BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

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

Last updated: Tuesday, February 17, 2026

Executive Summary

ESA and CESA-listed Salmonids

- Entrainment management season is active.
- Season Loss: 4 (0.03% of annual loss threshold) natural winter-run, 0 (0.00% of annual loss threshold) hatchery winter-run, 87 natural steelhead, 552 (9.34% of annual loss threshold) hatchery steelhead, and 1041 (47.33% of annual loss threshold) spring-run surrogates.
- Single-year Incidental Take Limit (ITL) Status: 4 (0.07% of 5,922 ITL) natural winter-run; 0 (0.00% of 1,301 ITL) hatchery winter-run; 87 (1.64% of 5,294 ITL) natural steelhead.
- Spring-run surrogate yearlings (0.5% ITL per experimental release group): Group 1: 0 (0% of 376 ITL); Group 2: 257 (84.64% of 304 ITL); Group 3: 25 (8.62% of 286 ITL).
- LAD winter-run presence in the Delta is high based on historical monitoring.
- Steelhead presence in the Delta is high based on historical monitoring.

ESA and CESA-listed Osmerids

- Entrainment management is currently active.
- Adult Delta smelt action no longer active.
- Delta smelt were recently detected at Suisun Marsh.
- No Delta smelt or longfin smelt salvage has been observed this water year.
- Turbidity in the central/south Delta is low.

Current Delta Hydrologic Conditions

Operational and Regulatory Conditions

The current controlling factor is entrainment management. See most recent weekly outlook for more information.

Current Conditions

Most recent inflow at Freeport in the Sacramento River and Vernalis in the San Joaquin River is 32,123 and 3,003 cfs respectively. Most recent 1-day, 5-day, and 14-day OMRI measurements were -4,989, -4,205, and -5,061 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.

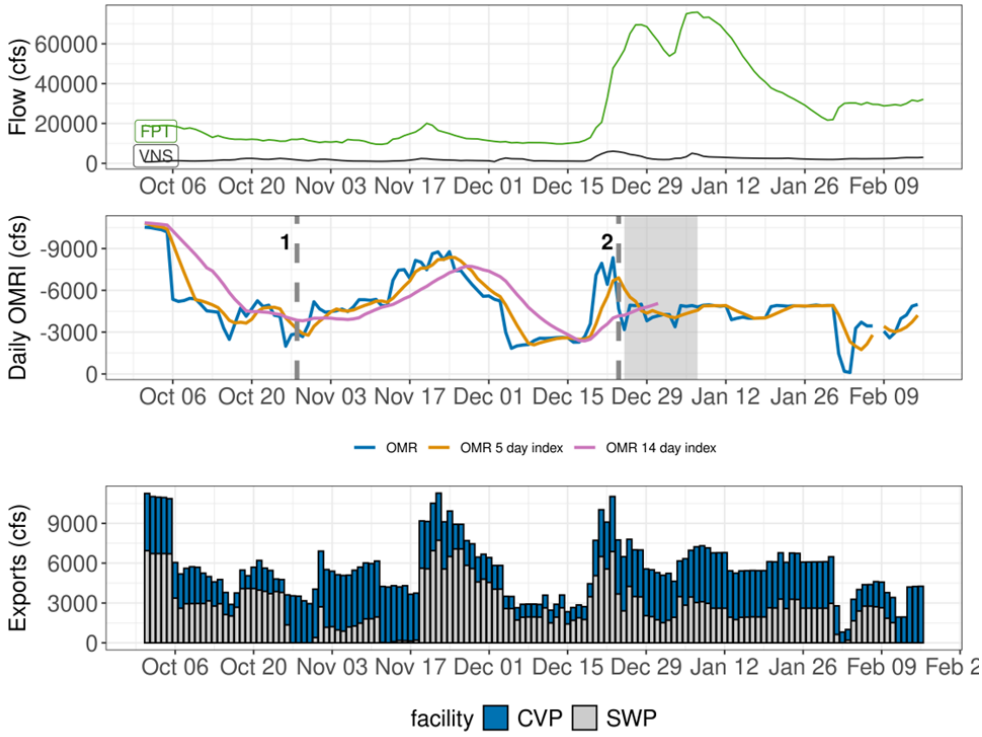

Figure 1: Operations and Action Summary, WY 2026. The numbers and dashed lines in the OMRI plot indicate different triggers (see Table 1), with shading representing specific action periods. OMRI data (colored lines) calculated by SacPAS, Freeport (FPT) and Vernalis (VNS) flow data from CDEC, and CVP (TRP) and SWP (HRO) exports data from CDEC.

Figure 1 depicts three stacked graphs. The first two are line charts depicting flow and daily OMRI in cfs for OMR, and OMR 5- and 14-day indexes. The last chart is a bar graph depicting exports in cfs through the Central Valley Project and State Water Project facilities. The x-axis for all three graphs list October 6 – early February.

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	10/30/2025	Ongoing	DCC gates
2	First Flush	12/24/2025	12/25/2025	14 days	Entrainment Management

Zone of Influence

Zone of Influence (ZOI) methodology 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 'himed' category. Forecasted conditions averaged across the next 7 days falls within the 'hihi' category.

The altered channel length for the current "himed" hydrology is 23, 53, 118 and 111 kilometers (km) across OMR bins of -2000, -3500, -5000 and <-5500 respectively. The altered channel length for forecasted "hihi" hydrology is 99, 100, 119 and 114 kilometers (km) across OMR bins of -2000, -3500, -5000 and <-5500 respectively.

Change in altered channel length between OMR levels is 88 km for current conditions and 15 km for forecasted conditions indicating that ZOI impacts across OMR scenarios would decrease between current and forecasted conditions. Across the nine hydrology bins, changes in altered channel length across OMR scenarios are moderate (between 25th and 75th percentiles) and low (<25th percentile) respectively for current and forecasted hydrology.

Zone of Influence Modeling in the Delta Real-Time Forecast Summary (Appendix A) shows real-time ZOI modeling being more restricted within the South Delta over the next 3 weeks of modeled flows.

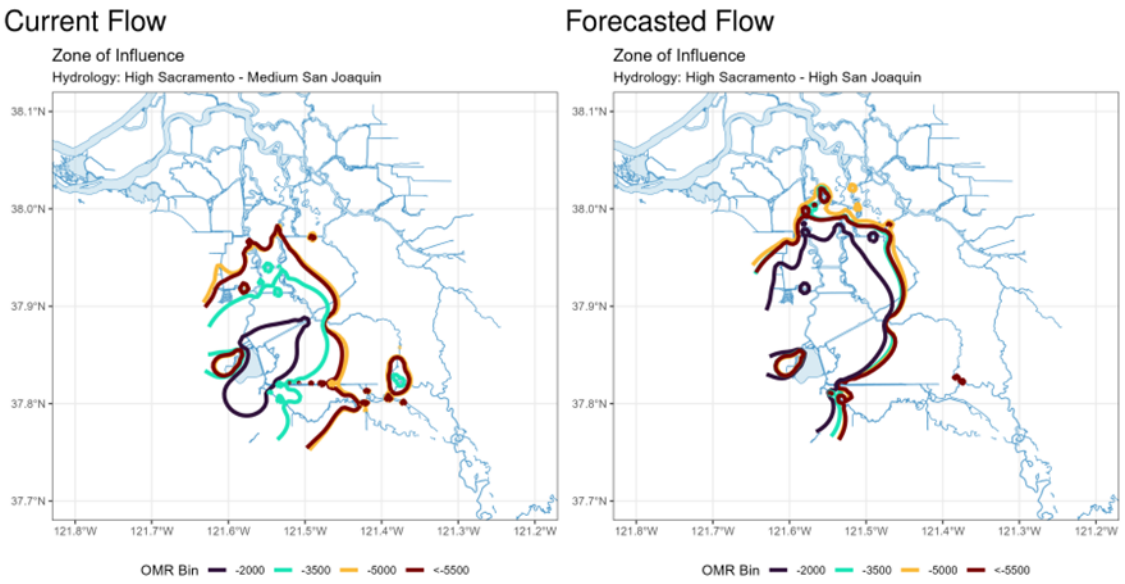

Figure 2: Modeled Zone of Influence at different OMRI scenarios based on current inflow hydrology (left) and forecasted inflow hydrology (right) from the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River

Figure 2 contains two maps of current and forecasted flow for the zone of influence. Each map contains lines of different colors depicting OMR Bin -2000, -3500, -500, and less than -5500 modeling scenarios.

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 Feb 16, 54% of length-at-date (LAD) winter-run have entered the Delta based on Knights Landing RST catch, 7% have exited the Delta based on Chipps Island Trawl Catch, and 12% 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)	Chipps Island Trawl	Salvage
Chinook, LAD Winter-run, Unclipped	99%	94%	95%	54%	7%	33%
Chinook, DNA Winter-run, Unclipped (Water Year)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12%

Red Bluff Diversion Dam Passage Estimate - As of Feb 11 estimated passage to date of LAD winter-run at Red Bluff Diversion is approximately 4.17 million fish. Note that outmigration timing overlaps with spring-run migrating fish, and true winter-run abundance likely differs from these estimates.

Delta Monitoring - Total catch of LAD winter-run at RSTs at Delta Entry (Tisdale, Knights Landing, Lower Sacramento River) between Feb 02 and Feb 09 is 6 individuals. Total catch at Sacramento Trawl and Beach Seines in the delta between Feb 02 and Feb 13 is 5 individuals. Total catch at Delta Exit at Chipps Island between Feb 02 and Feb 13 is 2 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 February 16, cumulative loss of genetically confirmed winter-run is 4 or 0.03% of the annual loss threshold. Cumulative loss in the past 7 days has been 0.

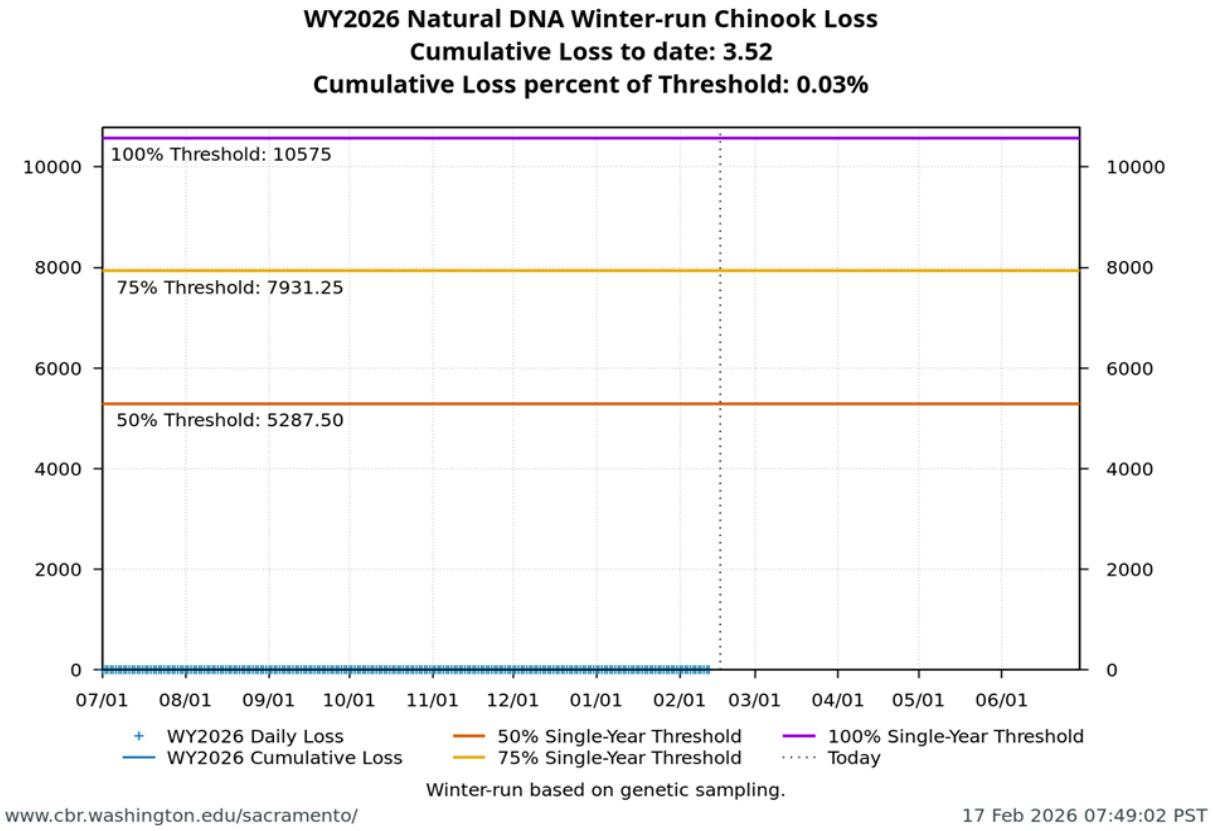

Figure 3. Cumulative loss of natural-origin winter-run for WY 2026. Cumulative loss is based on genetically confirmed winter-run captured in salvage or length-at-date winter-run in which genetic confirmation was unable to be obtained.

Figure 3 displays daily and cumulative winter-run Chinook loss based on genetic sampling for Water Year 2026. Points represent daily estimated loss and the line shows cumulative loss over time, with a vertical dashed line indicating the current date. The 100% threshold: 10575, 75% threshold: 7931.25, and 50% threshold: 5287.50 are shown as horizontal lines. As of February 17, 2026, the cumulative loss to date is 3.52, and the cumulative loss percent of the threshold is 0.03%.

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 February 15, overall through delta STARS estimated survival probability (with 80% credible intervals) is 0.66 (0.62-0.7) placing it in the 73rd percentile of historical STARS survival estimates for the month of February (WYs 2018-2025). STARS estimated routing and survival probabilities (with 80% credible intervals) into the interior delta are 0.12 (0.1-0.13) and 0.44 (0.33-0.54), respectively, corresponding to the 37th and 63rd percentiles of historical February estimates (WYs 2018-2025).

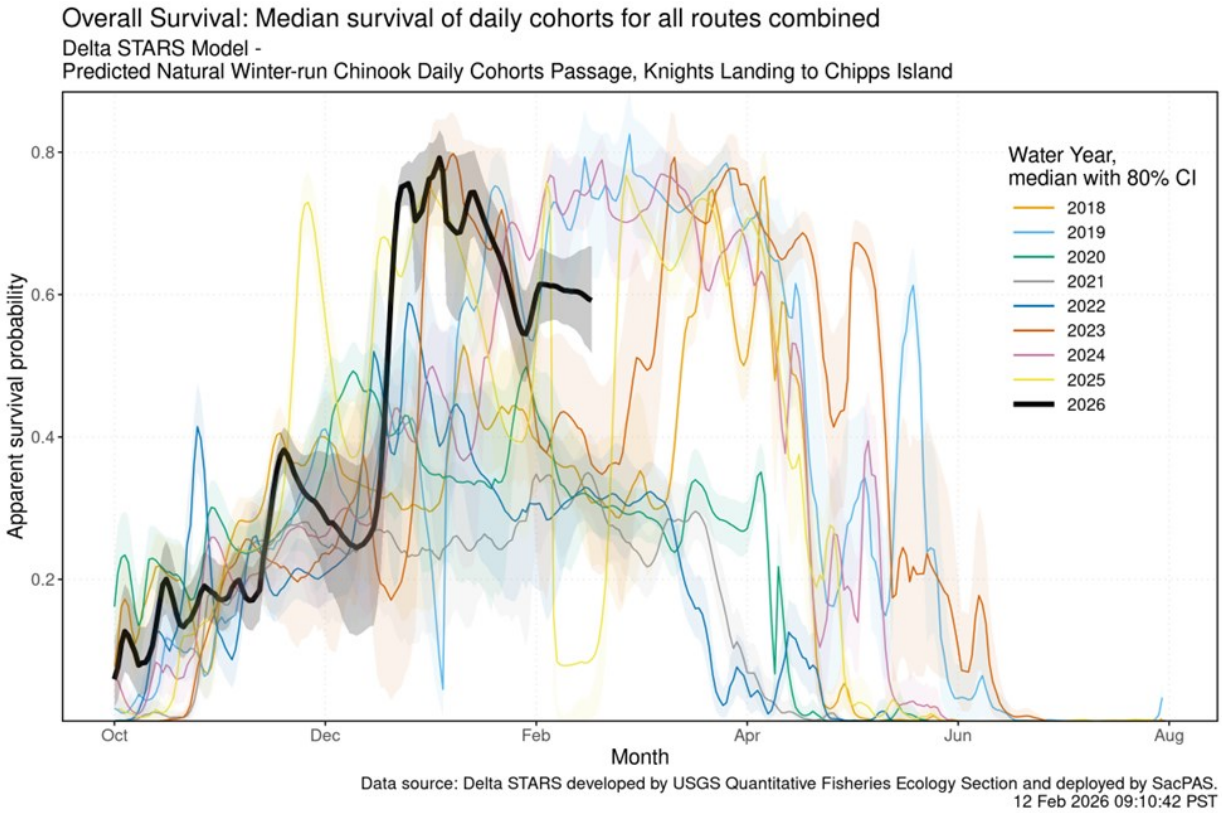

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Figure 4: Estimated overall winter-run survival from Knights Landing to Chipps Island. Black line indicates the current water-year, and other colored lines correspond to past water years.

Figure 4 is a line graph depicting median survival of daily cohorts for all routes combined from Knights Landing to Chipps Island. Survival is shown by water year for 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026, with different-colored lines from October to August and an 80% confidence interval.

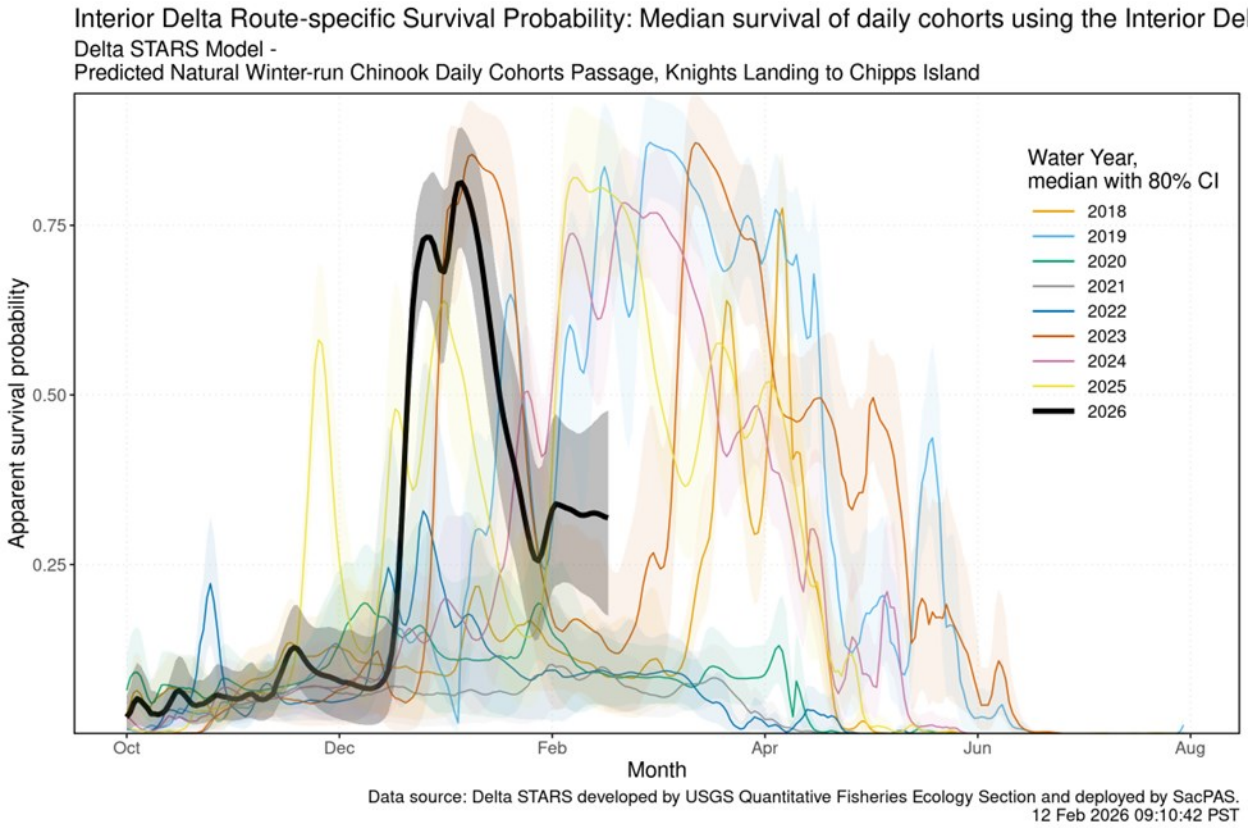

Figure 5: Estimated survival from Knights Landing to Chipps Island of simulate winter-run cohorts that route through the interior delta. Black line indicates the current water-year, and other colored lines correspond to past water years.

Figure 5 is a line graph depicting median survival of daily cohorts using the Interior Delta routes from Knights Landing to Chipps Island. Survival is shown by water year for 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026, with different-colored lines from October to August with an 80% confidence interval.

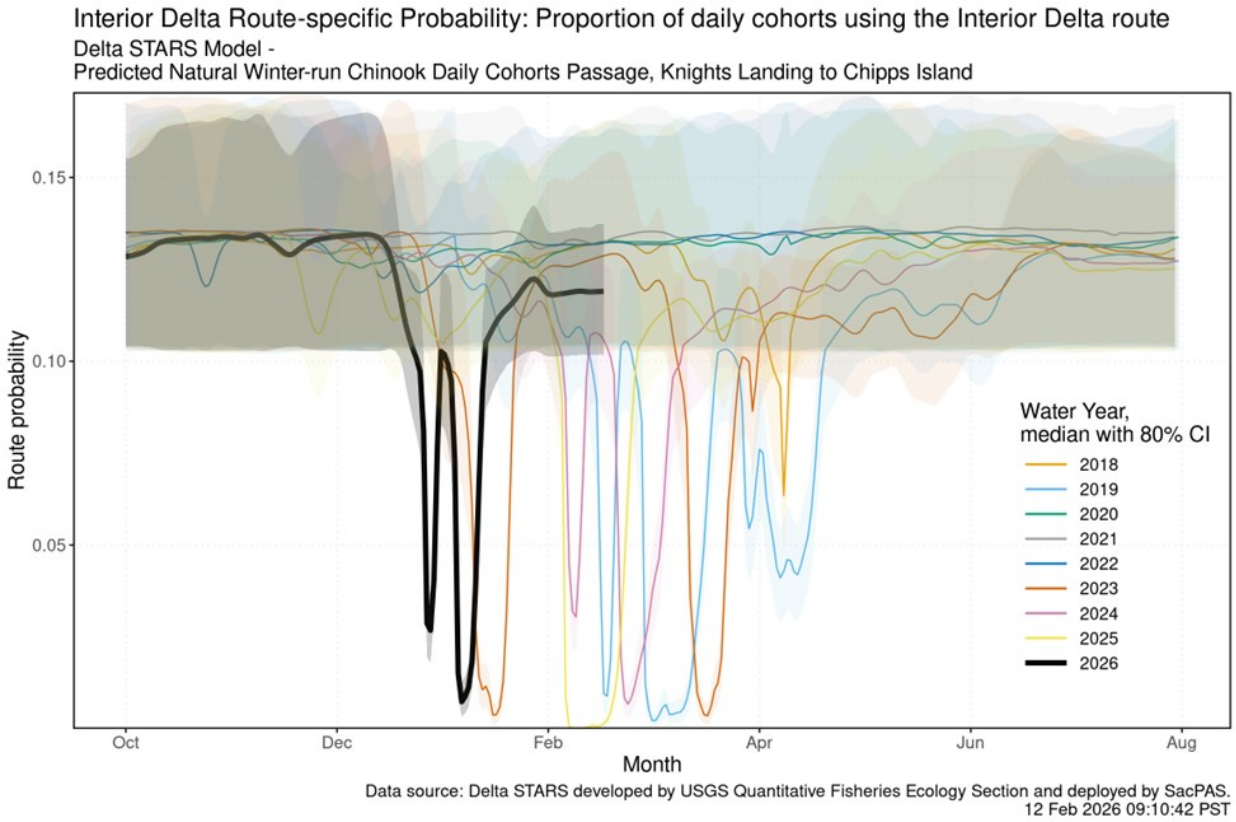

Figure 6: Estimated probability of winter-run routing into the interior delta. Black line indicates the current water-year, and other colored lines correspond to past water years.

Figure 6 is a line graph depicting survival probability for winter-run Chinook daily cohorts using the Interior Delta routes from Knights Landing to Chipps Island. The survival is shown by water year for 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026, with different-colored lines from October to August with an 80% confidence interval.

Hatchery Winter-run Chinook

Hatchery Releases

To date, no winter-run Livingston Stone hatchery releases have occurred in WY 2026.

Juvenile Production Estimate

The Juvenile Production Estimate for hatchery winter-run is 130,096 based on current Livingston Stone production estimates. 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

To date, no loss has occurred as no hatchery winter-run have been released.

Natural-origin Central Valley Steelhead

Current Status

Delta Entry Timing - Historically, as of Feb 16, 30% of CCV steelhead have entered the Delta based on Knights Landing RST catch, 15% have exited the Delta based on Chipps Island Trawl Catch, and 18% have been salvaged.

Table 3. Average Percent of annual emigrating population for unclipped CCV steelhead captured at the following locations and salvaged at SWP and CVP Delta facilities for the past 10 years.

Species	Red Bluff Diversion Dam	Tisdale RST	Knights Landing RST	Sac Trawl (Sherwood)	Chipps Island Trawl	Salvage
Steelhead, Unclipped	15%	42%	1%	30%	18%	39%

Delta Monitoring - Total catch of unclipped steelhead at RSTs at Delta Entry (Tisdale, Knights Landing, Lower Sacramento River) between Feb 02 and Feb 09 is 0 individuals. Total catch at Sacramento Trawl and Beach Seines in the delta between Feb 02 and Feb 13 is 0 individuals. Total catch at Delta Exit at Chipps Island between Feb 02 and Feb 13 is 0 individuals.

Annual Loss

As of February 16, cumulative loss of unclipped steelhead is 87 or 1.64% 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 52.

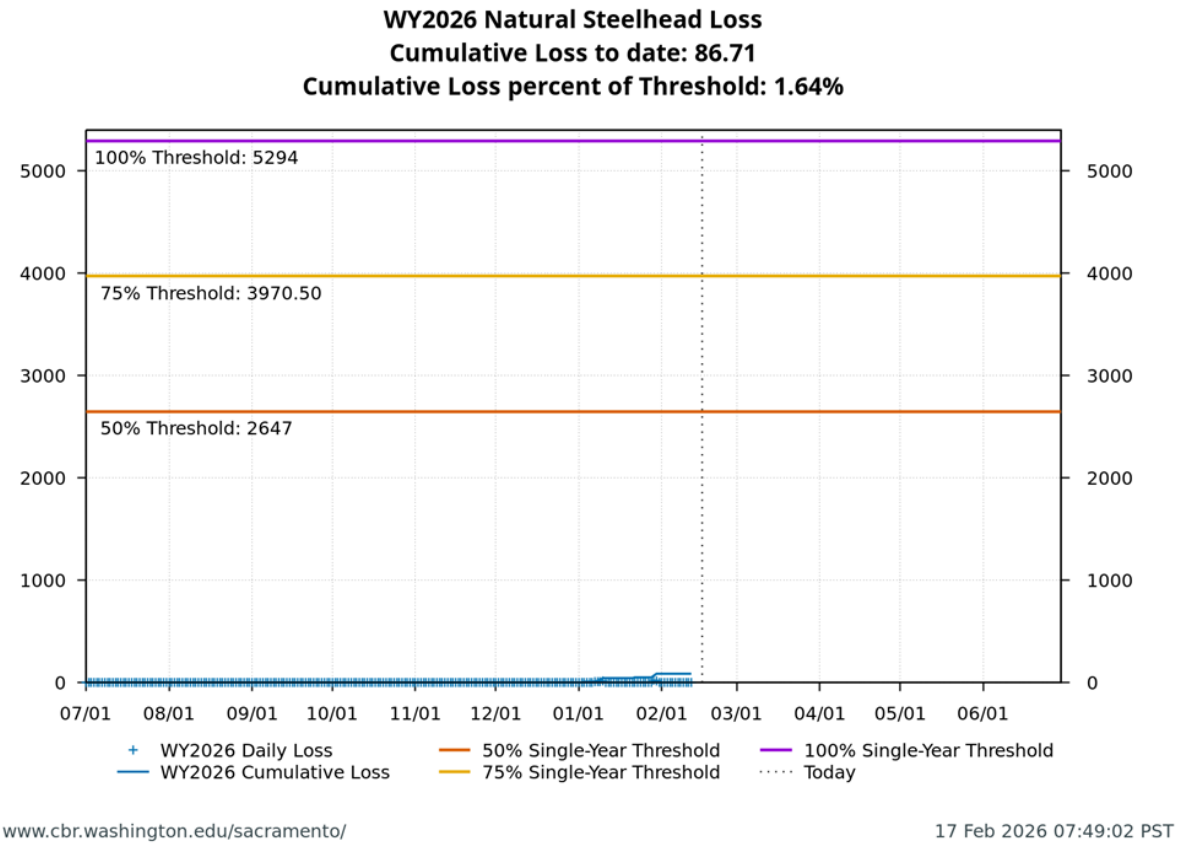

Figure 7: Cumulative loss of natural-origin steelhead for WY 2026. The 5,294 line represents the single-year incidental take limit (ITL), not a loss threshold.

Figure 7 displays daily and cumulative natural steelhead loss based on genetic sampling for Water Year 2026. Points represent daily estimated loss and the line shows cumulative loss over time, with a vertical dashed line indicating the current date. Horizontal lines represent the 100% single-year threshold of 5,294, 75% threshold of 3970.50, and 50% threshold of 2647. As of February 17, 2026, cumulative loss to date is 86.71 fish, representing 1.64% of the threshold.

Hatchery-origin Central Valley Steelhead

Surrogate Releases

There have been a total of 5 releases totaling 1,373,848 steelhead in Water Year 2026. JPE for the hatchery releases as of today is 591,419 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 5,914, but is subject to change with additional steelhead releases.

Table 4. 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	371,250	36%	133,650
FRH	2026-01-09	123,750	36%	44,550

Table 5: 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 552 or 9.34% 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.

