

CHAPTER 5. KLAMATH RIVER TMDLs – ALLOCATIONS and NUMERIC TARGETS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the numeric targets, loading capacity, and load and waste load allocations for the Klamath River in California. This chapter consists of three sections. Section 5.1 describes the numeric targets, loading capacity, load and waste load allocations, and margin of safety associated with the temperature, dissolved oxygen, and nutrient-related water quality impairments of the Klamath River in California. Section 5.2 presents the specific temperature-related numeric targets, and load and waste load allocations for the Klamath River by river reach and associated source areas. Section 5.3 presents the specific dissolved oxygen and nutrient-related numeric targets, and load and waste load allocations for the Klamath River by river reach and associated source areas. Table 5.1 summarizes the temperature, dissolved oxygen, and nutrient-related numeric targets and allocations.

Table 5.1: Summary of Klamath River TMDLs numeric targets and allocations

Location	Parameter	Target	Allocation
Watershed-wide ¹	Temperature	Riparian Shade: site-potential effective shade. Effective shade is a measure of the percentage of total daily direct beam solar radiation that is blocked by vegetation or topography before reaching the ground or stream surface, and takes into account the differences in solar intensity that occur throughout a day (Approximated in Figures 5.4, 5.5, and 5.6)	Riparian Shade: the shade provided by topography and full potential vegetation conditions at a site, with an allowance for natural disturbances such as floods, wind throw, disease, landslides, and fire
		Instream Target: 0 miles of substantial human-caused sediment-related channel alteration	Human-caused discharges of sediment: zero temperature increase caused by substantial human-caused sediment-related channel alteration
		<1% of all road-stream crossings divert or fail as a result of a 100-year or smaller flood	
		Decreasing trend of road-related landslides	
Stateline	Temperature	Estimated natural temperature, expressed as monthly average temperature (See Table 5.3)	Zero increase above natural temperature
	Dissolved Oxygen	Dissolved oxygen concentrations at 85% saturation under natural temperature conditions expressed as monthly average and monthly minimum concentrations April 1 through September 30 and 90% saturation under natural temperature conditions from October 1 through March 31. (See Table 5.7)	N/A
	Nutrients/ Organic Matter	N/A	Allocations to TN, TP, and CBOD ² expressed as monthly average concentrations (See Table 5.8)

¹ Watershed-wide allocations and targets are assigned to the Klamath River Middle and Lower Hydrologic Areas. Major tributaries are not assigned temperature allocations because the Scott, Shasta and Salmon River watershed already have assigned allocations, and the Lost and Trinity are not listed as impaired for temperature.

² Section 7.5.2 describes the recommended compliance assessment approach for CBOD targets and allocations that fall below the Method Detection Limit (MDL).

Table 5.1 (cont.): Summary of Klamath River TMDLs numeric targets and allocations

Location	Parameter	Target	Allocation
PacifiCorp Facilities	Temperature /Dissolved Oxygen	N/A	Temperature and dissolved oxygen “Compliance Lens” Or Alternative in-reservoir temperature and dissolved oxygen conditions that provide equal or better protection of COLD and MIGR beneficial uses.
	Nutrients/ Organic Matter	TP, TN, and CBOD concentrations expressed as monthly means reservoir tailraces (Table 5.10) Chlorophyll-a – growing season average of 10 µg/L <i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i> cell density ≤ 20,000 cells/L Microcystin toxin < 4 µg/L	Annual nutrient loading reduction necessary to attain chlorophyll-a, <i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i> , and microcystin numeric targets: TP = 22,367 lbs.; and TN = 120,577 lbs Or, alternative pollutant load reductions and/or management measures or offsets that achieve the in-reservoir targets.
	Temperature	Estimated natural temperature at reservoir tailrace –expressed as monthly average temperature (See Table 5.4)	Temperature increase expected to naturally occur in the river reach occupied by the reservoirs (See Table 5.5)
	Dissolved Oxygen	DO concentrations ≥ 85% saturation based on natural temperatures at reservoir tailraces expressed as monthly mean and minimum from April 1 through September 31 and 90% saturation based on natural temperatures from October 1 through March 31. (See Table 5.9)	N/A
Iron Gate Hatchery	Temperature	Expressed as monthly average temperatures at Iron Gate Hatchery discharge (See Table 5.6)	Zero increase above natural temperature
	Dissolved Oxygen	Expressed as monthly mean and minimum dissolved oxygen concentrations at Iron Gate Hatchery discharge (See Table 5.11)	N/A
	Nutrients/ Organic Matter	TP, TN, and CBOD concentrations expressed as monthly mean concentrations at Iron Gate Hatchery discharge (See Table 5.12)	Zero net increase of nutrient and organic matter loads above California allocation scenario conditions.
Tributaries	Dissolved Oxygen	Expressed as monthly mean and minimum concentrations greater than or equal to 85% saturation below Salmon River (See Table 5.13)	N/A
	Nutrients/ Organic Matter	Expressed as monthly mean concentrations of TP, TN, and CBOD below the Salmon River (Table 5.14) Reach-averaged maximum density of 150 mg of chlorophyll-a /m ² below the Salmon River	TN, TP, and CBOD concentrations expressed as monthly mean concentrations (See Table 5.15 and 5.16)

The Klamath River TMDL nutrient, dissolved oxygen, and organic matter (CBOD) allocations and related targets are designed to reduce the impacts of advanced eutrophication driven by land disturbance activities, the presence of reservoirs, flow alterations, and direct inputs of pollutants. The targets and allocations, as discussed in Chapter 2, are consistent with trophic classifications that are ecologically appropriate and supportive of Klamath basin beneficial uses. The allocation strategy addresses all of the stressors that are driving biostimulatory and toxicity related impairments including total phosphorous (TP), total nitrogen (TN), and organic matter (measured as CBOD). While nutrient ratios in the Klamath River can indicate nitrogen limitation in the short-term, a long-term strategy for controlling eutrophication of the Klamath River needs to reduce phosphorus loading. Comprehensive nutrient management strategies that address

phosphorous have consistently demonstrated to be essential for successful long-term ecosystem restoration (Welch 2009). Because the vast majority of the nutrient (TP and TN) and organic matter (CBOD) pollutant loads are related to nonpoint sources, pollutant reduction measures are designed to address reductions with all three pollutants. The allocation strategy addresses all identified sources, but the largest reductions are related to loads from the upper basin source area (above Stateline) which exports the largest pollutant loads in comparison historical or undisturbed conditions. Allocations are also assigned to the Klamath Hydroelectric Project (KHP) facilities to address water quality issues within the reservoirs that are controllable water quality conditions within the facilities, and to ensure that water quality standards are met.

5.1.1 Numeric Targets

Numeric targets are the numeric water quality conditions that represent attainment of the water quality standards. Numeric targets serve as the goal post from which TMDLs and associated load and waste load allocations are developed. Numeric targets refer to the desired water quality conditions, and serve as good indicators of progress towards TMDL compliance and beneficial use support. In some cases numeric targets can equal a numeric water quality objective. In other cases, numeric targets are a numeric interpretation of the conditions that meet a narrative water quality objective. Numeric targets are typically instream water quality measures, but in some cases are measures of landscape conditions that affect instream water quality conditions. Targets are set at levels associated with well-functioning stream systems. In all cases, numeric targets are used in the calculation of a TMDL.

5.1.1.1 Temperature Numeric Targets

The primary temperature numeric targets for the Klamath River temperature TMDL are monthly average temperatures calculated from the estimated natural temperature regime of the Klamath River, and are presented in Section 5.2. In addition, secondary targets are established for riparian shade and sediment related channel alteration, diversion potential at stream crossings, and road-related landslides. These secondary targets are also presented in Section 5.2. The riparian shade targets are expressed as effective shade, which is a measure of the percentage of total daily direct beam solar radiation that is blocked by vegetation or topography before reaching the ground or stream surface, and takes into account the differences in solar intensity that occur throughout a day. Instream and watershed targets are established to address sediment-related temperature factors and human-caused mechanisms of sediment delivery associated with sediment-related temperature factors.

5.1.1.2 Dissolved Oxygen and Nutrient-Related Numeric Targets

The numeric DO targets are monthly average and monthly minimum DO concentrations calculated at 85% DO saturation under natural temperatures for most of the mainstem Klamath River except 90% DO saturation upstream of Hoopa from October 1 through April 31 and 80% during the month of August in the upper and middle estuary. These targets are, consistent with the proposed site-specific DO objective for the Klamath River in California (see Appendix 1), and are presented in Section 5.3. Numeric targets are also established for nutrients (TN and TP) and organic matter (CBOD) for the reservoirs, Iron Gate Hatchery, and tributaries, and are expressed as monthly average concentrations in Section 5.3. Additional numeric targets are established to reflect compliance with the

narrative biostimulatory substances and toxicity objectives. These additional numeric targets, detailed in Section 2.3.2.2, are:

- Suspended algae chlorophyll-a: summer mean = 10 µg/L;
- *Microcystis aeruginosa* cell density: 20,000 cells/mL;
- Microcystin: 4 µg/L; and
- Benthic algae biomass: 150 mg chlorophyll-a / m².

5.1.2 Loading Capacity, Allocations, and Margin of Safety

The *loading capacity* refers to total amount of pollutant loads that a waterbody can receive and meet water quality standards. In order to achieve the loading capacity (i.e. the Total Maximum Daily Load [TMDL]), allocations are attributed to the natural background, non-point sources, and point sources of the applicable pollutants. *Waste load allocations* are contributions of a pollutant from permitted point sources, while *load allocations* are contributions from non-point sources. Contributions from natural background are incorporated into nonpoint source load allocations.

The starting point for the load allocation analysis is the equation that describes the Total Maximum Daily Load or loading capacity:

$$\text{TMDL} = \text{Loading Capacity} = \Sigma\text{WLAs} + \Sigma\text{LAs} + \text{Natural Background} + \text{MOS}$$

where Σ = the sum, WLAs = waste load allocations, LAs = load allocations, and MOS = margin of safety.

A margin of safety in a TMDL is required in the Clean Water Act to account for uncertainty and to assure that the TMDL will achieve water quality standards. The Clean Water Act directs states to develop a margin of safety “which takes into account any lack of knowledge concerning the relationship between effluent limitations and water quality.” TMDLs can be developed with explicit and/or implicit margins of safety. An explicit margin of safety is established by withholding an explicit fraction of the loading capacity available for allocation. An implicit margin of safety is established by incorporating conservative assumptions in the calculation of the loading capacity.

5.1.2.1 Temperature Loading Capacity, Allocations, and Margin of Safety

For the temperature TMDL, two separate water quality objectives apply, as described in Section 2.2.1.2. The temperature objective for *interstate* waters prohibits the discharge of elevated temperature waste, whereas the *intrastate* temperature objective states that temperatures must be maintained as natural, unless a proposed increase is less than 5 °F and doesn’t adversely impact beneficial uses. Because water temperatures in Klamath basin streams already adversely affect the beneficial uses during critical time periods, the natural receiving water condition becomes the temperature objective.

The loading capacity provides a reference for calculating the amount of pollutant load reduction required to bring a water body into compliance with standards. Because the applicable objectives do not allow for the discharge of elevated temperature waste, or increases in water temperature, the temperature loading capacity equals the natural receiving water condition, and in turn no increase is permissible and all sources are allocated a temperature load of zero.

The Klamath River watershed temperature TMDL addresses the heat loads that arise from seven sources:

1. Conditions of Klamath River water crossing the Oregon-California border (stateline);
2. Thermal discharges from Copco 2 and Iron Gate dams;
3. The impoundment of water in the reservoirs;
4. Temperature effects of Iron Gate Hatchery;
5. Temperature effects of major tributaries on Klamath River temperatures;
6. Effects of excess solar radiation; and
7. Effects of excess sediment loads.

The TMDL equation for temperature is:

Temperature TMDL = Loading Capacity = Σ WLAs + Σ ELAs + Natural Background + MOS

The Klamath River temperature TMDL for California relies on an implicit *margin of safety*. As stated in Section 2.2.1.2, the intrastate Water Quality Objective for Temperature allows for temperature increases of up to 2.8 °C (5 °F) if beneficial uses of water are not adversely affected. For most of the year the Klamath River is too hot to accommodate more heat without beneficial uses of water being adversely affected. There are periods in the winter and spring months, however, when temperatures increases of 2.8 °C (5 °F) or less may occur without beneficial uses of water being adversely affected. The timing of those periods changes from year to year and is difficult to predict. Therefore, this TMDL takes a conservative approach, allocating no temperature increases year-round. This conservative approach constitutes an implicit *margin of safety*. Substitution of the allocations results in the following temperature TMDL for the Klamath River watershed in California:

Temperature TMDL = Loading Capacity
= 0 increase above natural background
= 0 anthropogenic heat load at stateline
+ 0 heat load discharged from Copco 2 and Iron Gate Reservoirs
+ 0 heat load discharge from Iron Gate Hatchery
+ 0 heat load discharge from tributaries
+ 0 heat load from excess solar radiation
+ 0 heat load from anthropogenic sediment loads
+ natural background.
= natural background

Section 5.2 details the load and waste load allocations for these sources.

