



Weekly Assessment for Delta Operations on ESA and CESA-listed Salmonids and Osmerids including Current Delta Hydrologic Conditions

Last updated: Monday, June 01, 2026 at 8 AM

Executive Summary

ESA and CESA-listed Salmonids

- Entrainment management season is active.
- Annual Loss: 45 (0.43% of annual loss threshold) natural winter-run, 58 (4.45% of annual loss threshold) hatchery winter-run (Sac River), 265 (5.00%) natural steelhead, 1898 (29.02% of annual loss threshold) hatchery steelhead, 1075 (48.90% of annual loss threshold) spring-run surrogate yearlings (Coleman Late-Fall), and 0 (0.00% of annual loss threshold) spring-run surrogate YOY (Feather River Spring-Run).
- Single-year Incidental Take Limit (ITL) Status: 45 (0.76% of 5,922 ITL) natural winter-run; 58 (4.46% of 1,301 ITL) hatchery winter-run (Sac River); 2 (3.85% of 52 ITL) hatchery winter-run (Battle Creek); 265 (5.01% of 5,294 ITL) natural steelhead.
- Spring-run surrogate ITL status (0.5% per release group, BiOp Table 184): YOY - Feather River Hatchery (2026-03-18): 0 (0% of 4,927 ITL); YOY - Feather River Hatchery (2026-03-19): 0 (0% of 5,245 ITL); YOY - Feather River Hatchery (2026-03-23): 0 (0% of 2,441 ITL); Yearling - Coleman NFH (2025-11-13): 9 (1.21% of 717 ITL); Yearling - Coleman NFH (2025-11-17): 0 (0% of 376 ITL); Yearling - Coleman NFH (2025-12-17): 774 (33.02% of 2,344 ITL); Yearling - Coleman NFH (2025-12-22): 257 (84.64% of 304 ITL); Yearling - Coleman NFH (2026-01-08): 35 (12.26% of 286 ITL).
- LAD winter-run presence in the Delta is decreasing based on historical Chipps Island Trawl monitoring.
- Steelhead presence in the Delta is decreasing based on historical Chipps Island Trawl monitoring.

ESA and CESA-listed Osmerids

- Delta smelt were most recently detected at Suisun Marsh.
- No longfin smelt salvage has been observed this water year.
- Turbidity in the central/south Delta is low.
- Temperature in the south Delta is variable.

Current Delta Hydrologic Conditions

Operational and Regulatory Conditions

The current controlling factor is Delta water quality.

Current Conditions

Most recent inflow at Freeport in the Sacramento River and Vernalis in the San Joaquin River is 15,020 and 2,008 cfs respectively. Most recent Jersey Point Flow (JPF) is NA cfs. Most recent 1-day, 5-day, and 14-day OMRI measurements were -2,073, -1,378, and -1,802 cfs, respectively, and most recent export data were 3,551 cfs for Jones Pumping Plant and 1,734 cfs for Henry O. Banks Pumping Plant.

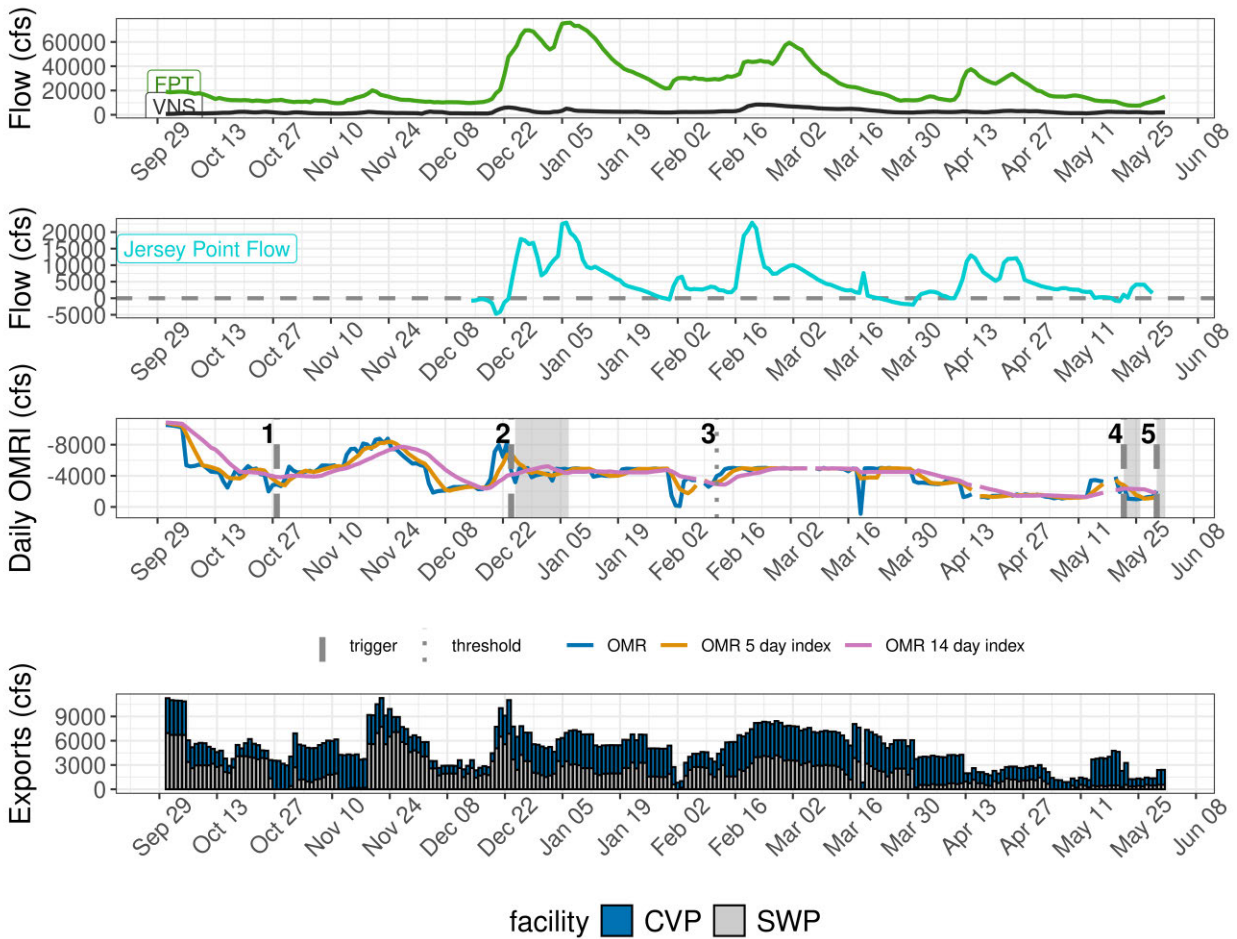


Figure 1: Operations and Action Summary, WY 2026. The numbers and lines in the OMRI plot indicate different triggers and thresholds (see Table 1), with shading representing specific action periods. Dashed and dotted vertical lines represent triggered actions and thresholds, respectively. OMRI data (colored lines) calculated by SacPAS, Freeport (FPT) and Vernalis (VNS) flow data from CDEC, Jersey Point Flow (JPF) from DWR, and CVP (TRP) and SWP (HRO) exports data from CDEC.

Figure 1 depicts four stacked graphs showing key hydrologic and operational conditions from September 2025 through May 2026. The first three graphs are line charts showing Freeport and Vernalis flow, Jersey Point Flow, and daily OMRI values, including OMR, 5-day, and 14-day indices. The OMRI plot includes numbered triggers, thresholds, and shaded action periods corresponding to management actions. The fourth graph is a bar chart showing Central Valley Project (CVP) and State Water Project (SWP) exports.

Table 1: Summary of Actions and Triggers, WY 2026

Label	Action	Date Triggered	Date Implemented	Number Days Implemented	Regulation
1	DCC Gate Closure	10/28/2025	2025-10-30	Ongoing	DCC gates
2	First Flush	12/24/2025	2025-12-25	14 days	Entrainment Management
3	Offramp temperature threshold	2/12/2026	N/A	3 consecutive days	Delta Smelt Adult Entrainment, no action taken WY26
4	DCC Gate Open	5/22/2026	2026-05-22	4 days	DCC gates
5	DCC Gate Open	5/30/2026	2026-05-30	2 days	DCC gates

Zone of Influence

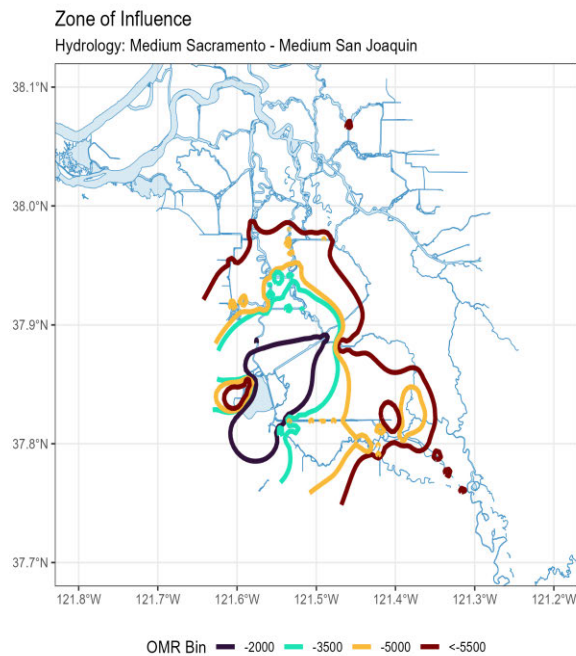
Zone of Influence (ZOI) analysis is discussed in detail in the December 22 assessment. Current conditions were queried from most recent Freeport flow data on the Sacramento River and Vernalis flow data on the San Joaquin river from SacPAS. Forecasted flows were queried from short range deterministic flows provided by the California Nevada River Forecast Center.

Current conditions at Freeport and Vernalis indicate that delta hydrology falls within the 'medmed' category. Forecasted conditions averaged across the next 7 days falls within the 'medmed' category.

The altered channel length for the current "medmed" hydrology is 26, 49, 101 and 163 kilometers (km) across OMR bins of -2000, -3500, -5000 and <-5500 respectively. The altered channel length for forecasted "medmed" hydrology is 26, 49, 101 and 163 kilometers (km) across OMR bins of -2000, -3500, -5000 and <-5500 respectively.

Change in altered channel length between OMR levels is 137 km for current conditions and 137 km for forecasted conditions indicating that ZOI impacts across OMR scenarios would not change between current and forecasted conditions. Across the nine hydrology bins, changes in altered channel length across OMR scenarios are high (>75th percentile) for both current and forecasted hydrology.

Current Flow



Forecasted Flow

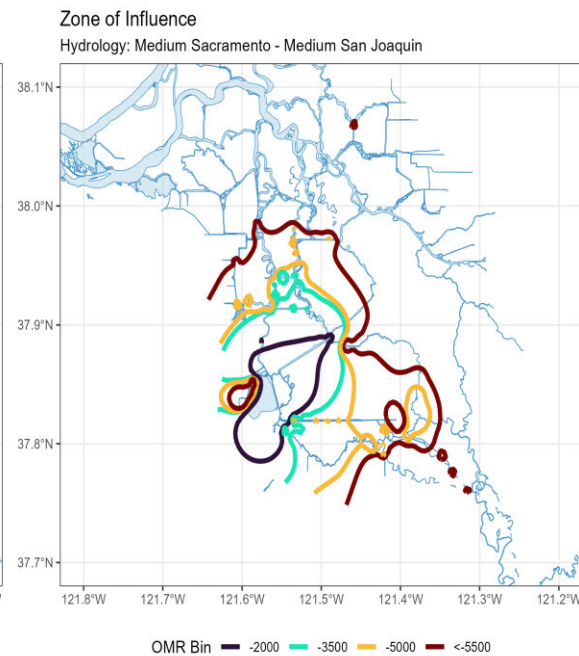


Figure 2: Modeled Zone of Influence at different OMRI scenarios based on current inflow hydrology (left) and forecasted inflow hydrology (right) from the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River

Figure 2 depicts modeled Zones of Influence (ZOI) for four OMRI scenarios (-2,000, -3,500, -5,000, and < -5,500 cfs) under current inflow hydrology (left) and forecasted inflow hydrology (right) in the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta. The maps show the spatial extent of the ZOI based on medium Sacramento River and medium San Joaquin River hydrologic conditions. Colored contours represent the modeled ZOI associated with each OMRI scenario, illustrating the areas of the Delta influenced under varying operational conditions. The forecasted hydrology results show a similar overall ZOI extent and distribution compared to current hydrologic conditions.

Assessment for Delta Operations on Salmonids

For more detailed data on salmonid conditions in the Delta see corresponding webpage on SacPAS.

Natural Winter-run Chinook

Juvenile Production Estimate

The Juvenile Production Estimate for winter-run is 1,057,452 for the current water year.

Current Status

Delta Entry Timing - Historically, as of May 31, 100% of length-at-date (LAD) winter-run have entered the Delta based on Knights Landing RST catch, 100% have exited the Delta based on Chipps Island Trawl Catch, and 100% of DNA confirmed winter-run have been salvaged.

Table 2: Average percent of annual emigrating population for unclipped LAD winter-run captured at monitoring locations and salvaged at Delta facilities for the past 10 years.

Species	Red Bluff Diversion Dam	Tisdale RST	Knights Landing RST	Sac Trawl (Sherwood)	Chippis Island Trawl	Salvage
Chinook, LAD Winter-run, Unclipped	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Chinook, DNA Winter-run, Unclipped (Water Year)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%

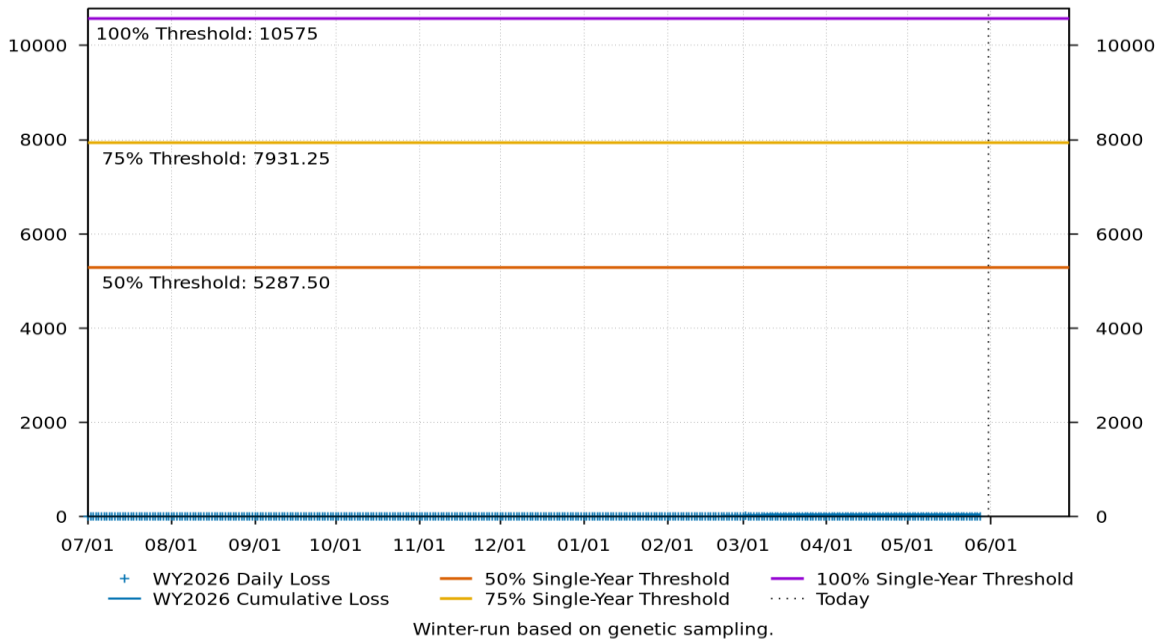
Red Bluff Diversion Dam Passage Estimate - As of May 27 estimated passage to date of LAD winter-run at Red Bluff Diversion is approximately 4.18 million fish. Note that outmigration timing overlaps with spring-run migrating fish, and true winter-run abundance likely differs from these estimates.

Delta Monitoring - No catch has been reported at Delta Entry RSTs (Tisdale, Knights Landing, Lower Sacramento River) in the past two weeks. Total catch at Sacramento Trawl and Beach Seines in the delta between May 18 and May 29 is 0 individuals. Total catch at Delta Exit at Chipps Island between May 19 and May 28 is 0 individuals.

Annual Loss

The annual loss threshold for natural winter-run is 1% of the JPE or 10,575 fish. The single-year incidental take limit (ITL) is 0.56% of the JPE (5,922 fish) or 0.36% on a 3-year rolling average (BiOp Table 184). As of May 31, cumulative loss of genetically confirmed winter-run is 45 or 0.43% of the annual loss threshold. Cumulative loss in the past 7 days has been 0.

WY2026 Natural DNA Winter-run Chinook Loss
Cumulative Loss to date: 45.42
Cumulative Loss percent of Threshold: 0.43%



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Figure 3: Cumulative loss of natural-origin winter-run for WY 2026. Cumulative loss is based on genetically confirmed winter-run captured in salvage or length-at-date winter-run in which genetic confirmation was unable to be obtained.

Figure 3 is a time series graph showing daily and cumulative loss of natural-origin winter-run Chinook salmon during Water Year 2026. Daily loss is represented by individual observations, while the cumulative loss line tracks total loss from July 2025 through June 2026. Horizontal lines indicate the 50%, 75%, and 100% single-year loss thresholds. As of June 1, 2026, the cumulative loss was 45.42 fish, representing approximately 0.43% of the 100% threshold (10,575 fish), remaining well below all management thresholds. Cumulative loss is based on genetically confirmed winter-run Chinook salmon captured in salvage, as well as length-at-date winter-run individuals for which genetic confirmation was unavailable.

STARS

The Delta STARS Model is an individual-based simulation model that predicts survival, travel time, and routing of juvenile salmon migrating through the Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta. This model gives insight into survival and routing patterns of winter-run based on most current conditions.

As of May 30, overall through delta STARS estimated survival probability (with 80% credible intervals) is 0.01 (0-0.02) placing it in the 84th percentile of historical STARS survival estimates for the month of June (WYs 2018-2025). STARS estimated routing and survival probabilities (with 80% credible intervals) into the interior delta are 0.13 (0.1-0.16) and 0 (0-0.01), respectively, corresponding to the 34th and 85th percentiles of historical June estimates (WYs 2018-2025).

Overall Survival: Median survival of daily cohorts for all routes combined
Delta STARS Model -
Predicted Natural Winter-run Chinook Daily Cohorts Passage, Knights Landing to Chipps Island

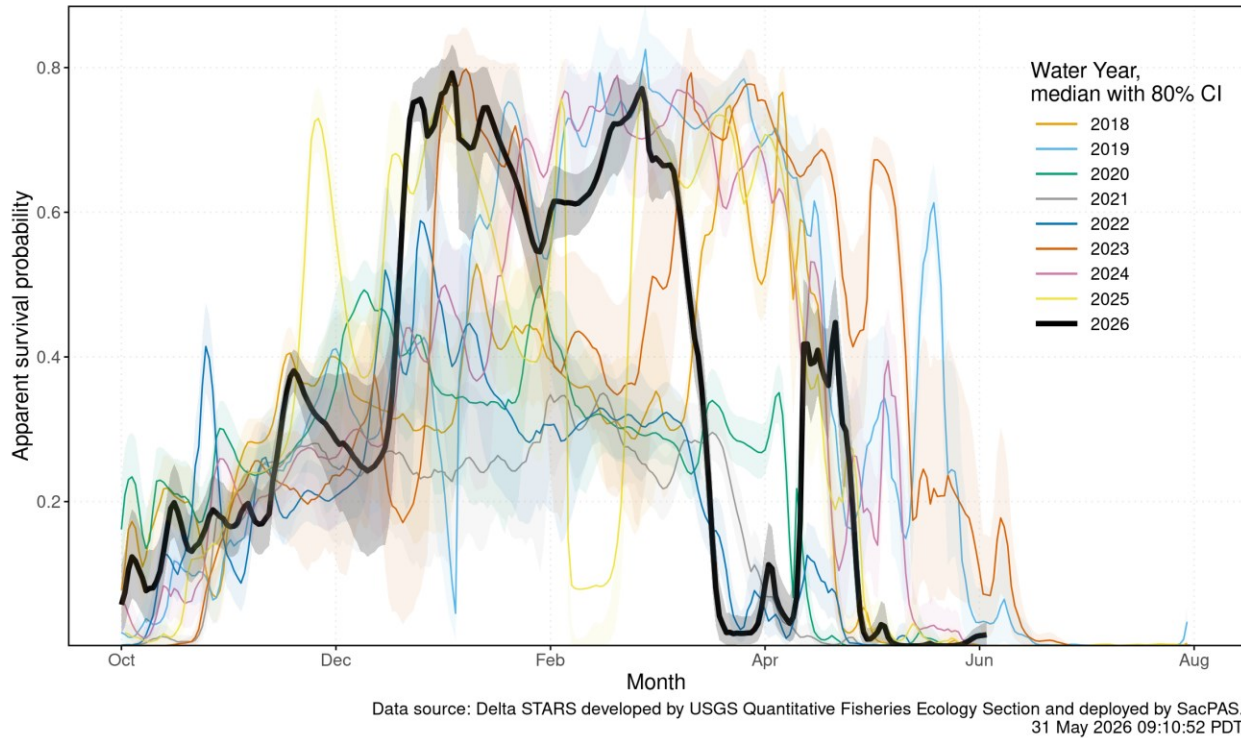


Figure 4: Estimated overall winter-run survival from Knights Landing to Chipps Island. Black line indicates the current water-year, and other colored lines correspond to past water years.

Figure 4 is a time series graph showing estimated median survival probabilities of natural-origin winter-run Chinook salmon daily cohorts migrating from Knights Landing to Chipps Island. The black line represents Water Year 2026, while colored lines represent Water Years 2018 through 2025. Shaded bands indicate the 80% confidence interval around each water year's median survival estimate. Survival probabilities generally increased through winter months before declining in spring, with WY 2026 exhibiting relatively high survival estimates from December through March compared to several previous water years. Estimates were generated using the Delta STARS model developed by the U.S. Geological Survey and deployed by SacPAS.

Interior Delta Route-specific Survival Probability: Median survival of daily cohorts using the Interior Delta STARS Model - Predicted Natural Winter-run Chinook Daily Cohorts Passage, Knights Landing to Chipps Island

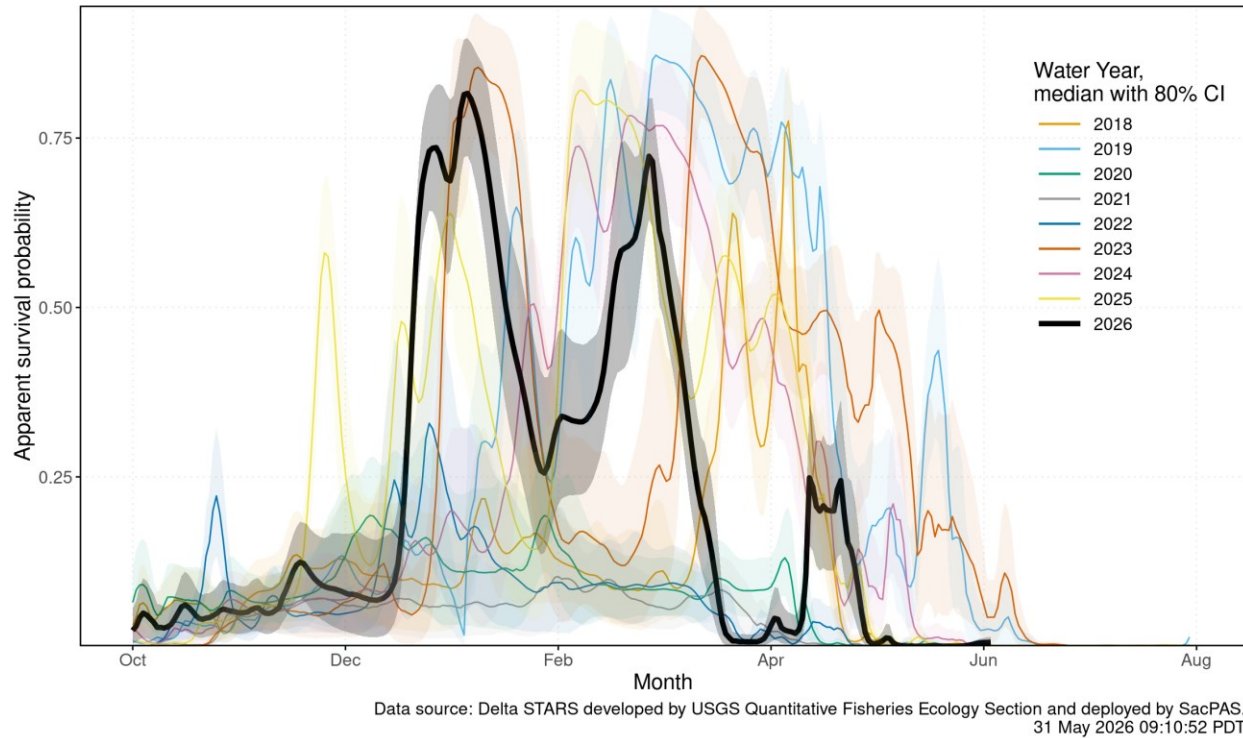


Figure 5: Estimated survival from Knights Landing to Chipps Island of simulated winter-run cohorts that route through the interior Delta. Black line indicates the current water-year, and other colored lines correspond to past water years.

Figure 5 is a time series graph showing estimated median survival probabilities of natural-origin winter-run Chinook salmon daily cohorts that migrated through the Interior Delta route between Knights Landing and Chipps Island. The black line represents Water Year 2026, while colored lines represent Water Years 2018 through 2025. Shaded bands indicate the 80% confidence interval around each water year's median survival estimate. Survival probabilities for Interior Delta migrants generally increased during winter and declined during spring, with WY 2026 exhibiting elevated survival estimates from late December through early March before decreasing sharply in late March and April. Estimates were generated using the Delta STARS model developed by the U.S. Geological Survey and deployed by SacPAS.

Interior Delta Route-specific Probability: Proportion of daily cohorts using the Interior Delta route
Delta STARS Model -
Predicted Natural Winter-run Chinook Daily Cohorts Passage, Knights Landing to Chipps Island

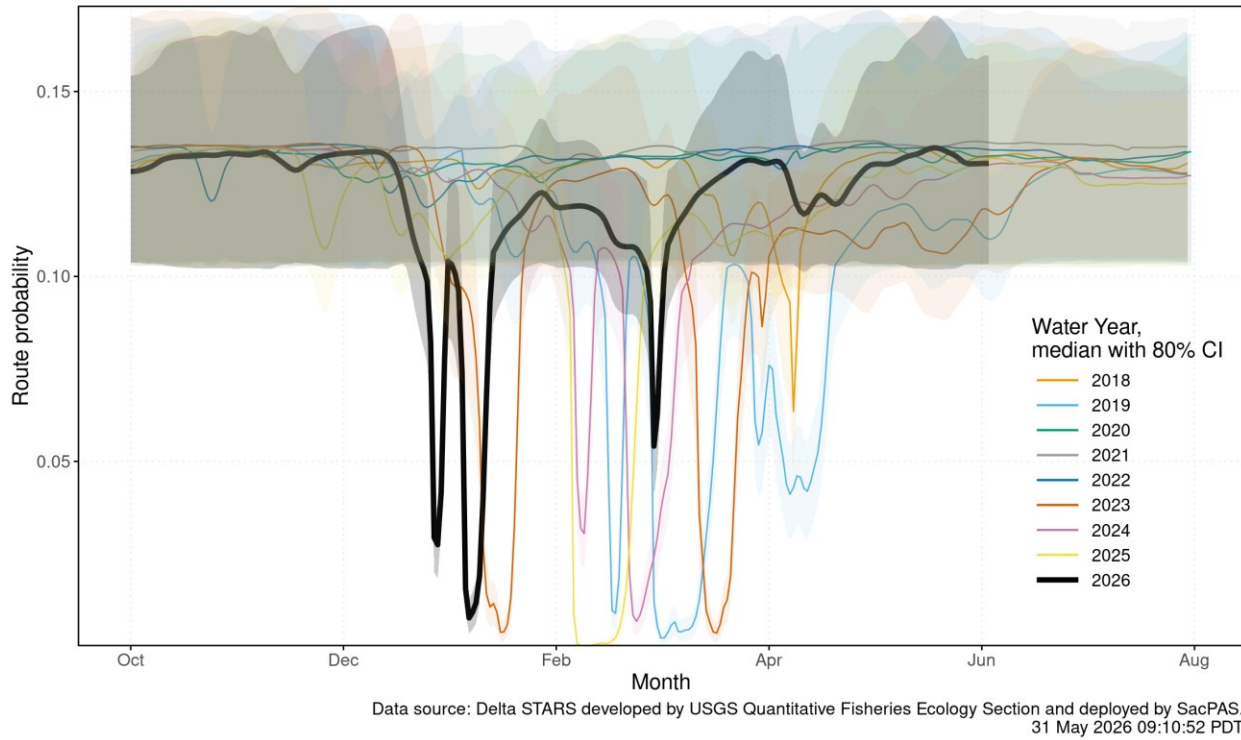


Figure 6: Estimated probability of winter-run routing into the interior Delta. Black line indicates the current water-year, and other colored lines correspond to past water years.

Figure 6 is a time series graph showing estimated median route probabilities for natural-origin winter-run Chinook salmon daily cohorts migrating from Knights Landing to Chipps Island through the Interior Delta route. The black line represents Water Year 2026, while colored lines represent Water Years 2018 through 2025. Shaded bands indicate the 80% confidence interval around each water year's median route probability estimate. Interior Delta routing probabilities remained relatively stable throughout much of the migration season, generally ranging between 0.10 and 0.15 across water years, with WY 2026 exhibiting short periods of reduced routing probability during January and February before returning to levels comparable to previous years. Estimates were generated using the Delta STARS model developed by the U.S. Geological Survey and deployed by SacPAS.

Hatchery Winter-run Chinook – Sacramento River

Hatchery Releases

Livingston Stone National Fish Hatchery released a total of 466,344 winter-run Chinook salmon (February 18). All fish were 100% CWT-marked production fish released at the Sacramento River at John F. Reginato River Access. Release details are shown in the table below and available on SacPAS.

Table 3: Livingston Stone NFH winter-run Chinook salmon releases into the Sacramento River in Water Year 2026. Data sourced from SacPAS.