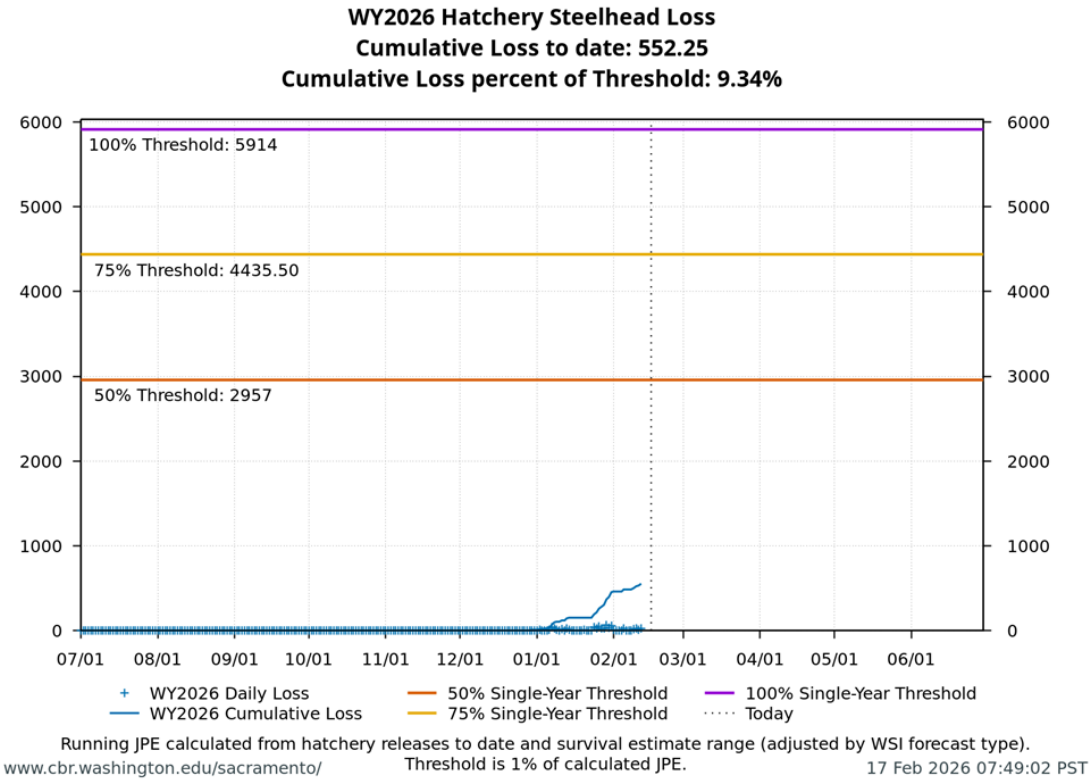

Figure 8: Cumulative loss of hatchery steelhead for WY 2026.

Figure 8 displays daily and cumulative hatchery steelhead loss for Water Year 2026. Points represent daily estimated loss and the line shows cumulative loss over time, with a vertical dashed line indicating the current date. Horizontal lines represent the 100% single-year threshold of 5,914, 75% threshold of 4,435.50, and 50% threshold of 2,957. As of February 17, 2026, cumulative loss to date is 552.25 fish, representing 9.34% of the threshold.

Spring-run Chinook

Current Status

Delta Entry Timing - Historically, as of Feb 16, 4% of LAD spring-run have entered the Delta based on Knights Landing RST catch, 0% have exited the Delta based on Chipps Island Trawl Catch, and 0% have been salvaged.

Table 6: Average Percent of annual emigrating population for LAD Spring-run Chinook Salmon captured at the following locations and salvaged at SWP and CVP 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	15%	18%	30%	4%	0%	0%

Red Bluff Diversion Dam Passage Estimate - As of Feb 11 estimated passage to date of LAD spring-run at Red Bluff Diversion is approximately 0.03 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 - Total catch of LAD spring-run at RSTs at Delta Entry (Tisdale, Knights Landing, Lower Sacramento River) between Feb 02 and Feb 09 is 131 individuals. Total catch at Sacramento Trawl and Beach Seines in the delta between Feb 02 and Feb 13 is 0 individuals. Total catch at Delta Exit at Chipps Island between Feb 02 and Feb 13 is 0 individuals.

Spring-run Surrogate Releases

A total of 805,323 spring-run surrogate fish have been released in Water Year 2026, with an estimated Juvenile Production Estimate (JPE) of 219,852 fish entering the Delta. This includes 805,323 Coleman Late-Fall Run Chinook (JPE: 219,852) released from Coleman National Fish Hatchery across 12 coded-wire tag groups. See details in table below.

Table 7: Spring-run Chinook Salmon Surrogate Releases (all Coleman Late-Fall releases, both production and experimental).

Hatchery	Release Date	Type	# of CWT Fish Released	JPE	ITL (0.5%)	Confirmed Loss	CWT Codes
Coleman NFH	2025-11-13	Production	143,346	39,134	N/A	9	056808, 056809
Coleman NFH	2025-11-17	Experimental	75,119	20,507	376	0	056810
Coleman NFH	2025-12-17	Production	468,876	128,002	N/A	750	053700, 056806, 056811, 056812, 056814, 056815, 056817
Coleman NFH	2025-12-22	Experimental	60,873	16,618	304	257	056813
Coleman NFH	2026-01-08	Experimental	57,109	15,591	286	25	056816

Annual Loss

The annual loss threshold is 1% of the JPE entering the Delta, which equals 2,199 fish. As of February 16, cumulative loss is 1,041 fish or 47.33% of the annual loss 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 experimental release group: Release Group 1 (2025-11-17): 0 loss of 376 ITL (0%); Release Group 2 (2025-12-22): 257 loss of 304 ITL (84.64%); Release Group 3 (2026-01-08): 25 loss of 286 ITL (8.62%)**.**

Loss Prediction and Trajectories

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

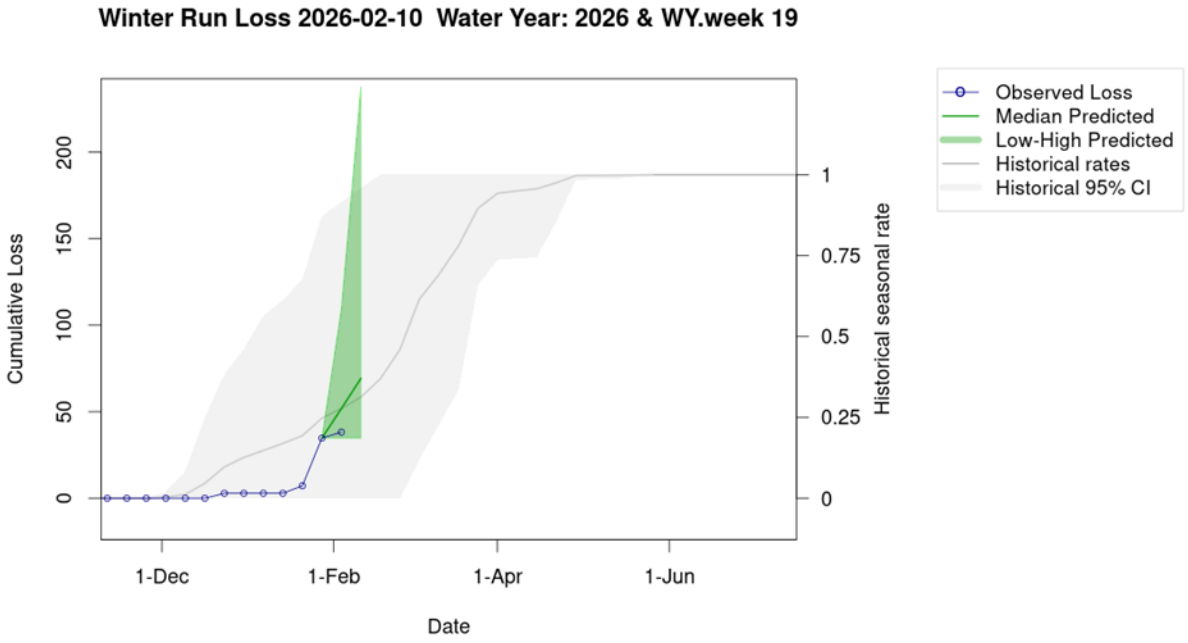

Figure 9: Estimates of winter-run Chinook loss generated by Loss and Salvage Predictor tool.

Figure 9 displays observed cumulative winter-run Chinook loss for Water Year 2026 through February 10, 2026, compared with predicted and historical loss patterns. Points represent observed cumulative loss, while the green line shows the median predicted loss and the shaded green band represents the low–high predicted range. Historical seasonal loss rates and the historical 95% confidence interval are shown in gray for comparison. Observed cumulative loss remains within the predicted and historical ranges during this early portion of the water year.

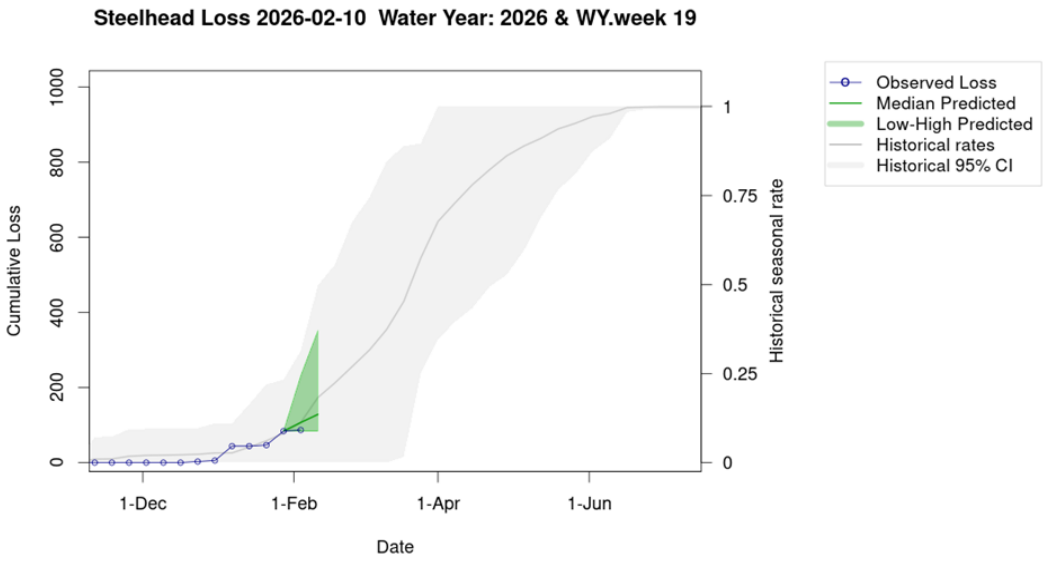

Figure 10: Estimates of steelhead loss generated by Loss and Salvage Predictor tool.

Figure 10 displays observed cumulative winter-run steelhead loss for Water Year 2026 through February 10, 2026, compared with predicted and historical loss patterns. Points represent observed cumulative loss, while the green line shows the median predicted loss and the shaded green band represents the low–high predicted range. Historical seasonal loss rates and the historical 95% confidence interval are shown in gray for comparison. Observed cumulative loss remains within the predicted and historical ranges during this early portion of the water year.

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% of the threshold. **LOW RISK:** Hatchery winter-run cumulative loss is currently 0% of the threshold.
2. What is the probability of exceeding spring-run Chinook salmon surrogate yearling loss thresholds in the upcoming week?
    a. **LOW RISK**: Spring-run surrogates cumulative loss is currently 47.3% 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 (vs ITL) cumulative loss is currently 1.6% of the threshold.
    b. **LOW RISK**: Hatchery steelhead cumulative loss is currently 9.3% 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**: Adult, Juvenile
- **Abundance estimate**: 4,983 (95% CL: 589 to 19,146) as of the week of February 9–13, 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**: 36 adult Delta smelt and 29 juvenile Delta smelt have been detected this water year. See Table 8 for recent detections, Figure 11 for spatial distribution, and Figure 12 for temporal distribution.
- **Delta smelt salvage**: 0 Delta smelt have been salvaged, and the cumulative seasonal salvage is 0.

Notes

- 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 8 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 8: 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
EDSM	2026-02-06	West	Suisun Marsh	Adult	1
EDSM	2026-02-10	West	Suisun Marsh	Juvenile	4

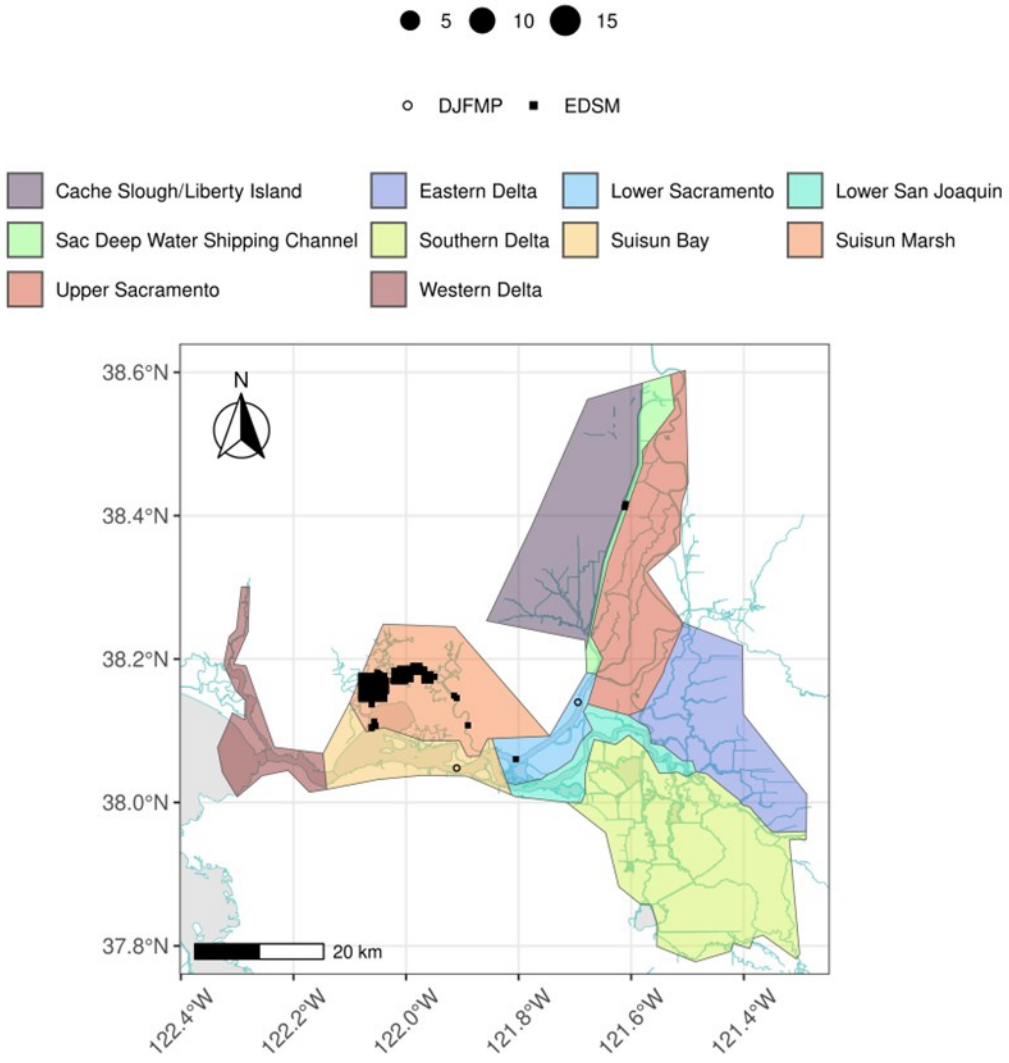

Figure 11: Delta smelt distribution for WY 2026.

Figure 11 shows monitoring locations across the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta. Colored polygons represent Delta regions, including Cache Slough/Liberty Island, Eastern Delta, Lower Sacramento, Lower San Joaquin, Sacramento Deep Water Shipping Channel, Southern Delta, Suisun Bay, Suisun Marsh, Upper Sacramento, and Western Delta. Symbols indicate sampling locations for DJFMP and EDSM monitoring programs, with symbol size representing relative sample counts.

Table 9: 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	33
EDSM	West	Juvenile	28

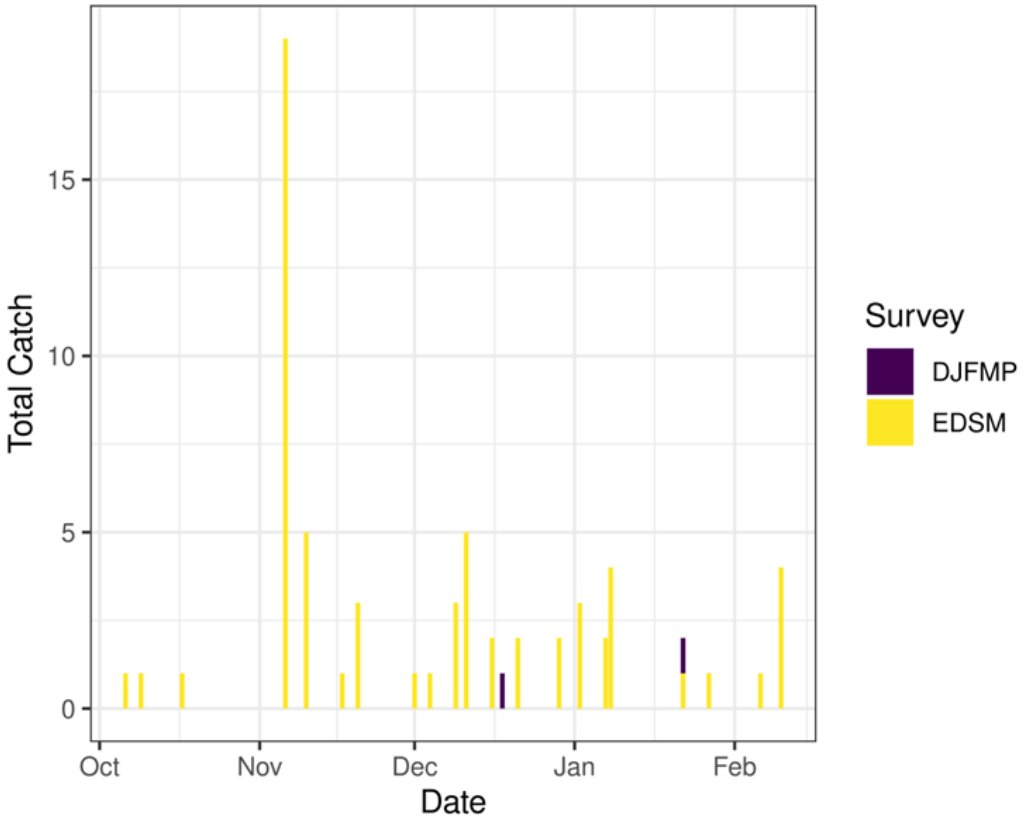

Figure 12: Time series of Delta smelt catch, WY 2026

Figure 12 displays total catch observations over time from October through January for two survey programs: DJFMP and EDSM. Bars represent total catch recorded on individual sampling dates, with colors distinguishing the survey type. The figure shows that most detections occurred during EDSM surveys, with relatively few observations from DJFMP sampling.

Environmental

First Flush

- Implemented 12/25/25-1/7/26

Real-time Assessment Thresholds

Adult Delta smelt

- Adult delta smelt action off-ramped 02/13/2026.
- No adult Delta smelt actions were taken in WY 2026.
- 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 ≥ 5% entrainment of Delta smelt population after 30 days
    - **12-station South Delta Turbidity**: The most recent average turbidity was 5.7 FNU as of Feb 11, 2025

Evaluation

Delta smelt

1. After the start of entrainment management, is JPF < 0 and is daily average turbidity ≥ 12 FNU in the OMR corridor (stations OBI, HOL, and OSJ)?
    a. The turbidity in the OMR corridor is not likely to be exceeded this week, and JPF is predicted to stay above 0 cfs.
2. 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. 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. An adult Delta smelt action was not taken this water year.
3. 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, Grimaldo et al. 2021). Migration typically ranges one to four weeks after flow and turbidity increases, based on salvage data (Sommer et al. 2011). Historically, detections of ripe Delta smelt began in January and peaked in February and March and the majority

of Delta Smelt spawning occurs within a temperature range of 9-18˚C (Damon et al. 2016). Based on historical monitoring data from the past few years, 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 fish were releases in the fall. Survey captures at Chipps Island and the Sacramento Deep Water Ship Channel are consistent with an upstream spawning migration into tidal freshwater habitats.

4. After the onset of spawning, have the following conditions occurred: ≥ 5% entrainment of the Delta smelt population at facilities after 30 days?

    a. Although spawning may occur during the current assessment period, JPF is above 0 cfs and average turbidity in the South Delta is low; therefore, the conditions required to trigger larval and juvenile Delta smelt entrainment management are not met.

Longfin smelt

Biological

- **Longfin smelt life** stages: Juvenile, Adult
- **Longfin smelt count**: 354 adult, 683 juvenile, and 1300 larval longfin smelt have been detected this water year. See Table 10 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 10: 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	2026-02-06	West	Suisun Marsh	Juvenile	3
EDSM	2026-02-09	Far West	Western Delta	Juvenile	1
EDSM	2026-02-10	West	Suisun Marsh	Adult	8
EDSM	2026-02-10	West	Suisun Marsh	Juvenile	21

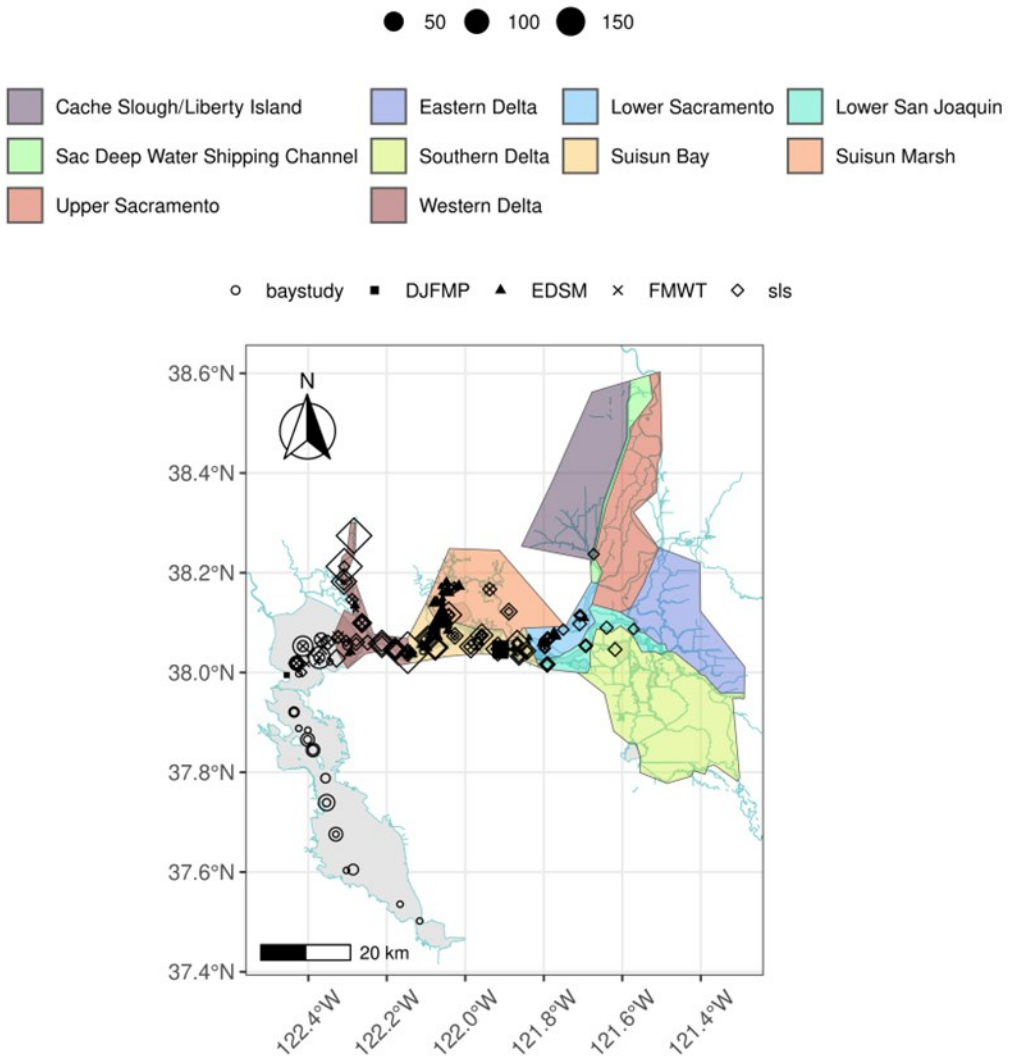

Figure 13: Longfin Smelt Distribution for WY 2026

Figure 13 shows monitoring locations across the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta and surrounding areas. Colored polygons represent Delta regions, including Cache Slough/Liberty Island, Eastern Delta, Lower Sacramento, Lower San Joaquin, Sacramento Deep Water Shipping Channel, Southern Delta, Suisun Bay, Suisun Marsh, Upper Sacramento, and Western Delta. Symbols indicate sampling locations from multiple monitoring programs (Bay Study, DJFMP, EDSM, FMWT, and SLS), with symbol size representing relative sample counts.

Table 11: Longfin smelt water year totals by life stage

Survey	Region	Life Stage	Total
DJFMP	Bay	Juvenile	1
DJFMP	N/A	Adult	242
DJFMP	N/A	Juvenile	18
EDSM	Far West	Adult	15
EDSM	Far West	Juvenile	61

Survey	Region	Life Stage	Total
EDSM	North	Juvenile	1
EDSM	West	Adult	80
EDSM	West	Juvenile	191
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	6
baystudy	Bay	Juvenile	320
baystudy	Far West	Adult	2
baystudy	Far West	Juvenile	11
baystudy	West	Juvenile	6
sls	Bay	Larva	11
sls	Far West	Larva	906
sls	North	Larva	12
sls	South	Larva	18
sls	West	Larva	331
sls	NA	Larva	22

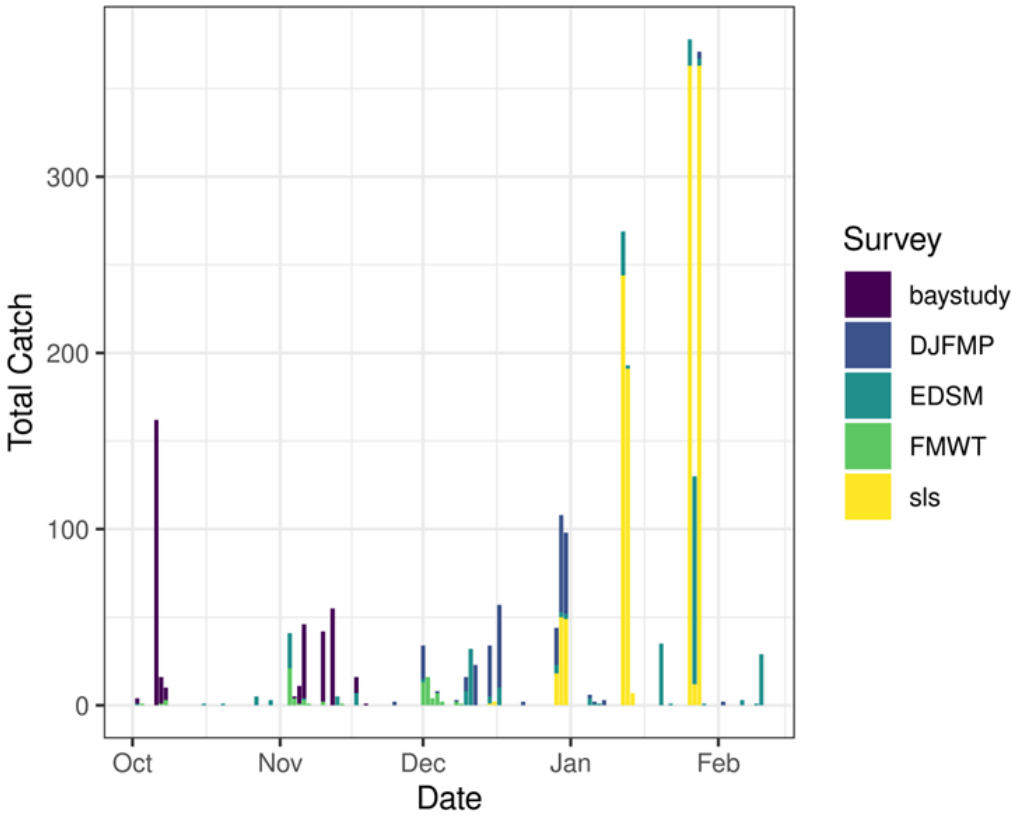

Figure 14: Time series of longfin smelt catch, WY 2026

Figure 14 displays total catch observations over time from October through January for multiple survey programs, including Bay Study, DJFMP, EDSM, and SLS. Bars represent total catch recorded on individual sampling dates, with colors distinguishing the survey type. The figure shows higher catch totals during Bay Study surveys in October and increased observations across DJFMP and EDSM, and SLS in December and January.

Real-time Assessment Thresholds

Start of Entrainment Management (Adult Longfin Smelt)

- Not relevant

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: 2,451 cfs as of Feb 12, 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: 2,451 cfs as of Feb 12, 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. JPF is currently > 0 cfs and no adult longfin smelt have been detected in salvage, indicating annual loss has not begun to approach the 5% regulatory threshold. If a stormflex action were implemented this week, PTM modeling provided in Appendix A, projects low entrainment risk for adult longfin smelt. Jersey Point (DSM2 node 469), used as a conservative proxy for adult distribution, shows up to 1.1% entrainment under –5,000 cfs OMRI and 1.8% under –6,250 cfs OMRI during this week, the second week of the simulation. 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?
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. JPF is currently > 0 cfs and is not forecasted to drop below 0 cfs this week. Zone of Influence modeling indicates moderate differences in hydrodynamic footprint across OMRI scenarios, with impacts decreasing between current and forecasted conditions. If a stormflex action were implemented, population-based PTM results, summarized in Appendix A, project low larval entrainment relative to estimated abundance. Modeled losses are approximately 1.0% under –5,000 OMRI and 1.5% under –6,250 OMRI during this week, the second week of the simulation. These projected losses remain well below levels suggesting population decline.

3. Is there additional information or other analyses that should be considered in this evaluation?
    a. Additional information may be discussed if needed at the DAT call.