5.1.2.2 Dissolved Oxygen, Nutrient and Organic Matter Loading Capacity, Allocations, and Margin of Safety

The TMDLs addressing dissolved oxygen and nutrient-related water quality impairments, including microcystin, are closely interrelated because of the strong relationship between biostimulatory conditions, decomposition of organic matter, and resulting dissolved

oxygen conditions. A site-specific DO objective for the Klamath River in California is proposed in conjunction with the Klamath River TMDLs (Appendix 1). The Klamath River TMDLs for California are calculated to attain and maintain this proposed site-specific DO objective in the river reaches of the Klamath River in California. The proposed site-specific DO objective and associated DO targets are the primary driver in establishing the nutrient and organic matter loading capacity for the river reaches of the Klamath River in California. Stateline and tributary allocations for nutrients (TN and TP) and organic matter (CBOD)³ were set to ensure that the proposed site-specific DO objectives are met in the river reaches in California.

Achievement of the stateline and tributary nutrient and organic matter allocations, however, will not result in compliance with the DO, temperature, chlorophyll-a, *Microcystis aeruginosa* cell density, and microcystin targets within Copco 1 and 2 and Iron Gate Reservoirs during summer months. Therefore, additional temperature and dissolved oxygen load allocations are assigned to the reservoirs for the period of May through October in order to meet temperature and dissolved oxygen standards in the reservoirs, as described in Section 5.3. In addition, TP, TN, and CBOD allocations are assigned to PacifiCorp at the upstream end of Copco 1 Reservoir in order to meet the chlorophyll-a, *Microcystis aeruginosa* cell density, and microcystin targets within the reservoirs, as described in Section 5.3. Alternative pollutant load reductions and/or alternative management measures or offsets may also result in achievement of the in-reservoir chlorophyll-a, *Microcystis aeruginosa*, and microcystin targets.

The loading capacity and associated load and waste load allocations for total phosphorus (TP), total nitrogen (TN), and organic matter (CBOD) for the Klamath River in California, including Copco 1 and 2 and Iron Gate Reservoirs, are presented in Figures 5.1, 5.2, and 5.3, respectively. These figures provide an illustration or graphical representation of the cumulative loading under TMDL compliance conditions to the Klamath River for total phosphorus, total nitrogen, and organic matter (CBOD). Cumulative loads used in this analysis include the total annual mass generated from upstream sources that pass through the assessment location (assessment locations along the Klamath River system were chosen to be just upstream of major tributary input locations). The analysis presents load inputs from major and minor tributaries, along with loads along the Klamath River system, and includes within-river and within-reservoir dynamics (e.g., losses, retention, and fluxes). The width of a segment arrow is only approximately proportional to the magnitude of the load within that reach. These figures present the loading capacities divided into various reaches of the Klamath River in California, and also present the load and waste load allocations assigned the different sources necessary to achieve the loading capacity. For most Klamath River compliance locations, allocations have been set as monthly mean concentrations for nutrients (TP and TN) and organic matter (CBOD). In order to summarize the Total Maximum Daily Load for these parameters, the allocations are also expressed as daily loads (concentration x flow = mass). The contribution of natural background nutrient and organic matter loads is incorporated into the compliance load for each source area.

³ The allocations for organic matter are expressed as CBOD, and refer to CBOD-ultimate. The water quality models represent CBOD as organic matter; it is converted to CBOD-ultimate for TMDL allocation calculations.

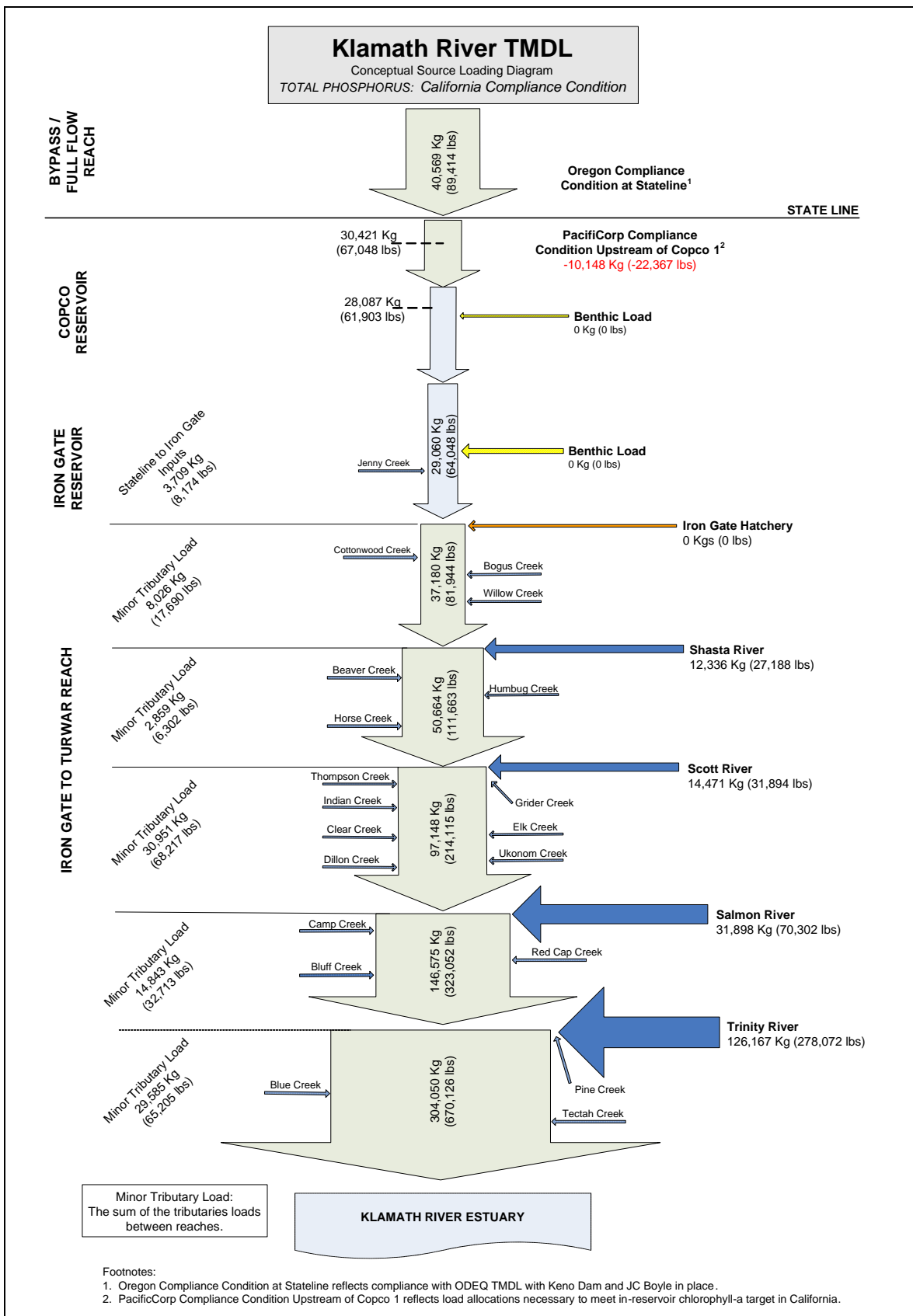


Figure 5.1: Annual total phosphorous loading capacity and allocations for the Klamath River in California

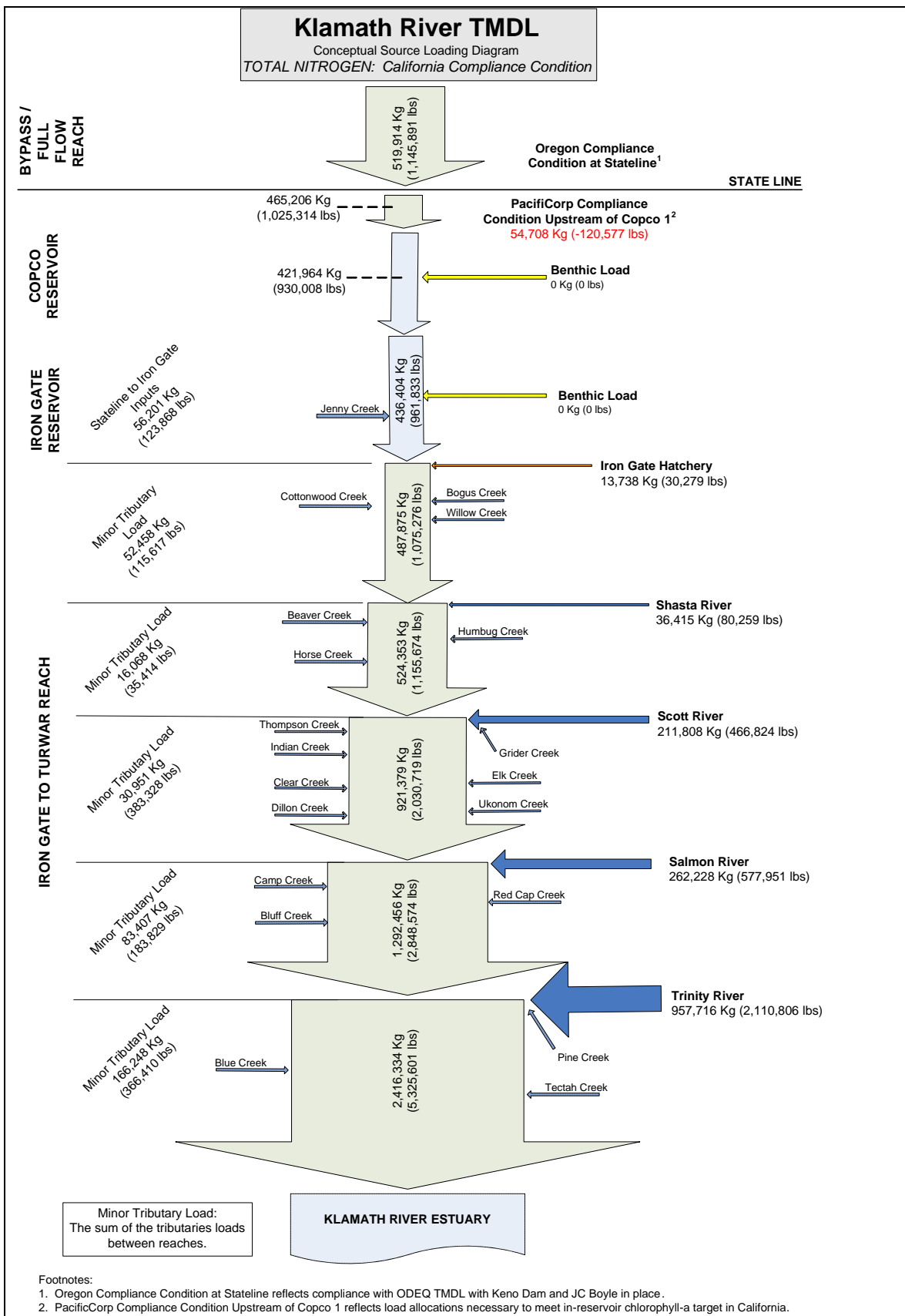


Figure 5.2: Annual total nitrogen loading capacity and allocations for the Klamath River in California.

