

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 38 of 56

*Resource Name or #: Klamath River Hydroelectric Project District – Fall Creek Dam

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Siskiyou County, CA

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:**

Date:

T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: See attached map

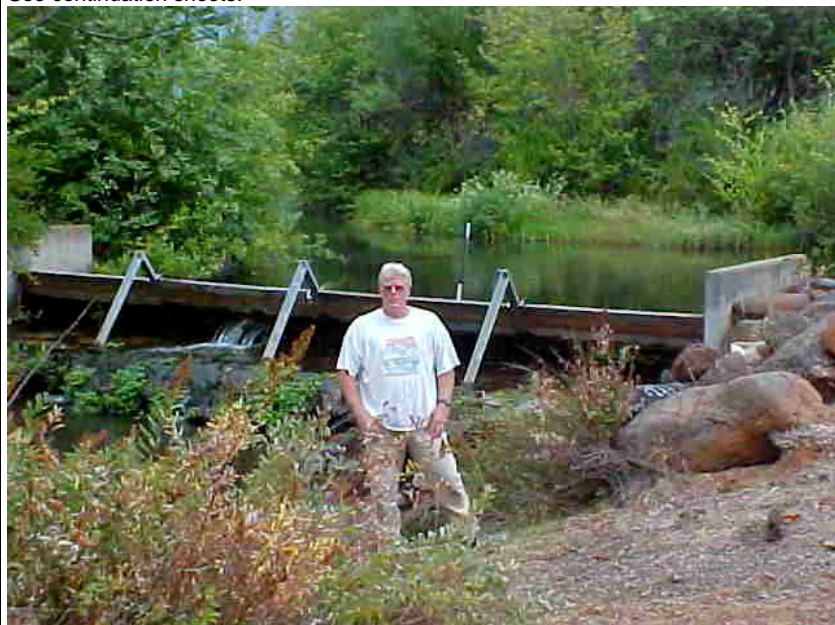
***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Fall Creek Development is the oldest hydroelectric facility on the Klamath River. It is also the oldest operating generation facility in the PacifiCorp system and is among the oldest continuously operated facilities in the Pacific Northwest. **Fall Creek Dam** is located on Fall Creek, a tributary of the Klamath River, approximately .4 miles south of the Oregon/California border. The original dam was constructed in 1902-03, reconstructed in 1970, and improved to its current state in 1988. It is an earth-fill structure with an open-weir concrete spillway and flashboards. The overall crest length is 95 feet. There is no active storage in the Fall Creek diversion pond. A small hole in one of the spillway stop logs provides instream flow into Fall Creek below the dam. The waterway intake is 18 feet long and includes a cast iron slide gate with a manual rising stem operator. The **waterway** consists of an earthen canal and a steel penstock. The canal is approximately 9 feet wide, 3 feet deep and 4,560 feet long. The steel penstock that delivers water from the concrete intake structure to the powerhouse is approximately 2,834 feet long, ranging in diameter from 3.5 feet at the inlet to 2.5 feet near the powerhouse entrance. Just before the penstock enters the powerhouse, there is a penstock valve operator structure, located north of the transformer house, that serves to regulate the penstock flow.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2 single family property, HP4 ancillary building, HP6 1-3 story office building, HP9 public utility building, HP11 engineering structure, HP20 aqueduct (penstocks), HP21 dam, HP39 other (fish facilities), AH2 foundation

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
See continuation sheets.



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) **Fall Creek Dam Structure, August 2003** (photo provided by PacifiCorp.)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1902-1919

***P7. Owner and Address:**

PacifiCorp
825 N. E. Multnomah, Suite 1500
Portland, OR 97232

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) L. Durio, CH2M HILL, 1515 Poydras Street, Suite 2121, New Orleans, LA 70112

