BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Sacramento River Group

Meeting Packet

May 27, 2026

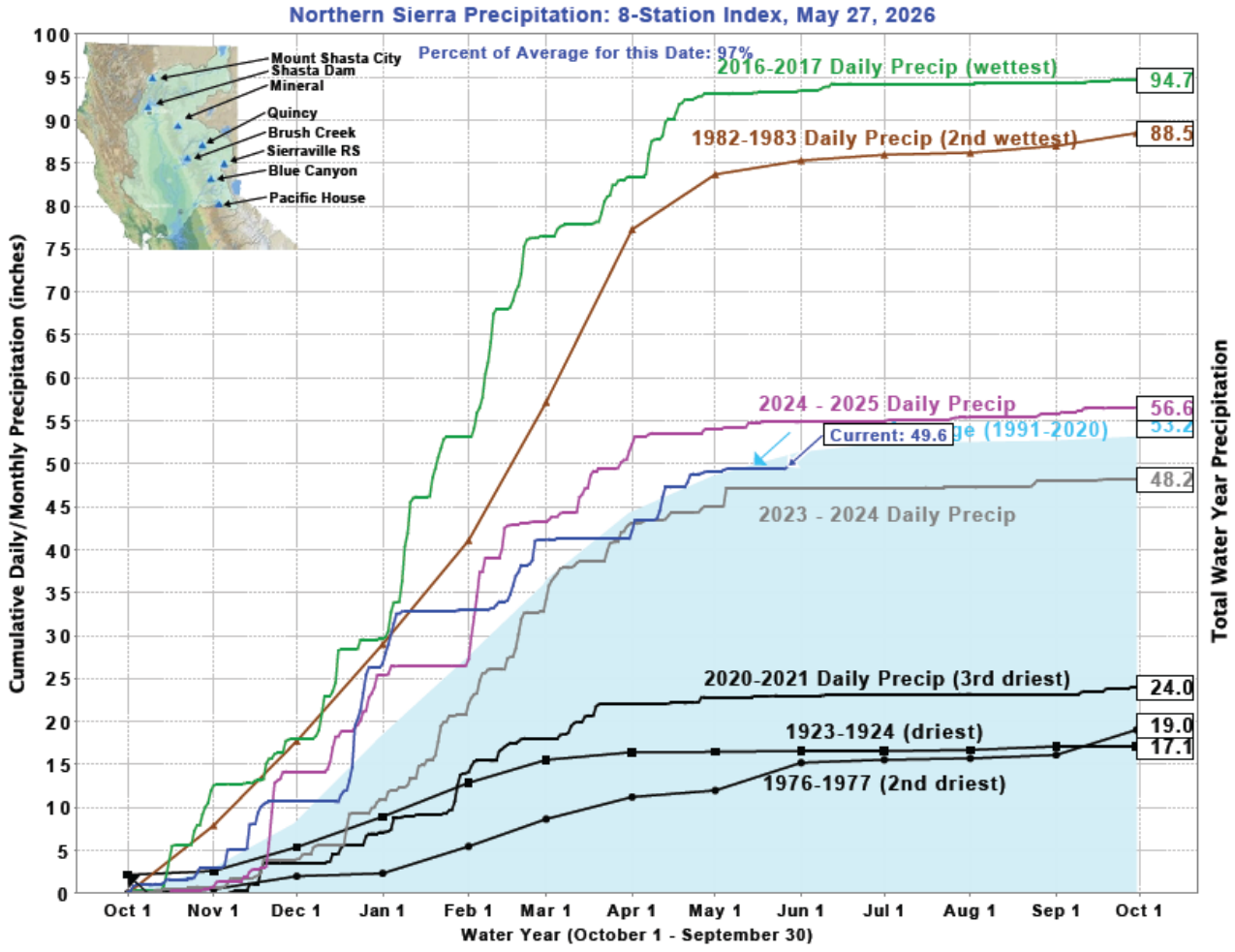

Figure 1. Northern Sierra Precipitation: 8-Station Index, May 27, 2026

The Northern Sierra Precipitation: 8-Station Index chart indicates that cumulative water year 2025–2026 precipitation remained above the long-term mean through late May, reflecting a hydrologically wet year relative to average conditions. The trajectory of cumulative precipitation suggests that the majority of seasonal accumulation occurred during the core winter and early spring storm period,

with subsequent flattening consistent with the climatological decline in late-season precipitation inputs. Relative to the historical range shown, 2025–2026 tracks well above dry-year analogs and within the upper portion of the historical distribution, indicating favorable antecedent moisture conditions and supporting strong runoff generation and reservoir inflow potential entering the spring recession period

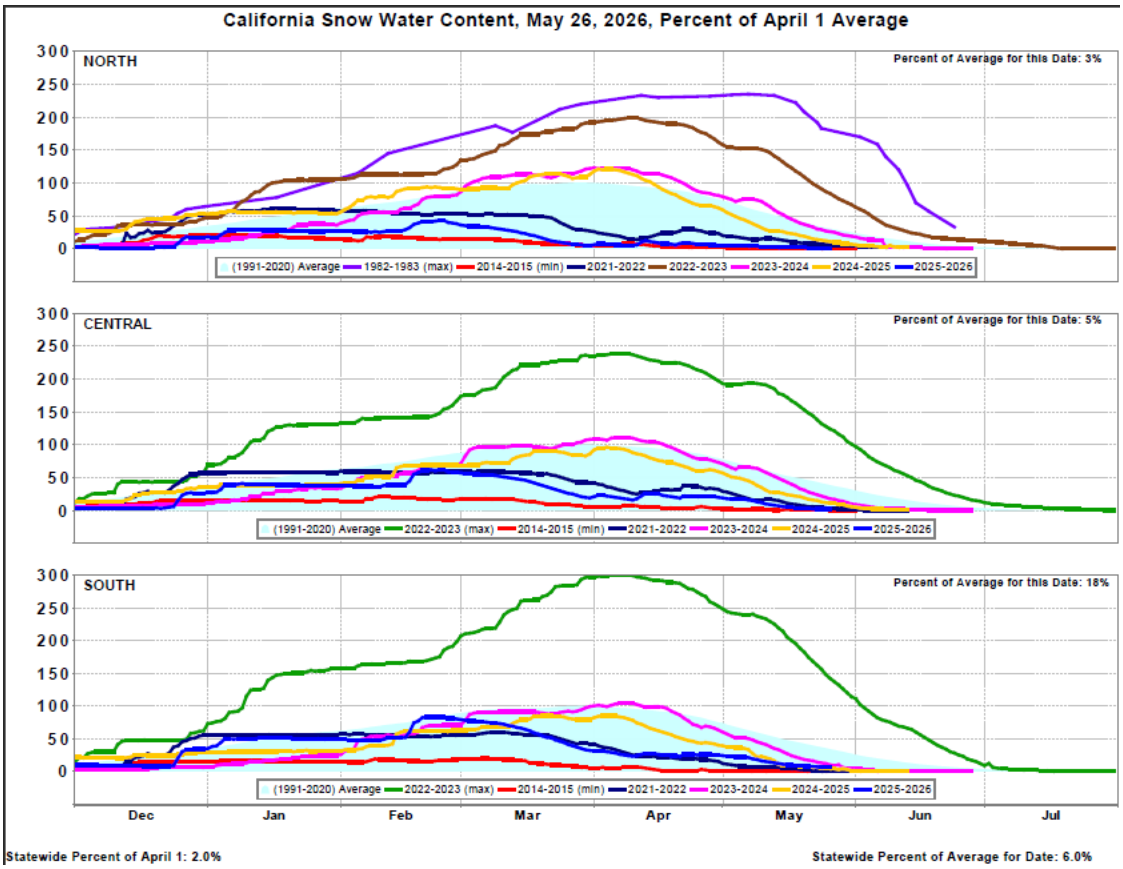

Figure 2. California Snow Water Content, May 26, 2026, Percent of April 1 Average

The California Snow Water Content chart indicates that statewide snow water equivalent was well above average through the core accumulation season and remained elevated relative to the April 1 climatological benchmark into late May, reflecting a robust snowpack year across major Sierra basins. The chart's progression suggests that seasonal snow accumulation peaked near the normal timing of maximum basin storage, followed by a late-spring recession consistent with increasing melt rates and warming conditions. Relative to the historical distribution shown, 2025–2026 appears to track in the upper portion of the record for much of the season, indicating strong high-elevation water storage, sustained spring runoff potential, and favorable support for reservoir inflows and downstream water supply operations during the melt period.

Historical Archive and Reports Database
Daily CVP Water Supply
Run Date: 05/27/2026

Table 1. Reservoir Releases in Cubic Feet/Second

Reservoir	Dam	WY 2025	WY 2026	15 Yr Median
Trinity	Lewiston	1,162	905	1,573
Sacramento	Keswick	10,239	10,933	8,887
Feather	Oroville (SWP)	2,500	1,931	2,200
American	Nimbus	3,525	1,971	2,003
Stanislaus	Goodwin	2,202	1,401	1,000
San Joaquin	Friant	577	412	452

Table 2. Storage in Major Reservoirs in Thousands of Acre-Feet

Reservoir	Capacity	15 Yr Avg	WY 2025	WY 2026	% of 15 Yr Avg
Trinity	2,448	1,748	2,256	2,161	124
Shasta	4,552	3,590	4,195	3,997	111
Folsom	977	805	918	950	118
New Melones	2,420	1,528	1,934	1,831	120
Fed. San Luis	966	596	660	747	125
Total North CVP	11,363	8,268	9,963	9,686	117
Millerton	521	381	465	497	131
Oroville (SWP)	3,425	2,720	3,405	3,353	123

Table 3. Accumulated Inflow for Water Year to Date in Thousands of Acre-Feet

Reservoir	Current WY 2026	WY 1977	WY 1983	15 Yr Avg	% of 15 Yr Avg
Trinity	1,025	156	1,881	942	109
Shasta	4,086	1,782	9,028	3,962	103
Folsom	2,042	264	4,851	2,023	101
New Melones	619	NA	1,575	703	88
Millerton	1,018	127	2,349	921	111

Table 4. Accumulated Precipitation for Water Year To Date in Inches

Reservoir	Current WY 2026	WY 1977	WY 1983	Average (N Years)	% of Average	Last 24 Hours
Trinity at Fish Hatchery	29.80	12.06	54.59	29.14 (66)	102	0.00
Sacramento at Shasta Dam	65.81	17.16	112.07	57.32 (71)	115	0.00
American at Blue Canyon	59.36	15.64	103.28	62.50 (52)	95	0.00
Stanislaus at New Melones	27.91	NA	45.33	26.22 (49)	106	0.00
San Joaquin at Huntington Lk	31.21	16.30	80.80	38.52 (53)	81	0.00

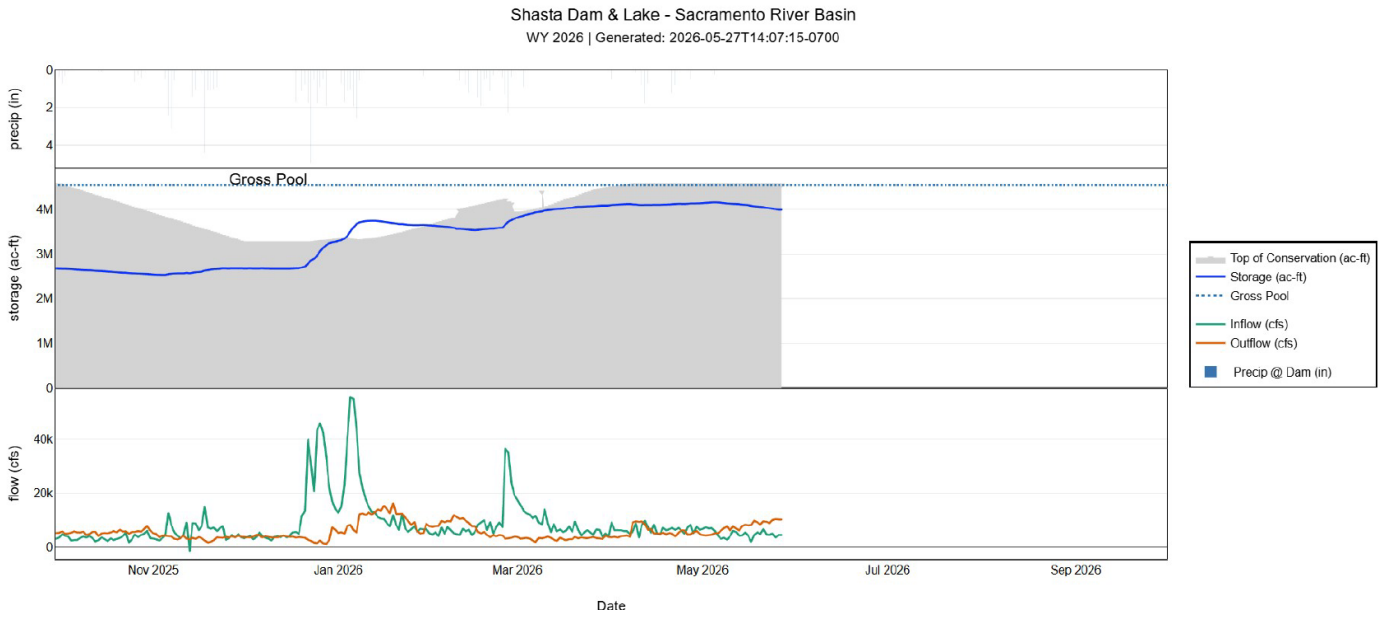

Figure 3. Shasta Dam & Lake – Sacramento River Basin

The Shasta Dam & Lake chart indicates that Shasta Reservoir was in a strong refill condition during the early April period shown, with storage increasing from approximately 3.80 to 4.06 million acre-feet and pool elevation rising from about 1,040 to 1,050 feet. Daily computed inflows substantially exceeded releases over most of the period, producing a net storage gain of roughly 290 thousand acre-feet, while releases were routed almost entirely through power operations with no spill or outlet releases indicated. The chart also shows limited evaporative losses relative to inflow and a short period of measurable precipitation that coincided with the largest daily storage gains, together reflecting favorable hydrologic conditions and strong carryover storage development entering the spring reservoir operations period.