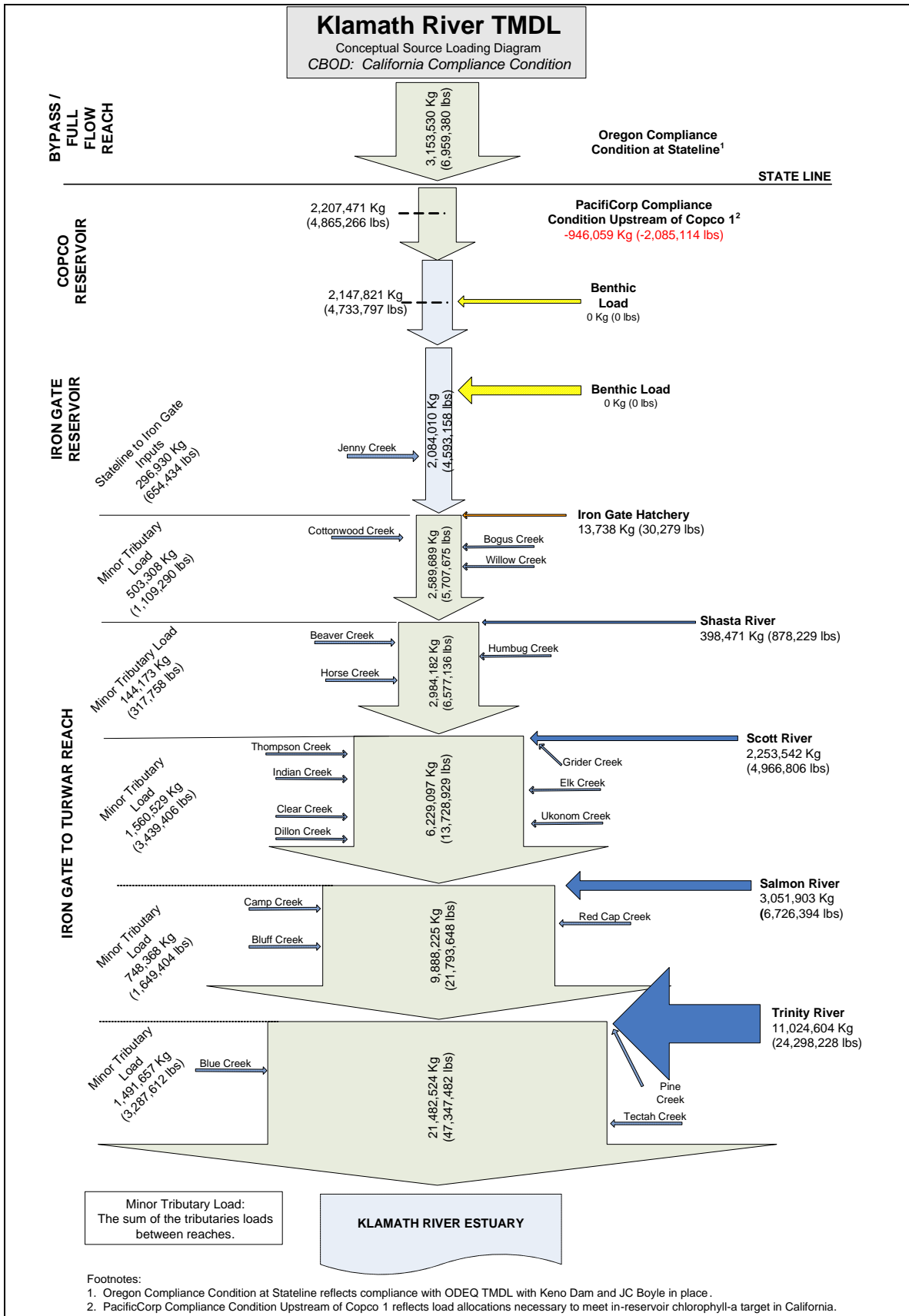


Figure 5.3: Annual organic matter (CBOD) loading capacity and allocations for the Klamath River in California.

The Klamath River TMDLs addressing, DO, nutrient, and microcystin impairments in California rely on an implicit *margin of safety*. An implicit margin of safety was deemed appropriate because uncertainty was reduced in the analysis by applying a comprehensive, dynamic numerical model to incorporate conservative assumptions into loading estimates and allocations. Incorporation of the conservative assumptions allows for those assumptions to be expressed in the predicted dissolved oxygen and chlorophyll-a levels. The model takes advantage of available data collected over multiple years, and deterministically represents the cause-effect relationship between discrete sources and water quality conditions throughout the Klamath's riverine, reservoir, and estuarine portions. By representing conditions in great spatial and temporal detail, the model effectively considers a spectrum of conditions that may be overlooked by a simpler analysis. It was determined that the largest source of uncertainty in this system is the highly variable and dominant loading from Upper Klamath Lake rather than the numeric water quality model. Conservative assumptions that make up the implicit margin of safety include:

- The numeric model used to predict the impact of allocations assumes that sediment oxygen demand (SOD) does not improve in the riverine sections following upstream load reductions. The magnitude of SOD will likely decrease with the decrease of organic loading allocated by the TMDL, and result in increased DO concentrations over time.
- Predicted conditions in the Klamath River are strongly influenced by the predicted variable conditions of the Upper Klamath Lake TMDL. Conservative allocations were set by using a combination of the predicted conditions. The timing of the allocations within Oregon is based on the scenario which represents the greatest loading from Upper Klamath Lake (i.e. results in the longest period of water quality not meeting numeric criterion). The magnitudes of the allocations are based on median loading conditions from Upper Klamath Lake. This is conservative because allocations are based on the difference from a baseline condition. The closer the concentration or temperature is to the numeric criteria, the less loading is necessary to cause a measurable degradation.
- An empirical analysis suggests that the TMDL model may underestimate nutrient loss and retention within the Klamath River. The underestimate does not appear to be large. However, this potential underestimate results in more conservative allocations upstream.
- The year chosen for developing the water quality models and establishing the TMDL was selected because it included periods of critical low flow and poor water quality conditions, which results in more stringent load allocations.
- Allocations to nonpoint source are for all nutrients (TN, TP, and CBOD), not just the predicted limiting nutrient.
- Year 2000 flows are less than more recent flow requirements (i.e. USBR Klamath Project Operations and PacifiCorp Klamath Hydro Project Biological Opinion flows).

The TMDLs for TP, TN, and CBOD for the Klamath River in California, to address DO, nutrient, and microcystin impairments, are the sum of waste load allocations, load allocations, and natural background for each parameter. The only waste load allocations assigned for these TMDLs is to the Iron Gate Hatchery. The contribution of natural

background TP, TN, and CBOD loads is incorporated into the load allocations for each source area.

Daily load and waste load allocations for total phosphorus, total nitrogen, and organic matter (CBOD) for the Klamath River in California are presented in Table 5.2. These daily loads are those that result in compliance with all TMDL targets.

Table 5.2: TMDLs for TP, TN, and CBOD (lbs.)

Source Area	Daily TP Load Allocations (lbs.)	Daily TN Load Allocations (lbs.)	Daily CBOD Load Allocations (lbs.)
Stateline	245+	3,139.4+	19,042+
Upstream of Copco 1 Reservoir	(61.3)+	(330.3)+	(5,713)+
Stateline to Iron Gate Dam inputs	22.4+	339.4+	1,793+
Δ Iron Gate Hatchery	0+	0+	0+
Tributaries between Iron Gate Dam and the Shasta River	48.5+	317+	3,039+
Shasta River	74.8+	220+	2,406+
Tributaries between Shasta River and Scott River	17.3+	97+	871+
Scott River	87.4+	1,279+	13,608+
Tributaries between Scott River and Salmon River	186.9+	1,050+	9,423+
Salmon River	192.6+	1,583.4+	18,428+
Tributaries between Salmon River and Trinity River	89.6+	504+	4,519+
Trinity River	761.8+	5,783+	66,571+
Tributaries between Trinity River and Turwar Creek	178.6+	1,004+	9,007+
Total	1844	14,986	143,019

5.2 Temperature-Related Numeric Targets and Allocations

This section presents the temperature-related numeric targets, and load and waste load allocations for the Klamath River by river reach and associated source areas.

5.2.1. Watershed-Wide Temperature-Related Targets and Load Allocations in California

There are two temperature-related load allocations that apply to the Klamath River mainstem and all minor tributary watersheds in California. These allocations are for excess solar radiation and human-caused discharges of sediment. For clarity of presentation the numeric targets are presented after presentation of these allocations.

5.2.1.1 Riparian Shade

Regional Water Board staff have concluded that the load allocation for excess solar radiation assigned in previous TMDLs (e.g. Navarro, Mattole, Scott, Shasta, and Eel River Temperature TMDLs), is also an appropriate allocation for excess solar radiation in the Klamath River watershed in California. The load allocation for solar radiation is

expressed as its inverse: shade. Accordingly, the **temperature load allocations for shade** are equal to:

the shade provided by topography and full potential vegetation conditions at a site, with an allowance for natural disturbances such as floods, wind throw, disease, landslides, and fire.

The targets for riparian shade are expressed as effective shade. Effective shade is a measure of the percentage of total daily direct beam solar radiation that is blocked by vegetation or topography before reaching the ground or stream surface, and takes into account the differences in solar intensity that occur throughout a day.

The effective shade curves in Figures 5.4-5.9 graphically present the levels of effective shade that are expected to naturally occur for a given type of vegetation, aspect, and stream width. The effective shade conditions expressed in these curves are those expected to meet the load allocation for excess solar radiation. These curves constitute the numeric targets for riparian shade within the Klamath River basin in California. Other natural factors, such as geologic or soil conditions, may reduce the site-potential effective shade at a location. Where natural factors affect site-potential effective shade, the site-potential effective shade meets the load allocation for excess solar radiation.

The curves in Figures 5.4-5.9 were developed using the Shade-a-lator riparian shade model (Boyd and Kasper 2003), which calculates the effective shade resulting from vegetation and/or topography, given the date, site geometry, and vegetation conditions. The analysis was developed for July 21, the beginning of the period of peak water and air temperatures (NCDC 2009; data collected by Regional Water Board staff). The analysis assumed no topographic shade and no vegetation overhang. The wetted channel width was assumed to be one-third the bankfull width. Wetted depth was assumed to be 0.25 meters (0.82 feet). All other assumptions are expressed in the figure titles. The height and density of the various vegetation types depicted are based on measurements by Regional Water Board staff, literature values, and professional judgment. The level of effective shade is most sensitive to the height of vegetation.

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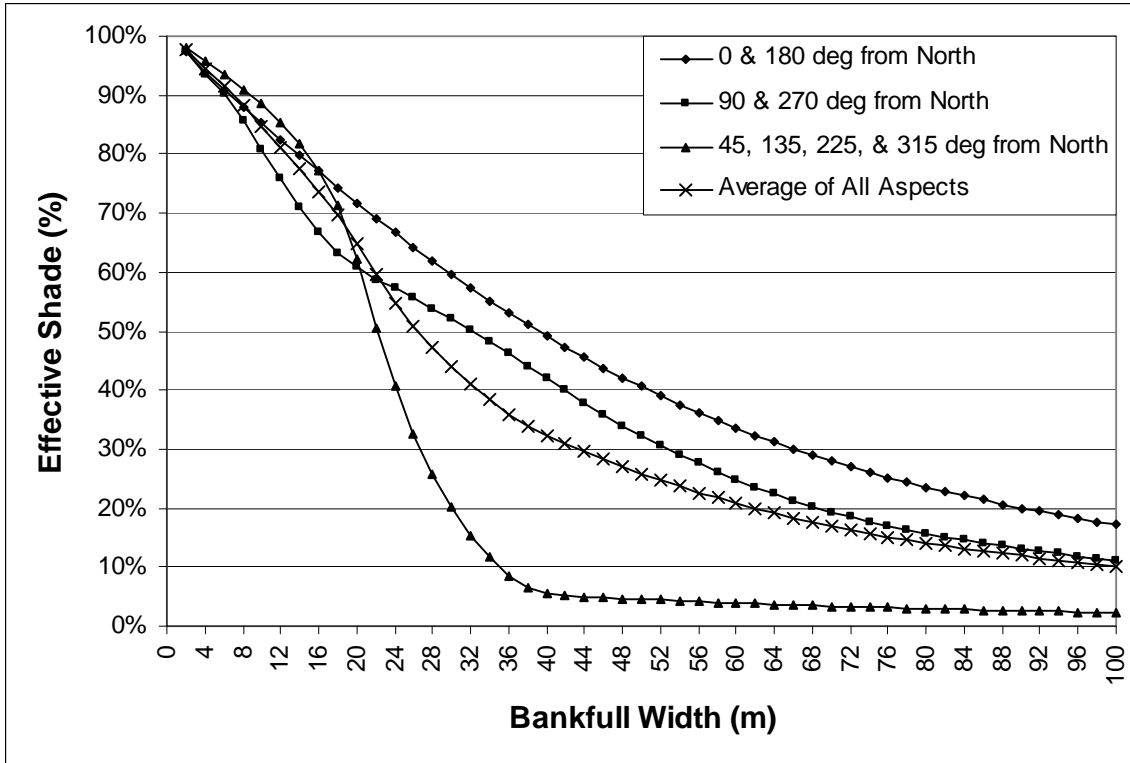


