

Balancing the Water Needs of Coho, Suckers and Agriculture with The Klamath Basin Planning Model

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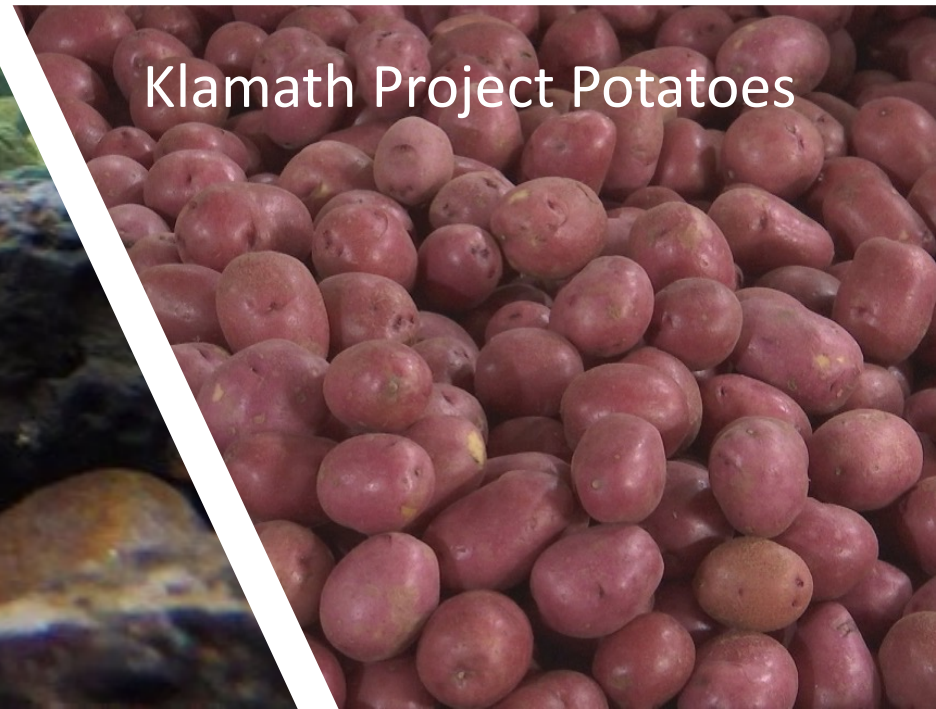
Klamath River Coho Salmon

