



Klamath River Renewal Project Overview

December 6, 2018



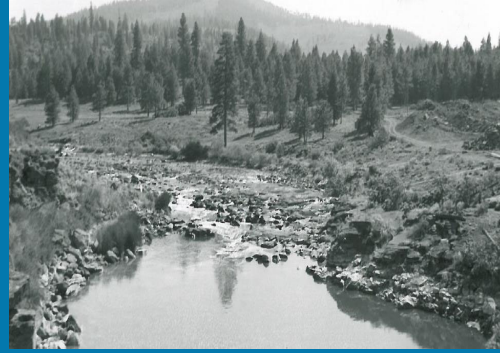
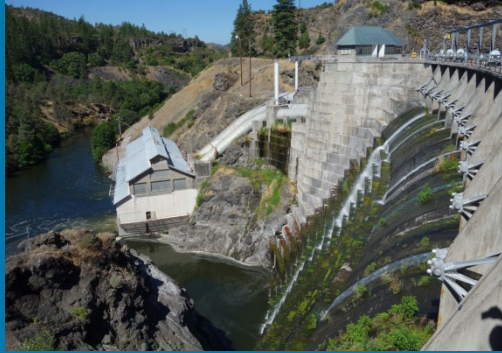
Agenda

1. Background and KRRC Overview

2. Project Overview

3. Regulatory Processes

4. Questions



1 – Background and KRRC Overview

Why River Renewal?

- The Klamath River's fisheries and water quality have been in decline for decades
- Local communities began developing collaborative solutions:
 - KRRC is leading decommissioning, a crucial first step to restore health of the river and its communities
 - Communities will continue to take other steps toward a shared, sustainable future for the Klamath Basin

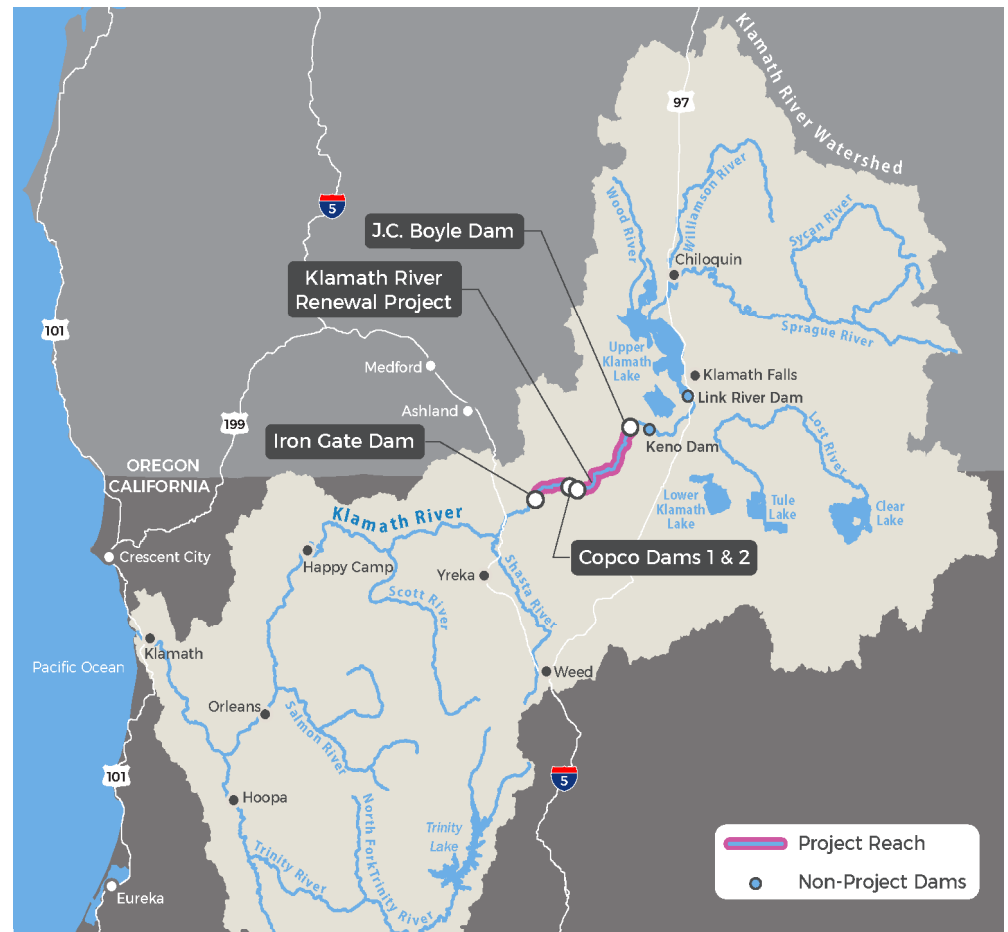


12/3/2018

Photo Credit:
Karuk 4

Klamath River Renewal Corporation

- 501(c)(3) non-profit organization
- Launched in 2016
- Governed by a 14-person Board
- Single mission: Restore fish passage & improve water quality, primarily by decommissioning four hydroelectric dams
 - *Not authorized to evaluate alternatives to dam removal*



