

Lynn R. Morgan Water Treatment Facility

Annual Daily Average Flow:

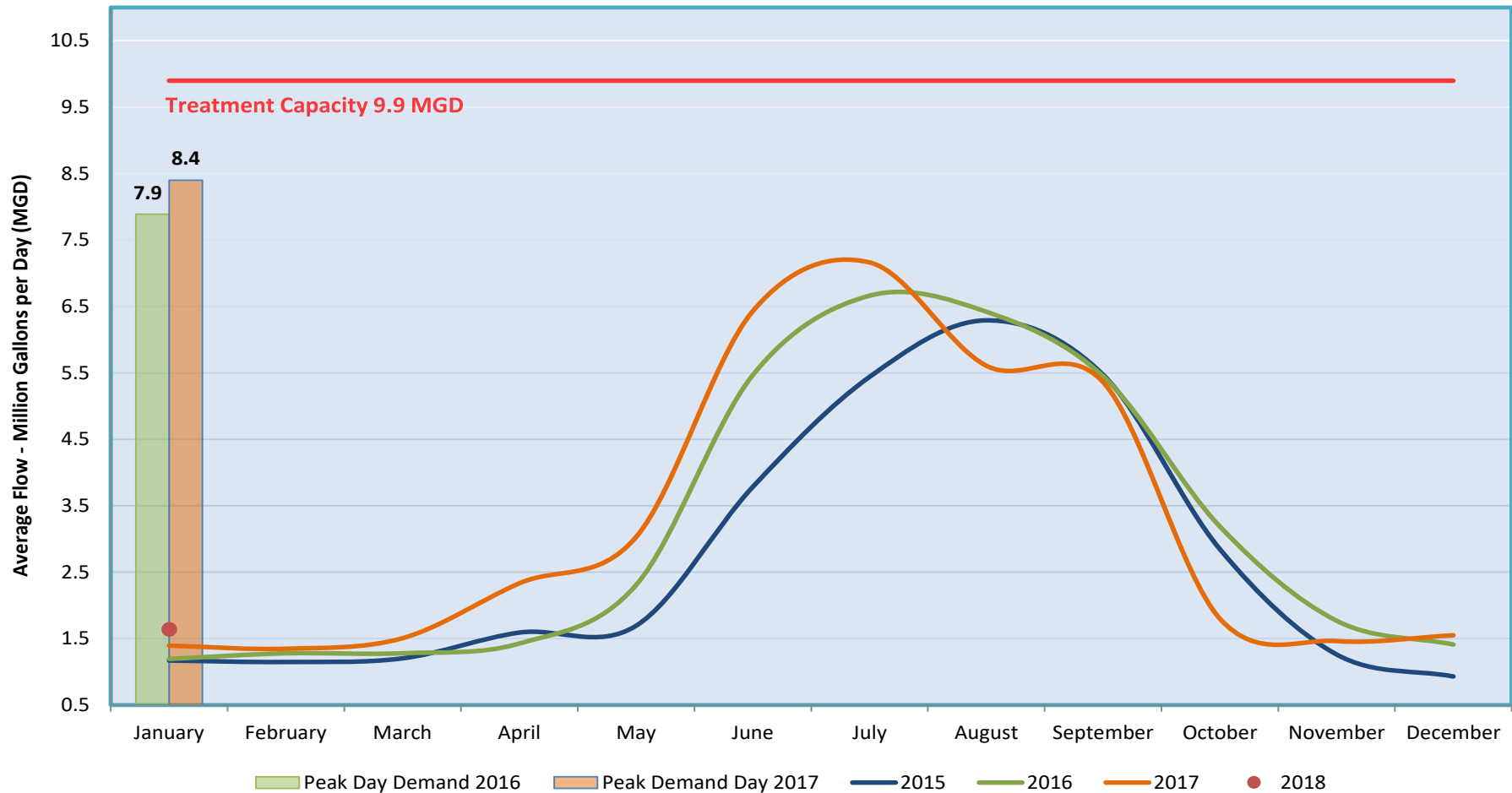
2015 - 2.7 MG

2016 - 3.3 MG

2017 - 3.4 MG

July 2017 maintains the record for the highest monthly average flows at 7.16 MG, while December 2015 had the lowest flows at 0.93 MG. Summer demands greatly affect the annual average due to outdoor irrigation. Water storage tanks in the distribution system play a key role in supplying peak overnight irrigation demands and fire flow storage, and are refilled in the day when demands decrease. The daily peak demand (customer meter totals) of 8.4 MGD was in July of this year. This equates to a 0.5 MG increase in daily peak demand over last year. Staff is planning to enter into design for expansion of the Water Treatment Facility in 2018, with an anticipated 2019 construction project.

