

# State Water Project Incidental Take Permit Risk Assessment for Delta Smelt and Longfin Smelt

## Section 1: Overview

**Date: 06/27/2023**

### **Life Stages Present:**

Delta Smelt (DS): Larvae, Juveniles, and Adults

Longfin Smelt (LFS): Larvae, Juveniles, and Adults

### **Advice to Water Operations Management Team (WOMT):**

Condition of Approval (COA) 8.5.2 was not triggered by 20mm Survey 8 average Secchi readings being >1m. OMR management season will end on June 30<sup>th</sup>. No recommendation to WOMT this week.

### **Risk Assessment:**

*Delta Smelt:* Based on recent detection data and distribution patterns over the past decade, Delta Smelt spawning is likely ending, and larval and juvenile Delta Smelt are present. No adult Delta Smelt have been detected since 3/21/2023. Thirty-six larval and one juvenile Delta Smelt have been detected since 3/13/2023. No Delta Smelt have been detected in Salvage since 3/2/2023. The most recent average Central and South Delta Secchi depths exceeded 1m, thus COA 8.5.2 is no longer triggered. Due to positive QWEST and OMRI, overall risk for entrainment is low for all life stages of Delta Smelt throughout the Delta.

*Longfin Smelt:* Risk remains low for all life stages as a result of favorable hydrology. COA 8.4.3 was triggered on 3/3/23 and remains triggered with San Joaquin River flow at Vernalis continuing to exceed 5,000 cfs. No LFS were detected in the 11 Central and South Delta stations by 20mm Survey 8 (station 918 was dropped due to boat issues). No salvage was detected since 3/2/23, and the cumulative adult and sub-adult seasonal salvage is 26. X2 is ~66 km and QWEST remains highly positive (~9,600 cfs). Many fish were detected by SKT, SLS, 20mm Survey, and EDSM in and westward of Suisun Bay, suggesting that LFS are distributed widely. Spawning has ended and adult detections have been decreasing. One adult LFS was detected by 20mm Survey 6 in Carquinez Strait on 5/22/23, but none since then. Fish distribution remains downstream with high outflow.

## **Section 1-A: Sacramento River and Confluence**

Table 1: Risk of entrainment into the Central Delta and export facilities for Delta Smelt in the Sacramento River and Confluence:

Species and life stage	Risk type	Risk level	Rationale (turbidity, exports, OMR level, X2, Q west, temperature, distribution etc.)
DS larvae and juveniles	Exposure Risk (Hydrology)	Low	Spawning is likely ending. One larval DS was detected in Cache Slough on 6/7/23 by EDSM, and one larval DS was detected in the Confluence, also by EDSM, on 5/24/23.
DS subadults and adults	Routing Risk (Behavior and life history)	Low	Spawning is likely winding down. Distribution is widespread.
<b>DS</b>	<b>Overall Entrainment Risk</b>	<b>Low</b>	Same as above.

Table 2: Risk of entrainment into the Central Delta and export facilities for Longfin Smelt in the Sacramento River and Confluence:

Species and life stage	Risk type	Risk level	Rationale (turbidity, exports, OMR level, X2, Q west, temperature, distribution etc.)
LFS larvae and juveniles	Exposure Risk (Hydrology)	Low	No larval LFS have been detected in this region in the past month.
LFS sub-adults and adults	Routing Risk (Behavior and life history)	Low	Spawning has ended. X2 is ~66 km. Fish are widely distributed resulting in low risk.
<b>LFS</b>	<b>Overall Entrainment Risk</b>	<b>Low</b>	Same as above.

### Section 1-B: Central Delta

Table 3: Risk of entrainment into the export facilities for Delta Smelt in the Central Delta:

Species and life stage	Risk type	Risk level	Rationale (turbidity, exports, OMR level, X2, Q west, temperature, distribution etc.)
DS larvae and juveniles	Exposure Risk (Hydrology)	Low	Spawning is likely ending, and no larvae or juveniles have been detected in this region. No detections in salvage and qualitative larval samples this season. Qualitative larval sampling for the season ended on 6/6/23.
DS subadults and adults	Exposure Risk (Hydrology)	Low	No adult or sub-adult DS were detected in salvage or in field surveys in this region in over three months.

Table 4: Risk of entrainment into the export facilities for Longfin Smelt in the Central Delta:

Species and life stage	Risk type	Risk level	Rationale (turbidity, exports, OMR level, X2, Q west, temperature, distribution etc.)
LFS larvae and juveniles	Exposure Risk (Hydrology)	Low	20mm Survey 8 detected no LFS in the Central and South Delta (station 918 was dropped due to boat issues). No detections in salvage or qualitative larval samples this season. Qualitative larval sampling for the season ended on 6/6/23.
LFS sub-adults and adults	Exposure Risk (Hydrology)	Low	No sub-adult or adult LFS were detected in salvage or in field surveys in this region for more than two months.

- Change in exposure from previous week: *(Note: The change in risk compared to previous weeks is not required by the Incidental Take Permit [ITP]).*
  - DS: Overall risk of entrainment remains low for all life stages of DS.
  - LFS: Overall risk of entrainment remains low for all life stages of LFS.
- Reporting Old and Middle River Index (OMRI) *(Number and range of OMRI bins will vary based on anticipated hydrology and operations)*
  - Expected daily OMRI range this week: +925 to +2,000 cfs

## Section 2: Basis for Advice

The 2020 ITP ([Incidental Take Permit for Long-Term Operation of the State Water Project in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta 2081-2019-066-00](#)) states that advice to WOMT shall be based on the following Conditions of Approval:

*List relevant Condition of Approval number and title based on species/life stage, time of year, etc.*

8.3.1 Integrated Early Winter Pulse Protection. Between December 1 and January 31 each year Permittee shall reduce south Delta exports for 14 consecutive days to maintain a 14-day average OMRI no more negative than -2,000 cfs, and convene the SMT within one day of triggering the following criteria:

- Three-day running average daily flows at Freeport greater than, or equal to, 25,000 cfs, AND
- Three-day running average of daily turbidity at Freeport greater than, or equal to, 50 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU), OR
- The SMT determines that real-time monitoring of abiotic and biotic factors indicates a high risk of DS migration and dispersal into areas at high risk of future entrainment.

After maintaining a 14-day average OMRI no more negative than -2,000 cfs for 14 days, Permittee shall maintain a 14-day average OMRI no more negative than -5,000 cfs, initiating the OMR Management season, until the OMR Management Season ends (Condition of Approval 8.8).

The Integrated Early Winter Pulse Protection Action may only be initiated once during the December 1 through January 31 time period each year.

8.3.2 Salmonid Presence. After January 1 each year, if Conditions of Approval 8.3.1 or 8.3.3 have not already been triggered, the OMR Management season shall begin when the Salmon Monitoring Team first estimates that 5% of the CHNWR or CHNSR population is in the Delta whichever is sooner. Upon initiation of the OMR Management season, Permittee shall reduce exports to achieve, and shall maintain a 14-day average OMR index no more negative than -5,000 cfs, until the OMR Management season ends (see Condition of Approval 8.8). In the event that a salmon daily or single-year loss threshold is exceeded (Conditions of Approval 8.6.1, 8.6.2, 8.6.3, or 8.6.4) prior to the start of OMR Management season the requirements in those Conditions shall control operations.

