

# **AES-1 AESTHETIC FLOW TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM—ADDENDUM**

**KERN RIVER No. 3 HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT  
*FERC PROJECT No. 2290***

***PREPARED FOR:***



April 2026

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This Aesthetic Flow Study Technical Memorandum Addendum was prepared in response to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission’s (FERC) Determination on Requests for Study Modifications (February 19, 2025). As stated in the Determination,

*“The Level 1 AES-1 Study nearly fulfills the requirements as outlined in the approved study plan by analyzing visual characteristics at flow levels ranging from 134 – 3,800 cfs at various points above the Fairview Dam and along the bypassed reach [5.15(d)(1)]. However, the analysis provided does not specifically analyze conditions at or below 134 cfs – conditions which persisted approximately 44% of the time during the study season...therefore, an analysis of flow conditions at flows lower than 134 cfs is necessary to fulfill study requirements [section 5.15(d)(2)].”*

As directed by FERC, this addendum documents two additional flows, both of which are below 134 cfs in the bypass reach and are listed in Table 1. For this addendum, relevant tables or appendices from the 2024 AES-1 Technical Memorandum were updated, and new text is denoted in *red italics* and fulfills the remaining requirements as outlined in the FERC approved study plan.

**Table 1. Dates and Approximate Flow Rates at Key Observation Points<sup>1</sup>**

Date	Flow Rate of KOP Photography (cfs)		
	Above Fairview Dam <sup>a</sup>	Fairview Dam Bypass Reach <sup>b</sup>	Below KR3 Powerhouse
5/8/2023 to 5/9/2023	3,748	3,676–3,874	3,678 <sup>c</sup>
8/9/2023 to 8/10/2023	1,495	897–1,000	1,469 <sup>c</sup>
8/27/2023 to 8/28/2023	1,279	719–829	1,276 <sup>c</sup>
9/6/2023 to 9/7/2023	895	331–381	900 <sup>c</sup>
9/18/2023 to 9/19/2023	726	134–160	701 <sup>c</sup>
<i>10/23/2025</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>340<sup>d</sup></i>
<i>12/2/2025</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>373<sup>d</sup></i>

cfs = cubic feet per second; KOP = key observation point; USGS = U.S. Geologic Survey

<sup>a</sup> Flows were estimated by adding USGS gage 111860000/SCE gage 401 and USGS gage 111855000/SCE gage 402.

<sup>b</sup> Flows recorded at USGS gage 111860000/SCE gage 401.

<sup>c</sup> Due to high flows in early 2023, the U.S. Army Corps (ACOE) stream gage in Kernville did not provide accurate flows; therefore, flows below the KR3 Powerhouse were estimated by adding USGS gage 111860000/SCE gage 401 and USGS gage 111855000/SCE gage 402. Flow estimates do not account for any tributary accretion flows that may occur throughout the reach.

<sup>d</sup> *Flows were estimated to the nearest hour from the ACOE gage in Kernville.*

<sup>1</sup> Updated version of Table 5.3-2 in the AES-1 Technical Memorandum (July 2024).

Refer to Aesthetics Flow Technical Memorandum (AES-1) dated July 2024 and filed with FERC as part of the Updated Study Report (Accession No. 20241009-5004) for comprehensive aesthetics flow study results that includes the methodology and findings of the AES-1 Study.

Table 2 provides a description of the differences in visual characteristics of the river, including the interaction of the water, river channel, riverbanks, and surrounding landscape at different flow levels—including the two additional flow levels that were captured in 2025—at each KOP. Attachment 1<sup>2</sup> of this addendum includes photographs of flow conditions at each KOP list in Table 2.

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<sup>2</sup> Updated version of Appendix C in the AES-1 Technical Memorandum (July 2024).