Average Monthly Production



Annual Daily Gallons Per Capita per Day (GPCD):

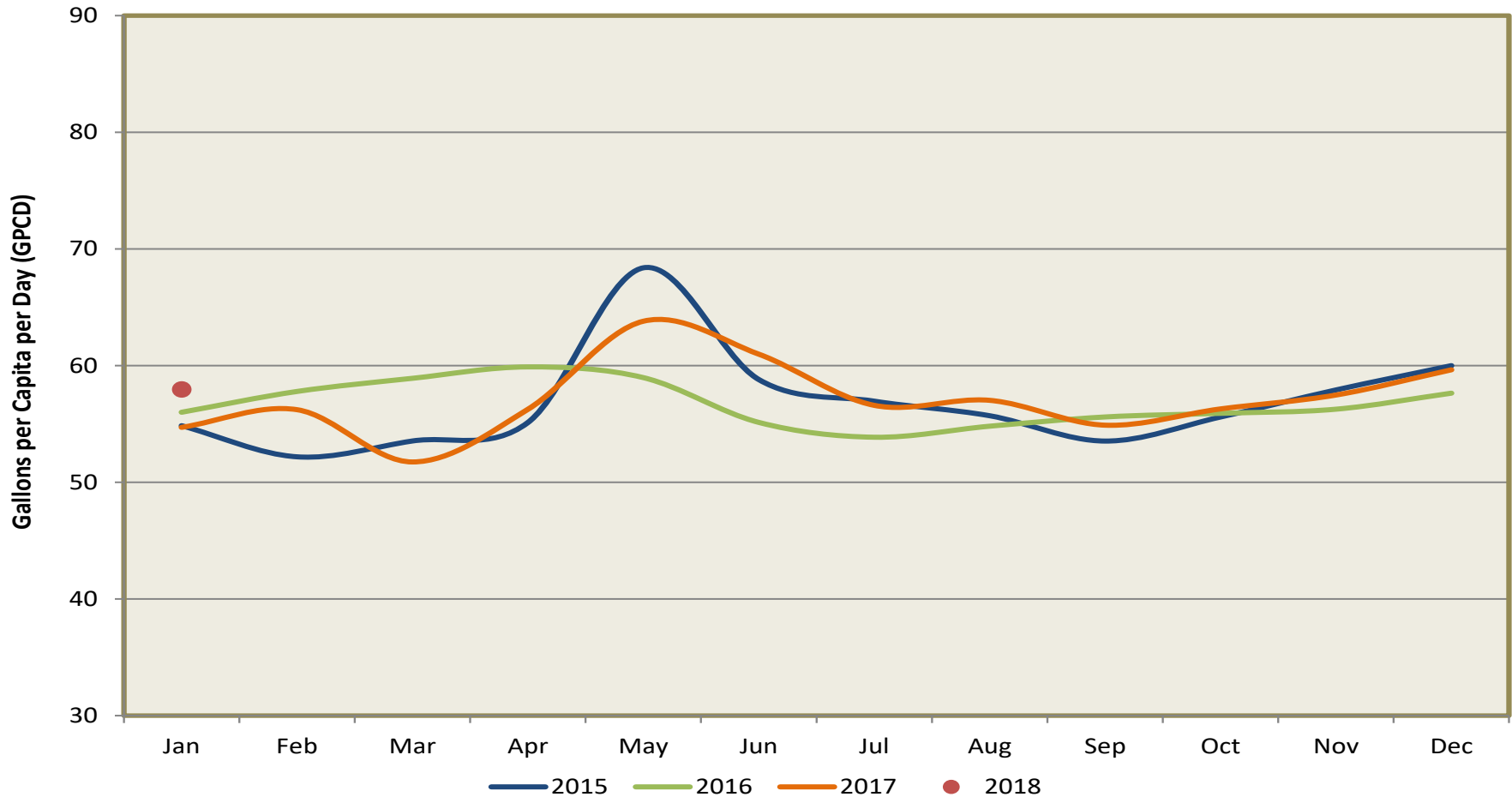
2015 - 57 GPCD

2016 - 57 GPCD

2017- 57 GPCD

This graph depicts customer indoor water usage. May 2015 had the highest usage at 68 gallons, primarily due to snow melt seeping into manholes. February 2015 and March 2017 had the lowest usage at 51 gallons. Overall flows into the wastewater treatment plant are trending upward over this period, however per capita demands remain relatively flat on an annual basis. Worth noting again is the effect of precipitation in May of 2015 and 2017. Fall, with relatively little precipitation and dropping groundwater levels, is a good indicator of true daily usage.

