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ac-ft	acre-feet
Basin or Watershed	Kaweah River Basin
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
Commission	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
CRWQCB	California Regional Water Quality Control Board
F°	Fahrenheit
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FPC	Federal Power Commission
msl	mean sea level
NPS	National Park Service
Project	Kaweah Project
SCE	Southern California Edison Company
SNP	Sequoia National Park
SUP	Special Use Permit
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
WY	water year

3.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE KAWEAH RIVER BASIN

This section describes the Kaweah River Basin (Basin or Watershed), which contains Southern California Edison Company's (SCE) Kaweah Project (Project). The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC or Commission) content requirements for this section are specified in Title 18 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Chapter I § 5.6(d)(3)(xiii).

This section provides an overview of the Kaweah River Basin, including information on the overall watershed area and sub-watershed areas; rivers and streams affected by the Project; major land and water uses; and other dams and diversions in the Watershed.

3.2.1 Information Sources

This section was prepared utilizing the following information sources:

- California Regional Water Quality Control Board (CRWQCB) Central Valley Region's Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin (CRWQCB 2004);
- FERC's Order Amending License for the Terminus Dam Project (FERC Project No. 3947) (FERC 2003a and b);
- FERC's SCE Kaweah Project Environmental Assessment, FERC Project No. 298-000 (FERC 1991);
- National Park Service's (NPS) Final General Management Plan and Comprehensive River Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for Sequoia and Kings National Parks (NPS 2006);
- The Federal Power Commission (FPC) appraisal of the Kern-Kaweah River Basin (FPC 1966);
- The Southern Sierra Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (Provost & Prichard 2014);
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) final feasibility investigation for providing increased flood protection and upstream storage for irrigation water supply (USACE 1996); and
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) management plans (BLM 2007, 2010).

These references are cited throughout the text and complete reference information is provided at the end of this section.

3.2.2 Overview of the Kaweah River Basin

The upper and lower watersheds of the Kaweah River are separated by the USACE's Terminus Dam, which impounds the Kaweah River forming Lake Kaweah. Lake Kaweah is situated where mountainous terrain transitions into a gentle foothill and valley environment. The Kaweah River Basin upstream of Lake Kaweah is comprised of five primary forks, including the Middle, Marble, East, North, and South forks of the Kaweah

River (Map 3.2-1). The upper watersheds originate at elevations higher than 8,400 feet above mean sea level (msl) in the southern portion of the Sierra Nevada in lands administered by the NPS. The Marble and Middle forks of the Kaweah River are contained wholly within the Sequoia National Park (SNP). In the lower elevations, the East, North, and South forks of the Kaweah River flow through private lands and lands administered by the BLM. Land jurisdictions in the Project vicinity are shown on Map 3.2-2.

Together, the Watershed, including the local sub-basins surrounding Lake Kaweah, encompass a 561-square mile area. Table 3.2-1 provides a summary of the sub-basin areas, stream length, and elevations in the Project vicinity. The Middle, Marble, and East forks of the Kaweah River originate along the Great Western Divide at elevations higher than 8,400 feet above msl. The Middle Fork Kaweah River, the largest tributary of the Kaweah River, drains a 103.1-square mile area. It originates in a glacial U-shaped valley and intersects with the Marble Fork approximately 20.3 miles downstream forming the Kaweah River. The Marble Fork Kaweah River drains approximately 52.5 square miles and terminates at the confluence with the Middle Fork Kaweah River approximately 17.4 miles downstream from the headwater at the Kaweah River. The Kaweah River downstream from the confluence of the Middle and Marble forks of the Kaweah River drains approximately 36.6 square miles. The local watershed surrounding Lake Kaweah drains approximately 46.9 square miles.

