

# Drought Indicators Report

Georgia Environmental Protection Division  
January 2019

# 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 December 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 January 24, 2019.

## Drought Indicator Analysis Summary (slide 1 of 2)

- **U.S. Drought Monitor** – No dry conditions present in Georgia as of January 24, 2019.
- **Precipitation** – Precipitation across Georgia has been above normal for the past three months, and close to normal when looked at for six months or twelve months back.
- **Soil Moisture** - Soil moisture conditions have been in normal range (30 to 70 percentile) in south and southeast Georgia and above normal (better than 70 percentile) for the northern part of the state.

## Drought Indicator Analysis Summary (slide 2 of 2)

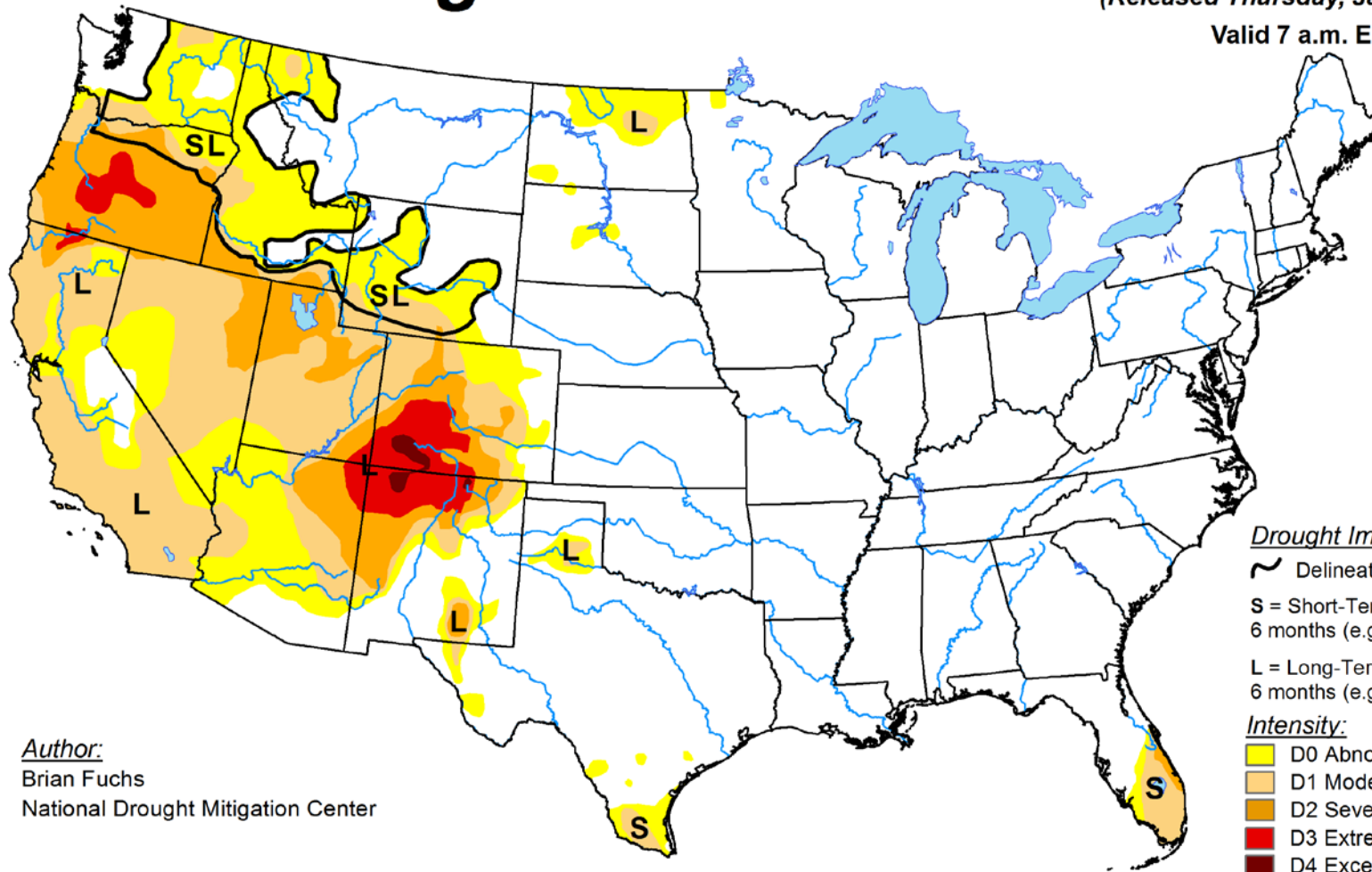
- **Streamflow** – Stream flows observed at selected USGS gages have been above normal for the past three months.
- **Groundwater Levels** – Groundwater levels observed at selected wells are above normal or near normal.
- **Reservoir Levels** – All federal reservoirs in Georgia (ACF, ACT, and Savannah River Basins) are at levels above their respective top of conservation (normal) pools.
- **Short-term Climate Prediction** - National Climatic Prediction Center projects colder than normal temperatures for north Georgia and wetter than normal precipitations in south Georgia for the months of February, March, and April 2019.
- **Water Supplies** – No issues with water availability to water supply providers.

# US Drought Monitor

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

# U.S. Drought Monitor

January 22, 2019  
(Released Thursday, Jan. 24, 2019)  
Valid 7 a.m. EST



Author:  
Brian Fuchs  
National Drought Mitigation Center

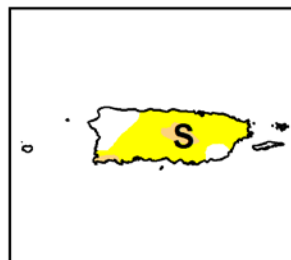
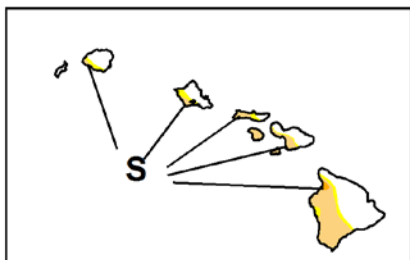
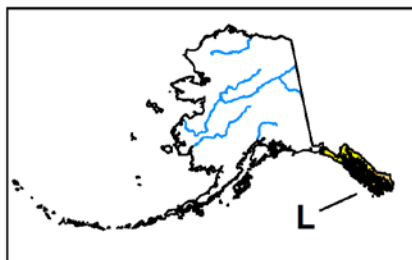
## Drought Impact Types:

- ~ 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:

- Yellow: D0 Abnormally Dry
- Orange: D1 Moderate Drought
- Dark Orange: D2 Severe Drought
- Red: D3 Extreme Drought
- Dark Red: D4 Exceptional Drought

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



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

# U.S. Drought Monitor

## Georgia

January 22, 2019

(Released Thursday, Jan. 24, 2019)

Valid 7 a.m. EST

*Drought Conditions (Percent Area)*

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
<b>Current</b>	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Last Week</b> 01-15-2019	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>3 Months Ago</b> 10-23-2018	66.79	33.21	3.58	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Start of Calendar Year</b> 01-01-2019	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Start of Water Year</b> 09-25-2018	70.95	29.05	6.72	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>One Year Ago</b> 01-23-2018	0.35	99.65	54.62	17.88	0.00	0.00

### Intensity:

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

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

### Author:

Brian Fuchs  
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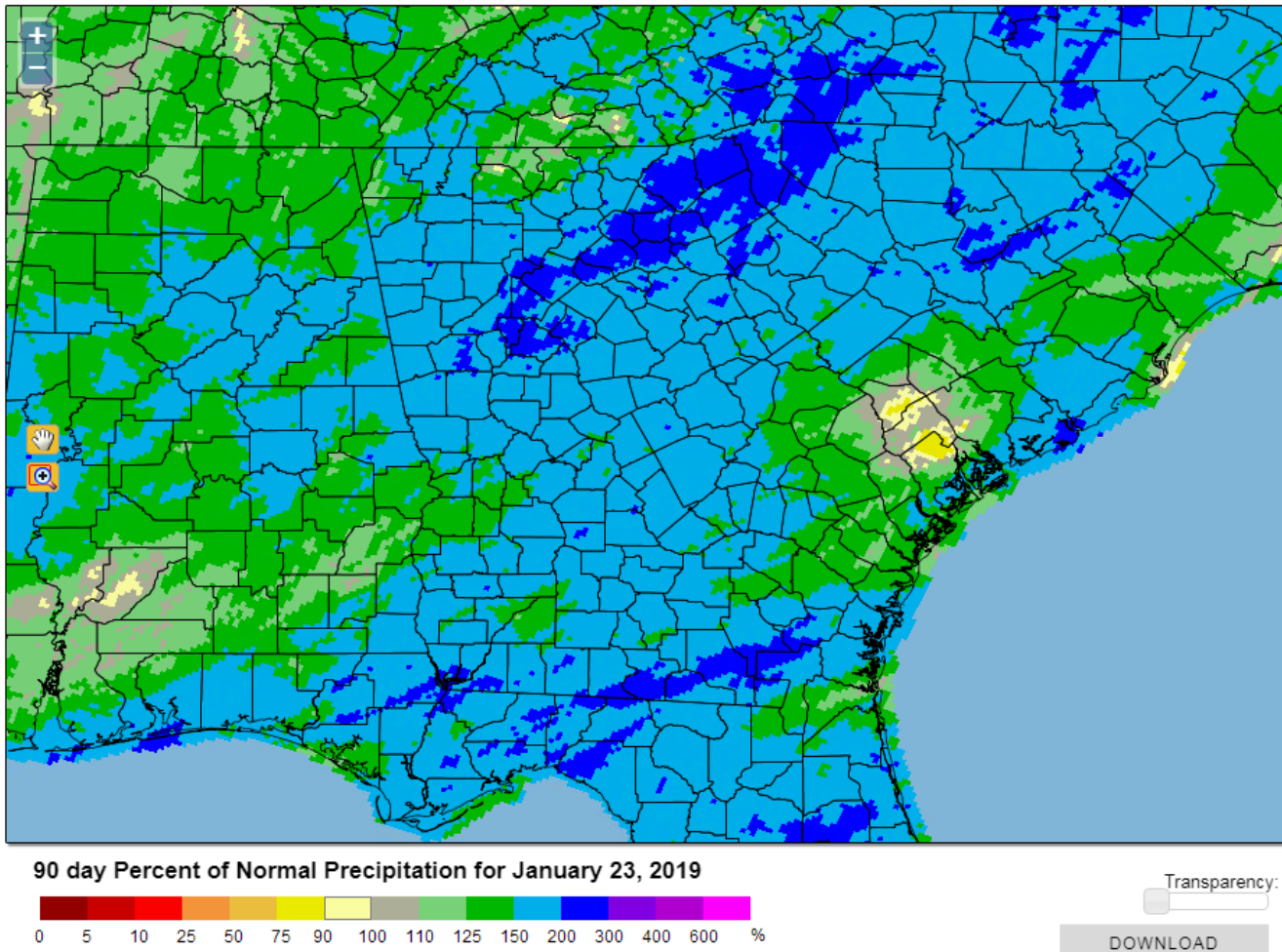


# 3, 6, and 12 Month Percent of Normal Precipitation

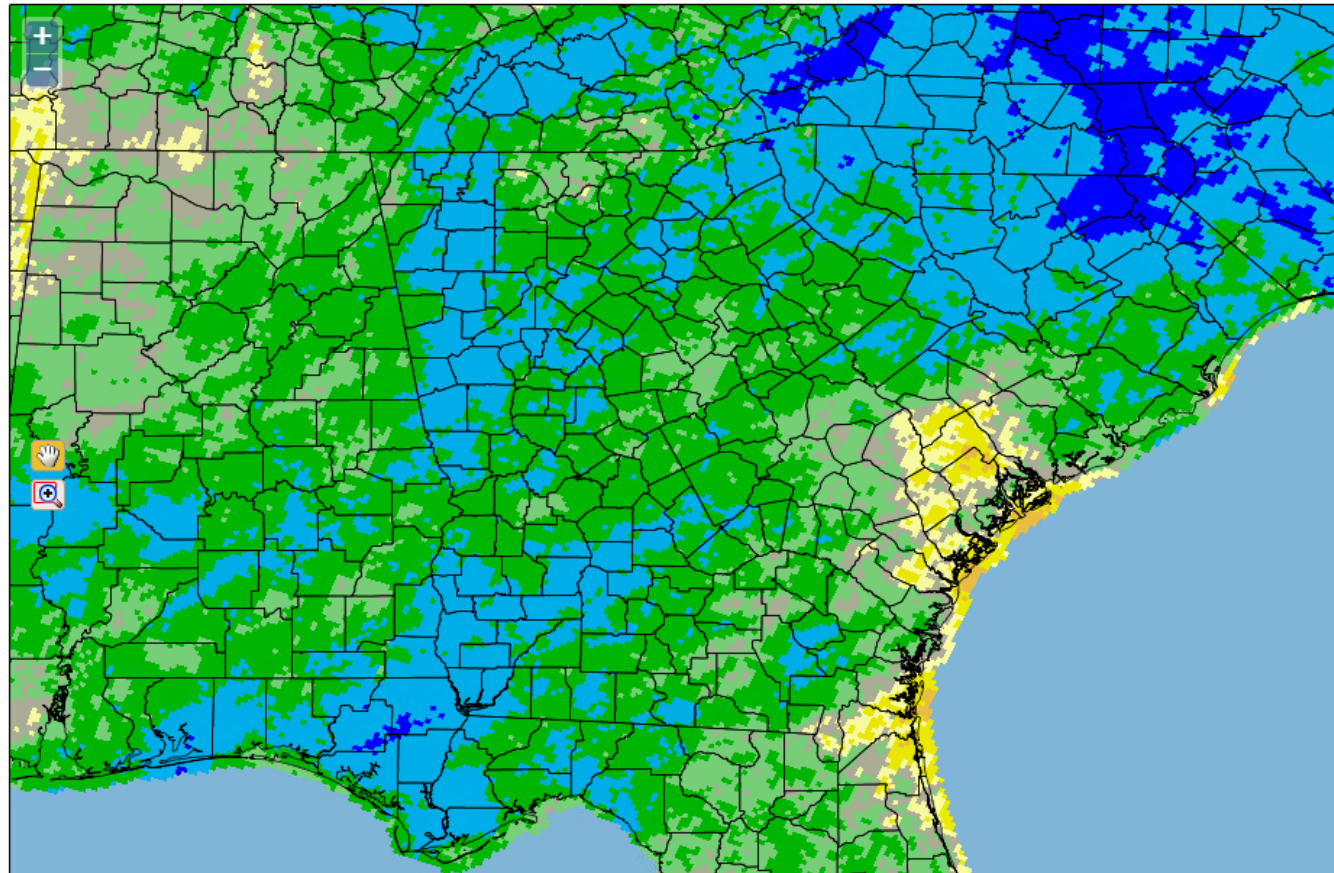
Data Source:

<http://climate.ncsu.edu/drought>

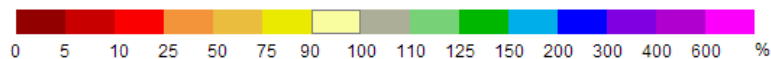
# 3 Month Percent of Normal Precipitation



# 6 Month Percent of Normal Precipitation



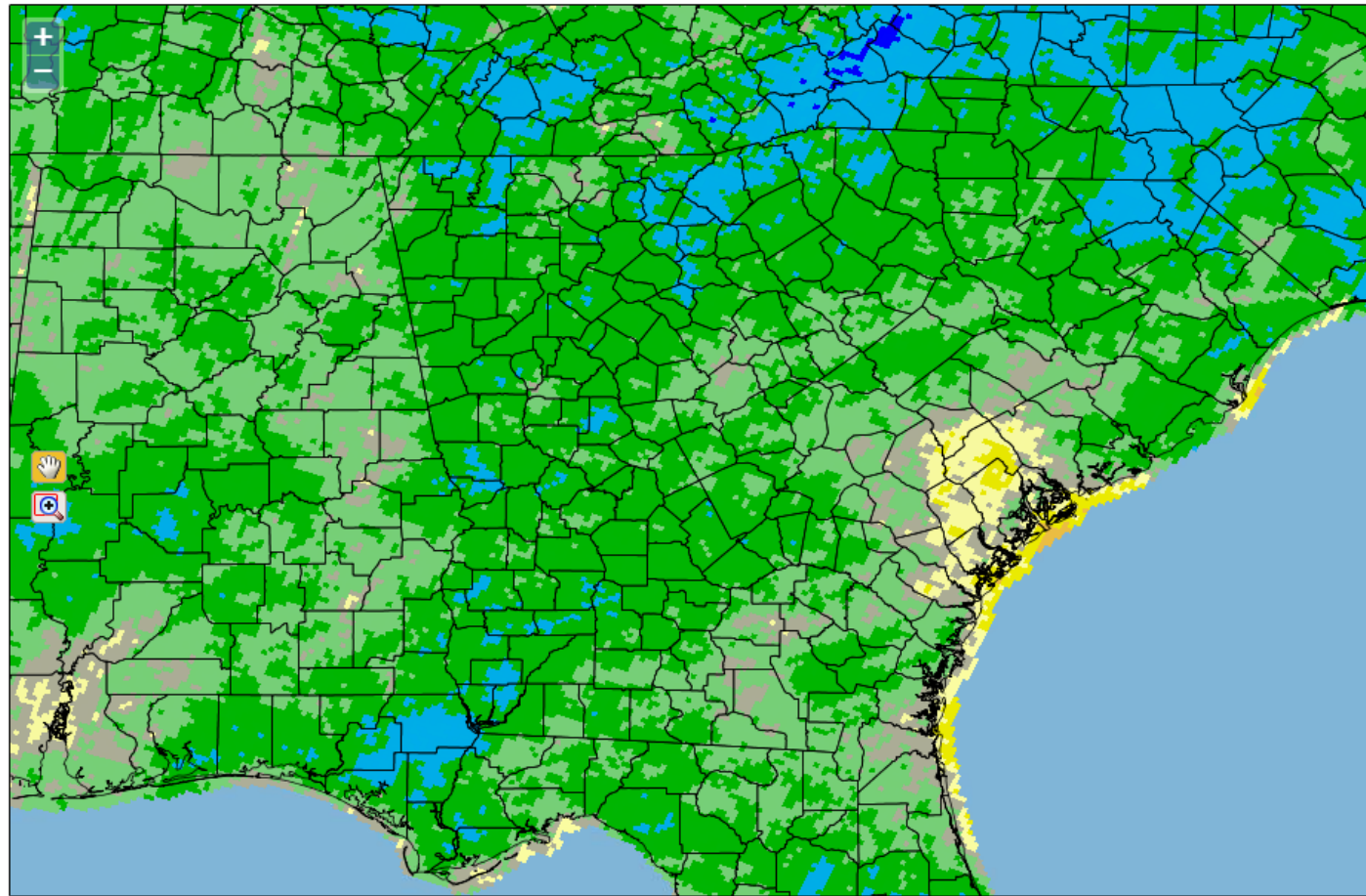
6 month Percent of Normal Precipitation for January 23, 2019



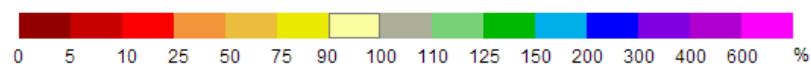
Transparency:

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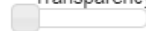
# 12 Month Percent of Normal Precipitation



12 month Percent of Normal Precipitation for January 23, 2019



Transparency:

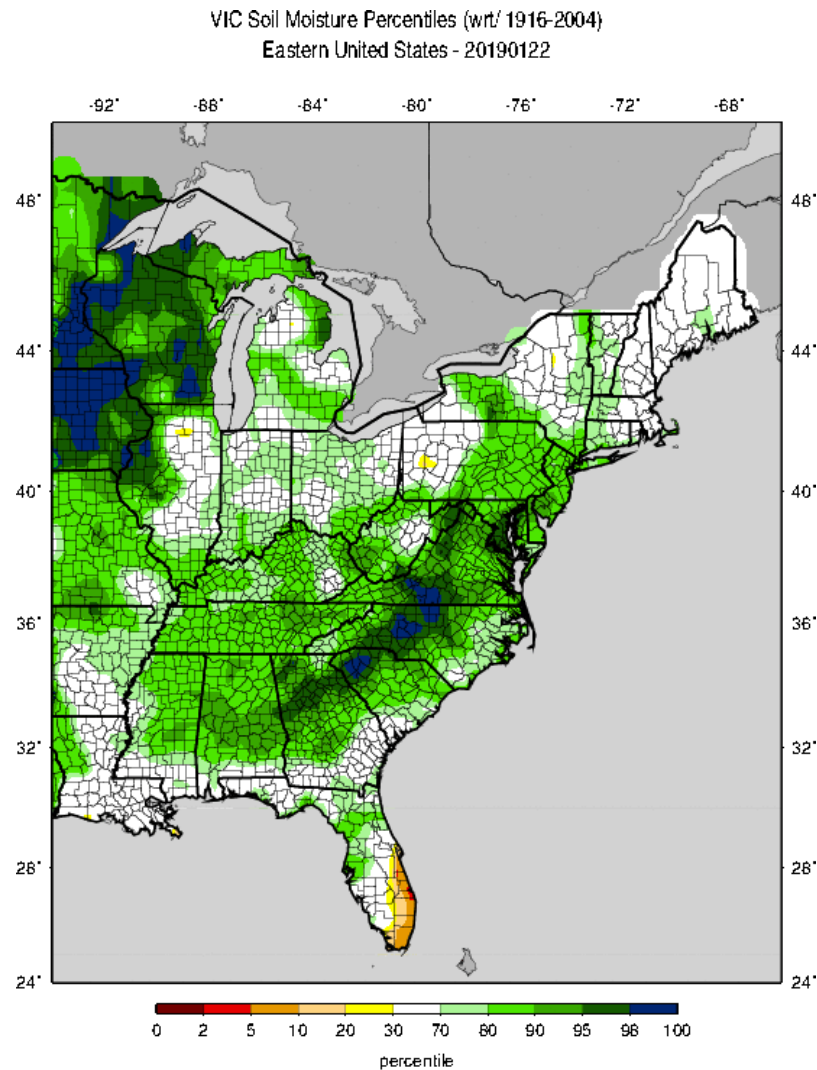


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# Soil Moisture Conditions

Data Source:

[http://www.hydro.washington.edu/forecast/monitor/curr/conus.mexico/east.vic.sm\\_qnt.gif](http://www.hydro.washington.edu/forecast/monitor/curr/conus.mexico/east.vic.sm_qnt.gif)



Current (daily updated) percentiles for soil moisture (SWE) with respect to the climatological period (1916-2004).

# Streamflow Conditions

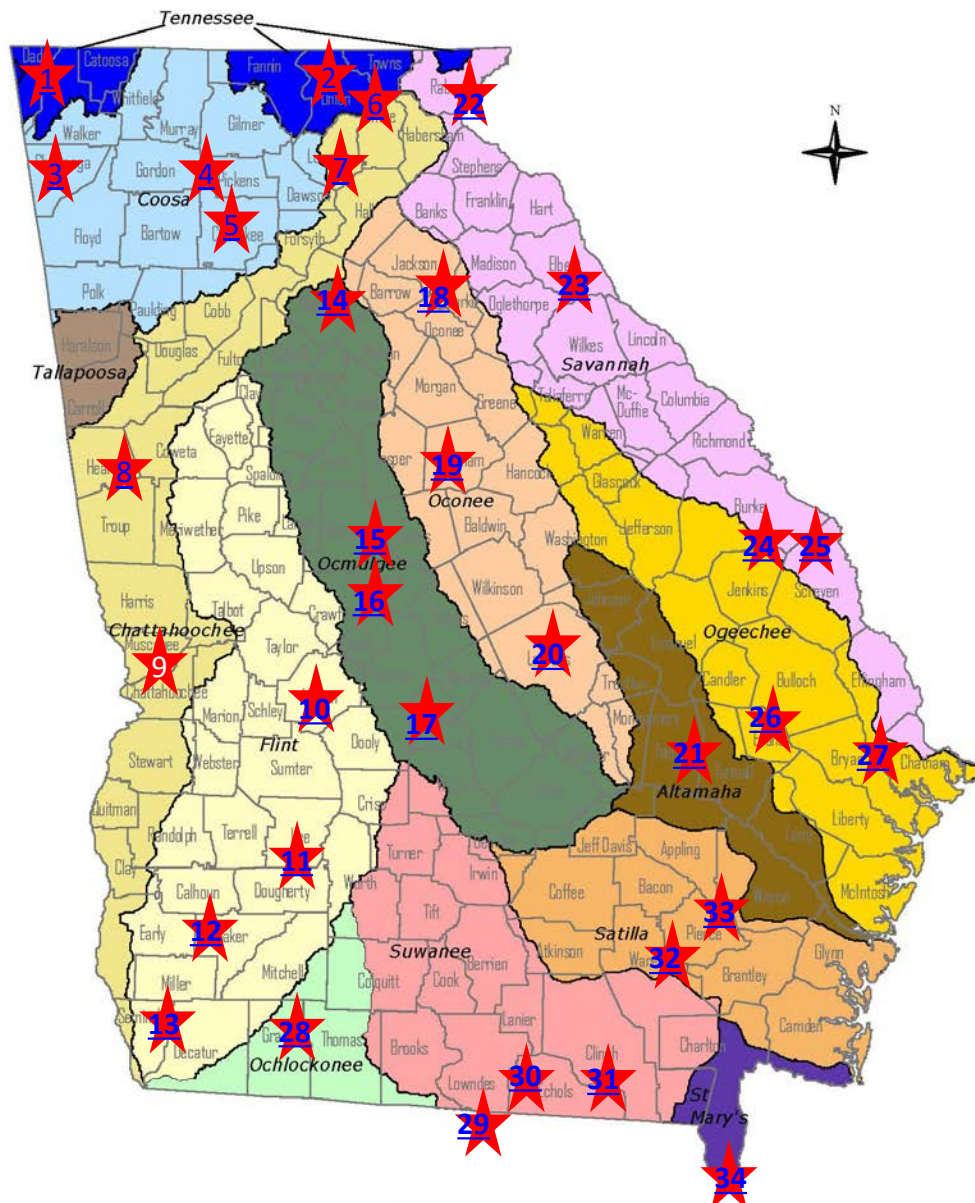
Data Source: USGS

# 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	SUWANEE	WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER NEAR PINETTA FL
30	SUWANEE	ALAPAHA RIVER AT STATENVILLE
31	SUWANEE	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, 2018 through December, 2018;
- 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 for December 2018 was 2,620 cfs. The statistical composite of all historical data for this gage shows that average streamflow in December has historically been lower than December 2018 about 95% of the time; about 5% of the time in December it has been higher.
- Average stream flow in December 2011 was 790 cfs. The statistical composite of all historical data for this gage shows that average streamflow for December has historically been lower than December 2011 only 35% of the time; 65% of the time in December it has been higher.
- Average stream flow in December 2007 was 342 cfs. The statistical composite of all historical data for this gage shows that average streamflow for December has historically been lower than December 2007 only 1% of the time; 99% of the time in December it has been higher.

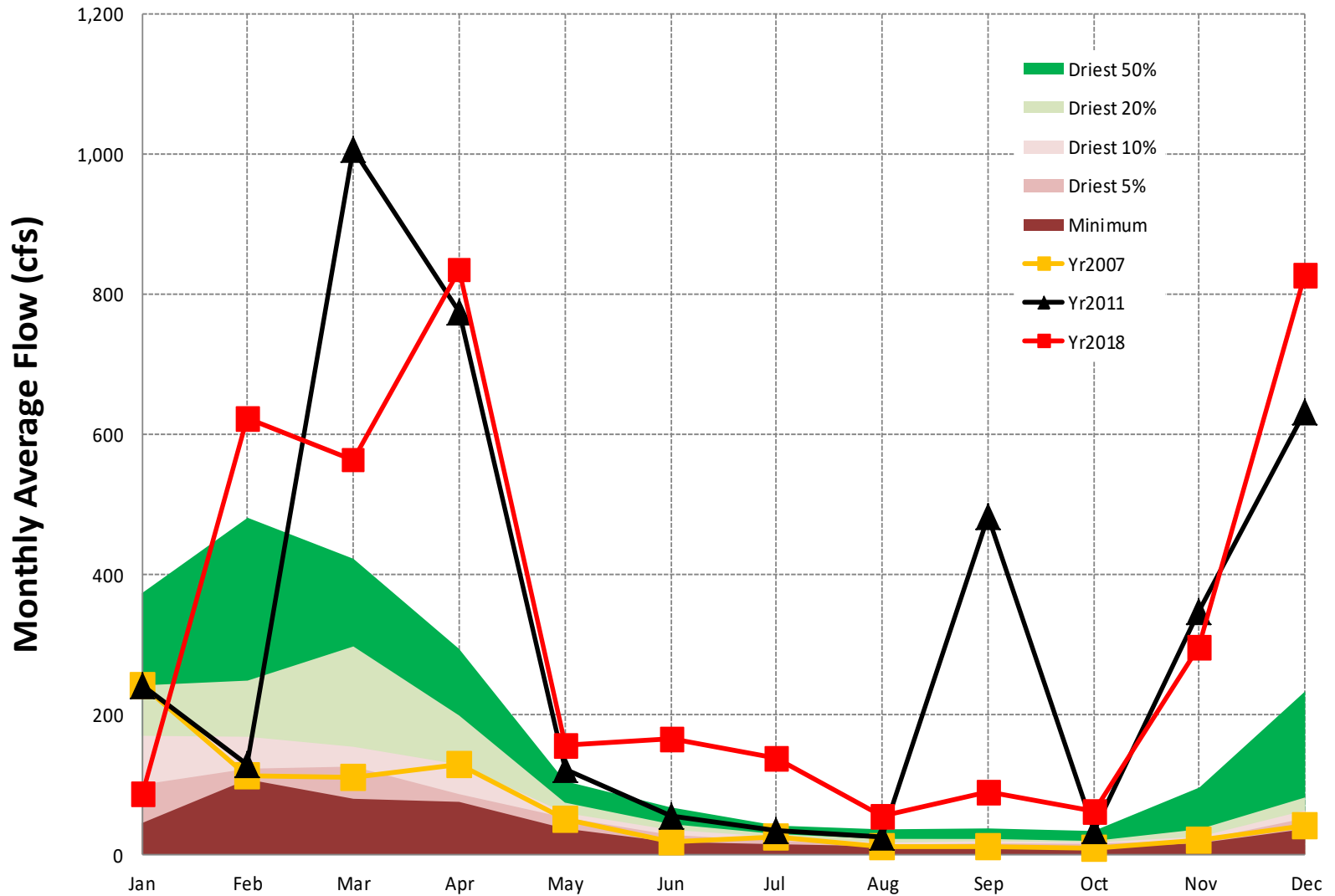
# How to Read the Streamflow Graphs

## Example #2: [Flint River at Albany](#)

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

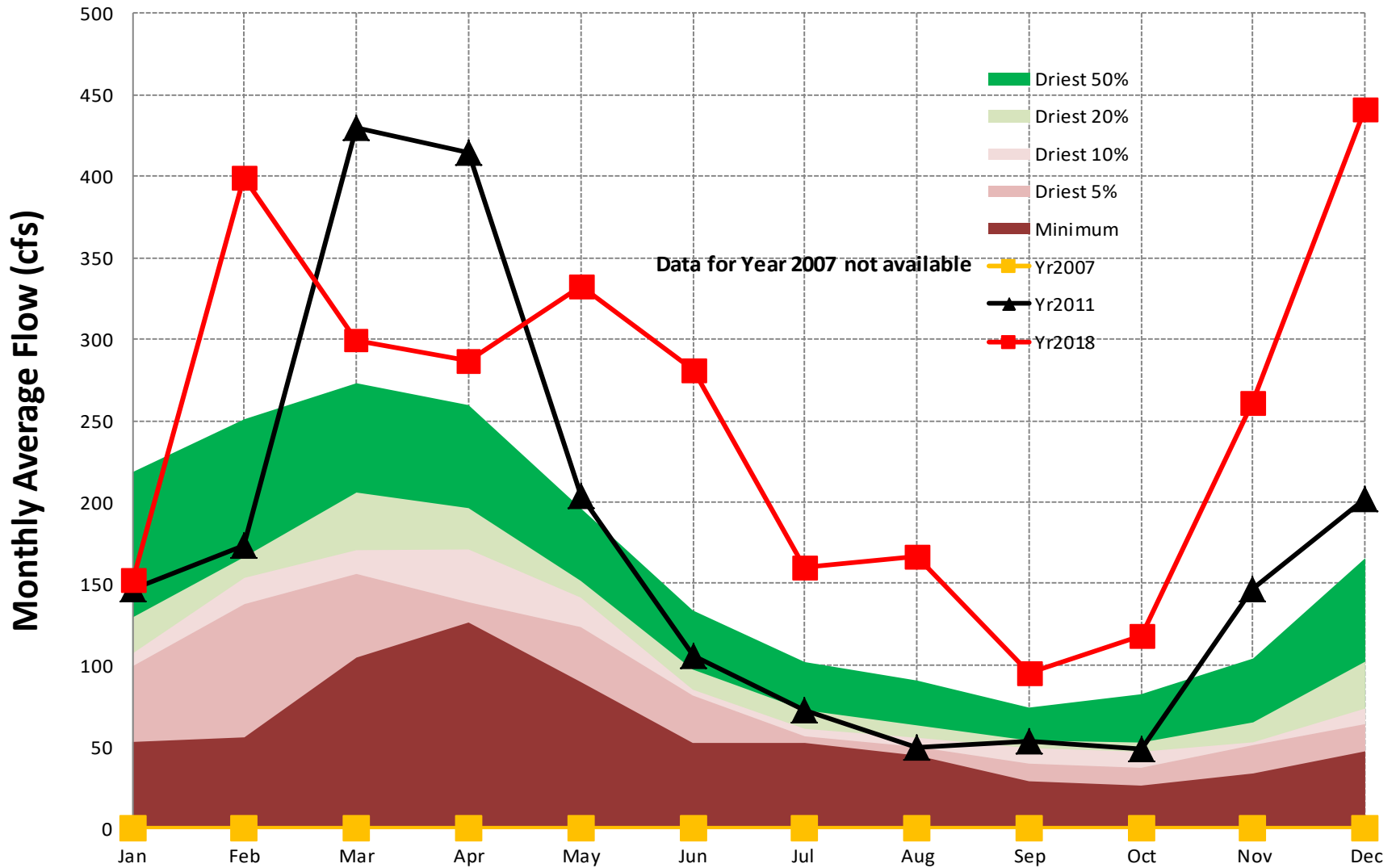
- Average stream flow for December 2018 was 16,410 cfs. The statistical composite of all historical data for this gage shows that average streamflow in December has historically been lower than December 2018 about 95% of the time; about 5% of the time in December it has been higher.
- Average stream flow in December 2011 was 2,100 cfs. The statistical composite of all historical data for this gage shows that average streamflow for December has historically been lower than December 2011 about 2% of the time; about 98% of the time in December it has been higher.
- Average stream flow in December 2007 was 2,463 cfs. The statistical composite of all historical data for this gage shows that average streamflow for December has historically been lower than December 2007 about 10% of the time; about 90% of the time in December it has been higher.