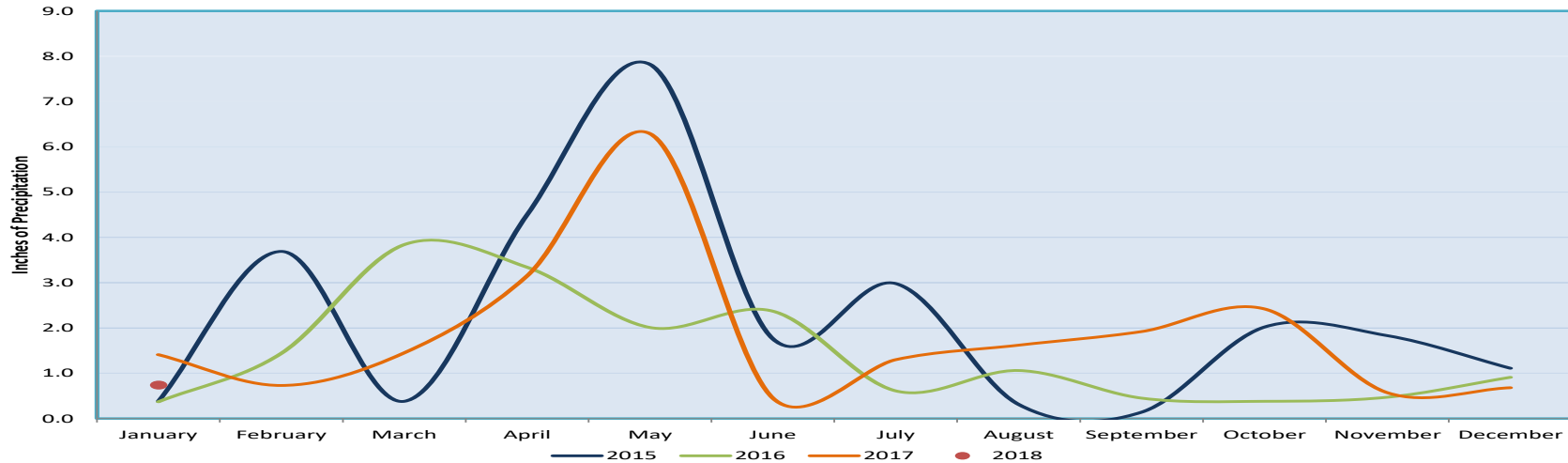
Average Daily Usage Per Capita



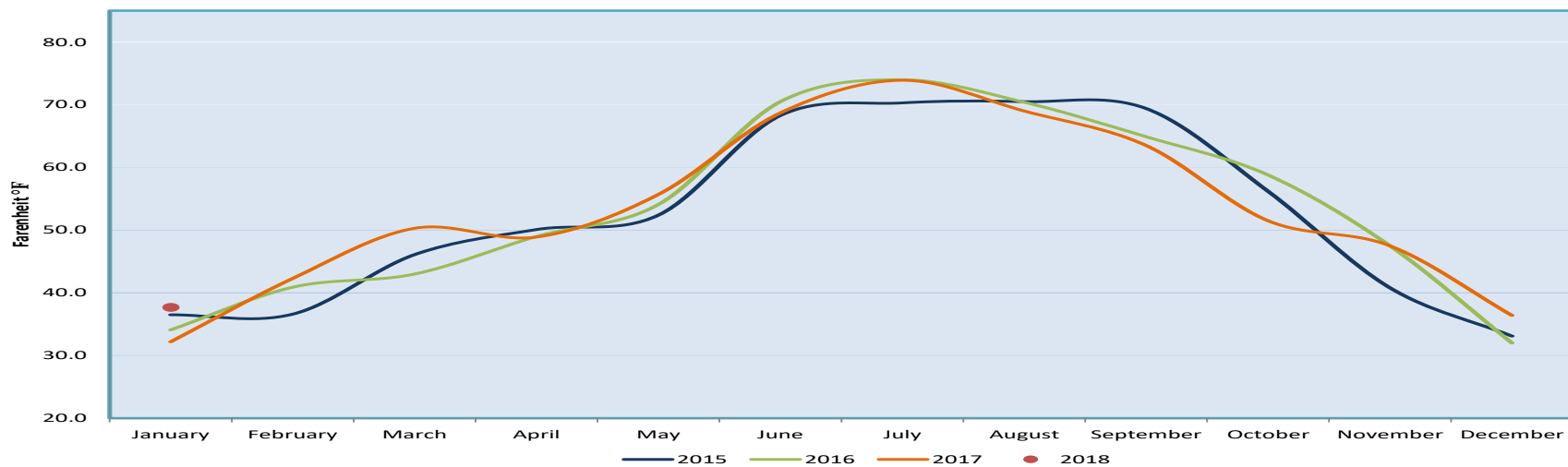
Monthly Data for Boulder – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) & Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)

