

Drought Indicators Report

Georgia Environmental Protection Division

December 2025

Background

Pursuant to the Rules for Drought Management, Section 391-3-3-.04 Drought Indicators and Triggers, the Director of EPD monitors climatic indicators and water supply conditions to assess drought occurrence and severity, and its impact upon the ability of public water systems to provide adequate supplies of water. These indicators and conditions generally include, but not be limited, to the following:

- U.S. Drought Monitor;
- Precipitation;
- Streamflow;
- Groundwater;
- Reservoir levels;
- Short term climate predictions;
- Soil moisture; and
- Water supply conditions.

Background

- The Rules require EPD to report on current climatic indicators at least semi-annually or monthly when any part of the state has experienced at least two consecutive months of severe drought.
- This reports compare current conditions to historical levels (and/or reservoir rule curves) for each of the following indicators:
 - Precipitation during the prior 3, 6, and 12 months;
 - Streamflow at the select United States Geological Survey gages;
 - Groundwater levels at select United States Geological Survey monitoring wells; and
 - Reservoir levels at Allatoona Lake, Lake Hartwell, Clarks Hill Lake, and Lake Lanier.
- The following sections of this presentation provide the data and information sources analyzed by EPD in developing this drought indicators report for conditions as of December 10, 2025.

Drought Indicator Analysis Summary (slide 1 of 2)

- U.S. Drought Monitor – Abnormally Dry (D0, the least intense level) exists in most areas except Northeast GA. Moderate drought (D1) exists in most areas except North GA. Severe drought (D2) exists in areas below the Fall Line. Extreme drought (D3) exists in Lower ACF, Ochlockonee, Suwannee, and St.Mary's Basins. Exceptional drought (D4) exists in five Counties (Seminole, Decatur, Grady, Thomas and Brooks).
- Precipitation – Three-month precipitation is below normal in almost all Counties except Union County. Six-month precipitation is below normal in South GA, Chattahoochee Basin, Tallapoosa Basin and part of Coosa Basin and Rabun County. Twelve-month precipitation is below normal in areas below the Fall Line, part of Chattahoochee, Tallapoosa and Coosa Basins and Upper Savannah Basin.
- Soil Moisture – Soil moisture conditions have return to normal statewide.

Drought Indicator Analysis Summary (slide 2 of 2)

- **Streamflow** – Stream flows at 14 selected USGS gages (14 out of 34) are between the lowest 20th percentile and median. Stream flows at 17 selected USGS gages are between the lowest 20th and 10th percentiles. Three gages are between the lowest 5th and 10th percentiles (in Chattahoochee, Flint and St.Mary's Basins).
- **Groundwater Level** – Groundwater levels are between the lowest 20th percentile and median in six selected wells (6 out of 17). Eight well levels are between the lowest 20th and 10th percentiles. Two well levels are between the lowest 5th and 10th percentiles (one in Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, the other in Floridan Aquifer in Suwannee Basin). One well data is missing.
- **Reservoir Levels** – At the end of November, Lanier and West Point are in zone 2. Other federal reservoirs in GA are in zone 1. ACF composite storage data is not available. In response to the pool elevation at Hartwell and J. Strom Thurmond Lakes dropping, the three reservoirs on the Upper Savannah River operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, have triggered the first drought trigger level Friday, Dec. 5, 2025, and transitioned to drought releases at Thurmond over the weekend.
- **Short-term Climate Prediction** – National Climatic Prediction Center projects above normal temperature statewide and below normal precipitation statewide in December 2025 – February 2026. U.S. Drought Outlook predicts drought persists in Southeast GA, drought remains but improves in most areas, and drought removal likely in some areas in December 2025 – February 2026.
- **Water Supplies** – No issues with water availability to water supply providers were reported.

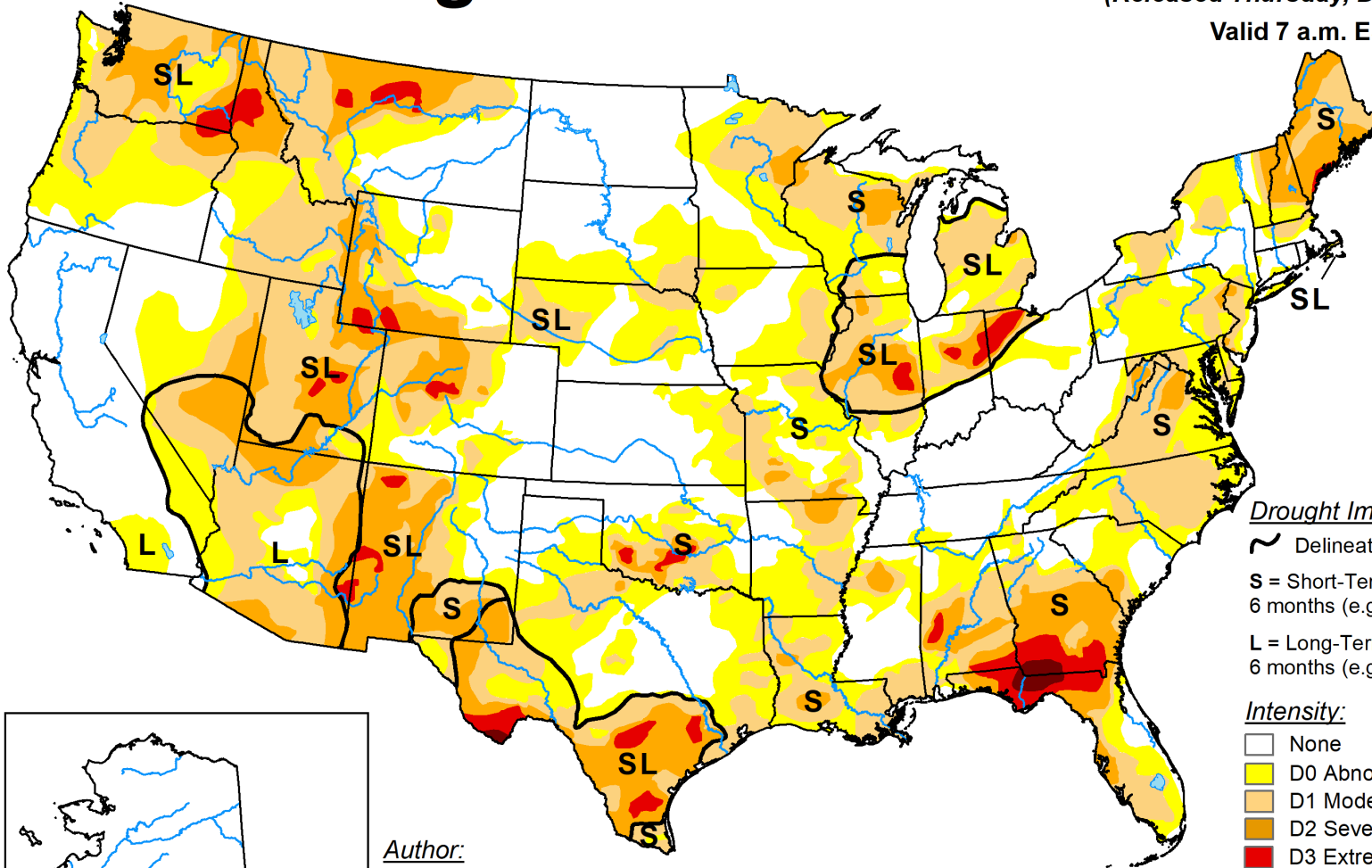
US Drought Monitor

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

U.S. Drought Monitor

December 2, 2025
(Released Thursday, Dec. 4, 2025)

Valid 7 a.m. EST



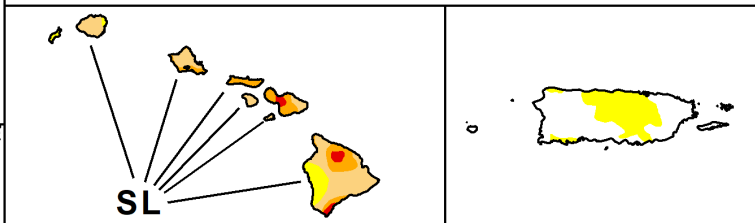
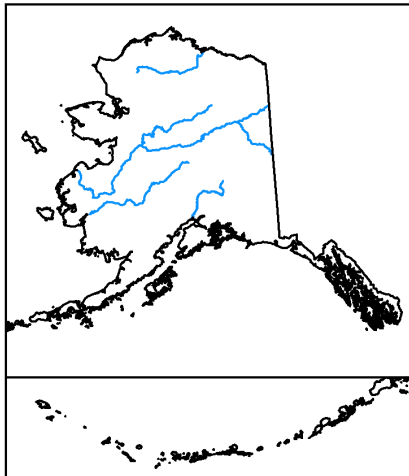
Drought Impact Types:

- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

Author:
David Simeral
Western Regional Climate Center



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

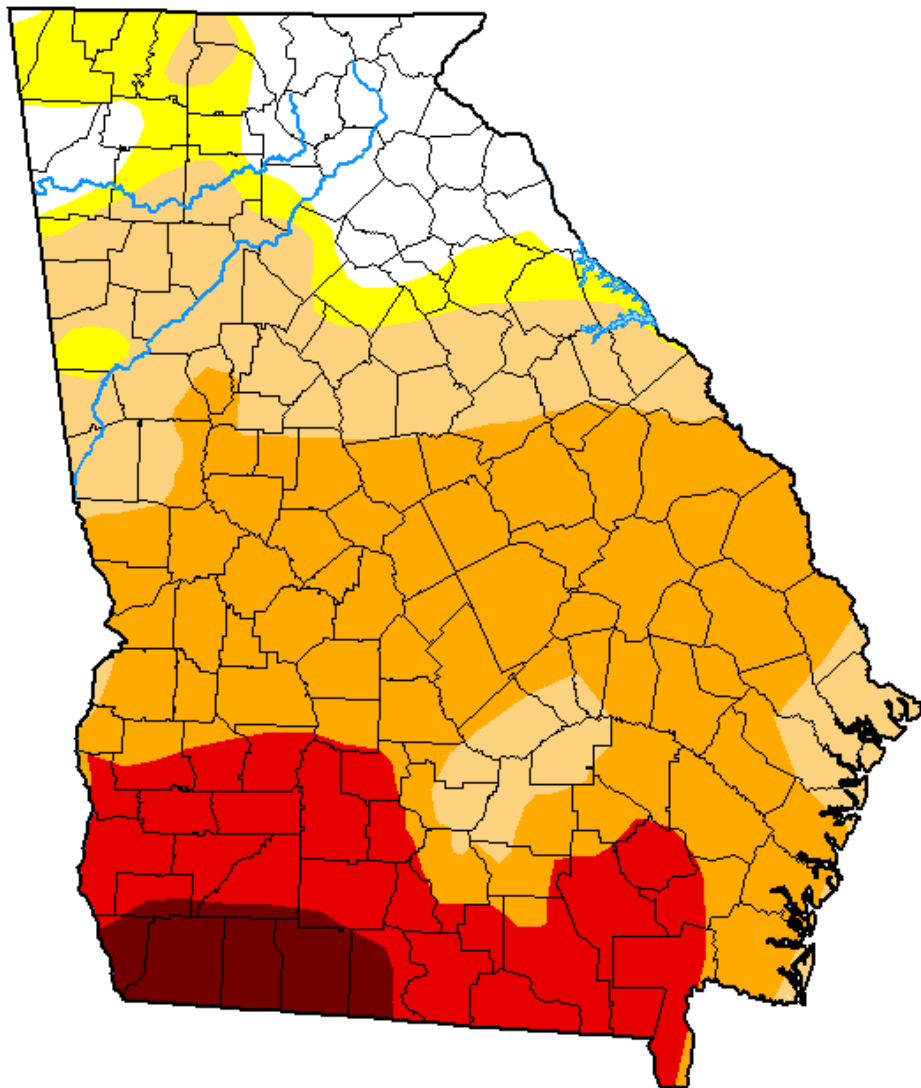


droughtmonitor.unl.edu

U.S. Drought Monitor

Georgia

December 2, 2025
 (Released Thursday, Dec. 4, 2025)
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Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	10.40	89.60	82.01	60.33	19.60	4.15
Last Week <i>11-25-2025</i>	10.19	89.81	82.10	53.54	20.15	4.15
3 Months Ago <i>09-02-2025</i>	89.42	10.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year <i>01-07-2025</i>	56.32	43.68	11.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year <i>09-30-2025</i>	1.82	98.18	52.78	11.27	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago <i>12-03-2024</i>	35.53	64.47	12.30	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

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3, 6, and 12 Month Precipitation Anomaly

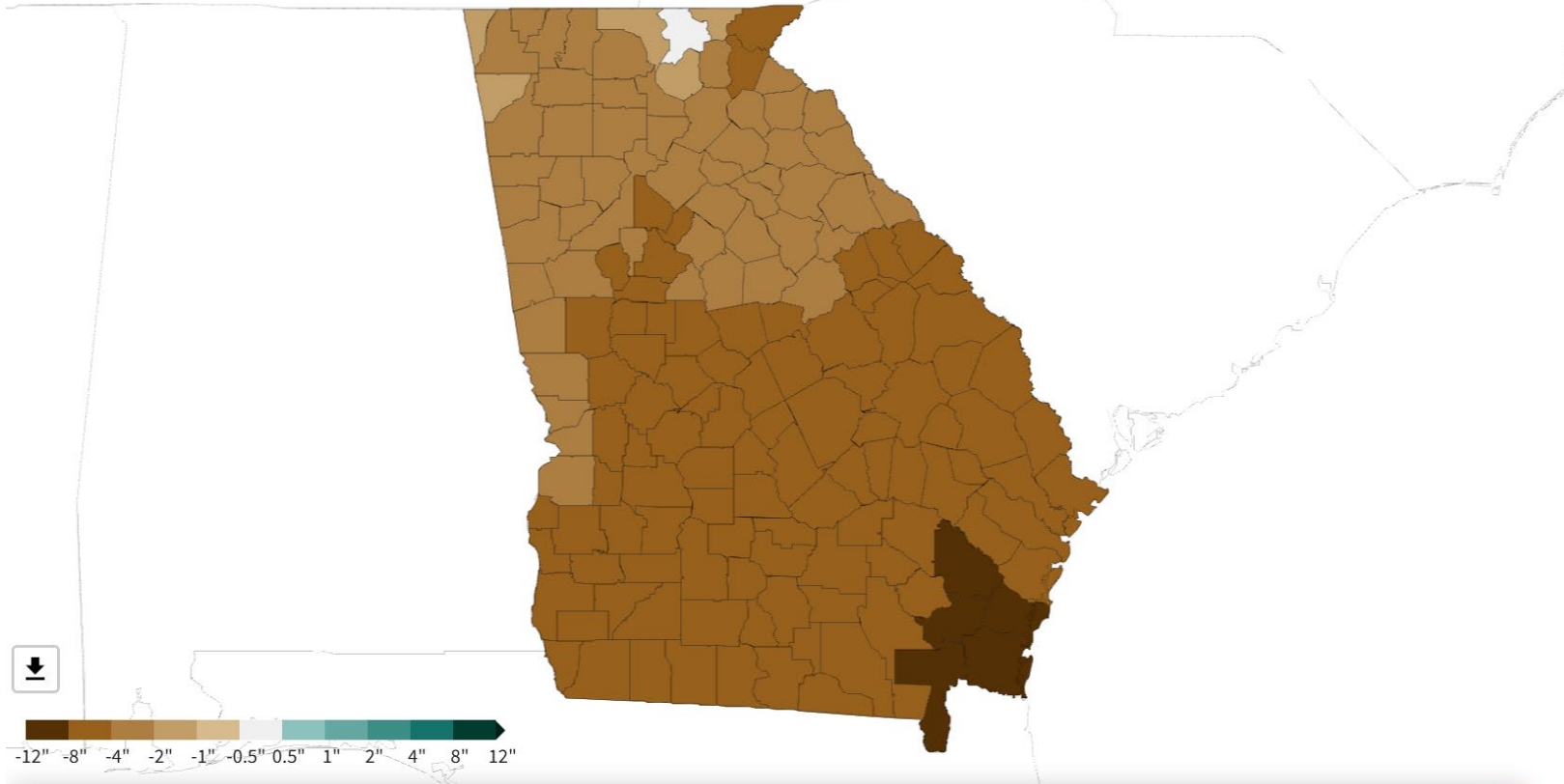
Data Source:

<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cag/county/mapping/>

3 Month Precipitation Anomaly

County Precipitation Anomaly (1901-2000 mean)

September - November 2025



Georgia (Hover over a County)

Precip : 4.34in

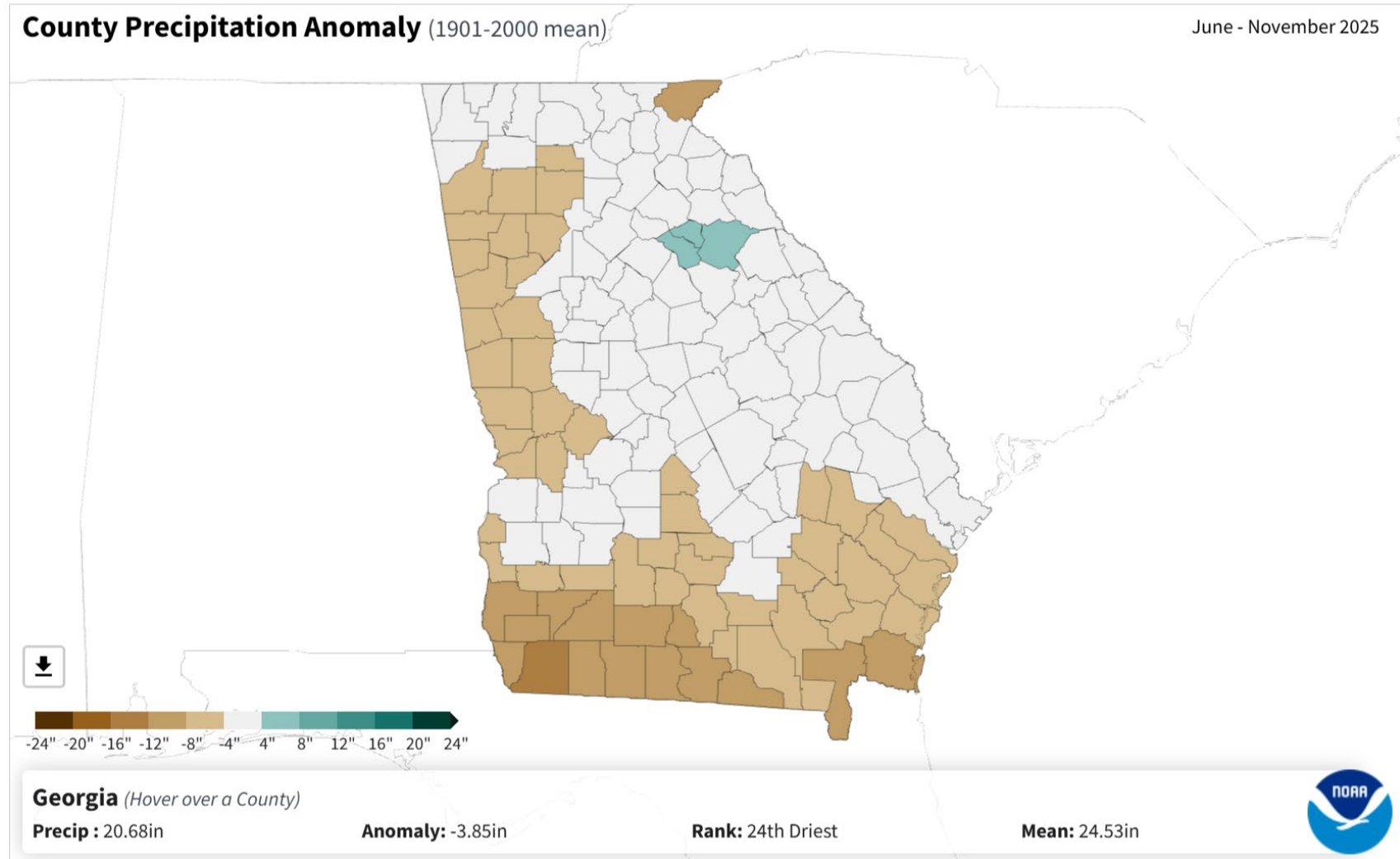
Anomaly: -5.18in

Rank: 4th Driest

Mean: 9.52in



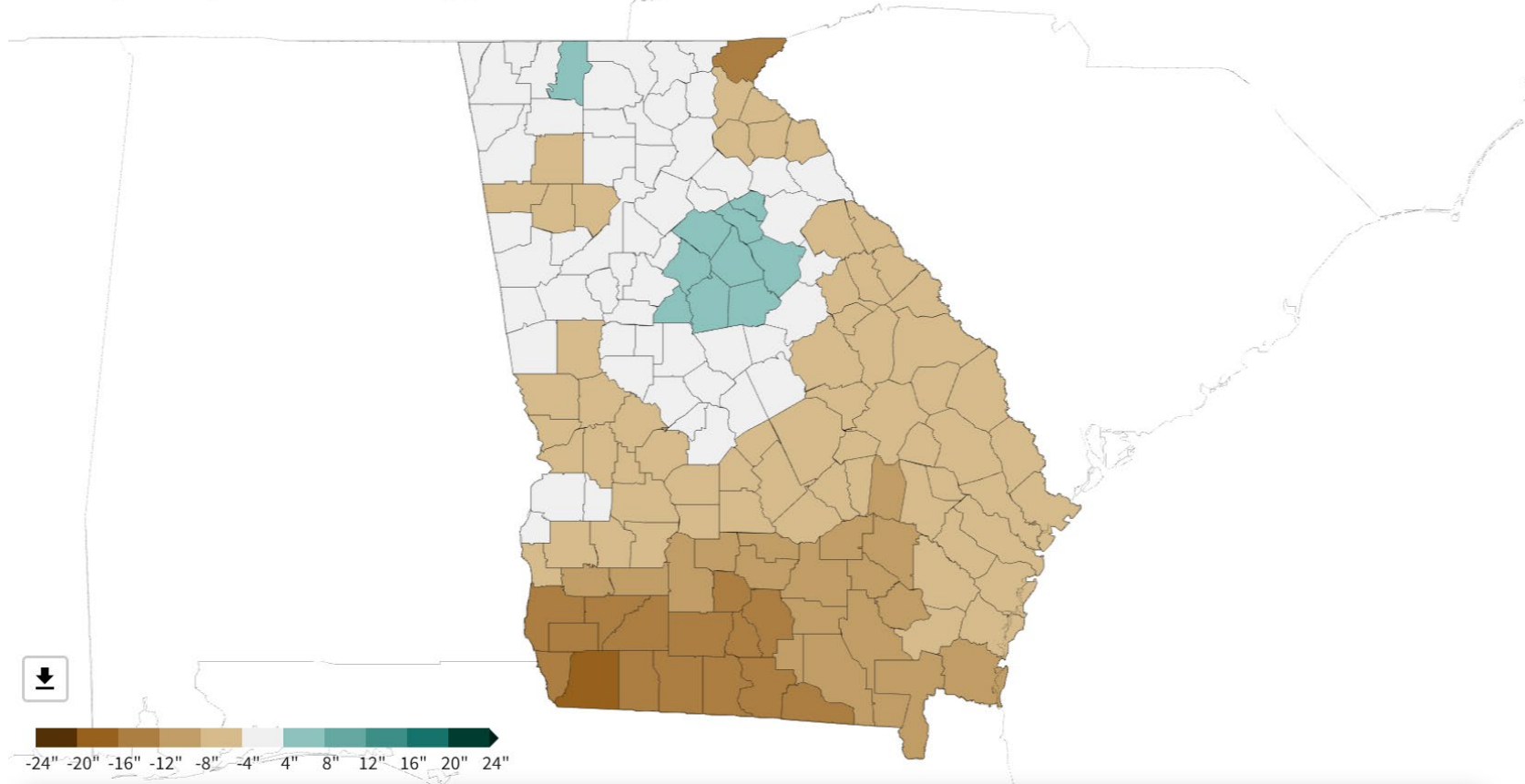
6 Month Precipitation Anomaly



12 Month Precipitation Anomaly

County Precipitation Anomaly (1901-2000 mean)

December 2024 - November 2025



Georgia (Hover over a County)

Precip : 44.73in

Anomaly: -5.36in

Rank: 30th Driest

Mean: 50.09in

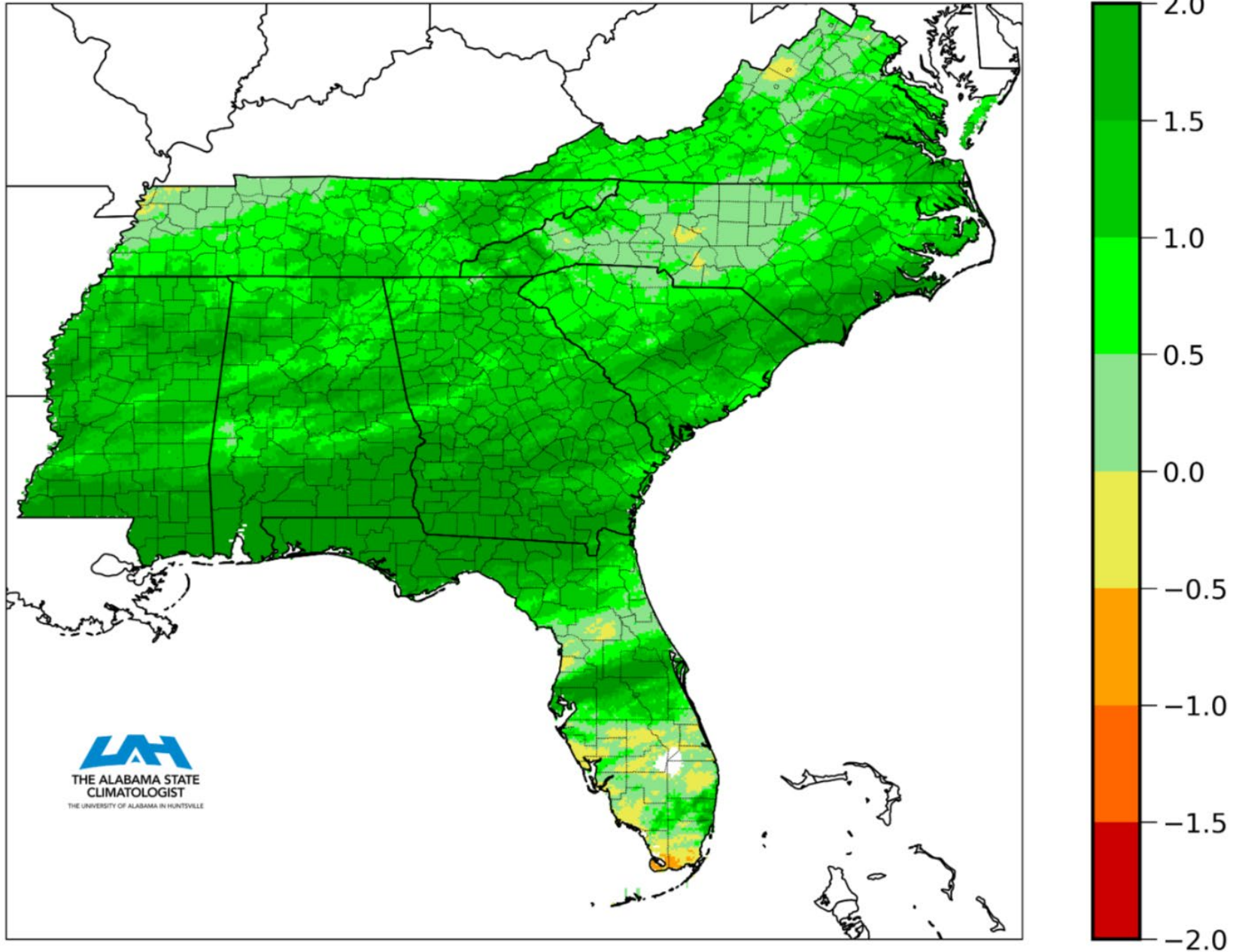


Soil Moisture Conditions

Data Source:

http://www.hydro.ucla.edu/SurfaceWaterGroup/forecast/monitor/curr/conus.mexico/east.vic.sm_qnt.gif

Lawn-and-Garden Moisture Index for December 10, 2025



Streamflow Conditions

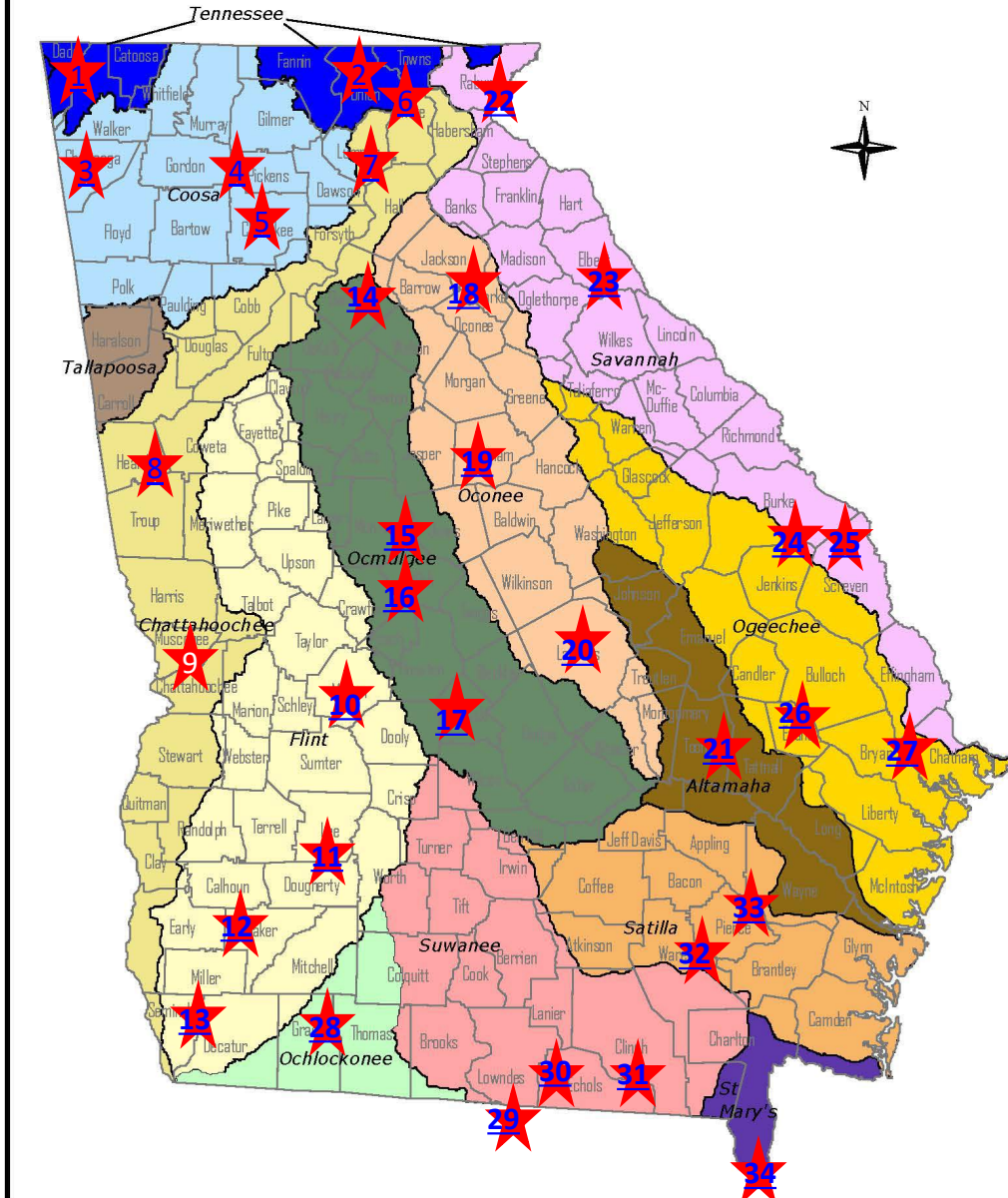
Data Source: USGS

Streamflow Monitoring

- As shown on the following slide, EPD Monitors 34 USGS stream gages in 13 of the State's major river basins to assess drought conditions.
- These gages were selected because each has:
 - Long-term and relatively complete records for recent decades; and
 - Relatively low consumptive water use implications and streamflows are not heavily influenced by dams.
- Note: Hydrologic conditions of major rivers with streamflows that are heavily influenced by dams can be assessed by reviewing status of major storage reservoirs

Georgia's 14 River Basins

USGS Stream Gages Monitored by EPD to Assess Drought Conditions



<u>GAGE#</u>	<u>Basin</u>	<u>GAGE NAME</u>
1	TENNESSEE	LOOKOUT CREEK NEAR NEW ENGLAND
2	TENNESSEE	NOTTELY RIVER NEAR BLAIRSVILLE
3	COOSA	CHATTOOGA RIVER AT SUMMERVILLE
4	COOSA	TALKING ROCK CREEK NEAR HINTON
5	COOSA	ETOWAH RIVER AT CANTON
6	CHATTAHOOCHEE	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER AT CORNELIA
7	CHATTAHOOCHEE	CHESTATEE RIVER NEAR DAHLONEGA
8	CHATTAHOOCHEE	NEW RIVER AT GA 100 NEAR CORINTH
9	CHATTAHOOCHEE	UPATOI CREEK AT COLUMBUS
10	FLINT	FLINT RIVER AT GA26 NEAR MONTEZUMA
11	FLINT	FLINT RIVER AT ALBANY
12	FLINT	ICHAWAYNOCHAWAY CREEK AT MILFORD
13	FLINT	SPRING CREEK NEAR IRON CITY
14	OCMULGEE	ALCOVY RIVER ABOVE COVINGTON
15	OCMULGEE	OCMULGEE RIVER AT MACON
16	OCMULGEE	TOBESOFKEE CREEK NEAR MACON
17	OCMULGEE	TUCSAWHATCHEE CREEK NEAR HAWKINSVILLE
18	OCONEE	MIDDLE OCONEE RIVER NEAR ATHENS
19	OCONEE	LITTLE RIVER NEAR EATONTON
20	OCONEE	OCONEE RIVER AT DUBLIN
21	ALTAMAHA	OHOOPEE RIVER NEAR REIDSVILLE
22	SAVANNAH	CHATTOOGA RIVER NEAR CLAYTON
23	SAVANNAH	BROAD RIVER NEAR BELL
24	SAVANNAH	BEAVERDAM CREEK NEAR SARDIS
25	SAVANNAH	BRIER CREEK AT MILLHAVEN
26	OGEECHEE	CANOOCHEE RIVER NEAR CLAXTON
27	OGEECHEE	OGEECHEE RIVER NEAR EDEN
28	OCHLOCKONEE	OCHLOCKONEE RIVER NEAR THOMASVILLE
29	SUWANEЕ	WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER NEAR PINETTA FL
30	SUWANEЕ	ALAPAHA RIVER AT STATENVILLE
31	SUWANEЕ	SUWANNEE RIVER AT US 441, AT FARGO
32	SATILLA	SATILLA RIVER NEAR WAYCROSS
33	SATILLA	LITTLE SATILLA RIVER NEAR OFFERMAN
34	ST MARY	ST MARYS RIVER NEAR MACCLENNY FL

Streamflow Graphs

- For each of the 34 gages, EPD has prepared a graph that shows monthly average streamflow from January 2025 through November 2025;
- To help put these streamflow conditions into perspective, for comparison purposes, each graph also shows:
 - Monthly average streamflows for the years 2007 and 2011 when streamflows were at or near recorded low levels across much of the state; and
 - A statistical composite of historical conditions showing the “driest” 50, 20, 10, and 5 percent of all recorded monthly average stream flows at the same gage.