Release Date	Hatchery	Release Site	Release Type	Fish Released	% CWT Marked	CWT Tagcodes
February 18, 2026	Livingston Stone NFH	Sacramento River at John F. Reginato River Access	Production	466,344	100%	053800 056770 056788 056789

Juvenile Production Estimate

The Juvenile Production Estimate for hatchery winter-run (Sacramento River releases) is 130,096 for Livingston Stone releases. The annual loss threshold is 1% of the JPE (1,301 fish), which is the same as the single-year ITL (BiOp Table 184).

Annual Loss

As of June 01, cumulative loss of Livingston Stone hatchery fish (Sacramento River releases) is 58 or 4.45% of the annual loss threshold (which equals the single-year ITL). Cumulative loss in the past 7 days has been 0.

Hatchery Winter-run Chinook – Battle Creek

Hatchery Releases

Livingston Stone National Fish Hatchery released a total of 207,067 winter-run Chinook salmon into Battle Creek (February 19). Release details are available on SacPAS.

Table 4: Livingston Stone NFH winter-run Chinook salmon releases into Battle Creek in Water Year 2026. Data sourced from SacPAS.

Release Date	Hatchery	Release Site	Release Type	Fish Released	% CWT Marked	CWT Tagcodes
February 19, 2026	Coleman NFH	North Fork Battle Creek Manton CA	Jumpstart	207,067	100%	056769

Juvenile Production Estimate

The Juvenile Production Estimate for hatchery winter-run released into Battle Creek is 5,186 based on 207,067 fish released. The single-year incidental take limit (ITL) is 1.0% of the JPE (52 fish) or 0.8% on a 3-year rolling average (BiOp Table 184).

Incidental Take

As of June 01, cumulative loss of Livingston Stone hatchery fish (Battle Creek releases) is 2 or 4.47% of the single-year ITL (52 fish). Cumulative loss in the past 7 days has been 0.

Natural-origin Central Valley Steelhead

Current Status

Delta Entry Timing - Historically, as of May 31, 96% of CCV steelhead have entered the Delta based on Knights Landing RST catch, 93% have exited the Delta based on Chipps Island Trawl Catch, and 97% have been salvaged.

Table 5: Average percent of annual emigrating population for unclipped CCV steelhead captured at monitoring locations and salvaged at Delta facilities for the past 10 years.

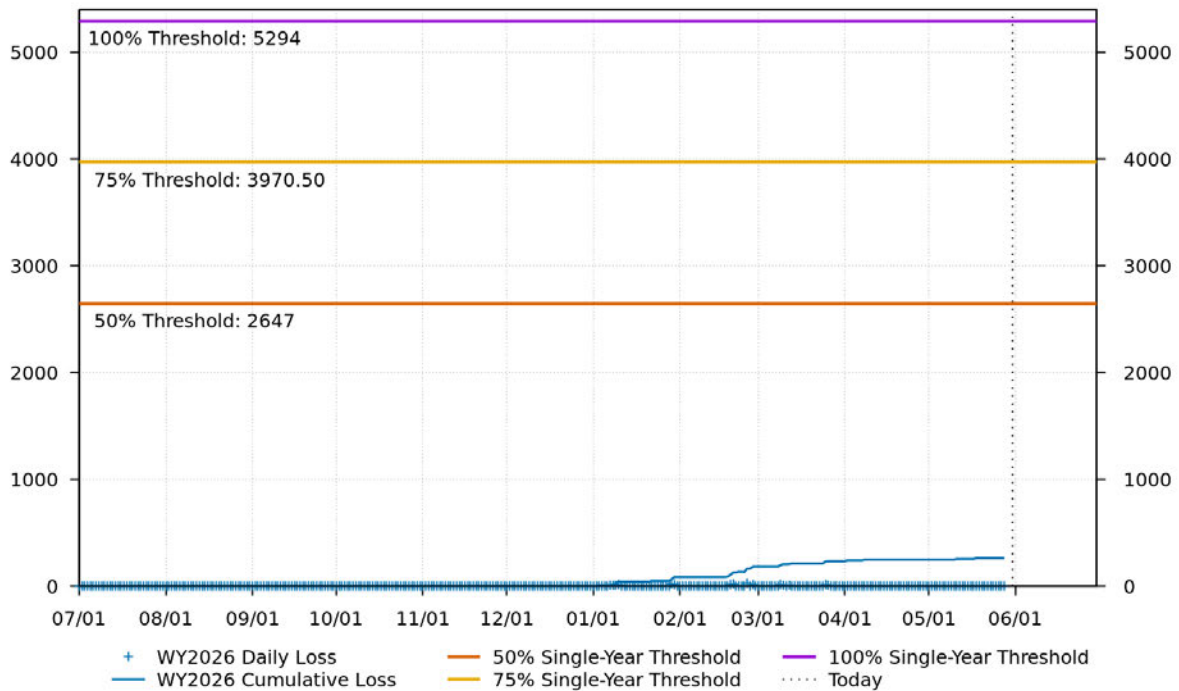
Species	Chipps Island Trawl	Knights Landing RST	Red Bluff Diversion Dam	Sac Trawl (Sherwood)	Salvage	Tisdale RST
Steelhead, Unclipped	93%	83%	32%	96%	97%	88%

Delta Monitoring - No catch has been reported at Delta Entry RSTs (Tisdale, Knights Landing, Lower Sacramento River) in the past two weeks. Total catch at Sacramento Trawl and Beach Seines in the delta between May 18 and May 29 is 0 individuals. Total catch at Delta Exit at Chipps Island between May 19 and May 28 is 0 individuals.

Annual Loss

As of May 31, cumulative loss of unclipped steelhead is 265 or 5.00% of the single-year incidental take limit (ITL). There is no annual loss threshold for natural steelhead. The single-year ITL is 5,294 juveniles or 2,319 juveniles as a 3-year rolling average (BiOp Table 184). Cumulative loss in the past 7 days has been 0.

WY2026 Natural Steelhead Loss
Cumulative Loss to date: 264.64
Cumulative Loss percent of Threshold: 5.00%



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Figure 7: Cumulative loss of natural-origin steelhead for WY 2026. The 5,294 line represents the single-year incidental take limit (ITL), not a loss threshold.

Figure 7 is a time series graph showing daily and cumulative loss of natural-origin steelhead during Water Year 2026. Daily loss is represented by individual observations, while the cumulative loss line tracks total loss from July 2025 through June 2026. Horizontal lines indicate 50%, 75%, and 100% of the single-year incidental take limit (ITL) of 5,294 fish. As of June 1, 2026, the cumulative loss was 264.64 fish, representing approximately 5.0% of the ITL. Losses increased primarily during February and March before stabilizing well below the ITL and associated reference levels.

Hatchery-origin Central Valley Steelhead

Surrogate Releases

There have been a total of 10 releases totaling 1,618,274 steelhead in Water Year 2026. JPE for the hatchery releases as of today is 654,130 based on estimated survivals using forecasted water year types (see details in table below). The annual loss threshold, equal to 1% of the JPE, is currently 6,541, but is subject to change with additional steelhead releases.

Table 6: Summary of steelhead hatchery releases in Water Year 2026. JPE calculated using hatchery-specific survival estimates to Delta entry from release location.

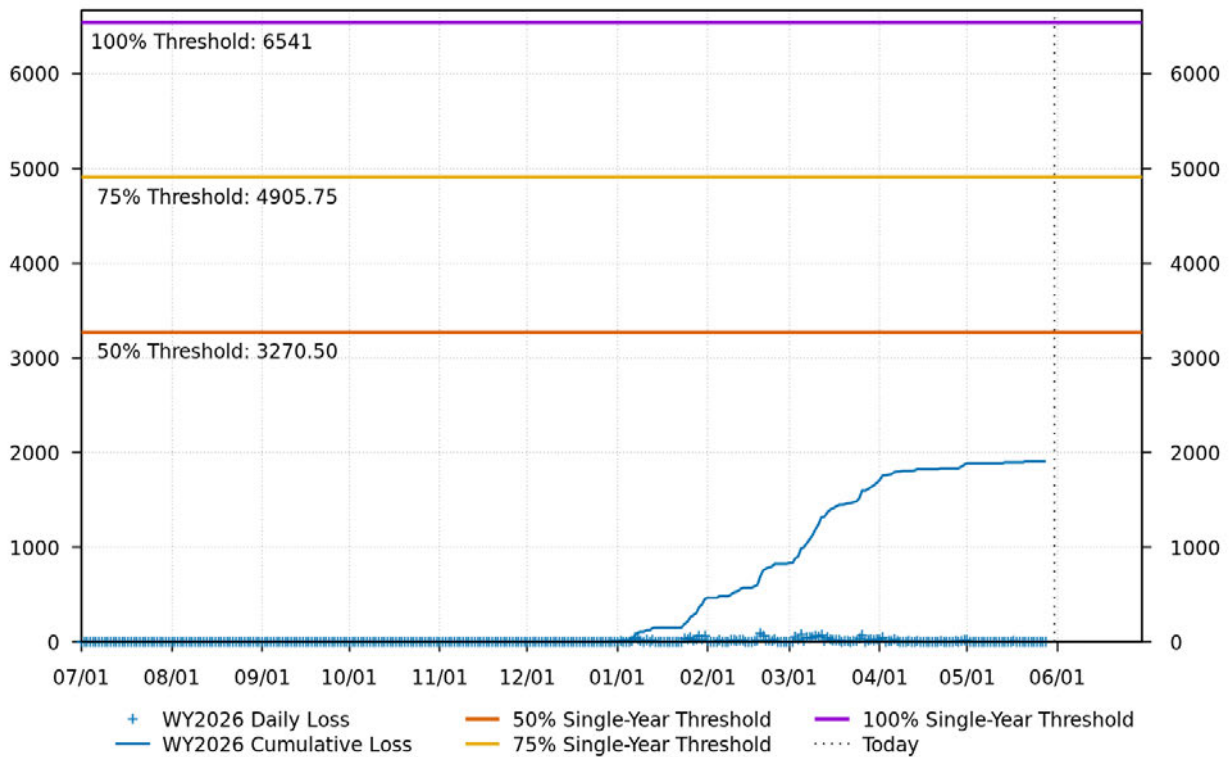
Hatchery	Date of Release	Number Released	Estimated Survival	Juvenile Production Estimate
NIM	2025-11-10	233,109	72%	167,838
Coleman	2025-12-15	555,720	38%	211,174
Coleman	2025-12-17	90,019	38%	34,207
FRH	2026-01-06	376,640	36%	135,590
FRH	2026-01-09	117,715	36%	42,377
MOK	2026-02-17	39,130	25%	9,783
MOK	2026-02-18	39,131	25%	9,783
MOK	2026-03-18	41,550	27%	11,219
MOK	2026-03-19	42,150	27%	11,381
MOK	2026-04-16	83,110	25%	20,778

Table 7: Hatchery-specific survival estimates used for JPE calculations.

Hatchery	Survival Estimate	Source
Coleman NFH	0.205 - 0.433	Sandstrom et al. 2020
Feather River Hatchery	0.09 - 0.45	Kurth 2013
Nimbus Hatchery	0.62 - 0.83	Brodsky et al. 2020
Mokelumne River Hatchery	0.25 - 0.33	Del Real et al. 2012

Total loss of hatchery-origin steelhead is 1898 or 29.02% of the annual loss threshold. Note that hatchery origin of salvaged fish cannot be determined at this time and salvage is based on the assumption of similar routing and survival probabilities of individual hatchery releases.

WY2026 Hatchery Steelhead Loss
Cumulative Loss to date: 1898.37
Cumulative Loss percent of Threshold: 29.02%



Running JPE calculated from hatchery releases to date and survival estimate range (adjusted by WSI forecast type).
www.cbr.washington.edu/sacramento/ Threshold is 1% of calculated JPE. 01 Jun 2026 07:49:02 PDT

Figure 8: Cumulative loss of hatchery steelhead for WY 2026.

Figure 8 is a time series graph showing daily and cumulative loss of hatchery steelhead during Water Year 2026. Daily loss is represented by individual observations, while the cumulative loss line tracks total loss from July 2025 through June 2026. Horizontal lines indicate the 50%, 75%, and 100% loss thresholds, based on a threshold value of 6,541 fish. As of June 1, 2026, the cumulative loss was 1,898.37 fish, representing approximately 29.0% of the threshold. Cumulative losses increased steadily from January through April before leveling off in May and remaining below all threshold levels. The threshold is based on 1% of the calculated juvenile production estimate (JPE), which is derived from hatchery releases to date and adjusted survival estimates.

Spring-run Chinook

Current Status

Delta Entry Timing - Historically, as of May 31, 100% of LAD spring-run have entered the Delta based on Knights Landing RST catch, 100% have exited the Delta based on Chipps Island Trawl Catch, and 97% have been salvaged.

Table 8: Average percent of annual emigrating population for LAD spring-run Chinook salmon captured at monitoring locations and salvaged at Delta facilities for the past 10 years.

Species	Red Bluff Diversion Dam	Tisdale RST	Knights Landing RST	Sac Trawl (Sherwood)	Chipps Island Trawl	Salvage
Chinook, LAD Spring-run, Unclipped	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%

Red Bluff Diversion Dam Passage Estimate - As of May 27 estimated passage to date of LAD spring-run at Red Bluff Diversion is approximately 0.96 million fish. Note that outmigration timing overlaps with winter-run and fall-run outmigration, and true spring-run abundance likely differs from these estimates.

Delta Monitoring - No catch has been reported at Delta Entry RSTs (Tisdale, Knights Landing, Lower Sacramento River) in the past two weeks. Total catch at Sacramento Trawl and Beach Seines in the delta between May 18 and May 29 is 0 individuals. Total catch at Delta Exit at Chipps Island between May 19 and May 28 is 0 individuals.

Spring-run Surrogate Releases

A total of 3,327,812 spring-run surrogate fish have been released in Water Year 2026, with an estimated Juvenile Production Estimate (JPE) of 1,130,892 fish entering the Delta. This includes 805,323 Coleman Late-Fall Run Chinook yearlings (JPE: 219,852) released from Coleman National Fish Hatchery across 12 coded-wire tag groups, and 2,522,489 Feather River Hatchery Spring-Run young-of-year (JPE: 911,040) across 7 coded-wire tag groups. See details in table below.

Table 9: Spring-run Chinook salmon surrogate releases: Coleman Late-Fall yearlings and Feather River Spring-Run young-of-year (production and experimental). ITL is 0.5% of each release group (BiOp Table 184).

Hatchery	Release Date	Stock	Life Stage	Type	CWT Released	JPE	ITL (0.5%)	Loss	CWT Codes
Feather River Hatchery	2026-03-18	Spring-Run	YOY	Production	985,324	355,866	4,927	0	063227, 063229
Feather River Hatchery	2026-03-19	Spring-Run	YOY	Production	1,048,948	378,846	5,245	0	063036, 063236, 063239
Feather River Hatchery	2026-03-23	Spring-Run	YOY	Production	488,217	176,328	2,441	0	062858, 063234
Coleman NFH	2025-11-13	Late-Fall	Yearling	Production	143,346	39,134	717	9	056808, 056809
Coleman NFH	2025-11-17	Late-Fall	Yearling	Experimental	75,119	20,507	376	0	056810
Coleman NFH	2025-12-17	Late-Fall	Yearling	Production	468,876	128,002	2,344	774	053700, 056806, 056811, 056812, 056814, 056815, 056817
Coleman NFH	2025-12-22	Late-Fall	Yearling	Experimental	60,873	16,618	304	257	056813
Coleman NFH	2026-01-08	Late-Fall	Yearling	Experimental	57,109	15,591	286	35	056816

Annual Loss

The annual loss threshold (Action 5) is 1% of the JPE entering the Delta, tracked cumulatively but separately for yearlings and young-of-year. Yearling surrogates (Coleman Late-Fall): the threshold is 2,199 fish; as of May 31, cumulative loss is 1,075 fish or 48.90% of the threshold. YOY surrogates (Feather River Spring-Run): the threshold is 9,110 fish; as of May 31, cumulative loss is 0 fish or 0.00% of the threshold. The single-year incidental take limit (ITL) is 0.5% of the estimated number of each surrogate release group (BiOp Table 184). ITL status by release group: YOY - Feather River Hatchery (2026-03-18, Production): 0 loss of 4,927 ITL (0%); YOY - Feather River Hatchery (2026-03-19, Production): 0 loss of 5,245 ITL (0%); YOY - Feather River Hatchery (2026-03-23, Production): 0 loss of 2,441 ITL (0%); Yearling - Coleman NFH (2025-11-13, Production): 9 loss of 717 ITL (1.21%); Yearling - Coleman NFH (2025-11-17, Experimental): 0 loss of 376 ITL (0%); Yearling - Coleman NFH (2025-12-17, Production): 774 loss of 2,344 ITL (33.02%); Yearling - Coleman NFH (2025-12-22, Experimental): 257 loss of 304 ITL (84.64%); Yearling - Coleman NFH (2026-01-08, Experimental): 35 loss of 286 ITL (12.26%)

Loss Prediction and Trajectories

The following figures display the current loss predictor model outputs for winter-run Chinook salmon and steelhead.

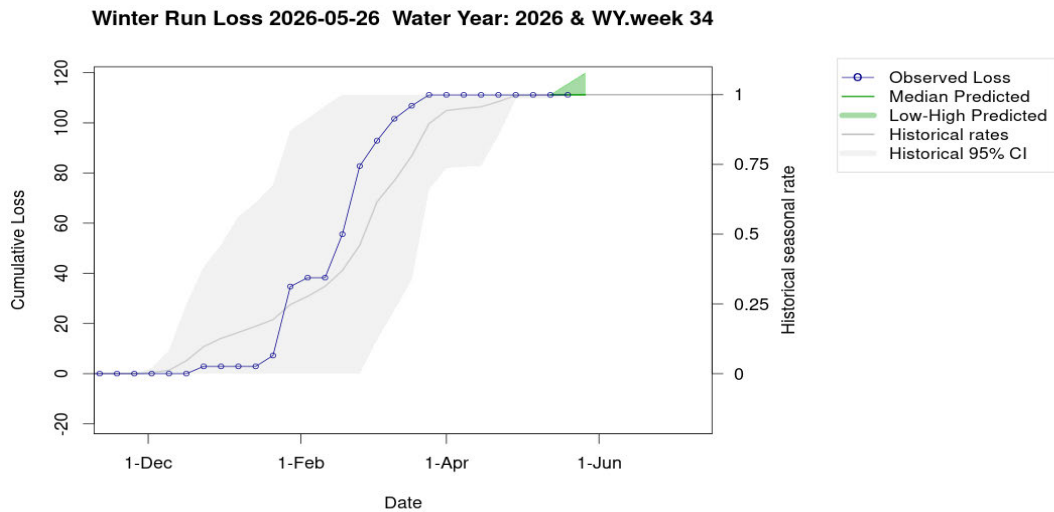


Figure 9: Estimates of winter-run Chinook loss generated by Loss and Salvage Predictor tool.

Figure 9 is a time series graph showing observed and predicted cumulative winter-run Chinook salmon loss during Water Year 2026. The blue line represents observed cumulative loss, while the green shaded area shows the projected range of future losses generated by the Loss and Salvage Predictor tool. Gray lines and shading represent historical seasonal loss rates and the associated 95% confidence interval. Observed losses increased rapidly between February and March before stabilizing at approximately 110 fish through late May. Predicted losses remain within the range of historical observations and indicate limited additional loss through the remainder of the evaluation period.

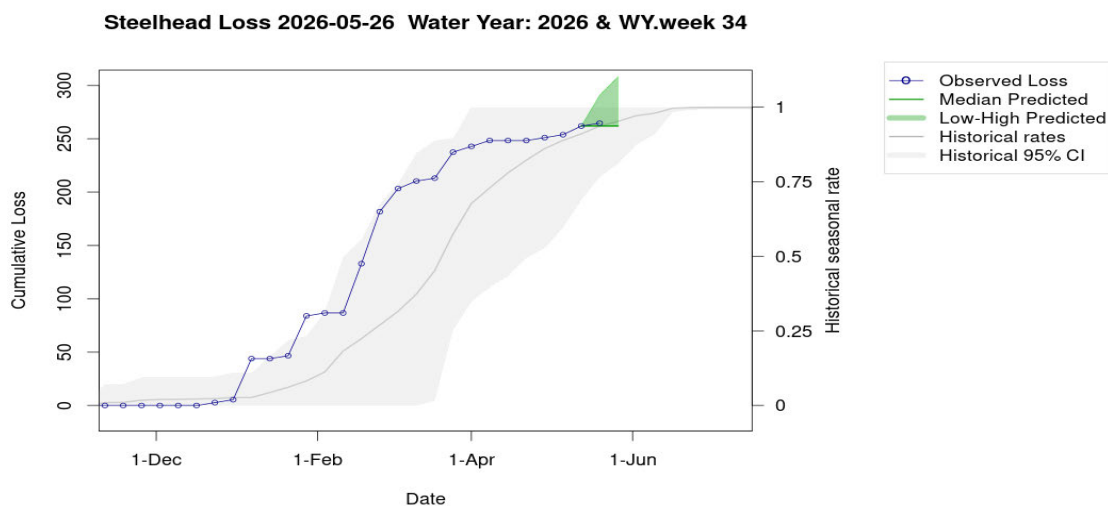


Figure 10: Estimates of steelhead loss generated by Loss and Salvage Predictor tool.

Figure 10 is a time series graph showing observed and predicted cumulative steelhead loss during Water Year 2026. The blue line represents observed cumulative loss, while the green shaded area shows the projected range of future losses generated by the Loss and Salvage Predictor tool. Gray lines and shading represent historical seasonal loss rates and the associated 95% confidence interval. Observed losses increased steadily from January through March before leveling off near 265 fish in late spring. Predicted losses remain within the historical range and indicate limited additional loss through the remainder of the evaluation period.

Evaluation

1. What is the probability of exceeding natural or hatchery winter-run Chinook salmon loss thresholds in the upcoming week?
 - a. LOW RISK: Natural winter-run cumulative loss is currently 0.43% of the threshold. LOW RISK: Hatchery winter-run (Sac River) cumulative loss is currently 4.45% of the threshold. LOW RISK: Hatchery winter-run (Battle Creek) cumulative loss is currently 4.47% of the threshold.
2. What is the probability of exceeding spring-run Chinook salmon surrogate loss thresholds (yearling and YOY) in the upcoming week?
 - a. LOW RISK: Spring-run surrogate yearlings (Coleman Late-Fall) cumulative loss is currently 48.90% of the threshold. LOW RISK: Spring-run surrogate YOY (Feather River Spring-Run) cumulative loss is currently 0.00% of the threshold.
3. What is the probability of exceeding natural or hatchery steelhead loss thresholds in the upcoming week?
 - a. LOW RISK: Natural steelhead cumulative loss is currently 5.00% of the threshold. LOW RISK: Hatchery steelhead cumulative loss is currently 29.02% of the threshold.

Weekly Assessment for Delta Operations on ESA and CESA-listed Osmerids

Operational and Regulatory Conditions

- See current Weekly Fish and Water Operations Outlook document.
- Additional information also available on the SacPAS SMT page.

Delta smelt

Biological

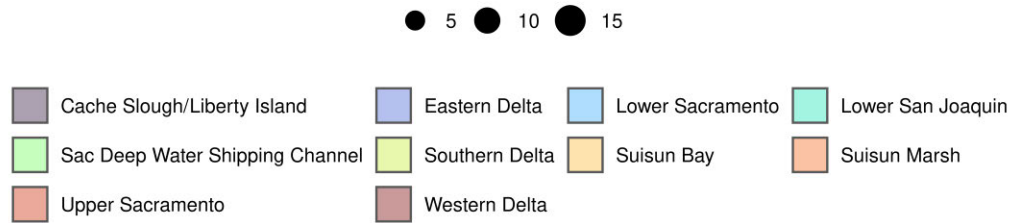
- Delta smelt life stages detected in surveys:
- Abundance estimate: 2034 (95% CL: 162 to 8,959) as of the week of March 23–27, 2026
- Releases: A total of 163,349 cultured Delta smelt have been released for WY 2026. The most recent release of 24,606 fish occurred in Sacramento River at Rio Vista on Dec 16, 2025.
- Delta smelt count: 44 adult Delta smelt and 30 juvenile Delta smelt have been detected this water year. See Table 10 for recent detections, Figure 11 for spatial distribution, and Figure 12 for temporal distribution.
- Delta smelt salvage: 1 Delta smelt has been salvaged, and the cumulative seasonal salvage is 4.

Notes

- EDSM is currently in phase 2 (20-mm); detections are marked as *Hypomesus sp.* until genetic verification is returned, which may be 4-6 weeks delay. As a result, 'recent catch' in this assessment may be low until genetic verification has occurred.
- Since there are few recent detections of Delta smelt, estimation of distribution within the Delta is limited.
- As mentioned in EDSM reporting, fork length ranges reported for Delta smelt and longfin smelt life stages are defined by permit reporting purposes and are not intended to delineate cohorts or distinguish from hatchery or wild origin. See Table 10 caption for fork-length ranges for age groups of Delta smelt.
- See SacPAS SMT Page for additional details on releases and detection in surveys and salvage.
- Historical salvage trends can be found at: SacPAS Salvage Timing

Table 10: Delta smelt detections in the last 2 weeks. Fork Length > 58mm = Adult, Fork Length 20-58mm = Juvenile, Fork Length < 20mm = Larva.

Survey	Date	Region	Stratum	Life Stage	Catch
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



○ DJFMP ■ EDSM ▲ salvage

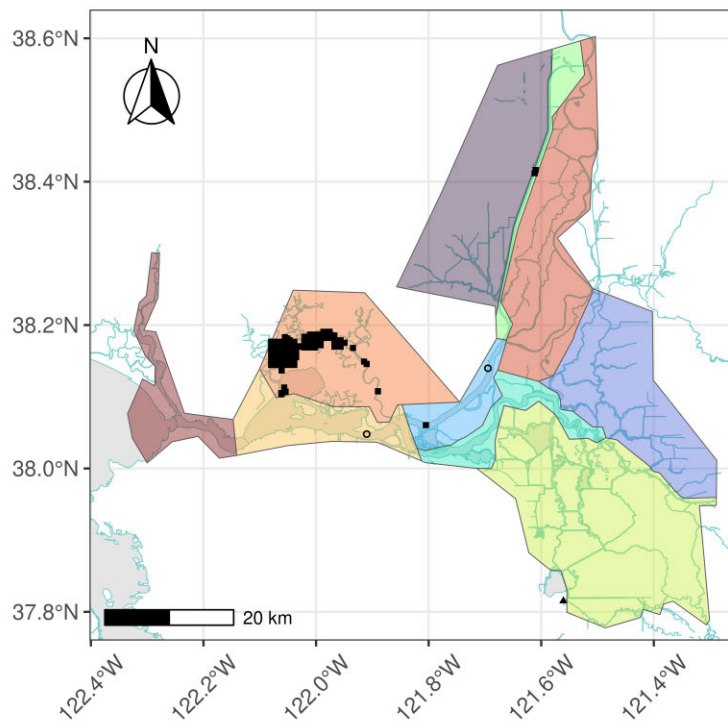


Figure 11: Delta smelt distribution for WY 2026

Figure 11 is a map of the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta and Suisun region showing the distribution of Delta smelt observations during Water Year 2026. Colored polygons represent Delta smelt monitoring regions, while symbols indicate detections from the Delta Juvenile Fish Monitoring Program (DJFMP), Enhanced Delta Smelt Monitoring (EDSM), and salvage facilities. Symbol size corresponds to the number of Delta smelt observed. During WY 2026, Delta smelt detections were concentrated primarily within the Suisun Bay region, with limited observations elsewhere in the Delta.

Table 11: Delta smelt water year totals by life stage

Survey	Region	Life Stage	Total
DJFMP	N/A	Adult	1
DJFMP	North	Juvenile	1
EDSM	North	Adult	2
EDSM	West	Adult	40
EDSM	West	Juvenile	29
salvage	South	Adult	1

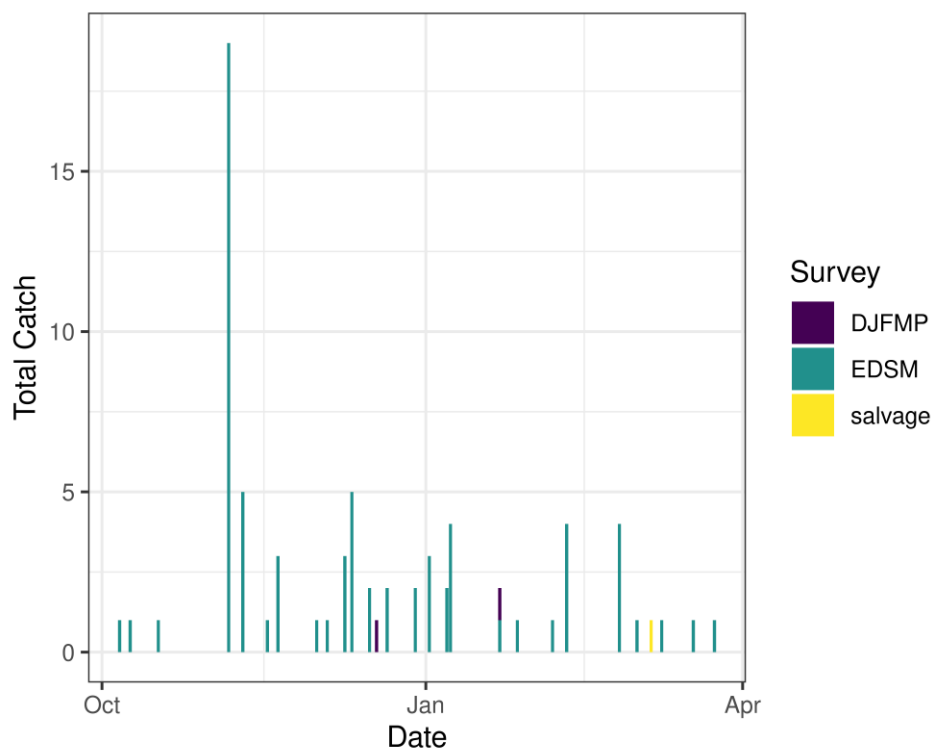


Figure 12: Time series of Delta smelt catch, WY 2026

Figure 12 is a time series chart showing Delta smelt catch observations from October 2025 through March 2026. Bars are colored by survey source, including the Delta Juvenile Fish Monitoring Program (DJFMP), Enhanced Delta Smelt Monitoring (EDSM), and salvage facilities. Most Delta smelt detections occurred during EDSM sampling, with catches generally consisting of a small number of individuals and a notable peak occurring in November 2025. Limited detections were recorded by DJFMP and salvage monitoring programs during the evaluation period.