8.3.3 Adult Longfin Smelt Entrainment Protection. After December 1, if an Integrated Early Winter Pulse Protection (Condition of Approval 8.3.1) has not yet initiated, Permittee shall reduce south Delta exports to maintain a 14-day average OMRI no more negative than -5,000 cfs and initiate OMR Management (Condition of Approval 8.3) if:

- Cumulative combined LFS salvage (total estimated LFS counts at the CVP and SWP salvage facilities beginning December 1 through February 28 exceeds the most recent Fall Midwater Trawl (FMWT) LFS index<sup>1</sup> divided by 10, OR
- Real-time monitoring of abiotic and biotic factors indicates a high risk of LFS movement into areas at high risk of future entrainment, as determined by DWR and CDFW SMT staff.

When evaluating the possibility of LFS movement into areas that may be subject to an elevated risk of entrainment, the SMT shall evaluate catch of LFS with fork length  $\geq 60$  mm by the Chippis Island Trawl (conducted by USFWS) as an early warning indicator for LFS migration movement into the Delta, in addition to other available survey and abiotic data. The SMT shall communicate the results of these risk assessments and advice to the WOMT (Condition of Approval 8.1.3), and operational decisions shall be made as described in Condition of Approval 8.1.4 (Collaborative Approach to Real-time Risk Assessment).

8.4.1 OMR Management for Adult Longfin Smelt. From the onset of OMR Management (Condition of Approval 8.3) through February 28, the SMT shall conduct weekly, or more often as needed, risk assessments (see Condition of Approval 8.1.5.2) and decide whether to recommend an OMR flow requirement between -5,000 cfs and -1,250 cfs to minimize entrainment and take of adult LFS. The SMT may provide advice to restrict south Delta exports for seven consecutive days to achieve a seven-day average OMRI within three risk categories:

- Low risk: OMR between -4,000 cfs to -5,000 cfs
- Medium risk: OMR between -2,500 cfs to -4,000 cfs
- High risk: OMR between -1,250 cfs to -2,500 cfs

If a risk assessment conducted by the SMT determines that a more restrictive OMR flow requirement is needed to minimize take of adult LFS, the SMT shall provide its advice to WOMT (Condition of Approval 8.1.3) and operational decisions shall be made following the process described in Condition of Approval 8.1.4 (Collaborative Approach to Real-time Risk Assessment).

This Condition will terminate when a high-flow off-ramp occurs (Condition of Approval 8.4.3), or when LFS spawning has been detected in the system, as determined by the SMT, or, if there is disagreement and resolution is not reached within WOMT, as determined by CDFW. The SMT shall consider results from Additional LFS Larval Sampling (Condition of Approval 7.6.1) to inform its assessment of the start of LFS spawning. After LFS spawning has been observed,

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<sup>1</sup> The Fall Midwater Trawl (FMWT) Survey annual abundance index for LFS is calculated as the sum of September through December monthly abundance indices and is typically reported at about the same date as adult salvage begins in December. The FMWT Index available beginning on December 1 each year shall be used to establish this threshold.

Permittee shall implement Condition of Approval 8.4.2 to minimize take of larval and juvenile LFS.

8.4.2 Larval and Juvenile Longfin Smelt Entrainment Protection. From January 1 through June 30, when a single Smelt Larva Survey (SLS) or 20 mm Survey (20 mm) sampling period exceeds one of the following thresholds:

- LFS larvae or juveniles found in four or more of the 12 SLS or 20 mm stations in the central Delta and south Delta (Stations 809, 812, 815, 901, 902, 906, 910, 912, 914, 915, 918, 919), or
- LFS catch per tow exceeds five LFS larvae or juveniles in two or more of the 12 stations in the central Delta and south Delta (Stations 809, 812, 815, 901, 902, 906, 910, 912, 914, 915, 918, 919).

Permittee shall restrict south Delta exports for seven consecutive days to maintain a seven-day average OMR index no more negative than -5,000 cfs. Permittee shall also immediately convene the SMT to conduct a risk assessment (see Condition of Approval 8.5.1.2) to assess the risk of larval and juvenile LFS entrainment into the South Delta Export Facilities, determine if an OMR flow restriction is warranted, and recommend an OMR flow limit between -1,250 and -5,000 cfs. The SMT risk assessment and operational advice shall be reviewed by the WOMT (Condition of Approval 8.1.3) via the Collaborative Real-time Decision-making process (Condition of Approval 8.1.4). Permittee shall operate to the export restriction and OMR flow target approved through Conditions of Approval 8.1.3 and 8.1.4. Each week the SMT shall convene to conduct a new risk assessment and determine whether to maintain, or off ramp from, export restrictions based on the risk to LFS, or until the DS and LFS off-ramp has been met as described in Condition of Approval 8.8 (End of OMR Management).

From January 1 through June 30, DWR and CDFW SMT staff shall conduct weekly, or more often as needed, risk assessments (see Condition of Approval 8.5.1.2) to assess the risk of larval and juvenile LFS entrainment into the South Delta Export Facilities. As a part of the risk assessment the SMT shall provide advice on the appropriate OMR flow targets to minimize LFS entrainment or entrainment risk, or both. The SMT shall provide its advice to WOMT (Condition of Approval 8.1.3) and use the Collaborative Approach to Real-time Risk Assessment process described in Condition of Approval 8.1.4 to determine if an OMR flow restriction is warranted and determine OMR flow limit between -1,250 and -5,000 cfs. The OMR flow limit shall be in place until the next risk assessment conducted by the SMT determines that it is no longer necessary to minimize take or related impacts to LFS, or until the DS and LFS off-ramp has been met as described in Condition of Approval 8.8 (End of OMR Management).

8.4.3 High Flow Off-Ramp from Longfin Smelt OMR Restrictions. OMR management for adult, juvenile, or larval LFS as described in Conditions of Approval 8.4.1 and 8.4.2 are not required, or would cease if previously required, when river flows are (a) greater than 55,000 cfs in the Sacramento River at Rio Vista or (b) greater than 8,000 cfs in the San Joaquin River at Vernalis. If flows subsequently drop below 40,000 cfs in the Sacramento River at Rio Vista or below 5,000

cfs in the San Joaquin River at Vernalis, the OMR limit previously required as a part of Conditions of Approval 8.4.1 and 8.4.2 shall resume.

8.5.1 Turbidity Bridge Avoidance. The purpose of this Condition is to minimize the risk of entrainment of adult DS in the corridors of the Old and Middle rivers into the south Delta export facilities. This Condition is intended to avoid the formation of a turbidity bridge from the San Joaquin River shipping channel to the south Delta export facilities, which historically has been associated with elevated salvage of pre-spawning adult DS.

After the Integrated Early Winter Pulse Protection (Condition of Approval 8.1.3) or February 1 (whichever comes first), until April 1, Permittee shall manage exports to maintain daily average turbidity in Old River at Bacon Island (OBI) at a level of less than 12 FNU. If the daily average turbidity at OBI is greater than 12 FNU, Permittee shall restrict south Delta exports to achieve an OMR flow that is no more negative than -2,000 cfs until the daily average turbidity at OBI is less than 12 FNU.