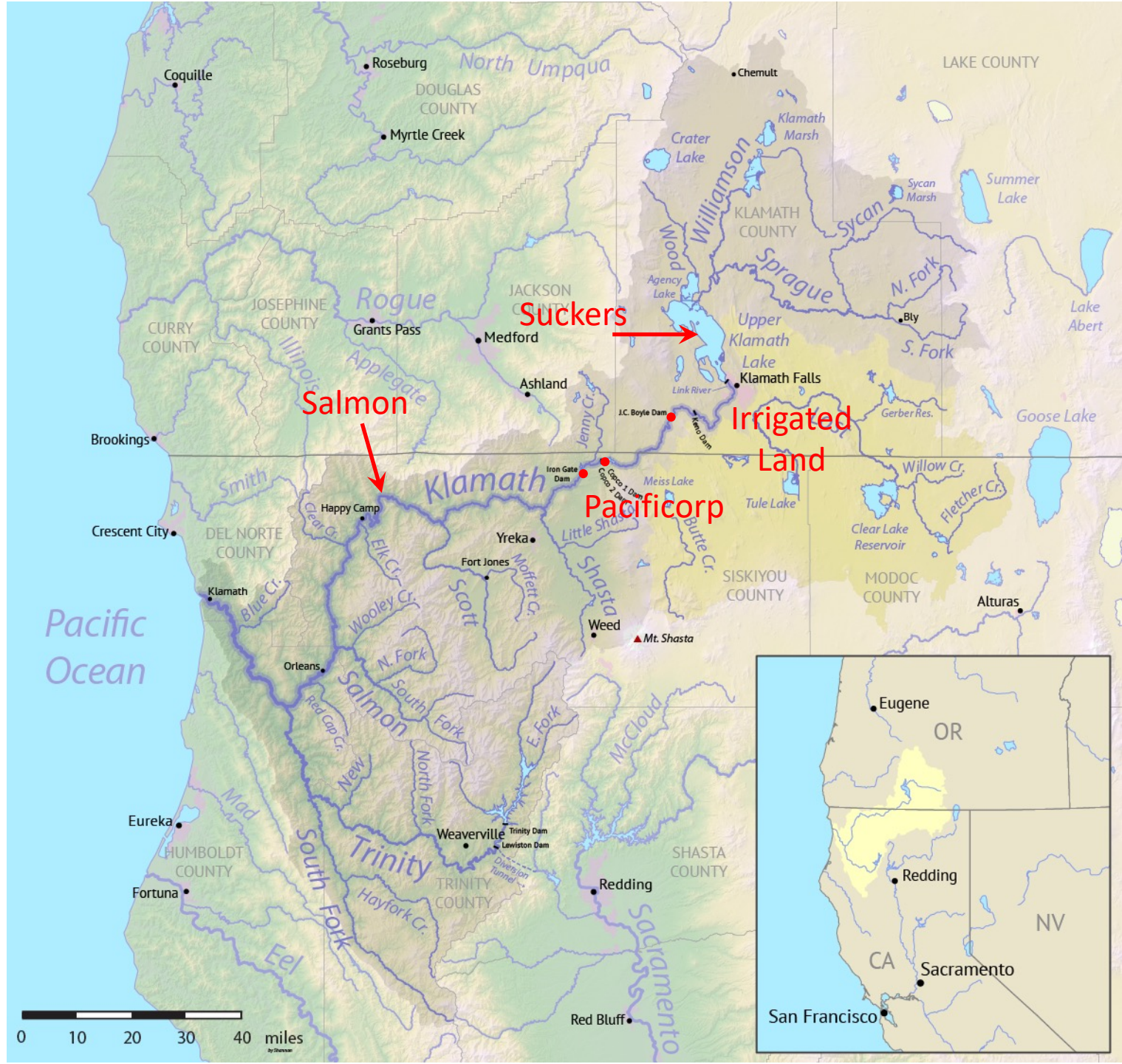


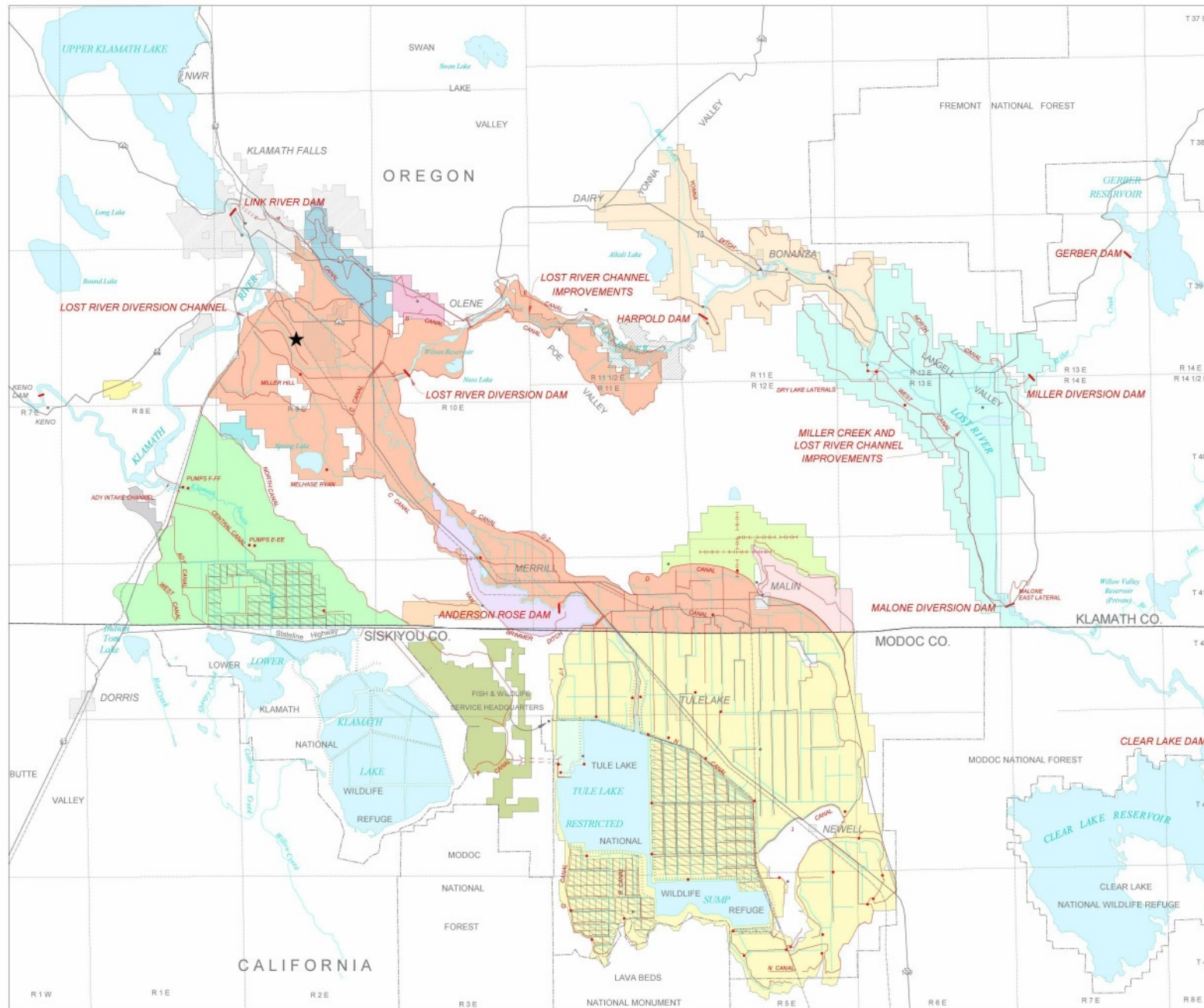
Upper Klamath Lake Suckers



Klamath Project Potatoes







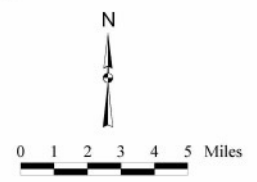
LOCATION MAP

- FEATURES:**
- Hydrography
 - Canal
 - Drain
 - Dike
 - Tunnel
 - Flume
 - Siphon
 - Pipeline
 - Drop
 - Pumping Plant
 - Irrigation District Pumping Plant
 - Private Utility Powerplant
 - Project Headquarters
 - Project Land Lease Area

- MAJOR WATER DISTRICTS:**
- Ady Dist. Improv. Co.
 - Enterprise I.D.
 - Horsefly I.D.
 - Klamath Drain. Dist.
 - Klamath I.D.
 - Langell Valley I.D.
 - Malin I.D.
 - Midland Dist. Improv. Co.
 - P Canal Mutual Water Co.
 - Pine Grove I.D.
 - Pioneer Dist. Improv. Co.
 - Plevna Dist. Improv. Co.
 - Poe Valley Improv. Dist.
 - Shasta View I.D.
 - Sunnyside I.D.
 - Tulelake I.D.
 - Van Brimmer Ditch Co.
 - Westside Improv. Dist.

KLAMATH PROJECT

Oregon - California



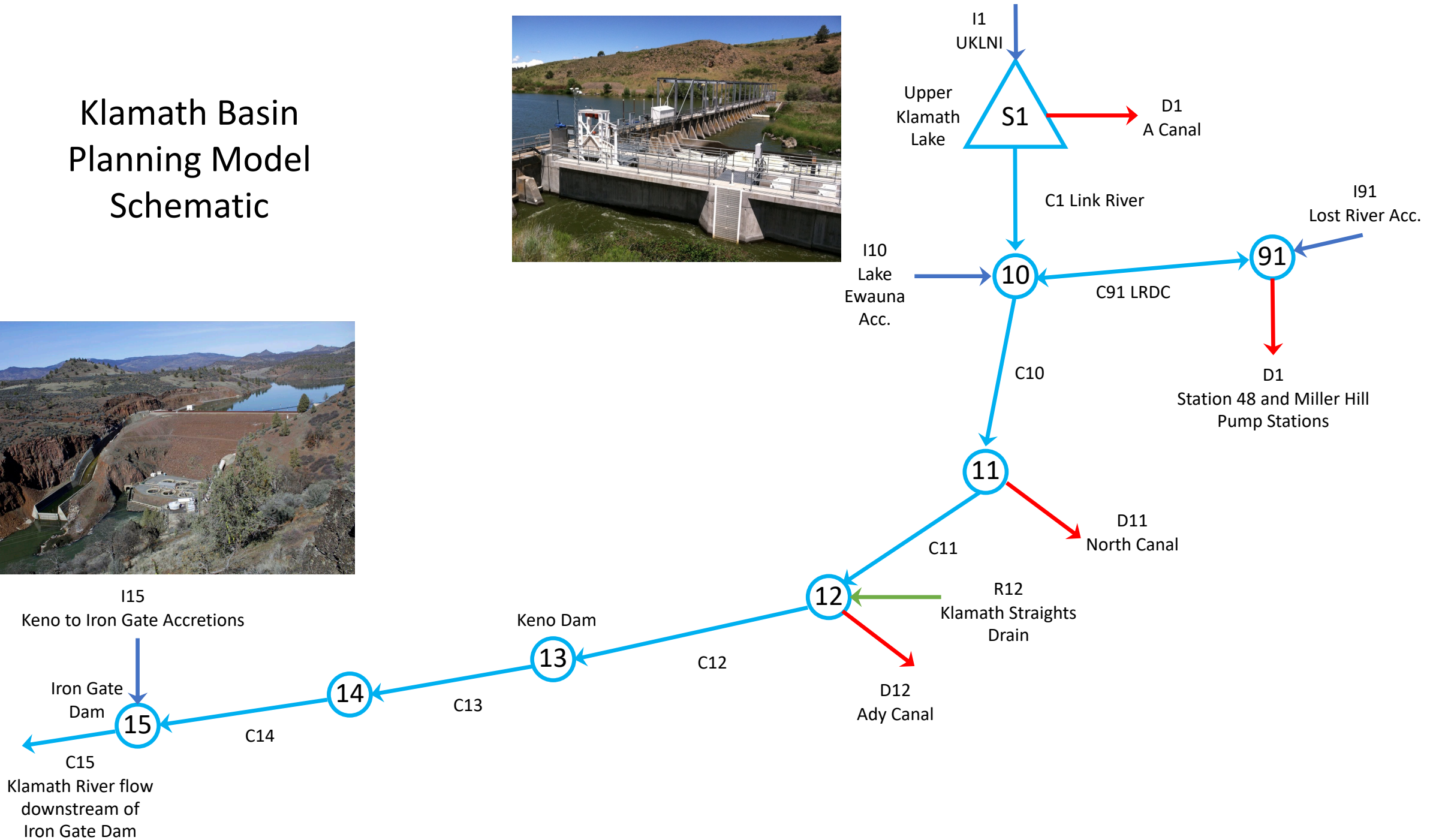
Klamath Project Details

- Approximately 200,000 acre-feet irrigated farmland
- Historical Ag diversions (prior to regulation) varies from 350,000 acre-feet to 450,000 acre-feet per year
- Two National Wildlife Refuges: Tule Lake and Lower Klamath
- Upper Klamath Lake water surface elevations are maintained between 4,138 feet and 4,143.3 feet MSL. This provides an operable storage capacity of 430,000 acre-feet.
- Five gaged points of diversion: A Canal, Station 48 PP, Miller Hill PP, North Canal, and Ady Canal

