

Drought Indicators Report

Georgia Environmental Protection Division
June 2018

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 May 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 June 7, 2018.

Drought Indicator Analysis Summary (slide 1 of 2)

- **U.S. Drought Monitor** — On the latest US Drought Monitor map, the entire State of Georgia is free of drought conditions.
 - Key changes from last month: On the May 8, 2018 US Drought Monitor, there was wide-spread “Abnormally Dry” or “Moderate Drought” conditions in central Georgia. There was also an area of “Severe Drought” in parts of southeast Georgia. Such dryness has completely disappeared over the past month.
- **Precipitation** — Three-month precipitation has exceeded 100% of normal for most of the State, with northeast-southwest orientated bands of over 150% of normal precipitation amounts. Six-month precipitation has exceeded 100% of normal for most of the State, with the exception of a narrow band in south Georgia (from the southwest corner to Savannah area) and a few counties along the Georgia-Alabama border showing some moderate amount of deficit from 100% normal. Twelve-month precipitation has exceeded 100% of normal for most of the State, with the exception of pockets of moderate deficit in southwest Georgia and northwest Georgia.
- **Soil Moisture** — Soil moisture conditions across the State are either wetter than normal or normal.

Drought Indicator Analysis Summary (slide 2 of 2)

- **Streamflow** – Of the thirty-four gages used to monitor stream flow conditions, twenty-four have monthly average flows in the wetter half of the hydrologic spectrum (higher than median). The other ten recorded flows that are between 20th and 50th percentile (lower than median but near normal).
- **Reservoir Levels** – All federal reservoirs are above full pool levels or close to full.
- **Short-term Climate Prediction** - Above normal precipitation statewide. Above normal temperature statewide.
- **Water Supplies** – No known issues with any systems

US Drought Monitor

Data Source:

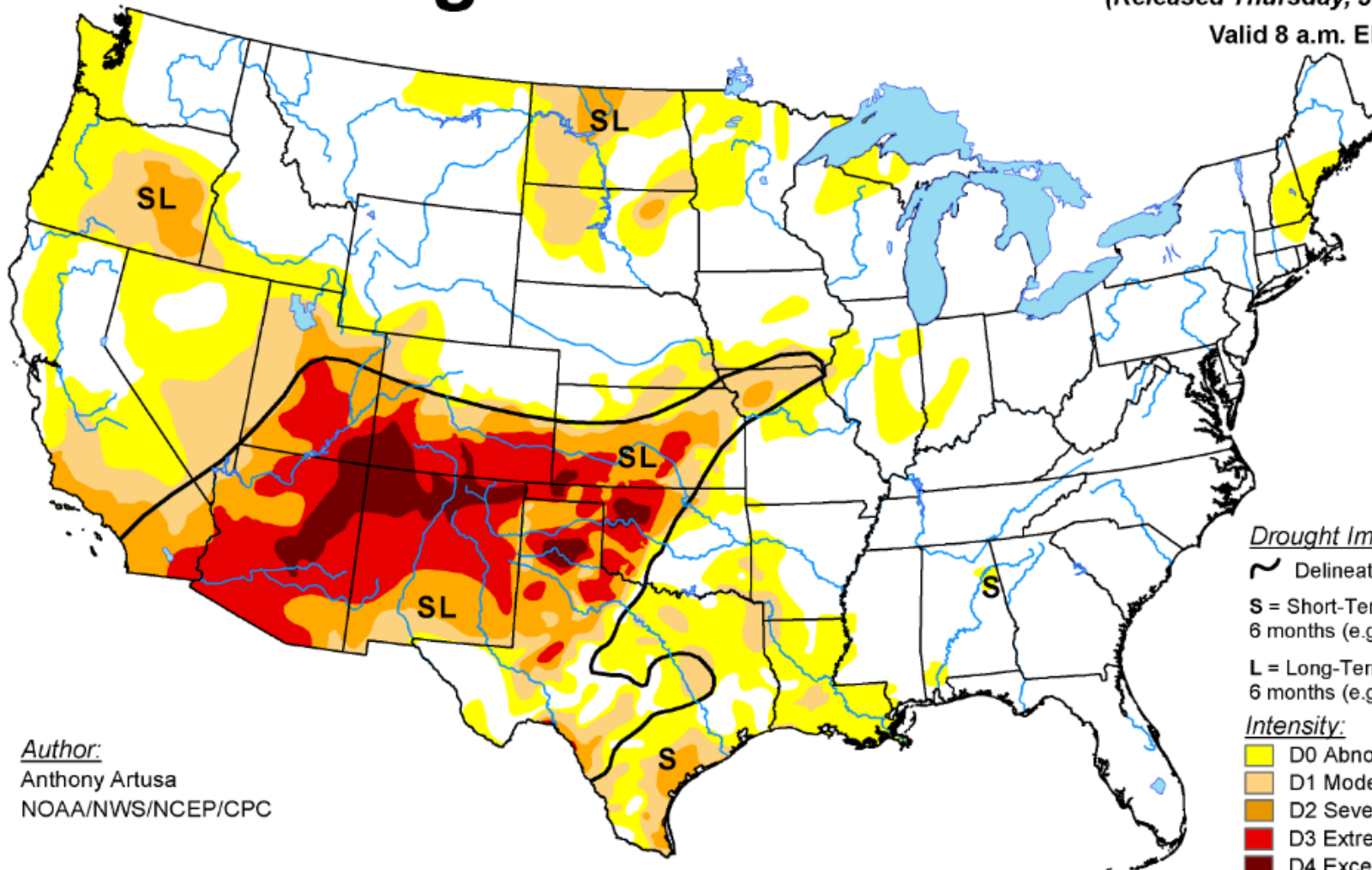
<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

