



DAMNATION

PATAGONIA PRESENTS A STOECKER ECOLOGICAL & FELT SOUL MEDIA PRODUCTION EXECUTIVE PRODUCER YVON CHOINARD PRODUCED BY MATT STOECKER & TRAVIS RUMMEL
DIRECTED BY BEN KNIGHT & TRAVIS RUMMEL EDITED BY BEN KNIGHT ASSOCIATE PRODUCER BEDA CALHOUN CONCEIVED BY MATT STOECKER & YVON CHOINARD

DAMNATIONFILM.COM



Patagonia Presents

DAMNATION

A Stoecker Ecological & Felt Soul Media Production



DAMNATIONFILM.COM

87 minutes | 2014

NATIONAL MEDIA CONTACT

Julia Pacetti
JMP Verdant Communications
julia@jmpverdant.com
(917) 584-7846

SALES AGENT

Brian Newman
Sub-Genre
brian@subgenre.com
(917) 232-6730

FESTIVAL INQUIRIES

Beda Calhoun
brick + mortar productions
beda.calhoun@gmail.com
(970) 309-3502

CAMPUS & COMMUNITY SCREENINGS

Alex Hoskyns-Abraham
Bullfrog Communities
alex@bullfrogcommunities.com
(610) 779-8226

THE FILM



This powerful film odyssey across America explores the sea change in our national attitude from pride in big dams as engineering wonders to the growing awareness that our own future is bound to the life and health of our rivers. Dam removal has moved beyond the fictional Monkey Wrench Gang to go mainstream. Where obsolete dams come down, rivers bound back to life, giving salmon and other wild fish the right of return to primeval spawning grounds, after decades without access. **DamNation**'s majestic cinematography and unexpected discoveries move through rivers and landscapes altered by dams, but also through a metamorphosis in values, from conquest of the natural world to knowing ourselves as part of nature.

THE STORY

This powerful film odyssey across America explores the sea change in our national attitude from pride in big dams as engineering wonders to the growing awareness that our own future is bound to the life and health of our rivers. Dam removal has moved beyond the fictional Monkey Wrench Gang to go mainstream. Where obsolete dams come down, rivers bound back to life, giving salmon and other wild fish the right of return to primeval spawning grounds, after decades without access. **DamNation**'s majestic cinematography and unexpected discoveries move through rivers and landscapes altered by dams, but also through a metamorphosis in values, from conquest of the natural world to knowing ourselves as part of nature.

DamNation opens big, on a birth, with the stirring words of Franklin D. Roosevelt at the dedication of Hoover Dam, and on a death, as the engineer at Elwha Dam powers down the turbine on its last day. **DamNation** stints neither the history nor the science of dams, and above all conveys experiences known so far to only a few, including the awe of watching a 30-pound salmon hurtling 20 feet into the air in a vain attempt to reach the spawning grounds that lie barricaded upriver. We witness the seismic power of a dam breaking apart and, once the river breaks free, the elation in a watching wild salmon – after a century of denied access – swimming their way home.

THE PEOPLE

DamNation's filmmakers have done their documentary homework. Rediscovered archival footage and pristine vintage photography reveals the young archaeological "salvage" team working against time to recover priceless Anasazi artifacts before the flooding of Glen Canyon in 1958. We meet singer Katie Lee, who was among the last to experience the canyon and, at the age of 94, still recalls the vivid beauty of its walls. Her nemesis, Floyd Dominy, the long-time Bureau of Reclamation czar who dammed Glen Canyon, exudes pride in his power to alter a landscape. We also hear from dam defender Congressman Tom McClintock and dam critic, ex-Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt.

Most of the voices in **DamNation** ring far from the lobbied halls of our capitols, and closer to the heart of a river. We hear the smoldering outrage of a Nez Perce elder recalling from his youth the flooding of his people's sacred falls and fishing ground along the Columbia, and the quiet testimony of a river keeper who has manned his post 12 hours a day for 13 years to count, observe and protect an Umpqua River steelhead run. And **DamNation** is not without its action heroes, including the activist/artist who two decades ago painted under moonlight a giant crack down the face of Hetch Hetchy dam.

THE SHIFT

DamNation shows how far things have moved and how quickly, from the assumption 50 years ago that dams were always a power for good, to the first successful attempt to remove a marginal dam 20 years ago on the Kennebec River. The film highlights other dam removal stories, including the Elwha and White Salmon Rivers in Washington, the Rogue River in Oregon, and the Penobscot River in Maine.

