

Colorado

Water Supply Outlook Report

May 1, 2020



When issues come up at SNOTEL sites, access can be tricky in the winter. In the photo above, Mike Ardison is slowly making his way up to do repairs on the Ivanhoe SNOTEL site in Pitkin county. At the end of April, Ivanhoe had 20.1 inches of snow water equivalent which is 137 percent of the median for this date.

Photo By: Zack Wilson

Date: April 14th, 2020

NOTICE: Due to the COVID-19 outbreak many end-of-month snow surveys were not conducted and are not included as part of the May 1st water supply report.

REMINDER: We are soliciting field work photos from the field again this year. Each month we will pick one to grace the cover of this report! Please include information on where, when and of who/what the photo was taken.

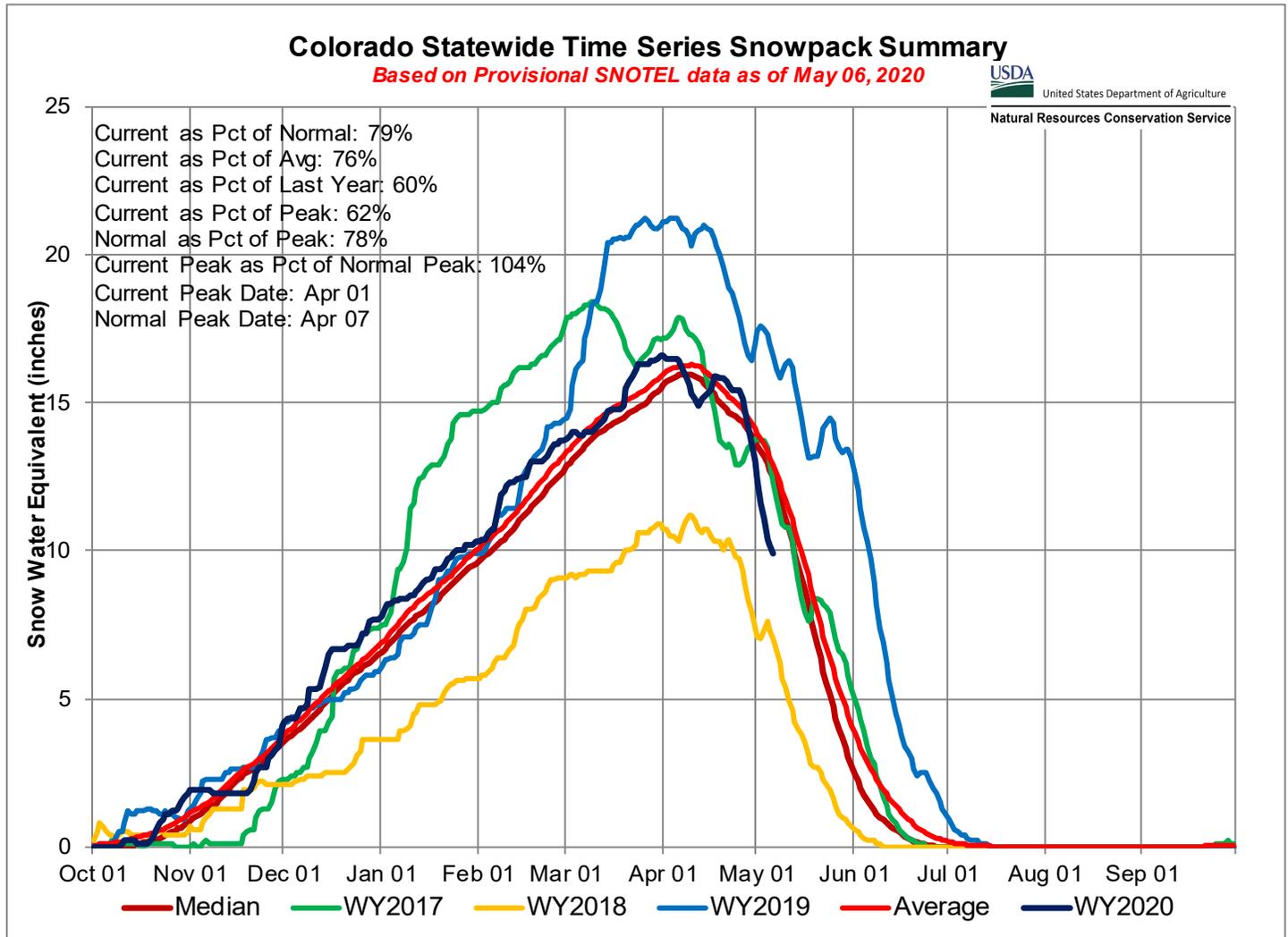
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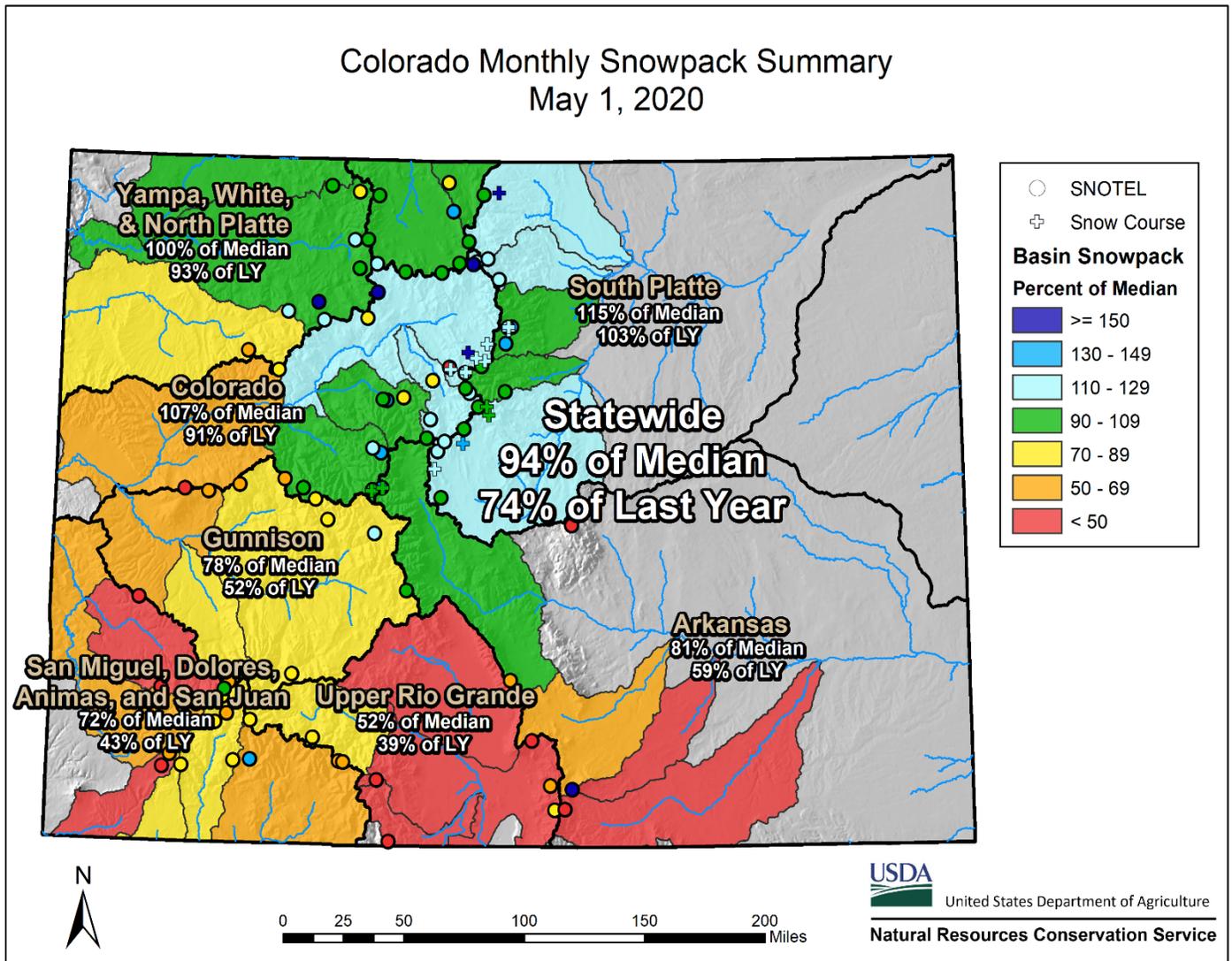
Colorado Statewide Water Supply Conditions

Summary



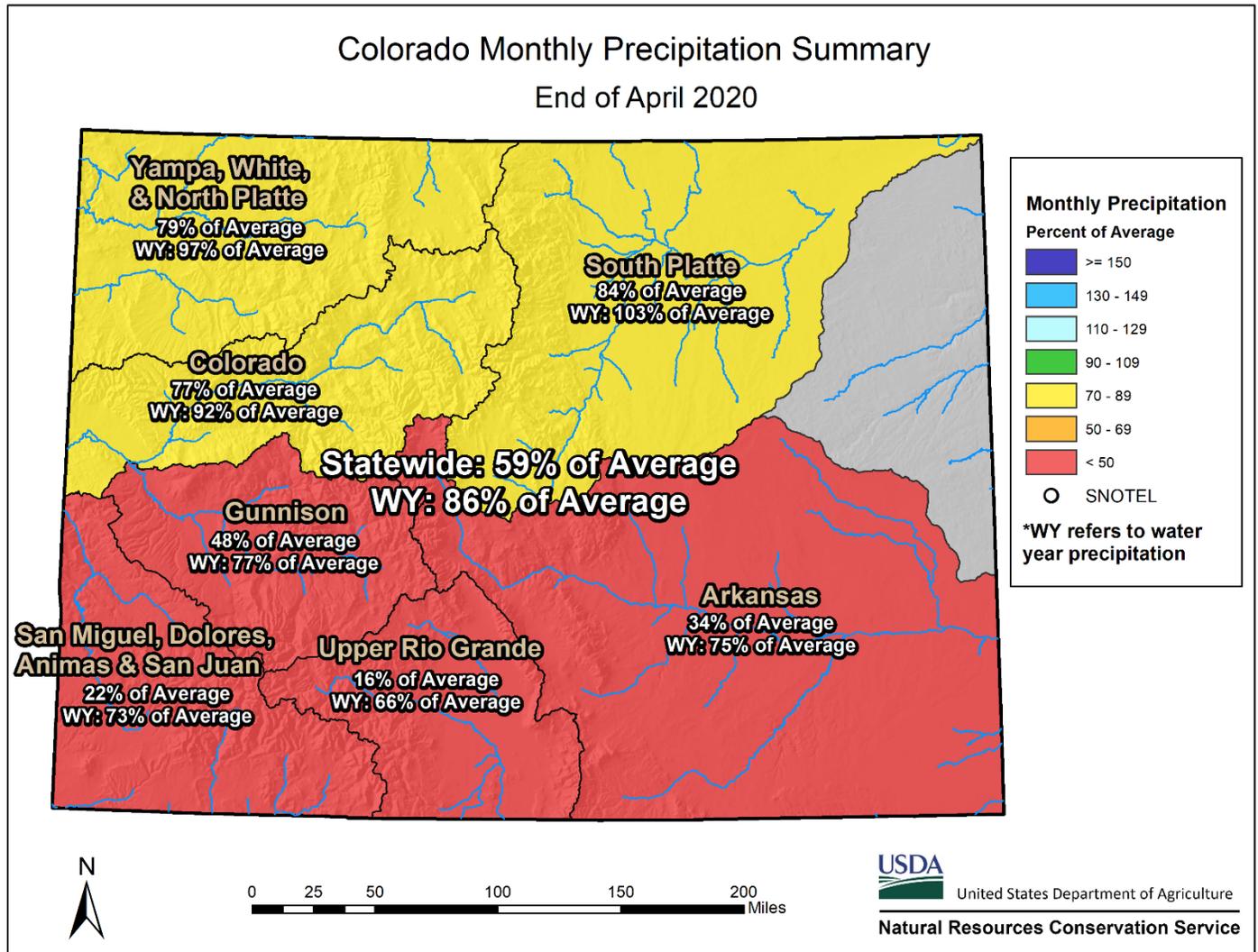
The month of April brought widely varying precipitation patterns to Colorado but all major basins received below average monthly precipitation. This was particularly exaggerated in southern Colorado where the majority of SNOTEL sites in the San Juan and Sangre de Cristo mountain ranges received the lowest or second lowest April precipitation on record. Statewide snowpack reached its peak on April 4th at 104 percent of normal. After the initial peak snowpack conditions varied widely across the state with snowmelt progressing quickly in dry southern Colorado but some parts of northern Colorado, such as the South Platte basin, received substantial snow accumulations in mid-April leading to a second higher peak. These differences in snowpack and precipitation patterns further amplified differences in streamflow forecasts between northern and southern Colorado. On average streamflow forecasts dropped between 10-15 percent since April 1st in the Gunnison, Rio Grande, and combined San Miguel, Dolores, Animas, and San Juan basins. The combination of an extremely dry late summer and fall and the recent precipitation deficits have led streamflow forecasts to be considerably lower than would commonly be assumed based on the peak snowpack accumulation which was near normal in these basins. This is an important consideration for water managers who have been monitoring the snowpack alone. The situation is considerably different in the northern half of Colorado where streamflow forecasts are much closer to average values and showed little change over the last month. No individual basins showed major change in reservoir storage over the last month and statewide storage is currently 104 percent of average.

Snowpack



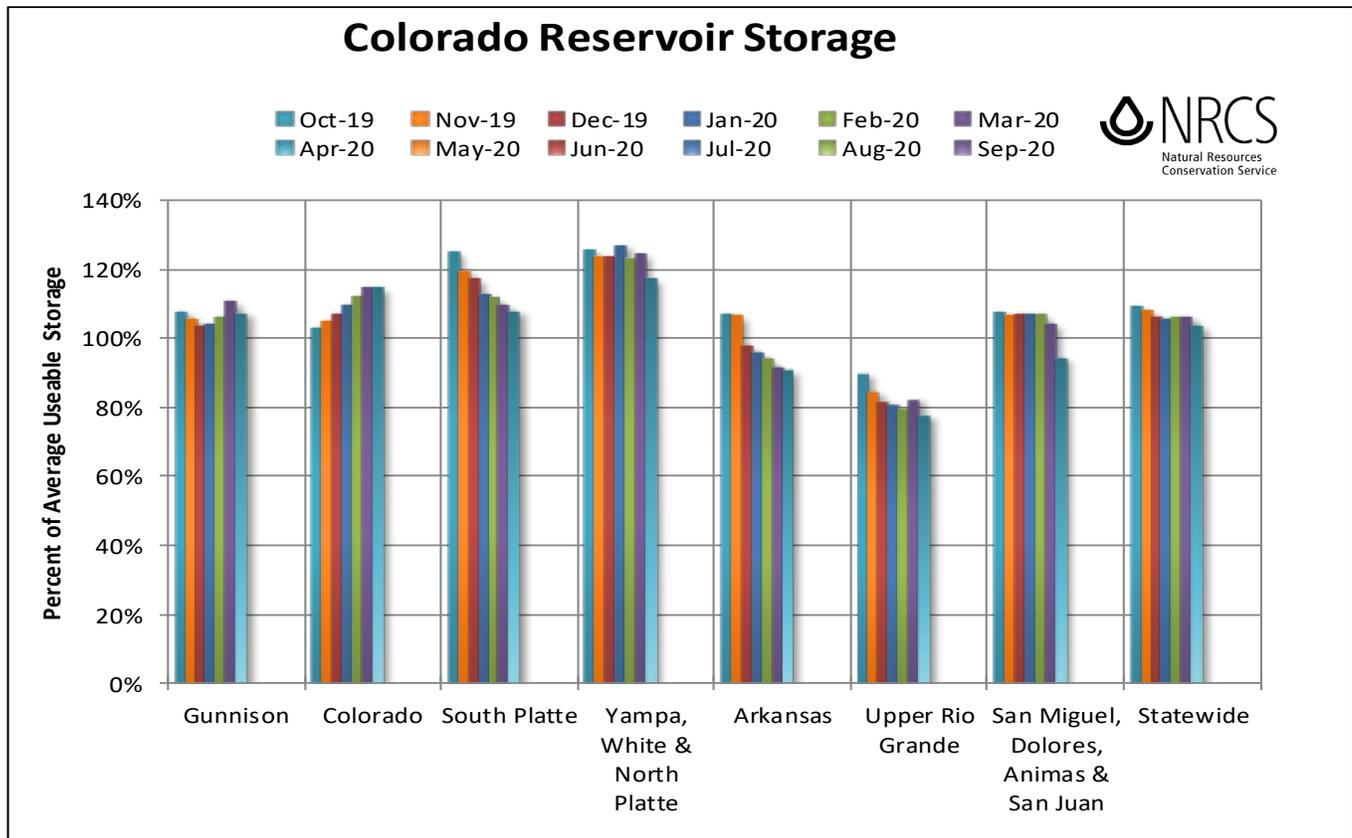
With higher mountain temperatures and below-average mountain precipitation, Colorado ended April with below-normal snowpack at 94 percent of normal. The bulk of the precipitation that did occur was received as snow in the northern mountains and the Front Range. To this effect, both the South Platte and the combined Yampa, White and North Platte river basin maintained average to above-average mountain snowpack of 115 and 100 percent respectively. A lack of substantial storm systems from the southwest contributed to a dwindling snowpack in basins further south. The Gunnison, Upper Rio Grande, and the combined San Miguel, Dolores, Animas, and San Juan basins all lost substantial snowpack during April. These basins ended the month with 78, 52, and 72 percent of normal respectively. As of May 1st, 11 SNOTEL sites in Gunnison, Upper Rio Grande, and the combined San Miguel, Dolores, Animas, and San Juan basins have completely melted out. Additionally, 91 percent of all measured sites in these basins registered below normal snowpack to end April. The Arkansas basin was a mixed bag, ending the month with 81 percent of normal snowpack. The Upper Arkansas sub-basin maintained an above-average snowpack of 109 percent. In contrast, the southern sub-basins Apishapa, Purgatoire, and Huerfano ended April with large deficits in snowpack of 10, 15 and 53 percent of normal. While still possible for late-season storms, drought conditions are likely to intensify for much of southern Colorado.

Precipitation



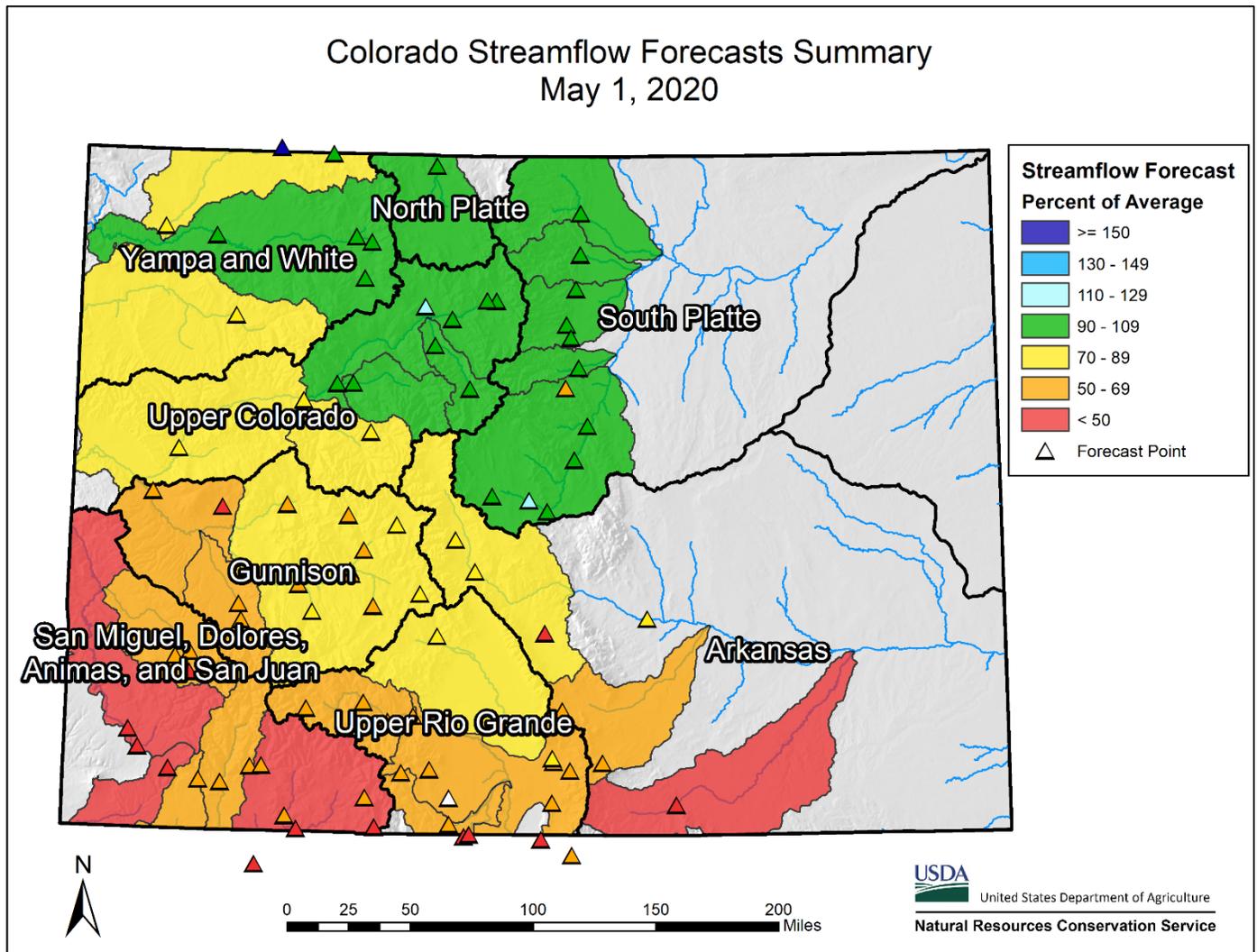
Precipitation totals for the month of April were below average across all of Colorado's mountains, with a third of all SNOTEL sites across the state measuring the lowest or second lowest precipitation levels on record for April. These record-dry conditions were most prevalent in the southern half of the state where [drought conditions](#) have deteriorated since last month. The Upper Rio Grande basin was extremely warm and dry last month, with 14 of the 15 SNOTELs in that basin receiving record low precipitation. The Upper Rio Grande basin received 16 percent of average precipitation which brings water year-to-date precipitation to 66 percent of average. Further to the west, the combined San Miguel, Dolores, Animas, and San Juan basins also experienced warm, dry conditions. The Columbus Basin SNOTEL on average receives 4.1 inches of precipitation in April but received a meager 0.3 inches of precipitation this April, another record low. These combined Southwest river basins received 22 percent of average precipitation bringing water year-to-date precipitation to 73 percent of average. To the east, the Arkansas basin received 34 percent of average precipitation bringing water year-to-date precipitation to 75 percent of average. The northern and parts of the central mountains received the highest amounts of precipitation in April but were still below average. The South Platte river basin received 84 percent of average precipitation bringing water year-to-date precipitation to 103 percent of average. The combined Yampa, White, and North Platte basins received 79 percent of average precipitation bringing water year-to-date precipitation to 97 percent of average. The Upper Colorado basin received 77 percent of average precipitation bringing water year-to-date precipitation to 92 percent of average. Finally, the Gunnison river basin received 48 percent of average precipitation which brings water year-to-date precipitation to 77 percent of average.

Reservoir Storage



Reservoir storage across the state has stayed relatively close to average throughout the water year. This is largely related to the large snowmelt runoff season that occurred last year, which brought most reservoirs to above average levels going into the start of this water year. Drought conditions have been most severe in the southern portions of the state compared to the northern portions throughout the water year. This is reflected in current reservoir levels, where most of the reservoirs in the southern basins are below average and most of the reservoirs in the northern basins are above average. Most major river basins across the state saw slight declines in reservoir storage with respect to average compared to the beginning of April. This was most noticeable in the combined San Miguel, Dolores, Animas, and San Juan River basins and the Upper Rio Grande river basin, where warm temperatures and minimal precipitation occurred during April. The combined San Miguel, Dolores, Animas, and San Juan River basins are currently at 95 percent of average, down from 104 percent of average at the beginning of April. The Rio Grande River basin is currently at 78 percent of average, down from 83 percent of average at the beginning of April. The Arkansas River basin stayed relatively unchanged compared to the beginning of April and reservoir storage in that basin is currently 91 percent of average. To the north, where drought conditions have been less severe, the combined Yampa, White, and North Platte River basins are currently at 118 percent of average, down from 125 percent of average at the beginning of April. The Upper Colorado and the South Platte River basins are currently at 115 and 108 percent of average, respectively. The Gunnison River basin is currently at 107 percent of average, slightly down from 111 percent of average at the beginning of April. Overall, statewide reservoir storage is currently 104 percent of average, and with a normal to below-normal snowpack for most of the state, summer precipitation events will be crucial for increasing reservoirs across the state.