How to Read the Streamflow Graphs

Example #1: Etowah River at Canton

The streamflow graph for Gage #5, [USGS Etowah River gage at Canton](#) shows :

- Average stream flow in November 2025 was 435 cfs. The statistical composite of all historical data for this gage shows that average streamflow in November has historically been lower than November 2025 about 15% of the time; 85% of the time in November it has been higher.
- Average stream flow in November 2011 was 461 cfs. The statistical composite of all historical data for this gage shows that average streamflow in November has historically been lower than November 2011 about 10-20% of the time; 80-90% of the time in November it has been higher.
- Average stream flow in November 2007 was 197 cfs. The statistical composite of all historical data for this gage shows that average streamflow in November has historically been lower than November 2007 about 1-2 % of the time; 99-98 % of the time in November it has been higher.

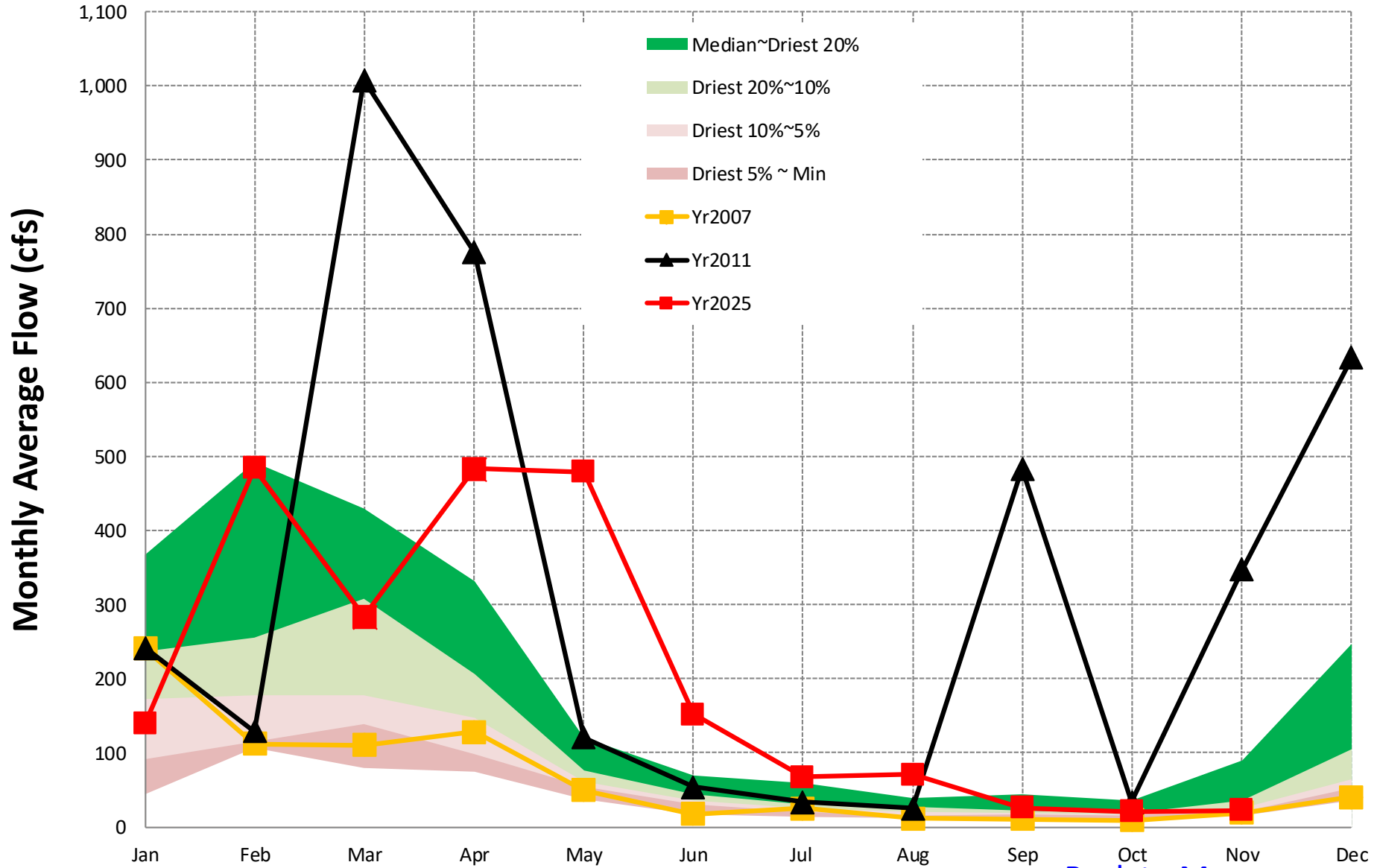
How to Read the Streamflow Graphs

Example #2: Flint River at Albany

The streamflow graph for Gage #11, [USGS Flint River gage at Albany](#) shows:

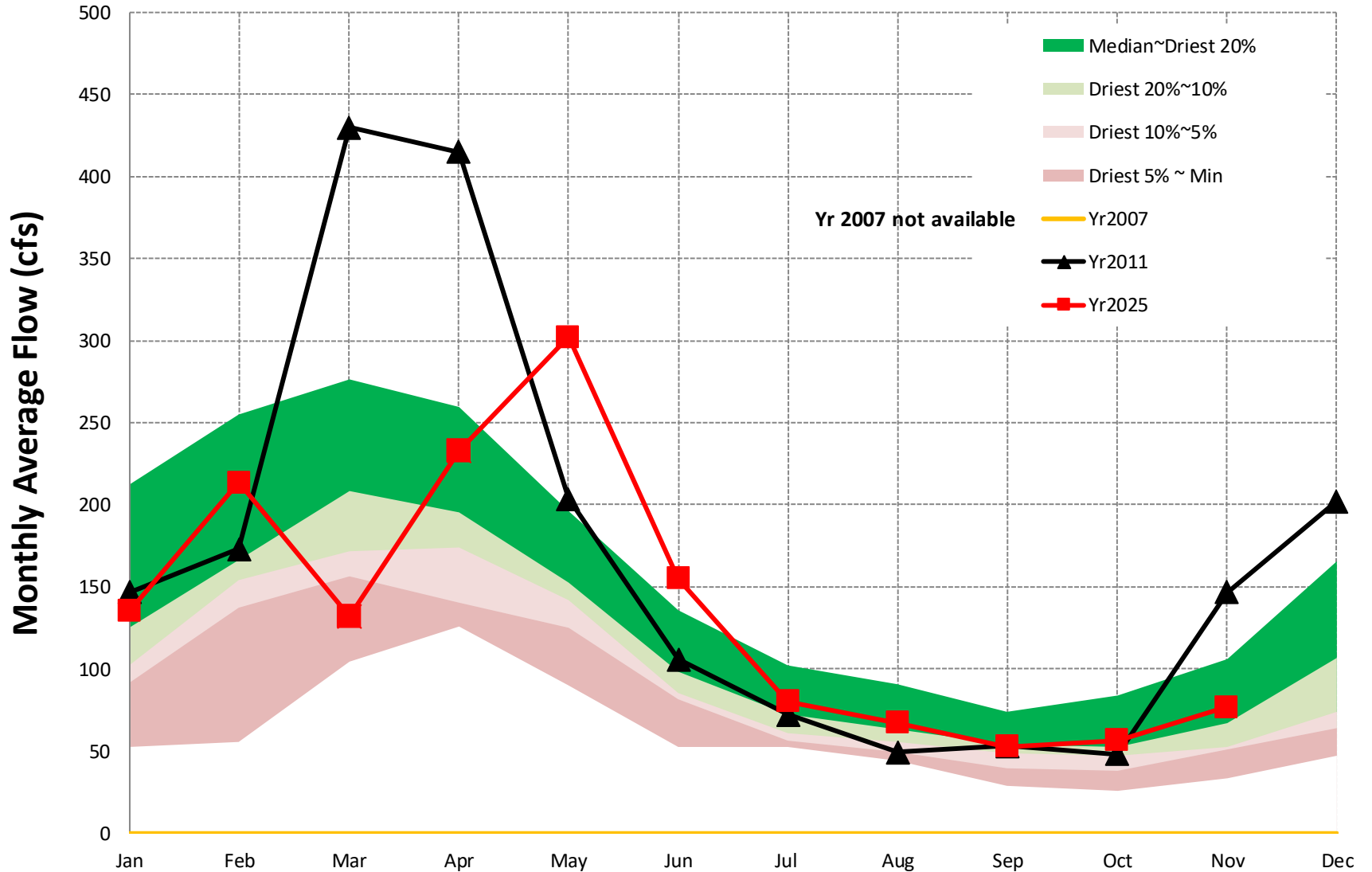
- Average stream flow in November 2025 was 2057 cfs. The statistical composite of all historical data for this gage shows that average streamflow in November has historically been lower than November 2025 about 27% of the time; about % of the time in January it has been higher.
- Average stream flow in November 2011 was 1171 cfs. The statistical composite of all historical data for this gage shows that average streamflow in November has historically been lower than November 2011 about 1-2 % of the time; about 98-99% of the time in November it has been higher.
- Average stream flow in November 2007 was 1119 cfs. The statistical composite of all historical data for this gage shows that average streamflow in November has historically been lower than November 2007 about 1% of the time; about 99% of the time in November it has been higher.

Gage #1. USGS #03568933, Tennessee Basin, LOOKOUT CREEK NEAR NEW ENGLAND, GA



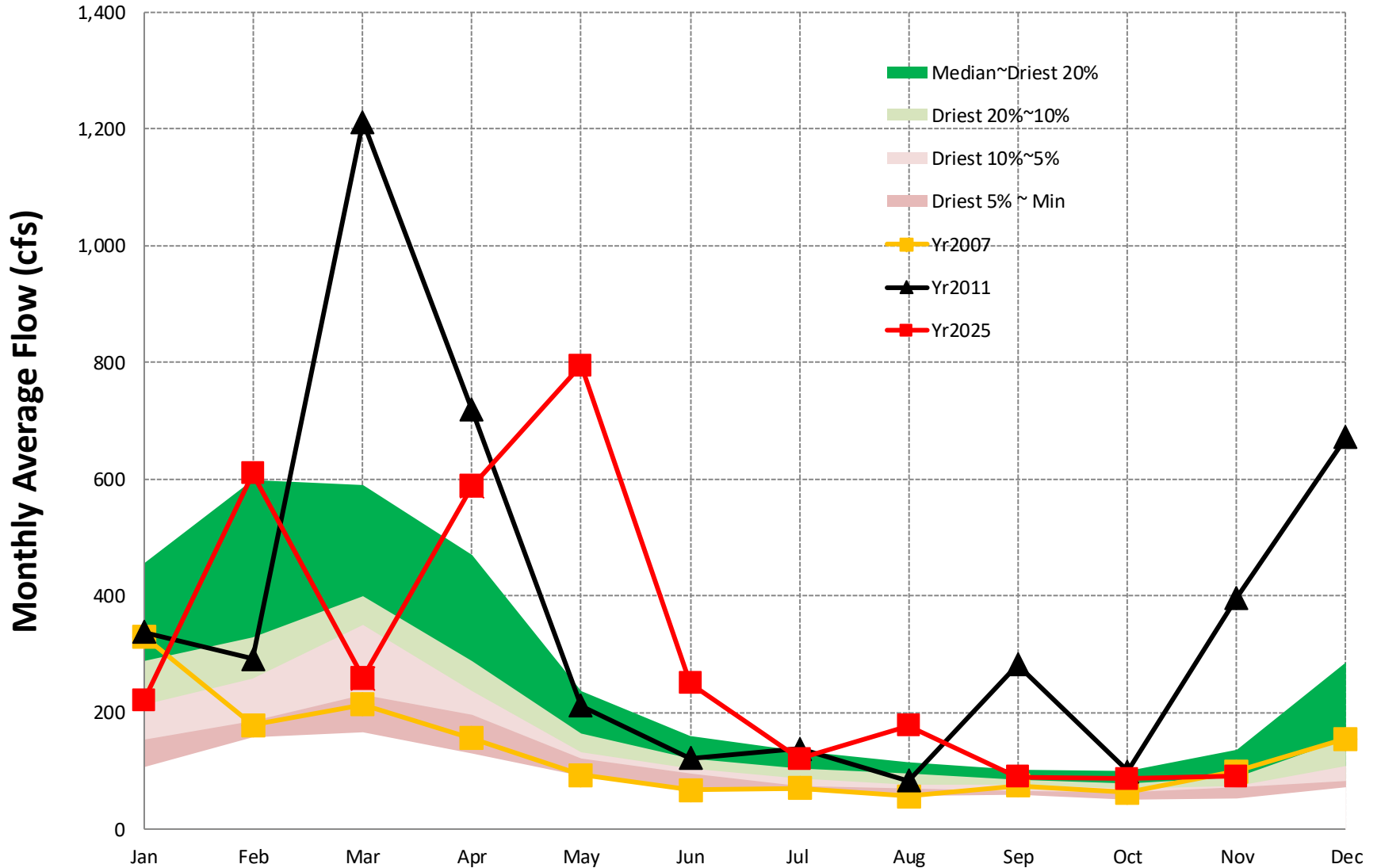
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Gage #2, USGS #03550500, Tennessee Basin, NOTTELY RIVER NEAR BLAIRSVILLE, GA



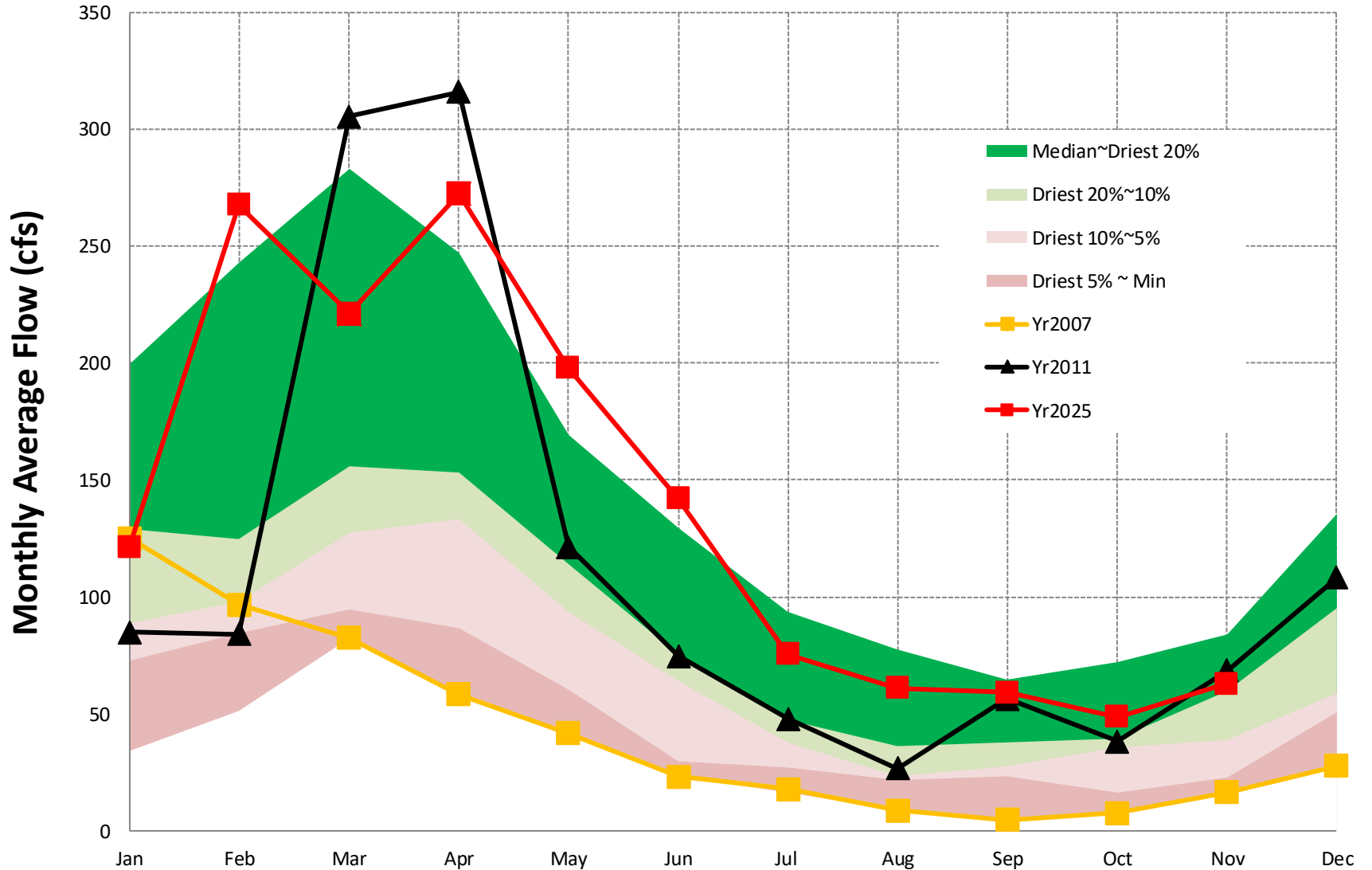
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Gage #3. USGS #02398000, Coosa Basin, Chattooga River at Summerville, GA



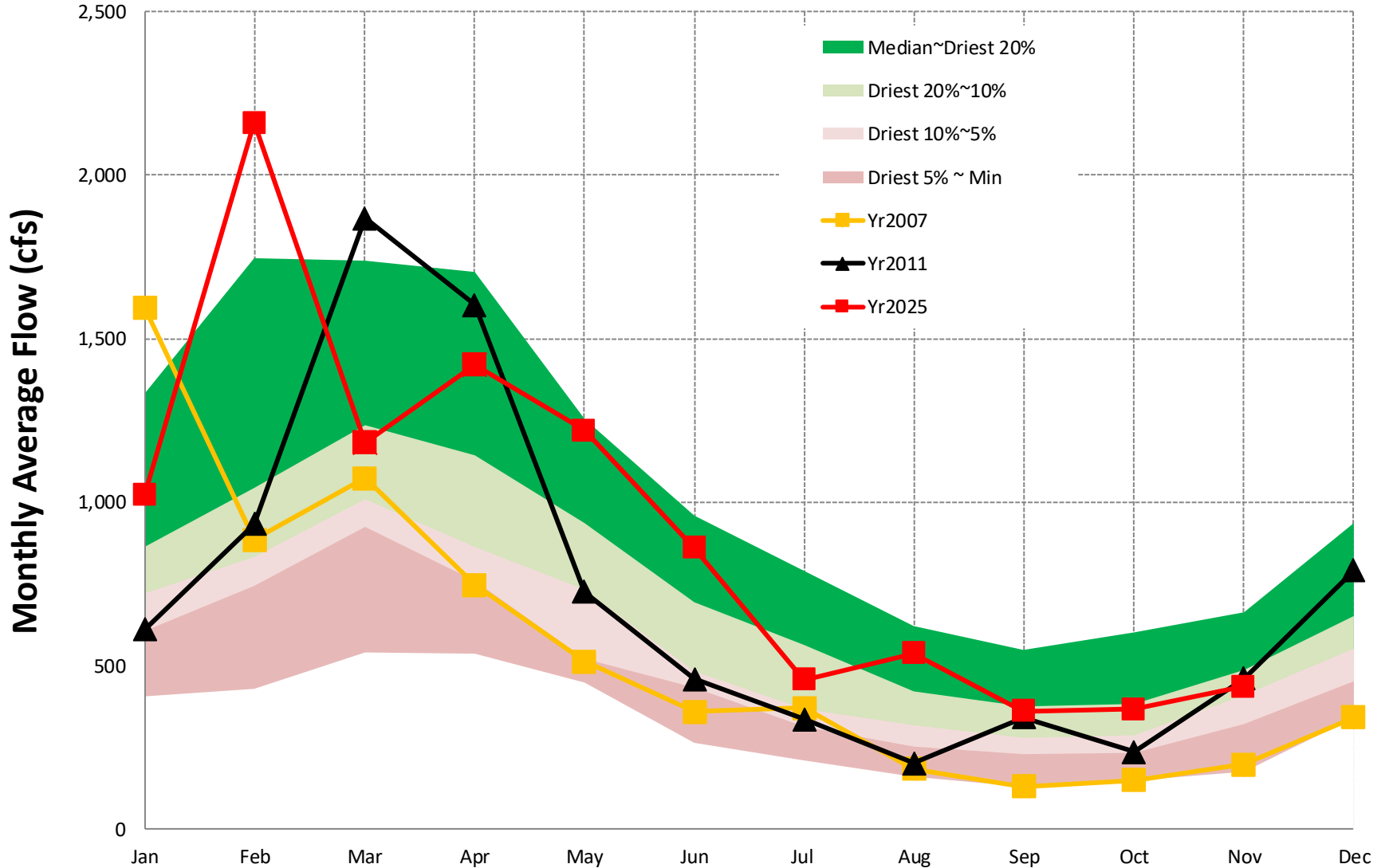
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Gage #4, USGS #02382200, Coosa Basin, TALKING ROCK CREEK NEAR HINTON, GA



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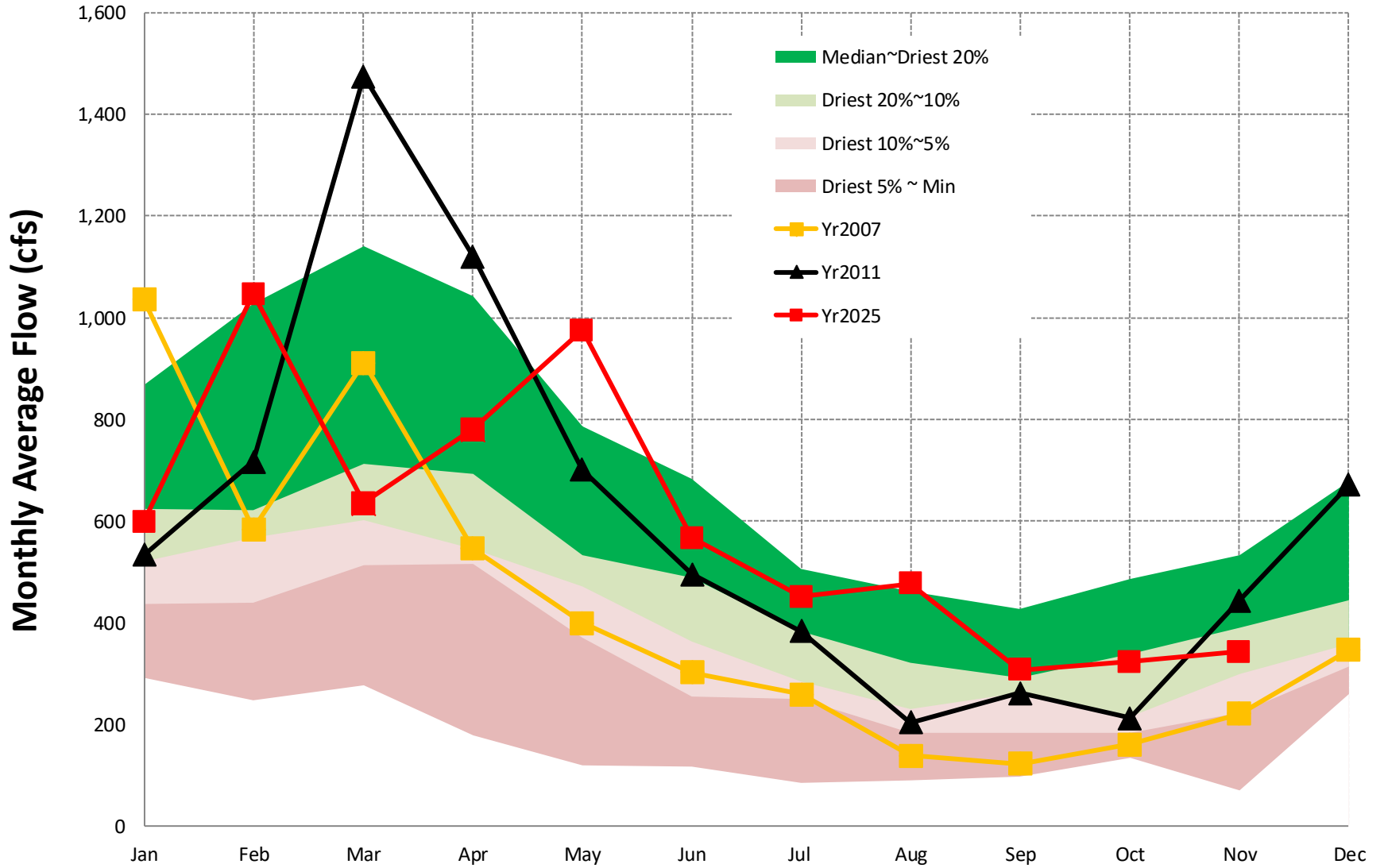
Gage #5, USGS #02392000, Coosa Basin, Etowah River at Canton, GA



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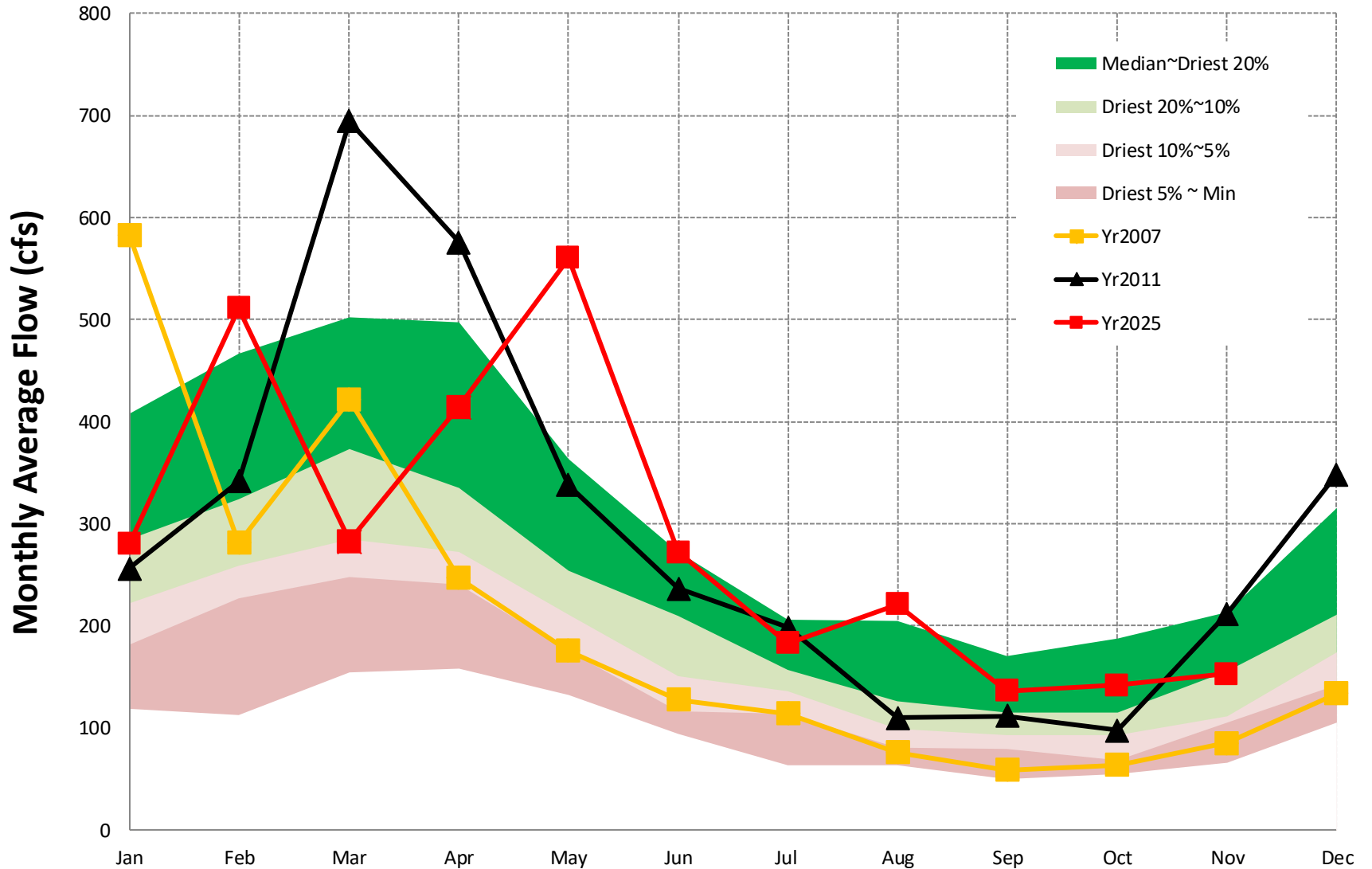
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Gage #6, USGS #02331600, Chatthoochee Basin, CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER AT CORNELIA, GA



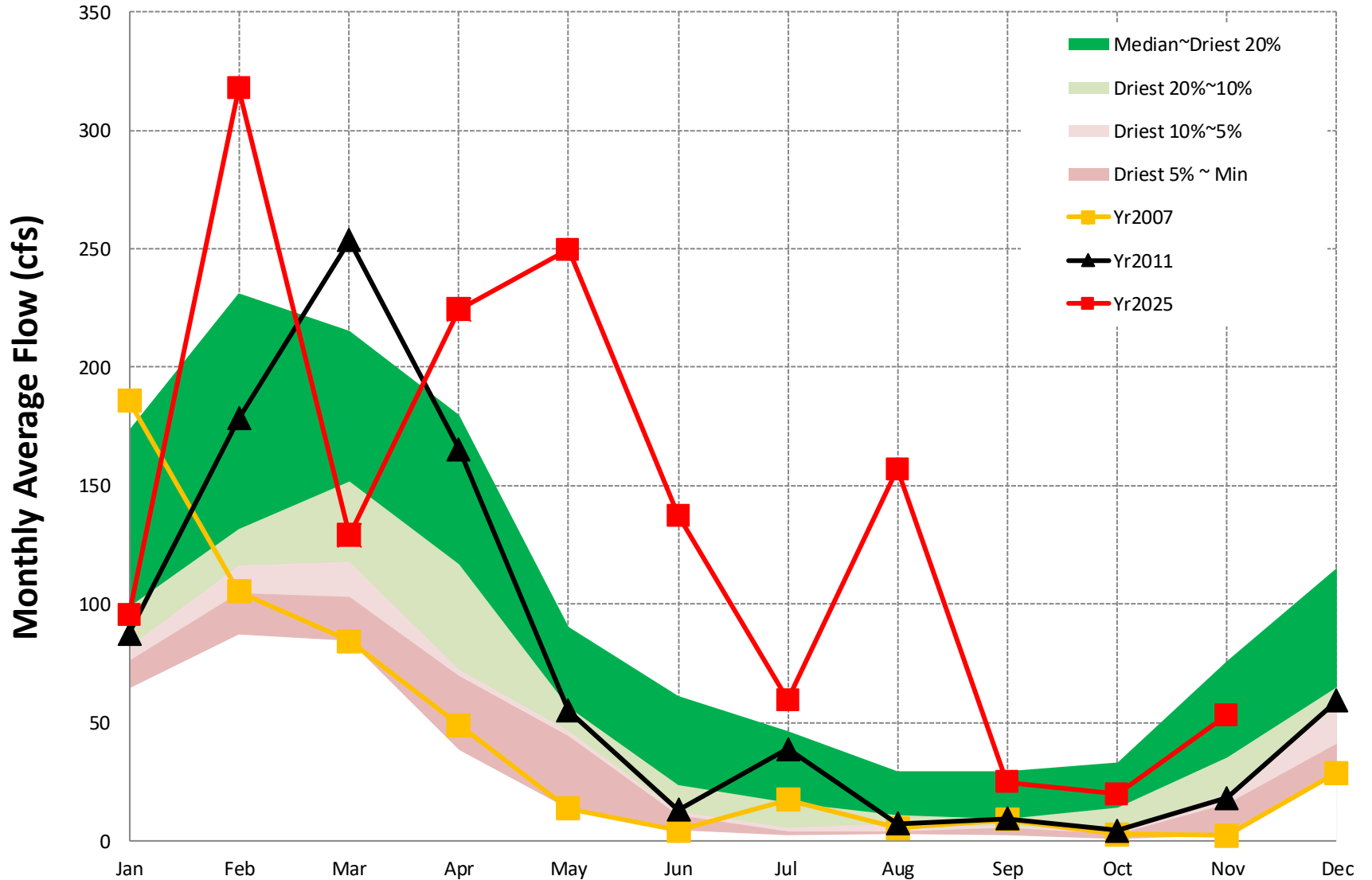
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Gage #7, USGS #02333500, Chatahoochee Basin, CHESTATEE RIVER NEAR DAHLONEGA, GA