Figure 5.4: Douglas fir / mixed hardwood & conifer potential shade curves, height=40 m, density = 80%, buffer width = 30 m

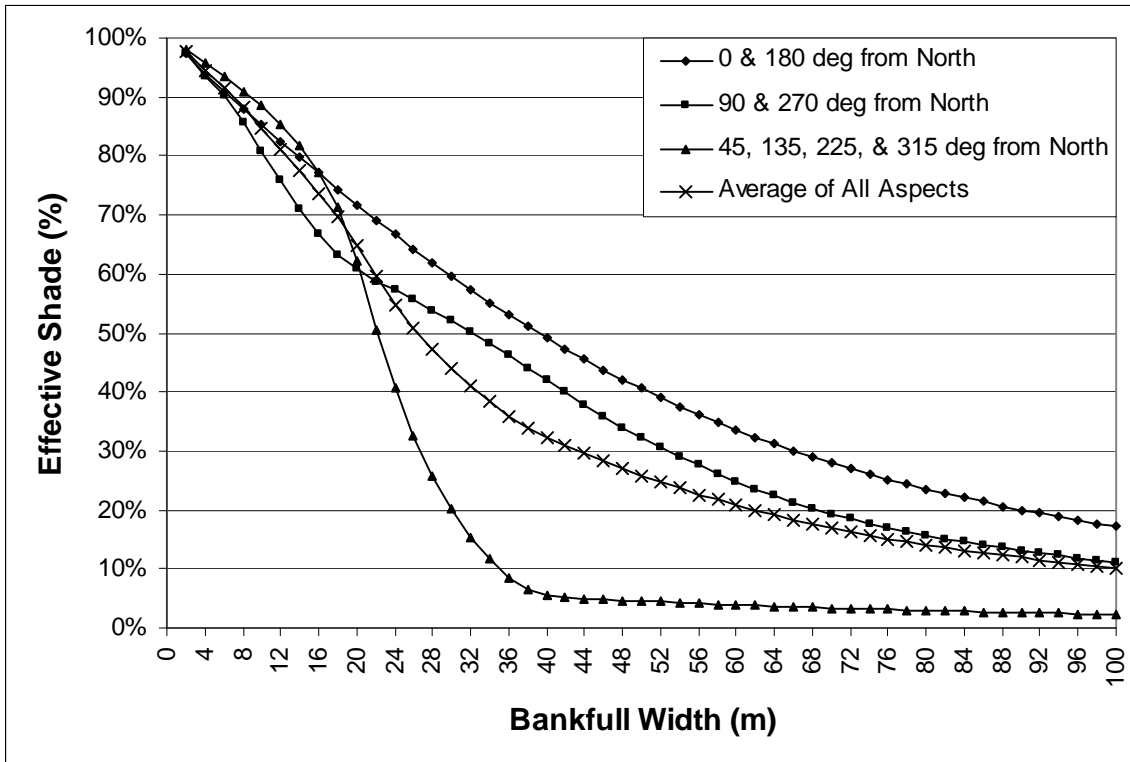


Figure 5.5: Klamath mixed conifer, height =35 m, density = 80%, buffer width = 30 m