Table 5. Sacramento River Station Temperature Summary Report

Date	MDWT TCD[1]	MDWT SHD	MDWT SPP[1]	MDWT KWK	MDWT SAC[2]	MDWT CCR	MDWT BSF	MDWT BND	MDWT RBD	MDWT IGO	MDWT LWS	MDWT DGC[3]	MDWT NFH	MDR Shasta Gene-ra-tion	MDR Spring Creek PP	MDR Keswick Total	MDAT RDD	MDAT BSF	MDAT RDB
Apr	54.8	53.8	52.2	54.6	55.0	55.7	56.8	57.4	58.5	52.1	49.0	50.9	52.0	5703	653	6277	59.4	57.4	58.6
05/01	54.3	53.6	53.1	55.7	53.2	57.2	59.3	61.0	62.5	53.9	48.8	51.3	53.5	4579	810	5982	68.0	67.2	68.3
05/02	54.6	53.2	53.3	55.2	56.0	57.1	59.5	61.2	62.8	54.4	48.7	51.7	54.0	4392	1118	5974	70.0	67.3	67.6
05/03	54.7	53.3	53.3	54.9	55.4	56.1	58.1	60.1	62.0	53.5	48.6	51.1	53.4	4535	1292	5951	63.5	59.8	59.5
05/04	54.3	53.5	53.5	54.7	55.0	55.6	57.4	58.7	59.8	53.0	48.8	51.7	53.6	4717	1407	6028	60.0	58.1	57.4
05/05	54.5	53.2	53.6	54.2	54.7	55.3	56.9	57.9	59.3	53.2	49.1	52.7	55.1	5187	1900	6973	61.0	59.4	59.5
05/06	55.0	54.1	53.6	54.0	54.7	55.7	57.4	58.5	59.7	54.6	49.4	53.2	56.1	5226	2017	7039	68.5	66.3	66.0
05/07	55.6	54.1	53.6	54.7	55.1	56.1	58.0	59.5	60.9	54.9	49.9	53.6	56.2	6105	856	7445	70.0	67.1	66.7
05/08	56.5	54.7[A]	53.2	55.6	56.0	57.1	59.2	60.8	62.2	55.4	49.7	53.9	56.6	6858	194	7254	73.5	72.0	71.5
05/09	56.6	55.2	53.5	56.4	56.7	57.7	59.8	61.5	63.1	55.4	49.8	53.6	56.5	7711	891	7899	77.0	73.6	74.3
05/10	55.2[X]	54.3[A]	53.7	56.6	57.1	58.2	60.3	62.0	63.7	55.5	49.6	53.9	57.2	6188	904	7694	74.0	72.1	70.8

Date	MDWT TCD[1]	MDWT SHD	MDWT SPP[1]	MDWT KWK	MDWT SAC[2]	MDWT CCR	MDWT BSF	MDWT BND	MDWT RBD	MDWT IGO	MDWT LWS	MDWT DGC[3]	MDWT NFH	MDR Shasta Gene-ra-tion	MDR Spring Creek PP	MDR Keswick Total	MDAT RDD	MDAT BSF	MDAT RDB
05/11	54.1	52.8	53.7	56.4	57.1	58.3	60.7	62.6	64.3	55.9	49.9	54.3	57.5	7698	1038	7939	78.5	75.2	76.7
05/12	53.8	52.5	54..0	54.8	55.8	56.7	59.5	61.9[A]	64.1	55.9	50.1	54.9	58.3	6963	1259	8423	77.0	73.6	75.9
05/13	53.9	52.3	54.4	54.4	55.1	55.8	58.1	60.2	62.2	55.1	50.2	54.4	57.6	5760	1192	8293	68.0	70.2	70.6
05/14	53.6[X]	52.5[A]	54.1	54.2	54.8	55.5	57.6	59.3	61.0	55.2	50.6	54.2	56.9	4406	1155	8627	75.5	70.2	72.8
05/15	52.2	51.0	54.0	54.0	54.8	55.5	57.6	59.0	60.6	55.1	50.2	54.0	56.7	8377	509	8595	75.5	70.5	72.7
05/16	52.1	51.0	54.2	52.6	53.5	53.8	55.7	57.8	59.7	54.1	50.0	53.3	55.8	6025	830	8521	68.5	68.4	96.8
05/17	52.6	51.2[A]	52.3	52.0	52.8	53.1	54.8	56.0	57.4	54.3	50.3	53.2	55.4	6328	686	9090	66.5	65.6	65.9
05/18	52.1	50.9	54.4	52.3	52.9	53.3	54.9	56.1	57.3	53.7	50.5	53.4	55.5	9865	1003	9900	71.0	66.0	96.4
05/19	51.4[X]	50.2	54.3	52.2	53.0	53.4	55.3	56.6	58.0	53.1	49.9	53.9	56.7	8995	711	10005	71.5	68.4	71.3
05/20	50.7	49.9	54.1	51.7	52.7	53.2	55.3	56.8	58.5	53.4	49.8	544	57.6	8362	316	10009	74.5	71.2	72.4
05/21	50.6	50.1	54.4	51.3	52.2	52.7	54.8	56.7	58.5	53.8	49.8	54.9	58.6	9630	796	9986	76.0	74.4	74.1
05/22	50.6	50.0	54.3	51.6	52.4	53.0	55.1	56.9	58.8	54.3	49.8	55.0	58.9	9480	644	9994	79.0	75.0	75.2

Date	MDWT TCD[1]	MDWT SHD	MDWT SPP[1]	MDWT KWK	MDWT SAC[2]	MDWT CCR	MDWT BSF	MDWT BND	MDWT RBD	MDWT IGO	MDWT LWS	MDWT DGC[3]	MDWT NFH	MDR Shasta Gene-ra-tion	MDR Spring Creek PP	MDR Keswick Total	MDAT RDD	MDAT BSF	MDAT RDB
05/23	50.6	50.1	54.4	51.4	52.2	52.7	55.0	57.1	58.9	54.2	50.1	55.1	58.8	8943	493	10356	75.5	70.7	71.8
05/24	50.7	50.6	54.7	51.5	52.2	52.8	54.8	56.6	58.5	54.3	50.2	55.3	58.9	8260	985	10251	74.5	71.5	71.6
05/25	50.8	50.1	54.7	51.6	52.3	52.8	54.8	56.6	58.4	54.2	50.2	54.7	58.3	10423	778	10930	71.0	68.1	67.0
05/26	51.1	50.0	55.1	51.4	52.0	52.2	54.0	55.7	57.4	53.6	50.5	53.7	57.1	10299	1170	10933	62.5	60.5	62.1
05/27	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
05/28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
05/29	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
05/30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
05/31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
May	53.2	52.1	54.0	53.7	54.3	55.0	57.1	58.7	60.4	54.4	49.8	53.7	56.6	7127	960	8465	71.2	68.6	69.3
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Total CFS	185312	24954	220091	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Total AF	367559	49495	436542	N/A	N/A	N/A

Legend
A = 1-9 hours of data missing (Average includes estimations)
B = 10 or more hours of data missing (Average not calculated)
C = Station out of service
D = Record high air temperature
E = Record low air temperature
MDWT = Mean Daily Water Temperature (Fahrenheit)
MDR = Mean Daily Release (CFS)
MDAT = Mean Daily Air Temperatures (Fahrenheit)
Notes

1 Temperatures are weighted averages based on individual penstock flow and temperature
X Highlighted cells in the TCD column indicate a TCD change was made on that day
2 Current Sacramento River control point (see page 4 for more details)
3 Data is currently being collected locally and periodically downloaded.
Once downloaded and certified by USGS, missing data will be added.

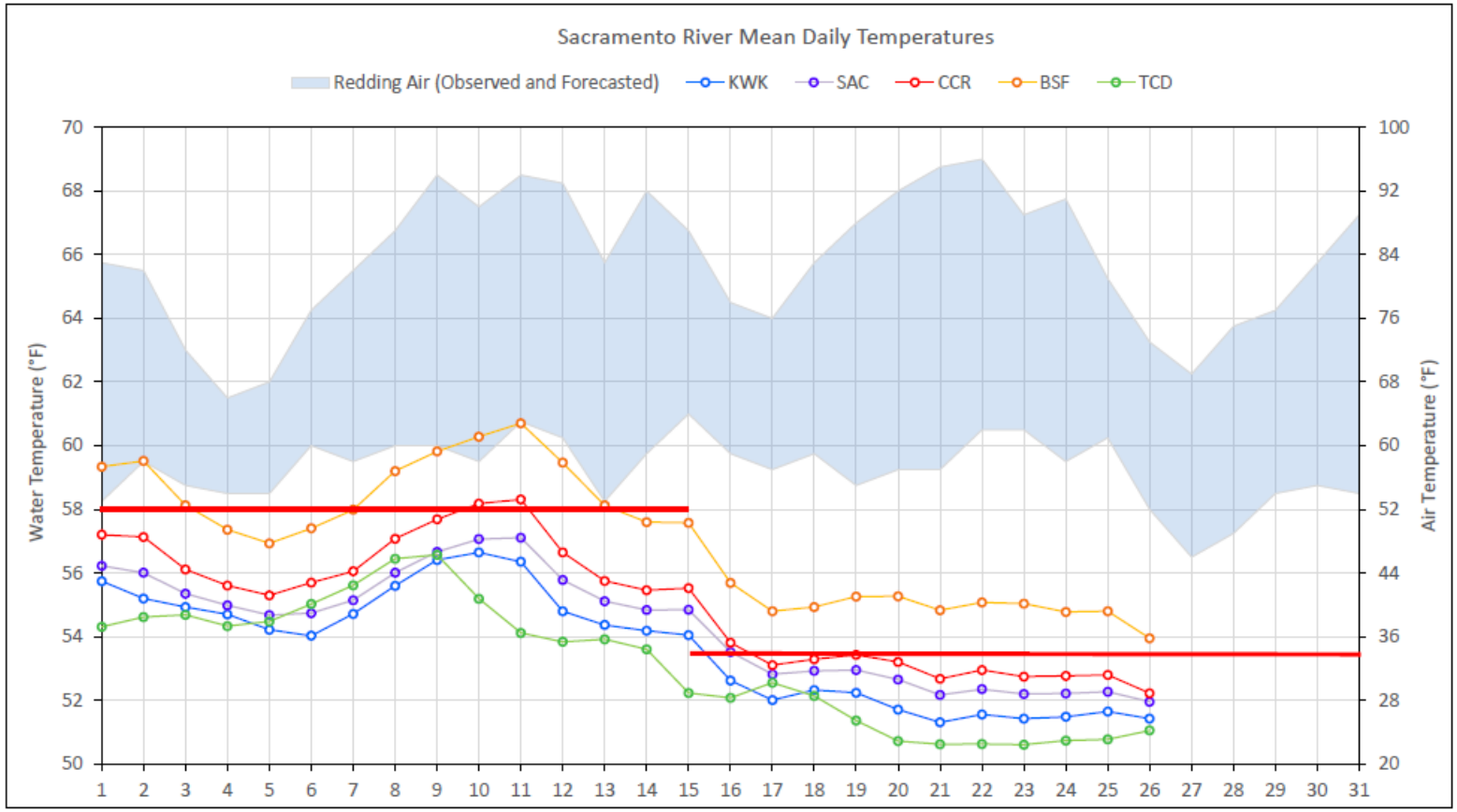

Figure 4. Sacramento River Mean Daily Temperatures

This chart shows daily water temperatures at five monitoring sites (KWK, SAC, CCR, BSF, and TCD) across a 31-day period, alongside a shaded band representing observed and forecasted air temperatures in Redding. Overall, water temperatures begin in the mid-50s °F, rise to a peak around days 9–12 (approximately 56–61°F depending on location), and then decline steadily into the low-50s °F by the end of the period. BSF consistently records the warmest water temperatures, peaking near 61°F, while TCD remains the coolest, dipping to around 51°F later in the month. CCR temporarily stabilizes near 58°F early in the period and later drops to about 53–54°F. The air temperature band shows greater variability, with higher peaks (approaching the upper 60s °F) around the same mid-period timeframe and a noticeable cooling trend afterward, which aligns with the general decline in river temperatures.

Station Details

Code	Body of Water	Location[1]
TCD	N/A	Shasta Power Plant
SHD	Sacramento River	0.3 miles downstream of Shasta Power Plant
SPP	N/A	Spring Creek Power Plant
KWK	Sacramento River	0.8 miles downstream of Keswick Dam
SAC	Sacramento River	4.8 miles downstream of Keswick Dam
CCR	Sacramento River	9.7 miles downstream of Keswick Dam
BSF	Sacramento River	25 miles downstream of Keswick Dam
ILF	Sacramento River	34 miles downstream of Keswick Dam
BND	Sacramento River	41 miles downstream of Keswick Dam
RDB	Sacramento River	58 miles downstream of Keswick Dam
IGO	Clear Creek	7.3 miles downstream of Whiskeytown Dam

Water Right Temperature Control Points

River	Point	Temp (˚F)	Begin Date	End Date
Sacramento	CCR	58.0	Mar-01	May-15
Sacramento	CCR	53.5	May-15	NA

Notes: [1] Distances are approximate

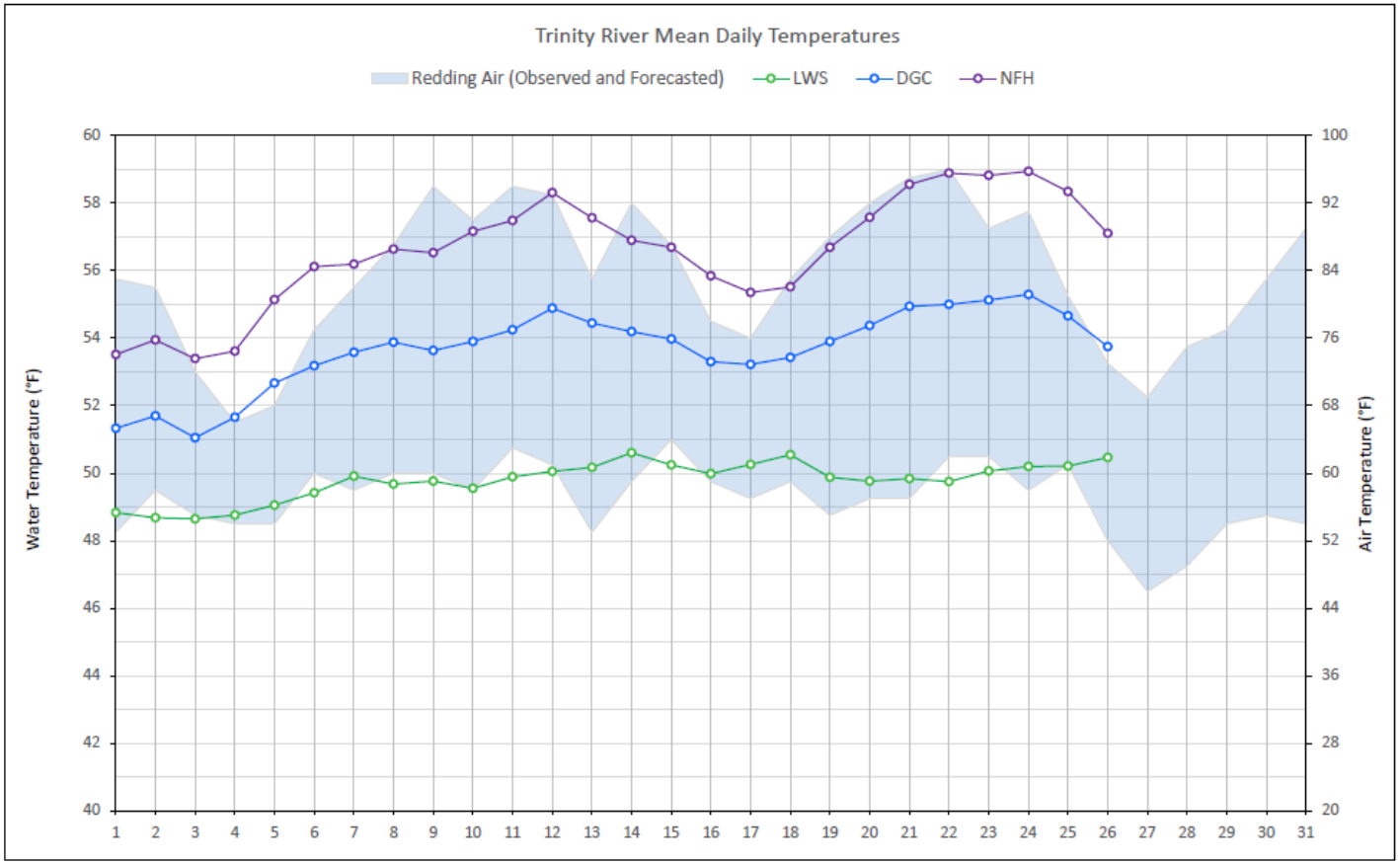

Figure 5. Trinity River Mean Daily Temperatures

This chart illustrates daily water temperatures at three monitoring sites (LWS, DGC, and NFH) over a month, alongside a shaded band representing observed and forecasted air temperatures in Redding. Overall, water temperatures show a gradual warming trend early in the period, rising from the upper 40s to mid–upper 50s °F, peaking around days 20–24, and then slightly declining toward the end. NFH consistently records the warmest temperatures, reaching nearly 59°F at its peak, while LWS remains the coolest, generally staying near 49–51°F with only modest variation. DGC falls between the two, tracking a similar pattern but with moderate fluctuations. The air temperature band shows larger swings, with warmer conditions mid-month that coincide with the water temperature peak, followed by a sharp drop around days 26–28 before rising again.

