



Weekly Assessment of CVP and SWP Delta Operations on ESA-listed Species

November 5, 2024

Executive Summary

Operational Conditions

See Weekly Fish and Water Operation Outlook document for November 5 - November 11

Winter-run Chinook Salmon

No loss of natural winter-run Chinook Salmon (by length at date, LAD) has occurred in the past week at the State or Federal fish salvage facilities. Loss of natural winter-run Chinook Salmon at the Central Valley Project (CVP) and State Water Project (SWP) fish collection facilities is unlikely to occur over the next week. 1-2% of juvenile natural winter-run Chinook Salmon from brood year (BY) 2024 are estimated to be present in the Delta.

Spring-run Chinook salmon

No loss of natural spring-run Chinook Salmon (by length at date, LAD) has occurred in the past week at the State or Federal fish salvage facilities. 0% of juvenile natural spring-run Chinook Salmon was estimated in the Delta. It is unlikely that juvenile natural spring-run Chinook Salmon from BY 2024 are present near the DCC gates; CV spring-run Chinook Salmon adults have completed spawning and eggs are in gravel.

Central Valley Steelhead

No loss of natural California CV (CCV) steelhead has occurred in the past week at the State and Federal fish salvage facilities. Loss of Central Valley steelhead at the Central Valley Project (CVP) and State Water Project (SWP) fish collection facilities is unlikely to occur over the next week. 0% of CCV steelhead were estimated in the Delta.

Green Sturgeon

Loss of green sturgeon has not occurred in the past week at the State and Federal fish salvage facilities (WY 2025 total loss = 0 fish, as of 11/04/2024). Loss of green sturgeon is unlikely to occur over the next week due to their rare presence in the South Delta.

Delta Cross Channel Gates

The DCC gates were reopened on 10/11/2024 to maintain Delta water quality for the remainder of the season. Opening of gates will also allow boaters passage to the interior Delta.

Delta Smelt

Based on distribution patterns over the past decade and low detections in this water year, Delta Smelt are unlikely to be prevalent in the Central and South Delta. The last Delta Smelt observation was on 8/7/2024 in Suisun Bay. The likelihood of Delta Smelt entrainment is low due to seasonal timing. The regulations for Integrated Early Winter Pulse Protection do not go into effect until 12/1/2024.

Monitoring Teams summary

There were no non-consensus issues to report from the Salmon Monitoring Team.

There were no non-consensus issues to report from the Smelt Monitoring Team.

Operational and Regulatory Conditions

See current Weekly Fish and Water Operation Outlook document.

Biology, Distribution, and Evaluation Winter-run Chinook salmon, Spring-run Chinook salmon, Central Valley Steelhead

Population Status

Winter-run Chinook Salmon

- Delta Life Stages:
 - Juveniles, Adults
- Brood Year 2024 Productivity:
 - Catch at Red Bluff Diversion Dam was beginning to increase in late September, which suggests that juvenile winter-run Chinook Salmon have started their migration towards the middle reaches of the Sacramento River. Tisdale, lower Sacramento, and Knights Landing rotary screw traps have observed winter-run Chinook salmon which further confirms that winter-run Chinook salmon have begun migrating downstream.
 - Hatchery winter-run Chinook salmon: No hatchery winter-run Chinook salmon have been released in WY 2025.
 - Supporting Information regarding DCC Management Effects

Spring-run Chinook Salmon

- Delta Life Stages:

- Young-of-year (YOY) and Yearlings
- Brood Year 2024 Productivity:
 - See additional supporting information in winter-run Chinook Salmon section.
 - Supporting Information regarding DCC Management Effects

Central Valley Steelhead

- Delta Life Stages:
 - Spawning Adults, Kelts, Juveniles
- Brood Year 2024 Productivity:
- See additional supporting information in winter-run Chinook Salmon section.
- Supporting Information regarding DCC Management Effects