Klamath Basin Planning Model

- WRIMS based water supply planning model
- Daily timestep
- First version of the daily timestep model was developed by Nancy Parker and Kristin White around 2011
- Historic hydrologic input over period of record (WY 1981-present)
- Models Klamath Project operations from Upper Klamath Lake to resulting Klamath River flow downstream of Iron Gate Dam

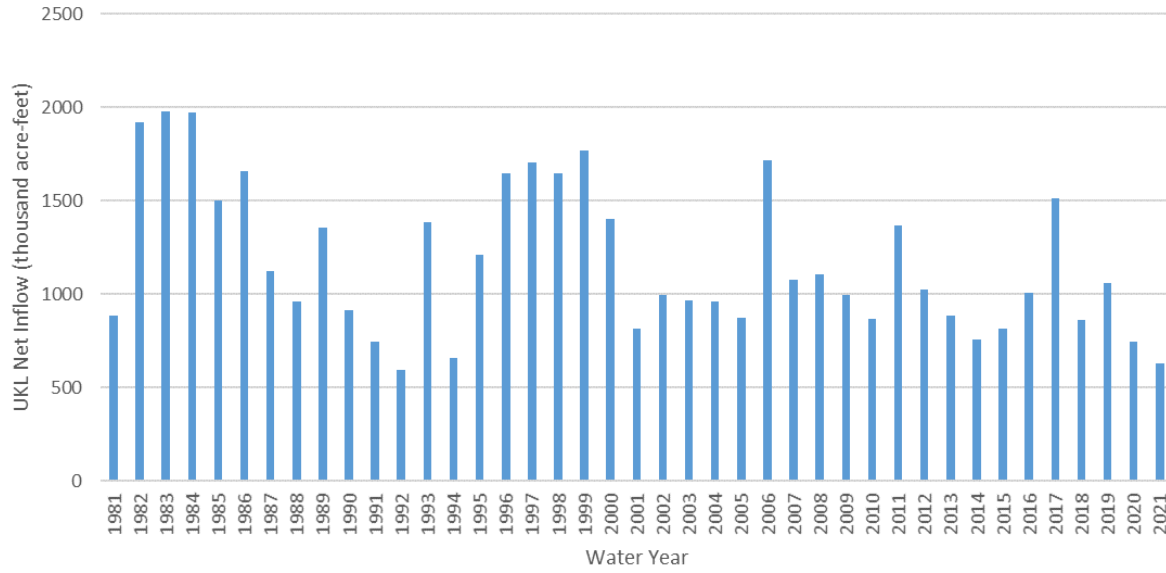
Klamath Basin Planning Model Schematic



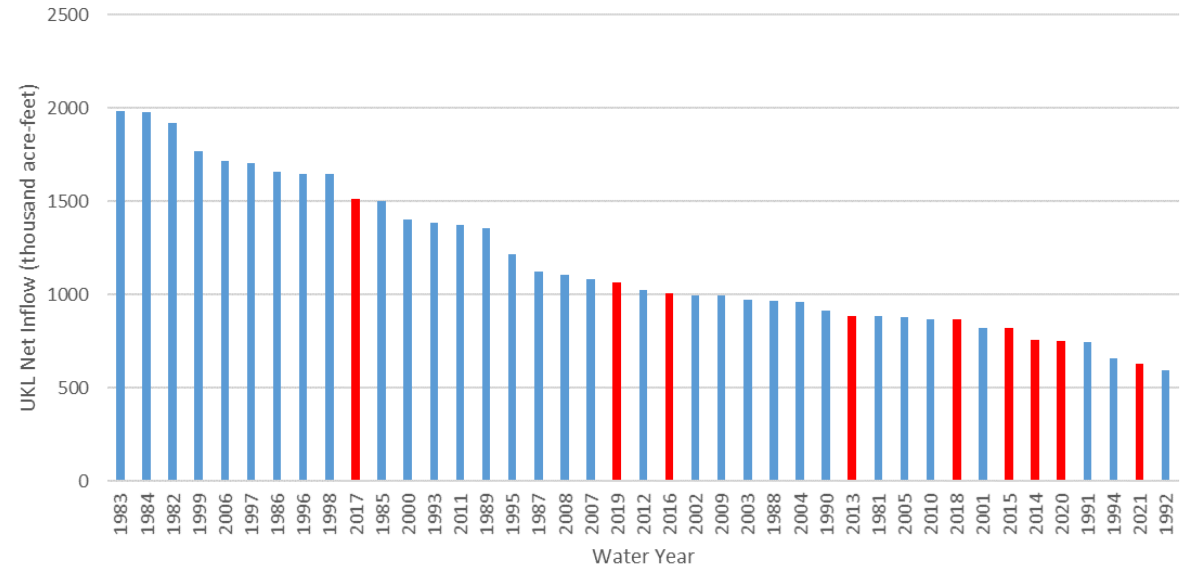
KBPM Developed to Support Klamath Project ESA Analysis

- 2013 NMFS and FWS Biological Opinions
 - Placed first nominal upper bound on project surface water supply that varied with hydrologic conditions
- 2016 Update to Biological Opinions
 - Add 20,000 acre-feet to spring Klamath River flow depending on hydrologic conditions, tested first surface flushing
- 2018 Court Injunction of NMFS Biological Opinion
 - Mandated surface flushing flow and dilution flow
- 2019 NMFS and FWS Biological Opinions
 - Klamath River surface flushing flow included
- 2020 Interim Operations Plan
 - Increase spring flow augmentation from 20,000 acre-feet to 60,000 acre-feet depending on hydrologic conditions