End of smelt Entrainment Management

- Not relevant

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Appendix A: Delta Real-Time Forecast Summary

Date: 02/16/2026

Forecast Period: 02/10/2026 – 03/02/2026

Forecast Week 1: 02/10/2026 – 02/16/2026

Forecast Week 2: 02/17/2026 – 02/23/2026

Forecast Week 3: 02/24/2026 – 03/02/2026

Contents

Common Assumptions

The model run results cover the period February 10, 2026 through March 02, 2026 and are based on the following assumptions established by DWR:

1. CCFB Gates are operating to Priority 2.
2. The Delta Cross Channel gates are closed.
3. Suisun Marsh Salinity Control flashboards are in. All three gates are in tidal position.
4. San Joaquin River flow at Vernalis is at 2414 cfs at the beginning of the forecast period and is estimated to decrease to 2000 cfs by the end of the forecast period.
5. San Joaquin River EC at Vernalis is at 481 umhos/cm at the beginning of the forecast period and is estimated to increase to 550 umhos/cm at the end of the forecast period.

6. Sacramento River flow at Freeport is at 31912 cfs at the beginning of the forecast period and is expected to decrease to 31400 cfs by the end of the forecast period.
7. CCFB inflow is at 1998 cfs at the beginning of the forecast period and is expected to decrease to 1000 cfs by the end of the forecast period.
8. Export at Jones Pumping Plant is at 1940 cfs at the beginning of the forecast period and is expected to increase to 4200 cfs to the end the forecast period.

As shown in the next section, assumptions 4 and 6 have been 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 -6,250 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 02/10/2026 - 02/16/2026	32,765	hi	1,493	lo	hilo
Week 2 02/17/2026 - 02/23/2026	52,412	hi	1,350	lo	hilo
Week 3 02/24/2026 - 03/02/2026	53,917	hi	1,350	lo	hilo

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)
Week 1: 02/10/2026 - 02/16/2026	-6,250	3,864	3,692	7,556	51%
Week 1: 02/10/2026 - 02/16/2026	-5,000	3,263	2,891	6,154	53%
Week 1: 02/10/2026 - 02/16/2026	-3,500	2,576	1,975	4,551	57%

Week	OMR Bin (cfs)	CVP Exports (cfs)	SWP Exports (cfs)	Total Exports (cfs)	CVP Exports (% of total)
Week 1: 02/10/2026 - 02/16/2026	-2,000	1,159	1,689	2,848	41%
Week 2: 02/17/2026 - 02/23/2026	-6,250	4,208	3,206	7,413	57%
Week 2: 02/17/2026 - 02/23/2026	-5,000	3,506	2,505	6,011	58%
Week 2: 02/17/2026 - 02/23/2026	-3,500	2,705	1,703	4,408	61%
Week 2: 02/17/2026 - 02/23/2026	-2,000	902	1,803	2,705	33%
Week 3: 02/24/2026 - 03/02/2026	-6,250	4,208	3,206	7,413	57%
Week 3: 02/24/2026 - 03/02/2026	-5,000	3,506	2,505	6,011	58%
Week 3: 02/24/2026 - 03/02/2026	-3,500	2,705	1,703	4,408	61%
Week 3: 02/24/2026 - 03/02/2026	-2,000	902	1,803	2,705	33%

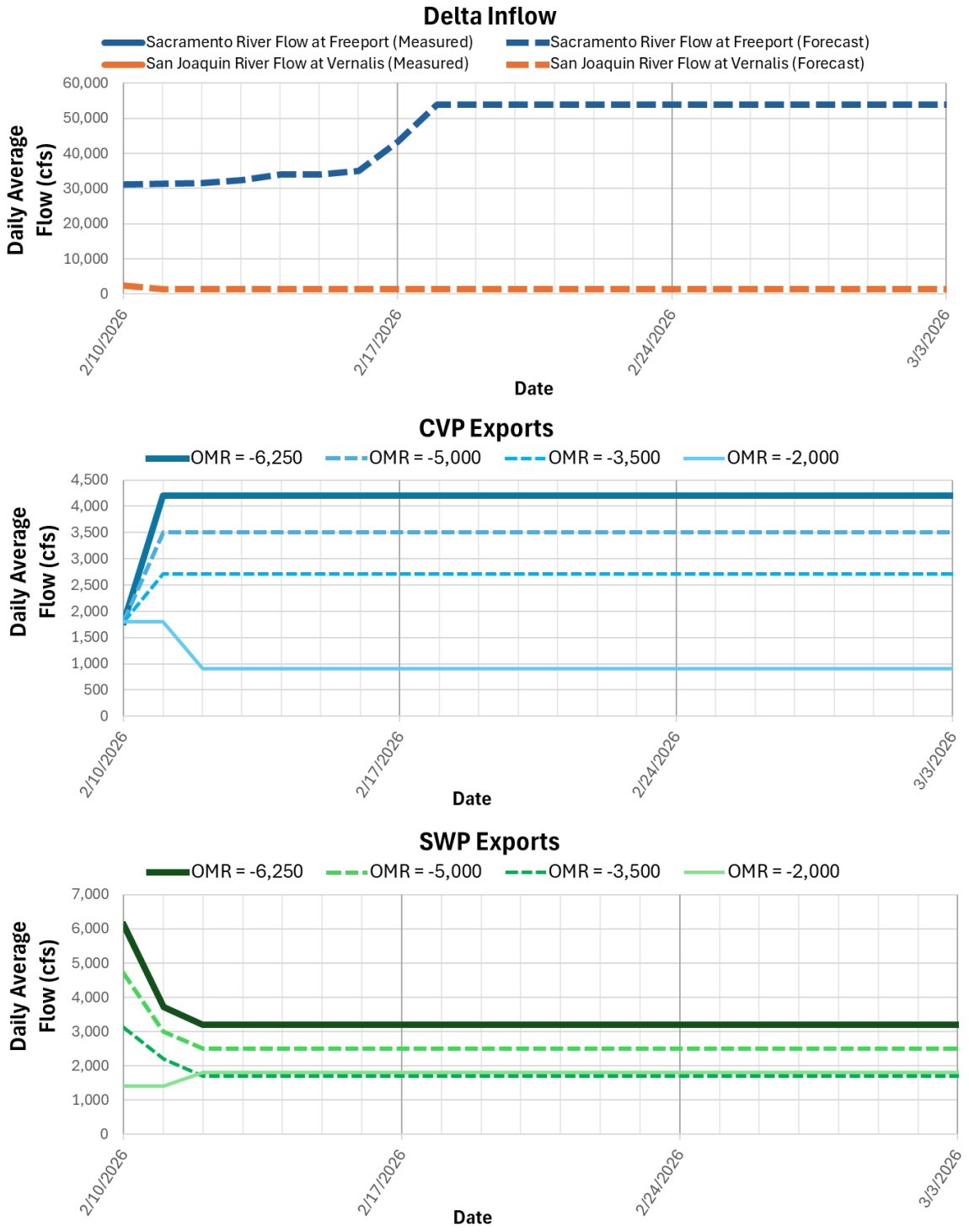

Figure 1: Delta Inflow, CVP Exports, and SWP Exports Summary

Figure 1 is a collection of three line graphs. The top graph shows measured and forecasted Sacramento River flows at Freeport and Vernalis from February 10, 2026 to March 3, 2026. The bottom two graphs show CVP and SWP exports in daily average flow (cfs) for OMR flow scenarios -6,250, -5,000, -3,500, and -2,000 in different colors and line styles for February 10, 2026 to March 3, 2026.

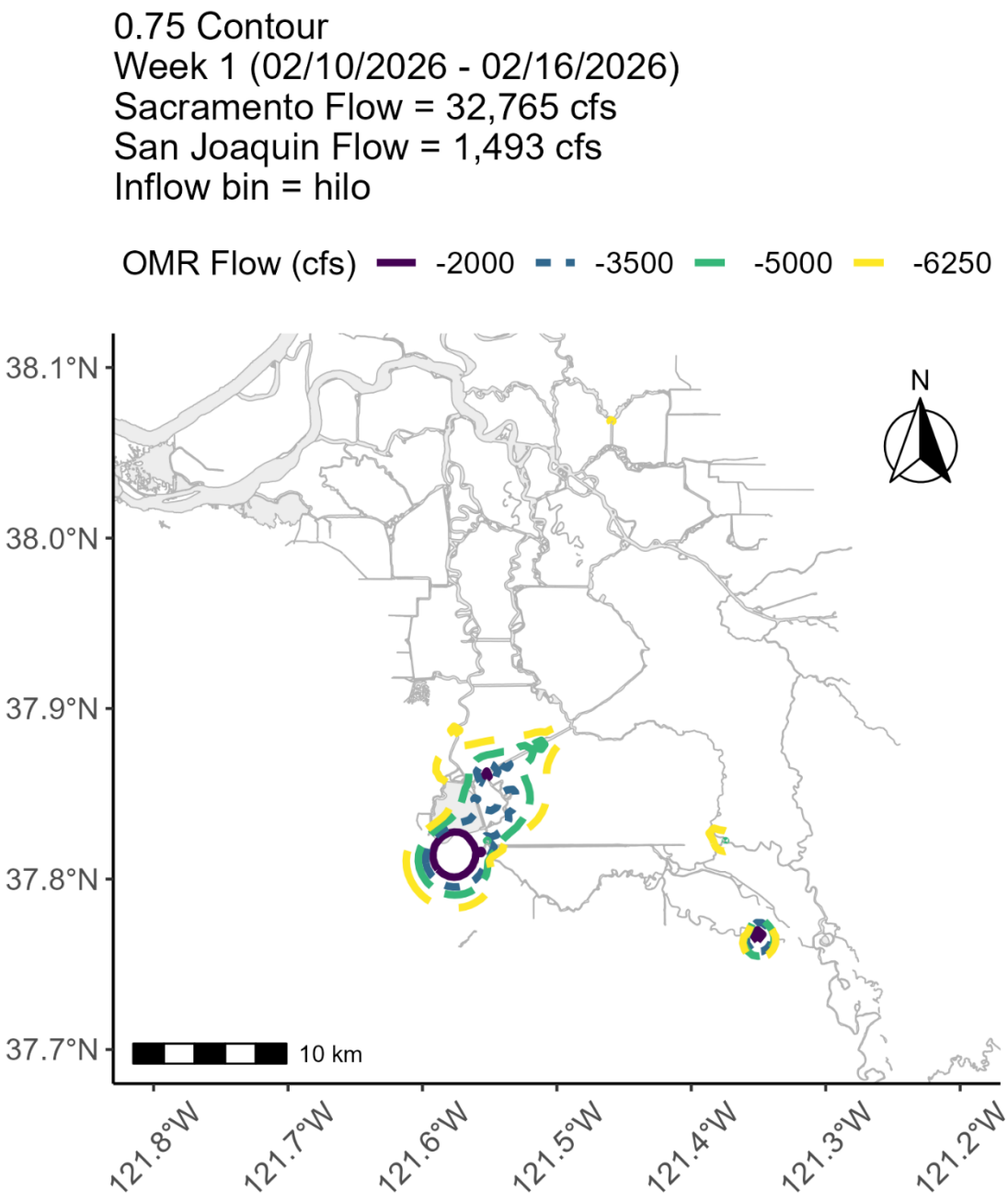

Figure 2: Delta Export Zone of Influence

Figure 2 is a map of the Delta showing different zone of influences at different OMR flow rates: 2,000, 3,500, 5,000, and 6,250 in different colors and line styles. The map was developed using a 0.75 contour during week 1 (February 10 – 16 2026) with Sacramento River flow at 32,765 cfs, San Joaquin River flow at 1,493, and hilo inflow bin.

Notes:

- 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)

Table 3. Proportion of DSM2 Channel Length Altered from Pumping by Hydrologic Influence Overlap Range (Low >0.75, Medium 0.25–0.75, High <0.25)

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: 02/10/2026 - 02/16/2026	6,250	647.8	96.2%	24.1	3.6%	1.7	0.3%
Week 1: 02/10/2026 - 02/16/2026	5,000	659.6	97.9%	12.3	1.8%	1.7	0.3%
Week 1: 02/10/2026 - 02/16/2026	3,500	663.3	98.5%	9.5	1.4%	0.9	0.1%
Week 1: 02/10/2026 - 02/16/2026	2,000	670.4	99.5%	2.4	0.4%	0.9	0.1%
Week 2: 02/17/2026 - 02/23/2026	6,250	636.8	94.5%	35.1	5.2%	1.7	0.3%
Week 2: 02/17/2026 - 02/23/2026	5,000	644.5	95.7%	28.3	4.2%	0.9	0.1%
Week 2: 02/17/2026 - 02/23/2026	3,500	660.8	98.1%	12.0	1.8%	0.9	0.1%
Week 2: 02/17/2026 - 02/23/2026	2,000	670.4	99.5%	2.4	0.4%	0.9	0.1%
Week 3: 02/24/2026 - 03/02/2026	6,250	647.3	96.1%	25.5	3.8%	0.9	0.1%
Week 3: 02/24/2026 - 03/02/2026	5,000	655.2	97.3%	17.6	2.6%	0.9	0.1%

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 3: 02/24/2026 - 03/02/2026	3,500	665.3	98.8%	7.5	1.1%	0.9	0.1%
Week 3: 02/24/2026 - 03/02/2026	2,000	671.2	99.6%	1.5	0.2%	0.9	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

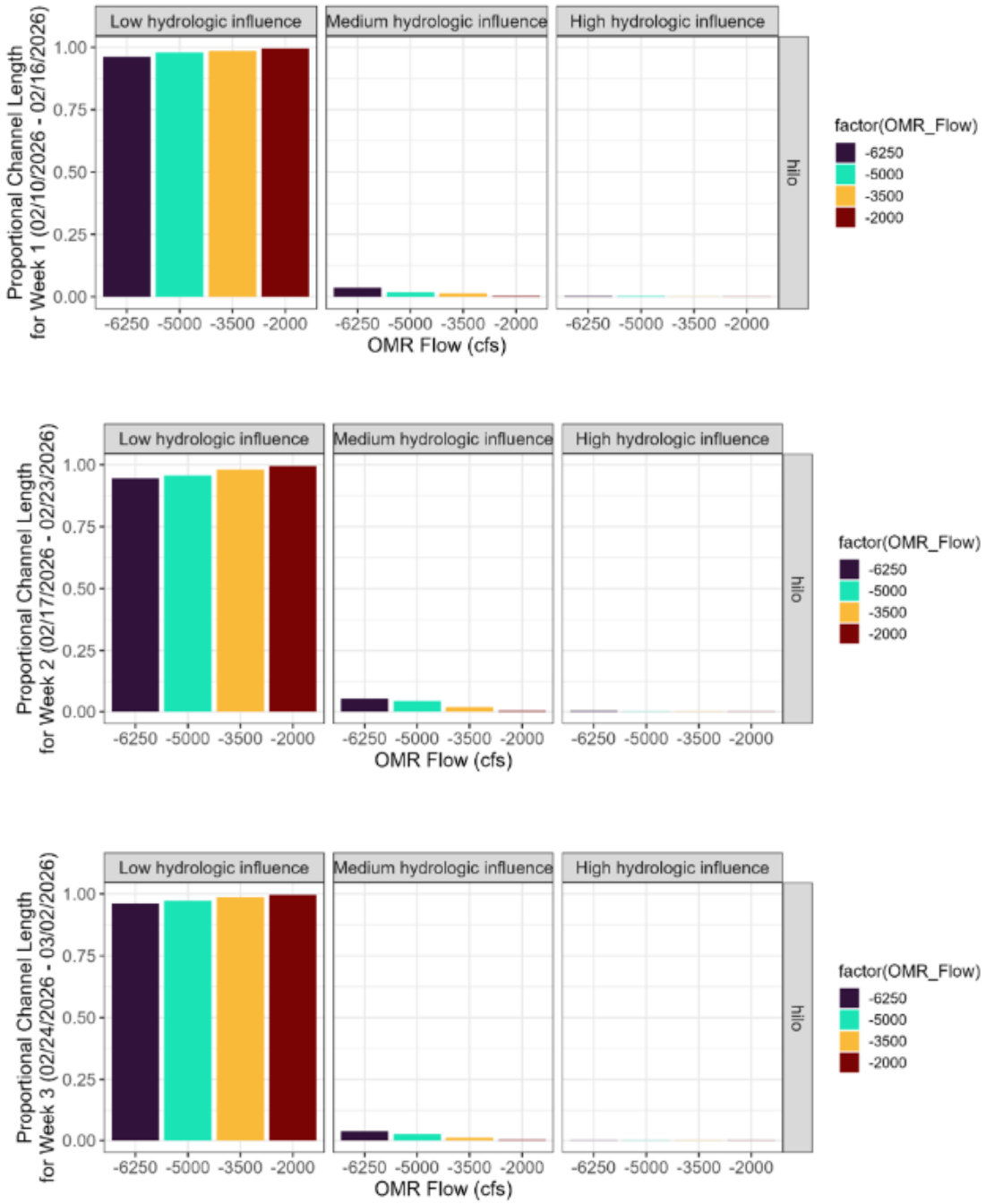

Figure 3: Proportional DSM2 Channel Length Altered from Pumping by Hydrologic Influence Category, Weeks 1–3

Figure 3 is a collection of three grouped bar charts, one for each weekly model run from February 10 to March 2, 2026. Each chart is divided into three panels by hydrologic influence category (Low, Medium, and High) and shows the proportional DSM2 channel length altered from pumping for OMR flow scenarios -6,250, -5,000, -3,500, and -2,000 cfs. Across all three weeks, nearly all channel length falls in the Low hydrologic influence category, with minimal proportional alteration shown in the Medium panel and negligible alteration in the High panel.

PTM (Particle Tracking Model) Results

PTM Flux Evaluation Period: 02/10/2026 – 03/02/2026

Particles Injected: 02/10/2026

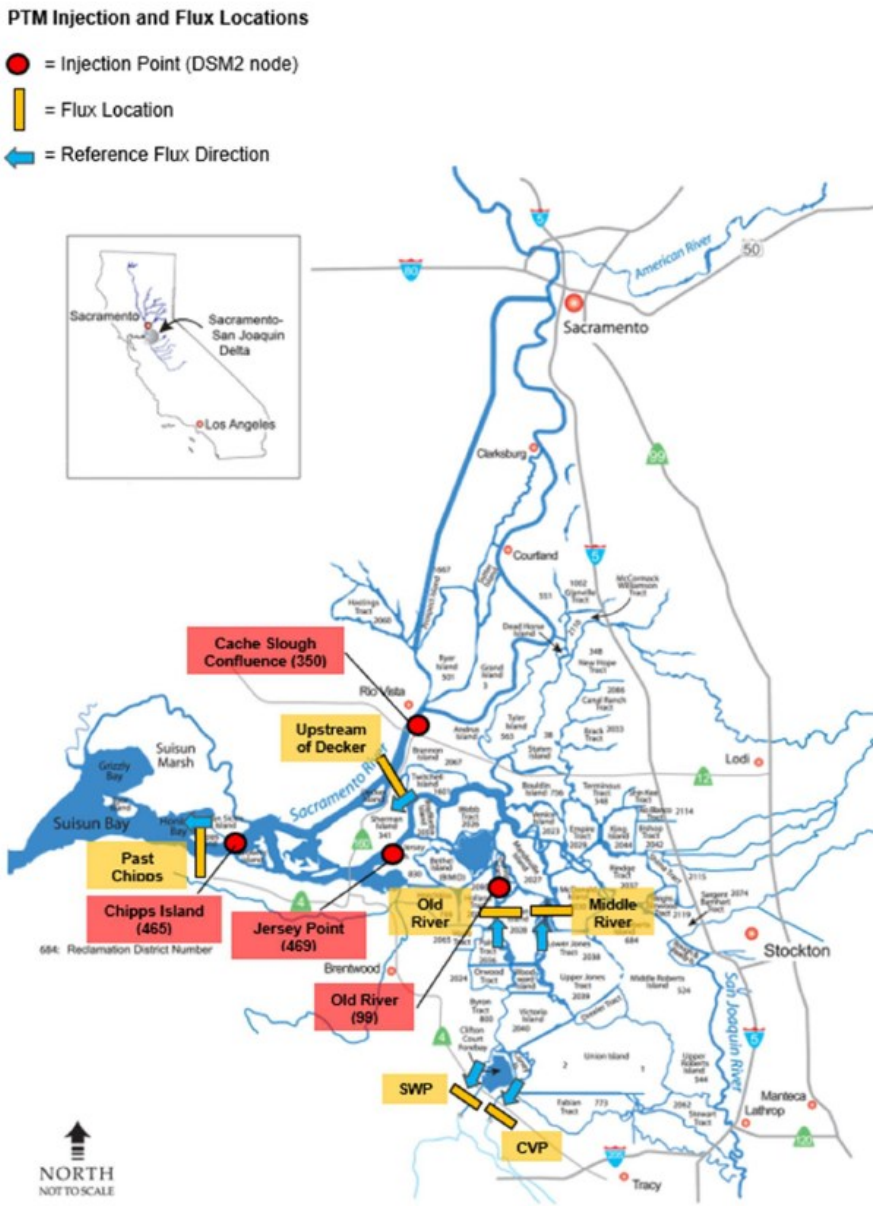

Figure 4: PTM Injection and Flux Locations in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

Figure 4 is a map of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta showing PTM injection points (DSM2 nodes) and flux locations used for the February 10–March 2, 2026 evaluation period, with particles injected on February 10, 2026. Five injection points are marked with red circles and five flux locations with yellow bars, with blue arrows indicating reference flux direction. An inset shows the Delta's location within California.

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 End: 02/16/2026	-6,250	95.6	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-5,000	96.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-3,500	96.6	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-2,000	97.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-6,250	97.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-5,000	97.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-3,500	97.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-2,000	98.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-6,250	97.8	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-5,000	98.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-3,500	97.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-2,000	98.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: values between 0.0 and 0.1 are indicated with <0.1

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 End: 02/16/2026	-6,250	57.9	79.8	42.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-5,000	61.9	79.7	38.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-3,500	65.0	80.7	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-2,000	66.5	80.7	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-6,250	80.2	84.2	20.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-5,000	85.0	82.4	15.7	0.4	0.2	0.1
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-3,500	86.6	83.8	14.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-2,000	91.6	83.4	8.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-6,250	87.3	85.7	14.5	0.8	0.6	0.4
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-5,000	91.2	83.3	10.0	0.2	0.7	0.3
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-3,500	90.6	84.4	10.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-2,000	93.6	83.9	6.7	0.3	0.0	0.0

Note: values between 0.0 and 0.1 are indicated with <0.1

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 End: 02/16/2026	-6,250	17.8	20.8	82.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-5,000	20.4	20.1	80.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-3,500	26.4	16.4	73.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-2,000	30.9	15.6	69.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-6,250	64.2	28.1	39.5	1.9	1.5	0.3
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-5,000	71.0	24.8	31.5	1.4	0.8	0.3
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-3,500	79.5	19.7	21.8	1.0	0.1	0.2
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-2,000	86.5	18.5	14.3	0.7	0.0	0.1
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-6,250	80.3	30.6	24.9	1.0	2.8	1.4
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-5,000	85.5	26.2	18.2	1.0	2.0	0.7
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-3,500	90.5	20.4	11.2	0.7	0.7	0.3
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-2,000	91.5	19.0	9.2	0.3	0.1	0.3

Note: values between 0.0 and 0.1 are indicated with <0.1

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 End: 02/16/2026	-6,250	0.3	0.4	12.8	33.7	38.0	15.2
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-5,000	0.1	0.7	18.3	40.6	33.0	8.0
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-3,500	0.2	1.3	32.8	48.1	17.1	1.8
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-2,000	0.7	1.3	57.5	41.7	0.0	0.1
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-6,250	1.6	1.3	7.8	12.7	43.8	34.1
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-5,000	3.8	2.4	9.5	16.8	44.1	25.8
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-3,500	9.4	4.9	15.2	25.5	35.4	14.5
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-2,000	13.4	4.2	28.3	45.6	4.0	8.7
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-6,250	4.5	1.9	4.0	5.8	46.3	39.4
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-5,000	8.3	3.3	4.1	9.6	45.6	32.4
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-3,500	15.2	5.8	7.9	14.7	39.3	22.9
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-2,000	25.0	5.7	14.1	29.5	5.7	25.7

Note: values between 0.0 and 0.1 are indicated with <0.1

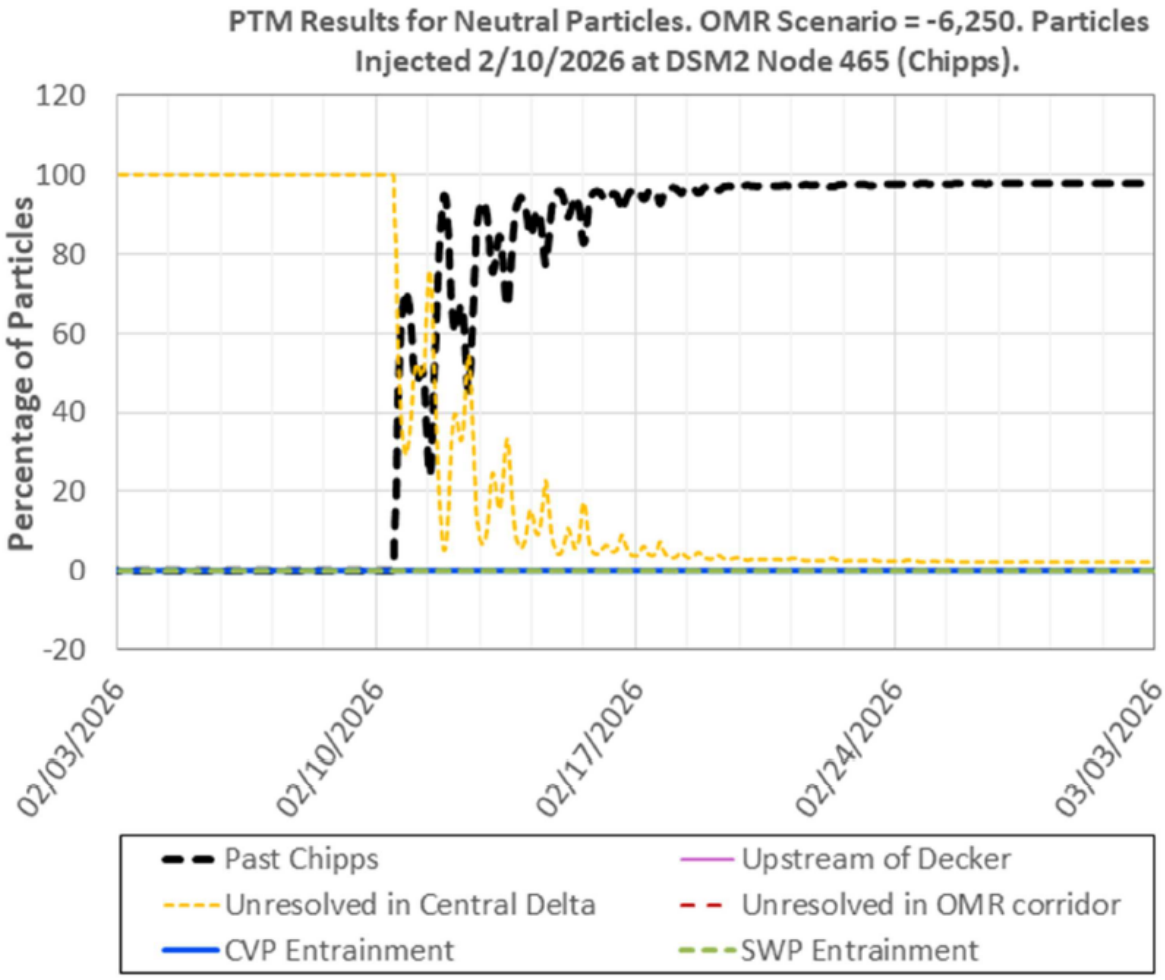

Figure 5: PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Chipps Island, OMR Scenario -6,250

Figure 5 is a line graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 465 (Chipps). Six flux locations are represented by different colored dashed lines, with Past Chipps (black) and Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) showing the most notable particle percentages across the evaluation period.

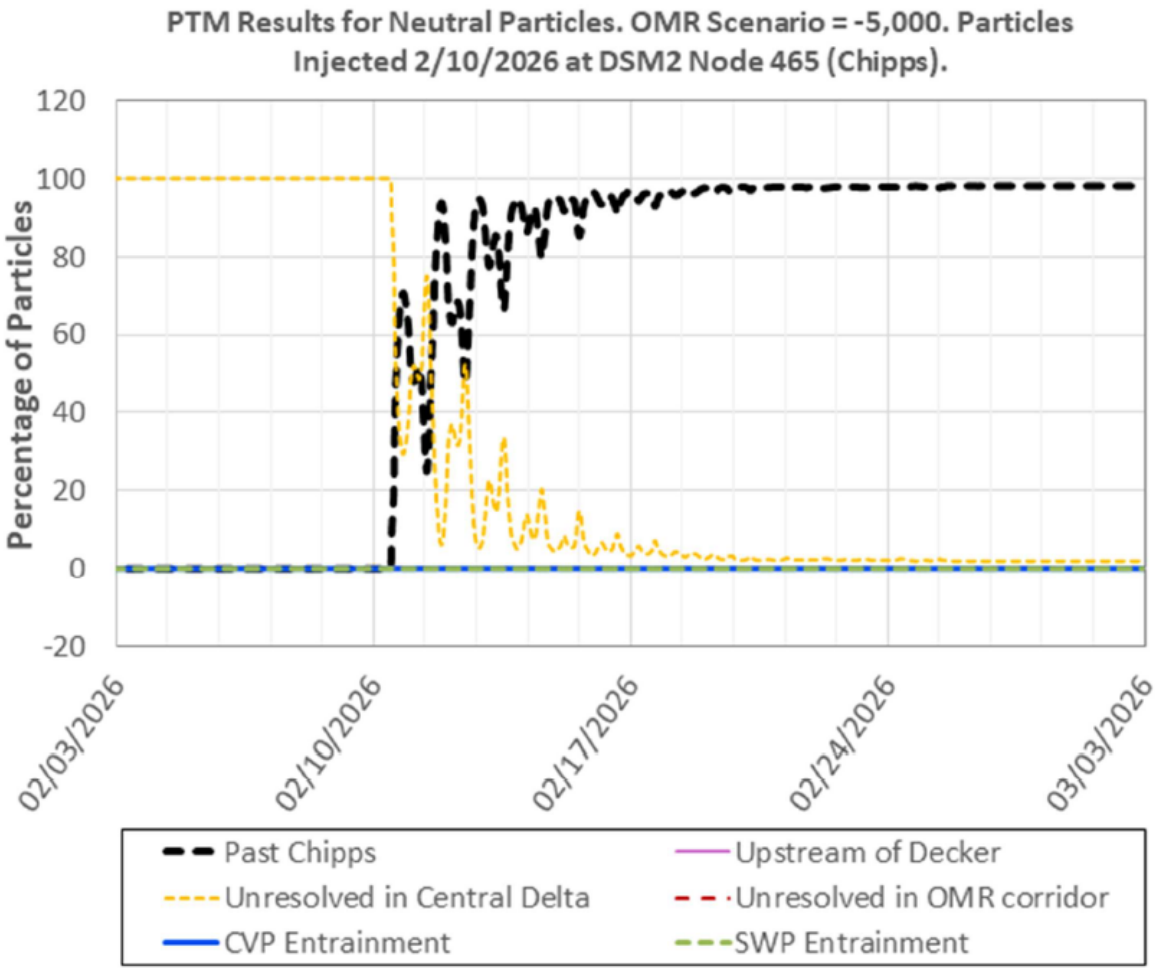

Figure 6: PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Chipps Island, OMR Scenario -5,000

Figure 6 is a line graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 465 (Chipps) under the OMR scenario of -5,000 cfs. Six flux locations are represented by different colored dashed lines, with Past Chipps (black) rising to near 100% shortly after injection and Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) peaking around 40% before declining to near zero by late February.