Klamath River Basin

Lower Klamath Project Dams

- Privately-owned and operated by PacifiCorp for power production
- Not operated for flood control, irrigation diversions, or storage



Copco No. 1, CA



Copco No. 2, CA



JC Boyle, OR



Iron Gate, CA

Project Funds Available

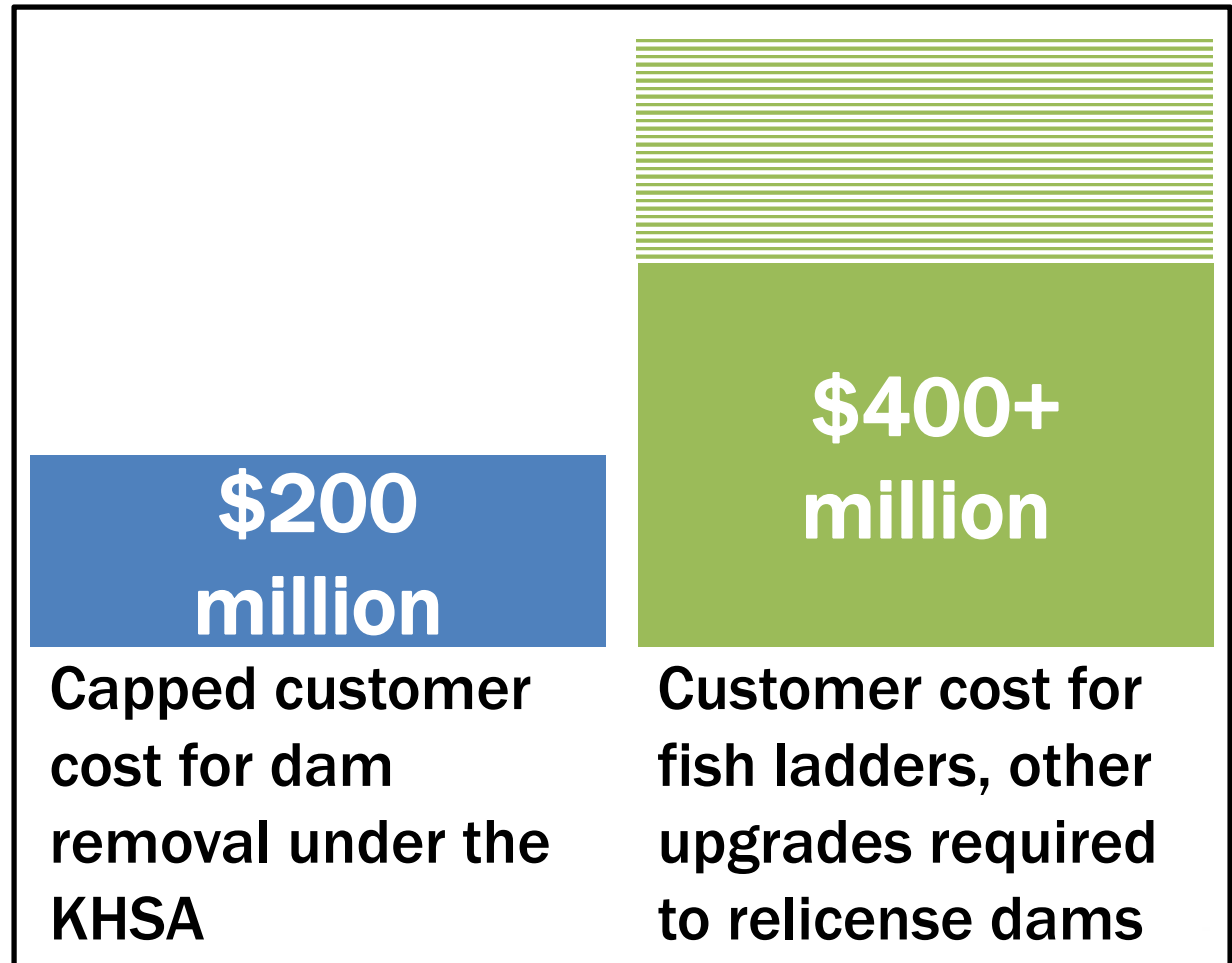
- **PacifiCorp Customer Funds via Public Utility Commissions Funding Agreements**
 - Oregon: \$184 M
 - California: \$16 M
- **California Proposition 1 Bond Funds**
 - Up to \$250 million