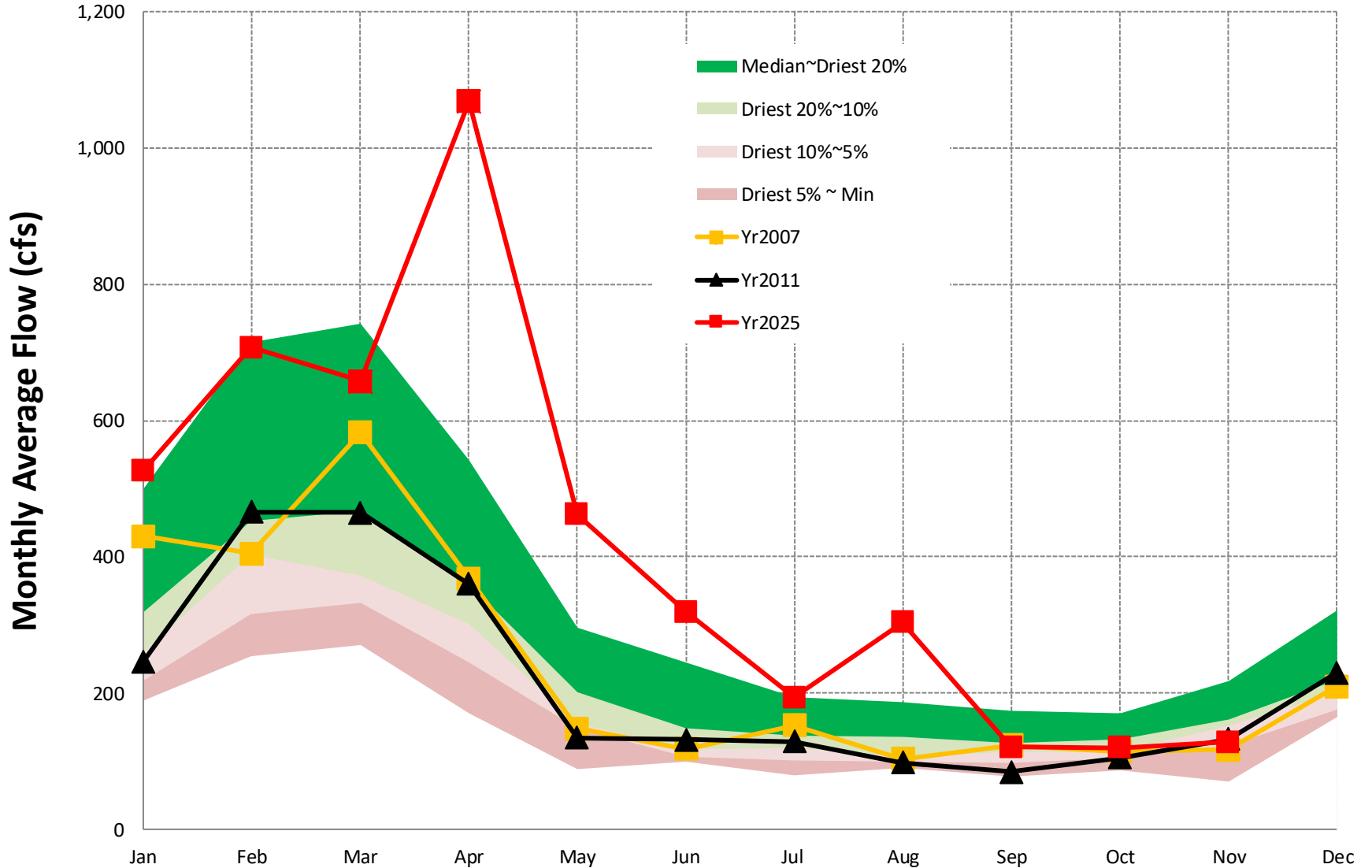
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Gage #8, USGS #02338660, Chattahoochee Basin, NEW RIVER AT GA 100, NEAR CORINTH



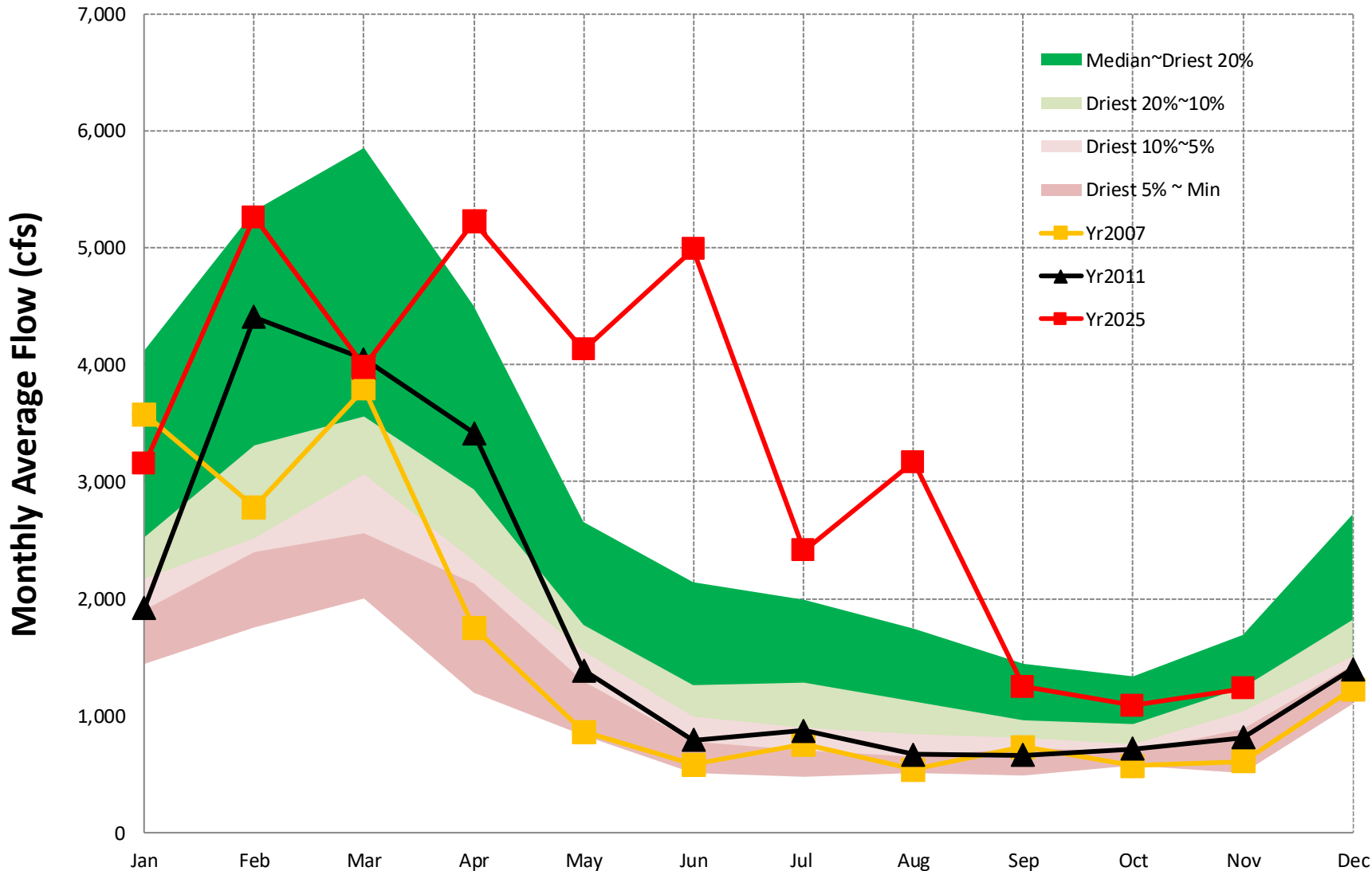
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Gage #9, USGS #02341800, Chattahoochee Basin, UPATOI CREEK NEAR COLUMBUS, GA



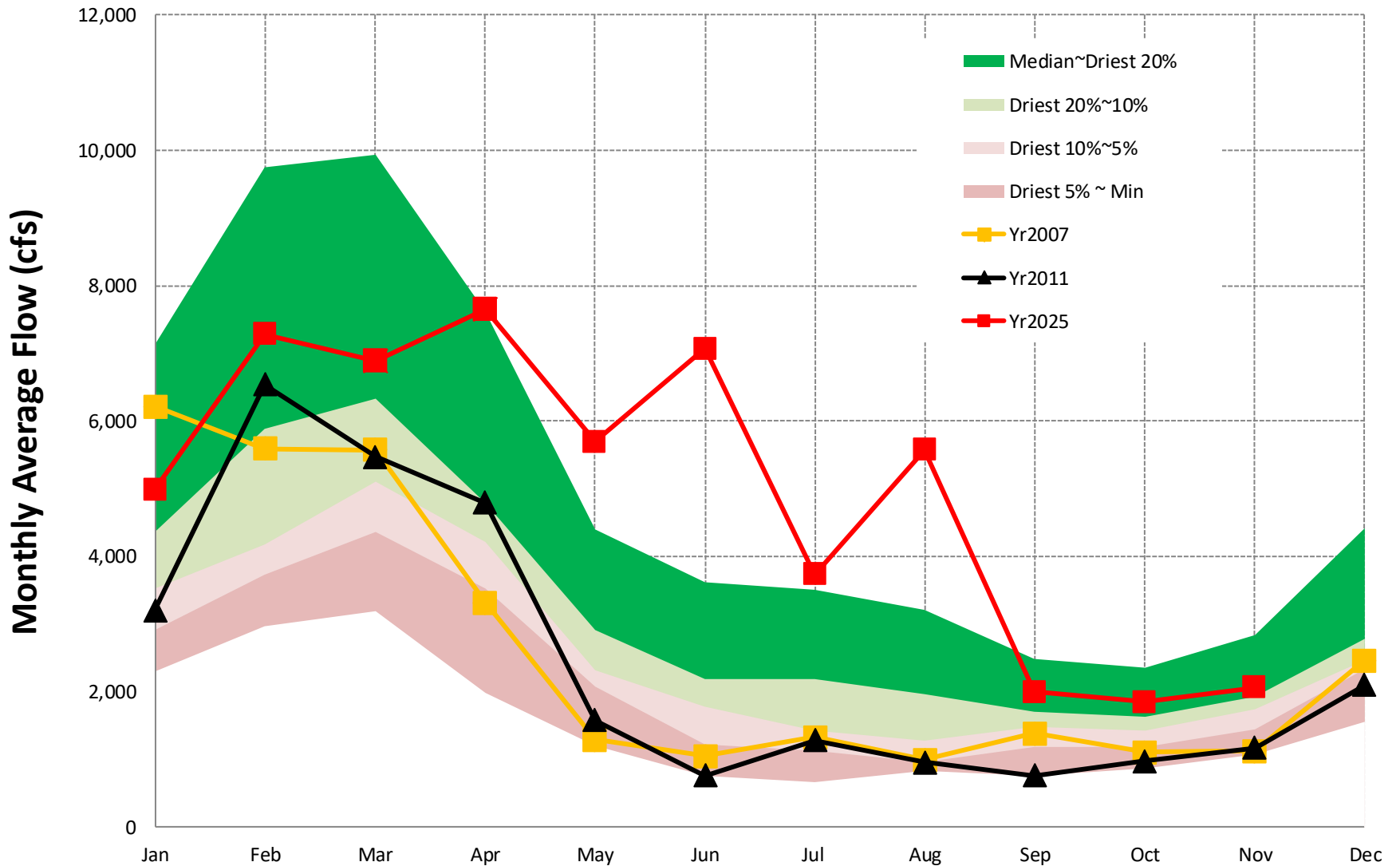
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Gage #10. USGS #02349605, Flint Basin, FLINT RIVER AT GA26 NEAR MONTEZUMA, GA



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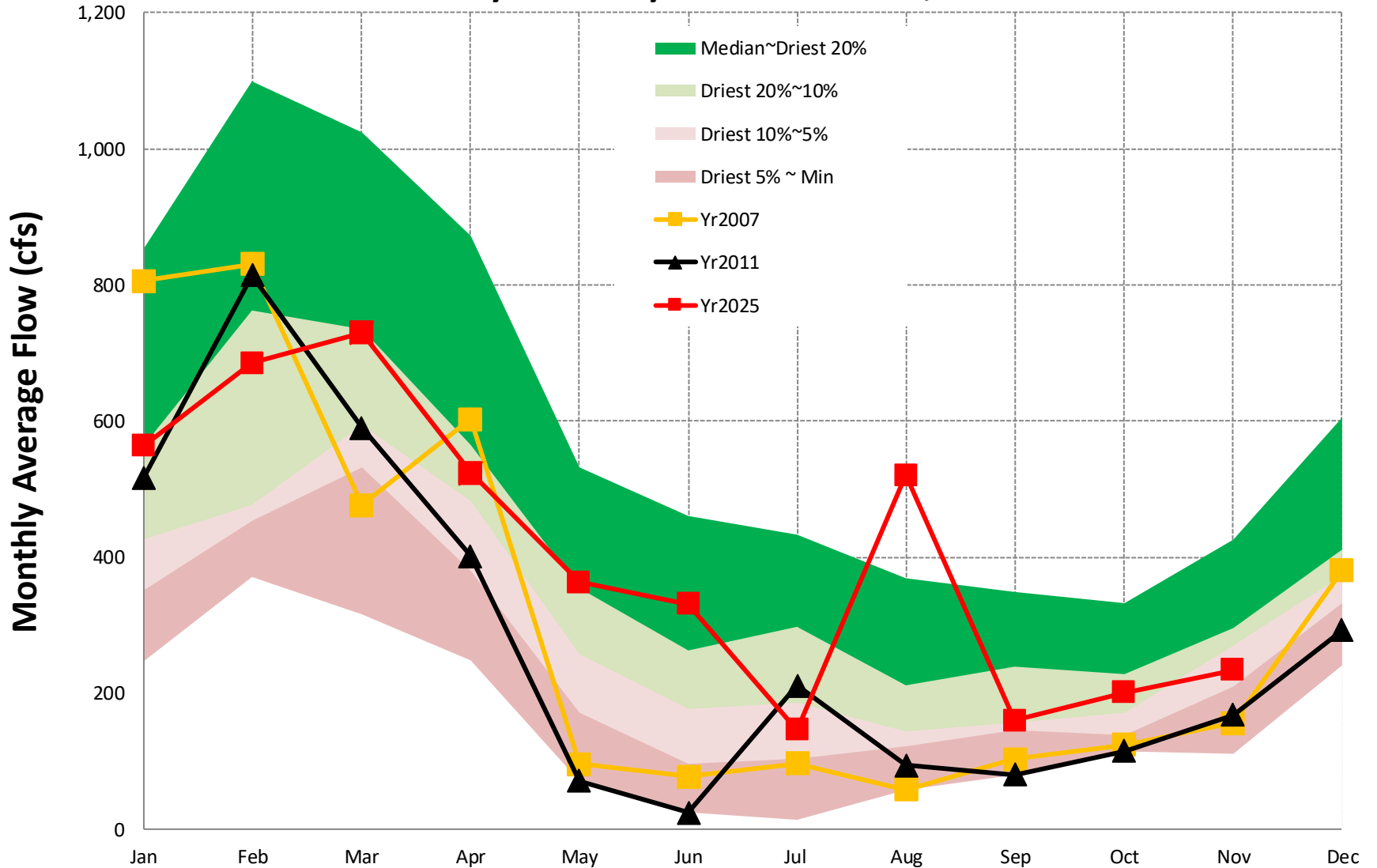
Gage #11, USGS #02352500, Flint Basin, FLINT RIVER AT ALBANY, GA



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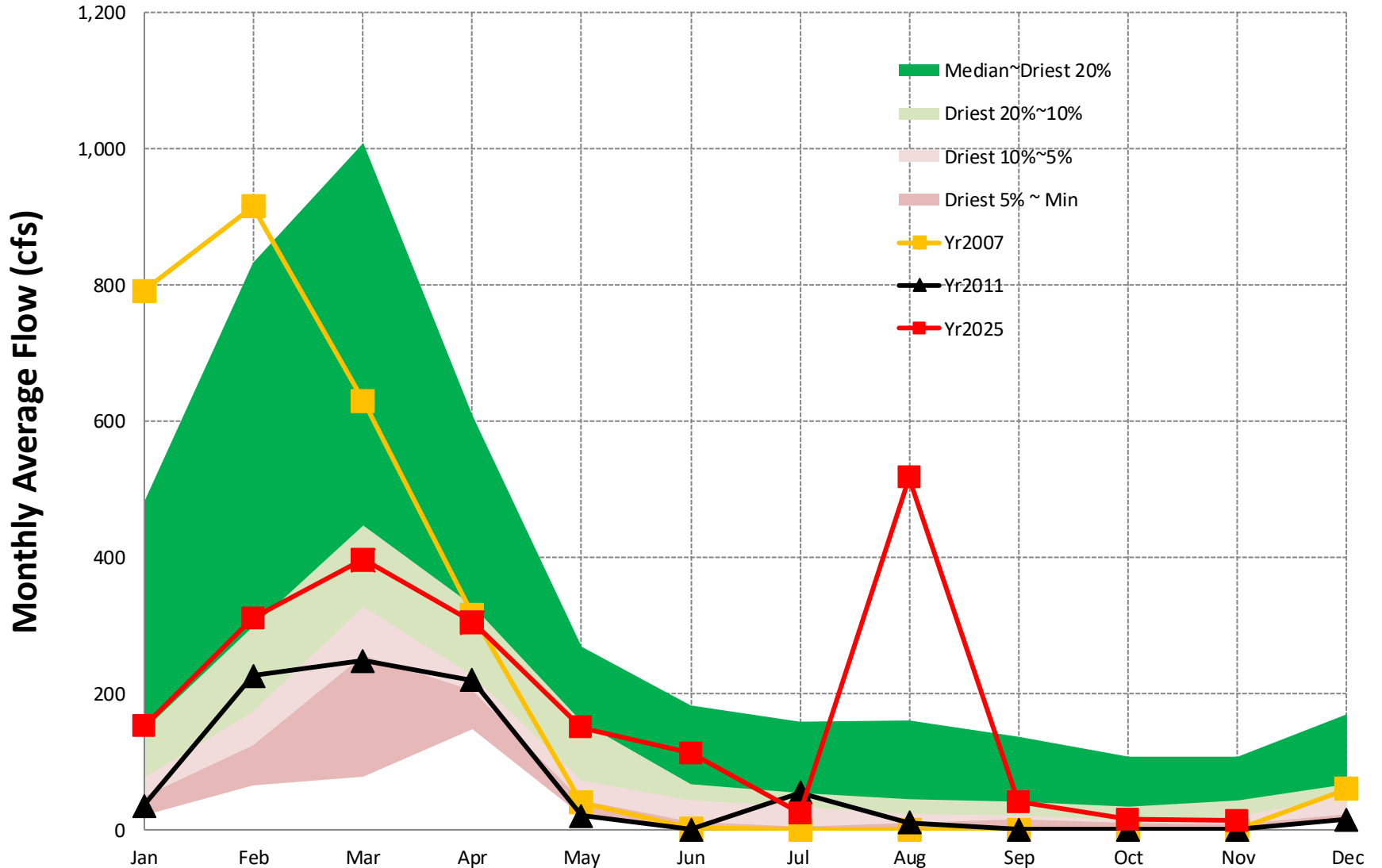
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Gage #12. USGS #02353500, Flint Basin, Ichawaynochaway Creek at Milford, GA



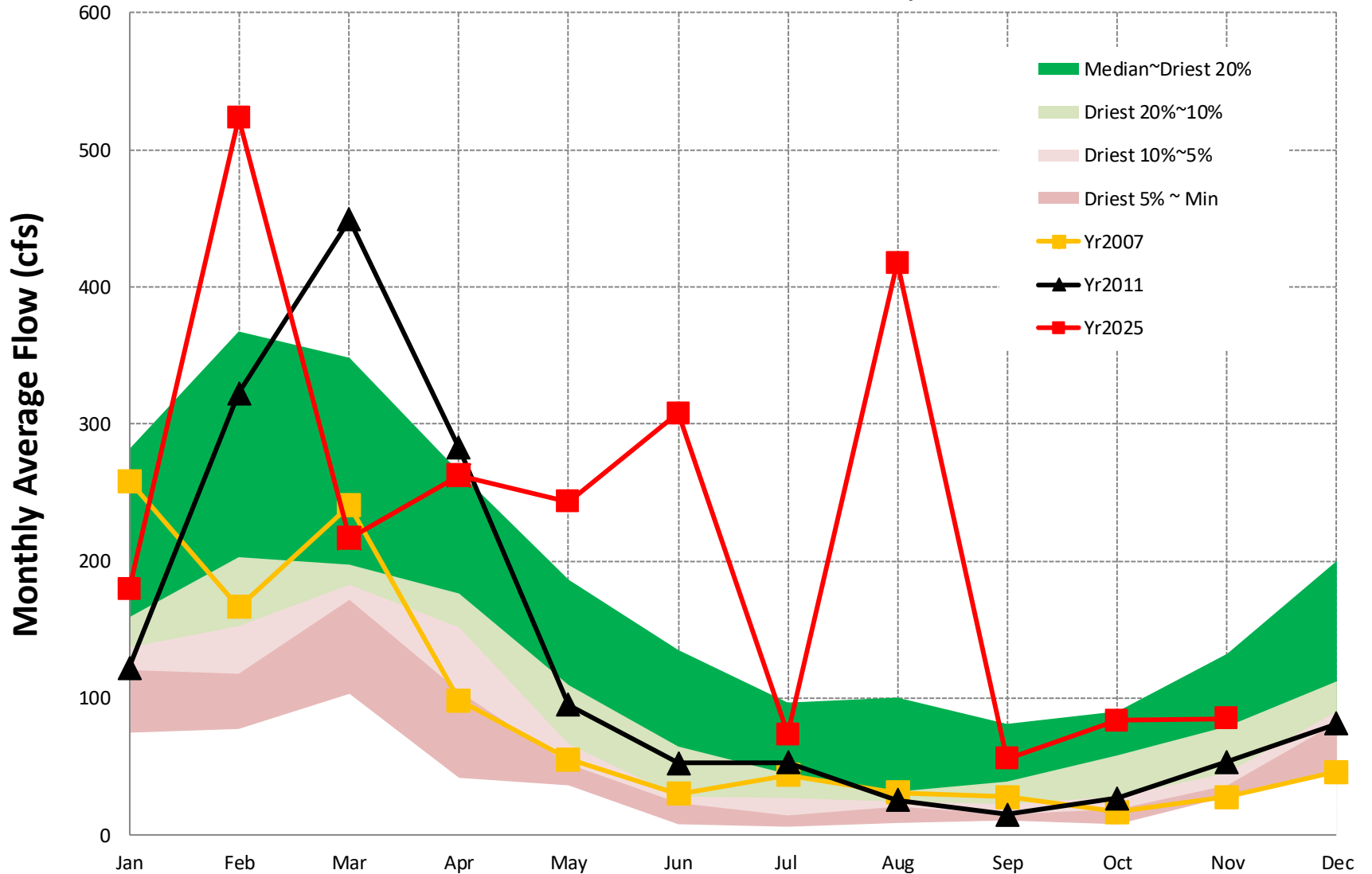
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Gage #13. USGS #02357000, Flint River, Spring Creek near Iron City, GA



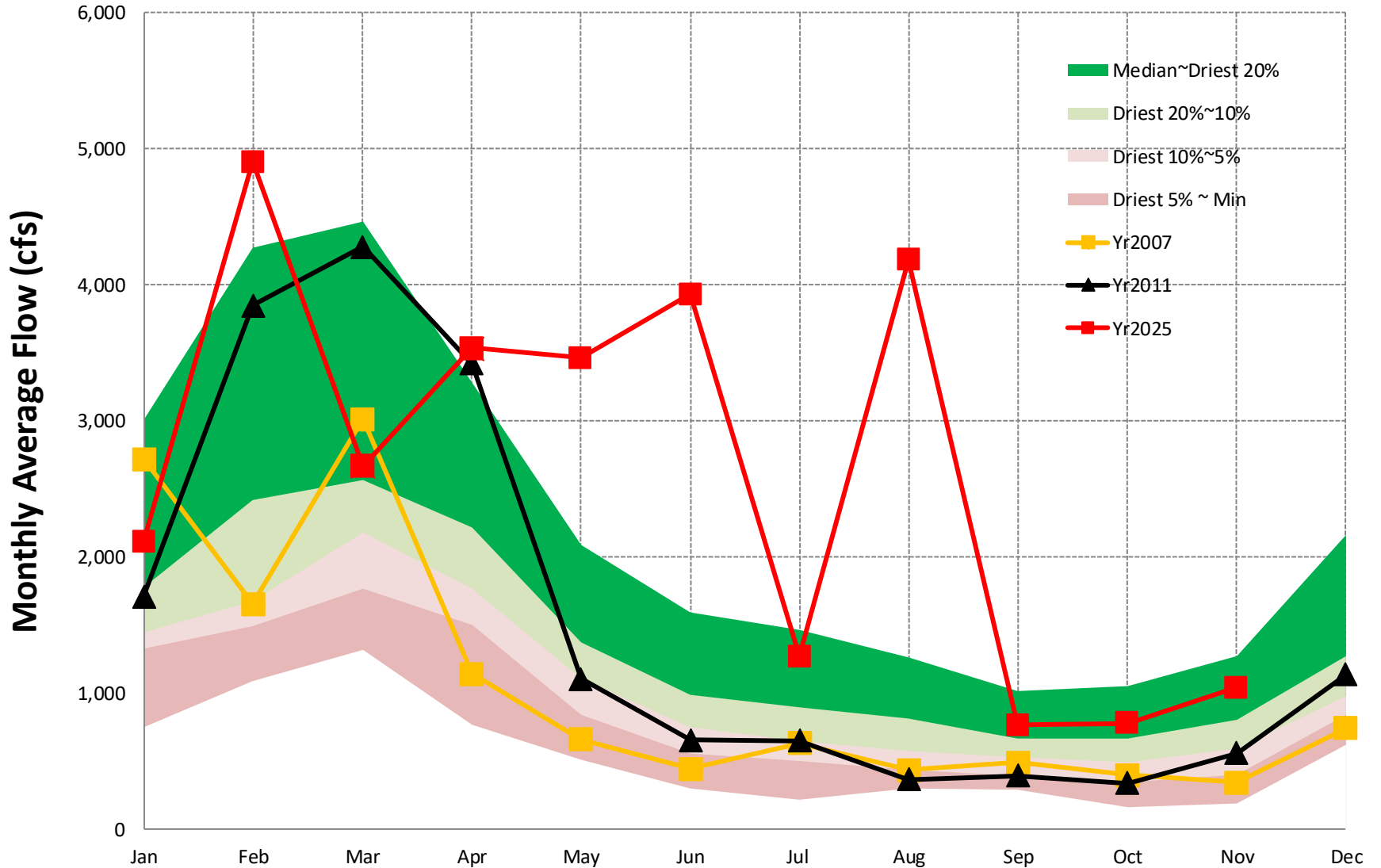
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Gage #14. USGS #02208450, Ocumulgee Basin, ALCOVY RIVER above COVINGTON, GA



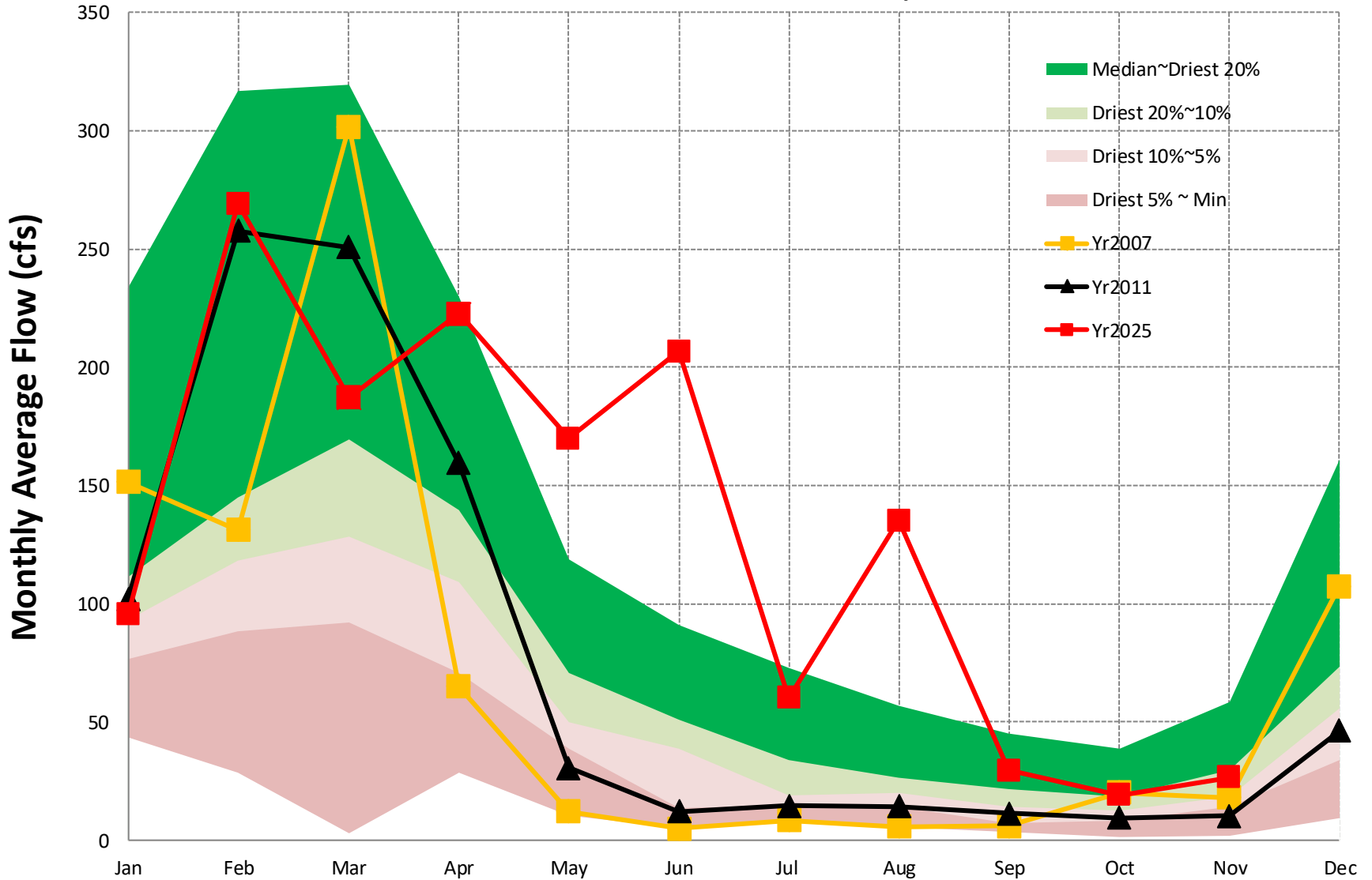
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Gage #15. USGS #02213000, Ocmulgee Basin, Ocmulgee River at Macon, GA



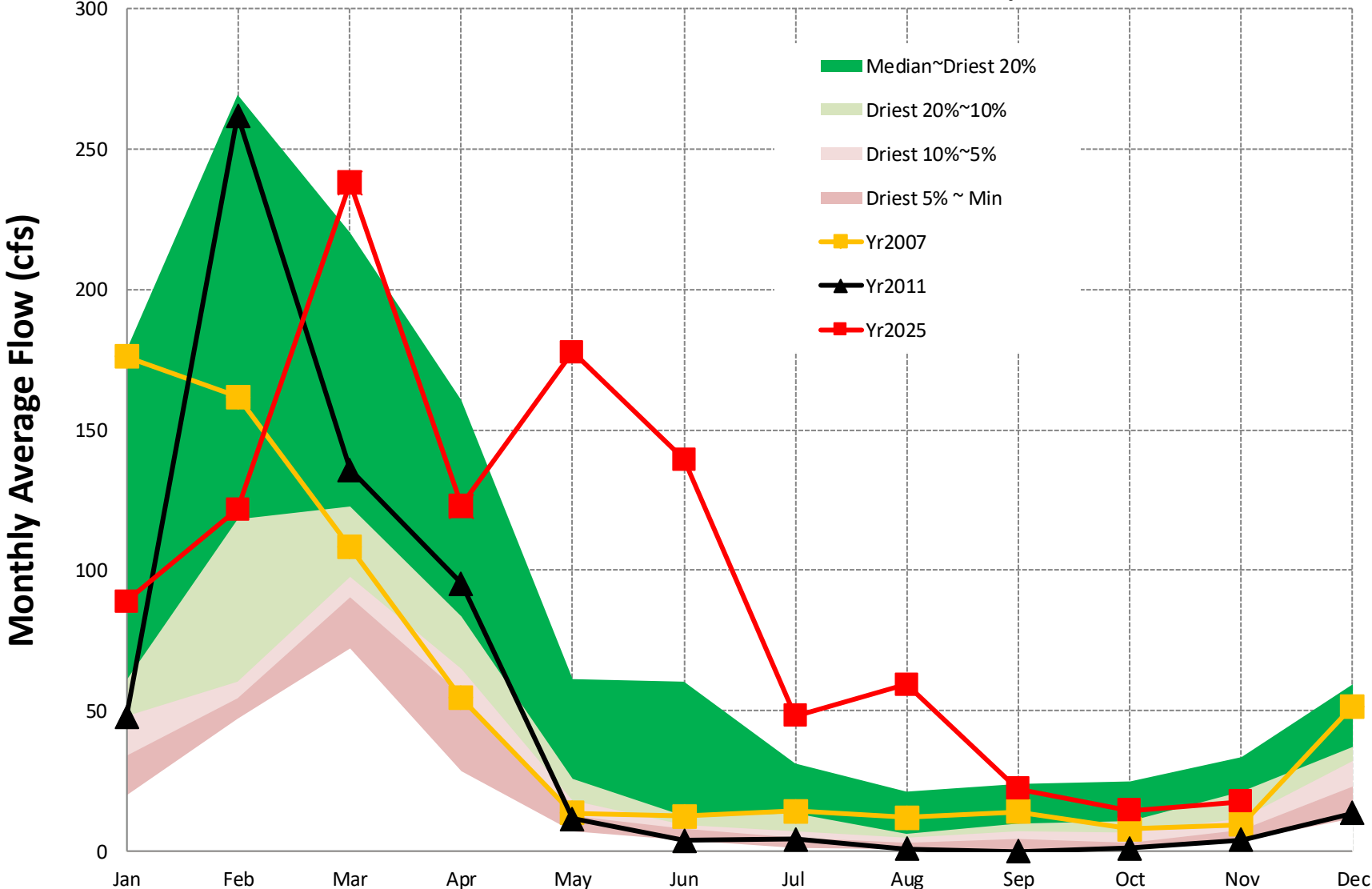
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Gage #16. USGS #02213500, Ocmulgee Basin, TOBESOFKEE CREEK near MACON, GA