The East Fork Kaweah River drains a 95-square mile area, flows through the U-shaped, glaciated Mineral King Valley before joining the Kaweah River 23.3 miles downstream. The East Fork Kaweah River joins the Kaweah River approximately four miles downstream from the confluence of the Middle and Marble forks of the Kaweah River. The North Fork Kaweah River, with a drainage area of 137.5 square miles, originates in several headwater streams along the Kings-Kaweah Divide and flows out of the Jennie Lakes Wilderness. The river joins the Kaweah River 26.4 miles downstream from its headwaters, approximately 5.3 miles downstream from the East Fork and Kaweah River confluence. The South Fork Kaweah River originates on the Hockett Plateau west of the Great Western Divide at approximately 9,500 feet above msl. It drains an 89.4-square mile area, and flows approximately 24.7 miles to the confluence with the Kaweah River, 2.7 miles downstream of the North Fork Kaweah River and Kaweah River confluence.

Downstream of Lake Kaweah, the Kaweah River flows southwest into the Central Valley near the town of Visalia in the region known as the Kaweah Delta, where it splits into various creeks. Flows in this area are typically depleted for irrigation purposes. Historically, the Kaweah River continued southwest, joining the Tule River, and eventually flowing into the Tulare Lake (FPC 1966).

The Basin is characterized by hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters. Precipitation falls as rain in the lower elevations and primarily as snowfall at elevations greater than approximately 4,000 feet above msl. Snowpack in the high elevations within the Basin can persist well into the summer months in wetter years. Mean annual precipitation in

the lower elevations (near the town of Three Rivers) is approximately 24 inches and at higher elevations is about 45 inches (in the SNP).[1]

Precipitation and snowfall accumulation are recorded in the vicinity of the Kaweah Project through a network of monitoring and recording stations operated by SCE, USACE, BLM, and Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks (Table 3.2-2). Measurements are collected at higher elevations in the headwaters near Mineral King (9,500 feet above msl) down to the lower elevations near Three Rivers (1,400 feet above msl) and Lake Kaweah (752 feet above msl). Real-time and historical rainfall and snowfall data are available on the California Data Exchange Center website (http://cdec.water.ca.gov).

Air temperatures in the Watershed can range from over 100 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) during the summer months in the lower elevations to below freezing during the winter in the headwaters. Average annual air temperatures near Three Rivers, CA, near the Project, range from 48°F to 76°F.

The amount of runoff derived from rainfall and snowmelt can vary greatly. The typical snowmelt period, when runoff and stream flows are high, starts in March, peaks in May or early June, and ends by July. Runoff peaks earlier in years with below average precipitation and lasts longer during wet years.

Total annual inflow into the Project (combined inflow at the Kaweah No. 1 and No. 2 diversions) was evaluated for the time period between water year (WY) 1994 to 2014. During this period, the median total annual inflow was approximately 235,000 acre-feet (ac-ft). Total annual inflow ranged from approximately 87,000 ac-ft (2014) to more than 605,000 ac-ft (1998) (Figure 3.2-1).

The principal Kaweah Project facilities under FERC jurisdiction are shown on Map 3.2-3. A detailed description of the Project facilities and operations is presented in Section 2.0 Project Description. The operation of the Project affects flows and potentially affects resources on the following river reaches:

- East Fork Kaweah River, from the Kaweah No. 1 Diversion to the confluence with the Kaweah River (4.7 miles); and
- Kaweah River, from the Kaweah No. 2 Diversion to the confluence of the Kaweah No. 2 Powerhouse Tailrace and the Kaweah River (4.1 miles).

3.2.3 Major Land Uses in the Project Vicinity

The Watershed, upstream of the community of Three Rivers, is mostly forested, rural in nature, and sparsely populated. The Watershed contains public and private lands. The upper watershed originates in the higher elevations of the SNP, with a portion of the watersheds managed as National Wilderness Areas (Sequoia-Kings Canyon and John Krebs Wilderness areas). The Middle, Marble, and East forks of the Kaweah River

[1] Climate data obtained from US weather data: http://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/

originate in the upper watershed. The upper watershed, is a popular wilderness recreation area for both summer and winter recreation activities.