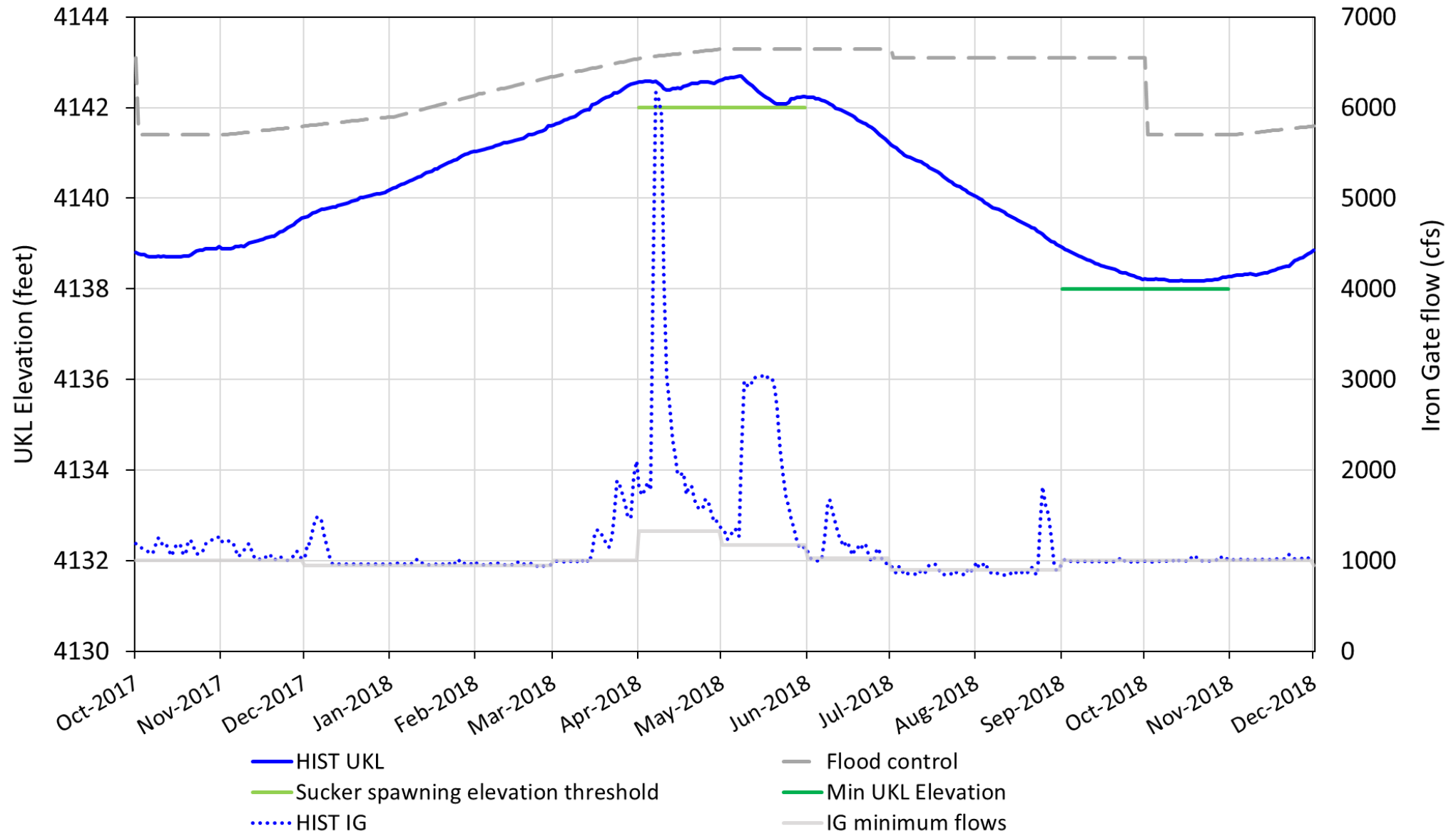
Upper Klamath Lake Net Inflow



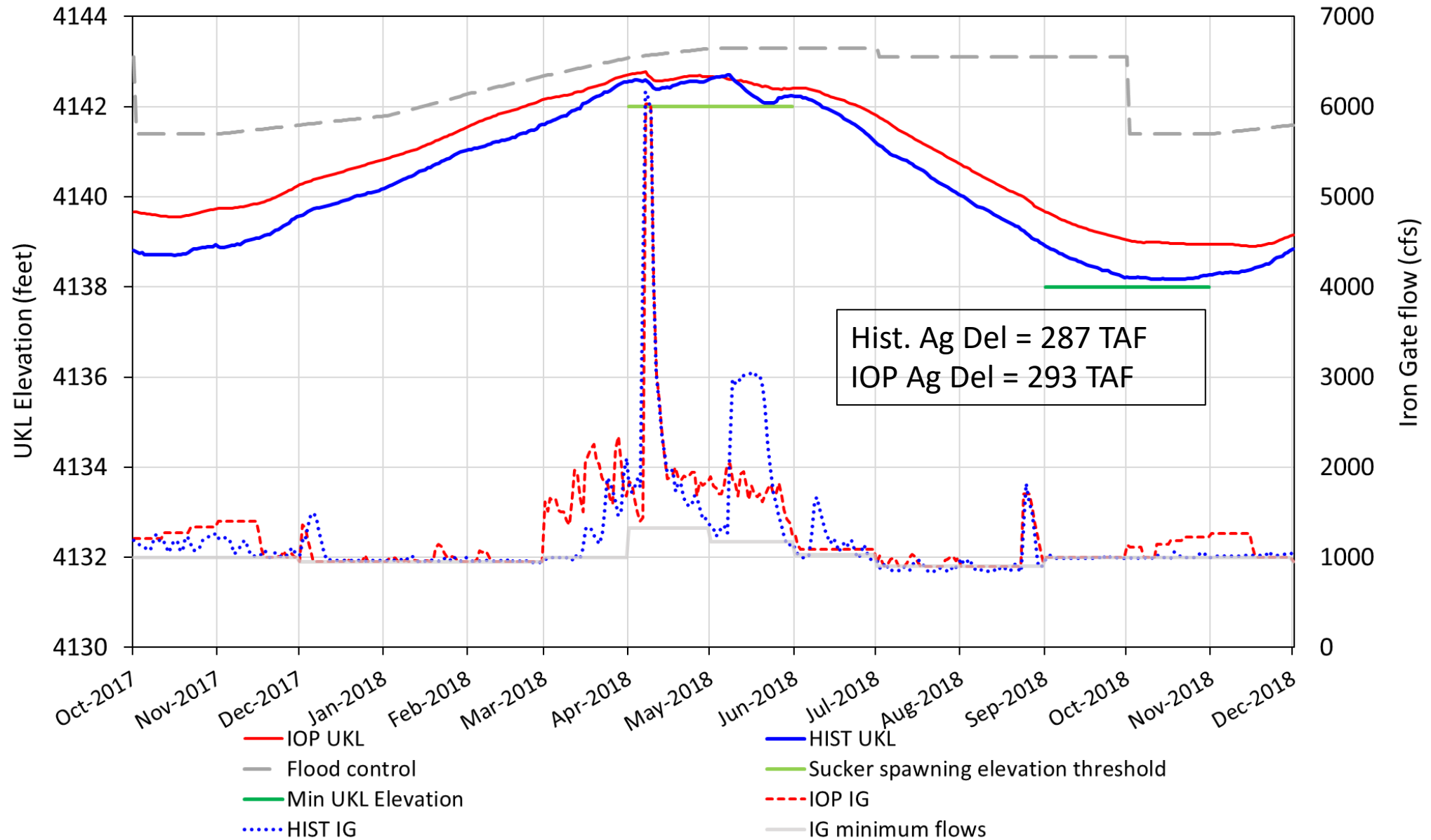
Upper Klamath Lake Net Inflow



