

# **APPENDIX F**

## Scoping Meeting Posters

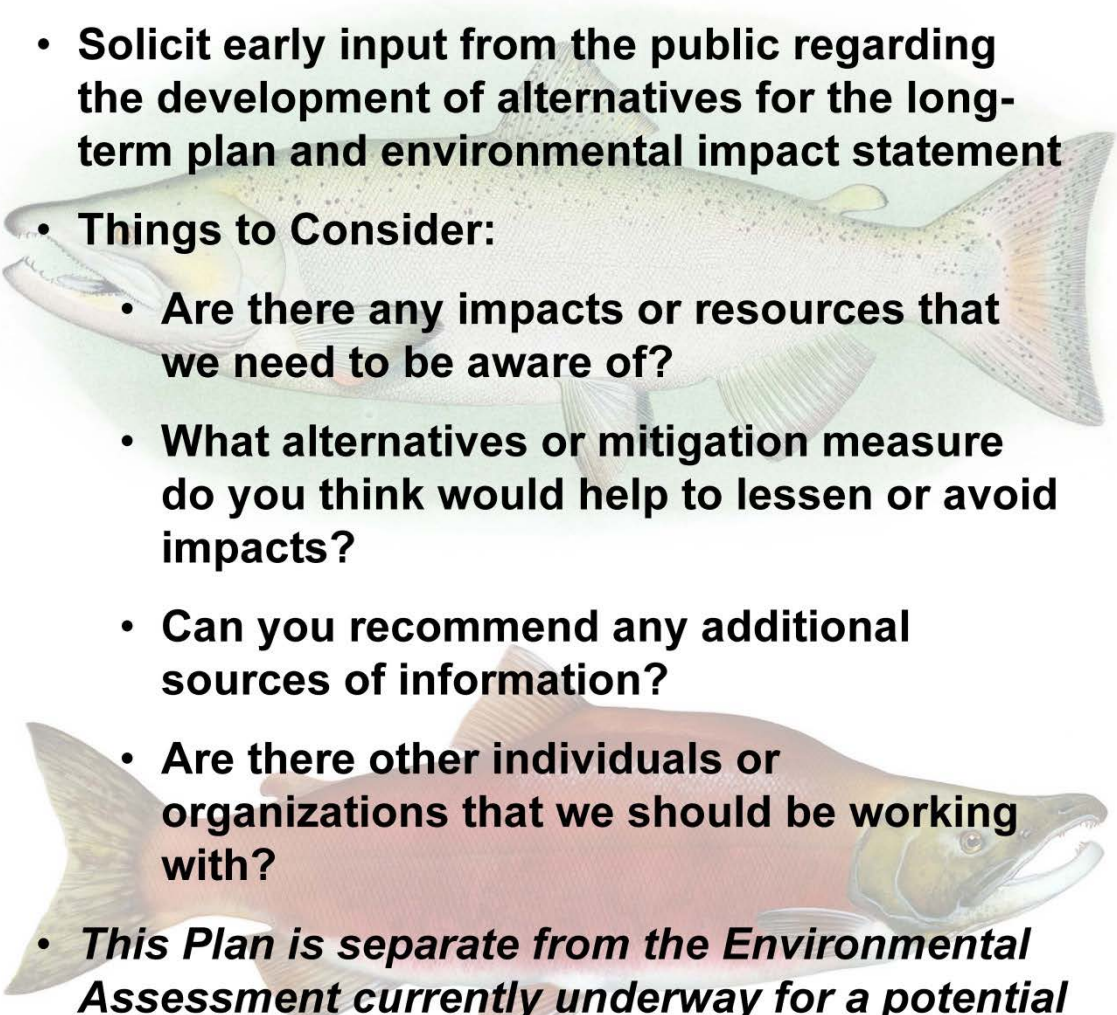


