

# Entranosa Water News

May 31, 2017

**May Usage.** Residential demand this month was 7,000 gallons. In May of 2016 it was 6,600 gallons, and in May 2015 (which was pretty wet), and usage was just under 5,400 gallons.

**Drought.** The Drought Monitor of May 23<sup>rd</sup> shows our area in a ‘normal’ condition (along with 75% of the State), and the Seasonal Forecast through August 31<sup>st</sup> sustains that condition.

**Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).** We published our most recent CCR on May 1<sup>st</sup>, and it is posted on our web site. The direct URL link is:

<http://ccrwater.net/entranosawater-25652>

**Hardness.** We measured hardness at the office this morning and it was 25 grains. Based on our total pumping in May, it averaged 19.3 grains. A grain is approximately 17.1 milligrams per liter. We expect hardness to rise in June and average 30 grains over much of the water system.

**Board Meeting.** The Board of Directors will hold its next monthly meeting on the next-to-last Thursday, June 22<sup>nd</sup> at 11:30 a.m. Should you wish to attend, please call to verify the date so we can make proper arrangements and notify you of changes that may occur.

**Leak Adjustment Policy.** Under the policy, the water bill attributable to a leak during the coverage period will be paid, up to \$1000 – with no deductible. A claim may be filed once every 12 months. The fee is \$1.65/meter. Each member can choose to opt out of the coverage. This program does NOT apply to commercial accounts, yet. All commercial accounts should contact the office if they have a leak.

**Yard Line Repair Insurance.** We also offer repair coverage for yard lines, between the meter and the foundation of the home. This coverage is \$4.00/month but it is optional – you must choose to be covered – just call 407-8081 (there is a 30 day waiting period). This cover does NOT include leaks that started prior to the start of your coverage.

**Account information (phone or email)** There are times when we need to contact you about a water outage or other water related issue. About 75% of our contact info is current - please help us by updating your contact information, as it changes.

**Household Water Pressure.** If you have symptoms of high pressure, we’ll be glad to check – please call the office.

**Annual Meeting and Candidates for Board Elections.** The Annual Meeting will be held on September 28<sup>th</sup> at the Nature Pointe Community Center. There are three board seats open this year. If you have some time to commit and you’re interested in the community - please nominate yourself, or a good neighbor! To do so – send a letter (or email, or drop off a note) at the office with your name, address, phone number and the statement “nominate xxxx for the board of directors”. The deadline for nominations is at 4:40 p.m. on Friday, August 11<sup>th</sup>. Candidates for the Board will be asked to fill out a brief questionnaire, which will be published in the Annual Meeting Packet.

**Monsoon’s** may come early this year ... we’ve provided a blurb about them on the reverse side.

**Call 811 Before You Dig - It IS the Law ....**

Entranosa Water & Wastewater Association  
(505) 281-8700 (office) / (505) 604-5935 (emergency)

[www.entranosawater.com](http://www.entranosawater.com)

Office Hours of Operation: Monday – Thursday 8:00 am – 4:30 pm, and Friday 9:00 am – 4:30 pm

## The North American Monsoon

In 2004, a major multinational research project was conducted in northwest Mexico and the southwest U.S to better describe the monsoon in North America, and increase our ability to predict it on a daily, weekly and seasonal basis. A monsoon is characterized by seasonal large-scale wind and rainfall shifts. In our case, it normally develops over much of Mexico and the intermountain region of the U.S.

The North American Monsoon is not as strong or persistent as its Indian counterpart, mainly because the Mexican Plateau is not as high or as large as the Tibetan Plateau in Asia. However, the North American Monsoon shares most of the basic characteristics of its Indian counterpart - there is a shift in wind patterns in summer which occurs as Mexico and the southwest U.S. warm under intense solar heating. As this happens, the flow reverses from dry land areas to moist ocean areas. In the North American Monsoon, low level moisture is transported primarily from the Gulf of California and eastern Pacific. The Gulf of California, a narrow body of water surrounded by mountains, is particularly important for low-level moisture transport into Arizona and Sonora. Upper level moisture is also transported into the region, mainly from the Gulf of Mexico by easterly winds aloft. Once the forests of the Sierra Madre Occidental green up from the initial monsoon rains, evaporation and plant transpiration can add additional moisture to the atmosphere which will then flow into Arizona. Finally, if the southern Plains of the U.S. are unusually wet and green during the early summer months, that area can also serve as a moisture source. This combination causes a distinct rainy season over large portions of western North America, which develops rather quickly and sometimes dramatically so.

Rainfall during the monsoon is not continuous. It varies considerably, depending on a variety of factors. There are usually distinct “burst” periods of heavy rain during the monsoon, and “break” periods with little or no rain. Monsoon precipitation, however, accounts for a substantial portion of annual precipitation in northwest Mexico and the Southwest U.S. Most of these areas receive over half their annual precipitation from the monsoon.

The North American Monsoon circulation pattern typically develops in June over southwest Mexico. By mid to late summer, thunderstorms increase over the “core” region of the southwest U.S. – including New Mexico. Once the monsoon is underway (typically, late June), mountain ranges provide a focusing mechanism for the daily development of thunderstorms. Thus much of the monsoon rainfall occurs in mountainous terrain. Since the southwest U.S. is at the northern fringe of the monsoon, precipitation is less and tends to be more variable. Areas further west of the core monsoon region, namely California and Baja California, typically receive only spotty monsoon-related rainfall, and the intense solar heating isn’t strong enough to overcome a continual supply of cold water from the North Pacific Ocean moving south along the west coast of North America. Winds do turn toward the land in these areas, but the cool moist air actually stabilizes the atmosphere.

In addition to the lower level monsoon circulation, an upper level monsoon ridge develops over the southern High Plains and northern Mexico. In June, the ridge is too far south and blocks deep moisture from moving north into Arizona and New Mexico, but by late June and early July, the ridge shifts north into the southern Rocky Mountains.

The exact strength and position of this ridge also governs how far north the tropical easterly winds aloft can spread. If the ridge is too close to a particular area, the sinking air at its center suppresses thunderstorms and can result in a significant monsoon “break.” If the ridge is too far away or too weak, the east winds around the high are inadequate to bring tropical moisture into the mountains of Mexico and southwest U.S. However, if the ridge sets up in a few key locations, widespread and potentially severe thunderstorms can develop.

It is important to note that the monsoon is not an individual thunderstorm. While “monsoon” accurately conjures up images of torrential rains and flooding, calling a single thunderstorm a “monsoon” is incorrect. A monsoon is a large scale weather pattern which *causes* our summer thunderstorms ... and we’re glad!