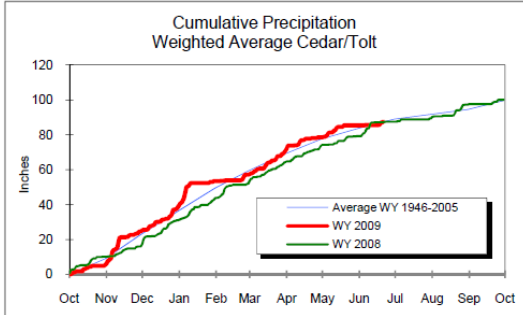
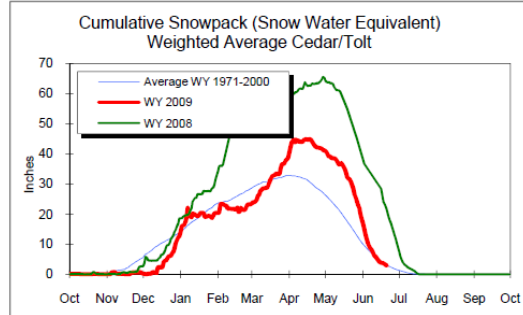


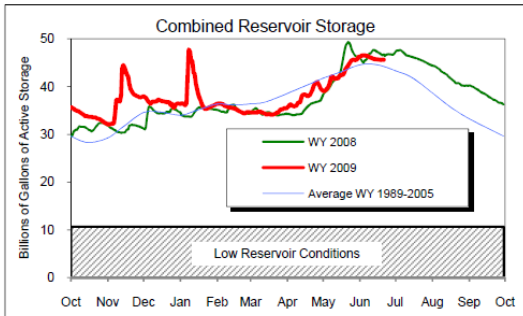
**Seattle Public Utilities Water System Synopsis as of June 21, 2009**



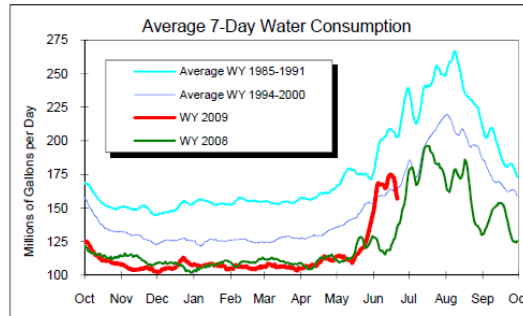
Little precipitation was recorded in the Cedar and S.F. Tolt watersheds over the past week.



The average snow accumulation across the sites that we monitor is estimated at 2.9 inches snow water equivalent which is close to the long term average for this time of the year.



The combined reservoir storage of Chester Morse Lake, Masonry Pool, Lake Youngs and South Fork Tolt Reservoir is above the long term average for this time of year.



Water use over the past week averaged about 157 million gallons per day (mgd), which is less than the 164 mgd used during the same period over the years 1994-2000.

All data is provisional and subject to revision.

Our overall water supply situation and outlook are good.

Last week, 2.37 inches and 1.02 inches of precipitation were recorded in our Cedar and South Fork Tolt River watersheds, respectively. Snowpack measurement is close to the long term average for this time of the year in the Cedar and Tolt watersheds. The snowpack is melting off and is contributing to reservoir inflows.

Chester Morse Lake at the Overflow Dike is at elevation 1562.7 feet, about 0.3 feet lower than last week, and about 2.4 feet above its long-term average (based on the years 1989 to 2005). Masonry Pool Reservoir at Masonry Dam is at elevation 1562.6 feet, about 0.3 feet lower than last week, and about 2.6 feet above its long term average. The South Fork Tolt Reservoir at the South Fork Tolt Dam is at elevation 1763.8 feet, about 0.5 feet lower than last week, and about 2.1 feet above its long-term average. Water releases from reservoir storage are actively being managed to balance water supply, fish habitat, and flood management objectives for both the Cedar and South Fork Tolt Rivers.

Water consumption for the previous seven days averaged approximately 157 mgd. That is more than the 136 mgd consumed during the same period last year, and less than the average of 164 mgd used during the same period over the years 1994-2000.

### **Climate Outlook (From the NOAA Climate Prediction Center in Washington D.C.)**

**30-Day Climate Outlook** (Issued 18 June 2009) The Puget Sound Region climate probability forecast for the month of July 2009 calls being on the margin for a shift towards above normal temperature (as averaged over the 1-month period) and for a shift towards below normal total monthly precipitation accumulations.

**90-Day Climate Outlook** (Issued 18 June 2009) The Puget Sound Region climate probability forecast for the 3-month July-August-September 2009 period calls for being on the margin for a shift towards above normal temperature (as averaged over the 3-month period) and for a shift towards below normal total 3-month precipitation accumulations.

### **Cedar River Instream Resources**

The emigration of young Chinook from the river is drawing to a close. Trout fry continue to emerge from their redds. Trout and steelhead typically emerge from late May through late July. Young steelhead usually rear in freshwater for up to two years before migrating to sea. Young-of-the year coho continue to rear in the river and tributaries. Coho typically rear for 1 year in streams prior to migrating to sea.

Newly emerged fry are especially vulnerable to downramping. To help avoid and minimize fish stranding, the HCP target maximum allowable downramping rate below Landsburg from February 1 to October 31 is 1-inch per hour when stream flow is less than 850 cfs (USGS gage #12117600, below Landsburg diversion).

The spawning of steelhead, resident and adfluvial trout is complete. This year, the SPU/WDFW survey crew observed 55 trout redds and the start of one steelhead redd in the mainstem.

Yearling steelhead continue to rear in the Cedar system. Most young steelhead are believed to rear in the system for one or two years before migrating to sea. Although these young fish are becoming more resilient to changes in river stage, they remain vulnerable to stranding during large downramping events.

From June 6 to August 31, the lower Cedar River is open to catch and release sport fishing between the highway bridge crossing at Landsburg and Lake Washington. Restrictive regulations are in effect requiring the use of artificial lures with single, barbless hooks and the release of all trout.

### **South Fork Tolt River Instream Resources**

Steelhead spawning is complete in the South Fork Tolt. This year, the WDFW redd survey crew observed 53 summer-run steelhead redds in the South Fork Tolt River.

This year's newly arriving adult summer-run steelhead are entering the Tolt system. Most of these fish enter the system during the summer and fall, then hold in the upper reaches of the South Fork Tolt River where they will spawn next winter and spring.

The emigration of young Chinook from the lower 1.5 miles of the South Fork Tolt River is drawing to a close. Steelhead fry continue to emerge from their redds. Steelhead typically emerge from late May through late July. Young steelhead rear in freshwater for up to two years before migrating to sea. Young-of-the year coho continue to rear in the river and tributaries. Coho typically rear for 1 year in streams prior to migrating to sea. Newly emerged fry are especially vulnerable to standing during flow downramping events.

During the spring, summer and early fall, reservoir intake elevations are adjusted to provide beneficial water temperatures for instream resources downstream of the South Fork Tolt Dam. This year, relatively dynamic temperature conditions during the late spring triggered more frequent intake gate operations to meet temperature management objectives. Further adjustments of the intakes will be made as needed during the summer and fall.