U.S. Drought Monitor

June 5, 2018

(Released Thursday, Jun. 7, 2018)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



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)

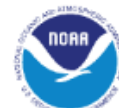
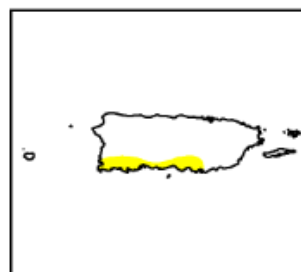
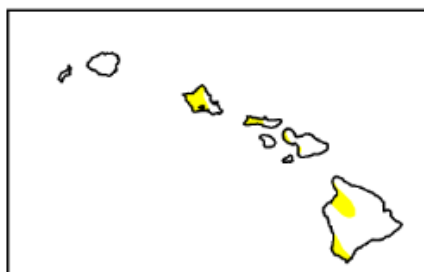
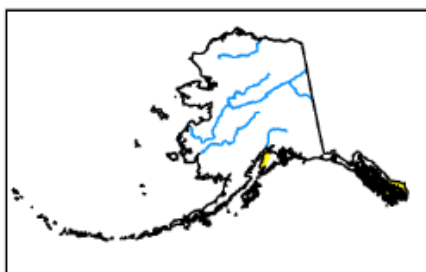
Intensity:

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

Author:

Anthony Artusa
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

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

June 5, 2018


(Released Thursday, Jun. 7, 2018)


Valid 8 a.m. EDT


Drought Conditions (Percent Area)


| | None | D0-D4 | D1-D4 | D2-D4 | D3-D4 | D4 |
|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Current | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Last Week 05-29-2018 | 99.17 | 0.83 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 Months Ago 03-06-2018 | 29.66 | 70.34 | 37.36 | 2.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Start of Calendar Year 01-02-2018 | 12.14 | 87.86 | 40.66 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Start of Water Year 09-26-2017 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| One Year Ago 06-06-2017 | 59.69 | 40.31 | 21.10 | 7.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 |


Intensity:

 D0 Abnormally Dry

 D1 Moderate Drought

 D2 Severe Drought

 D3 Extreme Drought

 D4 Exceptional Drought

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

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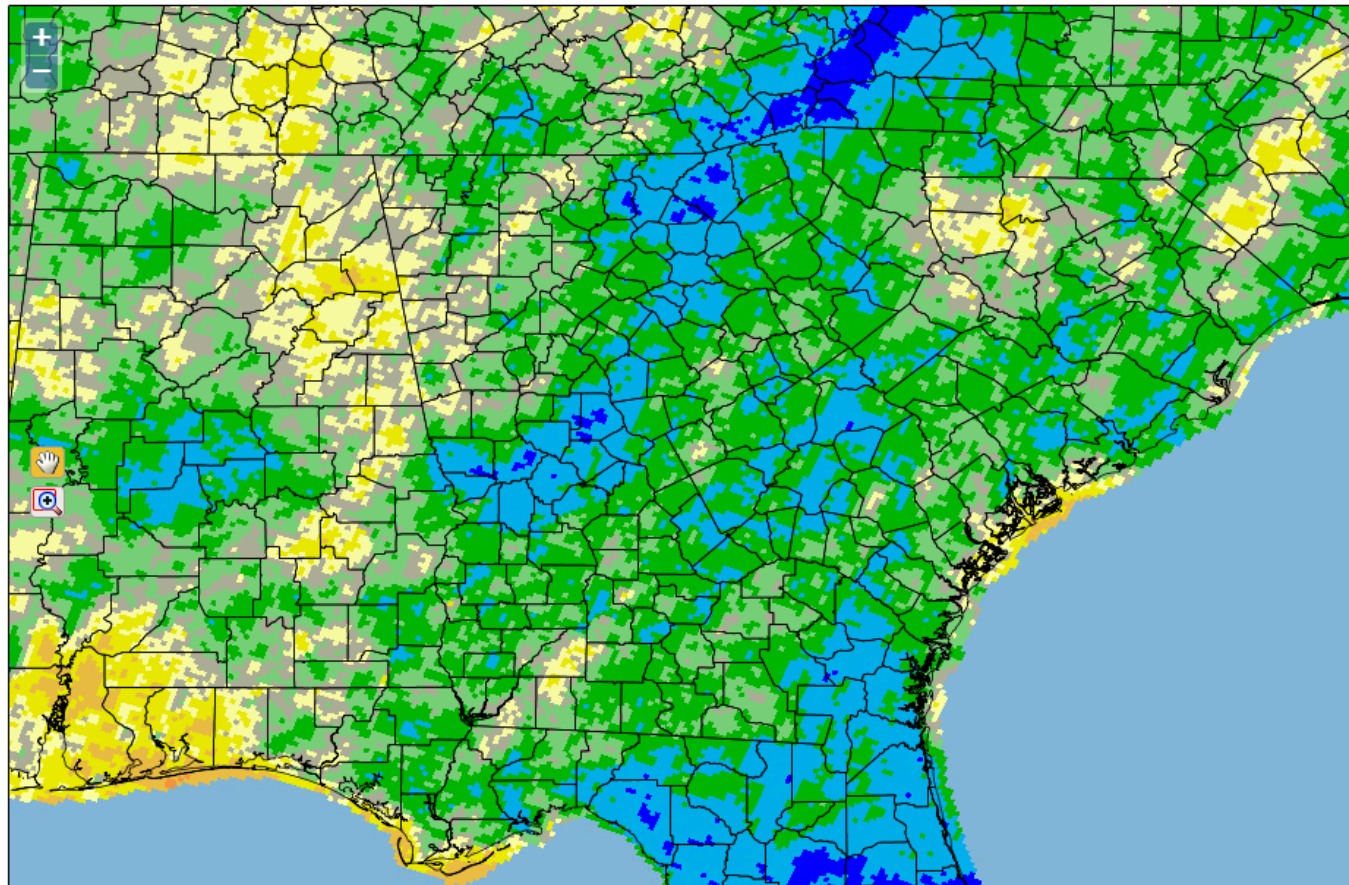
<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

3, 6, and 12 Month Percent of Normal Precipitation

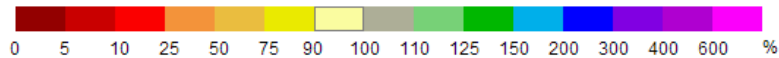
Data Source:

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

3 Month Percent of Normal Precipitation



90 day Percent of Normal Precipitation for June 06, 2018

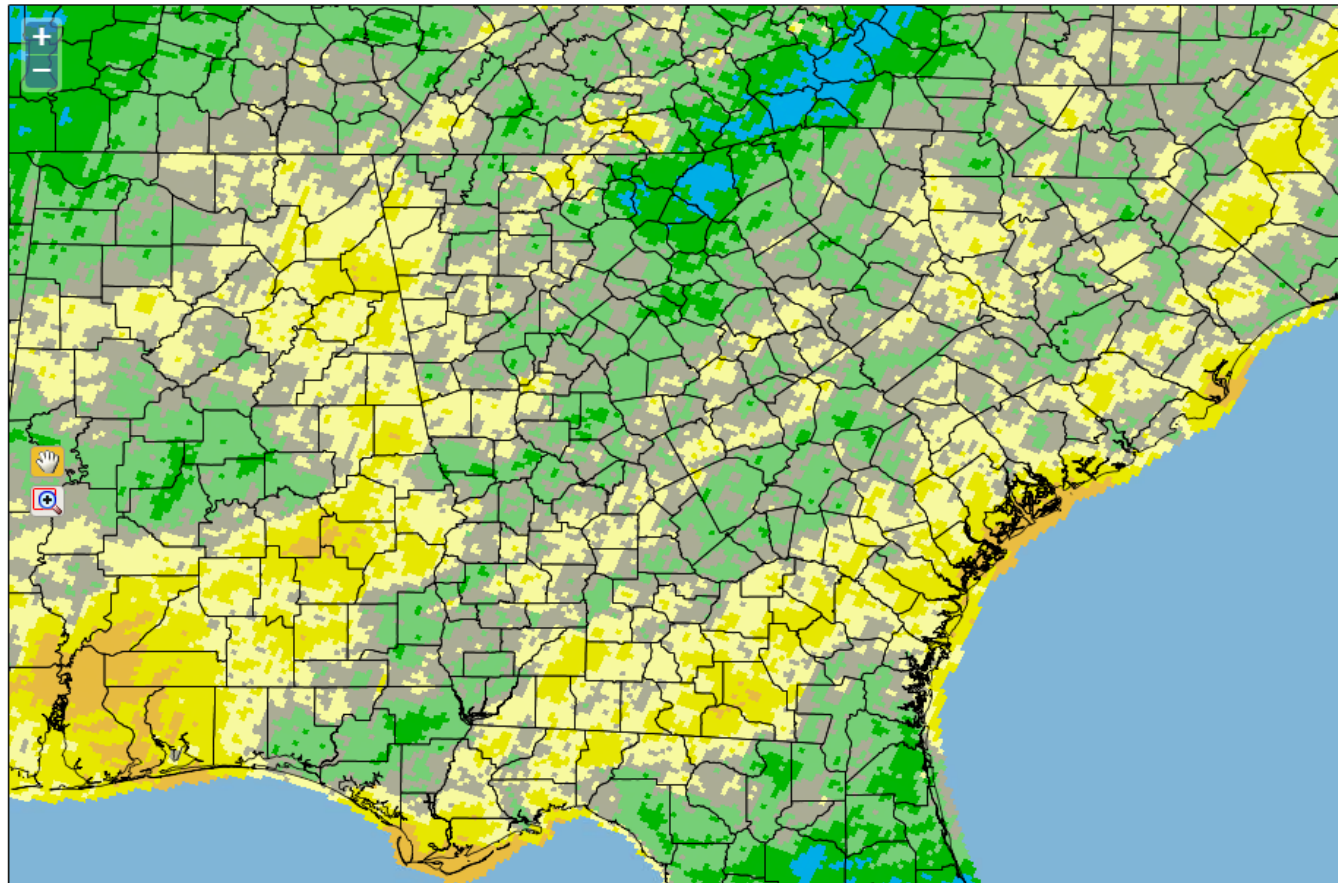


Transparency:

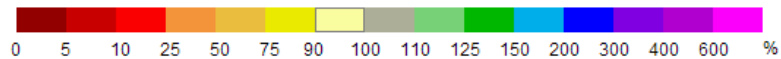


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6 Month Percent of Normal Precipitation