Streamflow

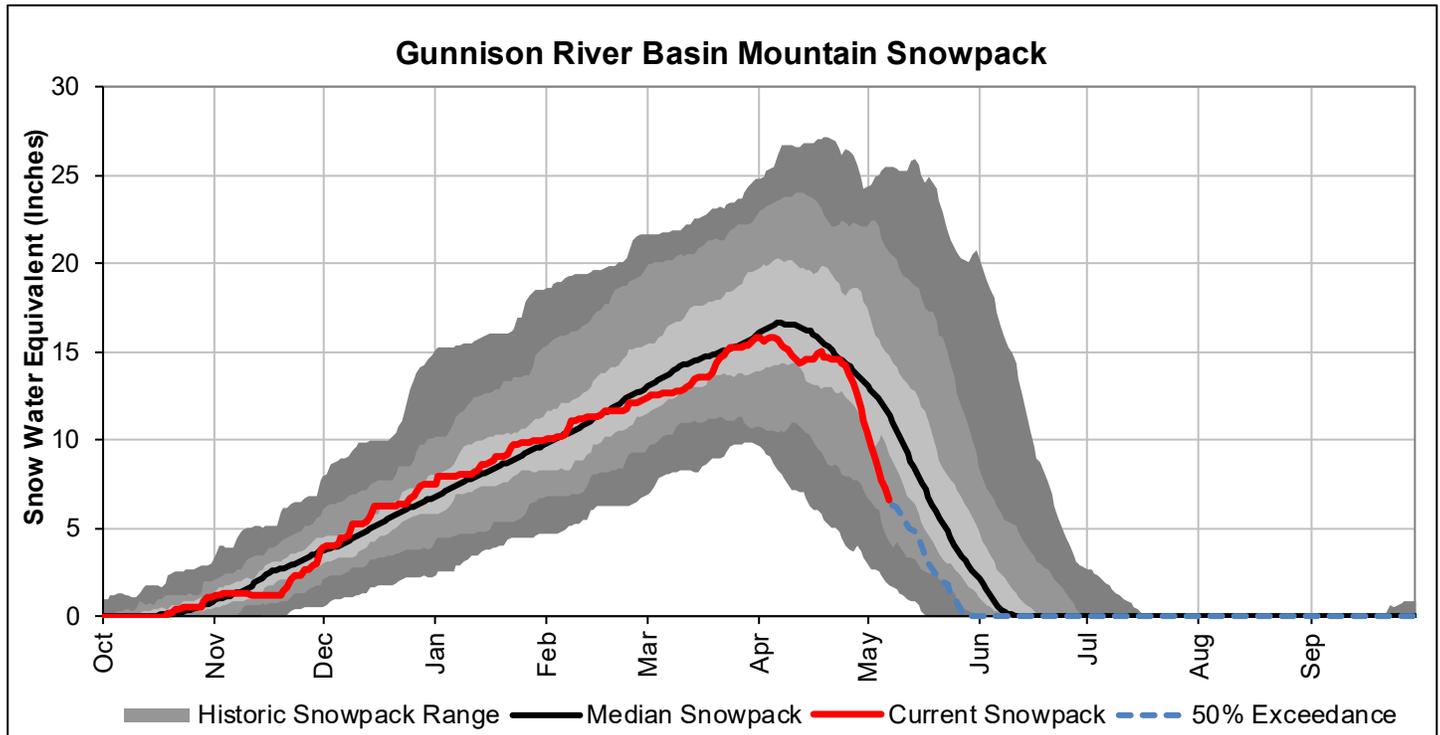


Owing to statewide below-average precipitation in April, forecasted streamflow volumes, calculated as 50 percent exceedance volumes, have decreased for most basins since the April 1st forecasts. However, due to the northern mountains and the Front Range maintaining an average to above-average snowpack, the North Platte and South Platte river basins are still forecasted to have above-average streamflow volumes of 106 and 102 percent of normal. Conditions have deteriorated further west where the combined Yampa and White, and Upper Colorado are expecting slightly below average streamflow volumes of 93 and 92 percent of normal. In these basins forecast points on streams sourced from mountains further west are generally expecting below-average streamflow volumes compared to forecast points draining mountains further east. In both basins, only 5 out of 21 forecasted points have forecasted streamflow volumes below 90 percent. From the crest of the Grand Mesa and Elk Range to the south, streamflow conditions have deteriorated due to dry soil conditions persisting from 2019, below-average snowpack, and substantially below-average April precipitation. The Gunnison, Upper Rio Grande, and combined San Miguel, Dolores, Animas, and San Juan river basins are now forecasted to have streamflow volumes of 60, 60, and 53 percent of normal. No forecast point in all three basins is forecasted to have greater than 80 percent of normal streamflow volumes. 57 percent of forecast points in those basins are expecting streamflow volumes below 60 percent of normal. Further east the Arkansas river basin is expecting 79 percent of normal streamflow volumes. Due to contrasting snowpack and precipitation conditions within the Arkansas River Basin, the Upper Arkansas sub-basin is expecting 84 percent of normal streamflow volumes compared to southern sub-basins Purgatoire and Huerfano expecting streamflow volumes of 49 and 51 percent of normal respectively.

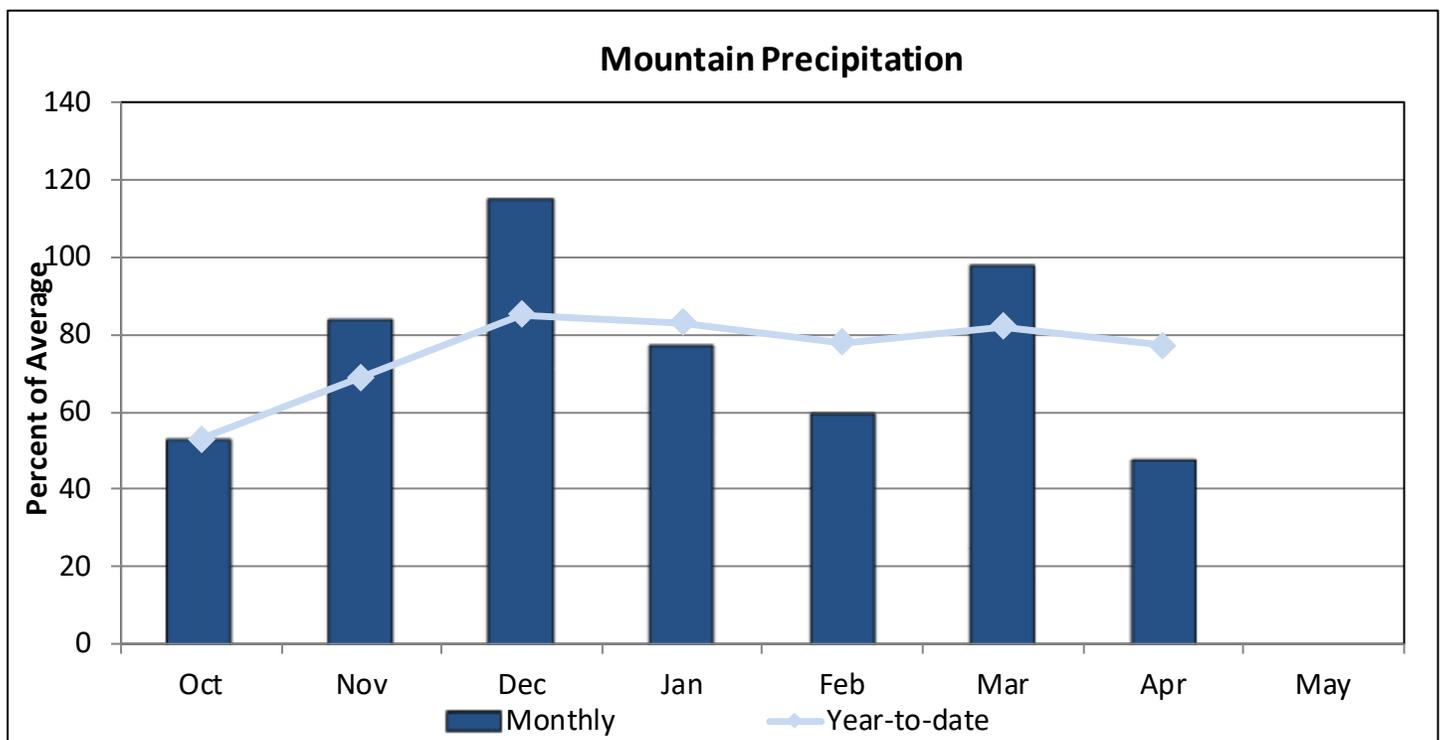
GUNNISON RIVER BASIN

May 1, 2020

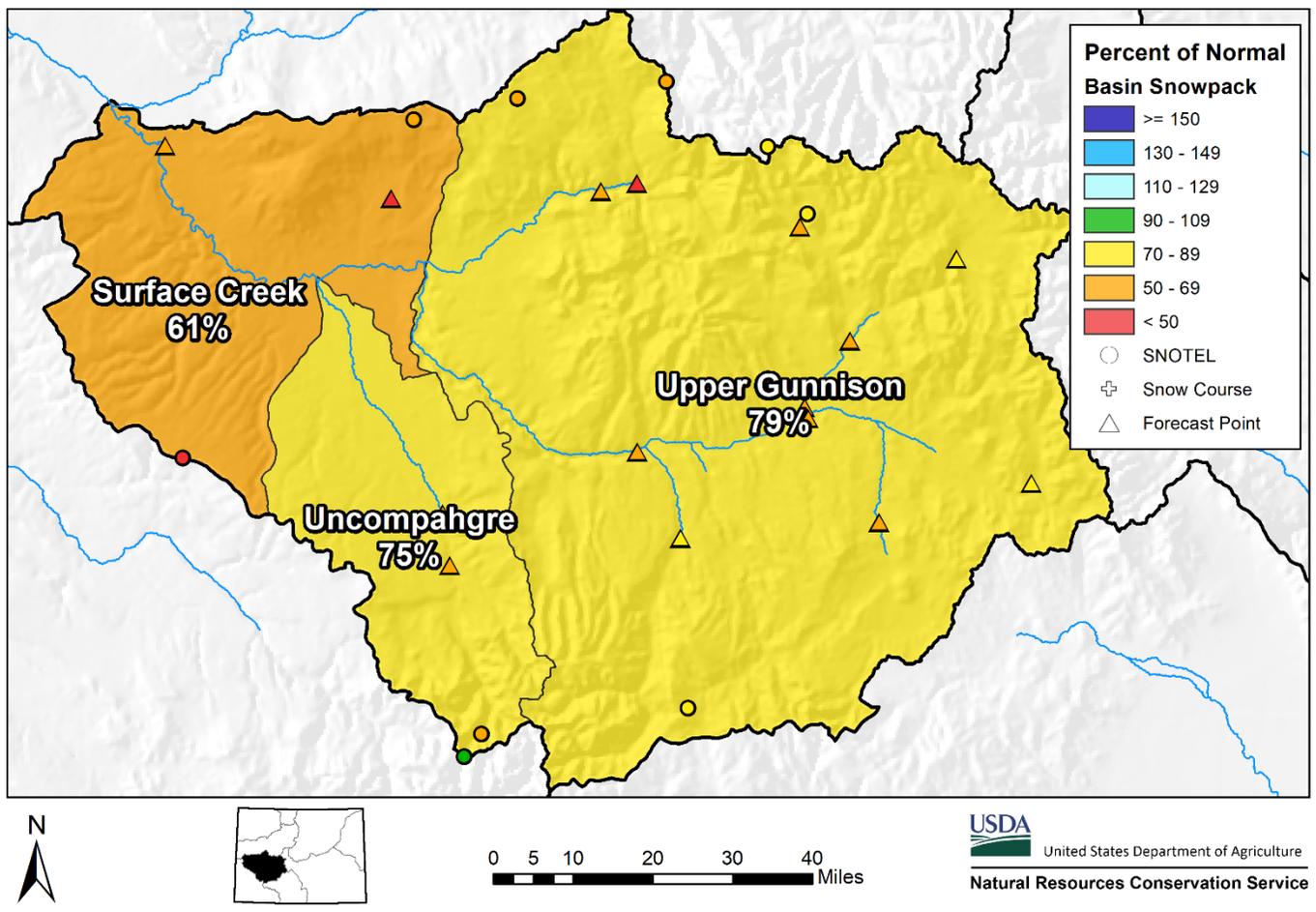
Snowpack in the Gunnison River basin is below normal at 78% of the median. Precipitation for April was 48% of average which brings water year-to-date precipitation to 77% of average. Reservoir storage at the end of April was 107% of average compared to 81% last year. Current streamflow forecasts range from 35% of average for Surface Creek at Cedaredge to 77% for Tomichi Creek at Sargents.



*SWE values calculated using daily SNOTEL data only



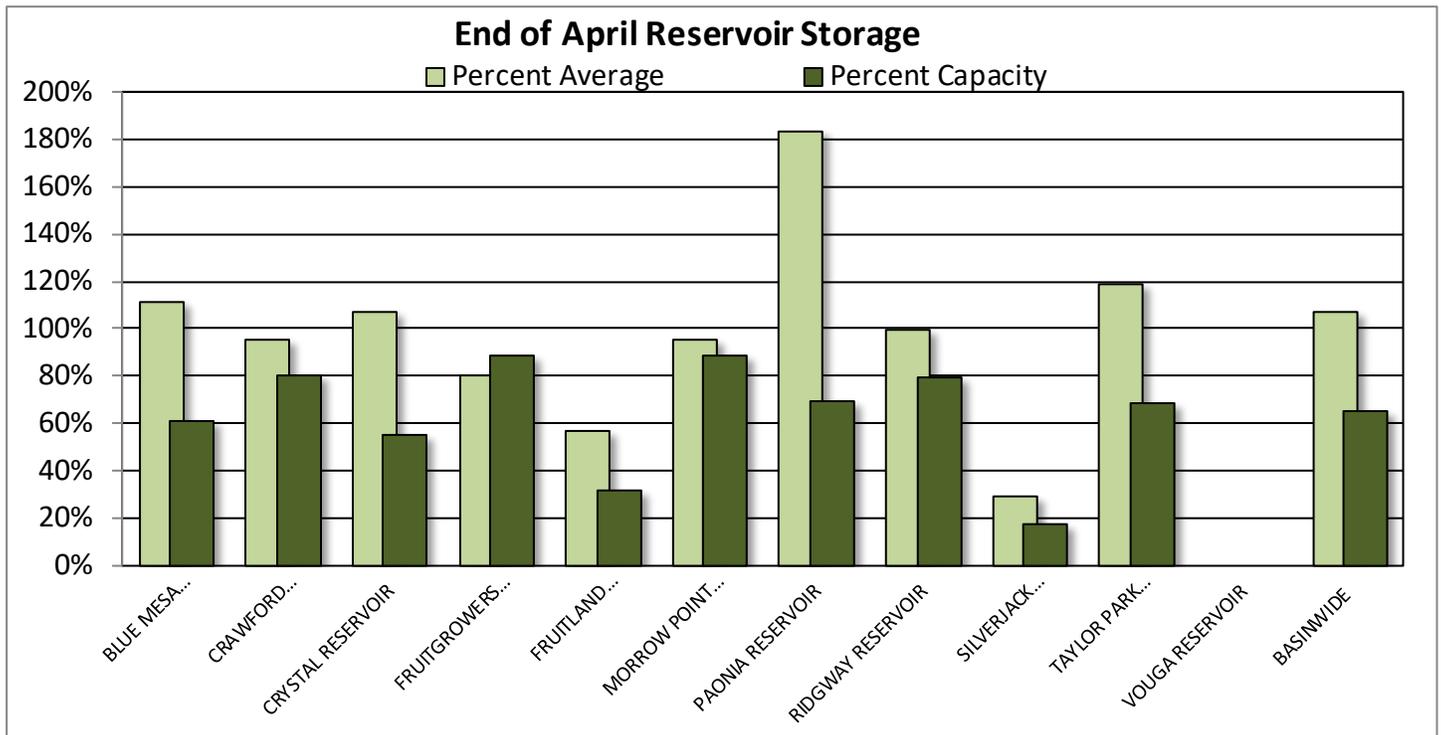
Gunnison River Basin Snowpack and Streamflow Forecasts May 1, 2020



Watershed Snowpack Analysis May 1st, 2020

Sub-Basin	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year % Median
Upper Gunnison	10	79	146
Surface Creek	2	61	
Uncompahgre	3	75	174
Basin-Wide Total	13	78	152

*SWE values calculated using first of month SNOTEL data and snow course measurements



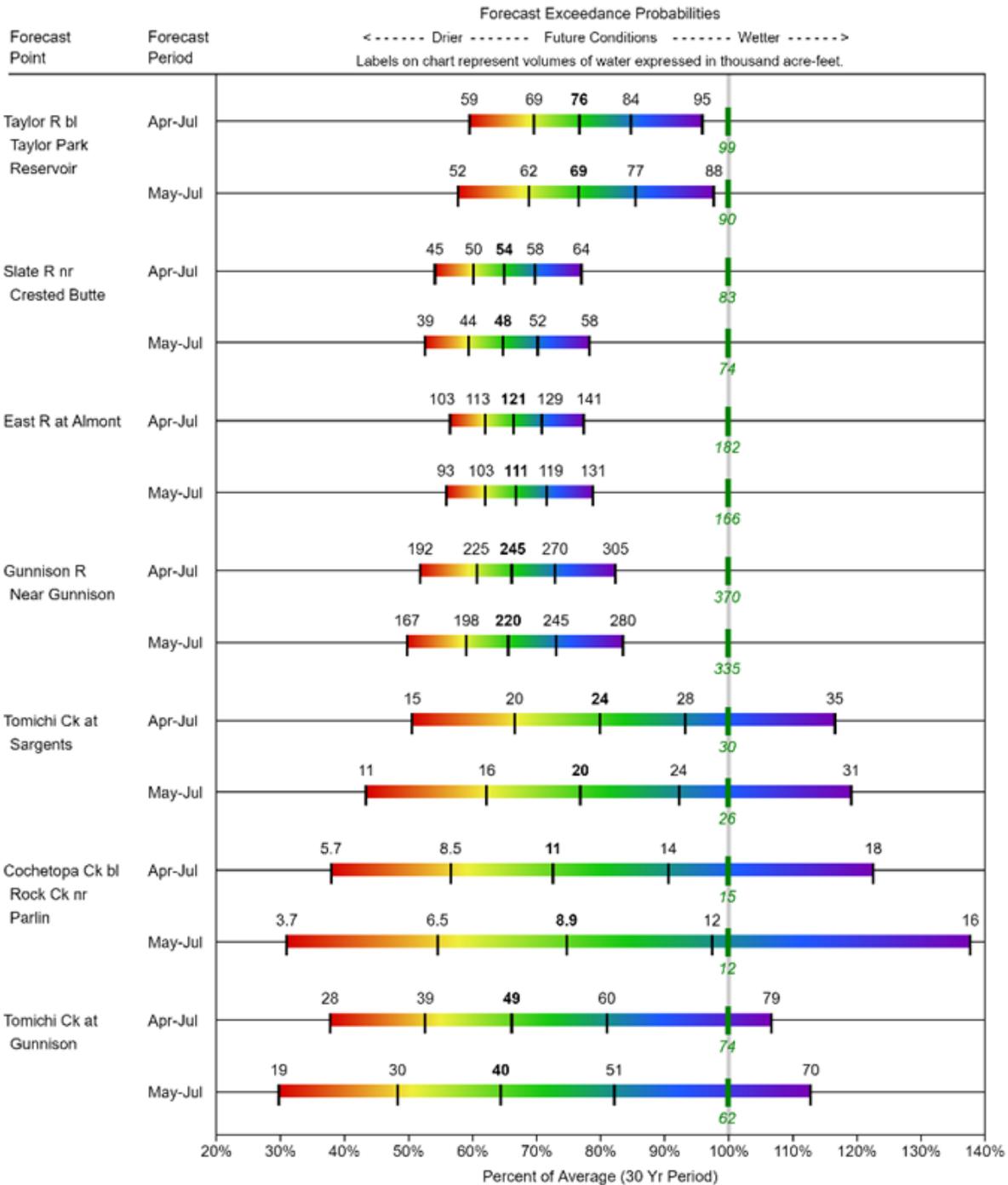
Reservoir Storage End of April 2020

Reservoir	Current (KAF)	Last Year (KAF)	Average (KAF)	Capacity (KAF)
BLUE MESA RESERVOIR	509.6	334.8	457.1	830.0
CRAWFORD RESERVOIR	11.3	7.7	11.8	14.0
CRYSTAL RESERVOIR	9.7	9.3	9.0	17.5
FRUITGROWERS RESERVOIR	3.2	3.4	4.0	3.6
FRUITLAND RESERVOIR	2.9	5.2	5.1	9.2
MORROW POINT RESERVOIR	106.8	113.1	111.8	121.0
PAONIA RESERVOIR	10.7	6.1	5.8	15.4
RIDGWAY RESERVOIR	66.1	56.0	66.6	83.0
SILVERJACK RESERVOIR	2.3	2.5	7.8	12.8
TAYLOR PARK RESERVOIR	72.6	63.9	61.2	106.0
VOUGA RESERVOIR		0.7		0.9
BASINWIDE	795.0	602.8	740.2	1213.4
Number of Reservoirs	10	11	10	11

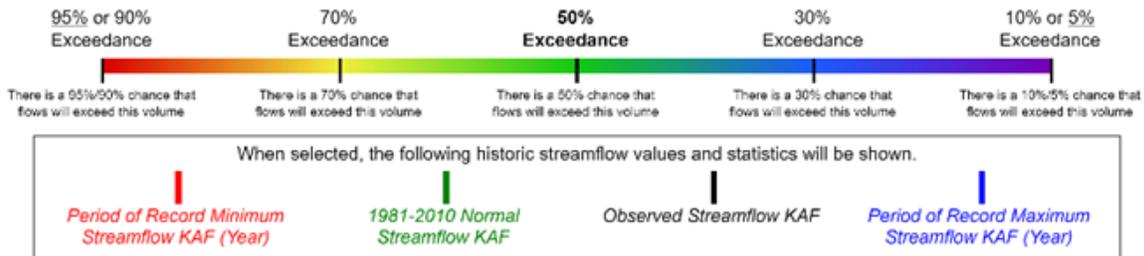
GUNNISON RIVER BASIN

Water Supply Forecasts

May 1, 2020

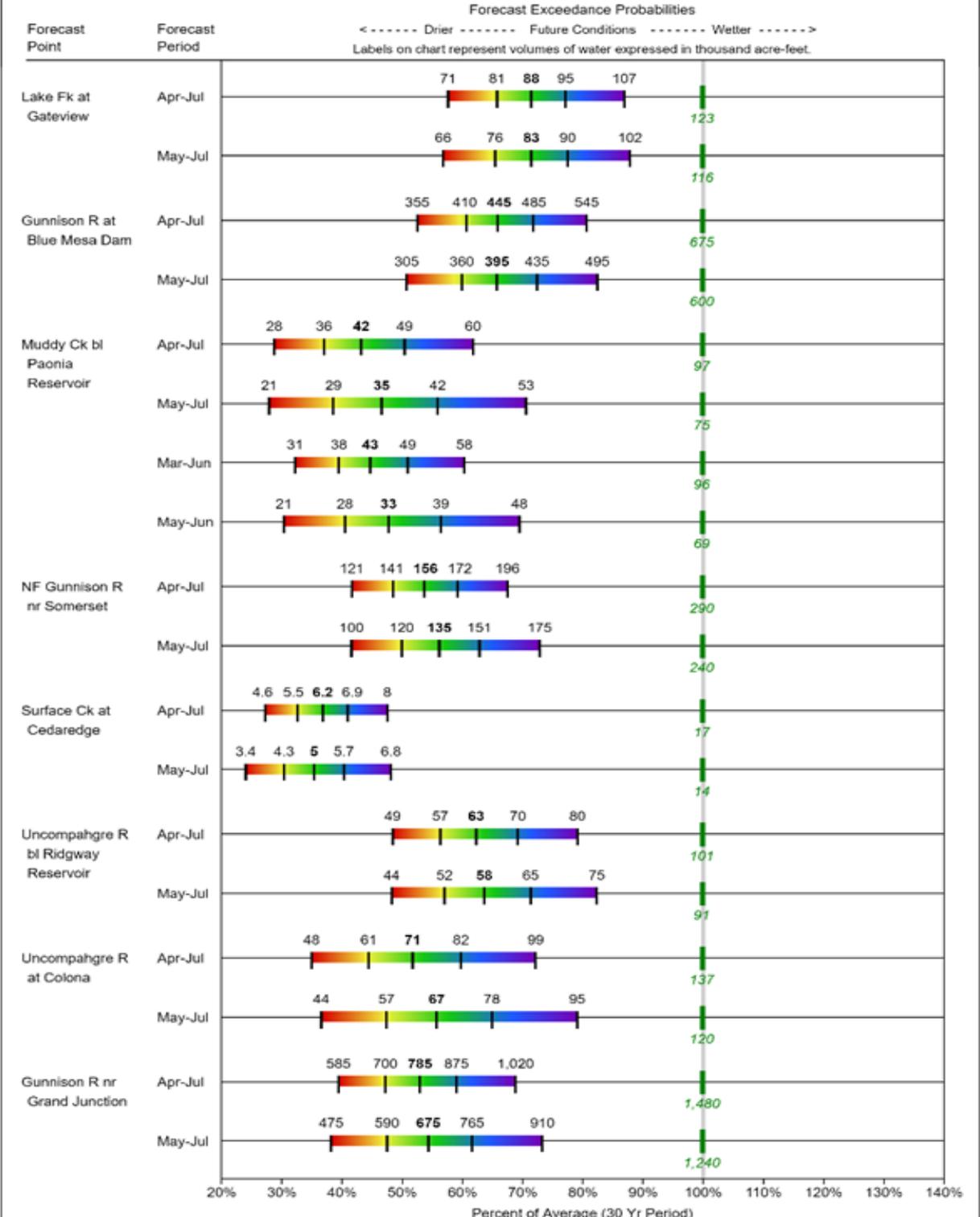


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Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