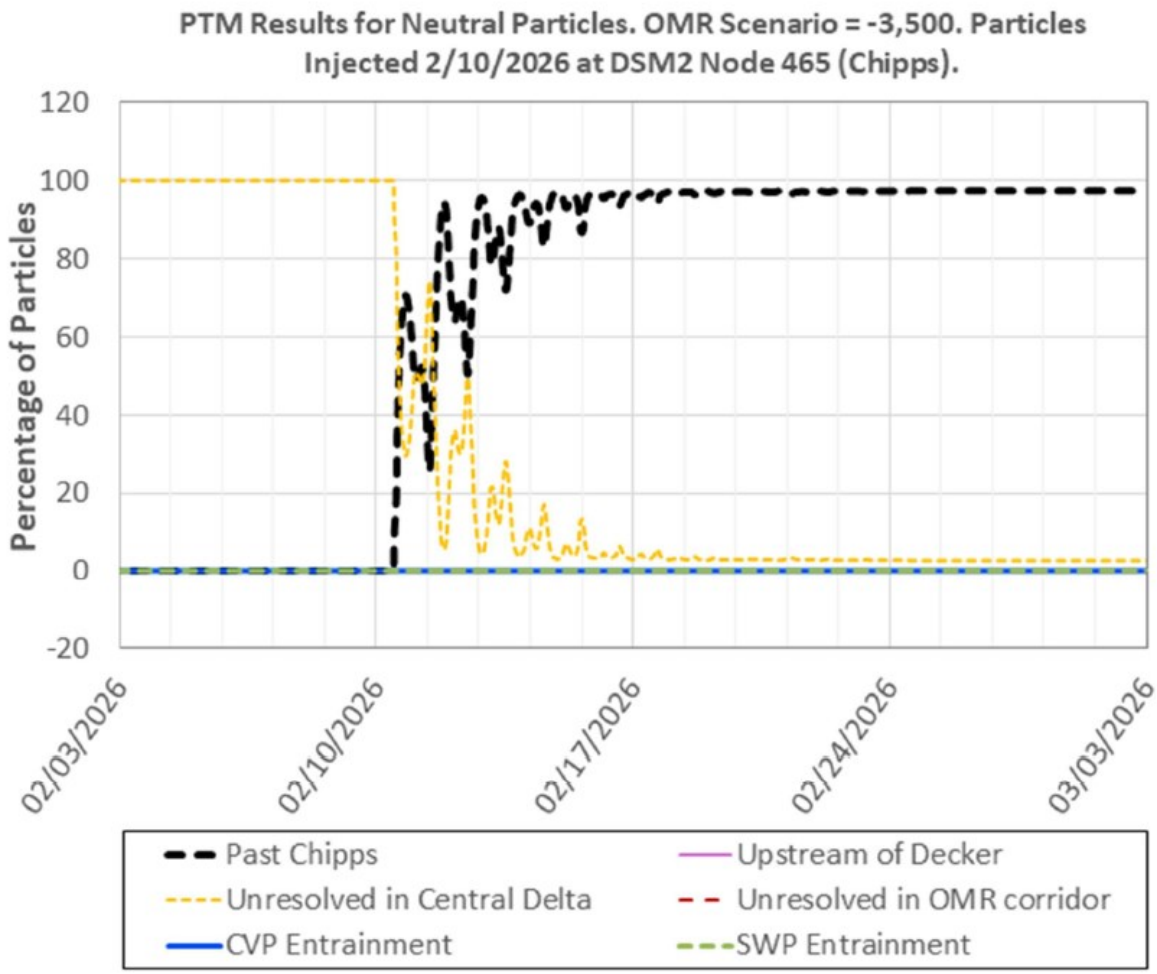

Figure 7: PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Chipps Island, OMR Scenario -3,500

Figure 7 is a line graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 465 (Chipps) under the OMR scenario of -3,500 cfs. Six flux locations are represented by different colored dashed lines, with Past Chipps (black) rising to near 100% shortly after injection and Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) showing a smaller peak than the more negative OMR scenarios before declining to near zero.

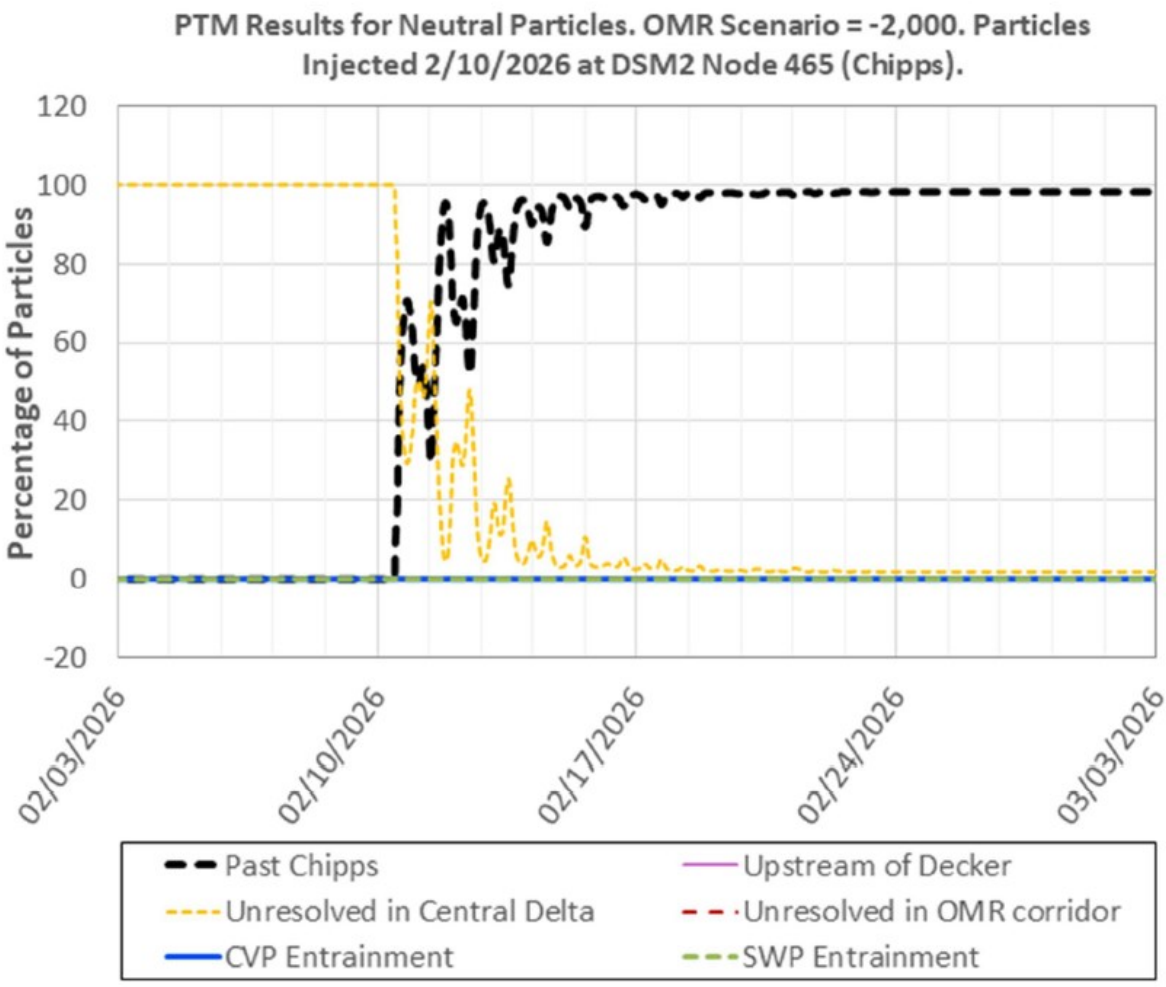

Figure 8: PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Chipps Island, OMR Scenario -2,000

Figure 8 is a line graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 465 (Chipps) under the OMR scenario of -2,000 cfs. Six flux locations are represented by different colored dashed lines, with Past Chipps (black) rising to near 100% shortly after injection and Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) showing a moderate peak before declining to near zero by late February.

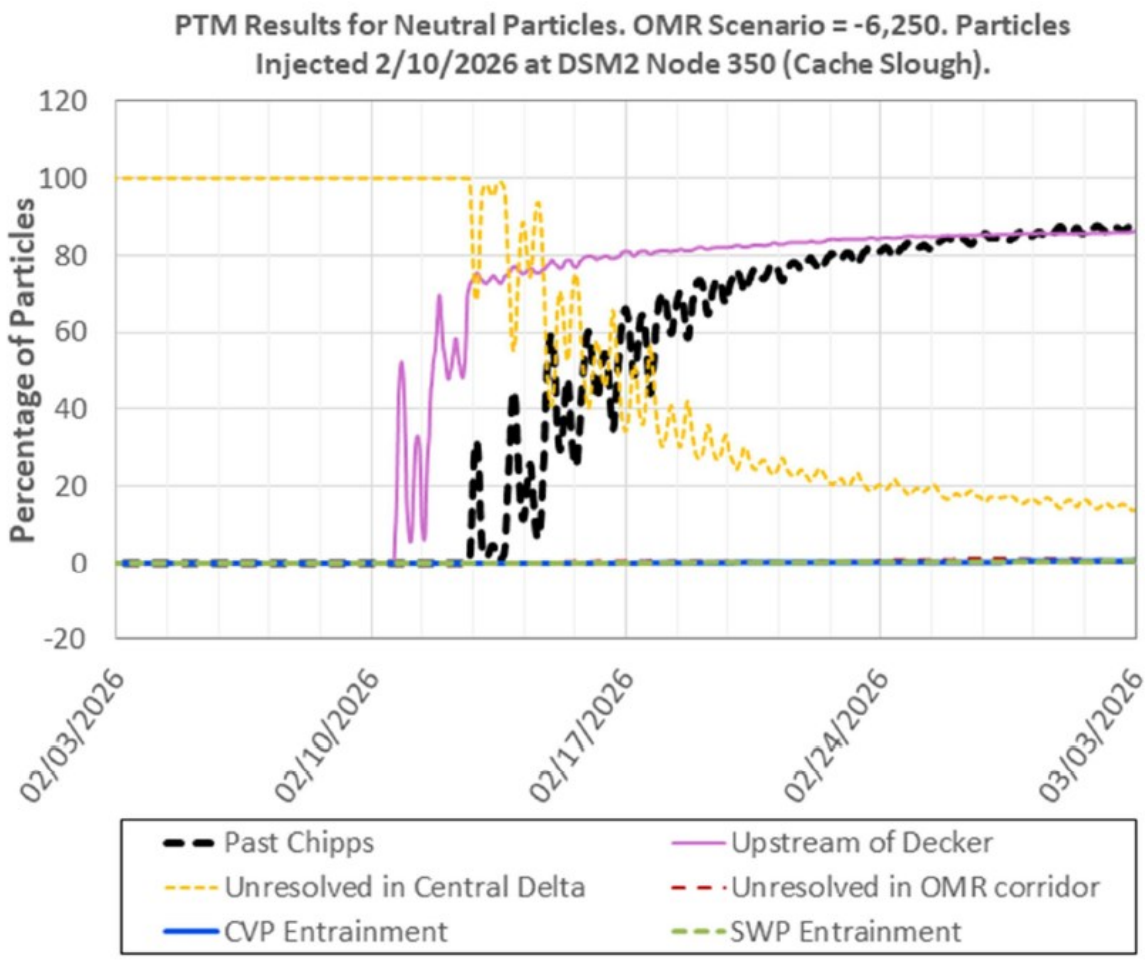

Figure 9: PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Cache Slough Confluence, OMR Scenario -6,250

Figure 9 is a line graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 350 (Cache Slough) under the OMR scenario of -6,250 cfs. Upstream of Decker (pink) rises steadily to near 80% by mid-February and remains elevated, Past Chipps (black) gradually increases to roughly 85% by early March, and Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) peaks near 100% before declining to around 15% by the end of the period.

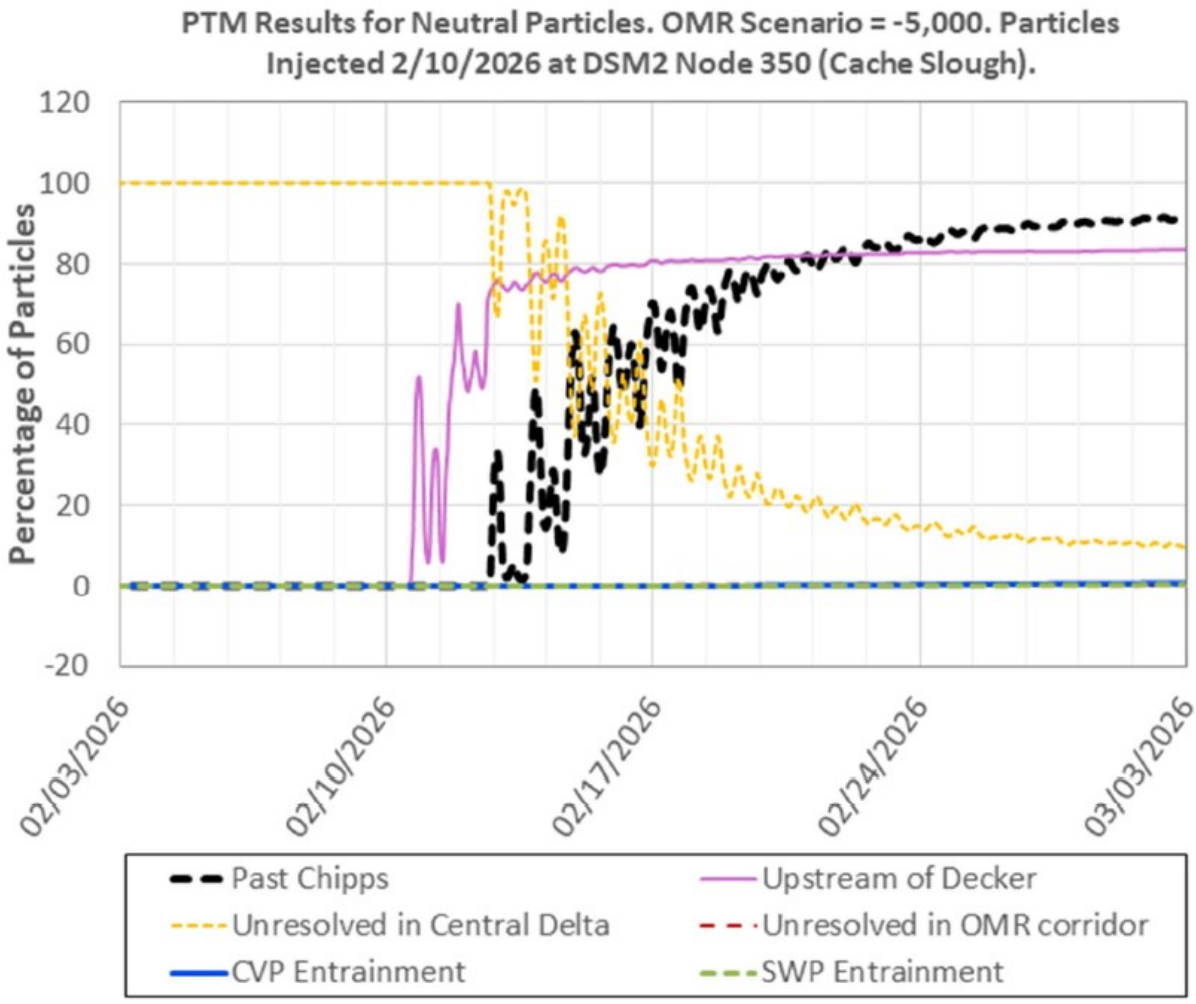

Figure 10: PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Cache Slough Confluence, OMR Scenario -5,000

Figure 10 is a line graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 350 (Cache Slough) under the OMR scenario of -5,000 cfs. Upstream of Decker (pink) rises to near 80% by mid-February and remains stable, Past Chipps (black) climbs gradually to roughly 90% by early March, and Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) peaks near 100% before declining to around 10% by the end of the period.

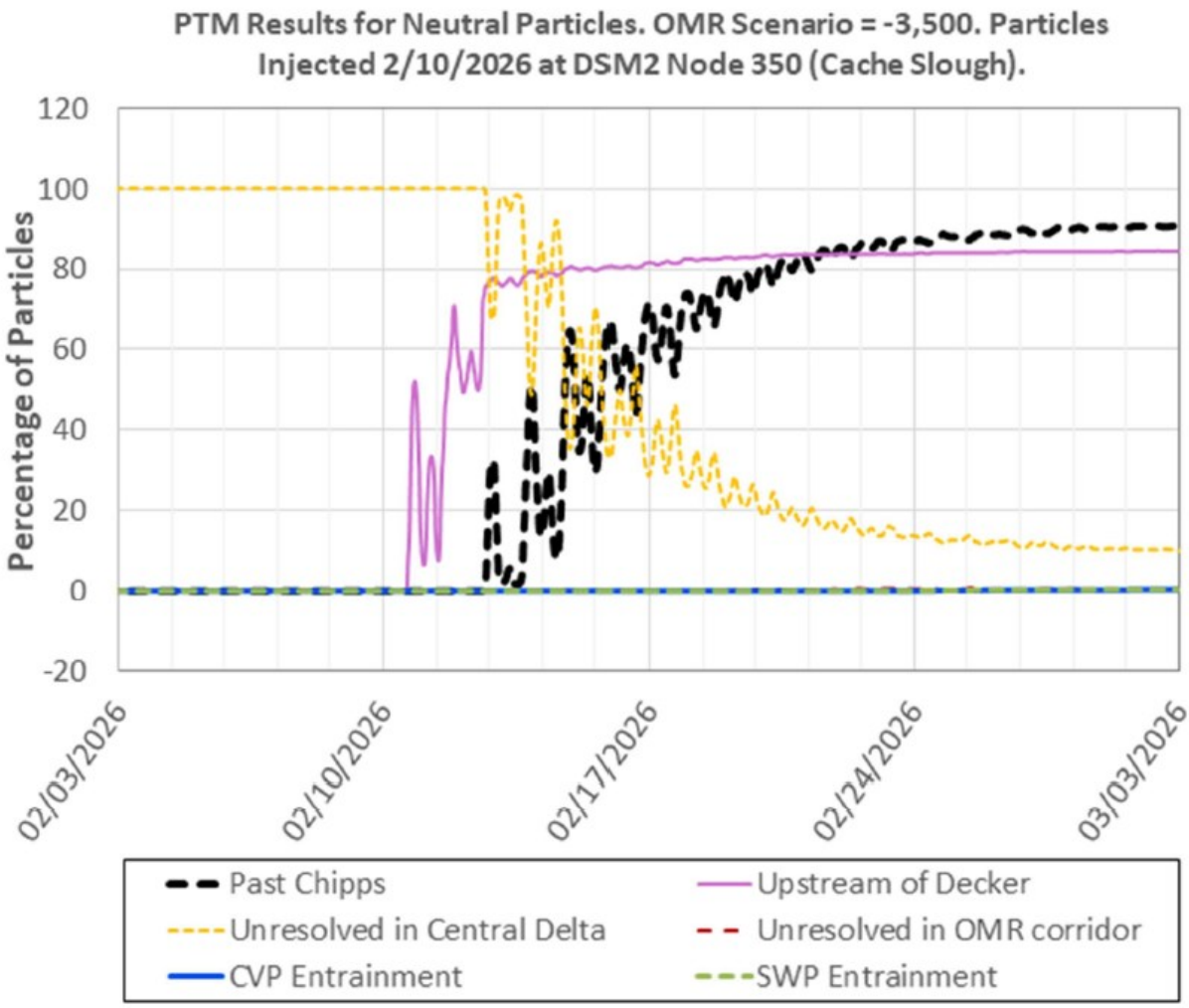

Figure 11: PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Cache Slough Confluence, OMR Scenario -3,500

Figure 11 is a line graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 350 (Cache Slough) under the OMR scenario of -3,500 cfs. Upstream of Decker (pink) rises to near 80% by mid-February and stabilizes around 85%, Past Chipps (black) climbs gradually to roughly 90% by early March, and Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) peaks near 100% before declining to approximately 10% by the end of the period.

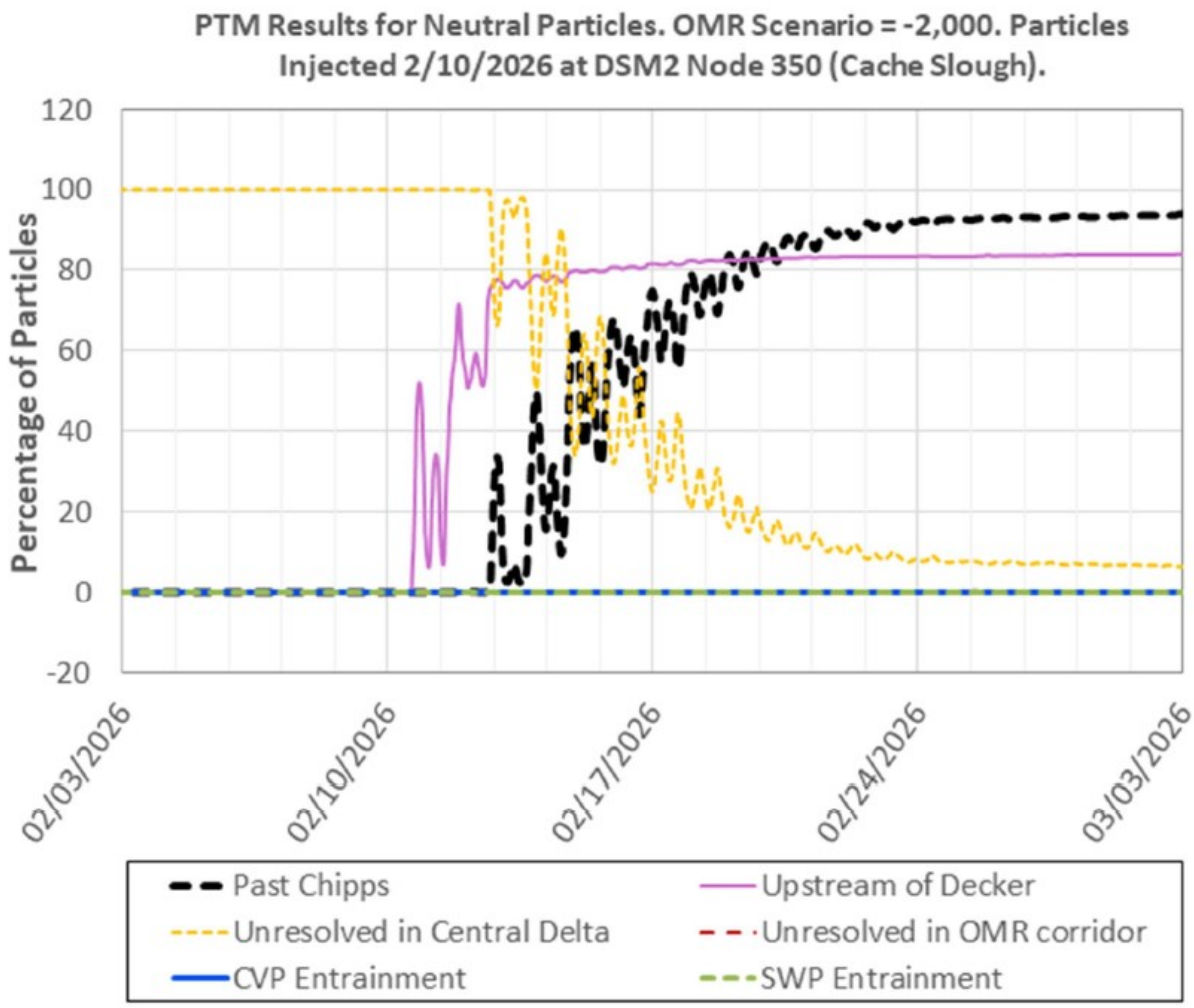

Figure 12: PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Cache Slough Confluence, OMR Scenario -2,000

Figure 12 is a line graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 350 (Cache Slough) under the OMR scenario of -2,000 cfs. Upstream of Decker (pink) rises to near 80% by mid-February and stabilizes around 85%, Past Chipps (black) climbs gradually to roughly 95% by early March, and Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) peaks near 100% before declining to approximately 7% by the end of the period.

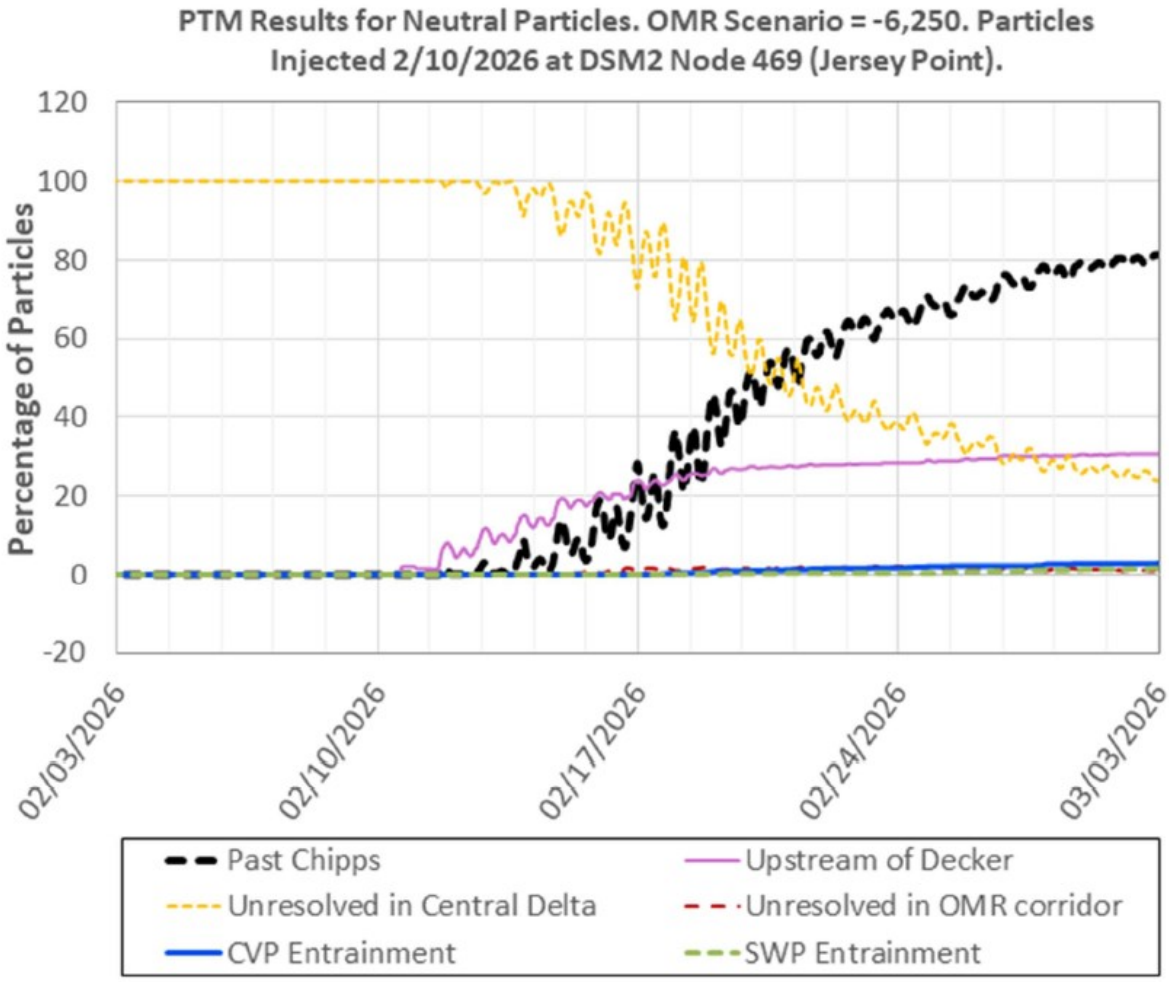

Figure 13: PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Jersey Point, OMR Scenario -6,250

Figure 13 is a line graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 469 (Jersey Point) under the OMR scenario of -6,250 cfs. Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) starts near 100% before declining steadily to around 30% by early March, Past Chipps (black) rises gradually to roughly 80%, and Upstream of Decker (pink) increases slowly to approximately 30% by the end of the period.