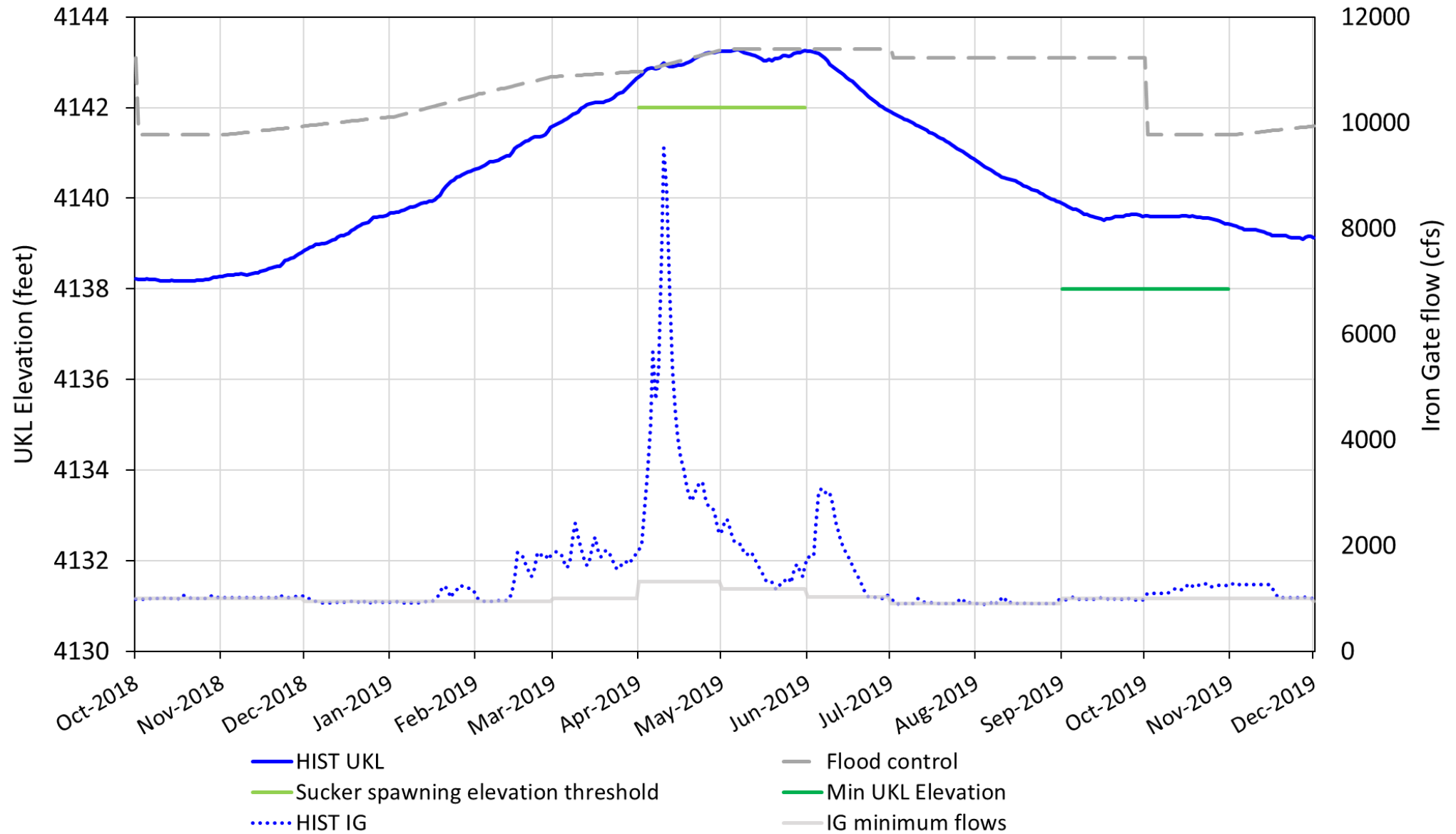
2018 UKL and Iron Gate Operations



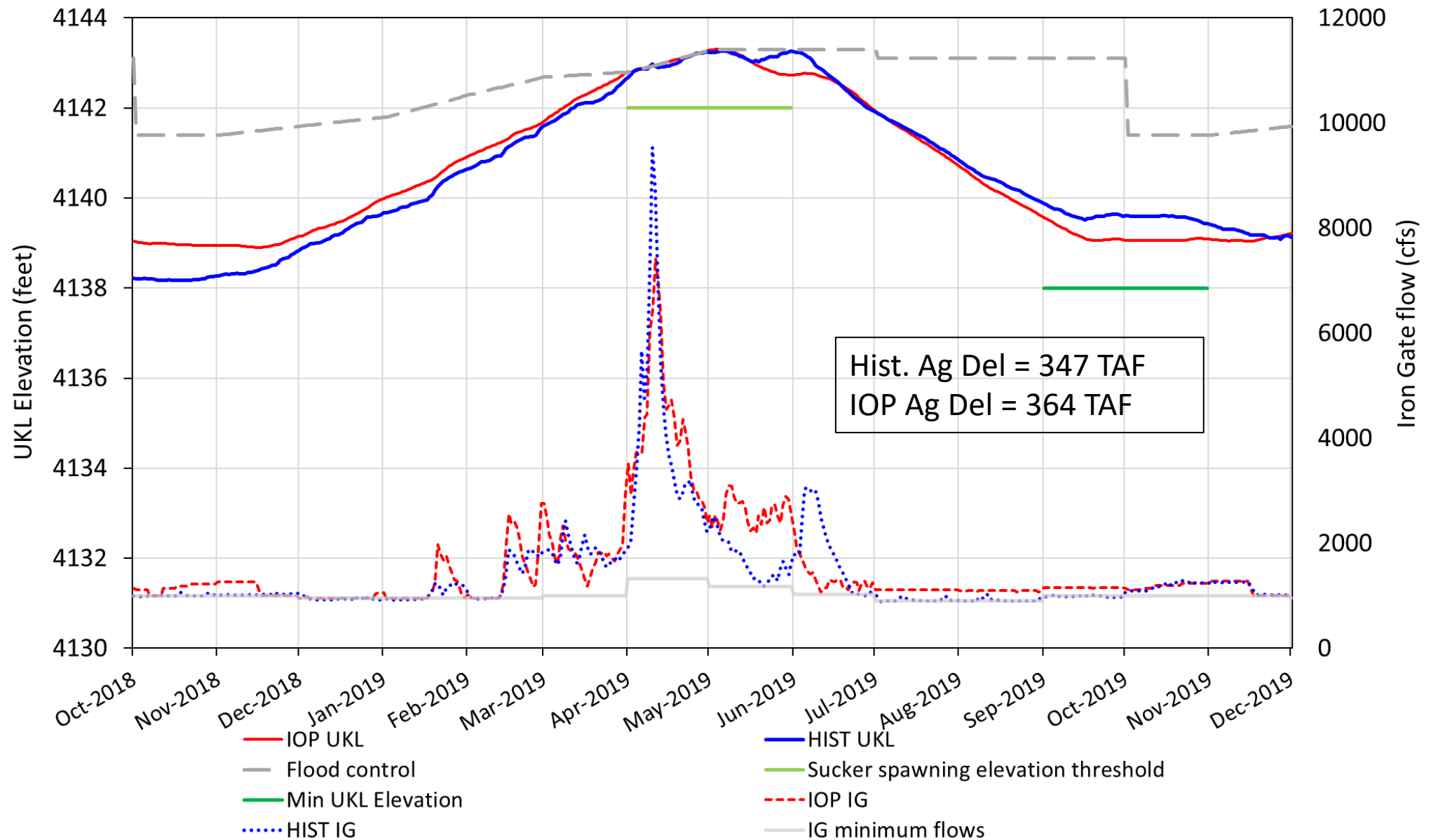
2018 UKL and Iron Gate Operations with KBPM IOP Simulation