GUNNISON RIVER BASIN
Water Supply Forecasts
May 1, 2020



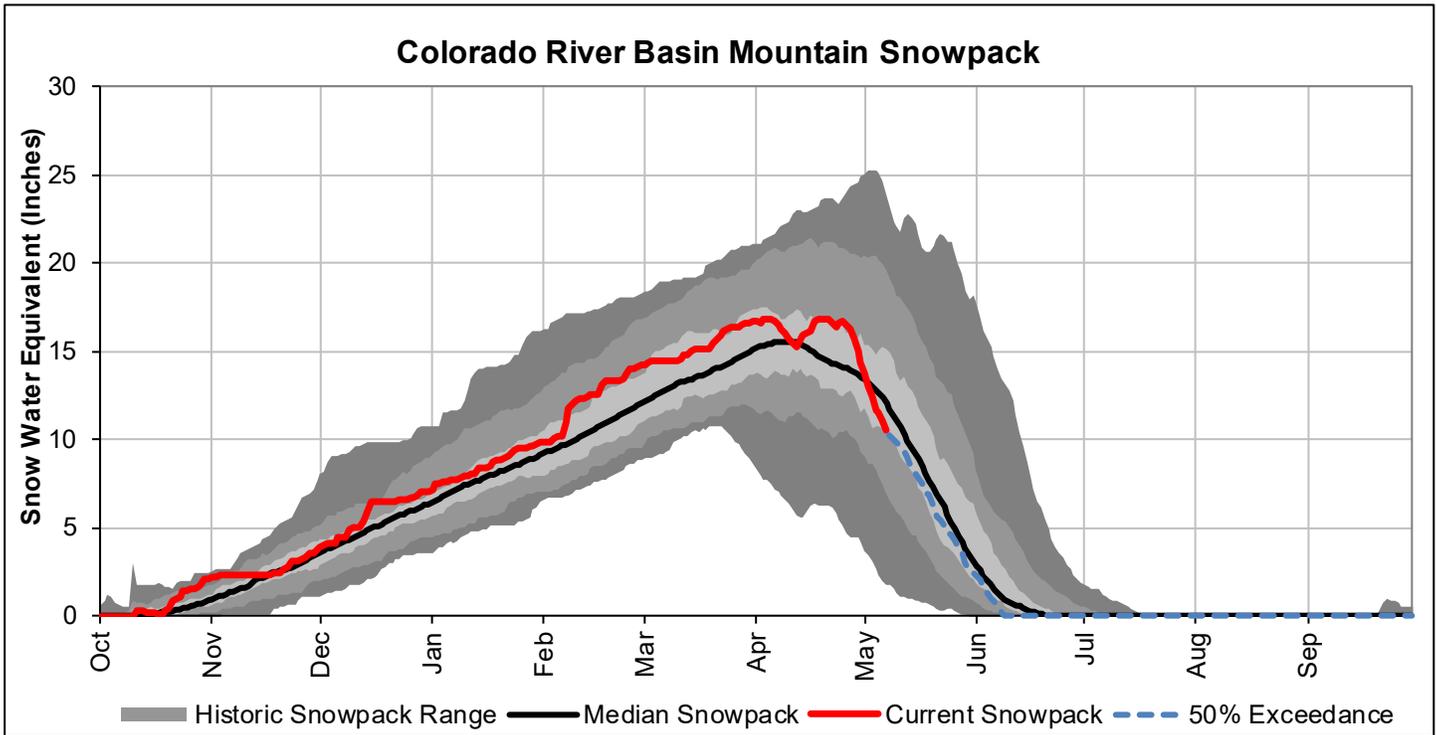
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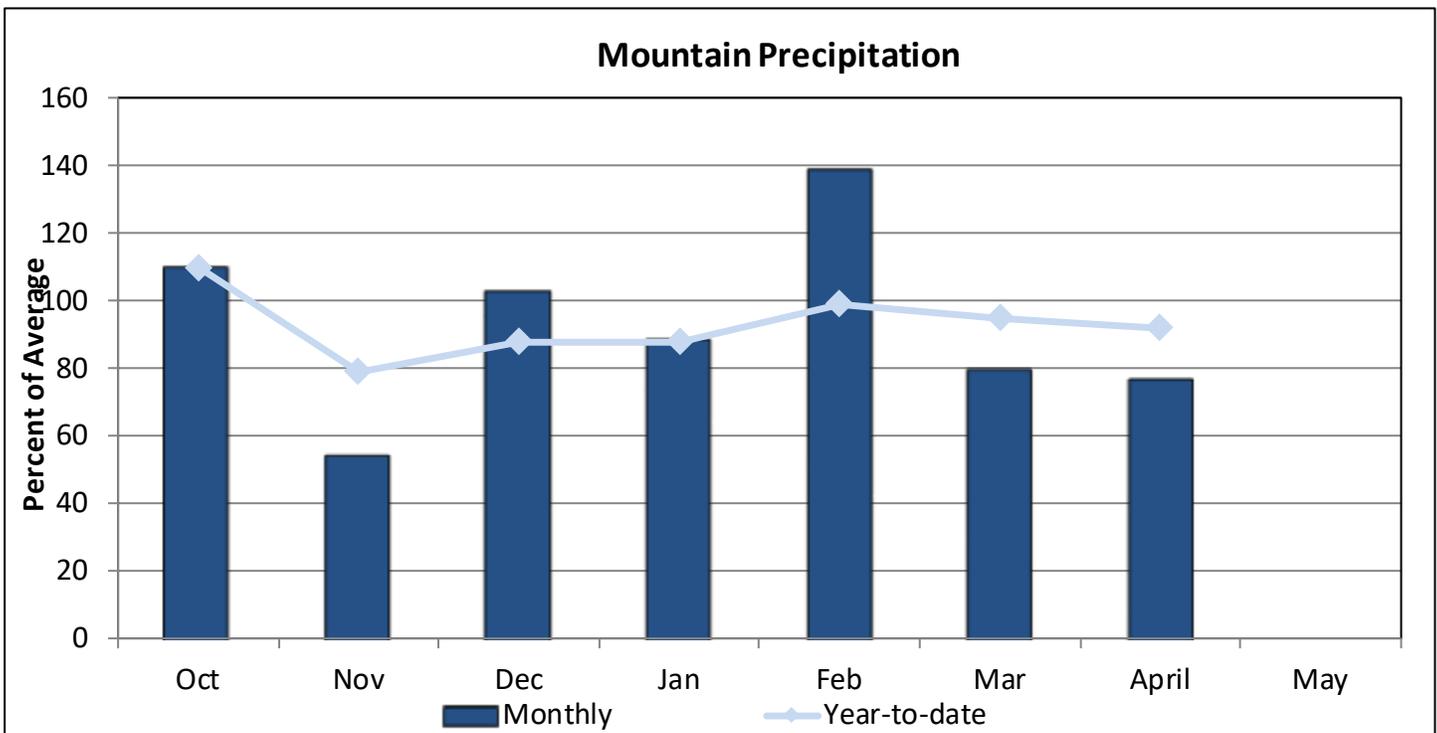
UPPER COLORADO RIVER BASIN

May 1, 2020

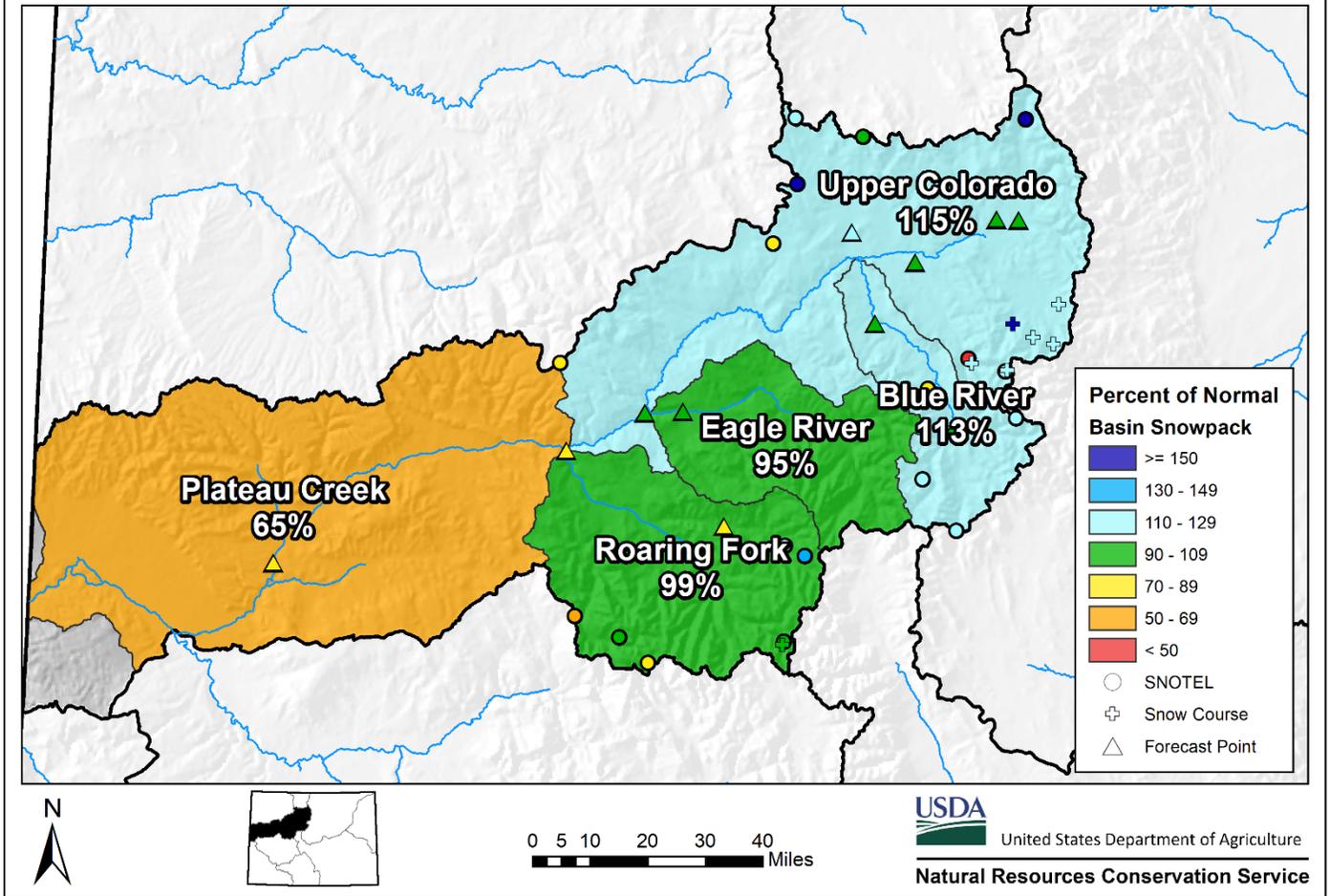
Snowpack in the Colorado River basin is above normal at 107% of the median. Precipitation for April was 77% of average which brings water year-to-date precipitation to 92% of average. Reservoir storage at the end of April was 115% of average compared to 93% last year. Current streamflow forecasts range from 73% of average for the Roaring Fork at Glenwood Springs to 110% for the Colorado River below Lake Granby.



*SWE values calculated using daily SNOTEL data only



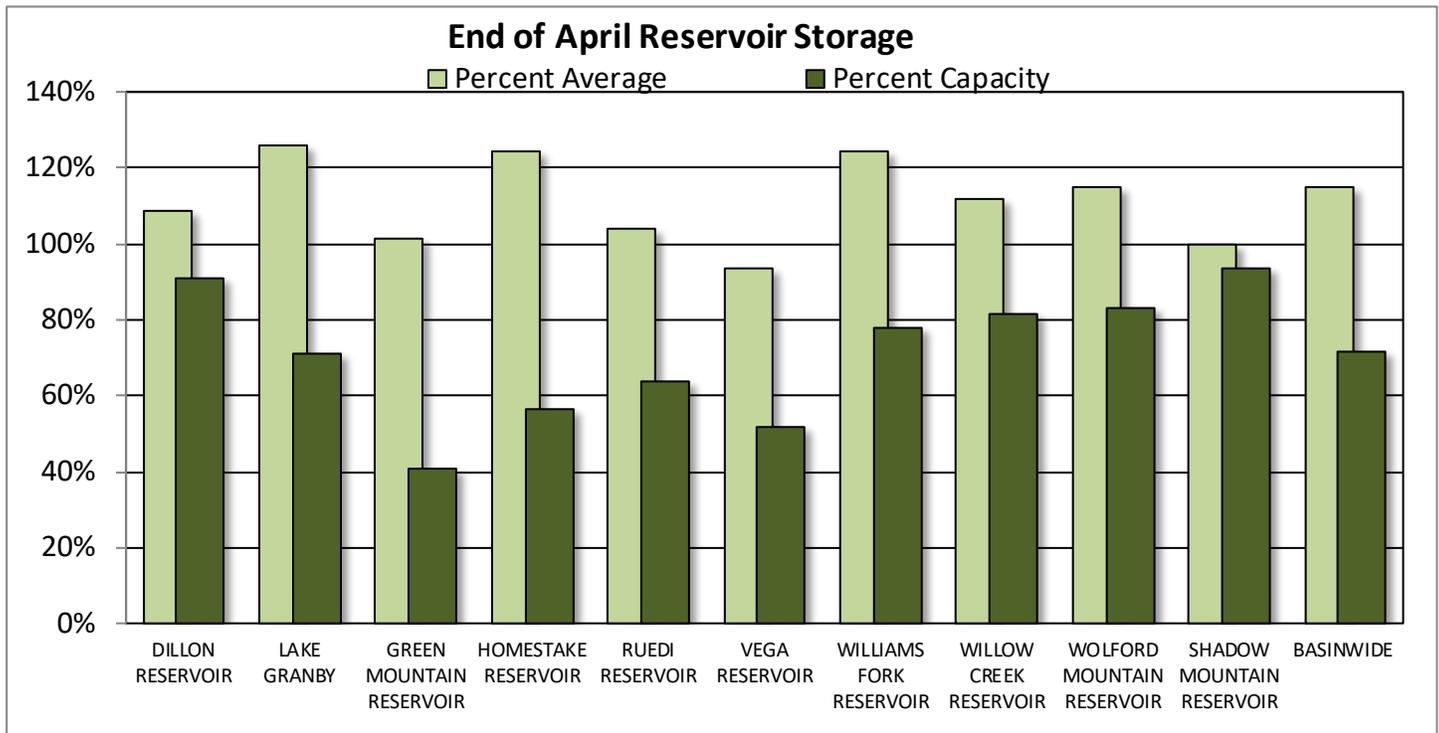
Upper Colorado River Basin Snowpack and Streamflow Forecasts May 1, 2020



Watershed Snowpack Analysis May 1st, 2020

Sub-Basin	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year %	
			Median	Median
Blue River	5	113	136	
Upper Colorado	25	115	110	
Muddy Creek	3	129	110	
Eagle River	4	95	114	
Plateau Creek	5	65	131	
Roaring Fork	8	99	142	
Williams Fork	5	109	99	
Willow Creek	2	110	128	
Basin-Wide Total	35	107	119	

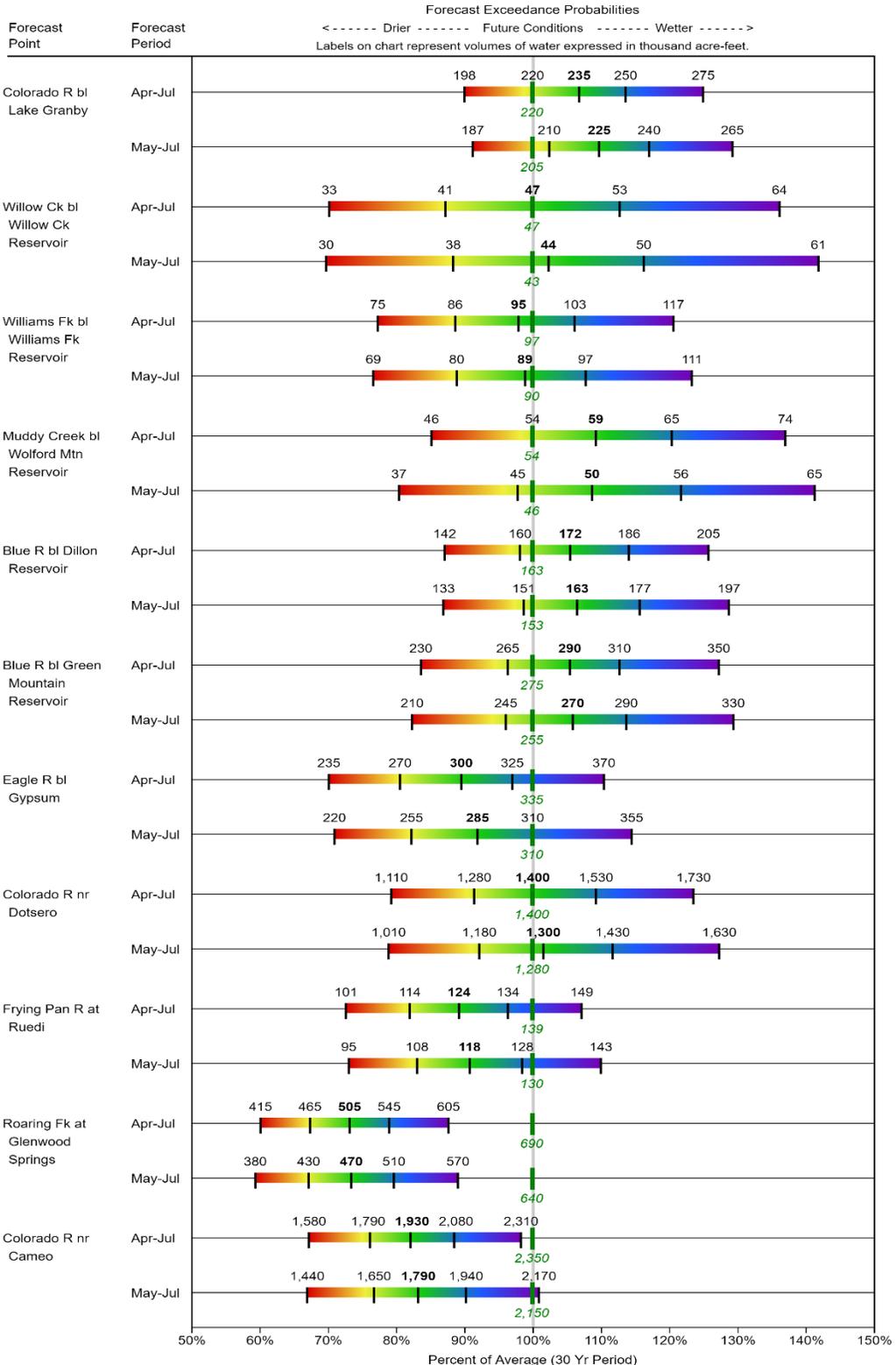
*SWE values calculated using first of month SNOTEL data and snow course measurements



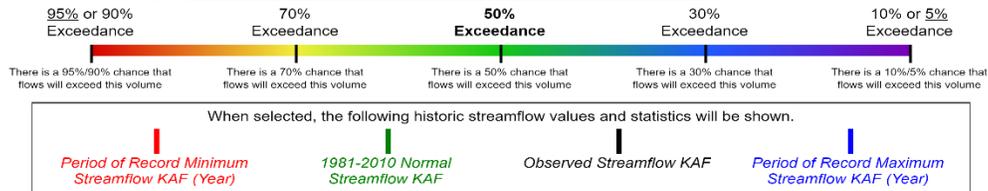
Reservoir Storage End of April 2020

Reservoir	Current (KAF)	Last Year (KAF)	Average (KAF)	Capacity (KAF)
DILLON RESERVOIR	226.5	180.2	208.7	249.1
LAKE GRANBY	329.9	267.7	262.4	465.6
GREEN MOUNTAIN RESERVOIR	60.2	49.0	59.5	146.8
HOMESTAKE RESERVOIR	24.2	9.7	19.5	43.0
RUEDI RESERVOIR	65.0	59.8	62.6	102.0
VEGA RESERVOIR	17.1	11.6	18.3	32.9
WILLIAMS FORK RESERVOIR	75.6	67.6	60.8	97.0
WILLOW CREEK RESERVOIR	7.4	7.0	6.6	9.1
WOLFORD MOUNTAIN RESERVOIR	54.8	38.6	47.7	65.9
SHADOW MOUNTAIN RESERVOIR	17.2	17.3	17.2	18.4
BASINWIDE	877.9	708.5	763.3	1229.8
Number of Reservoirs	10	10	10	10