***P9. Date Recorded:** July 2003

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive Survey

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") see continuation sheet

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Page 39 of 56

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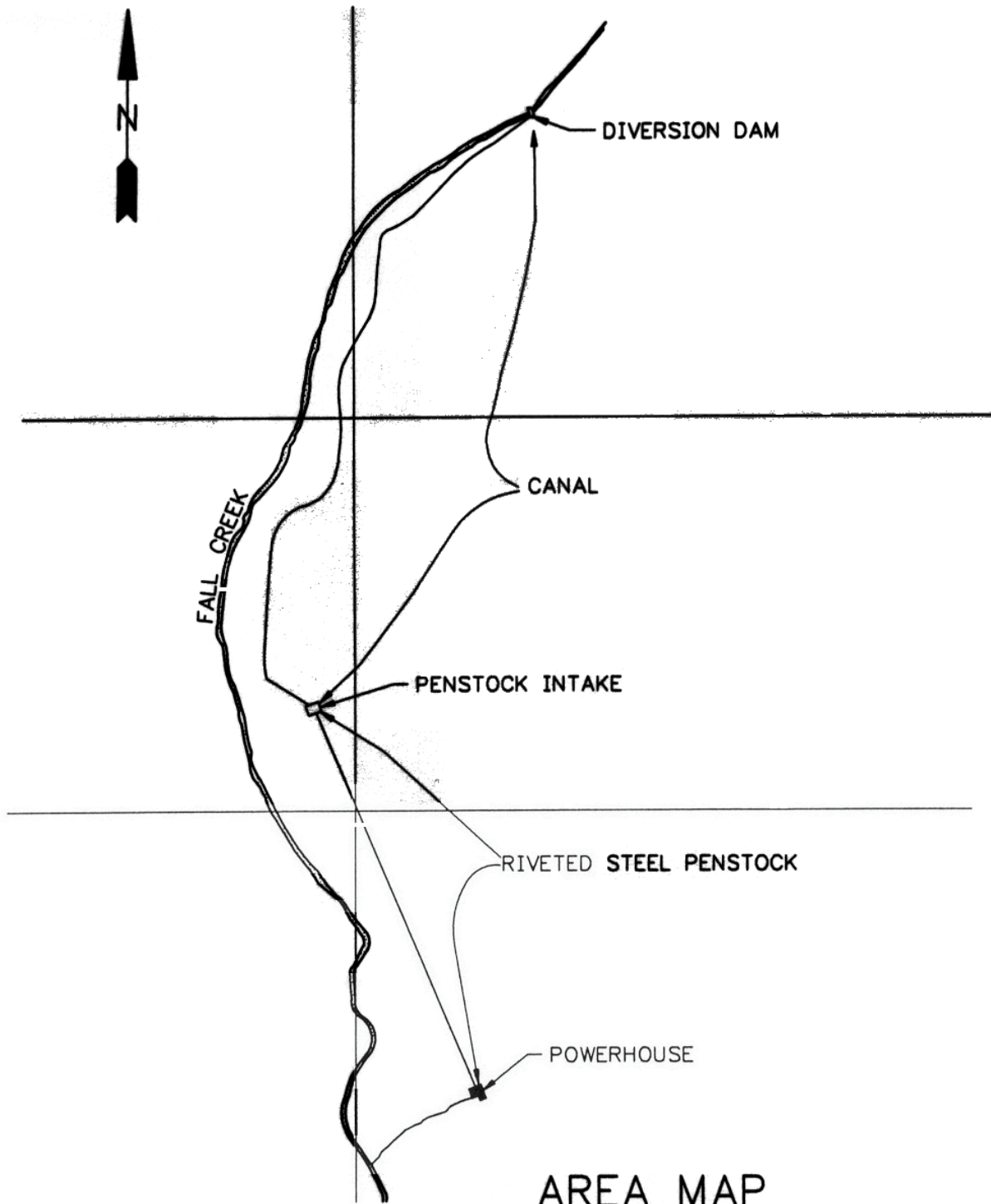
*Date: September 2003

The **powerhouse** was constructed by the Siskiyou Electric Power Company in 1902-03. It was put into operation in mid-September 1903, with one generator. In 1906 it was expanded to the south and the current ridgeline monitor roof vent was installed. The second generator was installed and went into operation in June 1907. The third unit, the largest of the three, was in operation by the spring of 1910. The powerhouse still houses these three turbine-generators. They are horizontal-shaft, impulse-type hydraulic turbine and synchronous generator sets. The turbines are by Pelton, and the generators are General Electric. Turbine unit #1 is marked "Pelton Water Wheel Co. 1902." The generators have bronze plaques that read, "Alternating Current Generator, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y., U.S.A.," plus technical specifications. The powerhouse structure is a steel framed structure clad in corrugated, galvanized iron sheeting on a concrete foundation. It has a front gable roof, also corrugated metal, that features a monitor top, louvered, roof vent. The gable ends each have a three-light window in them. The side facades have 6/6 wood sash windows that are fitted with metal awnings hung on top hinges. The north facade has one large sliding metal door, above which is a historic gooseneck light fixture with a metal shade. The south facade has a pedestrian door and a very large double-leaf door clad in sheet metal panels. The double door has clipped corners at the top and is hung on very large V-shaped hinges. Concrete tailrace chutes are on the west side, flow out to a small tailrace pond, then into Fall Creek. The building is in fair condition with very good integrity.