Environmental

First Flush

- Implemented 12/25/25-01/7/26

Real-time Assessment Thresholds

Adult Delta smelt

- Adult Delta smelt action offramped on 02/12/2026
- No adult Delta smelt action was taken in WY26
- See Bay-Delta Live for recent Delta-wide turbidity conditions.

Larval/juvenile Delta smelt

- **Threshold:** After the onset of spawning, if JPF < 0 cfs AND turbidity is ≥ 12 FNU in the south Delta AND PTM modeling indicates the action would avoid $\geq 5\%$ entrainment of Delta smelt population after 30 days
 - 12-station South Delta Turbidity: The most recent average turbidity was 2.7 FNU as of May 26, 2026

Evaluation

Delta smelt:

1. After the start of entrainment management, is JPF < 0, is daily average turbidity ≥ 12 FNU in the OMR corridor (stations OBI, HOL, and OSJ)? Has the average water temperature at Jersey Point or Rio Vista not exceeded 53.6°F (12°C) for 3 consecutive days and/or has this action already been taken during WY 2026?
 - a. The adult Delta smelt entrainment action is not active and no action was taken in WY26. Temperature at Jersey Point exceeded the threshold on February 12th, 2025. Jersey Point 3-day average temperature was 12.05°C on February 10th, 12.09°C on February 11th, and 12.13°C on February 12th.
2. What is the evidence for the onset of Delta smelt spawning?
 - a. Upstream migration for Delta smelt occurs between December and March and in response to “first flush” conditions (Sommer et al., 2011; Grimaldo et al. 2009; 2021). Historically, detections of ripe Delta smelt began in January and peaked in February and March and the majority of Delta Smelt spawning occurs at 11-15 °C (but can occur from 8-18 °C) (Damon et al. 2016). Based on historical monitoring data from the past few years, first detection of larvae in the Central and South Delta has typically occurred by mid to late March. The large majority of Delta smelt recaptures continue to be from Suisun Marsh, close to where

supplemental fish were released in the fall. Spawning is most likely completed due to increased water temperatures.

3. After the onset of spawning, have the following conditions occurred: JPF < 0 cfs, average turbidity is ≥ 12 FNU in the south Delta, and PTM modeling indicates the action would avoid $\geq 5\%$ entrainment of the Delta smelt population at facilities after 30 days?
 - a. The most recent 11-station average turbidity in the South Delta was 2.7 FNU on May 26, 2026 (station 918 could not be sampled due to bridge clearance issues). Although JPF will likely become negative this week, PTM results for this week for neutrally buoyant particles injected at Chipps Island (using the most recent adult detections as a proxy for potential larval locations) showed 0% particle entrainment at both facilities for OMRI of -2,000, -3,500, and -5,000 cfs this week and next week. These results indicate that, if Delta smelt larvae were present, the risk of entrainment would be low. No Delta smelt larvae have been captured in SLS or 20-mm surveys to date in WY2026 (pending genetic results from EDSM 20mm survey). Although JPF will likely become negative this week, turbidity conditions remain below the ≥ 12 FNU threshold, and modeling shows a low risk of entrainment, the conditions required to initiate the larval and juvenile Delta smelt entrainment action are not met.

Longfin smelt

Biological

- Longfin smelt life stages detected in surveys: Juvenile, Larva
- **Longfin smelt count:** 475 adult, 1376 juvenile, and 9554 larval longfin smelt have been detected this water year. See Table 12 for recent detections, Figure 13 for spatial distribution, and Figure 14 for temporal distribution.
- **Longfin smelt salvage:** 0 longfin smelt have been salvaged, and the cumulative seasonal salvage is 0.

Table 12: Longfin smelt detections in the last 2 weeks. Fork Length > 84mm = Adult, Fork Length 20-84mm = Juvenile, Fork Length < 20mm = Larva.

Survey	Date	Region	Stratum	Life Stage	Catch
EDSM 20-mm	2026-05-19	West	Suisun Bay	Juvenile	12
EDSM 20-mm	2026-05-20	West	Suisun Marsh	Juvenile	40
EDSM 20-mm	2026-05-20	West	Suisun Marsh	Larva	2

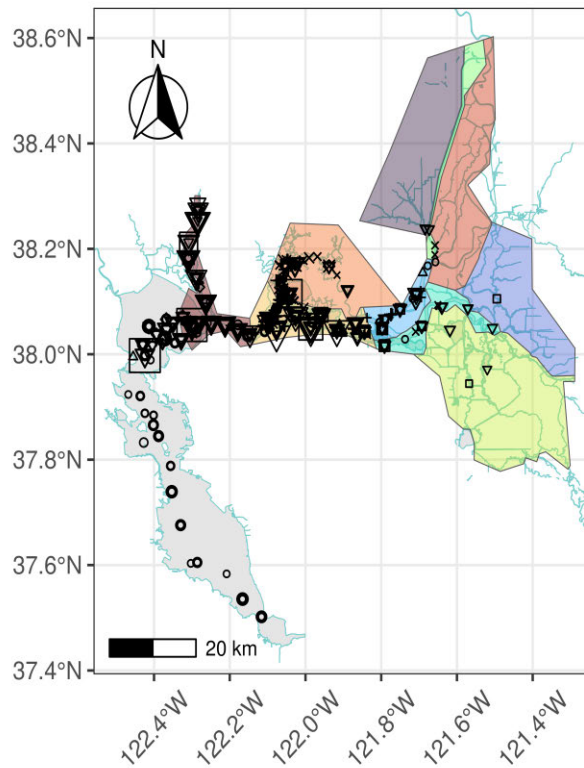
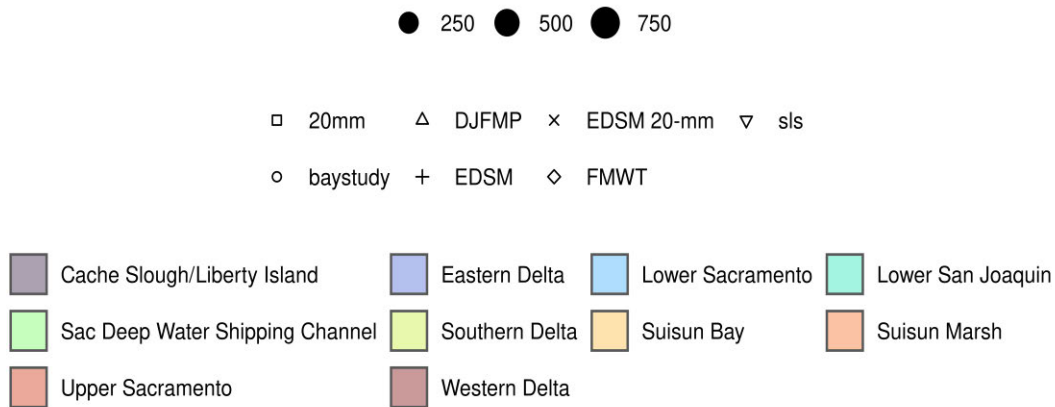


Figure 13: Longfin Smelt Distribution for WY 2026

Figure 13 is a map of the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta and Suisun region showing the distribution of longfin smelt observations during Water Year 2026. Colored polygons represent longfin smelt monitoring regions, while symbols indicate detections from multiple monitoring programs, including the 20-mm Survey, Bay Study, Delta Juvenile Fish Monitoring Program (DJFMP), Enhanced Delta Smelt Monitoring (EDSM), Fall Midwater Trawl (FMWT), and Spring Kodiak Trawl Survey (SLS). Symbol size corresponds to the number of longfin smelt observed. Longfin smelt detections were concentrated primarily in Suisun Bay, Suisun Marsh, and western Delta regions, with additional observations extending into the Lower Sacramento and Eastern Delta regions.

Table 13: Longfin smelt water year totals by life stage

Survey	Region	Life Stage	Total
20mm	Far West	Larva	272
20mm	North	Larva	13
20mm	South	Larva	17
20mm	West	Larva	710
DJFMP	Bay	Juvenile	1
DJFMP	N/A	Adult	267
DJFMP	N/A	Juvenile	31
DJFMP	NA	Adult	1
EDSM	Far West	Adult	24
EDSM	Far West	Juvenile	100
EDSM	North	Adult	1
EDSM	North	Juvenile	1
EDSM	West	Adult	83
EDSM	West	Juvenile	204
EDSM 20-mm	Far West	Juvenile	5
EDSM 20-mm	Far West	Larva	7
EDSM 20-mm	North	Larva	4
EDSM 20-mm	South	Larva	2
EDSM 20-mm	West	Juvenile	197
EDSM 20-mm	West	Larva	740
FMWT	Bay	Adult	1
FMWT	Bay	Juvenile	14
FMWT	Far West	Adult	2
FMWT	Far West	Juvenile	14
FMWT	West	Adult	4
FMWT	West	Juvenile	18
FMWT	NA	Adult	2
FMWT	NA	Juvenile	28
baystudy	Bay	Adult	53
baystudy	Bay	Juvenile	624
baystudy	Far West	Adult	27
baystudy	Far West	Juvenile	111
baystudy	North	Adult	3
baystudy	North	Juvenile	1
baystudy	West	Adult	7
baystudy	West	Juvenile	24
sls	Bay	Larva	448
sls	Far West	Larva	4274
sls	North	Larva	91
sls	South	Larva	54
sls	West	Larva	2531
sls	NA	Juvenile	3
sls	NA	Larva	391

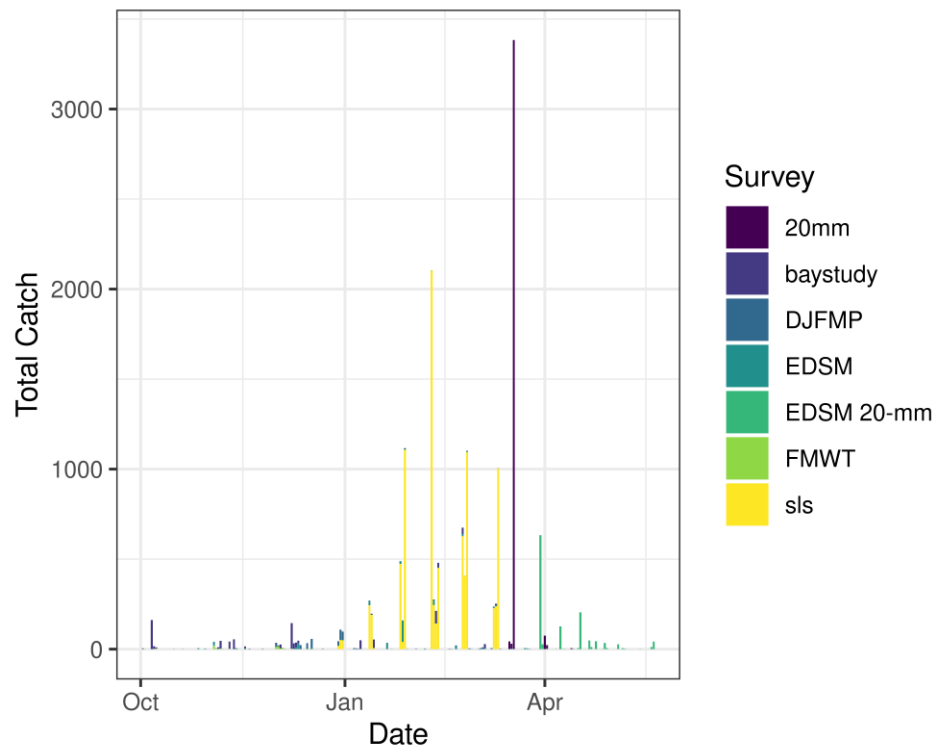


Figure 14: Time series of longfin smelt catch, WY 2026

Figure 14 is a time series chart showing longfin smelt catch observations from October 2025 through May 2026. Bars are colored by survey source, including the 20-mm Survey, Bay Study, Delta Juvenile Fish Monitoring Program (DJFMP), Enhanced Delta Smelt Monitoring (EDSM), EDSM 20-mm, Fall Midwater Trawl (FMWT), and Spring Kodiak Trawl Survey (SLS). Longfin smelt catches increased substantially during late winter and early spring, with the largest catches occurring between February and April 2026. The highest catch was recorded by the 20-mm Survey in March 2026, while elevated catches were also observed in the SLS and EDSM 20-mm surveys during the same period.

Real-time Assessment Thresholds

Start of Entrainment Management (Adult Longfin Smelt)

- This action was not taken in WY26

Adult longfin smelt

- Threshold: JPF < 0 cfs, annual loss is on a trajectory to exceed 5% of the adult population abundance, and reduced exports will reduce entrainment in the south Delta
 - Daily average JPF: 1,547 cfs as of May 28, 2026
 - Adult abundance (Age 1+ LFS index): 2479.2 fish
 - 5% of abundance + 1: 125.0
 - Water year total adult longfin smelt salvage = 0

Larval/juvenile longfin smelt

- **Threshold:** JPF < 0 cfs AND population model demonstrates need to reduce entrainment to avoid population decline
 - Daily average JPF: 1,547 cfs as of May 28, 2026

Evaluation

Longfin smelt:

1. If JPF < 0, what is the trajectory of annual loss of adult longfin smelt and is it likely to exceed 5% of the adult population estimate? Is South Delta entrainment expected to decrease due to a reduction in export pumping?
 - a. Although JPF may become negative this week, no adult longfin smelt have been detected in salvage this water year and so conditions are not met for the adult longfin smelt entrainment protection action.
2. For larval and juvenile longfin smelt, if JPF < 0 cfs, do particle tracking models show a moderate to high difference in particle fates across different OMRI scenarios? Does Zone of Influence modeling show moderate to high changes in hydrodynamic footprint across different OMRI scenarios? Are these effects anticipated to cause a population decline?
 - a. Although JPF may become negative this week, PTM and Zone of Influence modeling indicate a low risk of entrainment for the larval and juvenile Longfin smelt population. PTM results for surface-oriented particles injected at Chipps Island show 0% entrainment for OMRI of -2,000, -3,500, and -5,000 cfs. PTM results from particles injected at Jersey Point show 0-0.1% entrainment at the projects for this week for OMRI of -2,000, 0.1-0.4% for OMRI of -3,500, and 0.1-2.3% entrainment at OMRI of -5,000 cfs.

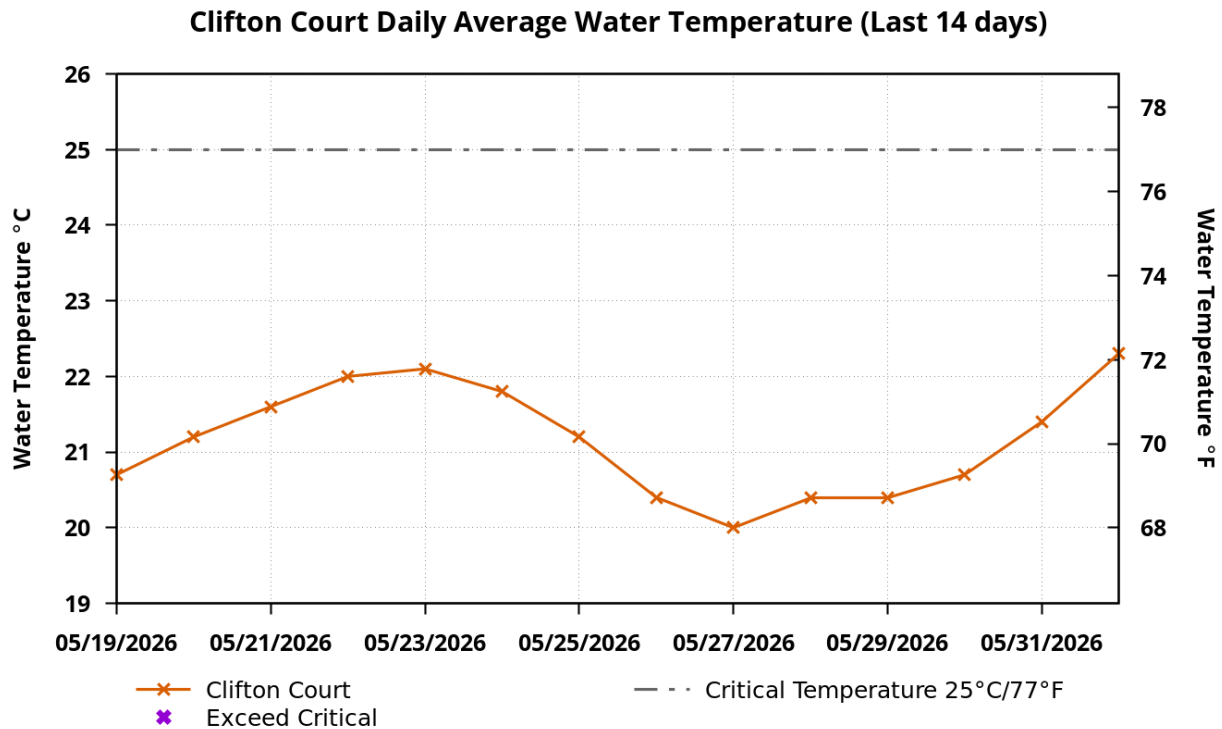
Zone of Influence modeling indicates moderate to high differences in the hydrodynamic footprint across OMRI scenarios for current and forecasted conditions, respectively; however, the Zone of Influence does not extend into the western or far western regions where the majority of Longfin Smelt larvae and juveniles have been detected. Therefore, these effects are not anticipated to result in a population decline.

3. Is there additional information or other analyses that should be considered in this evaluation?
 - a. Please see Appendix A for additional information.

End of smelt Entrainment Management

Threshold: CLC $\geq 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ (77°F) for 3 consecutive days OR June 30

- Clifton Court Temperature: 20.7, 21.4, 22.3 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ as of June 1, 2026



Preliminary data from CDEC; subject to revision.

www.cbr.washington.edu/sacramento/
02 Jun 2026 08:35:02 PDT

Figure 15. Clifton Court Daily Average Water Temperature (Last 14 Days)

Figure 15 is a time series graph showing daily average water temperature at Clifton Court Forebay over the 14-day period from May 19 through June 1, 2026. Water temperature is displayed in both degrees Celsius and degrees Fahrenheit, with a horizontal reference line indicating the critical temperature threshold of 25°C (77°F). Daily average temperatures ranged from approximately 20.0°C to 22.3°C during the evaluation period, remaining below the critical threshold on all days. Temperatures generally increased through late May, declined briefly around May 26–29, and increased again at the end of the monitoring period. Preliminary temperature data were obtained from CDEC and are subject to revision.

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Appendix A. Delta Real-Time Forecast Summary for 05/26/2026

Date Published: 06/01/2026

Forecast Period: 05/26/2026 – 06/15/2026

Forecast Week 1: 05/26/2026 – 06/01/2026

Forecast Week 2: 06/02/2026 – 06/08/2026

Forecast Week 3: 06/09/2026 – 06/15/2026

Index

- Common Assumptions
- Reclamation Forecast Flow and Export Data
- Delta Export Zone of Influence
- PTM (Particle Tracking Model) Results
 - Neutrally Buoyant Particles (NP)
 - Surface Oriented Particles (PP)
- ECO-PTM (Ecological Particle Tracking Model)
- Longfin Smelt Larval Population and PTM Analysis

Common Assumptions

The model run results cover the period May 26, 2026 through June 15, 2026 and are based on the following assumptions established by DWR:

1. CCFB Gates are operating to Priority 1.
2. The Delta Cross Channel gates are currently closed. Starting May 22, they are open on weekends and closed on weekdays.
3. Suisun Marsh Salinity Control flashboards are in. All three gates are in open position from March 2.
4. San Joaquin River flow at Vernalis is at 1939 cfs at the beginning of the forecast period and is estimated to decrease to 1450 cfs by the end of the forecast period.
5. San Joaquin River EC at Vernalis is at 240 umhos/cm at the beginning of the forecast period and is estimated to increase to 324 umhos/cm at the end of the forecast period.
6. Sacramento River flow at Freeport is at 8,844 cfs at the beginning of the forecast period and is expected to increase to 11,000 cfs by the end of the forecast period.
7. CCFB inflow is at 597 cfs at the beginning of the forecast period and is expected to increase to 1,000 cfs by the end of the forecast period.
8. Export at Jones Pumping Plant is at 894 cfs at the beginning of the forecast period and is expected to increase to 900 cfs to the end of the forecast period.
9. The Middle River barrier is closed on May 5, and will be in intermediate culvert operation starting June 1 and full operation starting June 15.
10. The Old River near Tracy barrier was closed on May 22, and will be in intermediate culvert operation starting June 1 and full operation starting June 15.
11. The Grant Line Canal is closed on June 4, and will be in intermediate culvert operation starting June 5 and full operation starting June 15.

As shown in the next section, assumptions 4 and 6 are updated based on Reclamation forecast data, and assumption 8 and exports at Banks Pumping Plant have been modified to include four different forecast scenarios at an Old and Middle River (OMR) index of -6,500 cfs, -5,000 cfs, -3,500 cfs, and -2,000 cfs.

Reclamation Forecast Flow and Export Data

Table 1. Weekly Averaged Forecasted Flow Data and Flow Bins

Forecast Week	Sacramento River at Freeport (cfs)	Sac Flow Bin	San Joaquin River at Vernalis (cfs)	SJR Flow Bin	Delta Inflow Bin
Week 1: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	9,890	lo	1,776	lo	lolo
Week 2: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	10,146	lo	1,700	lo	lolo
Week 3: 06/09/2026 - 06/15/2026	10,034	lo	1,700	lo	lolo

Key:

cfs = cubic feet per second

Sac = Sacramento River

SJR = San Joaquin River

Table 2. Weekly Averaged CVP and SWP Exports by OMR Bin

Week	OMR Bin (cfs)	CVP Exports (cfs)	SWP Exports (cfs)	Total Exports (cfs)	CVP Exports (% of total)	SWP Exports (% of total)
Week 1: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 1: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-5,000	3,263	687	3,950	83%	17%
Week 1: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-3,500	2,476	673	3,149	79%	21%
Week 1: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-2,000	902	601	1,503	60%	40%
Week 2: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 2: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-5,000	4,208	1,202	5,410	78%	22%
Week 2: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-3,500	2,705	1,073	3,778	72%	28%

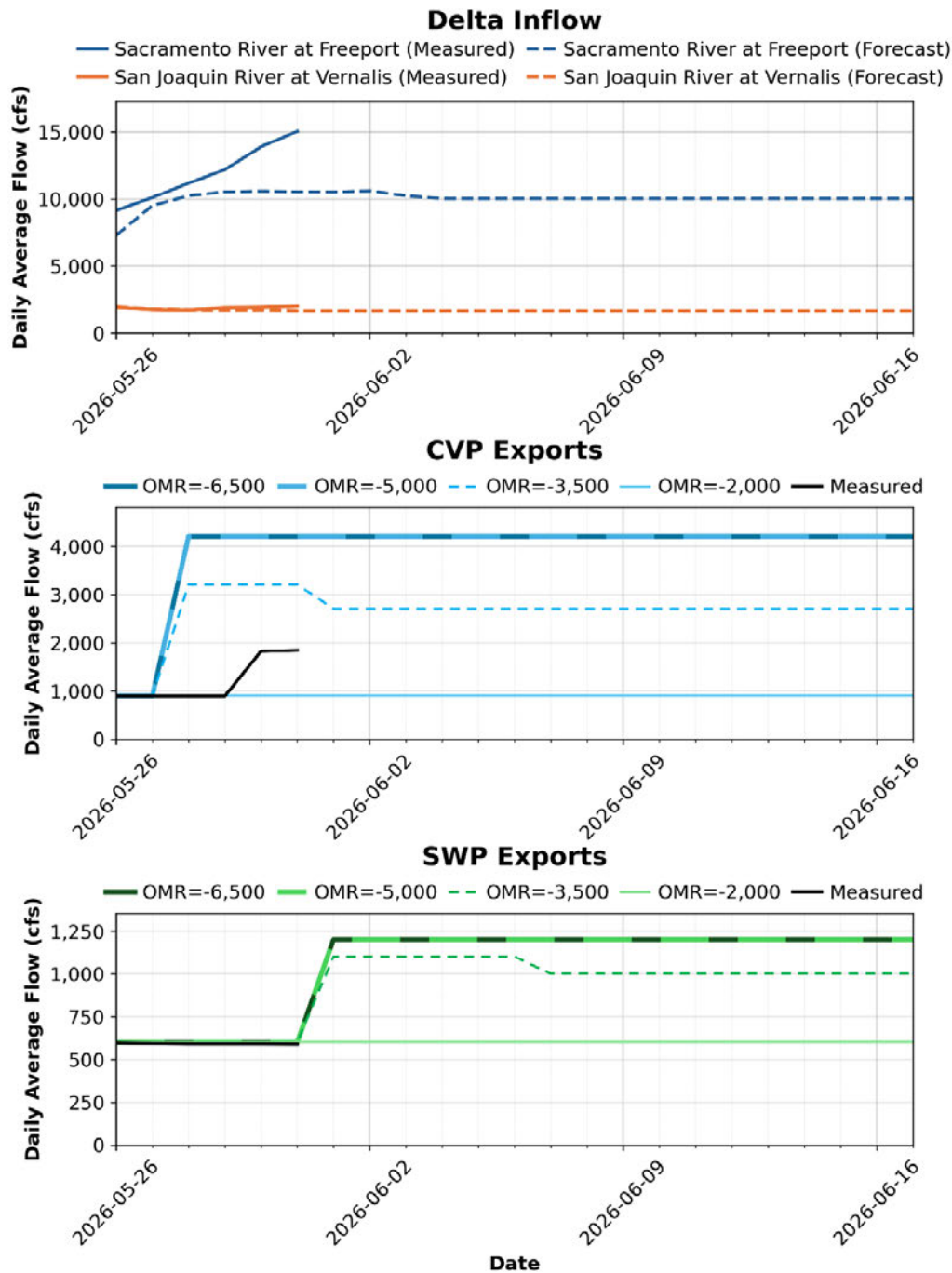
Week	OMR Bin (cfs)	CVP Exports (cfs)	SWP Exports (cfs)	Total Exports (cfs)	CVP Exports (% of total)	SWP Exports (% of total)
Week 2: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-2,000	902	601	1,503	60%	40%
Week 3: 06/09/2026 - 06/15/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 3: 06/09/2026 - 06/15/2026	-5,000	4,208	1,202	5,410	78%	22%
Week 3: 06/09/2026 - 06/15/2026	-3,500	2,705	1,002	3,707	73%	27%
Week 3: 06/09/2026 - 06/15/2026	-2,000	902	601	1,503	60%	40%

Notes:

- One pumping unit is currently out of service at Jones Pumping Plant until August 2026. The current maximum pumping rate at Jones Pumping Plant (CVP Exports) is 4,200 cfs.
- Per the State Water Project (SWP) Incidental Take Permit (ITP) 8.12.1, the State is required to curtail exports April 1 through May 31. This change in exports is expected to persist for the two-month period unless Vernalis flows change. This is reflected in the forecast SWP exports starting on April 1.
- There is still a low probability an OMR of -6,500 cfs would be realized, so that scenario is omitted from this assessment.

Key:

cfs = cubic feet per second
CVP = Central Valley Project
OMR = Old and Middle River

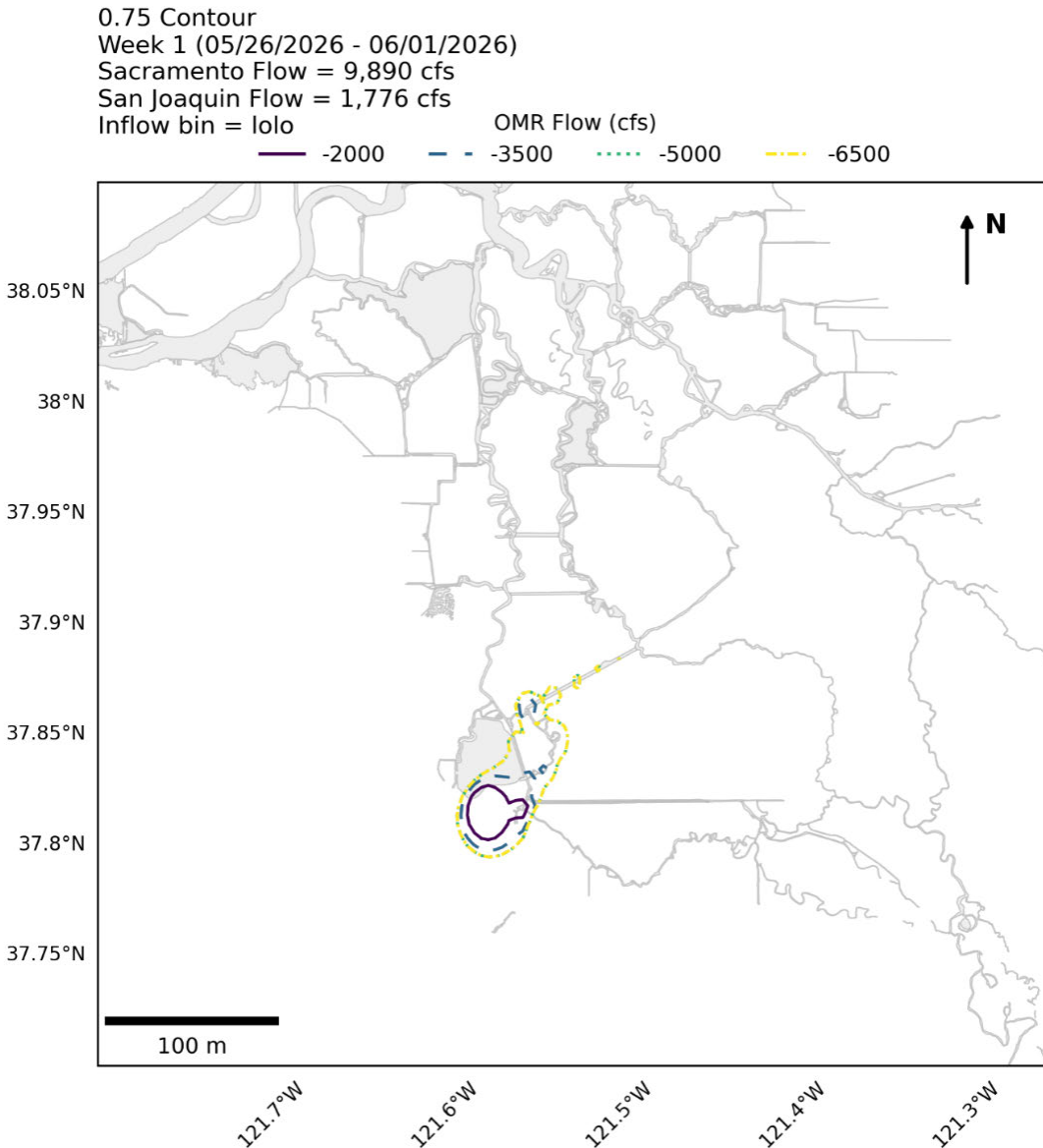


Key: CVP = Central Valley Project, OMR = Old and Middle River, SWP = State Water Project

Figure 1. Daily Average Flow for Measured and Forecasted Delta Inflow, CVP Exports, and SWP Exports

Figure 1 depicts three stacked graphs showing measured and forecasted daily average Delta inflow and export conditions from late May through mid-June 2026. The top graph shows measured and forecasted flows at the Sacramento River at Freeport and San Joaquin River at Vernalis. The middle and bottom graphs show measured and modeled Central Valley Project (CVP) and State Water Project (SWP) exports, respectively, under four OMR scenarios (-6,500, -5,000, -3,500, and -2,000 cfs). Measured export rates are shown alongside scenario-based projections, illustrating potential export operations under varying OMR conditions during the forecast period.