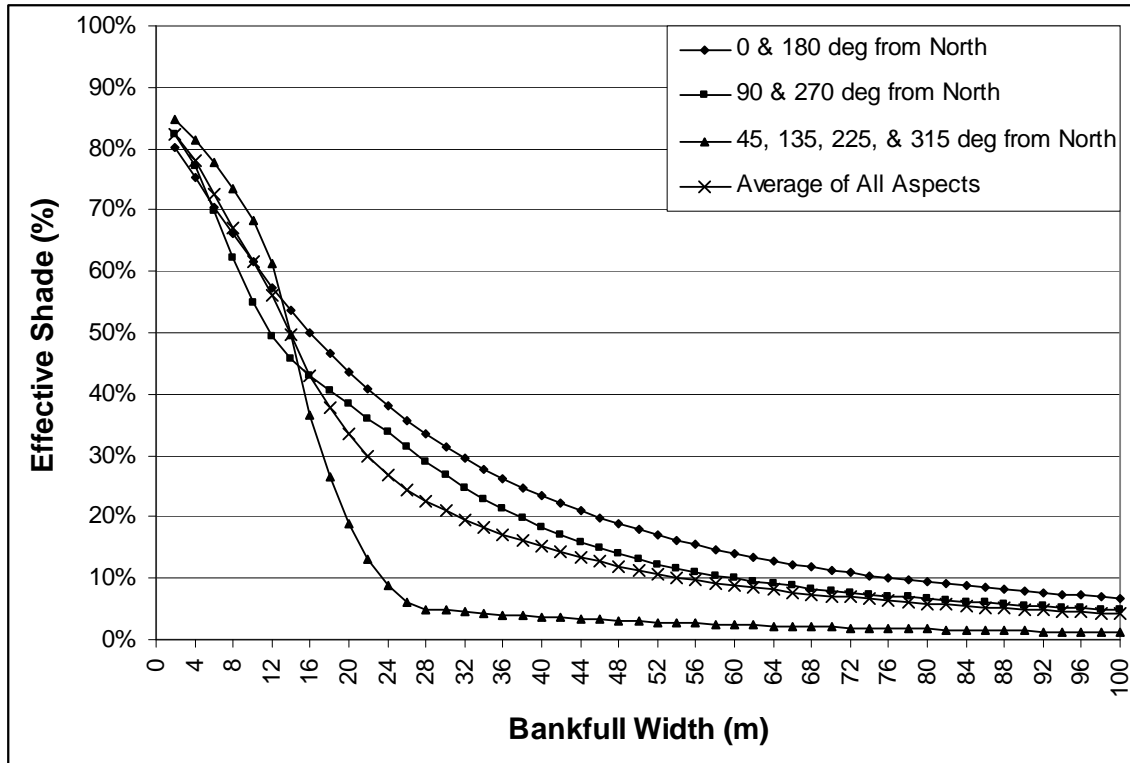


Figure 5.6: Black cottonwood: height = 24 m, density = 50 %, buffer width = 15 m

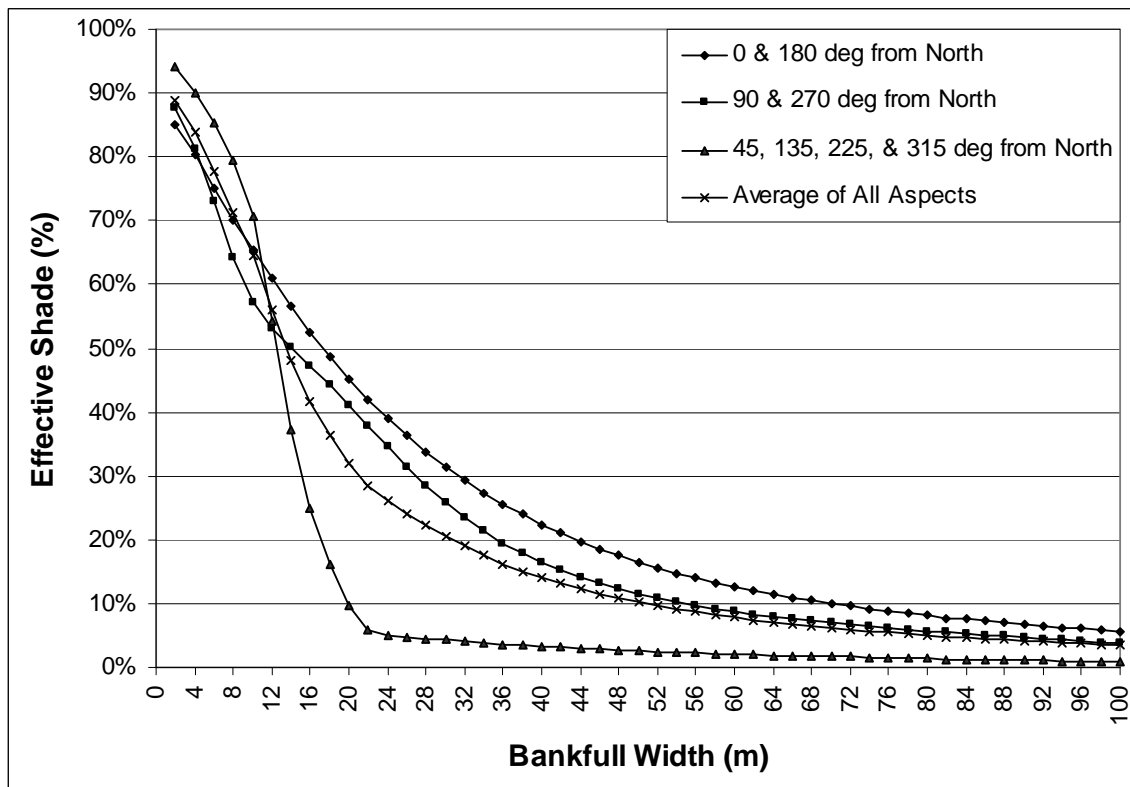


Figure 5.7: Oak woodland: height = 20 m, density = 50%, buffer width = 30 m

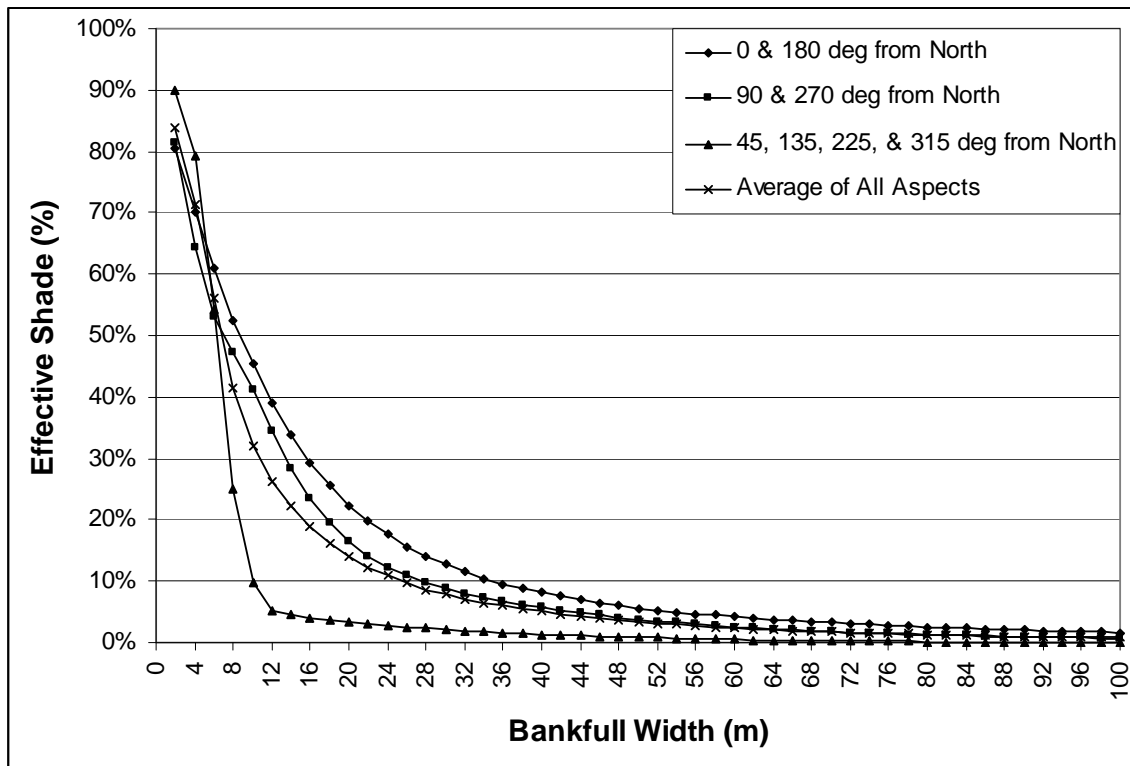


Figure 5.8: Willow: height = 10 m, density = 50%, buffer width = 15 m

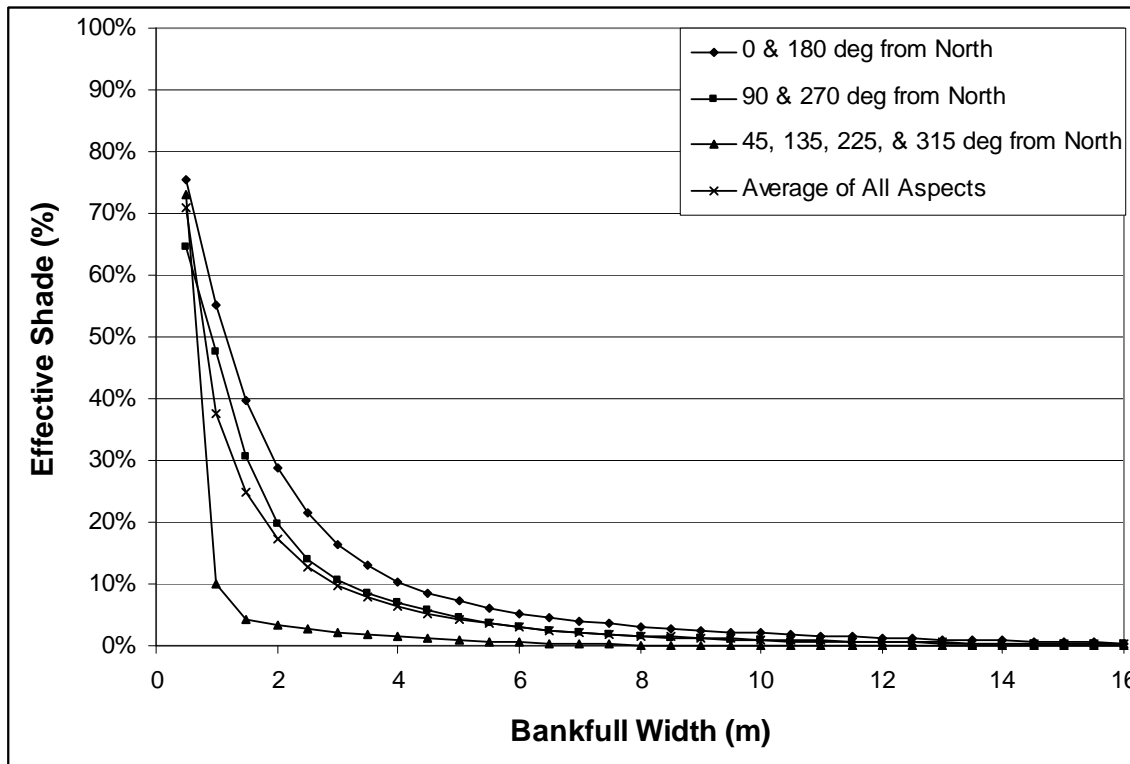


Figure 5.9: Grass/sedge: height = 1 m, density = 75%, buffer width = 15 m. Note the scale of the x-axis is not the same as figures 5.4-5.8.

5.2.1.2 Excess Sediment

Regional Water Board staff have concluded that stream temperature increases in the Klamath River watershed cannot be accommodated without adverse effects to beneficial uses. Therefore, stream temperature increases that result from human-caused discharges of sediment constitute an exceedence of the water quality objective for temperature. Accordingly, the **temperature-related load allocation for human-caused discharges of sediment** equals:

zero temperature increase caused by substantial human-caused sediment-related channel alteration.

For this purpose, the following definition is used to define *substantial human-caused sediment-related channel alteration*:

Substantial human-caused sediment-related channel alteration: “A human-caused alteration of stream channel dimensions that increases channel width, decreases depth, or removes riparian vegetation to a degree that alters stream temperature dynamics and is caused by increased sediment loading”.

Two types of targets are designated for this category, an instream target and watershed targets.

The instream target associated with *Substantial Human-Caused Sediment-Related Channel Alteration* is:

0 miles of substantial human-caused sediment-related channel alteration.

The watershed target for *Stream Crossings with Diversion Potential or Significant Failure Potential* is:

<1% of all stream crossings divert or fail as a result of a 100-year or smaller flood.

Most roads, including skid trails, cross ephemeral or perennial streams. Crossings are built to capture the stream flow and safely convey it through, under, or around the roadbed. However, stream crossings can fail, adding sediment from the crossing structure (i.e., fill), or from the roadbed, directly into the stream. Stream crossing failures are generally related to culverts that are undersized, poorly placed, plugged, or partially plugged. When a crossing fails, the total sediment volume delivered to the stream usually includes both the volume of road fill associated with the crossing and sediment from collateral failures such as debris torrents that scour the channel and stream banks.

Diversion potential is the potential for a road to divert water from its intended drainage system across or through the road fill, thereby delivering road-related sediment to a watercourse. Generally, less than one percent of stream crossings have conditions where

modification is inappropriate because it would endanger travelers or where modification is impractical because of physical constraints (D. Hagans, pers. comm., 1998, in USEPA 1998).

The watershed target associated with *Road-Related Landslides* is:

Decreasing number of potential road-related landslide source areas.

Since road failures usually occur many years after roads are constructed and are often unpredictable, it is expected that the rate of road-related landslides is not likely to decrease until roads in problem areas are treated or decommissioned. Appropriate location, design, construction, and maintenance of roads is expected to result in a reduction of the rate of road failures.

5.2.2 Temperature Numeric Targets and Load Allocations at Stateline

The ODEQ has identified the Klamath River in Oregon on its CWA section 303(d) list as failing to meet Oregon temperature criteria. Accordingly, in 2010, ODEQ intends to issue and implement TMDLs for temperature for the Klamath River in the state of Oregon. These Oregon-issued TMDLs will be based on Oregon's water quality standards. The Oregon temperature standard contains a human use allowance of 0.3 °C (0.54 °F) temperature increase when natural temperature conditions are above the numeric temperature criteria, which is 20 °C (68 °F) in this situation. The human use allowance is distributed among the point and non-point sources of Klamath River temperature increases in Oregon. Because of the small magnitude and locations of thermal sources in Oregon, the Klamath River temperatures at Stateline that result from implementation of Oregon's temperature standard are consistent with California's water quality objective for temperature (i.e. the small magnitude of the allocated temperature increases and their distance from California results in temperatures that cannot be distinguished from natural temperatures by the time the water reaches Stateline).

Because these TMDLs (and their anticipated load allocations and wasteload allocations) are being developed by Oregon as part of a comprehensive multistate analysis of pollutant loadings to the Klamath River, they are also being designed to meet California water quality standards at the Oregon/California border. It is appropriate for the Regional Water Board to account for these anticipated upstream load reductions in Oregon when developing the TMDLs for the segments of the Klamath River that are downstream in California. For ease of reference, these anticipated reductions in Oregon-source loads are identified in this TMDL in California as load allocations that reflect anticipated water quality at the Oregon/California border once the Oregon TMDLs are fully implemented. Thus, the temperature allocations and targets (Table 5.3) at Stateline reflect an understanding and acknowledgement that meeting water quality standards in Oregon is critical for meeting water quality objectives in California.

The temperature targets at Stateline presented in Table 5.3 are expressed as monthly average temperatures and reflect temperatures at Stateline that are consistent with ODEQ's temperature TMDL.

Table 5.3: Temperature Numeric Targets (°C) at Stateline, expressed as monthly averages, based on the California allocation scenario results. The California allocation scenario is consistent with the Oregon allocation scenario at Stateline.

May	June	July	August	September	October
14.4 °C 58 °F	18.2 °C 64.8 °F	19.1 °C 66.5 °F	18.9 °C 66 °F	15.1 °C 59.2 °F	10.4 °C 50.7 °F
November	December	January	February	March	April
3.6 °C 38.4 °F	2.3 °C 36.1 °F	3 °C 37.4 °F	6 °C 42.8 °F	9.4 °C 48.9 °F	12 °C 53.5 °F

The allocation for temperature at Stateline is zero increase above natural, in accordance with water quality objectives.

5.2.3 Temperature Numeric Targets and Load Allocations to Copco 2 and Iron Gate

The numeric temperature targets assigned to Iron Gate and Copco 2 tailraces are calculated from the California allocation scenario, and are expressed as monthly average temperatures in Table 5.4. The California allocation scenario is based on achievement of water quality standards, which are set to protect all beneficial uses of water. Regional Water Board staff have determined that achievement of water quality standards is necessary to support a balanced indigenous population of fish and shellfish (see section 2.3.1).

Table 5.4: Temperature numeric targets for Iron Gate and Copco Reservoir tailrace waters

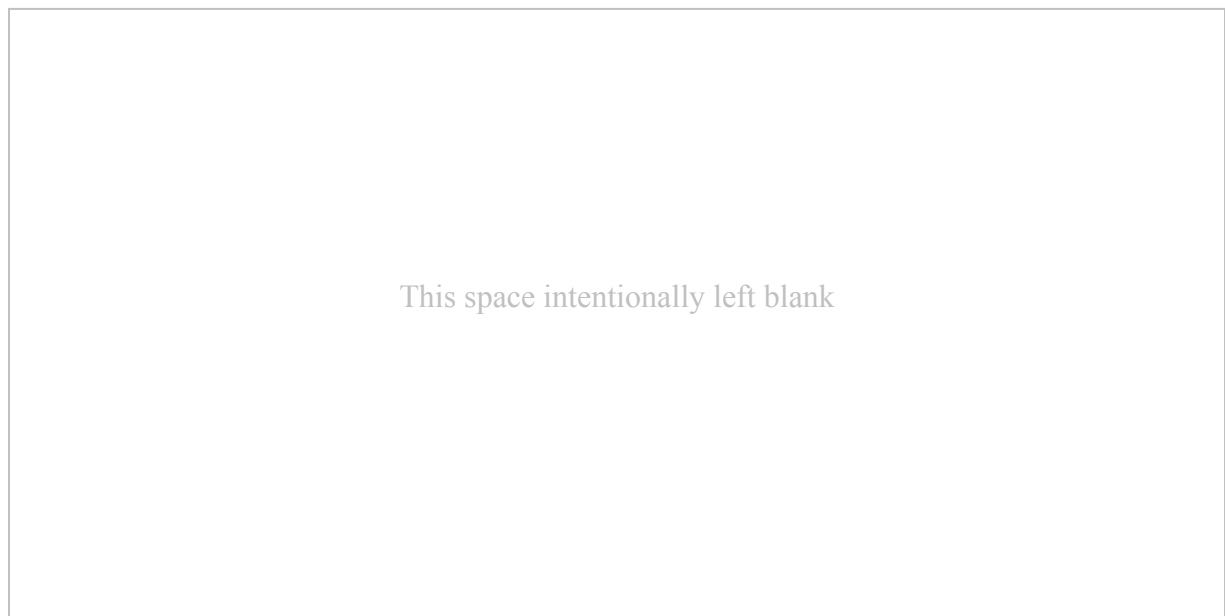
	May	June	July	August	September	October
Copco 1&2	14.8 °C 58.7 °F	18.5 °C 65.3 °F	19.7 °C 67.5 °F	19.3 °C 66.8 °F	15.4 °C 59.7 °F	10.5 °C 50.9 °F
Iron Gate	15.1 °C 59.1 °F	18.7 °C 65.6 °F	19.9 °C 67.9 °F	19.5 °C 67.1 °F	15.5 °C 60 °F	10.6 °C 51 °F
	November	December	January	February	March	April
Copco 1&2	3.5 °C 38.3 °F	2.2 °C 35.9 °F	2.9 °C 37.3 °F	5.9 °C 42.7 °F	9.4 °C 48.9 °F	11.7 °C 53 °F
Iron Gate	3.4 °C 38.2 °F	2.1 °C 35.8 °F	2.9 °C 37.2 °F	5.9 °C 42.6 °F	9.4 °C 48.9 °F	11.5 °C 52.7 °F

Iron Gate and Copco Reservoirs discharge elevated temperature waste, as defined by the *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan). The discharge of elevated temperature waste to the Klamath River is prohibited by the Thermal Plan. Furthermore, temperature alterations caused by the reservoirs adversely affect beneficial uses. Thus, there is no allowable temperature increase that can be allocated to waters from Iron Gate and Copco 1 and 2 Reservoirs. Accordingly, the temperature load allocation for these reservoirs equals zero temperature increase above natural temperatures.

The determination of compliance with water quality objectives for temperature is complicated by the fact that under current conditions the temperature of water entering Copco 1 Reservoir (the most upstream California reservoir) carries an anthropogenic heat load from upstream sources. The upstream heat sources are also allocated temperature loads through the State of Oregon's Klamath River TMDL, although these allocations are expected to be achieved gradually over time. Because the upstream heat loads are outside of the control of the dam operators (PacifiCorp), the allocations apply to the condition of the water as it enters the reservoirs.

Another complicating factor is that even without the presence of the reservoirs the Klamath River would be expected to naturally change temperature through the reaches currently occupied by the reservoirs. Thus, to account for natural processes, the temperature load allocation for the reservoirs includes an allowance for natural temperature increases. The allowable temperature increase was developed from model analysis for the year 2000 that predicts the natural temperature increases that would occur through the free flowing river reaches that would exist in absence of the reservoirs.