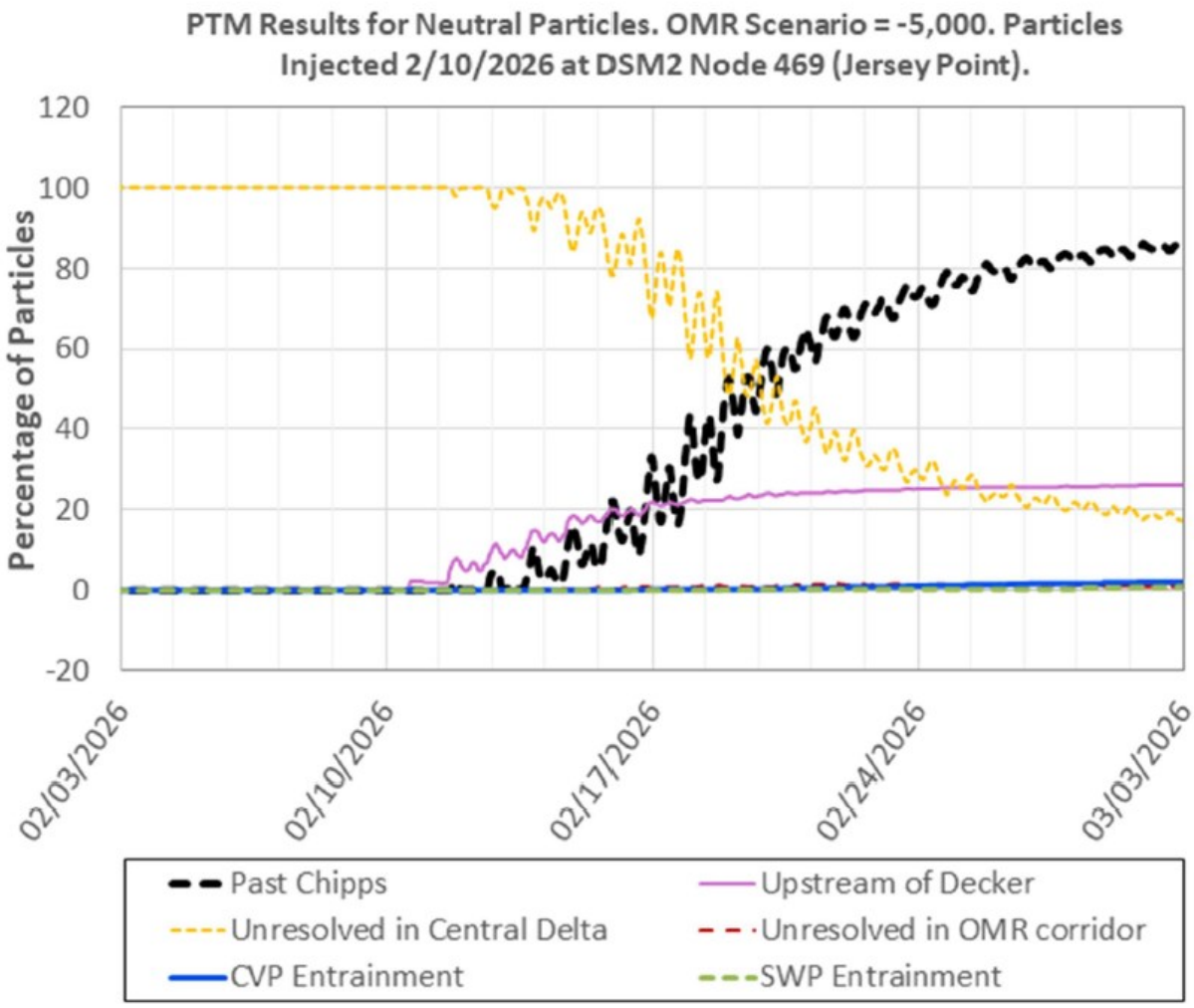

Figure 14: PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Jersey Point, OMR Scenario -5,000

Figure 14 is a line graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 469 (Jersey Point) under the OMR scenario of -5,000 cfs. Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) starts near 100% before declining to around 20% by early March, Past Chipps (black) rises gradually to roughly 85%, and Upstream of Decker (pink) increases slowly to approximately 25% by the end of the period.

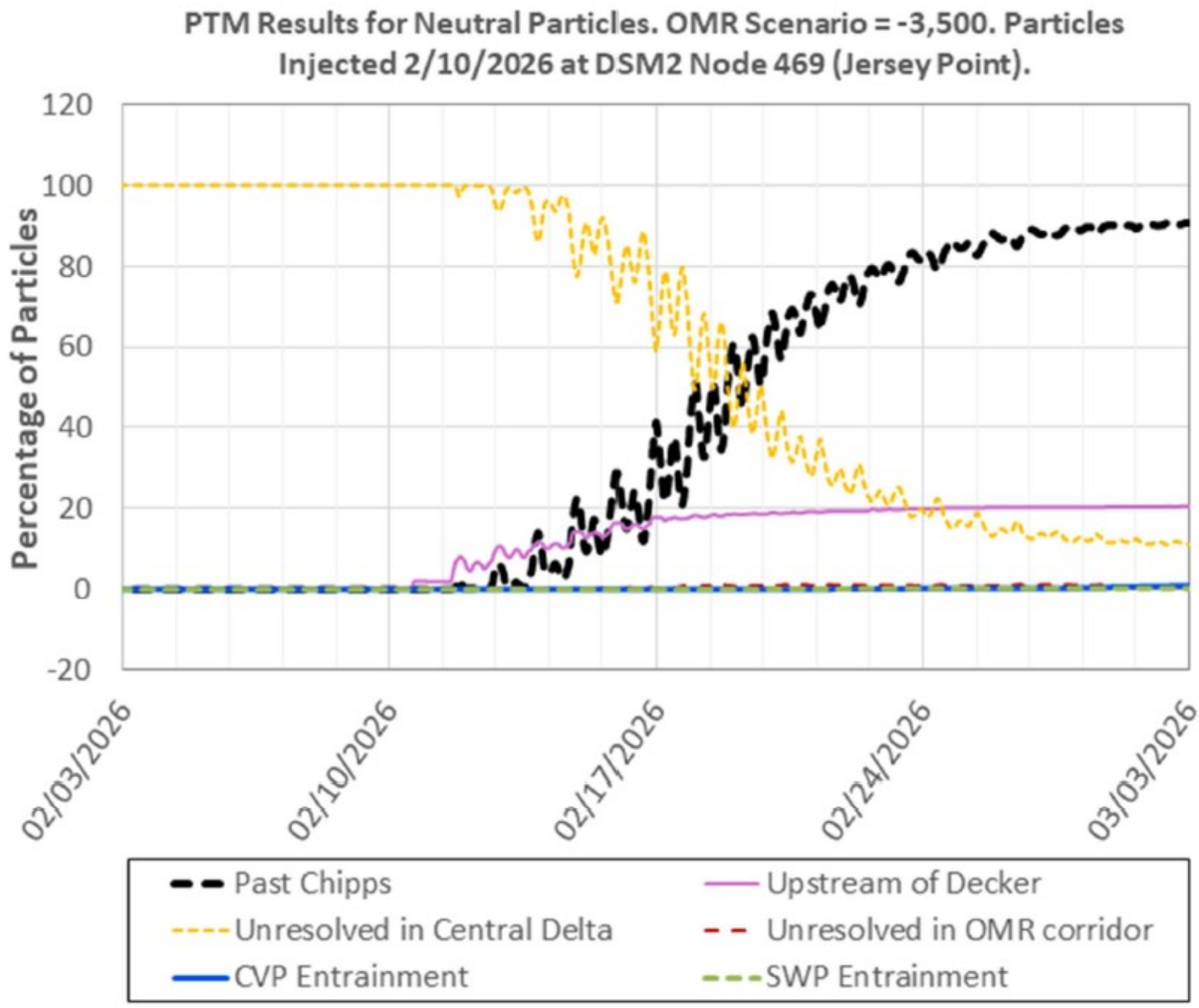

Figure 15: PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Jersey Point, OMR Scenario -3,500

Figure 15 is a line graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 469 (Jersey Point) under the OMR scenario of -3,500 cfs. Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) starts near 100% before declining to around 12% by early March, Past Chipps (black) rises steadily to roughly 90%, and Upstream of Decker (pink) increases gradually to approximately 20% by the end of the period.

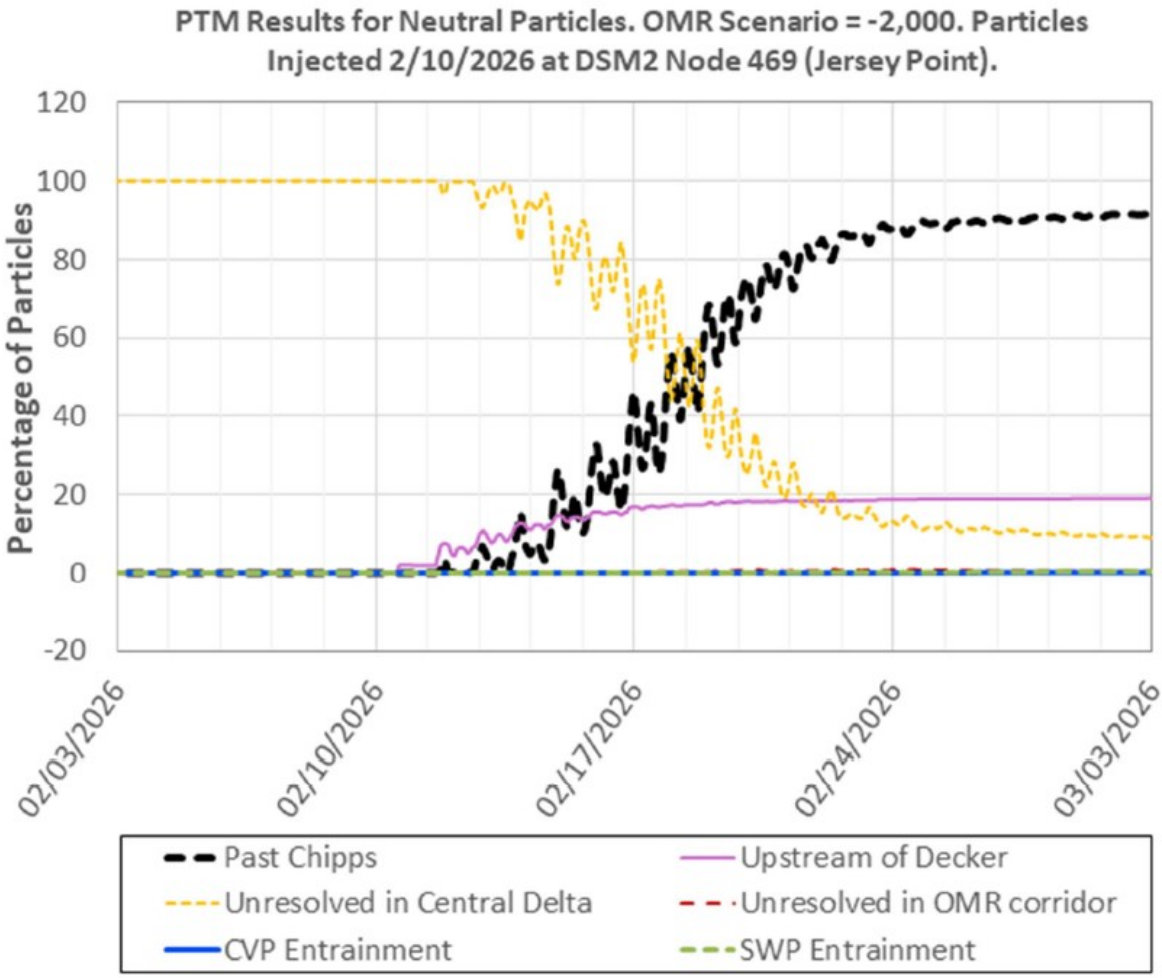

Figure 16: PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Jersey Point, OMR Scenario -2,000

Figure 16 is a line graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 469 (Jersey Point) under the OMR scenario of -2,000 cfs. Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) starts near 100% before declining to around 10% by early March, Past Chipps (black) rises steadily to roughly 93%, and Upstream of Decker (pink) increases gradually to approximately 20% by the end of the period.

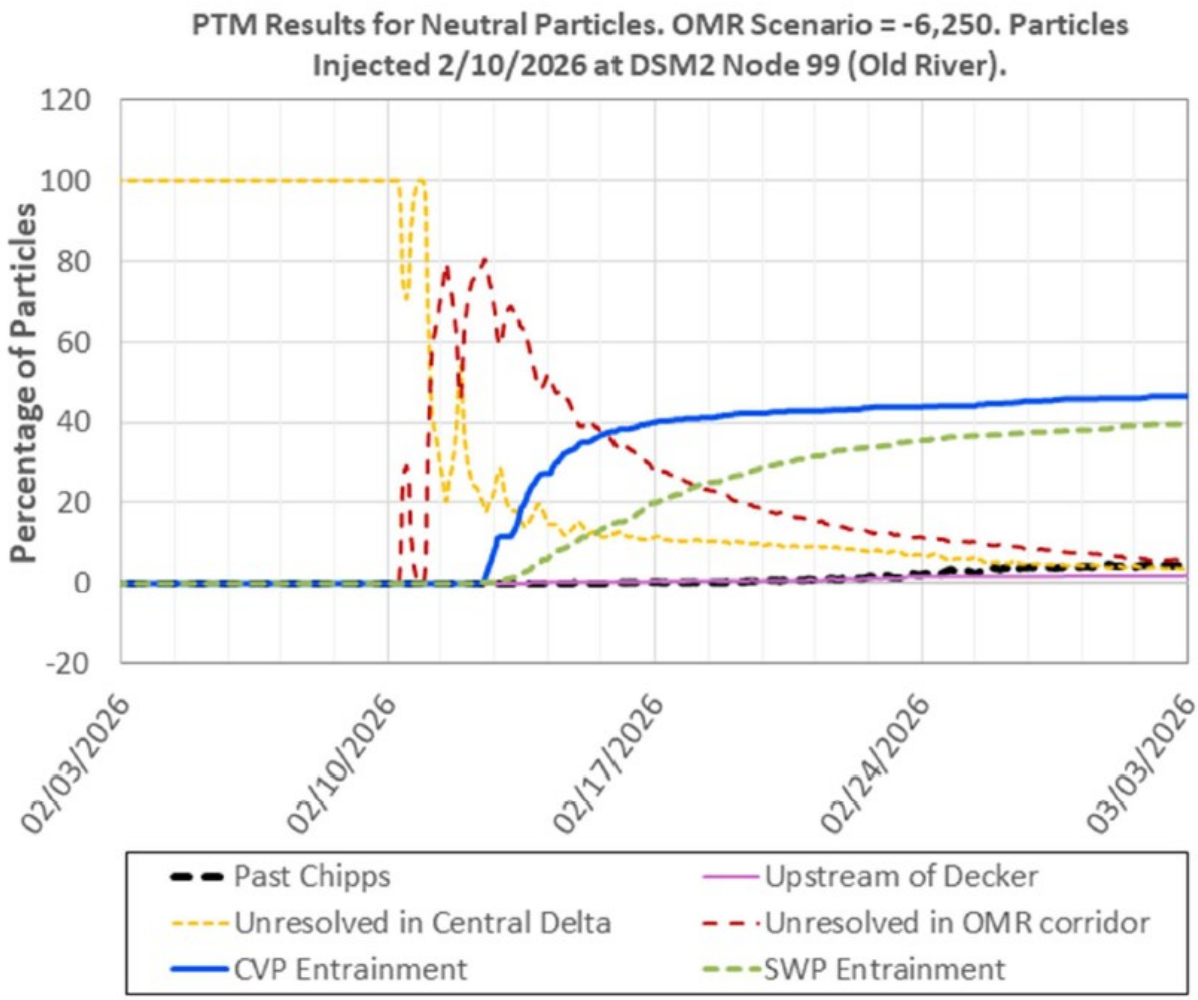

Figure 17: PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Old River, OMR Scenario -6,250

Figure 17 is a line graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 99 (Old River) under the OMR scenario of -6,250 cfs. Unlike previous injection points, CVP Entrainment (blue) and SWP Entrainment (green) are the dominant fluxes, rising to approximately 47% and 40% respectively by early March, while Unresolved in OMR Corridor (red) peaks near 80% shortly after injection before declining to near zero.

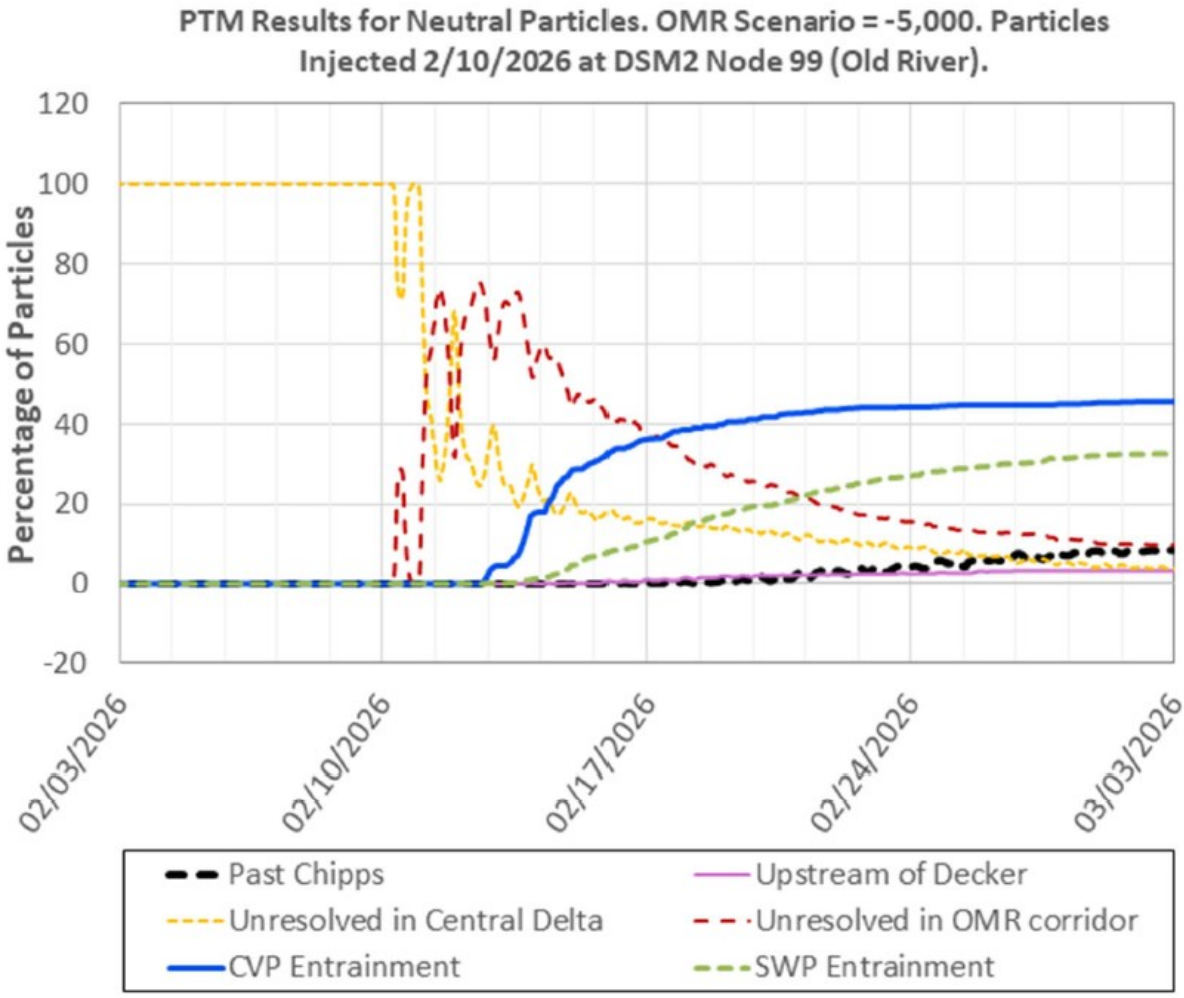

Figure 18: PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Old River, OMR Scenario -5,000

Figure 18 is a line graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 99 (Old River) under the OMR scenario of -5,000 cfs. CVP Entrainment (blue) rises to approximately 46% by early March, SWP Entrainment (green) climbs to around 33%, and Unresolved in OMR Corridor (red) peaks near 75% shortly after injection before declining to near zero by late February.

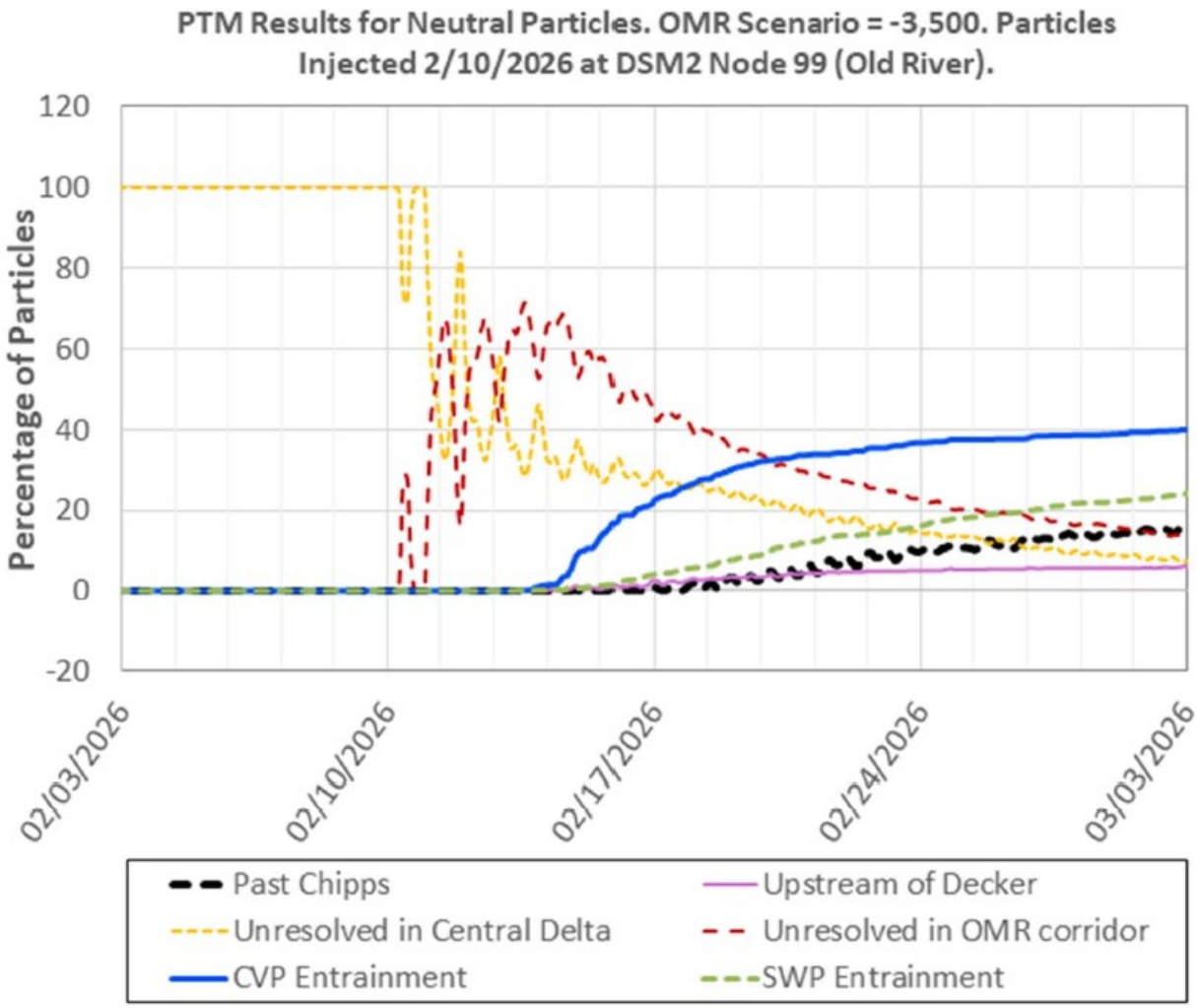

Figure 19: PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Old River, OMR Scenario -3,500

Figure 19 is a line graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 99 (Old River) under the OMR scenario of -3,500 cfs. CVP Entrainment (blue) rises to approximately 40% by early March, SWP Entrainment (green) climbs to around 25%, and Unresolved in OMR Corridor (red) peaks near 70% shortly after injection before declining to approximately 15% by the end of the period.

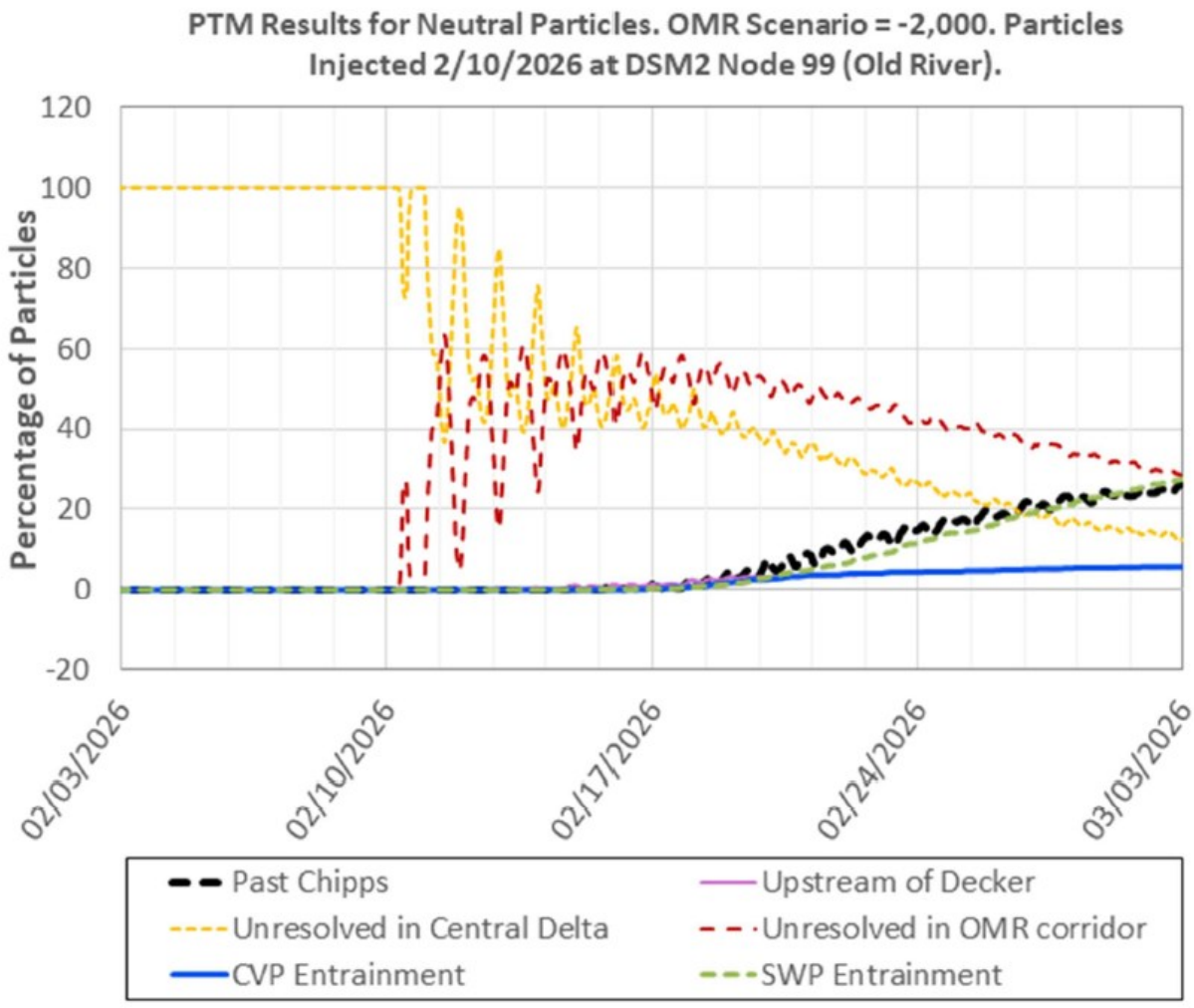

Figure 20: PTM Results for Neutral Particles at Old River, OMR Scenario -2,000

Figure 20 is a line graph showing the percentage of neutral particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 99 (Old River) under the OMR scenario of -2,000 cfs. Unresolved in OMR Corridor (red) and Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) both peak near 60-100% shortly after injection before declining to around 35% and 15% respectively by early March, while CVP Entrainment (blue), SWP Entrainment (green), and Past Chipps (black) all remain below 30% throughout the period.