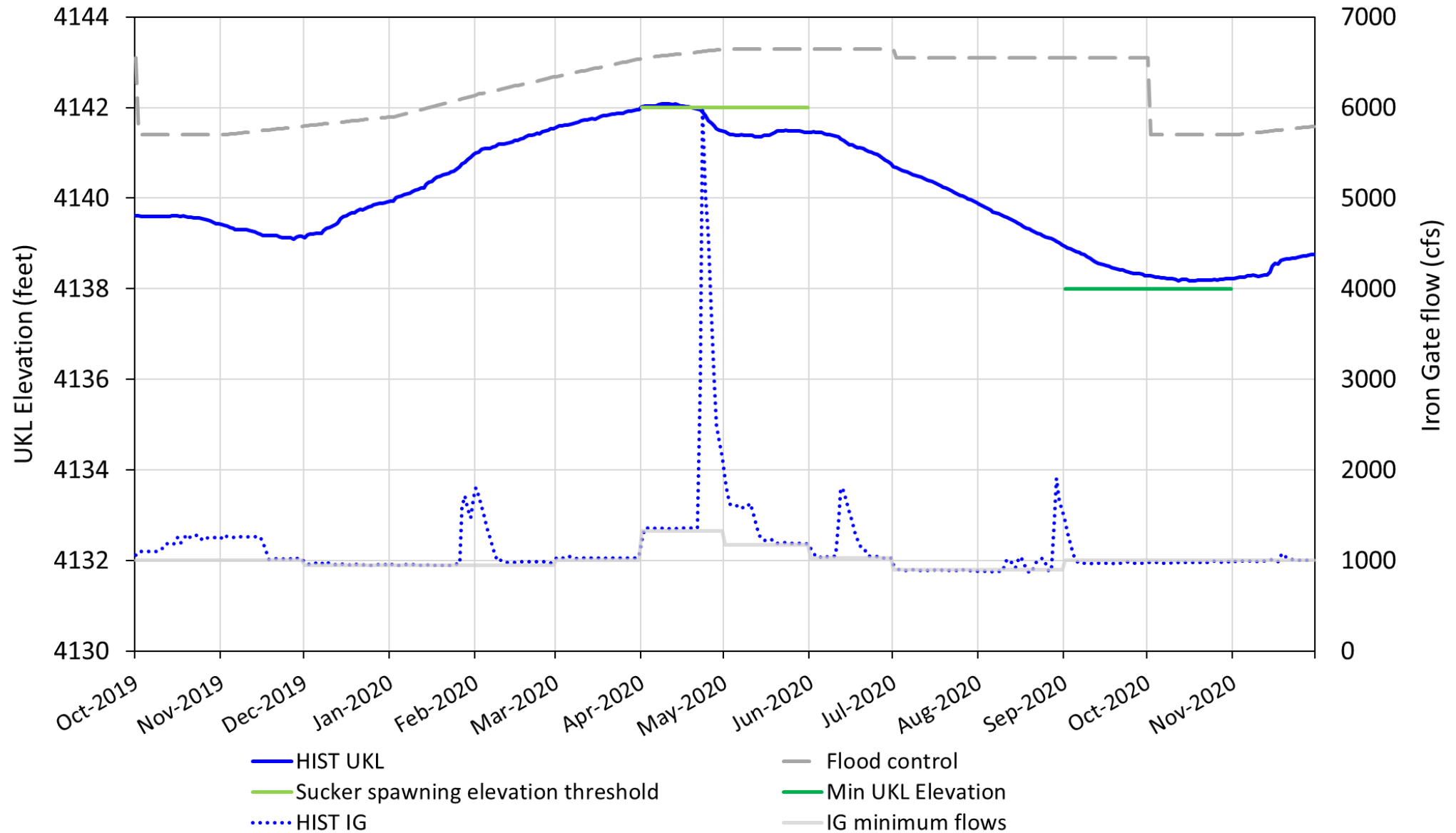
2019 UKL and Iron Gate Operations



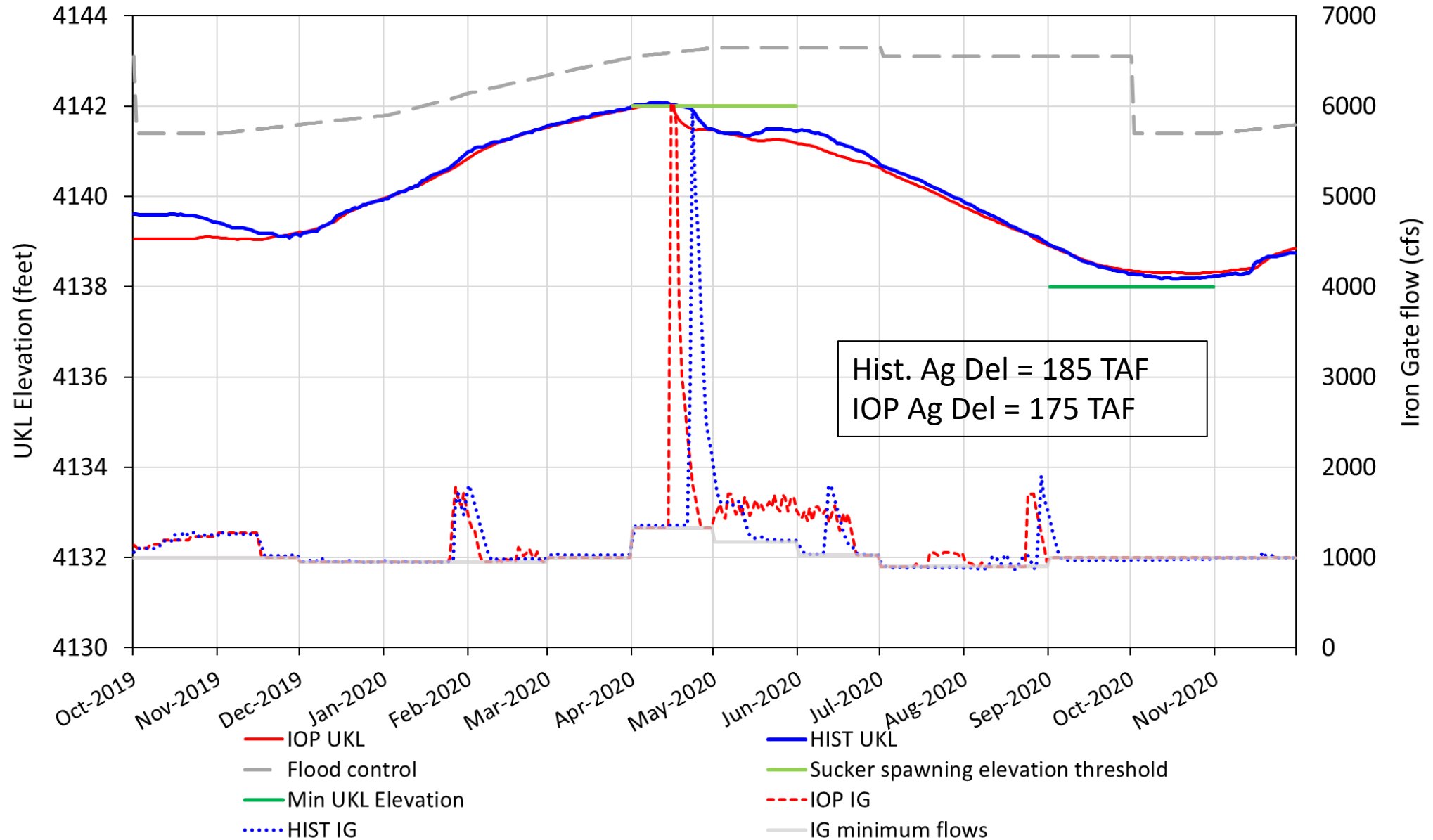
2019 UKL and Iron Gate Operations with KBPM IOP Simulation