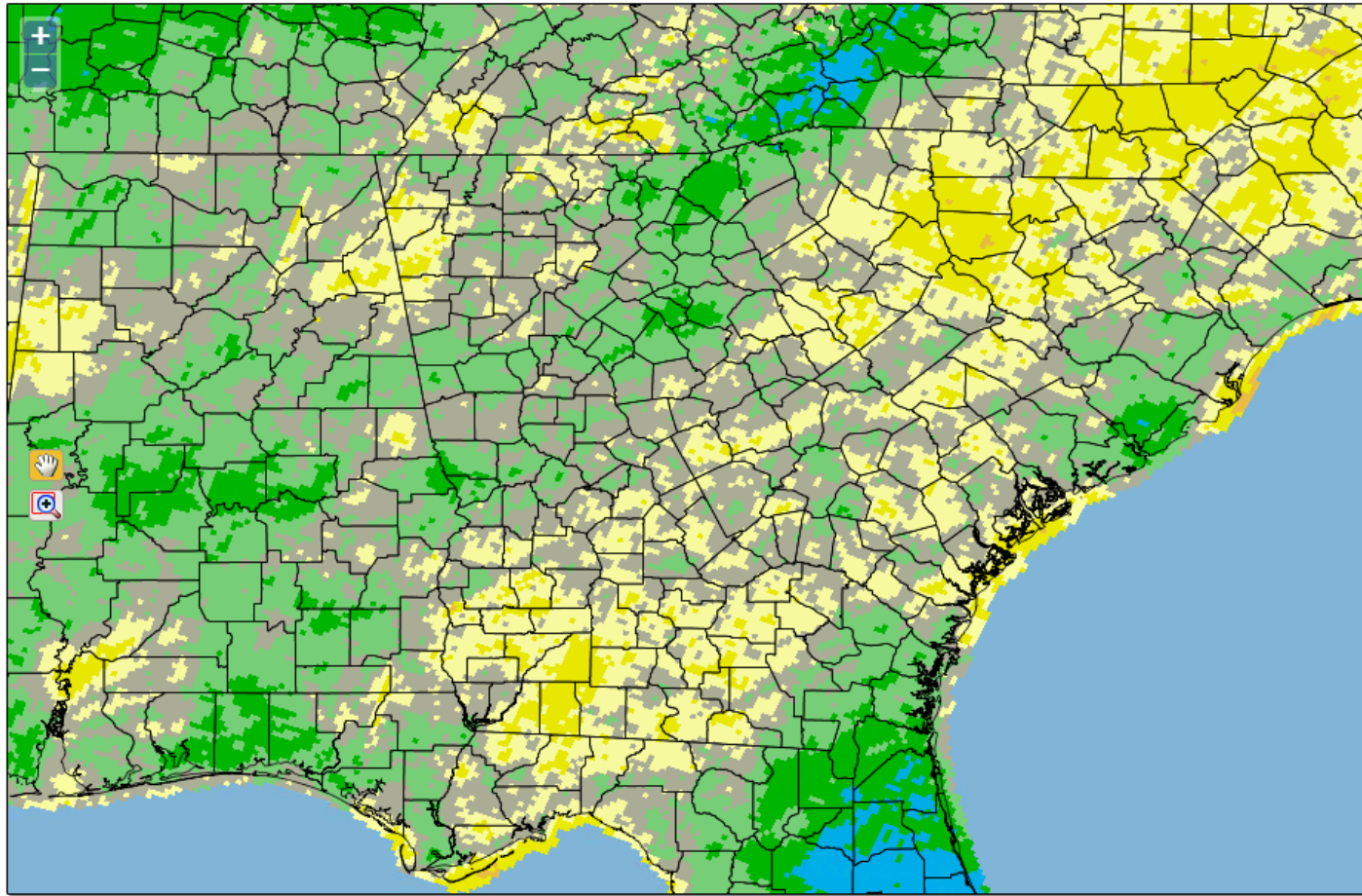
6 month Percent of Normal Precipitation for June 06, 2018



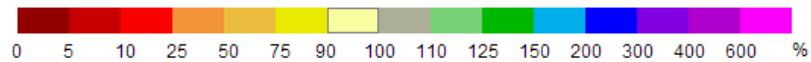
Transparency:

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12 Month Percent of Normal Precipitation



12 month Percent of Normal Precipitation for June 06, 2018



Transparency:



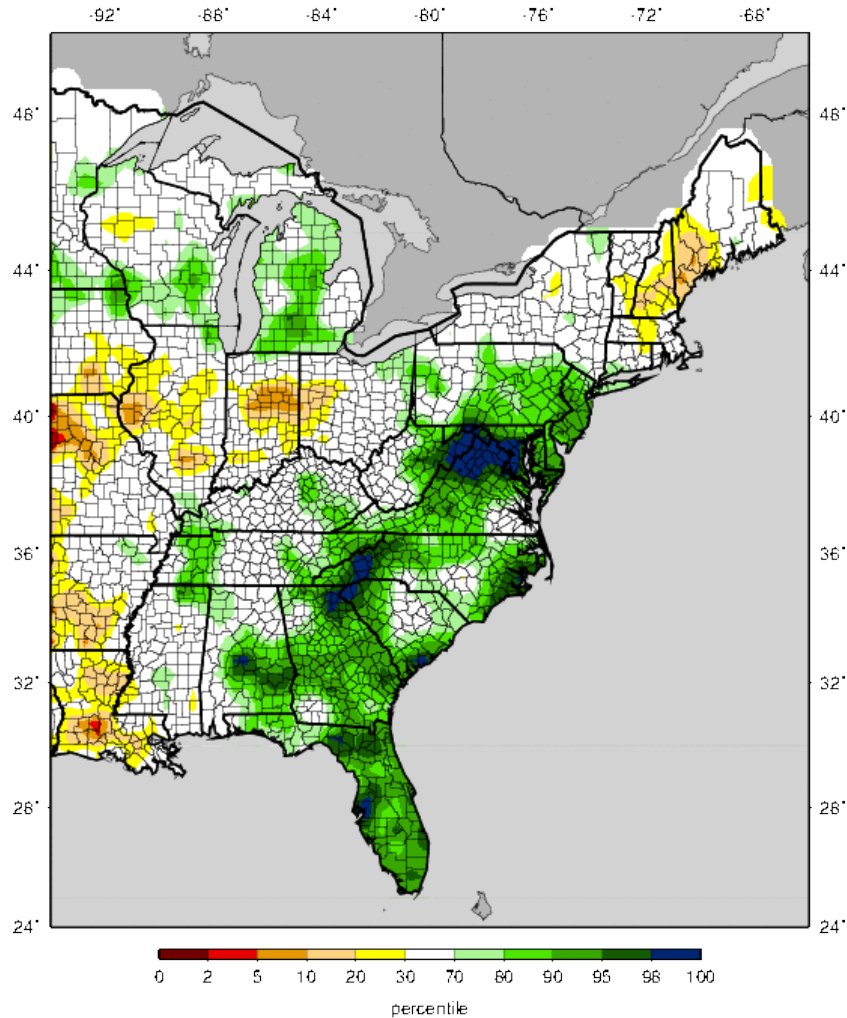
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Soil Moisture Conditions

