH FUNCTION AS A KEYSTONE SPECIES, SUPPORTING BIODIVERSITY IN RIVERS AND THE SURROUNDING ECOSYSTEMS.</p> <p>KIM SAGER-FRADKIN: <i>It really changes things when you put a huge impediment, like a concrete wall, on a river.</i></p> <p><i>(River flowing)</i></p>
23.	01:09:04:05		<p>NARRATOR: WHEN THOSE GREAT WALLS FINALLY FELL, SCIENTISTS SEARCHED FOR ANY SIGN OF A SALMON COMEBACK.</p> <p>BUT THEY SAW SOMETHING ELSE FIRST.</p>
24.	01:09:17:06 01:09:19:04	<p>LOWER THIRD: Mike McHenry Fisheries Habitat Manager for the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe</p>	<p>MIKE MCHENRY: <i>One of the most dramatic things we saw immediately after dam removal was the amount of sediment that the river was moving through.</i></p> <p><i>(Sound of river flowing)</i></p> <p>MIKE MCHENRY: <i>The river deposited three million cubic yards of material in the estuary and transformed itself from a sediment-starved system dominated by very large cobble to then getting this shot of sediment of smaller sizes, lots of gravel. So, forming new spawning areas, and so that was a really cool thing to see.</i></p>

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25.	01:09:52:15		<p>NARRATOR: THIS TRANSFORMED RIVERBED SEEMED PRIMED FOR AN ONRUSH OF SALMON.</p> <p><i>(River rushing)</i></p> <p>BUT SURPRISINGLY, SALMON WEREN'T THE FIRST FISH TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT EN MASSE.</p>
26.	01:10:05:02		<p>KEITH DENTON: <i>Without a doubt, the fish that has shown the most hopeful and the fastest recovery is steelhead.</i></p> <p>NARRATOR: STEELHEAD START LIFE AS ORDINARY RAINBOW TROUT.</p> <p>MANY OF THESE FISH SPEND THEIR WHOLE LIVES IN FRESHWATER.</p> <p>BUT IN FREE-RUNNING RIVERS, SOME RAINBOW TROUT MATURE INTO STEELHEAD: FISH THAT, LIKE SALMON, MIGRATE TO AND FROM THE SEA.</p> <p>FOR A CENTURY, THE DAMS BLOCKED THEIR ROUTE.</p> <p>KEITH DENTON: <i>There were rainbow trout trapped above the dams pre-dam removal. And now we see the river is just full of wild steelhead.</i></p>
27.	01:10:43:15		<p>NARRATOR: STEELHEADS' FULL LIFE CYCLE HAS BEEN RESTORED.</p> <p>AND NOW, THE SALMON ARE FOLLOWING SUIT.</p>
28.	01:10:52:02		<p>MIKE MCHENRY: <i>What we're seeing is a resurgence of a number of species. 2021, the most recent year we have, we had over 6,000 coho salmon return to the river.</i></p> <p>NARRATOR: THAT'S ALMOST TWICE AS MANY AS TWO YEARS EARLIER.</p> <p>MIKE MCHENRY: <i>In the case of the Chinook, those fish are spawning in the river. We've had some signals from pink salmon. And so, I'm super positive.</i></p> <p><i>(Fish splashing into water)</i></p>

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			<p>MIKE MCHENRY: <i>The fish are resilient. Mother Nature is resilient. If humans just let natural processes proceed...</i></p> <p><i>(Fish splashing into water)</i></p> <p>MIKE MCHENRY: <i>...there's no reason we can't recover these animals.</i></p>
29.	01:11:36:21		<p>NARRATOR: RESTORING NATURAL PROCESSES DOES TAKE TIME.</p> <p>AND FOR THOSE WHOSE LIVELIHOODS DEPEND ON SALMON, IT REQUIRES MAJOR SACRIFICE.</p>
30.	01:11:48:20		<p>VANESSA CASTLE: <i>During the dam removal, they placed a moratorium on the river. So, we are not able to fish our river right now. And we agreed to that to help the ecosystem rebuild and revive itself and to heal.</i></p> <p><i>(Fish diving into water)</i></p>
31.	01:12:06:15		<p>NARRATOR: THE HOPE IS THAT THE RETURN OF SALMON WILL REIGNITE THE NUTRIENT EXPRESS.</p> <p>IT MIGHT BE SLOW GOING.</p> <p>BUT ALREADY, THE SALMON'S IMPACT MAY BE VISIBLE TO THOSE WHO KNOW WHERE TO LOOK.</p>
32.	01:12:29:10 01:12:33:01 01:12:39:00	<p>LOWER THIRD: Scott Walters Biologist, Western University</p>	<p><i>(♪Music♪)</i></p> <p><i>(River rushing)</i></p> <p>SCOTT WALTERS: <i>I'm Scott Walters. I am a PhD candidate at Western University. And what we're doing is we're going to be setting up some mist nets, which are a type of fine mesh netting that you string between poles for the purpose of catching American dippers.</i></p>
33.	01:12:50:00		<p>NARRATOR: DIPPERS ARE SONGBIRDS THAT CAPTURE THEIR PREY IN A MOST UNUSUAL WAY.</p> <p>IT'S WHAT FIRST GOT SCOTT INTERESTED IN STUDYING THEM.</p>
34.	01:13:01:14		<p>SCOTT WALTERS: <i>This is my favorite species of bird. When I was an undergrad, I went to a beautiful canyon, I went hiking. And on my way out, I saw this very interesting bird doing this little bob motion, dipping, which is what gives it its name. It flies underwater in order to catch its prey. And when you first see this species doing that, it's incredible. Especially for me, it just blew me away. And I just fell in love instantly.</i></p>