Upstream of the Project, SCE operates several non-FERC Project facilities within the SNP. These facilities include Eagle, Lady Franklin, Crystal, and Upper Monarch lakes and their associated dams (referred to as the Mineral King Lakes); the Marble Fork Diversion Dam and Flowline; and the Middle Fork Diversion Dam and Flowline. SCE has a Special Use Permit (SUP) with the NPS for the continued operation and maintenance of the dams and diversions on the Marble and Middle forks of the Kaweah River and for the storage of water at the Mineral King Lakes to better facilitate the timing of generation.

The Project facilities within the FERC Project boundary are located on private lands and public lands administered by the BLM. Downstream of the Project, the Kaweah River flows through private property and lands managed by the USACE (Lake Kaweah and associated recreation areas). Land jurisdiction in the Watershed is shown in Map 3.2-2.

Residents in the vicinity of the FERC Project live in the community of Hammond along State Highway 198 near Kaweah No.1 Powerhouse; at Oakgrove along Mineral King Road near the Kaweah No. 2 Diversion Dam; in dispersed locations particularly in the vicinity of Washburn Cove near the Kaweah No. 2 Powerhouse; and in the community of Three Rivers (FERC 1991). Residences and businesses border the river corridor in the vicinity of the FERC Project. There are also several grazing leases in the Project vicinity (BLM 2010). Land uses within and adjacent to the FERC Project boundary include residential, commercial, agriculture, industrial, public/institutional, and open space/wilderness (Tulare County 2009).

In the Project vicinity, river access is very limited due to the rugged terrain, lack of access trails, and private property adjacent to the river corridor. Two main paved roads provide the primary access to the Kaweah Project vicinity. Mineral King Road parallels the East Fork Kaweah River from the confluence with the Kaweah River to the SNP upstream of the Project. State Highway 198 parallels the Kaweah River from the confluence with Lake Kaweah to areas upstream of the Project in the SNP. Because of the private land ownership, public access to the Kaweah River from State Highway 198 is restricted in the Project vicinity (FERC 1991). There are several other public paved roads that provide access in the Project vicinity, including Dinely Road, Kaweah River Drive, Craigs Ranch Road, and North Fork Drive. Map 3.2-3 shows the principal Project facilities and primary access roads in the Project vicinity.

In the vicinity of Lake Kaweah, downstream of the Project, the USACE manages several recreation areas, including Slick Rock and Cobble Ridge, which provide public access to the river and floodplain areas. These recreation areas support a variety of activities, including fishing, hiking, picnicking, boating, sunning, and other water-based activities. Lake Kaweah is also a popular recreation attraction, supporting camping, boating, fishing, and various water sport activities.

3.2.4 Major Water Uses in the Project Vicinity

Existing and potential beneficial uses that apply to the surface waters within the Watershed are identified in the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin* (Basin Plan) (CRWQCB 2004). Beneficial uses identified in the Basin Plan that pertain to the Kaweah River above Lake Kaweah include: (1) municipal and domestic water supply; (2) hydropower generation; (3) water contact and non-contact water recreation; (4) warm freshwater fisheries; (5) cold freshwater fisheries; (6) wildlife habitat; (7) rare, threatened, and endangered species; (8) spawning, reproduction, and/or early development for fisheries; and (9) freshwater replenishment.

SCE operates the FERC Project for hydroelectric generation and consumptive use. Consumptive water is delivered to local water users from the Kaweah No. 1 and Kaweah No. 2 flowlines, consistent with SCE's contractual obligations. The required flow to protect water users during low-runoff periods is up to 1.0 cubic foot per second (cfs) from the Kaweah No. 1 Diversion and 3.0 cfs from the Kaweah No. 2 Diversion. During low-runoff periods, no water is diverted for generation purposes. Refer to Section 2.0 Project Description and Section 3.3 Water Use for more detailed information on operations of the Project.