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 End: 02/16/2026	-6,250	97.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-5,000	98.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-3,500	98.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-2,000	98.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-6,250	98.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-5,000	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-3,500	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-2,000	98.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-6,250	98.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-5,000	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-3,500	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-2,000	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: values between 0.0 and 0.1 are indicated with <0.1

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 End: 02/16/2026	-6,250	65.9	78.2	34.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-5,000	70.0	80.0	30.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-3,500	71.5	81.0	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-2,000	73.4	81.8	26.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-6,250	84.2	82.9	17.4	0.5	0.8	0.3
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-5,000	87.8	83.4	13.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-3,500	88.5	84.3	12.3	0.6	0.1	0.1
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-2,000	91.3	84.7	9.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-6,250	89.2	83.6	12.9	0.5	1.2	0.4
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-5,000	91.8	84.7	9.2	0.2	0.5	0.3
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-3,500	92.0	85.4	8.9	0.2	0.5	0.2
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-2,000	93.1	85.6	7.3	0.3	0.0	0.1

Note: values between 0.0 and 0.1 are indicated with <0.1

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 End: 02/16/2026	-6,250	38.6	19.1	62.2	0.6	0.1	0.1
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-5,000	44.4	16.3	56.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-3,500	50.9	15.7	49.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-2,000	56.8	13.8	43.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-6,250	79.3	25.1	24.3	1.4	1.5	0.7
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-5,000	84.4	21.4	18.0	1.3	0.9	0.2
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-3,500	89.6	19.1	11.0	0.4	0.1	0.1
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-2,000	92.3	15.1	7.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-6,250	86.8	26.9	17.5	0.7	2.1	1.5
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-5,000	89.6	22.2	13.4	0.7	1.7	0.6
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-3,500	93.1	19.5	8.0	0.4	0.6	0.1
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-2,000	94.2	15.4	6.2	0.2	0.0	0.2

Note: values between 0.0 and 0.1 are indicated with <0.1

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 End: 02/16/2026	-6,250	0.4	0.9	13.5	33.8	37.4	14.9
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-5,000	0.8	0.8	21.2	36.2	33.4	8.4
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-3,500	0.8	1.1	34.7	42.7	20.0	1.8
Week 1 End: 02/16/2026	-2,000	2.2	3.2	62.2	35.2	0.2	0.2
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-6,250	3.8	2.5	6.6	12.3	43.3	34.0
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-5,000	6.5	3.0	10.6	17.5	41.3	24.1
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-3,500	11.8	4.6	15.3	23.7	35.2	14.0
Week 2 End: 02/23/2026	-2,000	22.8	7.3	28.6	33.5	6.1	9.0
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-6,250	5.8	3.4	3.5	5.8	45.7	39.2
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-5,000	11.2	3.5	4.2	9.6	44.9	30.1
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-3,500	18.9	5.9	6.8	14.1	38.4	21.8
Week 3 End: 03/02/2026	-2,000	35.4	9.3	14.0	20.7	7.3	22.6

Note: values between 0.0 and 0.1 are indicated with <0.1

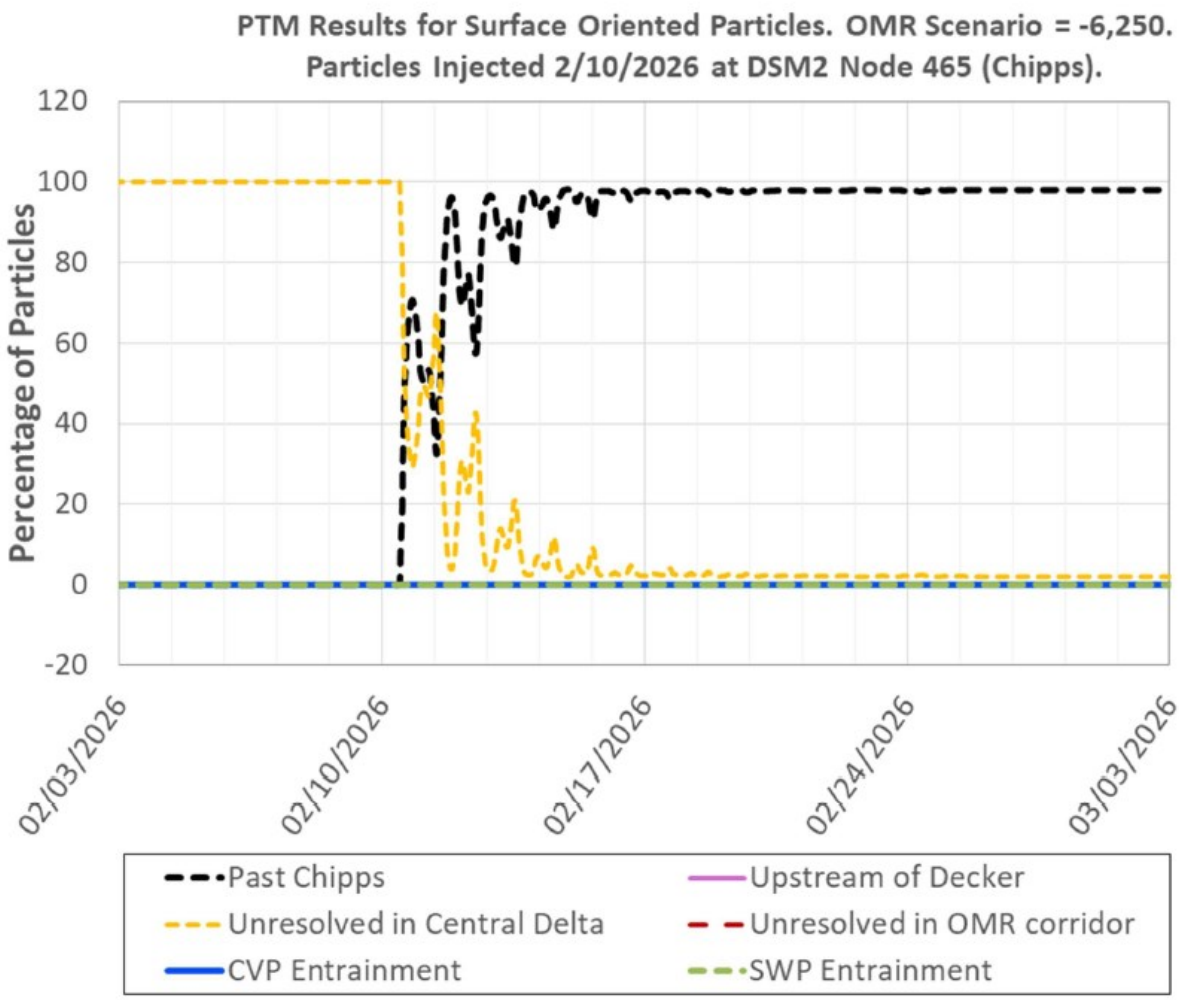

Figure 21: PTM Results for Surface Oriented Particles at Chipps Island, OMR Scenario -6,250

Figure 21 is a line graph showing the percentage of surface oriented particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 465 (Chipps) under the OMR scenario of -6,250 cfs. Past Chipps (black) rises to near 100% shortly after injection and remains elevated throughout the period, while Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) peaks around 40% before declining to near zero by late February.

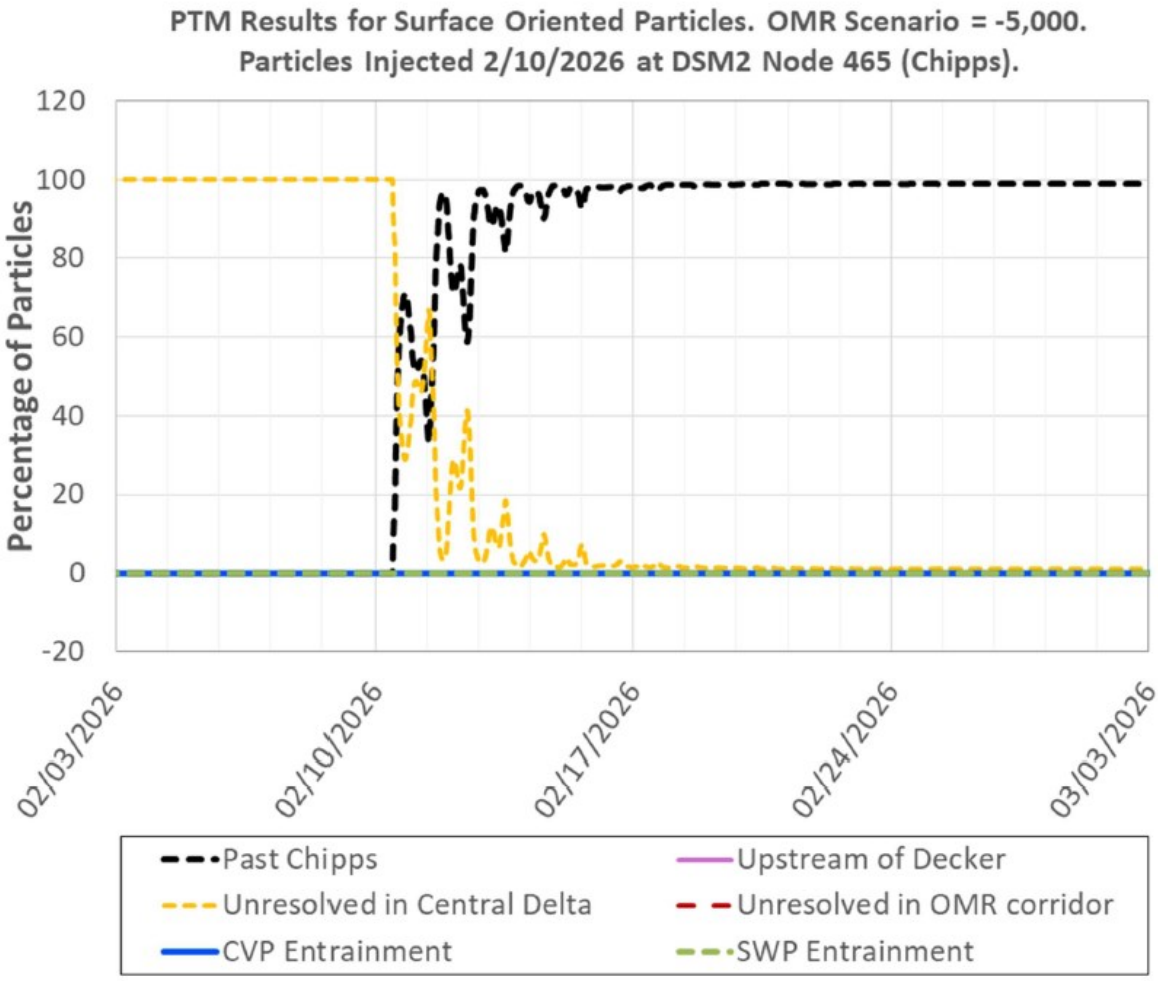

Figure 22: PTM Results for Surface Oriented Particles at Chipps Island, OMR Scenario -5,000

Figure 22 is a line graph showing the percentage of surface oriented particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 465 (Chipps) under the OMR scenario of -5,000 cfs. Past Chipps (black) rises to near 100% shortly after injection and remains elevated throughout the period, while Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) peaks around 40% before declining to near zero by mid-February.

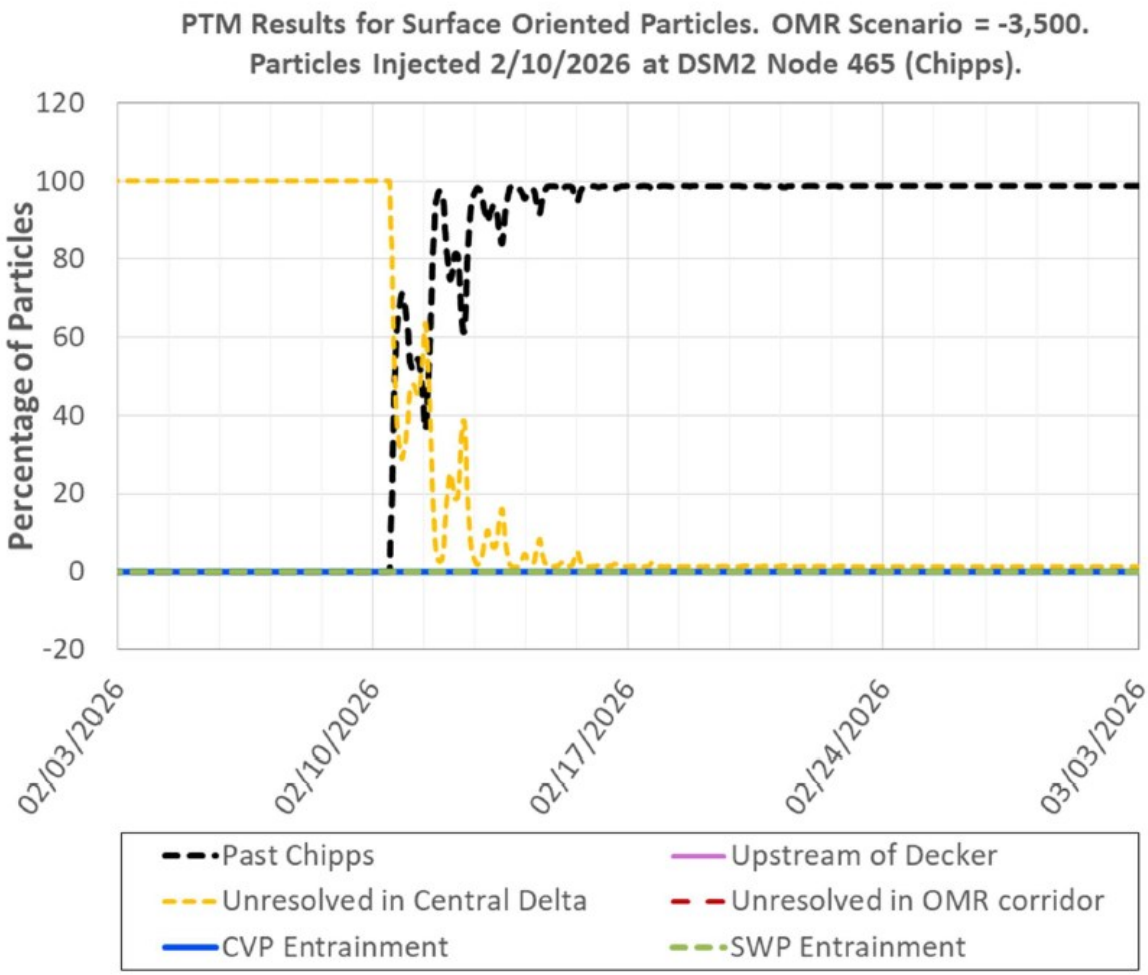

Figure 23: PTM Results for Surface Oriented Particles at Chipps Island, OMR Scenario -3,500

Figure 23 is a line graph showing the percentage of surface oriented particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 465 (Chipps) under the OMR scenario of -3,500 cfs. Past Chipps (black) rises sharply to near 100% shortly after injection and remains there throughout the period, while Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) peaks around 35% before declining to near zero by mid-February.

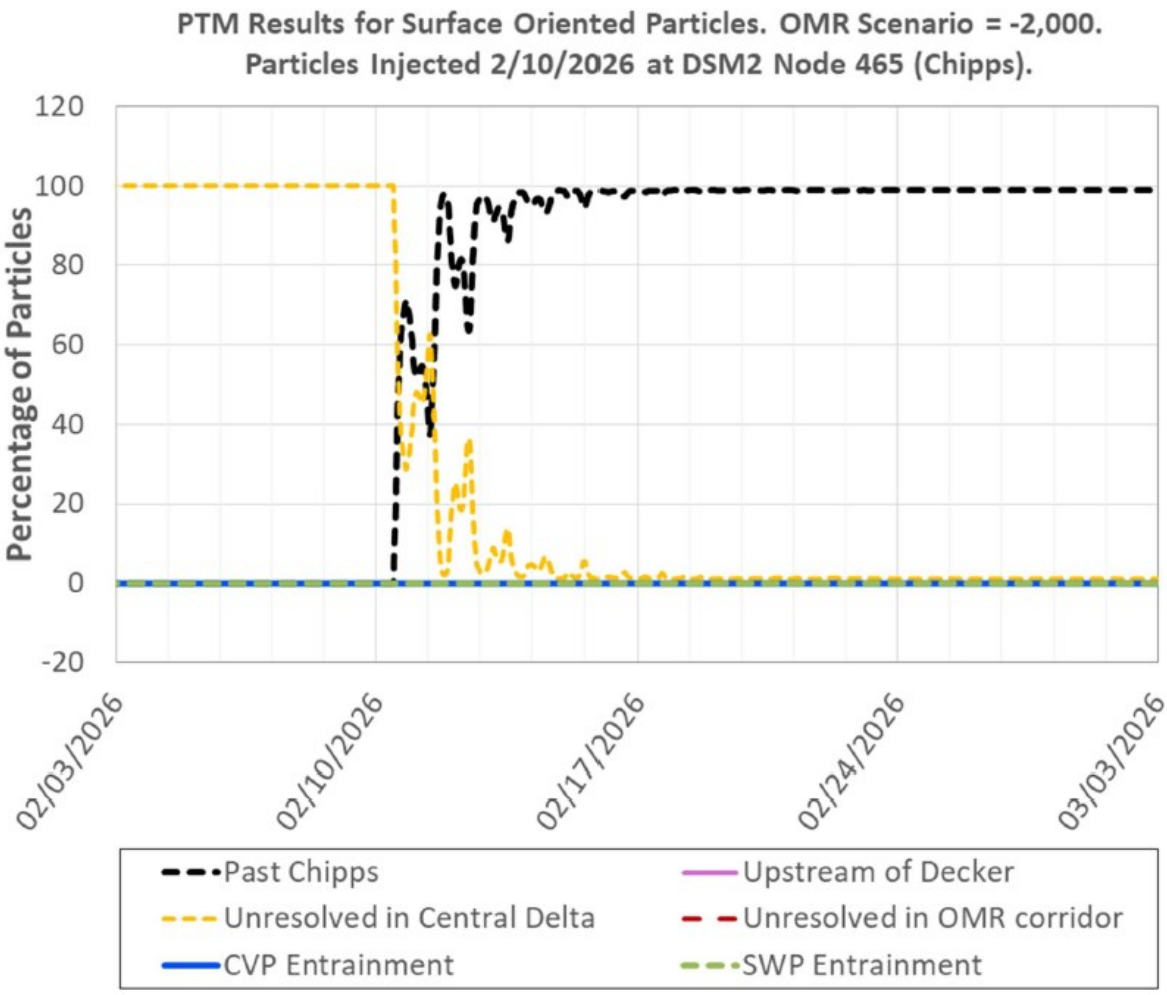

Figure 24: PTM Results for Surface Oriented Particles at Chipps Island, OMR Scenario -2,000

Figure 24 is a line graph showing the percentage of surface oriented particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 465 (Chipps) under the OMR scenario of -2,000 cfs. Past Chipps (black) rises to near 100% shortly after injection and remains elevated throughout the period, while Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) peaks around 35% before declining to near zero by late February.

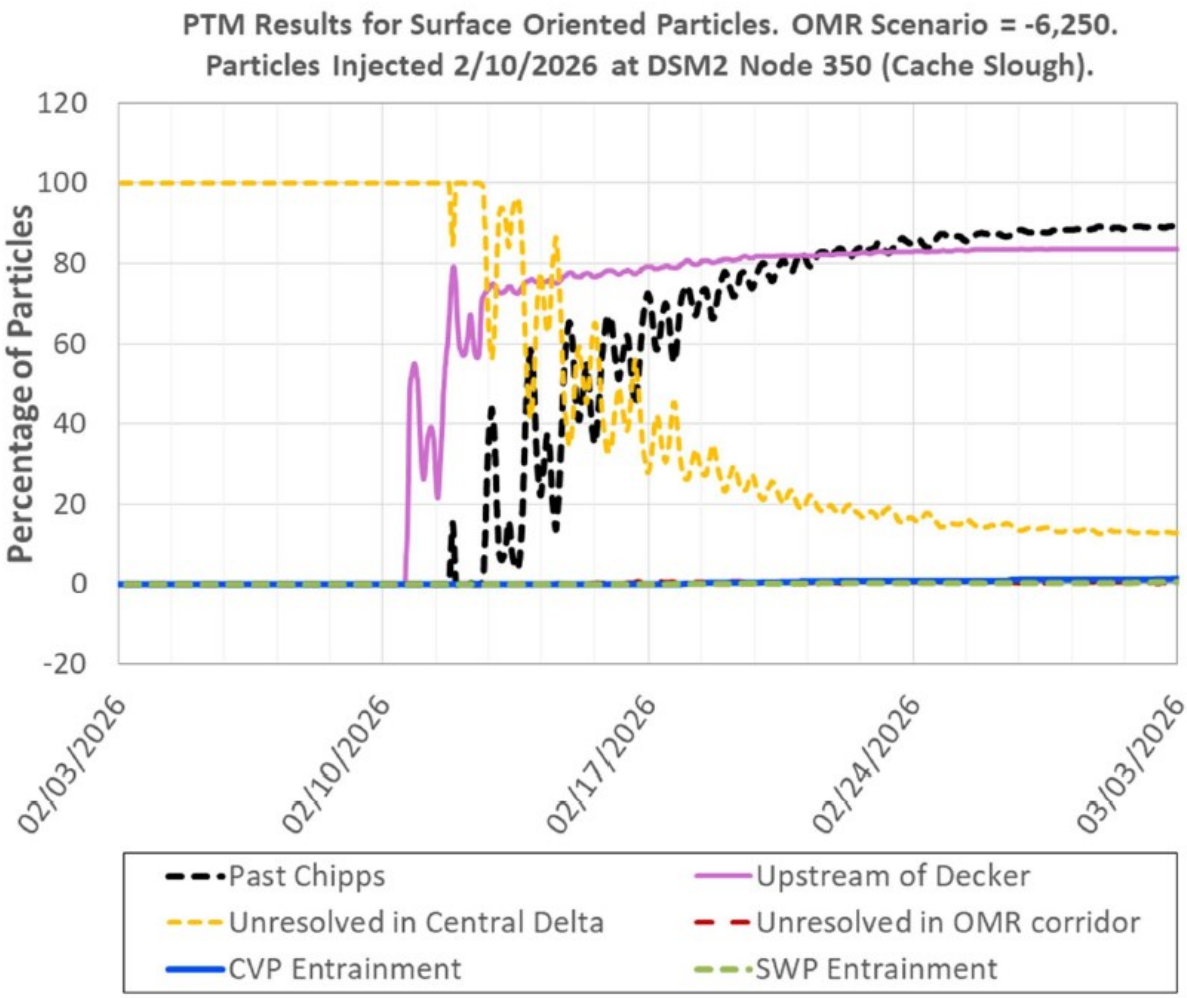

Figure 25: PTM Results for Surface Oriented Particles at Cache Slough Confluence, OMR Scenario -6,250

Figure 25 is a line graph showing the percentage of surface oriented particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 350 (Cache Slough) under the OMR scenario of -6,250 cfs. Upstream of Decker (pink) rises to near 80% by mid-February and stabilizes around 85%, Past Chipps (black) climbs gradually to roughly 90% by early March, and Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) peaks near 100% before declining to approximately 13% by the end of the period.

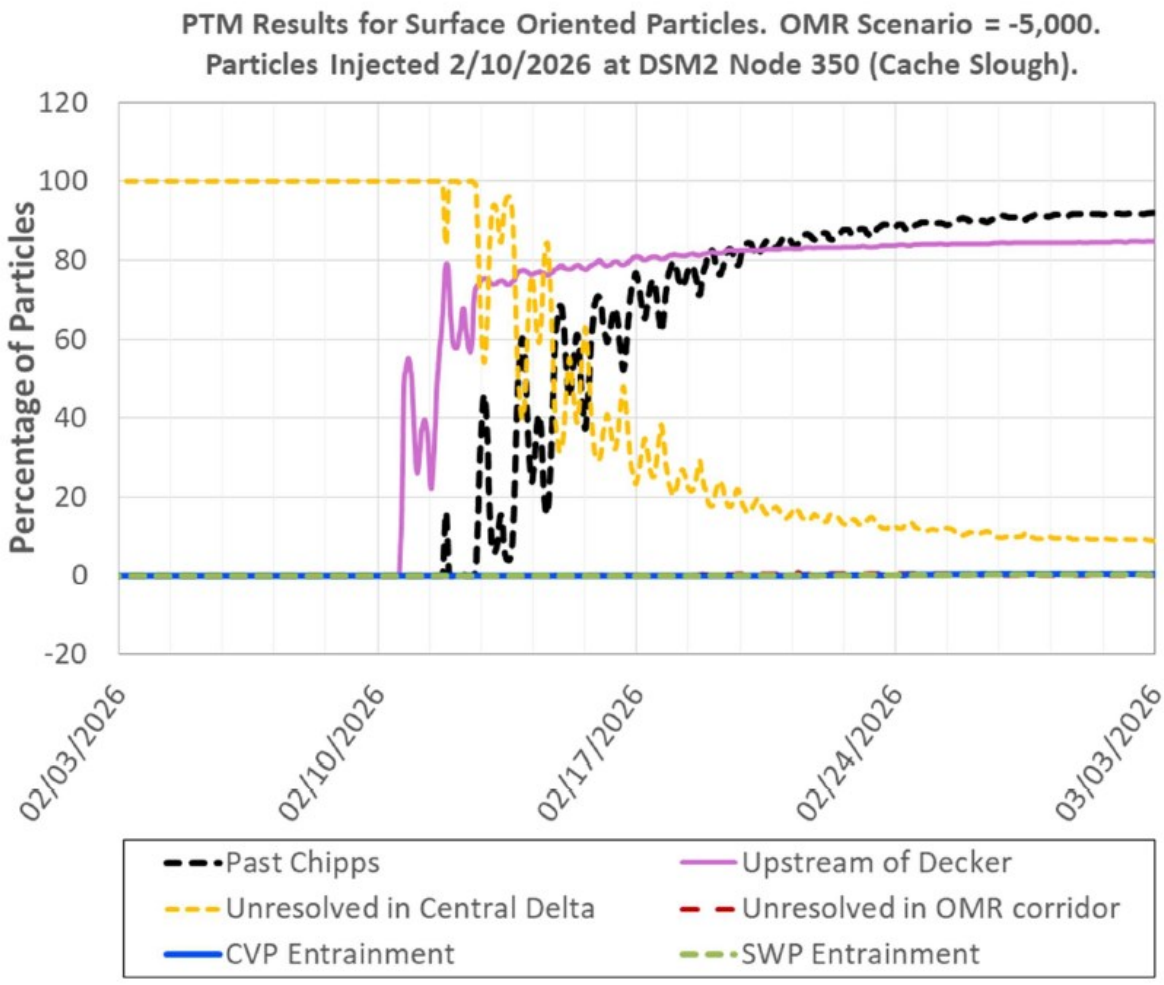

Figure 26: PTM Results for Surface Oriented Particles at Cache Slough Confluence, OMR Scenario -5,000

Figure 26 is a line graph showing the percentage of surface oriented particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 350 (Cache Slough) under the OMR scenario of -5,000 cfs. Upstream of Decker (pink) rises to near 80% by mid-February and stabilizes around 85%, Past Chipps (black) climbs gradually to roughly 92% by early March, and Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) peaks near 100% before declining to approximately 10% by the end of the period.

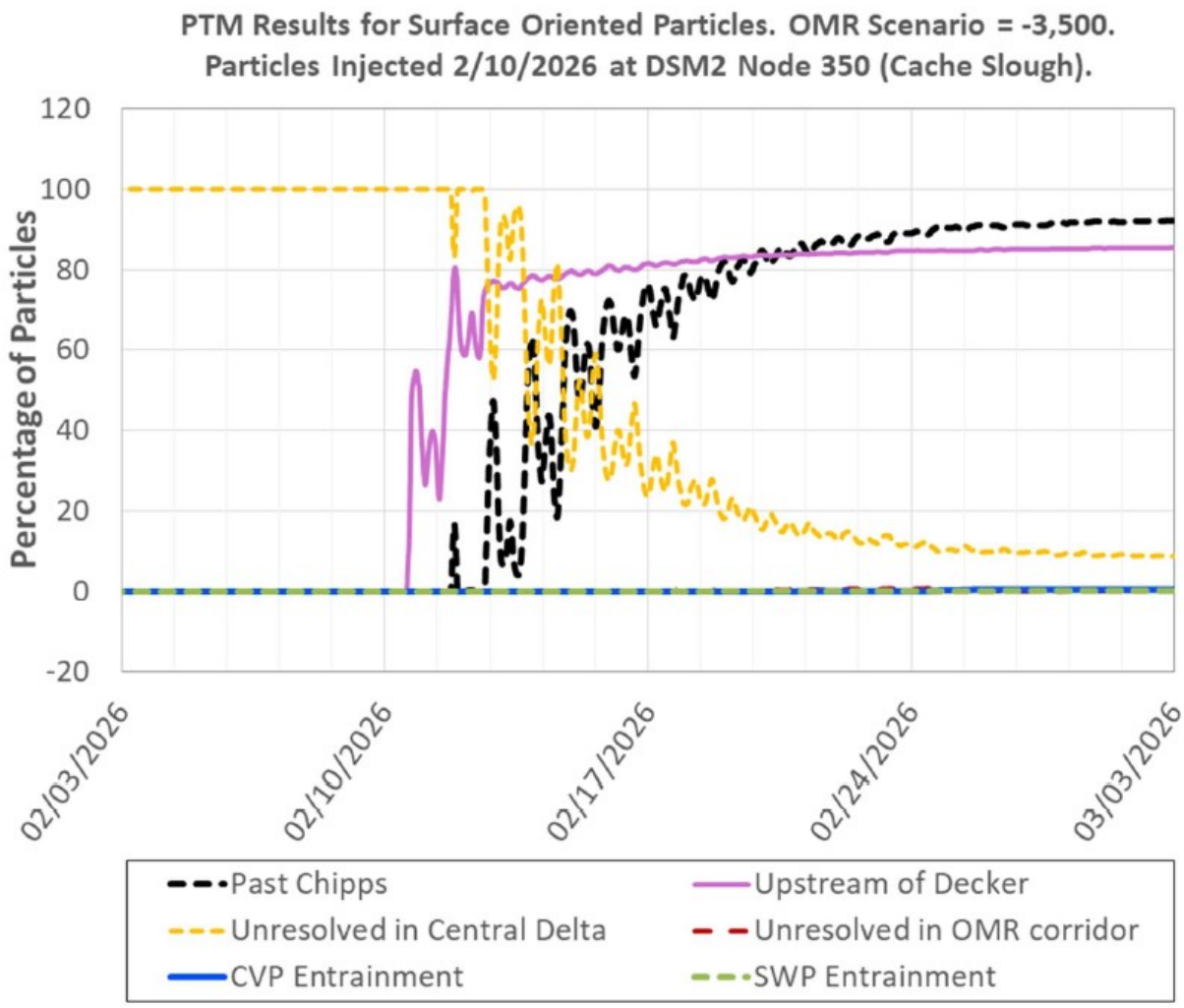

Figure 27: PTM Results for Surface Oriented Particles at Cache Slough Confluence, OMR Scenario -3,500

Figure 27 is a line graph showing the percentage of surface oriented particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 350 (Cache Slough) under the OMR scenario of -3,500 cfs. Upstream of Decker (pink) rises to near 80% by mid-February and stabilizes around 85%, Past Chipps (black) climbs gradually to roughly 93% by early March, and Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) peaks near 100% before declining to approximately 10% by the end of the period.

