The Klamath Project on the Oregon-California border in Oregon's Klamath and California's Siskiyou and Modoc Counties was one of the earliest federal reclamation projects. In early 1905, Oregon and California State Legislatures ceded title in Lower Klamath and Tule Lake to the United States for project development under provisions of the Reclamation Act of 1902. Construction was carried out by the Secretary of the Interior on May 15, 1905, for administration to drain and reclaim lakes and other areas of Lower Klamath and Tule Lake, to store waters of the Klamath and Lost Rivers, to divert irrigation supplies, and to control flooding of the reclaimed lands. Under provisions of the Reclamation Act, project costs were to be repaid through the sale of water rights to homesteaders on the reclaimed project lands.

**WATER SUPPLY**

Two main sources supply the water for the Klamath Project. One consists of Upper Klamath Lake and the Klamath River, and the other consists of Clear Lake Reservoir, Gerber Reservoir, and Lost River, which are located in a closed basin. The total drainage area which includes the Klamath River and Klamath River watershed above Keno is approximately 5,700 mi² (14,700 km²).

**FEATURES OF THE PROJECT PLAN**

**LAWRIE DAM**

The project at Keno includes lawriaw or Poultry Island. The project also involves expanding the existing Keno Reservoir. The new project is expected to add an additional 2,000 acres of land to Keno Reservoir, increasing its capacity to 340,000 acre-feet (410,000 dry tons) of water.

**SOILS**

The soil at Keno is a sandy loam with a high sandy loam content. The soil has a high water retention capacity, making it suitable for agricultural use.

**IRRIGATION SEASON**

The irrigation season extends from April through September. The growing season varies considerably from year to year, but averages approximately 120 days from May 15 to July 15.