3.2.5 Other Dams and Diversions

Flows in the Kaweah River Basin upstream of the Project are influenced by several SCE-owned and operated non-FERC Project facilities located in the SNP that store and/or divert water. SCE operates two non-FERC Project diversions under the SUP on the Middle and Marble forks of the Kaweah River (Kaweah No. 3 diversions) that divert flow via the Kaweah No. 3 Flowline to the Kaweah No. 3 Powerhouse. The Kaweah No. 3 diversions (Marble and Middle Fork diversions) were constructed in 1907 and 1913, respectively. Both Kaweah No. 3 diversions are operated in run-of-the-river mode and have limited storage (less than one ac-ft total combined storage).

SCE also stores water in four small non-FERC Project lakes near Mineral King in the upper East Fork Kaweah River watershed (Eagle Lake, Lady Franklin Lake, Crystal Lake, and Upper Monarch Lake) (up to 1,152 ac-ft). The lakes were originally constructed in 1903 and 1905 and are operated under a SUP with the NPS (FERC 1991). SCE releases water from these reservoirs in the late summer and fall months to augment low flows in the East Fork Kaweah River. Flows are diverted from the East Fork Kaweah River to the Kaweah No. 1 Flowline via the Kaweah No. 1 Diversion Dam (FERC Project facilities).

Approximately ten miles downstream of the FERC Project, the Kaweah River is impounded by USACE's Terminus Dam that forms Lake Kaweah. The Terminus Dam was constructed in 1962 for flood management and to provide river control for irrigation purposes. During the spring runoff season the reservoir stores up to 185,000 ac-ft of water. Water is released from the dam at the direction of the USACE for flood control and to meet irrigation needs. Downstream of Terminus Dam, the Kaweah River flows are diverted for irrigation of adjacent farmlands. Water releases serve multiple local water districts, including the Tulare Irrigation District and the Kaweah Delta Water Conservation

District, and urban areas, including the cities of Tulare and Visalia. The Terminus Power Plant, completed in 1992 by the Kaweah River Power Authority, generates hydroelectricity at the dam. The power plant is jointly managed by Tulare Irrigation District and the Kaweah Delta Water Conservation District, and the electricity is distributed by SCE. The power plant has a capacity of 20.09 megawatts (FERC 2003a and b).

3.2.6 References

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TABLES

Table 3.2-1. Information on Drainage Area and Stream Length of Waters in the Kaweah Watershed.

Kaweah River Watershed Sub-Basin	Total Area (mi^2)	Sub-divided Areas (mi^2)	Stream Length (mi)	Elevation (ft)
Kaweah River Watershed				
Marble Fork Kaweah River Sub-Basin				
Marble Fork Kaweah River – Headwaters to confluence with Middle Fork Kaweah River	52.5		17.4	Starting: 10,920 Ending: 2,020
Middle Fork Kaweah River Sub-Basin				
Middle Fork Kaweah River – Headwaters to confluence with Marble Fork Kaweah River	103.1		20.3	Starting: 11,005 Ending: 2,020
East Fork Kaweah River Sub-Basin				
East Fork Kaweah River – Headwaters to confluence with Kaweah River	95		23.3	Starting: 10,200 Ending: 1,270
East Fork Kaweah River – Headwaters to Kaweah No. 1 Diversion Dam		85.7	18.6	Starting: 10,200 Ending: 2,585
East Fork Kaweah River – Kaweah No. 1 Diversion Dam to confluence with Kaweah River		9.3	4.7	Starting: 2,585 Ending: 1,270
Kaweah River Sub-Basin				
Kaweah River – Confluence of Middle Fork and Marble Fork to Lake Kaweah	36.6		12.6	Starting: 2,020 Ending: 720
Kaweah River – Confluence of Middle Fork and Marble Fork to Kaweah No. 2 Diversion Dam		10.3	3.6	Starting: 2,020 Ending: 1,360
Kaweah River – Kaweah No. 2 Diversion Dam to confluence with East Fork Kaweah River		2.1	0.6	Starting: 1,360 Ending: 1,260
Kaweah River – Confluence with East Fork Kaweah River to Lake Kaweah		24.2	8.4	Starting: 1,260 Ending: 720
North Fork Kaweah River Sub-Basin				
North Fork Kaweah River – Headwaters to confluence with Kaweah River	137.5		26.4	Starting: 8,400 Ending: 820