UPPER COLORADO RIVER BASIN
Water Supply Forecasts
 May 1, 2020



Legend

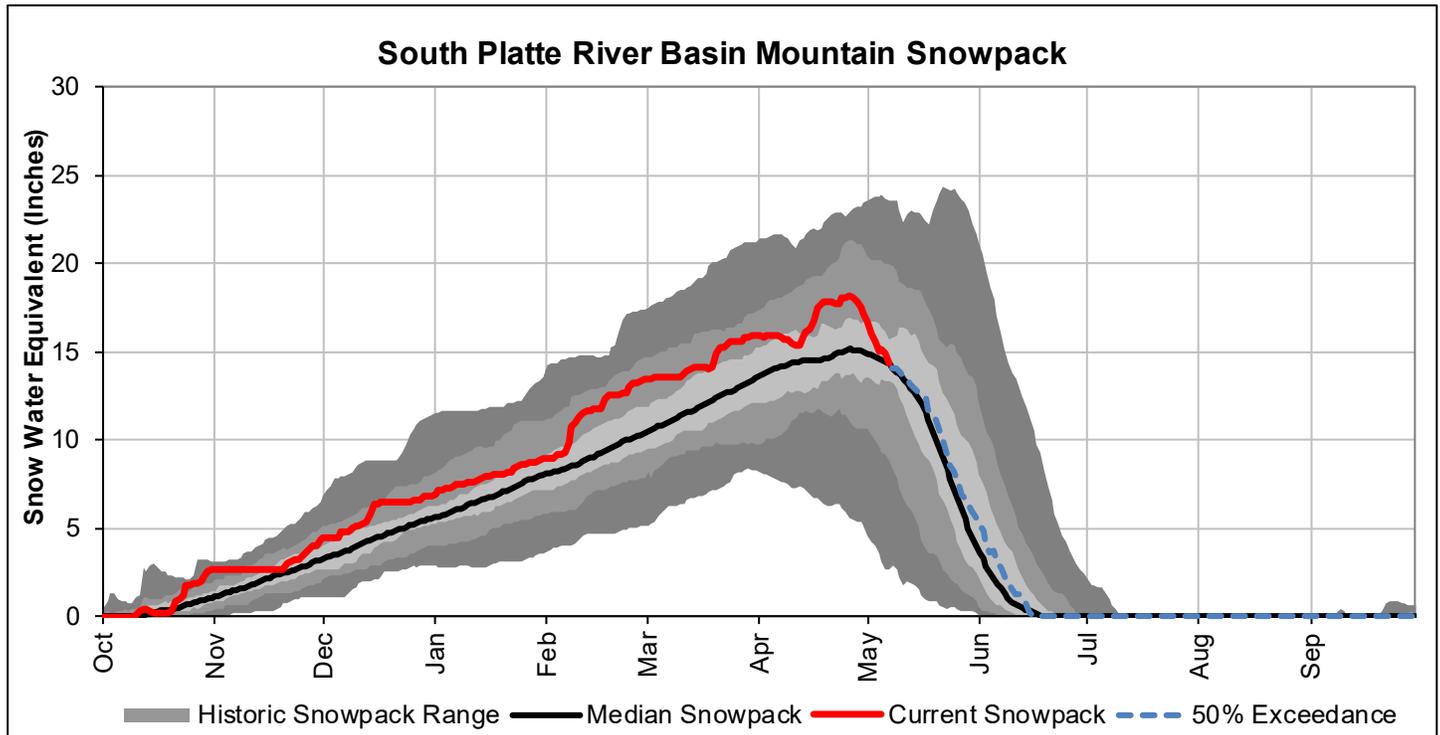


Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

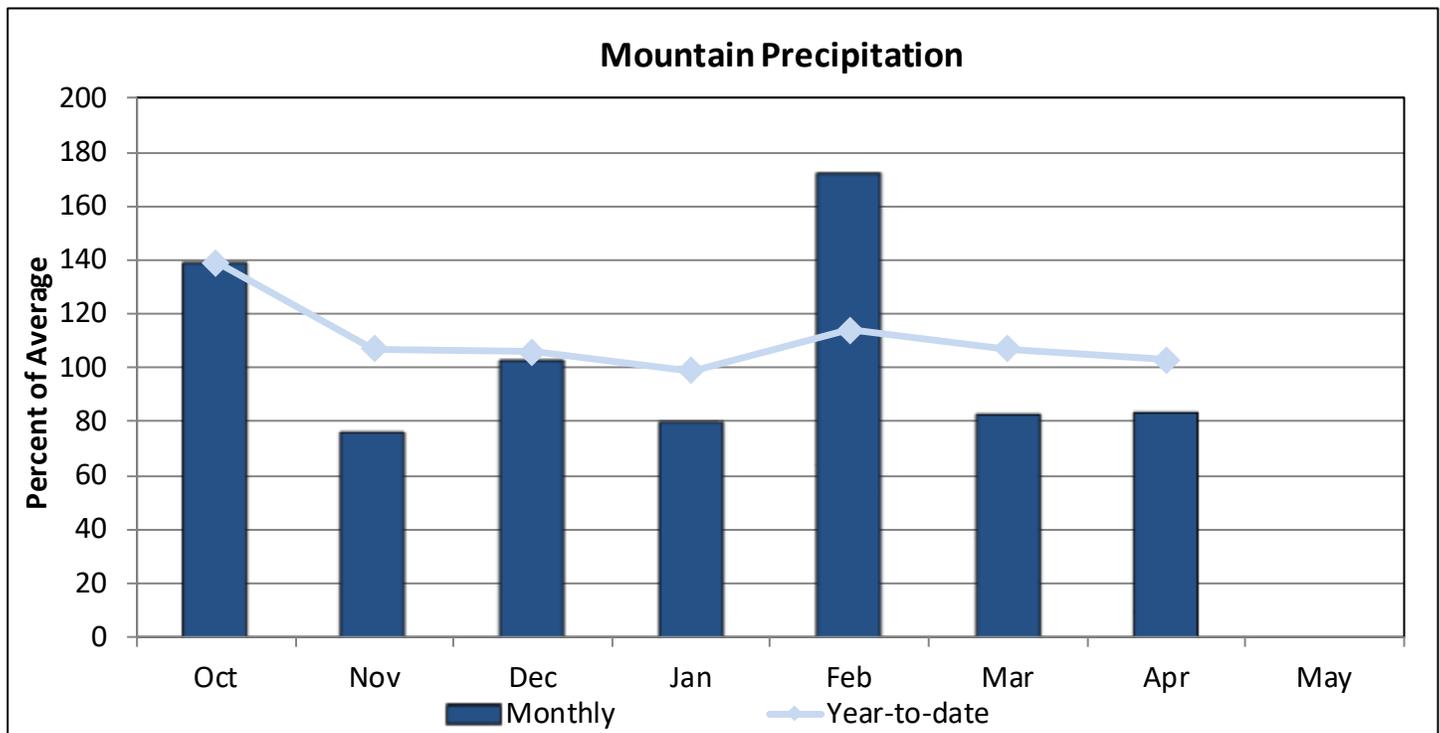
SOUTH PLATTE RIVER BASIN

May 1, 2020

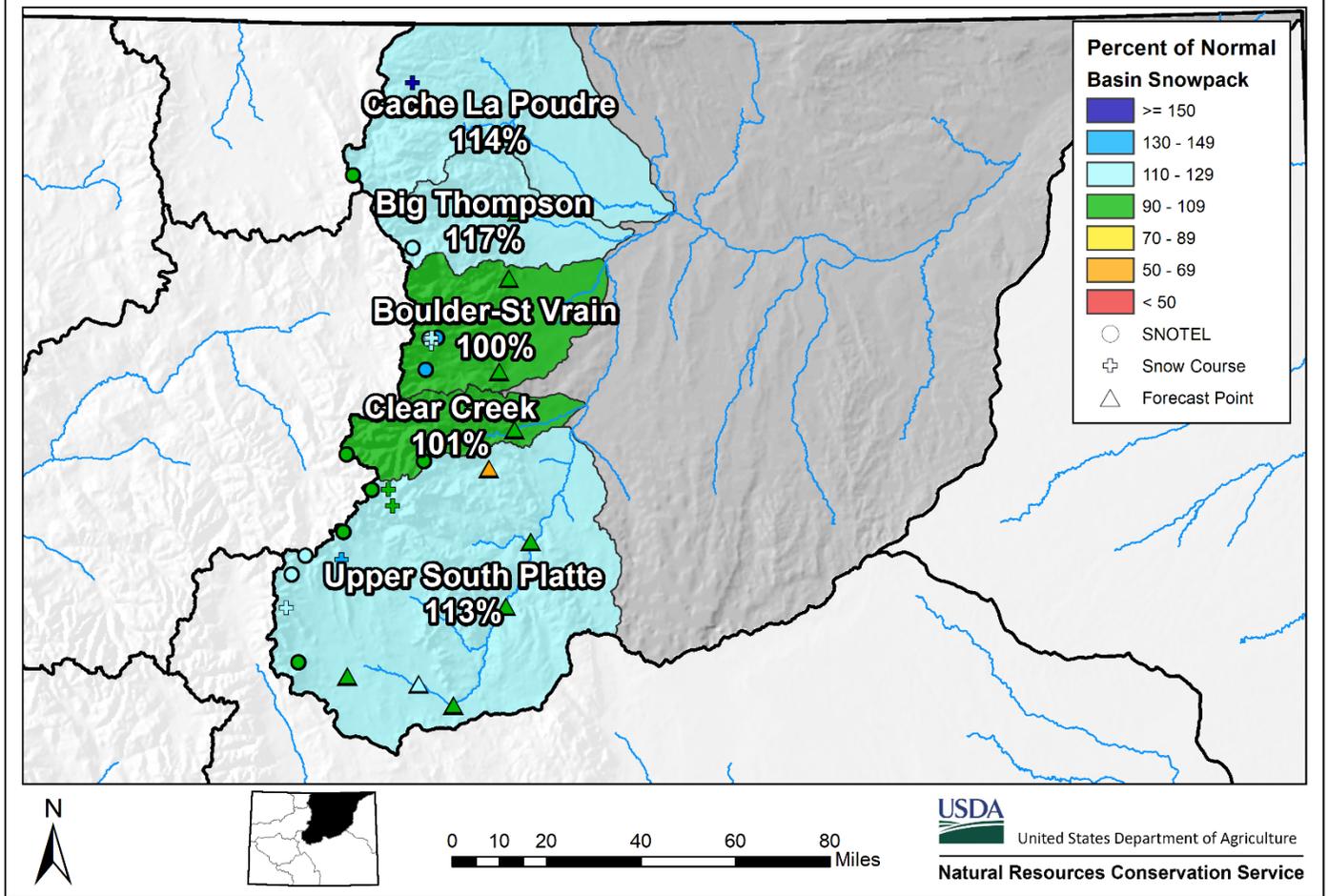
Snowpack in the South Platte River basin is above normal at 115% of the median. Precipitation for April was 84% of average which brings water year-to-date precipitation to 103%. Reservoir storage at the end of April was 108% of average compared to 104% last year. Current streamflow forecasts range from 60% of average for Bear Creek above Evergreen to 116% for the South Platte River near Lake George.



*SWE values calculated using daily SNOTEL data only



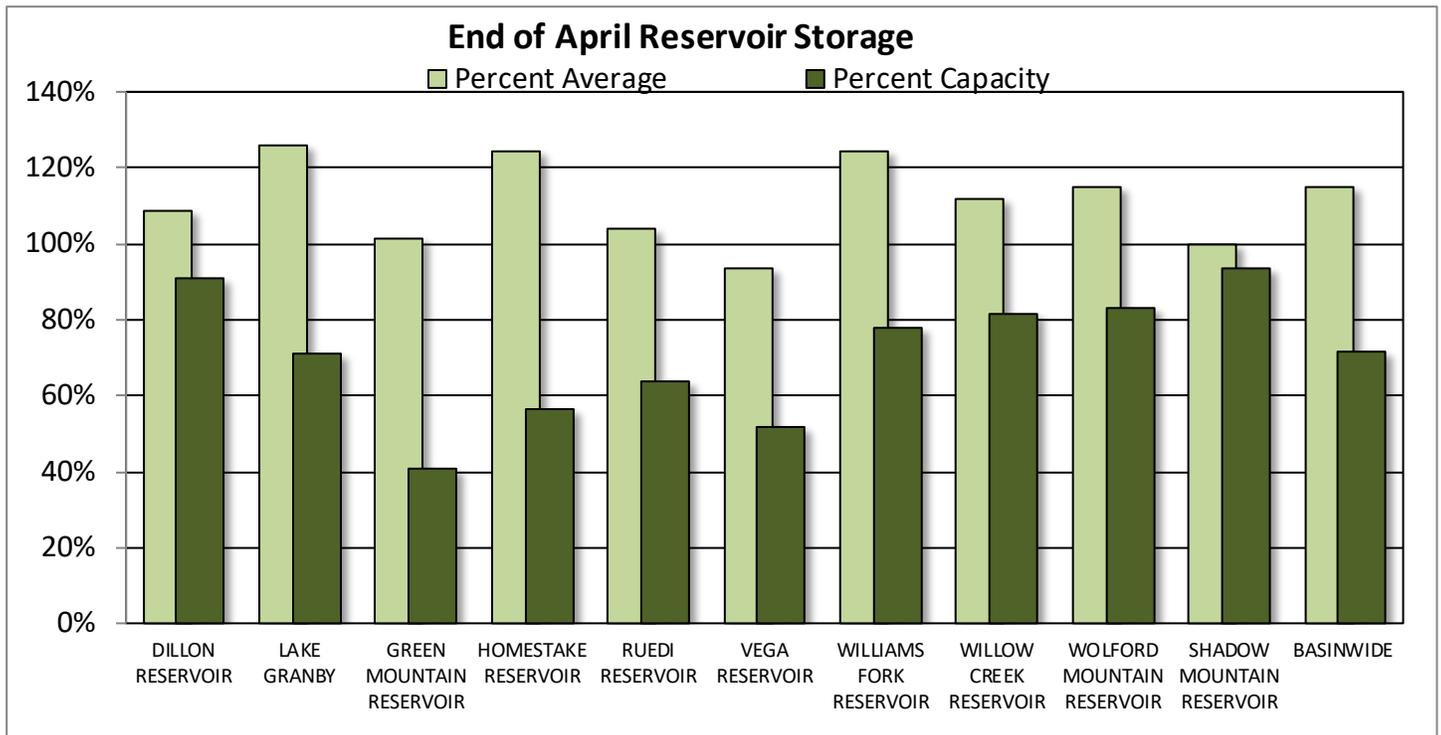
South Platte River Basin Snowpack and Streamflow Forecasts May 1, 2020



Watershed Snowpack Analysis May 1st, 2020

Sub-Basin	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year %	
				Median
Big Thompson	3	117		104
Boulder Creek	5	125		97
Cache La Poudre	3	114		109
Clear Creek	2	101		106
Saint Vrain	1			
Upper South Platte	12	113		135
Basin-Wide Total	26	115		113

*SWE values calculated using first of month SNOTEL data and snow course measurements



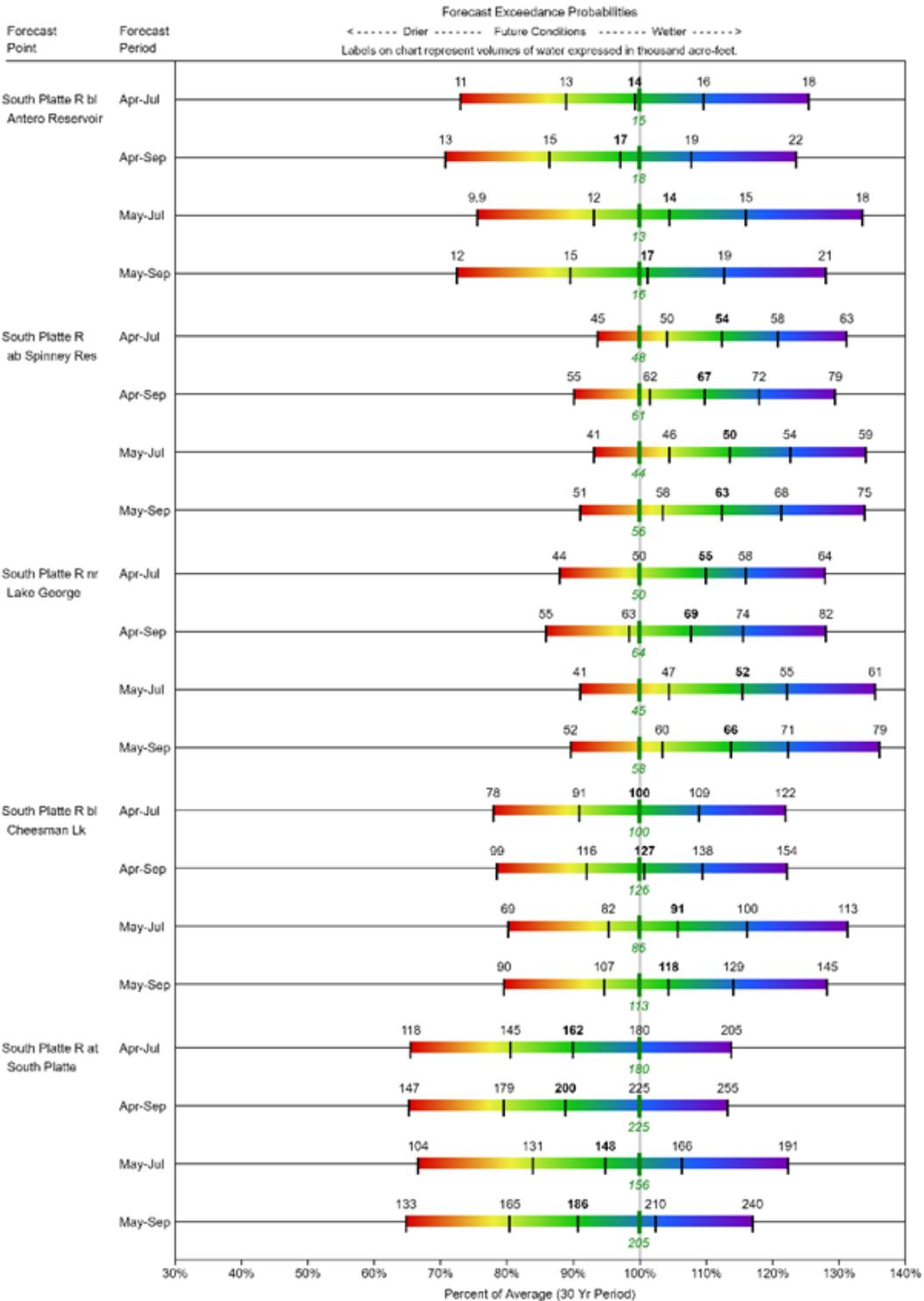
Reservoir Storage End of April 2020

Reservoir	Current (KAF)	Last Year (KAF)	Average (KAF)	Capacity (KAF)
ANTERO RESERVOIR	19.7	19.8	14.7	19.9
BARR LAKE	26.7	25.6	28.8	30.1
BLACK HOLLOW RESERVOIR	3.7	3.9	2.9	6.5
BOYD LAKE	35.3	31.3	30.9	48.4
CACHE LA POUUDRE	10.6	10.6	8.4	10.1
CARTER LAKE	104.3	105.4	97.5	108.9
CHAMBERS LAKE	4.5	2.6	3.7	8.8
CHEESMAN LAKE	53.7	65.0	69.0	79.0
COBB LAKE	18.0	15.2	11.9	22.3
ELEVENMILE CANYON RESERVOIR	99.3	99.8	96.6	98.0
EMPIRE RESERVOIR	32.3	36.4	31.7	36.5
FOSSIL CREEK RESERVOIR	9.3	10.1	8.2	11.1
GROSS RESERVOIR	14.8	5.1	8.5	29.8
HALLIGAN RESERVOIR	6.4	6.4	4.5	6.4
HORSECREEK RESERVOIR	11.7	11.6	13.3	14.7
HORSETOOTH RESERVOIR	144.3	116.5	116.6	149.7
JACKSON LAKE RESERVOIR	26.0	26.1	27.1	26.1
JULESBURG RESERVOIR	20.7	20.5	19.6	20.5
LAKE LOVELAND RESERVOIR	7.0	1.8	8.0	10.3
LONE TREE RESERVOIR	7.1	7.5	8.0	8.7
MARIANO RESERVOIR	3.6	5.2	4.4	5.4
MARSHALL RESERVOIR	9.0	8.7	8.1	10.0
MARSTON RESERVOIR	7.0	6.9	8.6	13.0
MILTON RESERVOIR	20.8	21.5	20.2	23.5
POINT OF ROCKS RESERVOIR	68.6	70.3	66.5	70.6
PREWITT RESERVOIR	24.3	24.1	22.0	28.2
RIVERSIDE RESERVOIR	54.1	55.2	52.0	55.8
SPINNEY MOUNTAIN RESERVOIR	41.7	38.5	28.7	49.0
STANDLEY RESERVOIR	39.8	29.0	36.6	42.0
TERRY RESERVOIR	7.3	6.7	4.9	8.0
UNION RESERVOIR	10.5	10.4	11.1	13.0
WINDSOR RESERVOIR	11.6	10.3	11.2	15.2
BASINWIDE	953.7	907.9	884.2	1079.5
Number of Reservoirs	32	32	32	32

SOUTH PLATTE RIVER BASIN

Water Supply Forecasts

May 1, 2020



Legend

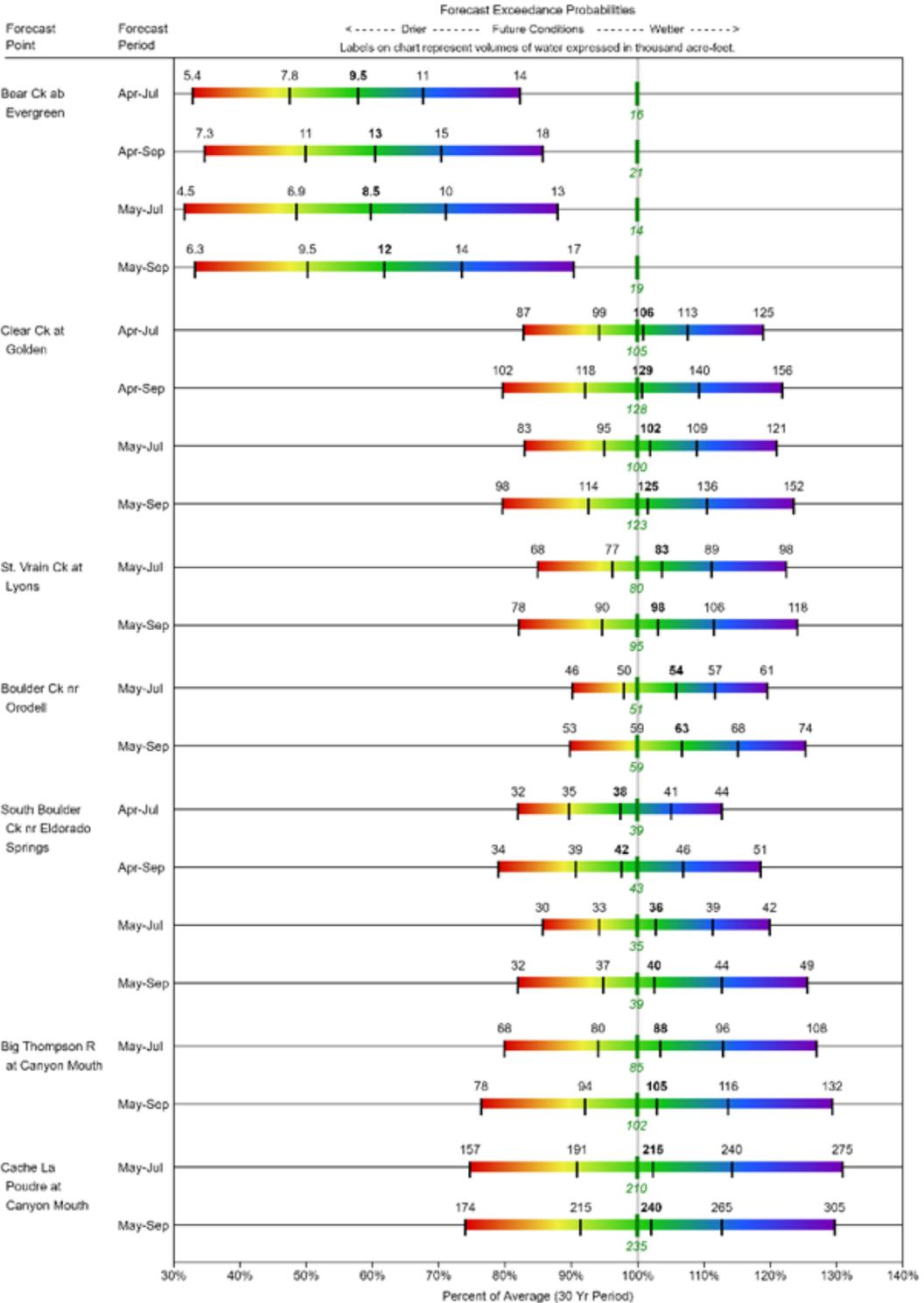


Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

SOUTH PLATTE RIVER BASIN

Water Supply Forecasts

May 1, 2020



Legend



When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

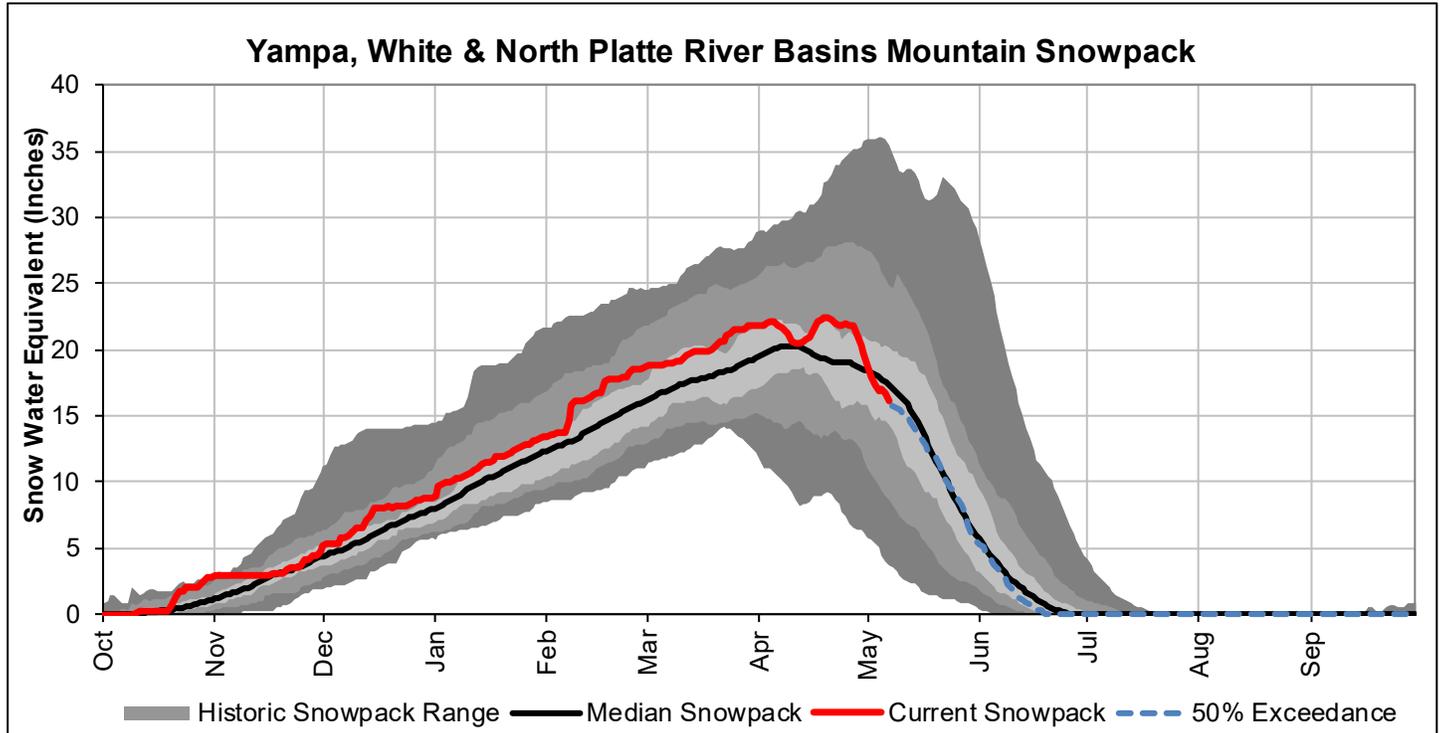
Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)
 1981-2010 Normal Streamflow KAF
 Observed Streamflow KAF
Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)

Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

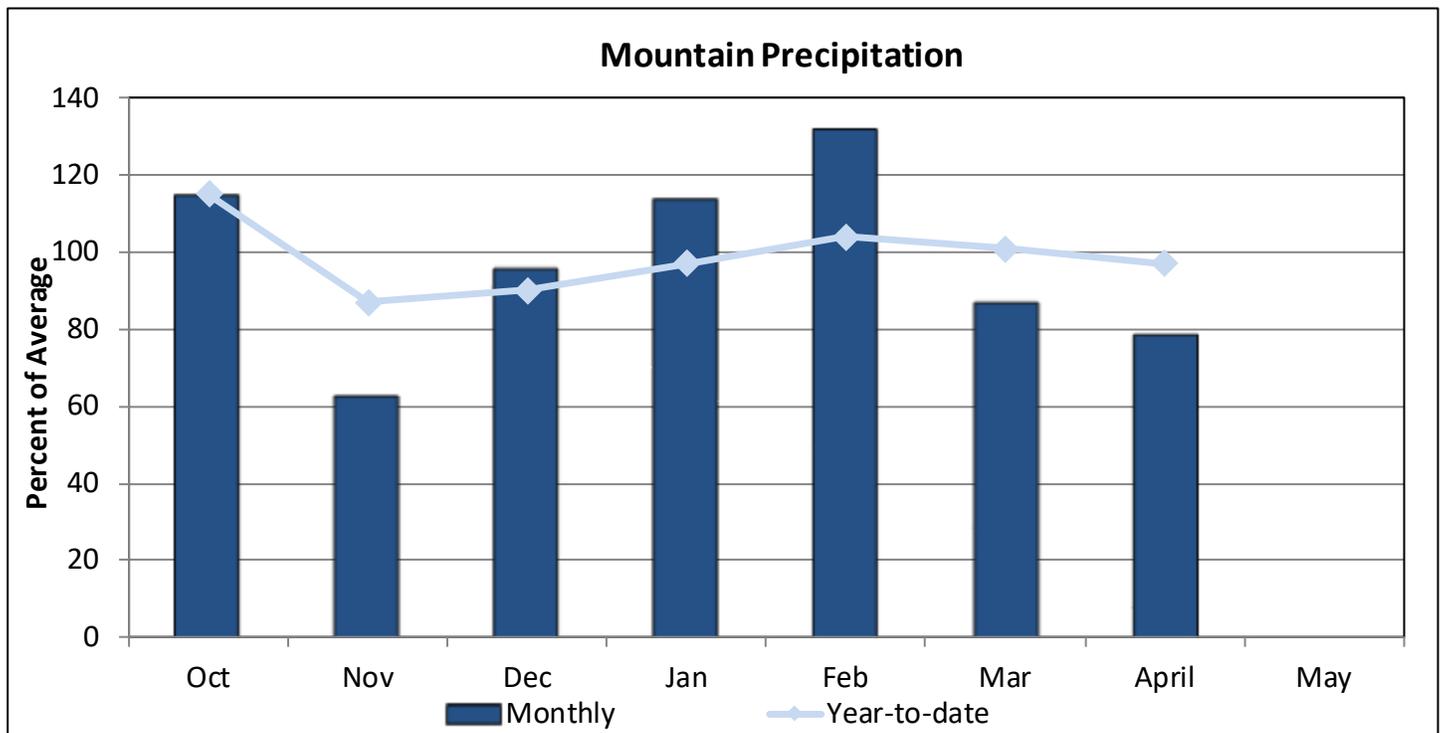
YAMPA, WHITE, NORTH PLATTE, AND LARAMIE RIVER BASINS

May 1, 2020

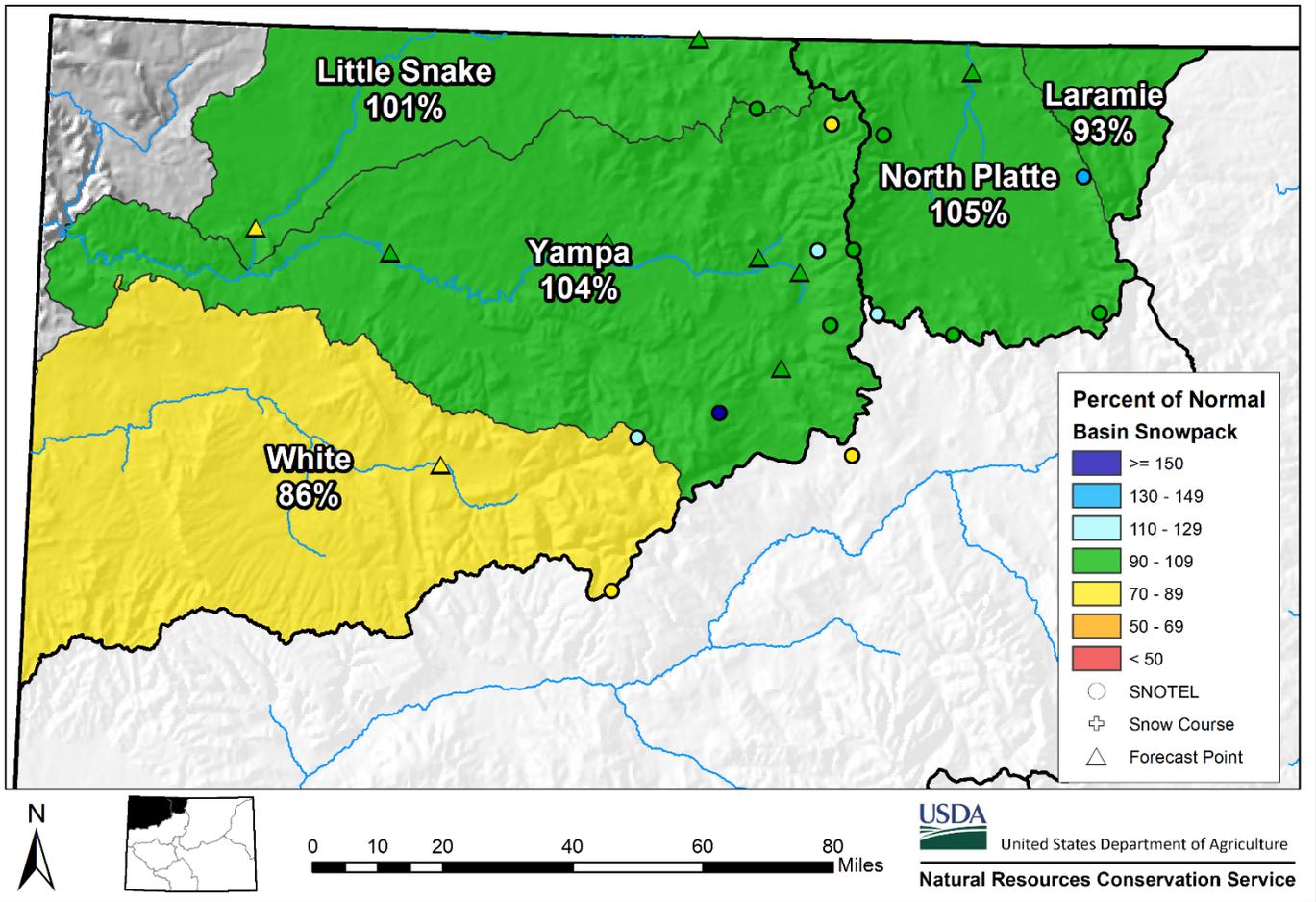
Snowpack in the Yampa, White & North Platte basins is normal at 100% of the median. Precipitation for April was 79% of average and water year-to-date precipitation is 97% of average. Reservoir storage at the end of April was 118% of average compared to 104% last year. Current streamflow forecasts range from 76% of average for White River near Meeker to 106% for the North Platte River near Northgate.



*SWE values calculated using daily SNOTEL data only



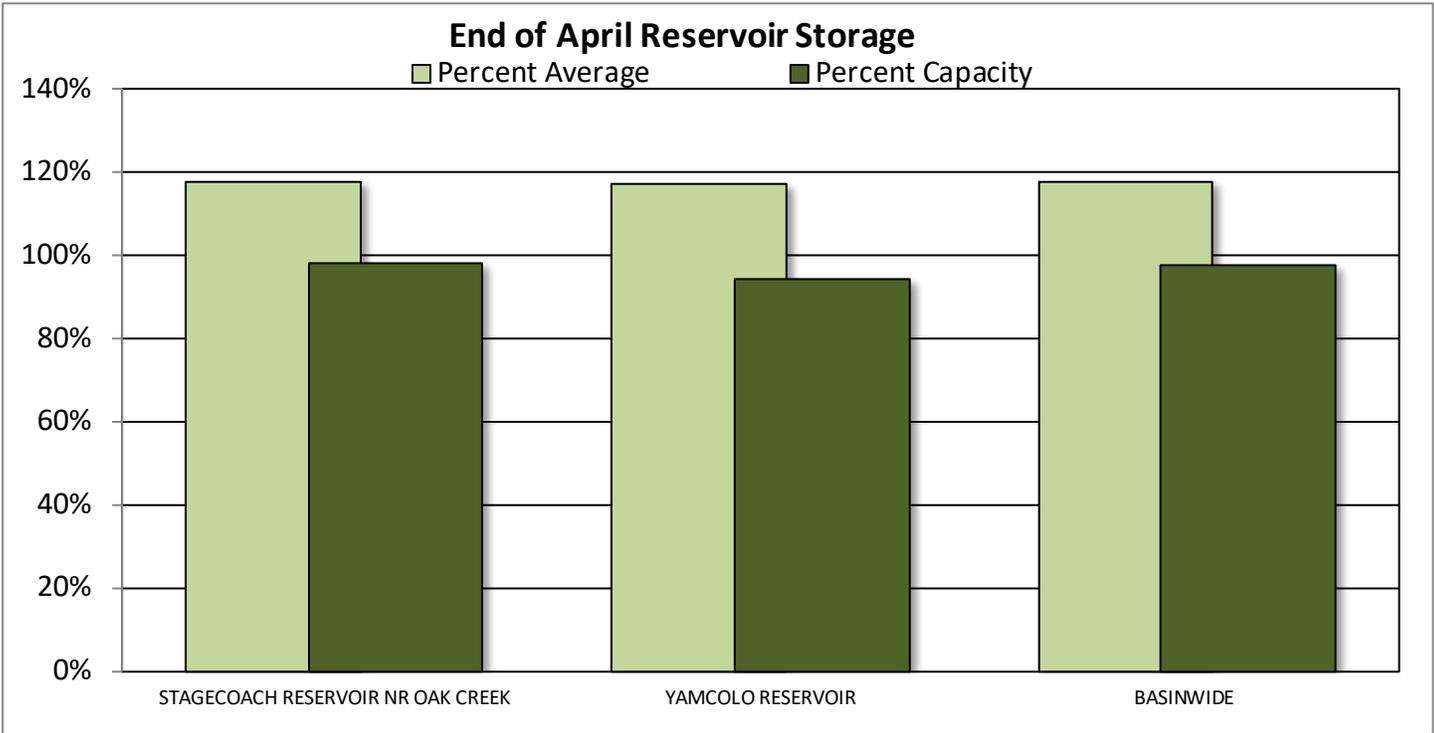
Yampa, White, and North Platte River Basins Snowpack and Streamflow Forecasts May 1, 2020



Watershed Snowpack Analysis May 1st, 2020

Sub-Basin	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year %	
				Median
Laramie	2	93		107
North Platte	8	105		113
Total Laramie & North Platte	10	103		112
Elk	2	90		93
Yampa	9	104		106
White	3	86		122
Total Yampa & White	11	97		107
Little Snake	8	101		107
Basin-Wide Total	26	100		109

*SWE values calculated using first of month SNOTEL data and snow course measurements

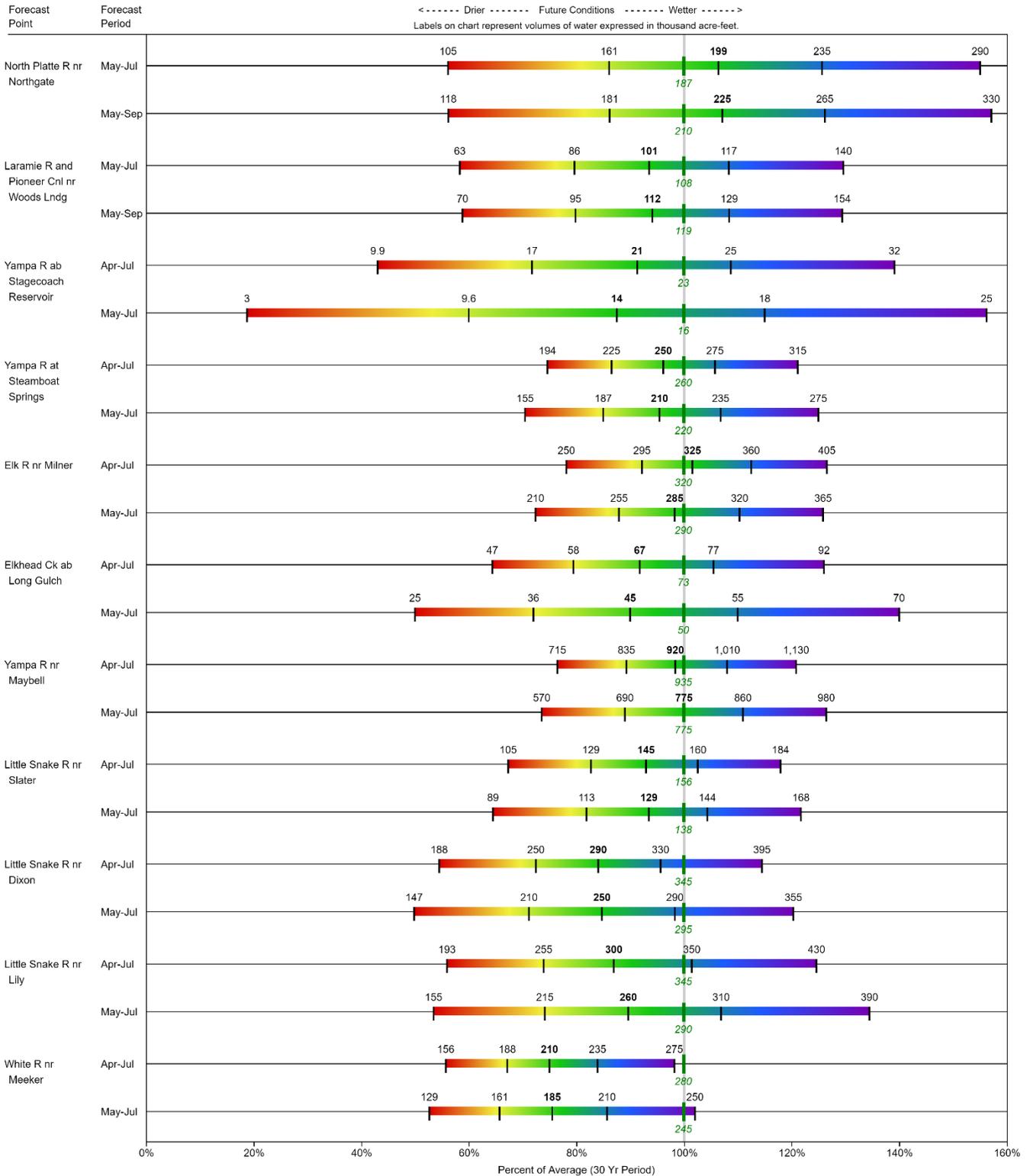


Reservoir Storage End of April 2020

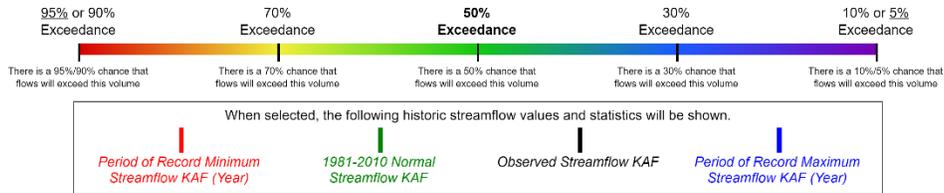
Reservoir	Current (KAF)	Last Year (KAF)	Average (KAF)	Capacity (KAF)
STAGECOACH RESERVOIR NR OAK C	35.8	33.3	30.4	36.5
YAMCOLO RESERVOIR	8.2	5.4	7.0	8.7
BASINWIDE	44.0	38.7	37.4	45.2
Number of Reservoirs	2	2	2	2

YAMPA-WHITE-NORTH PLATTE RIVER BASINS
Water Supply Forecasts
 May 1, 2020

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities
 <----- Drier ----- Future Conditions ----- Wetter ----->
 Labels on chart represent volumes of water expressed in thousand acre-feet.



Legend

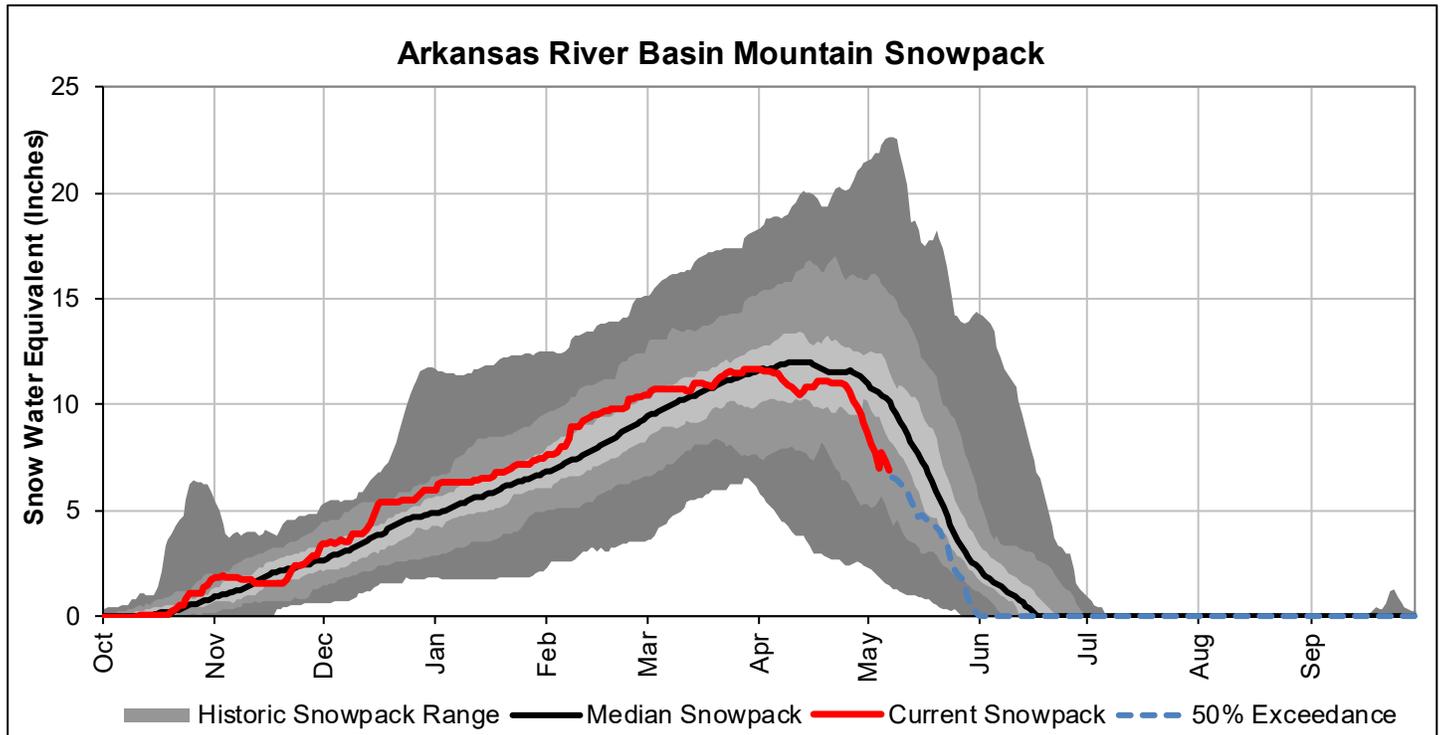


Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

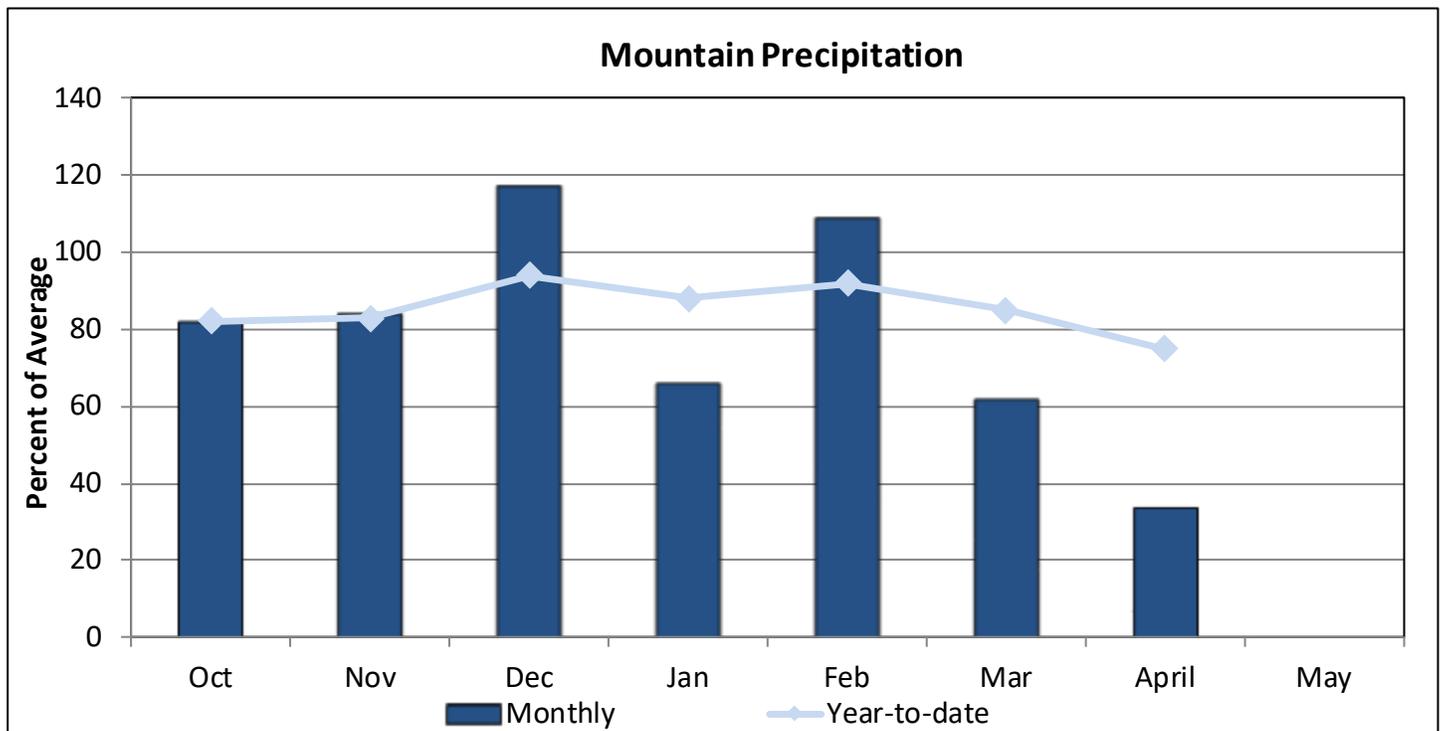
ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN

May 1, 2020

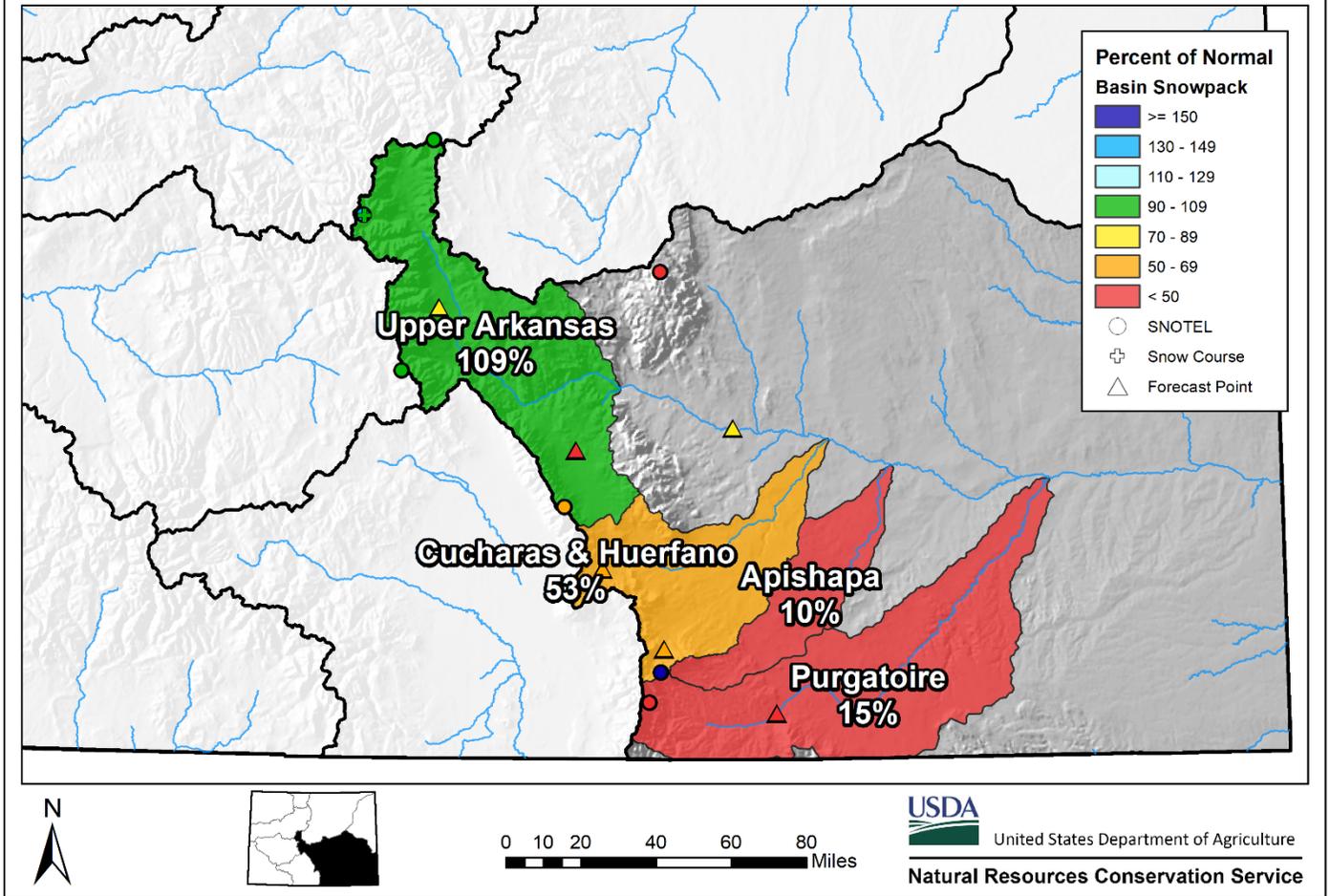
Snowpack in the Arkansas River basin is below normal at 81% of the median. Precipitation for April was 34% of average which brings water year-to-date precipitation to 75% of average. Reservoir storage at the end of April was 91% of average compared to 92% last year. Current streamflow forecasts range from 41% of average for Grape Creek near Westcliffe to 87% for the Arkansas River at Salida.



*SWE values calculated using daily SNOTEL data only



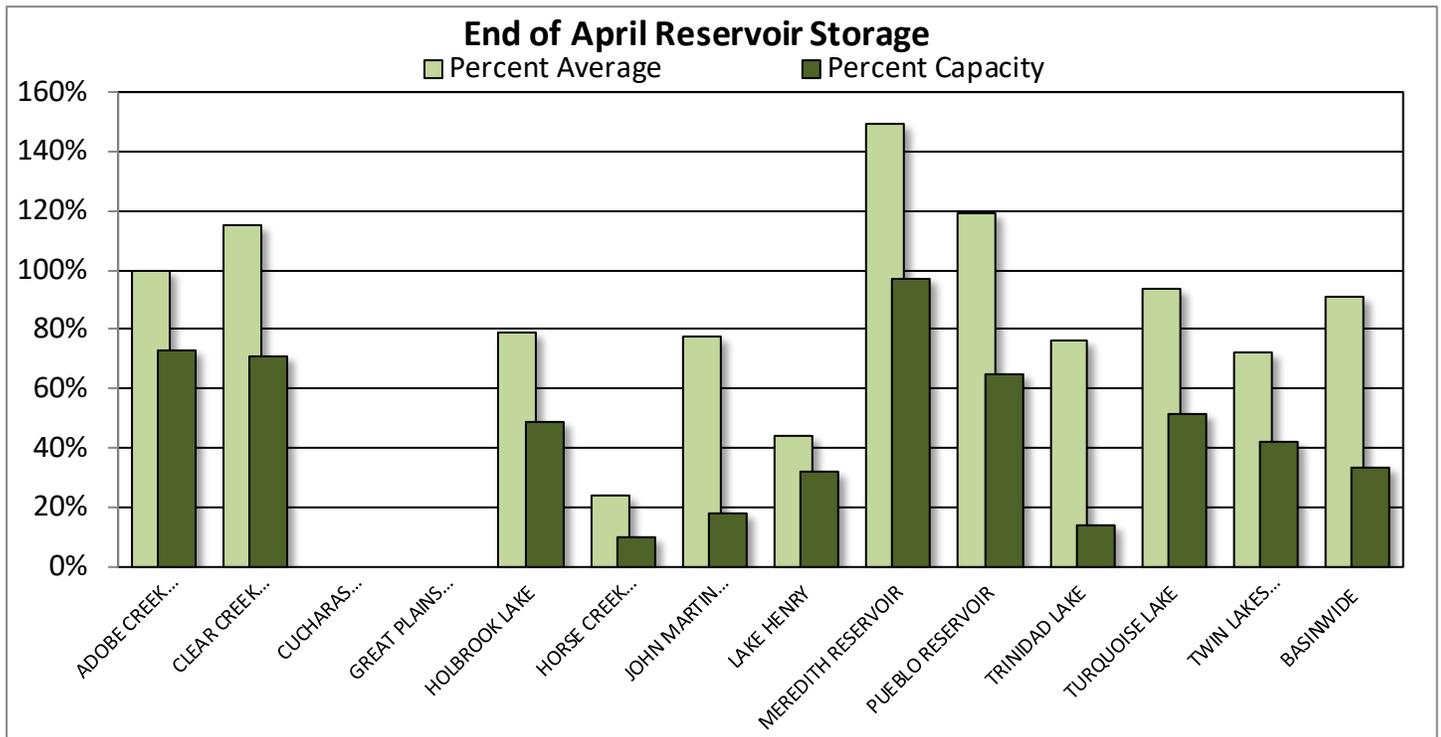
Arkansas River Basin Snowpack and Streamflow Forecasts May 1, 2020



Watershed Snowpack Analysis May 1st, 2020

Sub-Basin	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year %	
			% Median	Median
Upper Arkansas	4	109		140
Cucharas & Huerfano	3	53		108
Purgatoire	2	15		205
Basin-Wide Total	9	81		125

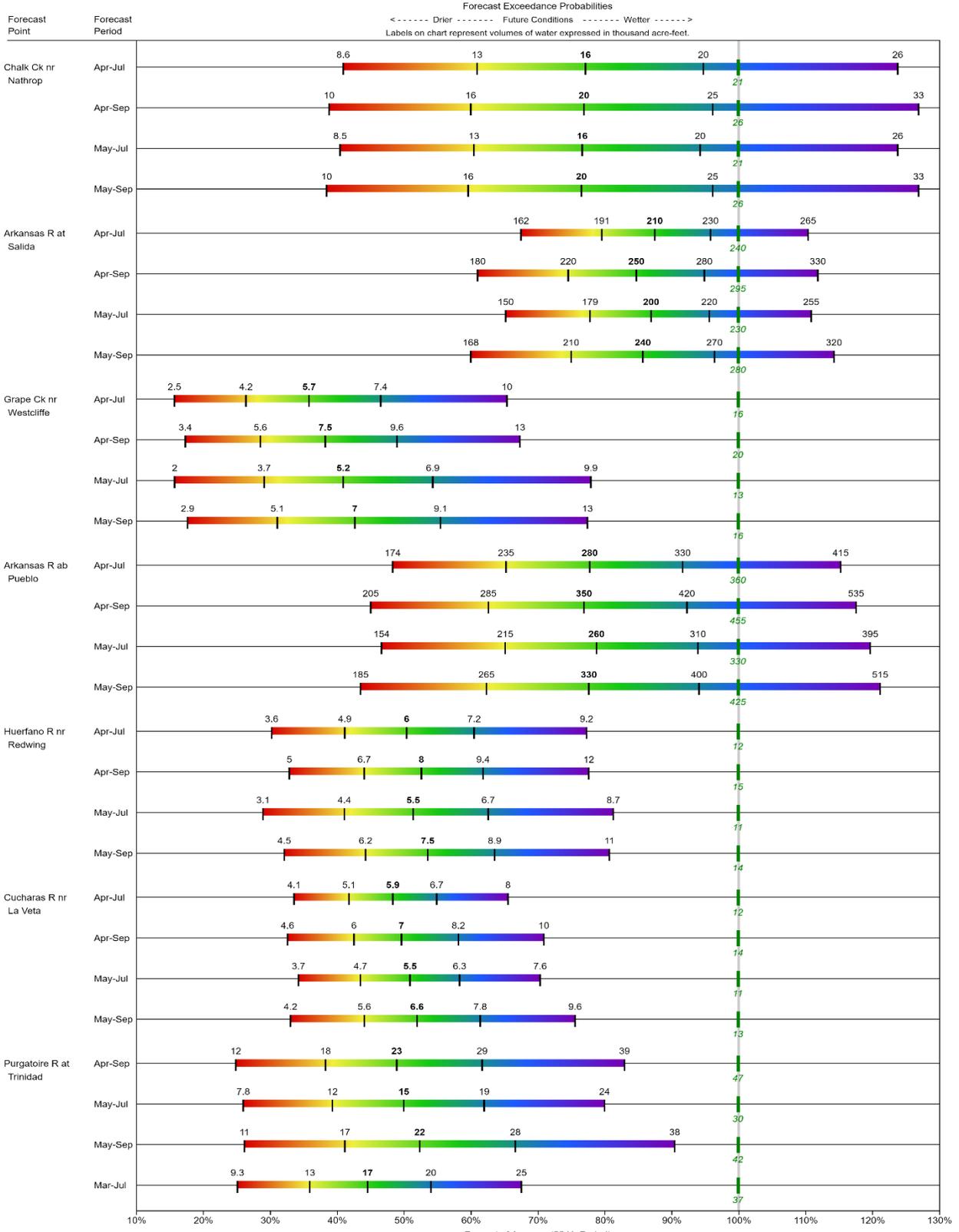
*SWE values calculated using first of month SNOTEL data and snow course measurements



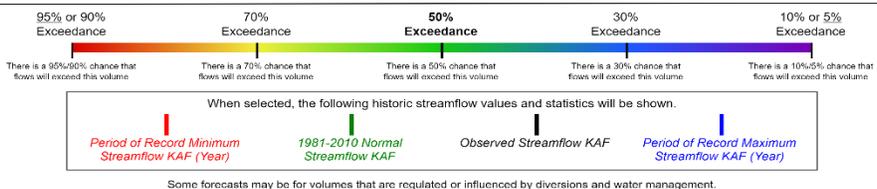
Reservoir Storage End of April 2020

Reservoir	Current (KAF)	Last Year (KAF)	Average (KAF)	Capacity (KAF)
ADOBE CREEK RESERVOIR	45.2	8.3	45.2	62.0
CLEAR CREEK RESERVOIR	8.1	7.6	7.0	11.4
CUCHARAS RESERVOIR				40.0
GREAT PLAINS RESERVOIR				150.0
HOLBROOK LAKE	3.4	0.3	4.3	7.0
HORSE CREEK RESERVOIR	2.7	26.6	11.1	27.0
JOHN MARTIN RESERVOIR	111.8	167.4	143.9	616.0
LAKE HENRY	3.0	6.9	6.8	9.4
MEREDITH RESERVOIR	40.8	29.6	27.3	42.0
PUEBLO RESERVOIR	228.6	237.5	192.4	354.0
TRINIDAD LAKE	23.1	24.2	30.4	167.0
TURQUOISE LAKE	65.8	42.6	70.4	127.0
TWIN LAKES RESERVOIR	36.0	22.0	50.1	86.0
BASINWIDE	568.5	572.9	588.9	1698.8
Number of Reservoirs	11	11	11	13

ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN
Water Supply Forecasts
 May 1, 2020



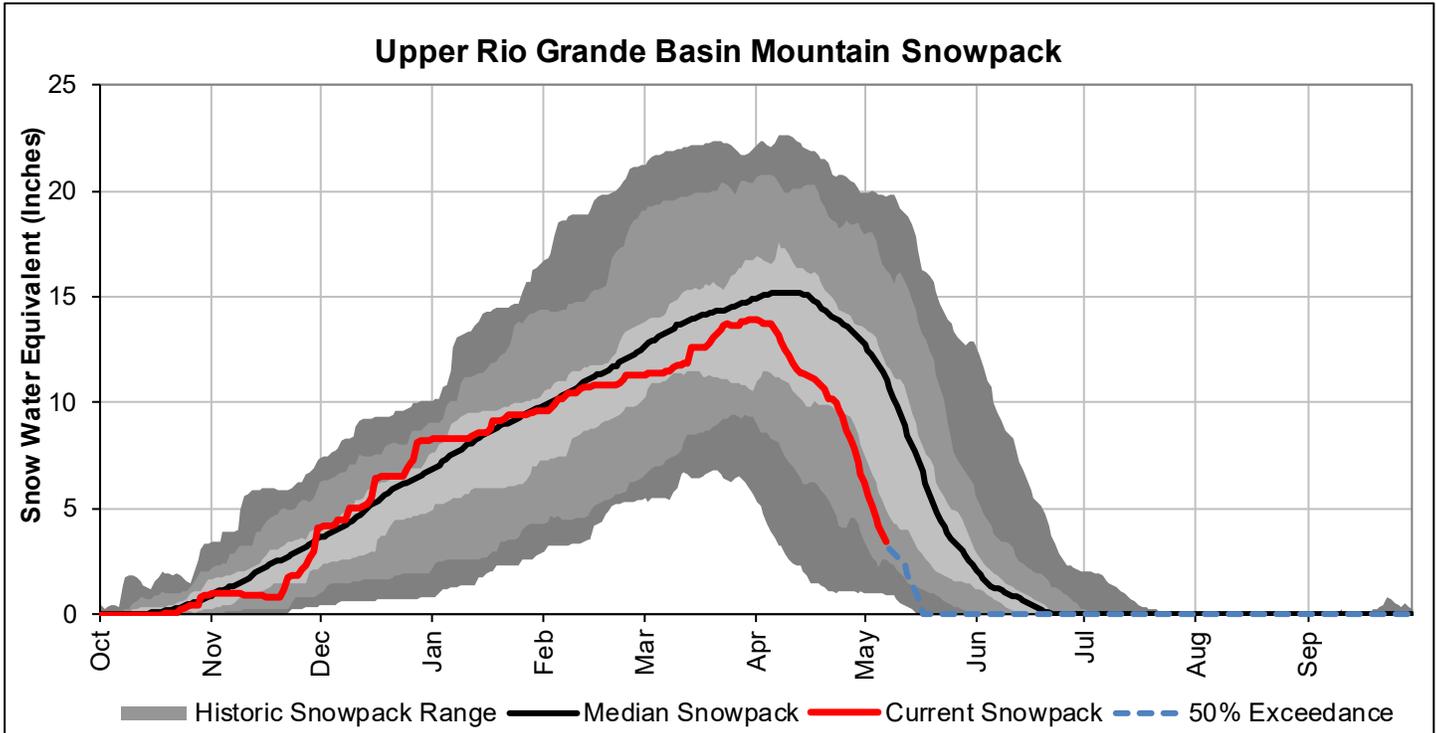
Legend



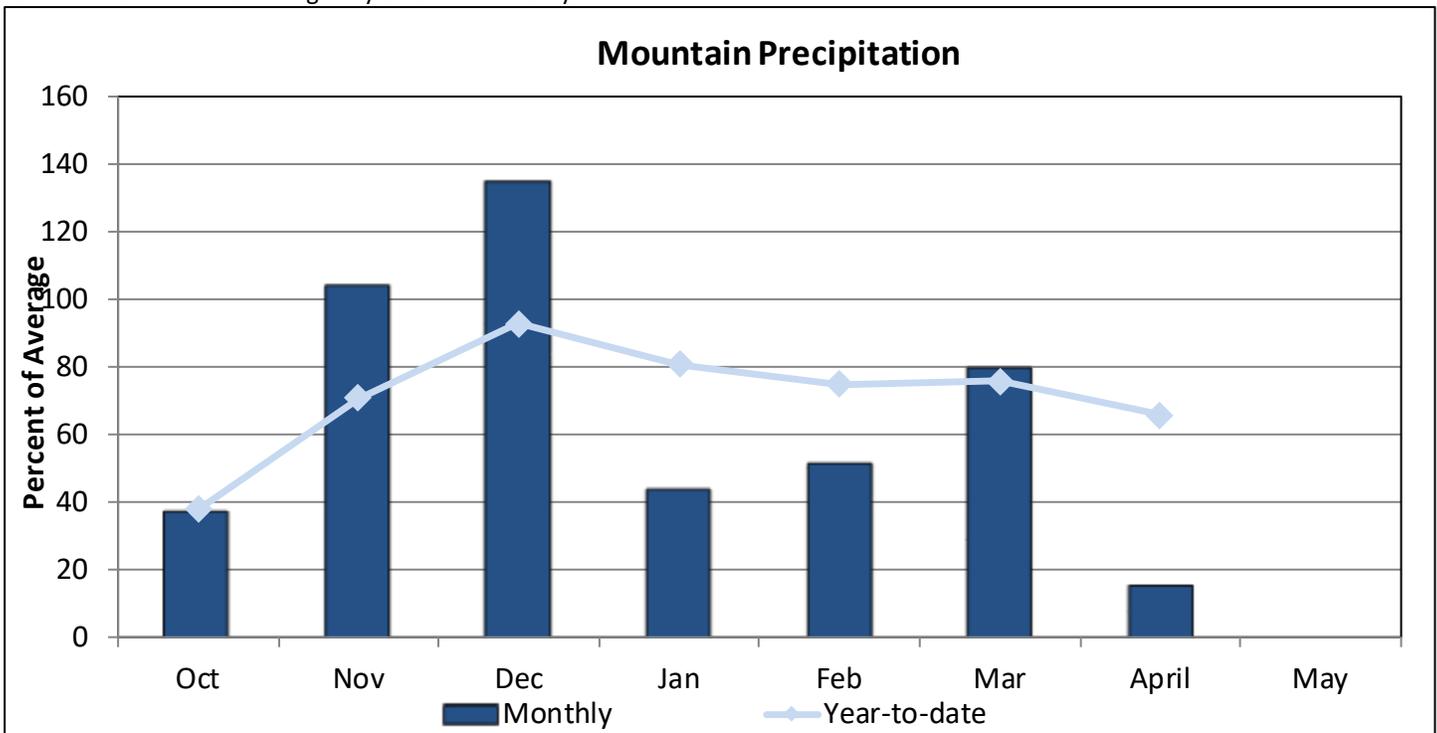
UPPER RIO GRANDE RIVER BASIN

May 1, 2020

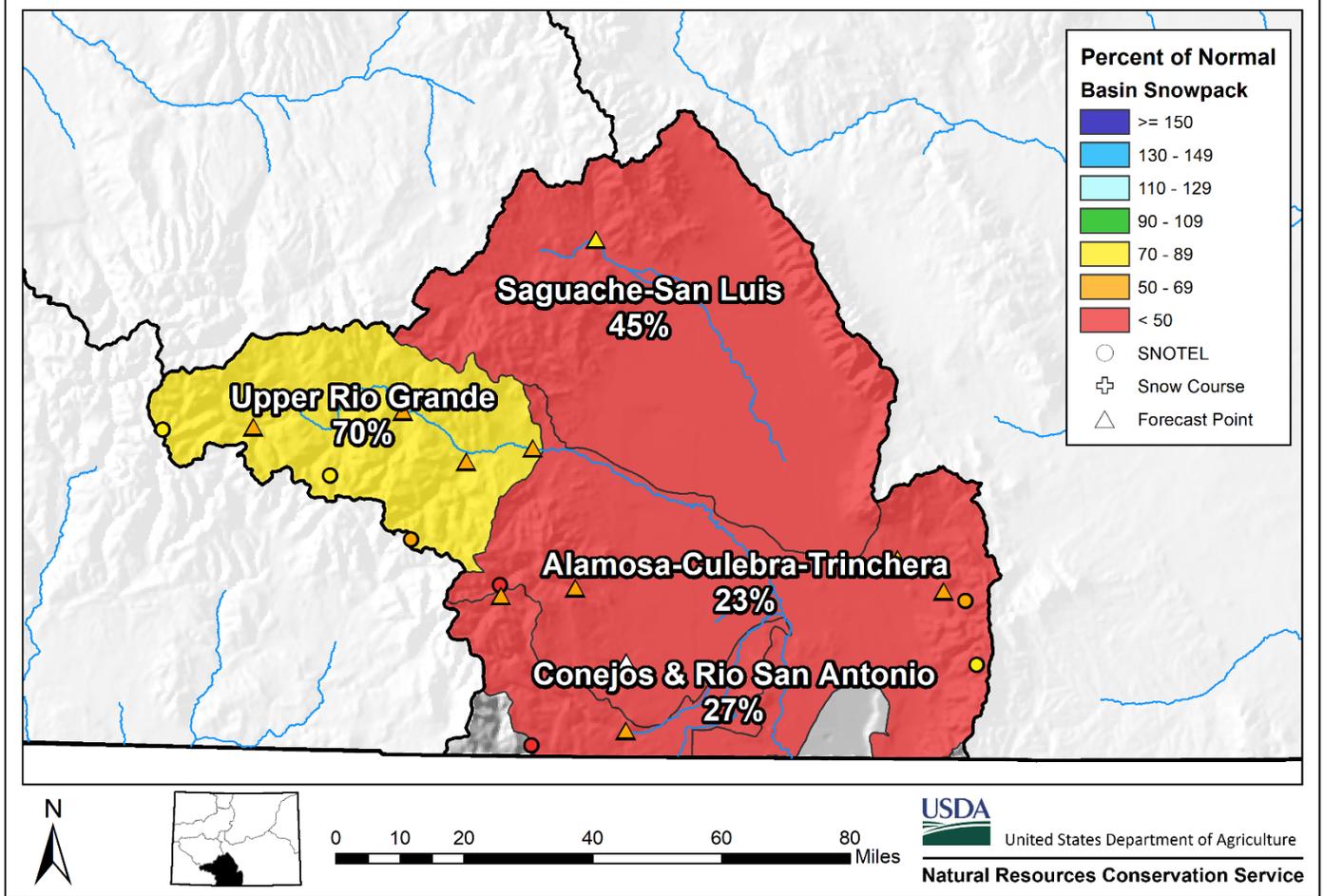
Snowpack in the Upper Rio Grande River basin is below normal at 52% of median. Precipitation for April was 16% of average which brings water year-to-date precipitation to 66% of average. Reservoir storage at the end of April was 78% of average compared to 79% last year. Current streamflow forecasts range from 28% of average for San Antonio River at Ortiz to 75% for Saguache Creek near Saguache.