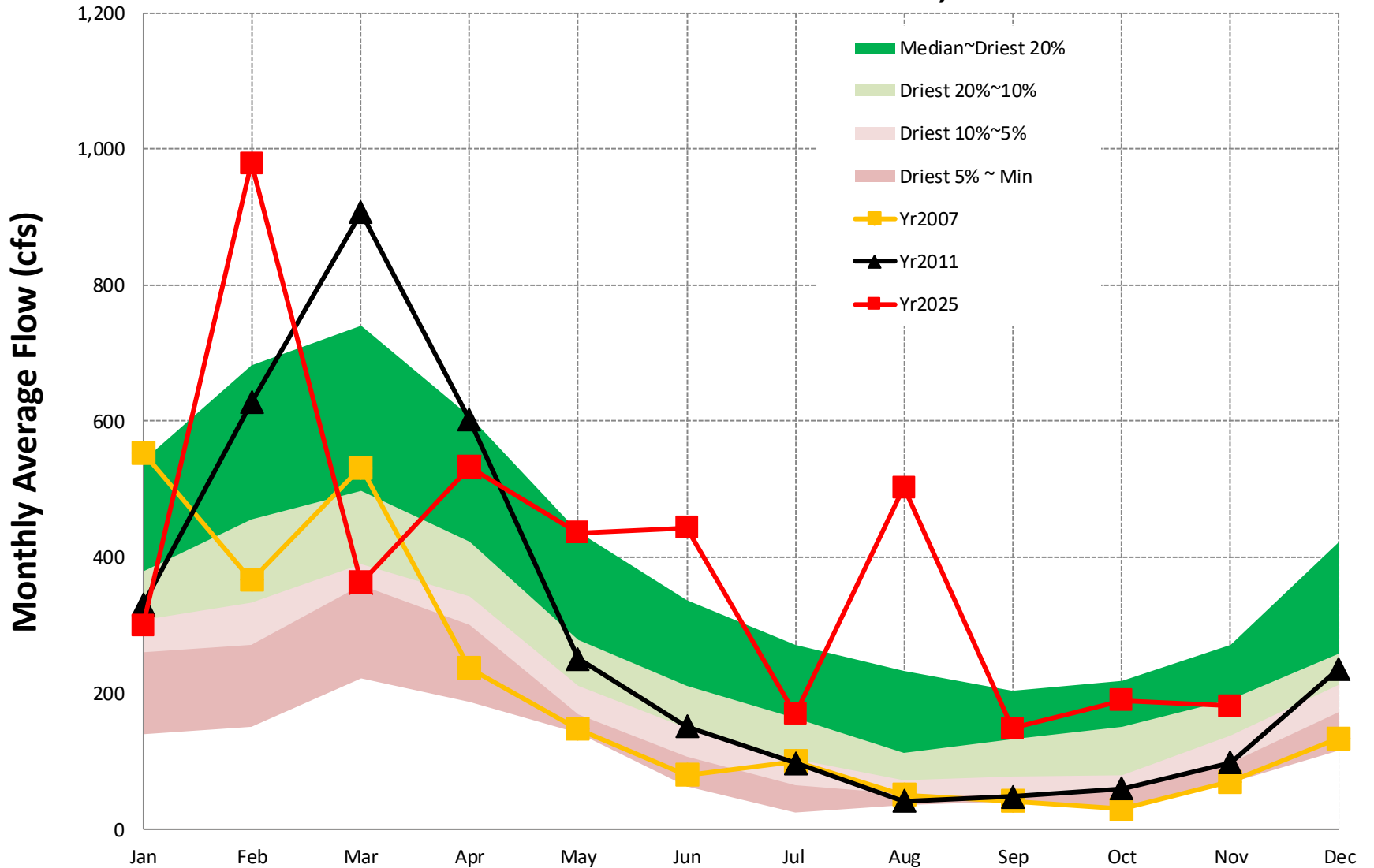


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Gage #17. USGS #02215100, Ocmulgee Basin, TUCSAWHATCHEE CREEK near HAWKINSVILLE, GA

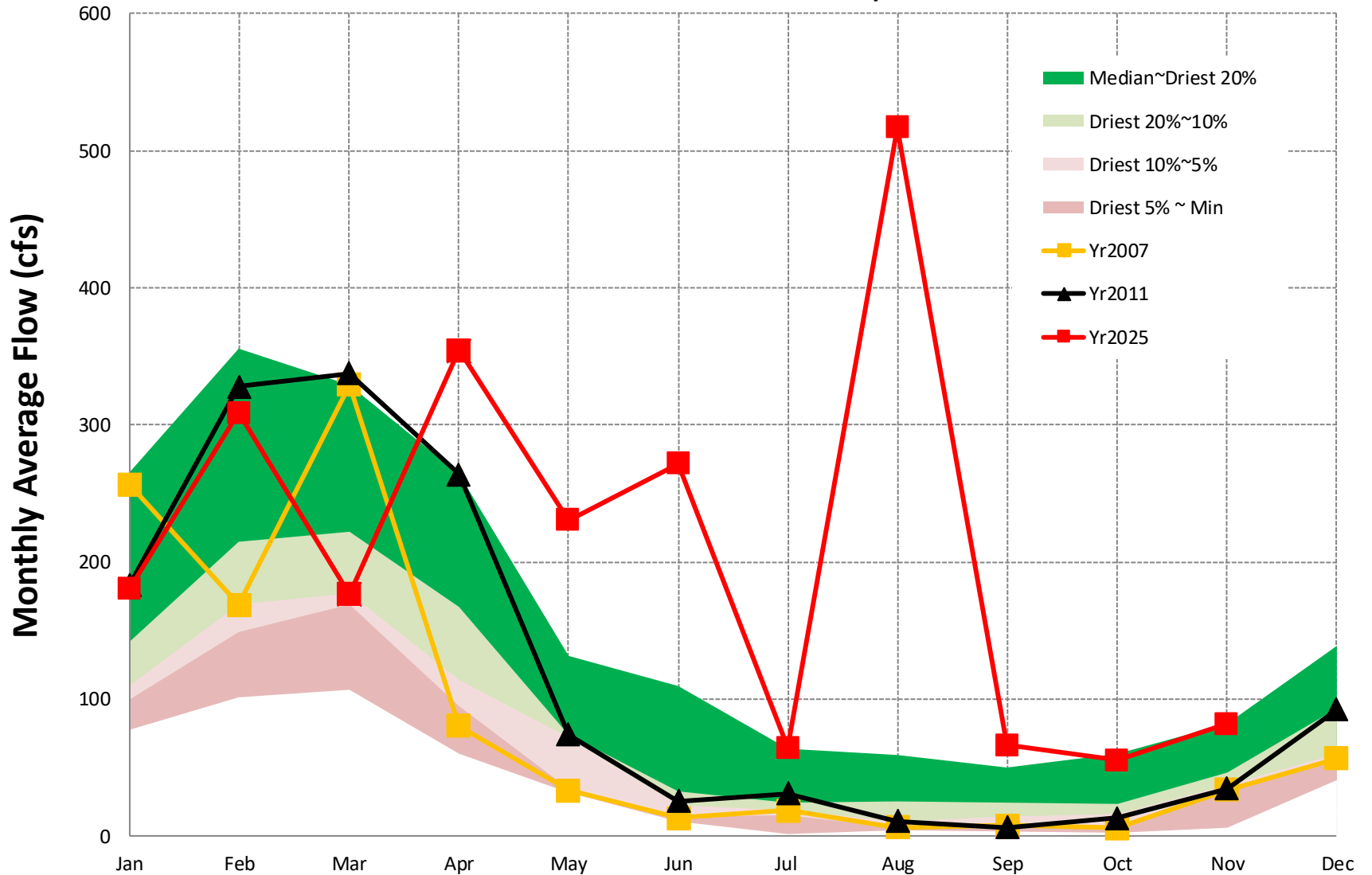


Gage #18. USGS #02217500, Oconee Basin, MIDDLE OCONEE RIVER near ATHENS, GA

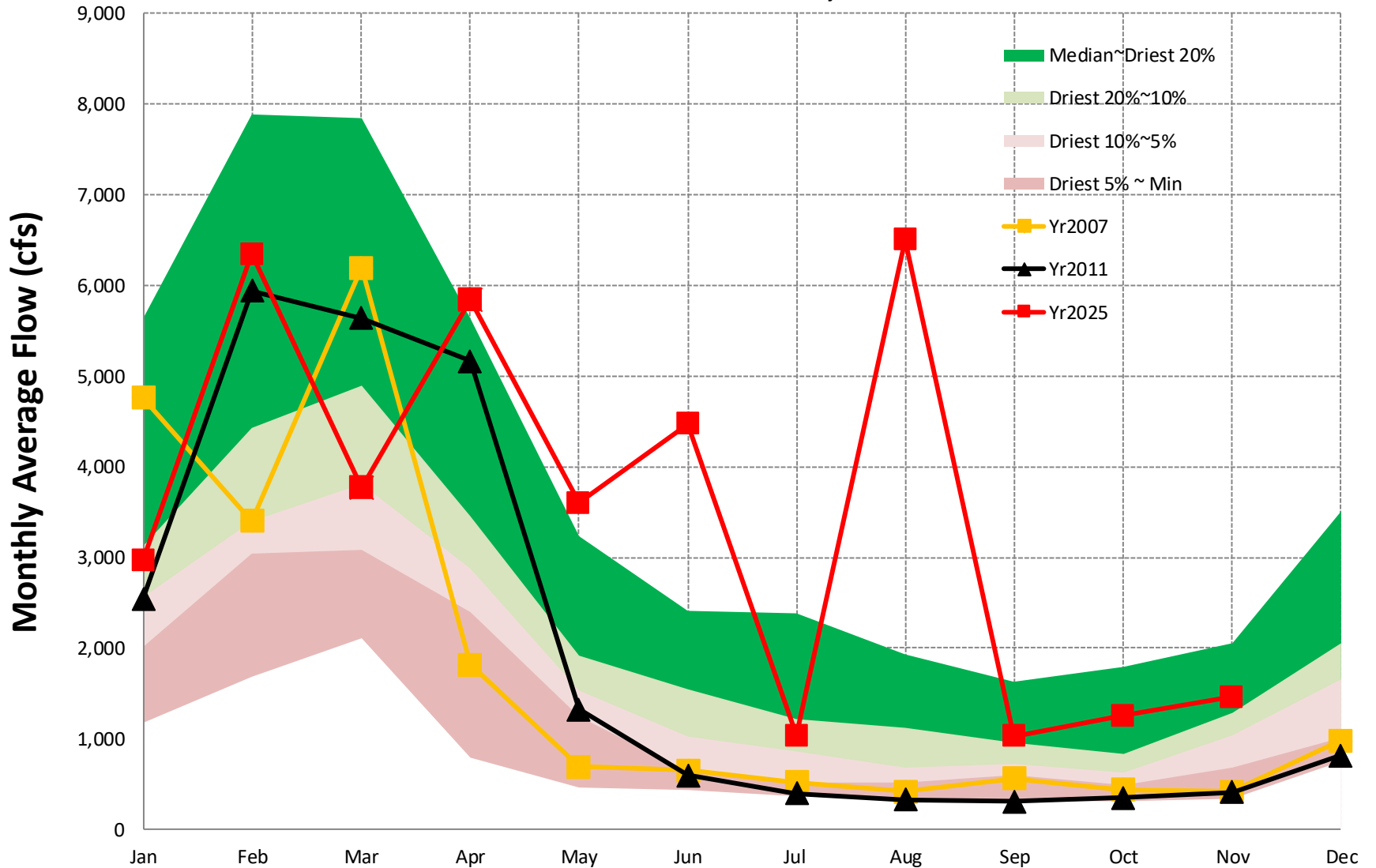


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Gage #19. USGS #02220900, Oconee Basin, LITTLE RIVER near EATONTON, GA

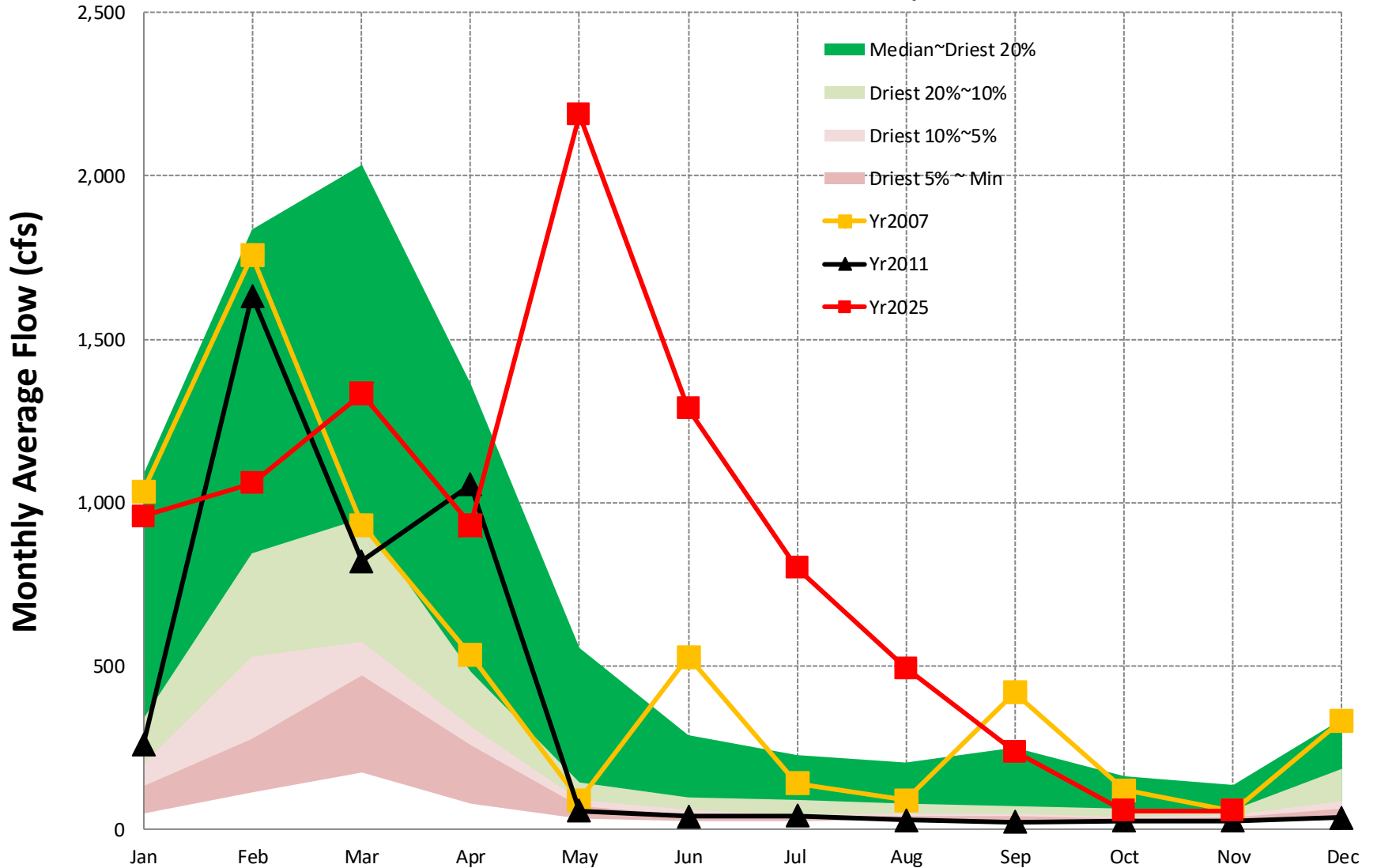


Gage #20. USGS #02223500, Oconee Basin, Oconee River at Dublin, GA



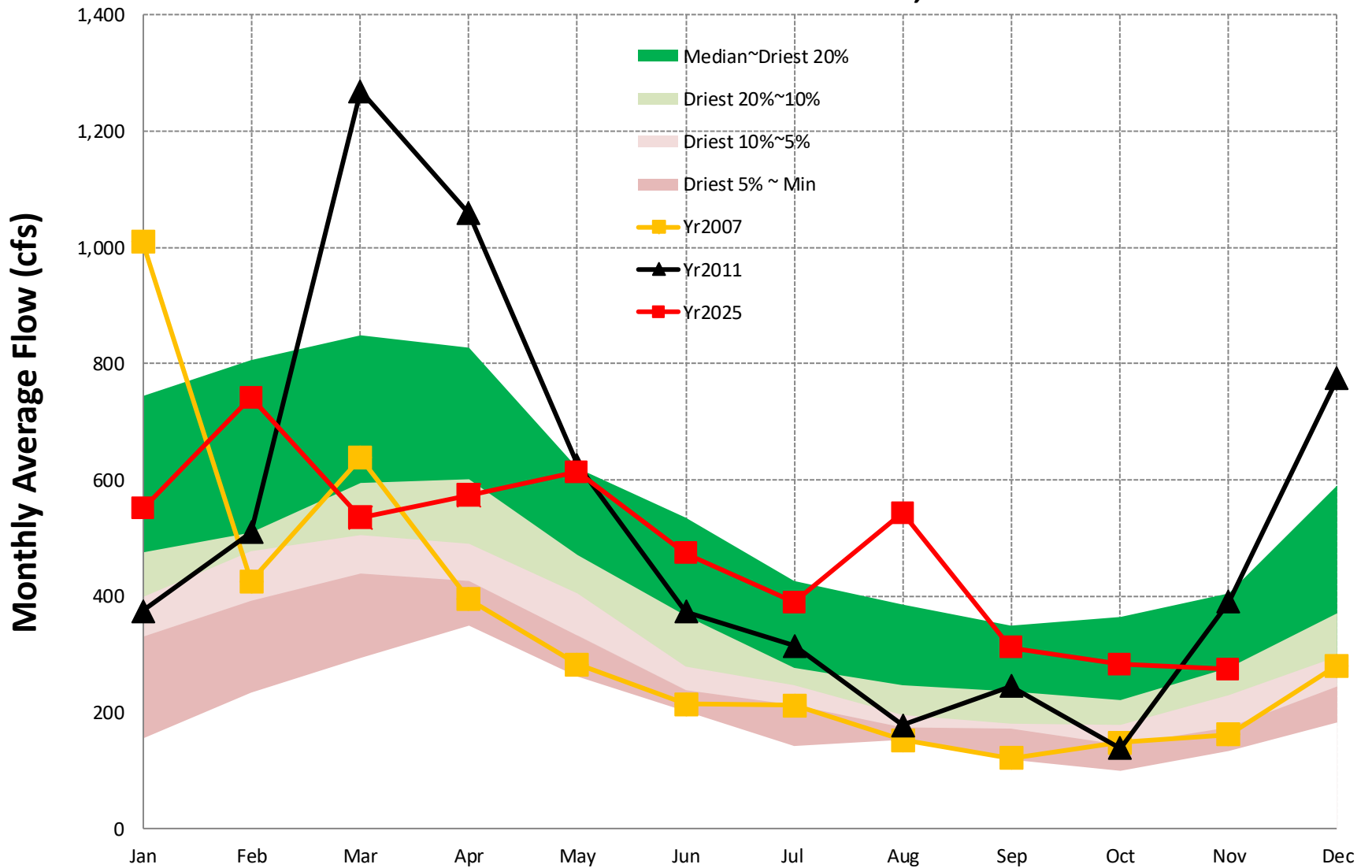
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Gage #21. USGS #02225500, Altamaha Basin, OHOOPEE RIVER near REIDSVILLE, GA

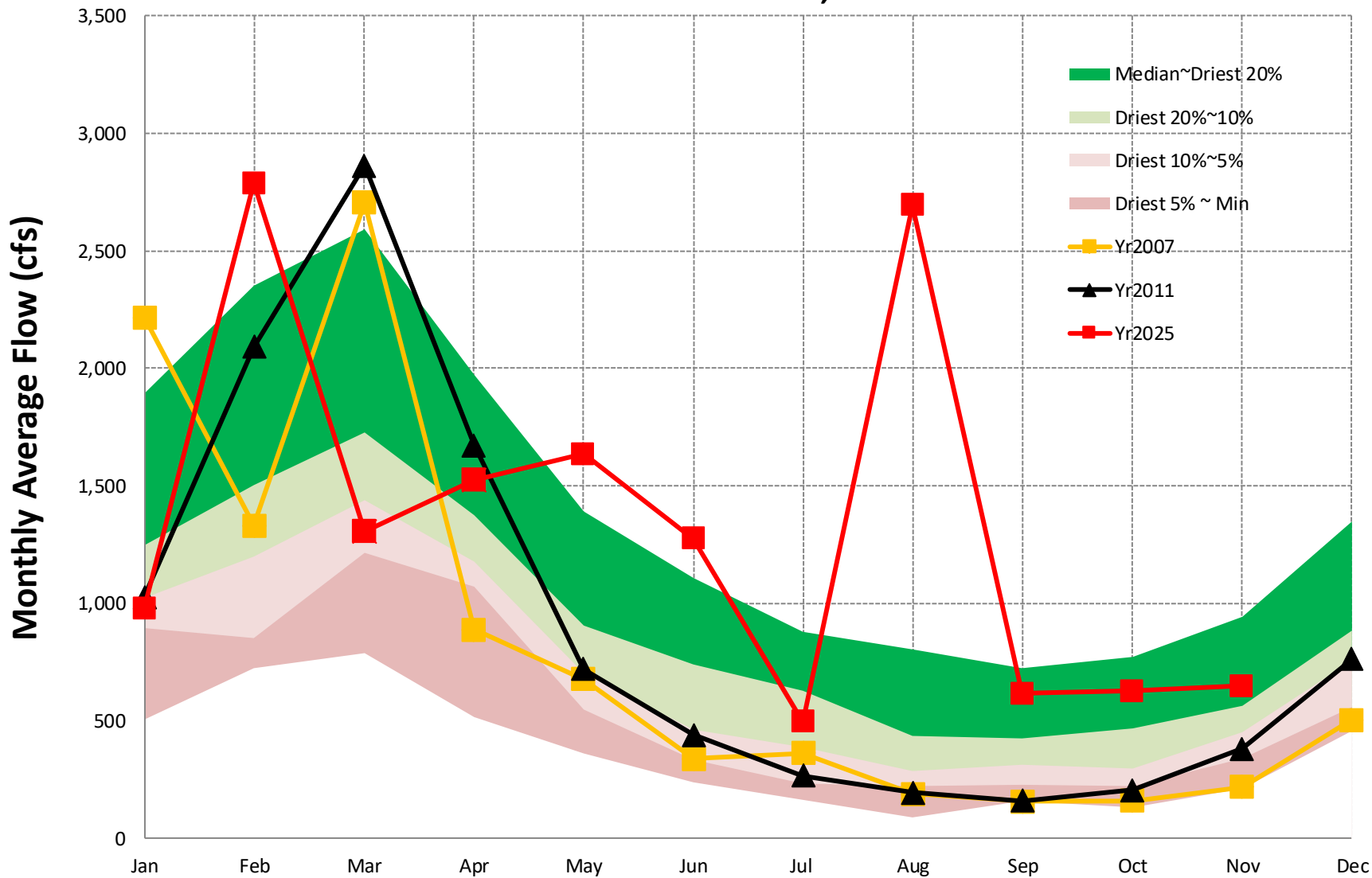


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Gage #22. USGS #02177000, Savannah Basin, CHATTOOGA RIVER near CLAYTON, GA

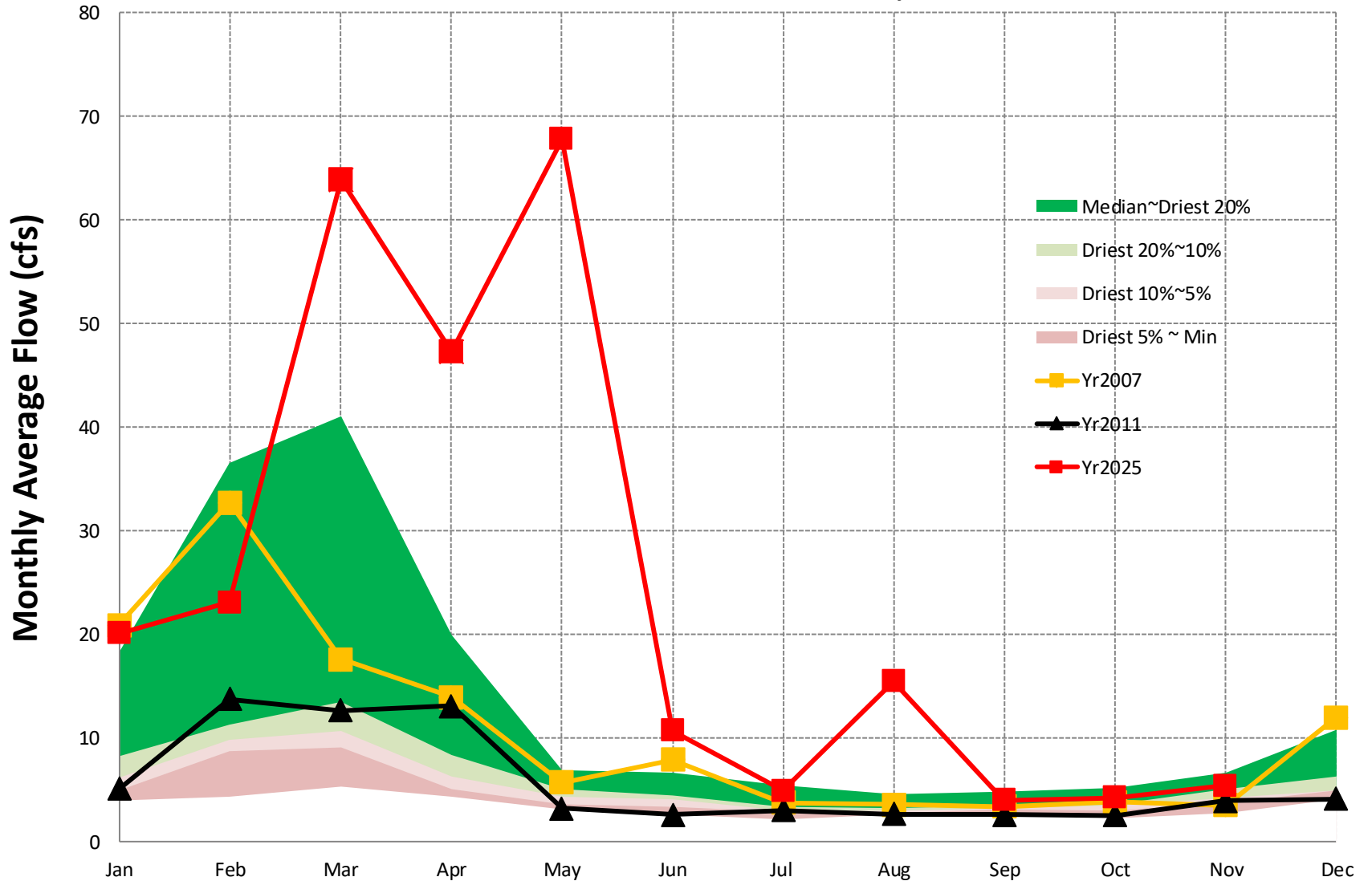


Gage #23. USGS #02192000, Savannah Basin Broad River near Bell, GA



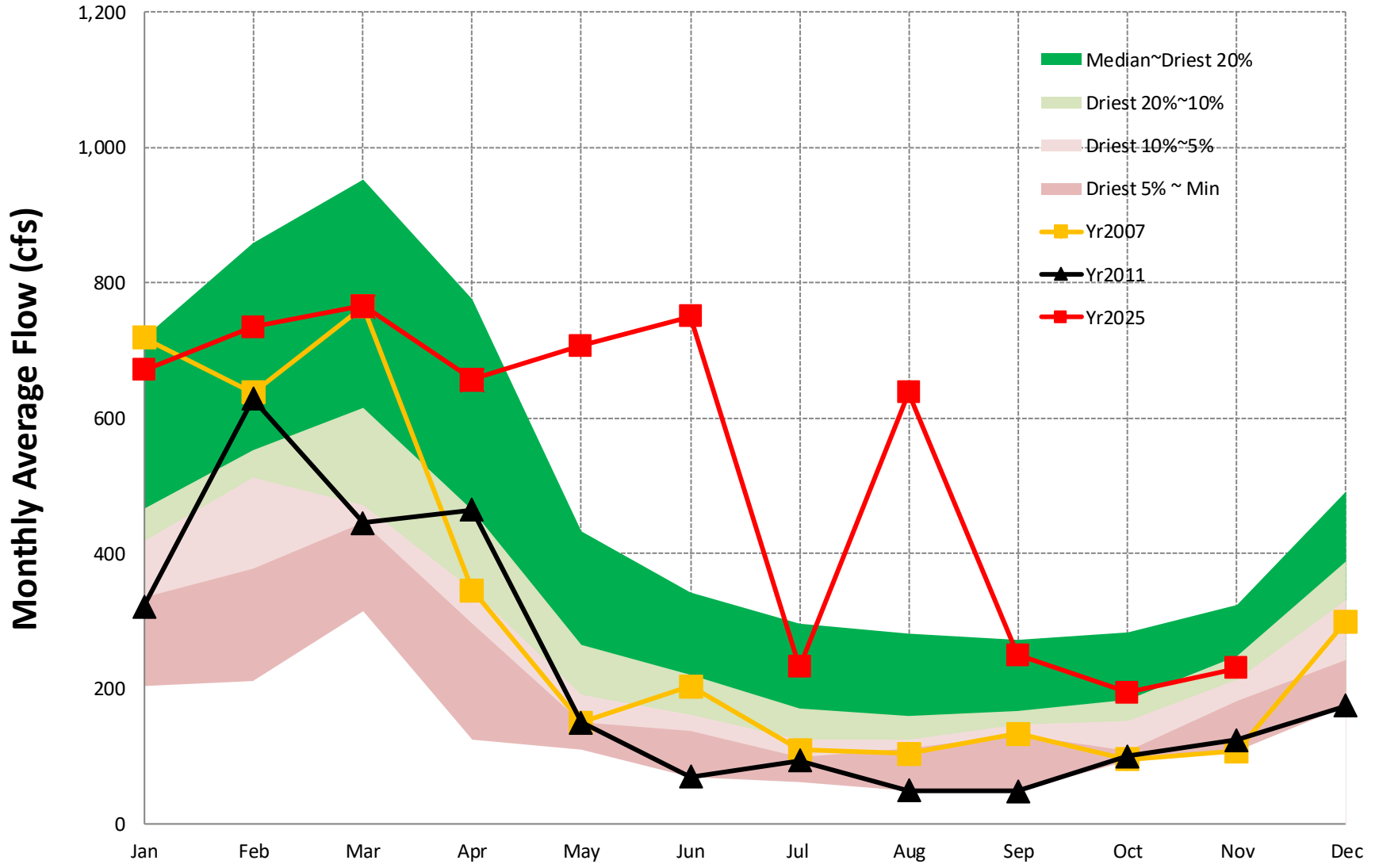
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Gage #24. USGS #02198100, Savannah Basin, BEAVERDAM CREEK near SARDIS, GA



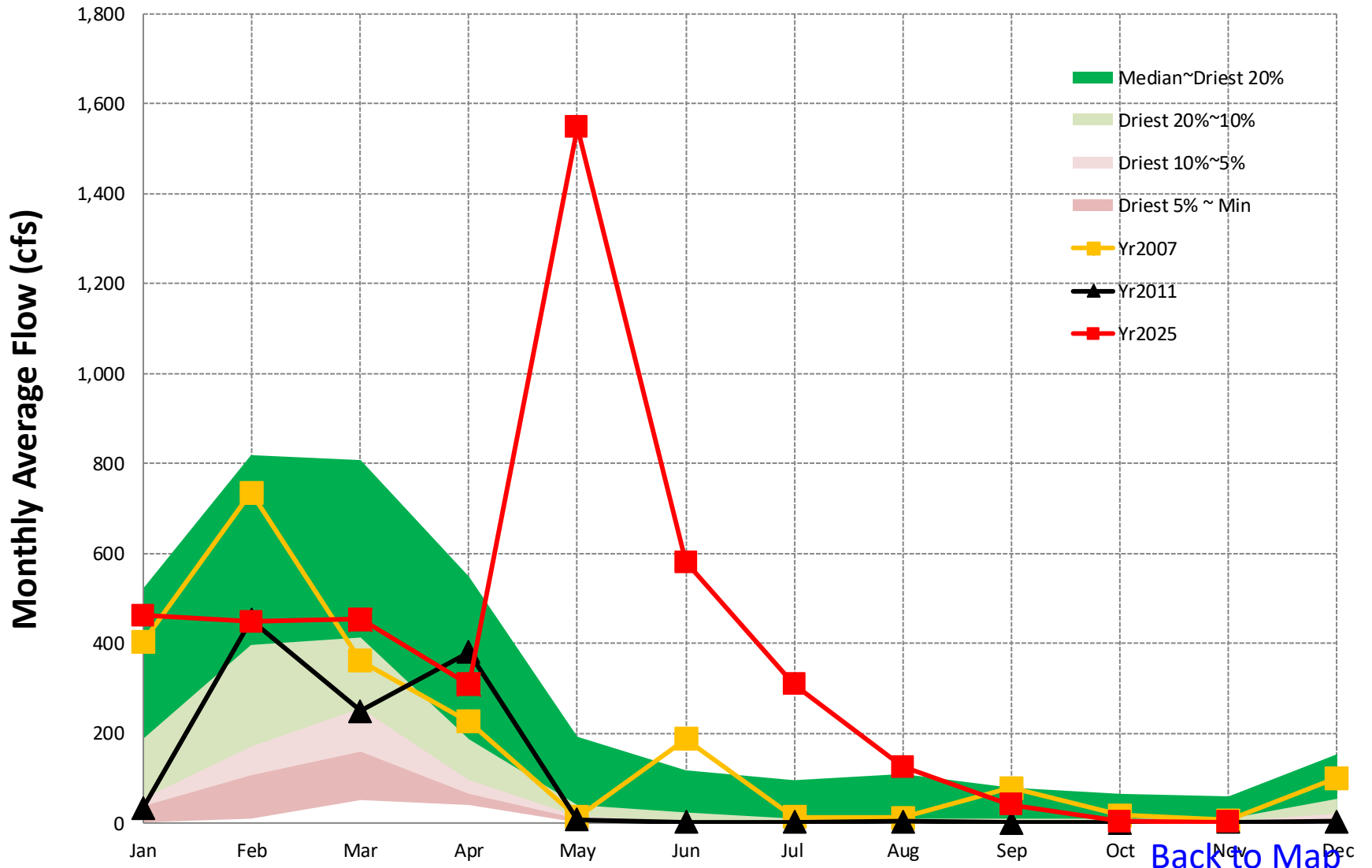
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Gage #25. USGS #02198000, Savannah Basin, BRIER CREEK at MILLHAVEN, GA



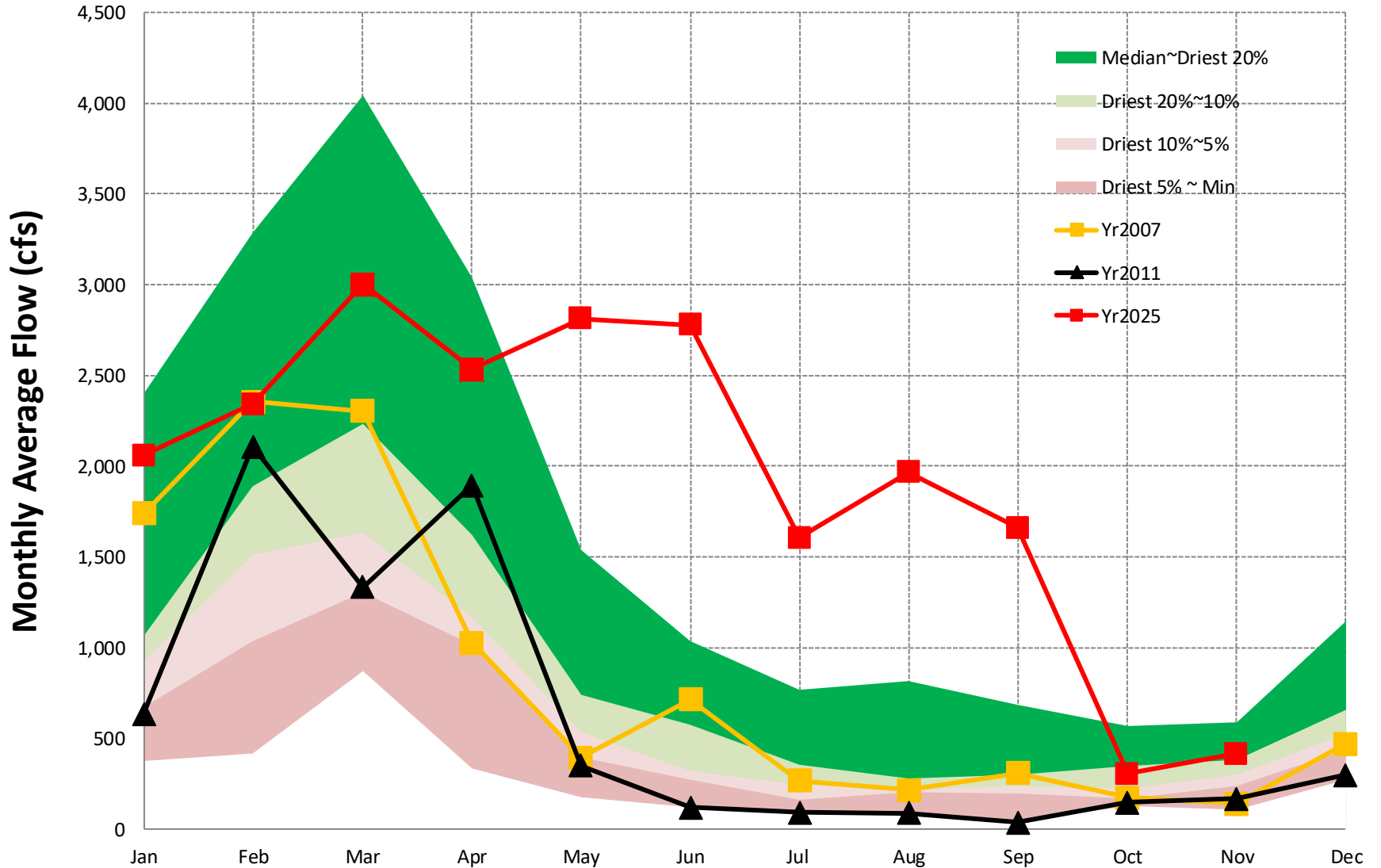
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Gage #26. USGS #02203000, Ogeechee Basin, CANOOCHEE RIVER near CLAXTON, GA