If, after five consecutive days of OMR flow that is less negative than -2,000 cfs, the daily average turbidity at OBI is not less than 12 FNU the Smelt Monitoring Team may convene to assess the risk of entrainment of DS (Condition of Approval 8.1.5.2). The Smelt Monitoring Team may provide advice to WOMT regarding changes in operations that could be conducted to minimize the risk of entrainment of DS (Condition of Approval 8.1.3). The Smelt Monitoring Team may also determine that OMR restrictions to manage turbidity are infeasible and may instead provide advice for a different OMR flow target that is between -2,000 and -5,000 cfs and is protective based on turbidity and adult DS distribution and salvage to the WOMT for consideration (Condition of Approval 8.1.3). Operational decisions shall be made following the process described in Condition of Approval 8.1.4 (Collaborative Real Time Risk Assessment).

Turbidity readings at individual sensors can generate spurious results in real time. Spurious results could be incorrectly interpreted as a turbidity bridge, when in fact the cause is a result of local conditions or sensor error. To assess whether turbidity readings at OBI are attributable to a sensor error or a localized turbidity spike, Permittee, in coordination with Reclamation, may consider and review data from other nearby locations and sources. Additional information that will be reviewed include regional visualizations of turbidity, alternative sensors, and boat-based turbidity mapping, particularly if there was evidence of a local sensor error. Permittee may bring data from these additional sources to the Smelt Monitoring Team for consideration during the development of a risk assessment to be provided to the WOMT for evaluation (Condition of Approval 8.1.3).

Permittee shall use the decision-making process described Condition of Approval 8.1.4 (Collaborative Real-time Risk Assessment) to determine if south Delta exports may increase after five-days of OMR no more negative than -2,000 cfs, or to determine that this action is not warranted due to a sensor error or localized turbidity

event. Permittee shall implement this action until CDFW is in agreement that the action may be ended or modified.

8.5.2 Larval and Juvenile Delta Smelt Protection. If the five-day cumulative salvage of juvenile DS at the CVP and SWP facilities is greater than or equal to one plus the average prior three years' FMWT index (rounded down), Permittee shall restrict south Delta exports for seven consecutive days to maintain a seven-day average OMR index no more negative than -5,000 cfs.

Additionally, if the five-day cumulative salvage threshold is met or exceeded, Permittee shall immediately convene the Smelt Monitoring Team to conduct a risk assessment (Condition of Approval 8.1.5.2) and determine the future risk of entrainment and take of larval and juvenile DS. The Smelt Monitoring Team may provide advice to further restrict south Delta exports to maintain a more positive OMR than -5,000 cfs. The Smelt Monitoring Team may provide advice for further restrictions within three risk categories:

- Low risk: Limit OMR between -4,000 cfs to -5,000 cfs
- Medium risk: Limit OMR between -2,500 cfs to -4,000 cfs
- High risk: Limit OMR between -1,250 cfs to -2,500 cfs

The duration and magnitude of operational advice shall be provided to the WOMT (Condition of Approval 8.1.3) and decisions shall be made following the process described in Condition of Approval 8.1.4 (Collaborative Real Time Risk Assessment). When conducting risk assessments to evaluate the risk of entrainment and take of juvenile DS the Smelt Monitoring Team shall evaluate the following information sources, in addition to any other models or surveys they deem appropriate and those listed in Condition of Approval 8.1.5.2:

- Results from a CDFW approved DS life cycle model.
- DS recruitment levels identified by the Smelt Monitoring Team using the CDFW approved life cycle model that links environmental conditions to recruitment, including factors related to loss as a result of entrainment such as OMR flows. In this context, recruitment is defined as the estimated number of post-larval DS in June per number of spawning adults in the prior February-March period.
- Hydrodynamic models and forecasts of entrainment informed by the EDSM or other relevant survey data to estimate the percentage of larval and juvenile DS that could be entrained.

When a larval or juvenile DS is detected in the SLS or 20 mm, or the 3-day average water temperature at Jersey Point is greater than or equal to 12°C, and Secchi depth from the most recent SLS or 20 mm survey is less than or equal to 1 meter, averaged across the 12 south Delta survey stations (809, 812, 815, 901, 902, 906, 910, 912, 914, 915, 918, and 919). Permittee shall restrict south Delta exports to maintain a seven-day average OMR index no more negative than -3,500 cfs until the average Secchi depth is greater than 1 meter in the south Delta stations in a subsequent SLS or 20mm survey. If average south Delta Secchi depth continues to be less than or equal to 1 meter in a subsequent SLS or 20mm survey then Permittee shall continue restrictions and request a risk assessment by the Smelt Monitoring Team to determine if



additional advice and subsequent restrictions are warranted and provide advice to WOMT (see Condition of Approval 8.1.3) and follow the decision-making process described in Condition of Approval 8.1.4.

8.8 End of OMR Management. Permittee shall operate the Project to meet the requirements included in Conditions of Approval 8.3.1, 8.3.3, 8.4.1, 8.4.2, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.6.1, 8.6.2, 8.6.3, and 8.6.4 to ensure that entrainment and take of Covered Species is minimized during the OMR Management season through June 30, or until the following species-specific off-ramps occur:

- LFS and DS: Daily mean water temperature at CCF is greater than 25oC for three consecutive days.
- CHNWR and CHNSR:
  - More than 95% of CHNWR and CHNSR have migrated past Chipps Island as determined by the Salmon Monitoring Team, AND
  - Daily average water temperature at Mossdale exceeds 22.2°C for 7 non-consecutive days in June, AND
  - Daily average water temperature at Prisoner’s Point exceeds 22.2°C for 7 non-consecutive days in June.

8.12 Barker Slough Pumping Plant Longfin and Delta Smelt Protection. Permittee shall operate the BSPP to protect larval LFS from January 15 through March 31 of dry and critical water years. Permittee shall operate to protect larval DS from March 1 through June 30 of dry and critical years. If the water year type changes after January 1 to below normal, above normal or wet, this action will be suspended. If the water year type changes after January to dry or critical, Permittee shall operate according to this Condition of Approval.

From January 15 through March 31 of dry and critical water years, Permittee shall reduce the maximum seven-day average diversion rate at BSPP to less than 60 cfs when larval LFS are detected at Station 716. In addition, in its weekly meetings from January 15 through March 31, the Smelt Monitoring Team shall review LFS abundance and distribution survey data and other pertinent abiotic and biotic factors that influence the entrainment risk of larval LFS at the BSPP. When recommended by the Smelt Monitoring Team, and as approved through the decision making processes described in Conditions of Approval 8.1.3 and 8.1.4, Permittee shall reduce the maximum seven-day average diversion rate at BSPP according to the advice provided by the Smelt Monitoring Team.

From March 1 through June 30 of dry and critical water years, Permittee shall reduce the maximum seven-day average diversion rate at BSPP to less than 60 cfs when larval DS are detected at Station 716. In addition, in its weekly meetings from March 1 through June 30, the Smelt Monitoring Team shall review DS abundance and distribution survey data and other pertinent abiotic and biotic factors that influence the entrainment risk of larval DS at the BSPP (including temperature and turbidity). When recommended by the Smelt Monitoring Team, and as approved through the decision-making processes described in Conditions of Approval 8.1.3

and 8.1.4, Permittee shall reduce the maximum seven-day average diversion rate at BSPP to less than 60 cfs.