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



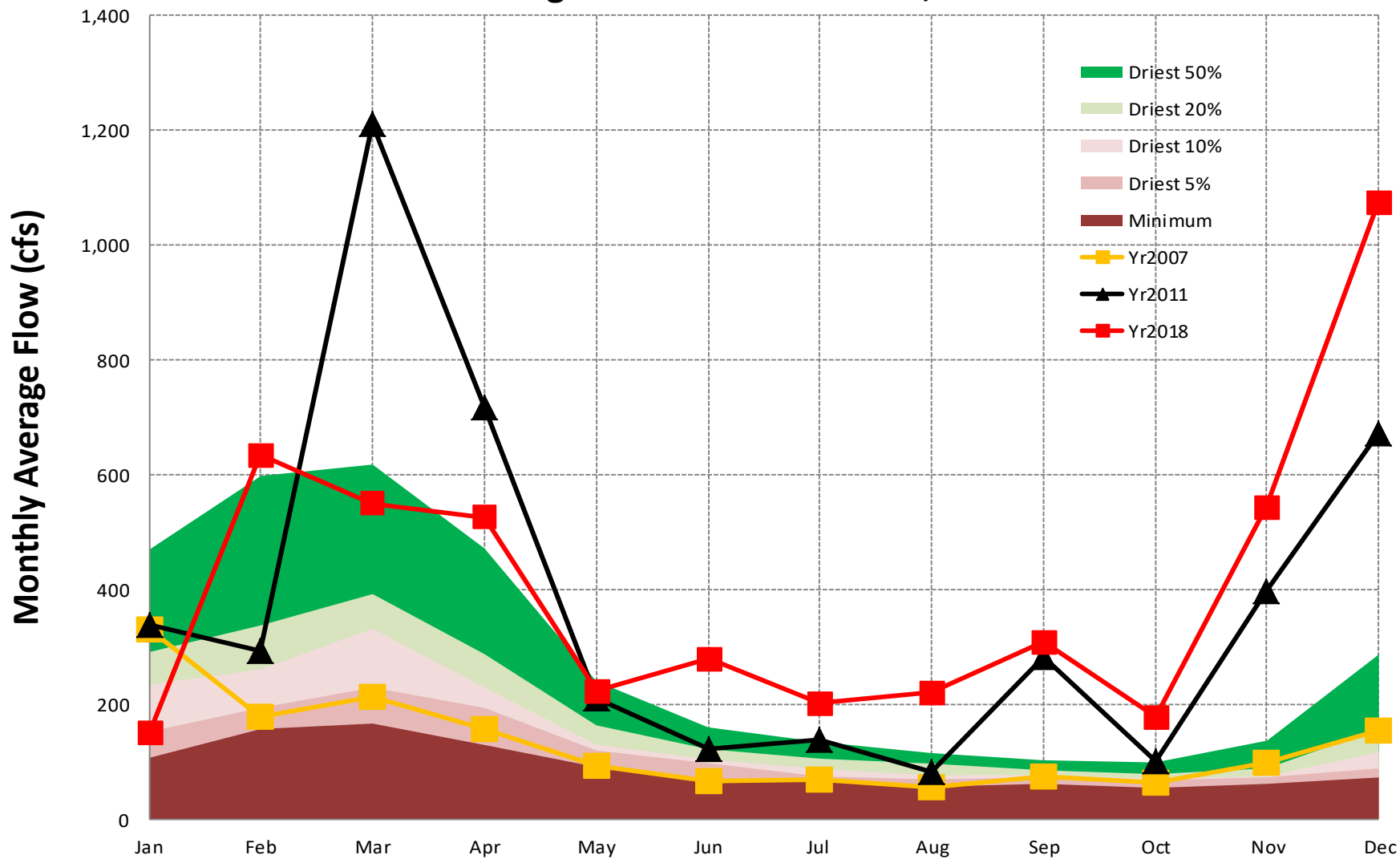
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# Gage #2, USGS #03550500, Tennessee Basin, NOTTELY RIVER NEAR BLAIRSVILLE, GA



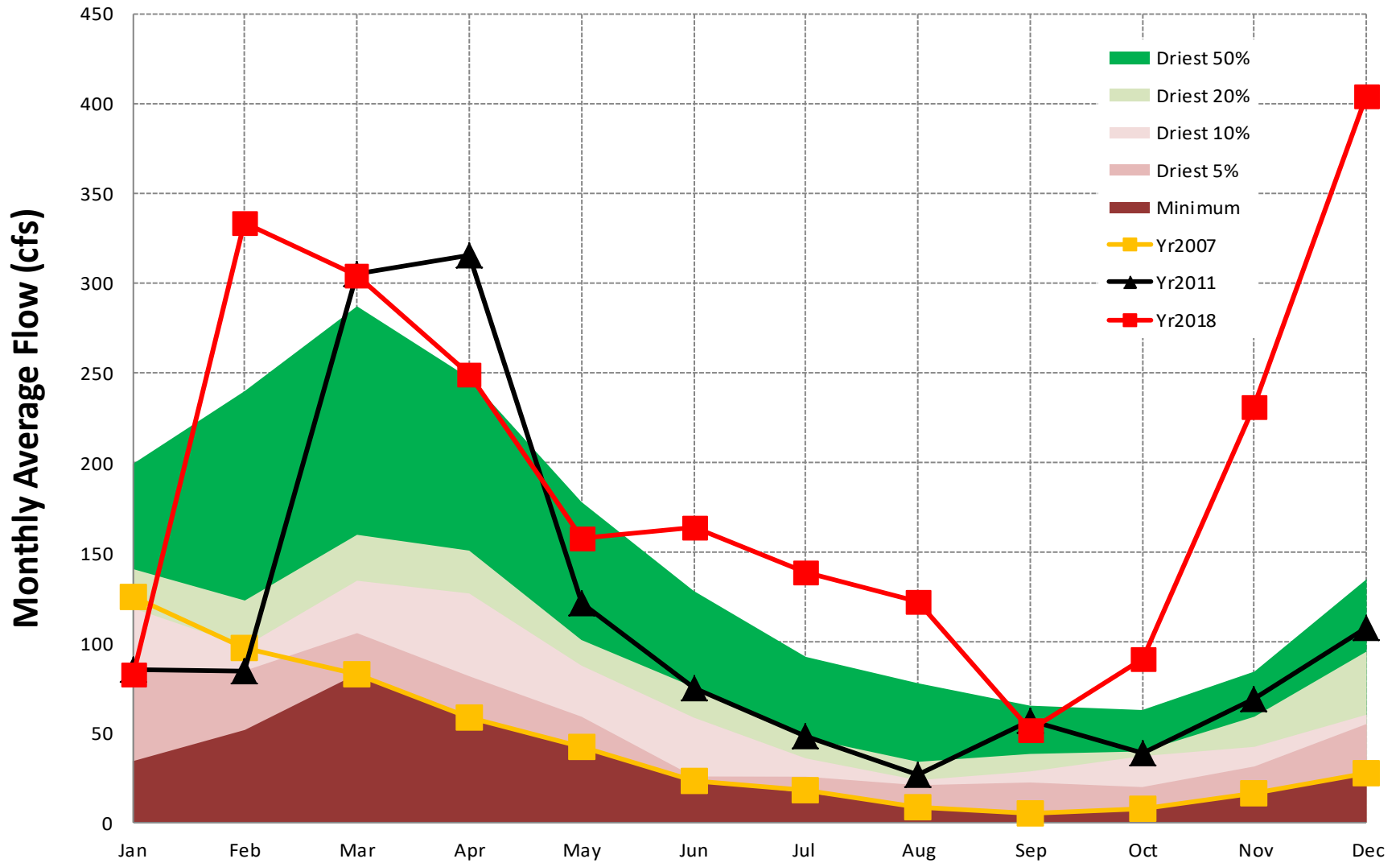
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### Gage #3. USGS #02398000, Coosa Basin, Chattooga River at Summerville, GA



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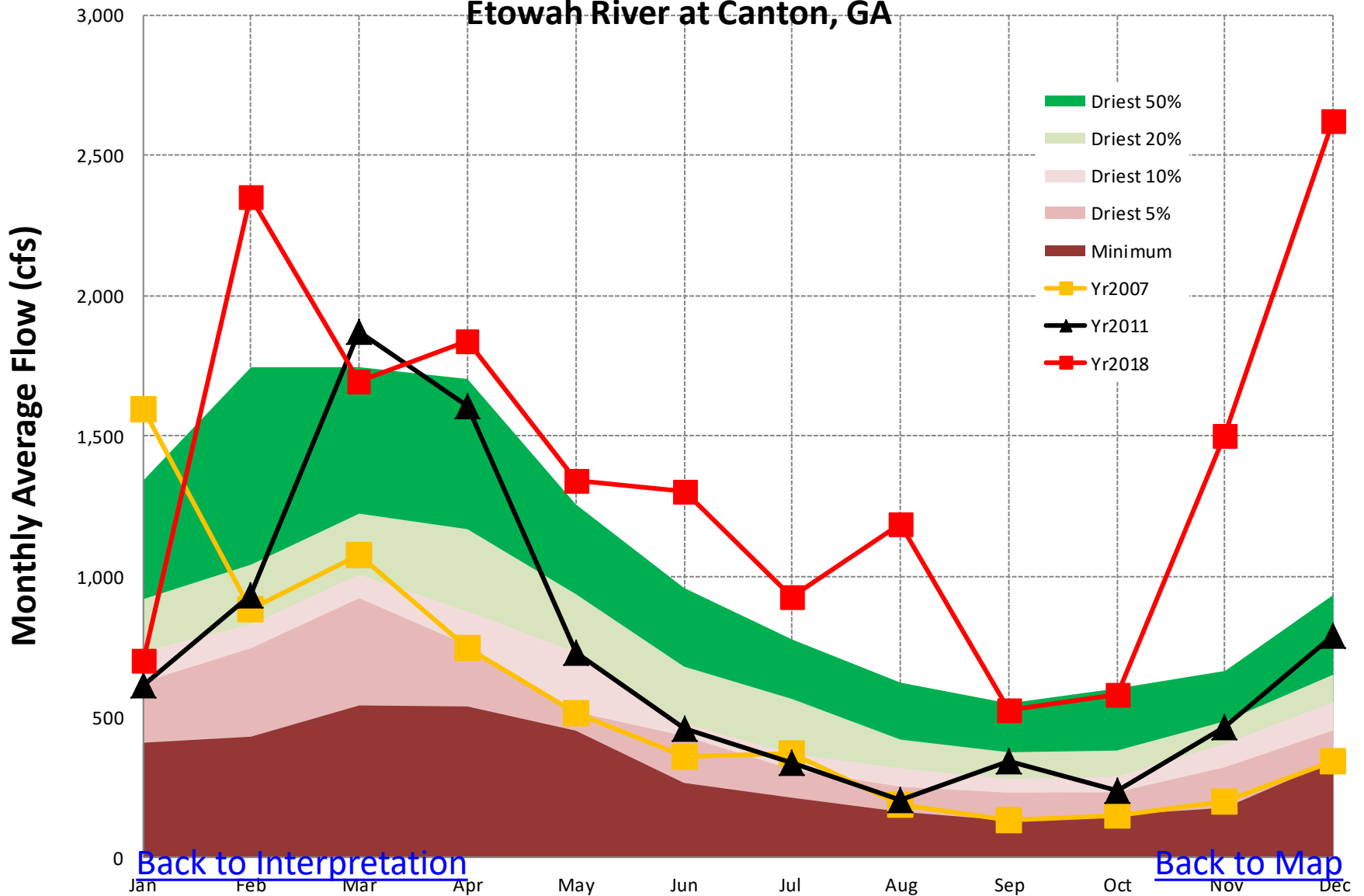
**Gage #4, USGS #02382200, Coosa Basin,  
TALKING ROCK CREEK NEAR HINTON, GA**



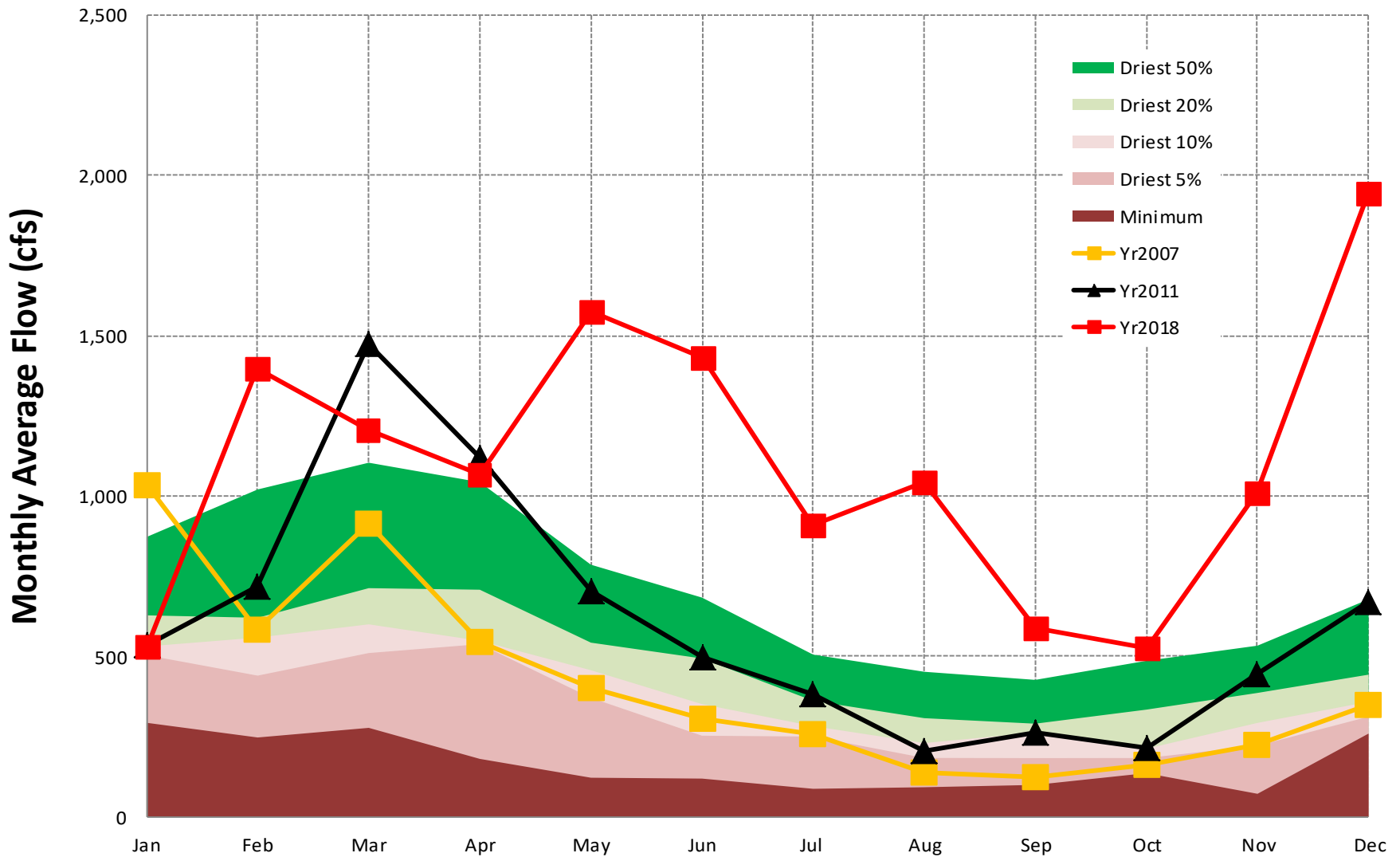
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# Gage #5, USGS #02392000, Coosa Basin, Etowah River at Canton, GA

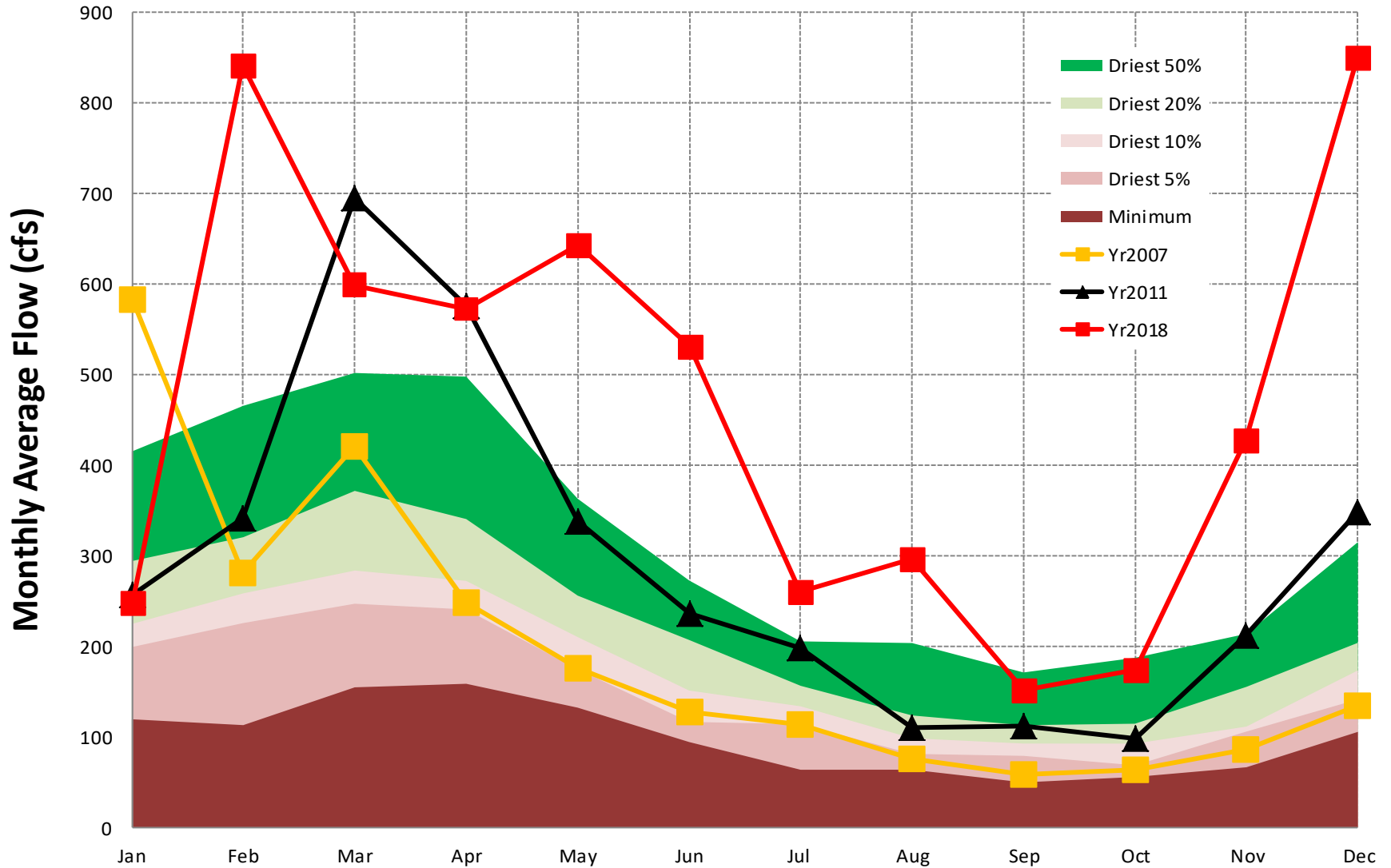


# Gage #6, USGS #02331600, Chatthoochee Basin, CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER AT CORNELIA, GA



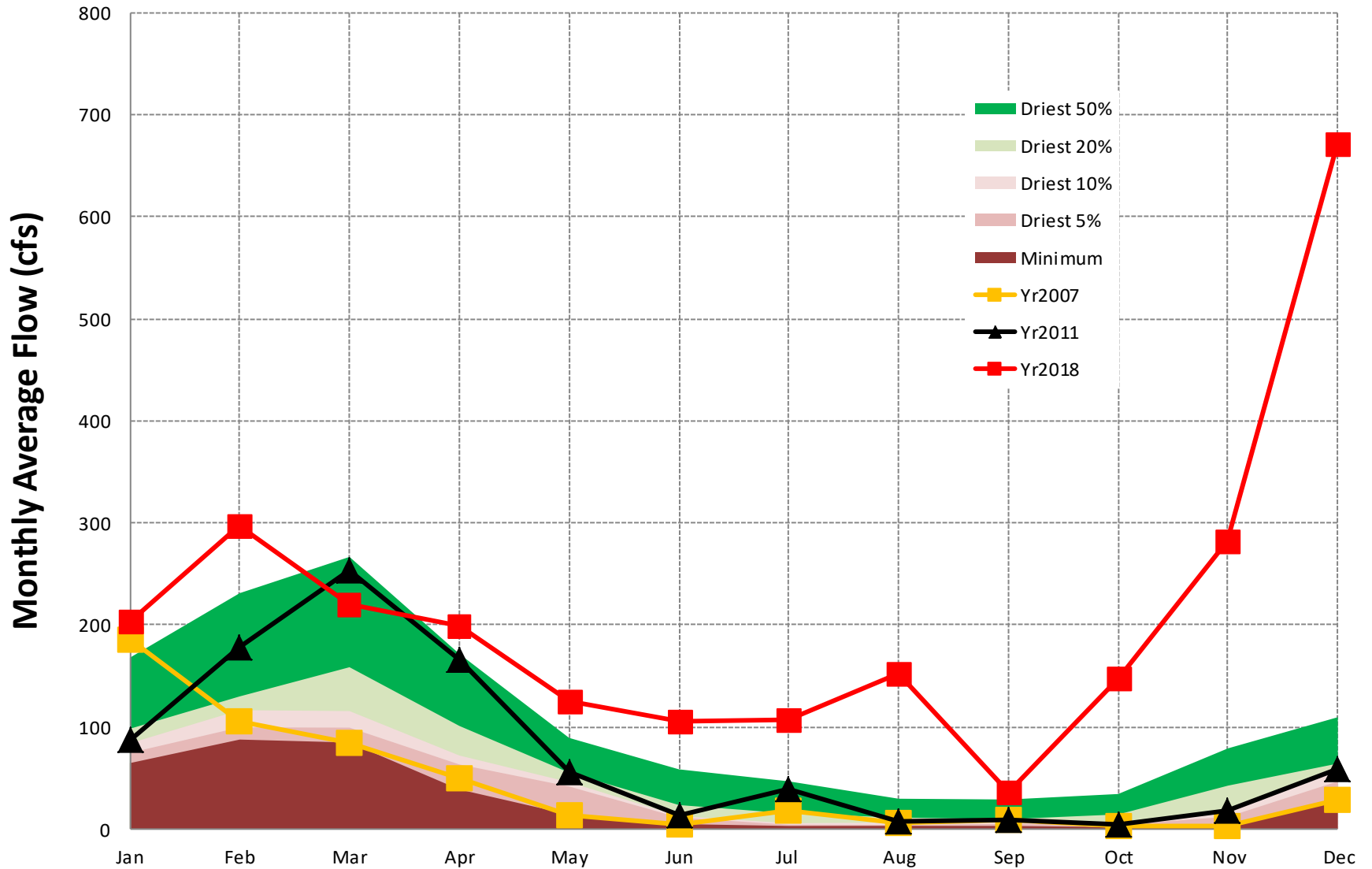
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**Gage #7, USGS #02333500, Chatahoochee Basin,  
CHESTATEE RIVER NEAR DAHLONEGA, GA**



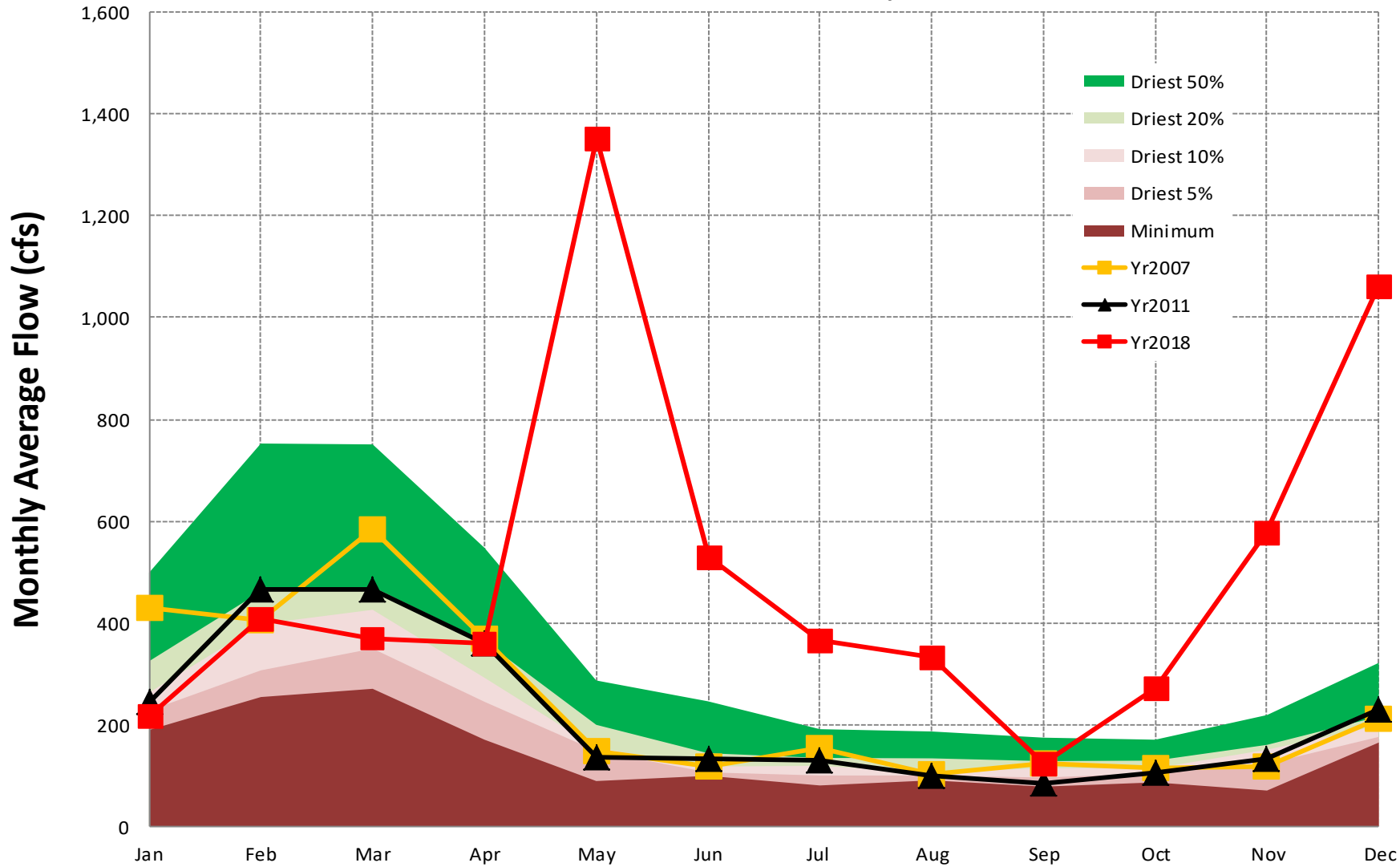
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**Gage #8, USGS #02338660, Chattahoochee Basin,  
NEW RIVER AT GA 100, NEAR CORINTH**



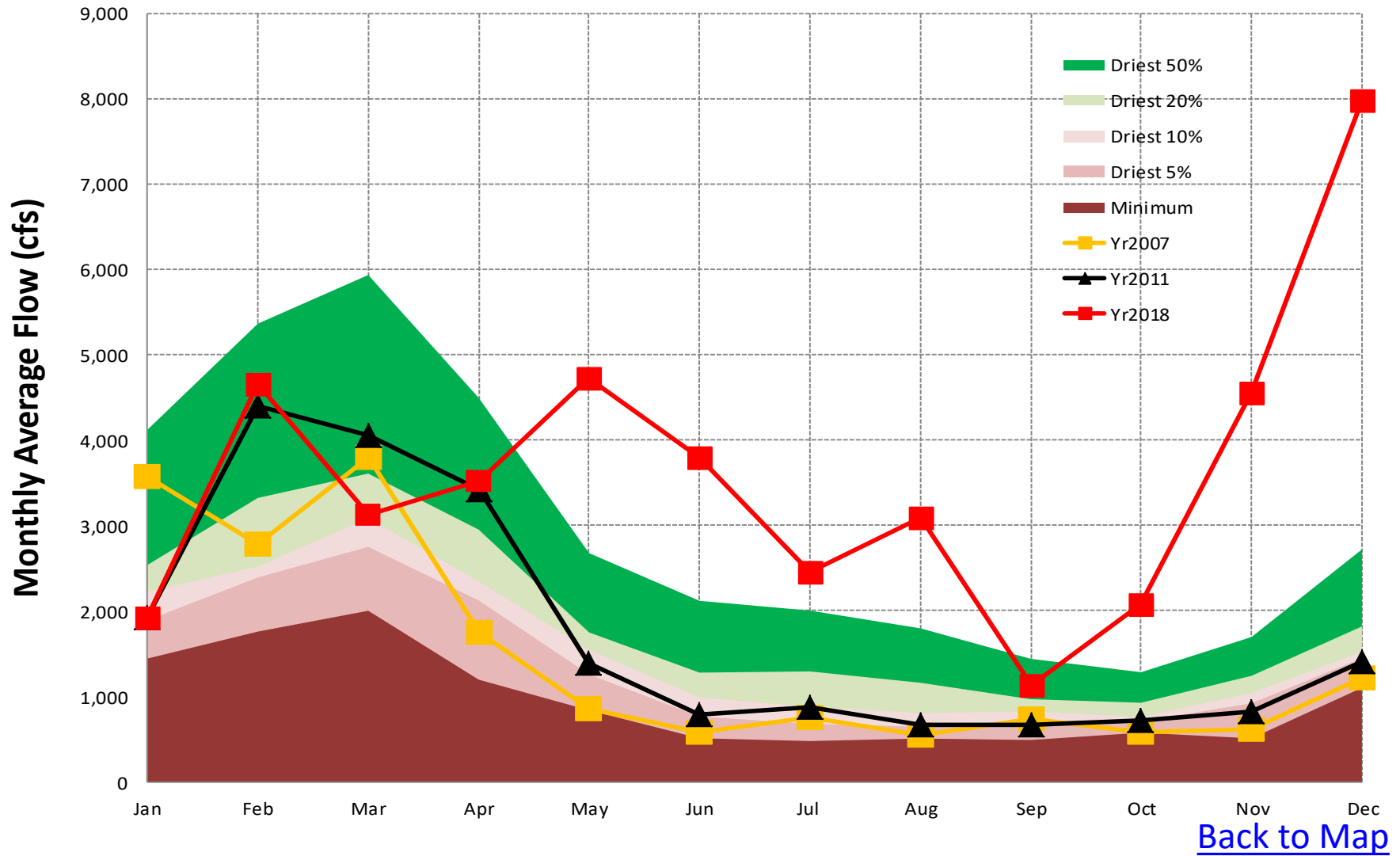
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**Gage #9, USGS #02341800, Chattahoochee Basin,  
UPatoi CREEK NEAR COLUMBUS, GA**