**Table 2. Visual Characteristics at Different Flow Levels<sup>3</sup>**

Water Resource Characteristics	Flow Ranges <sup>a</sup>						
	52 cfs	91 cfs	134–160 cfs	331–381 cfs	719–826 cfs	879–1,000 cfs	3,600–3,800 cfs
<b>KOP 1</b>							
Stream Habitat	<i>Deep pool</i>	<i>Deep pool</i>	Cascade	Cascade	Cascade	Cascade	Cascade
Water Movement	<i>Slow</i>	<i>Slow</i>	Rapid, falls	Rapid, falls	Rapid, falls	Rapid, falls	Rapid, falls
Scale Contrast	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Large	Large	Large	Large	Large
Spatial Dominance	<i>Co-dominate</i>	<i>Co-dominate</i>	Dominant	Dominant	Dominant	Dominant	Dominant
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At lower flow rates, the concrete dam and a large rock outcrop below the dam (on the eastern side) are clearly visible and create a hard break in the river delineating an upper and lower area that is not connected by flowing water.</li> <li>At higher flow rates, the dam disappears under a cascading flow of water; the rock outcrop below the dam remains partially visible at moderate flows but is completely submerged at high flows.</li> <li>Water movement becomes apparent when the river flow is high enough to flow over the dam—at lower flows, the water appears still while the magnitude of turbulence generally increases as the flow level increases (i.e., as the volume of water cascading over the dam increases so does the amount of visible turbulence).</li> <li>While the Project structures (e.g., dam, penstock, fish passage) are visible or noticeable at all flow levels, they become more pronounced as flow levels decrease (i.e., the visual focus shifts from the kinetic flow of water above, over, and below the dam to the concrete Project structures).</li> </ul>						
<b>KOP 2</b>							
Stream Habitat	<i>Boulder run</i>	<i>Boulder run</i>	Boulder run	Boulder run	Boulder run	Boulder run	Boulder run
Water Movement	<i>Slow</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Medium	Medium	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid
Scale Contrast	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Spatial Dominance	<i>Subordinate</i>	<i>Co-dominate</i>	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At lower flow rates, the water becomes less dominant, though still provides an additional element that complements the broader landscape.</li> <li>Rocks and boulders in the stream channel are highly visible at lower flow rates and create pockets of turbulence.</li> <li>At moderate flows (over 300 cfs), larger rapids and riffles appear that add more color and texture to the river channel.</li> <li>As flows increase (over 1,000 cfs), many of the rocks and boulders in the stream channel disappear below the surface of the water and the movement of water becomes powerful with a higher degree of churn, waves, and a corresponding change in color (whites and gray-green colors dominate).</li> </ul>						
<b>KOP 3</b>							
Stream Habitat	<i>Riffle</i>	<i>Riffle</i>	Riffle	Riffle	Riffle	Riffle	Riffle
Water Movement	<i>Slow</i>	<i>Slow</i>	Slow	Slow	Medium	Medium	Medium
Scale Contrast	<i>Large</i>	<i>Large</i>	Large	Large	Large	Large	Large
Spatial Dominance	<i>Co-dominate</i>	<i>Co-dominate</i>	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At lower flows, the river appears shallow with multiple exposed rocks and boulders peppering the channel, and the water surface is generally calm but there are several small areas of turbulence.</li> <li>As flows increase at this location, the visual changes to the river are subtler with fewer exposed rocks, the water filling more of the channel's width, and additional areas of turbulence.</li> <li>At higher flows, the water expands across the full width of the channel, rocks and boulders are fully submerged, riparian vegetation is partially submerged, and there is large amount of visible churn in the water (characterized by a change in color and texture of the water surface).</li> </ul>						
<b>KOP 4</b>							
Stream Habitat	<i>Deep pool, run, riffle</i>	<i>Deep pool, run, riffle</i>	Deep pool, run, riffle	Deep pool, run, riffle	Deep pool, run, riffle	Deep pool, run, riffle	Boulder run, run
Water Movement	<i>Slow</i>	<i>Slow</i>	Slow	Medium	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid

<sup>3</sup> Updated version of Table 5.3-3 in the AES-1 Technical Memorandum (July 2024).