Station Details

Code	Body of Water	Location[1]
LWS	Trinity River	1.1 miles downstream of Lewiston Dam
DGC	Trinity River	19 miles downstream of Lewiston Dam
NFH	Trinity River	38 miles downstream of Lewiston Dam

Water Right Temperature Control Points

River	Point	Temp (˚F)	Begin Date	End Date
Trinity	DGC	56	Sep-15	Oct-01
Trinity	NFH	56	Oct-01	Dec-31

Notes: [1] Distances are approximate

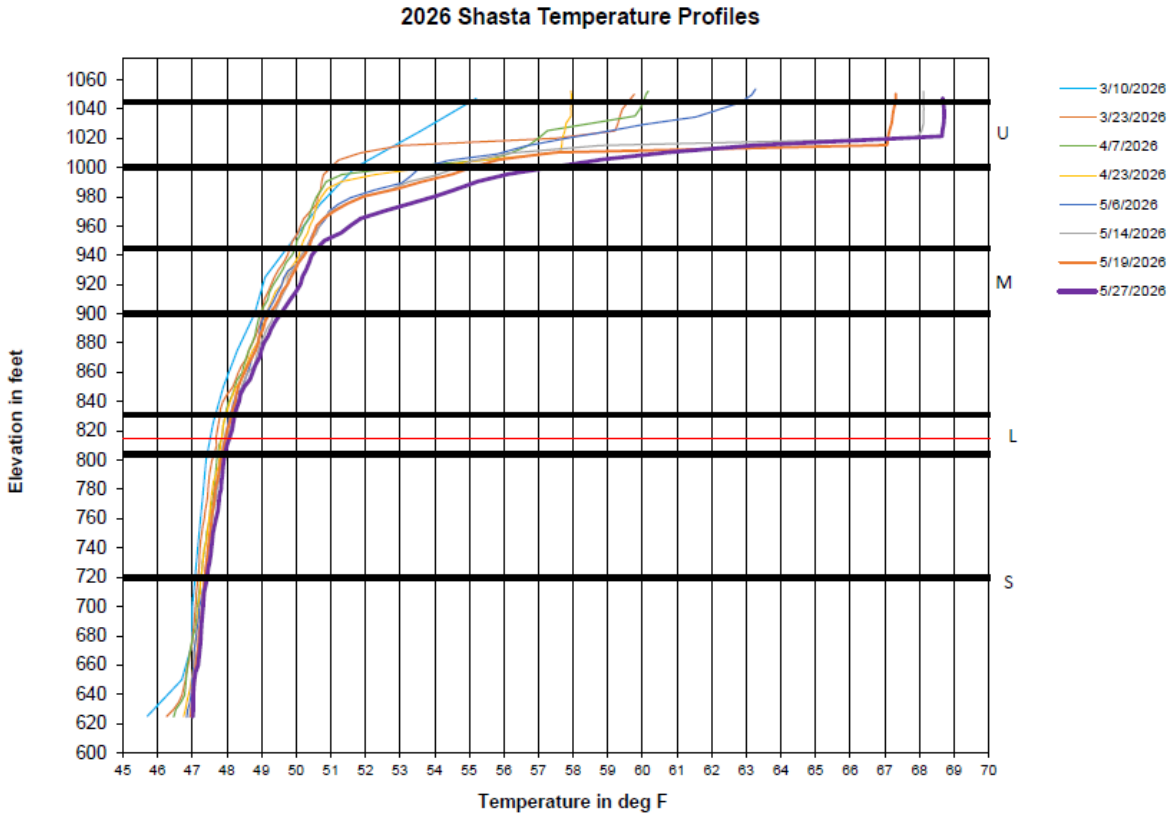

Figure 6. 2026 Shasta Temperature Profiles

This chart displays temperature profiles across elevations in Shasta from March to late May 2026. The horizontal axis represents temperature (about 45°F to 70°F), while the vertical axis shows elevation (roughly 620 to 1060 feet). Each colored line corresponds to a specific date, with earlier dates (March) generally plotting cooler temperatures and later dates (May) shifting progressively warmer, especially at higher elevations. At lower elevations, temperatures remain tightly clustered around the high 40s, indicating little variation over time, while higher elevations show greater divergence and significantly warmer temperatures later in the season. The profiles also reveal a steep initial increase in temperature with elevation near the surface, followed by a more gradual rise and increasing variability aloft, highlighting both vertical stratification and seasonal warming effects.

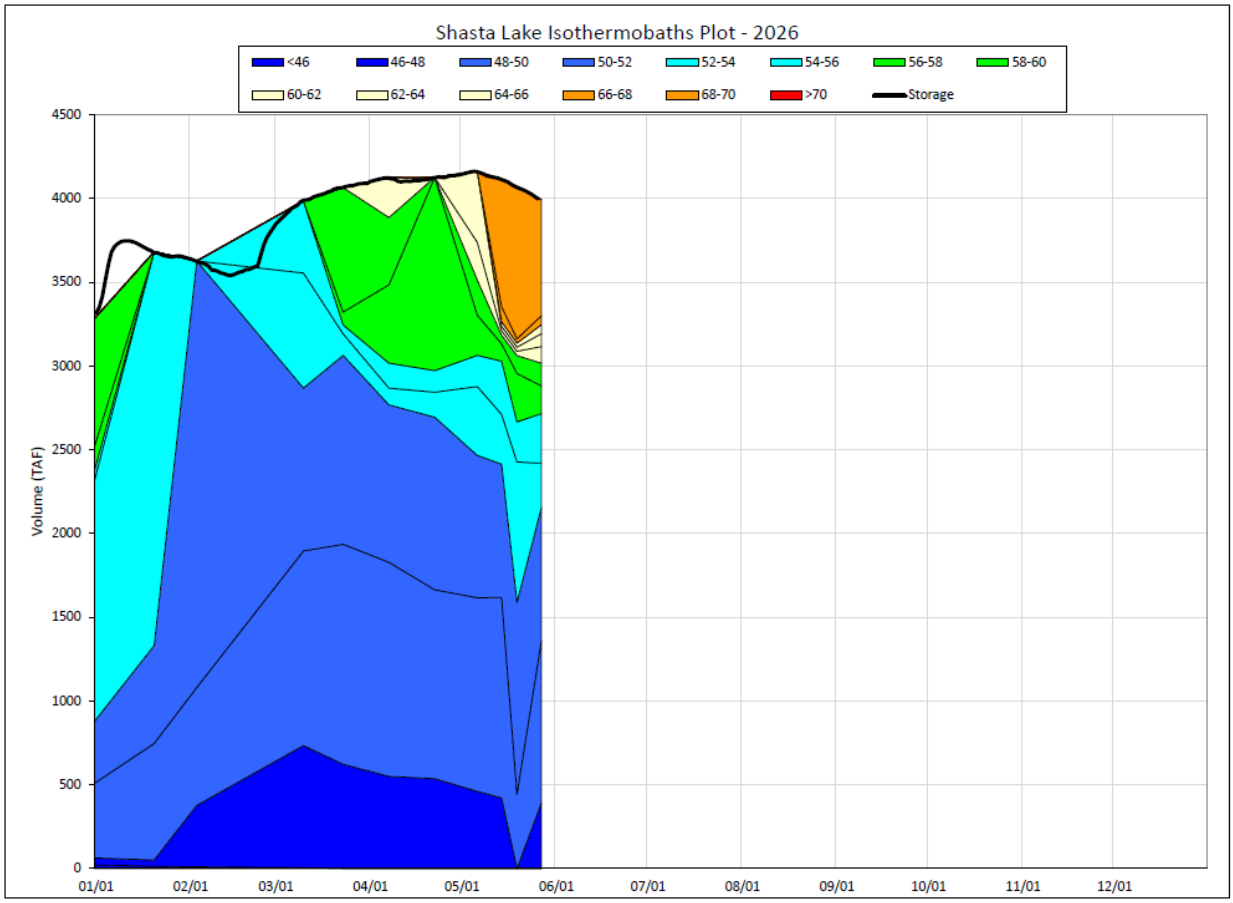

Figure 7. Shasta Lake Isothermobaths Plot - 2026

This chart presents a stacked isothermobath plot of Shasta Lake for 2026, showing how water volume is distributed across temperature ranges over time. Each colored band represents a temperature interval (from below 46°F up to above 70°F), while the black line shows total reservoir storage. Early in the year, the lake is dominated by colder water (below ~52°F), filling most of the volume. As the season progresses into spring, warmer temperature bands (mid-50s to 60s°F) gradually expand, especially in March through May, indicating seasonal warming and increasing stratification. By late May and early June, higher temperature layers (above ~66°F) begin to appear near the top of the stack, while cold water remains deeper in the reservoir. The total storage rises through winter into spring, peaks around April–May at just over 4,000 acre-feet, and then begins to decline slightly.

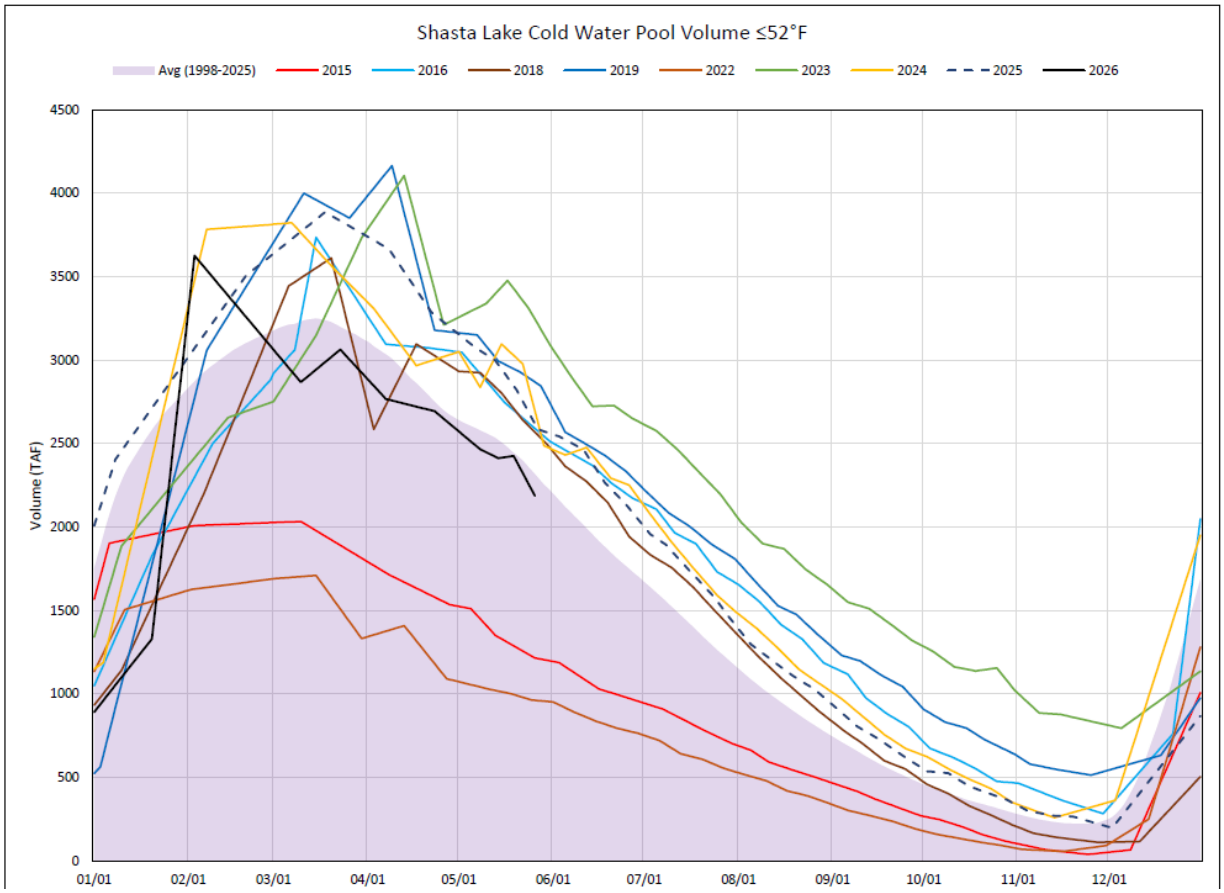

Figure 8. Shasta Lake Cold Water Pool Volume ≤52°F

This chart illustrates the seasonal variation in Shasta Lake's cold-water pool volume (≤52°F) throughout the year, comparing multiple individual years (2015–2026) against a long-term average (1998–2025, shown as a shaded band). The x-axis shows time from January through December, while the y-axis represents volume in thousand acre-feet (TAF). Across most years, cold-water volume increases through winter, peaks in early spring (typically March–April, often between about 3,000 and 4,000 TAF), and then steadily declines through summer and fall as the lake warms and stratifies, reaching annual lows below 500 TAF by late autumn. The shaded average band shows a typical seasonal pattern, with most recent years generally aligning with this trend, though some years—such as 2019, 2023, and 2024—maintain higher-than-average cold-water volumes, while drought-impacted years like 2015 and 2018 fall well below average. The 2026 line (black) follows a moderate trajectory, rising quickly early in the year but staying somewhat below peak values seen in wetter years.