# Welcome

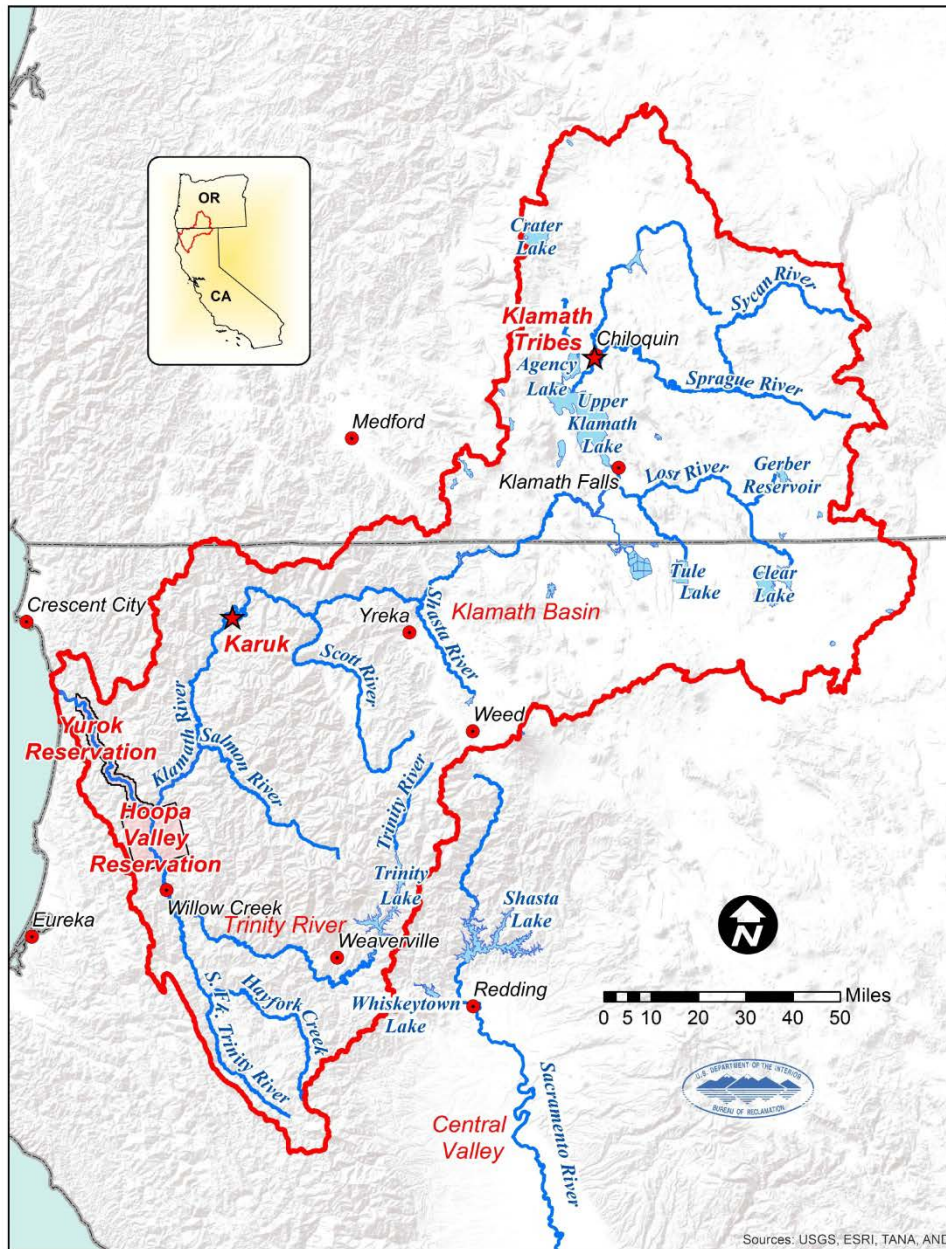
**Public Scoping Meeting  
and Open House  
for the**