Water Resource Characteristics	Flow Ranges <sup>a</sup>						
	52 cfs	91 cfs	134–160 cfs	331–381 cfs	719–826 cfs	879–1,000 cfs	3,600–3,800 cfs
Scale Contrast	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Spatial Dominance	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At low flows, the river cuts through a visible boulder field (along both banks of the river) with several large rocks and boulders in the river channel that break up the surface of the water and create small areas of turbulence.</li> <li>As flows increase, the width of the water widens slightly, but maintains a serpentine form through the adjacent boulder field; the rocks and boulders in the channel are fully or partially submerged creating a longer run of turbulence.</li> <li>At higher flows (over 1,000 cfs), more of the rocks and boulders in the channel are fully submerged, the riparian vegetation is partially submerged, and several large rapids form (increased turbulence and churn).</li> </ul>						
<b>KOP 5</b>							
Stream Habitat	Shallow pool, run	Shallow pool, run	Shallow pool, run	Boulder run, run	Boulder run, run	Boulder run, run	Boulder run, run
Water Movement	Slow	Slow	Medium	Medium	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid
Scale Contrast	Large	Large	Large	Large	Large	Large	Large
Spatial Dominance	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>While the river is visible and an integral component of the landscape, its prominence is minimized at low flows (i.e., it complements the overall scenic conditions but is not the dominant feature on the landscape).</li> <li>At lower flows, a series of rocks and boulders is visible across the channel bottom and continues the pattern of clusters of rock scattered throughout the rest of the adjacent landscape; the water flows around these rocks and boulders creating small pockets of turbulence and interest.</li> <li>At moderate flows (between 700–1,000+ cfs), the general form and presence of the river is relatively unchanged, but the quantity of water submerges some of the rocks and boulders and creates larger areas of turbulence (rapids).</li> <li>At very high flows, the greater quantity of water acts to widen and better define the river (e.g., continuous lines along the edges) and submerges most of the rocks and boulders in the river channel which results in a higher degree of turbulence.</li> </ul>						
<b>KOP 6</b>							
Stream Habitat	Boulder run, shallow pool	Boulder run, shallow pool	Boulder run, deep pool	Boulder run, cascade, deep pool	Boulder run, cascade, deep pool	Boulder run, cascade, deep pool	Boulder run, cascade, deep pool
Water Movement	Slow	Slow	Medium	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid
Scale Contrast	Medium	Medium	Large	Large	Large	Large	Large
Spatial Dominance	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Dominant	Dominant	Dominant	Dominant	Dominant
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except at very high flows, a large boulder field dominates the view at this KOP.</li> <li>At low flows, water is visible cutting through the boulder field in the river channel with multiple small areas of turbulence.</li> <li>As flows increase, the boulders remain prominent, but the flow of water around the rocks increases and creates a longer run of rapids.</li> <li>At very high flows, the width of the water in the channel widens and the volume of water submerges many of the boulders in the river channel creating a continuous run of rapids with heavy turbulence.</li> </ul>						
<b>KOP 7</b>							
Stream Habitat	Boulder run, shallow pool	Boulder run, shallow pool	Boulder run, Shallow pool	Boulder run, cascade	Boulder run, cascade	Boulder run, cascade	Boulder run, cascade
Water Movement	Slow	Slow	Medium	Medium	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid
Scale Contrast	Medium	Medium	Large	Large	Large	Large	Large
Spatial Dominance	Subordinate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Dominant
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At lower flows, there is a prominent cluster of boulders across the river channel in this location.</li> <li>The presence of water at this KOP generally follows a similar pattern as KOP 6; that is, as flows increase, the amount of water passing through the boulder field increases and creates larger areas of turbulence.</li> <li>At moderate flows, there is a balance of water and rock landscape elements with both co-dominating views.</li> <li>At very high flows, the volume of water fully or partially submerges many of the boulders and creates a large rapid that dominates views.</li> </ul>						
<b>KOP 8</b>							
Stream Habitat	Boulder run, riffle	Boulder run, riffle	Boulder run, riffle	Boulder run	Boulder run	Boulder run	Boulder run