Table 1. Salmonid distribution estimates

Location	Yet to Enter Delta (%)	In the Delta (%)	Exited Delta past Chipps Island (%)
Young-of-year (YOY) winter-run Chinook salmon	Current: 98-99% Last Week: 98-99%	Current: 1-2% Last Week: 1-2%	Current: 0% Last Week: 0%
YOY spring-run Chinook salmon	Current: 100% Last Week: 100%	Current: 0% Last Week: 0%	Current: 0% Last Week: 0%
YOY hatchery winter-run Chinook salmon	Current: N/A Last Week: N/A	Current: N/A Last Week: N/A	Current: N/A Last Week: N/A
Natural origin steelhead	Current: 100% Last Week: 100%	Current: 0% Last Week: 0%	Current: 0% Last Week: 0%

Table 2. Historic migration and salvage patterns. Last updated 11/04/2024

Species	Red Bluff Diversion Dam	Tisdale Rst	Knights Landing Rst	SacTrawl Sherwood Catch Index	Chipps Island Trawl Catch Index	Salvage
Chinook, Winter-run, Unclipped	78.7%(71.5%, 86.0%) BY: 2014 - 2023	18.3%(5.1%, 31.4%) BY: 2014 - 2023	17.2%(3.1%, 31.2%) BY: 2014 - 2023	7.1%(- 9.0%, 23.3%) BY: 2014 - 2023	1.0%(- 1.3%, 3.3%) BY: 2014 - 2023	0.0%(0.0%, 0.0%) WY: 2015 - 2024
Chinook, Spring-run, Unclipped	0.8%(- 0.5%, 2.0%) BY: 2014 - 2023	0.2%(0.0%, 0.3%) BY: 2014 - 2023	0.5%(- 0.2%, 1.3%) BY: 2014 - 2023	0.0%(0.0%, 0.0%) BY: 2014 - 2023	0.0%(0.0%, 0.0%) BY: 2014 - 2023	0.0%(0.0%, 0.0%) WY: 2015 - 2024

Species	Red Bluff Diversion Dam	Tisdale Rst	Knights Landing Rst	SacTrawl Sherwood Catch Index	Chippis Island Trawl Catch Index	Salvage
Steelhead, Unclipped (January- December)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Steelhead, Unclipped (December- March)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Steelhead, Unclipped (April-June)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3. Knight's Landing (KLCI) and Sacramento Seine and Trawl (SCI). No catch indices for juvenile salmonid migration were triggered during the past week.

Date	Knights Landing RST: Winter Chinook: Catch Index	Knights Landing RST: Older Chinook: Catch Index	Sacramento Trawls: Older Chinook: Catch Index	Sacramento Beach Seines: Older Chinook: Catch Index	Alert: Catch Index > 5	Alert: Catch Index 3 < X ≤ 5
2024-11-03	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2024-11-02	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2024-11-01	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
2024-10-31	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
2024-10-30	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2024-10-29	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2024-10-28	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2024-10-27	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2024-10-26	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 4. Mean daily flow and percent change (Wilkins Slough, Deer Creek, Mill Creek; cfs from CDEC) and temperature and percent change (Knights Landing; °F from RST).

Date	Mill Creek (MLM): mean daily flow (cfs)	Mill Creek (MLM): flow percent change	Mill Creek (MLM): Alert	Deer Creek (DCV): mean daily flow (cfs)	Deer Creek (DCV): flow percent change	Deer Creek (DCV): Alert	Wilkins Slough (WLK): mean daily flow (cfs)	Knights Landing RST: water temp. (f)	Alert Triggered
11/3/2024	145.0	-19.3%	Flow>95cfs	132.7	-0.8%	Flow>95cfs	4,588.4	N/A	N/A
11/2/2024	179.6	44.8%	Flow>95cfs	133.8	12.7%	Flow>95cfs	4,569.0	N/A	N/A
11/1/2024	124.0	0.2%	Flow>95cfs	118.7	4.5%	Flow>95cfs	4,567.7	N/A	N/A
10/31/2024	123.8	10.3%	Flow>95cfs	113.6	7.9%	Flow>95cfs	4,540.3	N/A	N/A
10/30/2024	112.2	-2.6%	Flow>95cfs	105.2	-0.9%	Flow>95cfs	4,478.5	N/A	N/A
10/29/2024	115.2	-3.0%	Flow>95cfs	106.2	1.6%	Flow>95cfs	4,370.5	N/A	N/A
10/28/2024	118.8	6.7%	Flow>95cfs	104.5	1.7%	Flow>95cfs	4,354.8	N/A	N/A