Diverse interests across the country are coming together to remove obsolete dams and find more cost-effective options to meet power, shipping, irrigation and other needs, while helping to restore rivers, preserve tribal customs, recover fish stocks, revitalize waterfronts, improve recreational opportunities and render watersheds more resilient to climate change.

Dam owners, impacted communities, and politicians are now reevaluating the usefulness of certain dams and often advocating for decommissioning and removal. Some call it a movement, others call it a generational shift in values. **DamNation** documents both – and the undeniable momentum behind river restoration that has begun to take hold in our country.

FILMMAKERS



Ben Knight
Director and Editor

Ben, a self-taught photographer and filmmaker, jumped ship after a decade at a daily newspaper just before the industry began cutting back and rolled the dice with his friend Travis, starting a small production company called Felt Soul Media. Ben was raised in North Carolina, but has spent the past 17 years in Telluride, Colorado, where he spends the majority of his time in a dimly lit room obsessing over how best to tell a story with images and sound. Felt Soul Media has a neatly organized pile of awards on display in a tiny closet in Ben's office.



Travis Rummel
Director and Producer

Over the past ten years Travis has honed his filmmaking craft from the ground up. Partnering with Ben Knight in

2004, the two became known for their award-winning short films within the tiny genre of fly fishing. In 2007, *Red Gold*, their first feature documentary was released to critical acclaim and helped create awareness of the proposed Pebble Mine in Alaska's Bristol Bay. Firm believers in the power of film to effect positive change, Travis and Ben continue to gravitate towards environmental storytelling. Travis was born in New Jersey and received his B.A. from Colorado College. He lives with his wife Melissa in Denver, CO.



Matt Stoecker
Producer and Director of Underwater Photography

Matt Stoecker is a biologist and photographer focused on restoring rivers and wild fish populations through his company Stoecker Ecological. His early passion for trout fishing evolved into a deep love for the underwater world and, eventually, the desire to capture it on film and share with people above water. Matt has worked on more than 50 fish-passage projects, including the removal of several obsolete dams. He is on the Technical Advisory Committee for the Matilija Dam removal project and works as a river ecologist with the Marine Science Institute at U.C. Santa Barbara. Matt is also the director of Beyond Searsville Dam, a nonprofit coalition advocating the removal of Stanford University's unnecessary and destructive Searsville Dam. In 2009, along with project

partners, Matt received the Riparian Challenge Award from the American Fisheries Society for the removal of steelhead migration barriers on Carpinteria Creek.

Matt has helped produce or provide underwater footage for various films including *Horse Creek Damolition - Restoring Southern Steelhead With Dam Removal* (2007), *Watershed Revolution* (2011) and *Southern California Steelhead: Against All Odds* (2013).



Beda Calhoun
Associate Producer

Beda is the founder of brick+mortar productions, a Colorado-based marketing and production company that plans and executes release campaigns in partnership with filmmakers and brands. For the past three years, Beda's focus has been on **DamNation**, its distribution strategy and marketing – and spreading the message of the film to the largest audience possible.



Yvon Chouinard
Executive Producer

Alpinist, surfer, fly fisherman, innovator, and entrepreneur Yvon Chouinard has been described as “the pioneer in

corporate social responsibility” with a “legacy in business, philanthropy, and environmentalism that has and will change the world for better, forever” by environmental blog Opportunity Green, and a man who “walks the walk more than anyone else I know in American business,” by veteran newsman Tom Brokaw. He has also been called “arguably the most successful outdoor industry businessman alive today,” by *Fortune* magazine, which also declared Patagonia – the Ventura, California-based outdoor clothing company that Chouinard founded in 1973 – “The Coolest Company on the Planet” on its cover.

Chouinard attracts such praise in recognition of his tireless commitment to the environment and corporate stewardship. Patagonia's mission, he says, is to “build the best product, cause no unnecessary harm, and to use business to inspire and implement solutions to the environmental crisis.” Rejecting economist Milton Friedman's philosophy that a corporation's only social responsibility is to increase profits, Chouinard has consistently risked profit in pursuit of his goal to “create the best quality with the least impact.”

In 1989, Chouinard co-founded The Conservation Alliance with the heads of REI, Kelty, and The North Face. The Alliance now boasts over 170 member companies that give money to environmental organizations. In 2001, Chouinard, along with Craig Mathews, started 1% for the Planet, an alliance of businesses that contribute at least 1 percent of net annual sales to environmental organizations. Yvon is the author of *Let My People Go Surfing* (2005) and co-author of *The Responsible Company* (2012) and *Simple Fly Fishing: Techniques for Tenkara and Rod & Reel* (2014).