Water Resource Characteristics	Flow Ranges <sup>a</sup>						
	52 cfs	91 cfs	134–160 cfs	331–381 cfs	719–826 cfs	879–1,000 cfs	3,600–3,800 cfs
Water Movement	<i>Slow</i>	<i>Slow</i>	Medium	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid
Scale Contrast	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Spatial Dominance	<i>Co-dominate</i>	<i>Co-dominate</i>	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At low flows, the river is present on the landscape, but adjacent features (e.g., a larger boulder field, riparian vegetation) equally defined the river channel's landscape elements (e.g., form, line, color, and textures).</li> <li>As flows increase, more of the boulder-filled river channel fills with water creating a more textured combination of exposed rock, water, and small pockets of turbulence.</li> <li>At very high flows, the volume of water in the river channel submerges many of the rocks and boulders, and extends into a wider area thereby partially submerging portions of the river's banks and riparian vegetation; water movement is very apparent with a longer stretch of turbulent water and rapids.</li> </ul>						
<b>KOP 9</b>							
Stream Habitat	<i>Boulder run, shallow pool</i>	<i>Boulder run, shallow pool</i>	Boulder run, deep pool	Boulder run, deep pool	Boulder run, deep pool	Boulder run, deep pool	Boulder run, deep pool
Water Movement	<i>Slow</i>	<i>Slow</i>	Medium	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid
Scale Contrast	<i>Large</i>	<i>Large</i>	Large	Large	Large	Large	Large
Spatial Dominance	<i>Co-dominate</i>	<i>Co-dominate</i>	Co-dominant	Co-dominant	Dominant	Dominant	Dominant
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The view of the river at KOP 10 is similar to KOP 9 in that a large boulder field dominates and extends fully across the river channel and is particularly visible at lower flows.</li> <li>As flows increase, the natural channels and voids in the boulder field fill with water and create small rapids and areas of turbulence that are distinguished by their color (white) and texture (rough); this contrasts with the calmer, flatter, and glossier pool downriver of the boulder field.</li> <li>At very high flows, the boulders in the river channel are partially or fully submerged, as are portions of the riverbanks and riparian vegetation; the magnitude of turbulence is very high with a consistent run of rapids and churn that changes the color (white caps intermixed with gray water) and texture (matte, rough) of the river.</li> </ul>						
<b>KOP 10</b>							
Stream Habitat	<i>Boulder run, run</i>	<i>Boulder run, run</i>	Boulder run, run	Boulder run, run	Boulder run, run	Boulder run, run	Boulder run, run
Water Movement	<i>Slow</i>	<i>Slow</i>	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid
Scale Contrast	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Spatial Dominance	<i>Co-dominate</i>	<i>Co-dominate</i>	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At lower flows, the water is one of several landscape features (along with boulders, riparian vegetation, and the surrounding topography) that contributes to the overall scenic setting; the water is present and visible in the foreground with a large boulder field and riparian vegetation framing the river's banks; the presence of rocks in the river creates a small riffle and turbulence.</li> <li>As flows increase from lower to more moderate levels the river's width expands primarily into the boulder field along the eastern bank and the amount of turbulence increases changing the surface texture.</li> <li>At very high flows, the river expands into the boulder field along the eastern bank, partially or fully submerges the rocks in the river channel, and partially submerges riparian vegetation; there is also a substantial increase in turbulence with an extended run of small waves and whitecaps.</li> </ul>						
<b>KOP 11</b>							
Stream Habitat	<i>Boulder run, shallow pool</i>	<i>Boulder run, shallow pool</i>	Boulder run, deep pool	Boulder run, deep pool	Boulder run, deep pool	Boulder run, deep pool	Boulder run, deep pool
Water Movement	<i>Slow</i>	<i>Slow</i>	Slow	Slow	Medium	Medium	Medium
Scale Contrast	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Spatial Dominance	<i>Co-dominate</i>	<i>Co-dominate</i>	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At lower flows, a section of boulders and small rapids is visible upriver from this site; the rapids transition to a broader, calmer section of river with a sandbar on the eastern bank and a steep hillside on the western bank; turbulence is visible on the calmer section of river through the slightly textured surface of the pool.</li> <li>As flows increase, the river spreads across more of the boulder field creating additional areas of turbulence; while the width slightly increases, the pool below the rapids remains largely unchanged with similar visual characteristics across a range of lower to moderate flows.</li> <li>At very high flows, the water dominates the river channel and overruns the riparian vegetation and sandbar on the eastern bank; the upriver rapids increase in size and visible turbulence also increases across the pool.</li> </ul>						