Delta Export Zone of Influence



Note: Contours indicate the proportional overlap of hourly average velocity Gaussian KDEs for a 1-week period from DSM2 hydro simulations with and without Delta exports active. DSM2 nodes that were sufficiently different from neighboring nodes to create isolated contours at several OMR flows were removed (nodes 146, 147, 148, 206, 242, 246, 432, 433, 434).

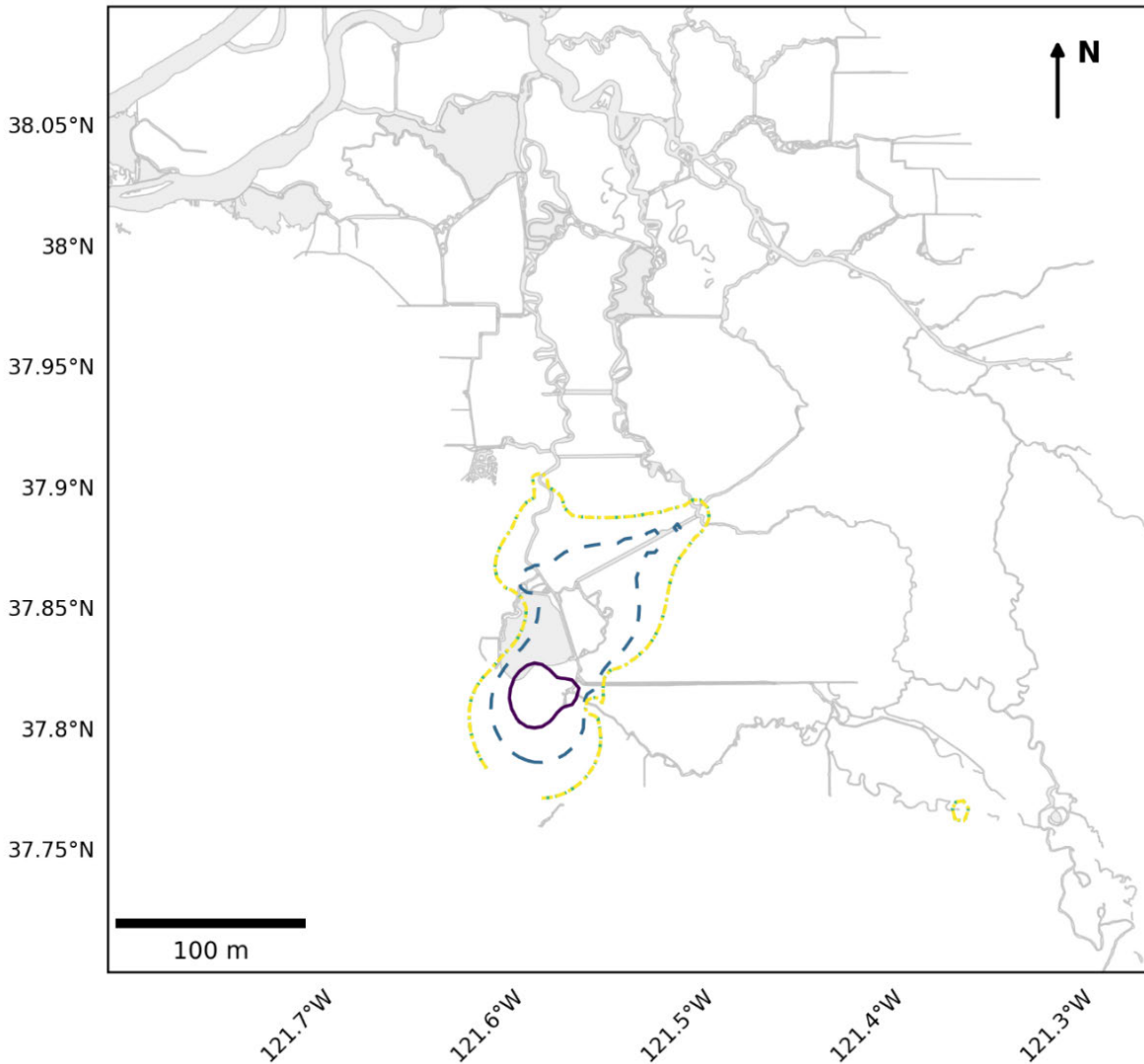
Key: cfs = cubic feet per second, OMR = Old and Middle River

Figure 2. Delta Zone of Influence for Week 1

Figure 2 is a map of the south Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta showing the modeled 0.75 Zone of Influence (ZOI) contour for four OMR flow scenarios (-2,000, -3,500, -5,000, and -6,500 cfs) during Week 1 (May 26–June 1, 2026). The contours depict the spatial extent of the ZOI under average weekly hydrologic conditions of 9,890 cfs Sacramento River flow at Freeport and 1,776 cfs San Joaquin River flow at Vernalis. The modeled ZOI is concentrated in the South Delta and expands progressively under more negative OMR flow scenarios, with the largest extent occurring under the -6,500 cfs scenario.

0.75 Contour
 Week 2 (06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026)
 Sacramento Flow = 10,146 cfs
 San Joaquin Flow = 1,700 cfs
 Inflow bin = lolo

OMR Flow (cfs)
 -2000 -3500 -5000 -6500



Note: Contours indicate the proportional overlap of hourly average velocity Gaussian KDEs for a 1-week period from DSM2 hydro simulations with and without Delta exports active. DSM2 nodes that were sufficiently different from neighboring nodes to create isolated contours at several OMR flows were removed (nodes 146, 147, 148, 206, 242, 246, 432, 433, 434).
 Key: cfs = cubic feet per second, OMR = Old and Middle River

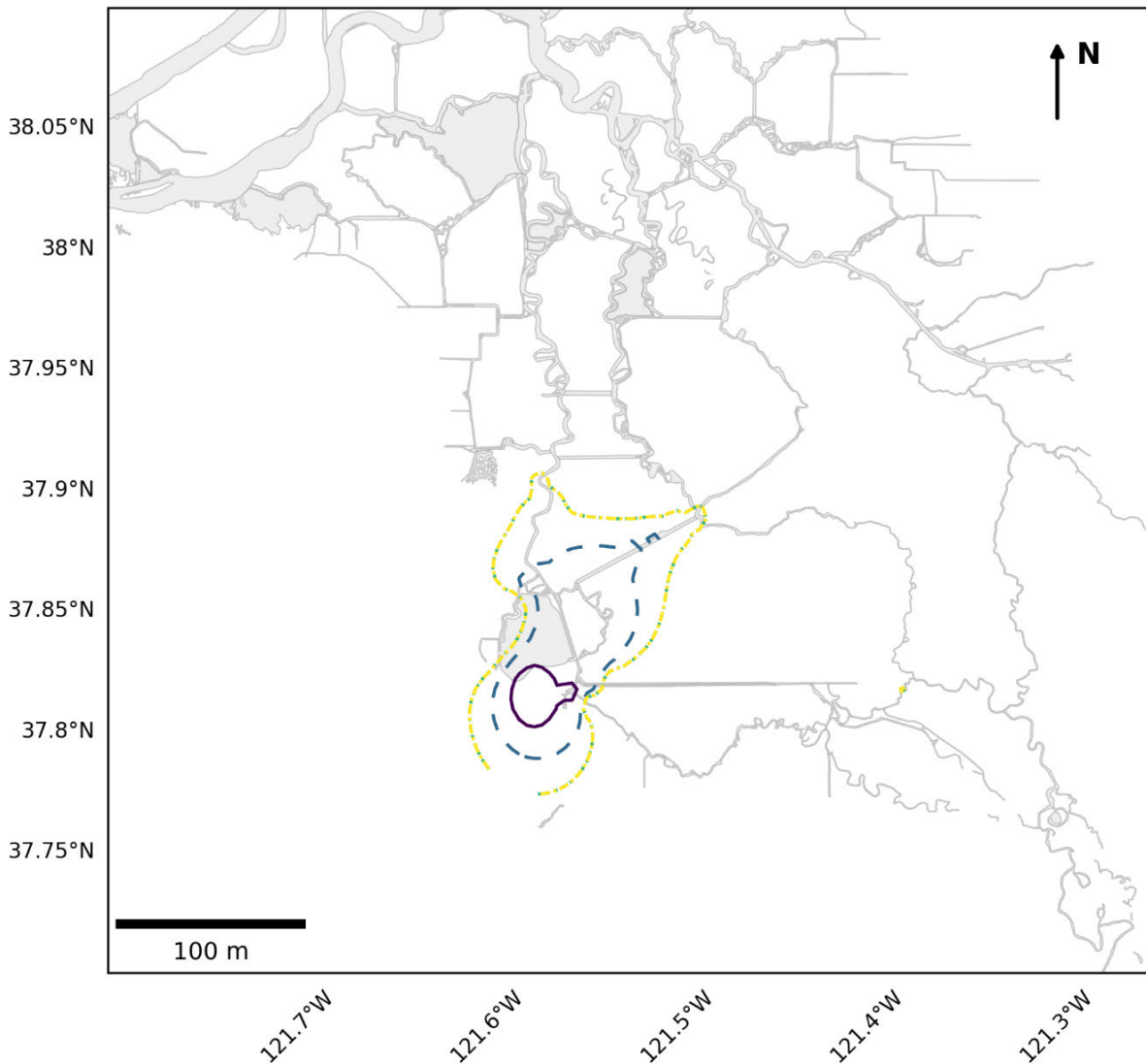
Figure 3. Delta Zone of Influence for Week 2

Figure 3 is a map showing the modeled 0.75 Zone of Influence (ZOI) contour for four OMR flow scenarios (-2,000, -3,500, -5,000, and -6,500 cfs) during Week 2 (June 2–June 8, 2026). The contours are based on average weekly flows of 10,146 cfs at Freeport and 1,700 cfs at Vernalis. The ZOI expands as OMR flows become more negative, with the greatest extent occurring under the -6,500 cfs scenario.

0.75 Contour
 Week 3 (06/09/2026 - 06/15/2026)
 Sacramento Flow = 10,034 cfs
 San Joaquin Flow = 1,700 cfs
 Inflow bin = Iolo

OMR Flow (cfs)

—	-2000	- -	-3500	· · · ·	-5000	- - - -	-6500
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Note: Contours indicate the proportional overlap of hourly average velocity Gaussian KDEs for a 1-week period from DSM2 hydro simulations with and without Delta exports active. DSM2 nodes that were sufficiently different from neighboring nodes to create isolated contours at several OMR flows were removed (nodes 146, 147, 148, 206, 242, 246, 432, 433, 434).

Key: cfs = cubic feet per second, OMR = Old and Middle River

Figure 4. Delta Zone of Influence for Week 3

Figure 4 is a map showing the modeled 0.75 Zone of Influence (ZOI) contour for four OMR flow scenarios (-2,000, -3,500, -5,000, and -6,500 cfs) during Week 3 (June 9–June 15, 2026). The contours are based on average weekly flows of 10,034 cfs at Freeport and 1,700 cfs at Vernalis. The ZOI expands as OMR flows become more negative, with the greatest extent occurring under the -6,500 cfs scenario.

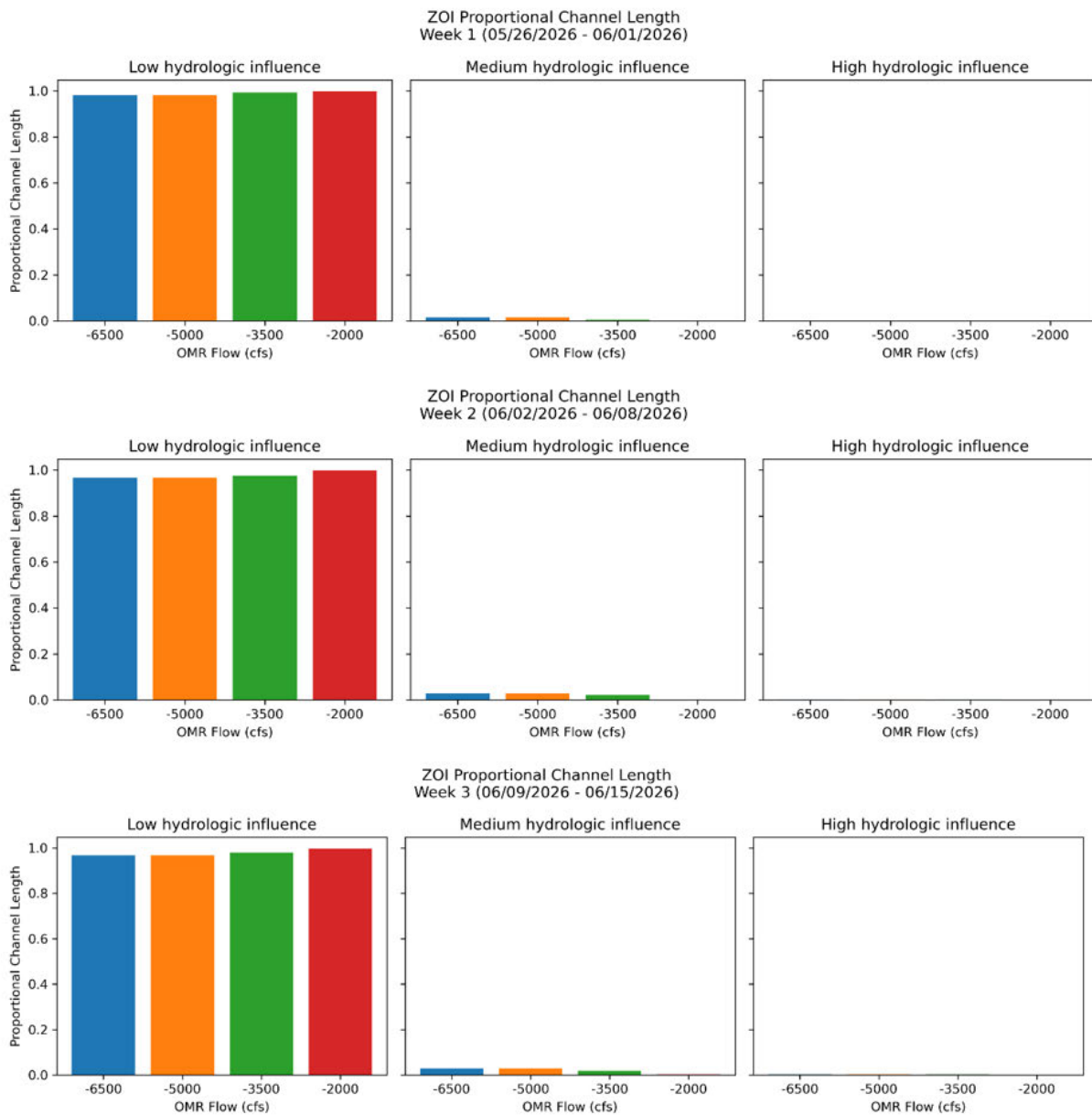
Table 3 Proportion of DSM2 Channel Length with Hydrologic Alteration from Pumping

Weekly Model Run	OMR Bin (cfs)	Sum Channel Length (miles) Low	Channel Length (%) Low	Sum Channel Length (miles) Medium	Channel Length (%) Medium	Sum Channel Length (miles) High	Channel Length (%) High
Week 1: 05/05/2026 - 05/11/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 1: 05/05/2026 - 05/11/2026	-5,000	662.37	98.2%	11.17	1.7%	0.85	0.1%
Week 1: 05/05/2026 - 05/11/2026	-3,500	669.97	99.3%	3.57	0.5%	0.85	0.1%
Week 1: 05/05/2026 - 05/11/2026	-2,000	672.81	99.8%	0.73	0.1%	0.85	0.1%
Week 2: 05/12/2026 - 05/18/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 2: 05/12/2026 - 05/18/2026	-5,000	652.37	96.7%	20.44	3.0%	1.58	0.2%
Week 2: 05/12/2026 - 05/18/2026	-3,500	658.03	97.6%	14.78	2.2%	1.58	0.2%
Week 2: 05/12/2026 - 05/18/2026	-2,000	672.81	99.8%	0.73	0.1%	0.85	0.1%
Week 3: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 3: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-5,000	652.13	96.7%	19.86	2.9%	2.40	0.4%
Week 3: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-3,500	659.81	97.8%	13.00	1.9%	1.58	0.2%
Week 3: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-2,000	672.00	99.6%	1.55	0.2%	0.85	0.1%

Notes: Sum channel length includes the length of channels within the Delta that have a calculated hydrologic alteration level falling within each category

Key: HA = hydrologic alteration

OMR = Old and Middle River



Key: cfs = cubic feet per second, OMR = Old and Middle River

Figure 5. Proportional Channel Length for Weeks 1 to 3

Figure 5 depicts the proportion of channel length within the modeled Zone of Influence (ZOI) for four OMR flow scenarios (-6,500, -5,000, -3,500, and -2,000 cfs) during Weeks 1–3. Results are shown for low, medium, and high hydrologic influence categories. Across all three weeks, the majority of channel length within the ZOI is classified as low hydrologic influence, with only a small proportion classified as medium hydrologic influence and no channel length classified as high hydrologic influence. Proportional channel lengths are generally similar across OMR flow scenarios and weeks.

PTM (Particle Tracking Model) Results

PTM Flux Evaluation Period: 05/26/2026 – 06/15/2026

Particles Injected: 05/26/2026

PTM Injection and Flux Locations

- = Injection Point (DSM2 node)
- ▬ = Flux Location
- ← = Reference Flux Direction

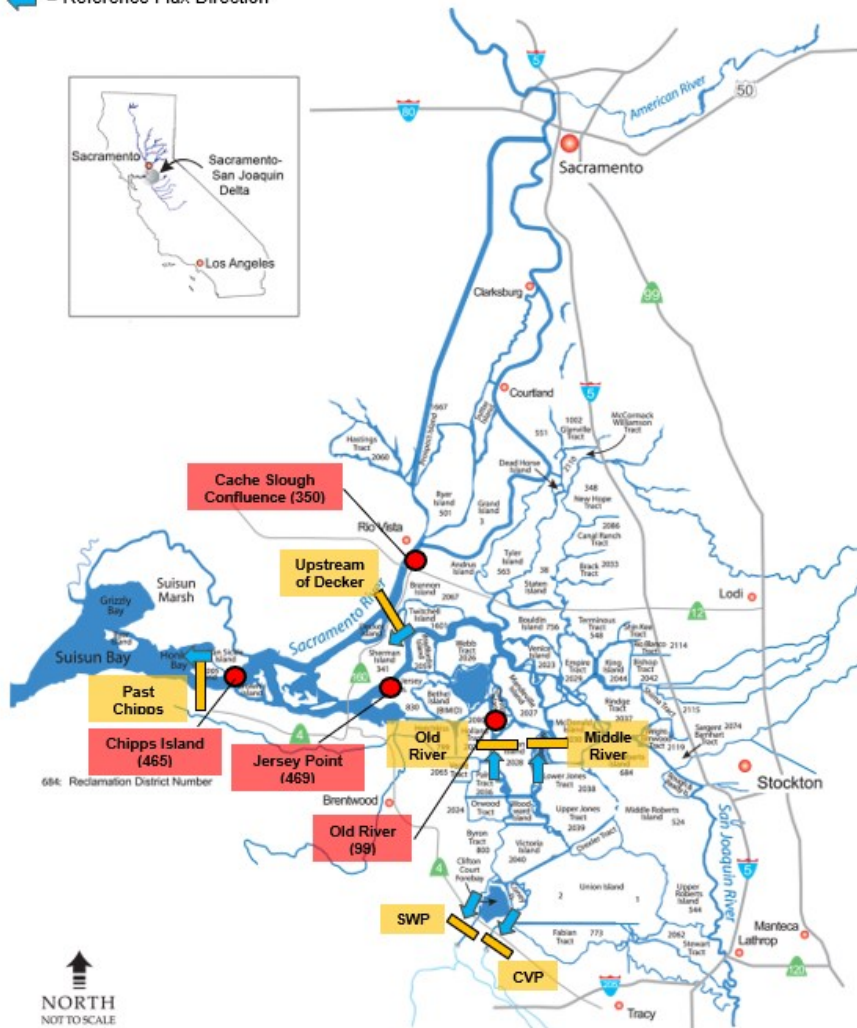


Figure 6. Map of PTM Injection and Flux Locations

Figure 6 is a map of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta showing Particle Tracking Model (PTM) injection points and flux locations used for particle tracking analyses. Red circles indicate PTM injection locations at DSM2 nodes, and yellow bars indicate flux locations used to evaluate particle movement. Flux locations include Past Chippos, Upstream of Decker, Jersey Point, Old River, Middle River, SWP, and CVP. Blue arrows show the reference direction used for flux calculations. The map also identifies key injection locations, including Chippos Island, Cache Slough Confluence, Jersey Point, and Old River.

Neutrally Buoyant Particles (NP)

Table 4. Neutral Particle Fate (percent flux across boundary) for Particles Injected at Chipps (DSM2 Node 465)

Week	OMR Flow Bin	Past Chipps	Upstream of Decker	Unresolved in Central Delta	Unresolved in OMR corridor	CVP Entrainment	SWP Entrainment
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-5,000	57.9	0.0	42.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-3,500	58.6	0.0	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-2,000	65.3	0.0	34.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-5,000	66.7	0.4	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-3,500	70.3	-0.2	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-2,000	78.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-5,000	66.5	0.9	33.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-3,500	73.3	-0.2	27.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-2,000	81.9	-0.2	18.2	0.1	0.0	0.0

Note: Values between 0.0 and 0.1 are indicated with <0.1.

Key: CVP = Central Valley Project, OMR = Old and Middle River, SWP = State Water Project

Table 5. Neutral Particle Fate (percent flux across boundary) for Particles Injected at Cache Slough (DSM2 Node 350)

Week	OMR Flow Bin	Past Chipps	Upstream of Decker	Unresolved in Central Delta	Unresolved in OMR corridor	CVP Entrainment	SWP Entrainment
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-5,000	0.2	51.0	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-3,500	0.1	52.1	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-2,000	0.1	53.9	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-5,000	12.5	59.4	89.6	1.3	0.7	0.1
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-3,500	13.1	59.5	88.9	1.6	0.4	0.0
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-2,000	19.6	63.5	81.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-5,000	19.6	63.2	85.9	2.9	2.5	0.1
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-3,500	22.2	63.5	81.4	1.9	1.5	0.1
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-2,000	36.7	67.9	64.4	1.1	0.0	0.0

Note: Values between 0.0 and 0.1 are indicated with <0.1.

Key: CVP = Central Valley Project, OMR = Old and Middle River, SWP = State Water Project

Table 6. Neutral Particle Fate (percent flux across boundary) for Particles Injected at Jersey Point (DSM2 Node 469)

Week	OMR Flow Bin	Past Chipps	Upstream of Decker	Unresolved in Central Delta	Unresolved in OMR corridor	CVP Entrainment	SWP Entrainment
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-5,000	0.8	16.1	99.7	0.5	0.0	0.0
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-3,500	0.7	17.6	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-2,000	1.3	17.8	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-5,000	8.8	26.0	94.3	2.2	0.9	0.1
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-3,500	12.0	27.9	90.0	1.5	0.4	0.1
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-2,000	21.8	26.5	79.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-5,000	14.9	30.4	92.8	4.1	3.2	0.4
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-3,500	22.7	33.0	81.3	2.1	1.6	0.3
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-2,000	38.2	29.3	63.0	1.1	0.0	0.1

Note: Values between 0.0 and 0.1 are indicated with <0.1.

Key: CVP = Central Valley Project, OMR = Old and Middle River, SWP = State Water Project

Table 7. Neutral Particle Fate (percent flux across boundary) for Particles Injected at Old River (DSM2 Node 99)

Week	OMR Flow Bin	Past Chipps	Upstream of Decker	Unresolved in Central Delta	Unresolved in OMR corridor	CVP Entrainment	SWP Entrainment
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-5,000	0.0	0.5	32.8	49.0	18.1	0.1
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-3,500	0.0	0.2	37.5	57.7	4.6	0.1
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-2,000	0.0	0.4	60.1	39.9	0.0	0.0
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-5,000	0.0	1.8	22.6	25.1	47.8	4.5
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-3,500	0.0	1.8	27.6	34.5	33.2	4.7
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-2,000	1.0	3.4	48.1	48.2	2.5	0.2
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-5,000	0.6	3.4	19.0	18.3	53.8	8.3
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-3,500	1.8	3.0	21.3	29.1	39.5	8.4
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-2,000	3.5	6.2	42.6	40.2	12.2	1.5

Note: Values between 0.0 and 0.1 are indicated with <0.1.

Key: CVP = Central Valley Project, OMR = Old and Middle River, SWP = State Water Project

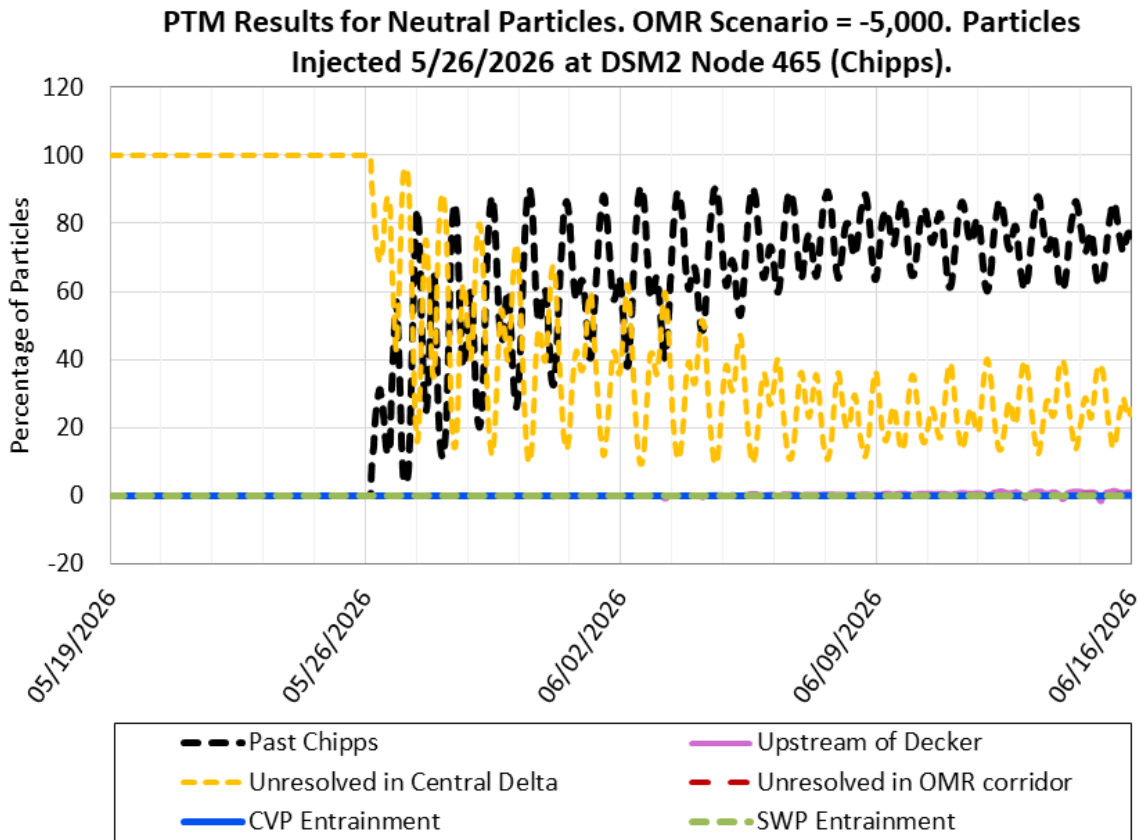


Figure 7. PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Chippis Island, OMR Scenario -5,000 cfs

Figure 7 is a time series graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 465 (Chippis Island) on May 26, 2026 under the -5,000 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles moved past Chippis Island, reaching approximately 70–85% of particles by the end of the simulation period, while the percentage of particles unresolved in the Central Delta declined from 100% at injection to approximately 15–35%. Negligible particle entrainment occurred at the CVP and SWP export facilities, and few particles were routed to the remaining endpoint categories.