The DS requirements described in this condition may be adjusted to align with USFWS requirements to minimize take of DS through an amendment to this ITP.

8.13 Water Year Type Definition. All references to water year type in this ITP shall be defined based on the Sacramento Valley Index unless otherwise noted.

8.17 Export Curtailments for Spring Outflow. As described in Sections 1.5 and 3.17 of the Project description, as part of the Voluntary Agreement process, Permittee and its SWP Contractors have proposed a reduction in SWP exports to protect outflows in the spring time period. Each year, following the finalization of the March forecast, Permittee will confer with CDFW regarding export reductions from April 1 to May 31. If in any year during the term of this ITP, Permittee and its SWP Contractors identify in a written operations plan, submitted to CDFW following the March forecast, and throughout April and May conduct SWP export reductions pursuant to the Voluntary Agreements that are consistent with the SWP export reductions required by this Condition, then the Voluntary Agreement implementation may satisfy the reductions required to meet this Condition.

The following shall be implemented by Permittee during any year in which SWP export reductions pursuant to the Voluntary Agreements are not identified and conducted as described in the preceding paragraph. Permittee shall operate the Project during the spring each year to restrict exports and enhance Delta outflow.

Permittee shall reduce exports from April 1 to May 31 each year to achieve the SWP proportional share (Condition of Approval 8.10) of export reductions established by the ratio of Vernalis flow (cfs) to combined CVP and SWP exports, scaled by water year type, to provide incidental spring outflow. In a critically dry year, the ratio of Vernalis flow to CVP and SWP combined exports shall be 1 to 1. In a dry year, the ratio of Vernalis flow to CVP and SWP combined exports shall be 2 to 1. In a below normal year, the ratio of Vernalis flow to CVP and SWP combined exports shall be 3 to 1. In an above normal or wet year, the ratio of Vernalis flow to CVP and SWP combined exports shall be 4 to 124. In wet years SWP export curtailments required by this Condition of Approval for spring outflow in April and May is limited to 150 TAF. The ratio of Vernalis flows to export reductions is intended to serve as an operational mechanism to achieve the Delta outflow required by this Condition of Approval for minimization of the Covered Activities' impacts to Covered Species.

For purposes of this Condition of Approval only, the Joaquin Valley "60-20-20" Water Year Hydrologic Classification and Indicator as defined in the Bay-Delta Plan (SWRCB 2006) is used.

Permittee shall not be required to restrict operations as described above under either of

the following circumstances:

- If the three-day average Delta outflow is greater than 44,500 cfs, then Project operations shall not be controlled by this Condition until the flows drop below 44,500 cfs on a three-day average.
- Permittee shall not be required by this Condition of Approval to restrict exports at the Banks Pumping Plant below its minimum health and safety exports of 600 cfs.

The ratios used to establish export restrictions by water year type are a tool that incorporates San Joaquin River inflows while also allowing for a high outflow offramp of 44,500 cfs, which is expected to be driven by inflow from the Sacramento River. Spring export curtailments are intended to augment Delta outflow during a critical time in the life history of all four Covered Species. When April and May Delta outflow is augmented salinity in Suisun Bay is reduced and central Delta productivity is dispersed westward, improving habitat for both Delta and longfin smelt. At the upper end of managed flows when X2 is in San Pablo Bay, export curtailments help maintain this favorable location and sustain food web productivity and other conditions for improved longfin smelt recruitment in San Pablo Bay. Reductions in outflow during such conditions could restrict longfin smelt nursery habitat upstream to less favorable habitat in Carquinez Strait. Augmenting spring outflow through export curtailments improves migratory conditions for CHNWR and CHNSR by reducing Covered Activities' impacts on routing and through Delta survival. Maintaining a higher Delta outflow during this time period will also provide a proactive approach to entrainment minimization that is expected to reduce CHNWR and CHNSR routing into the central and south Delta and minimize loss of all Covered Species at the SWP export facility. Additionally, increases in Delta outflow are associated with increased food web transport to, and productivity in, Suisun Bay.

Immediately following the SWRCB's adoption of final Voluntary Agreements Permittee, SWC and CDFW will meet and confer to review the Project in light of the final form of the Voluntary Agreements. Consistent with Condition of Approval 5, CESA, and CESA's implementing regulations, the Permittee and CDFW, in consultation with SWC and as appropriate depending on the results of that review, may replace the ratio of Vernalis flows to exports used as an operational mechanism to determine spring outflow volumes in this condition of approval, based on the final Voluntary Agreements and as part of such amendment process.

### **Discussion of Conditions of Approval**

*Provide discussion addressing criteria for each Condition of Approval listed in "Basis for Advice" section. Refer to data below where appropriate.*

COAs relevant to OMR management went into effect December 1<sup>st</sup>. The Smelt Monitoring Team (SMT) conducted a Risk Assessment based on COA 8.1.5.2.

8.3.1: This COA was triggered by conditions measured on 12/31/22 when the three-day average of daily flow and turbidity was 26,552 cfs and 77 FNU and respectively. Operations were reduced on 1/3/23 targeting a 14-day average OMRI no more negative than -2,000 cfs for 14 consecutive days through 1/16/23. After 1/16/23, the 14-day average OMRI shall be no more negative than -5,000 cfs, initiating the OMR Management Season until the OMR Management Season ends (COA 8.8). This condition has been off-ramped as of 1/16/23.

8.3.2: This COA is no longer active due to the initiation of an Integrated Early Winter Pulse Protection (IEWPP- COA 8.3.1).

8.3.3: This COA is no longer active due to the initiation of an IEWPP (COA 8.3.1). One adult LFS was detected in salvage on 1/1/23, this was the first LFS salvage of WY 2023. The FMWT LFS index for September through December is 403, therefore the salvage threshold to trigger this COA is 40 LFS.

8.4.1: This COA is no longer active due to the detection of larval LFS by SLS.

8.4.2: This COA was triggered for the first time this season on 2/16/23 with the detection of LFS larvae at four (stations 809, 812, 901, and 902) of the 12 Central and South Delta stations by SLS 4. Exports were managed for seven consecutive days to maintain a seven-day average OMR index no more negative than -5,000 cfs. SMT convened for an off-cycle meeting on 2/17/23 and discussed the risk of larval LFS entrainment in the Central and South Delta while looking at the PTM run provided by DWR. There was non-consensus between CDFW and DWR, and the decision was elevated to WOMT. WOMT convened for an off-cycle meeting on 2/17/23 and decided that OMRI would be limited to -3,500 cfs on a seven-day average. On 2/21/23 SMT agreed to continue to recommend OMRI be limited to -3,500 cfs, however there was non-consensus on the duration of this protection between CDFW and DWR in SMT and WOMT on 2/21/23 and 2/22/23 respectively. This was elevated to the Directors, and they decided that DWR would manage exports to -3,500 cfs OMRI until SMT can reassess with further LFS data by SLS 5.