Water Resource Characteristics	Flow Ranges <sup>a</sup>						
	52 cfs	91 cfs	134–160 cfs	331–381 cfs	719–826 cfs	879–1,000 cfs	3,600–3,800 cfs
<b>KOP 12</b>							
Stream Habitat	<i>Boulder run, deep pool</i>	<i>Boulder run, deep pool</i>	Boulder run, deep pool	Boulder run	Boulder run	Boulder run	Boulder run
Water Movement	<i>Slow</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Medium	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid
Scale Contrast	<i>Large</i>	<i>Large</i>	Large	Large	Large	Large	Large
Spatial Dominance	<i>Dominant</i>	<i>Dominant</i>	Dominant	Dominant	Dominant	Dominant	Dominant
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At low flows, the water cuts through a channel along the eastern side of a large boulder field that extends from the hillside to the west, across a flat portion of the canyon bottom, and then across the deeper river channel; the interaction of the boulders and the water creates a run of small rapids that are distinguished by their visible turbulence (different color [white] and texture [rough] from other areas of water); the river is a focal point within the canyon but is co-dominant with the surrounding topography.</li> <li>As flows increase, the magnitude of the rapids visible at this KOP also increases; the rising water submerges many of the boulders in the stream channel and there is a longer run of whitewater; as the size and length of the rapids increases, they becomes a more prominent focal point in the river canyon and on the landscape.</li> <li>At very high flows, the width of the river increases by expanding into the adjacent, flat boulder field and riparian vegetation; the high degree of visual turbulence from increased rapids help make the river the dominant landscape feature at these very high flows.</li> </ul>						
<b>KOP 13</b>							
Stream Habitat	<i>Boulder run, shallow pool</i>	<i>Boulder run, shallow pool</i>	Boulder run, shallow pool	Cascade	Cascade	Cascade	Cascade
Water Movement	<i>Slow</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid
Scale Contrast	<i>Large</i>	<i>Large</i>	Large	Large	Large	Large	Large
Spatial Dominance	<i>Subordinate</i>	<i>Co-dominate</i>	Dominant	Dominant	Dominant	Dominant	Dominant
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Similar to other areas of the river, there is a boulder field that extends from the western to the eastern bank of the river channel and dominates the view at lower flows at this KOP; at low flows, the water is visible moving between the boulders with several small rapids distinguished by their color (white) and texture (rough).</li> <li>As flows increase, the water fills in and partially or fully submerges the boulders in the river channel; more rapids form and the river takes a more prominent focus on the landscape.</li> <li>At very high flows, the water extends farther into the adjacent boulder-covered banks and the boulder field in the river channel transforms into a series of large rapids that dominate the view.</li> </ul>						
<b>KOP 14</b>							
Stream Habitat	<i>Run, riffle</i>	<i>Run, riffle</i>	Boulder run, riffle	Boulder run, riffle	Boulder run, riffle	Boulder run, riffle	Boulder run, riffle
Water Movement	<i>Slow</i>	<i>Slow</i>	Medium	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid
Scale Contrast	<i>Small</i>	<i>Small</i>	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium
Spatial Dominance	<i>Subordinate</i>	<i>Co-dominate</i>	Subordinate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate	Co-dominate
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A extensive boulder field with a dense patch of riparian vegetation extends across the river channel in this location; at low flows the water splits around a patch of boulders and vegetation forming two separate branches; each branch is dominated by large boulders with dark blue water flowing around them and several small rapids; while the water is evident, the landscape is characterized by a high degree of contrast and variety across the different landscape features (e.g., the river, boulders and rock outcrops, vegetation, and topography).</li> <li>As flows increase, the length and magnitude of the rapids in each branch of the river increase and become more apparent (larger sections of white water and turbulence) and more pronounced on the landscape.</li> <li>At higher flows (~1,000 cfs), the rapids take on more prominence with their visible turbulence serving to elevate the dominance of the river in the view; this is particularly evident at very high flows, where not only are the rapids larger and longer but the water extends through the patch of boulders and riparian vegetation that splits the river at lower flows.</li> </ul>						
<b>KOP 15</b>							
Stream Habitat	<i>Boulder run, riffle</i>	<i>Boulder run, riffle</i>	Boulder run, riffle	Run, riffle	Run, riffle	Run, riffle	Run, riffle
Water Movement	<i>Slow</i>	<i>Slow</i>	Slow	Medium	Medium to rapid	Medium to rapid	Medium to rapid
Scale Contrast	<i>Small</i>	<i>Small</i>	Small	Small	Small to medium	Small to medium	Small to medium
Spatial Dominance	<i>Co-dominant</i>	<i>Co-dominant</i>	Co-dominant	Co-dominant	Dominant	Dominant	Dominant