**Long-Term Plan for Protecting  
Late Summer Adult Salmon in the  
Lower Klamath River**

## Purpose

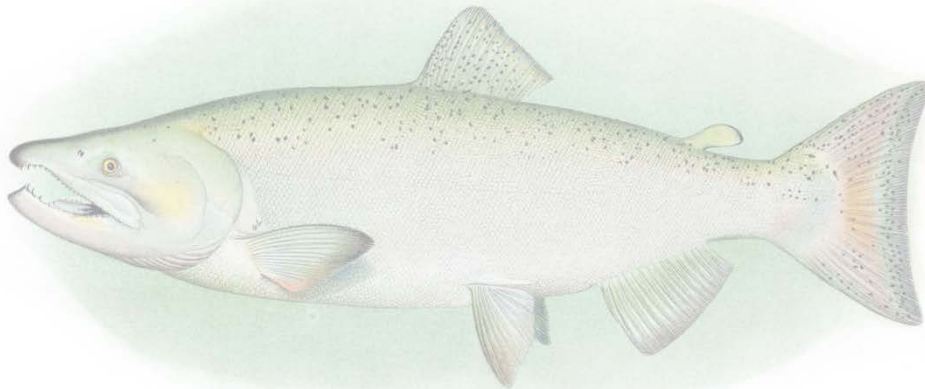
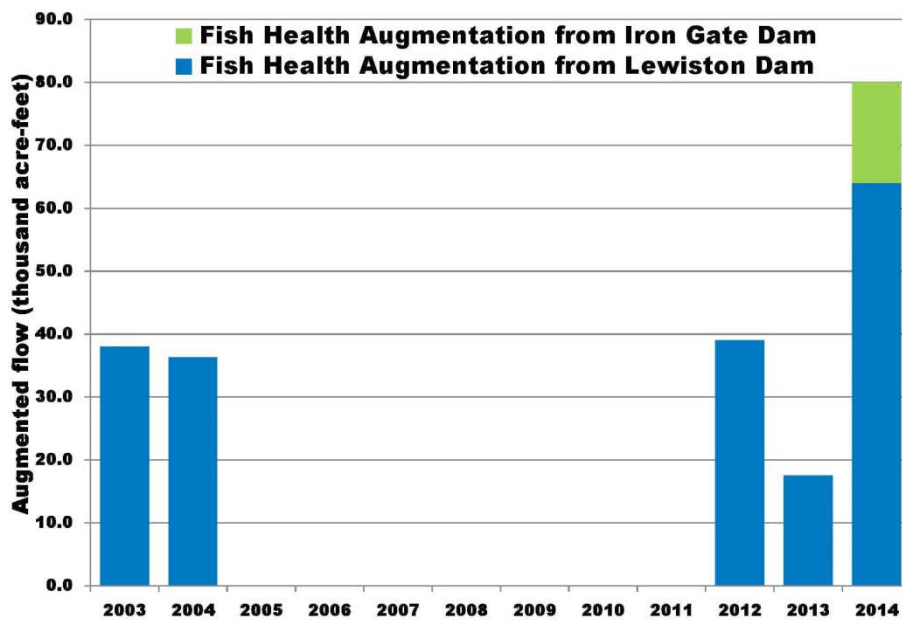
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- A detailed illustration of a rainbow trout, shown in profile facing left. The fish has a silvery body with a pinkish-red stripe along its side and a white belly. It is positioned behind the main text of the slide.
- **Solicit early input from the public regarding the development of alternatives for the long-term plan and environmental impact statement**
  - **Things to Consider:**
    - **Are there any impacts or resources that we need to be aware of?**
    - **What alternatives or mitigation measure do you think would help to lessen or avoid impacts?**
    - **Can you recommend any additional sources of information?**
    - **Are there other individuals or organizations that we should be working with?**
  - ***This Plan is separate from the Environmental Assessment currently underway for a potential flow augmentation action for 2015.***