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			<i>(Underwater sounds)</i>
35.	01:13:33:22		NARRATOR: DIPPERS OFTEN FEED ON INSECTS. BUT THEY ALSO HAVE A SPECIAL TASTE FOR SALMON OFFSPRING.
36.	01:13:43:00		SCOTT WALTERS: <i>Dippers eat the salmon eggs, and they also eat the small fry, the little juveniles of salmon.</i> <i>(Dipper splashing in water)</i> SCOTT WALTERS: <i>They themselves are terrestrial, so they are sort of a link that connects the aquatic realm into the terrestrial ecosystem.</i> <i>(River rushing)</i>
37.	01:13:58:14		NARRATOR: THE DIPPERS COULD BE AN EARLY SIGN THAT THE NUTRIENT EXPRESS IS KICKING BACK INTO GEAR. TO CONFIRM THAT, SCOTT AND HIS COLLEAGUES NEED TO SEE IF THE ELWHA'S RESURGENT SALMON ARE ENDING UP IN DIPPERS' DIETS. AND THAT REQUIRES STUDYING THEM. <i>(Sound of dipper screeching in net)</i> HANDS-ON.
38.	01:14:18:22		SCOTT WALTERS: <i>Tom, we caught a bird, would you please come and join us?! Actually, caught two at once. (Laughs)</i> NARRATOR: THE NETS ARE SOFT, AND DON'T HURT THE BIRDS. SCOTT WALTERS: <i>It looks like we have some sort of thrush in the net as well over there.</i> NARRATOR: SCIENTISTS HAVE FOUND THAT THE BIRDS IN THIS AREA ARE DOING VERY WELL LATELY, LAYING TWO CLUTCHES OF EGGS EACH SEASON INSTEAD OF THEIR USUAL ONE. SCOTT WANTS TO DETERMINE IF A SALMON-RICH DIET IS THE REASON FOR IT. SCOTT WALTERS: <i>So, I just know from my notes that this is the male. This is the father of the birds in this territory.</i>

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39.	01:14:57:15		<p>NARRATOR: TURNS OUT, THIS IS THE EXACT BIRD SCOTT WAS HOPING TO CAPTURE: A MALE BELIEVED TO HAVE FATHERED TWO BROODS THIS SEASON.</p> <p><i>(Birds chirping)</i></p>
40.	01:15:07:18		<p>SCOTT WALTERS: <i>First thing I'm going to do, since it's already banded, is I'm going to take its weight. 56.9. Okay. I'm going to go ahead and start the process for bleeding.</i></p>
41.	01:15:20:20		<p>NARRATOR: THE BLOOD SAMPLES WILL ENABLE SCOTT TO STUDY THE SOURCE OF THIS MALE'S SUCCESS.</p>
42.	01:15:26:07		<p>SCOTT WALTERS: <i>So, I'm going to be looking at the fatty acid profile, what fats are in the bird, how much of each of those fats and which fats came from where? The ocean, from a salmon, just from a local stream or whatever.</i></p>
43.	01:15:40:12		<p>NARRATOR: THE TEAM IS FINDING HIGH LEVELS OF OCEAN NUTRIENTS IN THE DIPPER'S BLOOD.</p> <p>A STRONG SIGNAL THAT THE RETURN OF SALMON IS GIVING THESE BIRDS A BOOST.</p> <p><i>(River rushing)</i></p>
44.	01:15:51:21		<p>SCOTT WALTERS: <i>When they have these ocean-derived food resources, they're more successful at creating additional nests. So, the species can propagate better.</i></p> <p><i>(Bird chirping)</i></p>
45.	01:16:13:01		<p>KIM SAGER-FRADKIN: <i>The ability to actually measure change is a game-changer. Because we can demonstrate that. We can tell you that these animals now have these marine-derived nutrients in their systems. We can see it in their claws, in their feathers. We can see it in their blood.</i></p>
46.	01:16:36:04		<p>NARRATOR: SCOTT AND HIS TEAM WILL CONTINUE TO STUDY HOW THE SALMON'S COMEBACK HERE BENEFITS OTHER ANIMALS.</p> <p><i>(River flowing)</i></p> <p>BUT SOME RESEARCHERS ARE TAKING A MORE PROACTIVE APPROACH, TRYING TO HELP THE LOCAL PLANT LIFE REROOT.</p>
47.	01:16:59:13		<p>ALLYCE MILLER:</p>