NOAA is predicting a 33% chance of above normal precipitation and 50% chance of below normal temperature through late February in our area. Winter snowpack in terms of Snow Water Equivalent (SWE - the amount of water per inch of snow) in the Upper Colorado Basin is (the main source of supply for Erie) is currently 82% of normal. Worth noting is the dramatically low SWE levels in the southern part of the state, this and it's effect on statewide snowpack is a source of concern amongst water planners in those areas, and driving the number of news stories about drought.

Precipitation



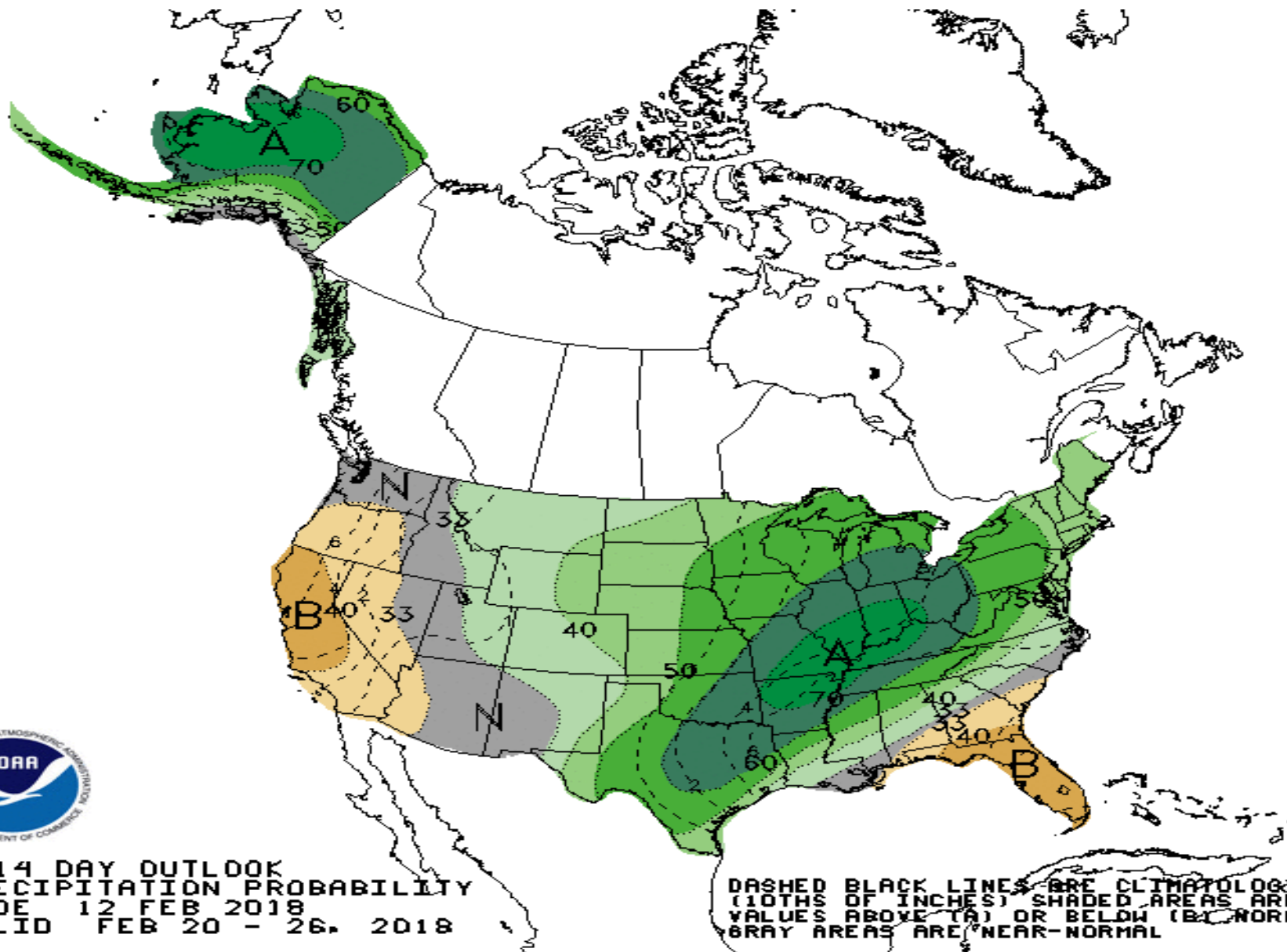
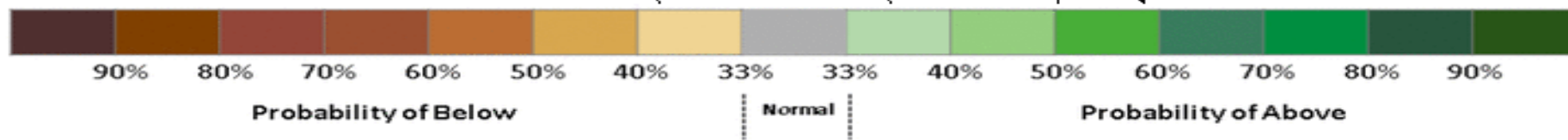
Mean Temperature