The temperature increase that would be expected to occur in the reach of the Klamath River occupied by the Copco 1 and 2 Reservoirs is presented in Figure 5.10. These results indicate that the daily average temperature would naturally increase by approximately 0.5 °C (0.9 °F) through the Copco reach. Similarly, the results indicate that the daily maximum temperatures occasionally increase by approximately 0.5 °C (0.9 °F); however, from approximately June through December the daily maximum temperature would actually decrease through the Copco reach. The increase in daily average temperatures, coupled with a decrease in daily maximum temperatures indicates a reduced daily range of temperatures. The reduced daily range may be due to more topographic shading in this reach in comparison to upstream reaches.



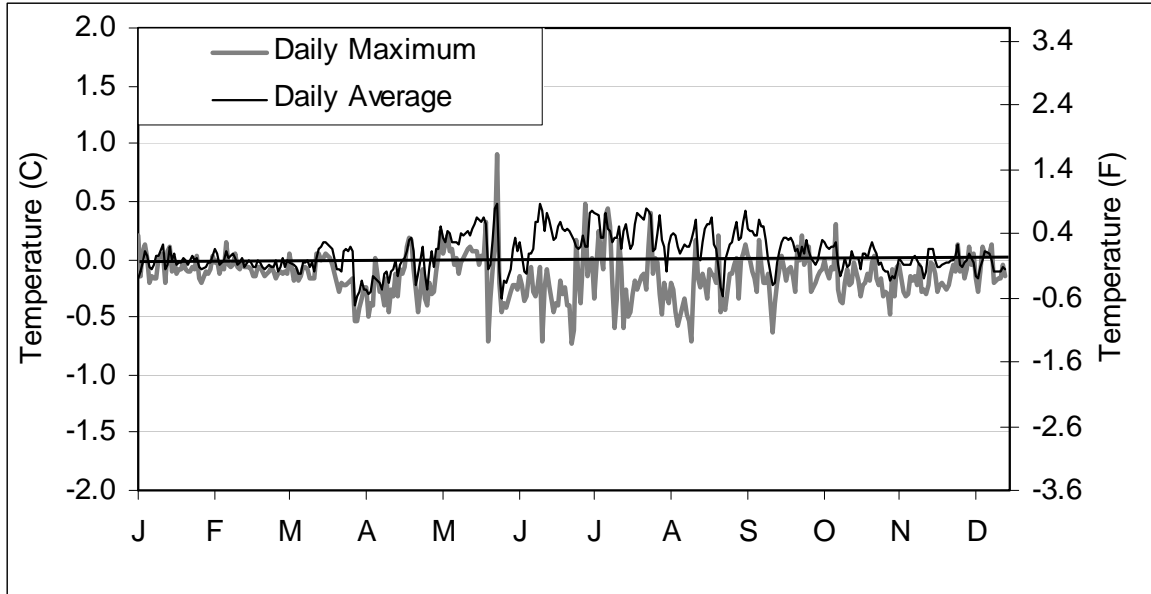
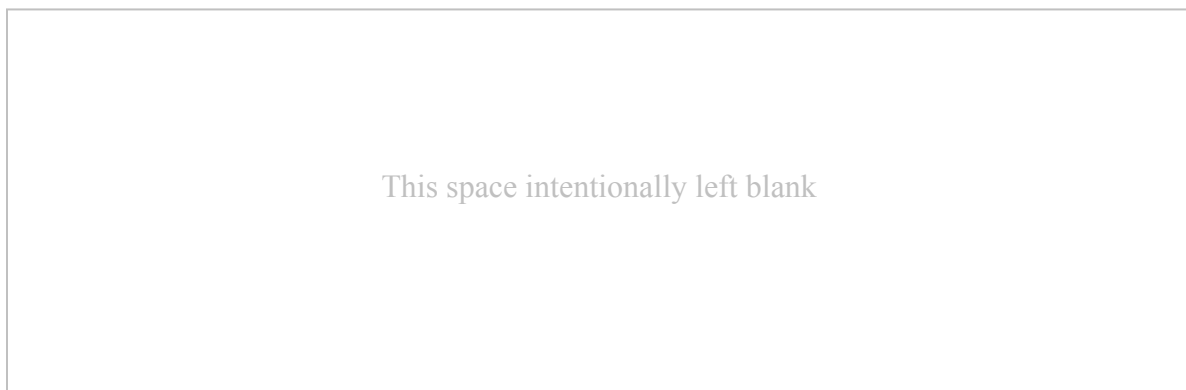


Figure 5.10: Natural temperature change through the Copco Reservoir reaches. Calculated as difference of downstream and upstream⁴ daily maximum and daily average temperatures; a positive value indicates warming through the reach.

The temperature increase that would be expected to occur in the reach of the Klamath River occupied by Iron Gate Reservoir is presented in Figure 5.11. These results indicate that the daily average temperature would naturally increase by approximately 0.1 °C (0.2 °F) through the Iron Gate reach. Similarly, the results indicate that the daily maximum temperatures would naturally increase by approximately 0.1 °C (0.2 °F) in the same reach.

Given that the water quality objectives for temperature do not allow for temperature increases above natural, the water released from Iron Gate and Copco 2 Reservoirs to the Klamath River is allocated temperature increases that correspond to natural temperature increases, as presented in Table 5.5. The temperature allocation is intended to be added to the in-flowing temperature of the river immediately upstream of each reservoir.



⁴ Downstream is at the Copco 2 tailrace location, and upstream is at the inlet to Copco 1.

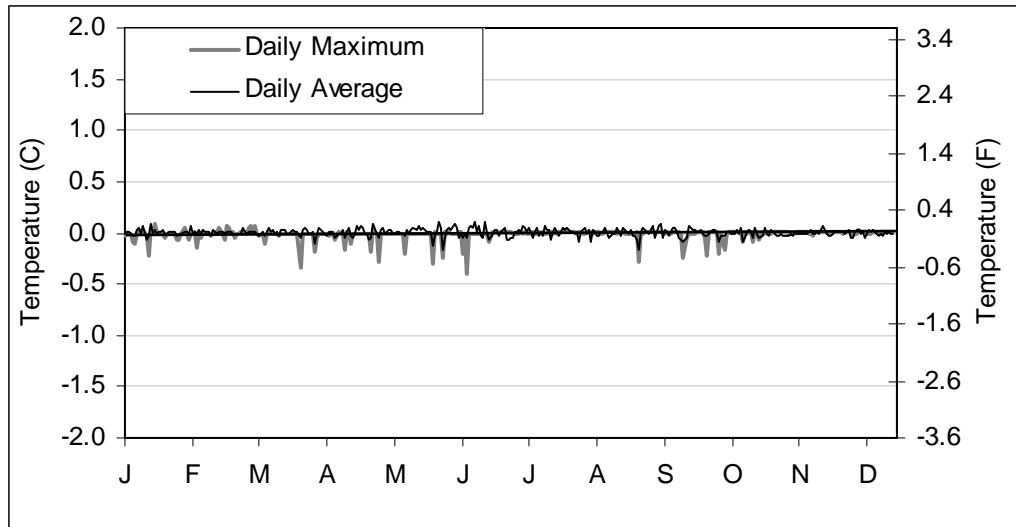


Figure 5.11: Natural temperature change through the Iron Gate Reservoir reach. Calculated as difference of downstream and upstream daily maximum and daily average temperatures; a positive value indicates warming through the reach.

Table 5.5: Temperature load allocations for reservoir tailrace waters, expressed as increase in temperature relative to inflow temperature

Facility	Daily Average	Daily Maximum
Iron Gate	0.1 °C (0.18 °F)	0.1 °C (0.18 °F)
Copco 1 & 2	0.5 °C (0.9 °F)	0.5 °C (0.9 °F)

5.2.4 Temperature Numeric Targets and Waste Load Allocations to Iron Gate Hatchery

The numeric temperature targets assigned to the Iron Gate Hatchery (Table 5.6) are expressed as monthly average temperatures, equal to the temperatures associated with the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam, and are calculated from the California allocation scenario.

Table 5.6: Temperature numeric targets for Iron Gate hatchery, expressed as monthly averages, based on California allocation scenario results

May	June	July	August	September	October
15.1 °C 59.1 °F	18.7 °C 65.6 °F	20.0 °C 68.0 °F	19.5 °C 67.1 °F	15.6 °C 60.0 °F	10.6 °C 51.0 °F
November	December	January	February	March	April
3.5 °C 38.2 °F	2.2 °C 35.9 °F	2.9 °C 37.3 °F	5.9 °C 42.7 °F	9.4 °C 48.9 °F	11.5 °C 52.7 °F

The discharge of elevated temperature waste to the Klamath River is prohibited by the state Thermal Plan. Thus, there is no allowable temperature increase that can be allocated to Iron Gate Hatchery. Accordingly, the temperature load allocation for the Hatchery equals zero temperature increase above natural temperatures (see Table 5.6).

5.3 Dissolved Oxygen and Nutrient-Related Numeric Targets and Allocations

This section presents the dissolved oxygen and nutrient-related numeric targets, and load and waste load allocations for the Klamath River by river reach and associated source areas.

5.3.1 *Dissolved Oxygen and Nutrient-Related Numeric Targets and Load Allocations at Stateline*

The ODEQ has identified the Klamath River in Oregon on its CWA section 303(d) list as failing to meet certain Oregon water quality standards. Accordingly in 2010, ODEQ intends to issue and implement TMDLs addressing chlorophyll-a, dissolved oxygen, and pH impairments for the Klamath River in the state of Oregon. These Oregon-issued TMDLs will be based on the Oregon allocation scenario (see Appendix 7), which is designed to meet Oregon's water quality standards. Because these TMDLs (and their anticipated load allocations and waste load allocations) are being developed by Oregon as part of a comprehensive multistate analysis of pollutant loadings to the Klamath River, they are also being designed to meet California water quality standards at the Oregon/California border. It is appropriate for the Regional Water Board to account for these anticipated upstream load reductions in Oregon when developing the TMDLs for the segments of the Klamath River that are downstream in California. For ease of reference, these anticipated reductions in Oregon-source loads are identified in this TMDL as load allocations at Stateline that reflect anticipated water quality at the Oregon /California border once the Oregon TMDLs are fully implemented. Thus, the load allocations and numeric targets at Stateline reflect an understanding and acknowledgement that improvements in water quality upstream are critical in meeting water quality objectives in California.

Allocation values are based on model output and significant digits have been set based on consideration of analytical method detection limits and criteria / objective reporting requirements. The following convention has been used for each of the following parameters: dissolved oxygen (DO) – tenths of mg/L; nutrients (total nitrogen and total phosphorous) – thousandths of mg/L; and whole units for carbonaceous oxygen demand (CBOD).

The dissolved oxygen targets at stateline are expressed as monthly average and monthly minimum DO concentrations (Table 5.7). These dissolved oxygen targets are consistent with the DO concentrations at Stateline under the Oregon and California allocation scenarios and achieve 85% saturation or better under natural temperature conditions from April 1 through September 30 and 90% saturation or better from October 1 through March 31.

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Table 5.7: Dissolved oxygen numeric targets (mg/L) at Stateline.

	May	June	July	August	September	October
Mean	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.8	9.6
Minimum	8.1	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.91	8.3
	November	December	January	February	March	April
Mean	11.5	11.8	11.5	10.5	9.7	9.1
Minimum	10.3	11.3	10.9	10.1	9.2	8.7

Nutrient and organic matter allocations at Stateline are based on the Oregon allocation scenario and are set to control biostimulatory and oxygen consuming effects on DO and to achieve the DO objective/targets at Stateline. These allocations are expressed as monthly mean concentrations (mg/L) for total phosphorous (TP), total nitrogen (TN), and organic matter (CBOD) as shown in Table 5.8.

Table 5.8: Nutrient and organic matter monthly mean concentration (mg/l) allocations at Stateline.

	May	June	July	August	September	October
TP	0.029	0.026	0.027	0.026	0.024	0.023
TN	0.372	0.279	0.261	0.252	0.257	0.285
CBOD	2	1	1	1	1	1
	November	December	January	February	March	April
TP	0.026	0.029	0.024	0.028	0.029	0.030
TN	0.322	0.362	0.304	0.376	0.384	0.395
CBOD⁵	1	1	2	3	3	3

5.3.2 Dissolved Oxygen and Nutrient-Related Numeric Targets and Load Allocations to Klamath Hydroelectric Project Facilities in California

Dissolved oxygen and nutrient-related numeric targets and load allocations are set for the Copco 2 and Iron Gate tailraces as well as for the reservoirs themselves.