Klamath River between JC Boyle Dam and Powerhouse

Dams out under the KHSA provides cost certainty for PacifiCorp customers

- Found by California and Oregon public utilities commissions (PUCs) to be in the best interest of PacifiCorp customers



Benefits to Salmonids

- Improves water conditions, including temperature, pH and dissolved oxygen
- Improves fish habitat and reduces fish disease in the mainstem by creating free flowing water and sediment
- Allows access to cold water habitat in the mainstem and tributaries above the existing sites of the dams
- Reduces reservoir algae toxins which build up in fish



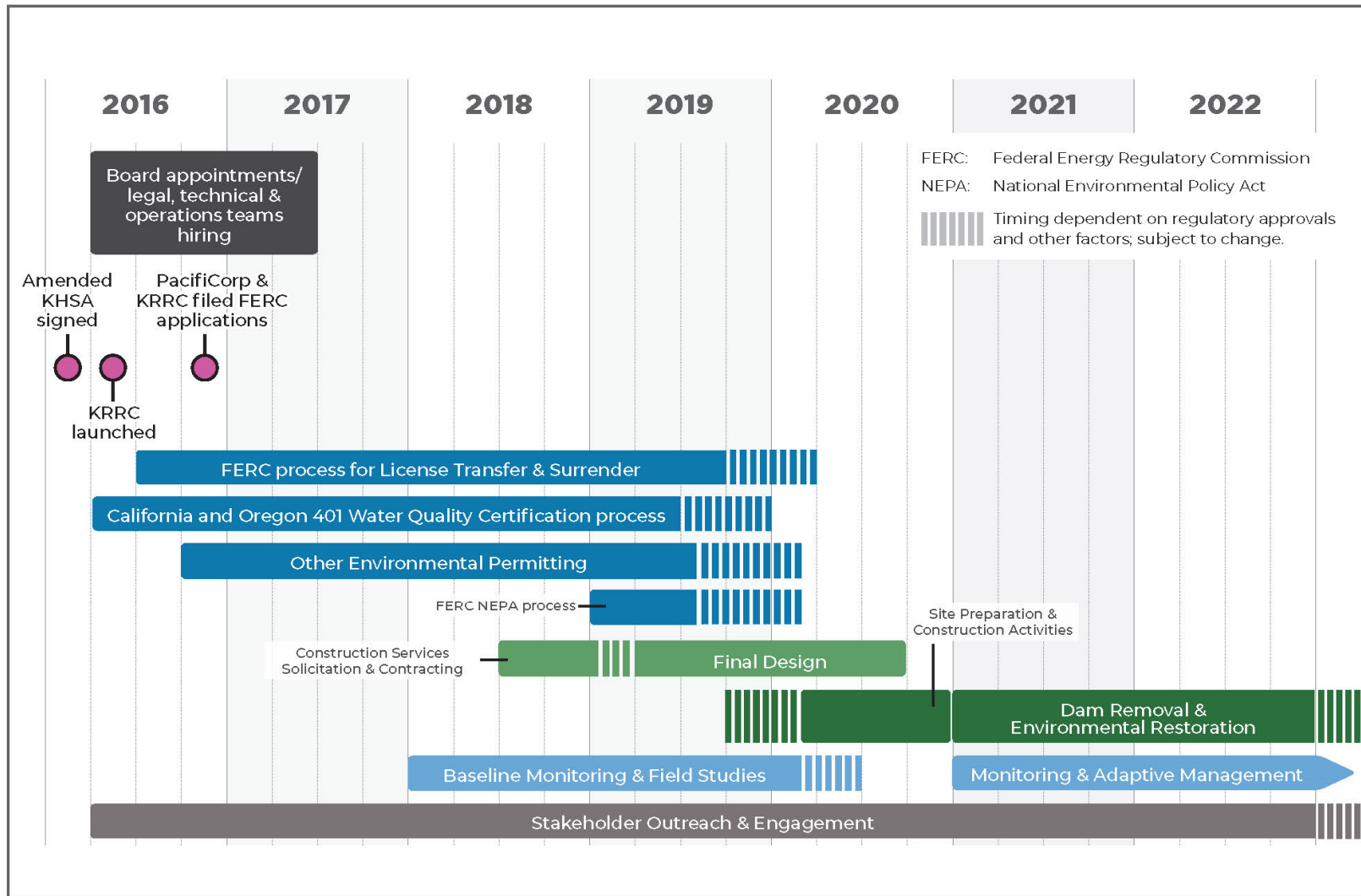
Chinook above Copco Prior to Dam Construction

Photo Credit: San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library.