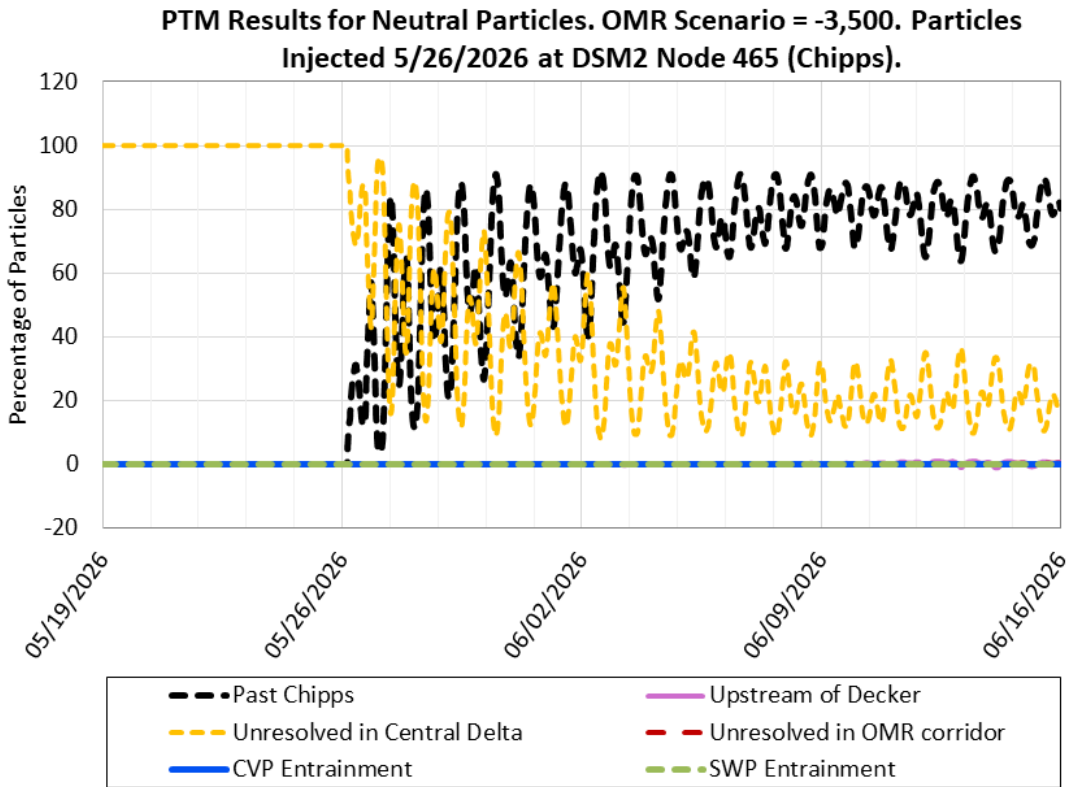


Figure 8. PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Chipps Island, OMR Scenario -3,500 cfs

Figure 8 is a time series graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 465 (Chipps Island) on May 26, 2026 under the -3,500 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles moved past Chipps Island, reaching approximately 75–90% of particles by the end of the simulation period, while the percentage of particles unresolved in the Central Delta declined from 100% at injection to approximately 10–30%. Negligible particle entrainment occurred at the CVP and SWP export facilities, and few particles were routed to the remaining endpoint categories.

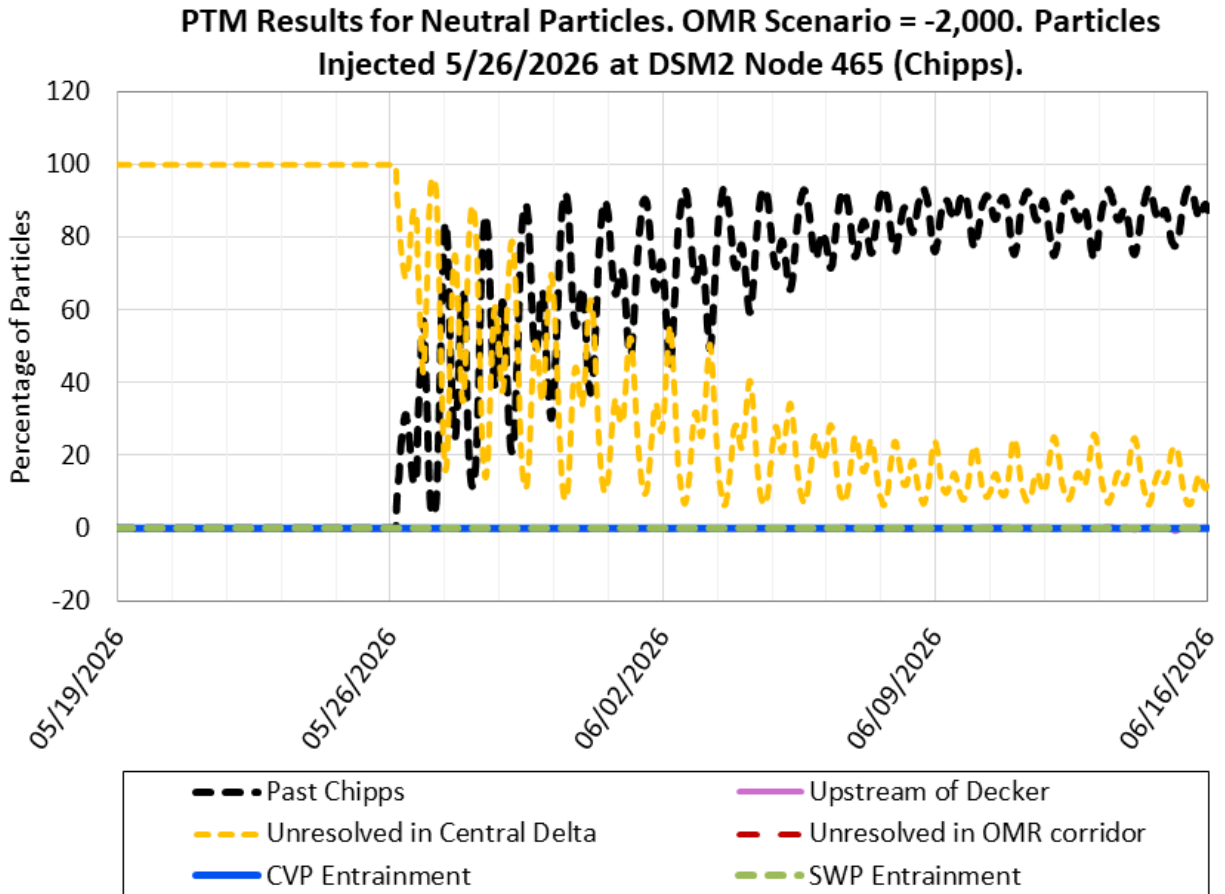


Figure 9. PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Chippis Island, OMR Scenario -2,000 cfs

Figure 9 is a time series graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 465 (Chippis Island) on May 26, 2026 under the -2,000 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles moved past Chippis Island, reaching approximately 80–90% of particles by the end of the simulation period, while the percentage of particles unresolved in the Central Delta declined from 100% at injection to approximately 5–20%. Negligible particle entrainment occurred at the CVP and SWP export facilities, and few particles were routed to the remaining endpoint categories.

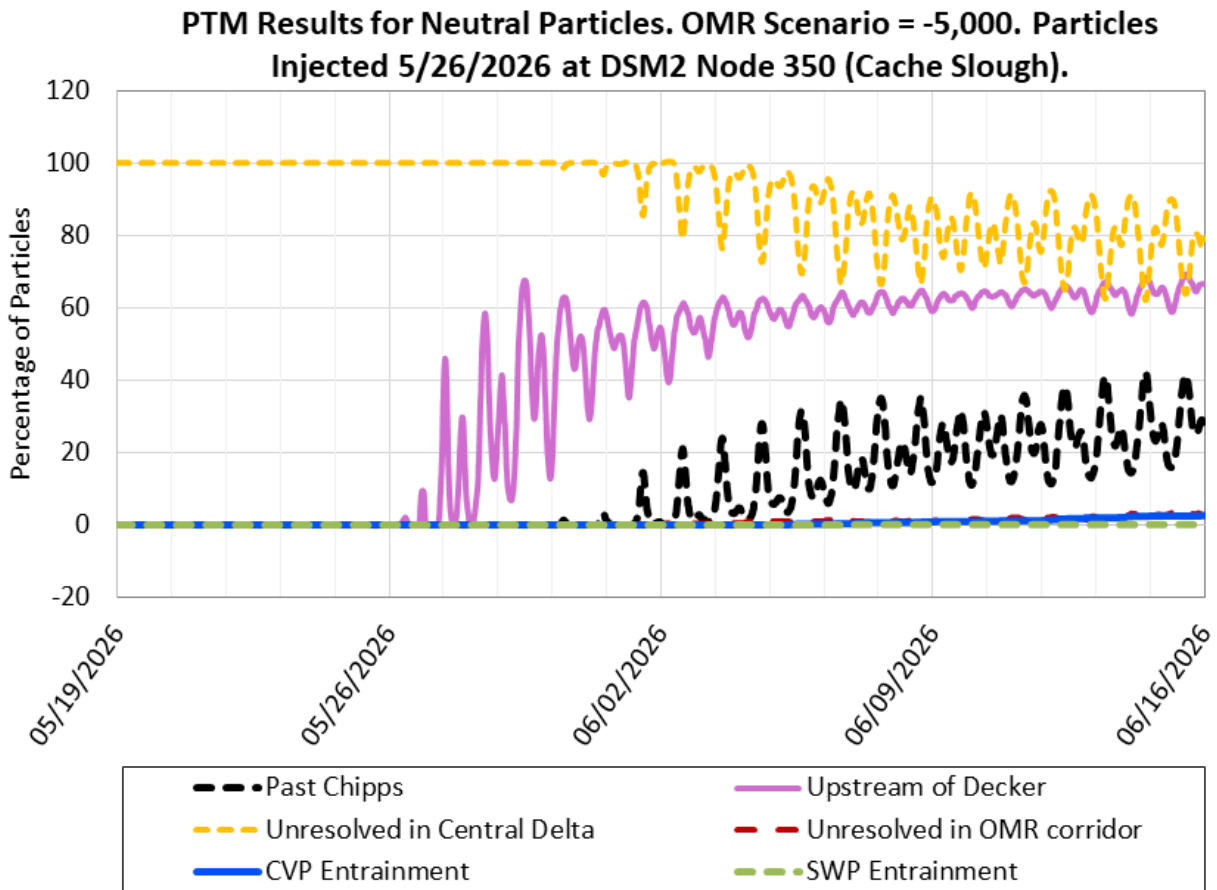


Figure 10. PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Cache Slough Confluence, OMR Scenario -5,000 cfs

Figure 10 is a time series graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 350 (Cache Slough Confluence) on May 26, 2026 under the -5,000 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles remained unresolved in the Central Delta throughout the simulation period, while a substantial proportion moved upstream of Decker and a smaller proportion moved past Chipps Island. Particle entrainment at the CVP and SWP export facilities remained low, and few particles were routed to the remaining endpoint categories.

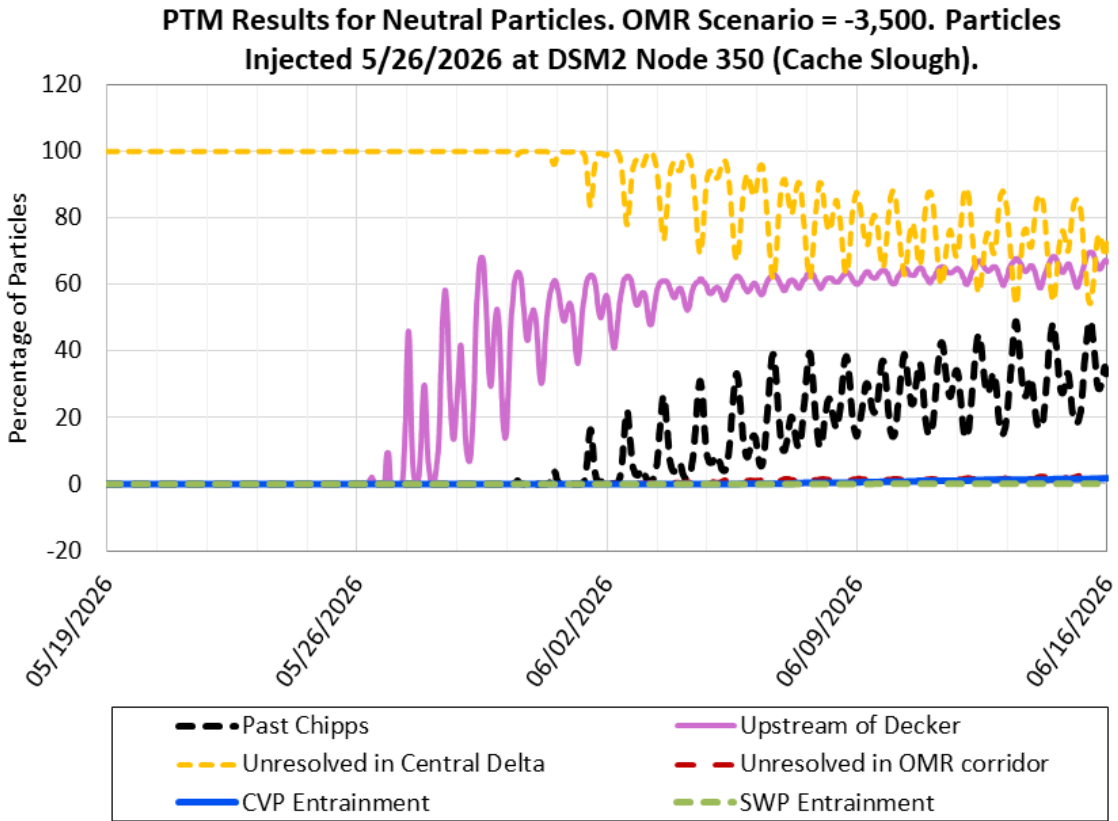


Figure 11. PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Cache Slough Confluence, OMR Scenario -3,500 cfs

Figure 11 is a time series graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 350 (Cache Slough Confluence) on May 26, 2026 under the -3,500 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles remained unresolved in the Central Delta or moved upstream of Decker, while an increasing proportion moved past Chipps Island over the simulation period. Particle entrainment at the CVP and SWP export facilities remained low, and few particles were routed to the remaining endpoint categories.

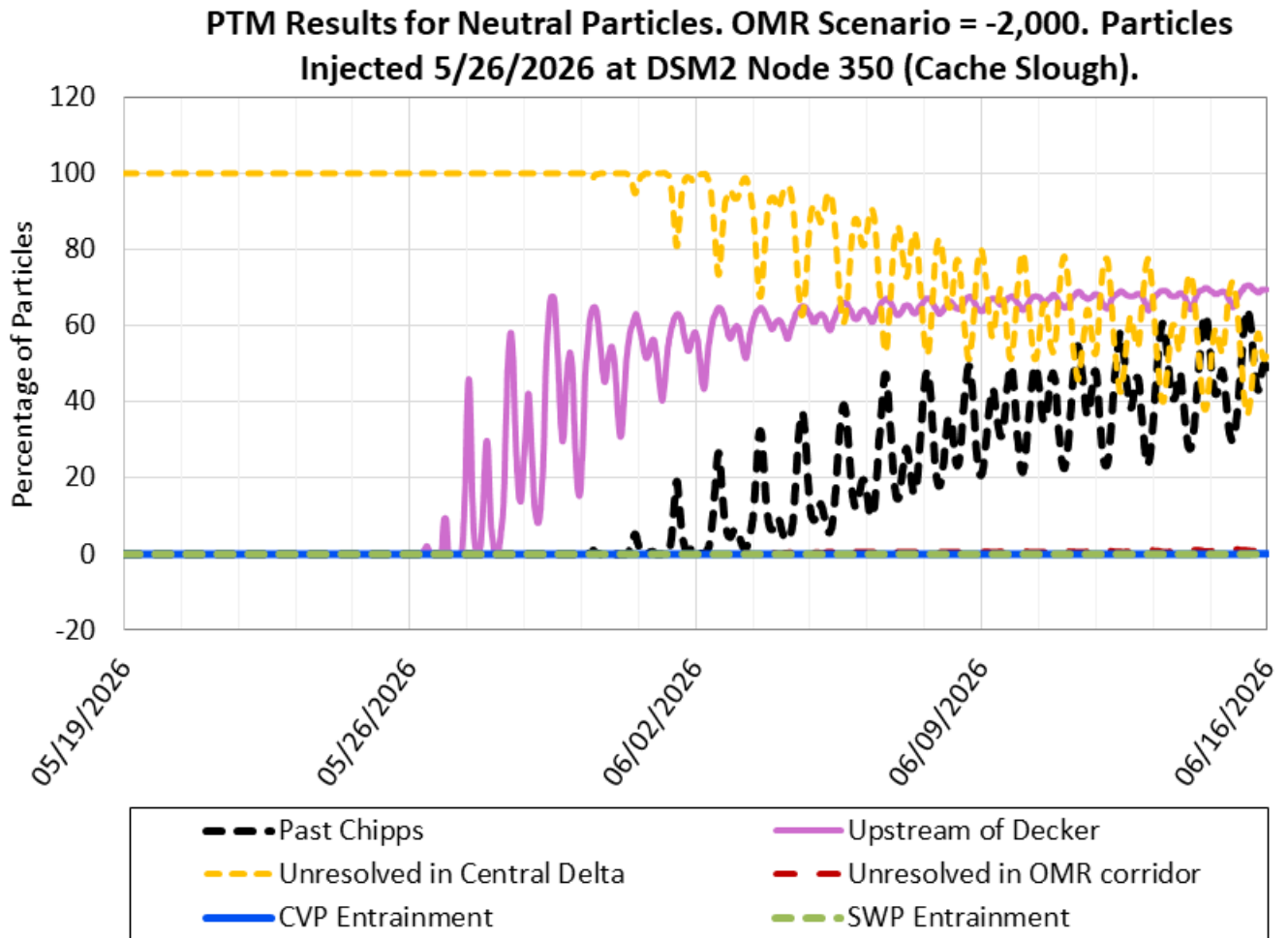


Figure 12. PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Cache Slough Confluence, OMR Scenario -2,000 cfs

Figure 12 is a time series graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 350 (Cache Slough Confluence) on May 26, 2026 under the -2,000 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles remained unresolved in the Central Delta or moved upstream of Decker, while a larger proportion moved past Chipps Island compared to the more negative OMR scenarios. Particle entrainment at the CVP and SWP export facilities remained low, and few particles were routed to the remaining endpoint categories.

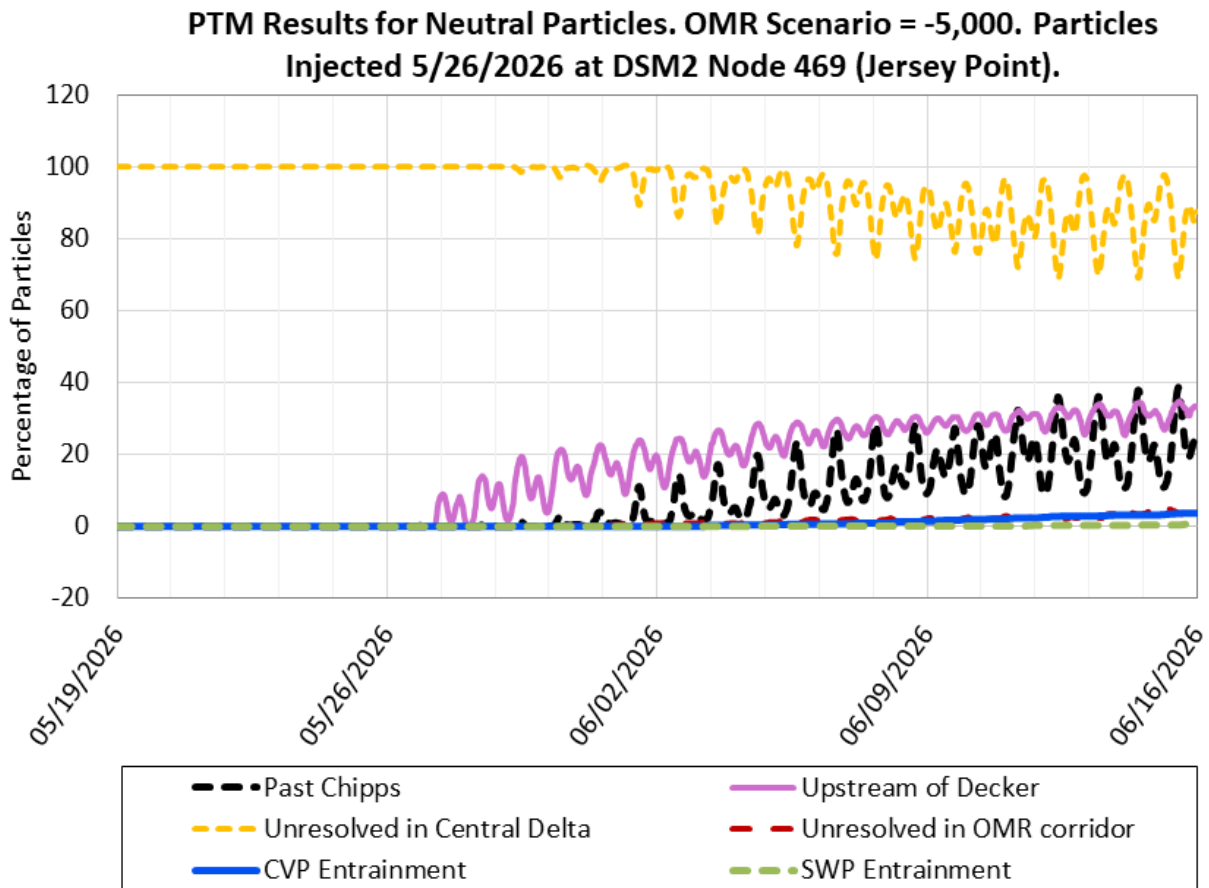


Figure 13. PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Jersey Point, OMR Scenario -5,000 cfs

Figure 13 is a time series graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 469 (Jersey Point) on May 26, 2026 under the -5,000 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles remained unresolved in the Central Delta throughout the simulation period, while smaller proportions moved upstream of Decker and past Chipps Island. Particle entrainment at the CVP and SWP export facilities remained low, and few particles were routed to the remaining endpoint categories.

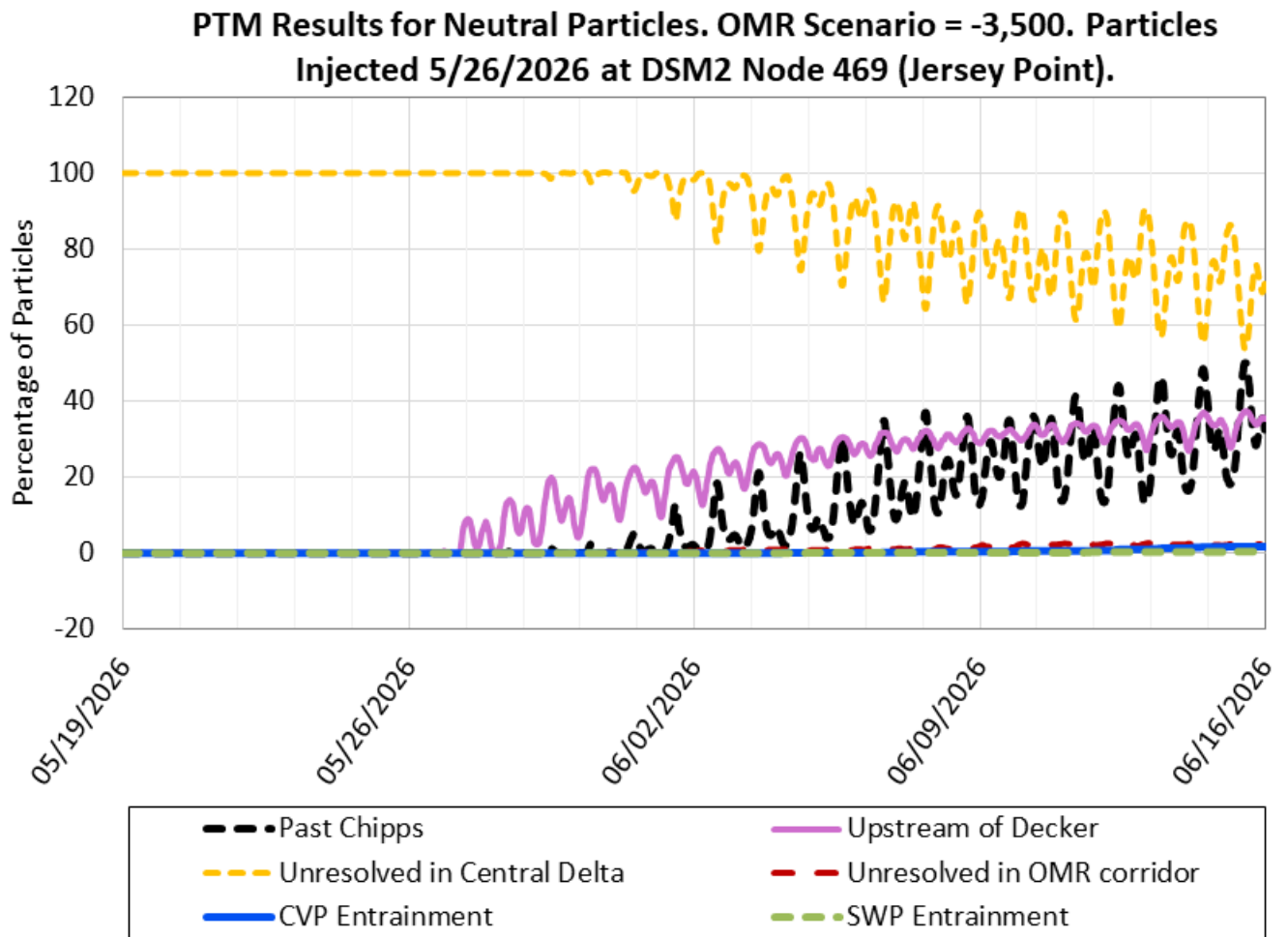


Figure 14. PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Jersey Point, OMR Scenario -3,500 cfs

Figure 14 is a time series graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 469 (Jersey Point) on May 26, 2026 under the -3,500 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles remained unresolved in the Central Delta throughout the simulation period, while increasing proportions moved upstream of Decker and past Chipps Island. Particle entrainment at the CVP and SWP export facilities remained low, and few particles were routed to the remaining endpoint categories.

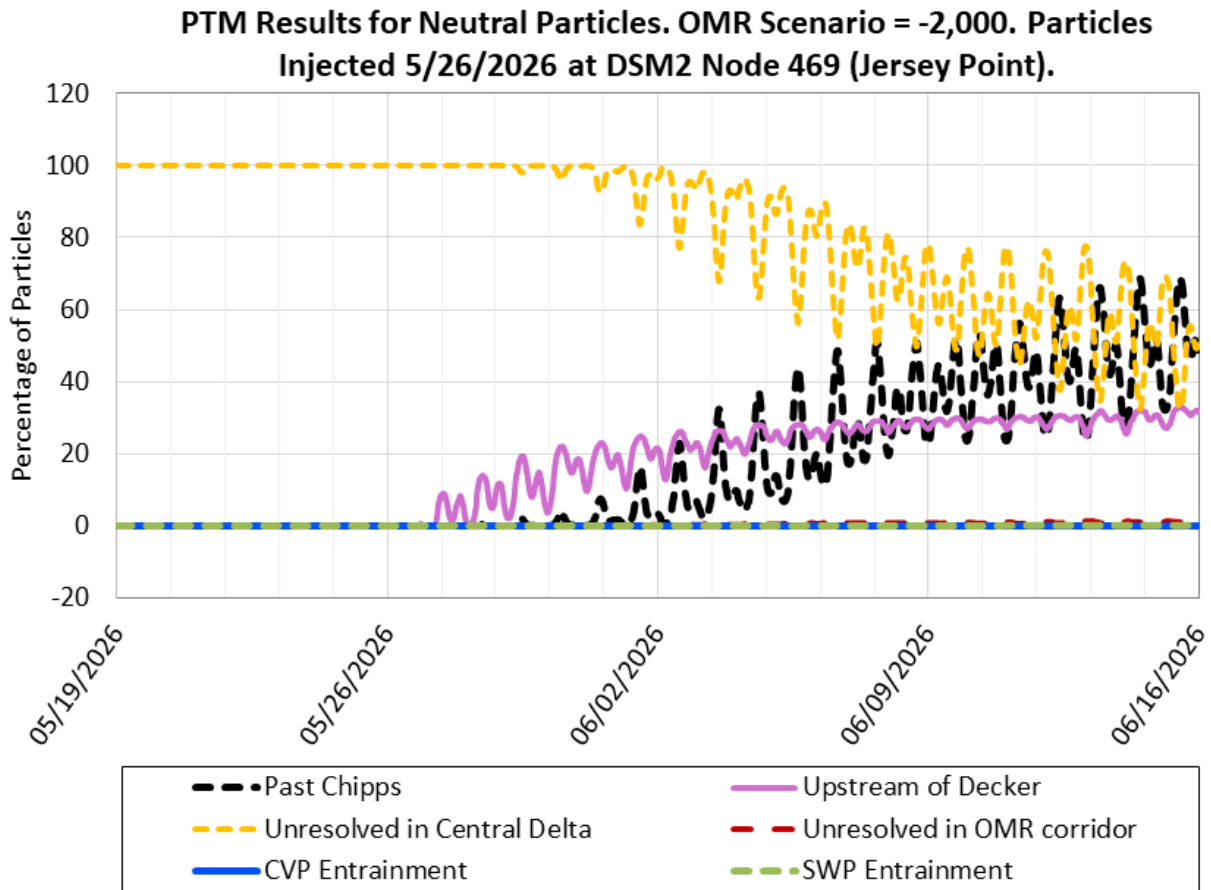


Figure 15. PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Jersey Point, OMR Scenario -2,000 cfs

Figure 15 is a time series graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 469 (Jersey Point) on May 26, 2026 under the -2,000 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles remained unresolved in the Central Delta throughout the simulation period, while increasing proportions moved upstream of Decker and past Chipps Island. Particle entrainment at the CVP and SWP export facilities remained low, and few particles were routed to the remaining endpoint categories.