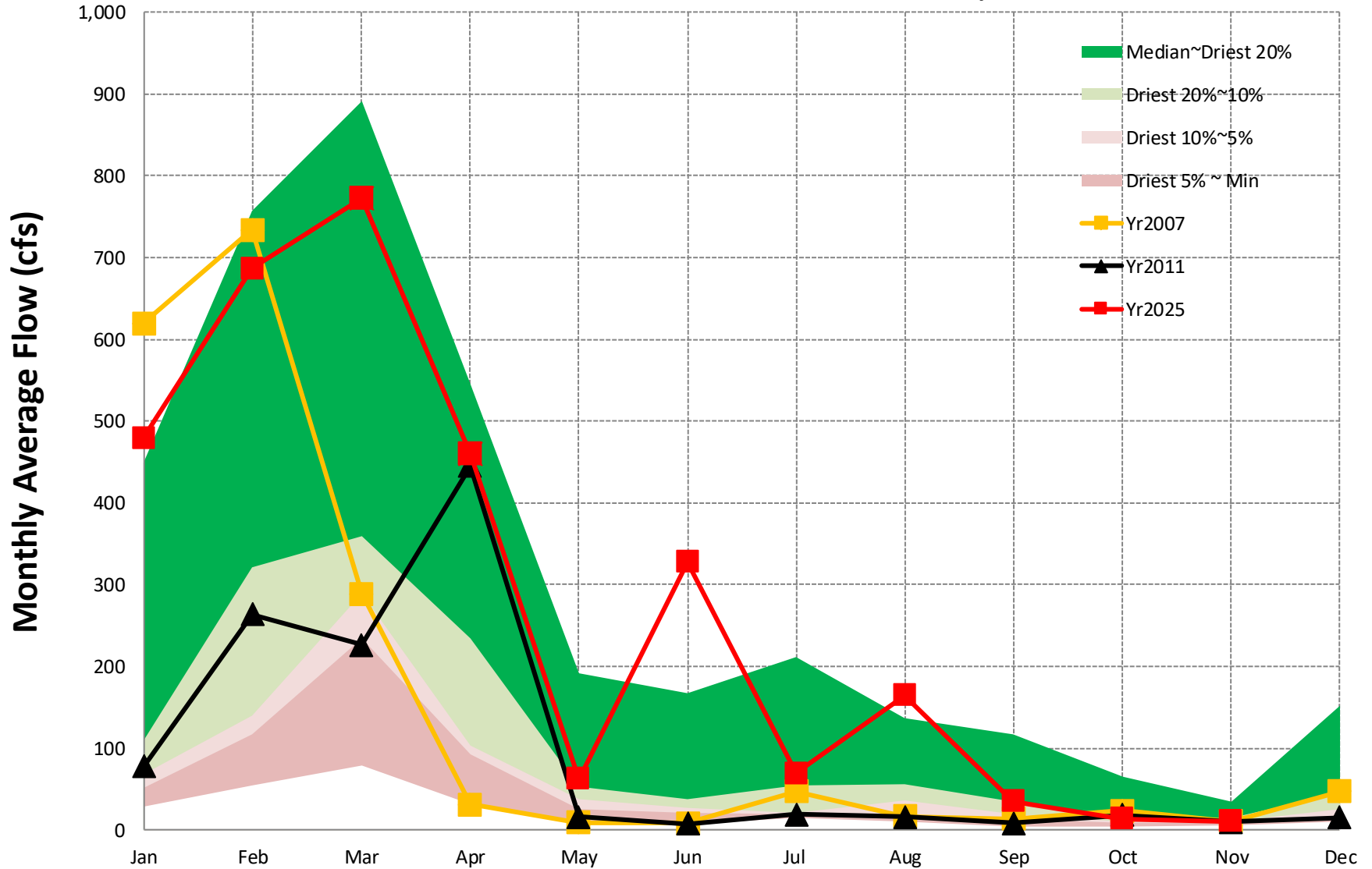
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Gage #27. USGS #02202500, Ogeechee Basin, Ogeechee River near Eden, GA

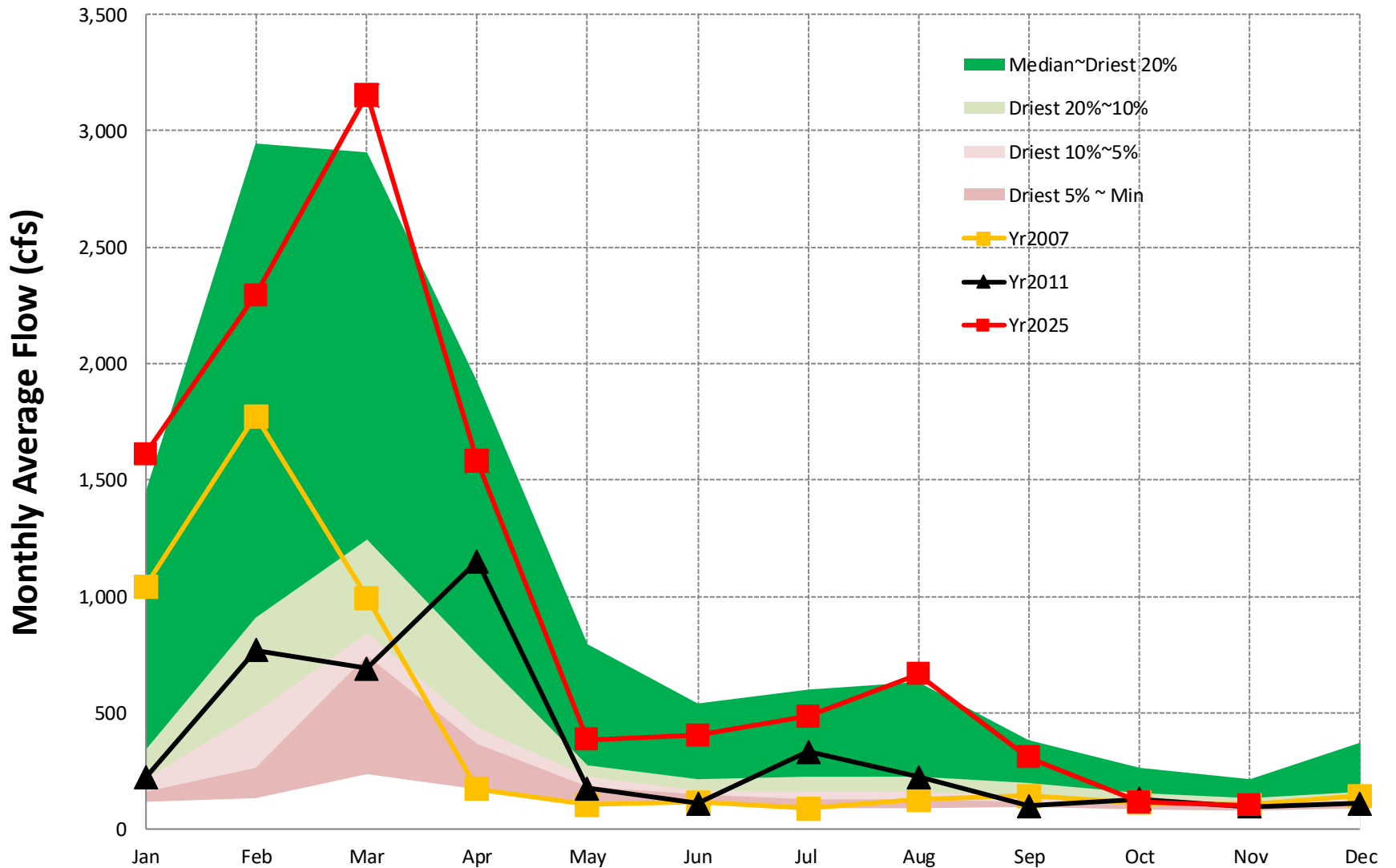


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Gage #28. USGS #02327500, Ochlockonee Basin, OCHLOCKONEE RIVER near THOMASVILLE, GA

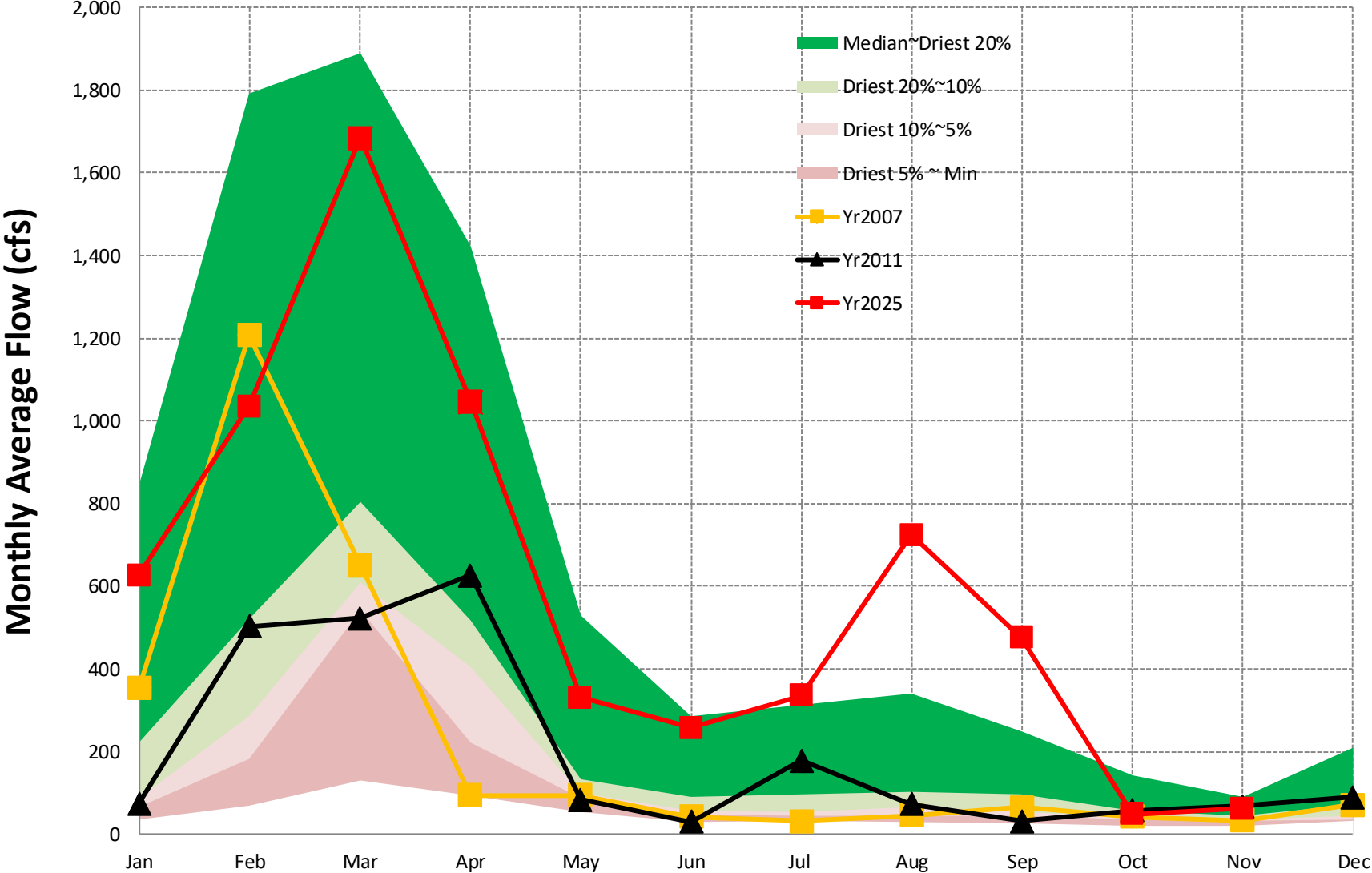


Gage #29. USGS #02319000, Suwannee Basin, WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER near PINETTA, FL



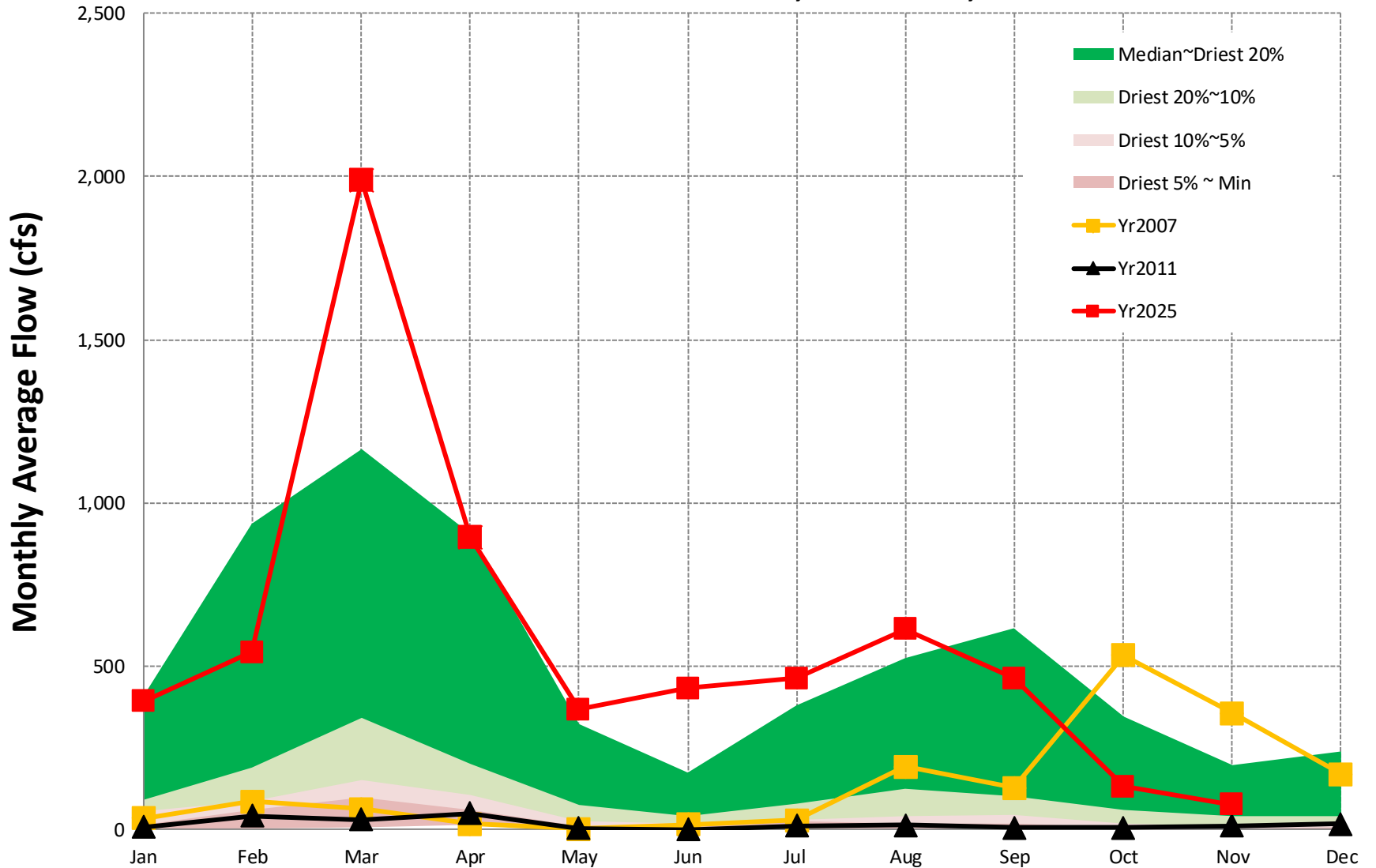
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Gage #30. USGS #02317500, Suwanee Basin, Alapaha River at Statenville, GA



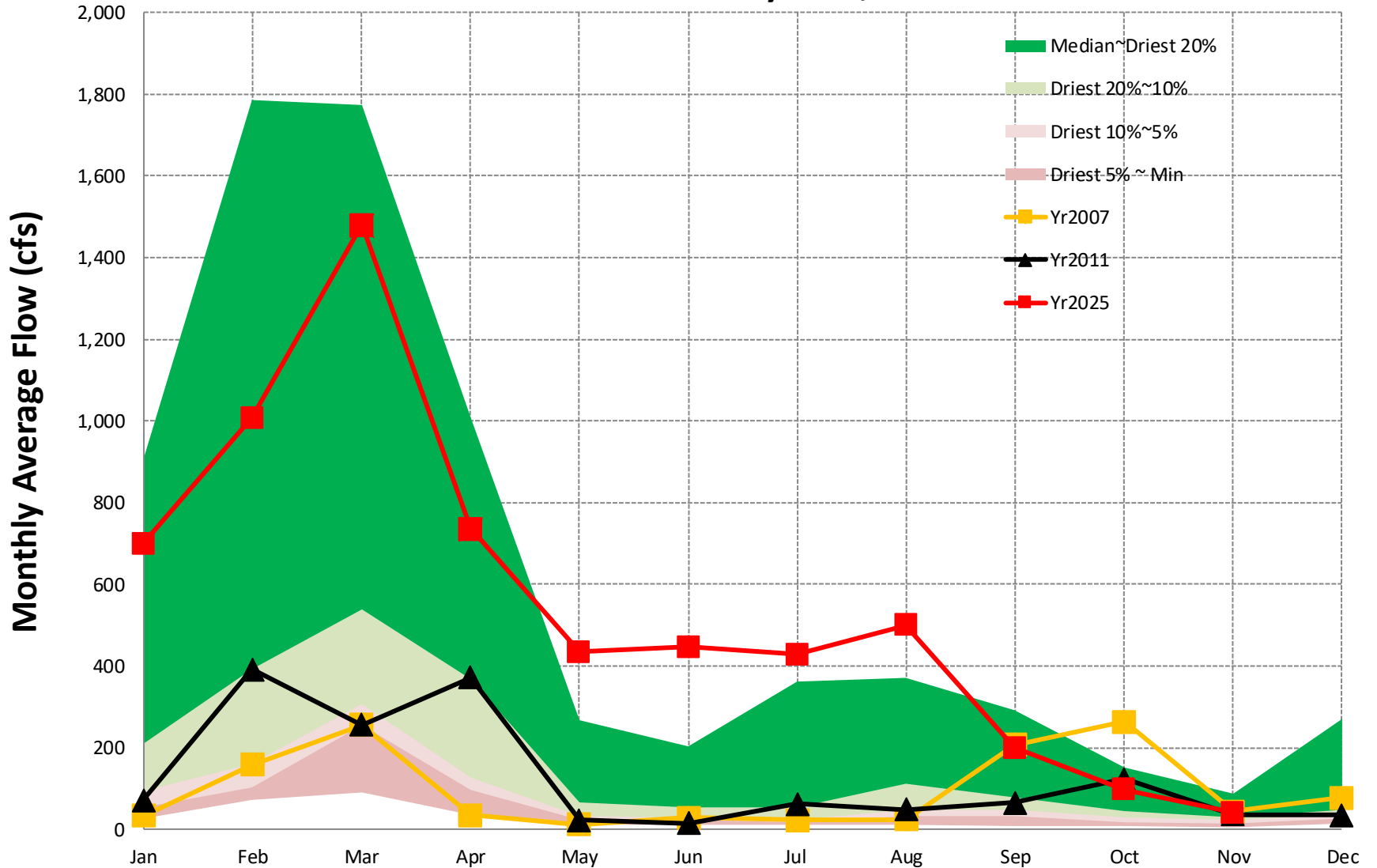
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Gage #31. USGS #02314500, Suwannee Basin, SUWANNEE RIVER AT US 441, AT FARGO, GA



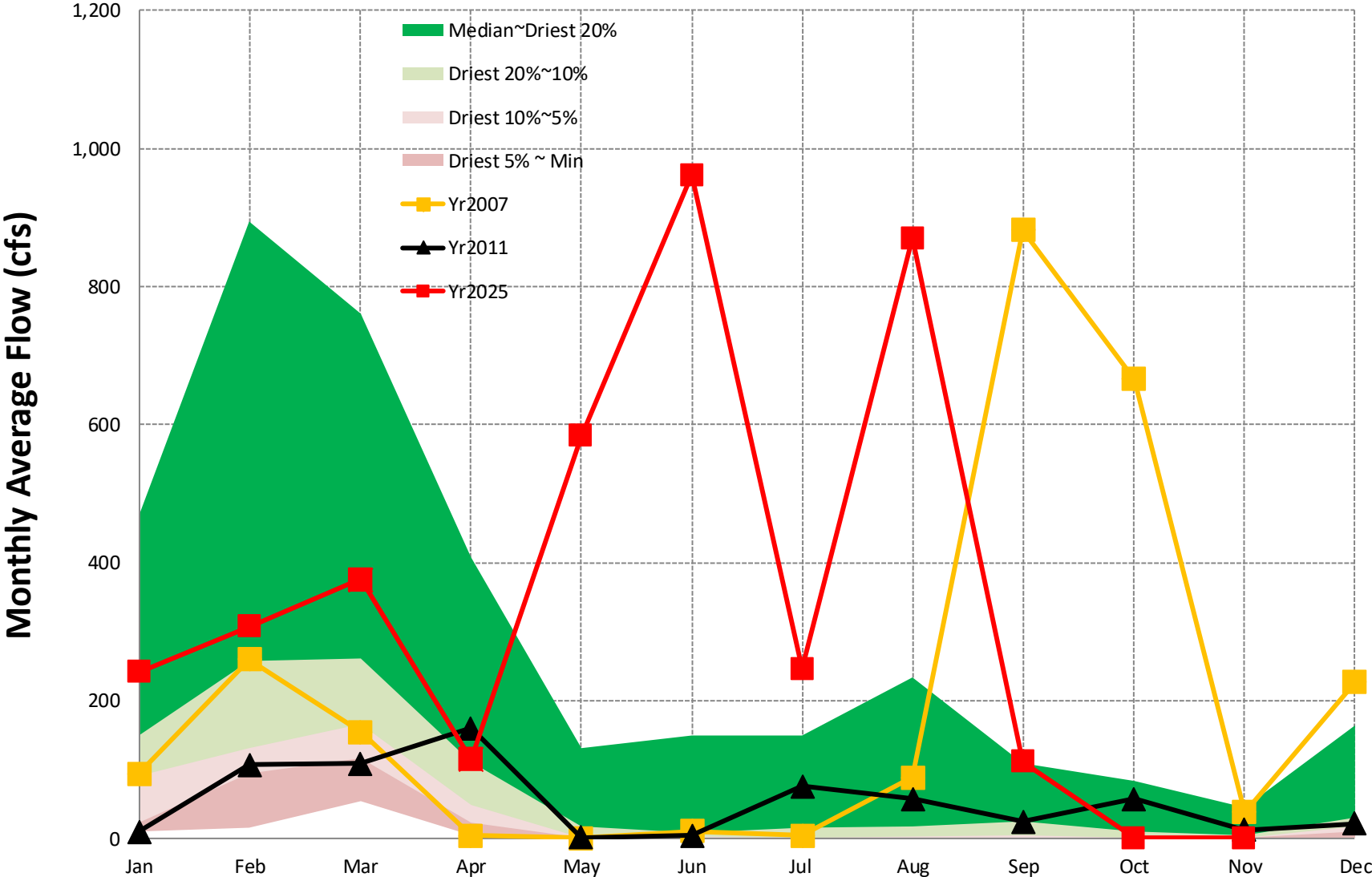
[Back to Map](#)

Gage #32. USGS #02226500, Satilla Basin, Satilla River near Waycross, GA

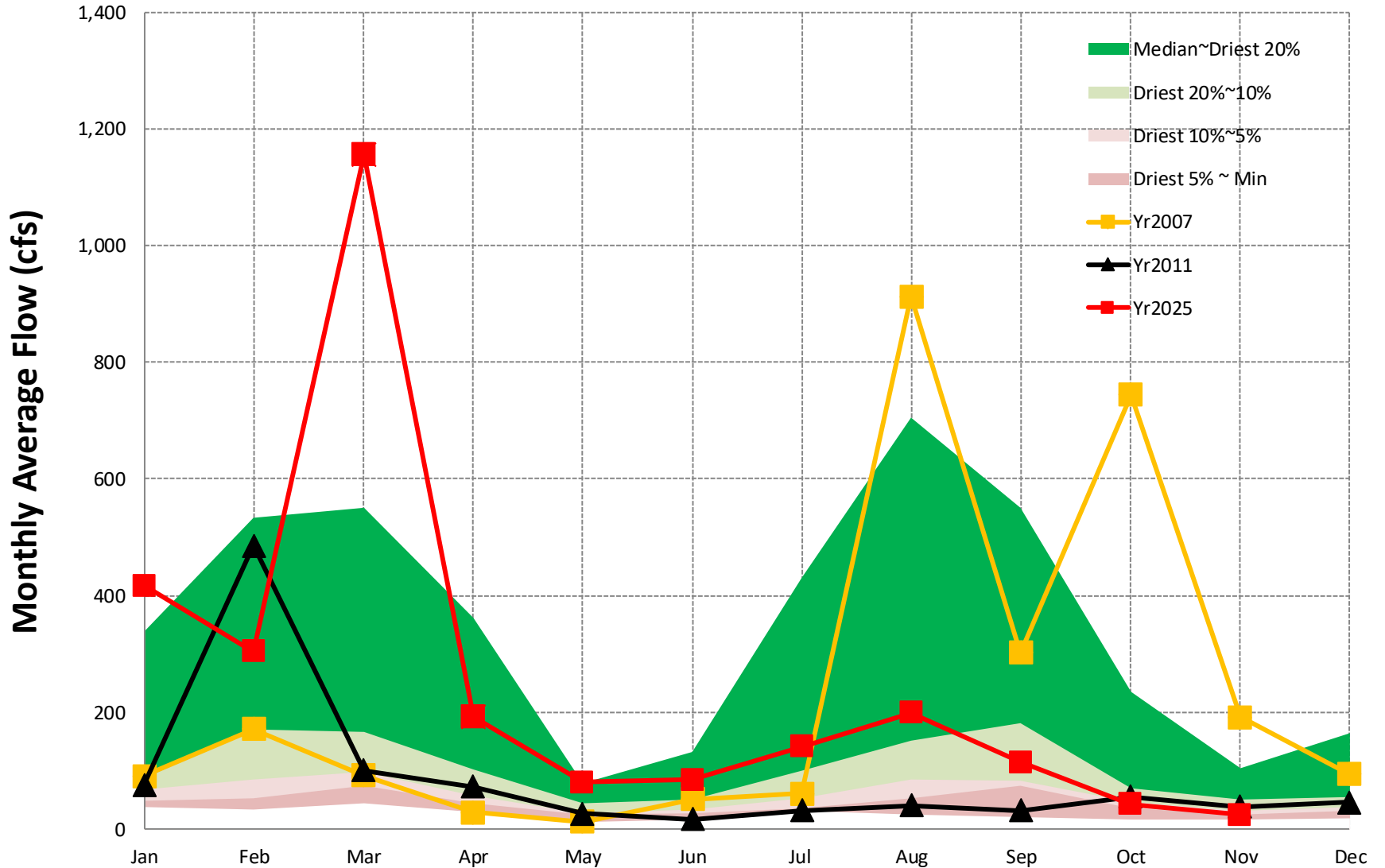


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Gage #33. USGS #02227500, Satilla Basin, LITTLE SATILLA RIVER near OFFERMAN, GA



Gage #34. USGS #02231000, St Mary Basin, ST. MARYS RIVER near MACCLENNY, FL



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Groundwater Levels

Data Source: USGS

Rationale for Choosing USGS Monitoring Wells

EPD monitors 17 groundwater USGS monitoring wells shown on the following slide to assess drought conditions. These wells were selected for monitoring because they have:

- Long-term monitoring records consisting of three decades or more of data; and
- Real-time monitoring that represents the most up-to-date conditions.

USGS Wells Monitored

Chattahoochee Basin

1. 16MM03

Flint Basin

2. 11AA01
3. 13L180
4. 12M017
5. 08K001
6. 11K003
7. 12K014
8. 13J004
9. 08G001
10. 10G313
11. 09F520
16. 11J011

Oconee Basin

12. 21T001

Tennessee Basin

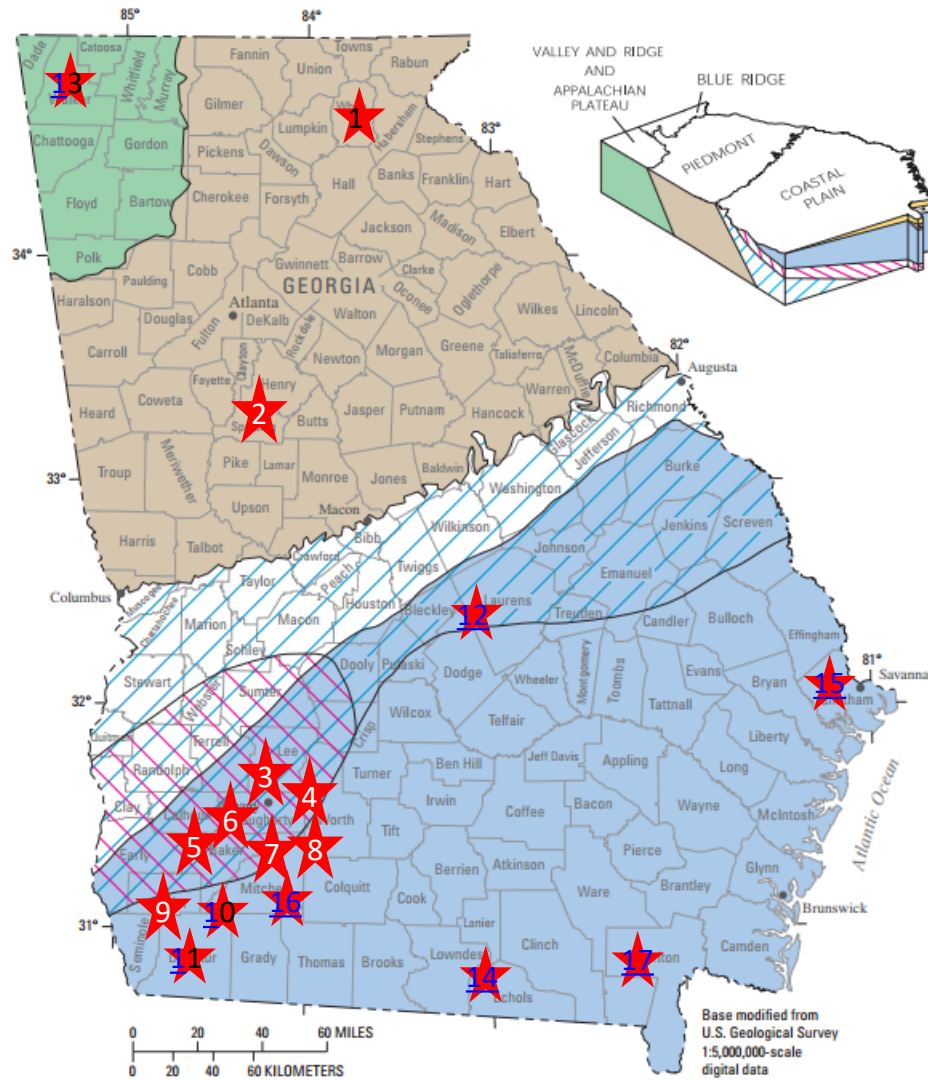
13. 03PP01

Suwanee Basin

14. 19E009
17. 27E004

Ogeechee Basin

15. 35P094



EXPLANATION

Coastal Plain aquifers	Piedmont and Blue Ridge aquifers
Surficial aquifer system—Not a principal aquifer. Shown on block only	Crystalline-rock aquifers
Floridan aquifer system	Valley and Ridge and Appalachian Plateau aquifers
Claiborne and Clayton aquifers	Paleozoic-rock aquifers
Cretaceous aquifer system	

Figure 2. Area of use of principal aquifers and physiographic provinces in Georgia (modified from U.S. Geological Survey, 2006).

Groundwater Level Graphs

- For each of the 17 groundwater wells, EPD has prepared a graph that shows monthly average groundwater levels from January 2025 through November 2025;
- To help put these levels into perspective, for comparison purposes, each graph also shows:
 - Monthly average levels at that same well for the years 2007 and 2011 when groundwater levels were at or near recorded low levels across much of the state; and
 - And a statistical composite of historical conditions at that same gage showing the “lowest” 50, 20, 10, and 5 percent of all recorded monthly average levels at the same well.