Patagonia, Inc., has been involved in efforts to remove obsolete and damaging dams since 1993.

THE ORIGINS OF DAMNATION

As a teenager, I watched in amazement as steelhead trout the size of my arm jumped five feet out of the water, soared head first into Stanford University's Searsville Dam, then bounced off the concrete in defeat. For over a century this unneeded dam has blocked these magnificent sea-run fish from returning home to spawn in the creek I grew up beside. I recognized that first day the destructive power of a single dam over an entire watershed. Since that day, two decades ago, I've dedicated my life to restoring free-flowing rivers.

I've never witnessed another type of environmental restoration that works as quickly and effectively as removing a dam. Before our rivers were dammed, sand and silt eroded from mountains and traveled downstream to feed and protect our beaches, wetlands, and coastal communities. Salmon and steelhead swam millions of pounds of ocean nutrients back inland, feeding more than 140 different species from osprey to otters to grizzly bears and redwood trees. Dams across our country have severed this important link between land and sea. Fortunately, like unclogging a blocked artery, dam removal breathes new life into a region. The benefits are instantaneous, far reaching, and self-sustaining.

Over the years, Yvon Chouinard and I have witnessed both the devastation caused by dams and the revival of wildlife, water quality and communities following their removal. Yvon for years has supported groups – including our coalition Beyond Searsville Dam – who work to take down dams and restore habitat for salmon and water quality for human beings. Our experience spurred a desire in us to share the transformative action of freeing a river. So, during a break at the 2011 Wild and Scenic Film Festival, with the storytelling power of film fresh in our minds and cold beers in hand, we committed to making **DamNation**.

We thought making this film would be the best way to show the stunning beauty of a free flowing river, to experience the heartache of watching cultural sites be submerged under a reservoir, to feel the power of explosives blowing up a dam, and share in the joy experienced by those who have fought for decades

to see their river run free for the first time. We prioritized familiar dam removal successes, removals we knew were about to happen (including the largest in U.S. history in Washington), and removals being planned or passionately advocated. It was important to us that the film also explore related issues, such as attempts to mitigate the impacts of dams with artificial fish hatcheries and the unfounded assertion that dams provide “green” energy, while in reality they are major emitters of greenhouse gases and limit the ability of ecosystems to absorb carbon. The importance of activism also needed to be told, from Ed Abbey’s inspirational novel *The Monkey Wrench Gang* to cracks painted by a real monkey wrencher on the dam that submerged Hetch Hetchy Valley.

We asked Travis Rummel and Ben Knight, with Felt Soul Media, to help us capture these stories and share the healing effects of freeing a river on film. With our list of dams and issues in hand, Travis, Ben, and I traveled across the country from California to Maine, from Alaska to the deserts of the Southwest. We saw a nation struggling between the foundations of our past and alternatives for a different future. We saw hope.

– Matt Stoecker

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

When we were asked by biologist Matt Stoecker and Patagonia founder Yvon Chouinard to collaborate on **DamNation**, our first instinct was to pass, though we were incredibly humbled by the offer. A good environmental documentary should leave you surprised, engaged, informed and empathetic. It was hard to imagine that a film about dams – forbidding, inanimate concrete structures – could ever capture an audience like that. We eventually came to our senses and agreed to take the film on, but we were scared shitless. The legacy of dam construction in the U.S. is more controversial and complex than we imagined.

In the summer of 2011, we hit the road in a borrowed camper van with nothing more than a laundry list of dams and a quiver of cameras. As the miles, months and dams began to stack up, it soon became clear that our original vision of a year-long project would take much longer. We were hard-pressed to find a free-flowing watershed, and finding an intact fishery was impossible. A century of shortsighted development had left American rivers in ruin. Dams were everywhere, thousands of them. I hadn't really noticed them before; it's only natural to turn a blind eye to something so common. But here we were, confronted with monolithic walls like Glen Canyon, which had drowned an Eden of red-rock canyons, or the Lower Snake River dams, which had traded a salmon run for a barge transportation system.

Actually, our timing couldn't have been better. American Rivers, the prestigious conservation organization, had named 2011 "The Year of the River." The largest dam removal projects in U.S. history and perhaps the world were underway. Two massive projects were happening in Washington State, and two more were to follow in Maine. The demolition crews were basically experimenting because there's no textbook. Dam removal had never been done before at this scale, not even close. Even the scientists were stumped. No one knew if migratory fish would actually come back after a 100-year hiatus from their spawning grounds, and there were major concerns about how to handle the mountains of sediment that had built up behind the dams.