Table 5. STARS model simulations for route-specific entrainment, travel times, and survival. Travel time is calculated in days

Stock	Date	Route	Median Travel Time	Survival	Routing Probability
Winter Chinook	2024-11-03	Overall	6.71	0.22	N/A
Winter Chinook	2024-11-03	Sacramento River	6.22	0.23	0.58
Winter Chinook	2024-11-03	Yolo Bypass	10.19	0.56	0.00
Winter Chinook	2024-11-03	Sutter Slough	6.36	0.31	0.14
Winter Chinook	2024-11-03	Steamboat Slough	6.05	0.26	0.15
Winter Chinook	2024-11-03	Interior Delta	9.96	0.06	0.13
Late-fall Chinook	2024-11-03	Overall	12.47	0.40	N/A
Late-fall Chinook	2024-11-03	Delta Cross Channel	N/A	N/A	0.00
Late-fall Chinook	2024-11-03	Georgiana Slough	17.37	0.18	0.28
Late-fall Chinook	2024-11-03	Sacramento River	10.68	0.53	0.46
Late-fall Chinook	2024-11-03	Sutter and Steamboat Slough	11.23	0.41	0.27

Evaluation

1. How much salmonid loss has occurred in the past week?
 - a. No loss of juvenile winter-run Chinook Salmon, spring-run Chinook Salmon, or Steelhead has occurred in the past week at the CVP and SWP fish salvage facilities.
2. Were salmonids observed near the DCC gate in the last seven days?
 - a. Juvenile salmonids have not been observed this year near the DCC gates and historical monitoring data indicates that they are not present in the Delta in significant numbers at this time.
3. Given forecasted conditions and observations of salmonids, what are the effects of DCC gate operations on salmonids in the next seven days?
 - a. It is possible juvenile winter-run Chinook Salmon are present near the DCC gates. Closure of the gates would positively impact any present juvenile salmonids by preventing entrainment into the interior Delta. Closure of the DCC gates, also reduces straying of Mokelumne River adult fall-run Chinook salmon during the fall attraction flow releases.

Biology, Distribution, and Evaluation of Delta Smelt

Population Status

- Delta Smelt Life Stages:
 - Juveniles, Subadults and Adults
- Brood Year 2024 Abundance estimate:
 - The abundance estimate as of the week of 10/28/24, was 0.
- Biological Conditions:
 - Adult, subadult and juvenile Delta Smelt are expected to be present in the Low Salinity Zone and Sacramento Deepwater Shipping Channel and have most recently been detected in Suisun Bay (August 2024). The Smelt Monitoring Team discussed the most recent monitoring data (Table 4) and considered professional judgement on the historical trends in regional distribution.

Distribution

Current Distribution

- Real time detection data is currently limited to EDSM, Chipps Island Trawl. Bay Study and Fall Midwater Trawl Survey provide data as available.
- Since there are few recent detections of Delta Smelt, the Smelt Monitoring Team's capacity to estimate where they are within the Delta is limited.

- The most recent Delta Smelt detection was a juvenile on 8/7/24 in Suisun Bay.
- Larval sampling at the Skinner Fish Facility (SFF) and the Tracy Fish Collection Facility (TFCF) has not yet been initiated this year.

Table 6. Summary of newly reported detections of Delta Smelt since the last assessment. Identifications are considered tentative and additional genetic testing will confirm the identity of individuals. Individuals with no tags are provided alive to the FCCL as potential additions to the FCCL Broodstock. Delta Smelt >58mm FL are considered adults. Subadult fish are considered by the SMT to be fish from the previous year's cohort based on size and timing of collection. Young of year are considered juveniles and larvae. Regions are those defined by EDSM sampling. Salvage values reflect pre-expansion salvage.