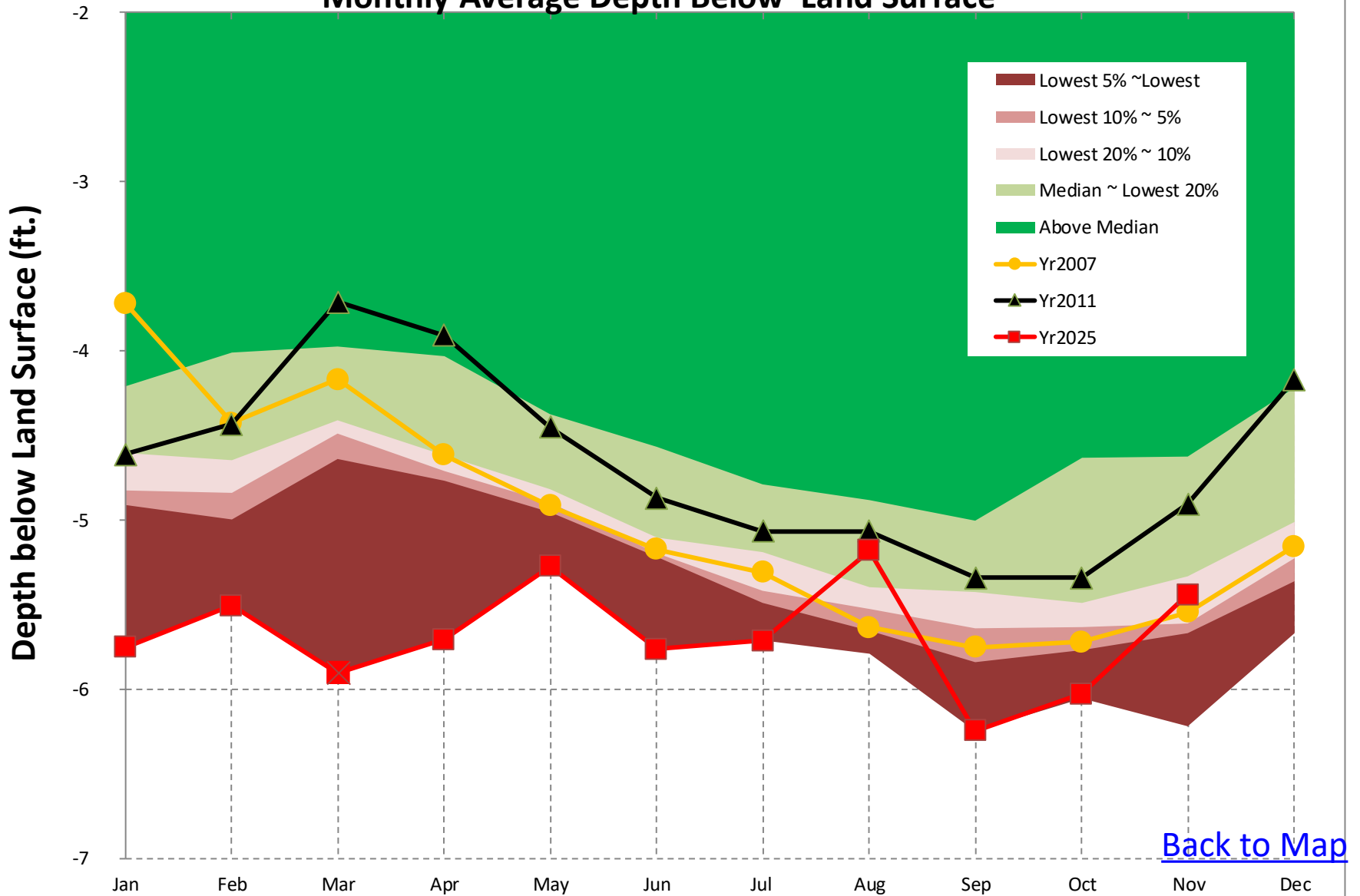
How to Read the Groundwater Level Graphs

Example: [Well #11, 09F520, Flint River Basin](#)

The groundwater level graph for Well #11, USGS 09F520 shows:

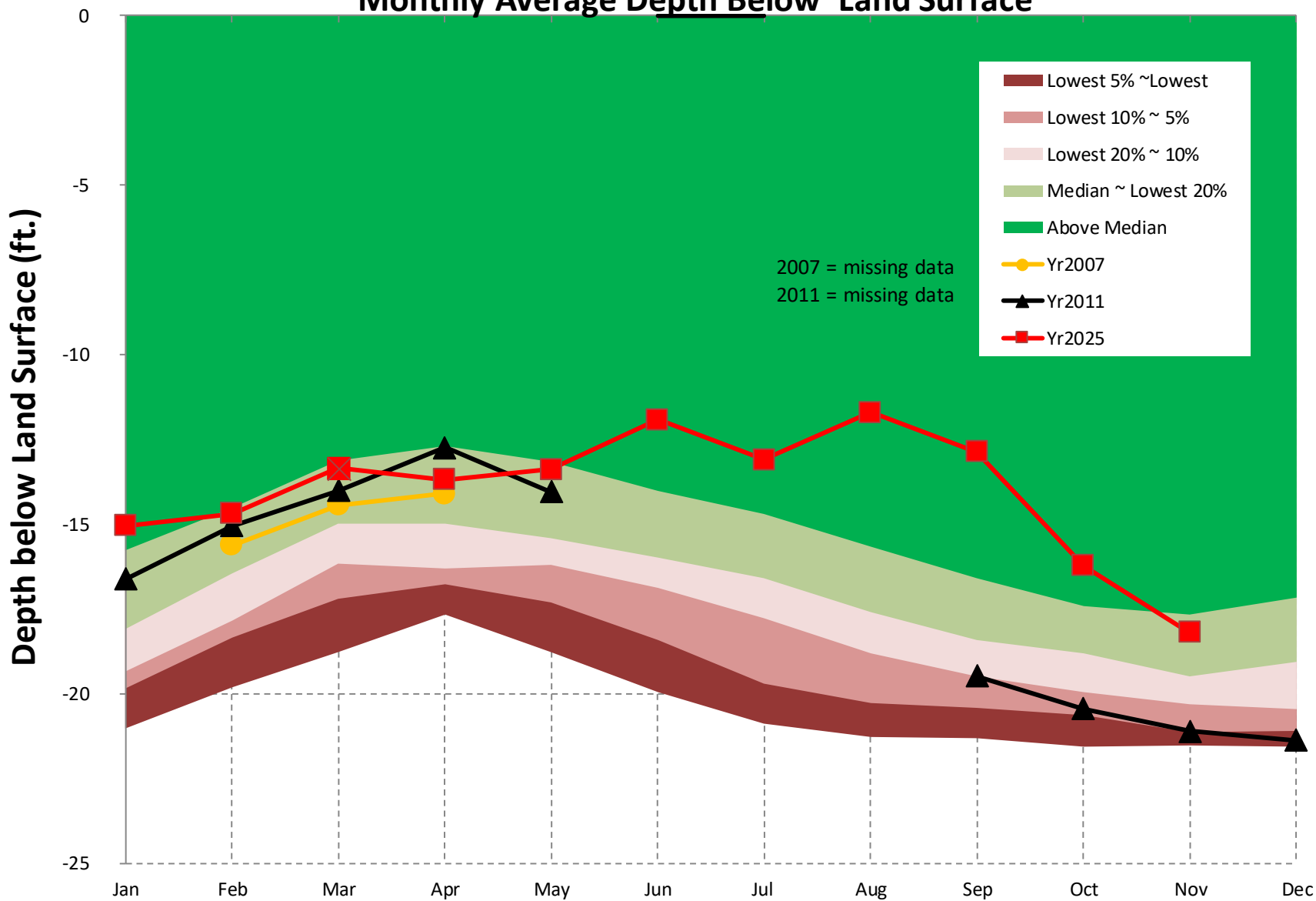
- The average monthly groundwater level in November 2025 was 49.7 ft below land surface. The statistical composite of all historical data for this well shows that monthly average groundwater levels in November have historically been lower than November 2025 about 14% of the time; about 86% of the time in November they have been higher.
- The average monthly groundwater level in November 2011 was 50.9 ft below land surface. The statistical composite of all historical data for this well shows that monthly average groundwater levels in November have historically been lower than November 2011 about 2% of the time; about 98% of the time in November they have been higher.
- The average monthly groundwater level in November 2007 was 50.9 ft below land surface. The statistical composite of all historical data for this well shows that monthly average groundwater levels in November have historically been lower than November 2007 about 2% of the time; about 98% of the time in November they have been higher.

Well #1, 16MM03, Crystalline Rocks Aquifer in Chattahoochee Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



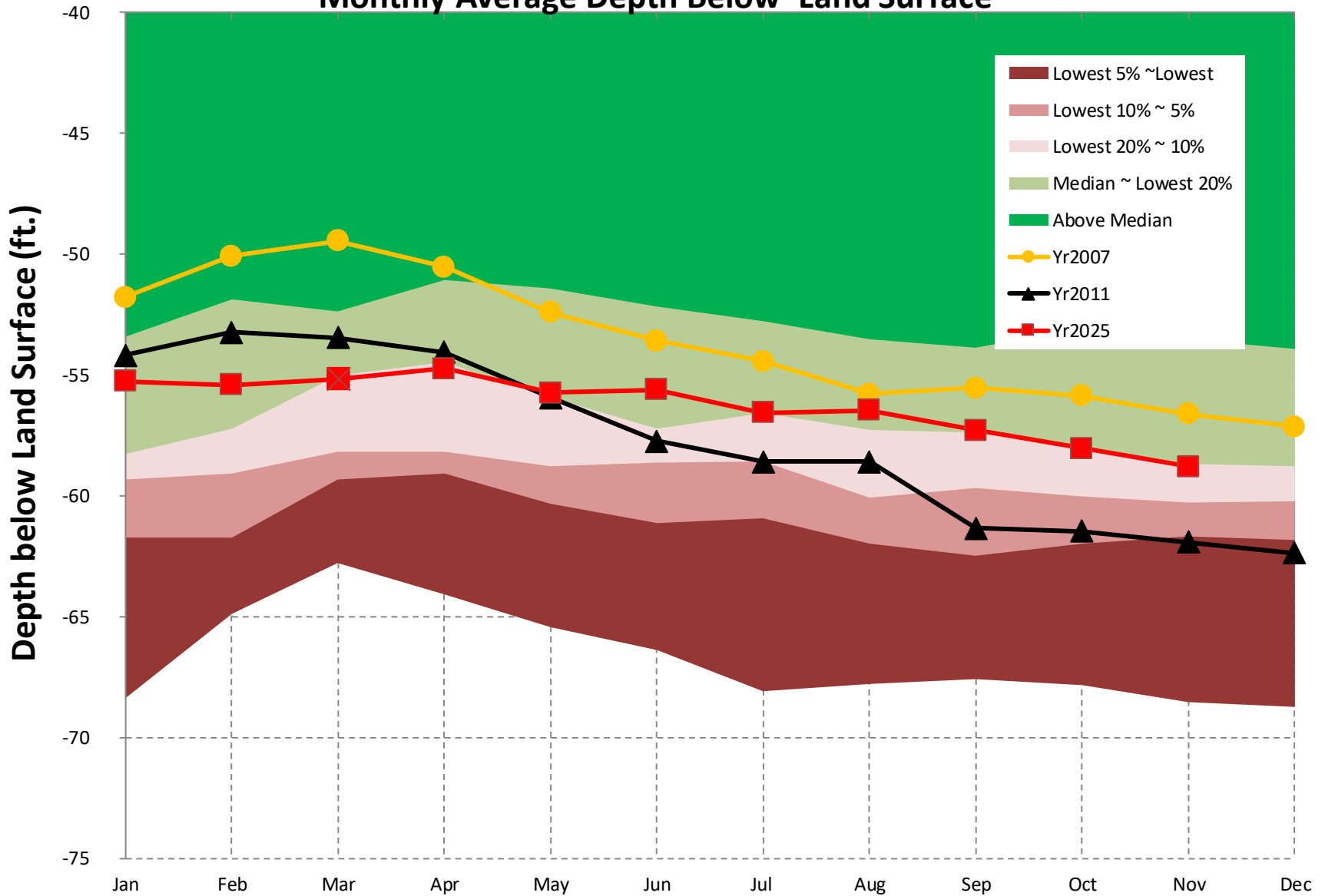
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Well #2, 11AA01, Surficial Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface

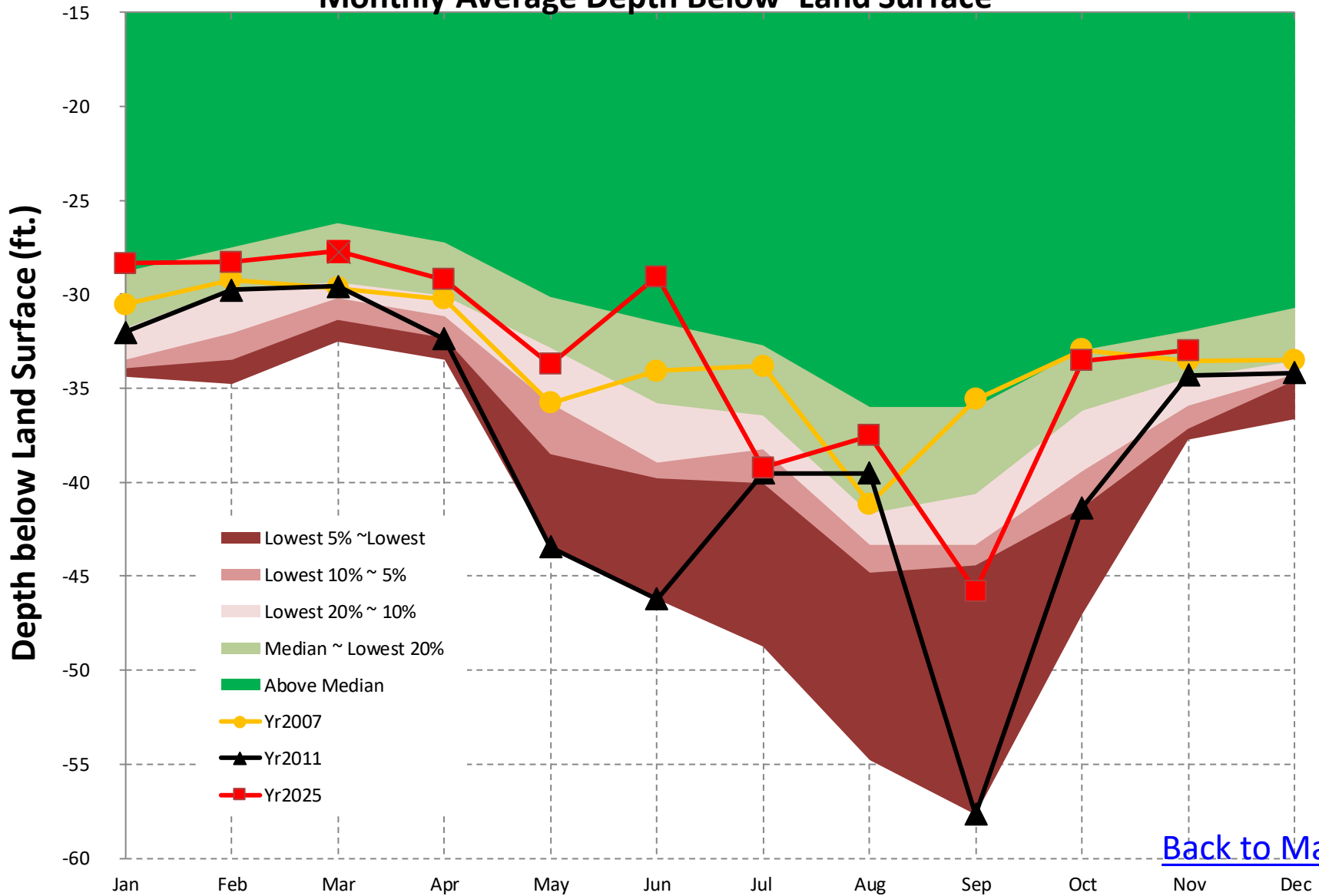


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Well #3, 13L180, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface

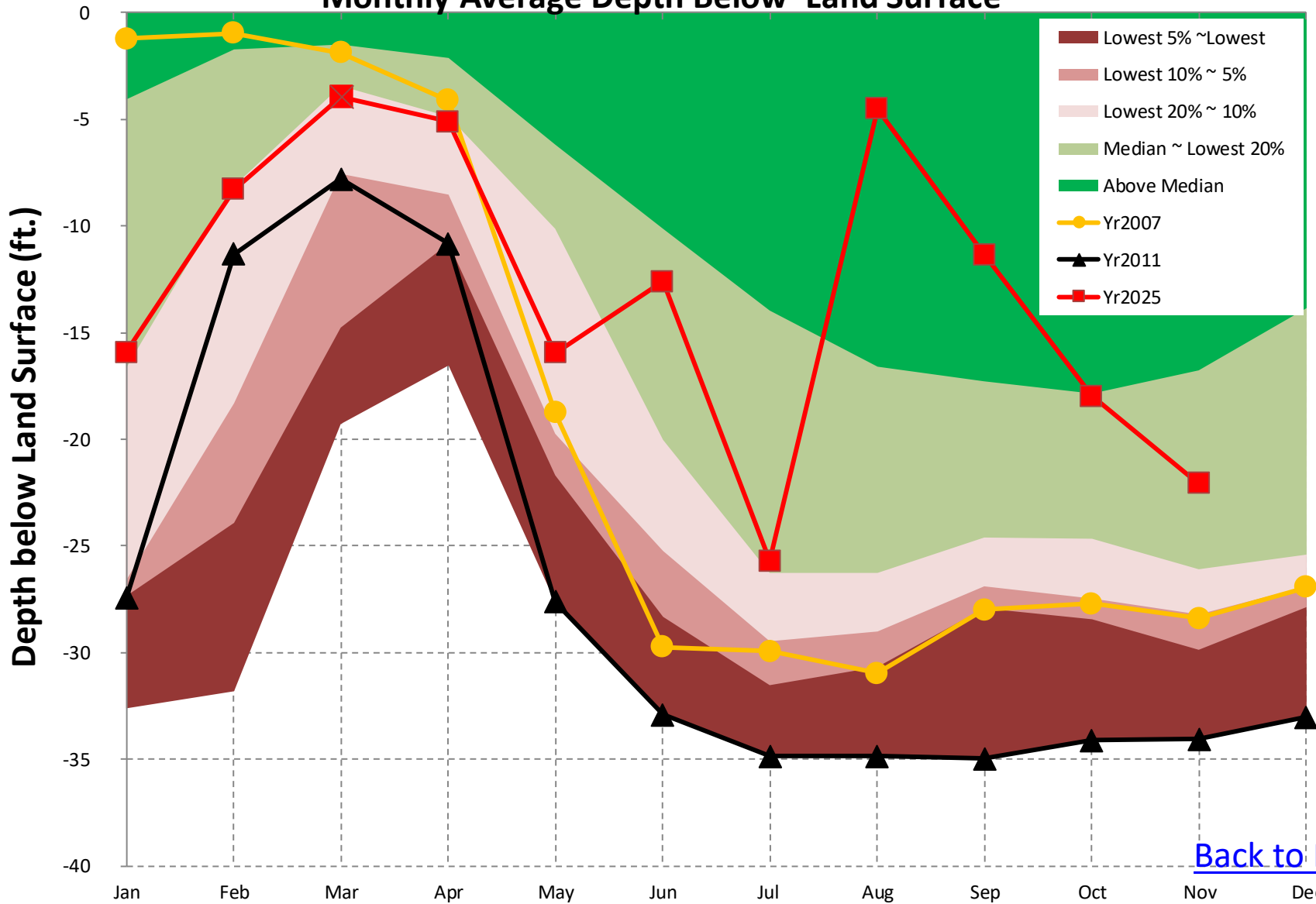


Well #4, 12M017, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



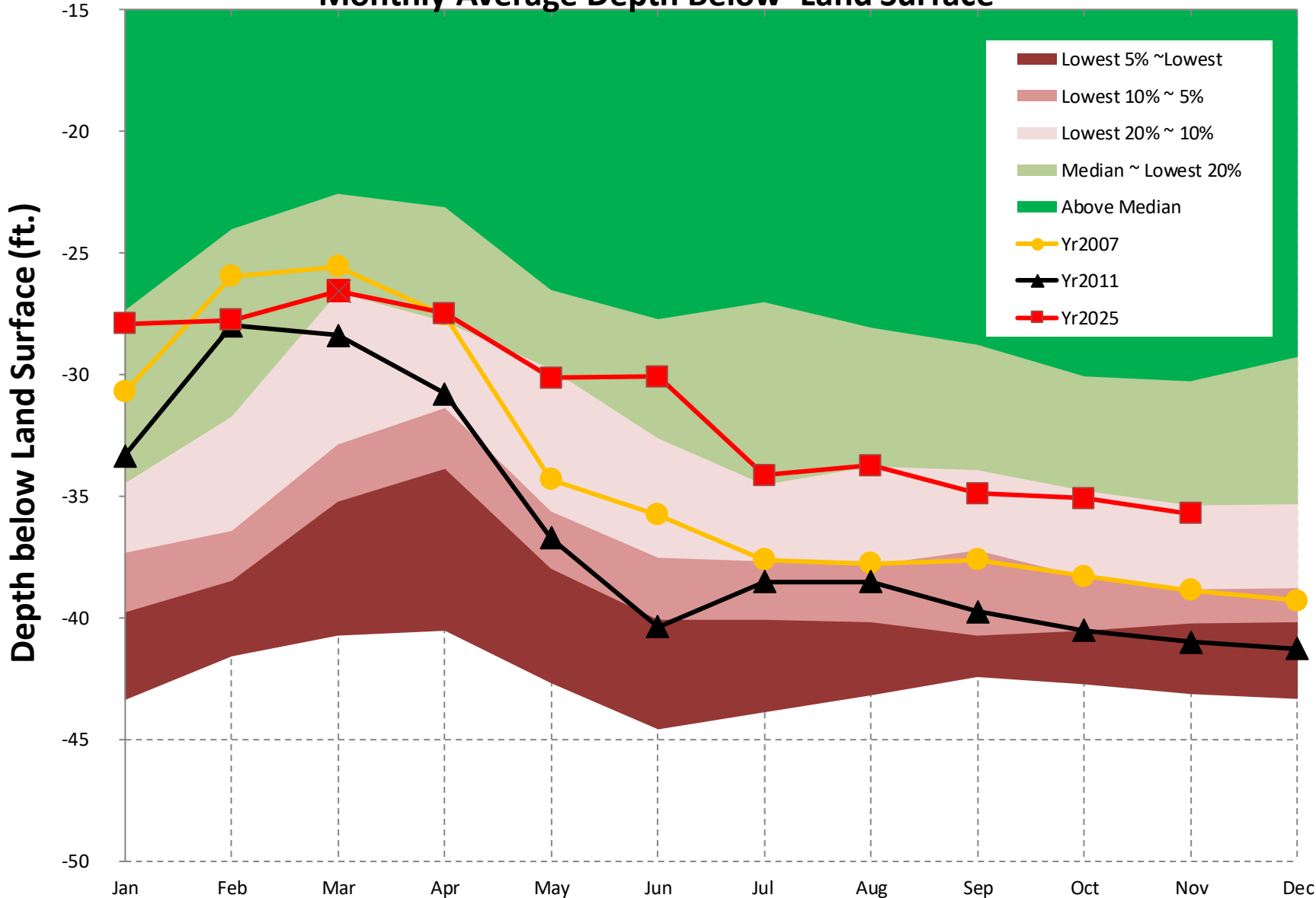
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Well #5, 08K001, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



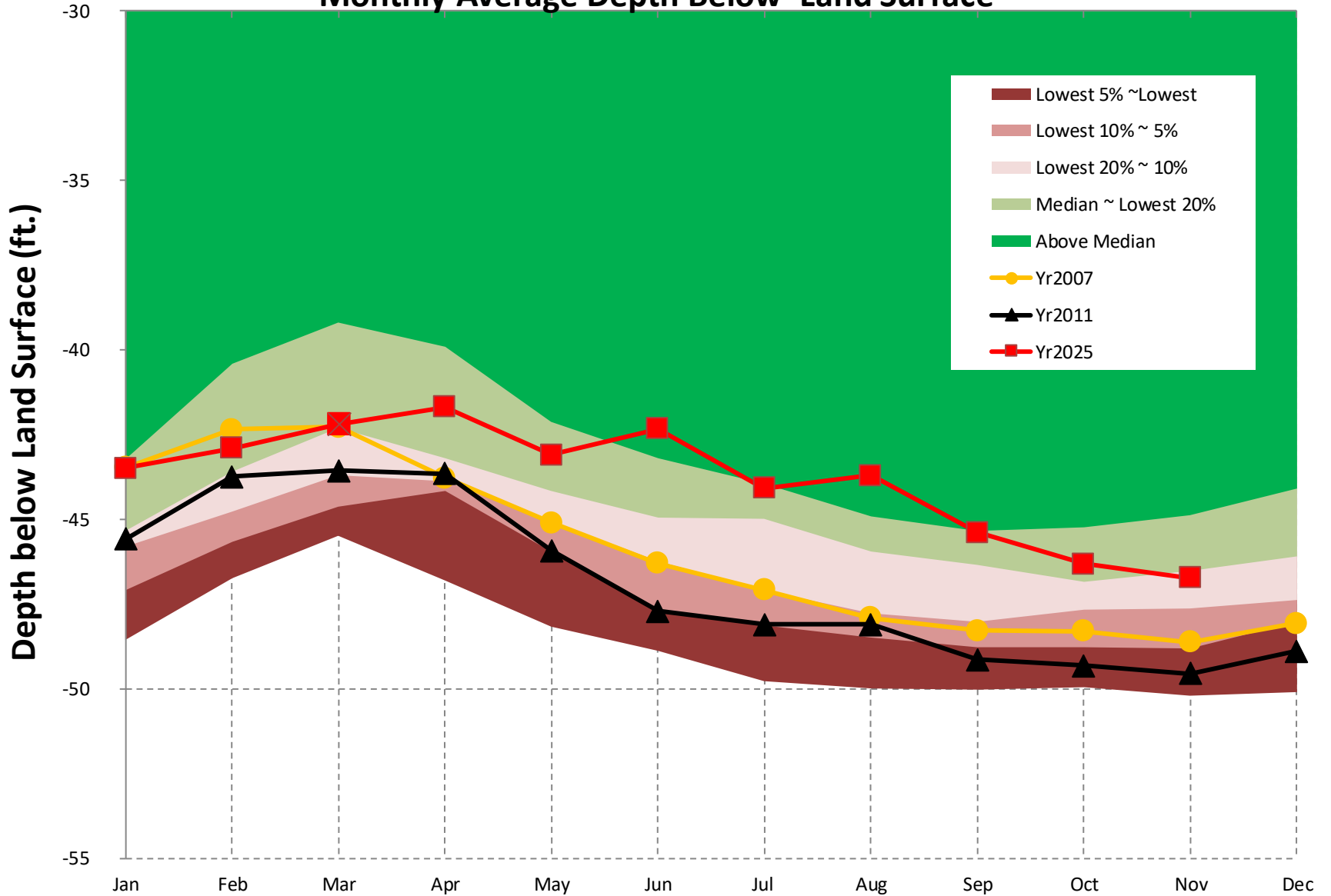
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Well #6, 11K003, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



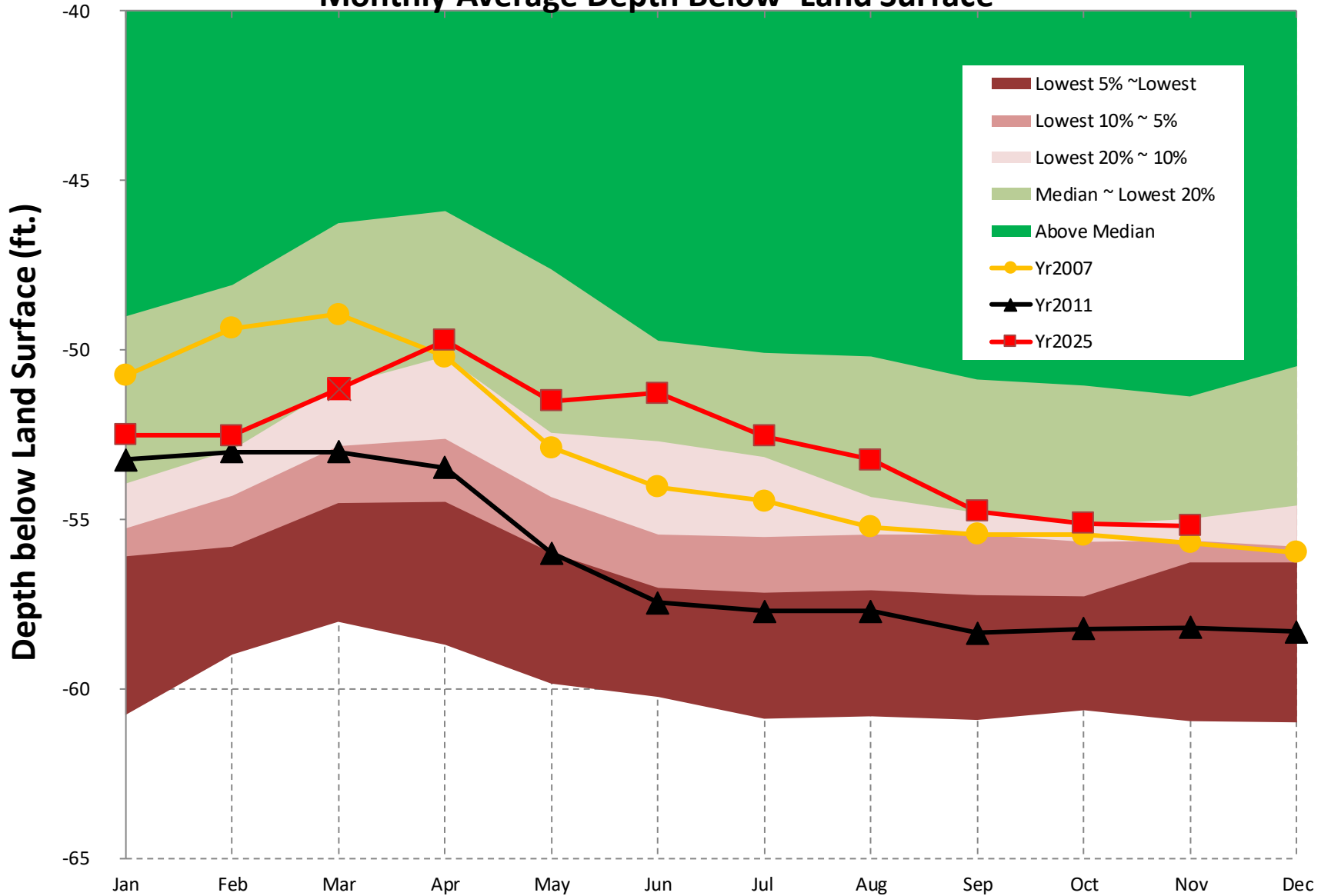
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Well #7, 12K014, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface

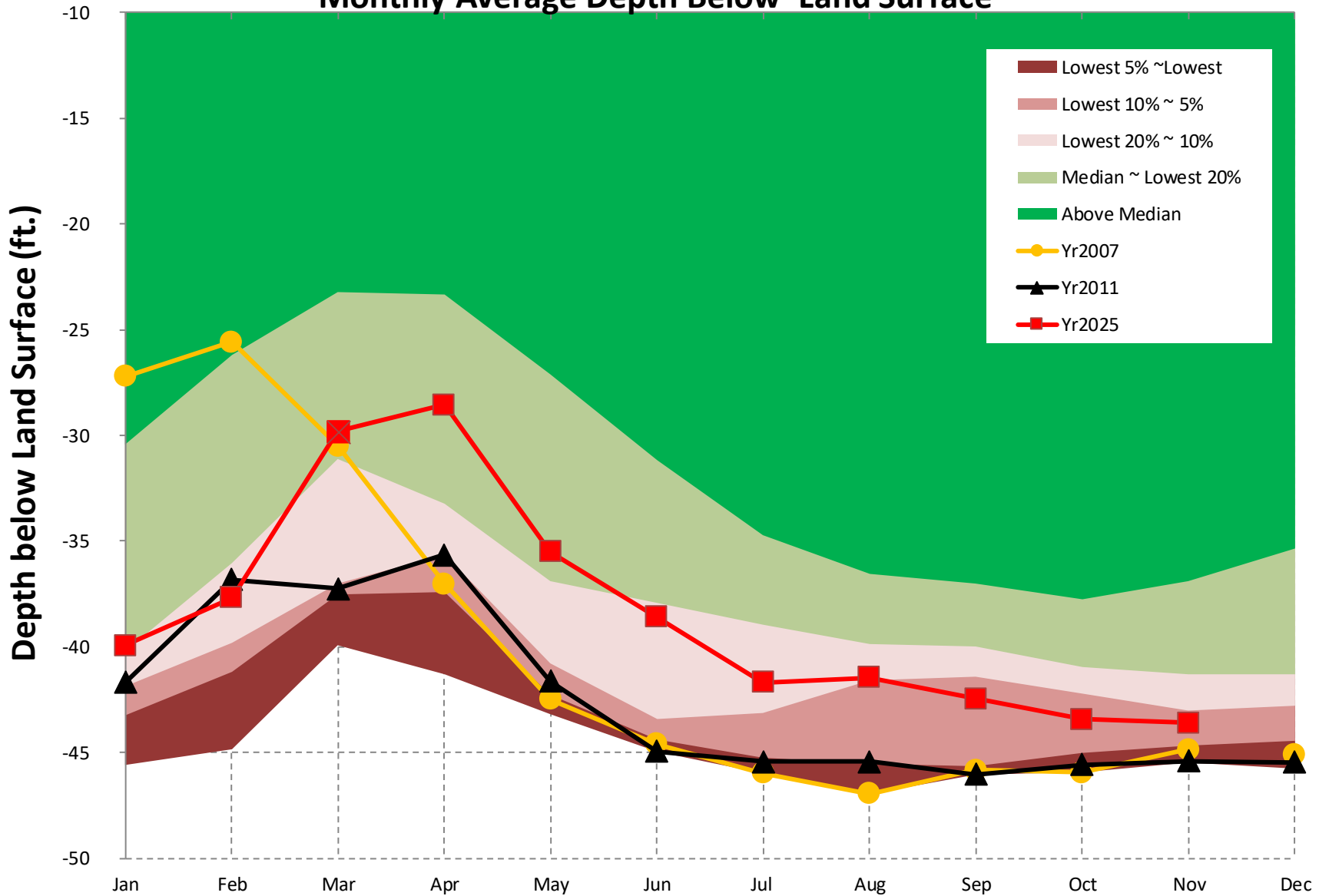


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Well #8, 13J004, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface

