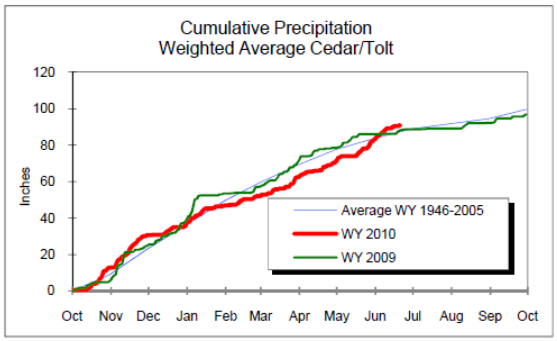
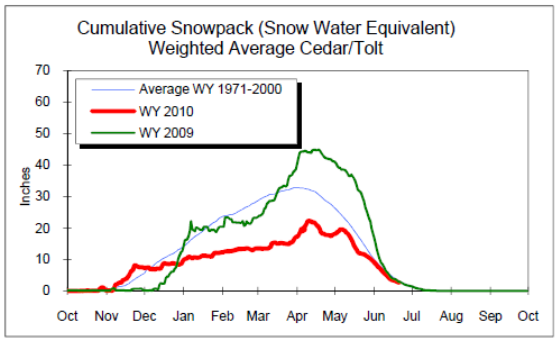
**Attachment 2**

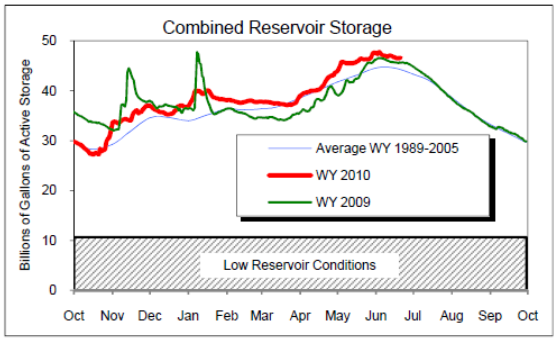
## Seattle Public Utilities Water System Synopsis as of June 21, 2010



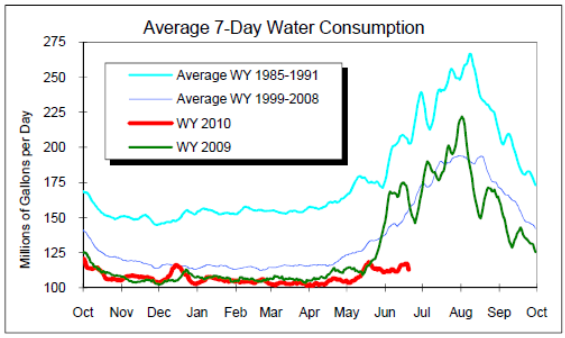

Precipitation was recorded in the Cedar and S.F. Tolt watersheds over the past week.




The average snow accumulation across the sites that we monitor is estimated to be about 2.6 inches snow water equivalent which is below 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 113 million gallons per day (mgd), which is less than the 155 mgd used during the same period over the years 1999-2008.

All data is provisional and subject to revision.

**Our overall water supply situation and outlook is good.**

Last week, 1.55 inches and 1.71 inches of precipitation were recorded in our Cedar and South Fork Tolt River watersheds, respectively. This is the first week of summer and our water supply reservoirs are at full reservoir storage levels.

Chester Morse Lake at the Overflow Dike is at elevation 1563.1 feet, about 0.5 feet lower than last week, and about 2.8 feet above its long-term average (based on the years 1989 to 2005). Masonry Pool Reservoir at Masonry Dam is at elevation 1563.1 feet, about 0.5 feet lower than last week, and about 1.3 feet above its long term average. The South Fork Tolt Reservoir at the South Fork Tolt Dam is at elevation 1765.1 feet, about 0.2 feet lower than last week, and about 3.4 feet above its long-term average. Water releases from reservoir storage are actively being managed to balance water supply, fish habitat, hydropower and flood management objectives for both the Cedar and South Fork Tolt Rivers.

Water consumption for the previous seven days averaged approximately 113 mgd. That is less than the 162 mgd consumed during the same period last year, and less than the average of 155 mgd used during the same period over the years 1999-2008.

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

**30-Day Climate Outlook** (Issued 17 June 2010)

The Puget Sound Region climate probability forecast for the month of July 2010 calls for a shift towards below normal temperature (as averaged over the 1-month period) and a shift towards above normal total monthly precipitation accumulations.

**90-Day Climate Outlook** (Issued 17 June 2010)

The Puget Sound Region climate probability forecast for the 3-month July-August-September 2010 period calls for equal chances for above, below and near-normal temperature (as averaged over the 3-month period) and equal chances for above, below and near-normal total 3-month precipitation accumulations.

**El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO)** (Issued June 21, 2010)

**Summary**

- ENSO-neutral conditions are present across the equatorial Pacific.
- Sea surface temperatures continue to decrease across much of the Pacific Ocean.
- Conditions are favorable for a transition to La Niña conditions during June-August 2010.

**Cedar River Instream Resources**

This year's return of adult sockeye is passing through the Ballard Locks. Biologists from the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe initiated formal data collection and daily estimates of the number of fish passing upstream on June 12. As of June 17, an estimated 4200 sockeye had passed upstream through the locks facilities. Returning adult sockeye typically enter Lake Washington in substantial numbers from mid-June through mid-August. After passing through the Lake Washington Ship Canal, the sockeye move into deep, cold water below the lake's thermocline where they undergo final maturation during the summer months. Significant numbers of sockeye typically start to enter the Cedar River and other Lake Washington tributaries to spawn in mid-September. Most of these fish spawn from mid-September through mid-December.

The emigration of young Chinook from the river is drawing to a close. Trout and steelhead 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.

**South Fork Tolt River Instream Resources**

This year's return of adult summer-run steelhead should be 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 river is drawing to a close. Steelhead are emerging from their redds and will continue to emerge through late July. Young steelhead typically rear in the river for up to 2 years prior to migrating to sea.