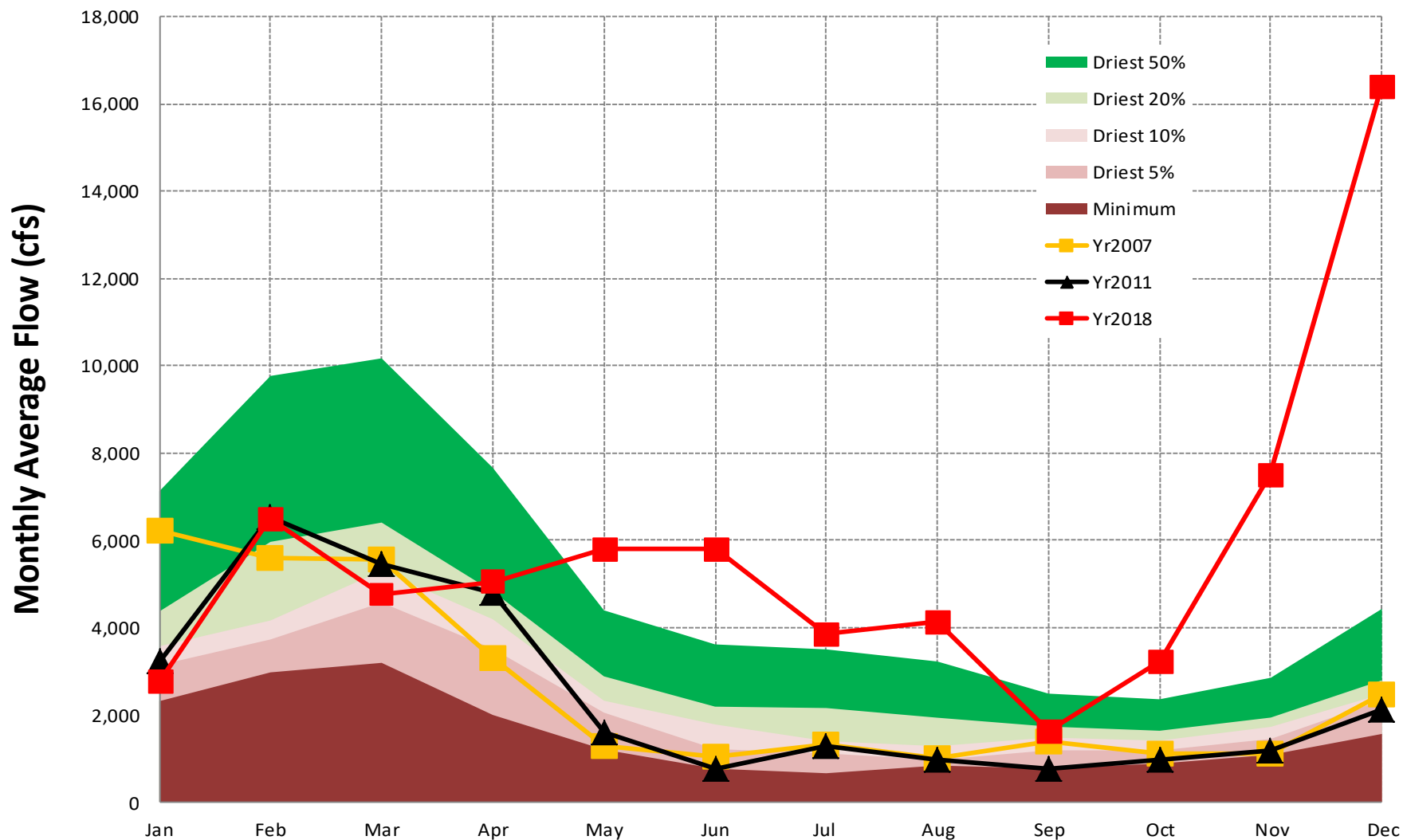


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**Gage #10. USGS #02349605, Flint Basin,  
FLINT RIVER AT GA26 NEAR MONTEZUMA, GA**



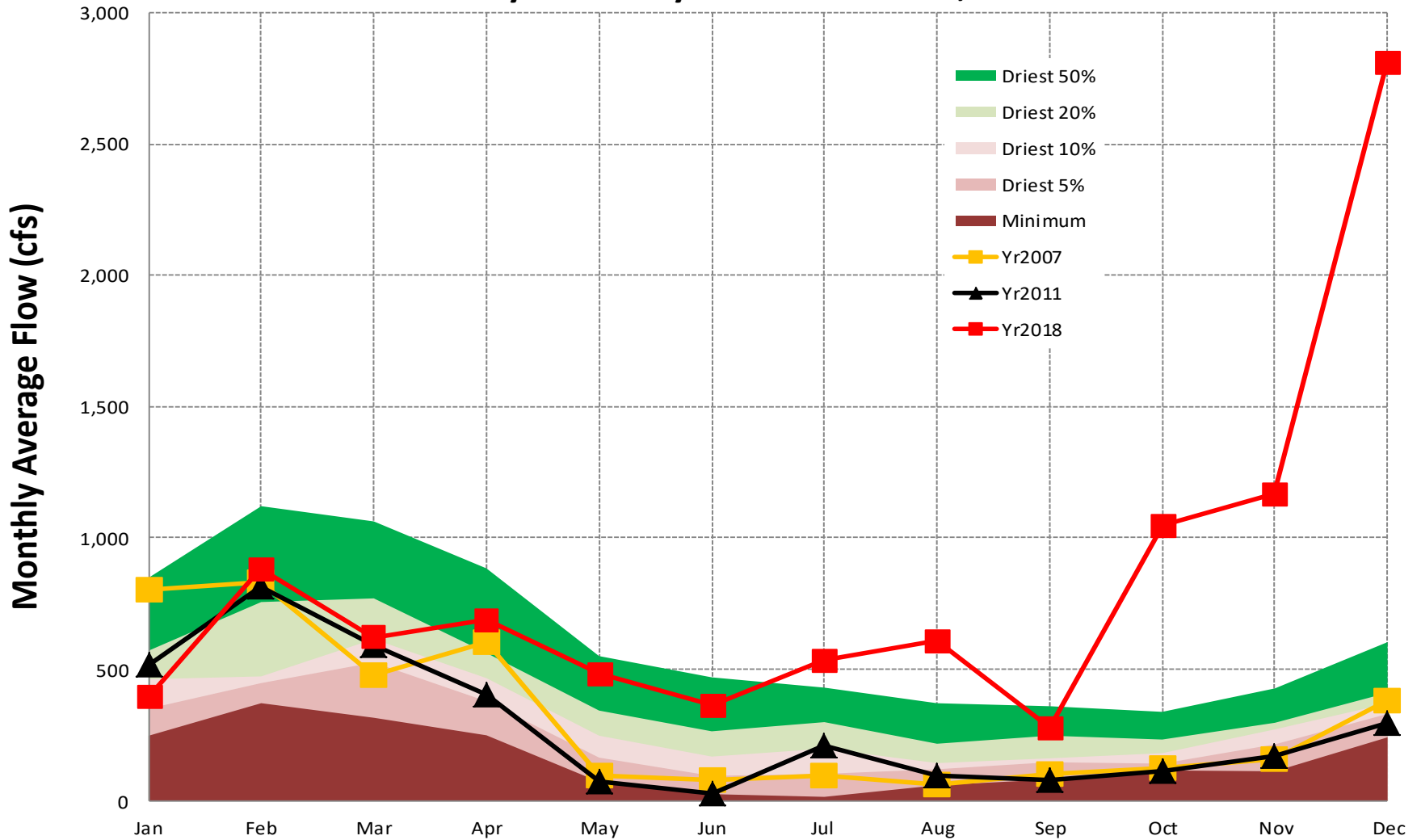
# Gage #11, USGS #02352500, Flint Basin, FLINT RIVER AT ALBANY, GA



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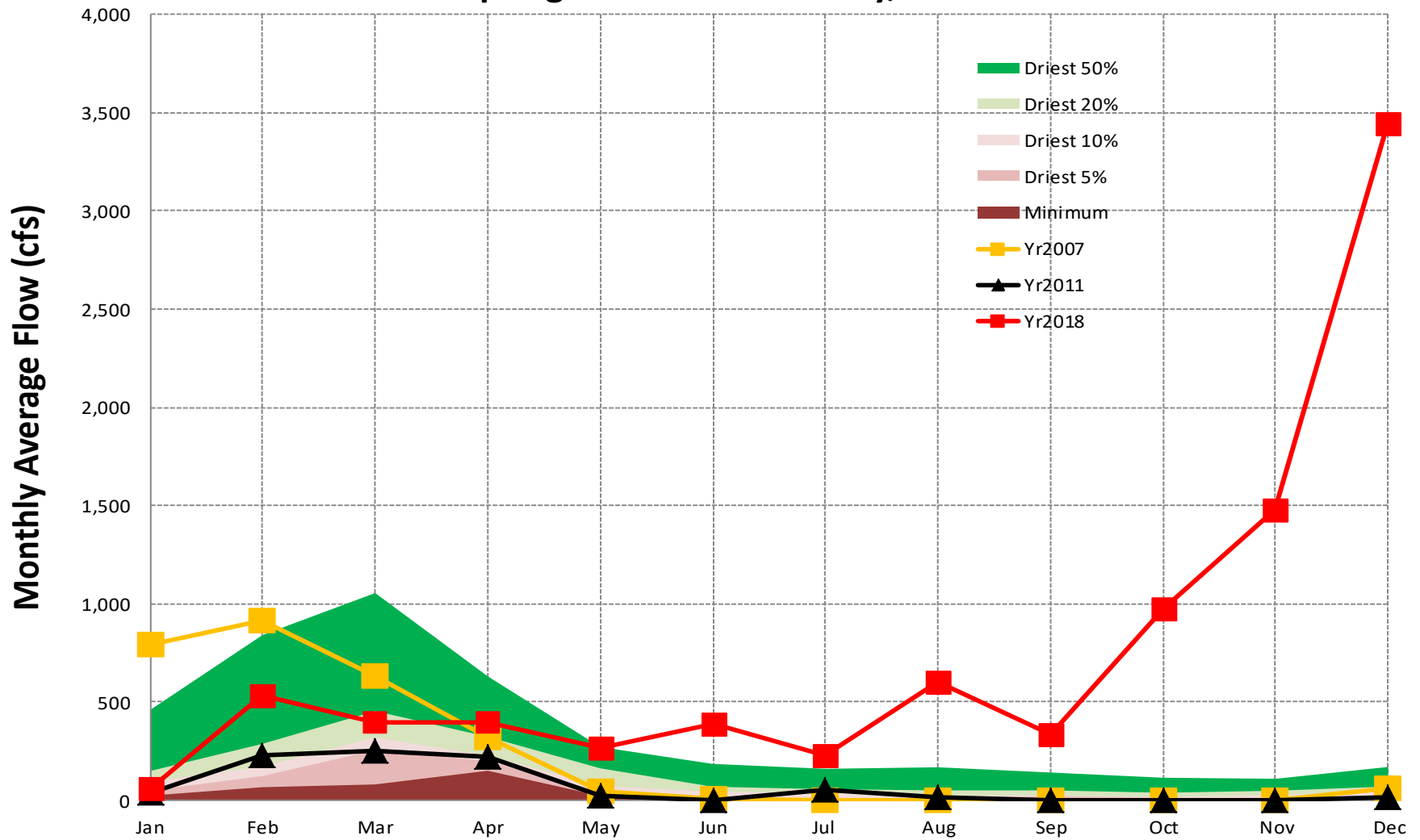
# Gage #12. USGS #02353500, Flint Basin, Ichawaynochaway Creek at Milford, GA



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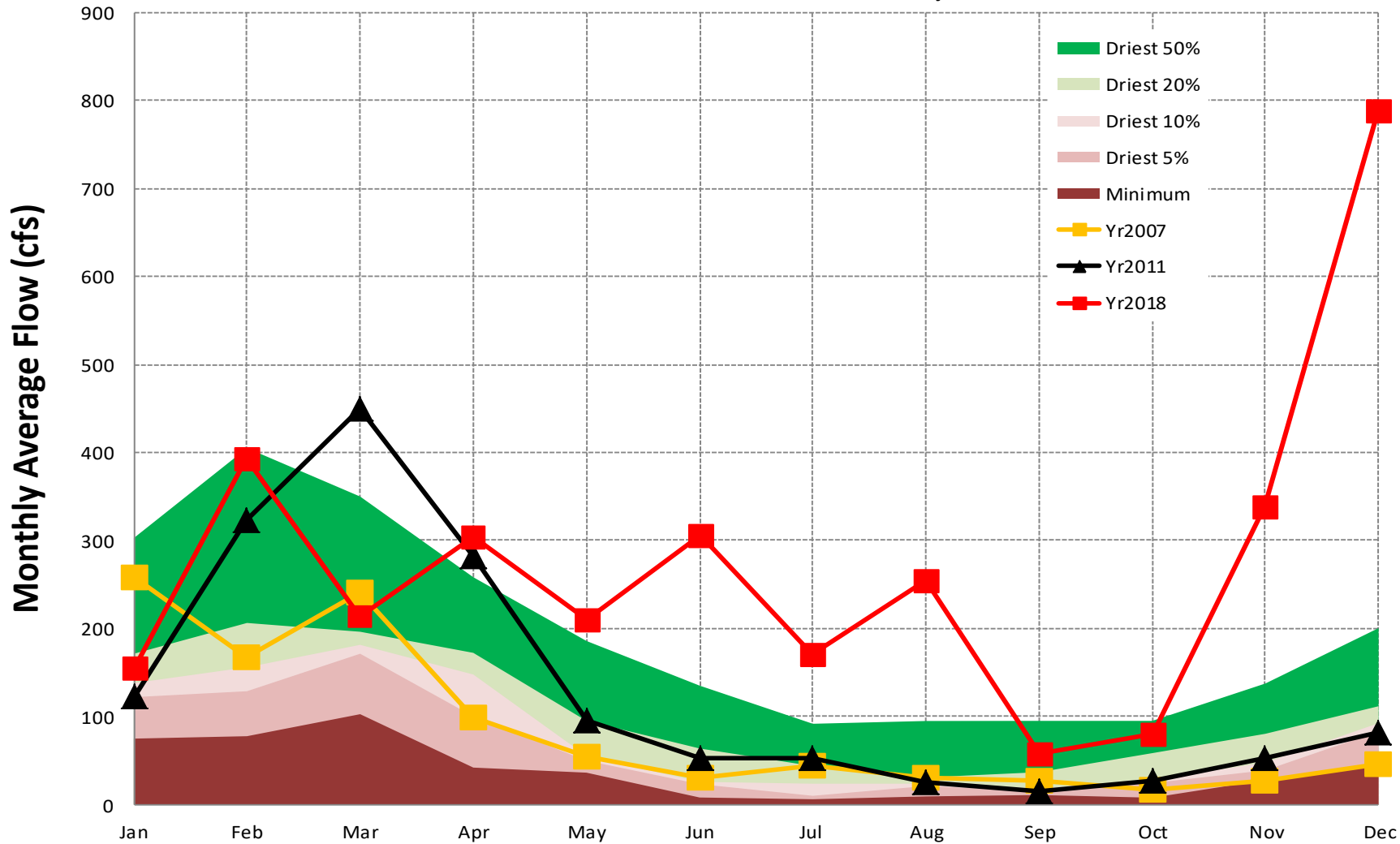


# Gage #13. USGS #02357000, Flint River, Spring Creek near Iron City, GA



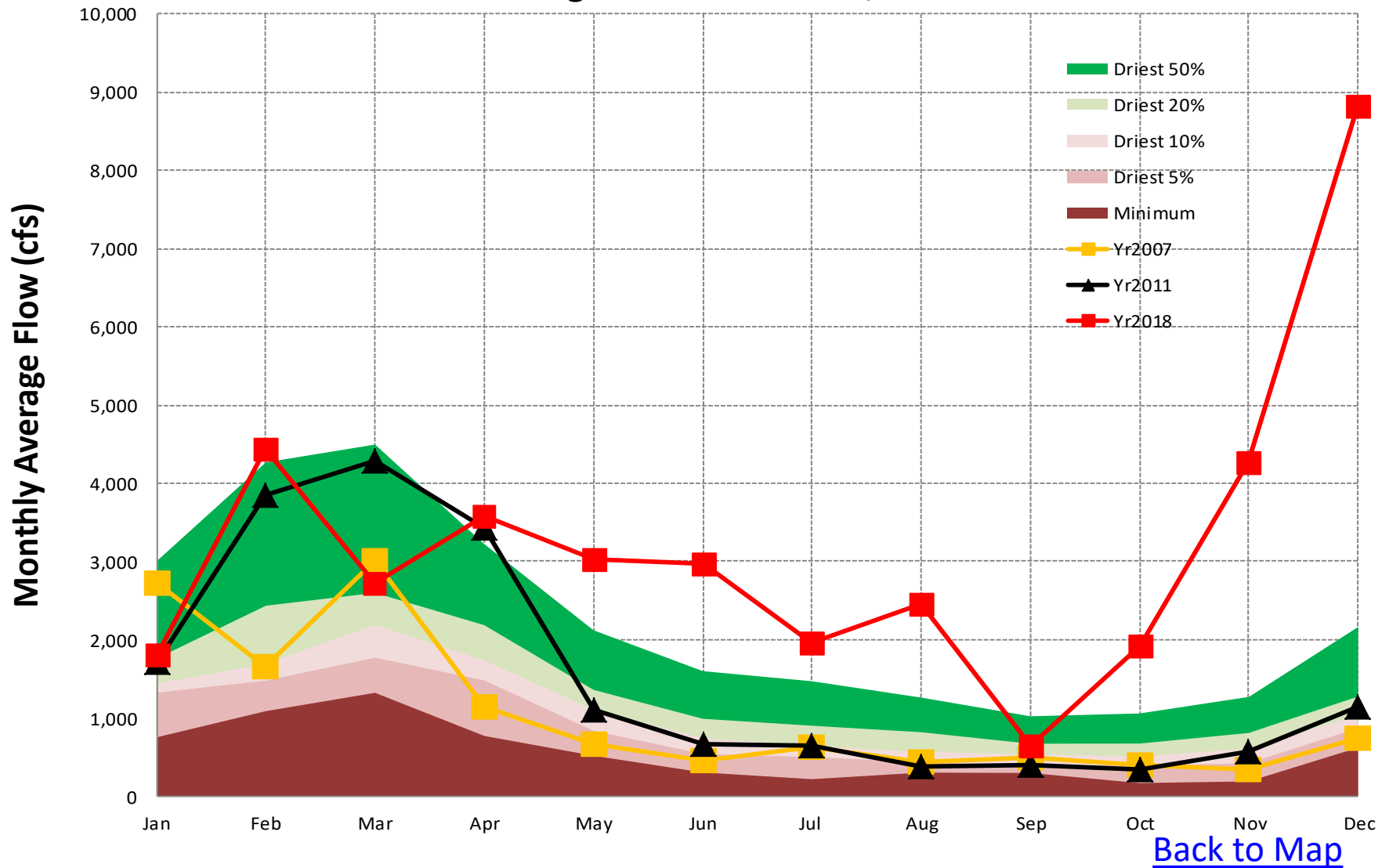
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**Gage #14. USGS #02208450, Ocumulgee Basin,  
ALCOVY RIVER above COVINGTON, GA**

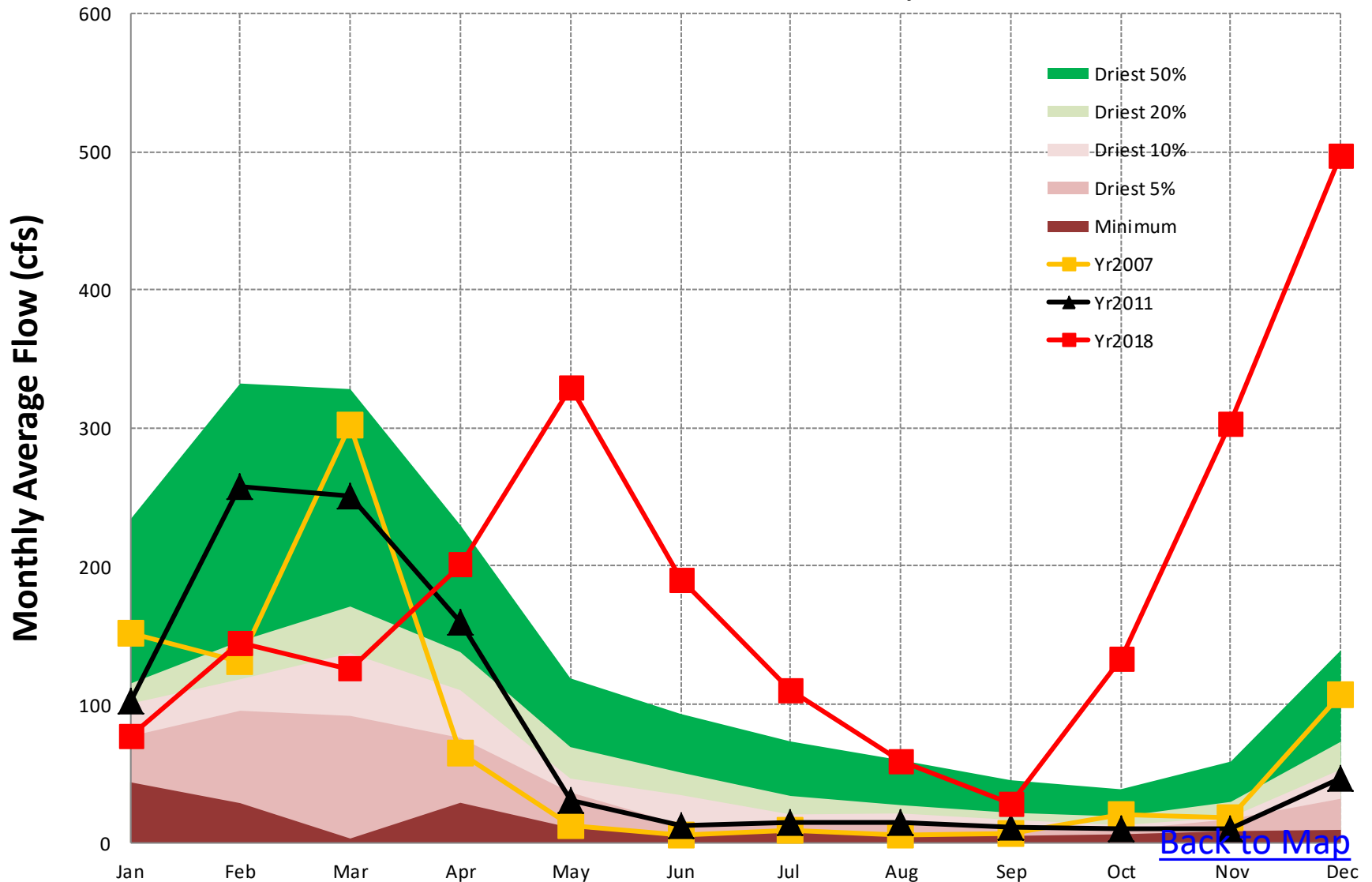


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# Gage #15. USGS #02213000, Ocmulgee Basin, Ocmulgee River at Macon, GA

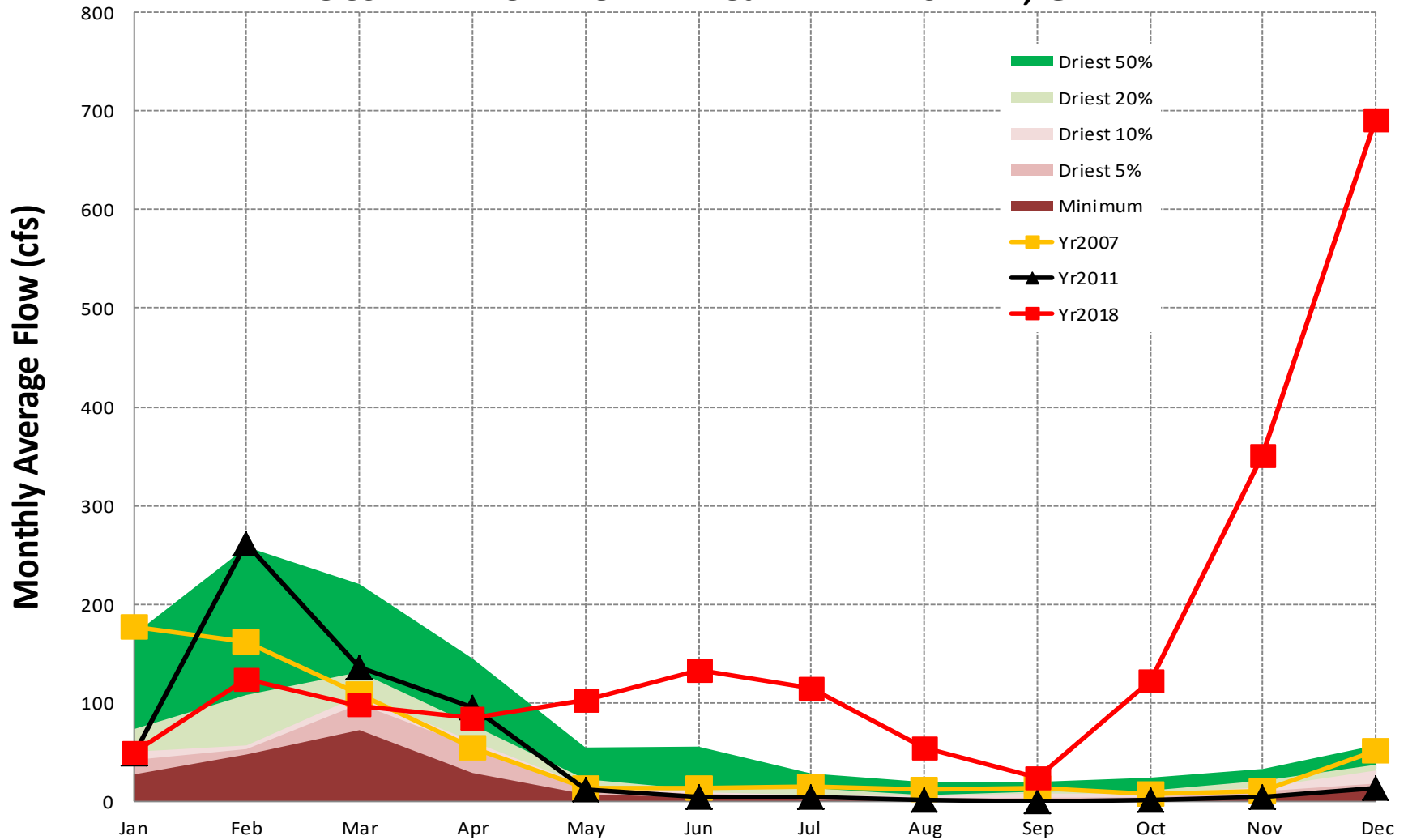


**Gage #16. USGS #02213500, Ocmulgee Basin,  
TOBESOFKEE CREEK near MACON, GA**



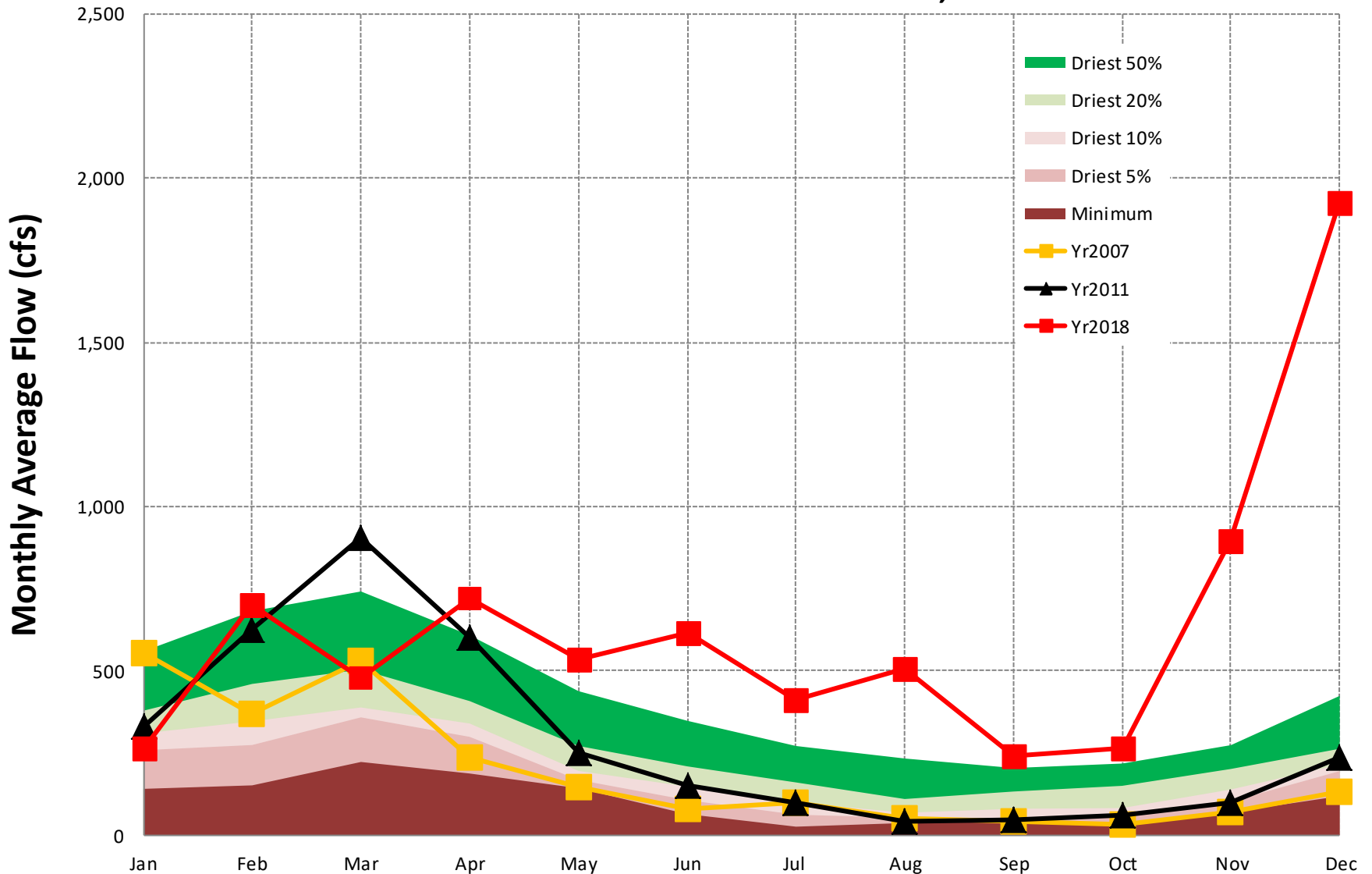
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**Gage #17. USGS #02215100, Ocmulgee Basin,  
TUCSAWHATCHEE CREEK near HAWKINSVILLE, GA**

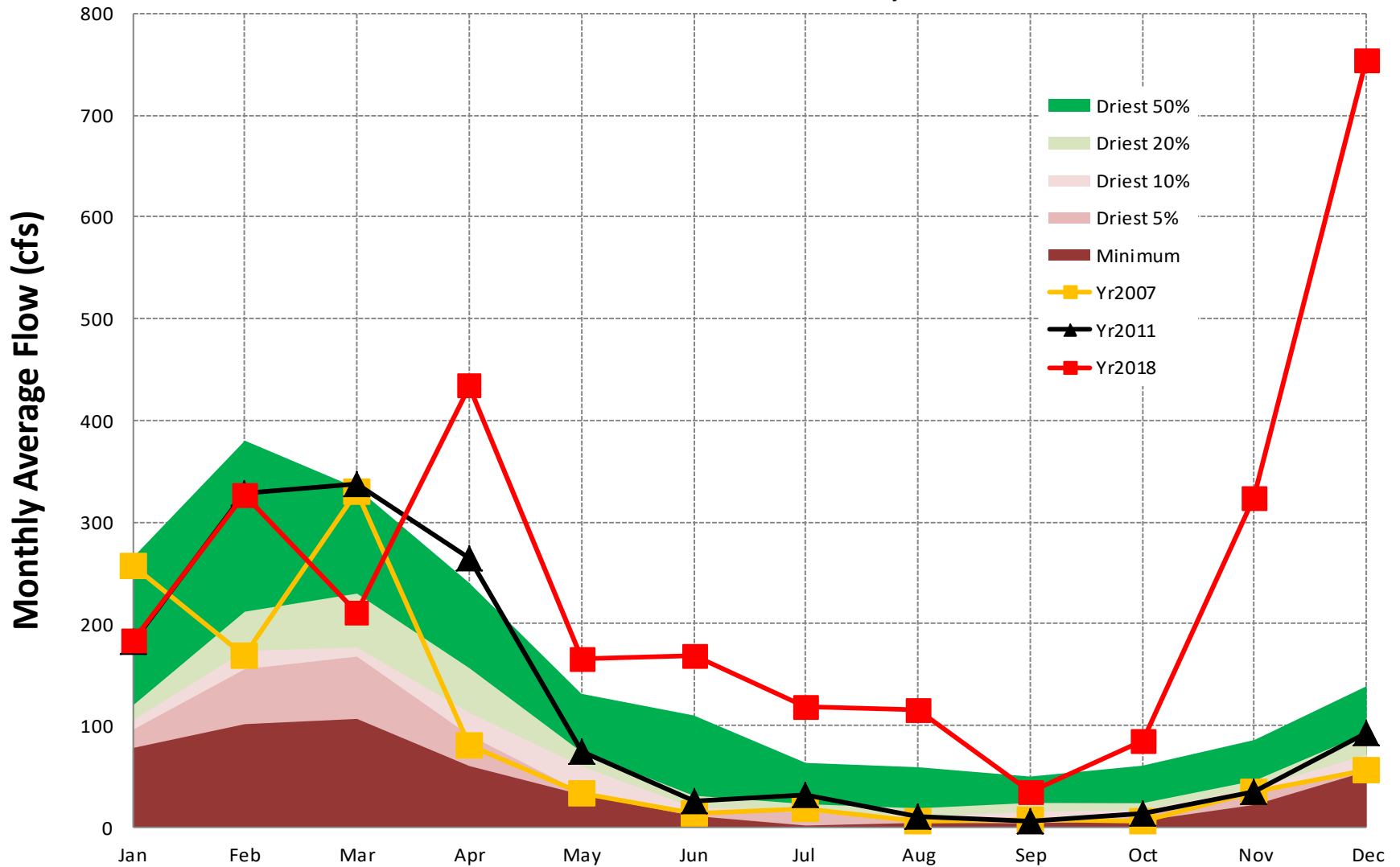


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# Gage #18. USGS #02217500, Oconee Basin, MIDDLE OCONEE RIVER near ATHENS, GA