We remember starting to feel as though our job was important. It felt like we were capturing something truly historic. Unfortunately, we felt unwelcome almost everywhere we filmed. We hardly went a day without hiding from someone or needing to trespass to get the shot we were after, and we nearly got arrested on one ill-fated kayaking trip down the Snake River. If we wanted a shot, it was always more effective to ask forgiveness than to ask permission. I never would have imagined it would be necessary to build a camera blind and dress like a bush to avoid a surveillance helicopter while filming a dam removal.

As with most things in life, the more we learned, the more we cared. We wanted to humanize this cold subject as much as possible, and if it weren't for the people we met along the way, we wouldn't have a film. The people we found were incredible. The Earth First! activist who rappelled down the faces of dams in the '80s to paint giant cracks in the dark while security slept nearby. The Nez Perce elder who watched his sacred tribal fishing grounds disappear under a dammed Columbia River. A man who's spent more than 13 years holding vigil over endangered steelhead in Oregon. A fiery, 94-year-old activist who's been raging against the Glen Canyon Dam for most of her life. A trio of pro-dam politicians Hell-bent on thwarting dam removal at all costs and a group of boaters taking a historic journey down a Washington river that was flowing freely for the first time in a century.

All said and done, **DamNation** has taken three years to complete – more than twice as long as we expected. The beauty of spending that much time filming is that we actually got to see rivers come back to life in real time. Salmon and steelhead pushed above former dam sites in Washington within months of the rivers running free. Sediment-filled reservoirs transformed into verdant corridors divided by a newly cut river channel.

After witnessing the incredible resiliency of nature that comes with the relatively simple gesture of dam removal, we now realize how much value there is in restoration and how little value many of the tens of thousands of dams in U.S. are actually delivering. In a way, dam removal reflects a shift in societal values from the need to conquer nature to letting nature do what she does best.

As **DamNation** progressed, our initial reluctance to take on the project quickly evolved into a total dedication to make the best possible film we could imagine

about the dam removal movement. Nothing came easy. My hair is grayer, and it's taken a toll on Travis too. I had my first and second anxiety attack during the edit. One involved the closing scene in the film, but you'll have to watch it to find out. This was hard one, but it was worth every ounce of effort. Working with Matt and Yvon and all the passionate people involved in river restoration was an absolute honor that will be difficult to ever match. We hope **DamNation** inspires people to give a little more thought about the health of the rivers in their backyard.

Free the rivers.

– Ben Knight and Travis Rummel

EXECUTIVE PRODUCER'S STATEMENT

From an early age we are taught that we are responsible for cleaning up our own mess. But this lesson also applies to our home planet. When we despoil a place with toxic waste, change our climate with fossil fuels or build a destructive and soon-to-be useless dam, we have the responsibility to clean it up and make it all whole and natural again. Time and again, I've witnessed how removing an unnecessary dam is the responsible, and eventually celebrated, choice.

Here's how the decades long process often goes: One or two individuals decide an obsolete dam should be taken down. They persuade others, who help fund the effort and start the ball rolling against opposition from the dam owner, house boaters, water skiers, the Army Corps of Engineers, local politicians and sometimes Congress. But after many years the idea gains momentum and scientists get hired to do studies that take several more years. Finally, there's a groundswell that can't be ignored and reason wins out. At the final dam-busting ceremony, you get to hear all the local politicians take credit for "this great idea." And after the river is restored and the fish have returned you never hear a single person say, "Gee, I wish we had our dam back."

– Yvon Chouinard

PRODUCER'S JOURNAL

Matt Stoecker: Witness to a Salmon Revival



September 18, 2011: Before Removal

Flashes of torpedo-shaped fish shot by my head through the chalky blue water of the Elwha River. Underwater, I can hear and feel the powerful tail fins kicking past my head. Several dozen 20- to 30-pound Chinook salmon impatiently circle me and my underwater camera in this confined and stagnant pool. A concrete wall appears before me and rises from the bedrock bottom, stopping my forward movement. I float up the face of the worn structure towards the growing light 10 feet above and pass groups of juvenile steelhead and large bull trout similarly unable to continue upstream. My dive mask breaks the surface; I stare up at the silhouetted and ominous Elwha Dam.