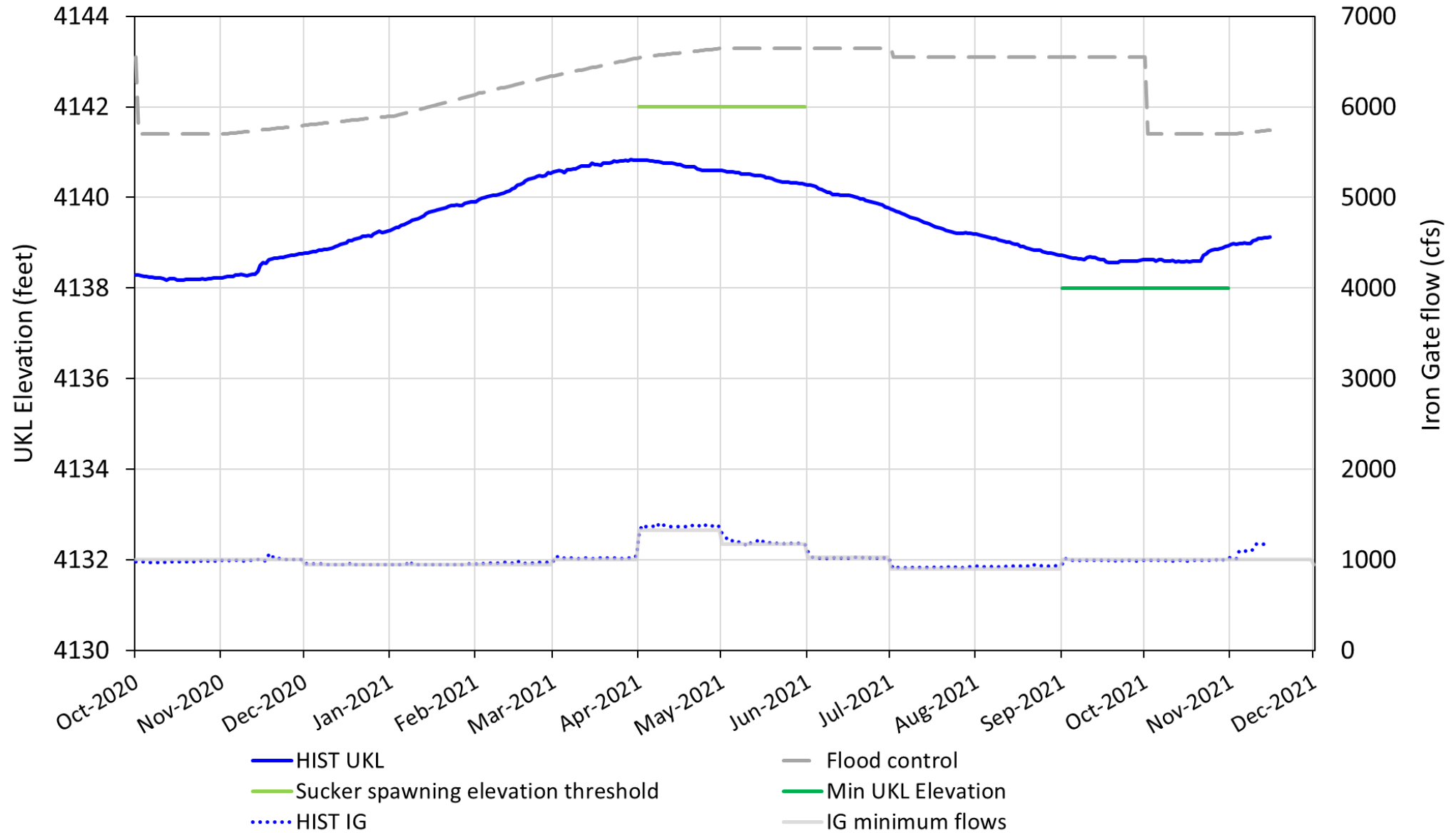
2020 UKL and Iron Gate Operations



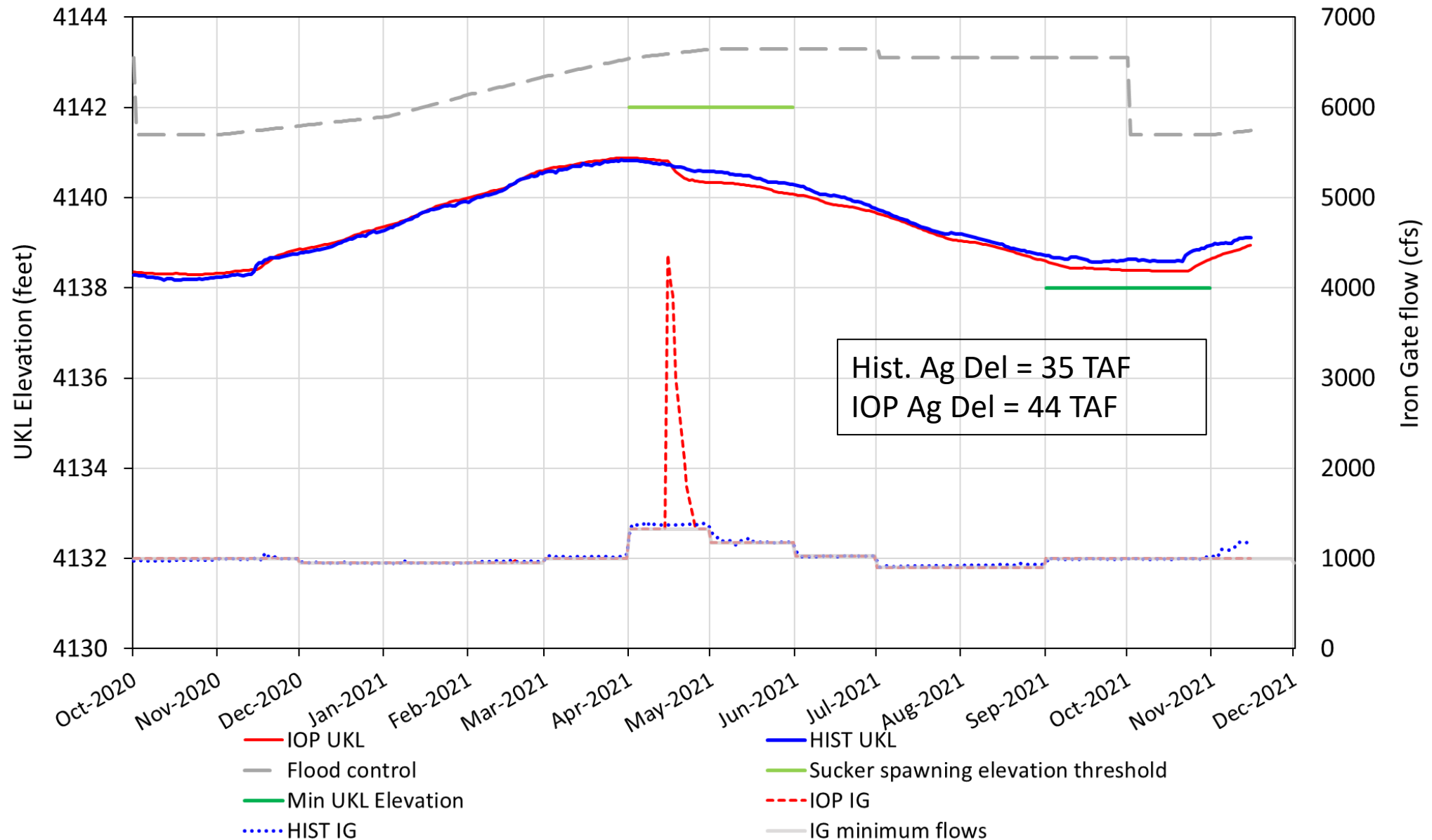
2020 UKL and Iron Gate Operations with KBPM IOP Simulation