*SWE values calculated using daily SNOTEL data only



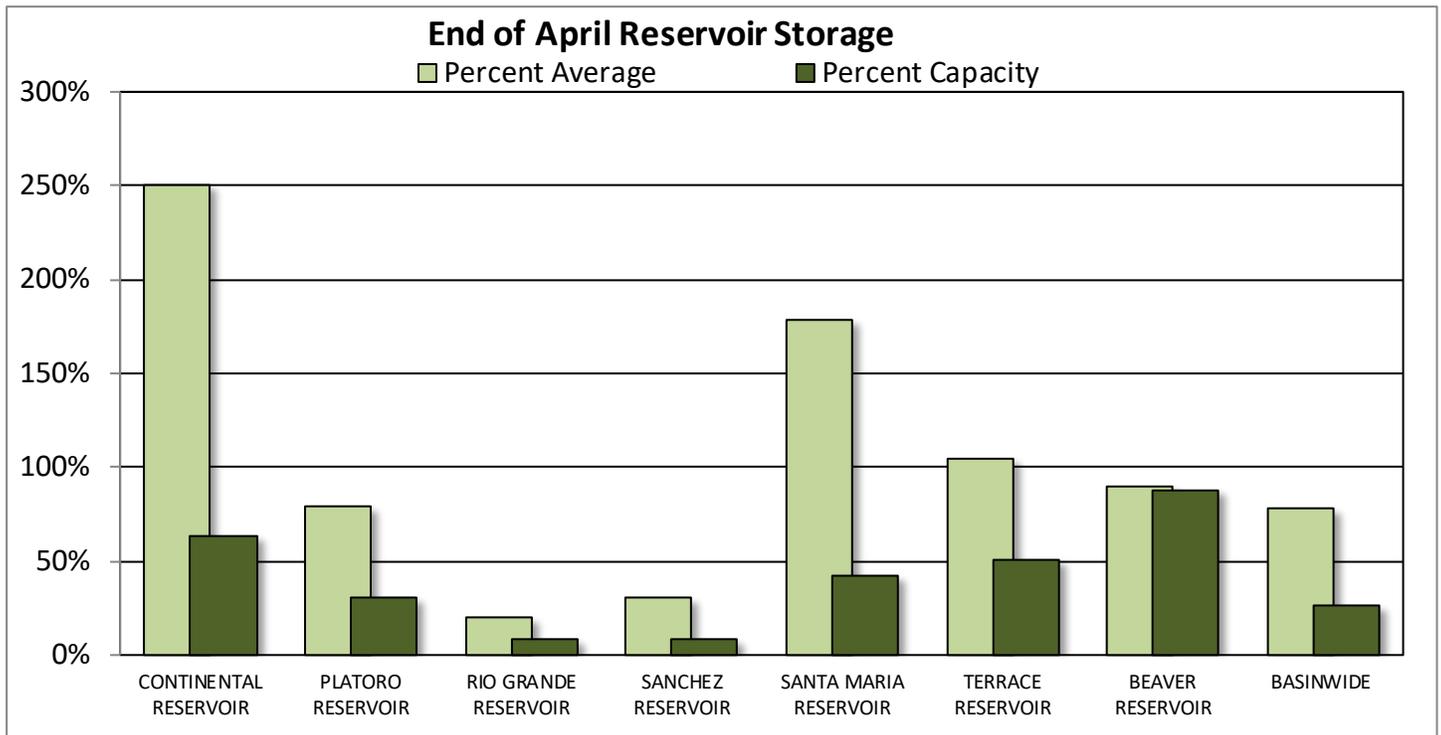
Upper Rio Grande River Basin Snowpack and Streamflow Forecasts May 1, 2020



Watershed Snowpack Analysis May 1st, 2020

Sub-Basin	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year %	
			% Median	Median
Alamosa Creek	1	0	115	
Conejos & Rio San Antonio	2	27	131	
Culebra & Trinchera Creek	3	37	121	
Upper Rio Grande	5	70	139	
Basin-Wide Total	11	52	134	

*SWE values calculated using first of month SNOTEL data and snow course measurements



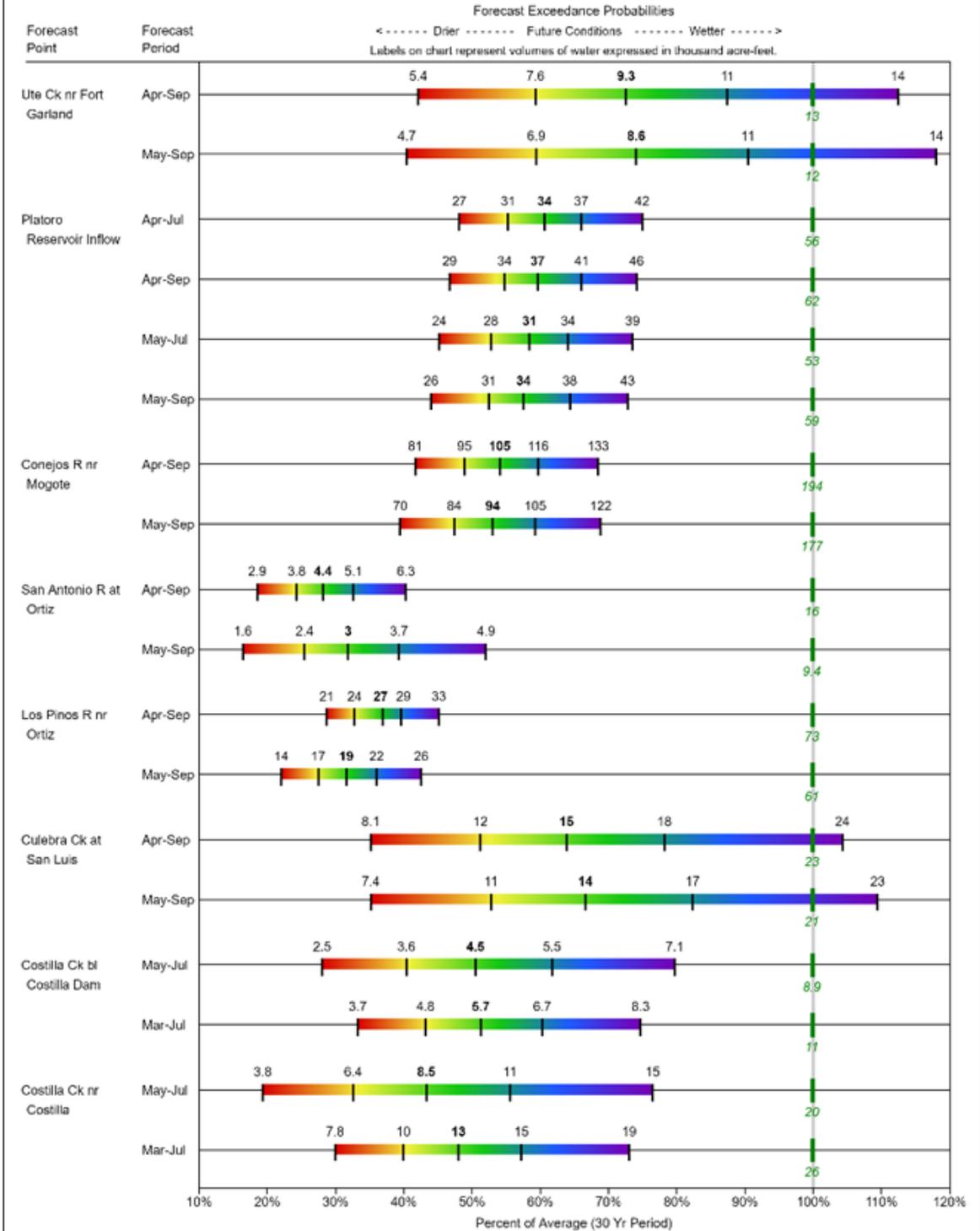
Reservoir Storage End of April 2020

Reservoir	Current (KAF)	Last Year (KAF)	Average (KAF)	Capacity (KAF)
CONTINENTAL RESERVOIR	17.3	18.4	6.9	27.0
PLATORO RESERVOIR	18.6	19.3	23.5	60.0
RIO GRANDE RESERVOIR	4.2	6.8	20.8	51.0
SANCHEZ RESERVOIR	9.0	8.7	29.0	103.0
SANTA MARIA RESERVOIR	19.1	19.6	10.7	45.0
TERRACE RESERVOIR	9.1	6.2	8.7	18.0
BEAVER RESERVOIR	3.9	2.9	4.4	4.5
BASINWIDE	81.2	81.9	104.0	308.5
Number of Reservoirs	7	7	7	7

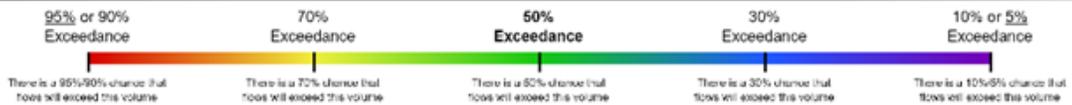
UPPER RIO GRANDE BASIN

Water Supply Forecasts

May 1, 2020



Legend



When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

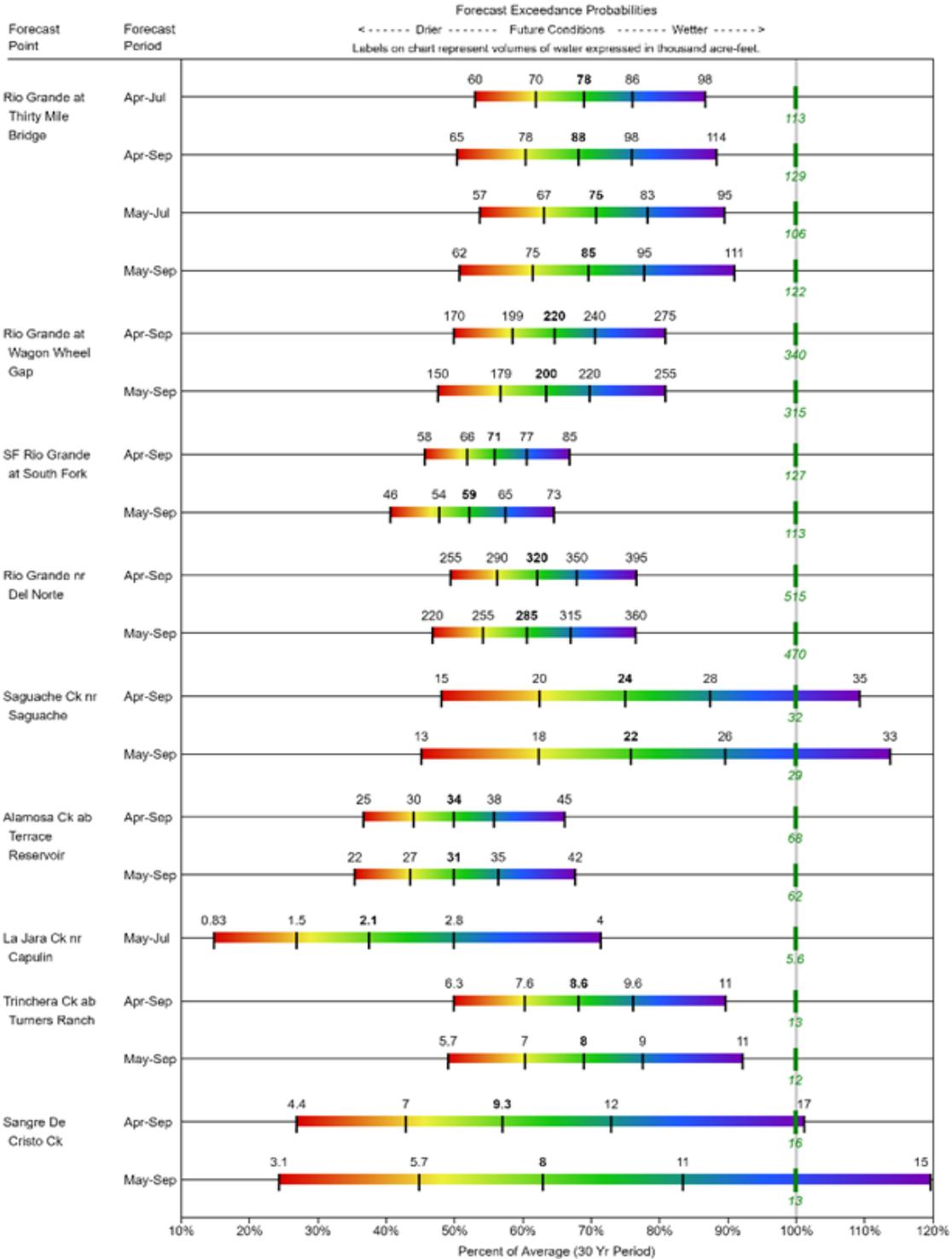
- Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)
- 1981-2010 Normal Streamflow KAF
- Observed Streamflow KAF
- Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)

Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

UPPER RIO GRANDE BASIN

Water Supply Forecasts

May 1, 2020



Legend



When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

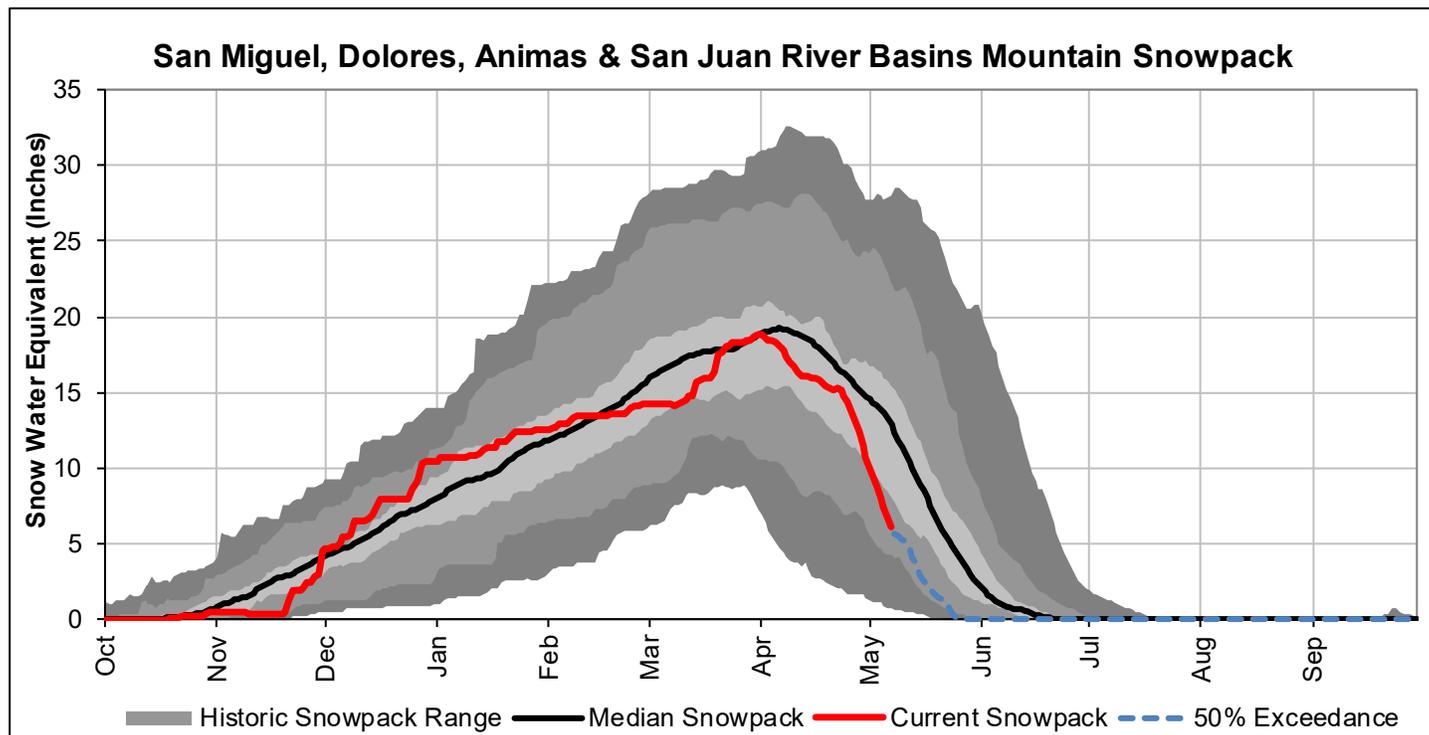
- Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)
- 1981-2010 Normal Streamflow KAF
- Observed Streamflow KAF
- Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)

Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

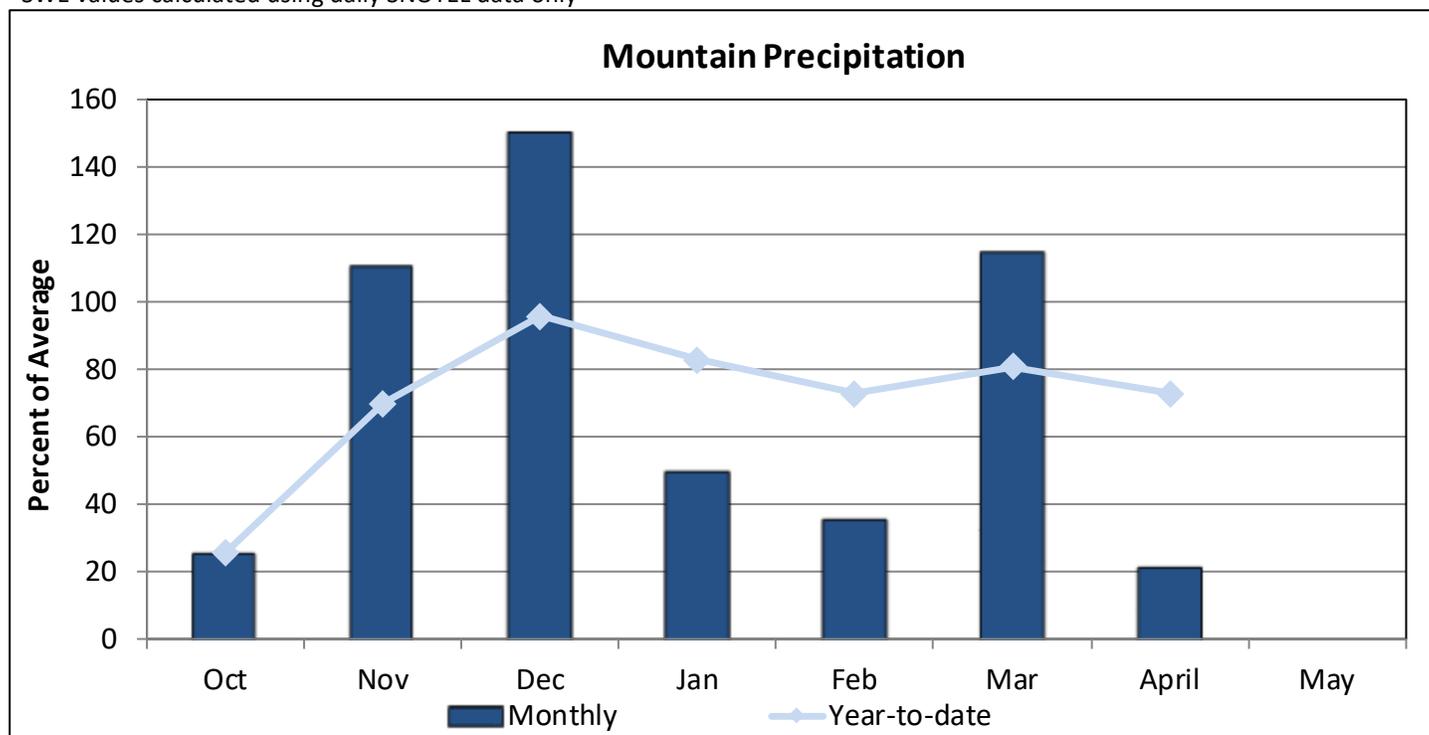
SAN MIGUEL, DOLORES, ANIMAS, AND SAN JUAN RIVER BASINS

May 1, 2020

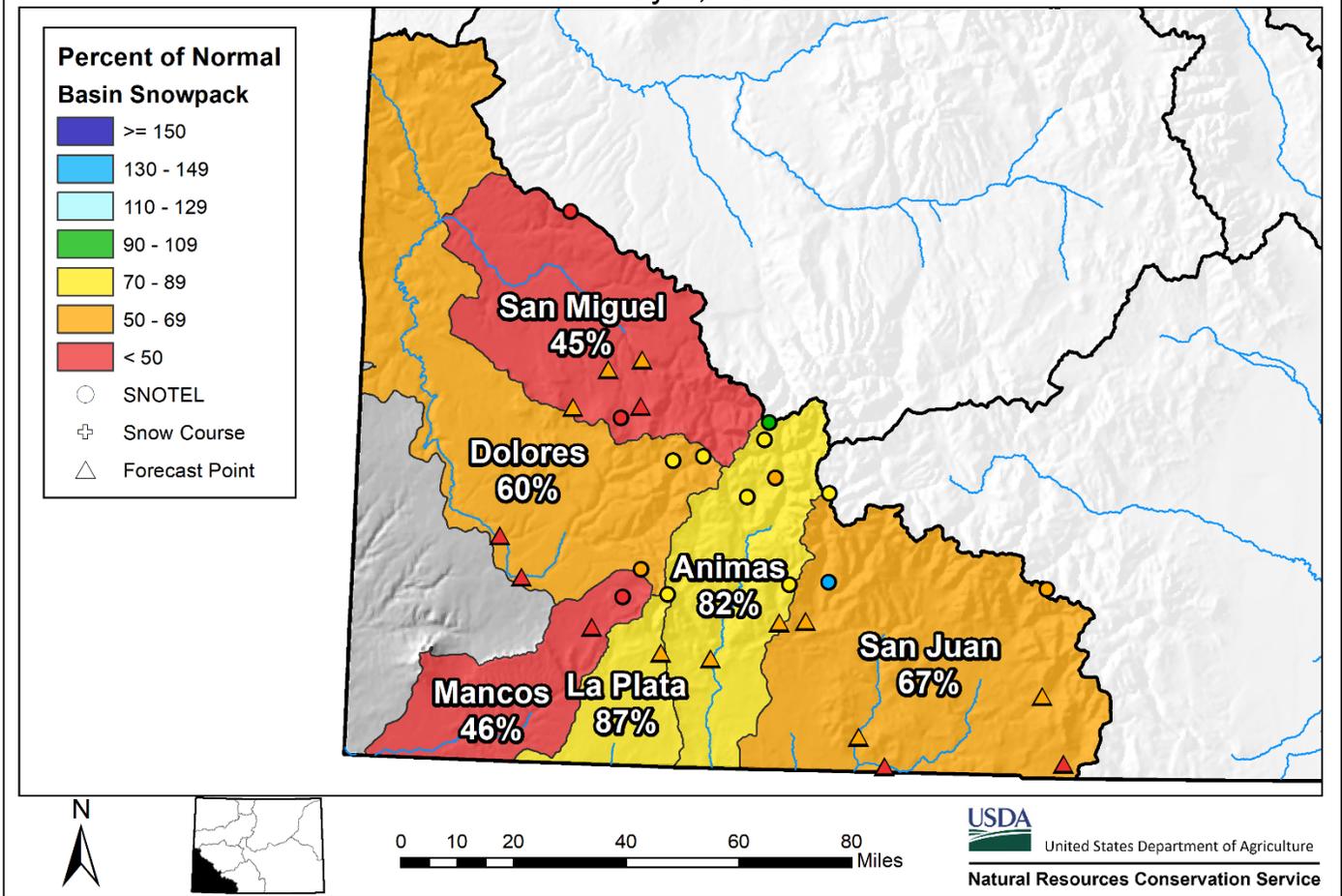
Snowpack in the combined southwest river basins is below normal at 72% of median. Precipitation for April was 22% of average which brings water year-to-date precipitation to 73% of average. Reservoir storage at the end of April was 95% of average compared to 76% last year. Current streamflow forecasts range from 42% of average for the Mancos River near Mancos to 65% for the Vallecito Reservoir Inflow.