## Klamath River Basin

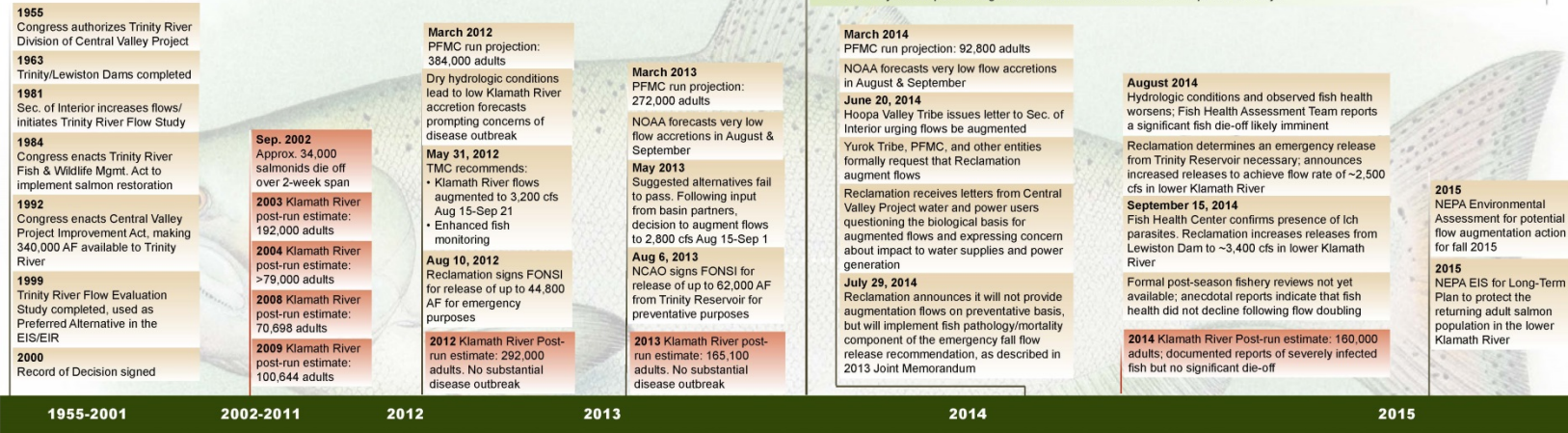




## Years of Flow Augmentation to Avert Fish Die-Off



## Klamath River Flow Augmentation Timeline



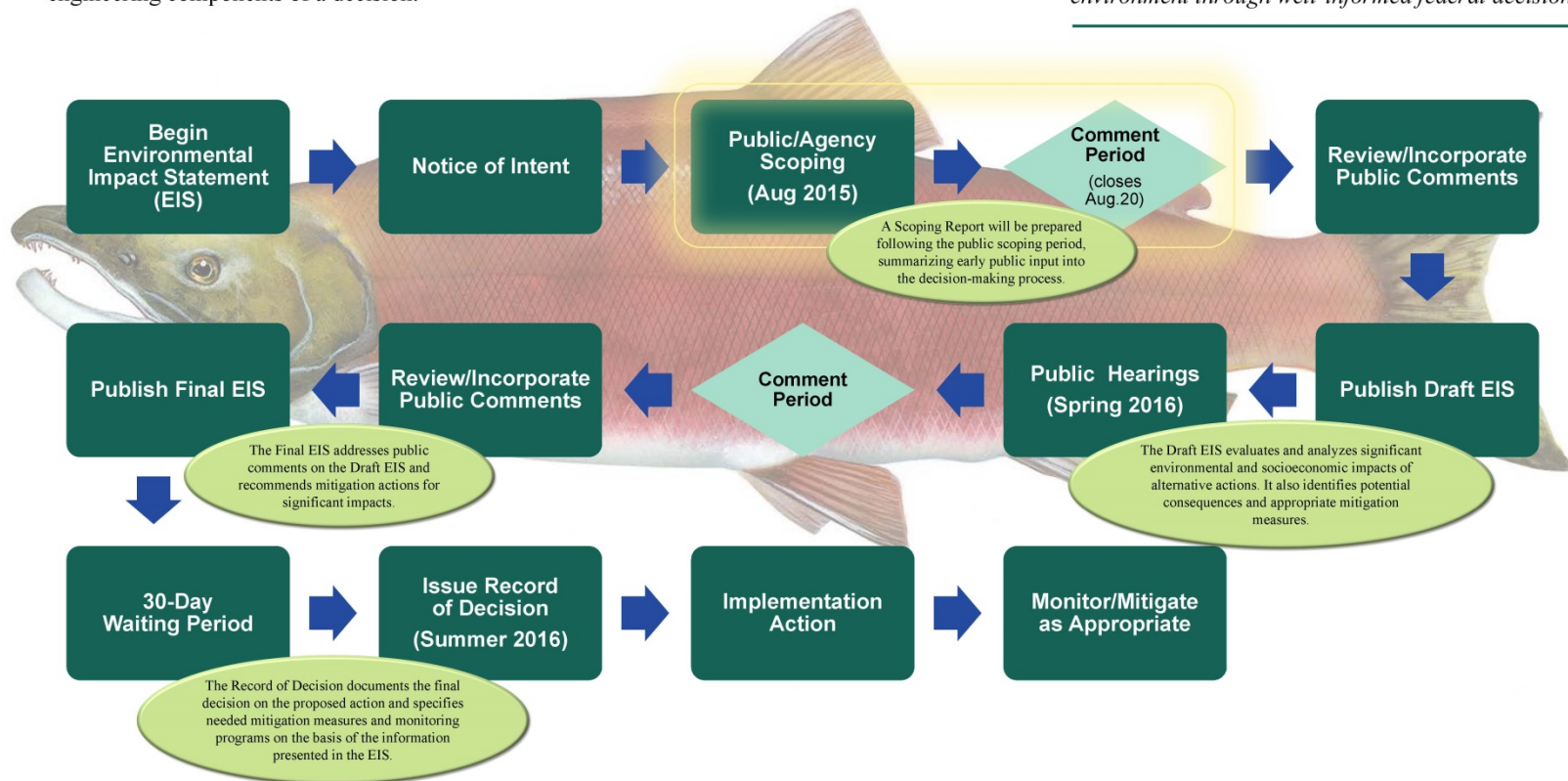
**Acronyms/abbreviations**  
 AF acre-feet  
 cfs cubic feet per second  
 EIS Environmental Impact Statement  
 EIR Environmental Impact Report  
 FONSI Finding Of No Significant Impact  
 Ich *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*  
 NCAO Northern California Area Office of the Bureau of Reclamation  
 NEPA The National Environmental Policy Act  
 NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
 PFMC Pacific Fishery Management Council  
 TMC Trinity Management Council

**Agency Actions**  
**Fish Statistics**  
**Water Releases**  
**Joint Memorandum**

## The National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires the identification and analysis of potential environmental effects of major proposed federal actions and alternatives before those actions take place, and ensures that environmental factors are considered equally with the technical and engineering components of a decision.