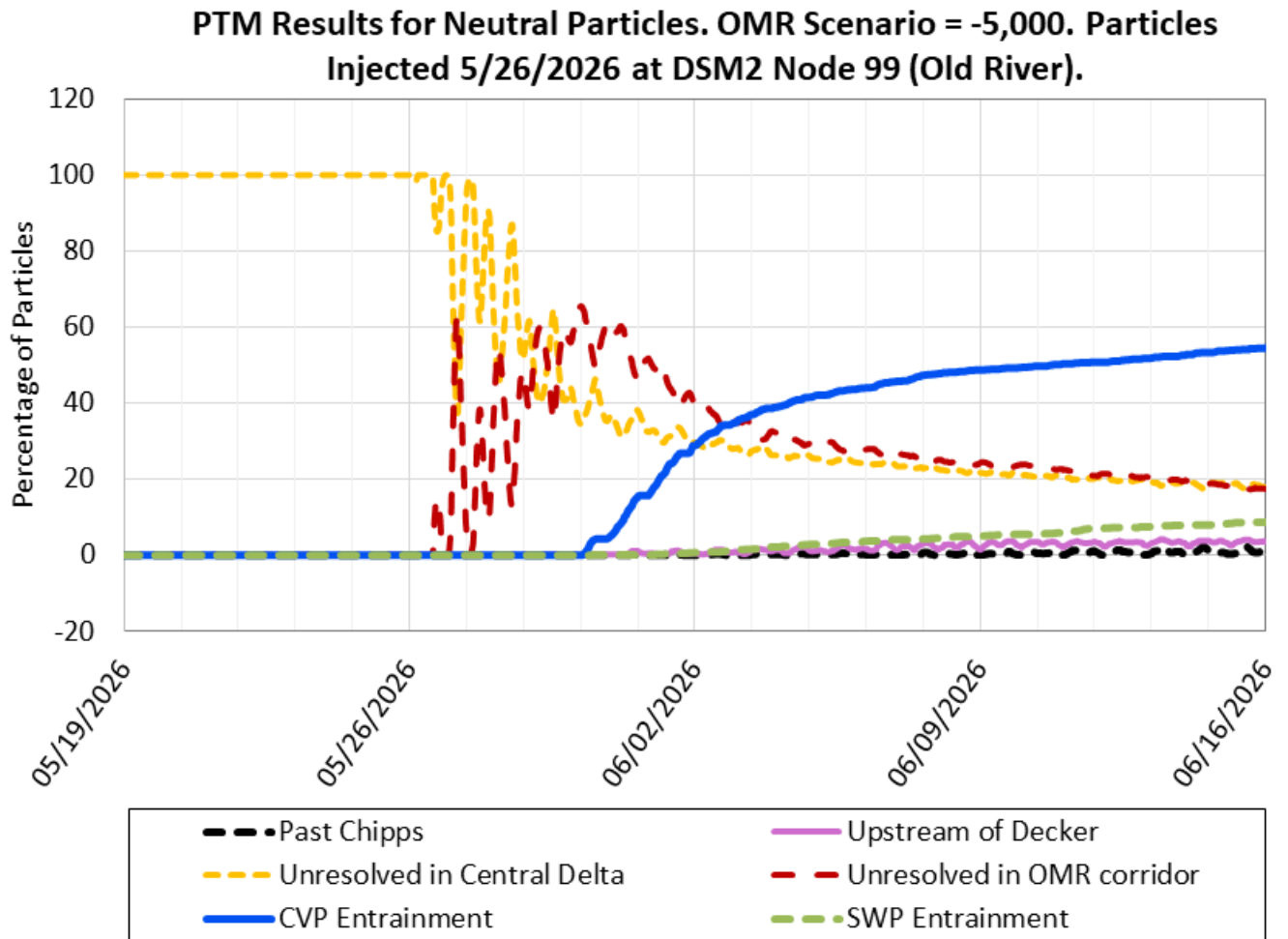


Figure 16. PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Old River, OMR Scenario -5,000 cfs

Figure 16 is a time series graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 99 (Old River) on May 26, 2026 under the -5,000 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles were entrained at the CVP export facilities, reaching approximately 55% by the end of the simulation period. Smaller proportions of particles remained unresolved in the Central Delta or OMR corridor, while limited particle movement occurred past Chipps Island or upstream of Decker. SWP entrainment remained comparatively low throughout the simulation period.

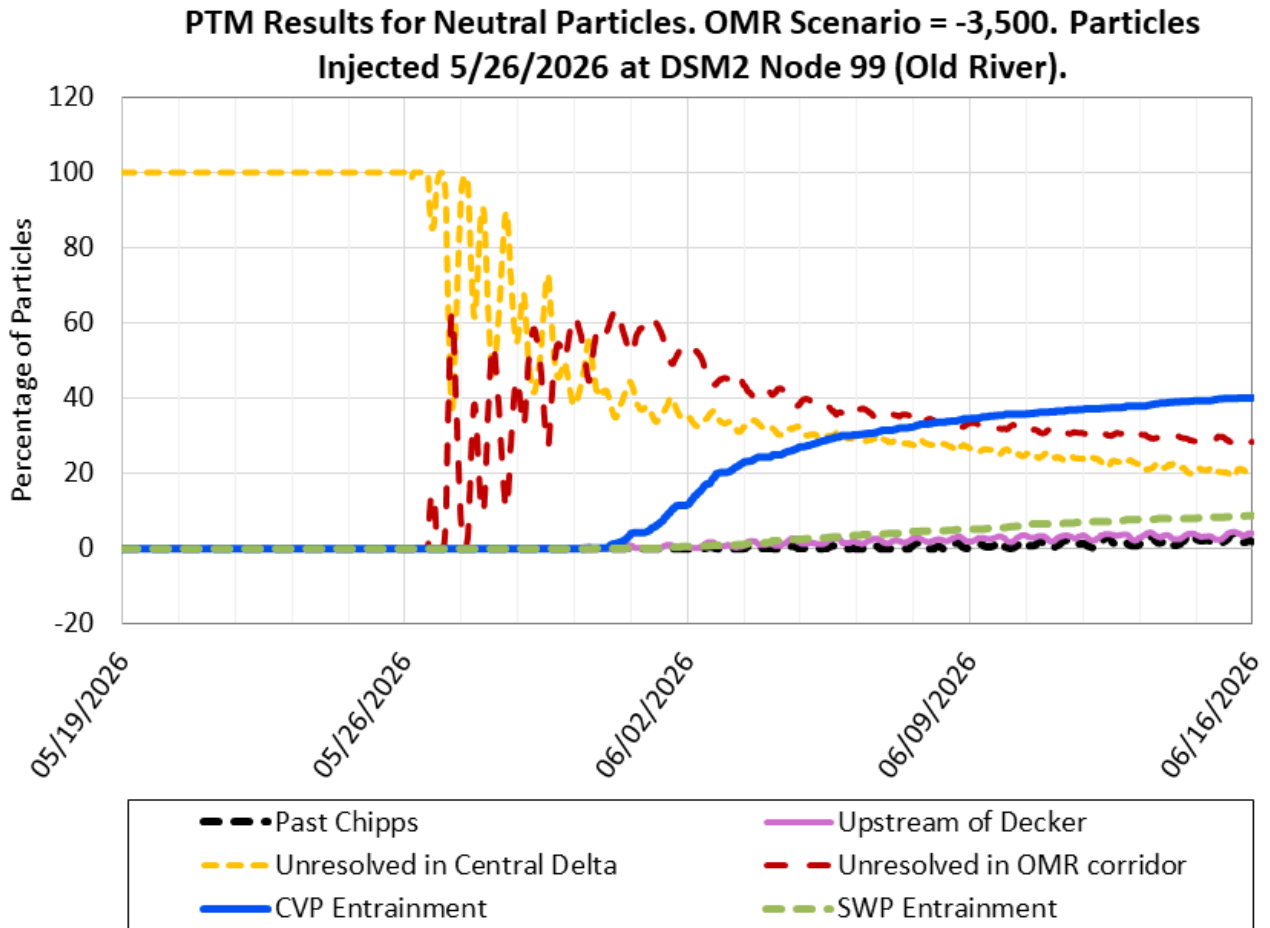


Figure 17. PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Old River, OMR Scenario -3,500 cfs

Figure 17 is a time series graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 99 (Old River) on May 26, 2026 under the -3,500 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles were entrained at the CVP export facilities, reaching approximately 40% by the end of the simulation period. Substantial proportions of particles remained unresolved in the Central Delta and OMR corridor, while SWP entrainment increased gradually throughout the simulation period. Only a small percentage of particles moved past Chipps Island or upstream of Decker.

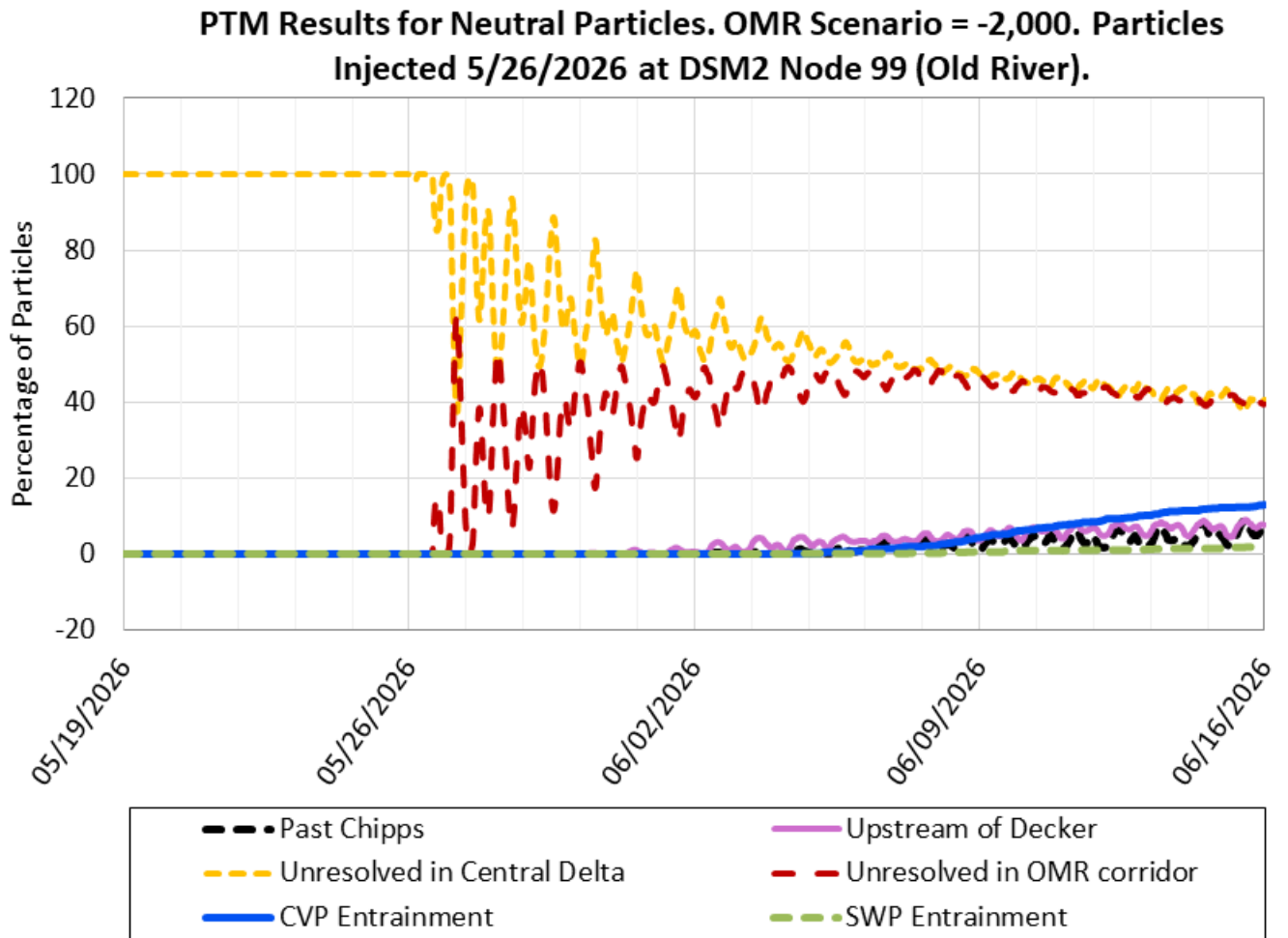


Figure 18. PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Old River, OMR Scenario -2,000 cfs

Figure 18 is a time series graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 99 (Old River) on May 26, 2026 under the -2,000 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles remained unresolved in the Central Delta and OMR corridor throughout the simulation period, while CVP entrainment increased gradually to approximately 10–15% by the end of the simulation. Only small proportions of particles moved past Chipps Island, upstream of Decker, or to the SWP export facilities.

Surface Oriented Particles (PP)

Table 8. Surface Oriented Particle Fate (percent flux across boundary) for Particles Injected at Chipps (DSM2 Node 465)

Week	OMR Flow Bin	Past Chipps	Upstream of Decker	Unresolved in Central Delta	Unresolved in OMR corridor	CVP Entrainment	SWP Entrainment
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-5,000	72.3	0.0	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-3,500	74.2	0.1	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-2,000	78.0	-0.1	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-5,000	86.5	0.4	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-3,500	88.1	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-2,000	92.0	-0.2	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-5,000	86.6	0.7	13.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-3,500	87.9	0.6	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-2,000	93.8	-0.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Values between 0.0 and 0.1 are indicated with <0.1.

Key: CVP = Central Valley Project, OMR = Old and Middle River, SWP = State Water Project

Table 9. Surface Oriented Particle Fate (percent flux across boundary) for Particles Injected at Cache Slough (DSM2 Node 350)

Week	OMR Flow Bin	Past Chipps	Upstream of Decker	Unresolved in Central Delta	Unresolved in OMR corridor	CVP Entrainment	SWP Entrainment
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-5,000	1.5	52.5	98.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-3,500	1.8	53.5	98.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-2,000	2.7	56.0	97.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-5,000	28.7	62.8	74.3	2.2	0.7	0.1
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-3,500	31.4	62.4	70.7	1.8	0.2	0.1
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-2,000	41.1	65.5	59.8	0.9	0.0	0.0
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-5,000	37.6	67.5	67.7	1.5	3.3	0.6
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-3,500	45.3	66.8	58.2	1.9	1.5	0.1
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-2,000	55.4	68.0	45.9	1.1	0.1	0.1

Note: Values between 0.0 and 0.1 are indicated with <0.1.

Key: CVP = Central Valley Project, OMR = Old and Middle River, SWP = State Water Project

Table 10. Surface Oriented Particle Fate (percent flux across boundary) for Particles Injected at Jersey Point (DSM2 Node 469)

Week	OMR Flow Bin	Past Chipps	Upstream of Decker	Unresolved in Central Delta	Unresolved in OMR corridor	CVP Entrainment	SWP Entrainment
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-5,000	3.6	18.8	97.7	1.1	0.2	0.0
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-3,500	4.8	19.3	95.9	0.7	0.0	0.0
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-2,000	6.2	19.1	94.5	0.7	0.0	0.0
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-5,000	30.6	25.8	75.2	3.4	2.3	0.1
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-3,500	33.2	26.0	70.9	3.6	0.4	0.1
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-2,000	46.7	24.6	54.7	1.3	0.0	0.1
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-5,000	39.7	27.6	69.7	3.3	5.4	0.7
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-3,500	46.8	28.8	59.5	2.4	3.2	0.6
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-2,000	62.1	27.4	40.3	2.3	0.0	0.1

Note: Values between 0.0 and 0.1 are indicated with <0.1.

Key: CVP = Central Valley Project, OMR = Old and Middle River, SWP = State Water Project

Table 11. Surface Oriented Particle Fate (percent flux across boundary) for Particles Injected at Old River (DSM2 Node 99)

Week	OMR Flow Bin	Past Chipps	Upstream of Decker	Unresolved in Central Delta	Unresolved in OMR corridor	CVP Entrainment	SWP Entrainment
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-5,000	0.0	0.6	31.7	40.0	28.1	0.2
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-3,500	0.2	0.8	35.9	51.9	11.8	0.2
Week 1: 05/19/2026 - 05/25/2026	-2,000	0.0	0.8	55.6	44.4	0.0	0.0
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-5,000	1.5	2.7	22.3	24.5	47.7	4.0
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-3,500	1.8	3.0	26.9	32.7	33.1	5.5
Week 2: 05/26/2026 - 06/01/2026	-2,000	3.0	3.9	43.7	45.9	6.5	0.9
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-5,000	3.0	3.8	17.7	18.0	54.1	7.2
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-3,500	3.3	5.3	22.6	24.8	38.5	10.9
Week 3: 06/02/2026 - 06/08/2026	-2,000	8.2	6.5	36.1	40.5	12.5	2.7

Note: Values between 0.0 and 0.1 are indicated with <0.1.

Key: CVP = Central Valley Project, OMR = Old and Middle River, SWP = State Water Project

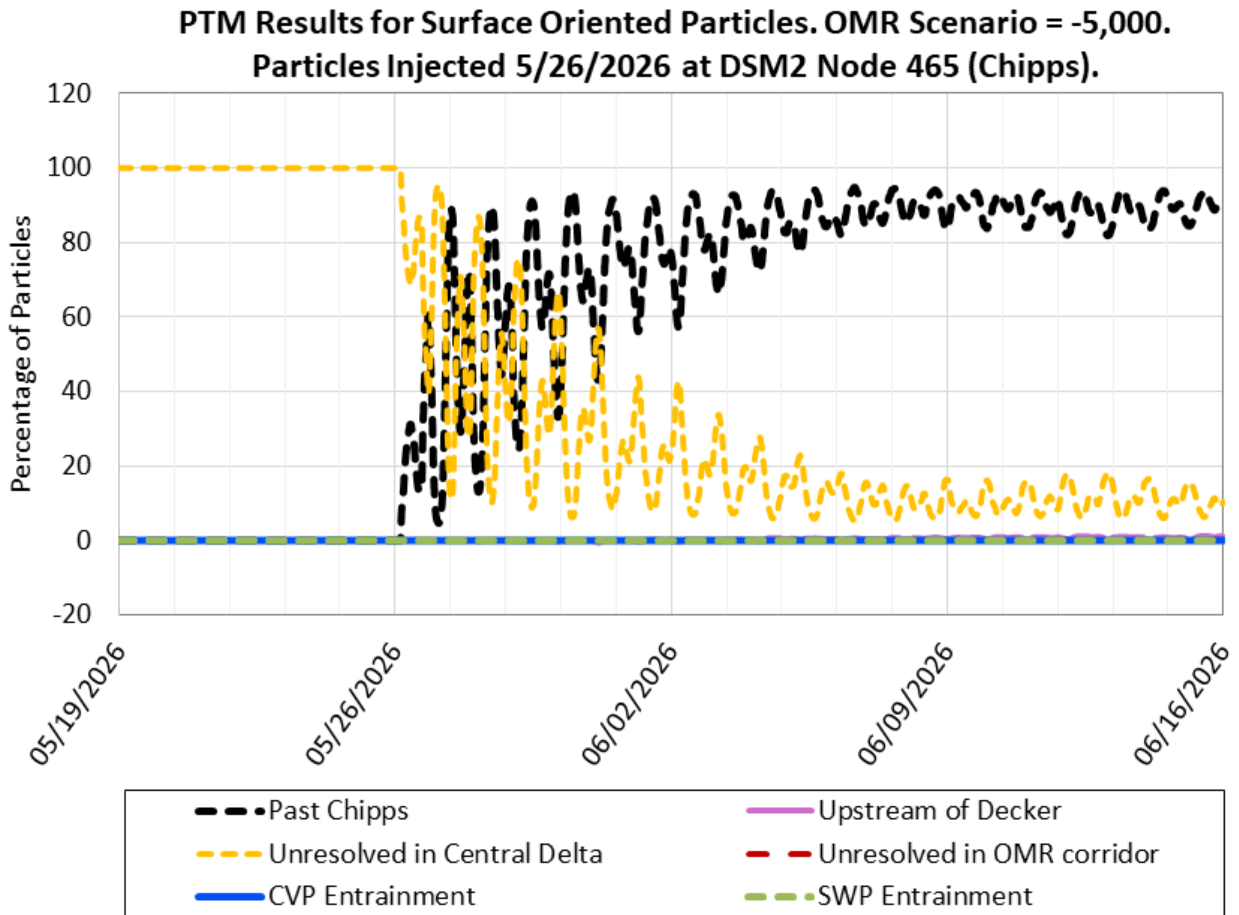


Figure 19. PTM Results for Surface-Oriented Particles at Chippis Island, OMR Scenario -5,000 cfs

Figure 19 is a time series graph showing the percentage of surface-oriented particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 465 (Chippis Island) on May 26, 2026 under the -5,000 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles moved past Chippis Island, reaching approximately 85–95% of particles by the end of the simulation period, while the percentage of particles unresolved in the Central Delta declined from 100% at injection to approximately 5–15%. Negligible particle entrainment occurred at the CVP and SWP export facilities, and few particles were routed to the remaining endpoint categories.

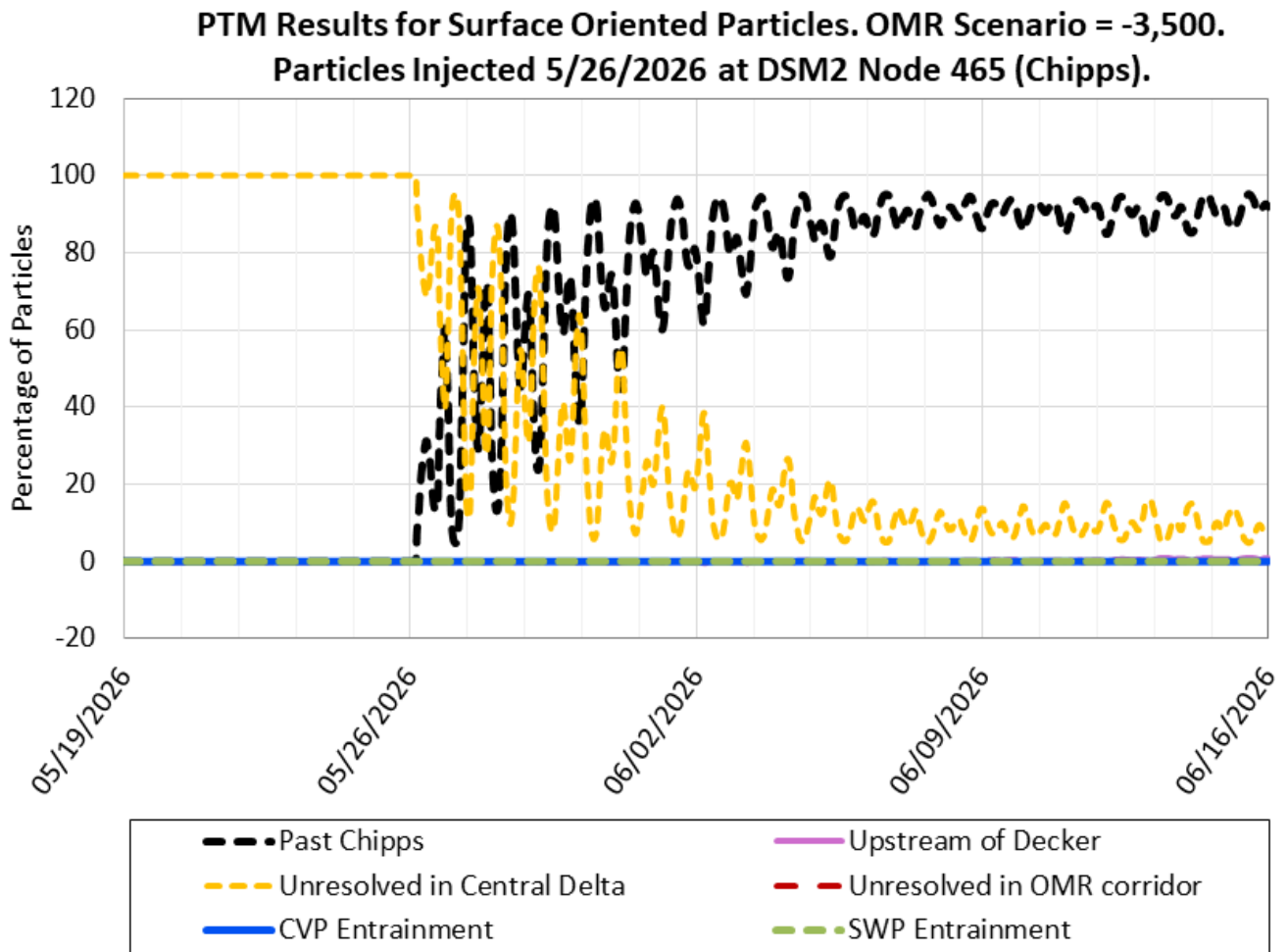


Figure 20. PTM Results for Surface-Oriented Particles at Chippis Island, OMR Scenario -3,500 cfs

Figure 20 is a time series graph showing the percentage of surface-oriented particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 465 (Chippis Island) on May 26, 2026 under the -3,500 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles moved past Chippis Island, reaching approximately 85–95% of particles by the end of the simulation period, while the percentage of particles unresolved in the Central Delta declined from 100% at injection to approximately 5–15%. Negligible particle entrainment occurred at the CVP and SWP export facilities, and few particles were routed to the remaining endpoint categories.

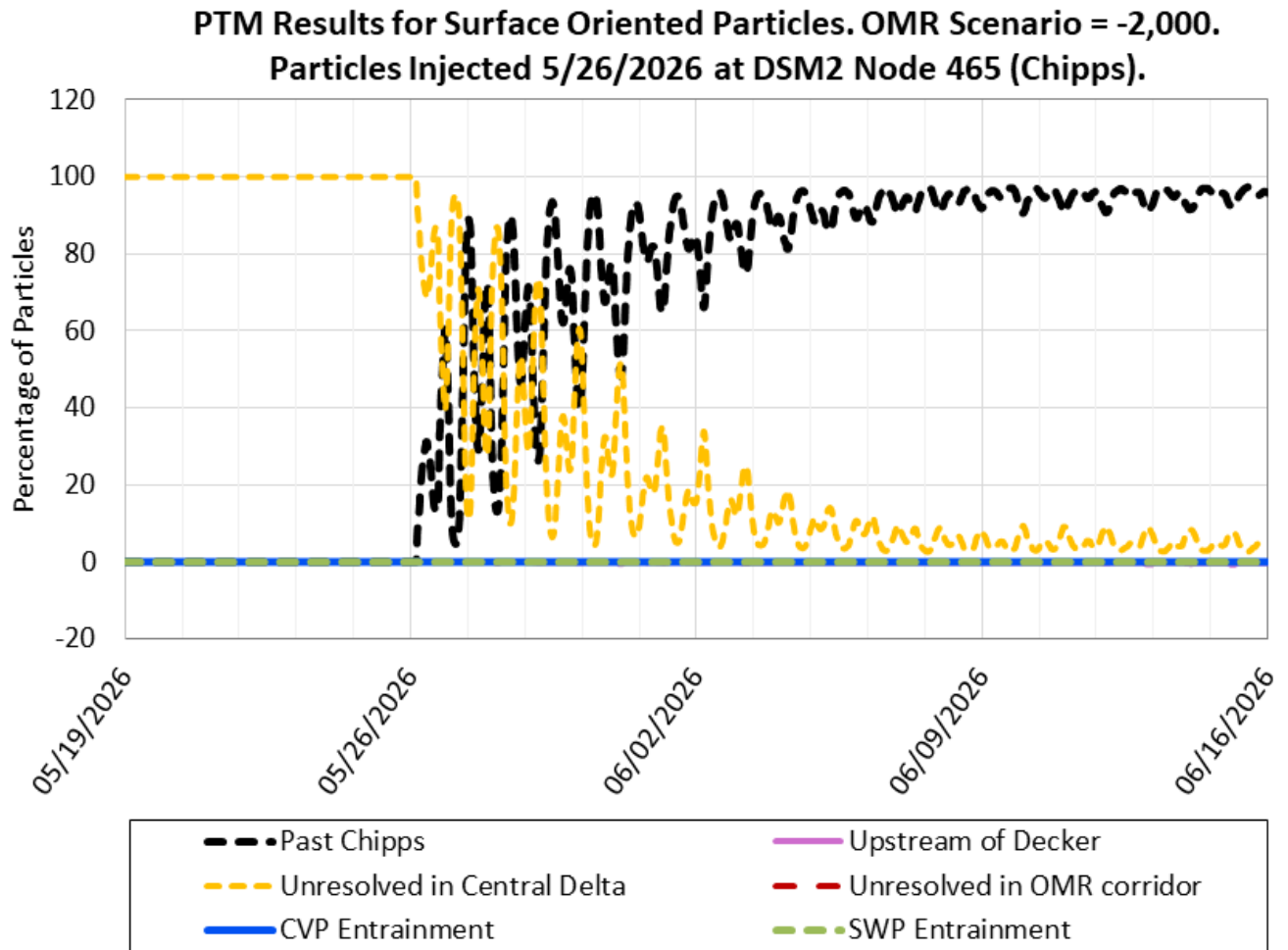


Figure 21. PTM Results for Surface-Oriented Particles at Chippis Island, OMR Scenario -2,000 cfs

Figure 21 is a time series graph showing the percentage of surface-oriented particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 465 (Chippis Island) on May 26, 2026 under the -2,000 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles moved past Chippis Island, reaching approximately 90–95% of particles by the end of the simulation period, while the percentage of particles unresolved in the Central Delta declined from 100% at injection to less than 10%. Negligible particle entrainment occurred at the CVP and SWP export facilities, and few particles were routed to the remaining endpoint categories.

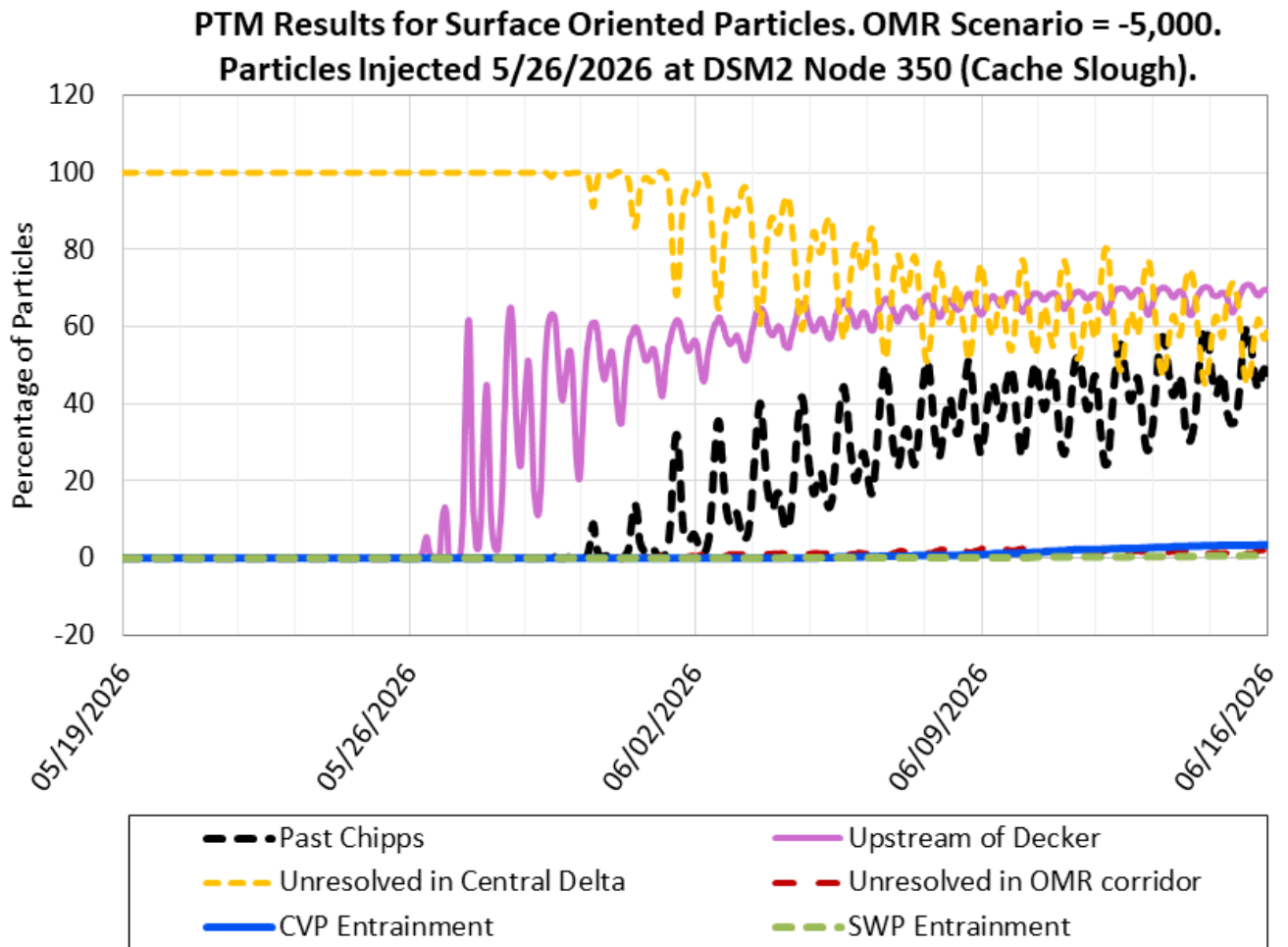


Figure 22. PTM Results for Surface-Oriented Particles at Cache Slough Confluence, OMR Scenario -5,000 cfs

Figure 22 is a time series graph showing the percentage of surface-oriented particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 350 (Cache Slough Confluence) on May 26, 2026 under the -5,000 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles remained unresolved in the Central Delta or moved upstream of Decker, while an increasing proportion moved past Chipps Island over the simulation period. Particle entrainment at the CVP and SWP export facilities remained low, and few particles were routed to the remaining endpoint categories.