Water Resource Characteristics	Flow Ranges <sup>a</sup>						
	52 cfs	91 cfs	134–160 cfs	331–381 cfs	719–826 cfs	879–1,000 cfs	3,600–3,800 cfs
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At low to moderate flows, the visual characteristics of the river stay relatively consistent at this location; the general form, lines, and degree of visual turbulence change slightly as flows increase; the most noticeable change as flows increase is the degree to which rocks in the river channel are exposed (lower flows) or submerged (higher flows)</li> <li>At high to very high flows, the water extends onto the low riverbanks partially submerging riparian vegetation and increasing the width of the river; there is also a noticeable increase in the level of turbulence at these higher flows</li> </ul>						
<b>KOP 16 (below the Fairview Dam Bypass Reach)</b>							
Stream Habitat	<i>Run, riffle</i>	<i>Run, riffle</i>	Run, riffle	Run, riffle	Run, riffle	Run, riffle	Run, riffle
Water Movement	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Scale Contrast	<i>Small</i>	<i>Small</i>	Small	Small	Small	Medium	Medium
Spatial Dominance	<i>Co-dominant</i>	<i>Co-dominant</i>	Co-dominant	Co-dominant	Co-dominant	Co-dominate	Co-dominate
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The river maintains similar visual characteristics across a range of flows at this KOP; as flows increase, the primary differences in visual characteristics are a slight widening of the river into lower areas along its banks and additional areas of turbulence.</li> <li>At all flow levels, the river is co-dominate with other elements of the surrounding landscape.</li> </ul>						

cfs = cubic feet per second; KOP = key observation point; USGS = U.S. Geologic Survey

<sup>a</sup> Similar flows from Table 2 are grouped here for reporting purposes. The ranges are based on the flows (cfs) between the Fairview Dam (KOP 2) and the KR3 Powerhouse (KOP 16) that occurred on the scheduled KOP photography dates and times per USGS gage 401.