Data Source:

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

VIC Soil Moisture Percentiles (wrt/ 1916-2004)
Eastern United States - 20180605



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

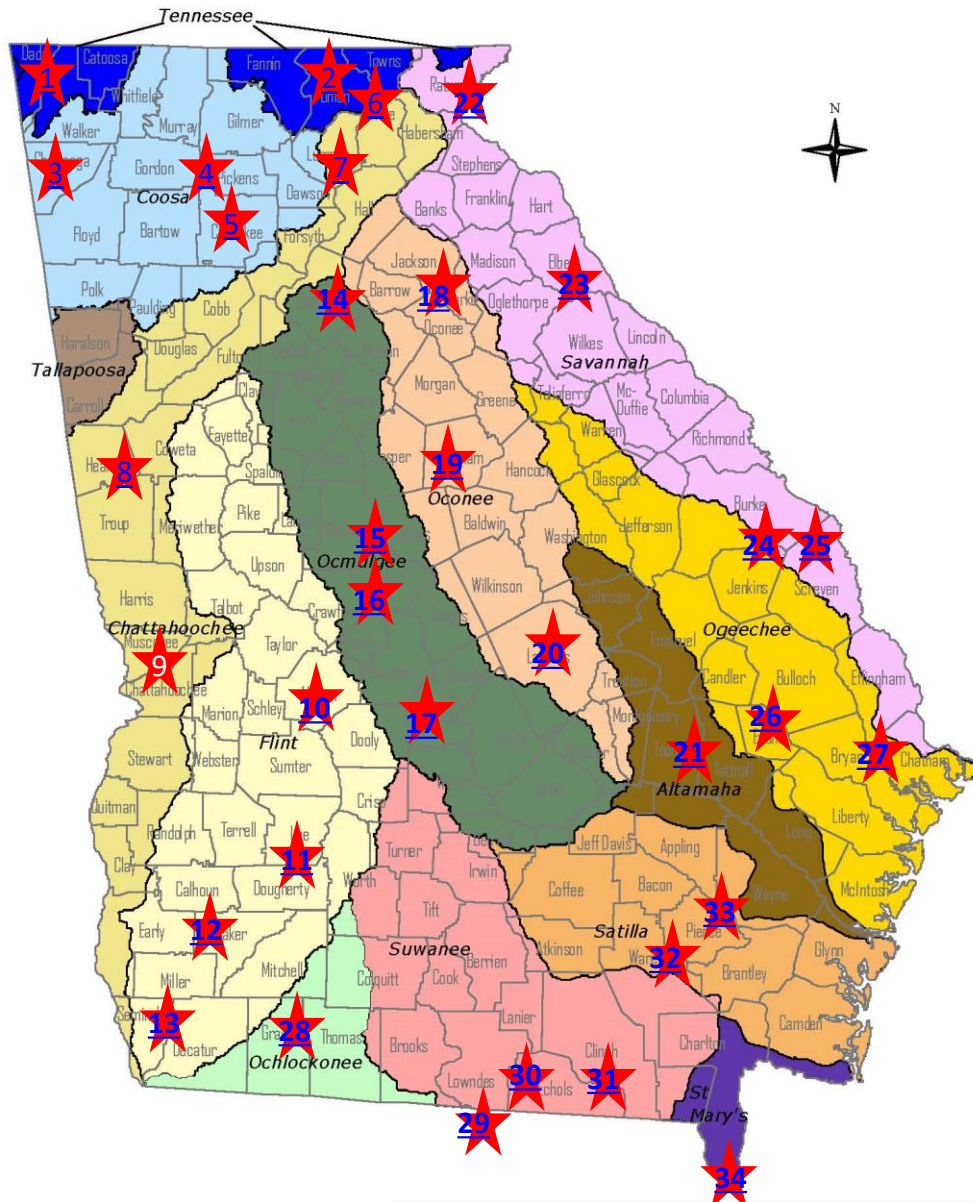
Streamflow Conditions

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 | TUBESOFKEE 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 May, 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 May 2018 was 1,339 cfs. The statistical composite of all historical data for this gage shows that average streamflow in May has historically been lower than May 2018 about 40% of the time; about 60% of the time in May it has been higher.
- Average stream flow in May 2011 was 726 cfs. The statistical composite of all historical data for this gage shows that average streamflow for May has historically been lower than May 2011 only 10% of the time; 90% of the time in May it has been higher.
- Average stream flow in May 2007 was 512 cfs. The statistical composite of all historical data for this gage shows that average streamflow for May has historically been lower than May 2007 only 5% of the time; 95% of the time in May it has been higher.