Kaweah River Watershed Sub-Basin	Total Area (mi^2)	Sub-divided Areas (mi^2)	Stream Length (mi)	Elevation (ft)
Kaweah River Watershed (continued)				
South Fork Kaweah River Sub-Basin				
South Fork Kaweah River – Headwaters to confluence with Kaweah River	89.4		24.7	Starting: 9,480 Ending: 750
Lake Kaweah Sub-Basin				
Lake Kaweah – Local Watershed	46.9		–	Starting: 720 Ending: 694
Kaweah River Watershed – Total Area	**561.0**			

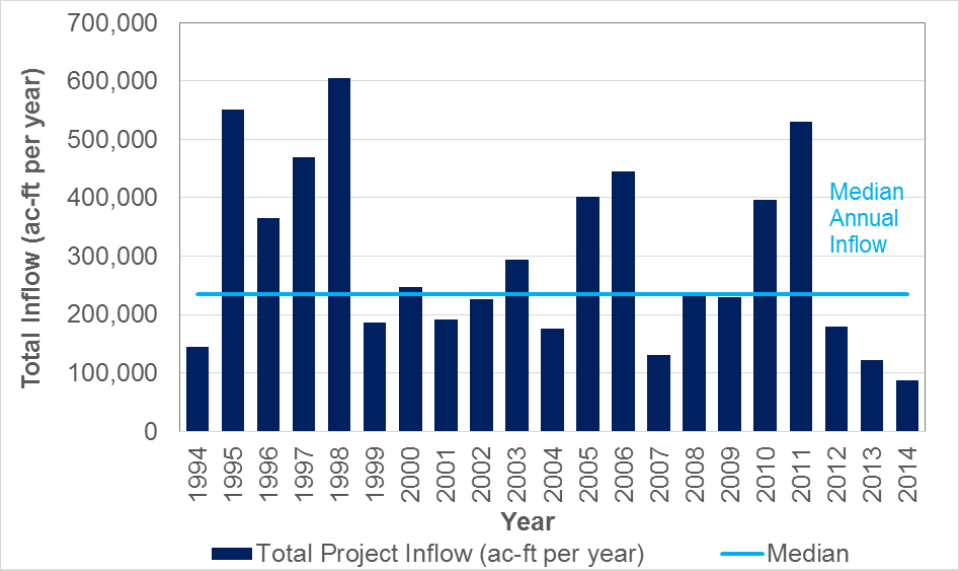
Table 3.2-2. Snow Courses and Meteorological Stations Located in the Vicinity of the Kaweah Project.

Name	Operator	Agency	Elevation (ft)	Location	
				Latitude	Longitude
Snow Courses					
Panther Meadow	PTM	SEKI NP	8600	36.588	-118.717
Mineral King	MNK	SEKI NP	8000	36.437	-118.587
Giant Forest	GFR	SEKI NP	6400	36.57	-118.768
Meteorological Stations					
Three Rivers PH No. 1	3RV	SCE	1140	36.467	-118.867
Lake Kaweah Weather	LKW	USACE	570	36.4153	-118.6975
Giant Forest	GFR	USACE	6650	36.562	-118.765
Atwell Camp	ATW	USACE	6400	36.464	-118.631
Lake Kaweah	KAWC1	USACE	540	36.41583	-119.00556
Three Rivers Museum	D0117	APRSWXNET/CWOP and MADIS	860	36.44829	-118.90016
Ash Mountain	TSHC1	BLM and NPS	1730	36.491389	-118.825278
Sequoia Natl Park-Lower Kaweah	CQ161	California Air Resources Board and Local Air District	6234	36.56611	-118.77778
WX6HNX-11 Sequoia NP	AT846	APRSWXNET/CWOP and MADIS	6690	36.60417	-118.73306
Case Mountain	CSWC1	BLM and National Interagency Fire Center	6450	36.410667	-118.809222
Pumpkin Hollow Bridge	CW4177	CWOP	1250	36.4775	-118.8445