8-14 DAY OUTLOOK
PRECIPITATION PROBABILITY
MADE 12 FEB 2018
VALID FEB 20 - 26, 2018

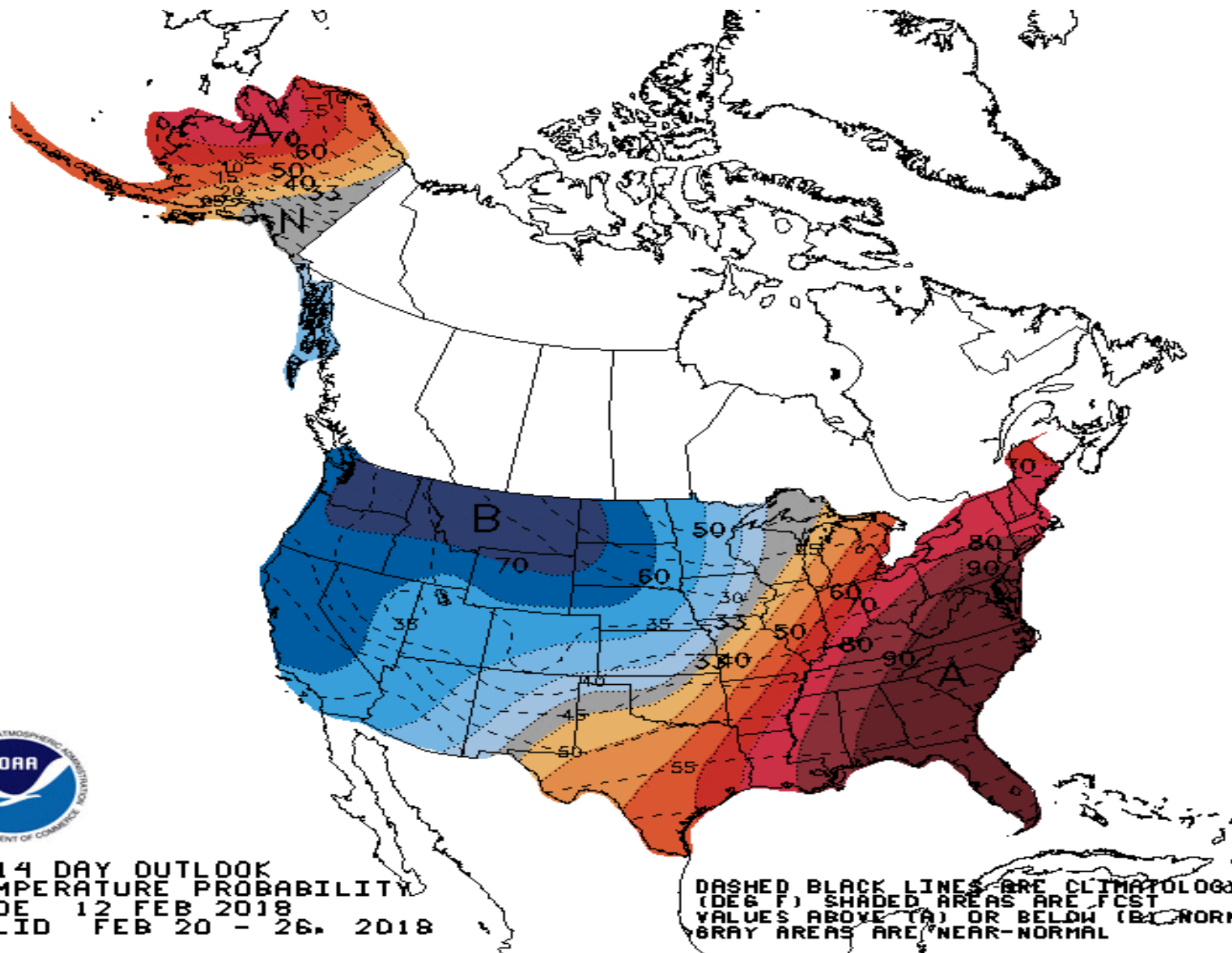
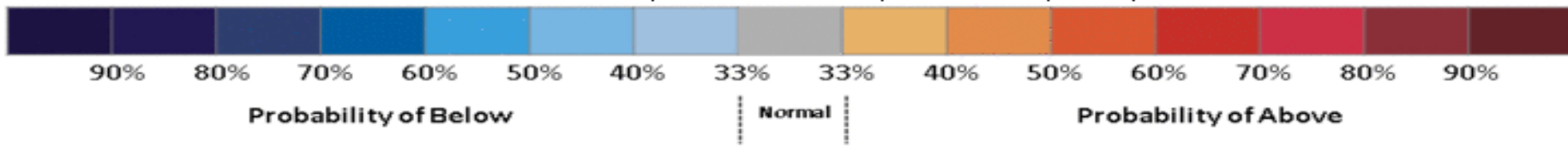
DASHED BLACK LINES ARE CLIMATOLOGY
(10THS OF INCHES) SHADED AREAS ARE FCS
VALUES ABOVE (A) OR BELOW (B) NORMAL
GRAY AREAS ARE NEAR-NORMAL