*SWE values calculated using daily SNOTEL data only



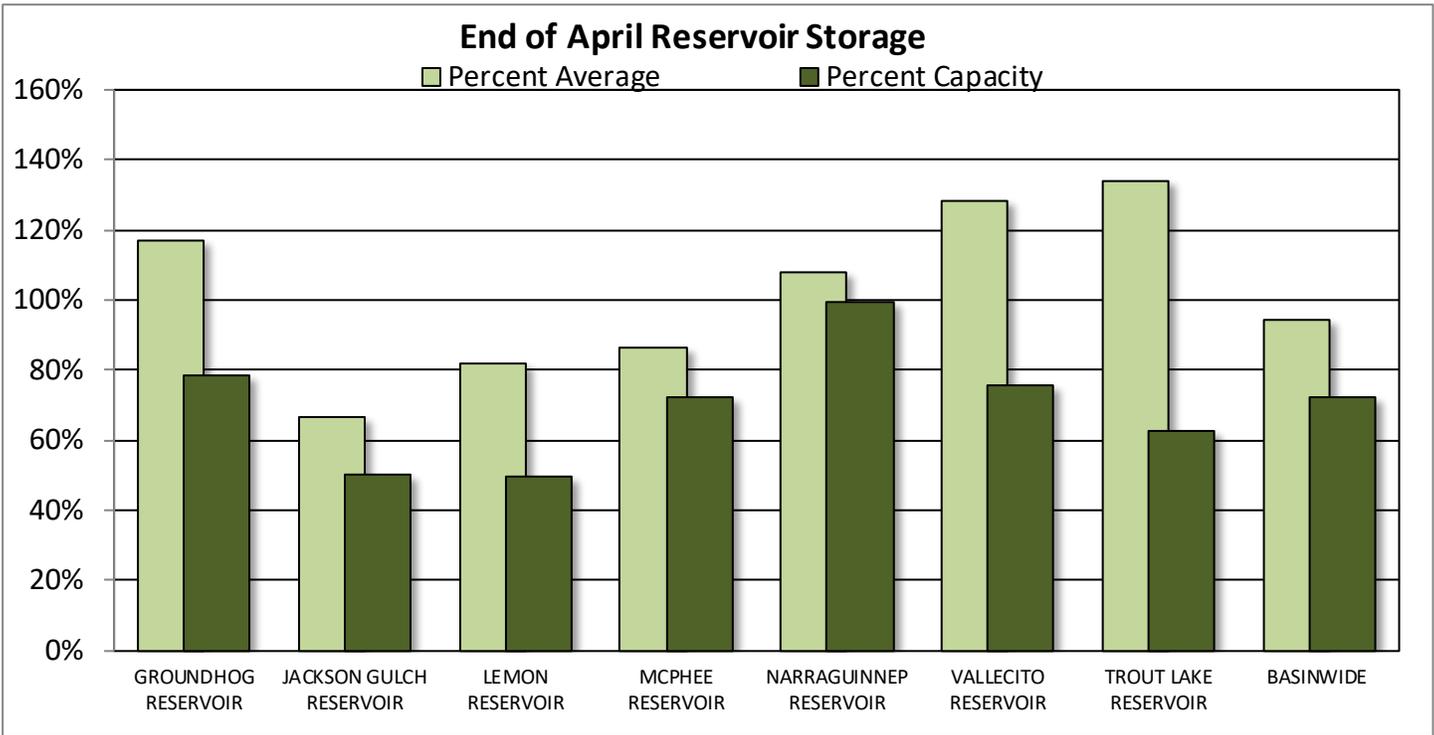
San Miguel, Dolores, Animas, and San Juan River Basins Snowpack and Streamflow Forecasts May 1, 2020



Watershed Snowpack Analysis May 1st, 2020

Sub-Basin	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year %	
			% Median	Median
Animas	9	82	166	
Dolores	5	60	211	
San Miguel	3	45	225	
San Juan	3	67	131	
Basin-Wide Total	19	72	168	

*SWE values calculated using first of month SNOTEL data and snow course measurements



Reservoir Storage End of April 2020

Reservoir	Current (KAF)	Last Year (KAF)	Average (KAF)	Capacity (KAF)
GROUNDHOG RESERVOIR	17.3	5.3	14.8	22.0
JACKSON GULCH RESERVOIR	5.0	5.0	7.5	10.0
LEMON RESERVOIR	19.8	12.5	24.1	40.0
MCPHEE RESERVOIR	276.0	258.4	319.4	381.0
NARRAGUINNEP RESERVOIR	18.9	19.0	17.5	19.0
VALLECITO RESERVOIR	95.1	47.1	74.2	126.0
TROUT LAKE RESERVOIR	2.0	2.4	1.5	3.2
BASINWIDE	434.1	349.8	459.0	601.2
Number of Reservoirs	7	7	7	7

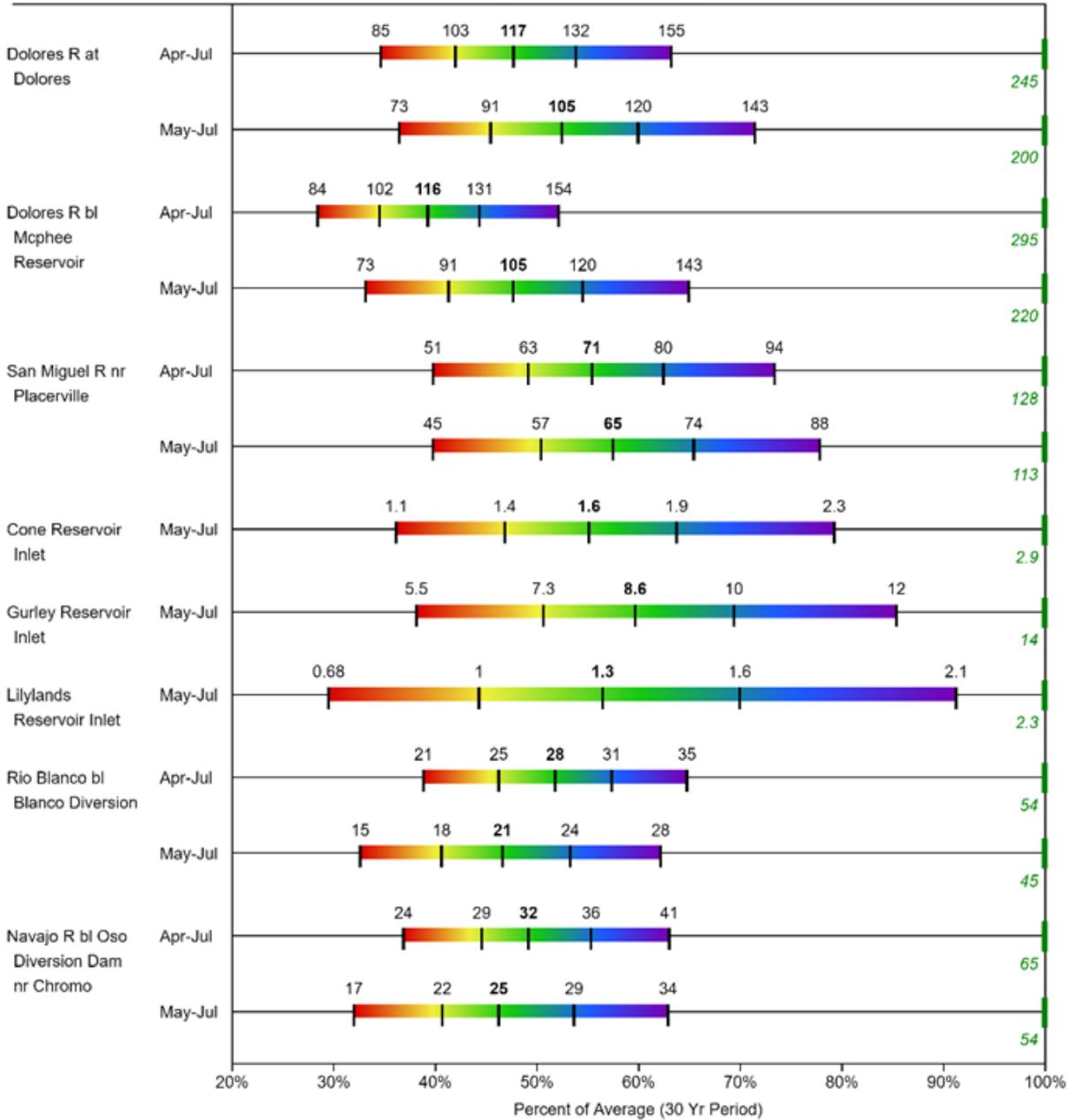
SAN MIGUEL-DOLORES-ANIMAS-SAN JUAN RIVER BASINS

Water Supply Forecasts

May 1, 2020

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities

<----- Drier ----- Future Conditions ----- Wetter ----->
Labels on chart represent volumes of water expressed in thousand acre-feet.



Legend



When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

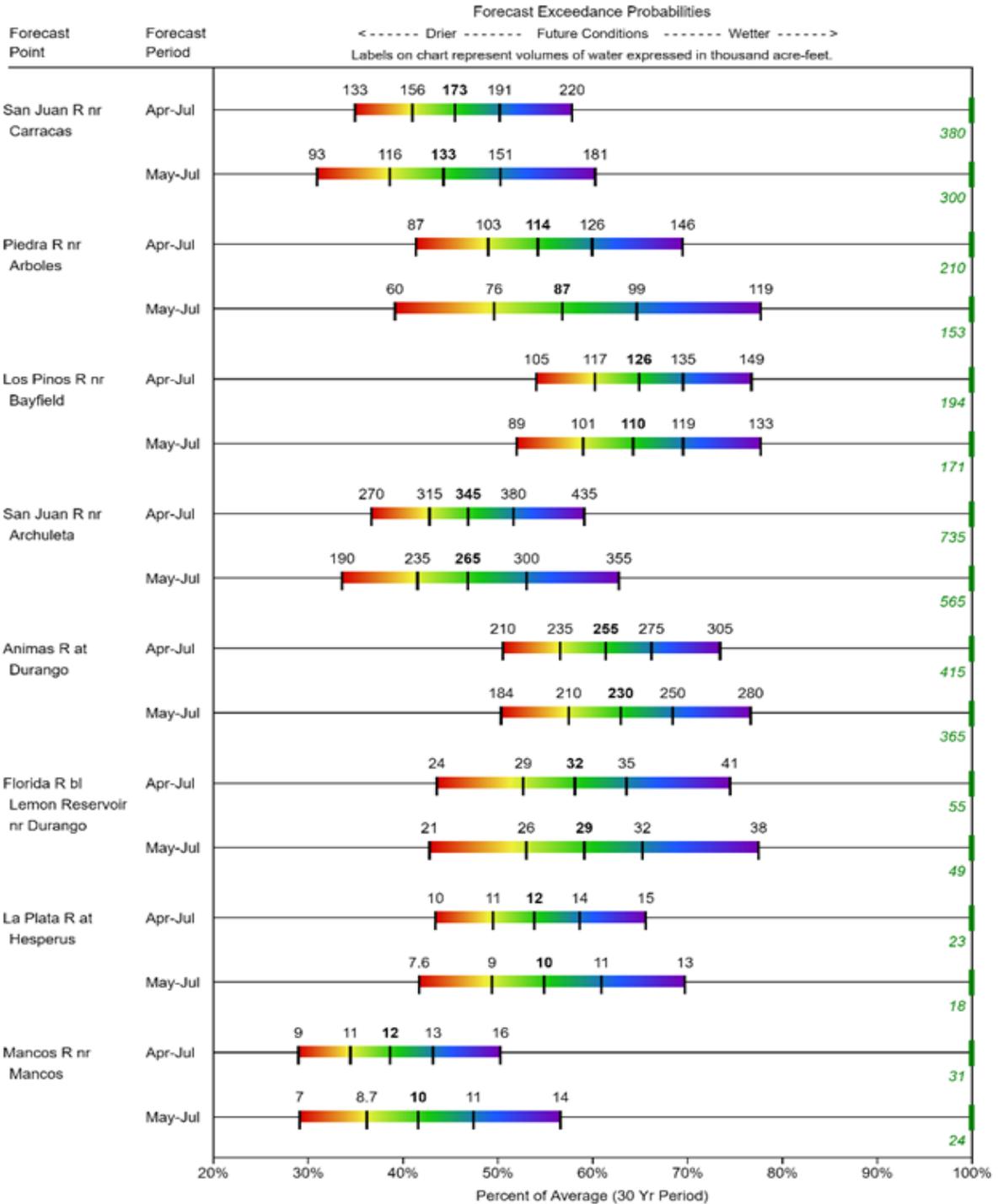
Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)
 1981-2010 Normal Streamflow KAF
 Observed Streamflow KAF
 Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)

Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

SAN MIGUEL-DOLORES-ANIMAS-SAN JUAN RIVER BASINS

Water Supply Forecasts

May 1, 2020



Legend



When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)

1981-2010 Normal Streamflow KAF

Observed Streamflow KAF

Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)

Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

How to Read Snowpack Graphs

The graphs show snow water equivalent (SWE) (in inches), using daily SNOTEL data, for the October 1 through September 30 water year. Basin “observed” SWE values are computed using SNOTEL sites which are characteristic of the snowpack of the particular basin. The SWE observations at these sites are averaged and normalized to produce these basin snowpack graphs.

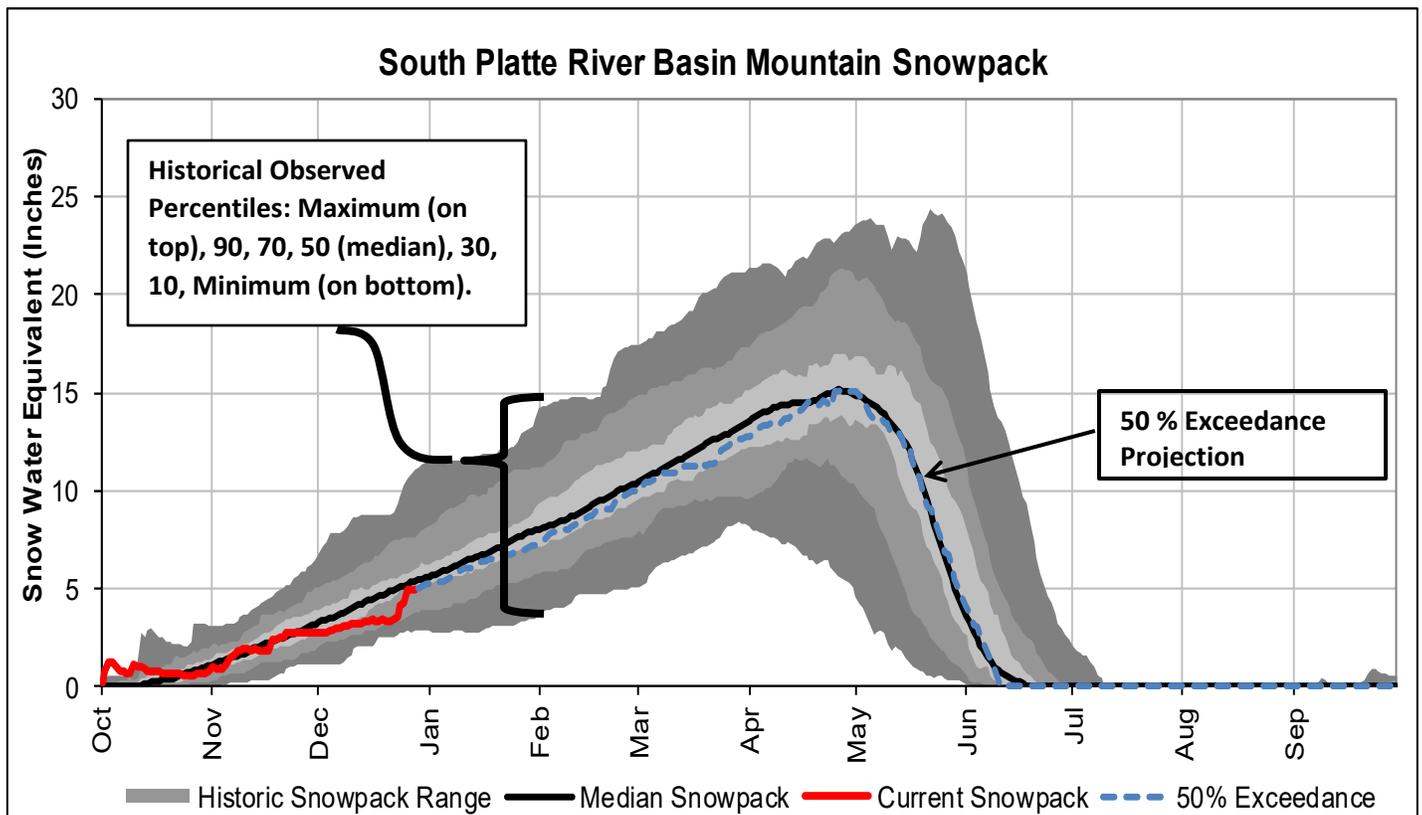
Current water year is represented by the heavy red line terminating on the last day the graphic was updated.

Historical observed percentile range is shown as a gray background area on the graph. Shades of gray indicate maximum, 90 percentile, 70 percentile, 50 percentile (solid black line), 30 percentile, 10 percentile, and minimum for the period of record.

50 % Exceedance Projection: The most probabilistic snowpack projection, based on the median snowpack is projected forward from the end of the current period to the end of the current water year.

For more detailed information on these graphs visit:

http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs144p2_062291.pdf



How Forecasts Are Made

For more water supply and resource management information, contact:

Brian Domonkos

Snow Survey Supervisor

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service

Denver Federal Center, Bldg 56, Rm 2604

PO Box 25426

Denver, CO 80225-0426

Phone (720) 544-2852

Website: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/co/snow/>

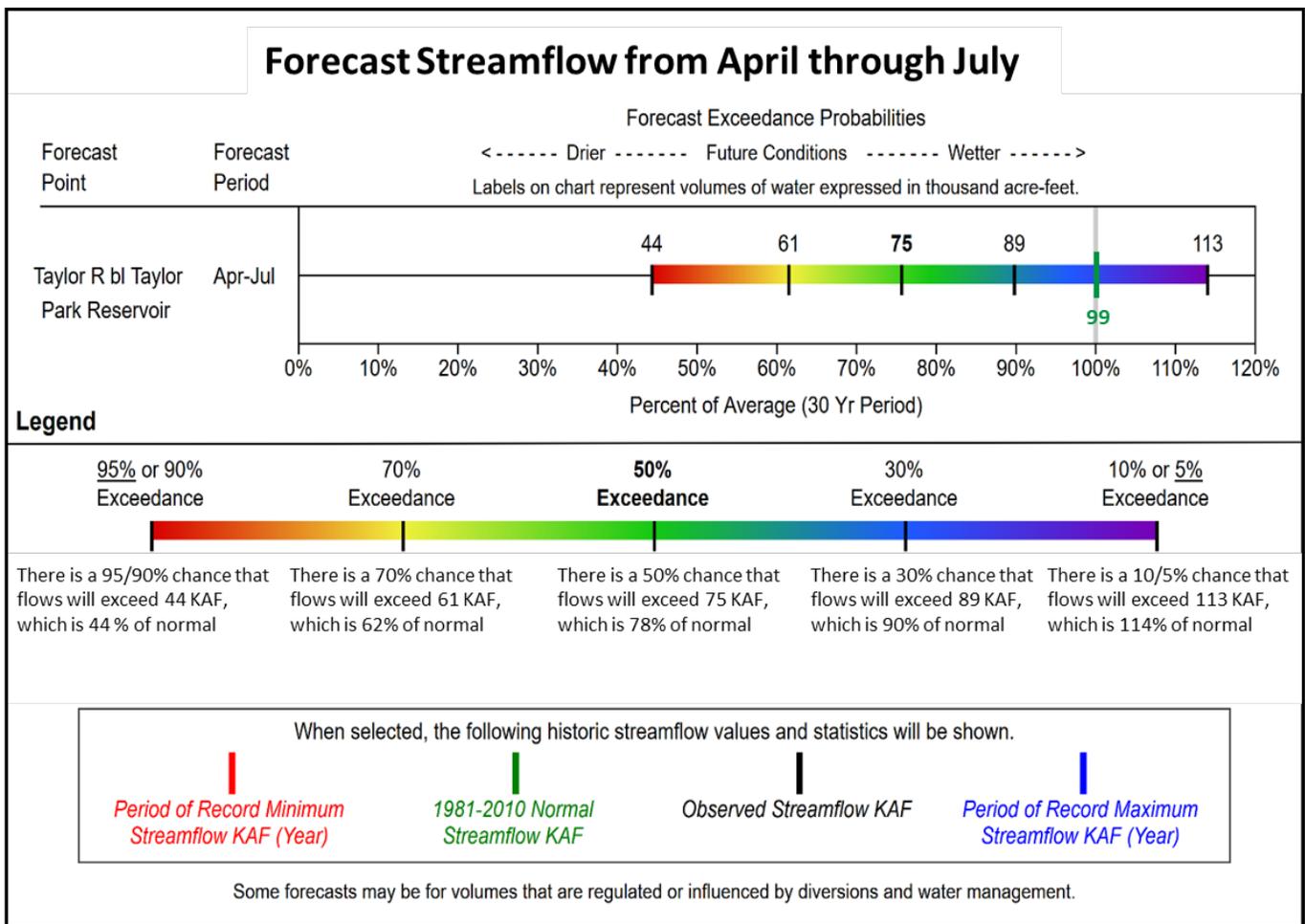
Most of the annual streamflow in the western United States originates as snowfall that has accumulated in the mountains during the winter and early spring. As the snowpack accumulates, hydrologists estimate the runoff that will occur when it melts. Measurements of snow water equivalent at selected manual snow courses and automated SNOTEL sites, along with precipitation, antecedent streamflow, and indices of the El Niño / Southern Oscillation are used in computerized statistical and simulation models to prepare runoff forecasts. Unless otherwise specified, all forecasts are for flows that would occur naturally without any upstream influences.

Forecasts of any kind, of course, are not perfect. Streamflow forecast uncertainty arises from three primary sources: (1) uncertain knowledge of future weather conditions, (2) uncertainty in the forecasting procedure, and (3) errors in the data. The forecast, therefore, must be interpreted not as a single value but rather as a range of values with specific probabilities of occurrence. The middle of the range is expressed by the 50% exceedance probability forecast, for which there is a 50% chance that the actual flow will be above, and a 50% chance that the actual flow will be below, this value. To describe the expected range around this 50% value, four other forecasts are provided, two smaller values (90% and 70% exceedance probability) and two larger values (30%, and 10% exceedance probability). For example, there is a 90% chance that the actual flow will be more than the 90% exceedance probability forecast. The others can be interpreted similarly.

The wider the spread among these values, the more uncertain the forecast. As the season progresses, forecasts become more accurate, primarily because a greater portion of the future weather conditions become known; this is reflected by a narrowing of the range around the 50% exceedance probability forecast. Users should take this uncertainty into consideration when making operational decisions by selecting forecasts corresponding to the level of risk they are willing to assume about the amount of water to be expected. If users anticipate receiving a lesser supply of water, or if they wish to increase their chances of having an adequate supply of water for their operations, they may want to base their decisions on the 90% or 70% exceedance probability forecasts, or something in between. On the other hand, if users are concerned about receiving too much water (for example, threat of flooding), they may want to base their decisions on the 30% or 10% exceedance probability forecasts, or something in between. Regardless of the forecast value users choose for operations, they should be prepared to deal with either more or less water. (Users should remember that even if the 90% exceedance probability forecast is used, there is still a 10% chance of receiving less than this amount.) By using the exceedance probability information, users can easily determine the chances of receiving more or less water.

Interpreting the Forecast Graphics

These graphics provide a new way to visualize the range of streamflows represented by the forecast exceedance probabilities for each forecast period. The colors in the bar for each forecast point indicate the exceedance probability of the forecasts and the vertical lines on the bar signify the five published forecast exceedance probabilities. The numbers displayed above the color scale represent the actual forecasted streamflow volume (in KAF) for the given exceedance probability. The horizontal axis provides the percent of average represented by each forecast and the gray line centered above 100% represents the 1981-2010 historical average streamflow. The position of the gray line relative to the color scale provides a benchmark for considering future streamflows. If the majority of the forecast range is to the right of the gray line, there is a higher likelihood of above average streamflow volumes during the provided forecast period. Conversely, if the majority of the color bar is to the left of the average mark, below average volumes are more likely. The horizontal span of the forecasts offers an indication of the uncertainty in a given forecast: when the bar spans a large horizontal range, the forecast skill is low and uncertainty is high; when the bar is narrow in width, the forecast skill is higher and uncertainty lower.





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In addition to the water supply outlook reports, water supply forecast information for the Western United States is available from the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the National Weather Service monthly, January through June. The information may be obtained from the Natural Resources Conservation Service web page at <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/wsf/westwide.html>

Issued by

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Farm Production and Conservation Mission Area
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Clint Evans
State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Lakewood, Colorado

Colorado

Water Supply Outlook Report

Natural Resources Conservation Service
Lakewood, CO