Abbreviations: APRSWXNET/CWOP and MADIS: APRSWXNET/Citizen Weather Observer Program and Meteorological Assimilation Data Ingest System (MADIS); SEKI NP: Sequoia and Kings National Parks; USACE: United States Army Corps of Engineers; BLM: Bureau of Land Management

FIGURE

Figure 3.2-1. Annual Inflow to the Kaweah Project (WY 1994-2014).



[1] The period of record (POR) used to characterize recent historical flows in the Kaweah River and East Fork Kaweah River extends from water year 1994 through 2014. This time period best represents Project operations since issuance of the FERC license and recent climatic conditions.

MAPS

Total Kaweah River Watershed Area = 561.0 mi²

North Fork = 137.5 mi²

Marble Fork = 52.5 mi²

Kaweah River = 36.6 mi²

Middle Fork = 103.1 mi²

East Fork = 95.0 mi²

Lake Kaweah = 46.9 mi²

South Fork = 89.4 mi²

North Fork Kaweah River

Marble Fork Kaweah River

Middle Fork Kaweah River

East Fork Kaweah River

South Fork Kaweah River

Kaweah River

Dry Creek

Marble Fork Diversion Dam

Middle Fork Diversion Dam

Kaweah No. 2 Diversion Dam

Kaweah No. 3 Flowline

Kaweah No. 3 Powerhouse

K3 Forebay

Kaweah No. 2 Flowline

Kaweah No. 1 Powerhouse

K2 Forebay

K1 Forebay

Kaweah No. 2 Powerhouse

Kaweah No. 1 Flowline

Kaweah No. 1 Diversion Dam

Three Rivers

Woodlake

Exeter

Lake Kaweah

Upper Monarch Lake

Crystal Lake

Lady Franklin Lake

Eagle Lake

245

198

198

Facilities

- Powerhouse
- Diversion
- Dam
- Utility
- Forebay
- Flowline
- Penstock
- Transmission Line

Other Features

- City/Town
- Highway/Road
- Watercourse
- Water Body
- Kaweah River Watershed Boundary

Watershed Sub-Basin Boundary

- Marble Fork Kaweah River
- Middle Fork Kaweah River
- East Fork Kaweah River
- Kaweah River
- North Fork Kaweah River
- South Fork Kaweah River
- Lake Kaweah

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Map 3.2-1

Kaweah River Watershed and Sub-Basins

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Projection: UTM Zone 11
Datum: NAD 83