**PTM Results for Surface Oriented Particles. OMR Scenario = -3,500.
 Particles Injected 5/26/2026 at DSM2 Node 350 (Cache Slough).**

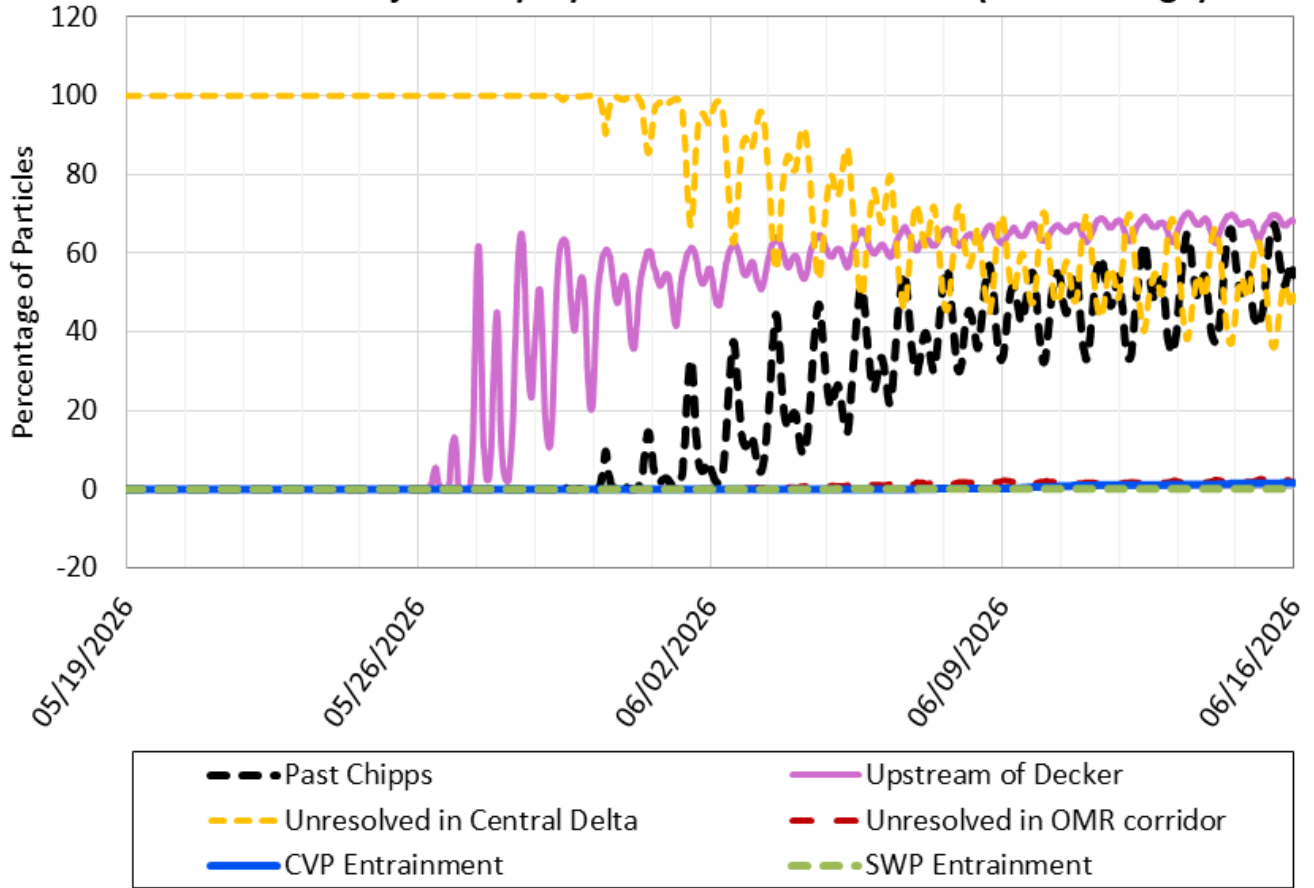


Figure 23. PTM Results for Surface-Oriented Particles at Cache Slough Confluence, OMR Scenario -3,500 cfs

Figure 23 is a time series graph showing the percentage of surface-oriented particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 350 (Cache Slough Confluence) on May 26, 2026 under the -3,500 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles moved upstream of Decker or remained unresolved in the Central Delta, while an increasing proportion moved past Chipps Island over the simulation period. Particle entrainment at the CVP and SWP export facilities remained low, and few particles were routed to the remaining endpoint categories.

**PTM Results for Surface Oriented Particles. OMR Scenario = -2,000.
 Particles Injected 5/26/2026 at DSM2 Node 350 (Cache Slough).**

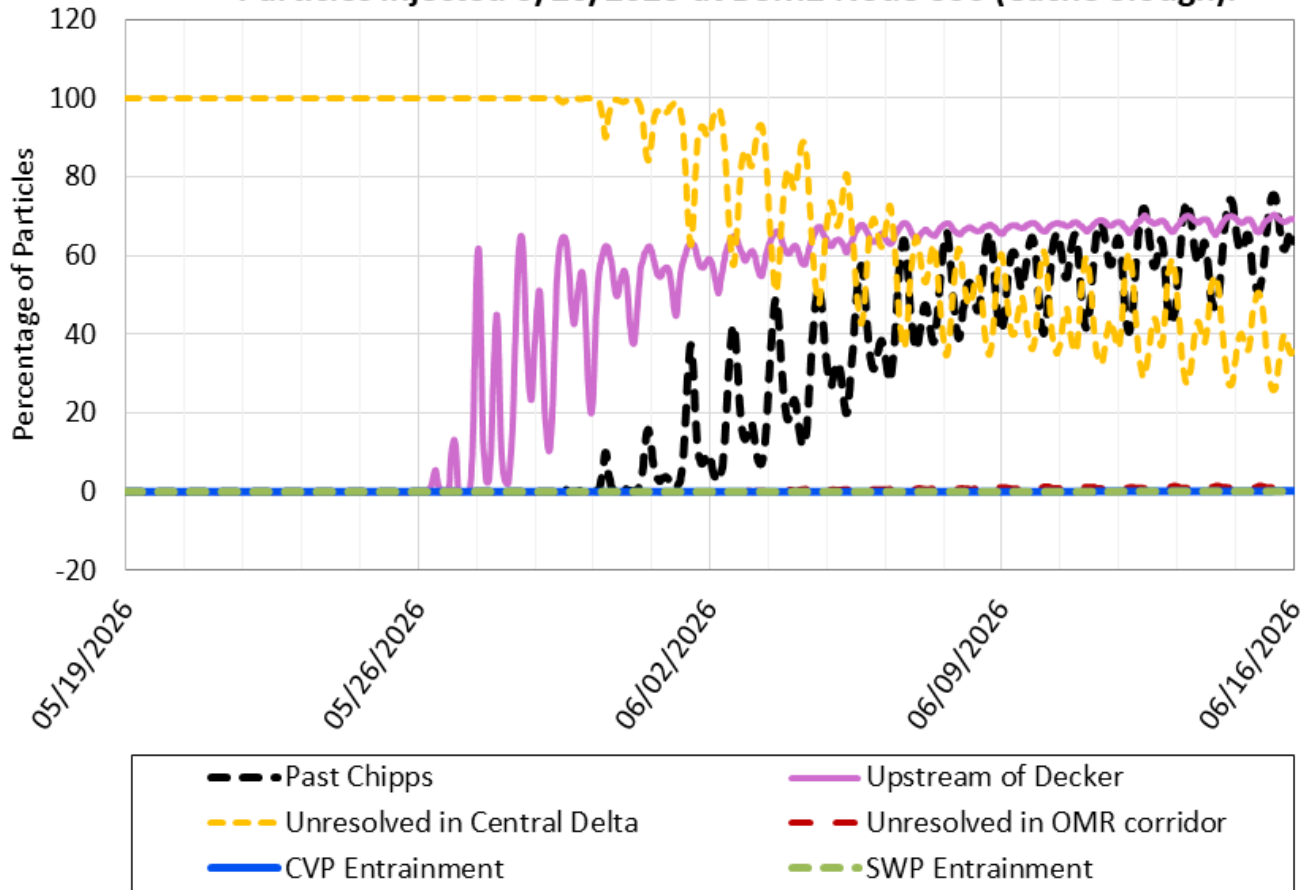


Figure 24. PTM Results for Surface-Oriented Particles at Cache Slough Confluence, OMR Scenario -2,000 cfs

Figure 24 is a time series graph showing the percentage of surface-oriented particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 350 (Cache Slough Confluence) on May 26, 2026 under the -2,000 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles moved upstream of Decker or past Chipps Island, while the proportion of particles unresolved in the Central Delta declined steadily throughout the simulation period. Particle entrainment at the CVP and SWP export facilities remained low, and few particles were routed to the remaining endpoint categories.

**PTM Results for Surface Oriented Particles. OMR Scenario = -5,000.
 Particles Injected 5/26/2026 at DSM2 Node 469 (Jersey Point).**

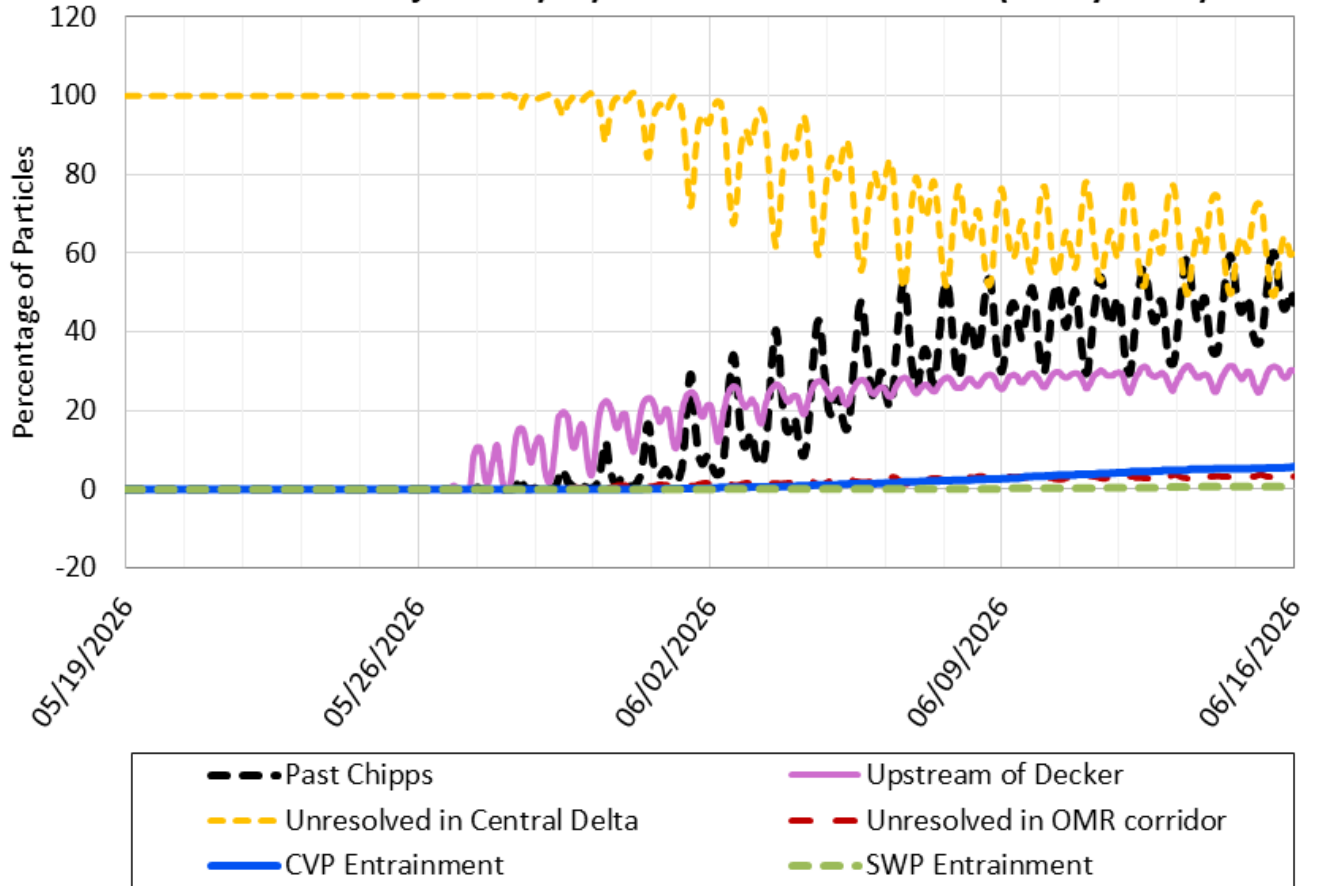


Figure 25. PTM Results for Surface-Oriented Particles at Jersey Point, OMR Scenario -5,000 cfs

Figure 25 is a time series graph showing the percentage of surface-oriented particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 469 (Jersey Point) on May 26, 2026 under the -5,000 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles remained unresolved in the Central Delta throughout the simulation period, while increasing proportions moved past Chipps Island and upstream of Decker. Particle entrainment at the CVP and SWP export facilities remained low, and few particles were routed to the remaining endpoint categories.

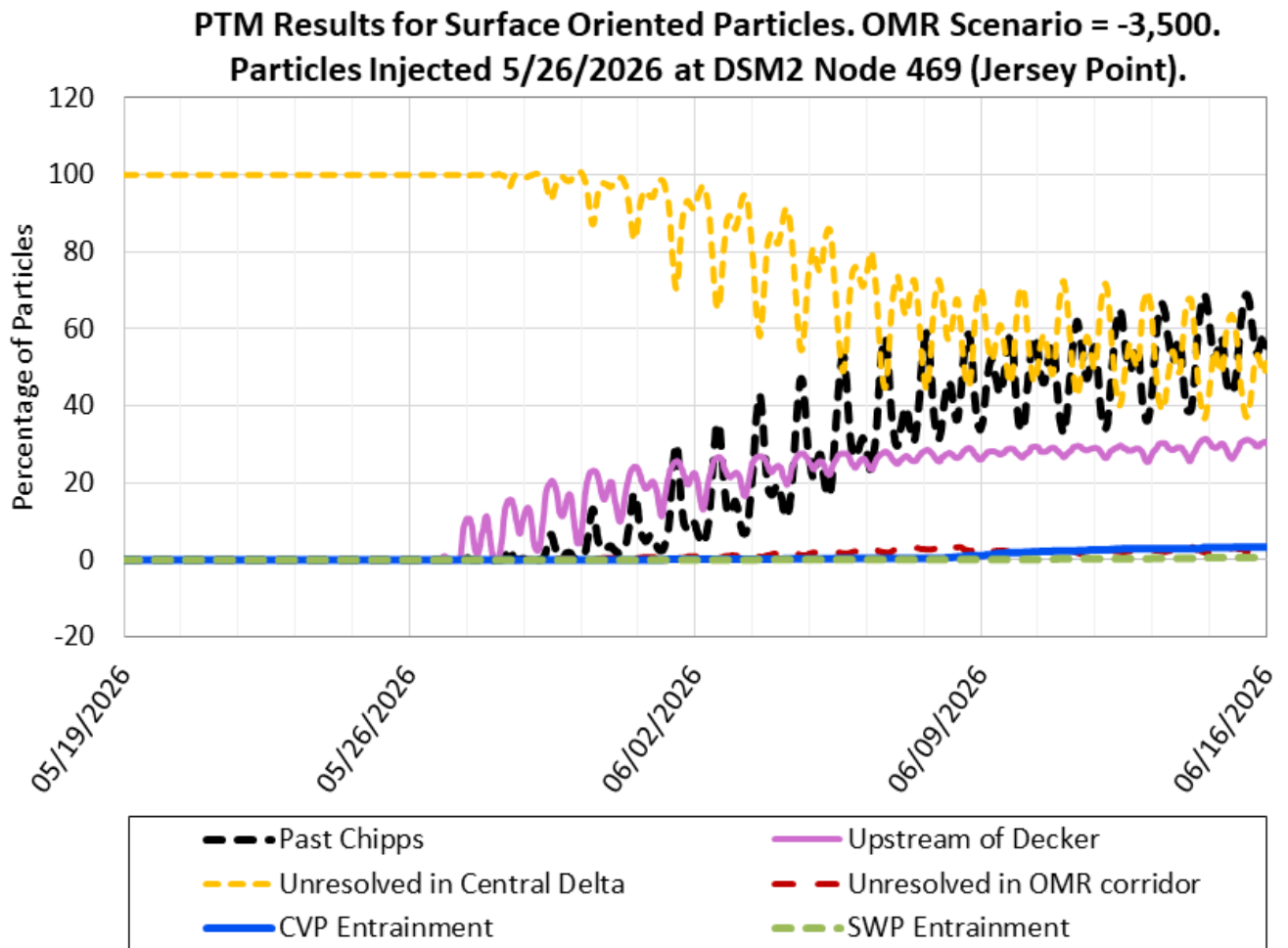


Figure 26. PTM Results for Surface-Oriented Particles at Jersey Point, OMR Scenario -3,500 cfs

Figure 26 is a time series graph showing the percentage of surface-oriented particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 469 (Jersey Point) on May 26, 2026 under the -3,500 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles remained unresolved in the Central Delta throughout the simulation period, while increasing proportions moved past Chipps Island and upstream of Decker. Particle entrainment at the CVP and SWP export facilities remained low, and few particles were routed to the remaining endpoint categories.

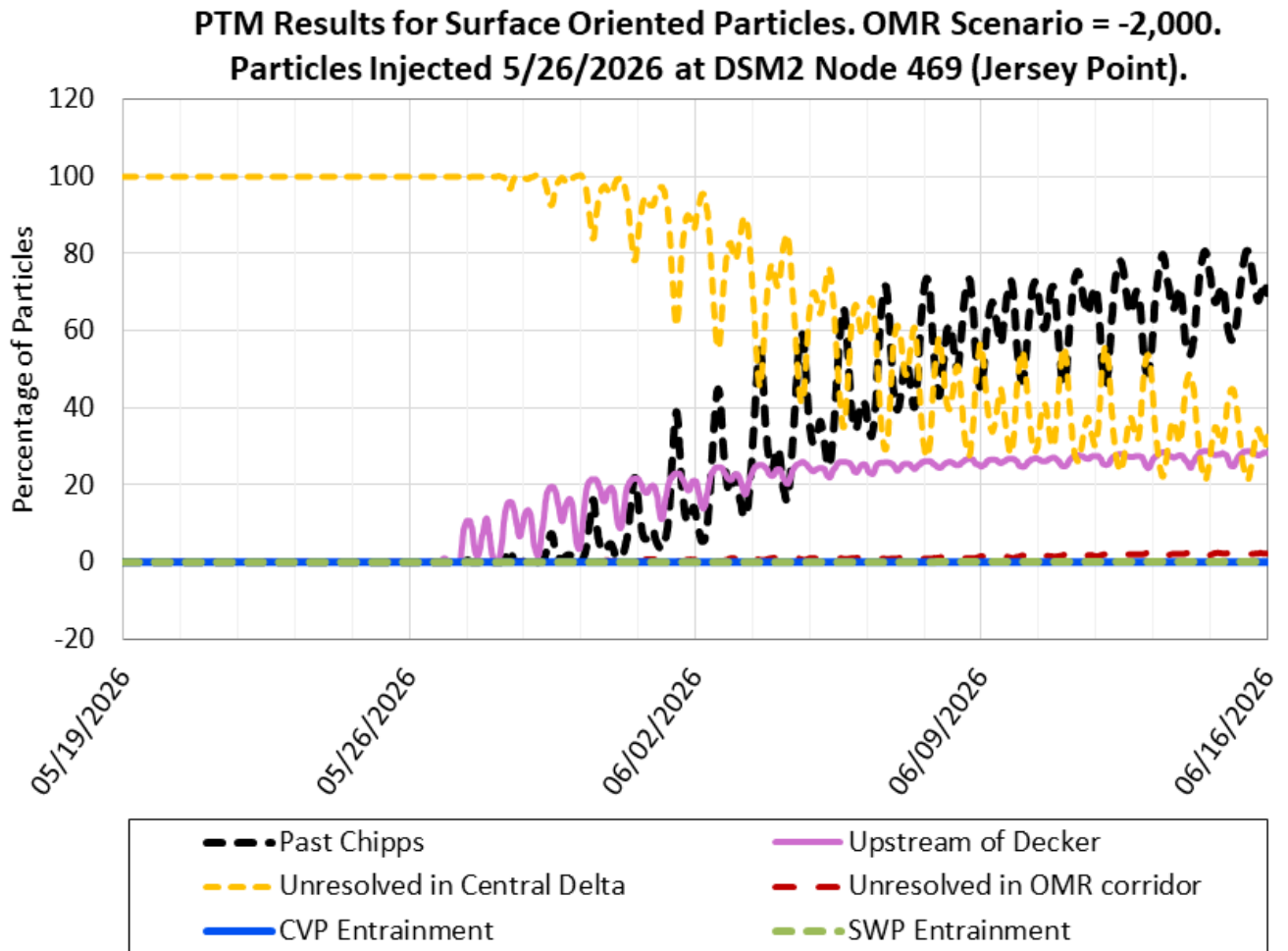


Figure 27. PTM Results for Surface-Oriented Particles at Jersey Point, OMR Scenario -2,000 cfs

Figure 27 is a time series graph showing the percentage of surface-oriented particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 469 (Jersey Point) on May 26, 2026 under the -2,000 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles moved past Chipps Island by the end of the simulation period, while substantial proportions remained unresolved in the Central Delta or moved upstream of Decker. Particle entrainment at the CVP and SWP export facilities remained low, and few particles were routed to the remaining endpoint categories.

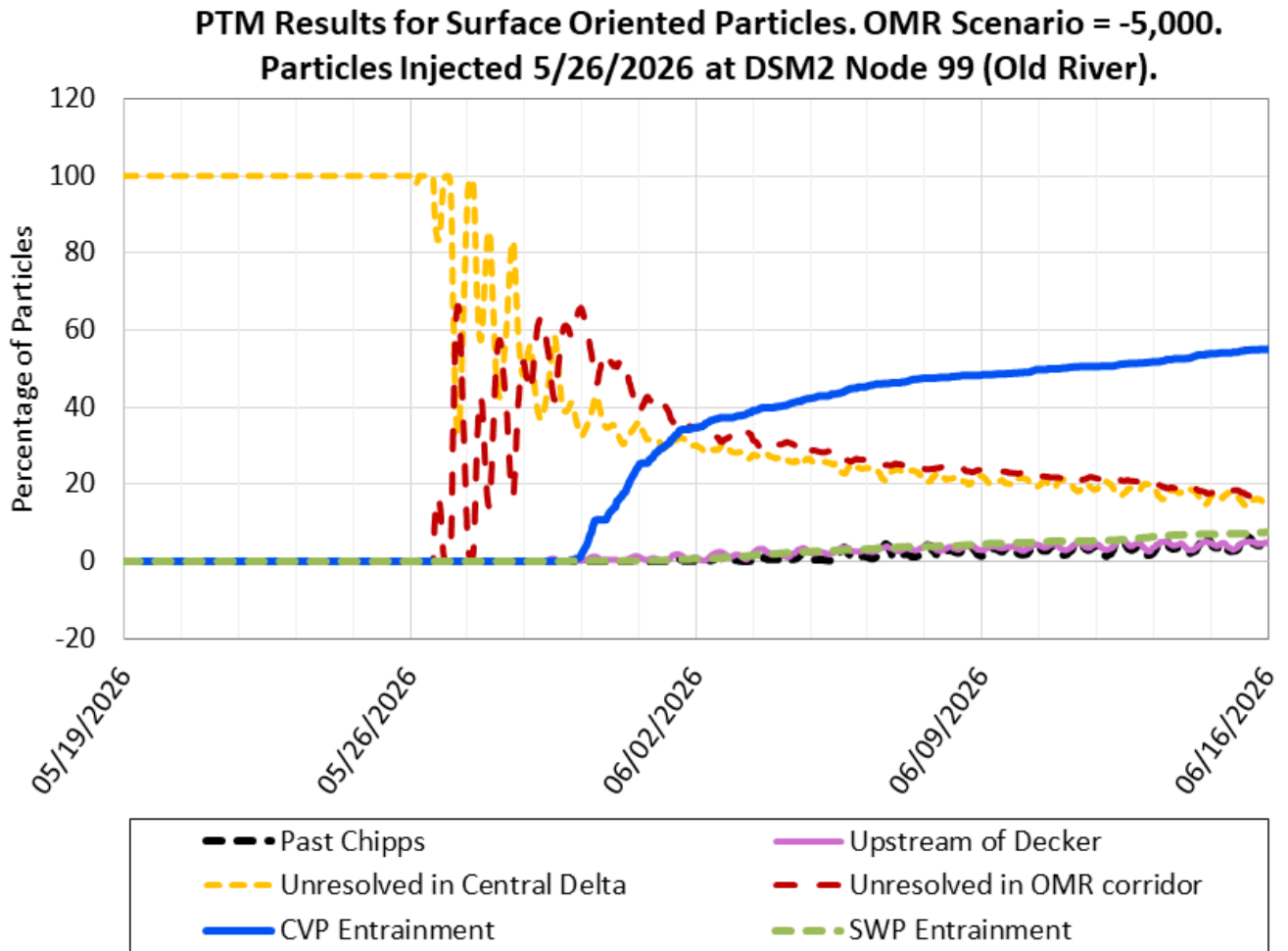


Figure 28. PTM Results for Surface-Oriented Particles at Old River, OMR Scenario - 5,000 cfs

Figure 28 is a time series graph showing the percentage of surface-oriented particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 99 (Old River) on May 26, 2026 under the -5,000 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles were entrained at the CVP export facilities, reaching approximately 55% by the end of the simulation period. Smaller proportions of particles remained unresolved in the Central Delta or OMR corridor, while limited particle movement occurred past Chipps Island or upstream of Decker. SWP entrainment remained comparatively low throughout the simulation period.

**PTM Results for Surface Oriented Particles. OMR Scenario = -3,500.
 Particles Injected 5/26/2026 at DSM2 Node 99 (Old River).**

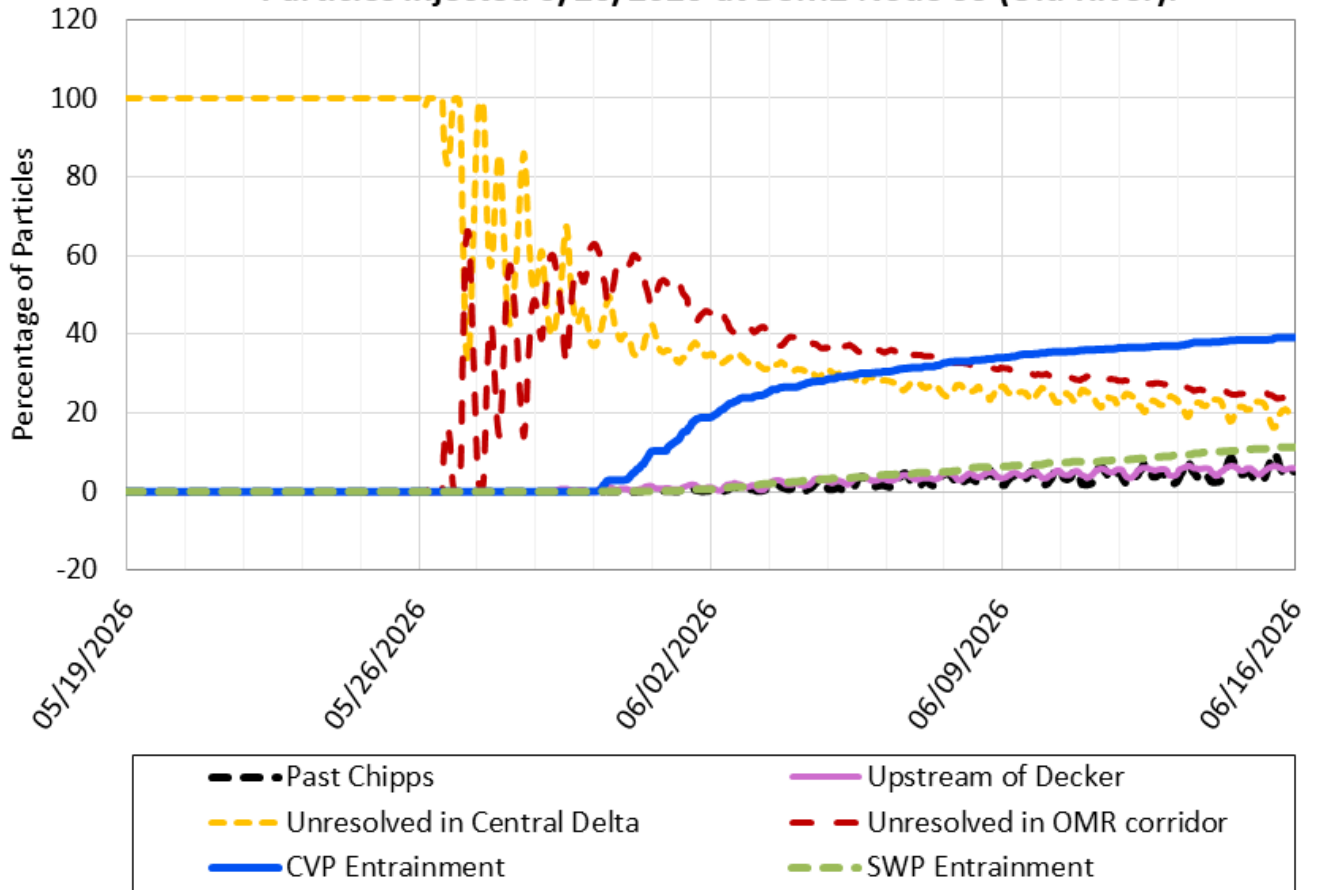


Figure 29. PTM Results for Surface-Oriented Particles at Old River, OMR Scenario - 3,500 cfs

Figure 29 is a time series graph showing the percentage of surface-oriented particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 99 (Old River) on May 26, 2026 under the -3,500 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles were entrained at the CVP export facilities, reaching approximately 40% by the end of the simulation period. Substantial proportions of particles remained unresolved in the Central Delta and OMR corridor, while SWP entrainment increased gradually throughout the simulation period. Only a small percentage of particles moved past Chipps Island or upstream of Decker.