Date	Survey	Life Stage	Catch	Tag Type	Stratum/Station	Region
N/A	N/A	N/A	No new detections	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 7. Summary of recent Delta Smelt detections reported since last assessment and the total detections for the current water year. Notes reflect latest information on reported detections or completion of survey for the water year and include both larval and adult detections. Total Fish counts do not distinguish between hatchery origin and wild Delta Smelt. Table indicates detections that have undergone preliminary ID, QA/QC, and genetic confirmation. Numbers are updated as QA/QC and genetic confirmation become available

Sampling Method	Frequency	New Detections	Preliminary Detections	QA/QC Detections	Genetically Confirmed Detections	Total WY 2025	Notes
EDSM	Weekly	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	Phase 3 began 7/1/24. Phase 1 begins:
SLS	Biweekly	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	Begins: 12/2/24
20-mm	Biweekly	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	Begins: 3/10/25
Summer Townet	Biweekly	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	Begins: 6/9/25
Bay Study	Monthly	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	Ongoing
FMWT	Monthly	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	Ongoing
Chippis Island Trawl	Weekly	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	Ongoing

Sampling Method	Frequency	New Detections	Preliminary Detections	QA/QC Detections	Genetically Confirmed Detections	Total WY 2025	Notes
FCCL Brood Stock Collections	Weekly	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	Begins: later in 2024
LEPS	As available	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	Begins: 1/6/25
TFCF	Daily	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	Ongoing
Skinner Fish Facility	Daily	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	Ongoing
Total	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	Sum of all Delta Smelt observed during the OMR Management Season

Cultured Delta Smelt Experimental Releases

- Approximately 100,000 fish are expected to be released for Water Year 2025:
- 15,000 on November 18, 2024 at Lookout Slough
- 15,000 on December 9, 2024 at LET levee road
- 20,000 on December 18, 2024 at Lookout Slough
- 10,000 on January 8, 2025 at Lookout Slough
- 25,000 on January 22, 2025 at Lookout Slough
- 15,000 on January 29, 2025 at LET levee road

Historical Trends

- Upstream migration for Delta Smelt occurs between September and December and in response to "first flush" conditions (Sommer et al. 2011, Grimaldo et al. 2009). Migration typically ranges one to four weeks after flow and turbidity increases, based on salvage data (Sommer et al. 2011).
- Historically, detections of ripe Delta Smelt began in January and peaked in February and March and the majority of Delta Smelt spawning occurs within a temperature range of 9-18°C (Damon et al. 2016).
- Based on historical monitoring data from the past few years (<https://github.com/Delta-Stewardship-Council/deltafish>), first detection of larvae in the Central and South Delta has typically occurred by mid to late March.

- Salvage data as presented on SacPas indicates that adult Delta Smelt salvage in recent years has reached the 50th percentile at the end of February – beginning of March, see [Delta Smelt Adult Query](#).
- Historically, the highest peak in salvage is in May and the second highest is in June (Grimaldo et al 2009; figure 5).

Forecasted Distribution within Central Valley and Delta regions

- Predicting the distribution of Delta Smelt is currently difficult because detection data is limited to a few wild individuals and historic patterns may not be representative of the low population levels.
- The SMT uses turbidity as a surrogate for Delta Smelt presence and in making assessments of the likelihood of entrainment for larval Delta Smelt after spawning begins.
- The potential of experimentally released Delta Smelt to distribute from their release site is unknown at this time and SMT cannot predict their distribution beyond the original release site and subsequent recaptures. There is a high degree of uncertainty regarding the response of cultured fish to environmental cues typically applied to wild Delta Smelt.

Abiotic Conditions

Turbidity

- Winds: Mostly sunny and clear this week. In Stockton, NNW, NW and N winds Tuesday-Wednesday up to 16 mph and gusting up to 31 mph. In Antioch, N winds up to 33 mph with gusts up to 43 mph.
- Turbidity is below 12 FNU at OBI and at other stations in the central and south Delta. Turbidity is expected to remain stable over the next week.

Table 9. Relevant Environmental Factors to the current management actions for Delta Smelt

Date Reported	FPT 3-day Running Average Flow (cfs)	FPT 3-day Running Average Turbidity (FNU)
11/4/2024	8940	2.96

X2 Conditions

- As of 11/4/2024, X2 was estimated to be upstream of 81 km and increasing.