2 – Project Overview

Anticipated Project Timeline



Major Work Components



Hatchery Modifications

- Under KHSA, hatchery operation to continue for 8 years after dam removal.
- Iron Gate Hatchery will be transferred to CDFW for ownership and operation with funding from PacifiCorp.
- Fall Creek Hatchery will be owned by PacifiCorp who will fund operations by CDFW.
- NMFS and CDFW are not planning steelhead production at either hatchery. Naturally spawning steelhead are present on the Klamath River and are expected to exhibit population rebounds with dam decommissioning.
- Hatchery operations at Iron Gate will continue for Chinook smolts (sub-yearlings), and the Fall Creek Hatchery will reopen for Coho and Chinook yearling production.



Dam Modification

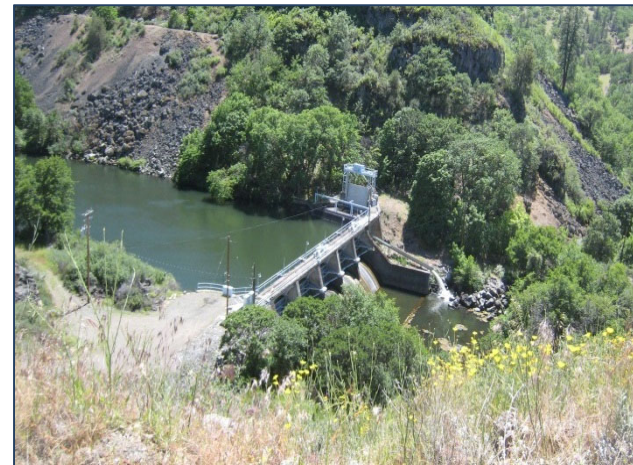
Modify dam infrastructure to allow for full reservoir drawdown

- Removal of sediment
- Demolition of existing gates
- Installation of new gates at Iron Gate and Copco No. 1 diversion tunnels



Dam and Hydropower Facility Removal

- Controlled release using modified infrastructure (January 1 start)
- Complete drawdown by March 15
- Full dam and hydropower facility removal

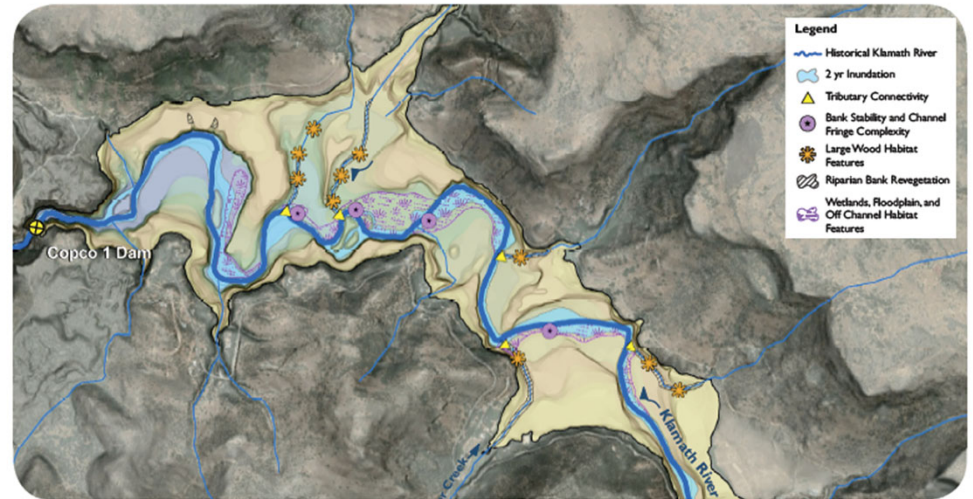


Short-term Impacts to Aquatic Species

- Impacts from dam removal on lower river species are expected to be short term, lasting 1-2 years with populations recovering from sediment impacts within 5 years.
- To mitigate the sediment flush, KRRC will perform reservoir drawdown in January and February when salmon are most sparse in the mainstem Klamath River and are primarily present in tributaries and the ocean.
- State and federal agencies will analyze impacts and determine if the long-term benefits to fisheries outweigh the short-term impacts.