Date: 8/6/2015

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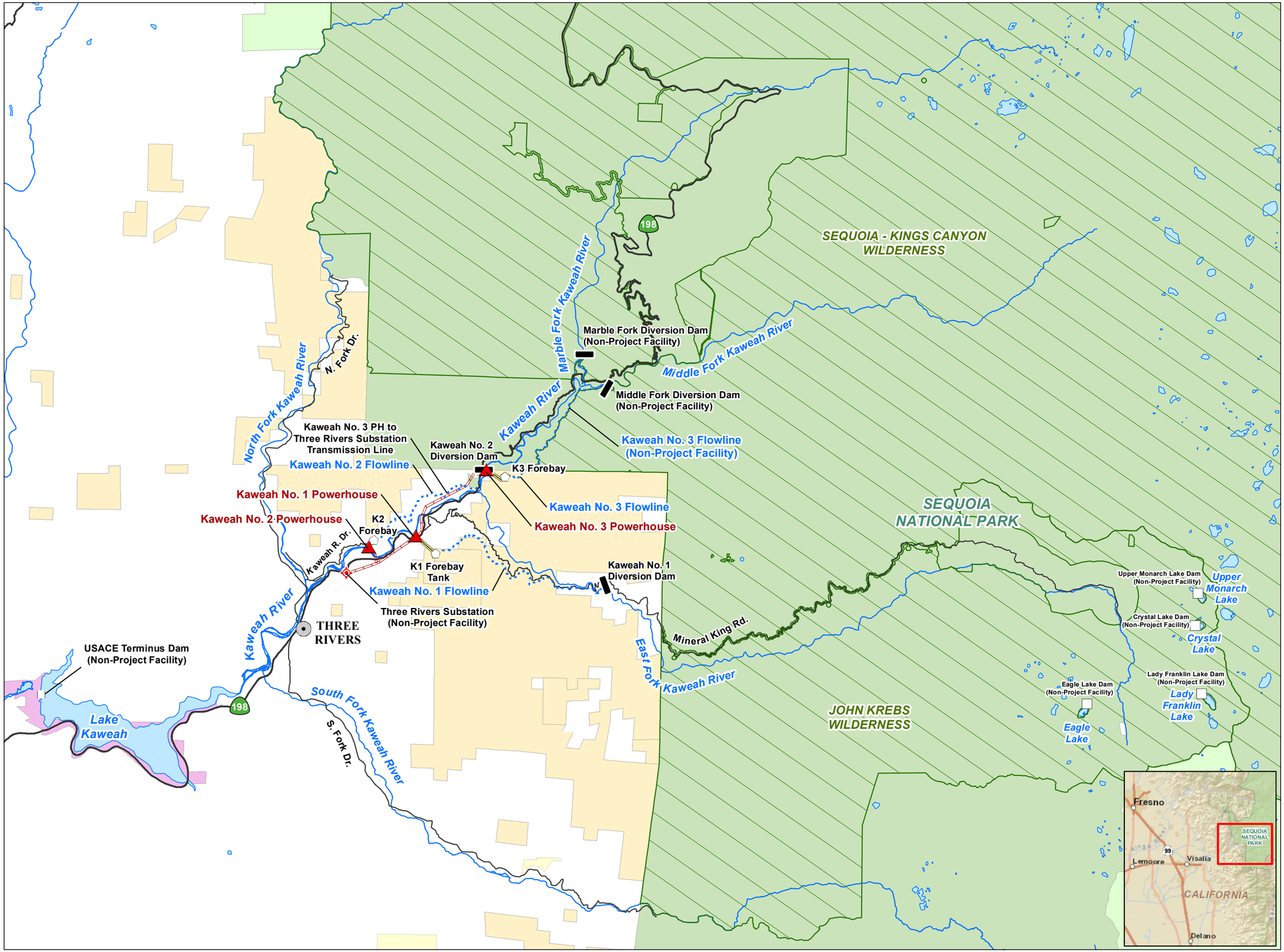

Facilities

- Powerhouse
- Diversion [1]
- Dam
- Utility
- Forebay
- Flowline
- Penstock
- Transmission Line

[1] NOTE: The Marble and Middle Fork Diversion Dams are not in designated Wilderness

Other Features

- City/Town
- Highway/Road
- Watercourse
- Water Body

Land Jurisdiction*

- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- National Park Service
- U. S. Forest Service
- Private (Blank)

*SOURCE: BLM 2012

Land Management

- National Wilderness Area

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Map 3.2-2

Land Jurisdictions and Other Dams and Diversions in the Vicinity of the Kaweah Project

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Projection: UTM Zone 11
Datum: NAD 83