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	01:17:12:18	LOWER THIRD Allyce Miller Project Biologist for the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	<i>Welcome to the former Aldwell Reservoir. This used to be a lake. And that got de-watered once the lower dam came out.</i> <i>So now we are in a former reservoir that we have re-vegetated.</i>
48.	01:17:21:01		NARRATOR: REPLANTING NATIVE VEGETATION THAT GREW HERE A CENTURY AGO IS A PRIORITY FOR THE LOWER ELWHA KLALLAM TRIBE AND ITS PARTNERS, INCLUDING OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK. <i>(Shovel digging into the ground)</i> ALLYCE MILLER: <i>You can't have a thriving fish community without a habitat. You can't have a wildlife community without a habitat. So, re-vegetating and restoring it back to the environment that it was is the basis of a healthy ecosystem.</i> <i>(Hand patting ground)</i>
49.	01:17:59:07		ALLYCE MILLER: <i>With all of this planting, we've had some pretty cool things happen, like a huge colonization of river lupine. Some of us call it the champion of the Elwha, because it lays down a lot of organic matter on the ground, which provides soil and nutrients for other things to grow.</i>
50.	01:18:17:05		NARRATOR: "OTHER THINGS" INCLUDE NATIVE TREES, LIKE CEDARS AND GRAND FIRS. BUT ALSO, INVASIVE SPECIES.
51.	01:18:27:09		ALLYCE MILLER: <i>So invasive species will encroach on native plants' habitat. They're extra good at reproducing and growing. So here we have some Herb Robert that's going to encroach on this grand fir and cedar's habitat. We'll pull it and we take it out because if we don't take it out, then it'll reroot and grow where we put it on the ground here. So, it's important for us to remove it.</i>
52.	01:18:56:02		NARRATOR: RESTORING NATIVE PLANTS AND PURGING INVASIVES IS AN ARDUOUS TASK. BUT THE HARD WORK IS PAYING OFF.
53.	01:19:10:00		ALLYCE MILLER: <i>Just seeing things pop up on the ground and grow and filling this barren landscape with a forest again is so inspiring and awesome.</i>
54.	01:19:24:00		KIM SAGER-FRADKIN:

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			<p><i>These are lush forests now. In a system that 10 years ago was just mud, it is green, green, green, and purple if the lupines are blooming. It is alive.</i></p>
55.	01:19:40:07		<p>KIM SAGER-FRADKIN: <i>So happy to see the lupine out here today.</i></p> <p>VANESSA CASTLE: <i>Yeah, it's beautiful.</i></p>
56.	01:19:52:13		<p>VANESSA CASTLE: <i>All right, you want to do data?</i></p> <p>KIM SAGER-FRADKIN: <i>Yup. Sure.</i></p>
57.	01:19:57:22		<p>NARRATOR: NOW THAT NATIVE VEGETATION IS TAKING ROOT AGAIN IN THE ELWHA RIVER VALLEY, MANY ARE WONDERING IF ITS NATIVE WILDLIFE WILL BE NEXT.</p> <p><i>(Birds chirping)</i></p> <p>CAMERA TRAPS ARE THE TOOL OF CHOICE FOR THIS INVESTIGATION.</p>
58.	01:20:11:11		<p>VANESSA CASTLE: <i>There's 904 photos.</i></p> <p>KIM SAGER-FRADKIN: <i>904, okay.</i></p> <p>VANESSA CASTLE <i>And battery's at 100%.</i></p> <p>KIM SAGER-FRADKIN: <i>Great.</i></p>
59.	01:20:18:22		<p>NARRATOR: THE CAMERAS HAVE CAPTURED A VARIETY OF CREATURES IN AN AREA THAT 10 YEARS AGO, WAS ENTIRELY UNDERWATER.</p>
60.	01:20:27:15		<p>KIM SAGER-FRADKIN: <i>We're really looking at how all of those animals have moved back into the Elwha after dam removal, and after these two reservoirs were de-watered.</i></p> <p><i>(Camera clicking)</i></p>
61.	01:20:39:03		<p>NARRATOR: RECENTLY, BOTH HERBIVORES AND CARNIVORES HAVE BEEN SPOTTED HERE.</p> <p>THEIR PRESENCE BODES WELL FOR THE ECOSYSTEM.</p> <p>AND COULD SERVE TO WIDEN THE REACH OF THE NUTRIENT EXPRESS.</p> <p><i>(Cougar growling)</i></p>