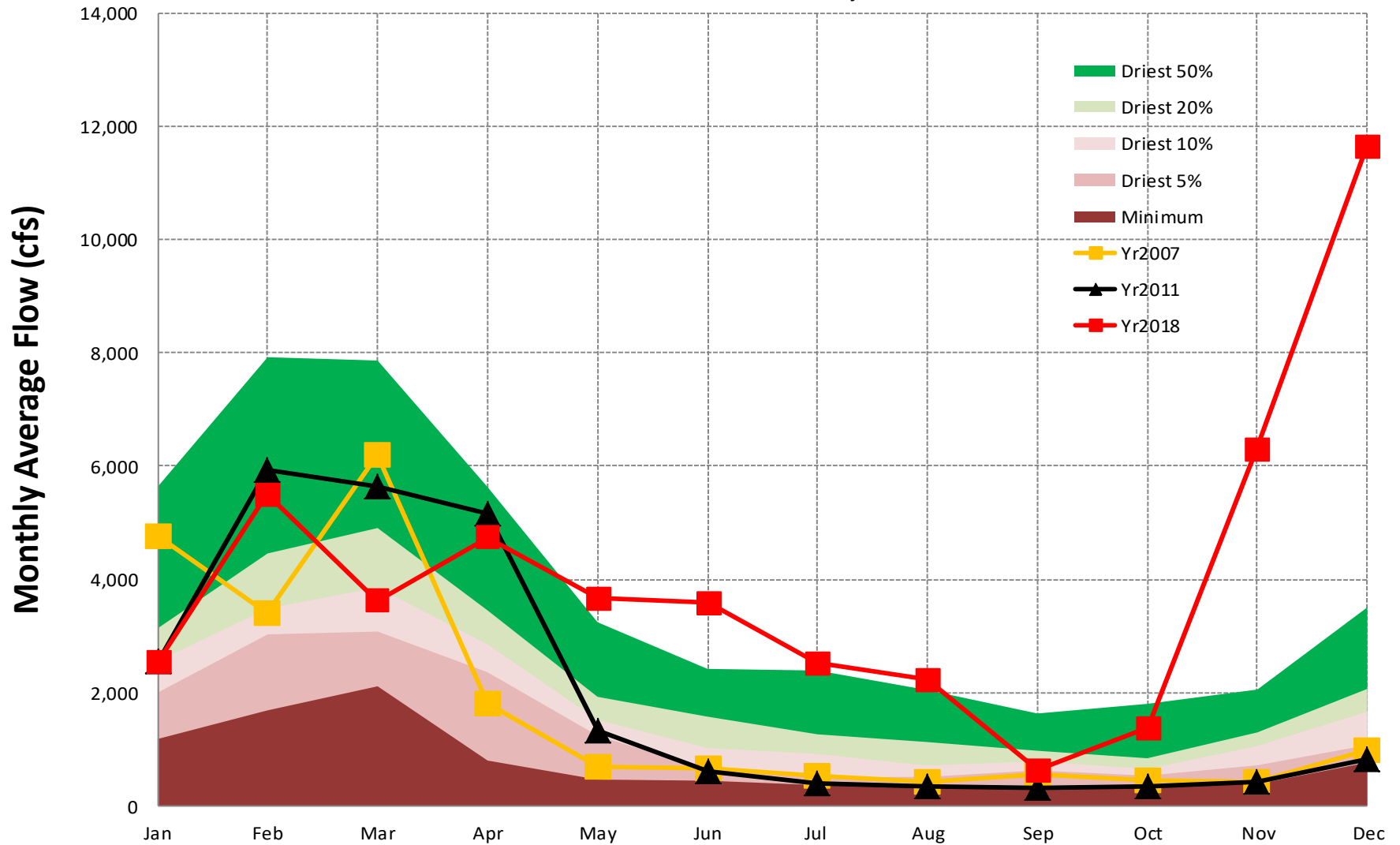


**Gage #19. USGS #02220900, Oconee Basin,  
LITTLE RIVER near EATONTON, GA**



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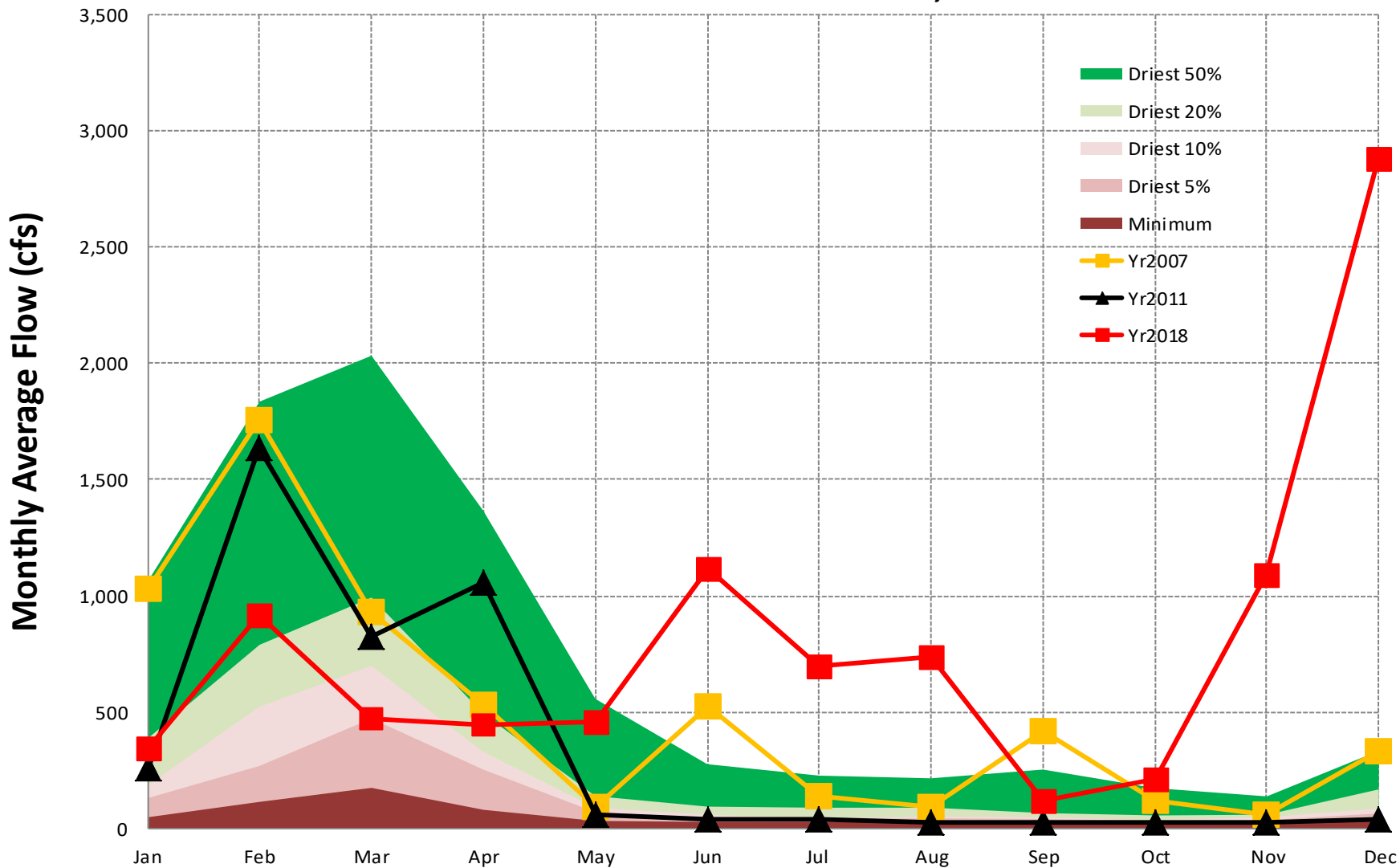
## Gage #20. USGS #02223500, Oconee Basin, Oconee River at Dublin, GA



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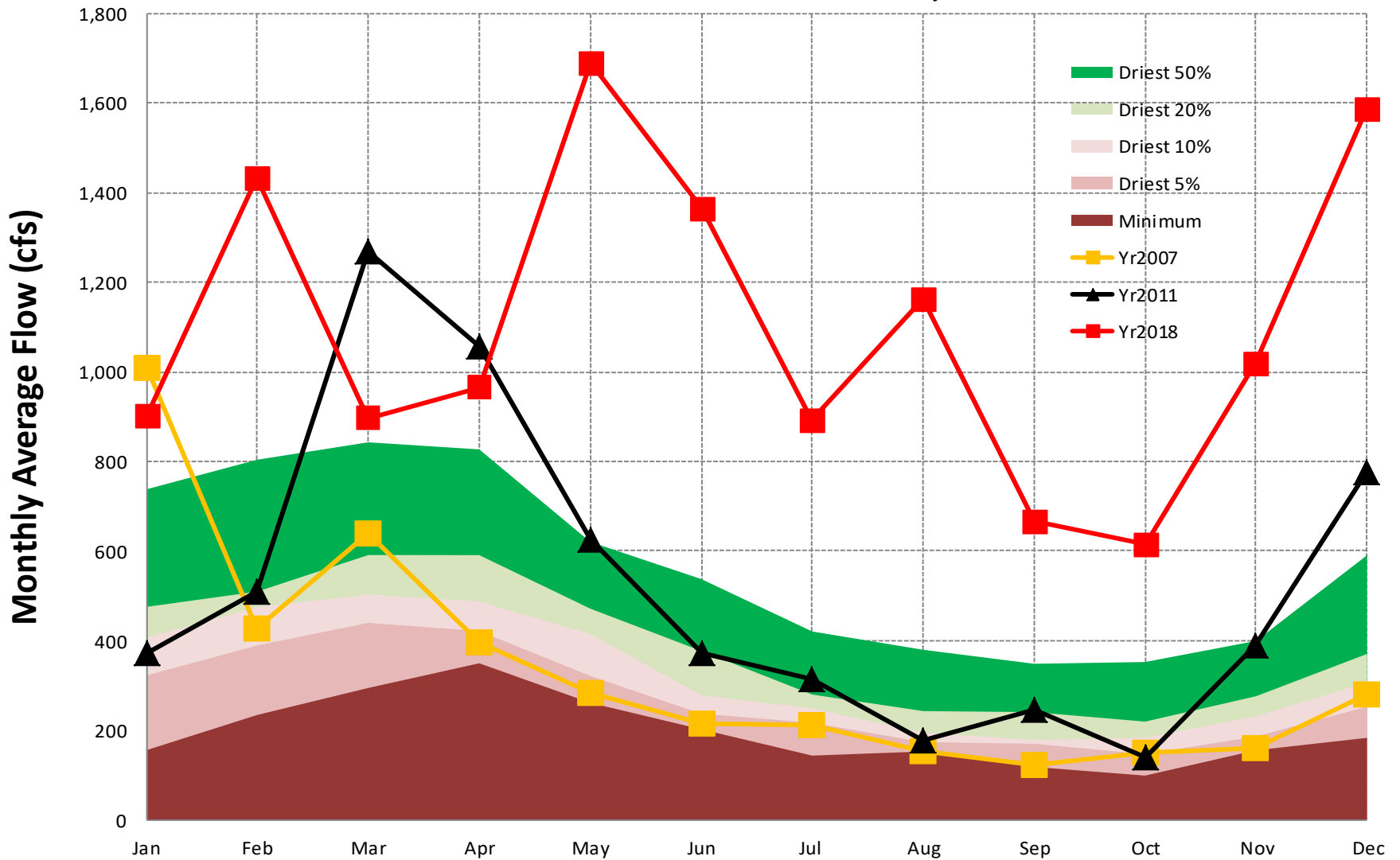


**Gage #21. USGS #02225500, Altamaha Basin,  
OHOOPEE RIVER near REIDSVILLE, GA**



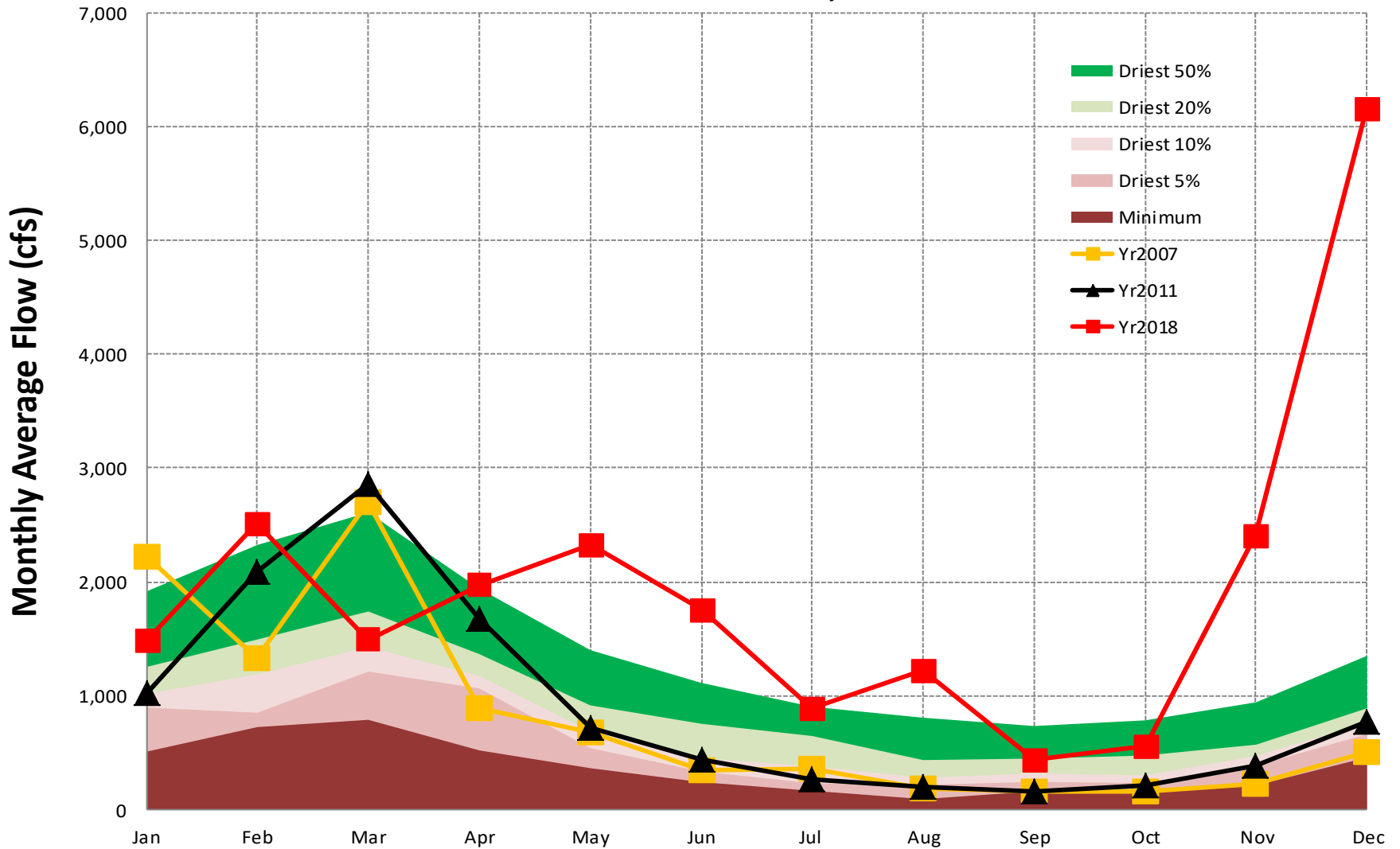
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**Gage #22. USGS #02177000, Savannah Basin,  
CHATTOOGA RIVER near CLAYTON, GA**



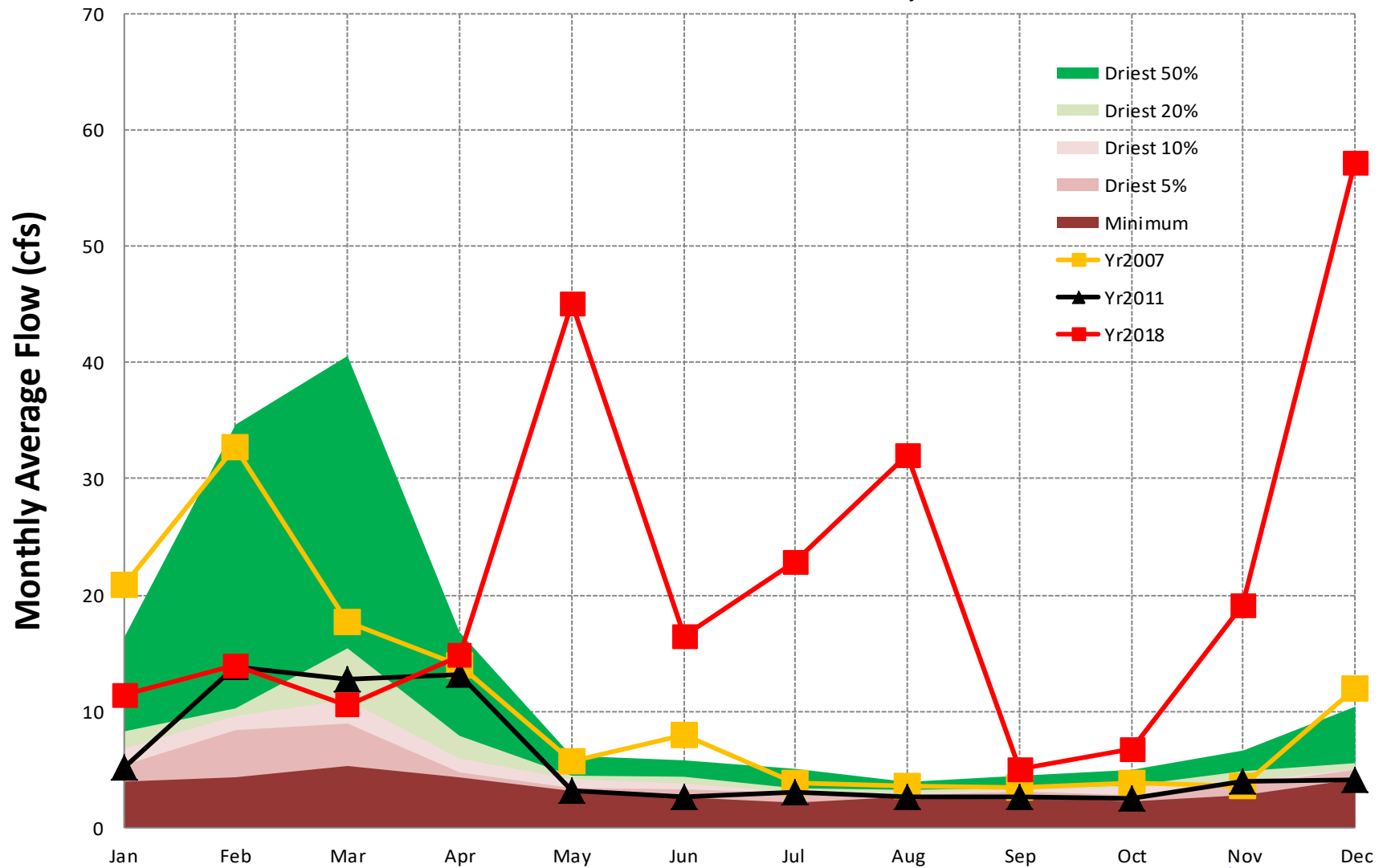
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# Gage #23. USGS #02192000, Savannah Basin Broad River near Bell, GA



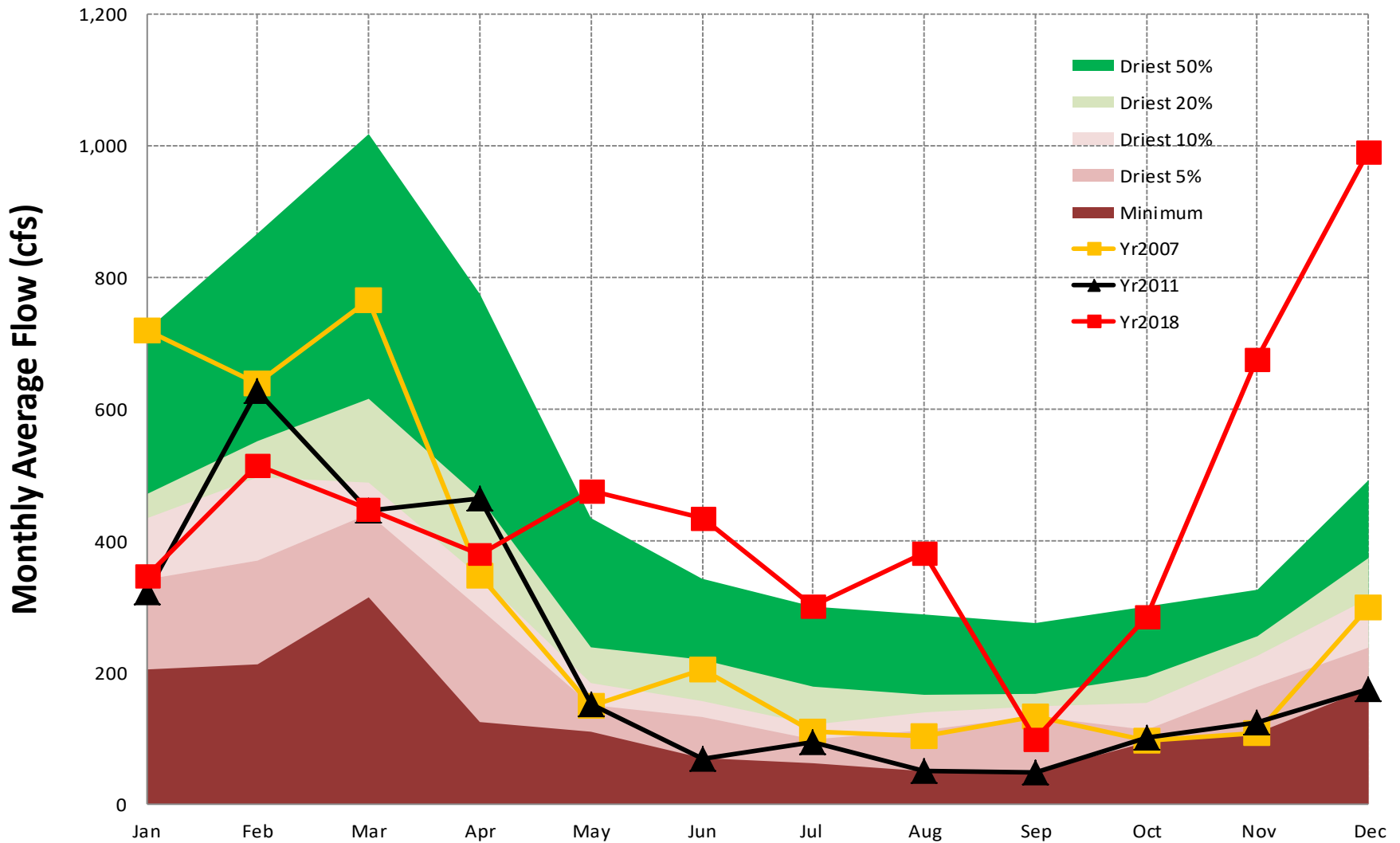
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**Gage #24. USGS #02198100, Savannah Basin,  
BEAVERDAM CREEK near SARDIS, GA**



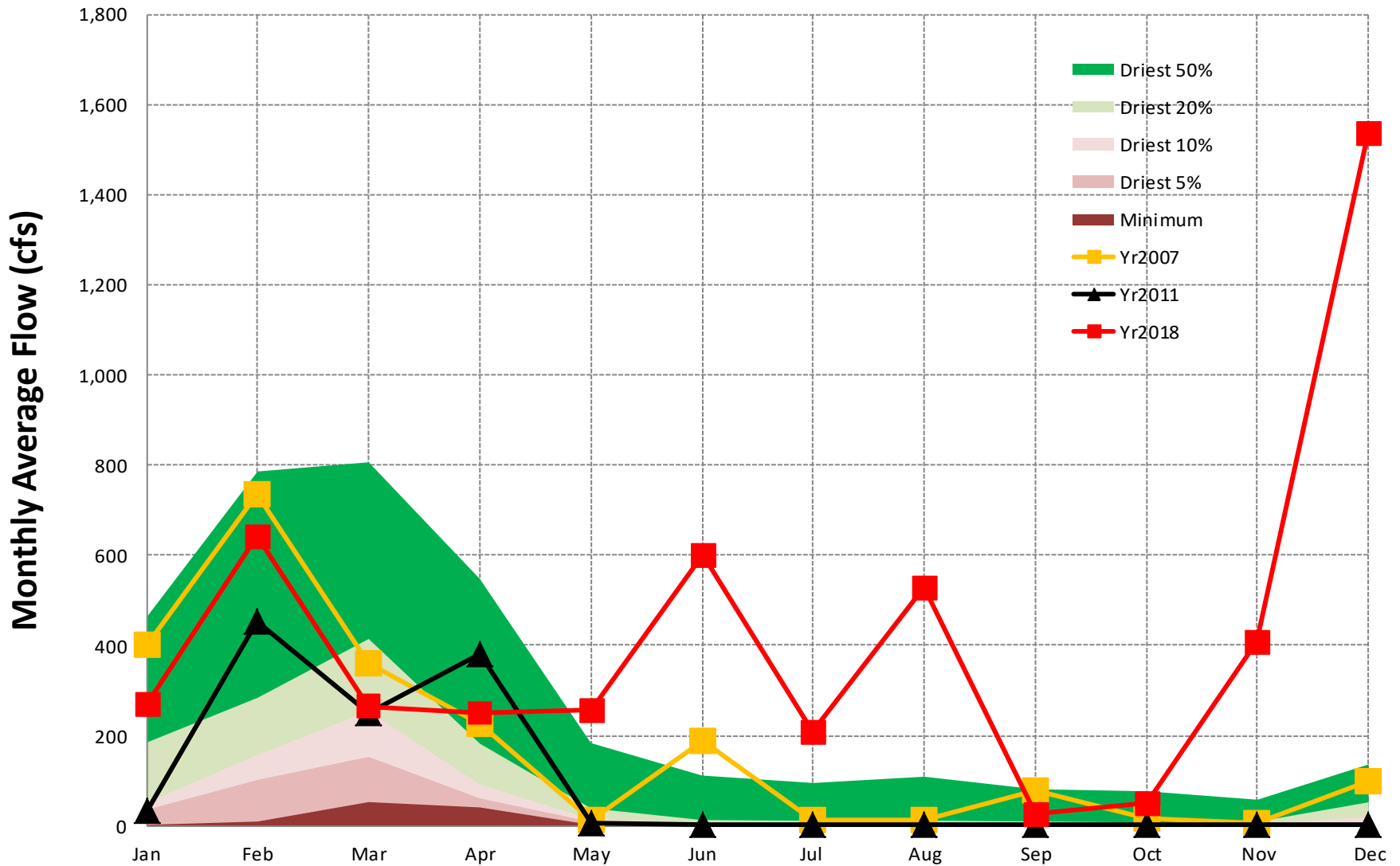
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# Gage #25. USGS #02198000, Savannah Basin, BRIER CREEK at MILLHAVEN, GA



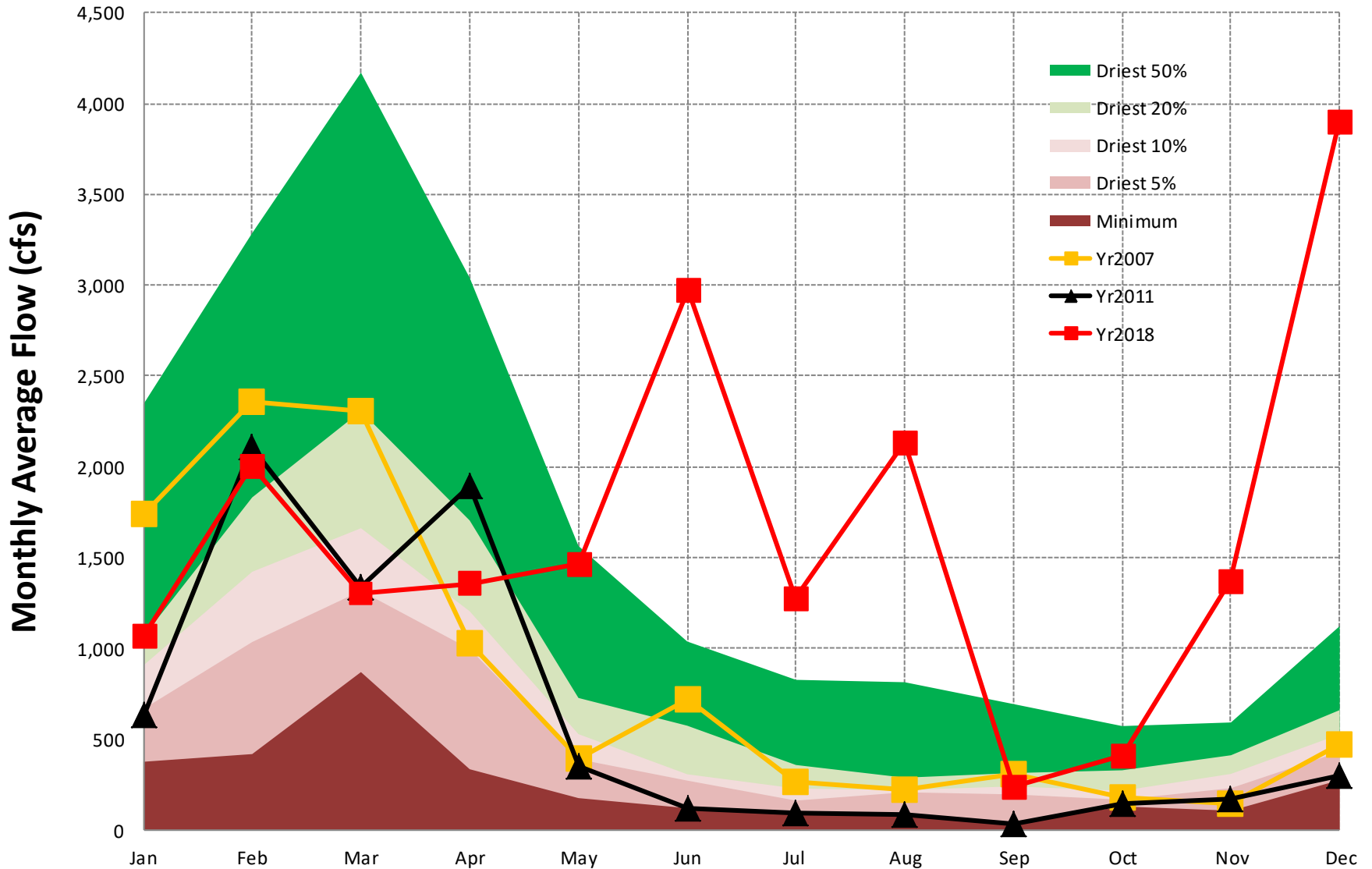
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**Gage #26. USGS #02203000, Ogeechee Basin,  
CANOOCHEE RIVER near CLAXTON, GA**



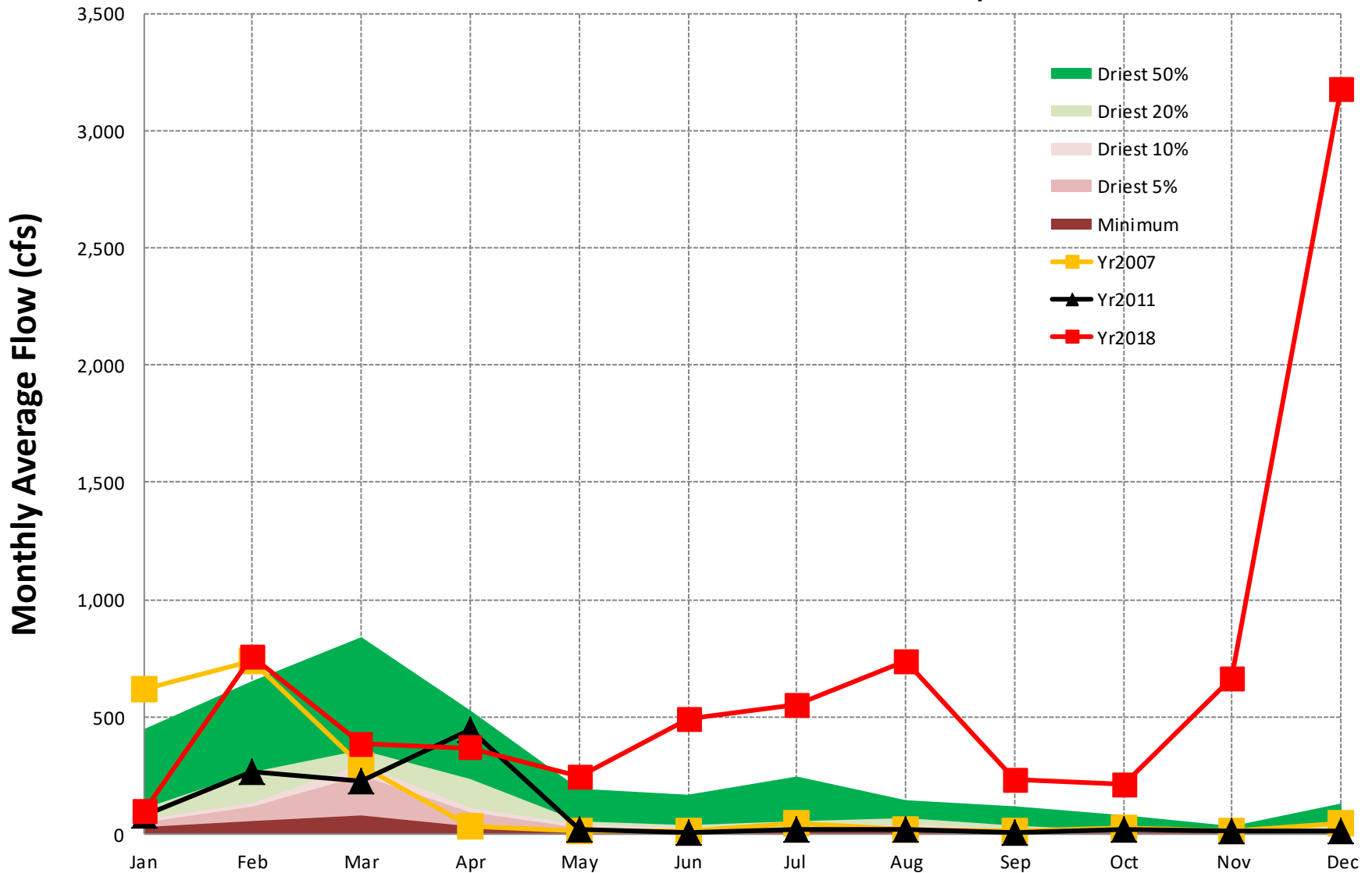
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# Gage #27. USGS #02202500, Ogeechee Basin, Ogeechee River near Eden, GA