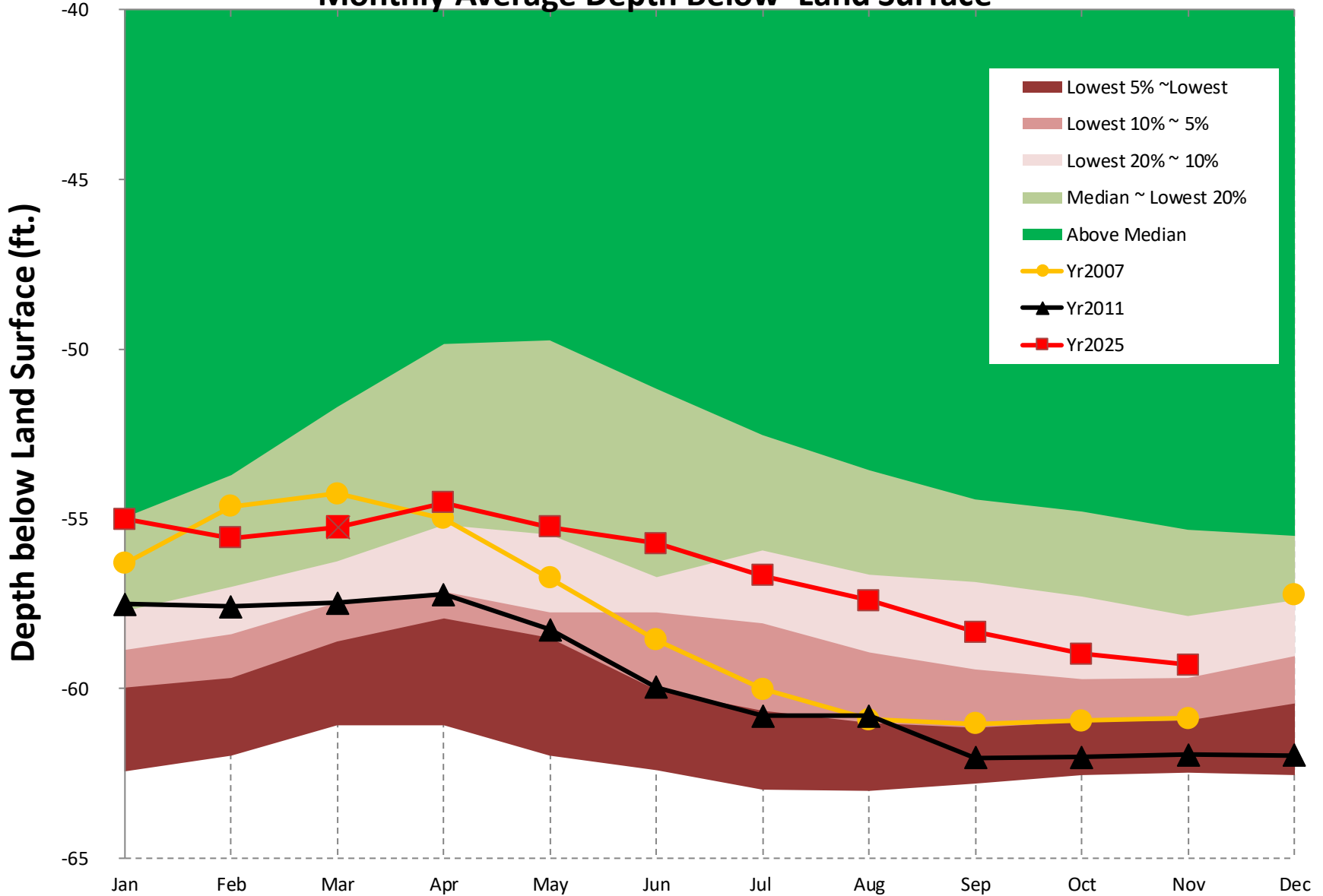


Well #9, 08G001, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



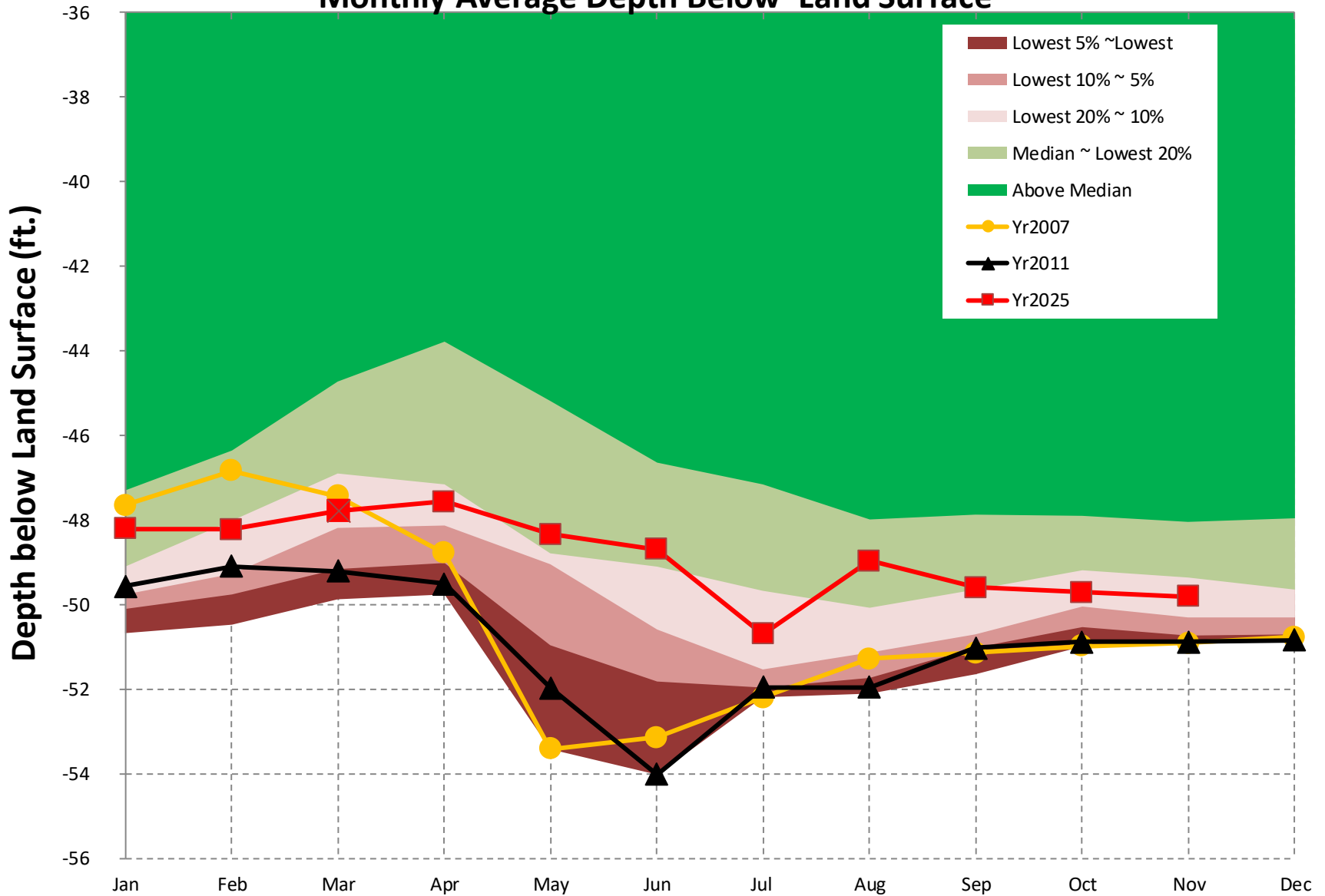
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Well #10, 10G313, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface

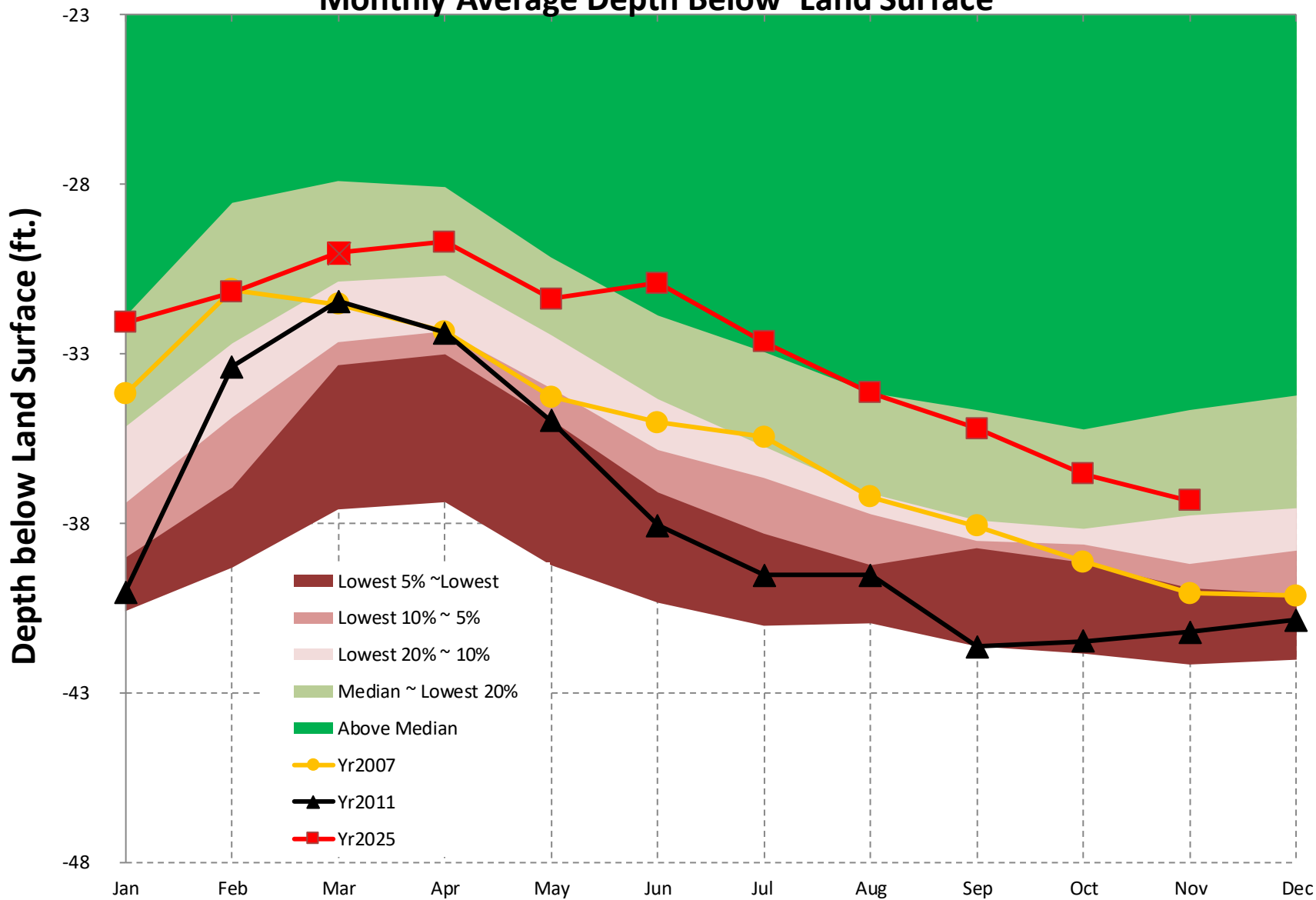


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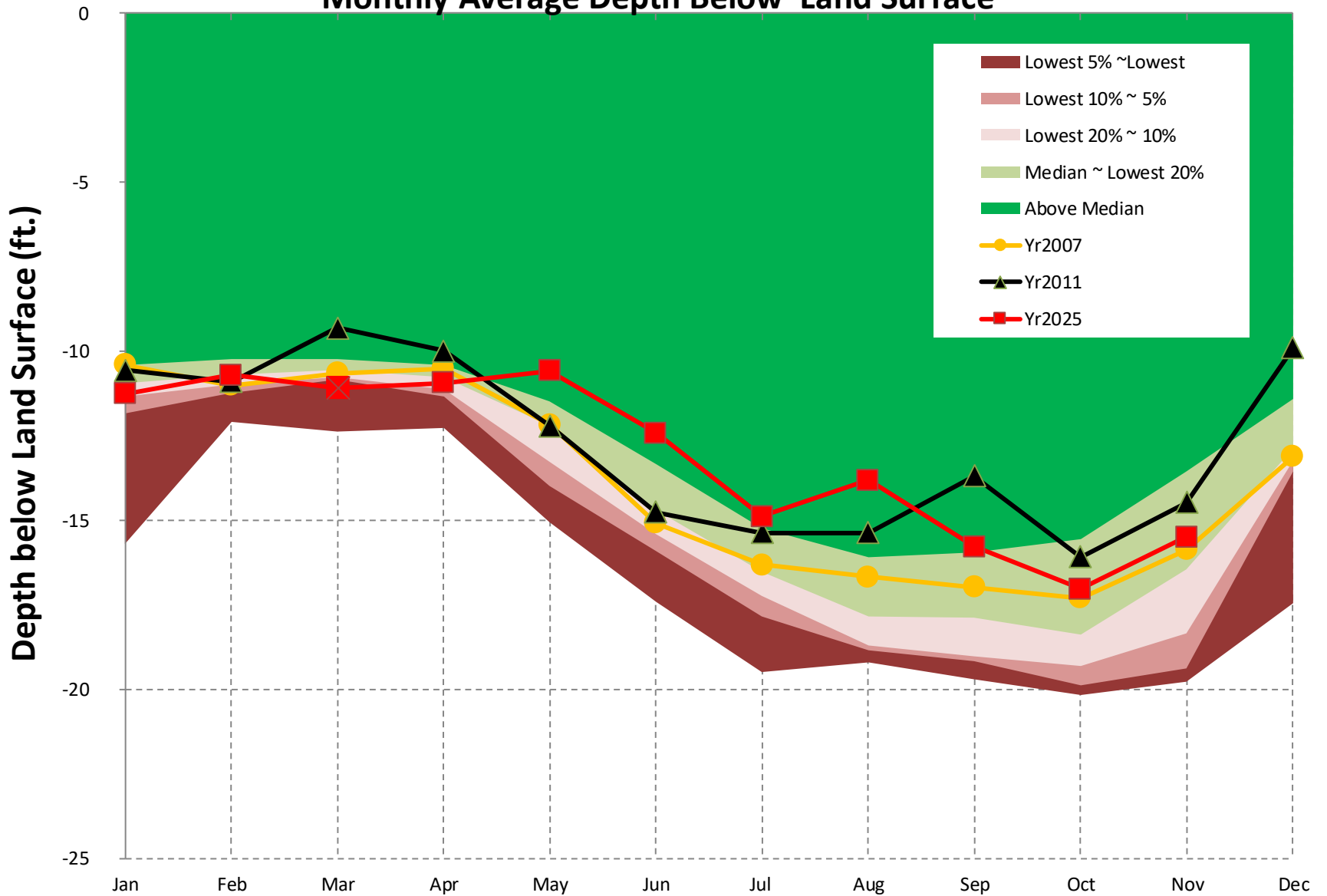
Well #11, 09F520, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



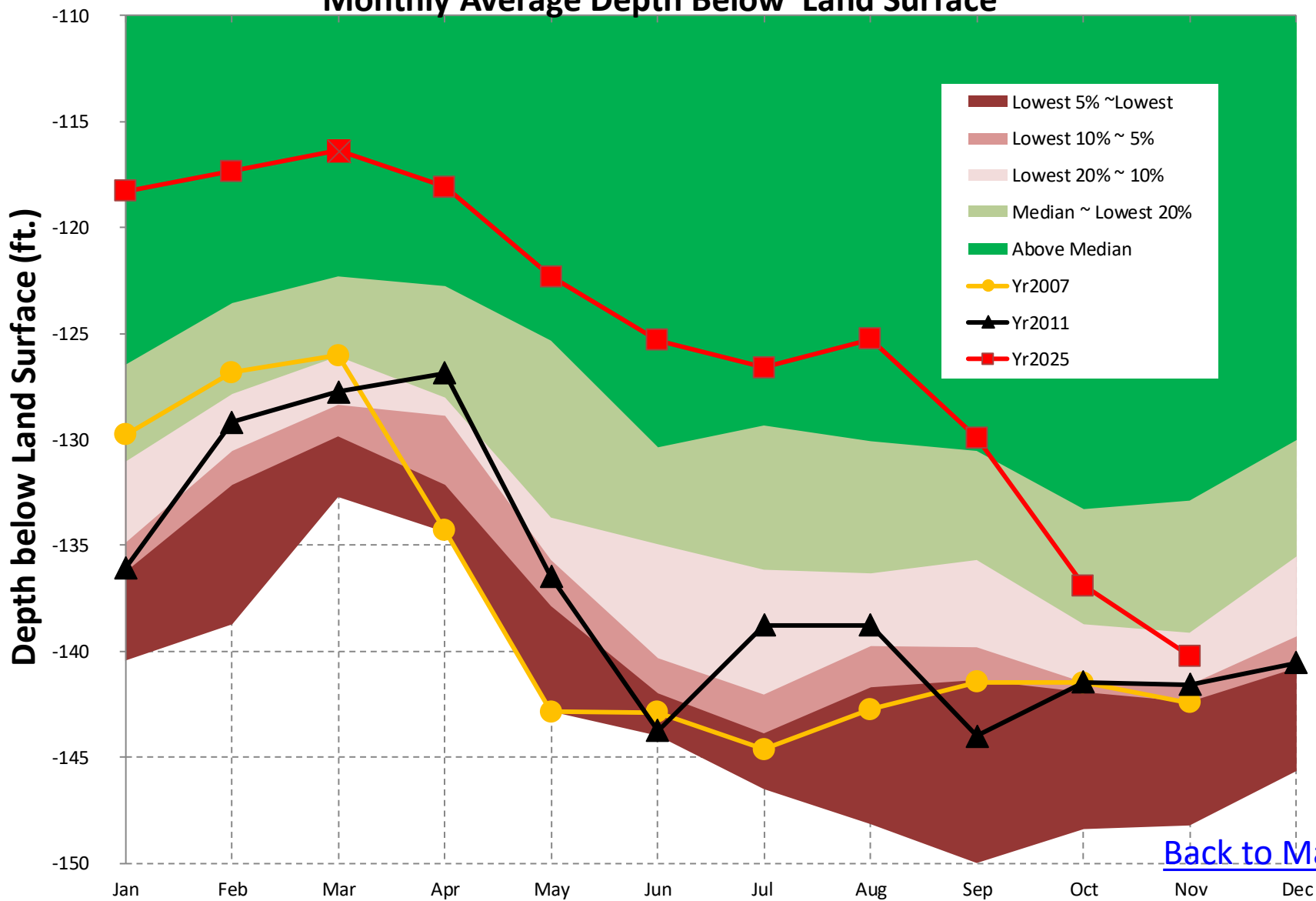
Well #12, 21T001, Floridan Aquifer in Oconee Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



Well #13, 03PP01, Valley and Ridge Aquifer in Tennessee Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface

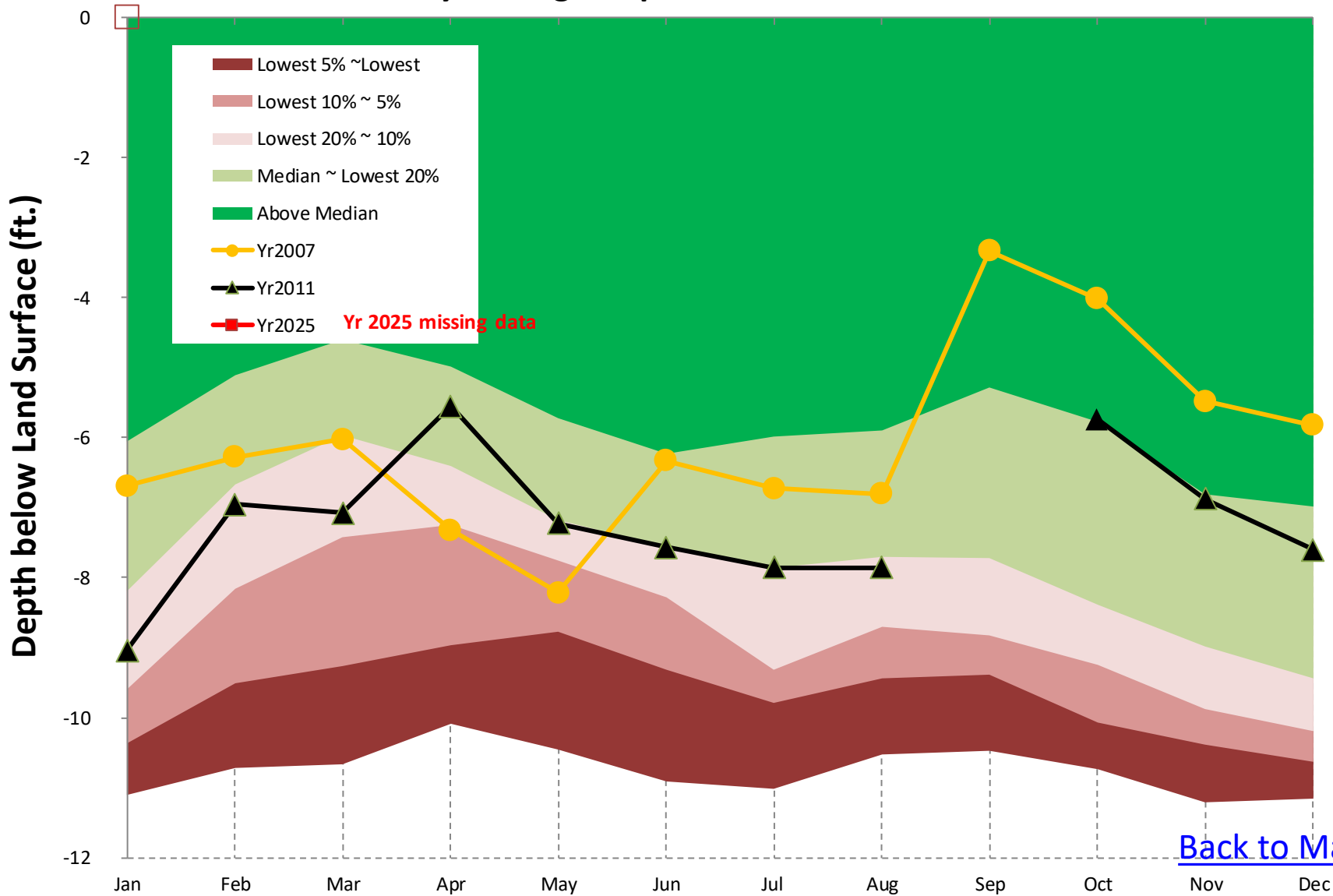


Well #14, 19E009, Floridan Aquifer in Suwanee Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



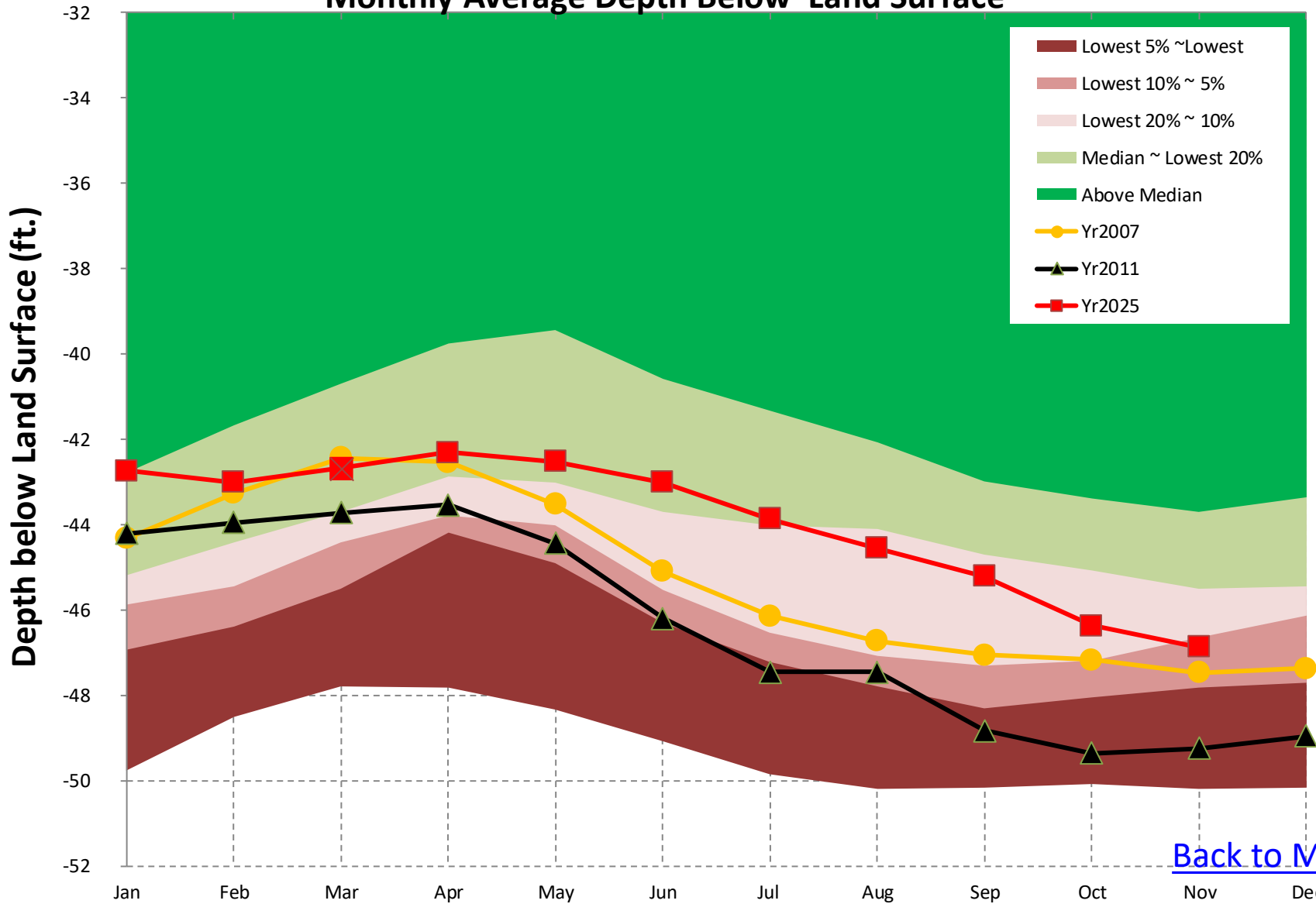
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Well #15, 35P094, Surficial Aquifer in Ogeechee Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



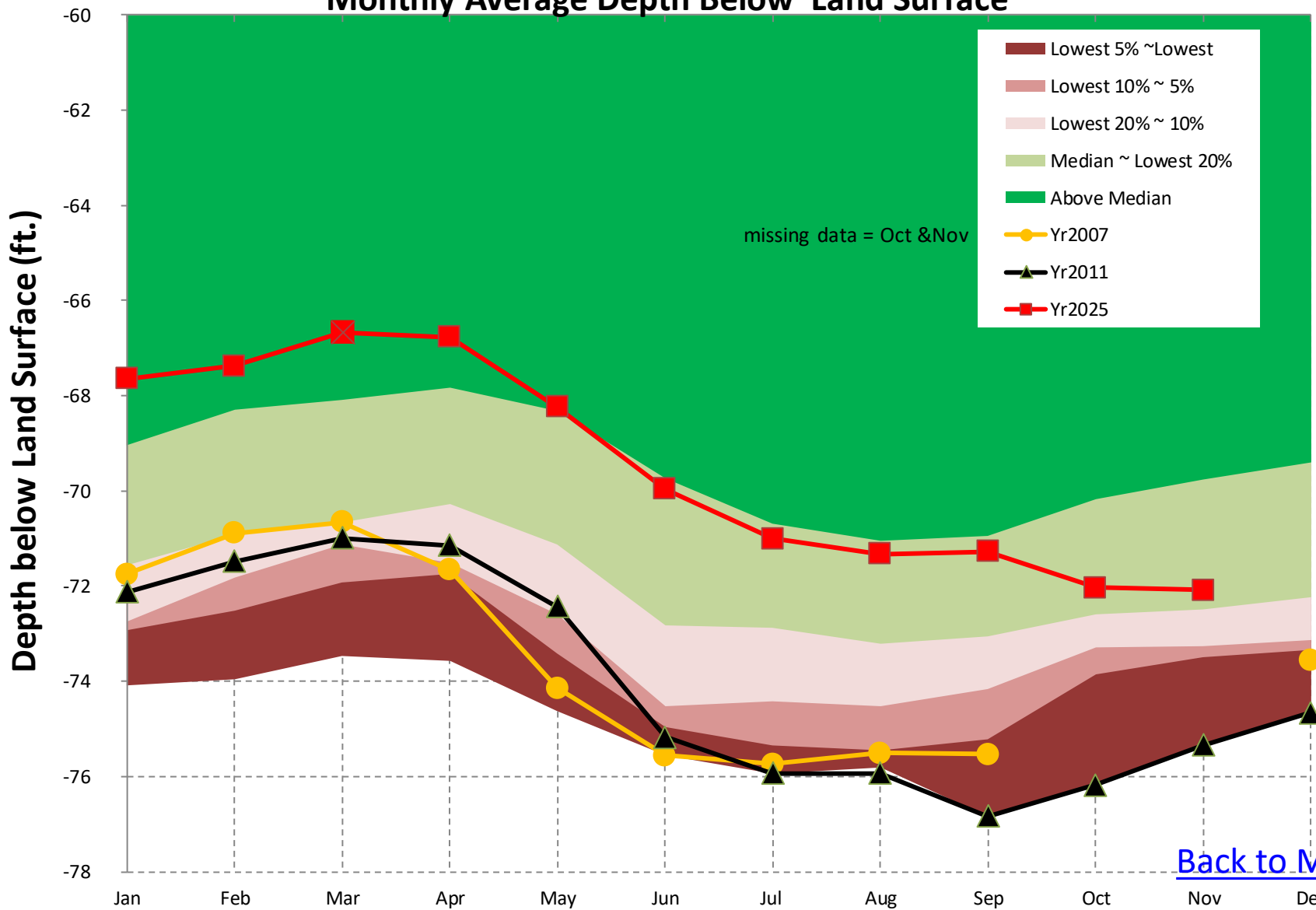
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Well #16, 11J011, Floridan Aquifer in Suwanee Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



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Well #17, 27E004, Floridan Aquifer in Suwannee Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



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Reservoir Levels

Data Source:
US Army Corps of Engineers

Coosa Basin

1. Carters
2. Allatoona

Chattahoochee Basin

3. Lanier
4. West Point
5. W.F. George

Savannah Basin

6. Hartwell
7. Thurmond

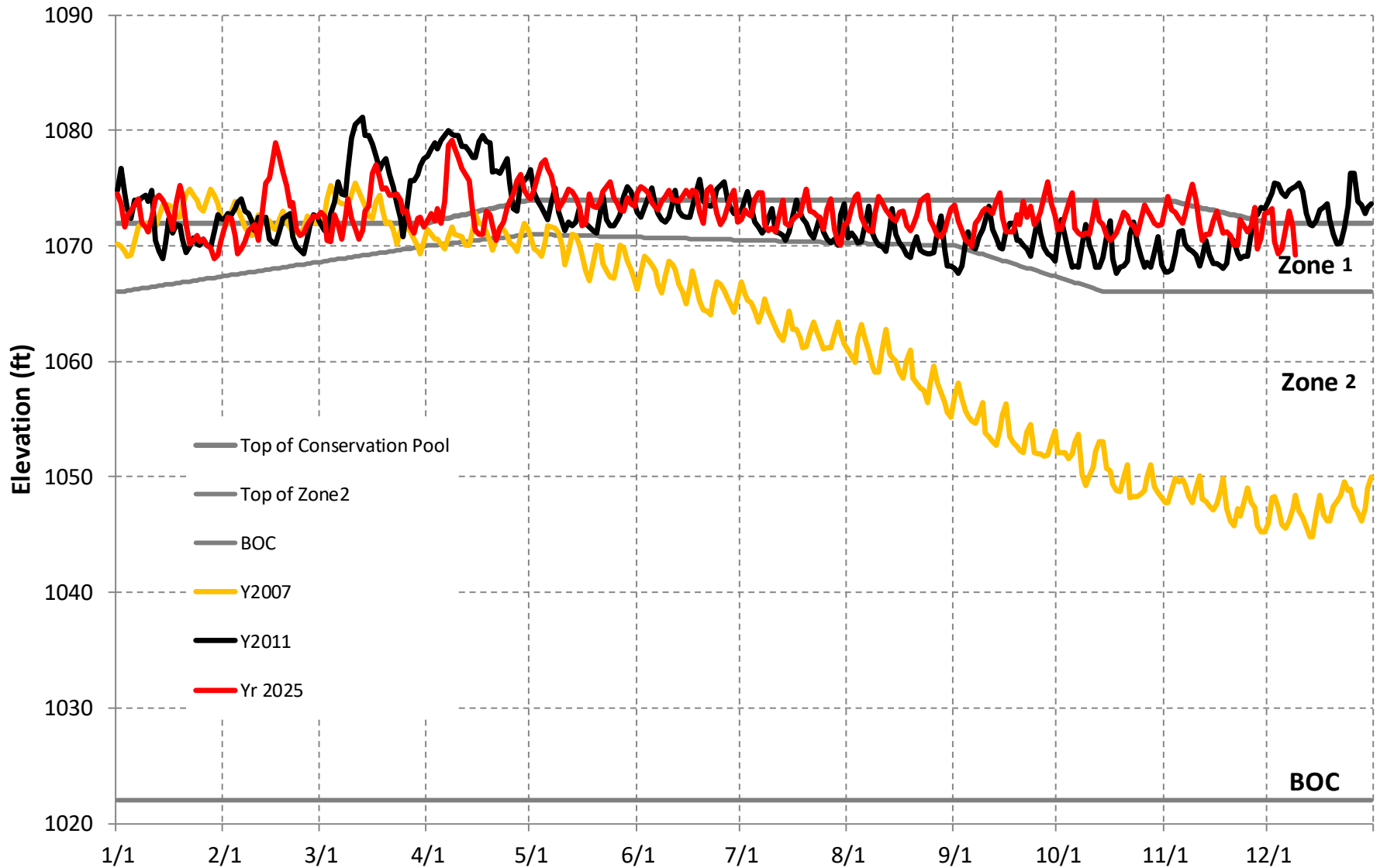


EPD monitors the water levels of seven reservoirs to assess drought conditions.