Date: 10/29/2015

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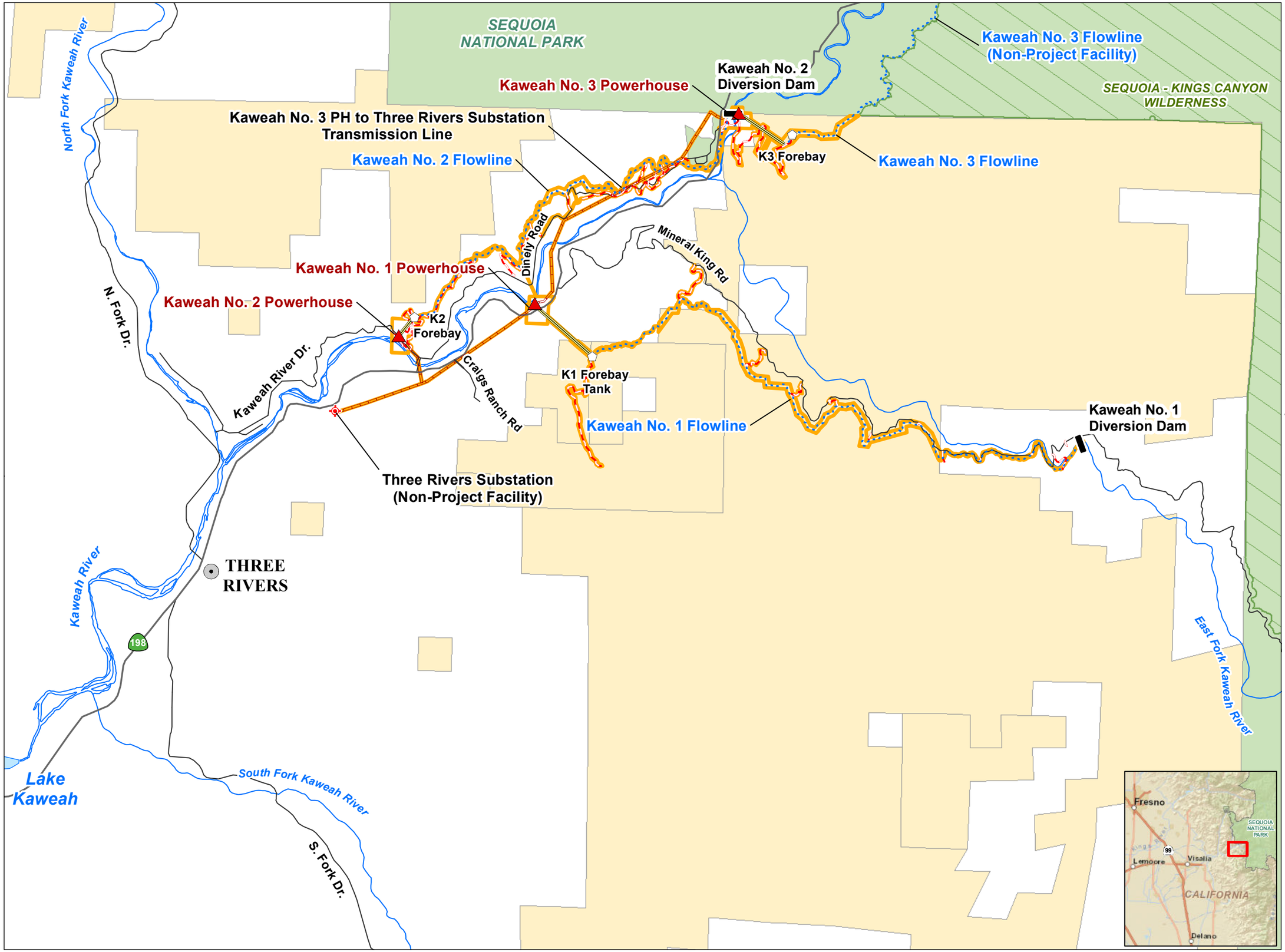

Facilities

- Powerhouse
- Diversion
- Dam
- Utility
- Forebay
- Flowline
- Penstock
- Transmission Line
- Project Road
- FERC Boundary

Other Features

- City/Town
- Highway/Road
- Watercourse
- Water Body

Land Jurisdiction*

- Bureau of Land Management
- National Park Service
- Private (Blank)

*SOURCE: BLM 2012

Land Management

- National Wilderness Area

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Map 3.2-3

Principal Kaweah Project Facilities

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Projection: UTM Zone 11
Datum: NAD 83

Date: 7/22/2015

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