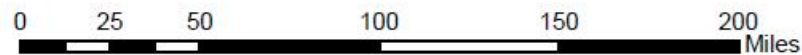
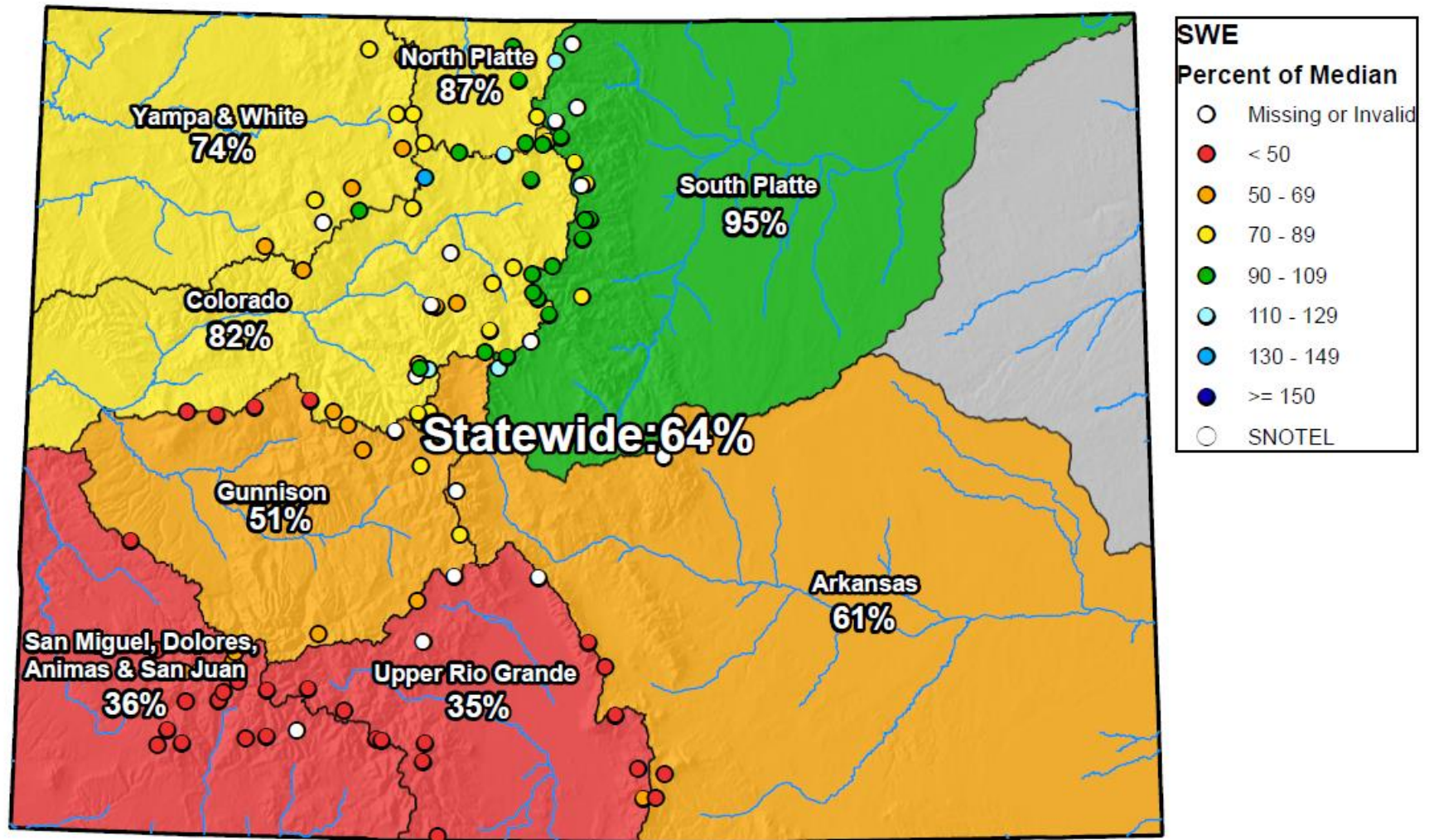
8-14 DAY OUTLOOK
TEMPERATURE PROBABILITY
MADE 12 FEB 2018
VALID FEB 20 - 26, 2018