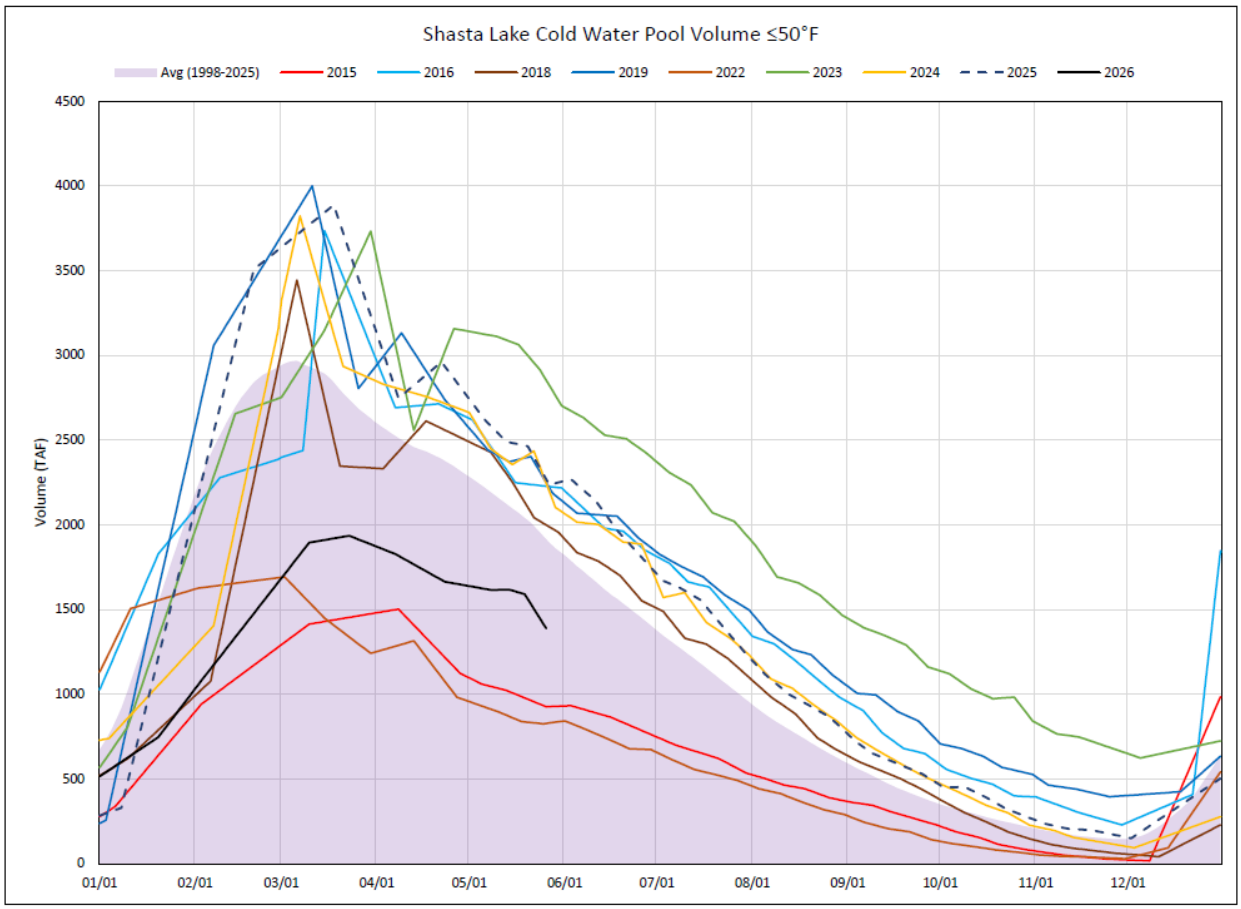

Figure 9. Shasta Lake Cold Water Pool Volume ≤50°F

This chart shows the seasonal changes in Shasta Lake's cold-water pool volume below 50°F across multiple years compared to the long-term average (1998–2025, shown as a shaded band). The x-axis tracks time from January through December, and the y-axis shows volume in thousand acre-feet (TAF). Across most years, cold-water volume increases rapidly during winter, peaks in early spring (typically March to April), and then steadily declines through summer and fall as warming and stratification reduce the amount of very cold water.

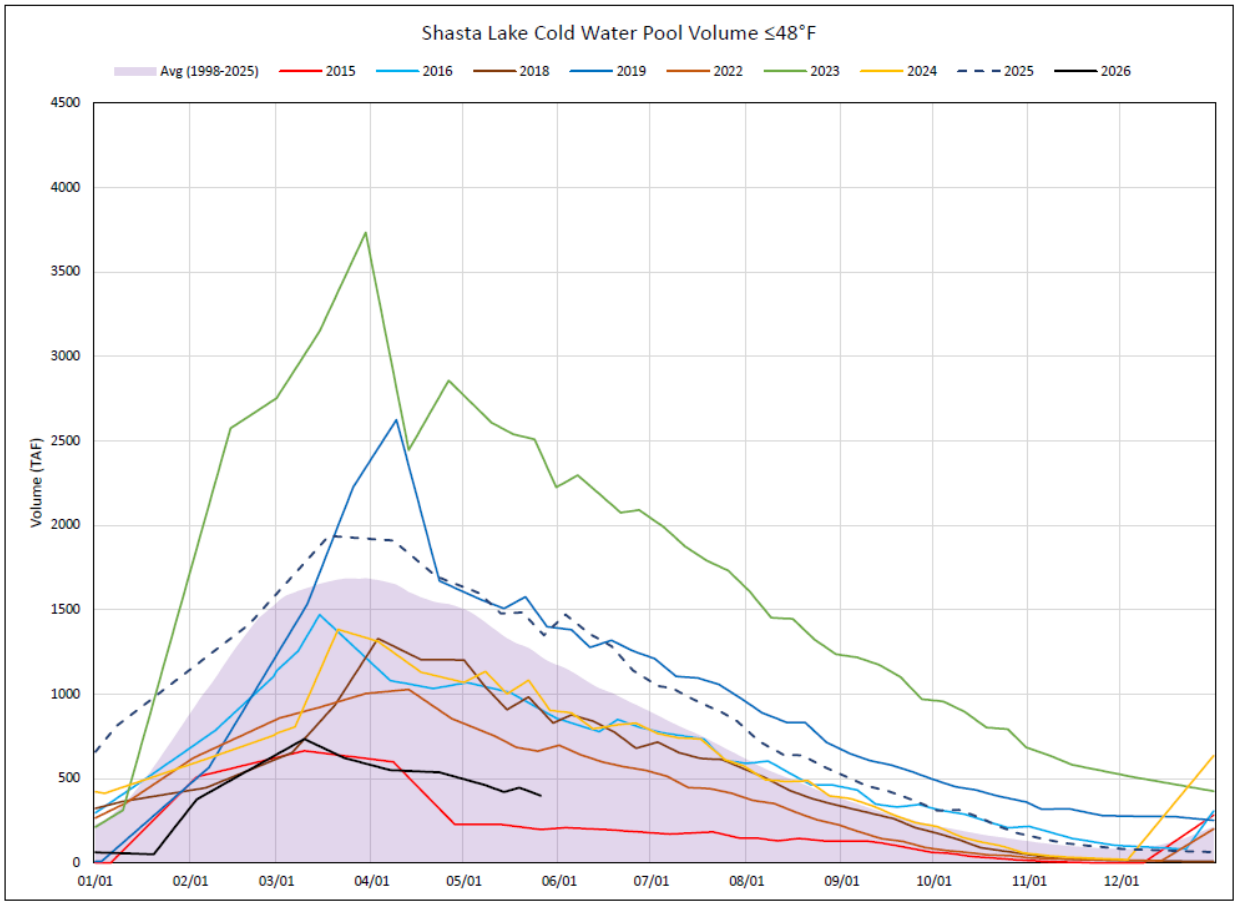

Figure 10. Shasta Lake Cold Water Pool Volume ≤48°F

This chart shows the seasonal variation in Shasta Lake's cold water pool volume (below 48°F) across multiple years compared to the long-term average (1998–2025, shown as a shaded band). The x-axis represents time from January through December, and the y-axis shows volume in thousand acre-feet (TAF). Across all years, the volume of this coldest water increases during winter, peaks in early spring (typically March to April), and then steadily declines through summer and fall as the lake warms and stratifies.

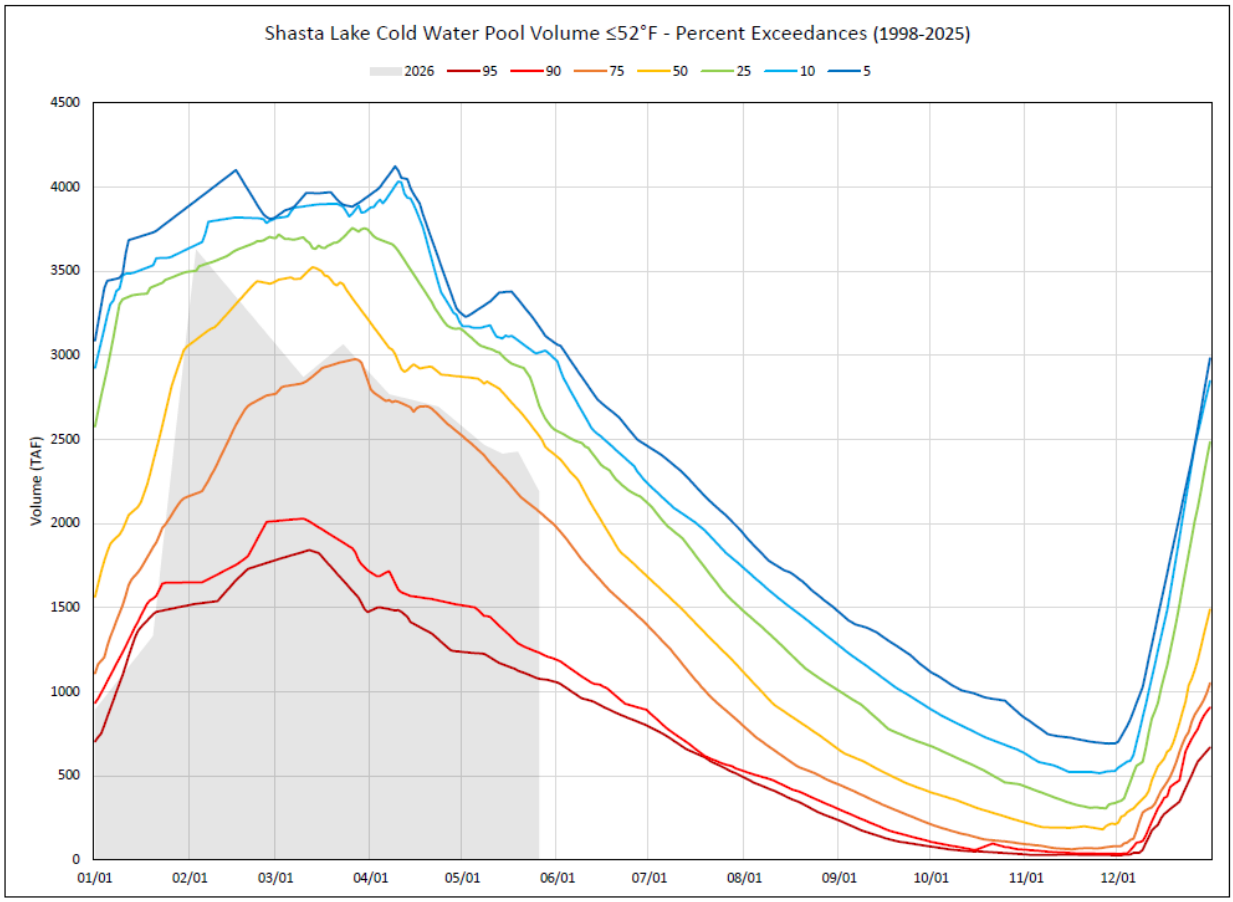

Figure 11. Shasta Lake Cold Water Pool Volume ≤52°F - Percent Exceedances (1998-2025)

This chart shows the seasonal pattern of Shasta Lake's cold-water pool volume (≤52°F) in 2026 compared to historical percentile ranges (1998–2025). The x-axis tracks time through the year, and the y-axis shows volume in thousand acre-feet (TAF). The percentile curves illustrate that cold-water volume typically builds through winter, peaks in early spring (around March–April), and steadily declines through summer and fall as warming reduces the cold-water pool. The gray shaded area represents 2026, which rises into the spring within the mid-range of historical conditions.

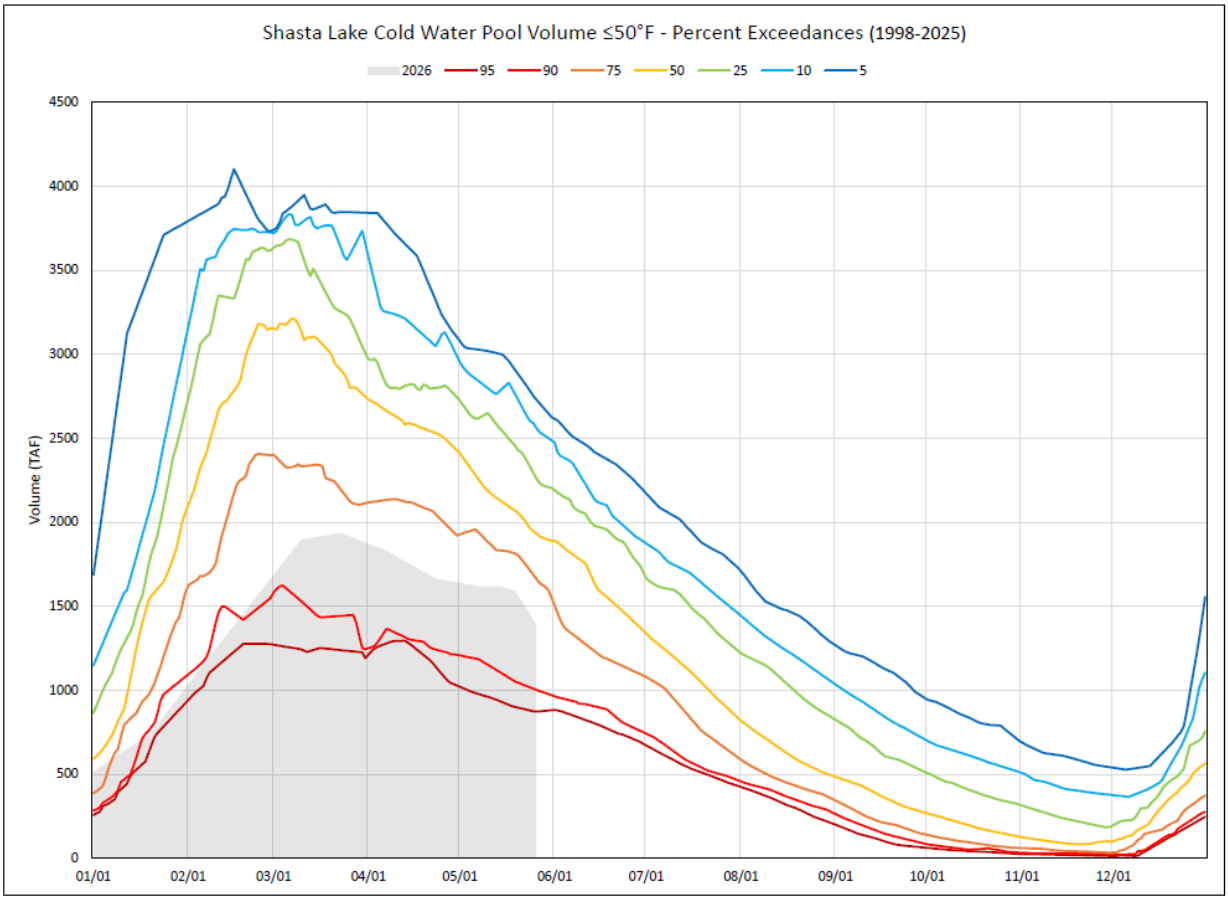

Figure 12. Shasta Lake Cold Water Pool Volume ≤50°F - Percent Exceedances (1998-2025)

This chart displays the seasonal pattern of Shasta Lake's cold-water pool volume below 50°F in 2026 compared with historical percentile exceedance curves from 1998–2025. The x-axis shows time throughout the year, while the y-axis represents volume in thousand acre-feet (TAF). The colored lines represent a range of historical conditions. Across all scenarios, cold-water volume increases during winter, peaks in early spring (around March–April), and then steadily declines through summer and fall as warming reduces the cold-water pool. 2026 (shown as the gray shaded area) rises into spring near the lower-middle of the historical range, remaining below median and then follows a typical seasonal decline.