This COA was triggered for the second time this season on 2/28/23 with the detection of 14 LFS larvae in the Central and South Delta (Station 809, 812, 901, 902, and 915) by SLS 5. SMT did not come to consensus on a recommendation on 2/28/23. CDFW recommended OMRI be limited to -2,000 cfs on a 7-day average for the protection of larval LFS based on the PTM results and recent detections by SLS 5. DWR recommended limiting OMRI to -5,000 cfs due to a positive QWEST and improvement in hydrodynamic conditions relative to last week. The decision was elevated to WOMT. It was decided to keep the -3,500 cfs OMRI restrictions until COA 8.4.3 off-ramps COA 8.4.2 later in the week. COA 8.4.3 off-ramped this COA on 3/2/23.

This COA was not triggered by SLS 6. Twelve larvae were detected in three of the 12 Central and South Delta stations (Station 812, 815, and 901) by SLS 6 and one larvae (Station 901) was

detected by 20mm Survey 1. Neither SLS 6 nor 20mm Survey 1 met the threshold for this COA, and thus this COA is no longer triggered as of 3/21/23.

This COA was not triggered by 20mm Surveys 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8. No LFS were detected at the Central and South Delta stations by these surveys. Survey 7 dropped station 901 due to excessive vegetation.

8.4.3: This COA was triggered for the first time this season by the conditions measured on 1/3/23 when the flow of the San Joaquin River at Vernalis exceeded 8,000 cfs, but no longer triggered as of 2/11/23 due to flow in the San Joaquin River at Vernalis decreasing to under 5,000 cfs.

This COA was triggered for the second time this season by the conditions measured on 3/2/23 when the flow of San Joaquin River at Vernalis exceeded 8,000 cfs, and temporarily off-ramped COA 8.4.2. It is expected for this condition to remain triggered through the week of 5/1/23.

8.5.1: This condition was triggered for the first time this season on 1/18/23 by the conditions measured on 1/17/23 when the turbidity at OBI was 17 FNU. OMRI was limited to no more negative than -2,000 cfs. After the first five days (1/17/23 through 1/21/23), turbidity was still above 12 FNU at OBI, therefore the SMT reconvened to assess risk. The SMT reassessed risk for DS but was unable to reach consensus on a recommendation between -2,000 cfs and -5,000 cfs on 1/19/23. On 1/20/23 WOMT reached consensus to allow operational flexibility to maintain maximum exports until 1/24/23 when the SMT met again, which may have resulted in an OMRI as negative as -3,500 cfs. On 1/24/23 the OMRI had not reached -3,500 cfs (was -2,100 cfs as of 1/23/23) and proposed operations were to maintain maximum exports as long as possible and operate to an OMRI of -5,000 cfs for the week. The SMT reassessed risk for DS and determined that risk for DS in the South Delta was high and moderate outside the South Delta because of ongoing high turbidity. Additionally, the SMT agreed that risk of entrainment would increase if OMRI were to become more negative, however the SMT was unable to reach consensus on an OMRI recommendation. WOMT met on 1/25/23 and came to a consensus for -5,000 cfs OMRI for one week starting on 1/26/23. The SMT reassessed risk for DS on 1/31/23 and came to a consensus that no further restrictions were warranted, because turbidity was decreasing. On 2/9/23 daily turbidity at Old River at Bacon Island decreased to less than 12 FNU, therefore this COA was no longer triggered.

This COA was triggered for the second time this season by the conditions on 2/15/23. SMT agreed that a turbidity bridge had formed, and it was not a localized event nor a sensor error. Five-day average OMRI would have been restricted to -2,000 cfs for five days starting on 2/18/23, if turbidity didn't drop below 12 FNU on or before 2/18/23. On 2/17/23, the daily turbidity at OBI decreased to less than 12 FNU, therefore this COA was no longer triggered.

SMT met on 2/21/23 and agreed that turbidity will likely spike again in the afternoon, and DWR will have three days to comply to -2,000 cfs OMRI restriction if the daily average turbidity at OBI exceeds 12 FNU. The daily average turbidity at OBI was above 12 FNU on 2/21/23, triggering this COA for the third time this season. DWR exports were restricted to the SWP share of -2,000

OMRI from 2/24/23 through 2/26/23. On 2/26/23, the daily turbidity at OBI decreased to less than 12 FNU, therefore this COA was no longer triggered.

This COA was triggered for the fourth time this season by the conditions on 3/17/23. However, it was not controlling between 3/17/23 to 4/1/23.

This COA was off-ramped on 4/1/23.

8.5.2: This COA became active on 3/18/23 with Jersey Point exceeding 12°C. This COA was previously triggered due to 20mm Survey 4 recording Secchi depth < 1m. However, 20mm Survey 5 and Survey 6 recorded an average Secchi reading > 1m, thus this COA is no longer triggered.

This COA was triggered by 20mm Survey 7 on 6/7/23 with the average Secchi being <1m. This COA is no longer triggered by 20mm Survey 8 on 6/27/23 with the average Secchi being >1m. The Secchi reading for Survey 8 was calculated using the average of 11 stations due to the sampling crew experiencing boat issues which did not allow them to sample station 918.

As of 2/21/23, the federal agencies are following COA 8.5.2 per order 6(i) of the Interim Operations Plan (IOP).

8.8: This COA will end OMR management season after 6/30/23 since the environmental triggers are unlikely to be met before then.

8.12: This COA is not active due to water year type being Wet.

8.13: The Sacramento Valley Water Year Type Index (SVI) corresponding to the 50% probability of exceedance is 9.35 which is in the range for a Wet water year classification. The forecast was reported on the California Data Exchange Center (CDEC) [Water Supply Index Webpage](#), accessed on 05/09/23.

8.17: This COA was not active in April and May due to the three-day average Delta outflow being greater than 44,500 cfs. This COA was off-ramped on 6/1/23.

### Section 3: Hydrology and Operations

Assessment of hydrologic, operational, and meteorological information. 8.1.5.2 A.

#### **Section 3-A: Water operations conditions. 8.1.5.2.A. i**

- Antecedent Actions: *(e.g. Delta Cross Channel [DCC] gate closure and actions such as integrated early winter pulse protection, etc.)*
  - DCC is closed as of 11/28/22, will remain closed due to high flows.
- Controlling Factors: Available facility capacity/Limited real time demands
- Water Temperature:

- Clifton Court Forebay (CCF) Daily Average Water Temperature = 20.88°C
  - 3 Station Average = 19.78°C
- Tidal Cycle: emerging out of the neap cycle and entering spring tide
- Turbidity:
  - 8.3.1 Freeport 3-day average = 7.76 formazin nephelometric units (FNU)
  - 8.5.1 Old River at Bacon Island (OBI) Turbidity = 6.25 FNU
- Salinity: X2 = ~66 km
- Hydrologic Footprint: n/a