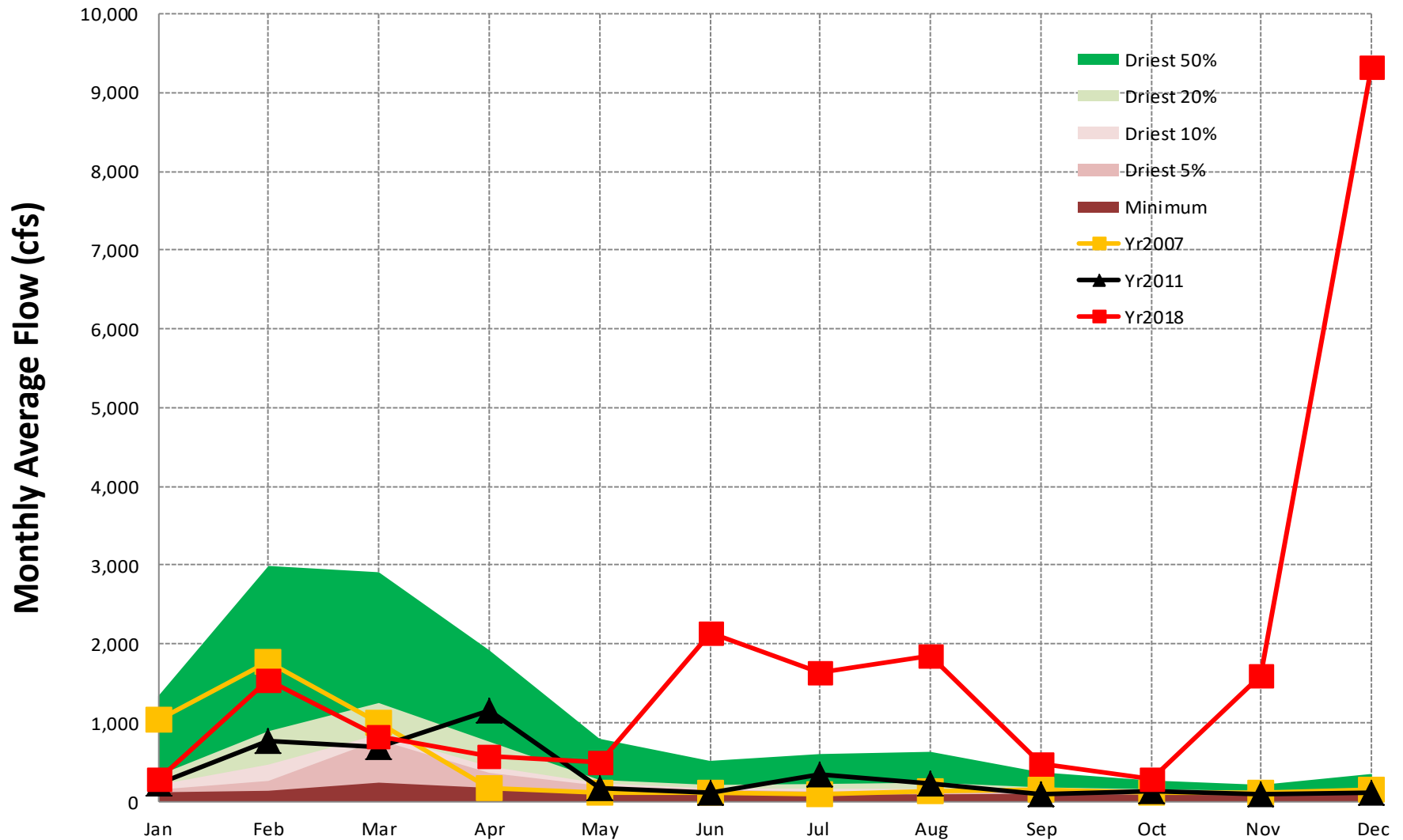
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**Gage #28. USGS #02327500, Ochlockonee Basin,  
OCHLOCKONEE RIVER near THOMASVILLE, GA**



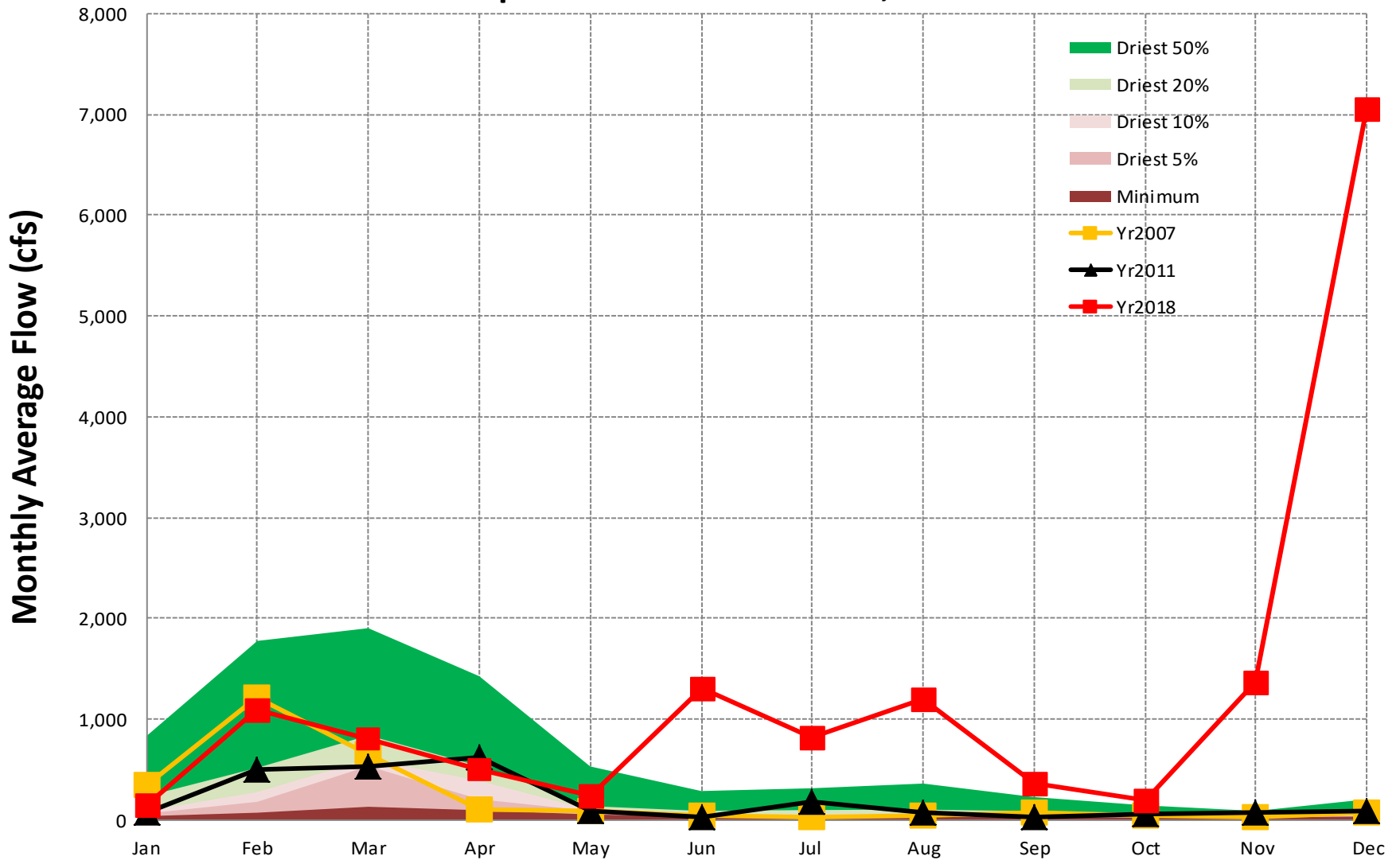


# Gage #29. USGS #02319000, Suwannee Basin, WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER near PINETTA, FL



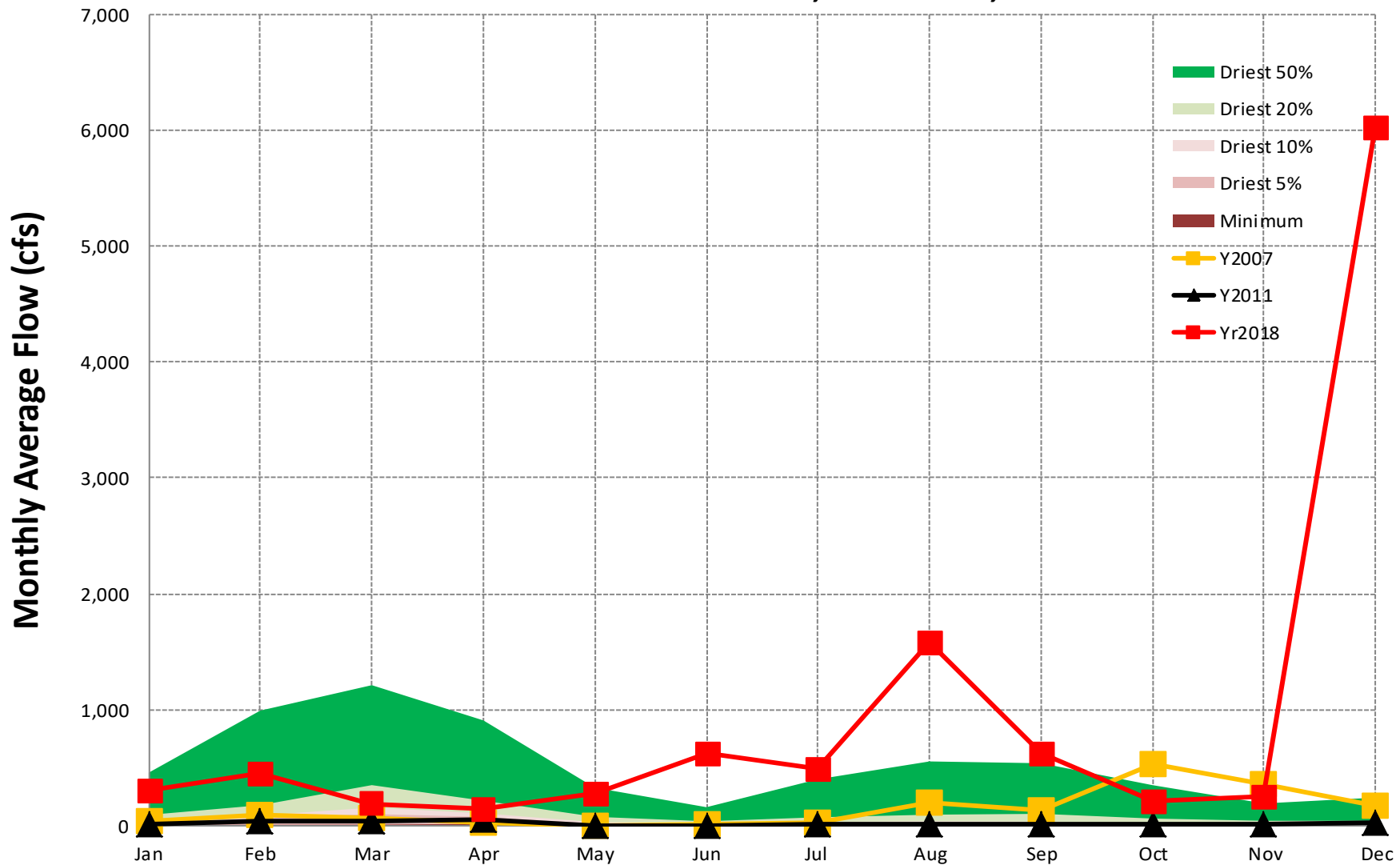
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# Gage #30. USGS #02317500, Suwanee Basin, Alapaha River at Statenville, GA



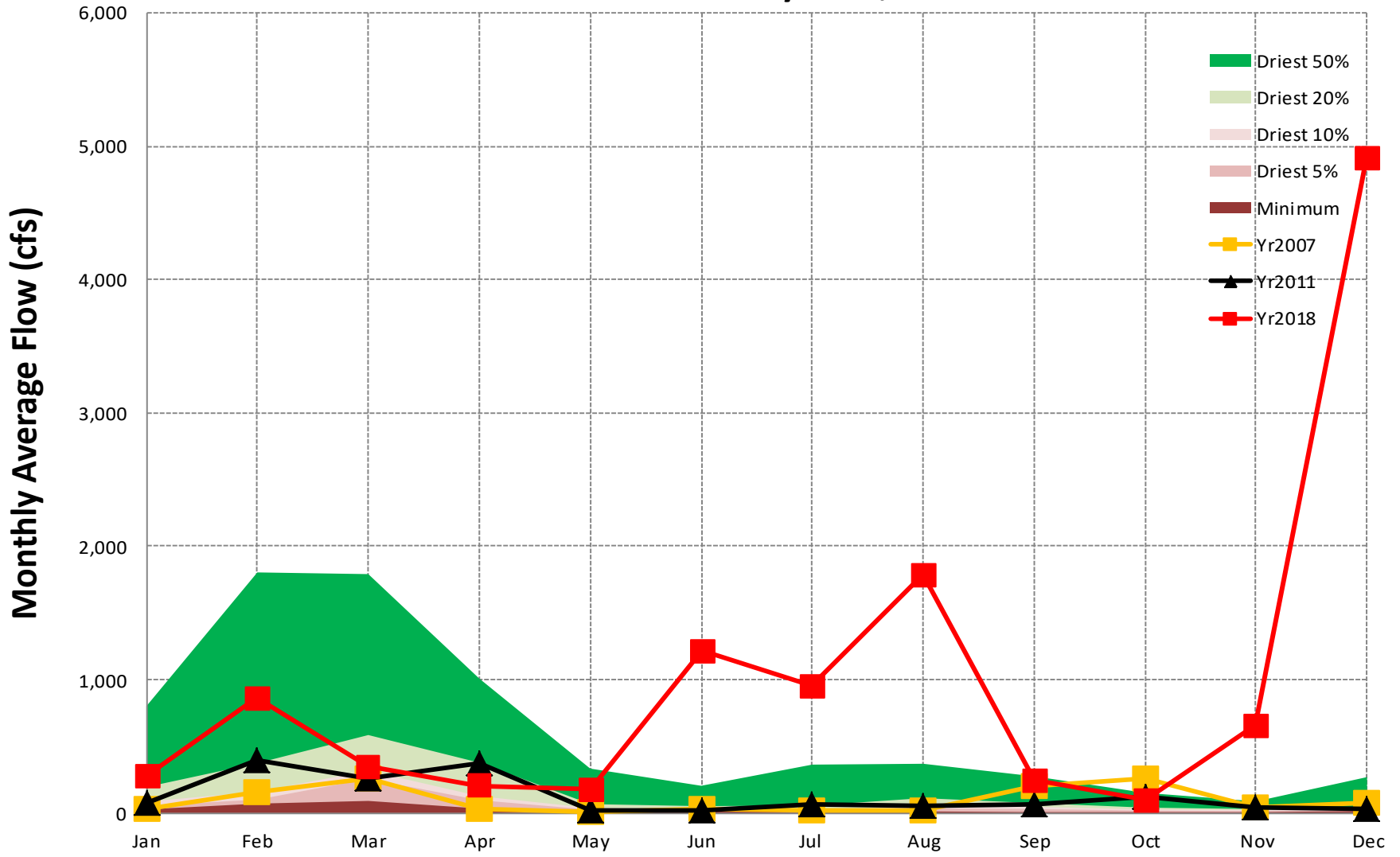
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# Gage #31. USGS #02314500, Suwannee Basin, SUWANNEE RIVER AT US 441, AT FARGO, GA



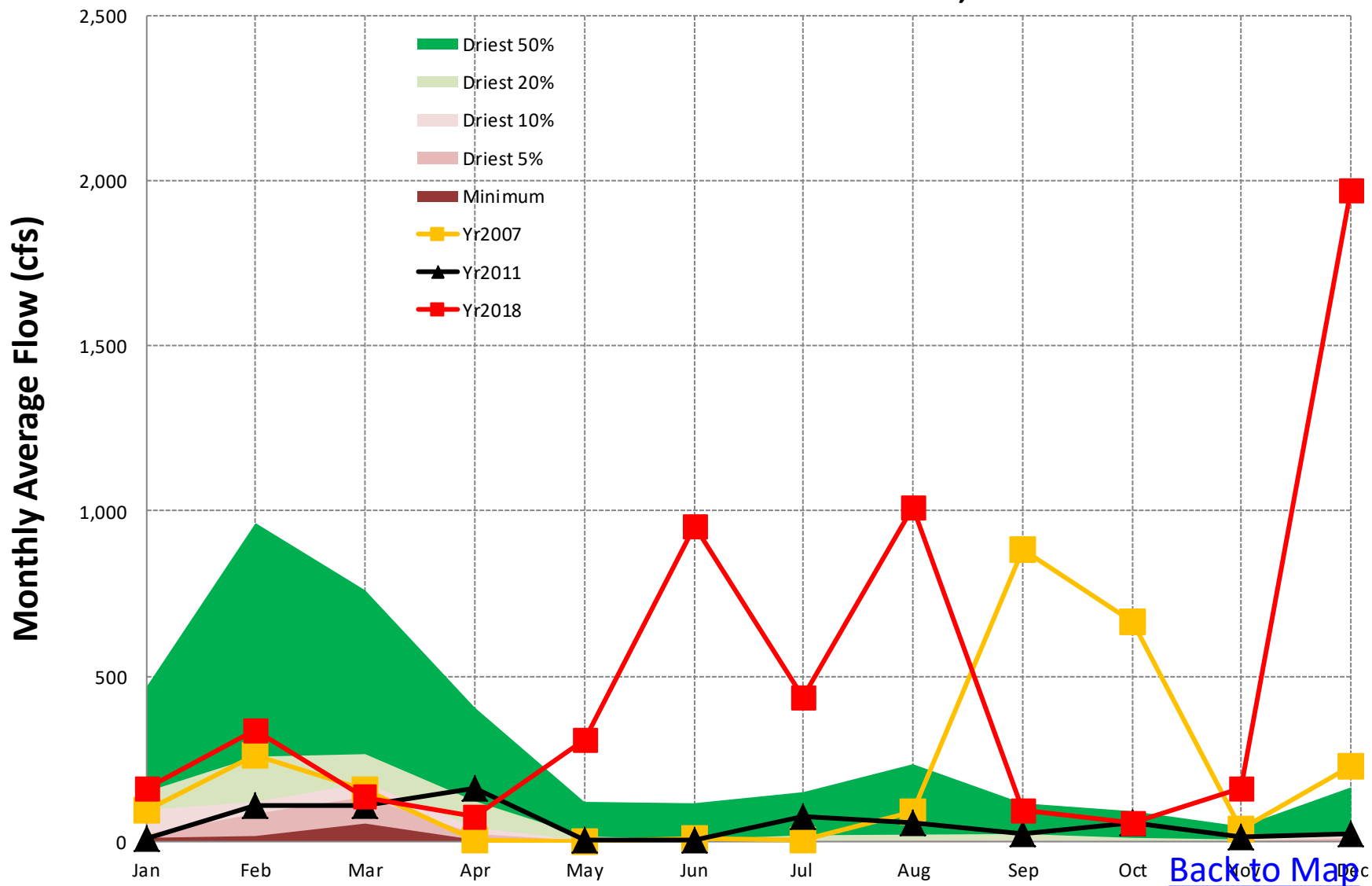
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# Gage #32. USGS #02226500, Satilla Basin, Satilla River near Waycross, GA

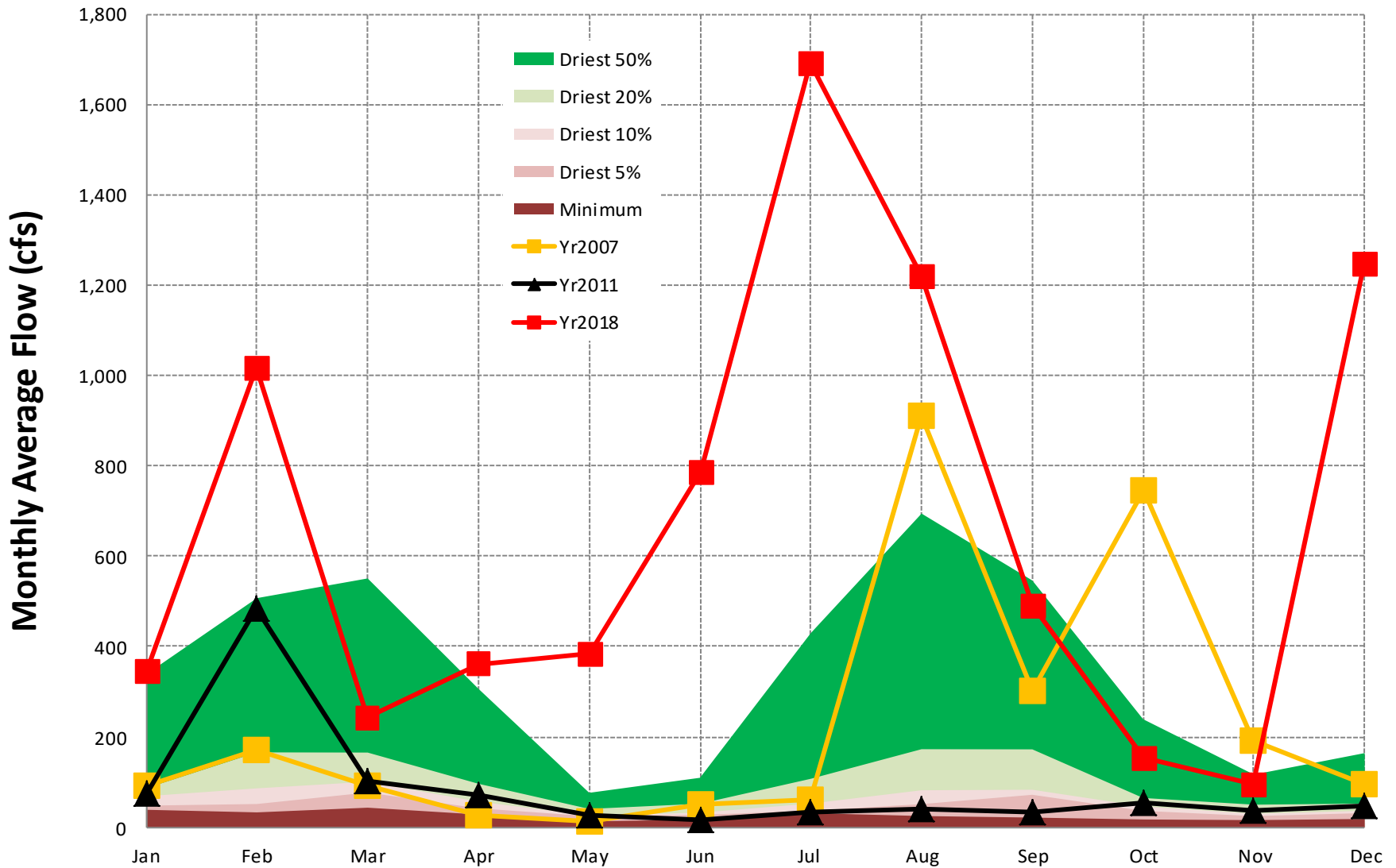


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# Gage #33. USGS #02227500, Satilla Basin, LITTLE SATILLA RIVER near OFFERMAN, GA



# 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

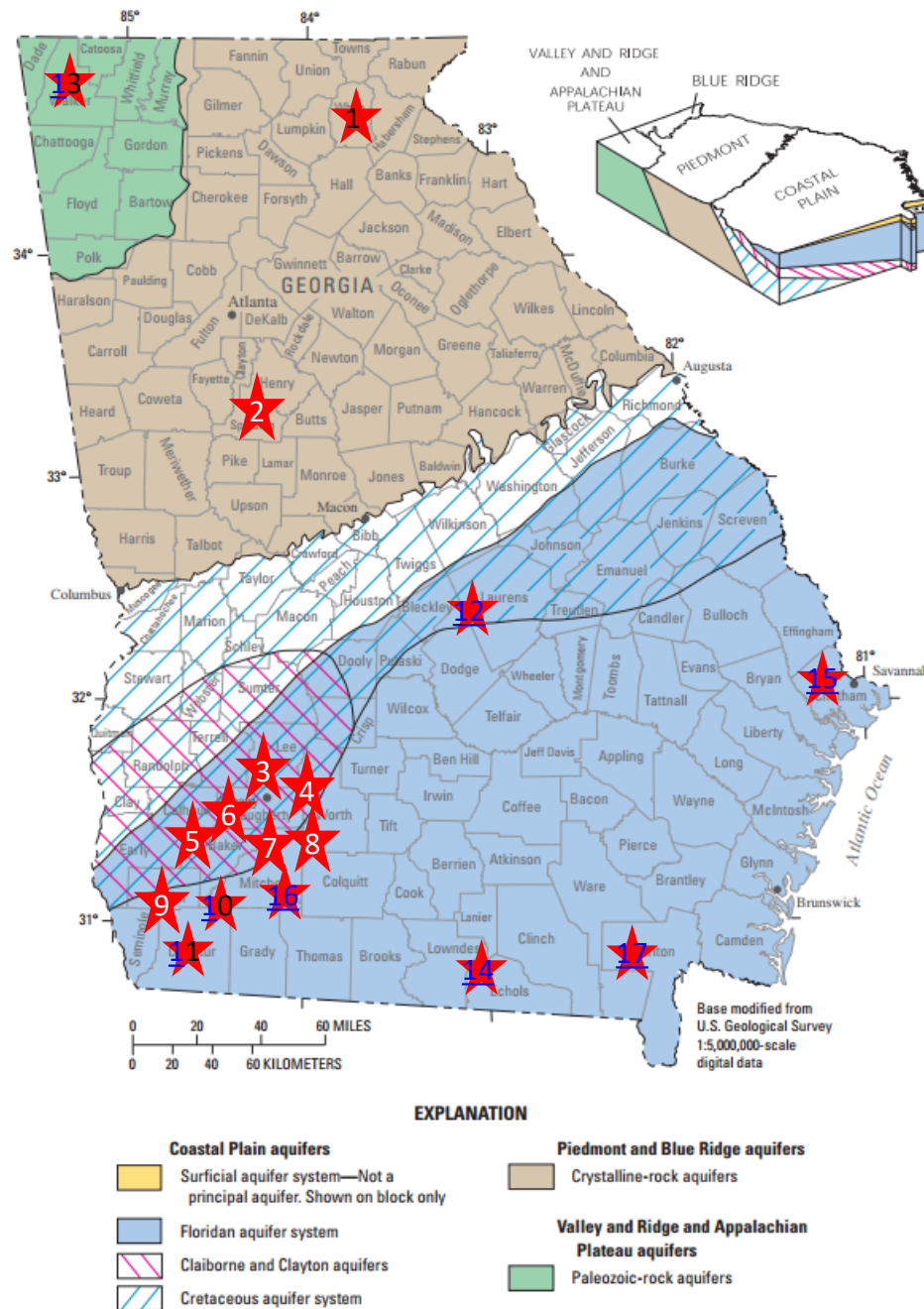
13. 03PP01

### Suwanee Basin

14. 19E009
17. 27E004

### Ogeechee Basin

15. 35P094



**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, 2018 through December, 2018;
- 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.

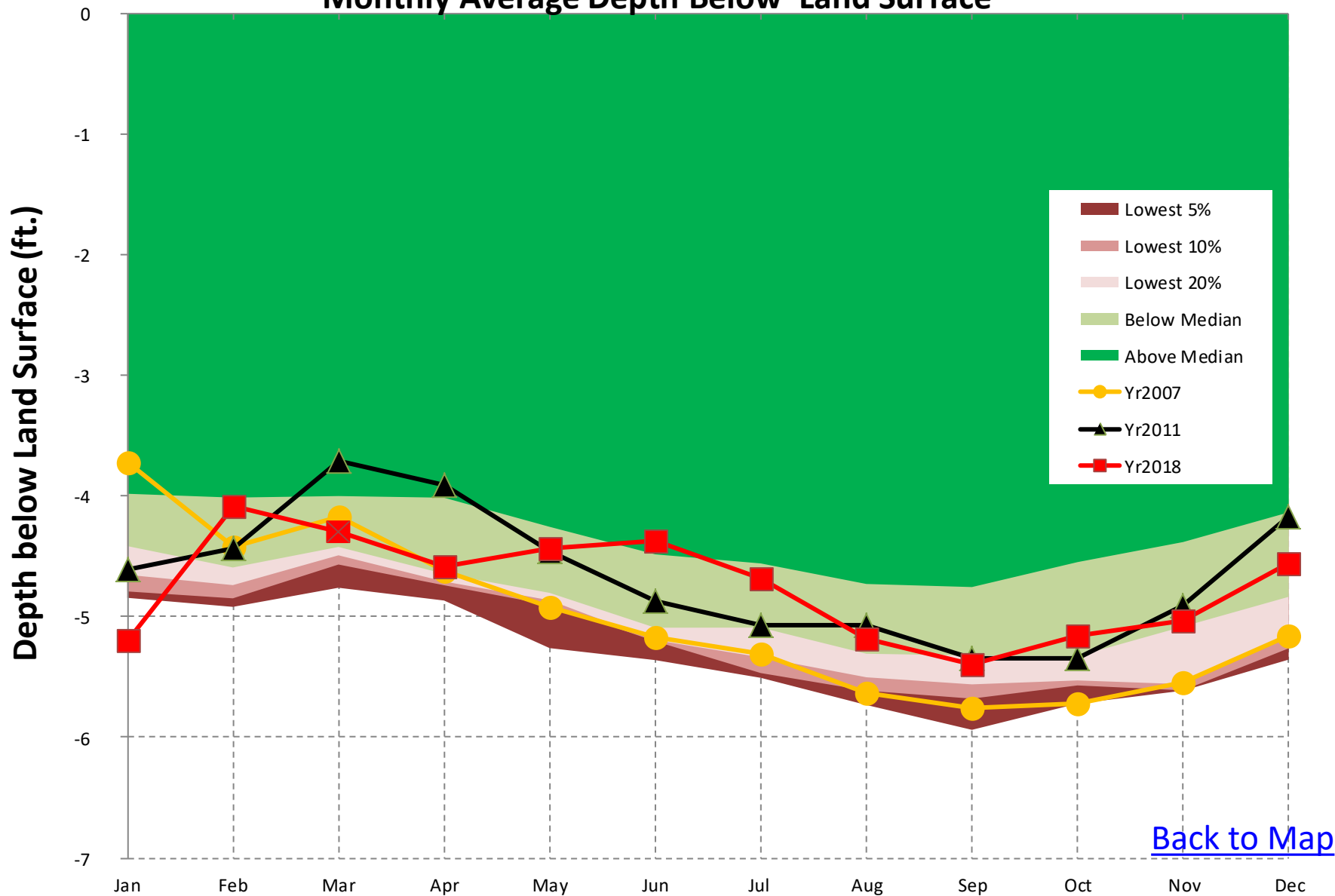
# How to Read the Groundwater Level Graphs

## Example: **Well #11, 09F520, Flint River Basin**

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

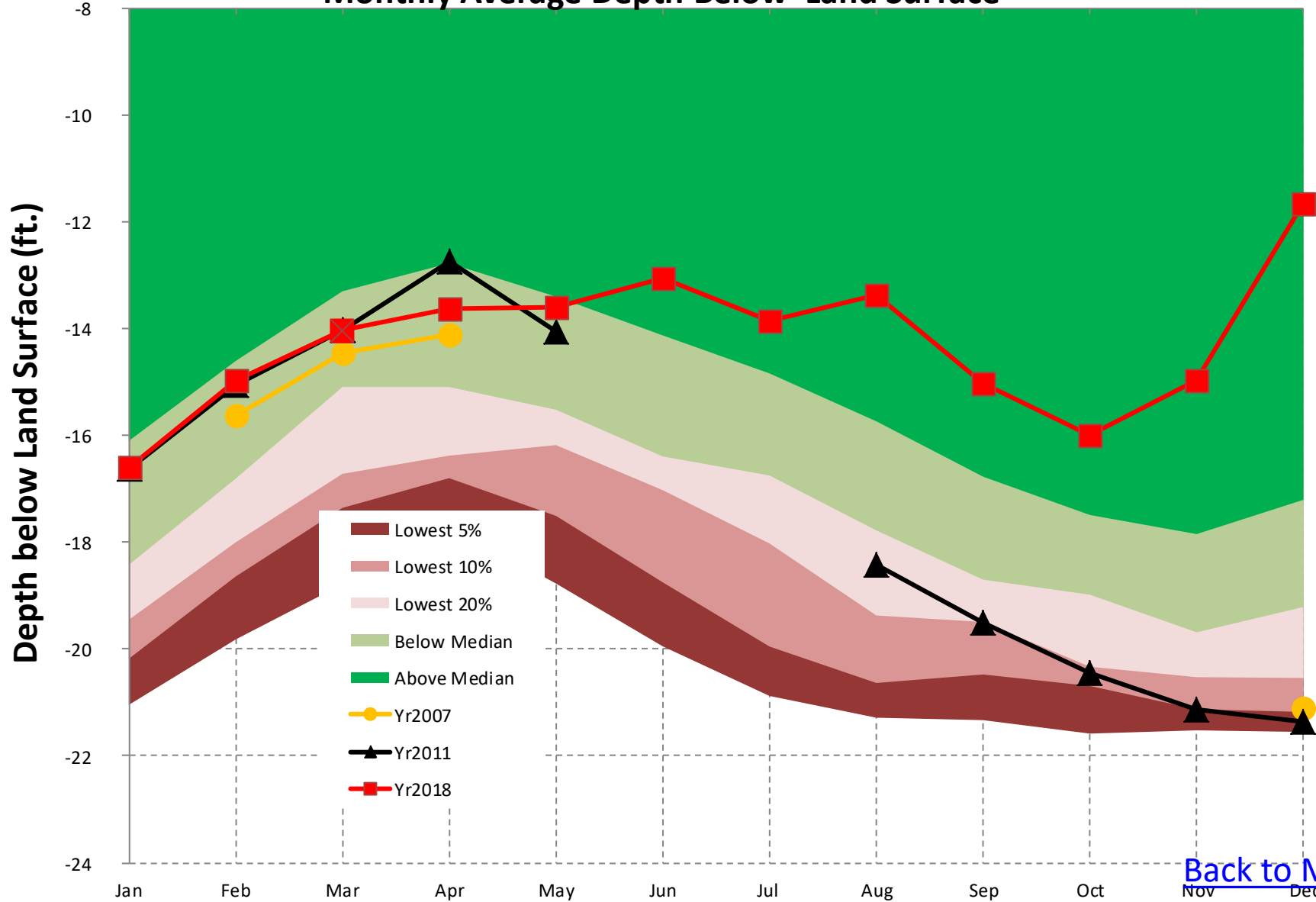
- The average monthly groundwater level for December 2018 was 43ft below land surface. The statistical composite of all historical data for this well shows that monthly average groundwater levels in December have historically been lower than December 2018 about 95% of the time; about 5% of the time in December they have been higher.
- The average monthly groundwater level in December 2011 was 51ft below land surface. The statistical composite of all historical data for this well shows that monthly average groundwater levels in December have historically been lower than December 2011 about 2% of the time; about 98% of the time in December they have been higher.
- The average monthly groundwater level in December 2007 was 51ft below land surface. The statistical composite of all historical data for this well shows that monthly average groundwater levels in December have historically been lower than December 2007 about 2% of the time; about 98% of the time in December they have been higher.