At the next pool downstream, I crawl on my belly over smooth bedrock and slide my camera and mask into the river's current. A humpbacked male and streamlined female Pink salmon are side-by-side courting and digging a redd in the meager sandy bottom immediately below the dam's box-shaped hydropower

plant. They shouldn't be spawning in this undersized sandy substrate, but like the other fish species the dam has blocked them from reaching better habitat upstream in Olympic National Park. As their bodies rapidly deteriorate on their singular freshwater spawning run, these blocked salmon have no choice but to spawn now before they die. I'm fortunate to be able to take my fins off and climb up the steep canyon wall above the dam. For my finned friends below this is the end of the line.



August 10, 2013: After Removal

Travis and I returned to the Elwha River a year and a half after Elwha Dam was fully removed (March 2012). Walking down to the former Elwha Dam site we emerged from a forested overlook to see a river transformed. Where a dam and still reservoir once stood, a deep gorge and free-flowing river called out triumphantly. We excitedly scrambled down to where the dam once grabbed a hold of the eastern wall of the gorge and looked down at the dancing white-water. Bits of concrete, some rebar and claw-like scars on bedrock from the teeth of an excavator were all that remained of the dam. As we stared at the water, I saw the familiar head, back, and then tail break the surface of the now silty brown water, arch downward and disappear. "Chinook!" I yelled, pointing. Travis and I scrambled to set up the tripod and camera as several more

salmon rose exactly where the dam once stood and where I had previously swam with them, trapped by the dam wall.

For the first time in a century, these magnificent fish were swimming back upstream past the faint markings of a former dam that blocked generations of their ancestors from making it home. Immediately downstream, salmon were launching six feet out of the water to jump over a boulder cascade. With each airborne salmon, and as the camera rolled, we erupted with cheers of admiration for this show of resilience, strength and historic comeback. As 2013 came to an end, the Elwha community was also celebrating as more salmon returned to the river than in decades. Importantly, biologists counted 75% of the salmon and their spawning redds upstream of the former Elwha Dam site.



PATAGONIA ON DAMS AND DAM REMOVAL

Environmentalist David Brower was once asked, “Why are you conservationists always against things?” He replied, “If you are against something, you are always for something. If you are against a dam, you are for a river.” I’m also a lover of wild rivers. That’s why our company has been involved in trying to take out obsolete and damaging dams since 1993.

– Yvon Chouinard, Founder/Owner, Patagonia

Patagonia supports a transition toward lower-impact energy and water sources that, combined with conservation and increased efficiencies, cause less harm to ecosystems, communities and cultures.

For centuries dams have been built for flood control, irrigation, municipal water supply and power production. All these needs can now be met more effectively through conservation, improved technology and better planning, without the negative ecological impacts caused by blocking and degrading an entire watershed.

When most of us think of dams, we think big – of Hoover Dam that provides electricity to Los Angeles or the massive hydropower dams on the Columbia River in the Pacific Northwest. But it’s surprising to learn how many dams we have and what shape most of them are in. Of the more than 80,000 dams monitored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, roughly 26,000 pose what the Corps labels a “high” or “significant” hazard. Many dams represent a high cost for the little value they provide to energy production, irrigation, flood prevention or recreation. Some no longer serve any useful purpose. All dams, despite their size, have a limited life span. Only 2,540 in the U.S. generate hydropower, producing approximately nine percent of U.S. energy supply.

We recognize that traditional hydropower – using dams either large or small – avoids some of the high carbon emissions from fossil fuels and some of the human hazards and waste issues associated with coal mining and nuclear power. However, traditional hydropower has its own costs. Dams contribute significantly

to climate change through the emission of methane from reservoir surfaces, turbines and spillways. Dams also compromise the health of rivers that could otherwise mitigate some of the effects of climate change, including droughts, floods and waterborne diseases.

Dams disrupt flows, degrade water quality, block the movement of a river's vital nutrients and sediment, destroy fish and wildlife habitat and eliminate recreational opportunities. Reservoirs slow and broaden rivers, making them warmer, reducing water quality, and harboring destructive nonnative species that disperse throughout the watershed and prey on and compete with native wildlife. The environmental, economic and social footprint of a dam and reservoir may run the entire length of a river from headwaters to river mouth – and beyond, by blocking passage for keystone migratory species like salmon, which impacts not only fish but the entire surrounding ecosystem that relies on the fish for food and nutrients.