Immediately adjacent to the powerhouse, directly to the east, is the **transformer house and office**, which also contains the water filtration system. It was constructed at the same time as the powerhouse. It is a wood frame building clad in corrugated, galvanized iron sheeting on a concrete foundation. The front or southern section of the building is the transformer house, containing the three transformers that deliver power from the Fall Creek generation units to PacifiCorp's transmission system. It has a hipped roof with a ridgeline monitor top vent, which is louvered on all four sides. At the eave line of the roof on the south facade, there are three small gabled dormers over three wood-framed openings that contain the remnants of the original transformer transmission connectors. They are no longer connected to the system, and the new transformers are located inside the building within a wood frame and wire cage. On the east facade is a large sliding, top rail metal door and a 6/6 wood sash window. Between the door and window, mounted at the eave, is a historic gooseneck lamp with a metal shade. On the interior, there are two large, round, wooden access panels that reportedly provided access to the penstock. There is also a wooden ladder to enter an open doorway in the wall that accesses a loft storage area above the office. The rear, northern section of the building holds the office, storage, and water filtration system (installed in 1987). Several feet shorter in height than the transformer house section, it has a gabled roof with two gravity vent stacks. The east facade has a 16-light wood sash window and a metal awning supported on two square wood posts. The north facade has smooth metal sheathing in the gable end, with a 2-light window. Three windows in the second floor loft space are covered by metal awning shutters. The ground floor has an 8-light wood sash window and a paneled wood door with a wooden screen door. The building is in good condition and has good integrity. A wooden plank deck/walkway provides access to both the office and the powerhouse. It is shielded by a metal shed awning on square wood posts. The entire site is enclosed by a chain link and barbed wire fence.

For many years Fall Creek remained a community center for the Klamath River hydroelectric project. The site had at least five operator cottages (1903), a boardinghouse, a bunk house, and other support structures. None of these early buildings remain. A **residence and garage** located east of the powerhouse appear to date from the 1950s-60s. This ranch-style residence is identical to those at COPCO #2 village. The garage appears to predate the house, but has new siding, roofing and roll-up garage door. The Fall Creek School was built in 1911 on a site east of the powerhouse, and was replaced by another school in 1923. That school was replaced by the one in COPCO #2 village in 1965. All that remains of the **Fall Creek School** is a concrete foundation and an accessory structure/garage. The foundation has four concrete steps that run the length of the west side. The garage structure is a rectangular, wood frame building with a standing seam metal, gable roof. The exterior is clad in asbestos siding. The south facade has a plain wooden door, and a paneled overhead garage door is set off-center in the west facade. The roof has exposed rafter tails, some of which are visible as half-round logs. Immediately adjacent to the garage is a concrete foundation wall. The northwest corner of the garage sits on the bank of the creek, and just downstream is a small, concrete dam-like structure.

Across the road from the school site is the **Fall Creek Fish Hatchery (Rearing Ponds)**. Built in 1919 and operated until 1948, this facility was re-opened in 1979. Used to raise yearling Chinook Salmon, it includes four raceways or ponds. These ponds are fed with water from Fall Creek. To discharge the fish when they reach sufficient size, they are pumped into a large truck and then released into the Klamath River.