Other Environmental Conditions

- The Fish and Water Operation Outlook OMR Index values are expected to range between -3500 to -5700 cfs this week.
- QWEST is estimated to be approximately 2,000 cfs and decreasing this week.
- Real time tracking of environmental conditions, relevant thresholds and Delta Smelt catch data are updated daily on the University of Washington, Columbia Basin Research website for [Current Conditions for the Smelt Monitoring Team \(SMT\)](#).

Evaluation

USBR and DWR Proposed Operations

- Both (CVP and SWP) water projects are operating to the following D-1641 standards: 1) monthly average Delta Outflow (and Rio Vista flow) not less than 4,500 cfs in November, 2) E/I ratio no greater than 0.65, and 3) daily Chlorides at Contra Costa Intake (at Rock Slough) no greater than 250 mg/l.

Questions and Discussions

1. Between December 1 and January 31, has any first flush condition been exceeded?
 - a. The question is not applicable until Dec. 1.
2. Do DSM have a high risk of migration and dispersal into areas at high risk of future entrainment? (December 1- January 31)
 - a. The question is not applicable until Dec. 1.
3. Has a spent female been collected?
 - a. The question is not applicable until Turbidity Bridge Avoidance begins.
4. If OMR of -2000 cfs does not reduce OBI turbidity below 12NTU/FNU, what OMR target is deemed protective between -2000 and -5000 cfs?
 - a. The question is not applicable until Turbidity Bridge Avoidance begins.
5. If OBI is 12 NTU/FNU, what do other station locations show?
 - a. The question is not applicable until Turbidity Bridge Avoidance begins.
6. If OBI is 12 NTU/FNU, is a turbidity bridge avoidance action not warranted? What is the supporting information?
 - a. The question is not applicable until Turbidity Bridge Avoidance begins.
7. After March 15 and if QWEST is negative, are larval or juvenile DSM within the entrainment zone of the CVP and SWP pumps based on surveys?
 - a. The question is not applicable until March 15th.

8. Based on real-time spatial distribution of Delta Smelt and currently available turbidity information, should OMR be managed to no more negative than -3,500?
 - a. The question is not applicable until March 15th.
9. What do hydrodynamic models, informed by EDSM or other relevant data, suggest the estimated percentage of larval and juvenile DSM that could be entrained may be?
 - a. The question is not applicable until March 15th.

Delta Smelt References

- Damon, L. J., S. B. Slater, R. D. Baxter, and R. W. Fujimura. 2016. Fecundity and reproductive potential of wild female Delta smelt in the upper San Francisco Estuary, California. *California Fish and Game* 102(4):188–210.
- Hobbs, J. A., Lewis, L. S., Willmes, M., Denney, C., & Bush, E. (2019). Complex life histories discovered in a critically endangered fish. *Scientific Reports*, 9(1).
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-52273-8>
- Grimaldo, L. F., T. Sommer, N. Van Ark, G. Jones, E. Holland, P. B. Moyle, B. Herbold & P. Smith (2009) Factors Affecting Fish Entrainment into Massive Water Diversions in a Tidal Freshwater Estuary: Can Fish Losses be Managed? *North American Journal of Fisheries Management*, 29:5, 1253-1270, DOI: 10.1577/M08-062.1
- Polansky, L., Newman, K.B., Nobriga, M.L. et al. [Spatiotemporal Models of an Estuarine Fish Species to Identify Patterns and Factors Impacting Their Distribution and Abundance.](#) *Estuaries and Coasts* 41, 572–581 (2018).
- Sommer, T., F. Mejia, M. Nobriga, and L. Grimaldo. 2011. The Spawning Migration of Delta Smelt in the Upper San Francisco Estuary. *San Francisco Estuary and Watershed Science* 9(2).