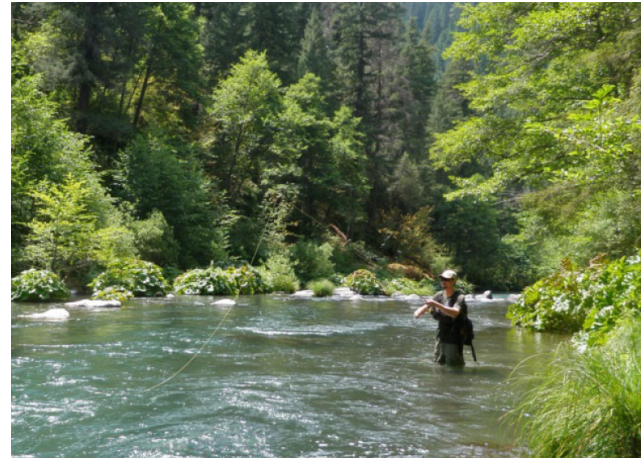
Reservoir Stabilization

- Stabilize remaining accumulated reservoir sediments (as appropriate)
- Fully restore reservoir areas to native habitats
- Monitoring and adaptive management



Recreation Plan and Restoration

- New and enhanced recreation facilities to mitigate impact to year-round Hell's Corner rafting corridor & the permanent loss of reservoir recreation facilities
- Develop Recreation Plan through stakeholder process
- Plan may include additional boating and fishing access and other new recreation features
- Will restore reservoir recreation areas to native habitats





3 – Regulatory Processes

FERC License Applications

Transfer Application

- Filed by KRRC & PacifiCorp 9/2016
- Responses to info requests submitted 6/2017, 12/2017, 3/2018, 6/2018
- FERC Order split license and deferred decision on transfer, 3/2018
- Submitted Board of Consultants proposal to FERC 3/2018
- Decision on transfer pending

Surrender Application

- Filed by KRRC 9/2016
- Response to info requests submitted 12/2017, 6/18
- Definite Plan filed with FERC 6/18
- FERC will initiate NEPA review upon noticing surrender proceeding
- Decision on surrender pending



401 Water Quality Certification

- Submitted Water Quality Certification Applications 9/2016 with:
 - CA State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board)
 - OR Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ)
- Responses to info requests and updated info 6/2017, 9/2017, 1/2018
- CA draft certification released on June 7, 2018
- OR final certification released on September 7, 2018



California Environmental Quality Act

- CEQA

- **Notice of Preparation (NOP) Scoping Meetings 1/2017**
- **Report for NOP Scoping Meeting released April 28, 2017**
- **Draft Environmental Impact Report expected December 2018**
- **Public comment period to follow**
- **Final EIR expected summer 2019**



Endangered Species Act (ESA) Consultation

- **ESA Section 7 Consultation on Project Effects to ESA Species**
- **KRRC Technical Team leading Biological Assessment (BA) development**
 - **KRRC is in regular consultation with co-lead agencies**
 - **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries**
 - **US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)**
 - **BA expected in 2018**
- **NOAA and USFWS expected to issue a joint Biological Opinion (BO) on project effects and mitigation in 2019**



Tribal Consultations

Formal Consultations – AB 52

- CA Water Board led the consultation process
- Identified:
 - Potential impacts to tribal cultural resources
 - Potential mitigation measures
- Part of CEQA process
- Must be completed before the Water Board acts on KRRC's water quality certification application

Informal Consultation – Sec 106

- FERC designated KRRC and PacifiCorp as nonfederal representative
- AECOM facilitating on their behalf
- Pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA and Advisory Council regulations



FERC/Yurok Consultation

Regulatory Summary

<http://www.klamathrenewal.org/regulatory>

Milestone	Status
KRRC applications to FERC and States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted September 2016
FERC Transfer Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FERC's March 15, 2018 order split license and deferred decision on transfer KRRC responses to info requests filed on June 29, 2018 Decision on transfer pending
FERC Surrender Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): FERC has not yet initiated review Decision on surrender pending
EIR under CEQA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CA Water Board draft EIR expected fall 2018
CA Water Board & ODEQ Water Quality Certifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OR final certification released on September 7, 2018 CA draft certification released on June 7, 2018
KRRC "Definite Plan" sent to FERC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filed on June 29, 2018
ESA Consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KRRC BA expected '18 NOAA/USFWS BO expected '18/'19
Tribal consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Board AB 52 consultation on-going Sec 106 informal consultations on-going

THANK YOU!

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4 – Questions