AREA MAP
APPROXIMATE SCALE: 1"=1000'



Page 41 of 56

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View: Fall Creek Waterway – Penstock Valve Operator – July 2003



View: Fall Creek Powerhouse and Transformer House – south facades – July 2003

Page 42 of 56

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View: Fall Creek Powerhouse south façade, July 2003



View: Fall Creek Powerhouse north facade with penstock valve operator in foreground, July 2003

CONTINUATION SHEET

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Page 43 of 56

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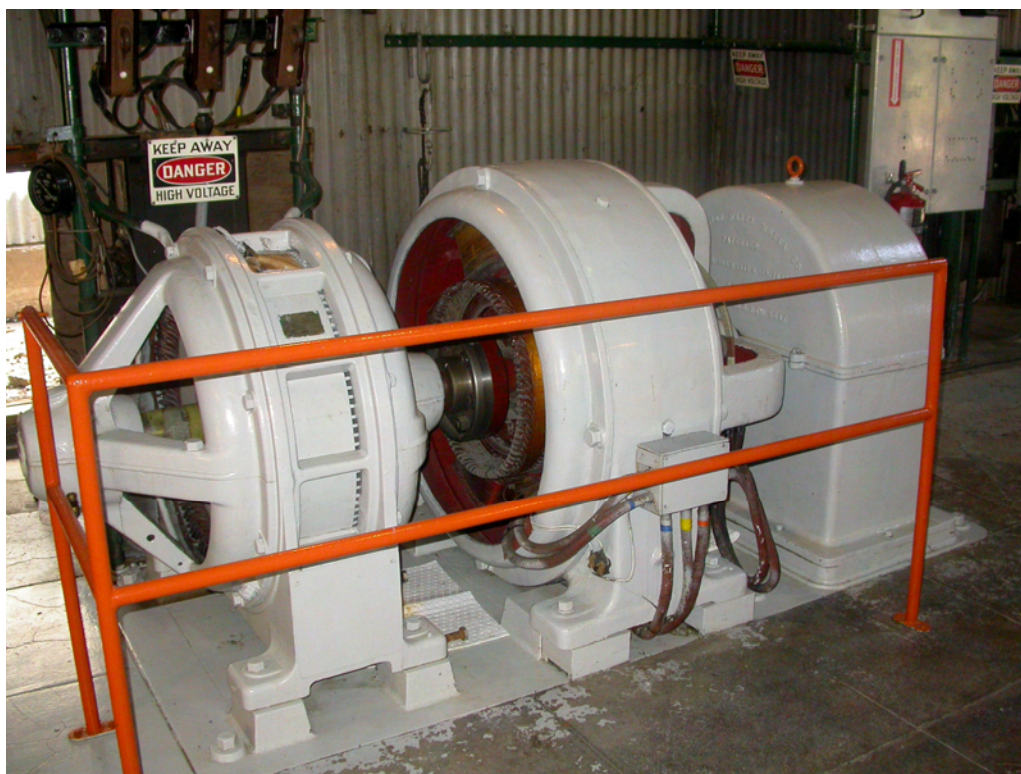
View: Fall Creek Transformer House and Office – east façade – July 2003