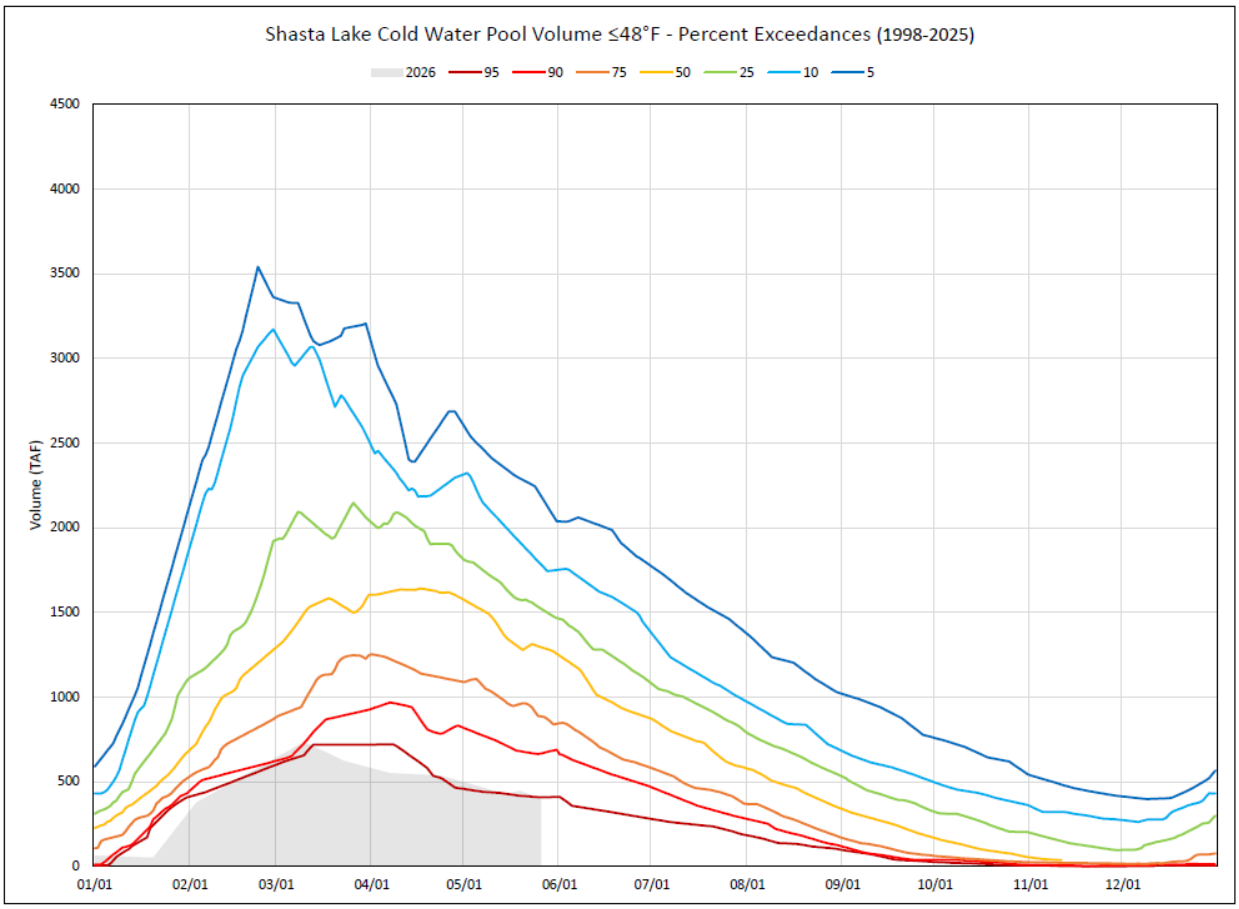

Figure 13. Shasta Lake Cold Water Pool Volume ≤48°F - Percent Exceedances (1998-2025)

This chart shows the seasonal variation of Shasta Lake's cold-water pool volume below 48°F in 2026 compared to historical percentile exceedance ranges from 1998–2025. The x-axis tracks time over the year, while the y-axis represents volume in thousand acre-feet (TAF). The colored curves illustrate historical conditions, all following a consistent pattern of winter accumulation, early spring peak (around March–April), and steady depletion through summer and fall as lake temperatures rise. The 2026 values (shown by the gray shaded area) peak well below the long-term median.

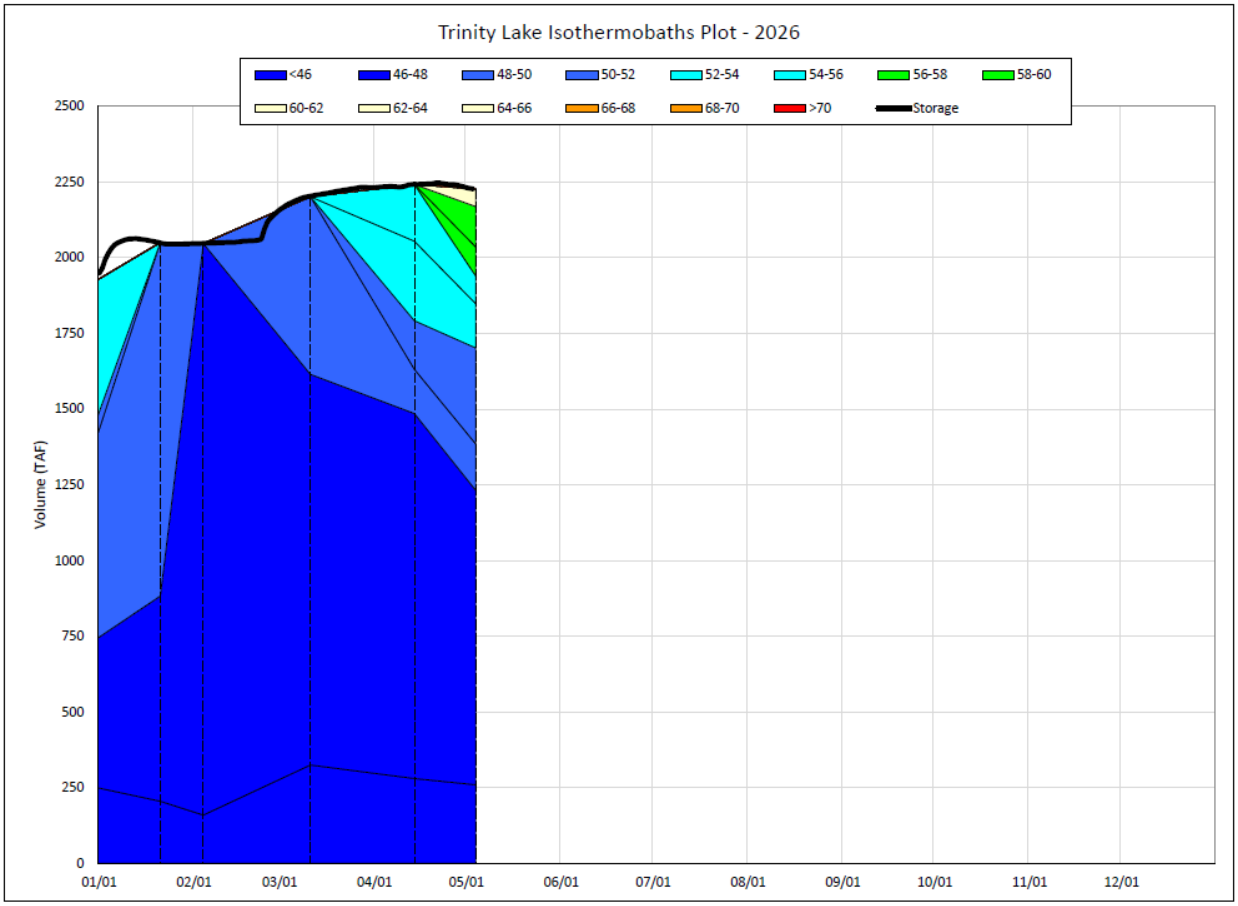

Figure 14. Trinity Lake Isothermobaths Plot - 2026

This chart presents a 2026 isothermobath plot for Trinity Lake, showing how water volume is distributed across temperature ranges over time from January through early May. The stacked colored bands represent temperature intervals (from below 46°F up to about 60°F), while the black line shows total reservoir storage. Early in the year, the lake is dominated by colder water (below ~50°F), which makes up the majority of the volume. As the season progresses into spring, slightly warmer temperature bands (52–58°F) begin to expand, especially from March into May, indicating gradual warming and the onset of thermal stratification. Total storage increases modestly from around 2,000 TAF in January to roughly 2,200–2,250 TAF by late April, then stabilizes.

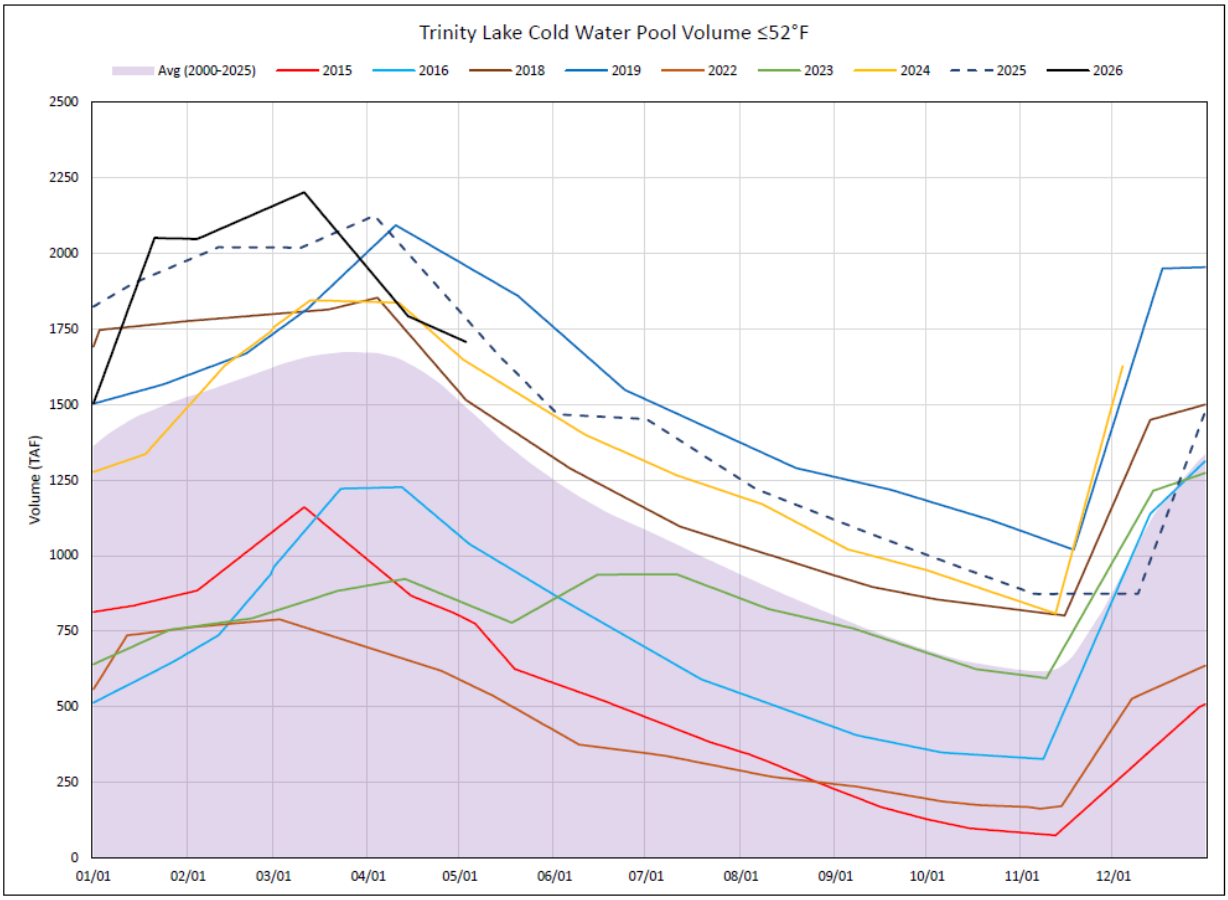

Figure 15. Trinity Lake Cold Water Pool Volume ≤52°F

This chart shows the seasonal changes in Trinity Lake's cold-water pool volume (≤52°F) for multiple years compared to the long-term average (2000–2025, shown as a shaded band). The x-axis tracks time from January through December, while the y-axis represents volume in thousand acre-feet (TAF). Across most years, cold-water volume builds through winter, peaks in early spring (around March to April), and then steadily declines through summer and fall as the reservoir warms and stratifies. The historical average band illustrates this typical pattern, with peak values generally around 1,600–1,700 TAF. Individual years show substantial variability: wetter years (such as 2019, 2023, and 2024) have higher peak volumes and retain more cold water into summer, while drier years (such as 2015 and 2022) peak lower and decline more rapidly. The 2026 line (black) begins the year above average, rises to around 2,100–2,200 TAF in early spring, and then starts to decline, remaining near or slightly above the historical range before tapering off.

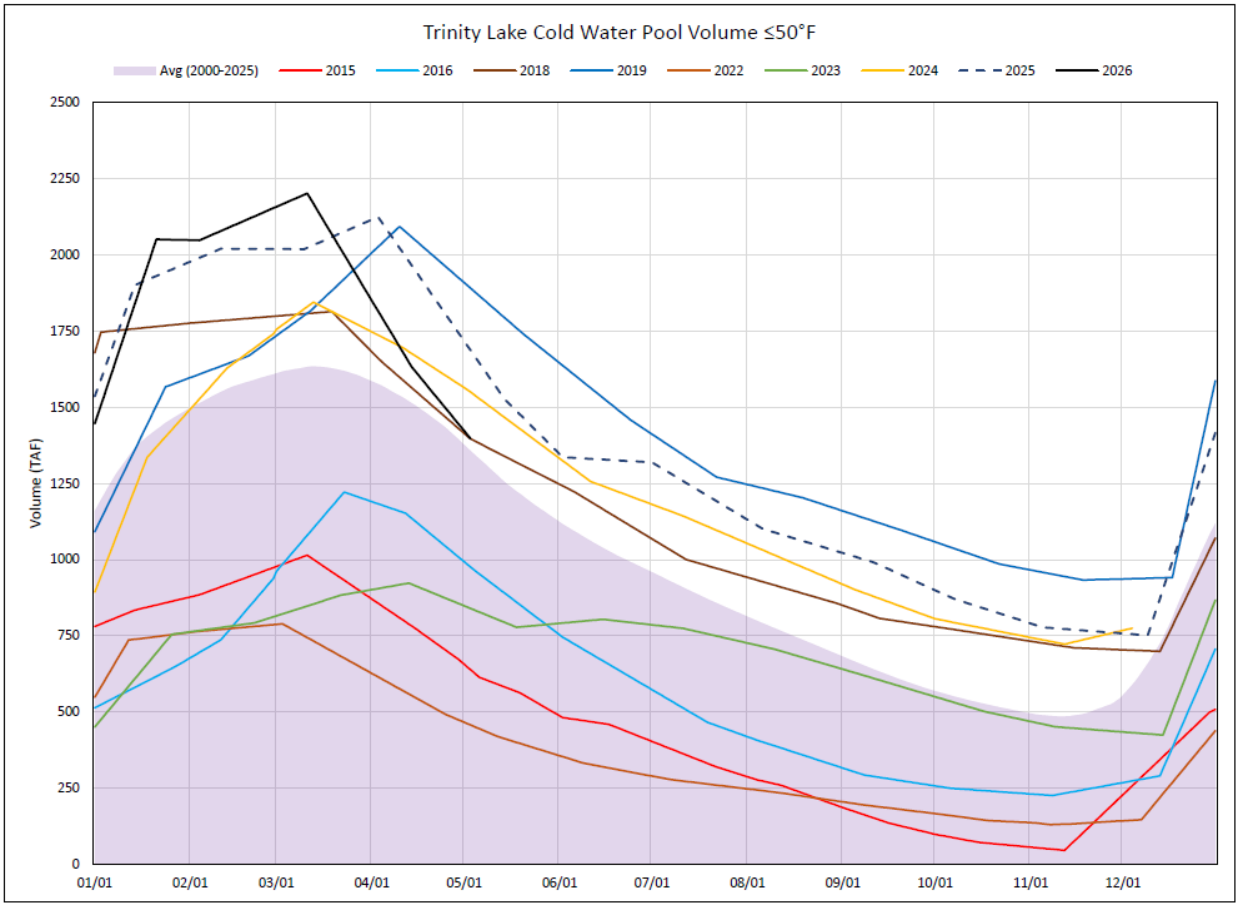

Figure 16. Trinity Lake Cold Water Pool Volume ≤50°F

This chart illustrates the seasonal variation in Trinity Lake's cold-water pool volume below 50°F across multiple years compared with the long-term average (2000–2025, shown as a shaded band). The horizontal axis represents time from January through December, and the vertical axis shows volume in thousand acre-feet (TAF). Across all years, the cold-water pool builds during winter, peaks in early spring (typically March–April, around 1,400–2,100 TAF depending on the year), and then steadily declines through summer and fall as warming and stratification reduce cold-water availability. The historical average band highlights this typical pattern, while individual years show variability tied to hydrologic conditions, with wetter years (such as 2019 and 2024) maintaining higher volumes longer and drier years (such as 2015 and 2022) declining more quickly. The 2026 line (black) begins above average early in the year, peaks near the upper historical range in early spring, and then drops relatively quickly to near or slightly below average by late spring.