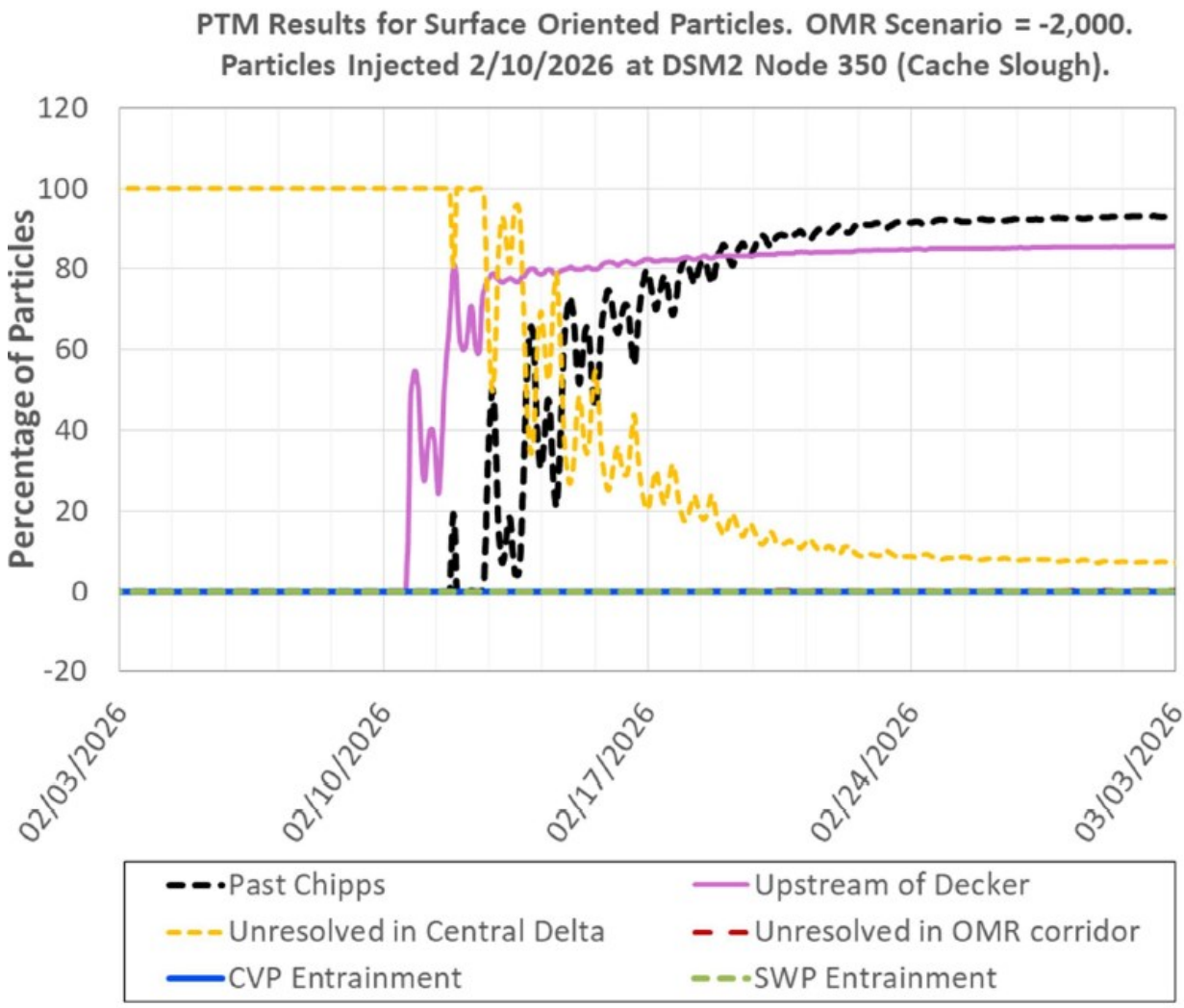

Figure 28: PTM Results for Surface Oriented Particles at Cache Slough Confluence, OMR Scenario -2,000

Figure 28 is a line graph showing the percentage of surface oriented particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 350 (Cache Slough) under the OMR scenario of -2,000 cfs. Upstream of Decker (pink) rises to near 80% by mid-February and stabilizes around 85%, Past Chipps (black) climbs gradually to roughly 93% by early March, and Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) peaks near 100% before declining to approximately 8% by the end of the period.

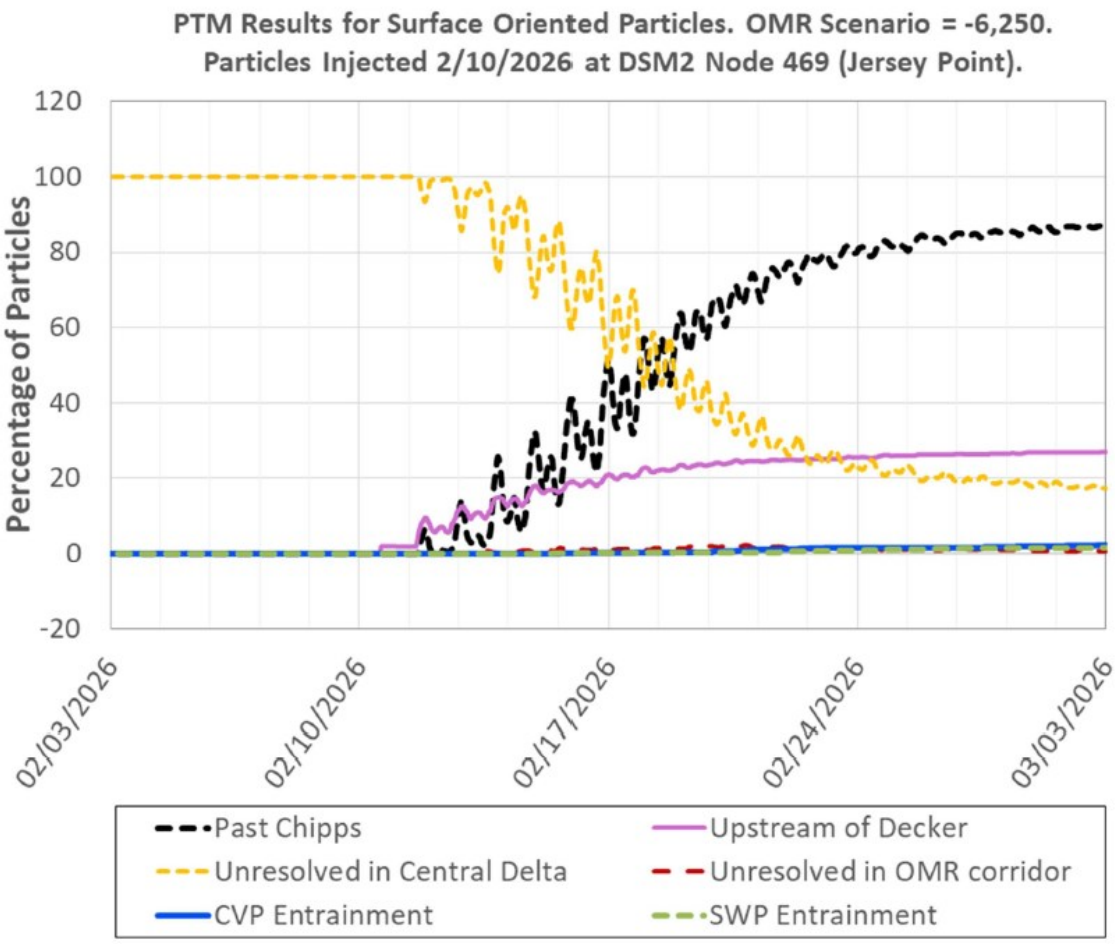

Figure 29: PTM Results for Surface Oriented Particles at Jersey Point, OMR Scenario -6,250

Figure 29 is a line graph showing the percentage of surface oriented particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 469 (Jersey Point) under the OMR scenario of -6,250 cfs. Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) starts near 100% before declining to approximately 17% by early March, Past Chipps (black) rises steadily to roughly 87%, and Upstream of Decker (pink) increases gradually to approximately 27% by the end of the period.

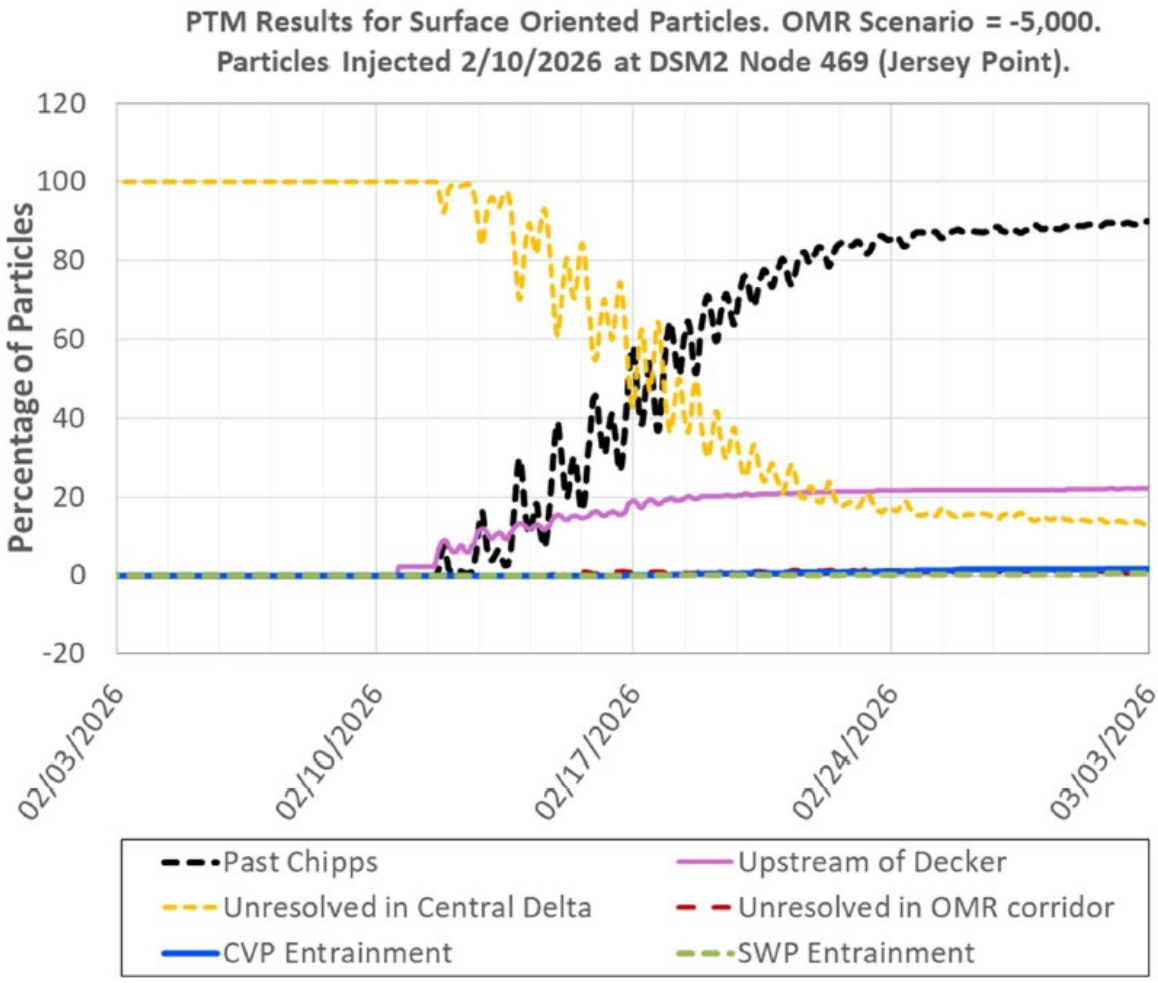

Figure 30: PTM Results for Surface Oriented Particles at Jersey Point, OMR Scenario -5,000

Figure 30 is a line graph showing the percentage of surface oriented particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 469 (Jersey Point) under the OMR scenario of -5,000 cfs. Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) starts near 100% before declining to approximately 13% by early March, Past Chipps (black) rises steadily to roughly 90%, and Upstream of Decker (pink) increases gradually to approximately 22% by the end of the period.

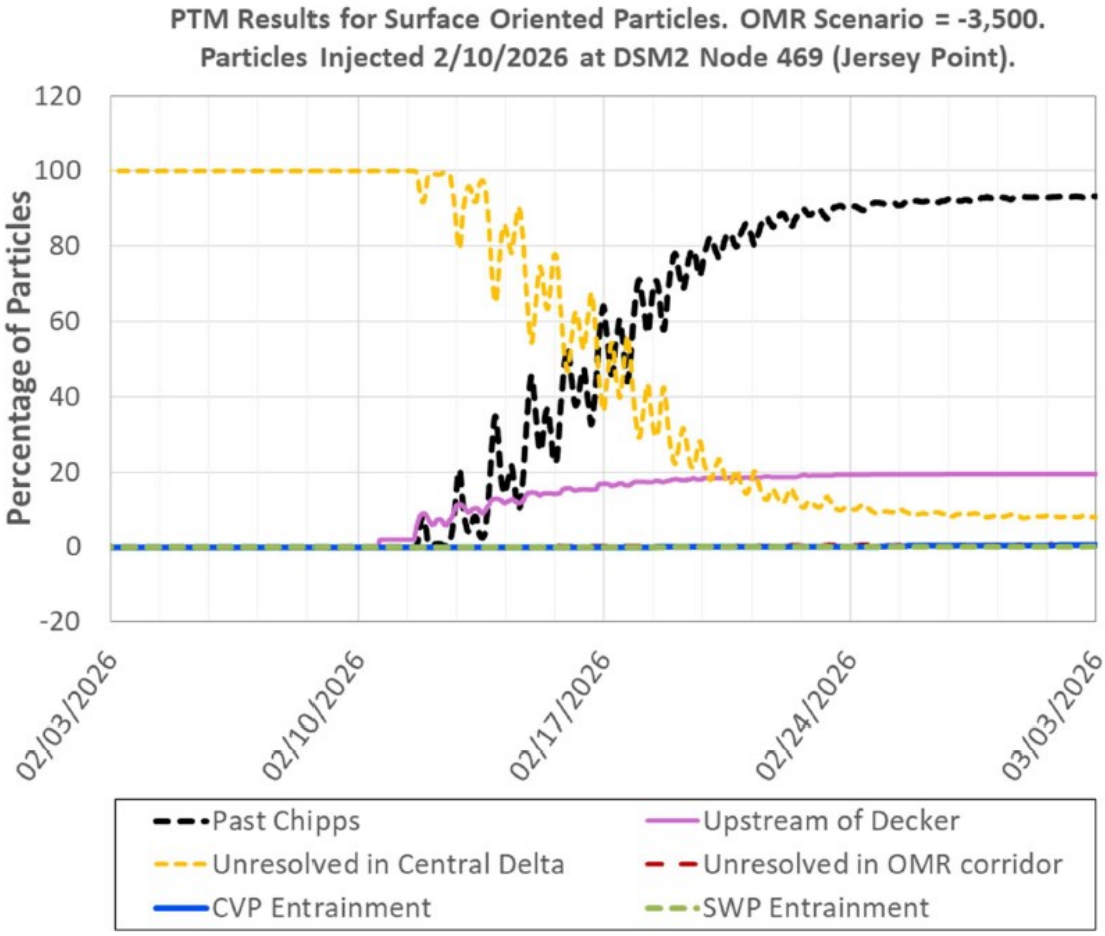

Figure 31: PTM Results for Surface Oriented Particles at Jersey Point, OMR Scenario -3,500

Figure 31 is a line graph showing the percentage of surface oriented particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 469 (Jersey Point) under the OMR scenario of -3,500 cfs. Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) starts near 100% before declining to approximately 8% by early March, Past Chipps (black) rises steadily to roughly 93%, and Upstream of Decker (pink) increases gradually to approximately 19% by the end of the period.

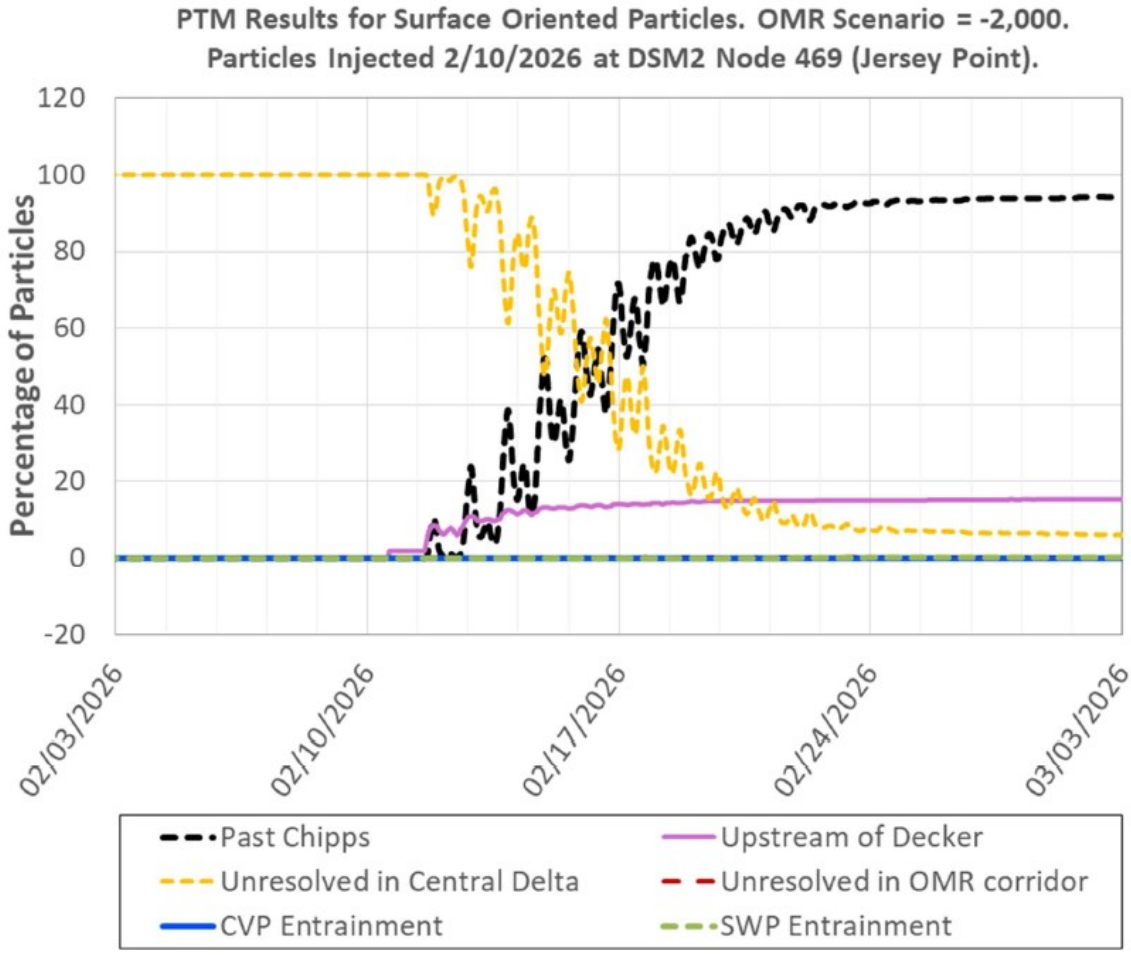

Figure 32: PTM Results for Surface Oriented Particles at Jersey Point, OMR Scenario -2,000

Figure 32 is a line graph showing the percentage of surface oriented particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 469 (Jersey Point) under the OMR scenario of -2,000 cfs. Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) starts near 100% before declining to approximately 6% by early March, Past Chipps (black) rises steadily to roughly 94%, and Upstream of Decker (pink) increases gradually to approximately 13% by the end of the period.

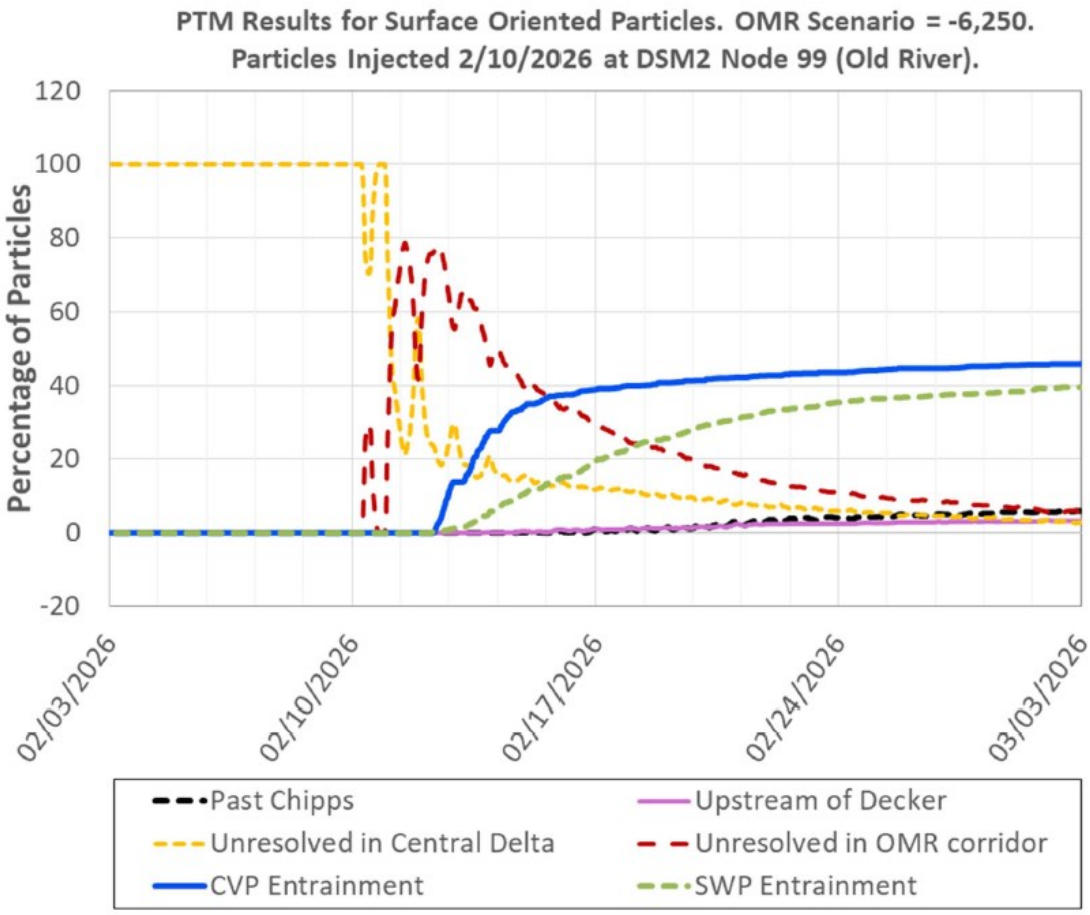

Figure 33: PTM Results for Surface Oriented Particles at Old River, OMR Scenario -6,250

Figure 33 is a line graph showing the percentage of surface oriented particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 99 (Old River) under the OMR scenario of -6,250 cfs. CVP Entrainment (blue) rises to approximately 47% by early March, SWP Entrainment (green) climbs to around 40%, and Unresolved in OMR Corridor (red) peaks near 78% shortly after injection before declining to near zero by late February.

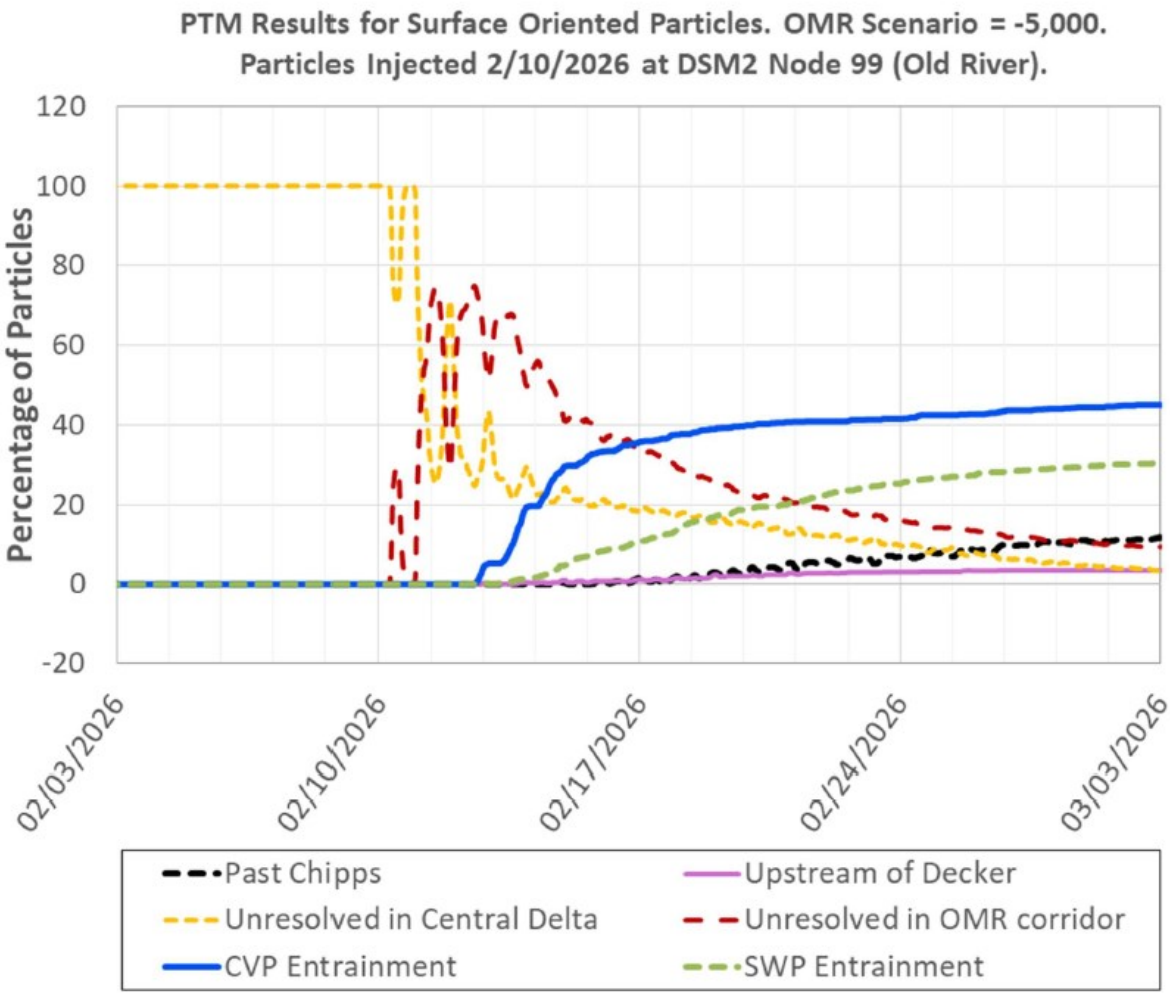

Figure 34: PTM Results for Surface Oriented Particles at Old River, OMR Scenario -5,000

Figure 34 is a line graph showing the percentage of surface oriented particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 99 (Old River) under the OMR scenario of -5,000 cfs. CVP Entrainment (blue) rises to approximately 46% by early March, SWP Entrainment (green) climbs to around 31%, and Unresolved in OMR Corridor (red) peaks near 75% shortly after injection before declining to approximately 4% by the end of the period.

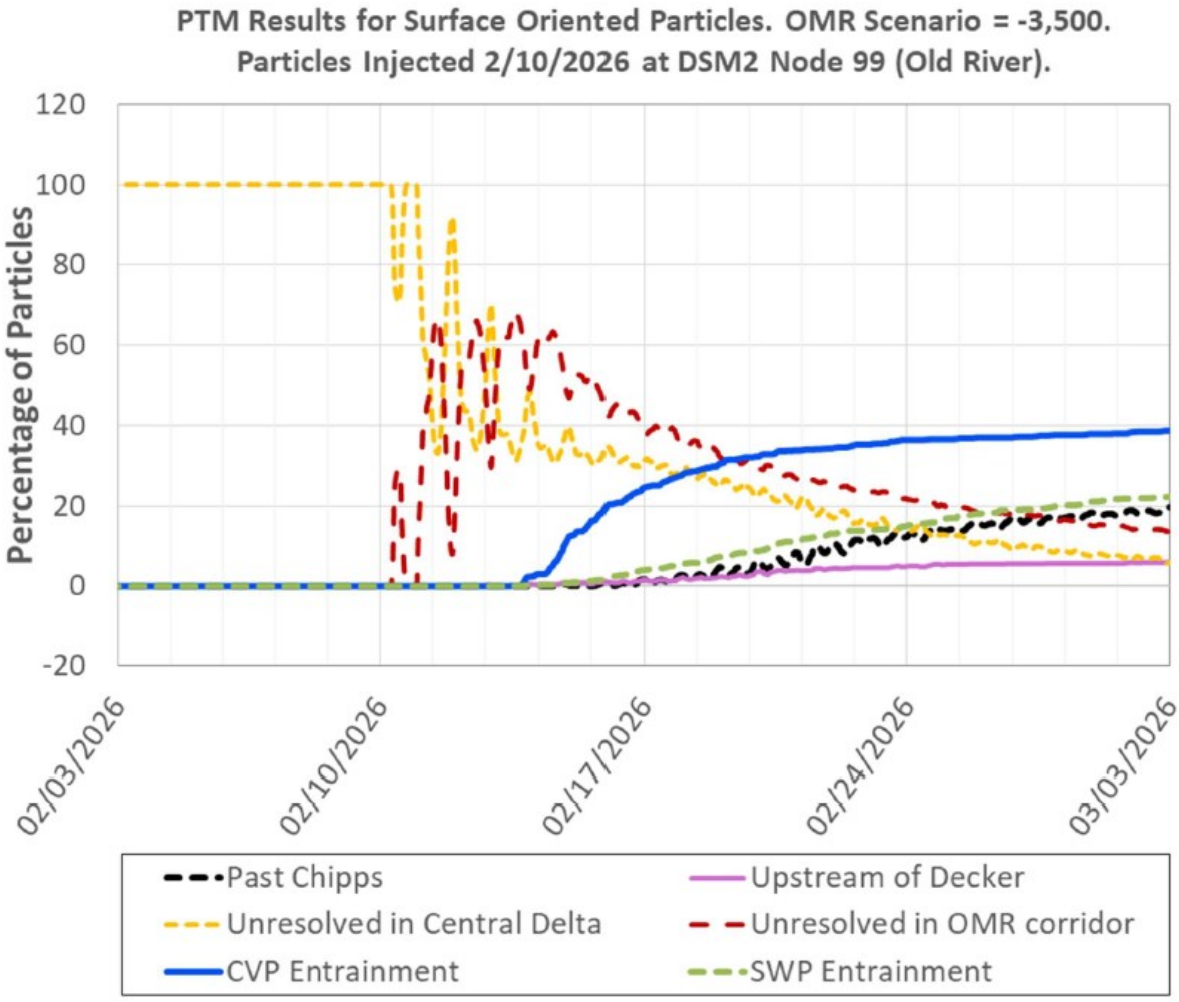

Figure 35: PTM Results for Surface Oriented Particles at Old River, OMR Scenario -3,500

Figure 35 is a line graph showing the percentage of surface oriented particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 99 (Old River) under the OMR scenario of -3,500 cfs. CVP Entrainment (blue) rises to approximately 38% by early March, SWP Entrainment (green) climbs to around 22%, and Unresolved in OMR Corridor (red) peaks near 65% shortly after injection before declining to approximately 7% by the end of the period, with Past Chipps (black) and Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) both leveling off around 20%.