DASHED BLACK LINES ARE CLIMATOLOGY (DEG F) SHADED AREAS ARE FCST VALUES ABOVE (A) OR BELOW (B) NORMAL GRAY AREAS ARE NEAR-NORMAL



Colorado SNOTEL Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) Update Map with Site Data

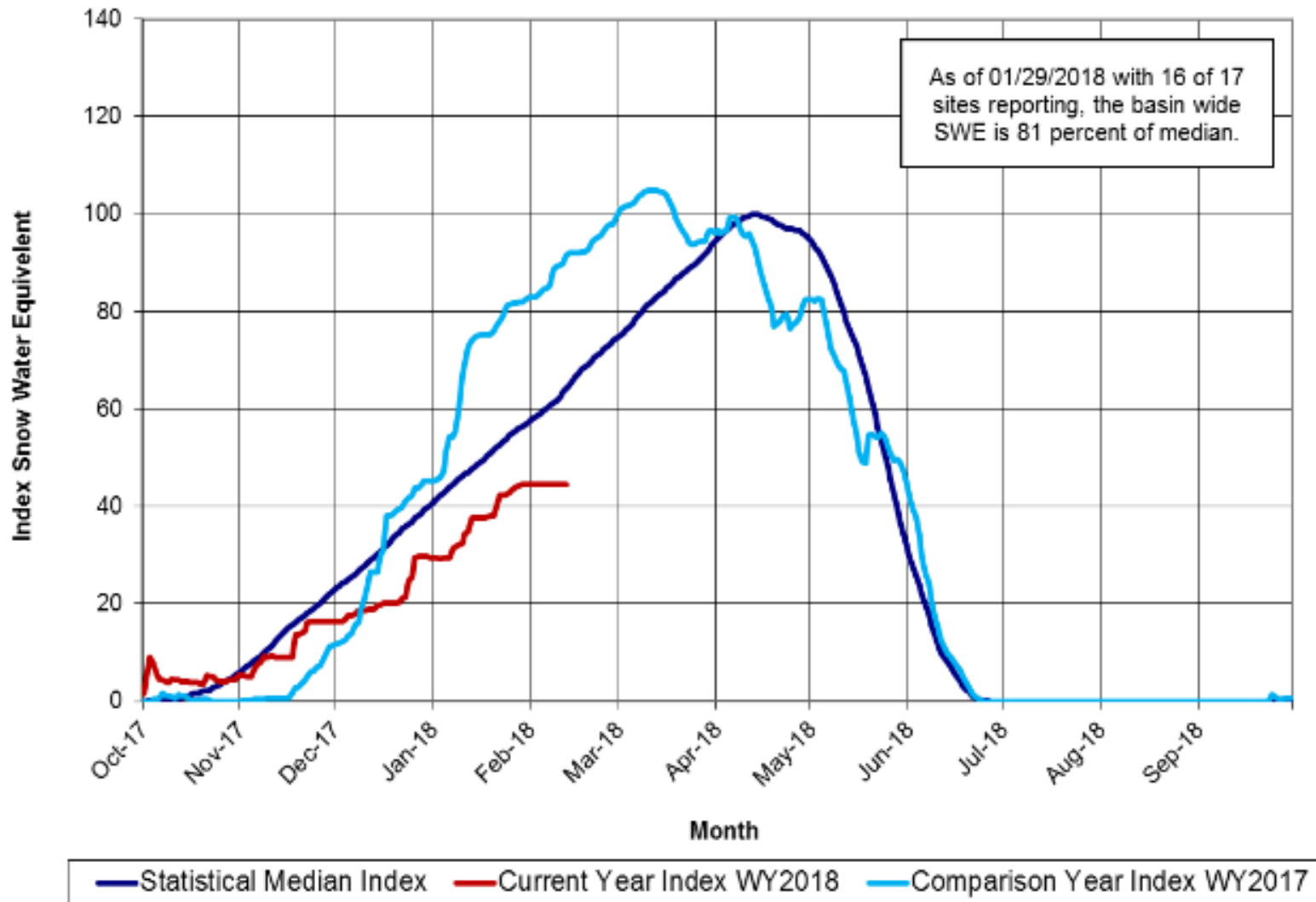
Current as of Feb 12, 2018



Upper Colorado

Upper Colorado River Headwater Basin Snotel Tracking

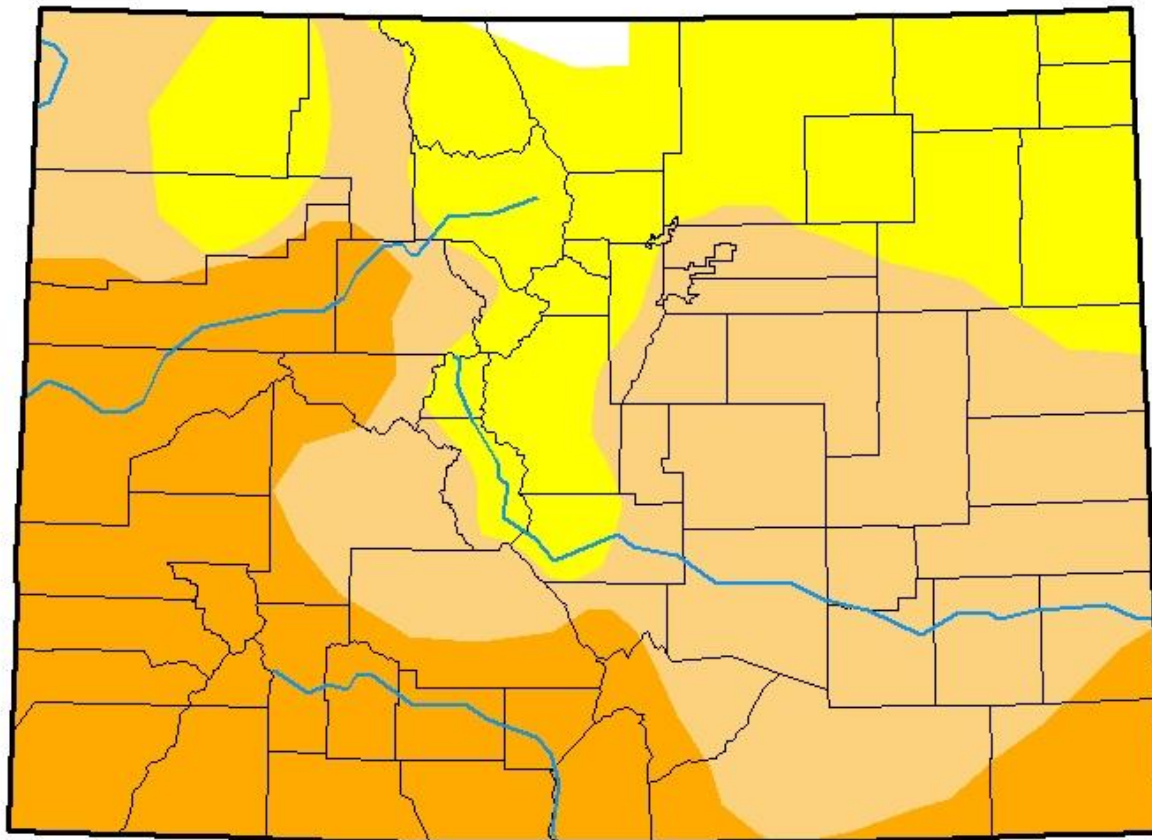
Aggregate of 17 Snotel Sites in the Upper Colorado Headwater Basin



Data Provided by the Natural Resource Conservation Service

U.S. Drought Monitor Colorado

February 6, 2018
(Released Thursday, Feb. 8, 2018)
Valid 7 a.m. EST



Intensity:

-  D0 Abnormally Dry
-  D1 Moderate Drought
-  D2 Severe Drought
-  D3 Extreme Drought
-  D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

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U.S. Department of Agriculture



<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>