View: Fall Creek Transformer House/Office north façade, July 2003



View: Fall Creek Powerhouse Interior – three turbine/generators – July 2003



View: Fall Creek Powerhouse Interior – Turbine/generator unit – July 2003

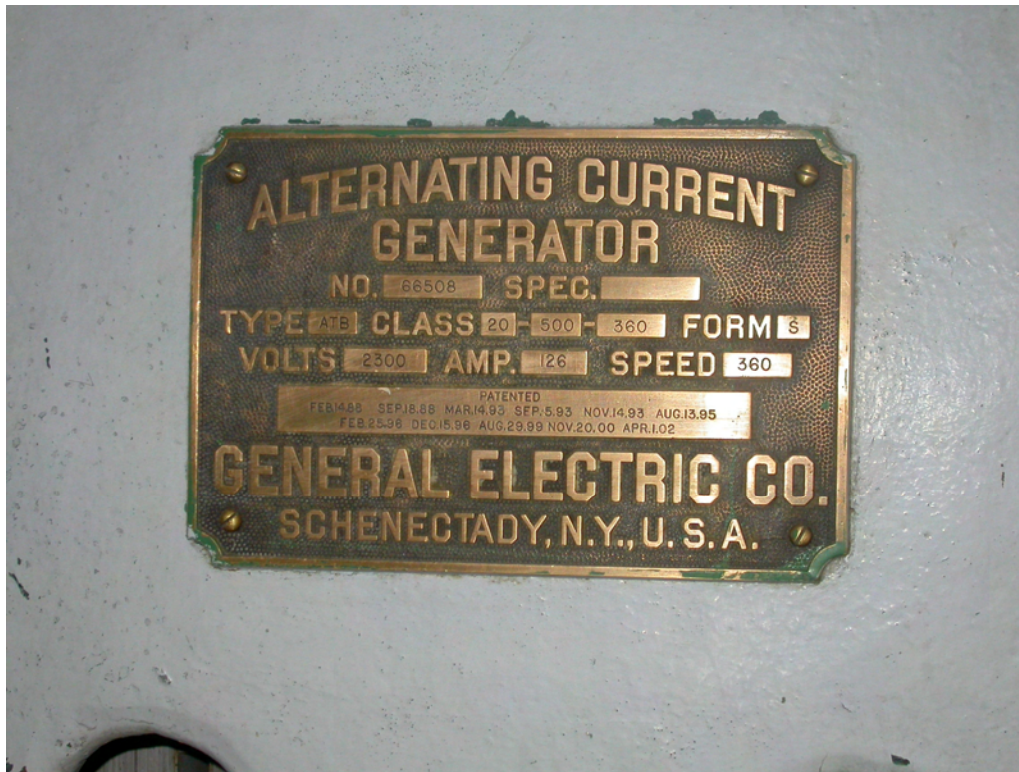
CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 45 of 56

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View: Fall Creek Generator Plaque – July 2003



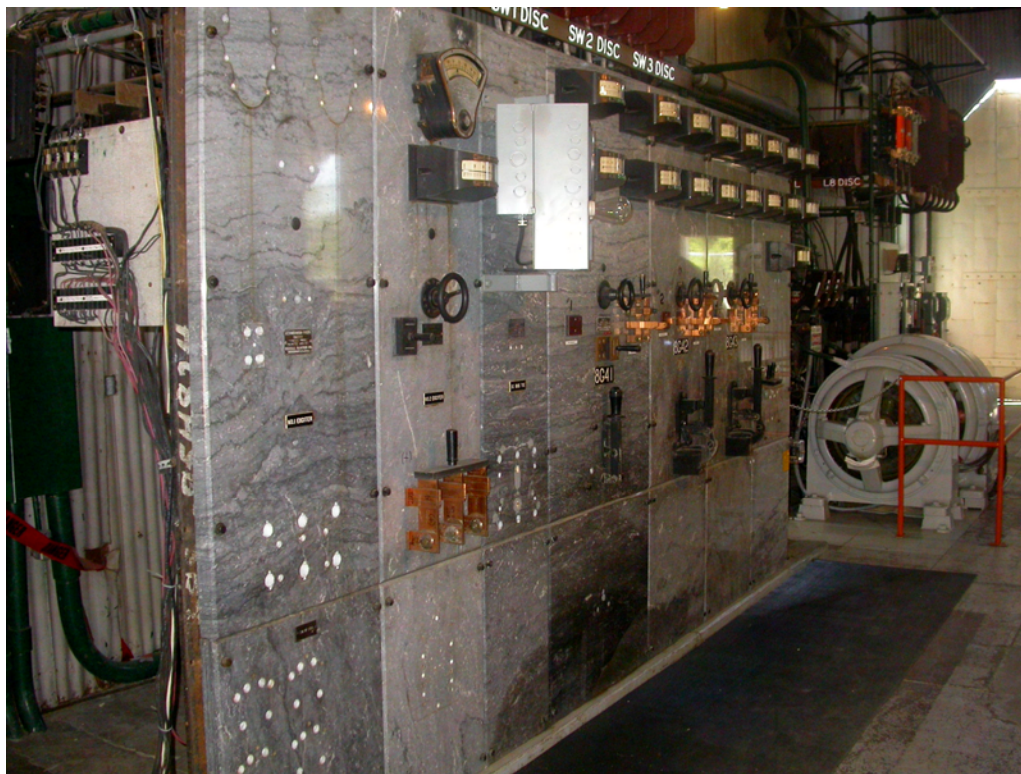
View: Fall Creek Powerhouse Interior – Pelton Turbine – July 2003

Page 46 of 56

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View: Fall Creek Powerhouse Interior – Original marble instrument panel – July 2003



View: Fall Creek Fish Hatchery - Fish Raceways – July 2003