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⁵ The Method Detection Limit (MDL) and Reporting Limit (RL) for CBOD are equal at 3 mg/L. These levels are operationally defined and do not vary between laboratories. Option 1) Analytical results of CBOD will be assessed using a 3-month running average for compliance evaluation against concentration targets. Analytical results reported as below the MDL will be assessed at one-half the MDL (i.e., 1.5 mg/L). Option 2) Analytical results reported below the MDL for CBOD will be assumed to represent one-half the MDL (i.e., 1.5 mg/L). This assumption is commonly used in water quality assessment (Helsel and Hirsch, 1992). Alternatively, assessment of compliance with CBOD targets can be conducted using the concentration of Total Organic Carbon (TOC). The target concentrations were derived using a conversion factor applied to particulate and dissolved organic matter. Analytical results of TOC can be converted to an equivalent concentration of CBOD using these conversions.

5.3.2.1 Copco 2 and Iron Gate Reservoir Targets

Copco 2 and Iron Gate tailrace targets for dissolved oxygen are calculated from the California allocation scenario, and are expressed as monthly mean and monthly minimum DO concentrations (Table 5.9).

Table 5.9: Dissolved oxygen numeric targets (mg/l) for Copco 2 and Iron Gate tailraces

Copco 2 Tailrace						
	May	June	July	August	September	October
Mean	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.8	9.7
Minimum	8.0	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.9	8.4
	November	December	January	February	March	April
Mean	11.6	12.0	11.6	10.6	9.8	9.3
Minimum	10.4	11.6	11.1	10.2	9.2	8.7
Iron Gate Tailrace						
	May	June	July	August	September	October
Mean	8.8	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.8	9.7
Minimum	7.9	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.8	8.4
	November	December	January	February	March	April
Mean	11.7	12.1	11.7	10.7	9.8	9.3
Minimum	10.5	11.6	11.2	10.3	9.2	8.6

Numeric targets for nutrients (TP and TN) and organic matter (CBOD) are established for the tailraces of Copco 2 and Iron Gate (Table 5.10). These nutrient and organic matter targets are based on the with-dam TMDL scenario and are established at the monthly mean concentrations that coincide with meeting the in-reservoir chlorophyll-a summer mean target of 10 µg/L, *Microcystis aeruginosa* cell density target of 20,000 cells/mL, and microcystin target of 4 µg/L. See Section 2.3.2.2 for detailed background information regarding the selection of these numeric targets.

In addition, Table 7.9 in Section 7.8 (Chapter 7 – Reassessment and Monitoring Program) includes monthly mean nutrient (TP and TN) and organic matter (CBOD) “trigger” concentrations at the tailrace of Iron Gate. These nutrient and organic matter “trigger” concentrations are based on the California allocation scenario, which represents conditions that comply with water quality standards without dams. As discussed in Section 7.8, nutrient and organic matter conditions, as well as other measures of riverine productivity, should be assessed over time at Iron Gate tailrace and locations downstream, and compared relative to the trigger concentrations at Iron Gate tailrace.

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Table 5.10: Nutrient and organic matter monthly mean concentration targets (mg/L) for Copco 2 and Iron Gate tailraces

Copco 2 Tailrace						
	May	June	July	August	September	October
TP	0.017	0.015	0.016	0.016	0.015	0.015
TN	0.259	0.201	0.174	0.178	0.168	0.211
CBOD ⁵	2	1	1	1	1	1
	November	December	January	February	March	April
TP	0.017	0.023	0.016	0.019	0.019	0.018
TN	0.264	0.341	0.241	0.315	0.303	0.278
CBOD ⁵	1	1	1	2	2	2
Iron Gate Tailrace						
	May	June	July	August	September	October
TP	0.255	0.202	0.157	0.149	0.140	0.161
TN	0.016	0.014	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013
CBOD ⁵	1	1	1	1	1	1
	November	December	January	February	March	April
TP	0.203	0.276	0.195	0.298	0.299	0.267
TN	0.015	0.017	0.013	0.018	0.019	0.017
CBOD ⁵	1	1	1	2	2	2

5.3.2.2 Klamath Hydroelectric Project Nutrient Load Allocations

Allocations for nutrients (TP and TN) are assigned to the Klamath Hydroelectric Project facilities in California in order to achieve the in-reservoir chlorophyll-a, *Microcystis aeruginosa* and microcystin numeric targets. These allocations are based on the with-dams TMDL scenario, and are to be achieved at a location upstream of Copco 1. These annual allocations (see Figure 5.1) equal:

- 67,048 pounds TP/year;
- 1,025,314 pounds TN/year;

and equate to the following annual reductions below the nutrient allocations at Stateline:

- 22,367 pounds TP/year;
- 120,577 pounds TN/year.

These allocations or alternative pollutant load reductions and/or alternative management measures or offsets are necessary to: 1) meet the Basin Plan narrative toxicity objective (and the associated chlorophyll-a, *Microcystis aeruginosa*, and microcystin numeric targets), 2) meet the narrative biostimulatory substances objective (and the associated TP and TN targets), and 3) support the REC-1; REC-2, and CUL beneficial uses of the river system with Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Reservoirs in place.

Figures 5.12, 5.13, and 5.14 present annual TP, TN, and organic matter (CBOD) loads downstream of Iron Gate Reservoir based on the following model scenarios: current conditions; California allocations scenario conditions; with-dam TMDL scenario condition; and natural conditions baseline. These figures demonstrate that larger nutrient reductions are needed in order to achieve water quality standards with the Klamath

Hydroelectric Project facilities in California in place. Alternative pollutant load reductions and/or alternative management measures or offsets that result in achieving the in-reservoir chlorophyll-a, *Microcystis aeruginosa*, and microcystin numeric targets may be proposed to the Regional Water Board for approval.

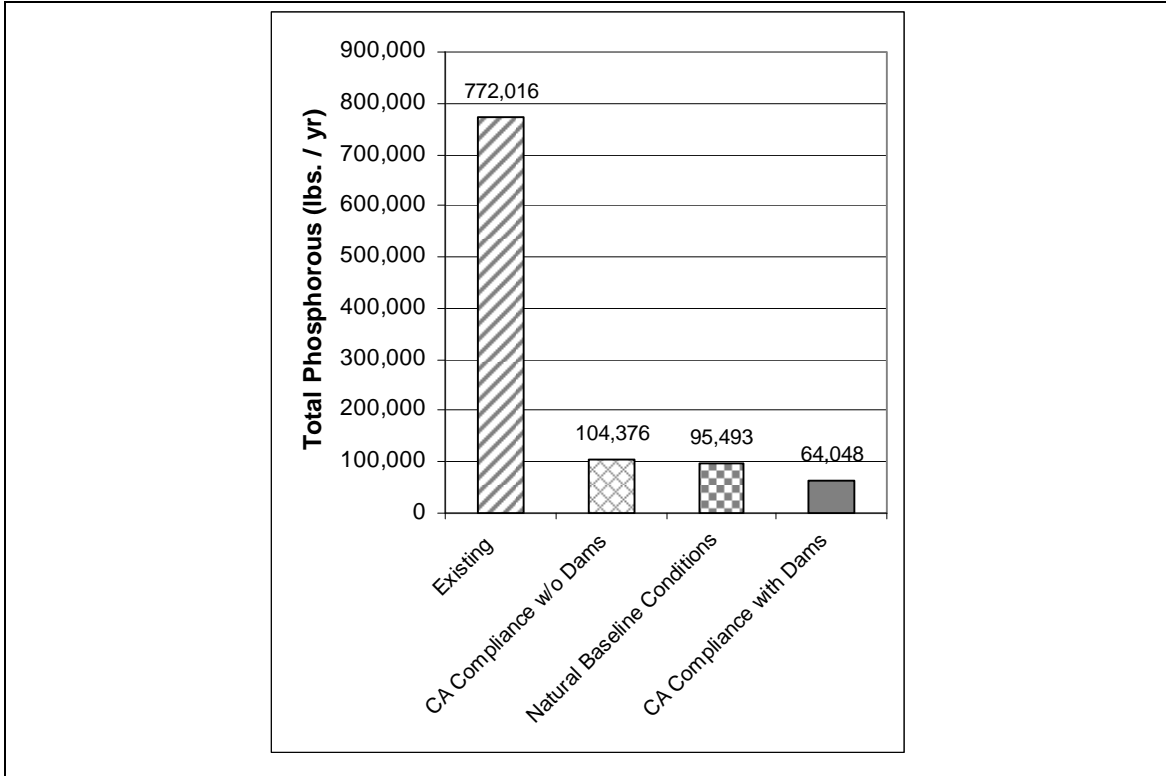


Figure 5.12 Loading condition comparison below Iron Gate Dam for total phosphorus

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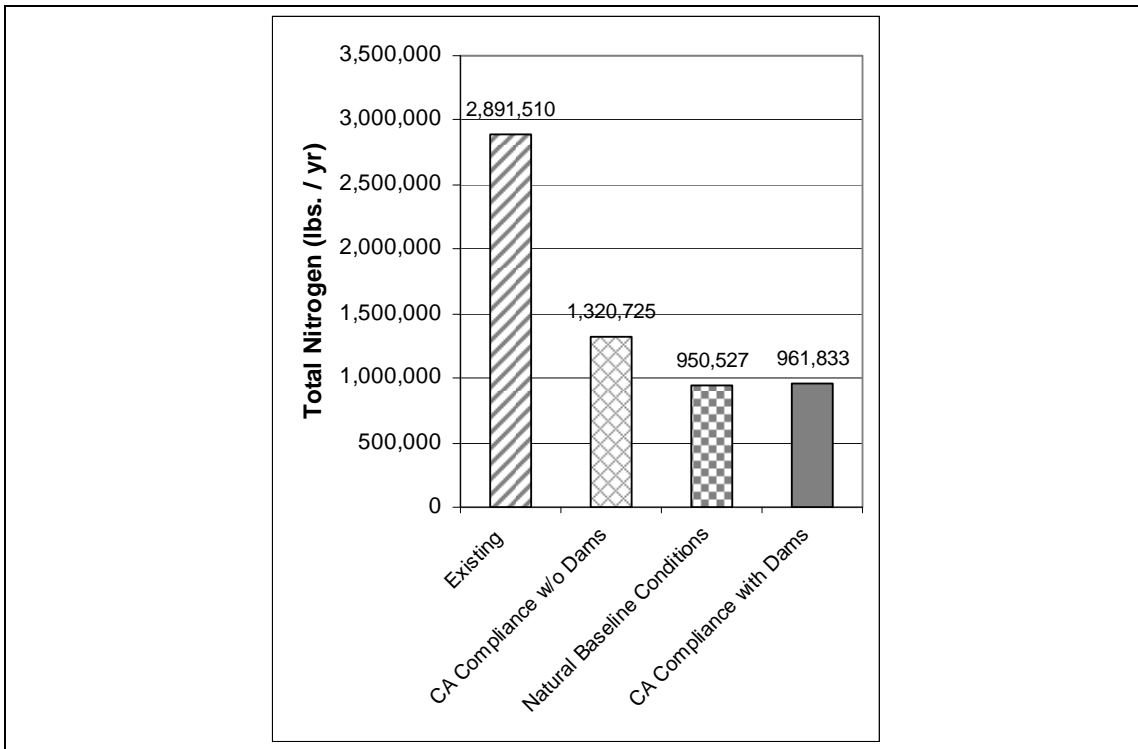