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62.	01:20:57:16		KIM SAGER-FRADKIN: <i>These animals can bring those carcasses away from the river, drop the carcasses on the ground and thereby fertilize the surrounding trees. So now, everything in this system has access to these nutrient-rich little packets that come in the form of salmon, and thereby impact the surrounding habitats.</i>
63.	01:21:21:22		NARRATOR: THE ELWHA RIVER VALLEY IS SHOWING SIGNS OF RENEWAL. <i>(Fish splashing in water)</i> IT'S BECOME A BEACON OF HOPE FOR OTHER RIVER ECOSYSTEMS. AND A RALLYING POINT FOR THOSE FIGHTING FOR SIMILAR RESULTS ELSEWHERE.
64.	01:21:37:20		KIM SAGER-FRADKIN: <i>The Elwha provides a great model for dam removals in the West.</i>
65.	01:21:41:1 4	[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>Stop salmon extinction!</i>	PROTESTERS: <i>Stop salmon extinction!</i> NARRATOR: OVER 800 DAMS HAVE COME DOWN IN THE DECADE SINCE THE ELWHA WAS SET FREE. LEADER: <i>When do we want action?</i> PROTESTERS <i>Now!</i>
66.	01:21:51:10 01:21:53:08	GRAPHICS ONSCREEN: Dam Removal Revolution Klamath River & Columbia Basin Initiative	NARRATOR: IN CALIFORNIA AND OREGON, DAMS ALONG THE KLAMATH RIVER ARE EXPECTED TO COME DOWN SOON. THEY'LL ECLIPSE THE ELWHA AS THE LARGEST DAM REMOVALS IN HISTORY. AND THERE'S A MAJOR NEW PROPOSAL GAINING SUPPORT ACROSS THE POLITICAL SPECTRUM: THE COLUMBIA BASIN INITIATIVE, WHICH AIMS TO REMOVE FOUR BIG DAMS ON THE LOWER SNAKE RIVER. IF APPROVED, IT WOULD REWILD THOUSANDS OF MILES (KILOMETERS) OF RIVERS ACROSS THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.
67.	01:22:24:16		PROTESTERS <i>Stop salmon extinction!</i> KIM SAGER-FRADKIN:

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			<p><i>There are scientists all over watching us. I think that the more dams that we can take down, especially antiquated dams, the better.</i></p> <p><i>(River rushing from dam)</i></p>
68.	01:22:40:01		<p>KEITH DENTON: <i>Regardless of what you feel about ecosystem restoration and removing the dams for the fish, just the lifespan of these concrete structures is coming to an end. And then there's this sort of added bonus of like, "Hey, we can do a lot of positive things for the environment here and also make the financially sound choice."</i></p>
69.	01:23:02:06		<p>NARRATOR: THE ARGUMENTS FOR DAM REMOVAL ARE GROWING STRONGER.</p> <p><i>(Birds chirping)</i></p> <p>AND FOR THOSE WHO HAVE FOUGHT FOR IT THE LONGEST, AND THE HARDEST, DAM REMOVAL ISN'T JUST ABOUT REVIVING ECOSYSTEMS, AND SMART ECONOMICS.</p> <p>IT'S ALSO ABOUT RESTORING A WAY OF LIFE.</p> <p><i>(Birds chirping)</i></p>
70.	01:23:23:10		<p>VANESSA CASTLE: <i>Seeing this ecosystem come alive again is a beautiful thing. And rewilding this territory from the removal of these dams is a step in the right direction for our people to heal.</i></p>
71.	01:23:36:11		<p>VANESSA CASTLE: <i>Keep your eyes peeled...</i></p> <p>NARRATOR: EVERY YEAR, THE LOWER ELWHA KLALLAM TRIBE ORGANIZES A SUMMER CAMP WITH THE EDUCATIONAL GROUP NATUREBRIDGE.</p>
72.	01:23:46:22 01:23:47:05		<p>SARA CENDEJAS-ZARELLI: Find it.</p> <p>VANESSA CASTLE: <i>Oh, Zoe found it.</i></p> <p>SARA CENDEJAS-ZARELLI: <i>Oh nice! Good job, Zoe.</i></p> <p>VANESSA CASTLE: <i>Nice chay.</i></p>
73.	01:23:53:09		<p>NARRATOR: MANY OF THESE KIDS ARE MEMBERS OF THE TRIBE.</p>

