KRRC Values

KRRC values transparency and cooperation with all stakeholders and is committed to working with residents and governments to minimize any nuisance or negative impacts while enhancing the project's local benefits. We believe the people of the Klamath Basin will continue to work together during and after dam removal to take further steps toward a shared, sustainable future. KRRC is optimistic that further dialogue among Tribal Nations, farmers and ranchers, fishermen, environmental organizations, and local communities can address those issues related to economic and natural resource management in the Basin which are not resolved by the amended KHSA.

Leadership and Partners

KRRC is guided by a Board of Directors with diverse experience and shared interest in seeing the economy and environment of the Klamath Basin thrive. KRRC’s Chief Executive Officer, Mark Bransom, oversees day-to-day operations of the Corporation. KRRC’s partners and supporters include irrigators, Tribal Nations, fishermen, conservation groups, PacifiCorp, and the States of California and Oregon.

We want to hear from you!

Do you have a question about KRRC’s activities or how dam decommissioning and river restoration will impact your community? Would you like to share information with us? Please email info@klamathrenewal.org and we will direct your inquiry to the best representative. Sign up for our e-newsletter at klamathrenewal.org/contact/.
Who is KRRC?
The Klamath River Renewal Corporation (KRRC) is an independent nonprofit organization formed in 2016 as part of the amended Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA). KRRC is part of a cooperative effort to re-establish the natural vitality of the Klamath River so that it can support all communities in the basin. Signatories of the amended KHSA, including the States of California and Oregon, local governments, Tribal Nations, dam owner PacifiCorp, irrigators, and several conservation and fishing groups, appointed KRRC to take ownership and oversee removal of four hydroelectric dams on the river. KRRC’s work is funded by PacifiCorp customer surcharges and California Proposition 1 water bond funds.

The Project
KRRC’s job is to take ownership of four PacifiCorp dams — JC Boyle, Copco, No. 1 & 2, and Iron Gate — and then remove these dams, restore formerly inundated lands, and implement required mitigation measures in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. PacifiCorp will continue to operate the dams in the interim. Removal of the hydroelectric dams is the first crucial step to restore the health of the Klamath River and the communities that depend upon it. KRRC’s sole focus is to accomplish this first step.

Learn more about the Klamath River Renewal Project at www.klamathrenewal.org.

Project Benefits
Klamath River renewal will benefit local economies, communities, and the environment.

- Dam removal and related activities will help restore populations of Chinook, Coho, steelhead, and lamprey by providing access to over 400 stream-miles of historic spawning and rearing habitat above the dams.
- Draining the reservoirs will improve water quality and reduce health threats from toxic blue-green algae.
- Restoration of the river will improve the cultural lives, health, and economic well being of Native American communities in the Klamath Basin.
- Not a single farm, ranch, or municipality diverts water from the four reservoirs that are slated for removal.
- KRRC’s river revitalization will create jobs, including a few hundred jobs directly related to the project. KRRC’s local investments and activities will stimulate over a thousand indirect jobs. Healthy salmon runs are also expected to add nearly five hundred jobs in the commercial and recreational fishing industries in California and Oregon.
- Implementing the KHSA will reduce public spending on disaster relief and help avoid the economic consequences of fisheries collapse.
- The KHSA is in the best interest of PacifiCorp’s customers. State utility commissions have determined that successful implementation of the amended KHSA is a better outcome for PacifiCorp’s customers, compared to the uncertain costs and risks associated with relicensing the hydroelectric dams.

“Since 2005, monitoring in portions of the Klamath River watershed has documented prolonged blue-green algae blooms during the summer seasons. These blooms have occurred in Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs, the two lowermost reservoirs of PacifiCorp’s Klamath Hydropower Project, along the Klamath River. In response to the sustained blooms and high toxin levels, EPA joined other local, tribal, state and federal agencies in warning residents and recreational users of the affected reaches of the river and/or reservoirs to use caution when near such blooms.” — US Environmental Protection Agency