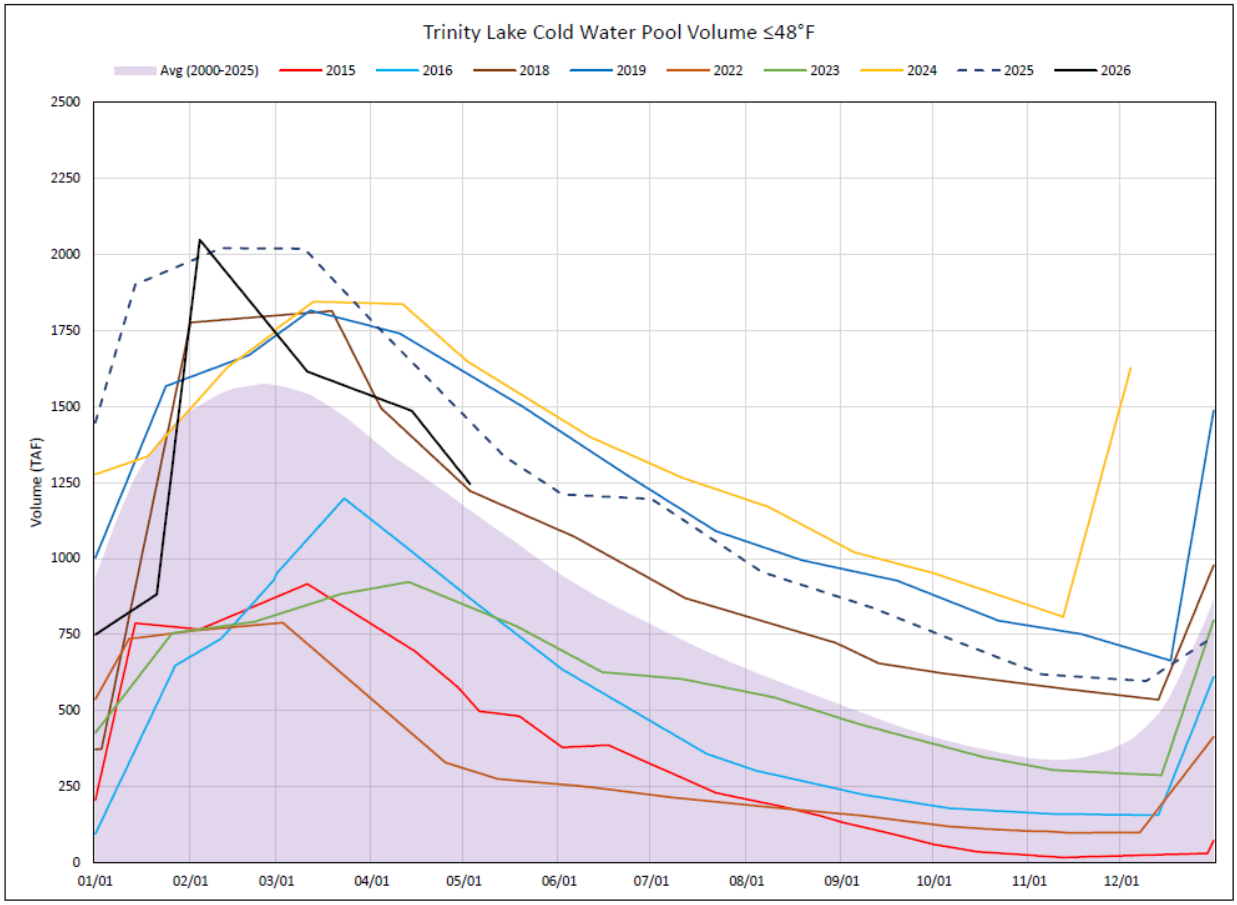

Figure 17. Trinity Lake Cold Water Pool Volume ≤48°F

This chart shows the seasonal variation in Trinity Lake's cold water pool volume (below 48°F) across multiple years relative to the long-term average (2000–2025, shaded). The x-axis tracks time from January through December, while the y-axis shows volume in thousand acre-feet (TAF). In all years, the coldest water accumulates during winter, reaches a peak in early spring (typically March–April), and then steadily declines through summer and fall as the reservoir warms and stratifies. The average pattern peaks around 1,500–1,600 TAF, but individual years vary widely: wetter years such as 2019 and 2024 achieve higher peaks and retain more cold water later into the year, while drier years such as 2015 and 2022 peak lower and deplete quickly. The 2026 line (black) rises sharply early in the year—briefly reaching above-average levels near 2,000 TAF—but then declines rapidly, falling back toward or slightly below the historical average by late spring.

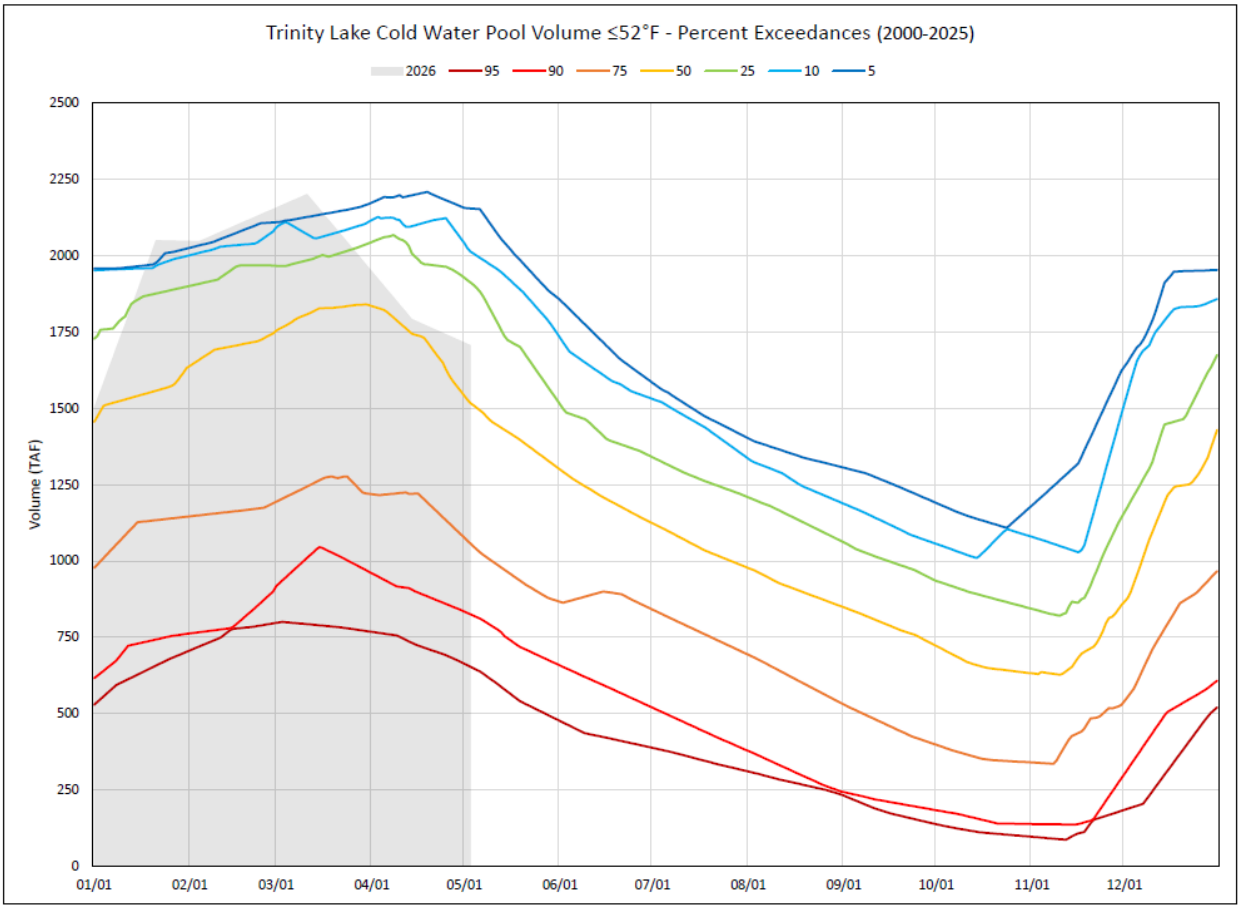

Figure 18. Trinity Lake Cold Water Pool Volume ≤52°F - Percent Exceedances (2000-2025)

This chart shows Trinity Lake's cold-water pool volume (≤52°F) in 2026 compared to historical percentile exceedance curves (2000–2025), illustrating how current conditions rank relative to wet and dry years. The x-axis tracks time through the year, while the y-axis shows volume in thousand acre-feet (TAF). The colored curves represent a spectrum of historical conditions—all following a common seasonal pattern of rising through winter, peaking in early spring (around March–April), and steadily declining through summer and fall. 2026 (shown as the gray shaded area) begins the year relatively strong and within the upper-middle portion of the historical range, approaching values near the 10th–25th percentile during late winter and early spring. After peaking, 2026 shows a typical seasonal decline, trending toward more average conditions by late spring.

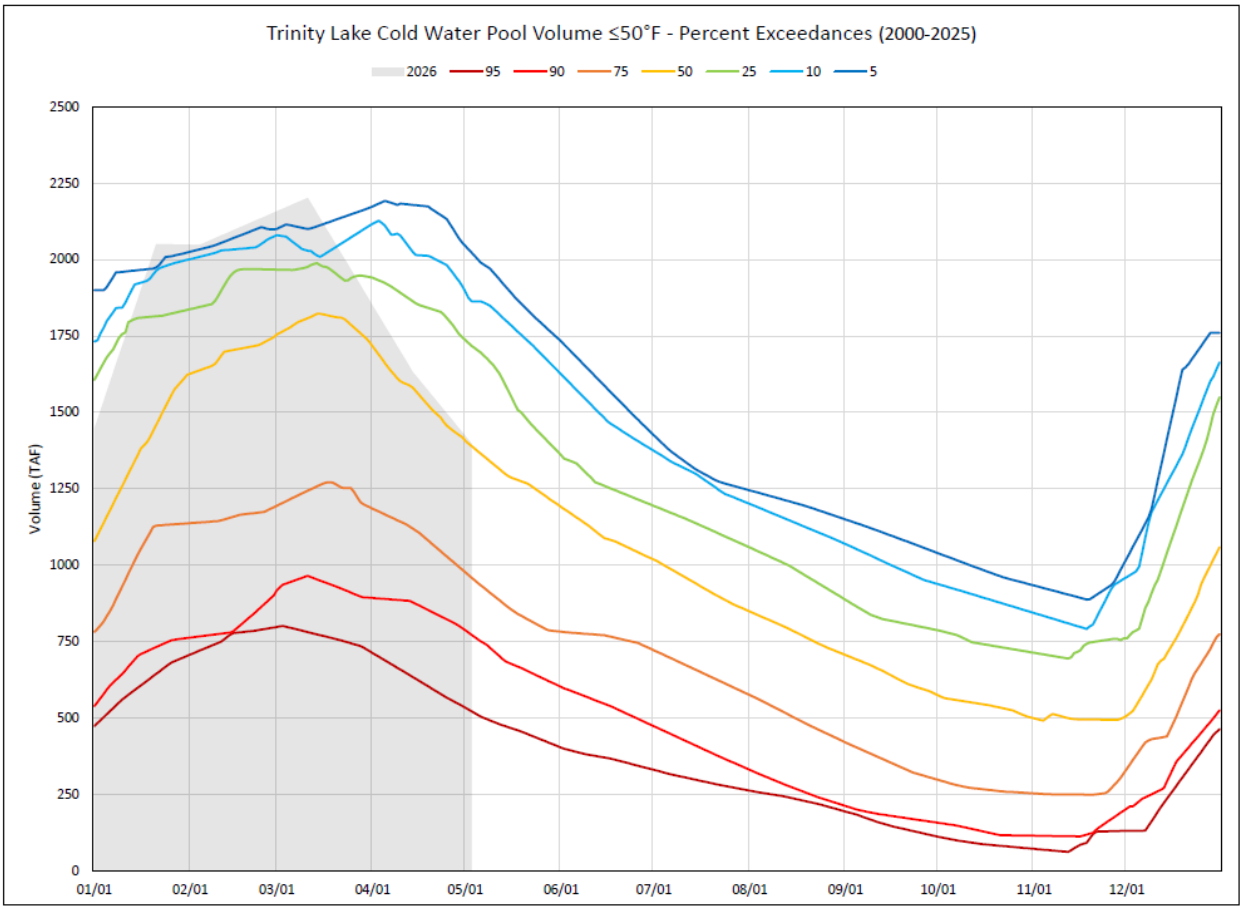

Figure 19. Trinity Lake Cold Water Pool Volume ≤50°F - Percent Exceedances (2000-2025)

This chart displays Trinity Lake's cold-water pool volume below 50°F in 2026 compared to historical percentile exceedance curves (2000–2025), showing how current conditions rank against wet and dry years. The x-axis tracks time throughout the year, and the y-axis shows volume in thousand acre-feet (TAF). The colored curves represent a range of historical conditions, all following a consistent cycle of winter buildup, early spring peak (around March–April near 1,800–2,200 TAF in wetter cases), and steady decline through summer and fall. 2026 (shaded gray) rises into early spring within the upper-middle portion of the historical range, approaching near the 25th–10th percentile levels, indicating relatively strong cold-water storage compared to average conditions. After peaking, 2026 begins a typical seasonal decline, remaining within the historical envelope but trending toward more moderate levels.