Interventions like costly fish elevators, trap-and-haul and modified water releases do not lead to true recovery for self-sustaining wild fish populations nor do they provide a long-term solution to the many other negative impacts of blocking a river. These short-term bandages, like our failing fish hatchery system, often take valuable time and money away from real long-term solutions like replacing dams with more effective options.

Removing dams has proven to be an effective way to restore entire watershed ecosystems, revive wild and sustainable fisheries and associated jobs, restore coastal beaches and wetlands, improve water quality, and improve the lives of adjacent communities and native cultures. The case for the health of fisheries is exceptionally strong. For example, a year after the removal of the Elwha Dam, the largest run of Chinook salmon in decades returned to the river, with 75 percent of spawning fish observed upstream of the former dam site. Removing dams makes economic sense as well. The River Alliance of Wisconsin estimates dam removal to be three to five times less expensive than dam repair.

There is a growing movement to remove dams where the benefits – economic, environmental, safety and cultural – outweigh the costs of maintaining and

retrofitting an aging dam. The movement to take out obsolete and low-value dams is gaining momentum among their owners, federal and state agencies, nonprofit groups and communities around the country.

Patagonia is focused on the need to remove old, derelict and particularly harmful dams, including some dams like the four lower dams on the Snake River, that provide marginal (and readily replaceable) benefit far outweighed by the opportunities for the revival of now-endangered wild salmon populations and the jobs and communities they support throughout the Northwest.

There are a number of specific dam removal campaigns that Patagonia has supported for many years, including:

- [Lower Snake River Dams: wildsalmon.org](http://wildsalmon.org)
- [Hetch Hetchy: hetchhetchy.org](http://hetchhetchy.org)
- [Matilija Dam: matilija-coalition.org](http://matilija-coalition.org)
- [Englebright Dam: yubariver.org](http://yubariver.org)
- [Searsville Dam: beyondsearsvilledam.org](http://beyondsearsvilledam.org)
- [Penobscot River Dams: penobscotriver.org](http://penobscotriver.org)
- [Edwards Dam: nrcm.org](http://nrcm.org)
- [Rogue River Dams: waterwatch.org](http://waterwatch.org)

With the successful implementation of new technologies and management practices, there are a growing number of superior alternatives to dams. Innovations have led to reduction of water use and waste at the residential, commercial and agricultural levels that can eliminate the need for thousands of water storage dams. Examples include low-use water fixtures at home, utilizing reclaimed water, replacing lawns with drought-tolerant landscaping with drip irrigation, and planting regionally appropriate crops.

Groundwater recharge basins and expanded floodplains along rivers can store and filter water without the huge evaporation losses experienced at reservoirs, while improving wetland habitat, water quality and recreation, as well as providing natural flood protection for communities.

Energy-efficient technologies, adoption of low-impact energy sources such as

solar, wind, tidal, wave, geothermal and biomass are helping us transition to a cleaner energy future, allowing more dams to be retired. Even residential-scale microhydropower projects can be utilized on tiny creeks, upstream of fish migration corridors, in ways that reduce their negative impacts.

DAMNATION

CREDITS

Patagonia presents

DAMNATION

A Stoecker Ecological & Felt Soul Media Production

Executive Producer
Yvon Chouinard

Produced by Matt Stoecker & Travis Rummel

Directed by Ben Knight & Travis Rummel

Associate Producer
Beda Calhoun

Editor
Ben Knight

Conceived by Matt Stoecker & Yvon Chouinard

Director of Photography
Ben Knight

Director of Underwater Photography
Matt Stoecker

Additional Cinematography
Travis Rummel

Narrated by
Ben Knight

Narration Written by
Ben Knight

Motion Graphics
Barry Thompson

DAMNATION

Music Supervision
Ben Knight & Bodie Johnson

Sound Mix
Todd Hannigan & Jason Mariani

In Order of Appearance

Mikal Jakubal
Ben Knight
Jary Metcalf
Bruce Babbitt
Floyd Dominy
Christine Gregoire
Kevin Yancy
David Montgomery
Chuck Janda
David James Duncan
Guido Rahr
George Pess
Jon Jarvis
Brenda Francis
Larry Echo Hawk
Robert Kelton
Jim Yost
Doc Hastings
Tom McClintock
Elmer Crow
Rebecca Miles
Travis Rummel
Jim Waddell
Bryan Jones
Lee Spencer
Yvon Chouinard
Lori Bodi
Dylan Tomine
Robert Elofson
Don Fowler
Katie Lee
Edward Abbey
Thomas O'Keefe
Larry Moran
Laura Rose Day
Nate Gray