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



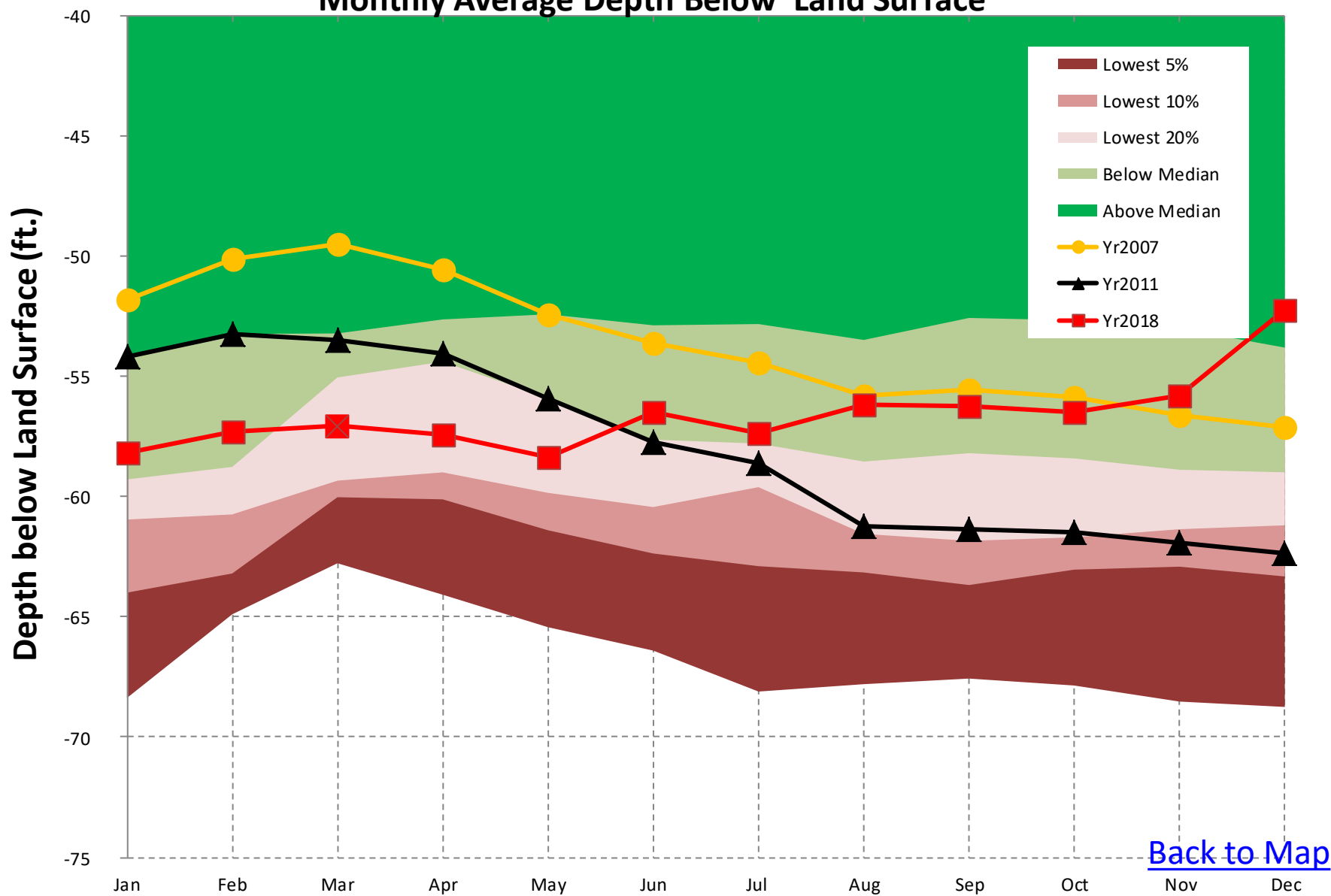
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# Well #2, 11AA01, Surficial Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



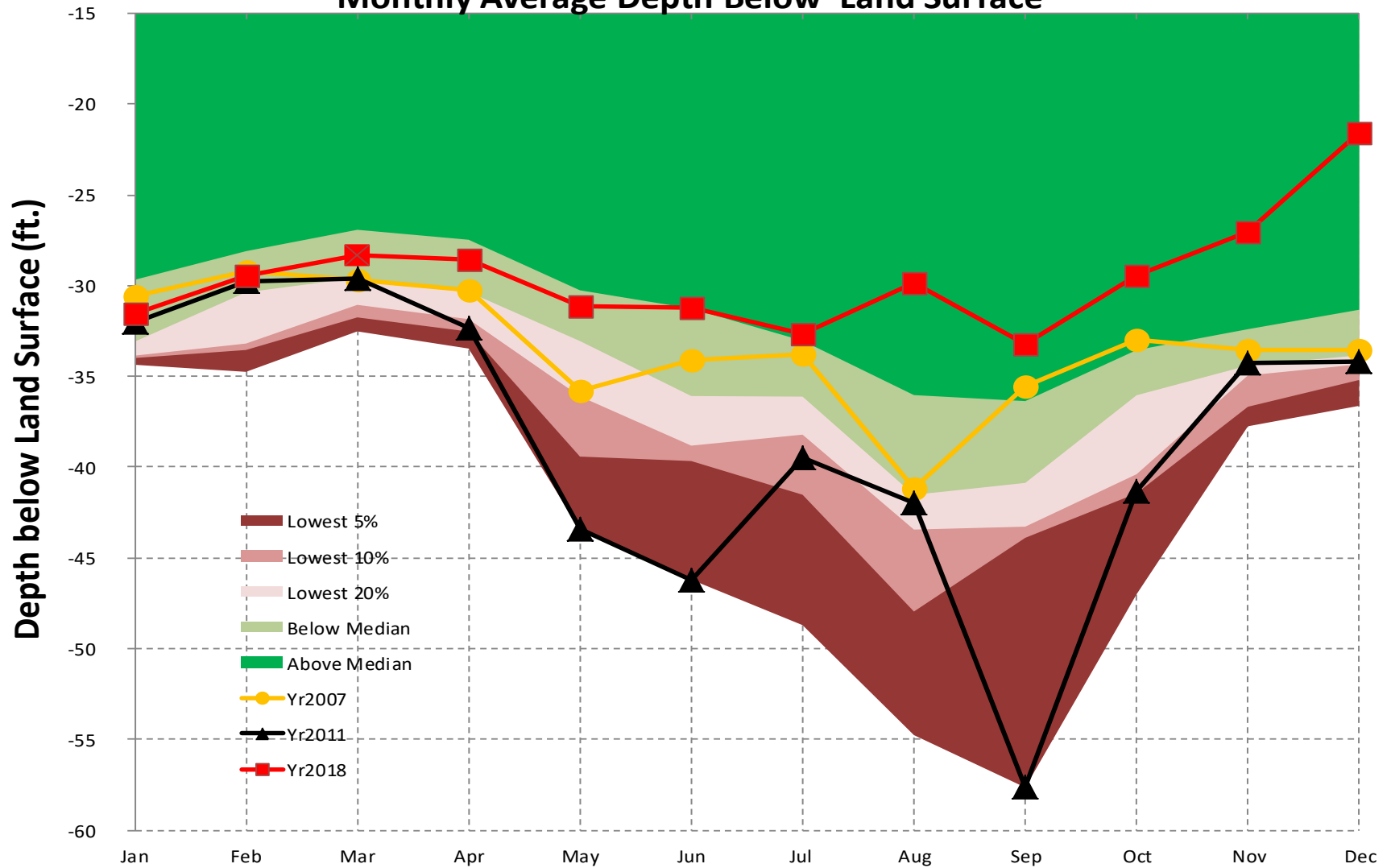
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# Well #3, 13L180, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



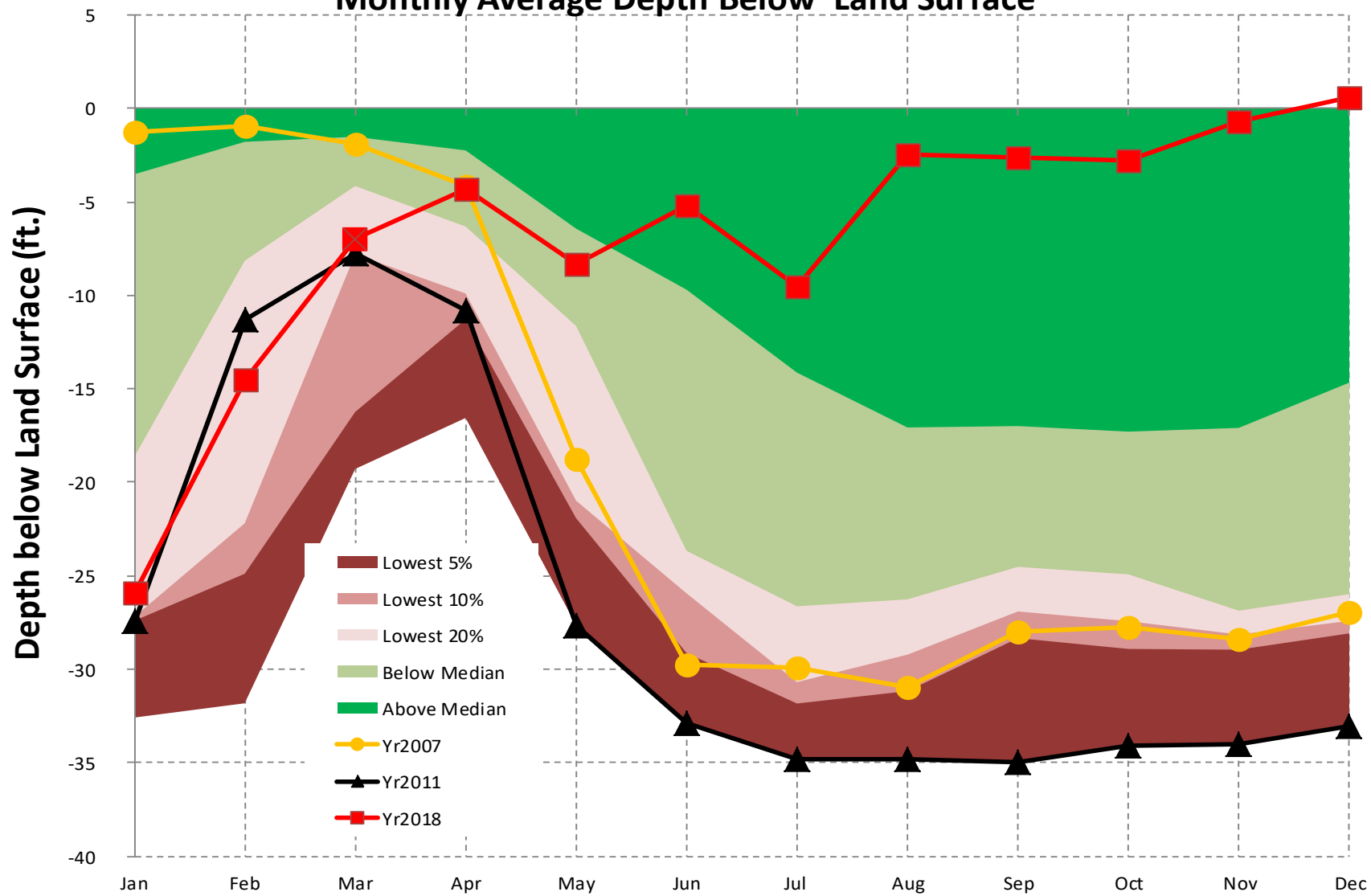
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# Well #4, 12M017, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



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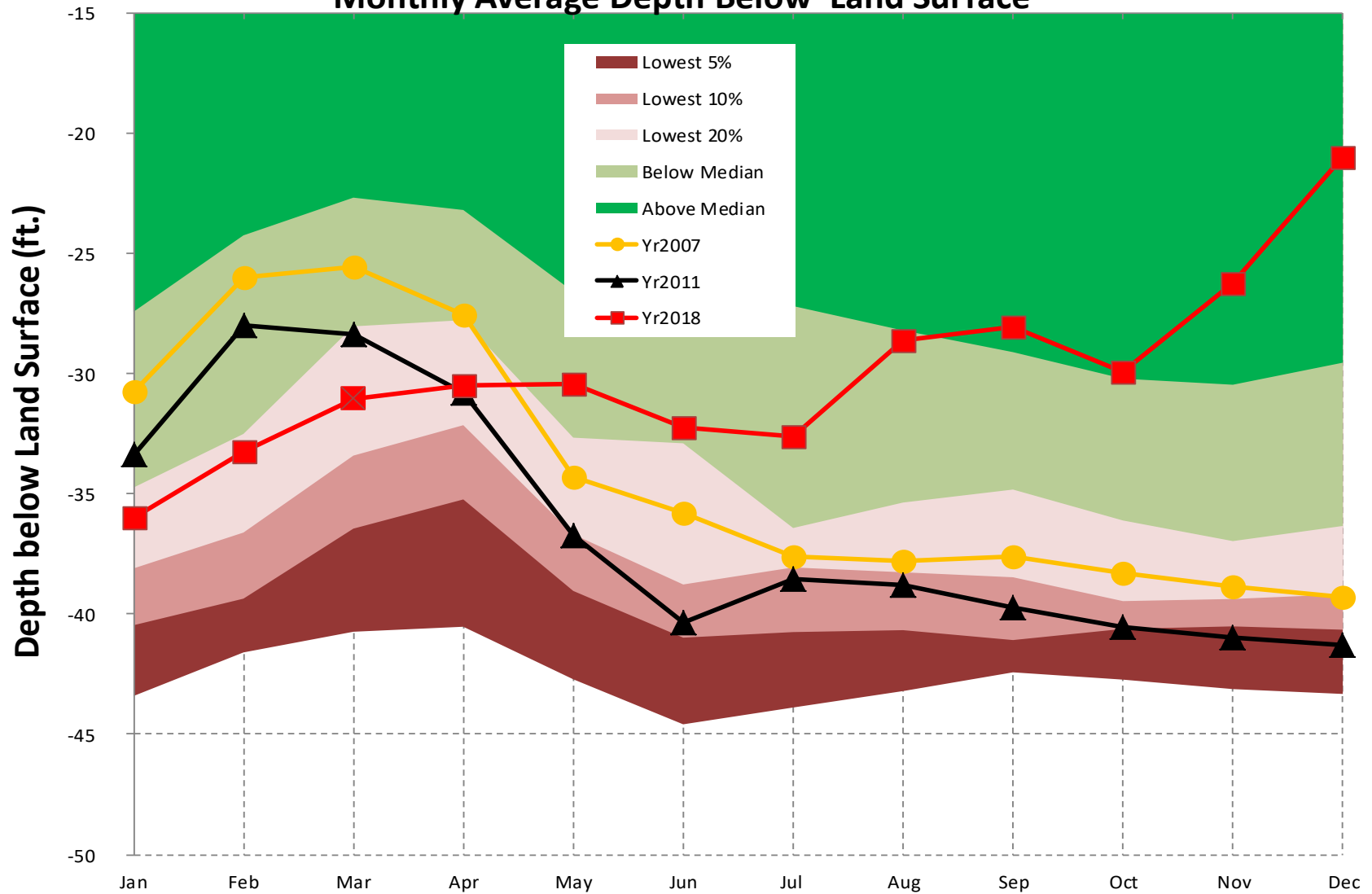
# Well #5, 08K001, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



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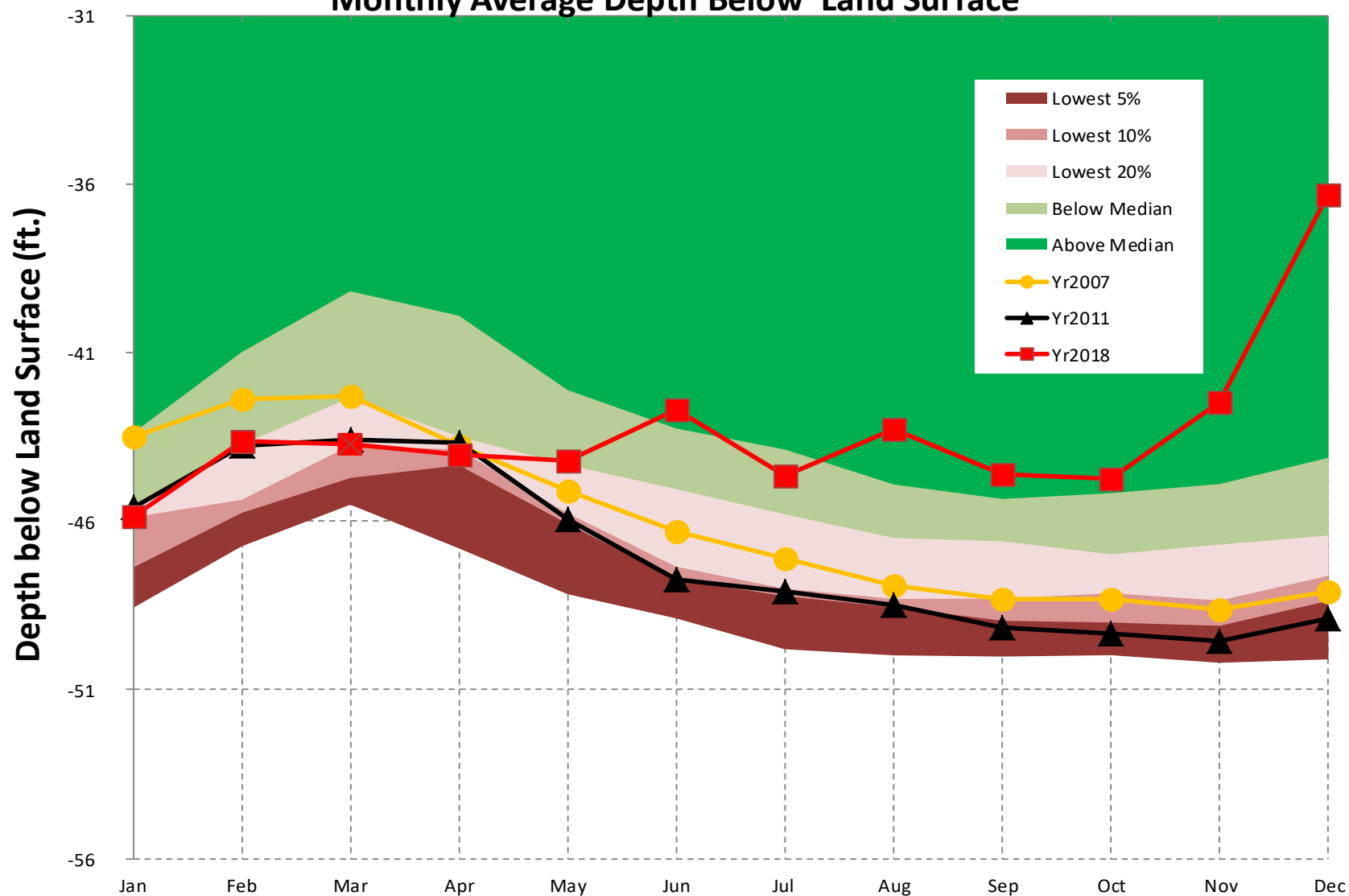


# Well #6, 11K003, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



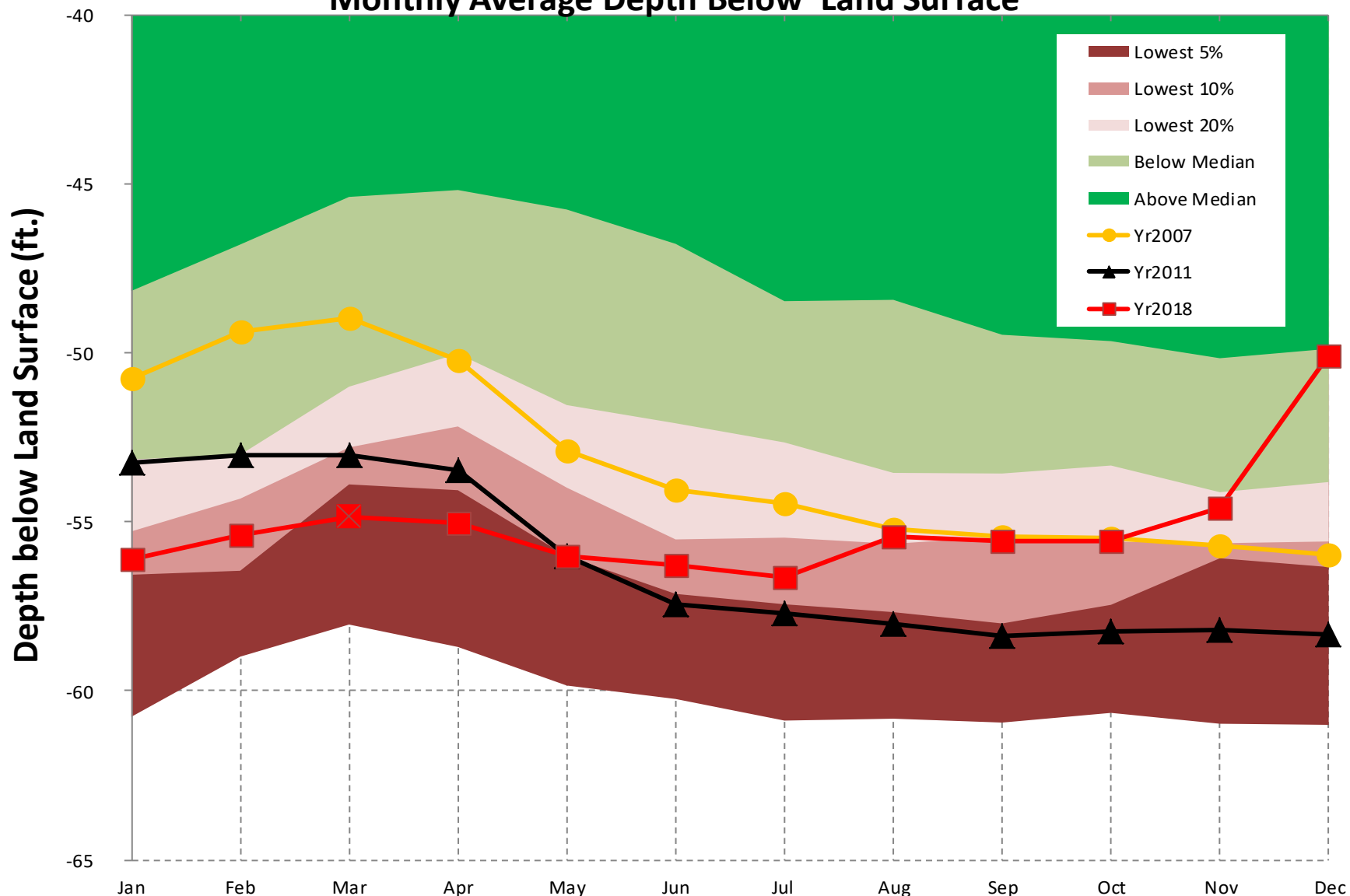
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# Well #7, 12K014, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



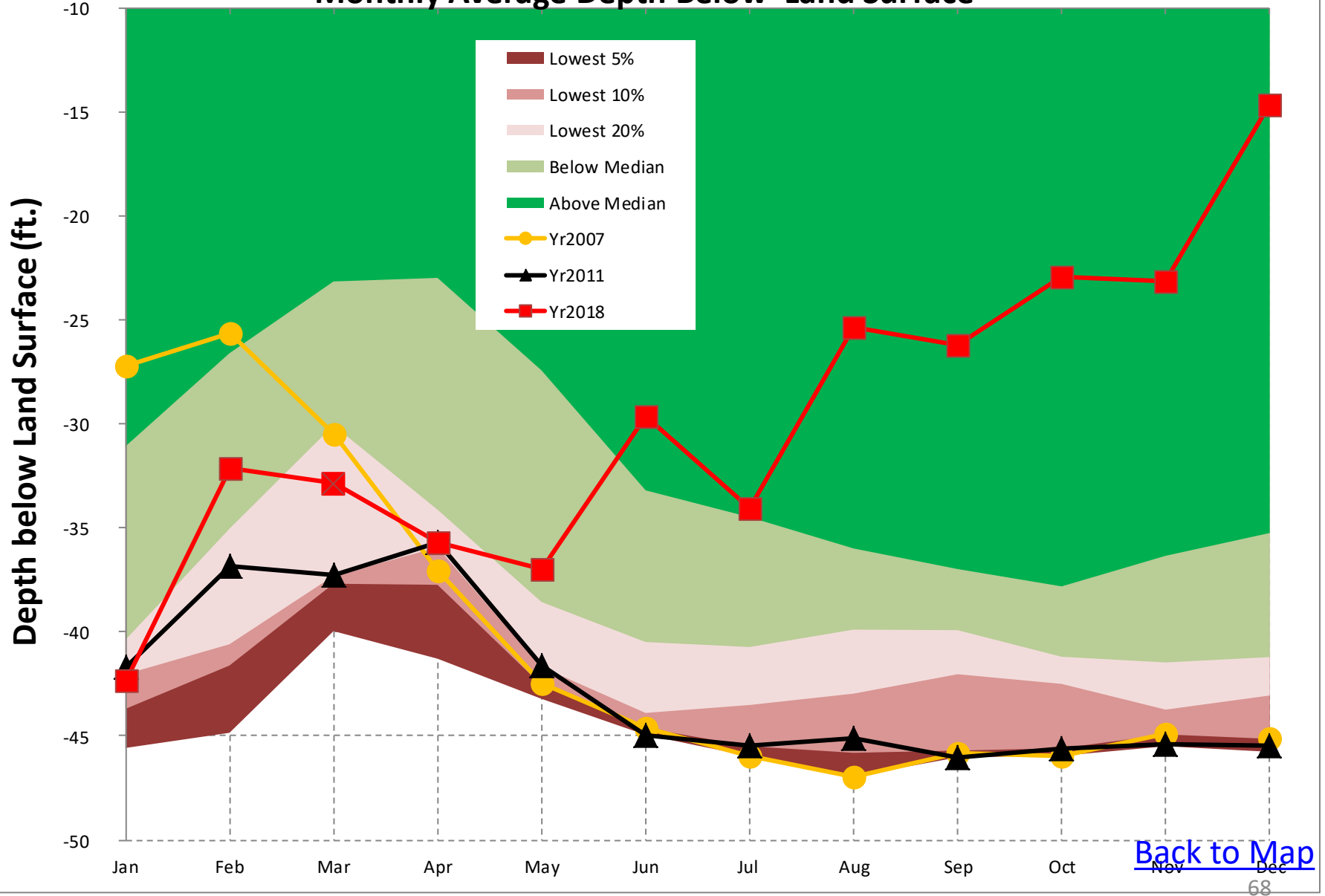
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# Well #8, 13J004, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface

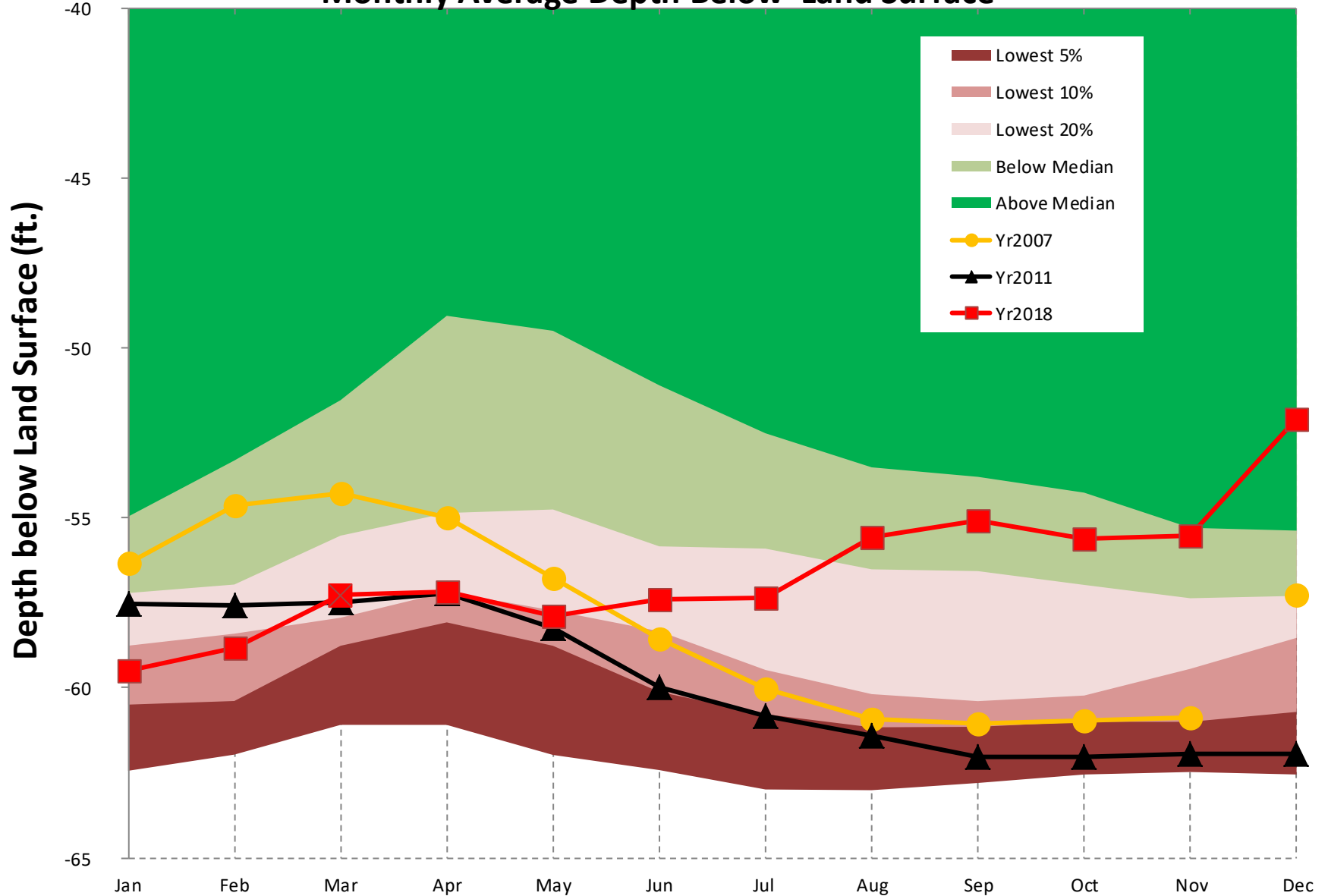


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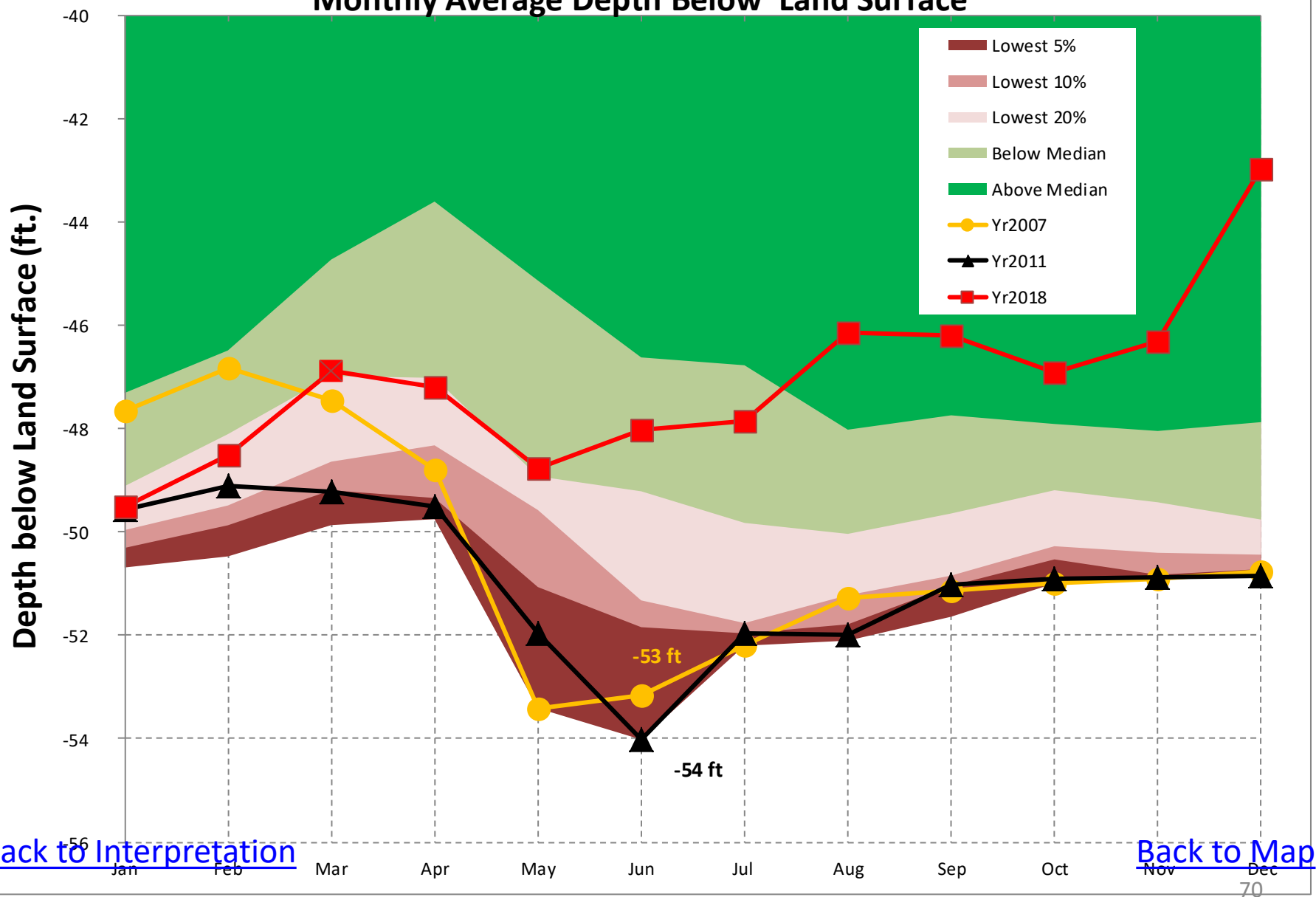
# Well #9, 08G001, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