*Public involvement is integral to the federal decision-making process, and is required by NEPA. The Act's intent is to protect, restore, or enhance the environment through well-informed federal decisions.*





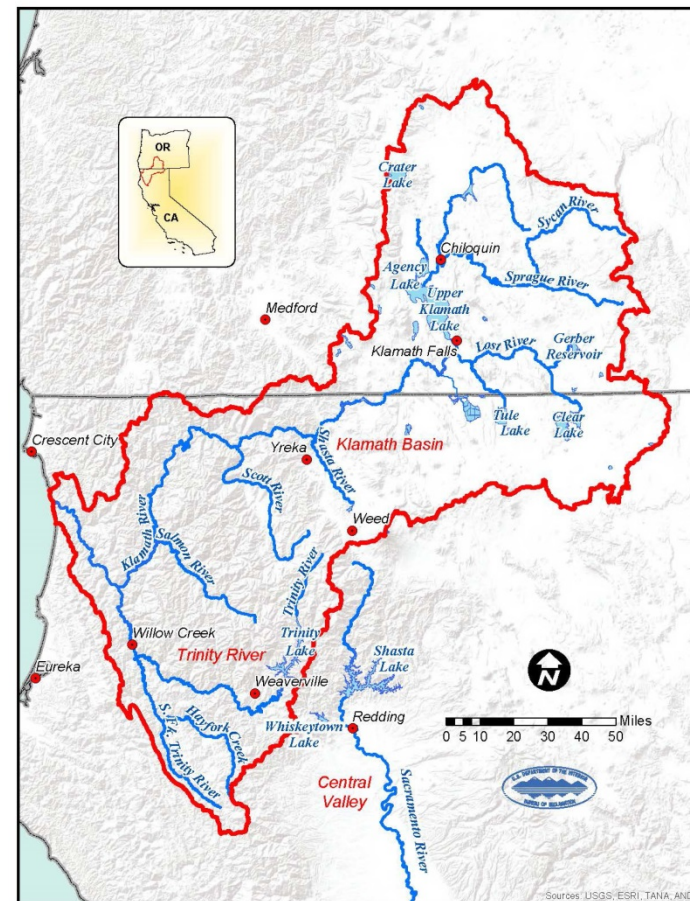
## Hydrology Klamath River Basin

### Trinity River and Lower Klamath River

Hydrology of the Klamath River Basin is derived from controlled sources, including Iron Gate Dam on the Klamath River and Lewiston Dam on the Trinity River.

Releases from deep portions of the reservoir ensure release of suitably cold water throughout the year in support of Trinity River Restoration Program goals.

Water was released from the Trinity Reservoir to augment flows in the lower Klamath River in 2003, 2004, 2012, 2013, and 2014 when risk of a potential die-off of adult salmon could occur during late summer. Supplemental flows used during these years were preventative or emergency scheduled quantities that ranged up to 80,000 acre-feet.



## Hydrology Trinity River Basin

Trinity Reservoir is the primary water storage facility in the Trinity River Division of the Central Valley Project. At capacity, it stores 2.448 million acre-feet, and receives an average annual inflow volume of approximately 1.2 million acre-feet. Water released from Trinity Reservoir flows to Lewiston Reservoir, a re-regulating reservoir formed by Lewiston Dam. From Lewiston Reservoir, water can be diverted for use in the Sacramento River Basin via the Clear Creek Tunnel, or pass through Lewiston Dam to flow 112 miles to the Klamath River, which then flows approximately 43 miles before entering the Pacific Ocean. The Trinity River Hatchery, located at the base of Lewiston Dam, also diverts a small quantity of water in support of fish hatchery operations.

### Hydropower Generation

The Trinity River Division has the capacity to generate substantial hydroelectric power per acre foot of water diverted because the elevational difference between Trinity and Keswick Reservoirs provides the gravitational flow to generate hydropower at a higher than average rate. In addition to generating power at Trinity and Lewiston Dams in the Trinity Basin, hydropower is also generated at Judge Francis Carr and Spring Creek Powerplants, then at Keswick Powerplant (part of the Sacramento River Division). In total, operations of the Trinity River Division alone can account for as much as 30 percent of the total power generation capability of the Central Valley Project.