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**ATTACHMENT 1    KEY OBSERVATION POINT PHOTOGRAPHS**

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**KOP 1—FAIRVIEW DAM**



December 2, 2025: 52 cfs flow



October 23, 2025: 91 cfs flow



September 18, 2023: 134–160 cfs flow range



September 6, 2023: 331–381 cfs flow range



August 27, 2023: 719–829 cfs flow range



August 9, 2023: 891–1,000 cfs flow range



May 9, 2023: 3,676–3,874 cfs flow range

**KOP 2—BOMBS AWAY**



December 2, 2025: 52 cfs flow



October 25, 2025, 91 cfs flow



September 18, 2023: 134–160 cfs flow range



September 7, 2023: 331–381 cfs flow range



August 28, 2023: 719–829 cfs flow range



August 9, 2023: 891–1,000 cfs flow range



May 9, 2023: 3,676–3,874 cfs flow range

**KOP 3—MCNALLY'S BRIDGE**



December 2, 2025: 52 cfs flow



October 23, 2025: 91 cfs flow



September 18, 2023: 134–160 cfs flow range



September 6, 2023: 331–381 cfs flow range



August 28, 2023: 719–829 cfs flow range



August 9, 2023: 891–1,000 cfs flow range



May 9, 2023: 3,676–3,874 cfs flow range

**KOP 4—CHAMISE FLAT**



December 2, 2025: 52 cfs flow



October 23, 2025: 91 cfs flow



September 18, 2023: 134–160 cfs flow range



September 6, 2023: 331–381 cfs flow range



August 27, 2023: 719–829 cfs flow range



August 9, 2023: 891–1,000 cfs flow range



May 9, 2023: 3,676–3,874 cfs flow range

**KOP 5—BLACK BOTTOM FALLS**



December 2, 2025: 52 cfs flow



October 23, 2025: 91 cfs flow



September 19, 2023: 134–160 cfs flow range



September 7, 2023: 331–381 cfs flow range



August 28, 2023: 719–829 cfs flow range



August 9, 2023: 891–1,000 cfs flow range



May 9, 2023: 3,676–3,874 cfs flow range

**KOP 6—UPPER SALMON FALLS**



December 2, 2025: 52 cfs flow



October 23, 2025: 91 cfs flow



September 19, 2023: 134–160 cfs flow range



September 7, 2023: 331–381 cfs flow range



August 28, 2023: 719–829 cfs flow range



August 9, 2023: 891–1,000 cfs flow Range



May 9, 2023: 3,676–3,874 cfs flow range

**KOP 7—LOWER SALMON FALLS**



December 2, 2025: 52 cfs flow



October 23, 2025: 91 cfs flow



September 19, 2023: 134–160 cfs flow range



September 7, 2023: 331–381 cfs flow range



August 28, 2023: 719–829 cfs flow range



August 9, 2023: 891–1,000 cfs flow range



May 9, 2023: 3,676–3,874 cfs flow range

**KOP 8—SCREAMING RIGHT TURN 1**



December 2, 2025: 52 cfs flow



October 23, 2025: 91 cfs flow



September 18, 2023: 134–160 cfs flow range



September 6, 2023: 331–381 cfs flow range



August 28, 2023: 719–829 cfs flow range



August 10, 2023: 891–1,000 cfs flow range