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			<p>THEY'RE THE FIRST GENERATION IN OVER A CENTURY NEVER TO HAVE SEEN THE ELWHA DAMMED.</p> <p><i>(River rushing)</i></p> <p>OVER THE COURSE OF THIS TRIP, THEY'LL SPEND TIME ON THE RIVER, AND ON ALL THE NEW PLAYGROUNDS THAT DAM REMOVAL HAS CREATED ALONG THE ELWHA'S PATH TO THE SEA.</p>
74.	01:24:24:05		<p>PARKER SILVA: <i>I'm just mesmerized because it's a really nice river.</i></p> <p>JAMES SPEARS: <i>We're finding out, what do salmon eat?</i></p> <p>GIA CHESTER: <i>I wanna, like, swim in it?</i></p> <p>BRADLEY BENNETT: <i>I feel like I'm at home.</i></p> <p><i>(Water splashing)</i></p>
75.	01:24:45:23	01:25:10:16	<p>NARRATOR: FOR THEIR COUNSELORS, MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE LOWER ELWHA KLALLAM TRIBE, AND OTHER S'KLALLAM TRIBES NEARBY, IT'S ESSENTIAL TO SHARE THESE TYPES OF EXPERIENCES WITH THE NEXT GENERATION.</p> <p>JONATHAN J ARAKAWA: <i>To have both science and culture intertwined is important. We are a salmon people.</i></p> <p><i>And so, with the removal of these dams, we're going to have a stronger connection to the natural world as our ancestors did.</i></p> <p>LOWER THIRD: Jonathan J. Arakawa Klallam Language Teacher, Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe</p> <p>LOWER THIRD: Angelina Sosa Community Culture Outreach Specialist, Port Gamble S'Klallam</p> <p>ANGELINA SOSA: <i>For me, I just feel like I'm doing what I'm supposed to be doing. And I'm honoring our people.</i></p> <p>ANGELINA SOSA: <i>Cedar, that's holy, it's going to be hard to strip it.</i></p> <p>ANGELINA SOSA: <i>What gives me the most hope is that I feel like I'm keeping our culture alive. I get to bring back those teachings that had not been passed down for a long time. My dad always says, "If I am able to inspire one kid, then I did my job right."</i></p>
76.	01:24:54:09		<p>NARRATOR: THANKS TO THE WORK OF SEVERAL GENERATIONS, THE FUTURE IS LOOKING</p>

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			<p>BRIGHT FOR THE ELWHA RIVER, AND THE ELWHA PEOPLE.</p> <p>AND TODAY, THE TRIBE AND ITS SCIENTISTS ARE BUILDING ON THEIR SUCCESSES, INSPIRING OTHERS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, AND AROUND THE WORLD, TO FOLLOW THEIR LEAD.</p>
77.	01:26:21:20		<p>KIM SAGER-FRADKIN: <i>Working for the tribe on something that was so important for them, has just been a huge honor, to be able to document the change in that system.</i></p>
78.	01:26:40:18		<p>KIM SAGER-FRADKIN: <i>Just being able to stand on the dam, and the awe that I feel now in seeing the transition from them being reservoirs to these muddy, sediment-covered moonscapes, to now these lush forests that I know are full of wildlife. It's pretty impressive.</i></p>
79.	01:27:02:21		<p>VANESSA CASTLE: <i>I love that my people were the ones who were able to win the first fight for dam removal, and I hope that there are many more that come, because of this.</i></p>
80.	01:27:14:00		<p>KIM SAGER-FRADKIN: <i>The message of that place is hope. Nature will recover itself if given the opportunity. And to me, that's hopeful.</i></p>
81.	01:27:30:00	<p>GRAPHICS ONSCREEN: END CREDITS</p>	