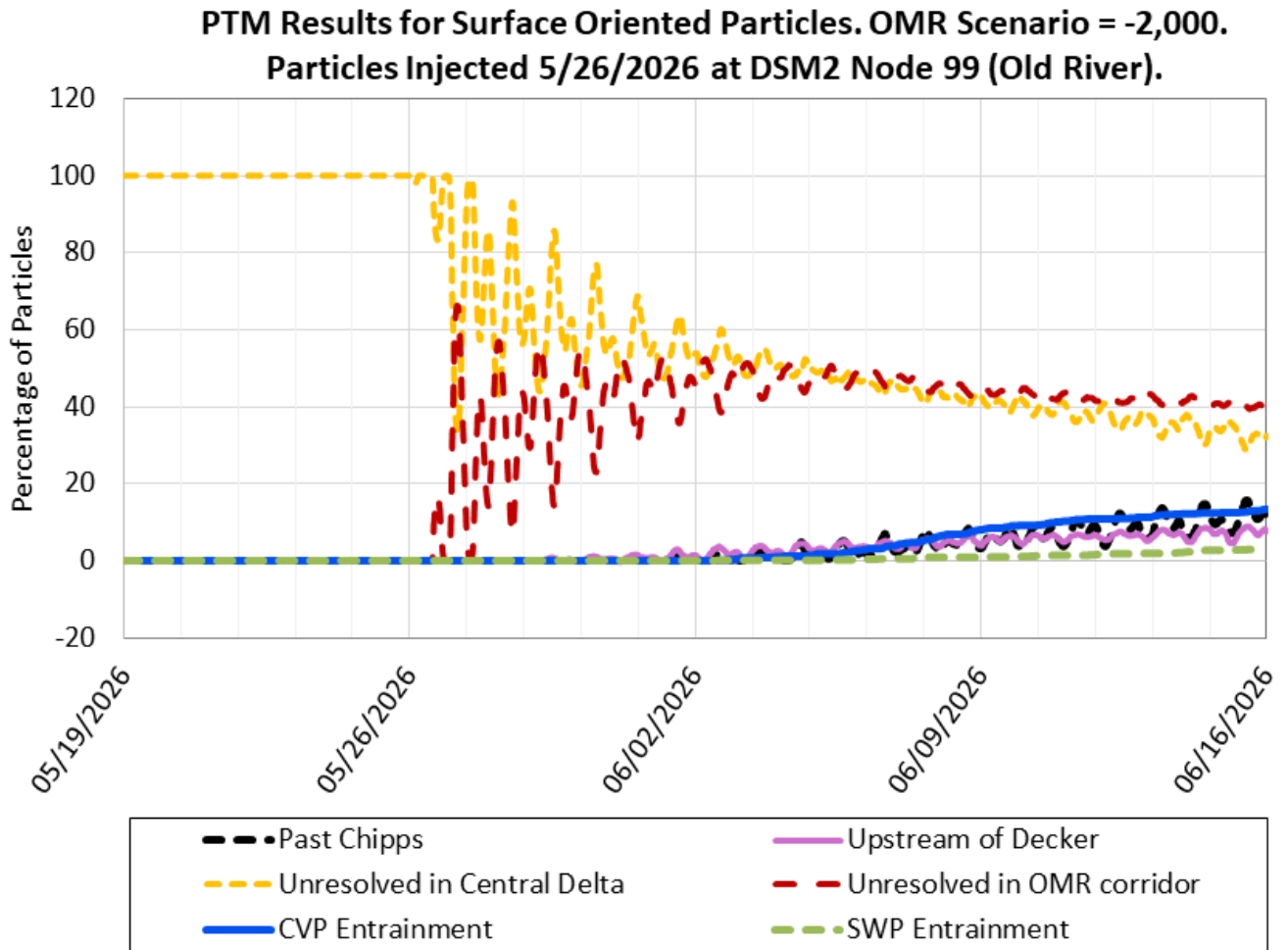


Figure 30. PTM Results for Surface-Oriented Particles at Old River, OMR Scenario - 2,000 cfs

Figure 30 is a time series graph showing the percentage of surface-oriented particles over time following injection at DSM2 Node 99 (Old River) on May 26, 2026 under the -2,000 cfs OMR scenario. Particle distribution is tracked across six flux locations and endpoint categories. Most particles remained unresolved in the Central Delta and OMR corridor throughout the simulation period, while CVP entrainment increased gradually to approximately 13% by the end of the simulation. Smaller proportions of particles moved past Chipps Island or upstream of Decker, and SWP entrainment remained low throughout the evaluation period.

ECO-PTM (Ecological Particle Tracking Model)

ECO-PTM Results Evaluation Period: 05/26/2026 – 06/15/2026

Particles Injected: 05/26/2026

Injection Location: Sacramento River at Freeport

Table 12. Salmon Particle Route Ratio After 3 Weeks Ending 06/15/2026

OMR Flow Bin (cfs)	Sutter Slough Route	Steamboat Slough Route	Sacramento River (SS) Route	Sacramento River (GEO) Route	Georgiana Slough Route
-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
-5,000	0.09	0.08	0.83	0.70	0.19
-3,500	0.09	0.07	0.84	0.70	0.19
-2,000	0.09	0.07	0.84	0.71	0.19

Note: Salmon particle route ratio for the Sacramento River (SS) Route reflects particles inserted at Freeport that are not routed through either Sutter Slough or Steamboat Slough. Salmon particle route ratio for the Sacramento River (GEO) Route reflects particles inserted at Freeport that are not routed through either Sutter Slough, Steamboat Slough, Georgiana Slough, or the Delta Cross Channel (when operational).

Key: cfs = cubic feet per second, OMR = Old and Middle River

Table 13. Salmon Particle Route-Specific Survival After 3 Weeks Ending 06/15/2026

OMR Flow Bin (cfs)	Sutter Slough Route	Steamboat Slough Route	Sacramento River Route	Georgiana Slough Route	All Routes Combined
-6,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
-5,000	40%	53%	43%	24%	38%
-3,500	36%	52%	42%	19%	36%
-2,000	39%	50%	42%	19%	36%

Key: cfs = cubic feet per second, OMR = Old and Middle River

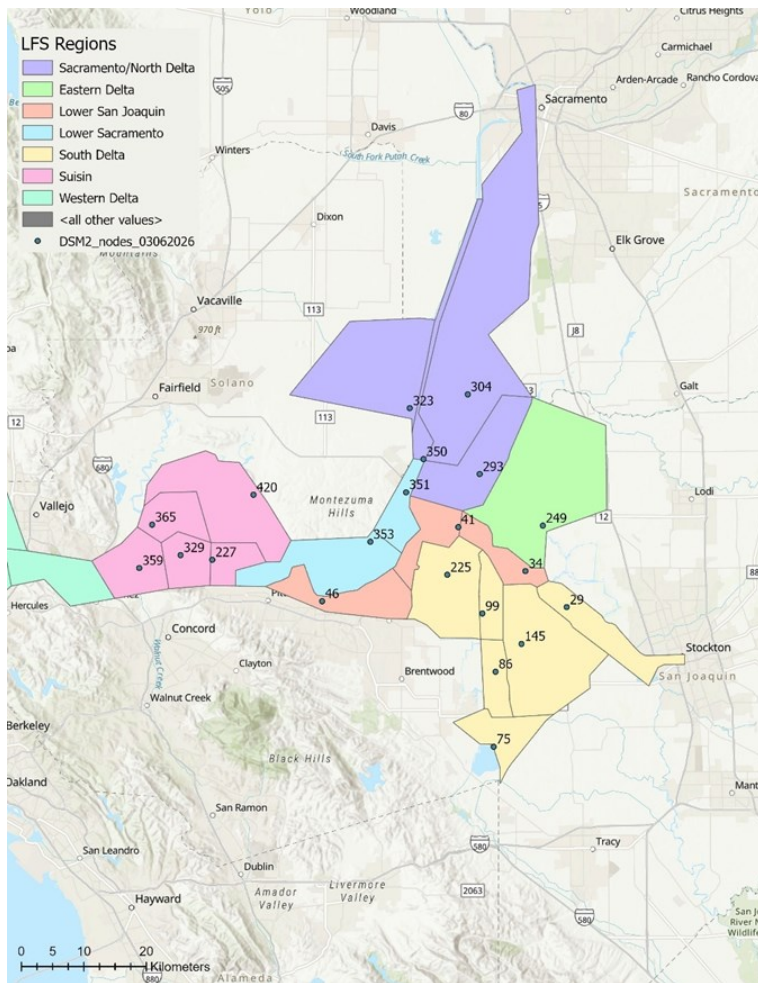


Figure 32. Map of Delta Showing Longfin Smelt Regions and DSM2 Nodes

Figure 32 is a map of the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta showing the broader longfin smelt regions used in DSM2 analyses. Colored polygons represent the major regions, including the Sacramento/North Delta, Eastern Delta, Lower Sacramento, Lower San Joaquin, South Delta, Suisun, and Western Delta. Labeled DSM2 nodes are overlaid throughout the study area to illustrate the locations used for particle tracking and regional entrainment analyses.

Regional and Delta-wide longfin smelt (LFS) larval population is estimated using SLS survey data from Survey 6 (3/9/2026 – 3/11/2026) and volumetric expansion methods developed by the Six-Agency Monitoring Survey Design Team. As of 04/21/2026, all SLS survey catch data has been processed (Table 14). CDFW has transitioned from the SLS to the 20-mm survey to collect distribution data for post larval-juvenile Longfin Smelt. As of 05/12/2026, processing of the 20mm Survey 1 data is at 51% complete, heavily biased to the eastern and southern Delta. Due to the lack of processed 20mm data from any of the more westerly regions, any proportional entrainment estimates would be strongly biased upward, and SLS Survey 6 data is used to estimate proportional entrainment risk for this assessment.

Table 14. Percent of Smelt Larva Survey Sample Results Processed as of 04/21/2026

SLS Survey Number	Survey Date	Easter n Delta	Lower Sacramento	Lower San Joaquin	Sacramento/ North Delta	South Delta	Suisun	Western Delta
1	12/29/2025	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2	1/12/2026	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
3	1/26/2026	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
4	2/9/2026	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
5	2/23/2026	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
6	3/9/2026	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Key: SLS = Smelt Larva Survey

The DSM2 node used as an injection point, EDSM subregion, and LFS Region for reporting are shown in Table 15.

Table 15. DSM2 Injection Node, EDSM Subregion, and LFS Region

DSM2 Injection Node	EDSM Subregion	LFS Region
329	East Suisun Bay	Suisun
365	Grizzly Bay	Suisun
227	Honker Bay	Suisun
420	Montezuma Slough	Suisun
359	West Suisun Bay	Suisun
359	Carquinez Strait	Western Delta
359	Upper Napa River	Western Delta
359	Lower Napa River	Western Delta
359	East San Pablo Bay	Western Delta
359	West San Pablo Bay	Western Delta
359	Mid San Pablo Bay	Western Delta
353	Lower Sacramento River	Lower Sacramento
351	Sacramento River near Rio Vista	Lower Sacramento
350	Lower Sacramento River Ship Channel	Sacramento/ North Delta
293	Sacramento River near Ryde	Sacramento/ North Delta
323	Cache Slough and Liberty Island	Sacramento/ North Delta
304	Upper Sacramento River	Sacramento/ North Delta
249	North and South Forks Mokelumne River	East
46	Lower San Joaquin River	Lower San Joaquin
41	San Joaquin River at Twitchell Island	Lower San Joaquin
34	San Joaquin River at Prisoners Point	Lower San Joaquin
225	Franks Tract	South Delta
99	Holland Cut	South Delta
86	Old River	South Delta
29	San Joaquin River near Stockton	South Delta
145	Middle River	South Delta
75	Victoria Canal	South Delta

Table 16. LFS Entrainment Estimate Using PTM with Surface Oriented Particles: Week 1 Ending 06/01/2026

OMR (cfs)	Combined Exports (cfs)	Region Metric	West	Suisun	Sacramento/ North Delta	Lower San Joaquin	Lower Sacramento	South Delta	East	Total (#)	Total (%)
N/A	N/A	LFS Larva Abundance (Survey 6: 3/9/2026)	117,633,687	145,677,478	304,865	4,078,739	3,695,676	0	0	271,390,445	N/A
-6,500	N/A	PTM Entrained (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
-5,000	3,950	PTM Entrained (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
-3,500	3,149	PTM Entrained (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
-2,000	1,503	PTM Entrained (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
-6,500	N/A	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
-5,000	3,950	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	0	0	0	2,810	0	0	0	2,810	<0.1%
-3,500	3,149	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
-2,000	1,503	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%

Notes:

Values between 0.0 and 0.1 are indicated with <0.1

The PTM entrained (%) value reflects the total entrained particles from all subregions within an LFS Region divided by the estimated LFS Region abundance.

Key:

cfs = cubic feet per second

LFS = longfin Smelt

OMR = Old and Middle River

Table 17. LFS Entrainment Estimate Using PTM with Surface Oriented Particles: Week 2 Ending 06/08/2026

OMR (cfs)	Combined Exports (cfs)	Region Metric	West	Suisun	Sacramento/ North Delta	Lower San Joaquin	Lower Sacramento	South Delta	East	Total (#)	Total (%)
N/A	N/A	LFS Larva Abundance (Survey 5: 2/23/2026)	117,633,687	145,677,478	304,865	4,078,739	3,695,676	0	0	271,390,445	N/A
-6,500	N/A	PTM Entrained (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
-5,000	5,410	PTM Entrained (%)	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
-3,500	3,778	PTM Entrained (%)	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
-2,000	1,503	PTM Entrained (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
-6,500	N/A	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
-5,000	5,410	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	0	0	1,829	202,546	11,429	0	0	215,804	<0.1%
-3,500	3,778	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	0	0	610	85,711	8,199	0	0	94,519	<0.1%
-2,000	1,503	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	0	0	0	2,601	0	0	0	2,601	<0.1%

Notes:

Values between 0.0 and 0.1 are indicated with <0.1

The PTM entrained (%) value reflects the total entrained particles from all subregions within an LFS Region divided by the estimated LFS Region abundance.

Key:

cfs = cubic feet per second

LFS = longfin Smelt

OMR = Old and Middle River

Table 18. LFS Entrainment Estimate Using PTM with Surface Oriented Particles: Week 3 Ending 06/15/2026

OMR (cfs)	Combined Exports (cfs)	Region Metric	West	Suisun	Sacramento/ North Delta	Lower San Joaquin	Lower Sacramento	South Delta	East	Total (#)	Total (%)
N/A	N/A	LFS Larva Abundance (Survey 5: 2/23/2026)	117,633,687	145,677,478	304,865	4,078,739	3,695,676	0	0	271,390,445	N/A
-6,500	N/A	PTM Entrained (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
-5,000	5,410	PTM Entrained (%)	0.0	0.0	2.3	11.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
-3,500	3,707	PTM Entrained (%)	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
-2,000	1,503	PTM Entrained (%)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
-6,500	N/A	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
-5,000	5,410	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	0	0	7,012	466,662	36,368	0	0	510,042	0.2%
-3,500	3,707	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	0	0	4,268	260,074	15,932	0	0	280,275	0.1%
-2,000	1,503	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	0	0	305	30,726	0	0	0	31,031	<0.1%

Notes:

Values between 0.0 and 0.1 are indicated with <0.1

The PTM entrained (%) value reflects the total entrained particles from all subregions within an LFS Region divided by the estimated LFS Region abundance.

Key:

cfs = cubic feet per second

LFS = longfin Smelt

OMR = Old and Middle River

**Average PTM Results by Injection Region for Position Oriented
Particles Entrained at CVP and SWP. OMR Scenario = -5,000.
Particles Injected 5/26/2026.**

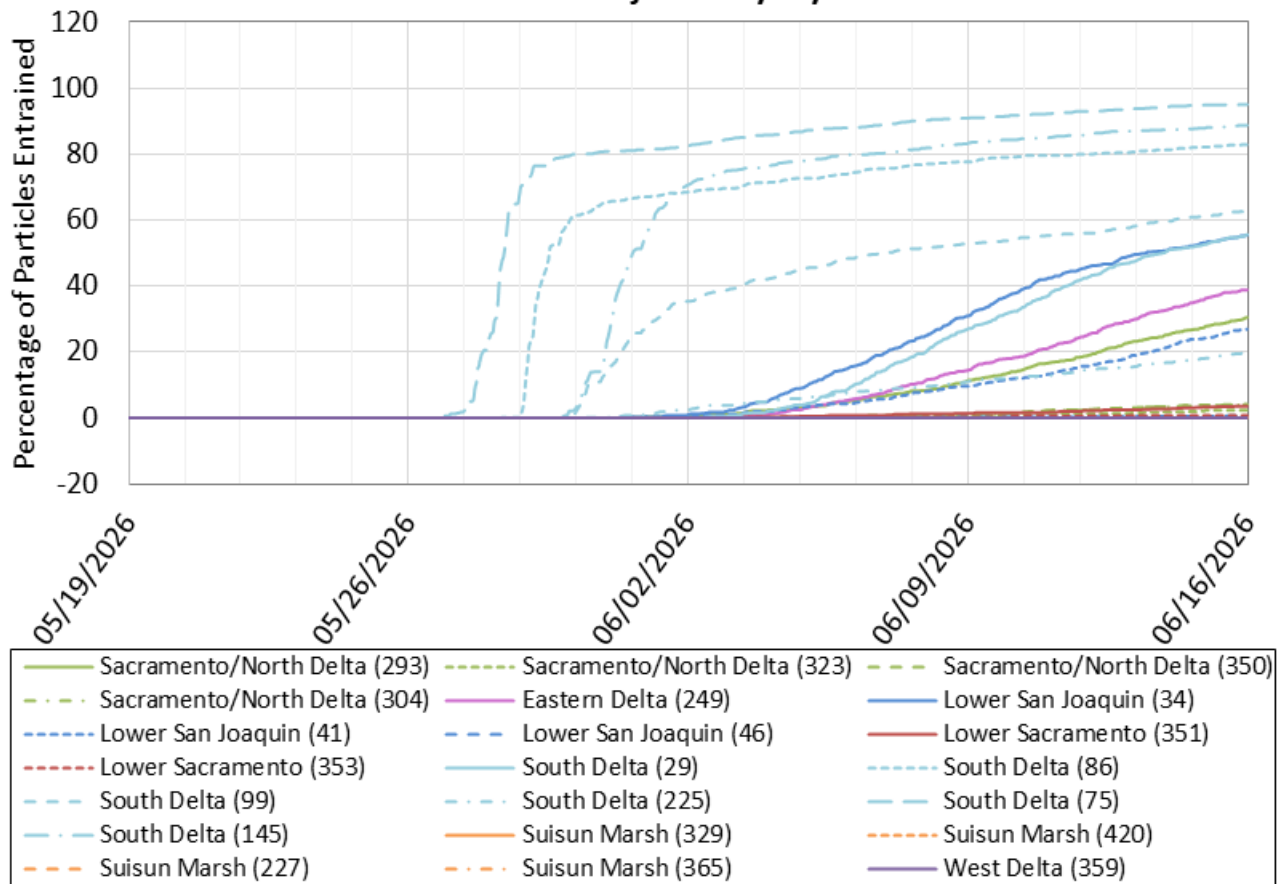


Figure 33. Average PTM Results by Injection Region for Position-Oriented Particles Entrained at CVP and SWP, OMR Scenario -5,000

Figure 33 is a line graph showing the cumulative percentage of position-oriented particles entrained at the CVP and SWP from May 26 to June 16, 2026 under the -5,000 cfs OMR scenario. Results are grouped by longfin smelt region and DSM2 injection node. Particles injected in South Delta regions exhibited the highest entrainment rates, while particles originating in the Sacramento/North Delta, Lower Sacramento, Suisun Marsh, and West Delta generally experienced low entrainment. Regional differences in entrainment became more pronounced over time, with several South Delta injection locations exceeding 80 percent entrainment by the end of the simulation period.

**Average PTM Results by Injection Region for Position Oriented
Particles Entrained at CVP and SWP. OMR Scenario = -3,500.
Particles Injected 5/26/2026.**

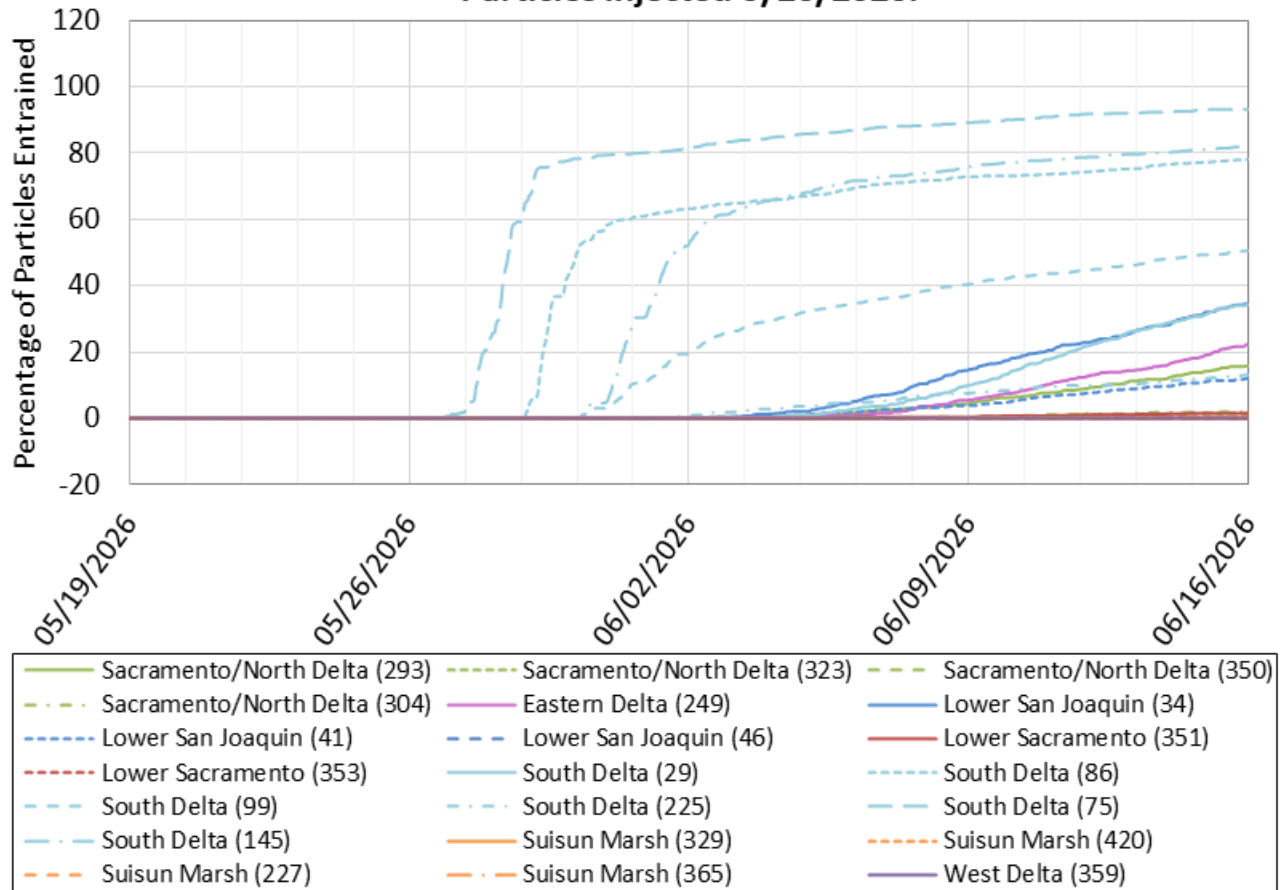


Figure 34. Average PTM Results by Injection Region for Position Oriented Particles Entrained at CVP and SWP. OMR Scenario -3,500 cfs. Particles Injected 05/26/2026

Figure 34 is a line graph showing the cumulative percentage of position-oriented particles entrained at the CVP and SWP from May 26 to June 16, 2026 under the -3,500 cfs OMR scenario. Results are grouped by longfin smelt region and DSM2 injection node. Entrainment was highest for particles originating in the South Delta, while particles from the Sacramento/North Delta, Lower Sacramento, Suisun Marsh, and West Delta exhibited comparatively low entrainment. Regional differences became more pronounced over time, with several South Delta injection locations exceeding 75 percent entrainment by the end of the simulation period.

**Average PTM Results by Injection Region for Position Oriented
Particles Entrained at CVP and SWP. OMR Scenario = -2,000.
Particles Injected 5/26/2026.**

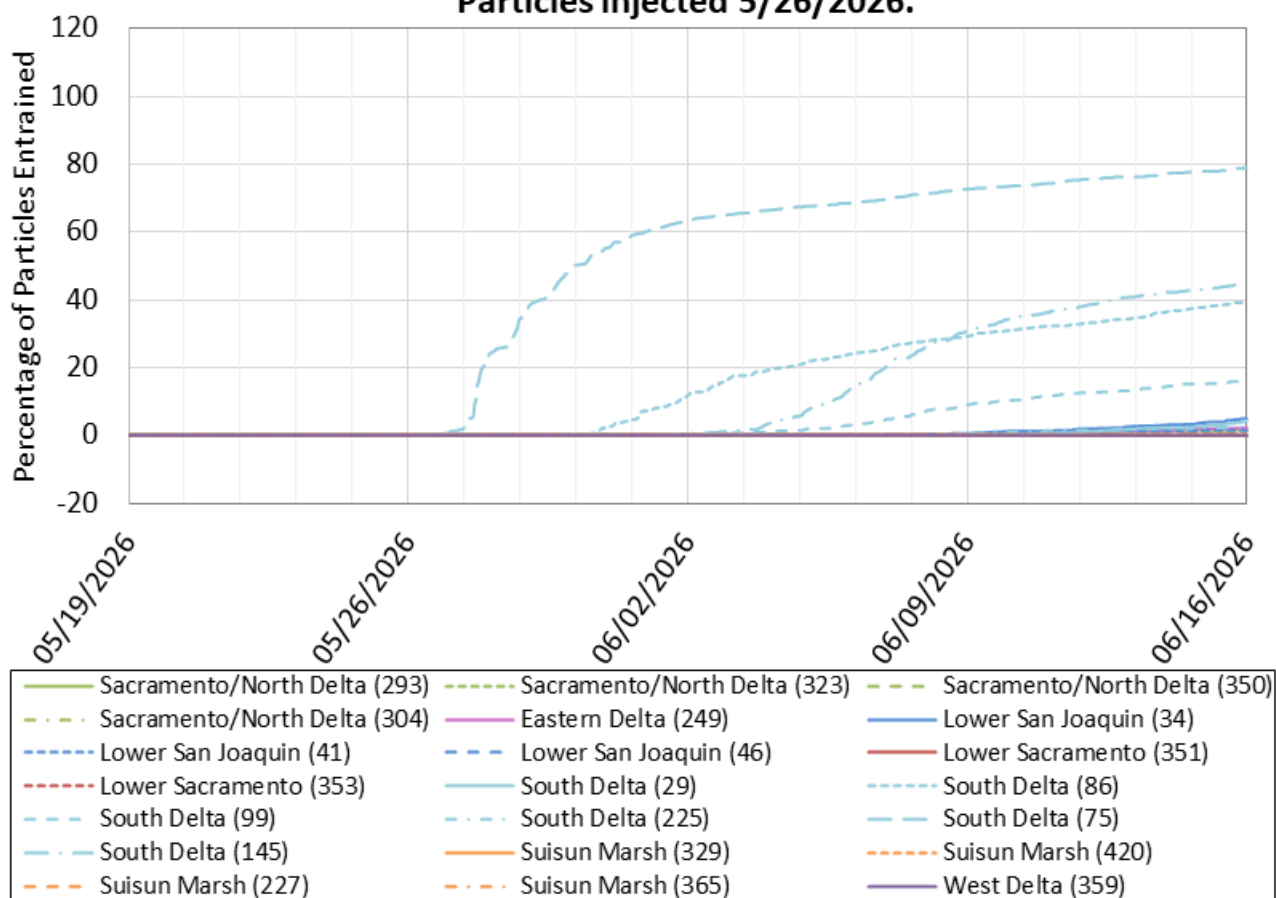


Figure 35. Average PTM Results by Injection Region for Position Oriented Particles Entrained at CVP and SWP. OMR Scenario -2,000 cfs. Particles Injected 05/26/2026

Figure 35 is a line graph showing the cumulative percentage of position-oriented particles entrained at the CVP and SWP from May 26 to June 16, 2026 under the -2,000 cfs OMR scenario. Results are grouped by longfin smelt region and DSM2 injection node. Entrainment was concentrated in select South Delta injection locations, while particles originating in the Sacramento/North Delta, Eastern Delta, Lower Sacramento, Lower San Joaquin, Suisun Marsh, and West Delta experienced little to no entrainment. Compared to the -5,000 and -3,500 cfs scenarios, overall entrainment rates were substantially lower across most regions.