May 9, 2023: 3,676–3,874 cfs flow range

**KOP 9—SCREAMING RIGHT TURN 2**



December 2, 2025: 52 cfs flow



October 23, 2025: 91 cfs flow



September 19, 2023: 134–160 cfs flow range



September 6, 2023: 331–381 cfs flow range



August 28, 2023: 719–829 cfs flow range



August 10, 2023: 891–1,000 cfs flow range



May 9, 2023: 3,676–3,874 cfs flow range

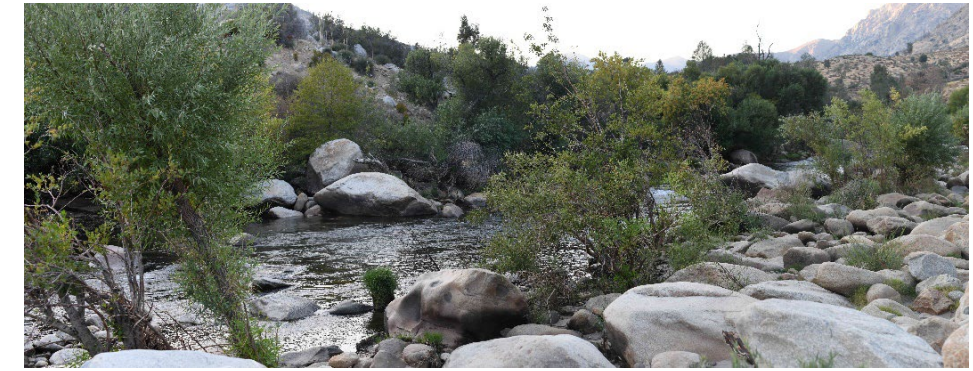
**KOP 10—SPRINGHILL NORTH**



December 2, 2025: 52 cfs flow



October 23, 2025: 91 cfs flow



September 18, 2023: 134–160 cfs flow range



September 6, 2023: 331–381 cfs flow range



August 27, 2023: 719–829 cfs flow range



August 9, 2023: 891–1,000 cfs flow range



May 9, 2023: 3,676–3,874 cfs flow range

**KOP 11—CORRAL CREEK PUT-IN**



December 2, 2025: 52 cfs flow



October 23, 2025: 91 cfs flow



September 19, 2023: 134–160 cfs flow range



September 7, 2023: 331–381 cfs flow range



August 28, 2023: 719–829 cfs flow range



August 10, 2023: 891–1,000 cfs flow range



May 9, 2023: 3,676–3,874 cfs flow range

**KOP 12—CORRAL CREEK RD 15-18**



December 2, 2025: 52 cfs flow



October 23, 2025: 91 cfs flow



September 19, 2023: 134–160 cfs flow range



September 7, 2023: 331–381 cfs flow range



August 28, 2023: 719–829 cfs flow range



August 10, 2023: 891–1,000 cfs flow range



May 9, 2023: 3,676–3,874 cfs flow range

**KOP 13—CHICO FLAT FLUME RAPID**



December 2, 2025: 52 cfs flow



October 23, 2025: 91 cfs flow



September 19, 2023: 134–160 cfs flow range



September 7, 2023: 331–381 cfs flow range



August 28, 2023: 719–829 cfs flow range



August 10, 2023: 891–1,000 cfs flow range



May 9, 2023: 3,676–3,874 cfs flow range

**KOP 14—FENDER BENDER**



December 2, 2025: 52 cfs flow



October 23, 2025: 91 cfs flow



September 19, 2023: 134–160 cfs flow range



September 7, 2023: 331–381 cfs flow range



August 28, 2023: 719–829 cfs flow range



August 10, 2023: 891–1,000 cfs flow range



May 9, 2023: 3,676–3,874 cfs flow range

**KOP 15—KERN RIVER BEACH**



December 2, 2025: 52 cfs flow



October 23, 2025: 91 cfs flow



September 19, 2023: 134–160 cfs flow range



September 7, 2023: 331–381 cfs flow range



August 28, 2023: 719–829 cfs flow range



August 10, 2023: 891–1,000 cfs flow range



May 9, 2023: 3,676–3,874 cfs flow range

**KOP 16—KERN RIVER NO. 3 POWERHOUSE**



December 2, 2025: 361 cfs flow



October 23, 2025: 342 cfs flow



September 19, 2023: 701 cfs flow range



September 7, 2023: 900 cfs flow range



August 28, 2023: 1,276 cfs flow range



August 10, 2023: 1,469 cfs flow range



May 9, 2023: 3,678 cfs flow range

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