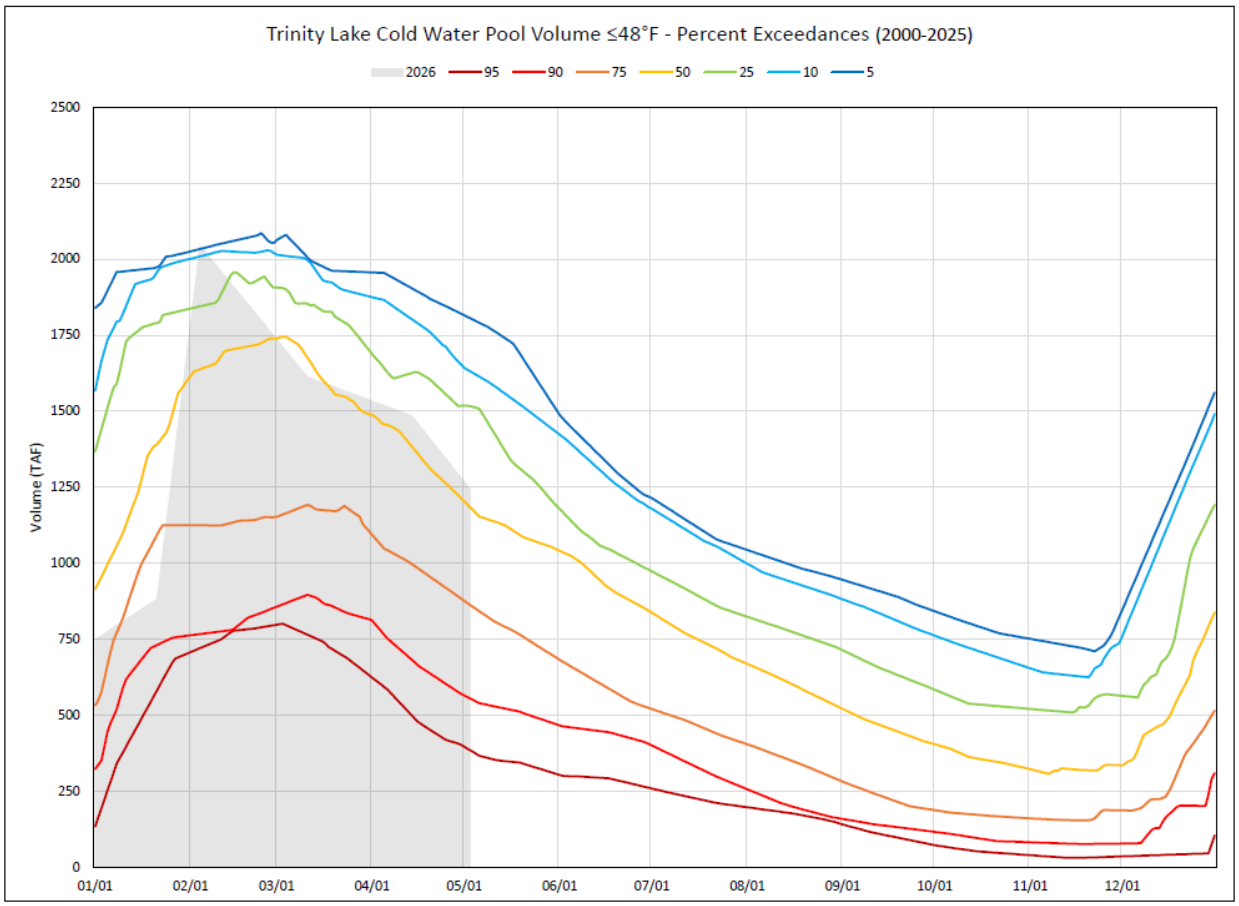

Figure 20. Trinity Lake Cold Water Pool Volume ≤48°F - Percent Exceedances (2000-2025)

This chart shows Trinity Lake's cold water pool volume (below 48°F) in 2026 compared to historical percentile exceedances (2000–2025), illustrating how current conditions rank relative to wet and dry years. The x-axis represents time across the year, and the y-axis shows volume in thousand acre-feet (TAF). The colored curves indicate historical ranges, all following a consistent seasonal pattern: volumes rise through winter, peak in early spring (around March–April), and then steadily decline through summer and fall as warming reduces the coldest water supply. 2026 (shown in gray) increases rapidly early in the year, reaching near the upper portion of the historical range (around the 25th percentile) by late winter, but still below the highest wet-year scenarios. After peaking, 2026 follows a typical seasonal decline and trends toward mid-range conditions.

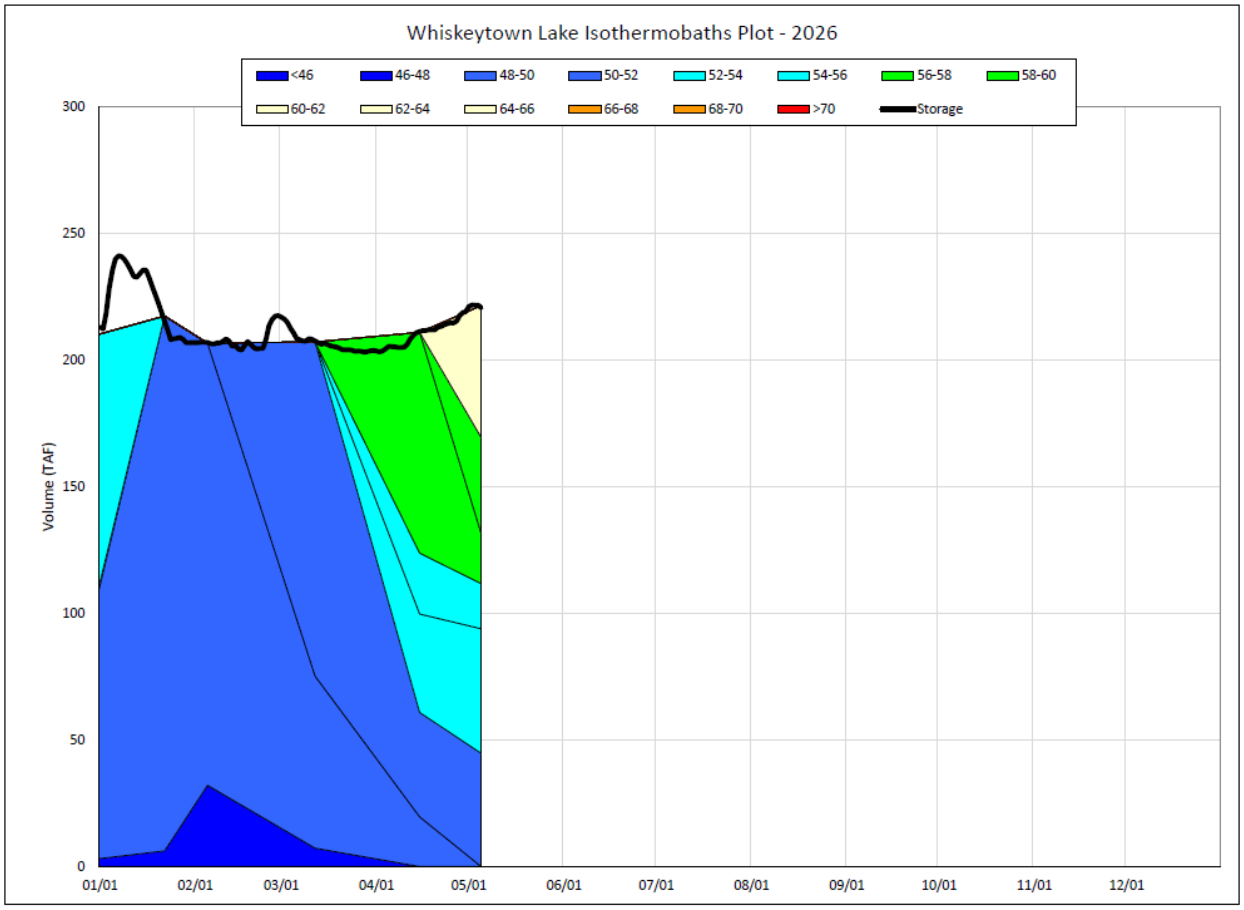

Figure 21. Whiskeytown Lake Isothermobaths Plot – 2026

This chart presents a 2026 isothermobath plot for Whiskeytown Lake, illustrating how total water volume is distributed across temperature ranges from January through early May. The stacked colored bands represent temperature intervals (from below 46°F up to above 60°F), while the black line shows total storage, which remains relatively stable around 200–240 TAF over the period. Early in the year, the reservoir is dominated by colder water (primarily below 50–52°F), comprising the vast majority of the volume. As the season progresses into spring, warmer layers (52–60°F and above) expand significantly, especially by April and early May, indicating rapid warming and the development of thermal stratification.

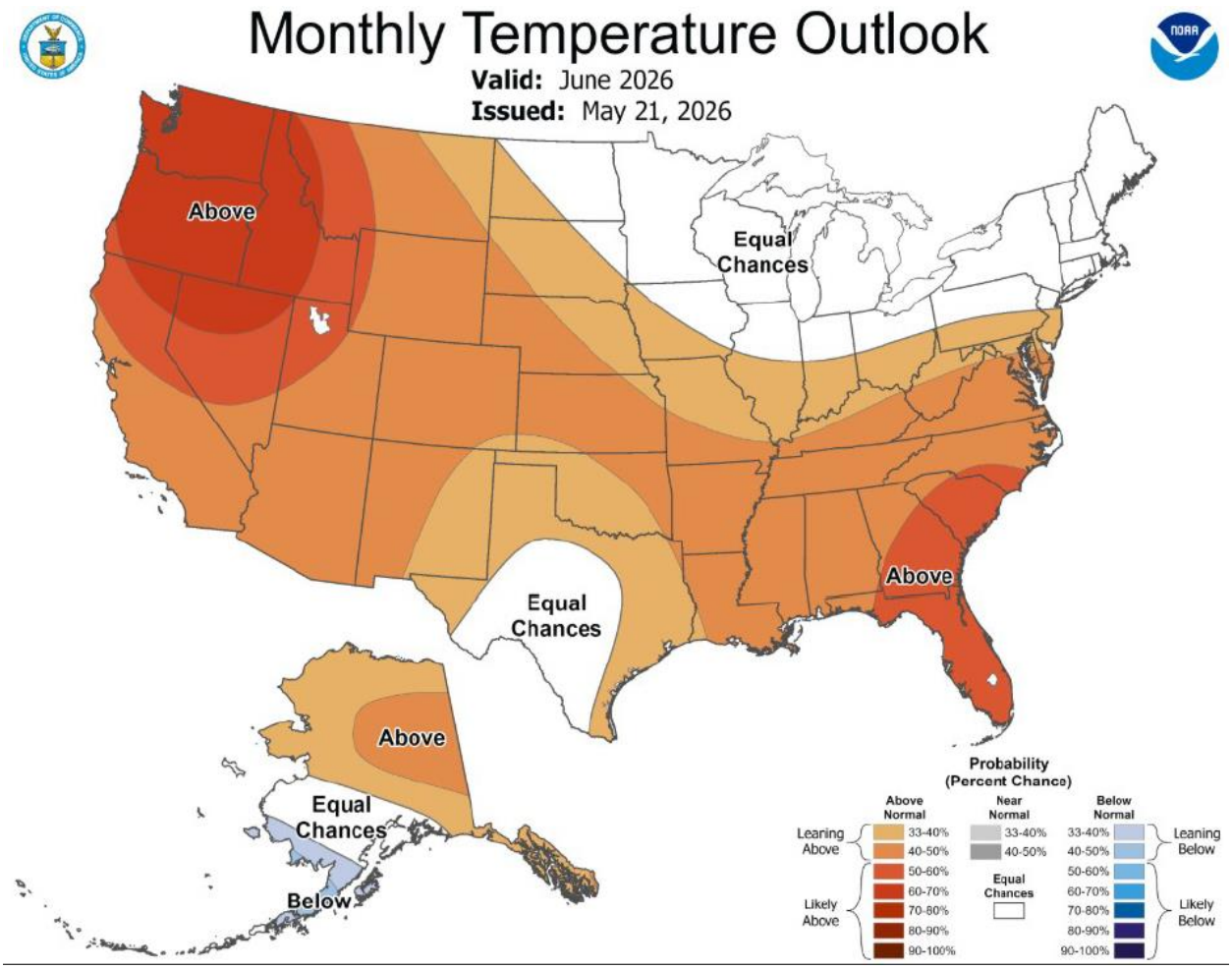

Figure 22. Monthly Temperature Outlook

This figure is a NOAA Monthly Temperature Outlook for June 2026, showing the probability of temperatures being above, near, or below normal across the United States. Warmer-than-average conditions are favored across much of the country, especially in the western U.S. (including the Pacific Northwest and California) and parts of the Southeast and Florida, where darker orange and red shading indicates higher probabilities (around 50–70% or greater) of above-normal temperatures. Much of the central and eastern U.S. also leans toward above-normal temperatures with lighter orange shading, though with lower confidence. In contrast, regions such as the Upper Midwest and parts of the Great Lakes, as well as parts of Texas and Alaska, are labeled “equal chances,” meaning there is no strong signal favoring above-, near-, or below-normal temperatures. Southern Alaska shows a small area favoring below-normal temperatures. Overall, the outlook highlights a broad national tendency toward warmer-than-average conditions for June 2026, with the strongest signals concentrated in the West and Southeast.

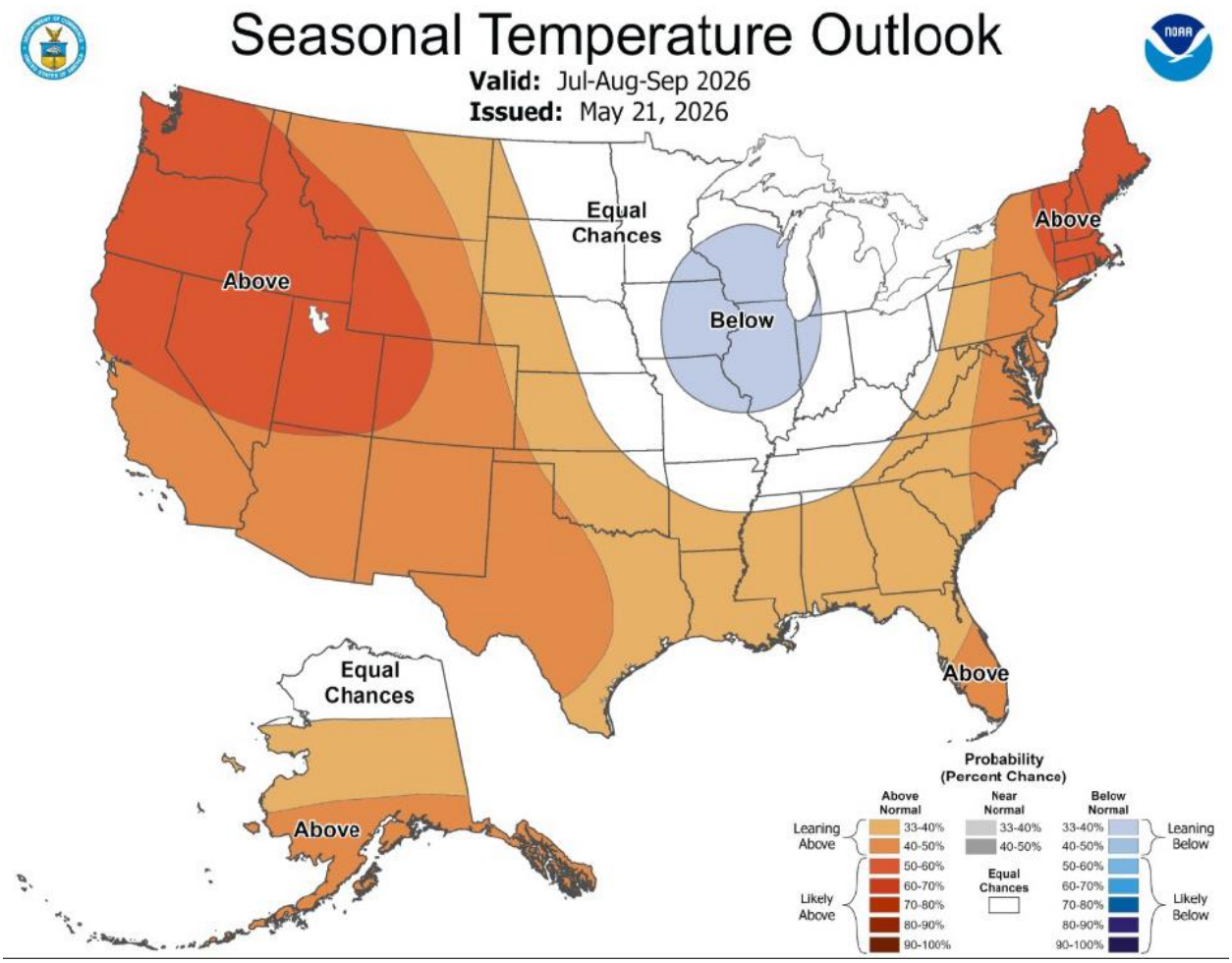

Figure 23. Seasonal Temperature Outlook

This figure is a NOAA Seasonal Temperature Outlook for July–September 2026, depicting the probability of temperatures being above, near, or below normal across the United States. The map shows a strong signal for above-normal temperatures across much of the western U.S., including California and the Pacific Northwest, where darker orange and red shading indicates higher probabilities. Warmer-than-average conditions are also favored across parts of the Northeast and Florida, while much of the southern and eastern U.S. leans slightly above normal with lower confidence. In contrast, a distinct region centered over the Midwest and parts of the central U.S. shows a greater likelihood of below-normal temperatures, highlighted in blue. Areas marked “equal chances,” including parts of the northern Plains and Alaska, indicate no clear tilt toward above- or below-normal conditions. Overall, the outlook suggests a predominantly warm summer nationwide, with a notable pocket of potential cooler conditions in the central U.S.