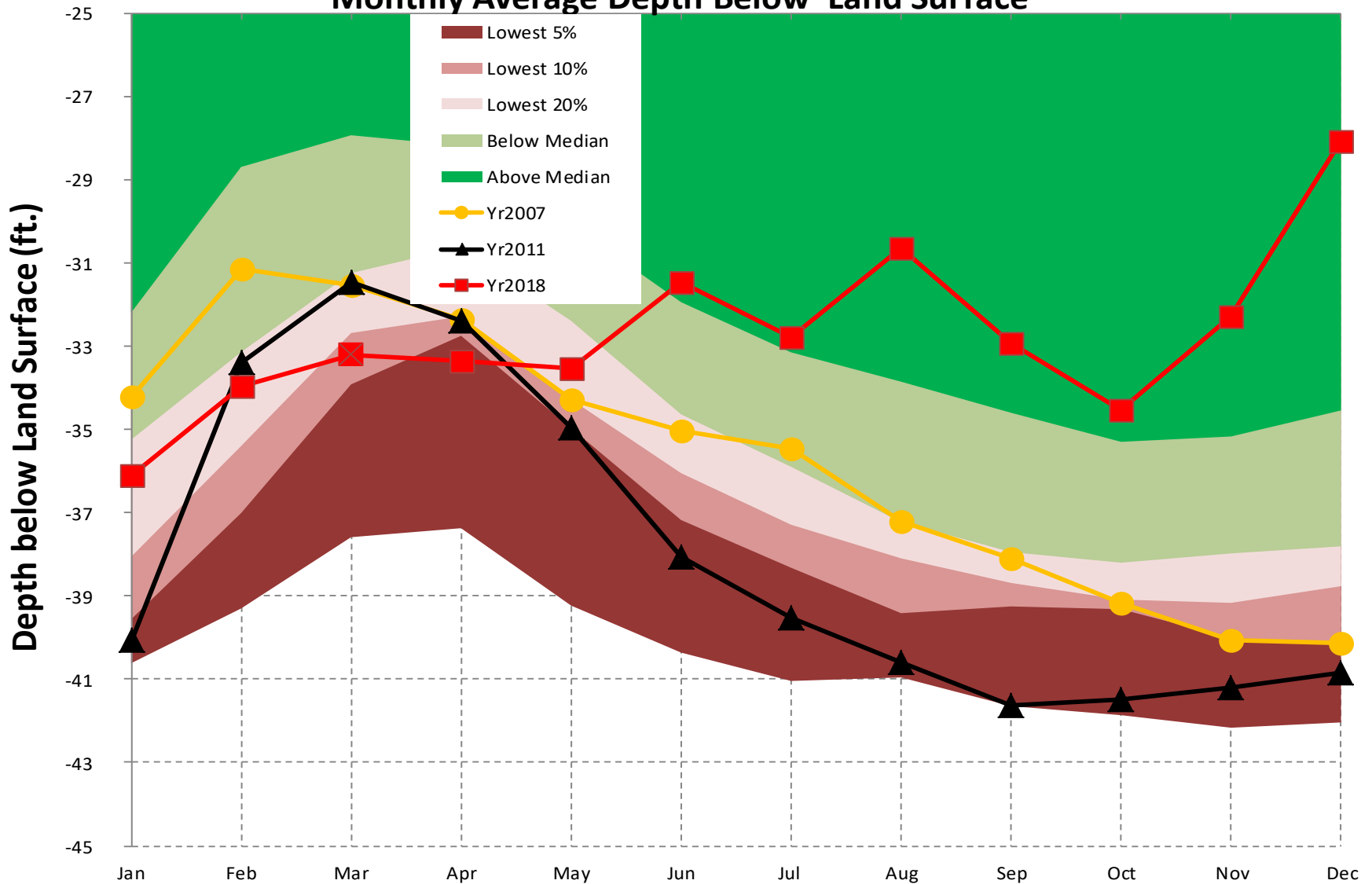
# Well #10, 10G313, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



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

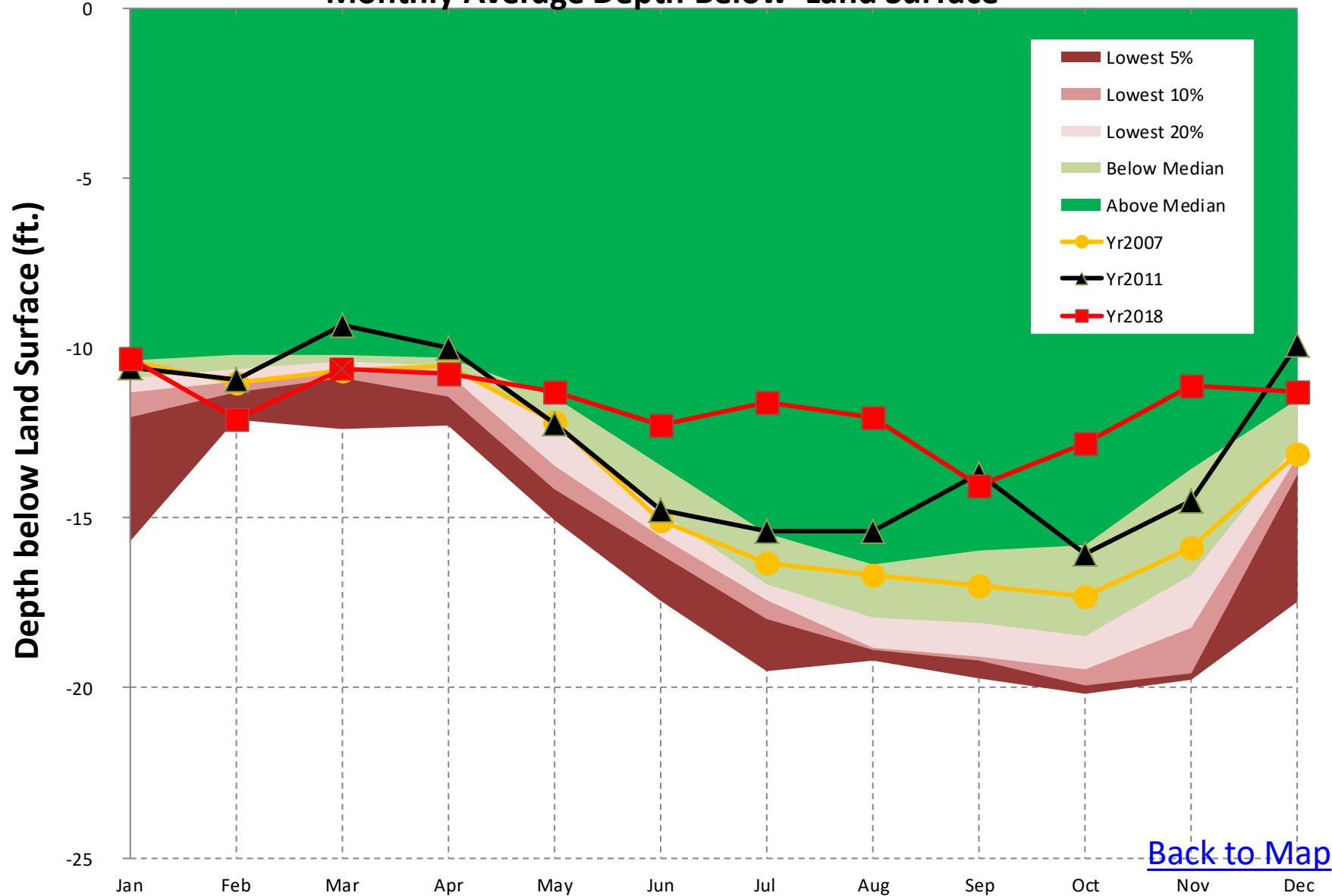


# Well #12, 21T001, Floridan Aquifer in Oconee Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



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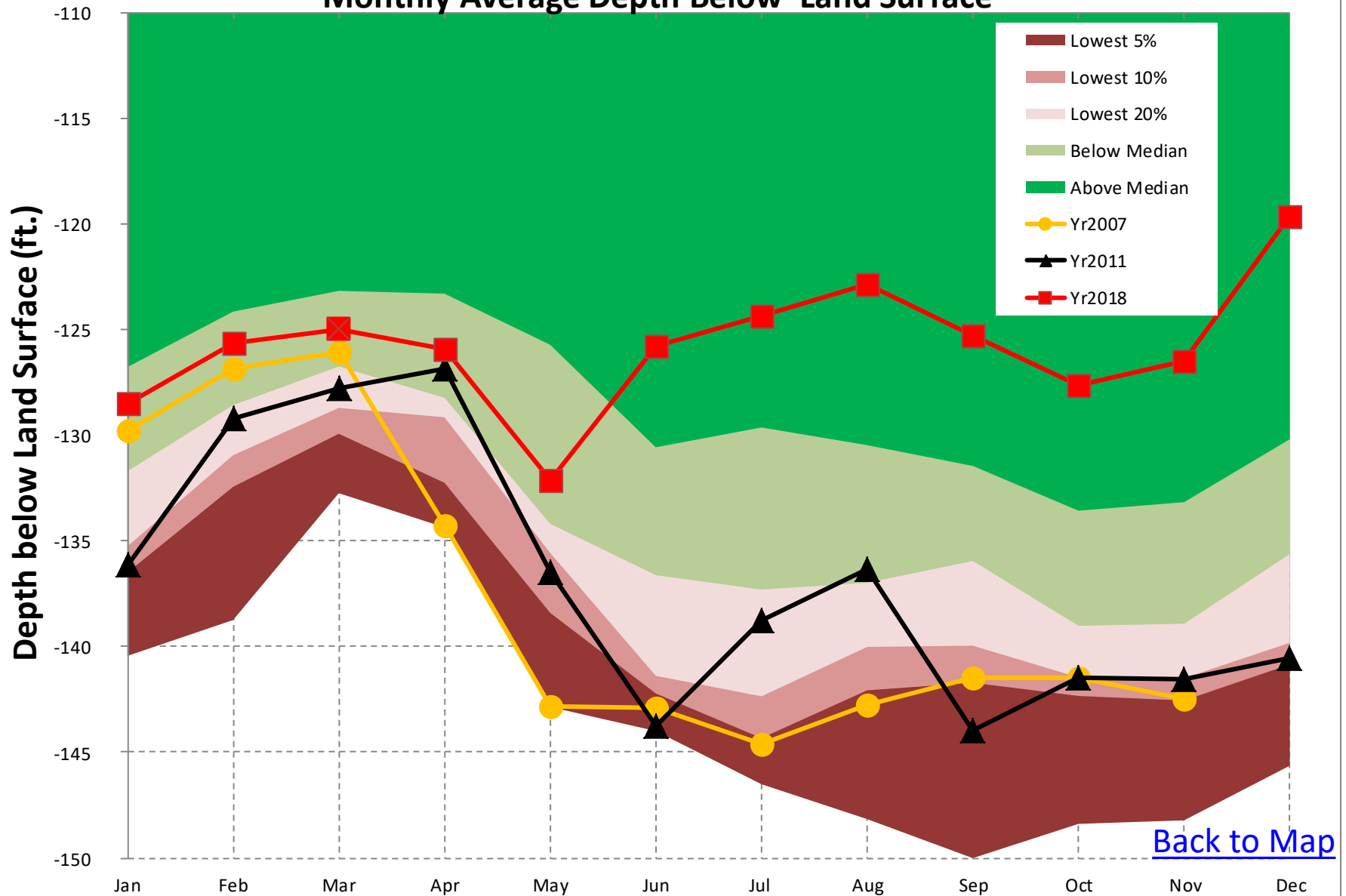
# Well #13, 03PP01, Valley and Ridge Aquifer in Tennessee Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



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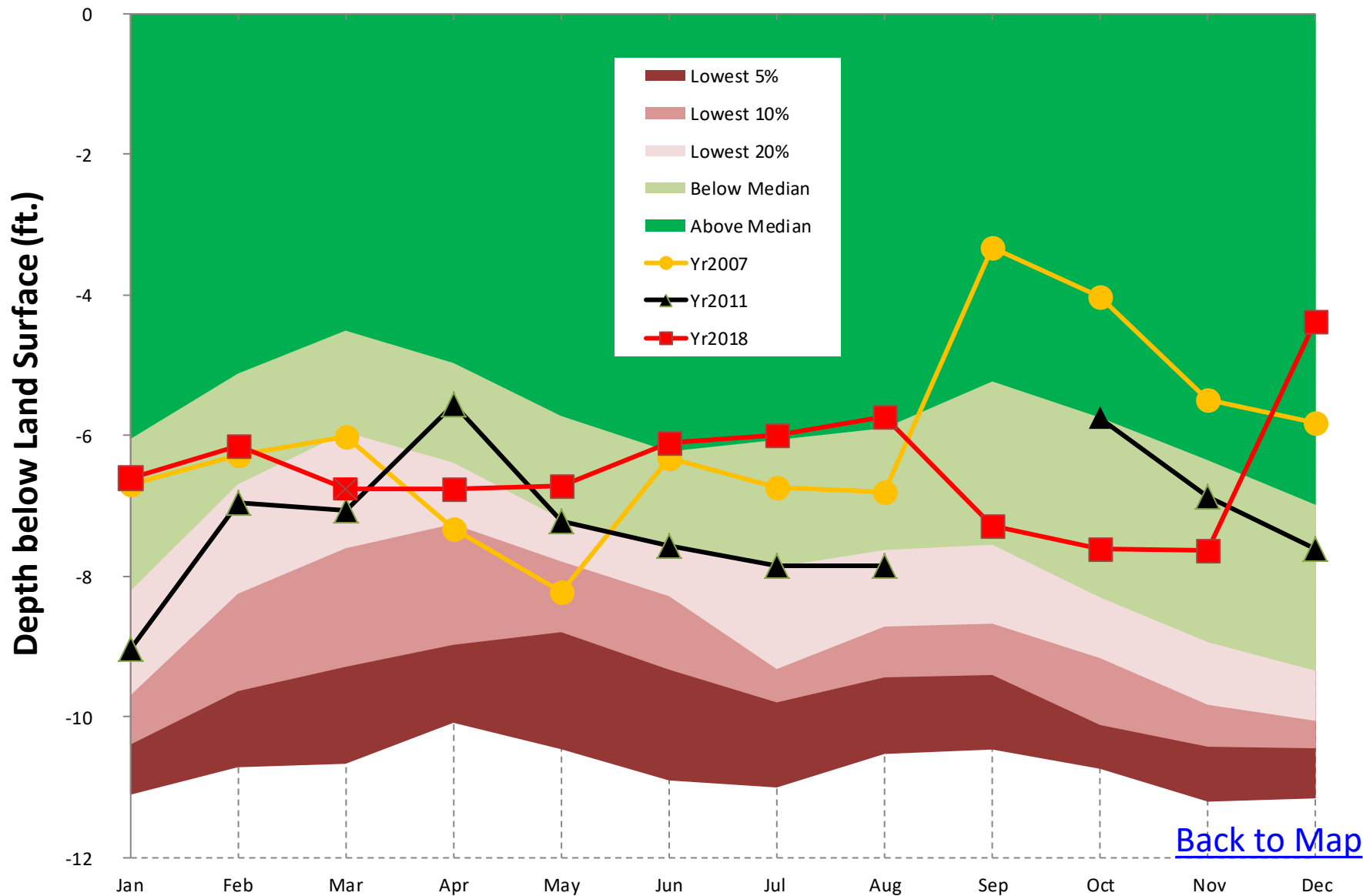


# Well #14, 19E009, Floridan Aquifer in Suwannee Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



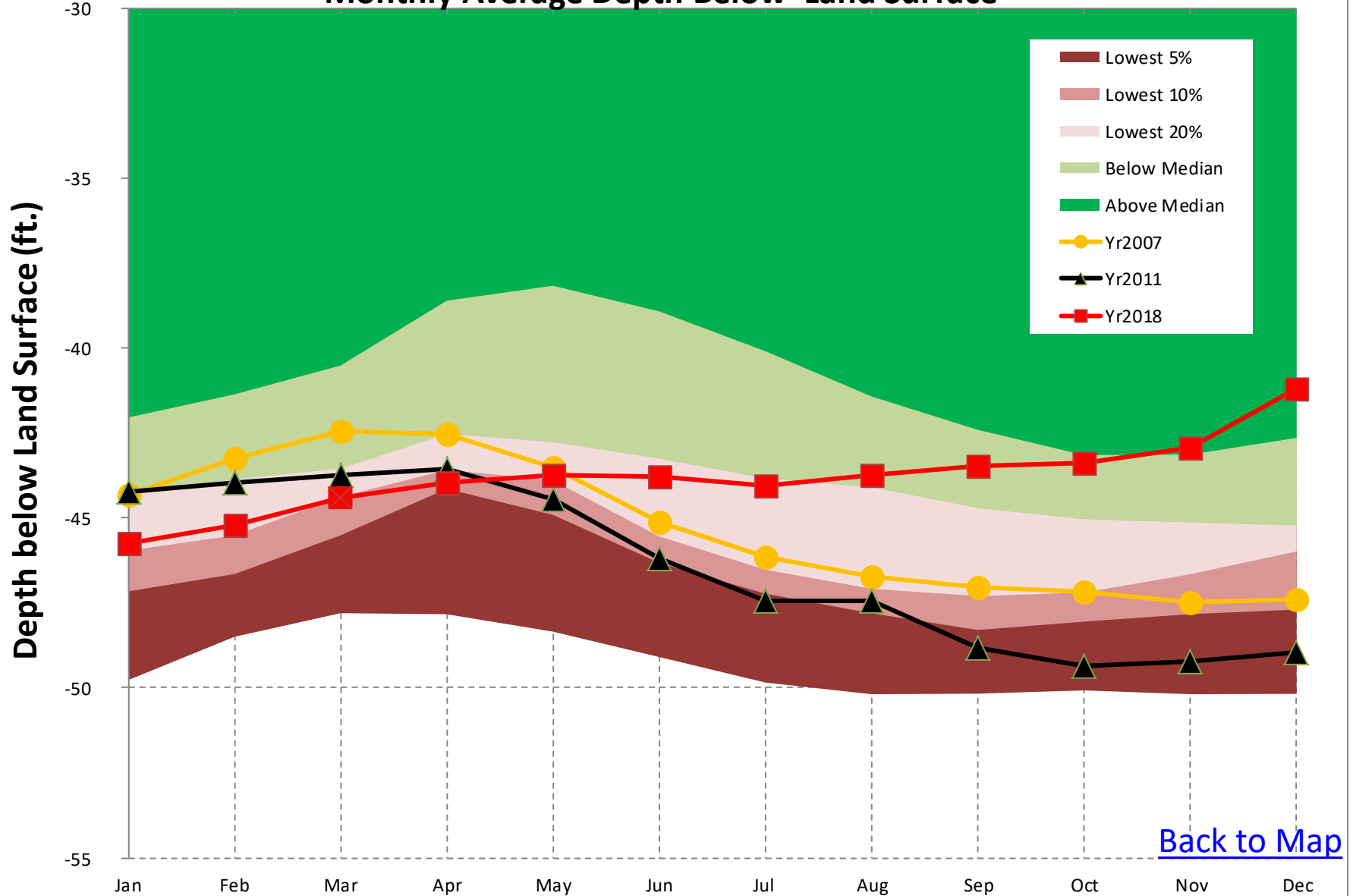
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# Well #15, 35P094, Surficial Aquifer in Ogeechee Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



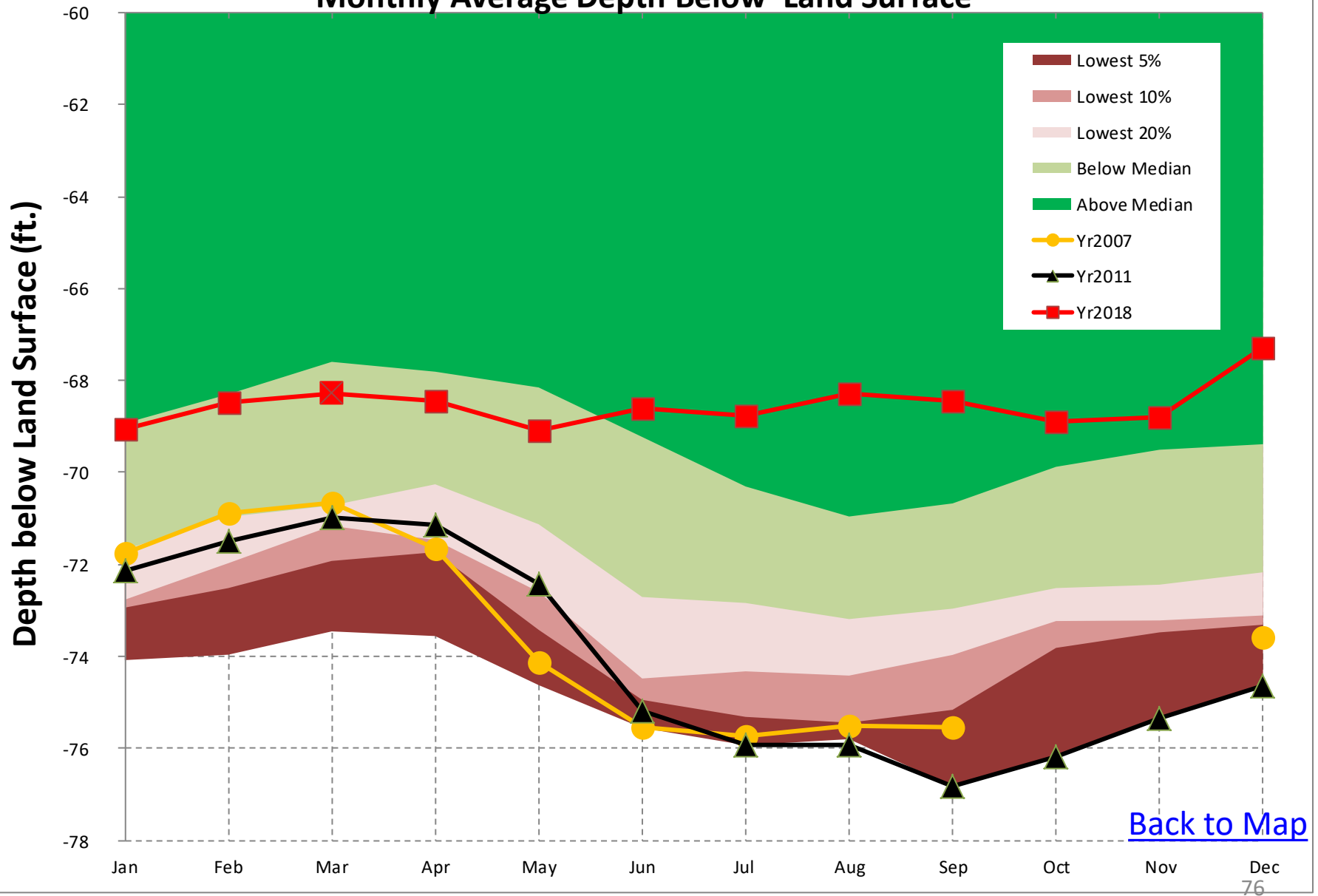
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# Well #16, 11J011, Claiborne Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



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



# 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

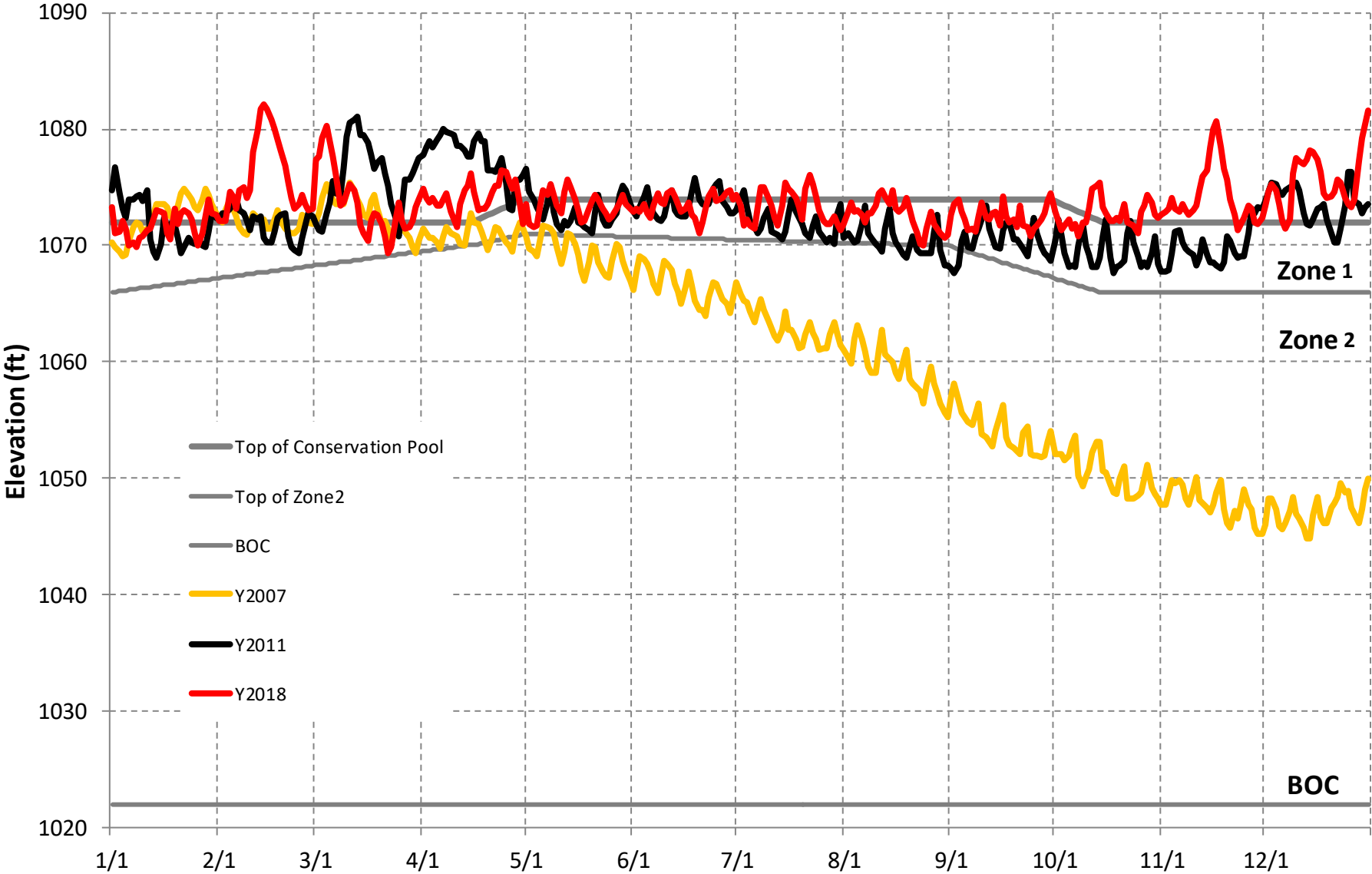


EPD monitors the water levels of seven reservoirs to assess drought conditions.

# Reservoir Elevation Graphs

- The following graphs show the reservoir elevation curves for January, 2018 through December, 2018.
- 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 2018 reservoir elevations into perspective, elevations for 2007 and 2011 are also shown.