Attachments

Attachment A. Mokelumne River Pulse Flow Plan

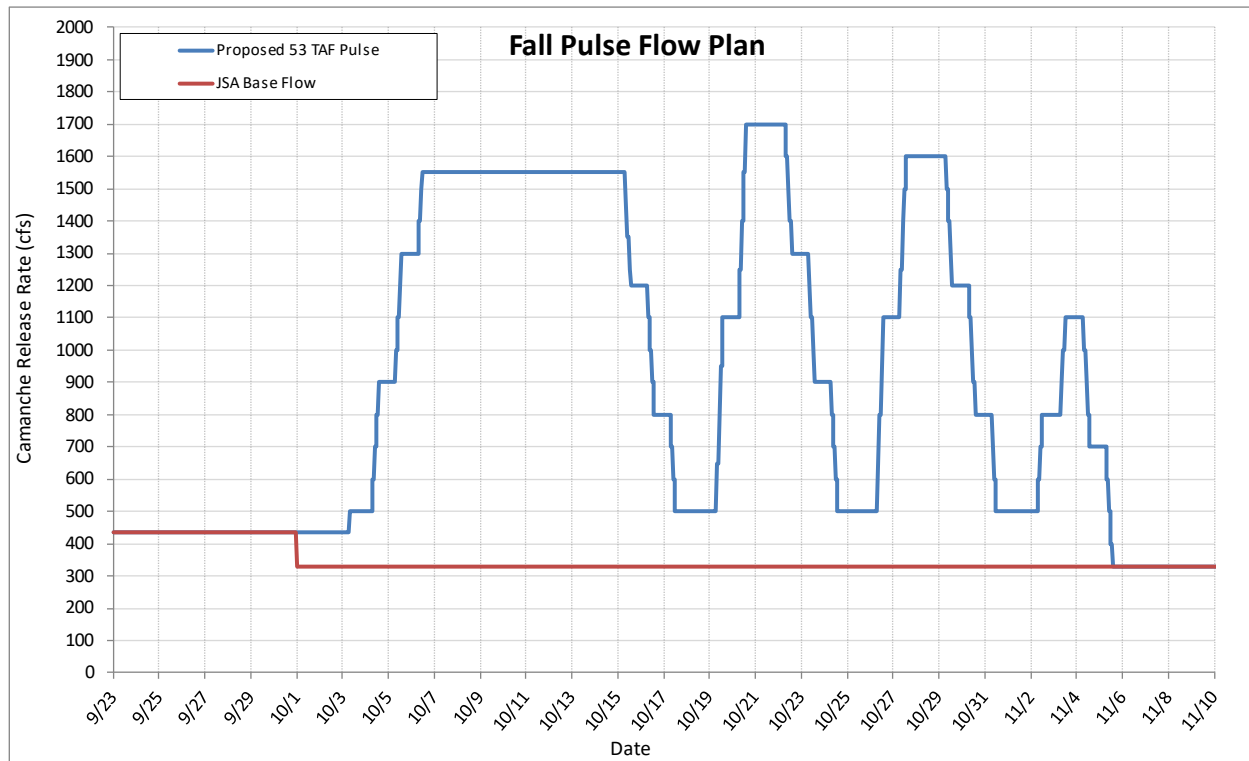


Figure A1. September 2024 Mokelumne River Pulse Flow plan (source: *Final Fall Pulse Flow Plan 2024 v7tab: Pulse Flow – Hourly INPUT*)

Figure A1 is a line graph of the Mokelumne River Pulse Flow plan that shows Comanche release rates in cubic feet per second from late September to early November. The graph shows the JSA Base Flow from September 23 until November 10, 2024, and the Proposed 53 TAF Pulse from October 1 until November 5, 2023.

Table A1. September 2024 Mokelumne River Pulse Flows Accounting (source: *Final Fall Pulse Flow Plan 2024 v7tab: Pulse Flow – Hourly INPUT*)

Date	JSA Minimum Release (cfs)	INPUT - Base Flow (cfs)*	Add. Pulse Flow (cfs)	Total Release (cfs)	Daily Release Volume (AF)	Cumulative Release Volume (AF)
9/23/2024	290	435	0	435	863	863
9/24/2024	290	435	0	435	863	1,726
9/25/2024	290	435	0	435	863	2,588
9/26/2024	290	435	0	435	863	3,451