Reservoir Elevation Graphs

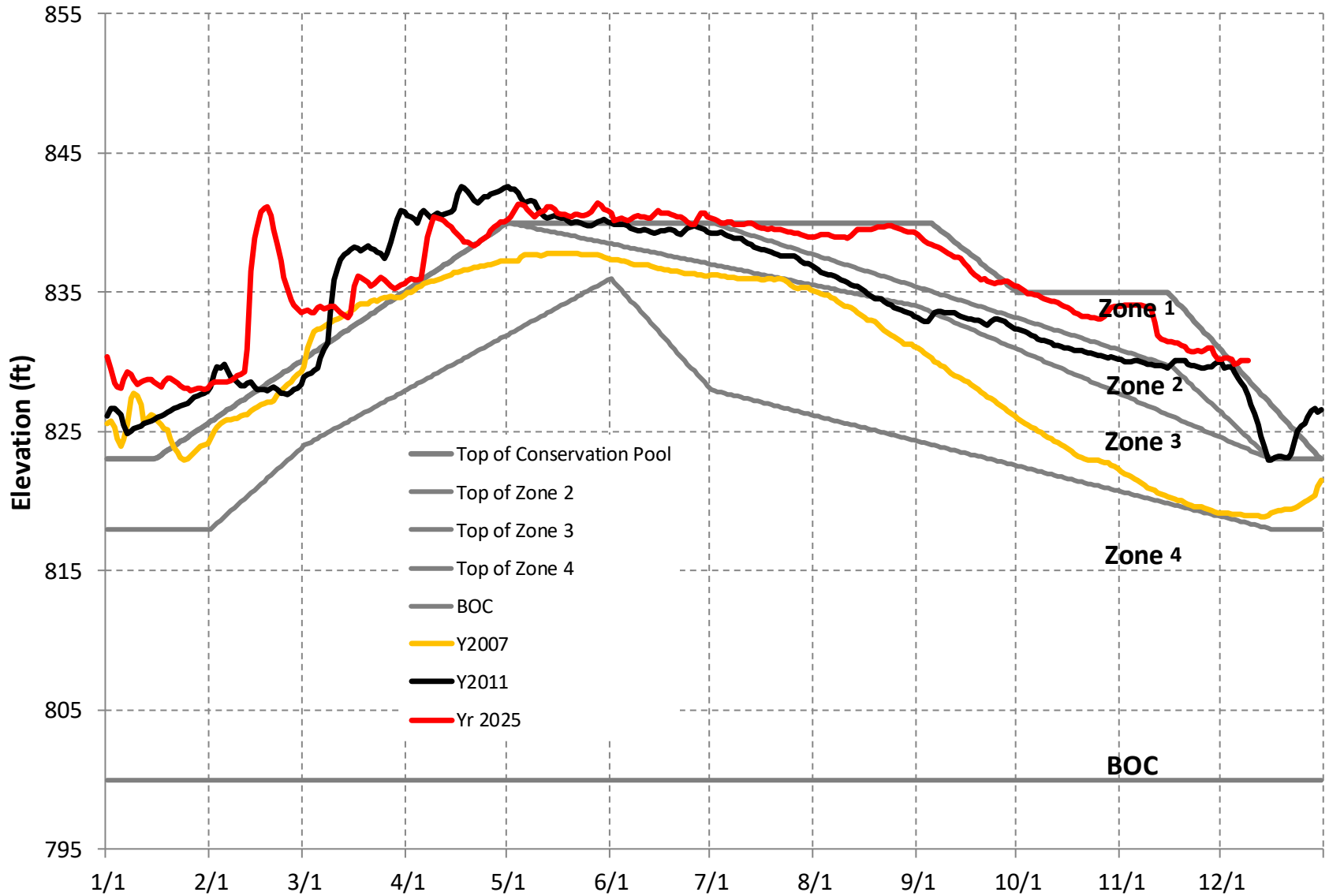
- The following graphs show the reservoir elevation curves for January 2025 through November 2025.
- Each graph also shows the Action Zone Divides (or Levels) for each reservoir
 - Zone 1 is the top layer of the conservation pool
 - Zone 2 is the layer below Zone 1
 - Zone 4 is the lowest layer in the conservation pool
 - There is no conservation storage below the bottom of Zone 4
- To put 2025 reservoir elevations into perspective, elevations for 2007 and 2011 are also shown.

CARTERS ELEVATION

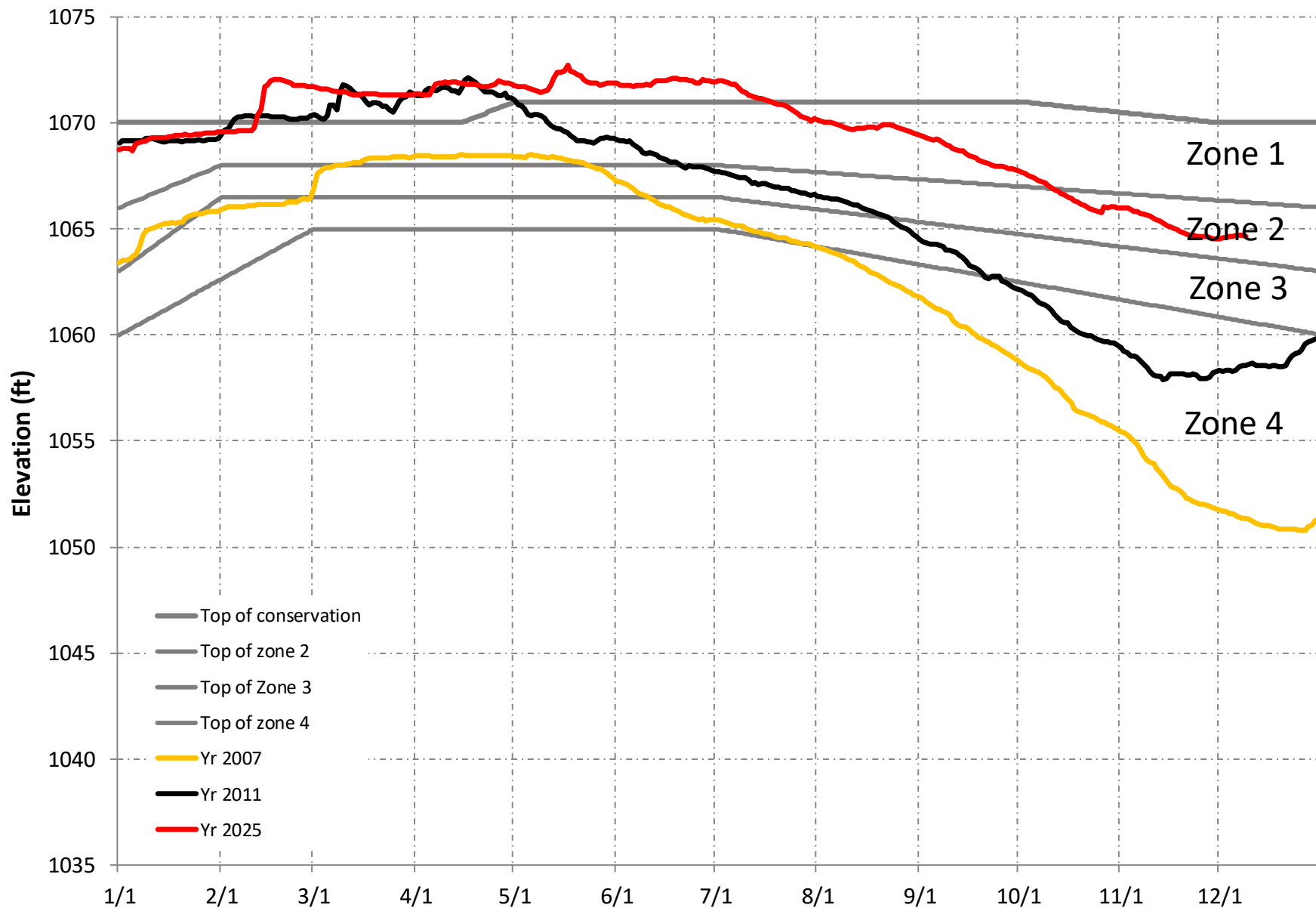


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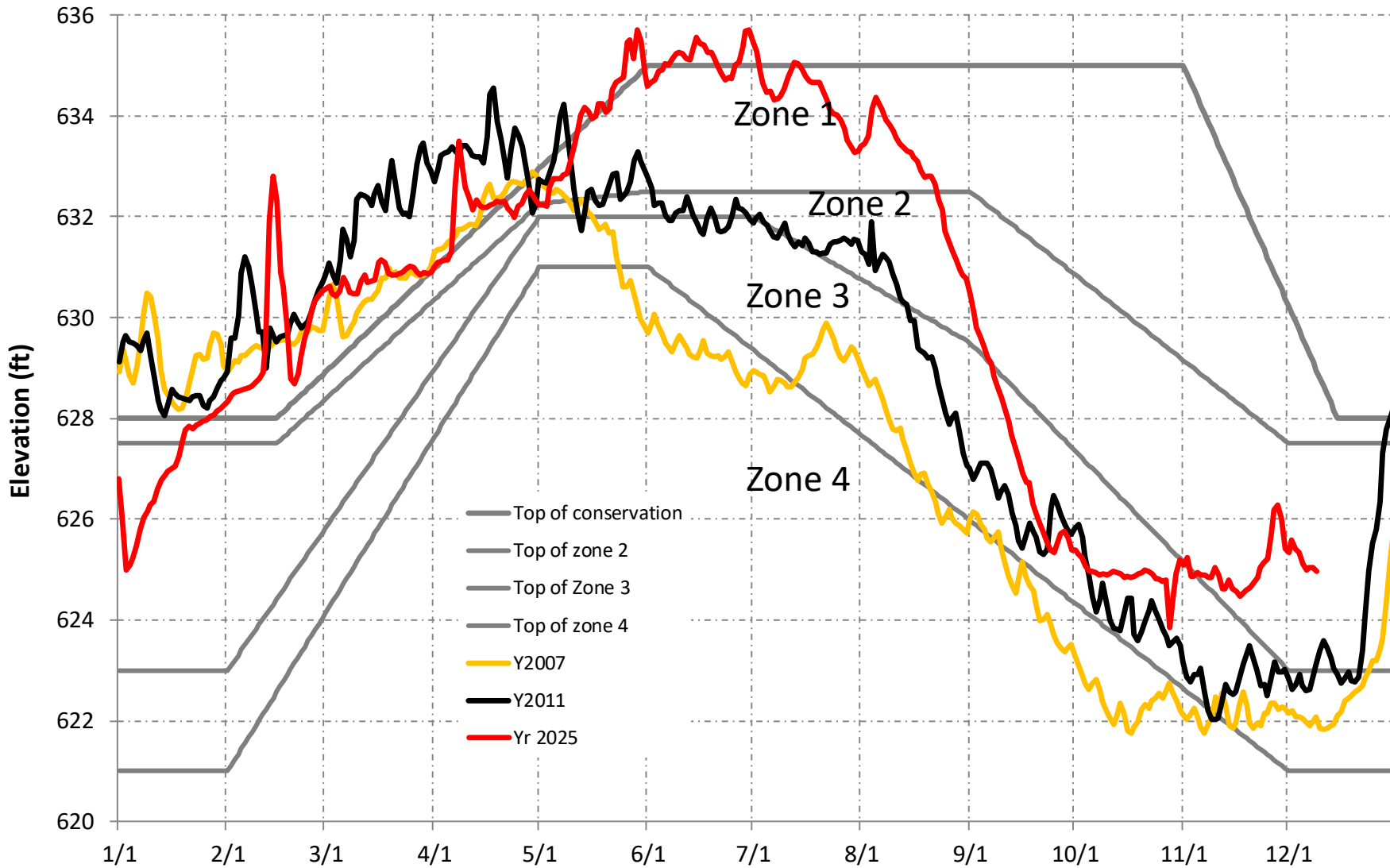
ALLATOONA ELEVATION



LAKE LANIER ELEVATION

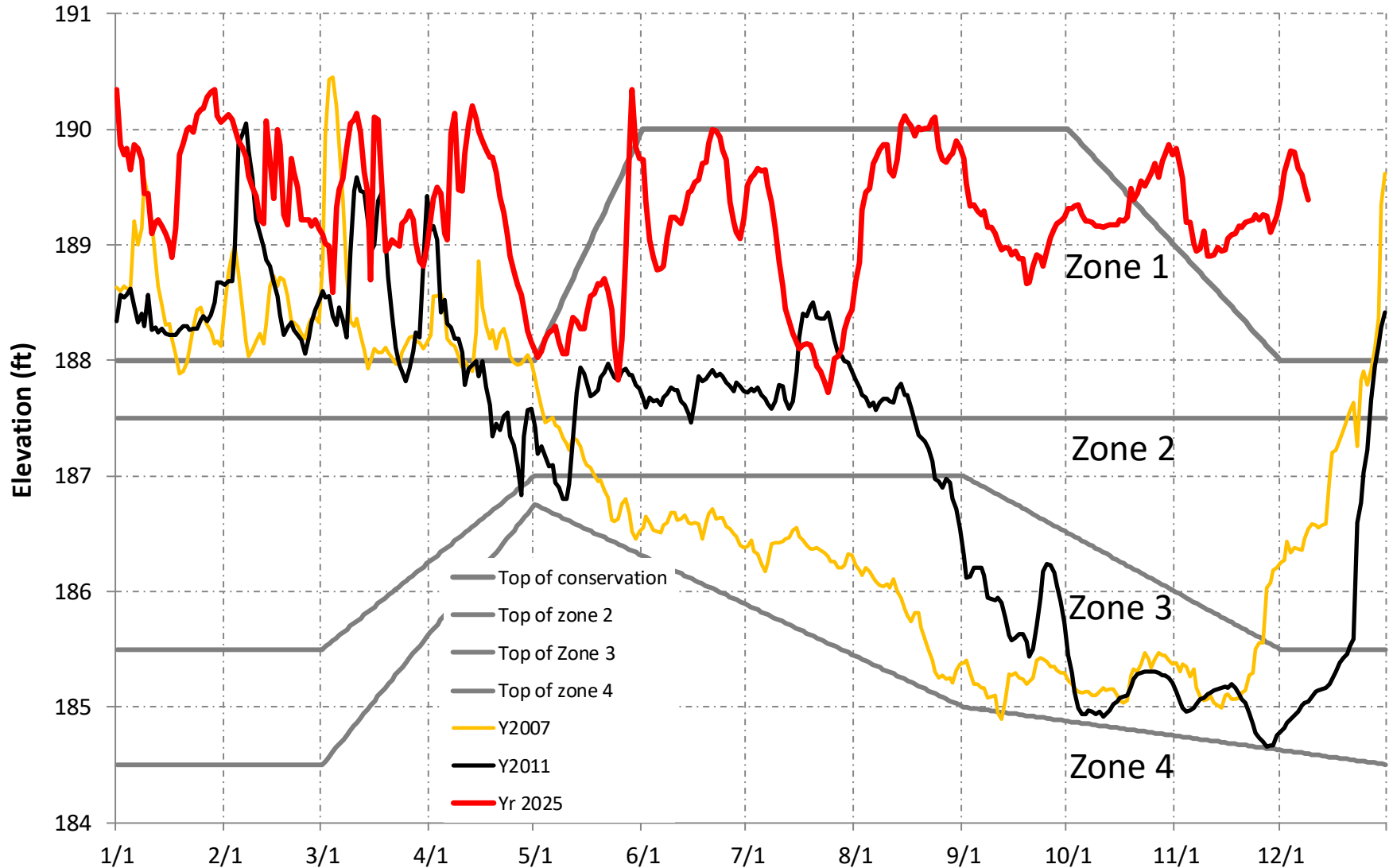


WEST POINT ELEVATION



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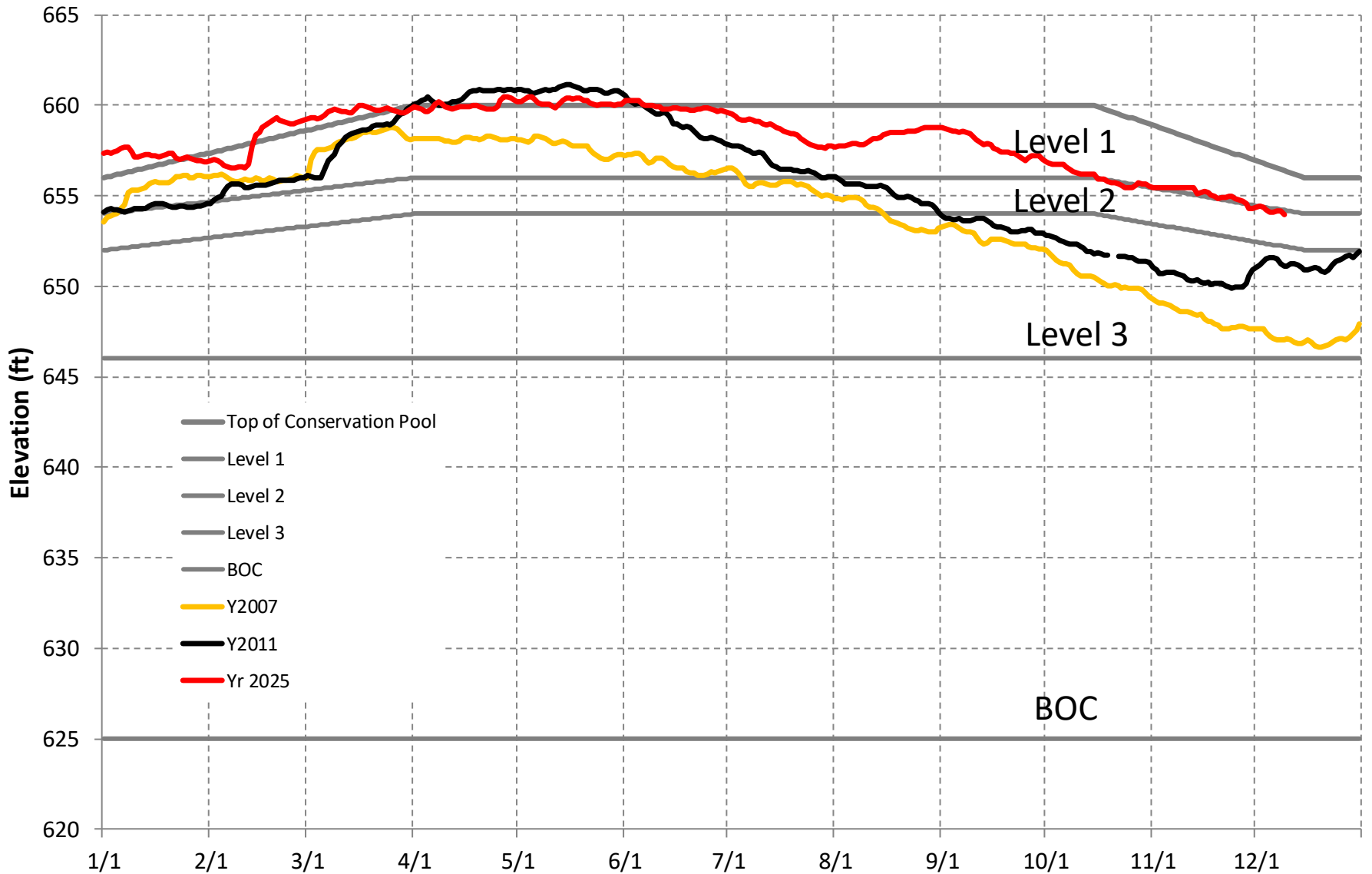
W.F.GEORGE ELEVATION



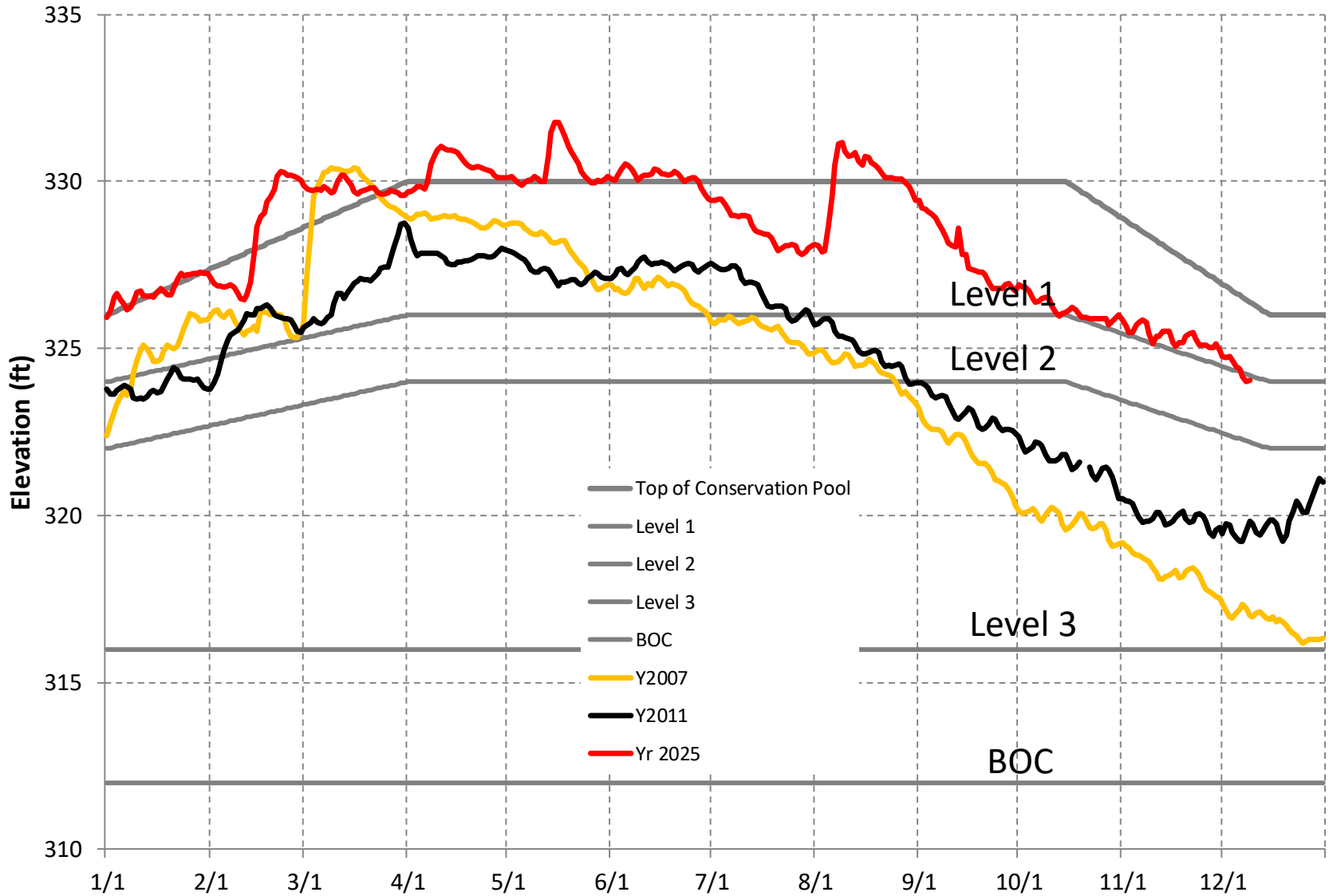
Composite⁵ Zone

Last month data not available

LAKE HARTWELL ELEVATION



LAKE CLARKS HILL (THURMOND) ELEVATION



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Climate Prediction Center 3-month Temperature and Precipitation Probability Outlook and Seasonal Drought Outlook

Data Source:

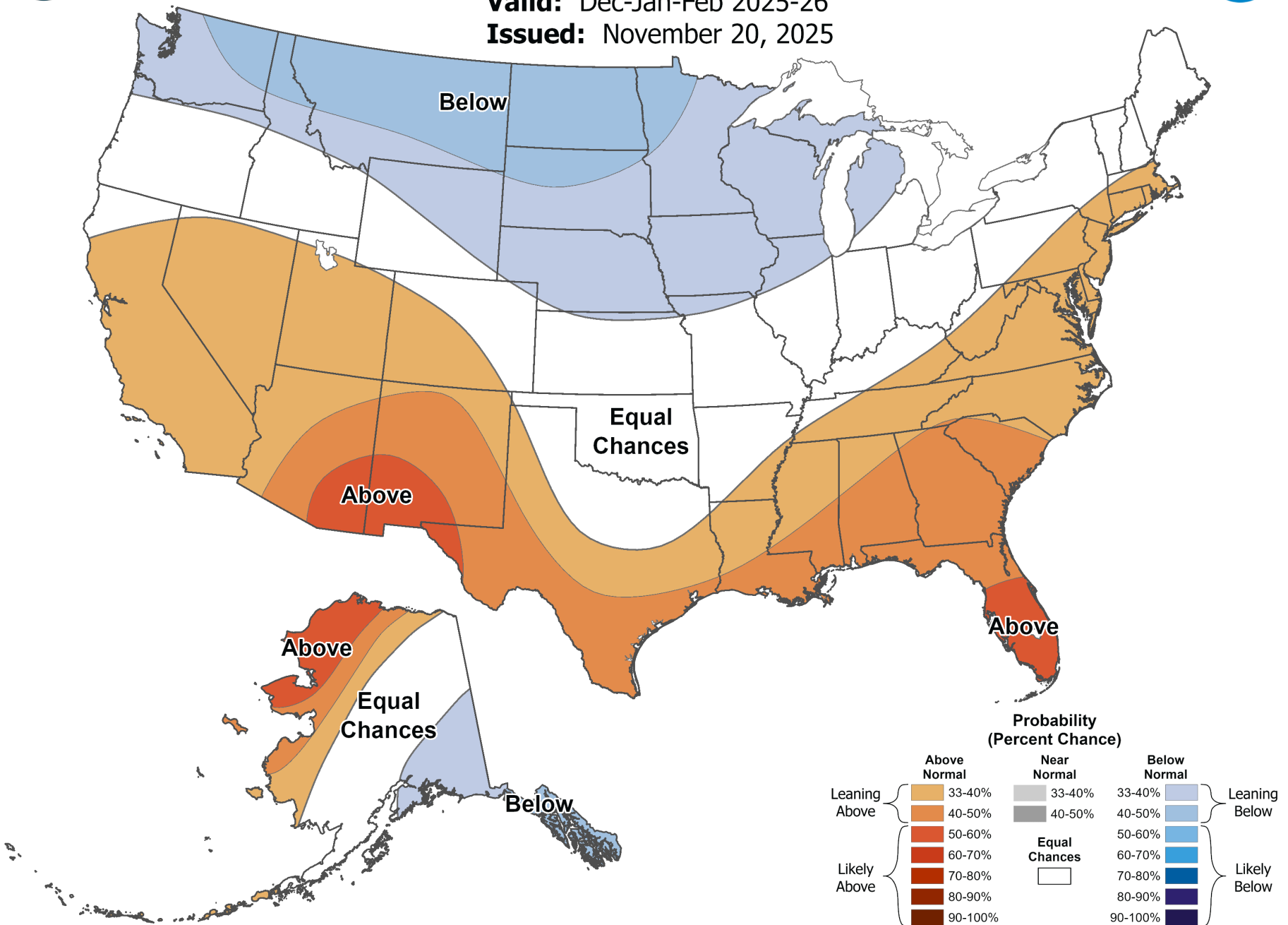
<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/>



Seasonal Temperature Outlook



Valid: Dec-Jan-Feb 2025-26
Issued: November 20, 2025



Probability (Percent Chance)

Above Normal		Near Normal	Below Normal	
Leaning Above	33-40%	33-40%	33-40%	Leaning Below
	40-50%	40-50%	40-50%	
	50-60%		50-60%	
	60-70%		60-70%	
Likely Above	70-80%	Equal Chances	70-80%	Likely Below
	80-90%		80-90%	
	90-100%		90-100%	

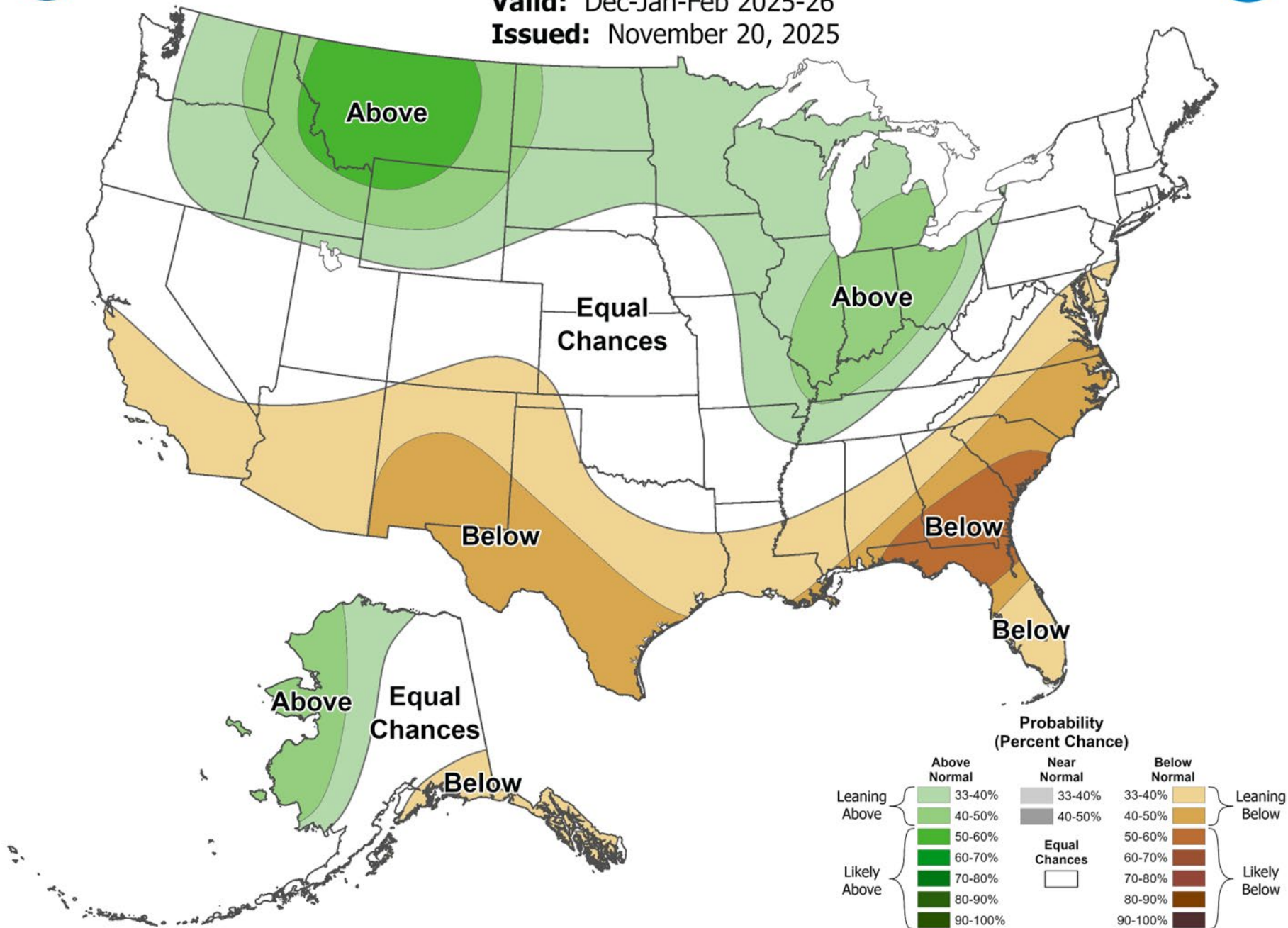


Seasonal Precipitation Outlook



Valid: Dec-Jan-Feb 2025-26

Issued: November 20, 2025



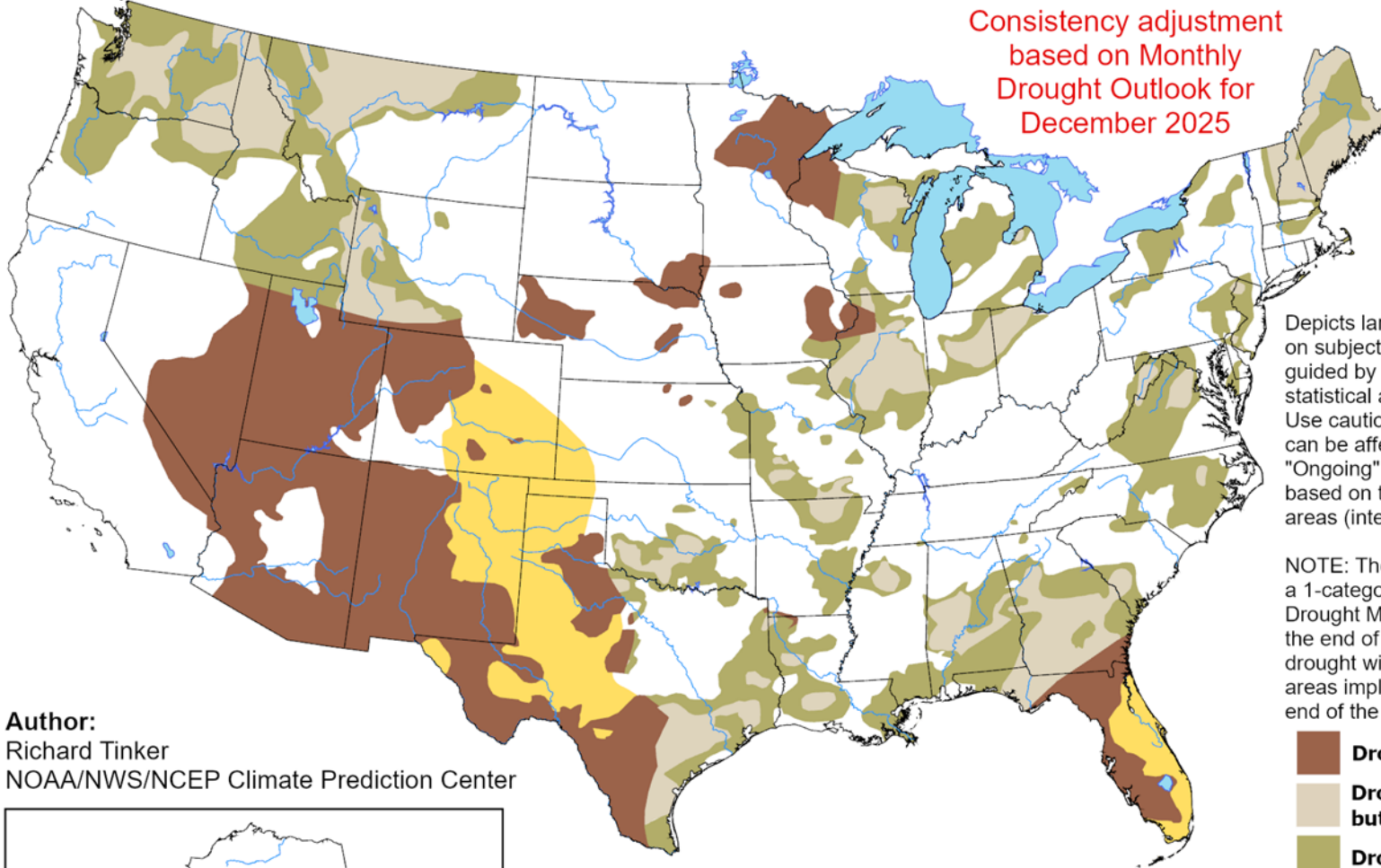
U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Valid for December 1, 2025 - February 28, 2026

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Released November 30, 2025

Consistency adjustment
based on Monthly
Drought Outlook for
December 2025

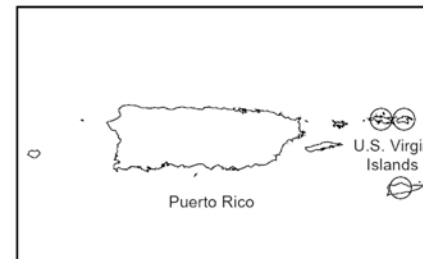
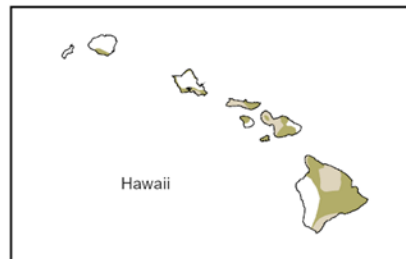


Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).

NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

Author:
Richard Tinker
NOAA/NWS/NCEP Climate Prediction Center

-  **Drought persists**
-  **Drought remains, but improves**
-  **Drought removal likely**
-  **Drought development likely**
-  **No drought**



<https://go.usa.gov/3eZ73>