### **Section 3-B: Water operations outlook. 8.1.5.2.A. ii**

- Outages
  - State Water Project (SWP):
    - 6/19: Reduced counts due to high fish number.
    - 6/23: Reduced counts due to high fish number.
    - 6/24: Reduced counts due to high fish number.
  - Central Valley Project (CVP):
    - 6/25: Reduced counts due to high fish number.
- Exports:
  - CCF: 1,000 cfs. Anticipated range: 0 to 6,680 cfs
    - Herbicide treatment from 6/27/23 to 6/29/23
  - Jones: 4,200 cfs. Anticipated range: 3,500 to 4,200 cfs
  - Combined: 3,500 to 10,880 cfs
- Meteorological Forecast: Dry conditions with a slight chance of mountain showers early in the week. Hot weather returns by the middle of the week, becoming increasingly hot for the 4th of July holiday weekend.
- Six-day Storm Event Projection: n/a

### **Section 3-C: Projected conditions. 8.1.5.2.A. iii**

- DCC Gates position: opened on 6/23.
- Sacramento River flow at Freeport: 15,400 cfs as of 6/26/23. Anticipated range: 10,000 to 17,000 cfs
- San Joaquin River flow at Vernalis: 13,100 cfs as of 6/26/23. Anticipated range: 8,000 to 15,000 cfs
- Qwest: +9,600 cfs as of 6/26/23. Anticipated range: remain highly positive throughout the week.
- OBI Turbidity: expected to remain < 12 FNU
- NDOI: 17,600 cfs as of 6/26/23. Anticipated range: 10,000 to 20,000 cfs
- Upstream releases:
  - Keswick = 9,500 cfs. Anticipated range: 9,500 to 10,000 cfs.
  - Nimbus = 4,000 cfs. Anticipated range: 3,500 to 4,500 cfs.
  - Goodwin = 1,500 cfs. Anticipated range: 750 to 1,500 cfs
  - Oroville = 3,500 cfs. Anticipated range: 1,500 to 3,500 cfs

Table 5: Comparison of OMR and OMR Index (5-day and 14-day averages for OMR Index and USGS gauge were reported on [SacPAS website](#), accessed 27 June 2023.

Date	Averaging Period	USGS gauges (cfs)	Index (cfs)
6/17/23	Daily	-1,870	-1,020
6/17/23	5-day	-800	+920
6/17/23	14-day	+1,600	+3,340

#### Section 4: Distribution and Biology.

##### 8.1.5.2.B. Assessment of biological information for Delta Smelt and Longfin Smelt

#### Section 4-A: Delta Smelt population status 8.1.5.2.B. i

- EDSM: One larval (FL: 16.6mm) DS was detected in Cache Slough on 6/7/23 (Table 1). One juvenile (FL: 25.2mm) DS was detected in Suisun Marsh on 5/30/23. One larval (FL: 7mm) DS was detected in the Confluence on 5/24/23. Three larval (FL: 7.1-10mm) were detected in Grizzly Bay on 5/8/23. Two larval (FL: 5.9-11.1mm) DS were detected in SDWSC and Cache Slough on 5/2/23 and 5/4/23 respectively. One larval (FL: 7.9mm) DS was detected in Suisun Bay on 4/27/23. Two larval (FL: 6.5-6.8mm) DS were detected in the Confluence (Suisun Bay strata) on 4/20/23 and Suisun Marsh on 4/19/23. Two larval (FL: 5.7-6.0mm) DS were detected in Suisun Bay on 4/12/23 and one larval (FL: 6.1mm) DS was detected in Grizzly Bay on 4/10/23. One larval (FL: 6.9mm) DS was detected in Suisun Bay on 4/5/23. One marked adult (FL: 83mm) was detected in the SDWSC on 3/21/23. Two marked adult (FL: 65-72mm) DS were detected in Suisun Marsh and SDWSC on 3/6/23 and 3/7/23 respectively. One marked adult (FL: 70mm) DS was detected in the Lower Sacramento River on 2/24/23. Three marked adult (FL: 76-79mm) DS were detected in the Confluence, Lower Sacramento River, and the SDWSC on 2/14/23, 2/15/23, and 2/17/23 respectively. One unmarked (FL: not measured) DS was detected in Suisun Marsh on 2/9/23. One unmarked adult (FL: 73mm) DS was detected in the Lower San Joaquin River on 1/31/23. Sixteen marked (FL: 47-80mm) DS were detected in Suisun Bay, Cache Slough, SDWSC, and Lower Sacramento from 1/24/23 to 2/7/23. One unmarked adult (FL: 71mm) DS was detected in the South Delta near Franks Tract on 1/17/23. One subadult DS (FL: 55mm) and one adult DS (FL: 62mm) were detected in Lower Sacramento River on 11/3/22 and 11/7/22 respectively.
- Chipps Island Trawl: One marked adult (FL: 84mm) DS was detected on 2/19/23. One marked DS (FL: 68mm) was detected on 1/19/23.
- Fall Mid-water Trawl (FMWT) Index for Delta Smelt: 0



- Delta Smelt life cycle model (LCM) discussion: n/a
- Biological Conditions: Turbidity remains below 12 FNU at Old River at Bacon Island. The average Secchi reading in 12 Central and South Delta stations from the last 20mm Survey is < 1m. X2 is ~60km (near Martinez). Spawning is winding down, and larvae and juveniles are present. There is a high degree of uncertainty regarding the response of cultured fish to environmental cues typically applied to wild DS. Distribution is widespread.
- % of population in Delta zones: n/a
- Smelt Larva Survey (SLS): SLS 6 detected (QC completed) four larval (FL: 5-12mm) DS near Chipps Island, Suisun Marsh, Honker Bay, and Lower Sacramento River.
- 20mm Survey:
  - Survey 1 detected (QC completed) six larval (FL: 6-12mm) DS near the Confluence, Suisun Bay, and Carquinez Strait.
  - Survey 3 detected (QC completed) ten larval (FL: 6-16mm) DS near the Confluence, Suisun Bay, Cache Slough, SDWSC, and Miner Slough.
  - Survey 4 detected (QC completed) two larval (FL: 6-7mm) DS in the Confluence and Lower Sacramento River.
- SKT: Survey 3 detected two marked DS (one ripe female, one unidentified sex) in SDWSC (station 719). Survey 2 detected two marked, ripe female DS in the Lower Sacramento River (station 704) and SDWSC (station 719).
- Salvage: No DS have been detected in salvage since 3/2/23. The cumulative seasonal salvage of adults is 52.
- FCCL lampara net sampling detected two adult DS (FL: ~60mm [estimated since fish were not directly handled]) in the Lower Sacramento River on 12/14/22. One fish was unmarked, and the other fish was tagged with red VIE tag (hard release) from the experimental release on 11/30/22.
- Experimental release: Approximately 13,000 cultured DS were released in the Sacramento Deepwater Shipping Channel on 1/25/23 and 1/26/23, 17,570 cultured DS were released in the Sacramento River near Rio Vista on 1/18/23 and 1/19/23, and 13,140 fish were released in the Sacramento River near Rio Vista on 11/30/22. No further experimental releases are scheduled for this water year.