Date	JSA Minimum Release (cfs)	INPUT - Base Flow (cfs)*	Add. Pulse Flow (cfs)	Total Release (cfs)	Daily Release Volume (AF)	Cumulative Release Volume (AF)
9/27/2024	290	435	0	435	863	4,314
9/28/2024	290	435	0	435	863	5,177
9/29/2024	290	435	0	435	863	6,040
9/30/2024	290	435	0	435	863	6,902
10/1/2024	330	330	105	435	863	7,765
10/2/2024	330	330	105	435	863	8,628
10/3/2024	330	330	148	478	949	9,577
10/4/2024	330	330	387	717	1,421	10,998
10/5/2024	330	330	787	1,117	2,215	13,213
10/6/2024	330	330	1120	1,450	2,876	16,089
10/7/2024	330	330	1220	1,550	3,074	19,164
10/8/2024	330	330	1220	1,550	3,074	22,238
10/9/2024	330	330	1220	1,550	3,074	25,312
10/10/2024	330	330	1220	1,550	3,074	28,387
10/11/2024	330	330	1220	1,550	3,074	31,461
10/12/2024	330	330	1220	1,550	3,074	34,536
10/13/2024	330	330	1220	1,550	3,074	37,610
10/14/2024	330	330	1220	1,550	3,074	40,684
10/15/2024	330	330	1024	1,354	2,686	43,370
10/16/2024	330	330	653	983	1,950	45,321
10/17/2024	330	330	295	625	1,240	46,560
10/18/2024	330	330	170	500	992	47,552
10/19/2024	330	330	495	825	1,636	49,188
10/20/2024	330	330	1095	1,425	2,826	52,015
10/21/2024	330	330	1370	1,700	3,372	55,387
10/22/2024	330	330	1153	1,483	2,942	58,329
10/23/2024	330	330	753	1,083	2,149	60,478
10/24/2024	330	330	353	683	1,355	61,833

Date	JSA Minimum Release (cfs)	INPUT - Base Flow (cfs)*	Add. Pulse Flow (cfs)	Total Release (cfs)	Daily Release Volume (AF)	Cumulative Release Volume (AF)
10/25/2024	330	330	170	500	992	62,825
10/26/2024	330	330	495	825	1,636	64,461
10/27/2024	330	330	1049	1,379	2,736	67,197
10/28/2024	330	330	1270	1,600	3,174	70,370
10/29/2024	330	330	1053	1,383	2,744	73,114
10/30/2024	330	330	653	983	1,950	75,064
10/31/2024	330	330	295	625	1,240	76,304
11/1/2024	330	330	170	500	992	77,296
11/2/2024	330	330	345	675	1,339	78,635
11/3/2024	330	330	645	975	1,934	80,569
11/4/2024	330	330	553	883	1,752	82,321
11/5/2024	330	330	166	496	983	83,304
11/6/2024	330	330	0	330	655	83,959
11/7/2024	330	330	0	330	655	84,613
11/8/2024	330	330	0	330	655	85,268
11/9/2024	330	330	0	330	655	85,922
11/10/2024	330	330	0	330	655	86,577
11/11/2024	330	330	0	330	655	87,231
11/12/2024	330	330	0	330	655	87,886
11/13/2024	330	330	0	330	655	88,540
11/14/2024	330	330	0	330	655	89,195
11/15/2024	331	330	0	330	655	89,850
11/16/2024	332	330	0	330	655	90,504
11/17/2024	333	330	0	330	655	91,159
11/18/2024	334	330	0	330	655	91,813
11/19/2024	335	330	0	330	655	92,468
11/20/2024	336	330	0	330	655	93,122
11/21/2024	337	330	0	330	655	93,777

Date	JSA Minimum Release (cfs)	INPUT - Base Flow (cfs)*	Add. Pulse Flow (cfs)	Total Release (cfs)	Daily Release Volume (AF)	Cumulative Release Volume (AF)
11/22/2024	338	330	0	330	655	94,431
11/23/2024	339	330	0	330	655	95,086
11/24/2024	340	330	0	330	655	95,740
11/25/2024	341	330	0	330	655	96,395
11/26/2024	342	330	0	330	655	97,050
11/27/2024	343	330	0	330	655	97,704
11/28/2024	344	330	0	330	655	98,359
11/29/2024	345	330	0	330	655	99,013
11/30/2024	346	330	0	330	655	99,668