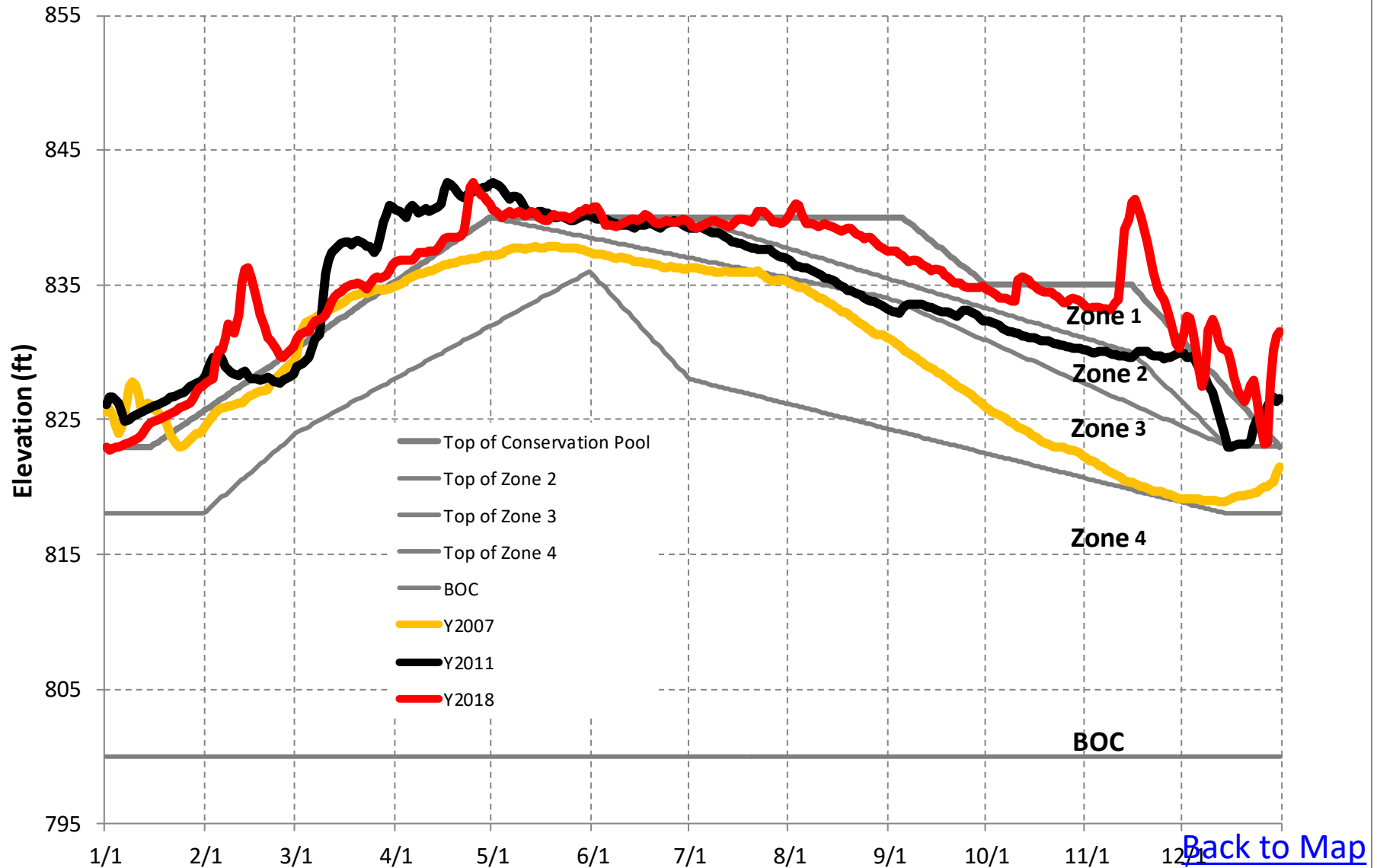
# CARTERS ELEVATION



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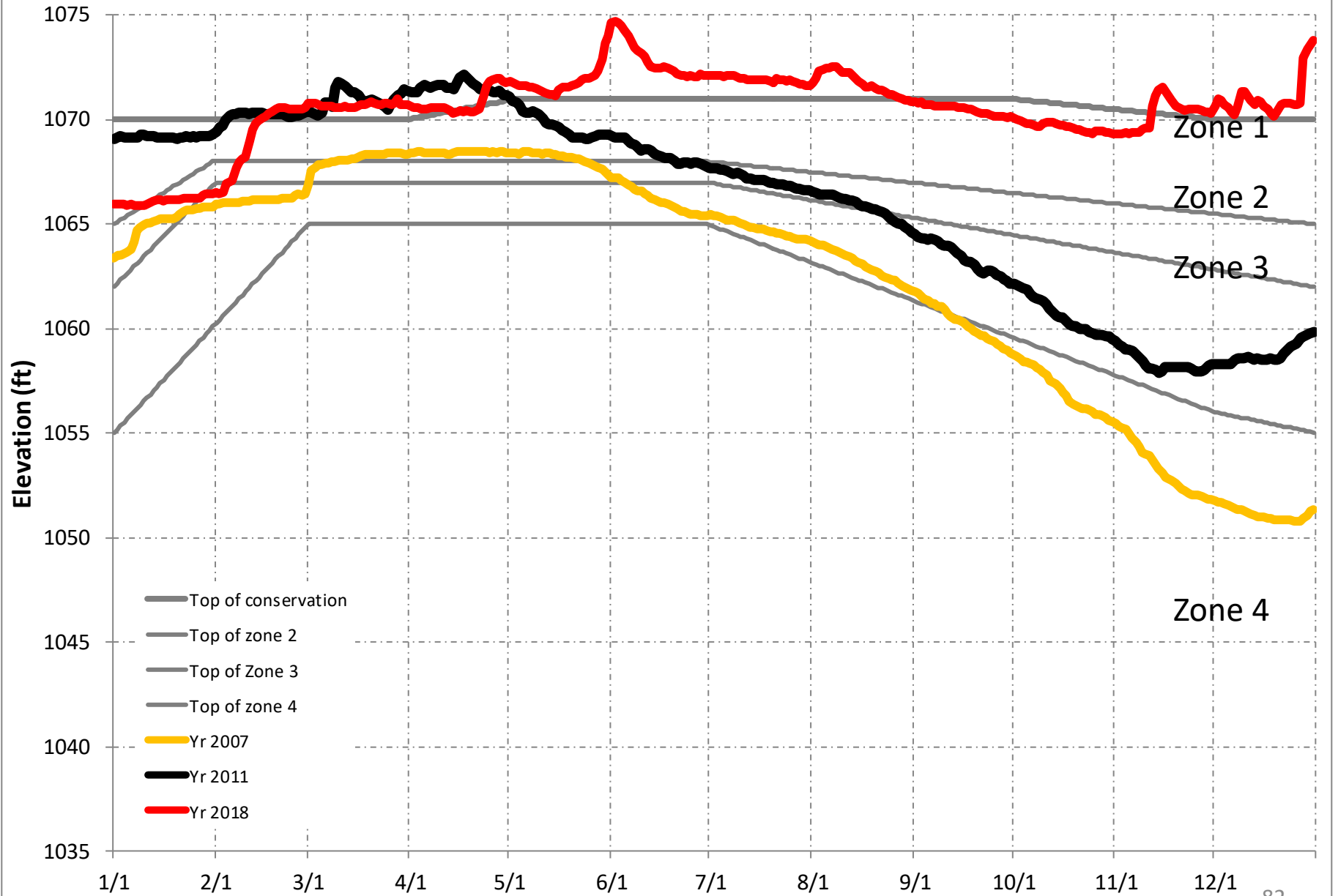


# ALLATOONA ELEVATION



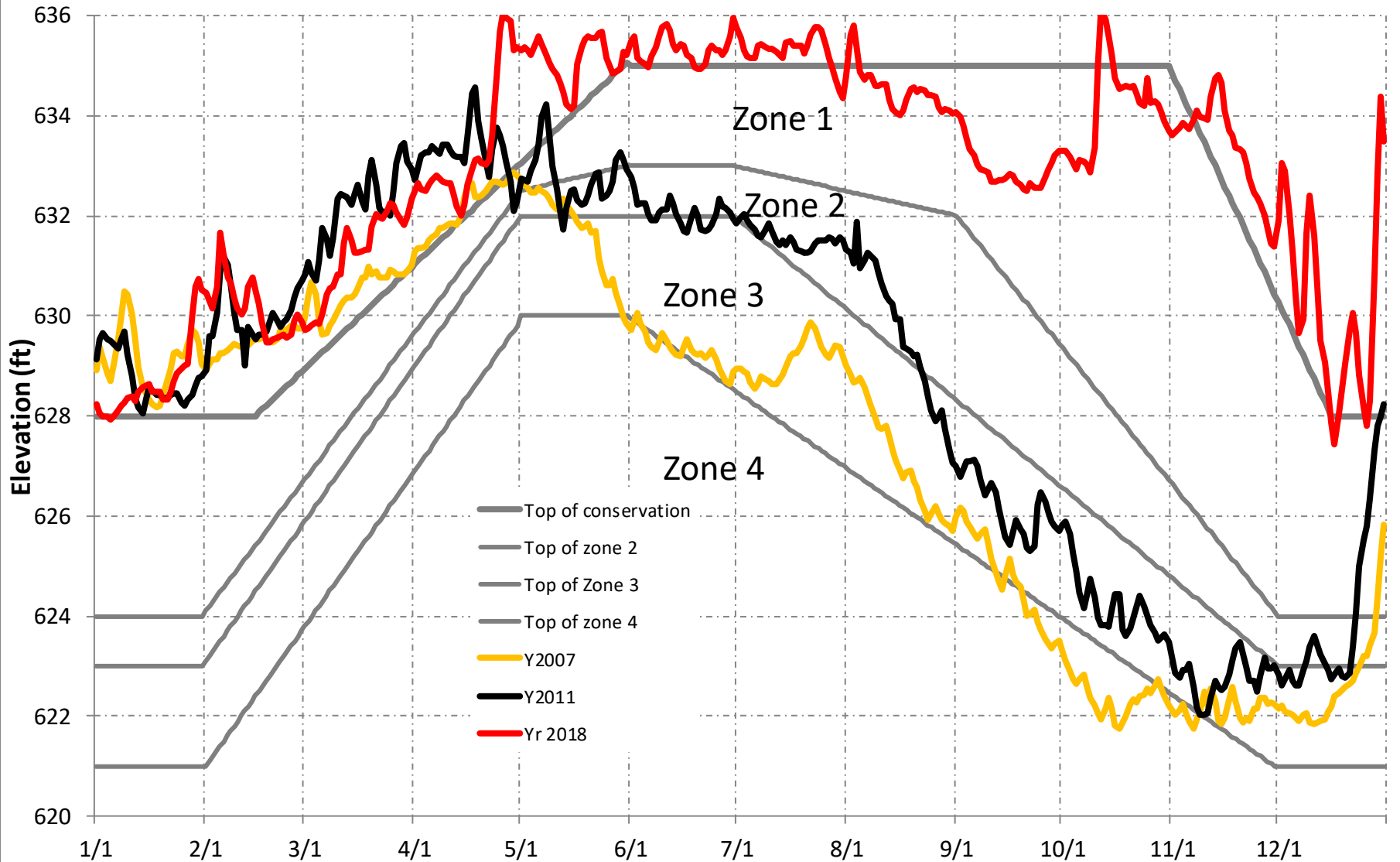
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# LAKE LANIER ELEVATION



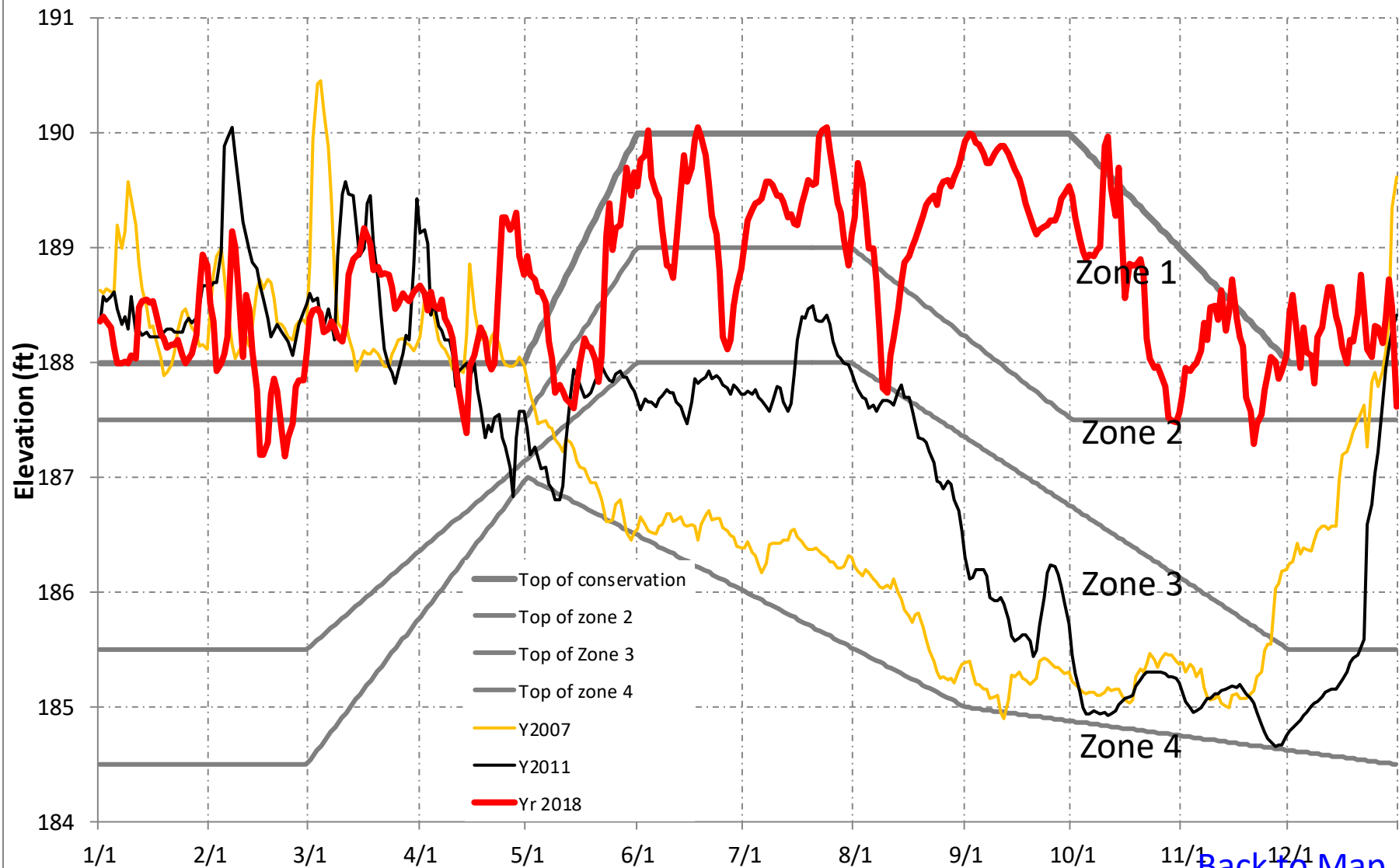
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# WEST POINT ELEVATION



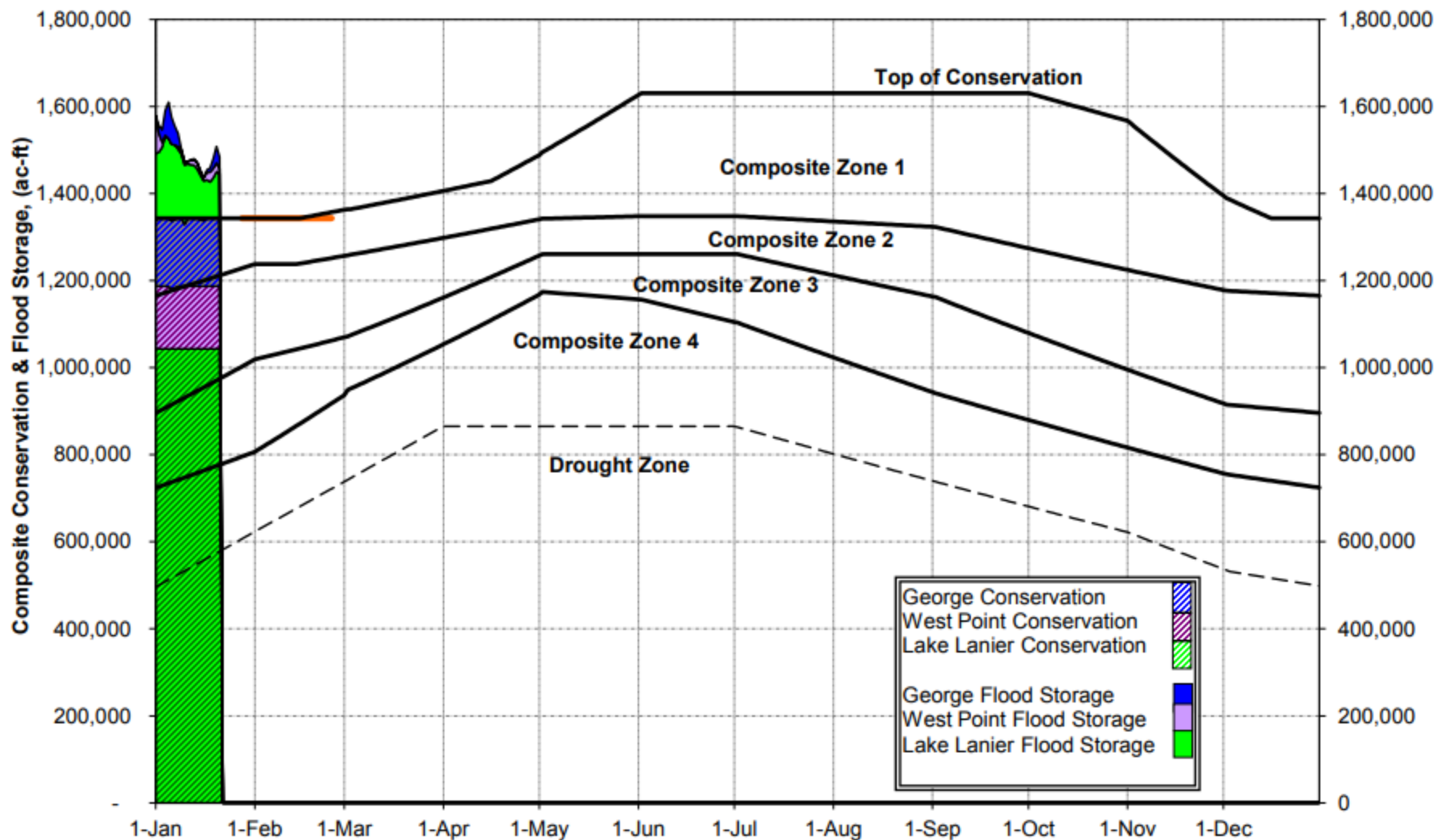
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# W.F.GEORGE ELEVATION



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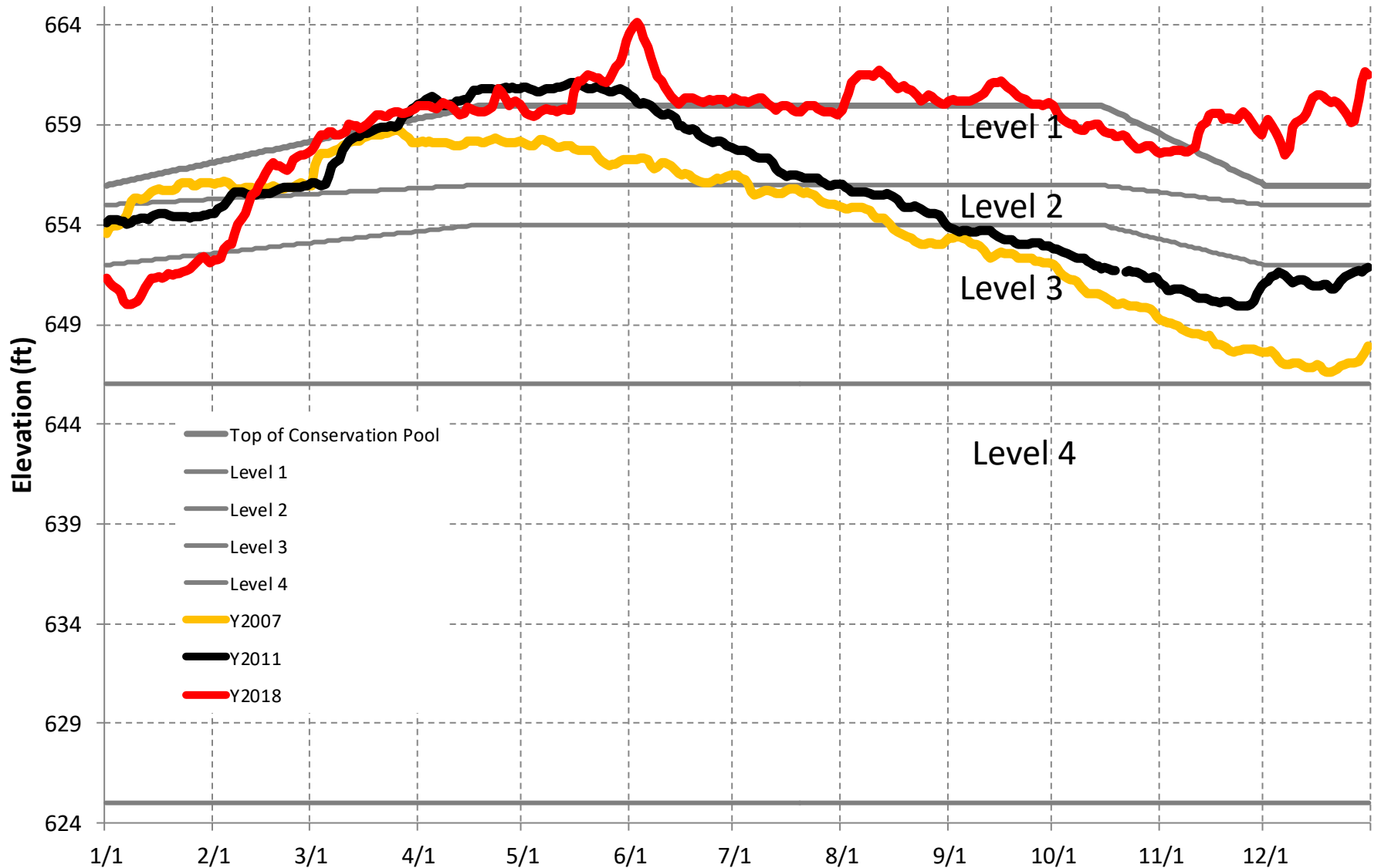
## 2019 ACF Basin Composite Conservation and Flood Storage



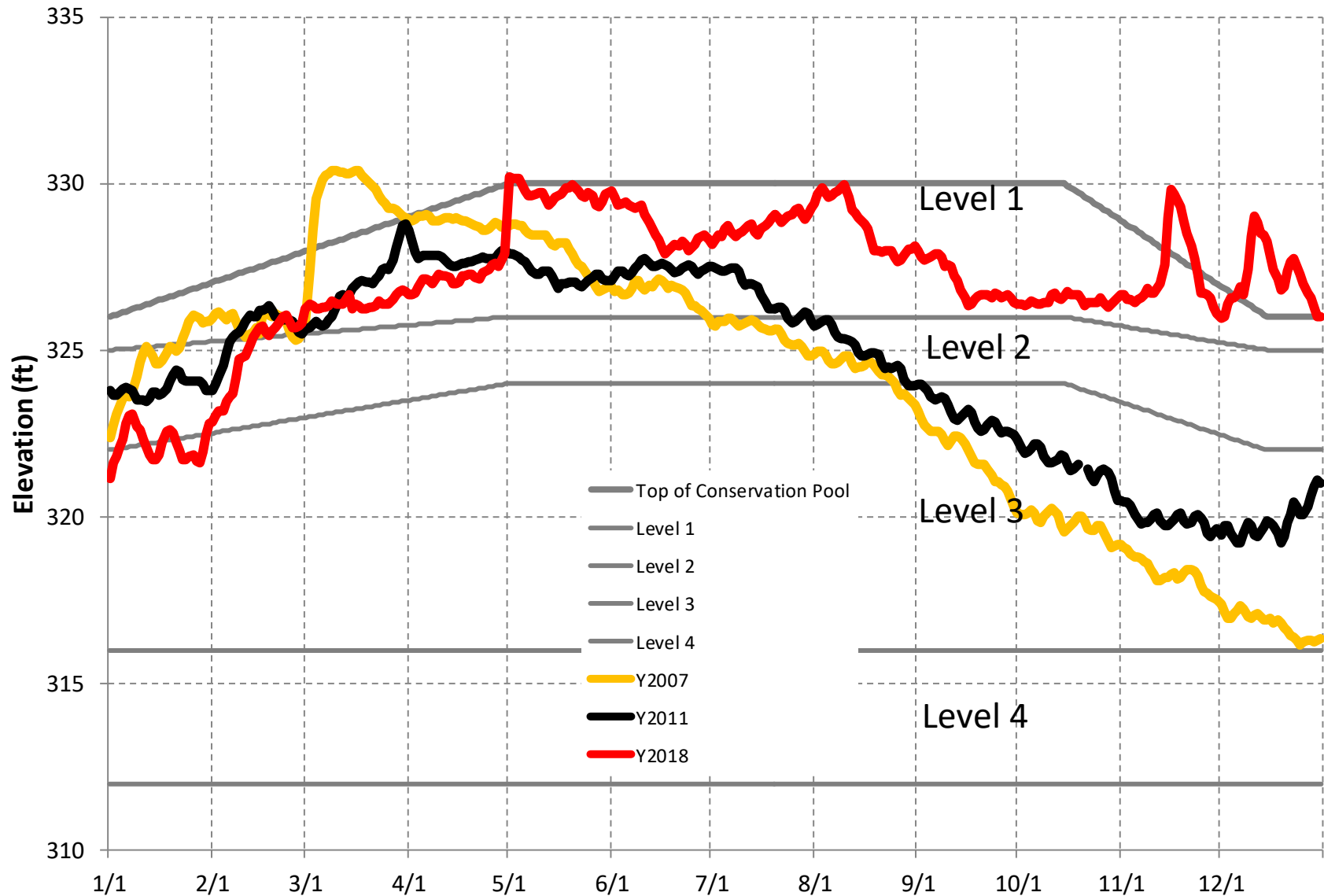
Actual data thru 1-22-2019

Add value of 1,856,000 acre-ft to include inactive storage.

# Lake HARTWELL ELEVATION



## LAKE CLARK HILL (THURMOND) ELEVATION



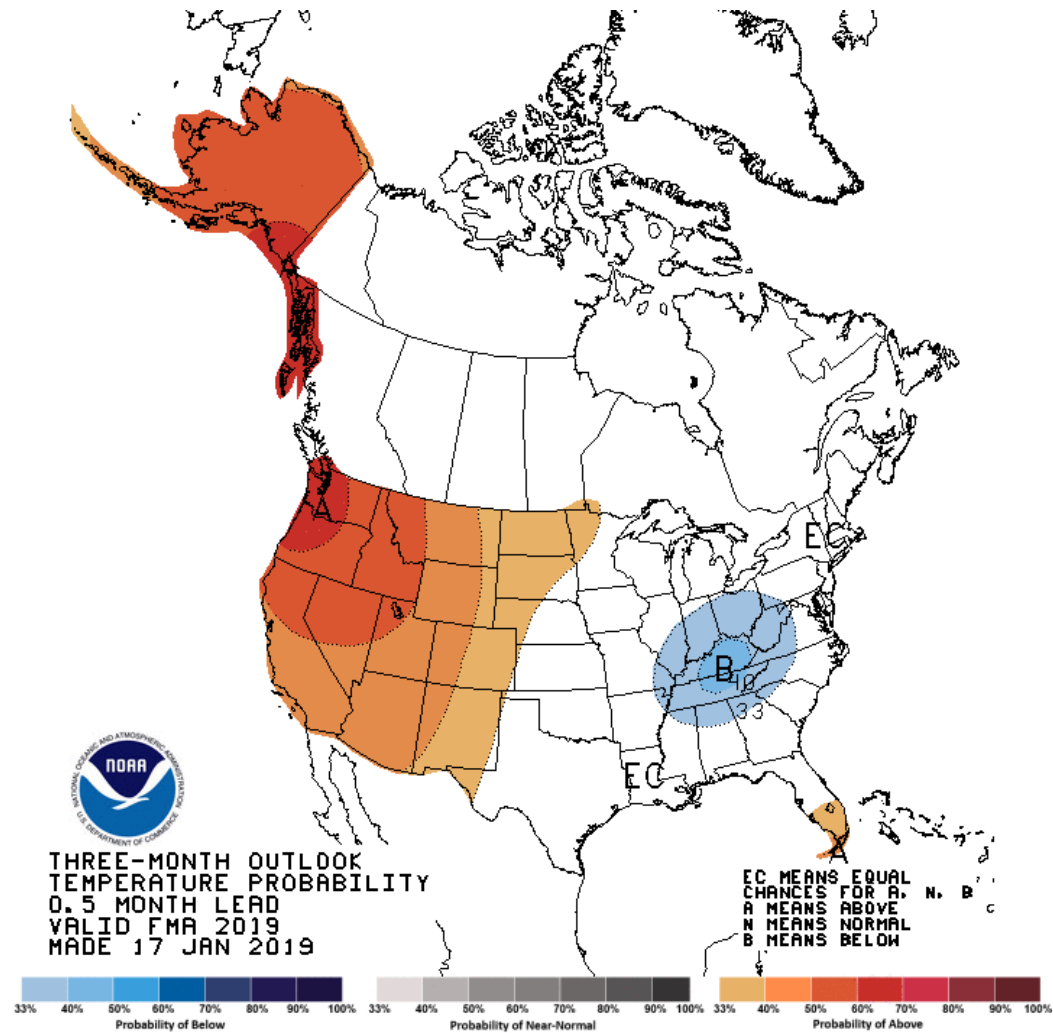
# Climate Prediction Center 3-month Temperature and Precipitation Probability Outlook and Seasonal Drought Outlook

Data Source:

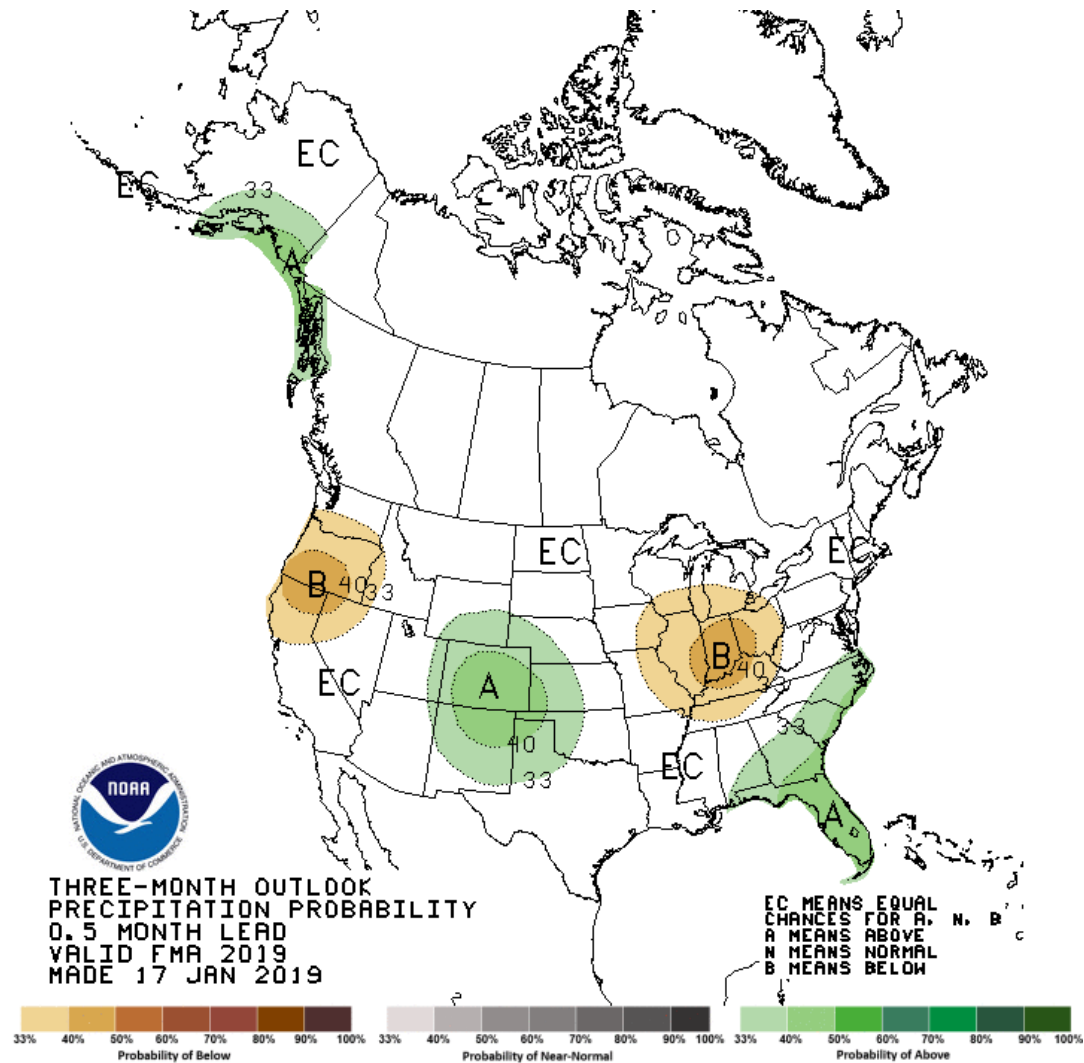
<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/>



# Temperature Outlook



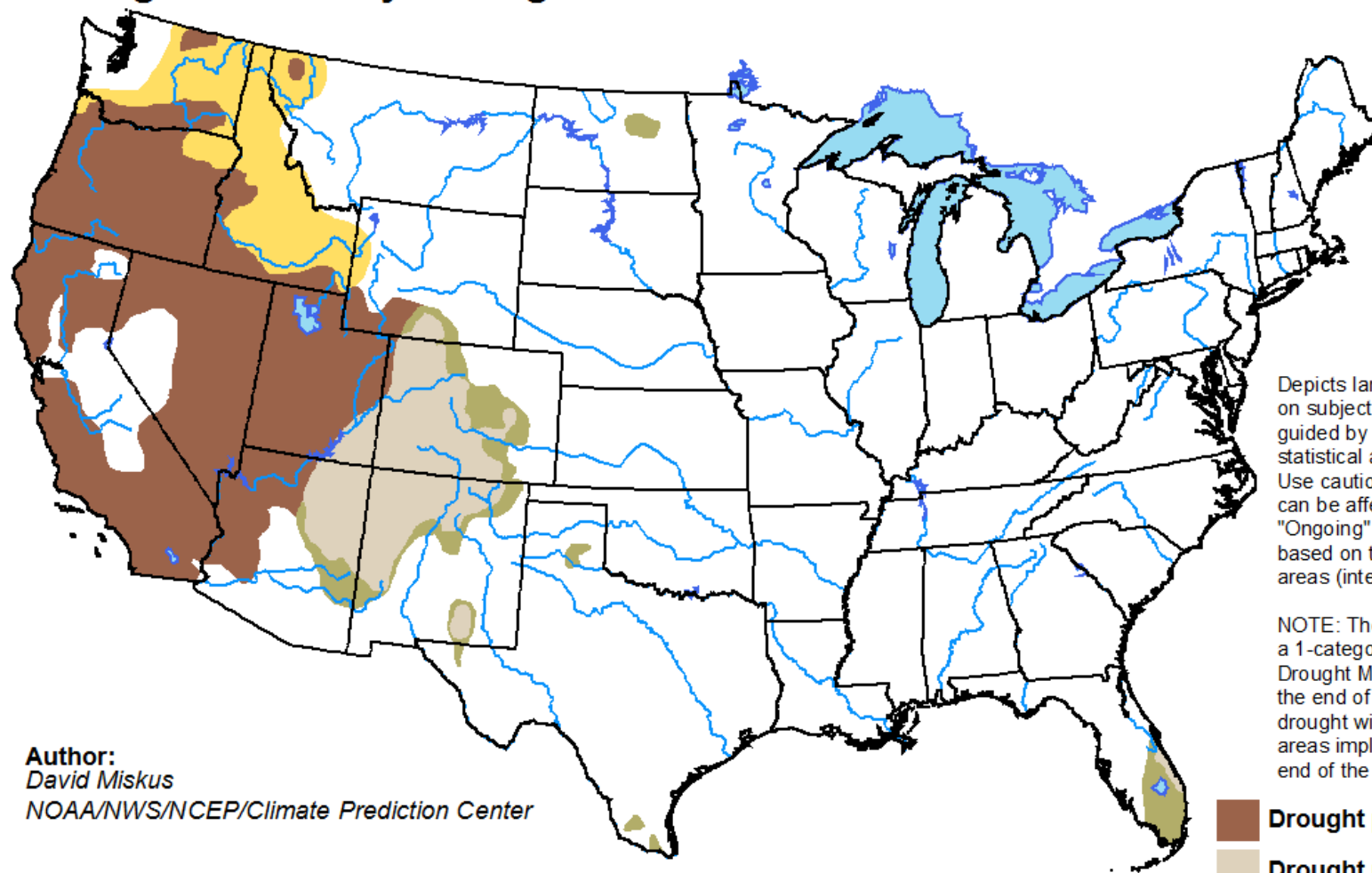
# Precipitation Outlook



# U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

## Drought Tendency During the Valid Period





Valid for January 17 - April 30, 2019  
Released January 17

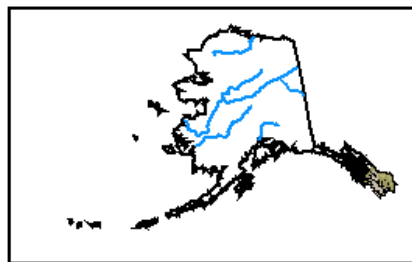


Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to 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:**  
David Miskus  
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center

-  Drought persists
-  Drought remains but improves
-  Drought removal likely
-  Drought development likely



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