#### **Section 4-B: Longfin Smelt population status 8.1.5.2.B. ii.**

- FMWT Index: 403
- EDSM: Three juvenile (FL: 32.5-33mm) LFS were detected in Grizzly Bay and one juvenile (FL: 33.3mm) LFS was detected in Suisun Bay during the week of June 12<sup>th</sup> (Table 1).
- Chipps Island Trawl: No LFS were detected last week.
- 20-mm Survey:
  - Survey 7: 55 new LFS were detected in Carquinez Strait (Table 2).
  - Survey 8: No LFS were detected in the 11 Central and South Delta stations (station 918 was dropped due to boat issues).
- Summer Towntnet Survey: Survey 1 detected 206 juvenile LFS (Table 3).

- Bay Study: In January, Bay Study detected six adults (FL: 87-109mm) and 44 sub-adult (FL: 58-84mm) LFS in stations ranging from the Lower Sacramento River to the South Bay. Distribution was widespread but overall, more downstream than in December.
- Salvage: No LFS have been detected in salvage since 3/2/23. The cumulative seasonal salvage of adults and sub-adults is 26.

**Section 4-C: Additional data sources to assess sensitivity to entrainment Delta.8.1.5.2.C & D. i**

**Notes**

- This is the final SMT Risk Assessment for the Water Year 2023.

**Attachments:** Table 1: EDSM 20mm Larval Surface Trawl Summary Table, Table 2: 20mm Survey 7 Catch Table, Table 3: Summer Townet Survey 1 Catch Table, Figure 1: Map of 20mm Survey stations, and Figure 2: Map of Summer Townet Survey stations.

Table 1: All DS and LFS confirmed catch for EDSM 2023 Phase 2 20mm larval surface trawls by week and life stage or mark type (L=larvae, J=juvenile, A=adult, M=marked). Week 36 was April 3-7<sup>th</sup>, week 37 was April 10-14<sup>th</sup>, week 38 was April 17-21<sup>st</sup>, week 39 was April 24-28<sup>th</sup>, week 40 was May 1-5<sup>th</sup>, week 41 was May 8-12<sup>th</sup>, week 42 was May 15-19<sup>th</sup>, week 43 was May 22-26<sup>th</sup>, week 44 was May 29-June 2<sup>nd</sup>, week 45 was June 5-9<sup>th</sup>, and week 46 was June 12-16<sup>th</sup>.

Survey Week	Stratum	# Sites	DSM Confirmed ID				LFS Confirmed ID		
			L	J	A	M	L	J	A
36	Suisun Bay	5	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
36	Suisun Marsh	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
36	Lower Sacramento	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Cache Slough LI	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Sac DW Ship Chan	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
36	Lower San Joaquin	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Suisun Bay	10	2	0	0	0	61	1	0
37	Suisun Marsh	10	1	0	0	0	11	0	0
37	Lower Sacramento	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
37	Cache Slough LI	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Sac DW Ship Chan	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Lower San Joaquin	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Suisun Bay	5	1	0	0	0	132	4	0
38	Suisun Marsh	5	1	0	0	0	26	0	0

Survey Week	Stratum	# Sites	DSM Confirmed ID				LFS Confirmed ID		
			L	J	A	M	L	J	A
38	Lower Sacramento	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Cache Slough LI	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Sac DW Ship Chan	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Lower San Joaquin	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Suisun Bay	5	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	<b>2</b>	0	0
39	Suisun Marsh	5	0	0	0	0	<b>4</b>	0	0
39	Lower Sacramento	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Cache Slough LI	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Sac DW Ship Chan	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Lower San Joaquin	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Suisun Bay	10	0	0	0	0	<b>35</b>	<b>4</b>	0
40	Suisun Marsh	5	0	0	0	0	<b>156</b>	<b>21</b>	0
40	Lower Sacramento	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Cache Slough LI	5	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Sac DW Ship Chan	10	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Lower San Joaquin	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Suisun Bay	5	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	0
41	Suisun Marsh	10	<b>3</b>	0	0	0	<b>111</b>	<b>46</b>	0
41	Lower Sacramento	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Cache Slough LI	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Sac DW Ship Chan	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Lower San Joaquin	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Suisun Bay	10	0	0	0	0	<b>39</b>	<b>12</b>	0
42	Suisun Marsh	5	0	0	0	0	<b>119</b>	<b>38</b>	0
42	Lower Sacramento	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Cache Slough LI	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Sac DW Ship Chan	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Survey Week	Stratum	# Sites	DSM Confirmed ID				LFS Confirmed ID		
			L	J	A	M	L	J	A
42	Lower San Joaquin	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Suisun Bay	5	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	0
43	Suisun Marsh	10	0	0	0	0	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	0
43	Lower Sacramento	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Cache Slough LI	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Sac DW Ship Chan	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Lower San Joaquin	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Suisun Bay	5	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	0
44	Suisun Marsh	5	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0
44	Lower Sacramento	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Cache Slough LI	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Sac DW Ship Chan	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Lower San Joaquin	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Suisun Bay	5	0	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>	0
45	Suisun Marsh	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Lower Sacramento	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Cache Slough LI	5	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Sac DW Ship Chan	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Lower San Joaquin	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Suisun Bay	10	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	0
46	Suisun Marsh	5	0	0	0	0	0	<b>3</b>	0
46	Lower Sacramento	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Cache Slough LI	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Sac DW Ship Chan	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Lower San Joaquin	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2: DS and LFS catch for 20mm Survey 7 (6/5/23 – 6/9/23). Only stations with catch of DS and LFS are reported here. These data are preliminary and subject to change. Samples that have been QC-ed are indicated with “Complete” ID Status whereas samples awaiting to be QC-ed are marked as “Preliminary”.

Year	Survey	Station	Date	Secchi (cm)	# Tows Processed	Species	Total Catch	ID Status	Min Length (mm)	Max Length (mm)	Mean Length (mm)
2023	7	404	6/5/23	26	1	Longfin Smelt	55	Preliminary	25	34	n/a
2023	7	724	6/6/23	120	3	Longfin Smelt	1	Preliminary	12	12	12.0

Table 3: LFS catch for Summer Towntnet Survey 1 (6/12/23 – 6/15/23). Only stations with catch of LFS are reported here. These data are preliminary and subject to change. Samples that have been QC-ed are indicated with “Complete” ID Status whereas samples awaiting to be QC-ed are marked as “Preliminary”.

Year	Survey	Station	Date	Total Catch	ID Status	Min Length (mm)	Max Length (mm)	Mean Length (mm)
2023	1	501	6/13/2023	1	Confirmed	29	29	29
2023	1	340	6/13/2023	24	Confirmed	33	42	36.3
2023	1	323	6/13/2023	1	Confirmed	36	36	36
2023	1	405	6/12/2023	37	Confirmed	26	52	33.5
2023	1	418	6/12/2023	143	Confirmed	28	40	34