Figure 5.13 Loading condition comparison below Iron Gate Dam for total nitrogen

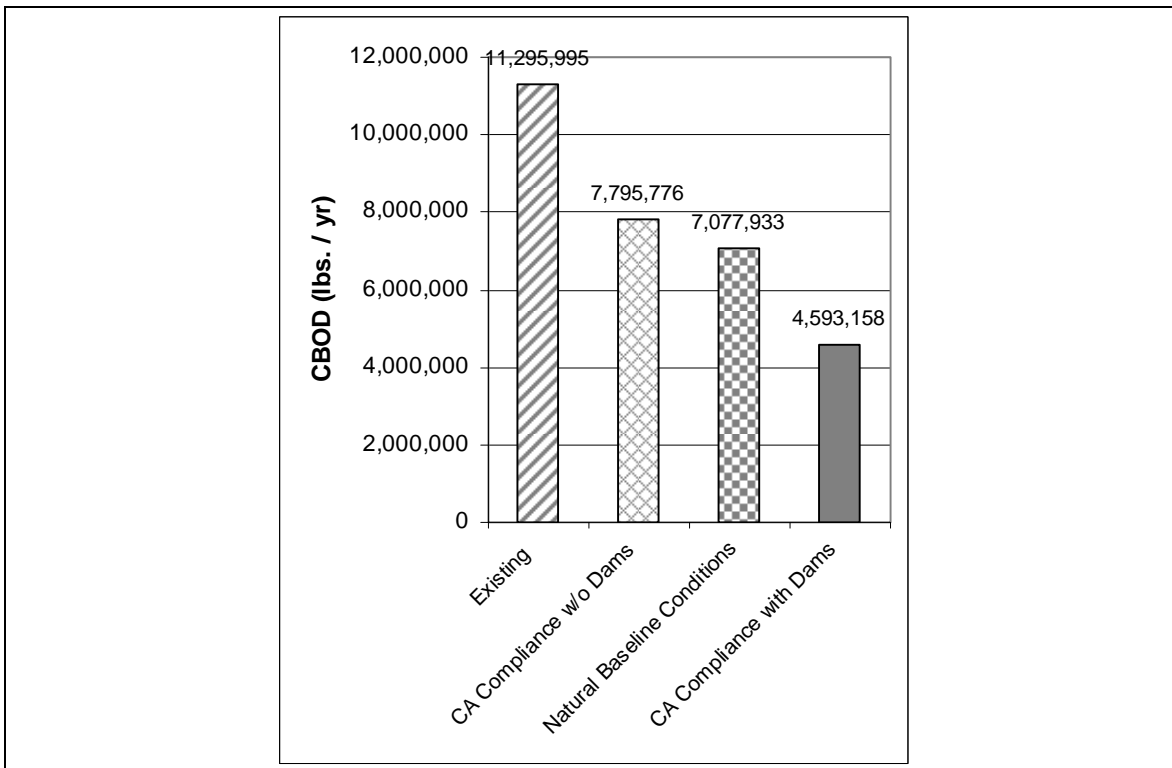


Figure 5.14 Loading condition comparison below Iron Gate Dam for CBOD

Achievement of the nutrient and organic matter allocations at Stateline and the Klamath Hydroelectric Project nutrient allocations will not result in compliance with the DO and temperature targets within Copco 1 and 2 and Iron Gate Reservoirs during periods of thermal stratification. Therefore, additional temperature and dissolved oxygen load allocations are assigned to the reservoirs for the period of May through October to ensure compliance with the DO and temperature targets within the reservoirs, and ensure support of COLD. The temperature and DO allocations for waters within Copco 1 and 2 and Iron Gate Reservoirs are dual allocations, wherein achievement of the water quality objective for temperature must co-occur with dissolved oxygen conditions. Allocations for dissolved oxygen and temperature are intended to create a “compliance lens” where both DO and temperature conditions meet Basin Plan objectives for water temperature and DO and are therefore protective of COLD and MIGR. The concept of the compliance lens where both DO and temperature objectives are met is illustrated in Figure 5.15.

The allocation is for the critical period of May through October and requires that DO concentrations consistent with 85% saturation or better through September and 90% or better in October (based on natural receiving water temperatures) co-occur with temperatures consistent with natural water temperatures (natural baseline summer mean is $\sim 18.7^{\circ}\text{C}$) from the point of entry to the reservoirs within a lens and throughout the reservoir.

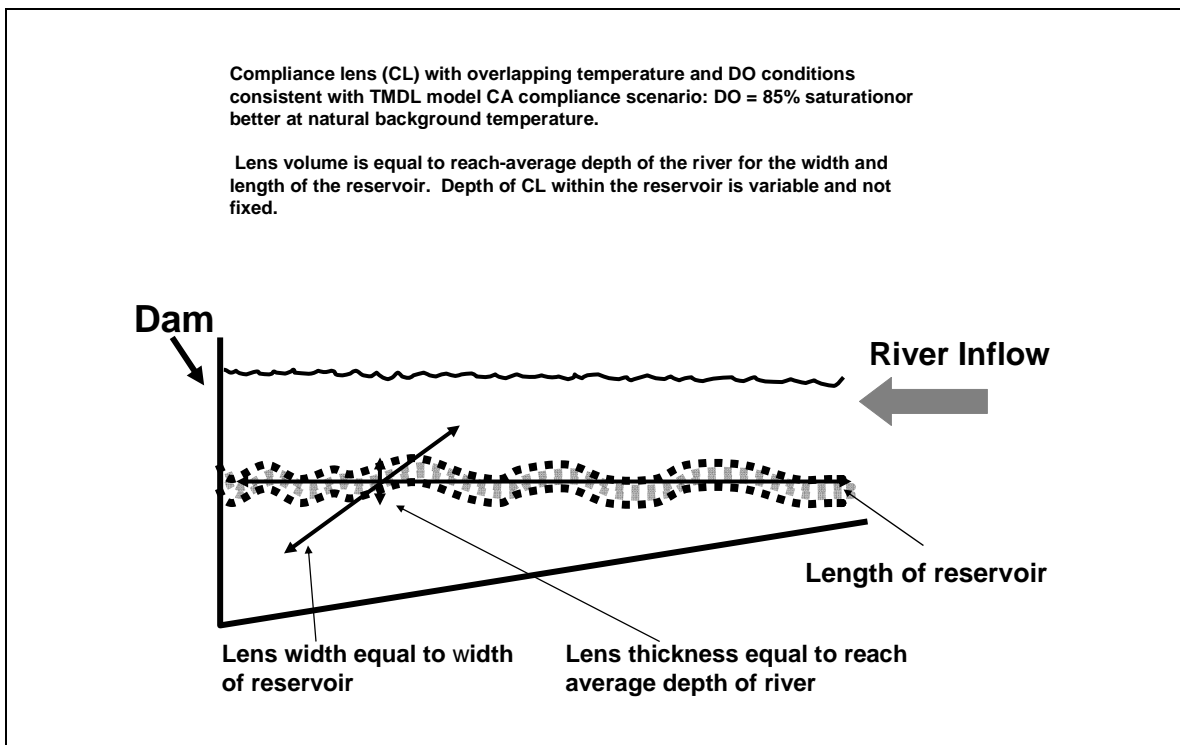


Figure 5.15: Illustrated conceptual model of reservoir compliance lens for temperature and dissolved oxygen

The volume of each reservoir compliance lens is equal to the average hydraulic depth of the river in a free-flowing state for the width and length of the reservoir. The depth at which the compliance lens occurs within the reservoirs will vary, as will an instantaneous mass of DO required to meet the allocation.

Alternative in-reservoir temperature and DO conditions that provide equal or better protection of COLD and MIGR within Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Reservoirs may be proposed for Regional Water Board approval.

5.3.3 Dissolved Oxygen and Nutrient-Related Numeric Targets and Waste Load Allocations to Iron Gate Hatchery

The DO targets for Iron Gate Hatchery discharge are monthly mean and monthly minimum DO concentrations (Table 5.11). The targets apply to the Iron Gate Hatchery discharge location just above the mouth of Bogus Creek. The target concentrations were calculated from the California allocation scenario, and reflect compliance DO conditions immediately downstream of Iron Gate Dam.

Table 5.11: Dissolved oxygen numeric targets (mg/L) for Iron Gate hatchery discharge

	May	June	July	August	September	October
Mean	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.8	9.7
Minimum	7.9	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.8	8.4
	November	December	January	February	March	April
Mean	11.6	12.0	11.7	10.7	9.8	9.3
Minimum	10.5	11.6	11.2	10.3	9.2	8.6

The waste load allocation to the Iron Gate Hatchery is zero net increase of nutrient and organic matter loads in the river above California dissolved oxygen compliance conditions (i.e. with no dams). Table 5.12 presents the Iron Gate Hatchery nutrient and organic matter targets, expressed as monthly mean concentrations. These concentration targets reflect California allocation scenario conditions above the confluence with Bogus Creek.

Table 5.12 Nutrient and organic matter monthly mean concentration targets (mg/L) for Iron Gate hatchery based on California allocation scenario conditions

	May	June	July	August	September	October
TP	0.027	0.024	0.025	0.024	0.022	0.021
TN	0.282	0.198	0.167	0.160	0.149	0.166
CBOD⁵	2	1	1	1	1	1
	November	December	January	February	March	April
TP	0.024	0.026	0.021	0.025	0.026	0.028
TN	0.186	0.214	0.220	0.289	0.299	0.295
CBOD⁵	1	1	2	2	2.	2

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5.3.4 Dissolved Oxygen and Nutrient-Related Numeric Targets and Load Allocations to California Tributaries

The primary targets associated with California tributary nutrient and organic matter loadings are dissolved oxygen concentrations within the Klamath River mainstem. The monthly mean and monthly minimum DO targets are calculated from the California allocation scenario. The primary DO target compliance location is located downstream of the Salmon River immediately upstream of the boundary of the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation; these targets are presented in Table 5.13.

Table 5.13: Dissolved oxygen numeric targets (mg/l) for the Klamath River mainstem below the Salmon River

	May	June	July	August	September	October
Mean	9.7	8.9	8.3	8.2	8.8	9.7
Minimum	8.9	8.0	7.5	7.4	8.0	9.0
	November	December	January	February	March	April
Mean	11.7	12.2	12.2	11.6	11.2	11.7
Minimum	10.7	11.7	11.8	11.2	10.5	10.7

Nutrient and organic matter numeric targets are also set for the Klamath River mainstem downstream of the Salmon River. The TP, TN, and CBOD numeric targets are expressed as monthly mean concentrations (mg/L); consistent with the California allocation scenario (Table 5.14).

Table 5.14: Nutrient and organic matter monthly mean targets (mg/L) for Klamath River below the Salmon River

	May	June	July	August	September	October
TP	0.023	0.022	0.022	0.022	0.024	0.026
TN	0.229	0.207	0.182	0.184	0.212	0.242
CBOD⁵	2	2	2	2	2	1
	November	December	January	February	March	April
TP	0.027	0.026	0.021	0.022	0.023	0.023
TN	0.241	0.233	0.173	0.198	0.218	0.221
CBOD⁵	1	1	1	2	2	2

A reach-averaged maximum density periphyton biomass numeric target of 150 mg of chlorophyll-a / m² is established for the Klamath River mainstem downstream of the Salmon River. This value was developed through the California NNE analysis for the Klamath River⁶ (Appendix 2).

Nutrient (TP and TN) and organic matter (CBOD) allocations for the minor California tributaries to the Klamath River are set as monthly mean concentrations that apply year-round. The Shasta, Scott, Salmon, and Trinity River nutrient and organic matter allocations are monthly mean concentrations, but are different for wet (November

⁶ Compliance with this target shall be assessed by calculating the average periphyton chlorophyll-a from not less than ten samples collected within the Klamath River downstream of the Salmon River and upstream of the Trinity River.

through April) and dry (May through October) seasons. These allocations are calculated from the California allocation scenario, and are summarized in Tables 5.15 and 5.16. The Shasta River TN, TP, and CBOD allocations are consistent with the existing approved Shasta River TMDL. No additional load reductions are required from the Shasta River.

Table 5.15: Nutrient and organic matter seasonal monthly mean concentration allocations (mg/l) for tributaries to the Klamath River

Tributary	Season	TP	TN	CBOD¹
Shasta River	Dry: May – October	0.071	0.21	2
	Wet: November – April	0.071	0.21	2
Scott River	Dry: May – October	0.028	0.310	4
	Wet: November – April	0.019	0.325	3
Salmon River	Dry: May – October	0.018	0.229	2
	Wet: November – April	0.028	0.194	2
Trinity River	Dry: May – October	0.029	0.233	2
	Wet: November – April	0.033	0.245	3

Table 5.16: Nutrient and organic matter annual monthly mean concentration allocations (mg/l) for tributaries to the Klamath River

Tributary	TP	TN	CBOD¹
Bogus Creek	0.014	0.077	1
Willow Creek	0.014	0.077	1
Cottonwood Creek	0.014	0.077	1
Humbug	0.014	0.077	1
Beaver Creek	0.014	0.077	1
Horse Creek	0.014	0.077	1
Grider Creek	0.014	0.077	1
Thompson Creek	0.014	0.077	1
India Creek	0.014	0.077	1
Elk Creek	0.014	0.077	1
Clear Creek	0.014	0.077	1
Ukonom Creek	0.014	0.077	1
Dillon Creek	0.014	0.077	1
Camp Creek	0.014	0.077	1
Red Cap Creek	0.014	0.077	1
Bluff Creek	0.014	0.077	1
Pine Creek	0.014	0.077	1
Tectah Creek	0.014	0.077	1
Blue Creek	0.014	0.077	1

CHAPTER 5. REFERENCES

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