Estimated CVP Operations 50% Exceedance

Table 6. Storages – Federal End of the Month Storage/Elevation (TAF/Feet)

Facility	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Trinity	2235	2119	1997	1872	1724	1588	1530	1496	1474	1434	1479	1608	1739
Trinity Elev.	N/A	2349	2341	2332	2321	2310	2306	2303	2301	2298	2301	2312	2322
Whiskeytown	219	238	238	238	238	238	206	206	206	206	206	206	206
Whiskeytown Elev.	N/A	1209	1209	1209	1209	1209	1199	1199	1199	1199	1199	1199	1199
Shasta	4140	3993	3559	2975	2441	2243	2117	2210	2547	2951	3525	3920	4138
Shasta Elev.	N/A	1047	1031	1007	981	971	964	969	987	1006	1030	1045	1053
Folsom	922	949	842	540	396	293	282	283	304	395	488	677	820
Folsom Elev.	N/A	463	454	421	403	386	384	384	388	402	415	437	451
New Melones	1868	1824	1756	1682	1624	1576	1526	1538	1556	1592	1621	1681	1691
New Melones Elev.	N/A	1036	1029	1022	1016	1011	1006	1007	1009	1013	1016	1022	1023
Federal San Luis	807	674	558	376	254	196	246	221	280	466	589	704	646
Fed. San Luis Elev.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	10191	9797	8950	7683	6677	6133	5906	5954	6366	7044	7908	8797	9240

Table 7. State End of the Month Reservoir Storage (TAF)

Facility	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Oroville	3320	3265	3102	2549	2008	1542	1324	1288	1334	1552	1943	2326	2359
Oroville Elev.	N/A	883	871	830	784	735	709	705	710	736	777	812	8015
State San Luis	954	757	558	579	676	801	793	736	957	979	1009	981	927
State San Luis Elev.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total San Luis (TAF)	1761	1431	1116	955	930	996	1038	958	1236	1446	1598	1685	1573
Total San Luis Elev.	N/A	493	464	448	446	452	457	449	476	495	508	515	506

Table 8. Monthly River Releases (TAF/cfs)

Facility	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Trinity (TAF)	68	47	28	53	52	23	18	78	123	83	18	59
Trinity (cfs)	1114	789	455	857	870	373	300	1276	2000	1500	300	1000
Clear Creek (TAF)	18	13	7	6	7	10	12	16	18	17	18	15
Clear Creek (cfs)	295	215	113	100	120	157	210	260	293	300	286	247

Facility	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Sacramento (TAF)	523	714	830	468	422	430	244	200	200	180	430	416
Sacramento (cfs)	8500	12000	13500	12500	7100	7000	4100	3250	3250	3250	7000	7000
American (TAF)	184	202	372	215	166	92	92	92	61	139	123	283
American (cfs)	3000	3400	6057	3501	2785	1500	1552	1500	1000	2500	2000	4750
Stanislaus (TAF)	51	37	12	12	12	39	12	12	12	28	32	53
Stanislaus (cfs)	827	630	200	200	200	635	200	200	200	497	523	898
Feather (TAF)	98	77	473	510	524	246	74	77	65	58	65	202
Feather (cfs)	1600	1300	7700	8300	8800	4000	1250	1250	1050	1050	1050	3400

Table 9. Trinity Diversions (TAF)

Diversion Facility	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Carr PP	113	97	96	96	87	45	46	0	0	0	0	16
Spring Creek PP	90	90	90	90	80	70	40	0	17	28	20	25

Table 10. Delta Summary (TAF)

Facility	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Tracy	169	255	223	200	129	214	70	108	235	225	250	124
USBR Banks	0	0	18	18	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	12.7	9.8	11.1	12.7	14.0	14.0	16.0	18.0	14.0	14.0	12.7	12.7
Total USBR	182	265	252	231	191	228	86	126	249	239	263	136
State Export	49	66	339	401	416	232	148	350	155	150	165	60
Total Export	231	331	591	632	607	460	234	476	404	389	428	196
COA Balance	24	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vernalis (TAF)	143	84	51	49	54	108	83	83	91	127	140	143
Vernalis (cfs)	2327	1420	834	802	906	1757	1393	1355	1485	2280	2280	2398
Old/Middle River calc.	-2437	-4233	-7619	-8142	-8037	-5561	-2992	-5943	-4982	-4959	-4921	-2048
Computed DOI	14120	7094	10509	8996	8001	8004	8001	8004	13665	20063	23067	20356
Excess Outflow	4799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5661	8663	1164	8959
% Export/Inflow	18%	34%	39%	43%	47%	42%	28%	47%	33%	26%	23%	12%

Facility	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
% Export/inflow std.	35%	35%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	45%	35%	35%

Table 11. Hydrology

Statistic	Trinity	Shasta	Folsom	New Melones
Water Year Inflow (TAF)	1095	4827	2455	852
Year to Date + Forecasted % of mean	91%	87%	90%	81%

CVP actual operations do not follow any forecasted operation or outlook; actual operations are based on real-time conditions.

CVP operational forecasts or outlooks represent general system-wide dynamics and do not necessarily address specific watershed/tributary details.

CVP releases or export values represent monthly averages.

CVP Operations are updated monthly as new hydrology information is made available December through May.

Estimated CVP Operations 90% Exceedance

Table 12. Storages – Federal End of the Month Storage/Elevation (TAF/Feet)

Facility	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Trinity	2235	2121	1965	1814	1640	1473	1394	1338	1268	1271	1303	1361	1412
Trinity Elev.	N/A	2349	2339	2328	2314	2301	2294	2289	2283	2283	2286	2291	2296
Whiskeytown	219	238	238	238	238	238	206	206	206	206	206	206	206
Whiskeytown Elev.	N/A	1209	1209	1209	1209	1209	1199	1199	1199	1199	1199	1199	1199
Shasta	4140	3943	3518	2981	2440	2200	2050	2034	2093	2210	2377	2618	2659
Shasta Elev.	N/A	1046	1029	1007	981	969	960	959	963	969	978	990	992
Folsom	922	935	827	503	327	276	269	262	266	280	338	462	515
Folsom Elev.	N/A	462	452	417	392	383	381	380	381	384	394	412	418
New Melones	1868	1786	1683	1606	1546	1498	1438	1435	1433	1439	1397	1376	1256
New Melones Elev.	N/A	1032	1022	1014	1008	1003	996	996	996	996	992	989	975
Federal San Luis	807	718	485	233	209	142	156	116	131	320	281	247	186
Fed. San Luis Elev.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	10191	9742	8716	7376	6401	5828	5513	5391	5397	5726	5902	6269	6233

Table 13. State End of the Month Reservoir Storage (TAF)

Facility	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Oroville	3320	3224	3027	2457	1937	1531	1292	1166	1092	1148	1289	1503	1643
Oroville Elev.	N/A	880	866	823	777	734	705	688	678	686	705	731	747
State San Luis	954	824	668	772	920	1055	1062	1042	1029	1058	1001	1007	933
State San Luis Elev.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total San Luis (TAF)	1761	1542	1153	1006	1129	1198	1218	1159	1159	1379	1282	1254	1119
Total San Luis Elev.	N/A	503	468	453	465	472	473	468	468	489	480	477	464

Table 14. Monthly River Releases (TAF/cfs)

Facility	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Trinity (TAF)	68	47	28	53	52	23	18	78	123	83	18	59
Trinity (cfs)	1114	789	455	857	870	373	300	1276	300	300	450	540
Clear Creek (TAF)	18	13	7	6	7	10	12	16	18	17	18	15
Clear Creek (cfs)	295	215	113	100	120	157	210	260	293	300	286	247
Sacramento (TAF)	523	684	775	778	476	430	283	200	200	211	277	476
Sacramento (cfs)	8500	11500	12600	12650	8000	7000	4750	3250	3250	3800	4500	8000
American (TAF)	191	179	378	237	101	49	50	49	49	44	49	113
American (cfs)	3100	3008	6142	3859	1704	801	835	800	800	801	800	1907
Stanislaus (TAF)	69	53	12	12	12	39	12	12	12	57	54	68
Stanislaus (cfs)	1114	899	200	200	200	635	200	200	200	1019	881	1151
Feather (TAF)	68	101	430	430	434	227	74	77	77	58	65	83
Feather (cfs)	1100	1700	7000	7000	7300	3700	1250	1250	1250	1050	1050	1400

Table 15. Trinity Diversions (TAF)

Diversion Facility	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Carr PP	111	121	122	122	118	61	51	12	10	50	0	1
Spring Creek PP	90	110	115	115	110	85	40	0	0	0	2	5

Table 16. Delta Summary (TAF)

Facility	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Tracy	172	89	94	260	95	165	48	50	230	49	53	48
USBR Banks	0	0	11	11	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	12	10	11	12	12	14	14	14	14	14	12	12
Total USBR	184	99	116	283	148	179	62	64	224	63	65	60
State Export	37	26	349	379	338	220	124	115	150	60	182	36
Total Export	221	125	465	662	486	399	186	179	394	123	247	95
COA Balance	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	-29	-29	-47	-25	0
Vernalis (TAF)	129	84	45	40	46	98	74	75	75	127	140	125
Vernalis (cfs)	2091	1420	737	655	772	1595	1242	1225	2280	2280	2280	2109
Old/Middle River calc.	-2418	-1569	-6083	-8587	-6533	-4870	-2438	-2281	-4974	-1270	-2658	-875
Computed DOI	10818	7094	8508	6605	8001	6507	6505	6507	9735	11400	11403	11397
Excess Outflow	1497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	228	0	0	0
% Export/Inflow	21%	15%	36%	50%	43%	43%	28%	27%	50%	15%	26%	10%
% Export/inflow std.	35%	35%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	45%	35%	35%

Table 17. Hydrology

Statistic	Trinity	Shasta	Folsom	New Melones
Water Year Inflow (TAF)	1085	4662	2383	806.862929
Year to Date + Forecasted % of mean	90%	84%	88%	76%

CVP actual operations do not follow any forecasted operation or outlook; actual operations are based on real-time conditions.

CVP operational forecasts or outlooks represent general system-wide dynamics and do not necessarily address specific watershed/tributary details.

CVP releases or export values represent monthly averages.

CVP Operations are updated monthly as new hydrology information is made available December through May.

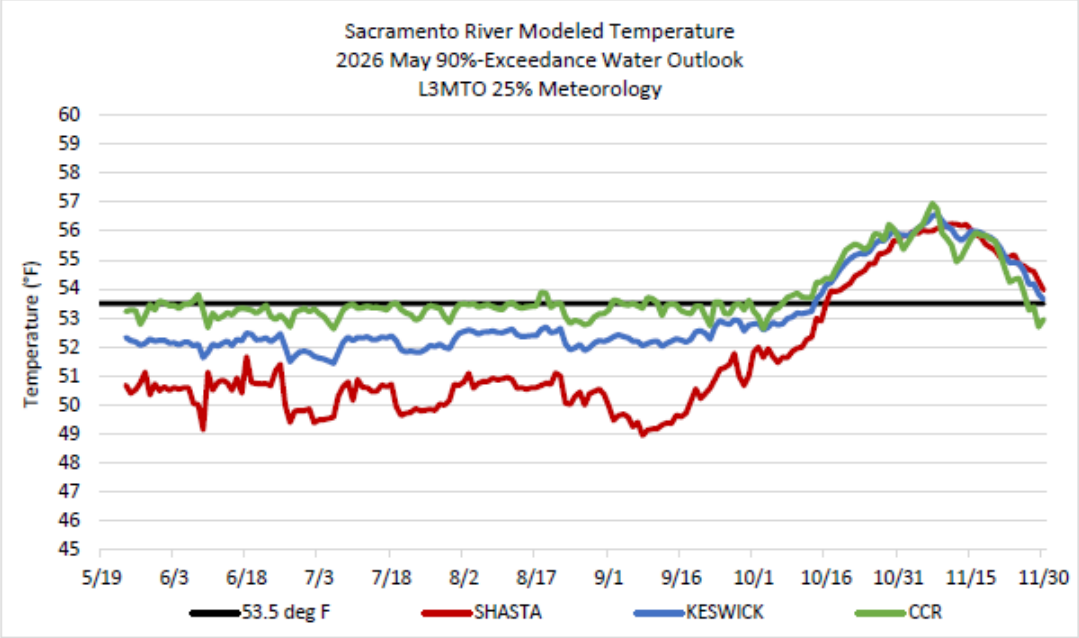

Figure 24. Sacramento River Modeled Temperature – May 2026 90%-Exceedance Water Outlook L3MTO 25% Meteorology.

The graph shows modeled water temperatures for the Sacramento River from mid-May through the end of November 2026, comparing three locations (Shasta in red, Keswick in blue, and CCR in green) against a reference line of 53.5°F (black). Overall, temperatures remain relatively stable in the low 50s through late summer, with Shasta consistently cooler (often around 49–51°F) and CCR generally the warmest (around 53–54°F). Beginning in early October, all three locations experience a noticeable warming trend, peaking in late October to early November near 56–57°F. After this peak, temperatures decline toward late November, dropping back closer to or slightly below the 53.5°F benchmark.

Run date: 05/19/2026

EOM September Storage: 2.2 MAF

Trinity profile date: 05/04/2026

Whiskeytown profile date: 05/05/2026

Shasta profile date: 05/19/2026

Projected side gates: First August 23 Full September 7

End of September Cold-Water-Pool less than 56 deg F: 333 TAF

End of September Cold-Water-Pool less than 52 deg F: 147 TAF

End of September Cold-Water-Pool less than 48 deg F: 26 TAF

Table 18. Facility Temperature Outlook in Degrees Fahrenheit

Month	Shasta	Keswick	CCR
April	NA	NA	NA
May	NA	NA	NA
June	50.5	52.1	53.2
July	50.1	52.0	53.2
50.6	50.6	52.4	53.3
September	50.1	52.4	53.4
October	53.4	54.1	54.5
November	55.6	55.5	55.2