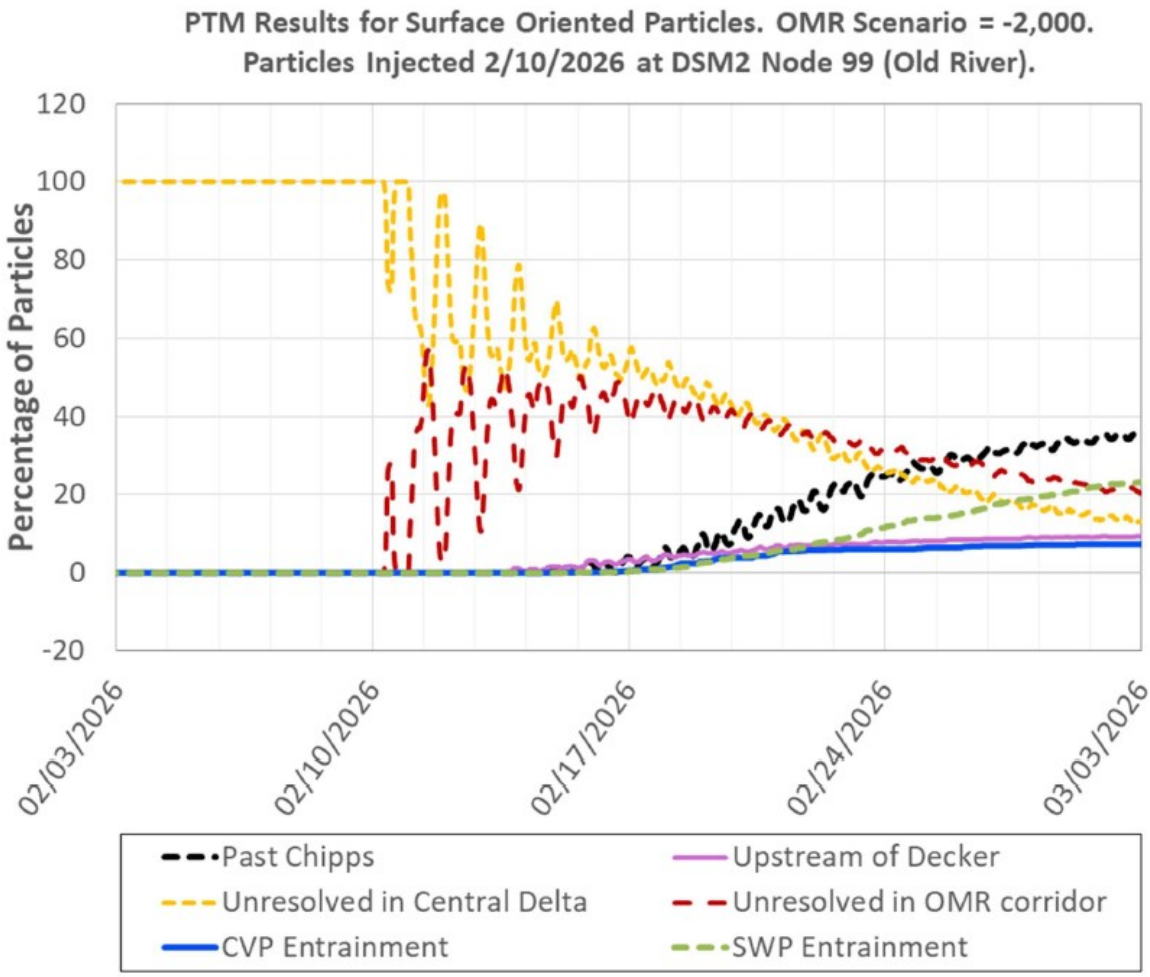

Figure 36: PTM Results for Surface Oriented Particles at Old River, OMR Scenario -2,000

Figure 36 is a line graph showing the percentage of surface oriented particles over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026 at DSM2 Node 99 (Old River) under the OMR scenario of -2,000 cfs. Unresolved in Central Delta (yellow) and Unresolved in OMR Corridor (red) both peak near 100% and 60% respectively shortly after injection before declining to approximately 22% and 24% by early March, while Past Chipps (black) rises gradually to around 35% and CVP Entrainment (blue) and SWP Entrainment (green) remain below 10% throughout the period.

ECO-PTM (Ecological Particle Tracking Model)

ECO-PTM Results Evaluation Period: 02/10/2026 – 03/02/2026
Particles Injected: 02/10/2026
Injection Location: Sacramento River at Freeport

Table 12. Salmon Particle Route Ratio After 3 Weeks (Ending 03/02/2026)

OMR Flow Bin	Sutter Slough Route	Steamboat Slough Route	Sacramento River (SS) Route	Sacramento River (GEO) Route	Georgiana Slough Route
-6,250	0.13	0.21	0.66	0.81	0.19
-5,000	0.13	0.20	0.67	0.82	0.18
-3,500	0.13	0.21	0.66	0.81	0.19
-2,000	0.12	0.20	0.67	0.82	0.18

Table 13. Salmon Particle Route-Specific Survival After 3 Weeks (Ending 03/02/2026)

OMR Flow Bin	Sutter Slough Route	Steamboat Slough Route	Sacramento River Route	Georgiana Slough Route	All Routes Combined
-6,250	49%	59%	54%	29%	52%
-5,000	48%	60%	57%	39%	54%
-3,500	49%	62%	57%	26%	53%
-2,000	51%	60%	57%	29%	54%

Notes:

- 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).

Longfin Smelt Larval Population and PTM Analysis

PTM Results Evaluation Period: 02/10/2026 – 03/02/2026
Particles Injected: 02/10/2026
PTM Injection Location: node(s) within each Delta Region identified in map below

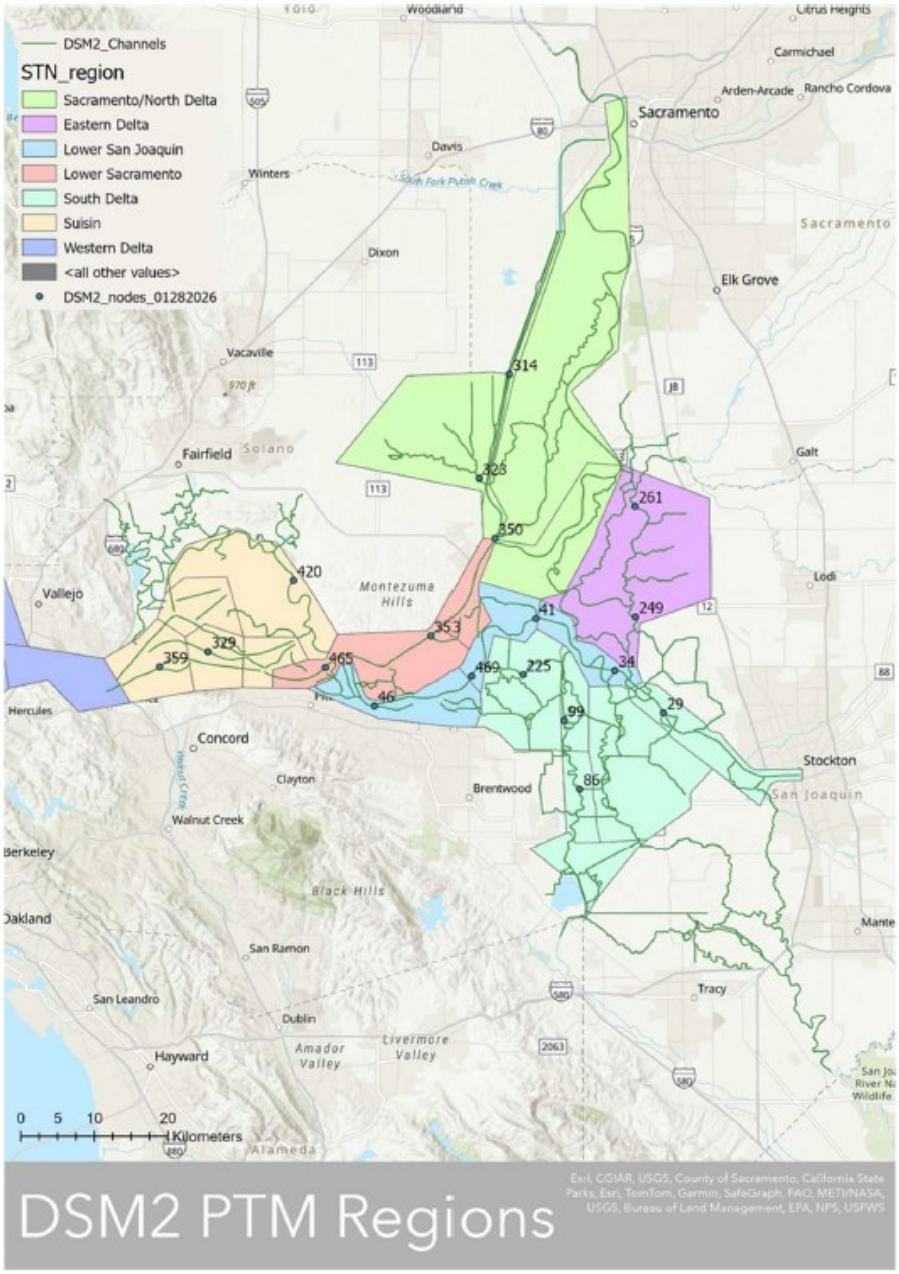

Figure 37: DSM2 PTM Regions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

Figure 37 is a map of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta showing the seven DSM2 PTM regions — Sacramento/North Delta, Eastern Delta, Lower San Joaquin, Lower Sacramento, South Delta, Suisun, and Western Delta — each distinguished by a different color. DSM2 channels and node locations are also displayed, with node numbers labeled throughout the map.

Notes:

- Regional and Delta-wide longfin smelt (LFS) larval population is estimated using SLS survey data from Survey 3 (1/26/2026 – 1/28/2026) and volumetric expansion methods developed by the Six-Agency Monitoring Survey Design Team. As of the date of this assessment, Survey 3 still has about 1/3 of samples yet to be processed with most of the unprocessed samples in the western extent of the sampling area. Results from Survey 3 are used over Survey 2, which was conducted over a month ago, as a conservative approach because it's more recent and likely to overestimate proportional entrainment since the unprocessed western stations generally see higher abundances, but minimal entrainment risk.

Table 14. LFS Entrainment Estimate using PTM with Surface Oriented Particles: Week 1 ending 02/16/2026

OMR (cfs)	Combined Exports (cfs)	Region Metric	West	Suisun	Sacra-mento/ North Delta	Lower San Joaquin	Lower Sacra-mento	South Delta	East	Total (#)	Total (%)
N/A	N/A	DSM2 Injection Node	359	329, 420	314, 323, 350	34, 41, 46, 469	465, 353	29, 86, 99, 225	249, 261	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	LFS Larva Abundance	7,811,222	20,722,667	91,333	2,616,019	5,068,667	390,000	0	36,699,908	N/A
-6,250	7,556	PTM Entrained (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	35.2	0.2	N/A	N/A
-5,000	6,154	PTM Entrained (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	29.9	0.0	N/A	N/A
-3,500	4,551	PTM Entrained (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
-2,000	2,848	PTM Entrained (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	N/A	N/A
-6,250	7,556	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	0.0	0.0	0	13,080	0	137,280	0.0	150,360	0.4%
-5,000	6,154	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	0.0	0.0	0	5,232	0	116,610	0.0	121,842	0.3%
-3,500	4,551	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	85,897	0.0	85,897	0.2%
-2,000	2,848	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	22,035	0.0	22,035	<0.1%

Notes:

Values between 0.0 and 0.1 are indicated with <0.1
For locations with multiple DSM2 nodes indicated, the PTM entrained (%) value reflects the average across all nodes

Table 15. LFS Entrainment Estimate using PTM with Surface Oriented Particles: Week 2 ending 02/23/2026

OMR (cfs)	Combined Exports (cfs)	Region Metric	West	Suisun	Sacra-mento/ North Delta	Lower San Joaquin	Lower Sacra-mento	South Delta	East	Total (#)	Total (%)
N/A	N/A	DSM2 Injection Node	359	329, 420	314, 323, 350	34, 41, 46, 469	465, 353	29, 86, 99, 225	249, 261	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	LFS Larva Abundance	7,811,222	20,722,667	91,333	2,616,019	5,068,667	390,000	0	36,699,908	N/A
-6,250	7,413	PTM Entrained (%)	0.0	0.0	0.6	13.0	0.1	56.3	12.0	N/A	N/A
-5,000	6,011	PTM Entrained (%)	0.0	0.0	0.3	7.3	0.0	47.4	6.6	N/A	N/A
-3,500	4,408	PTM Entrained (%)	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.9	<0.1	35.7	1.8	N/A	N/A
-2,000	2,705	PTM Entrained (%)	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.2	0.0	18.7	0.1	N/A	N/A
-6,250	7,413	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	0.0	0.0	578	340,736	5,069	219,765	0.0	566,149	1.5%
-5,000	6,011	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	0.0	0.0	274	190,969	0	184,860	0.0	376,103	1.0%
-3,500	4,408	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	0.0	0.0	152	75,211	2,534	139,132	0.0	217,030	0.6%
-2,000	2,705	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	0.0	0.0	30	5,886	0	72,735	0.0	78,651	0.2%

Notes:

Values between 0.0 and 0.1 are indicated with <0.1
For locations with multiple DSM2 nodes indicated, the PTM entrained (%) value reflects the average across all nodes

Table 16. LFS Entrainment Estimate using PTM with Surface Oriented Particles: Week 3 ending 03/02/2026

OMR (cfs)	Combined Exports (cfs)	Region Metric	West	Suisun	Sacra-mento/ North Delta	Lower San Joaquin	Lower Sacra-mento	South Delta	East	Total (#)	Total (%)
N/A	N/A	DSM2 Injection Node	359	329, 420	314, 323, 350	34, 41, 46, 469	465, 353	29, 86, 99, 225	249, 261	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	LFS Larva Abundance	7,811,222	20,722,667	91,333	2,616,019	5,068,667	390,000	0	36,699,908	N/A
-6,250	7,413	PTM Entrained (%)	0.0	0.0	1.1	23.8	0.2	68.8	35.7	N/A	N/A
-5,000	6,011	PTM Entrained (%)	0.0	0.0	0.5	16.2	0.1	60.1	21.9	N/A	N/A
-3,500	4,408	PTM Entrained (%)	0.0	0.0	0.4	8.5	0.1	47.2	10.0	N/A	N/A
-2,000	2,705	PTM Entrained (%)	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	<0.1	28.2	1.1	N/A	N/A
-6,250	7,413	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	0.0	0.0	1,005	621,305	7,603	268,320	0.0	898,232	2.4%
-5,000	6,011	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	0.0	0.0	457	425,103	5,069	234,390	0.0	665,018	1.8%
-3,500	4,408	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	0.0	0.0	396	223,016	5,069	184,080	0.0	412,560	1.1%
-2,000	2,705	LFS Larva Entrained (#)	0.0	0.0	122	42,510	2,534	109,882	0.0	155,049	0.4%

Notes:

Values between 0.0 and 0.1 are indicated with <0.1
For locations with multiple DSM2 nodes indicated, the PTM entrained (%) value reflects the average across all nodes

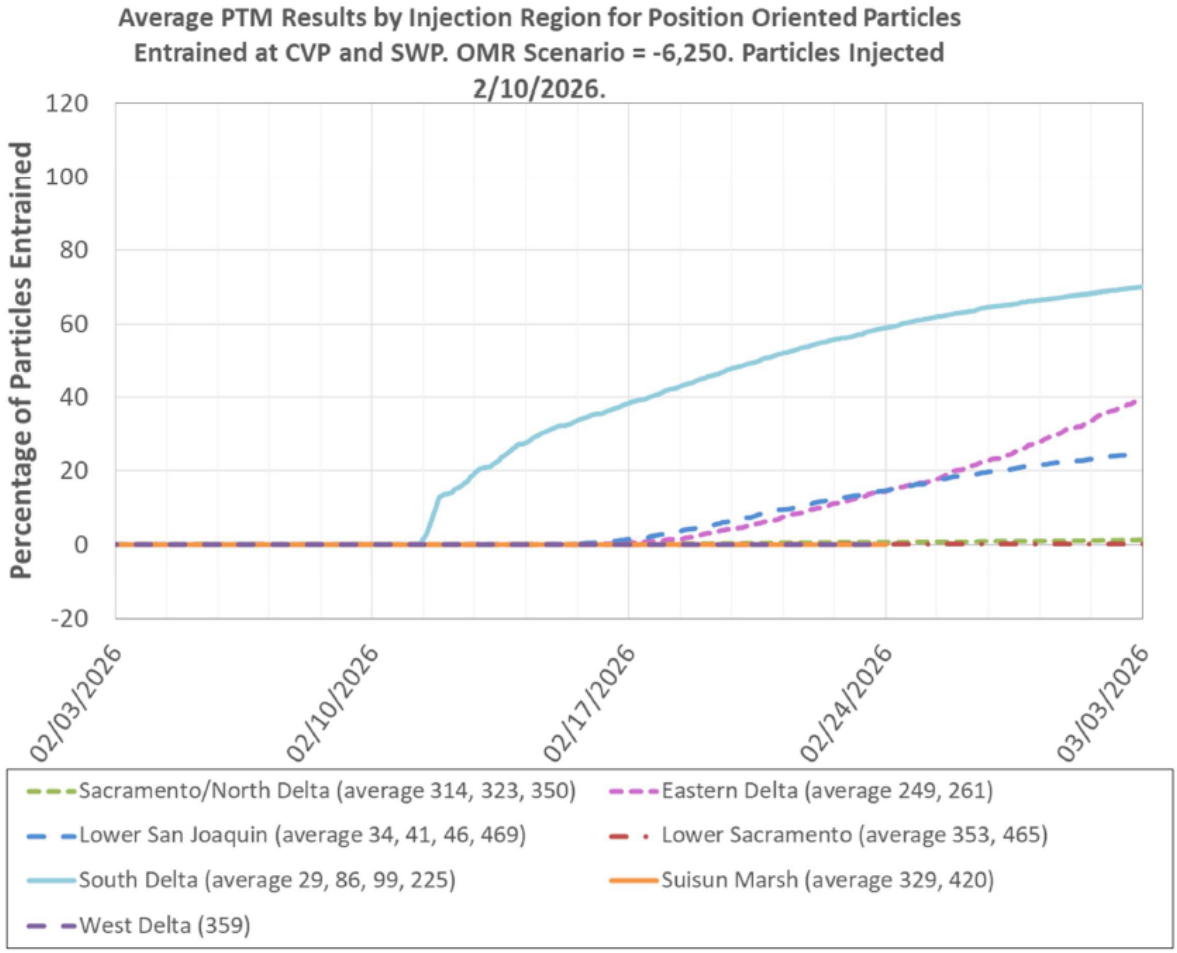

Figure 38: Average PTM Results by Injection Region for Position Oriented Particles Entrained at CVP and SWP, OMR Scenario -6,250

Figure 38 is a line graph showing the average percentage of position oriented particles entrained at CVP and SWP over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026, grouped by seven DSM2 injection regions. South Delta (light blue) shows the highest entrainment, rising to approximately 70% by early March, followed by Eastern Delta (pink) and Lower San Joaquin (blue) both reaching around 25–40%, while Sacramento/North Delta, Lower Sacramento, Suisun Marsh, and West Delta all remain near zero throughout the period.

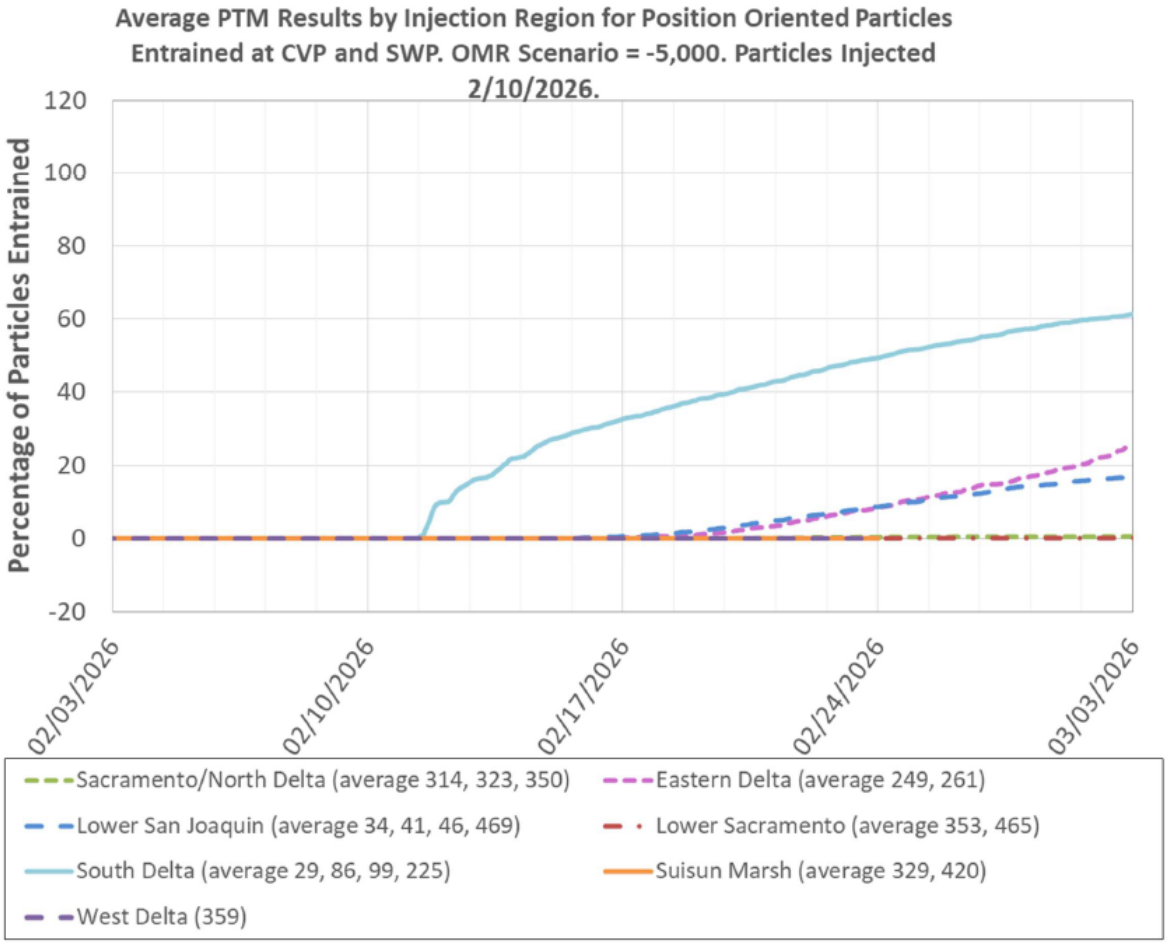

Figure 39: Average PTM Results by Injection Region for Position Oriented Particles Entrained at CVP and SWP, OMR Scenario -5,000

Figure 39 is a line graph showing the average percentage of position oriented particles entrained at CVP and SWP over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026, grouped by seven DSM2 injection regions. South Delta (light blue) shows the highest entrainment, rising to approximately 62% by early March, followed by Eastern Delta (pink) and Lower San Joaquin (blue) reaching around 25% and 17% respectively, while Sacramento/North Delta, Lower Sacramento, Suisun Marsh, and West Delta all remain near zero throughout the period.

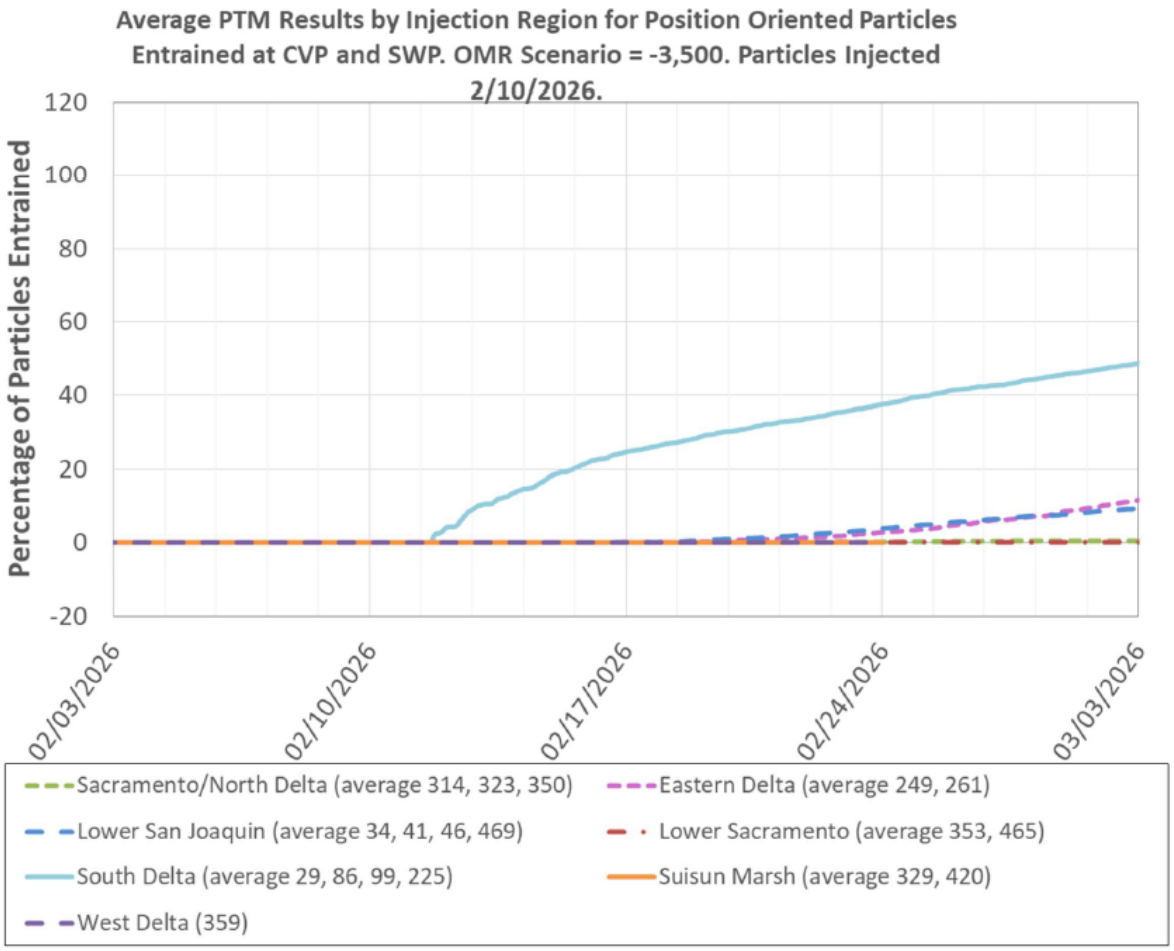

Figure 40: Average PTM Results by Injection Region for Position Oriented Particles Entrained at CVP and SWP, OMR Scenario -3,500

Figure 40 is a line graph showing the average percentage of position oriented particles entrained at CVP and SWP over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026, grouped by seven DSM2 injection regions. South Delta (light blue) shows the highest entrainment, rising to approximately 48% by early March, while Eastern Delta (pink), Lower San Joaquin (blue), and all other regions remain below 12% throughout the period.

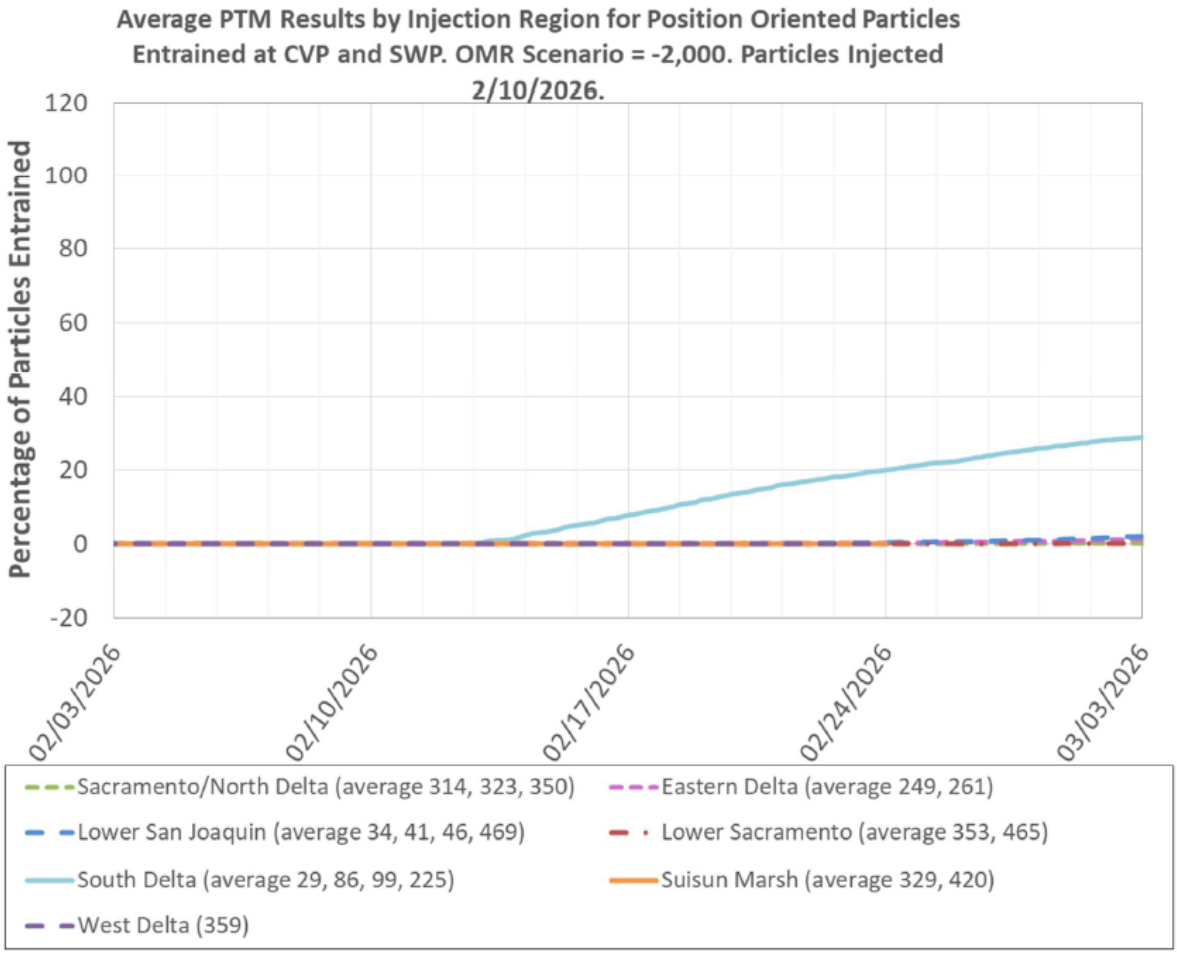

Figure 41: Average PTM Results by Injection Region for Position Oriented Particles Entrained at CVP and SWP, OMR Scenario -2,000

Figure 41 is a line graph showing the average percentage of position oriented particles entrained at CVP and SWP over time from February 3 to March 3, 2026, injected on February 10, 2026, grouped by seven DSM2 injection regions. South Delta (light blue) is the only region showing notable entrainment, rising to approximately 30% by early March, while all other regions remain at or near zero throughout the period.