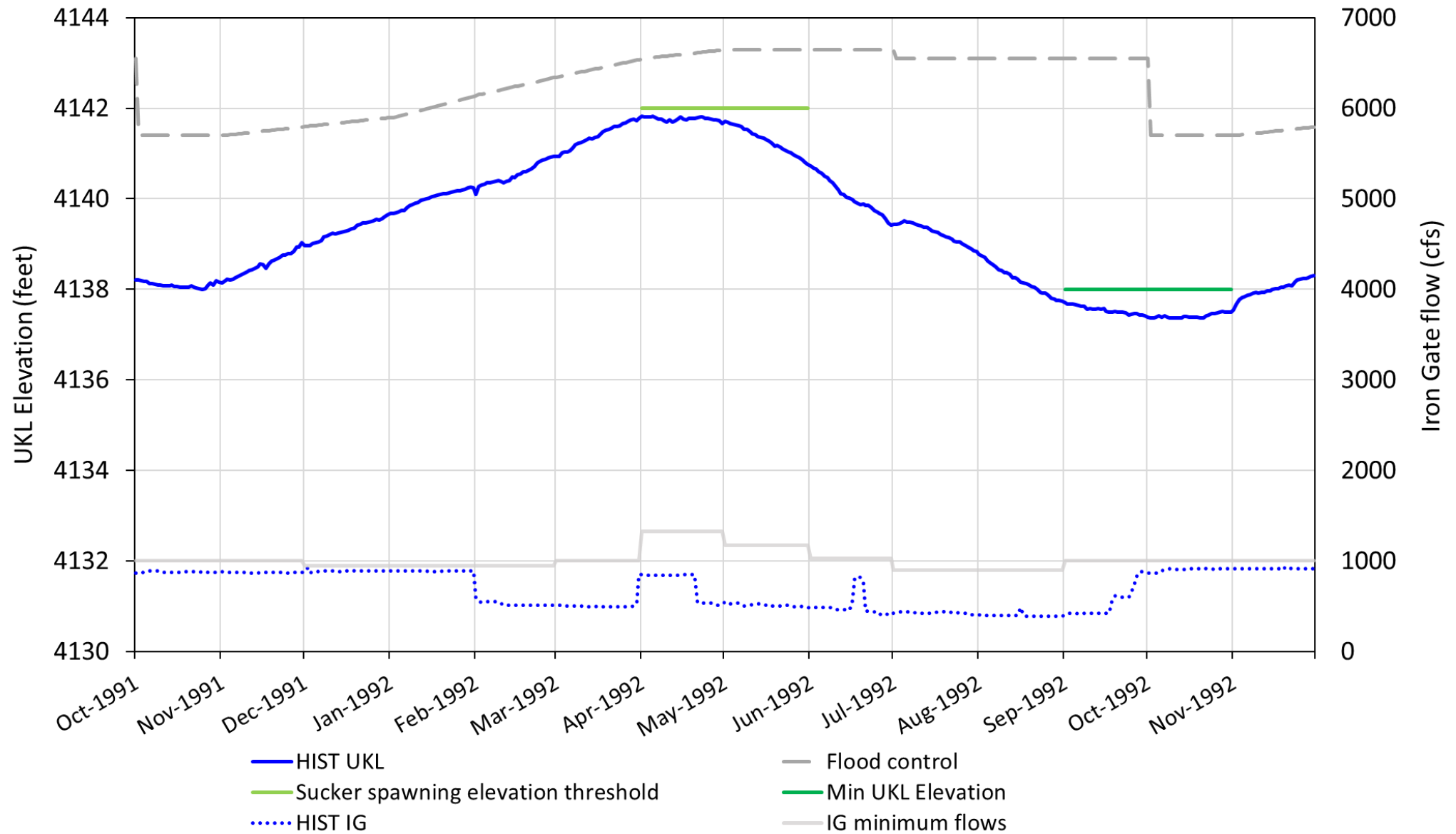
2021 UKL and Iron Gate Operations



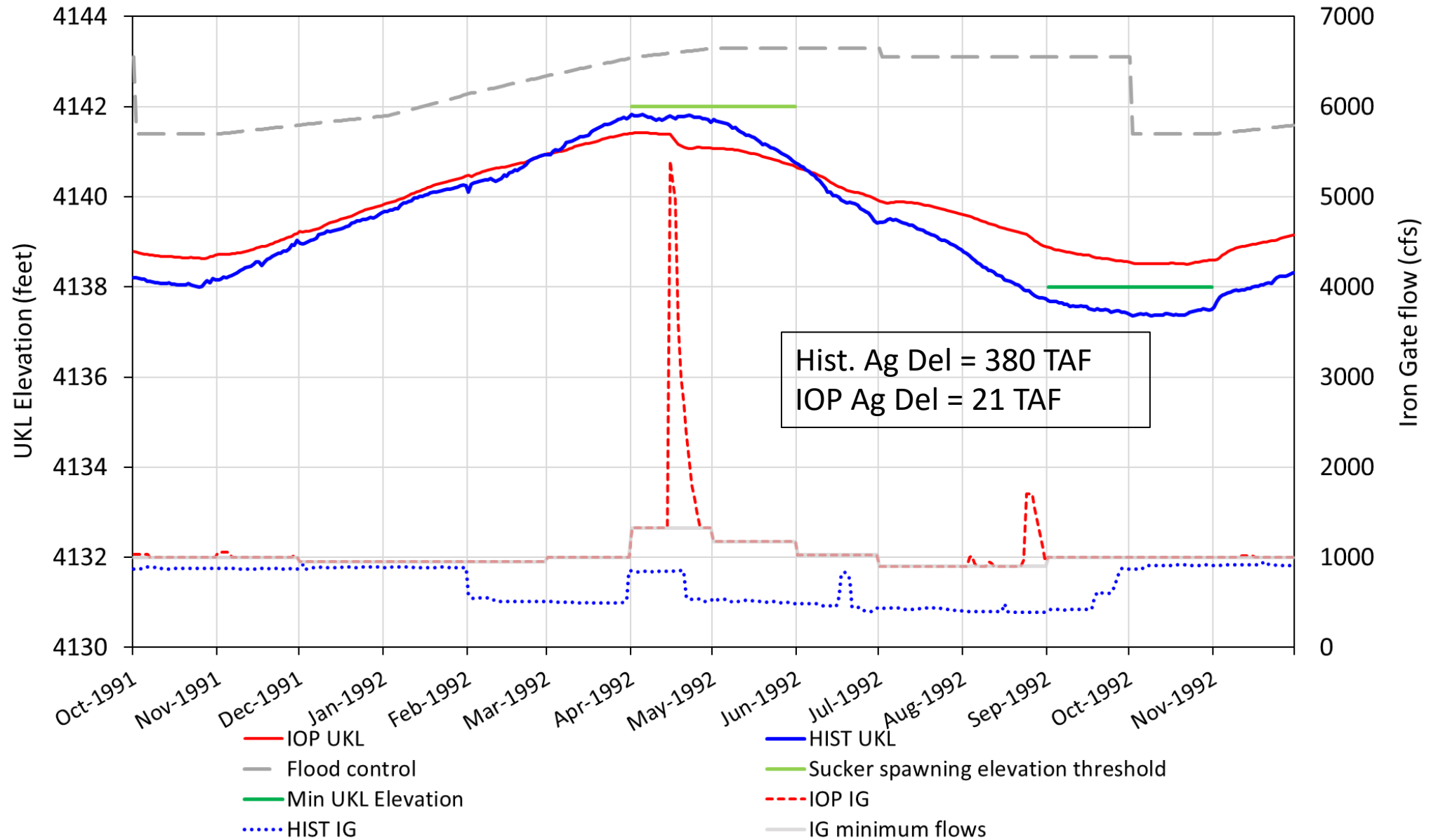
2021 UKL and Iron Gate Operations with KBPM IOP Simulation



1992 UKL and Iron Gate Operations



1992 UKL and Iron Gate Operations with KBPM IOP Simulation



Key Takeaways

- Surface flushing flow combined with sucker spawning elevation requirements result in unreliable project supply and too frequent project shutdowns.
- Historic hydrology may be insufficient for analyzing the impacts of a proposed action.
- With Pacificorp dams coming out, there is hope.