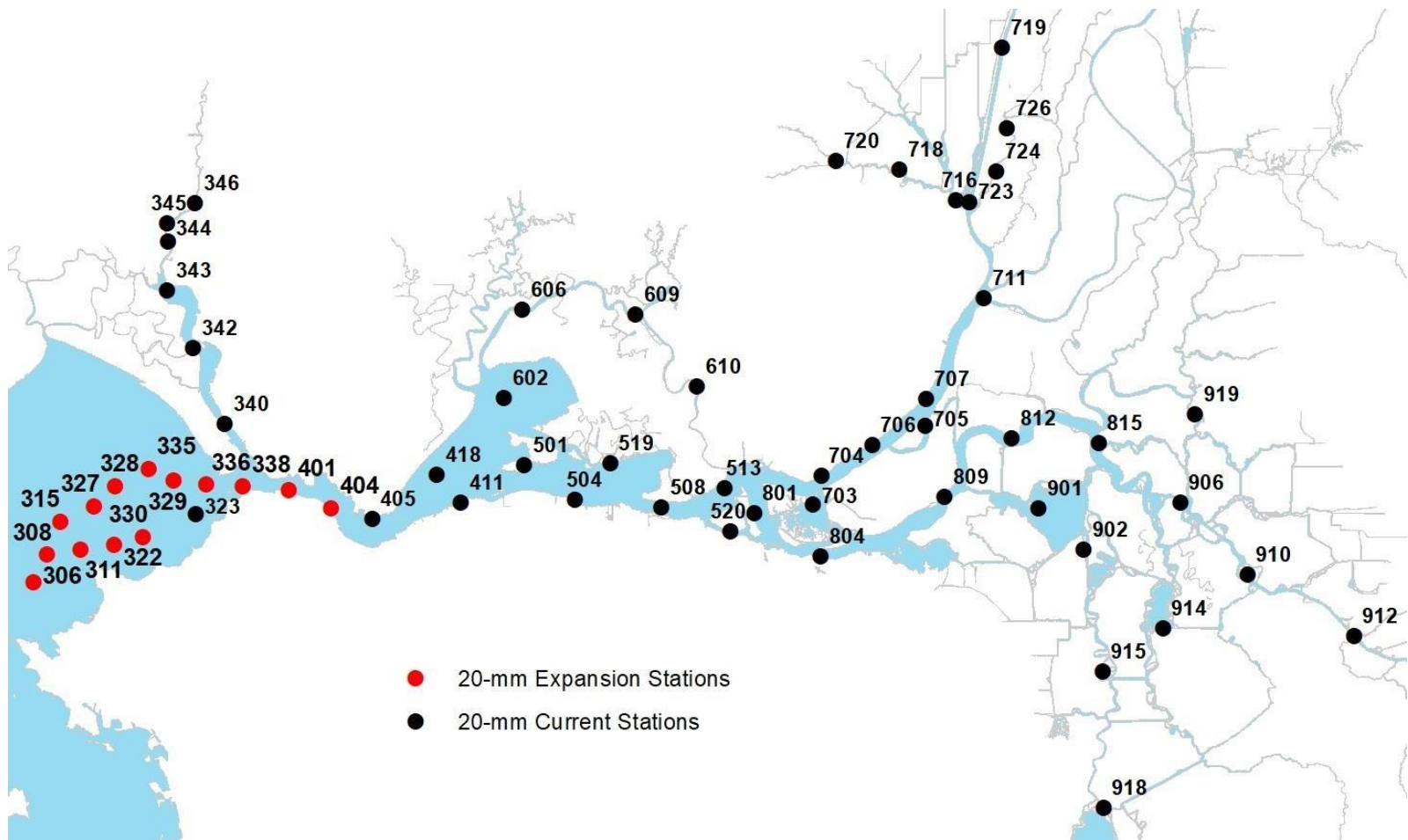


Figure 1: Map of 20mm Survey stations

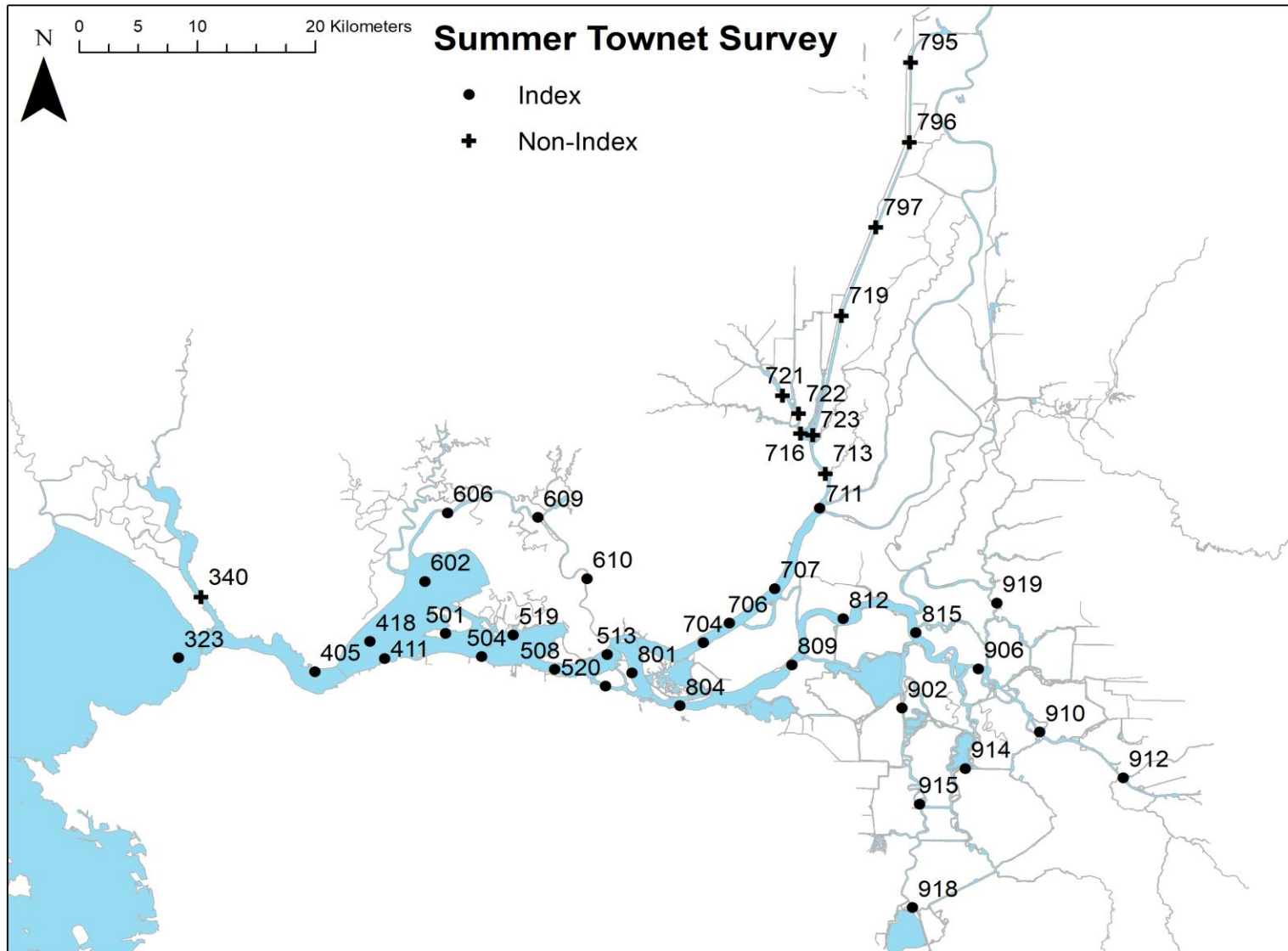


Figure 2: Map of Summer Towntet Survey stations.