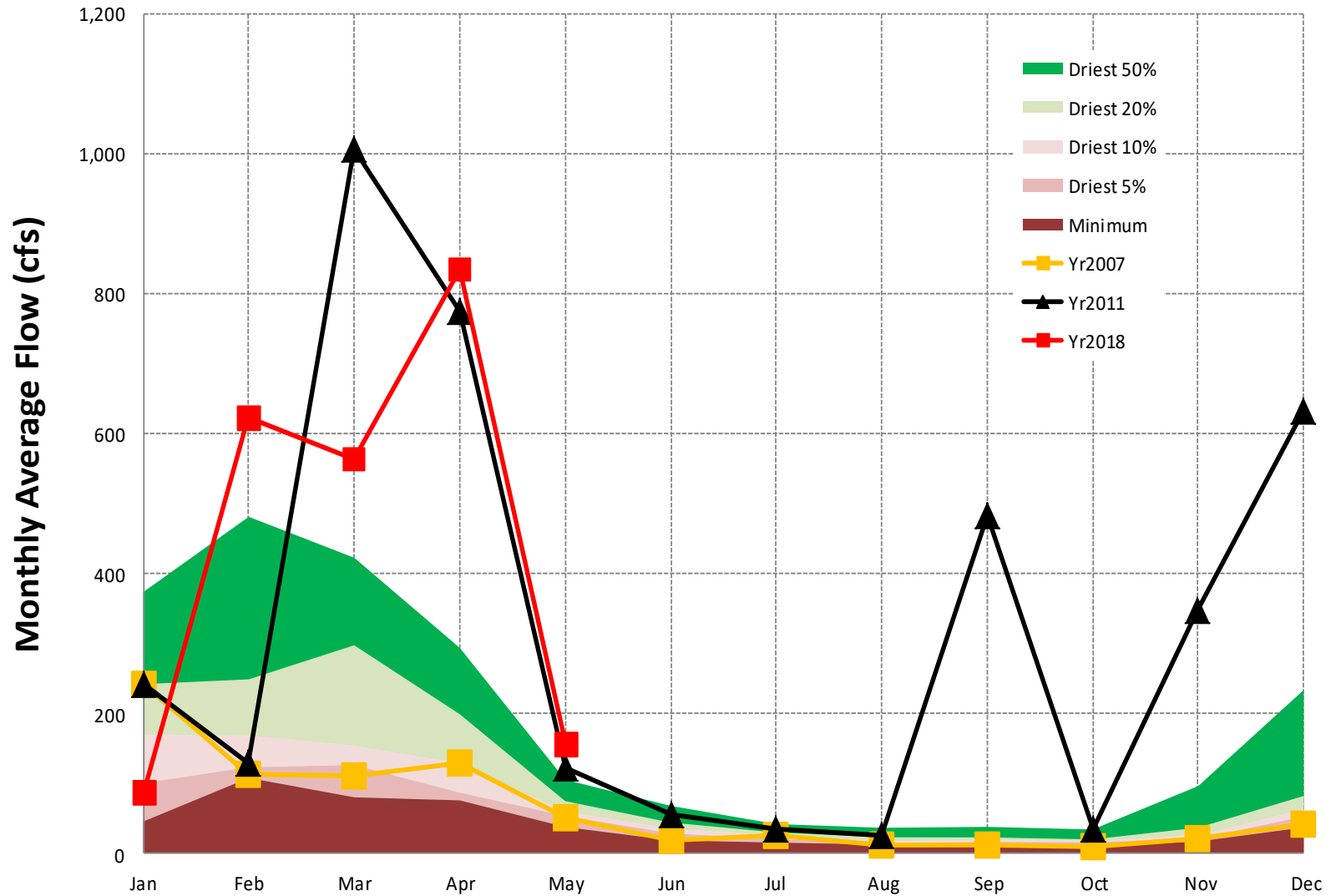
How to Read the Streamflow Graphs

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

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

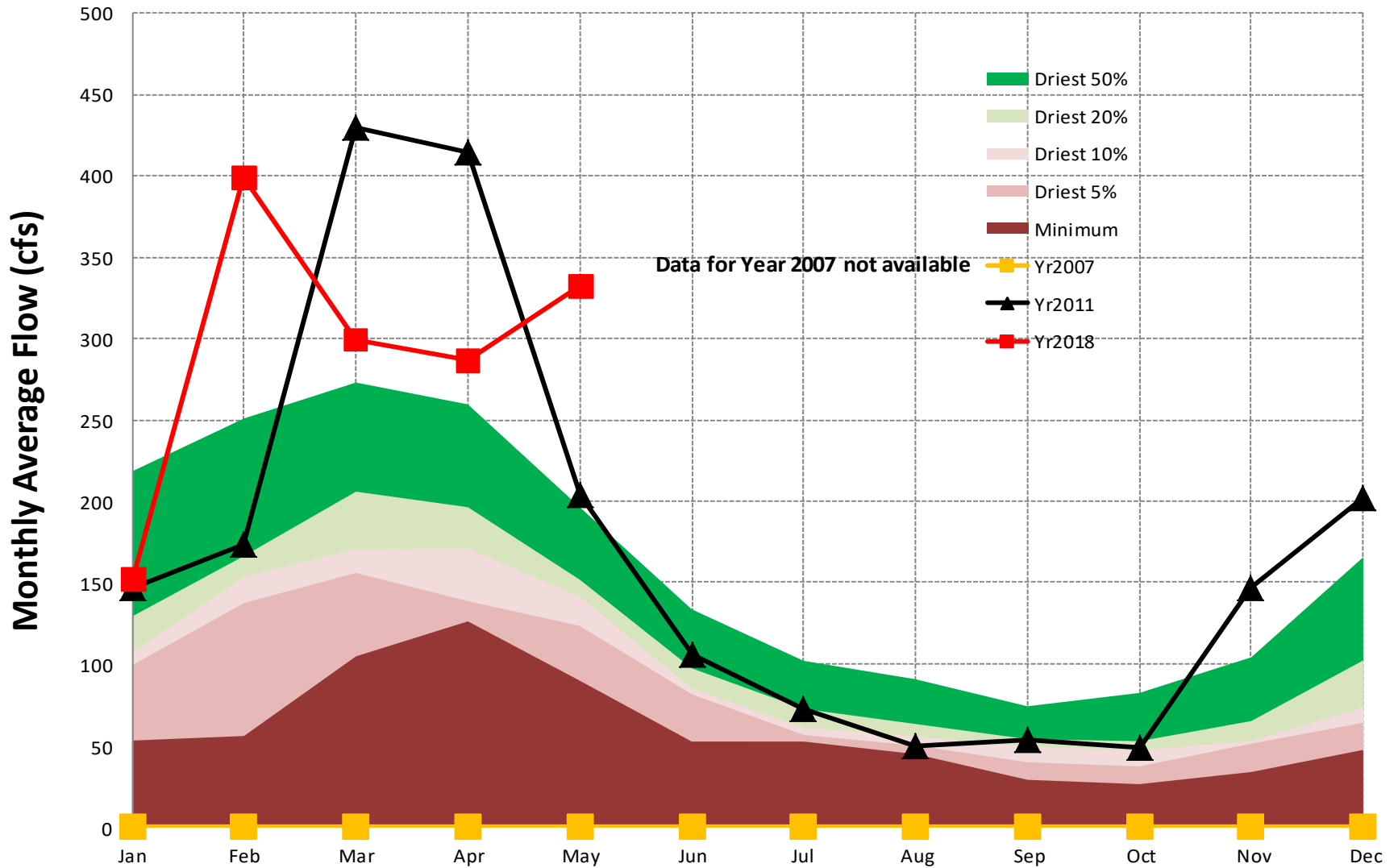
- Average stream flow for May 2018 was 5,785 cfs. The statistical composite of all historical data for this gage shows that average streamflow in May has historically been lower than May 2018 about 65% of the time; about 35% of the time in May it has been higher.
- Average stream flow in May 2011 was 1,575 cfs. The statistical composite of all historical data for this gage shows that average streamflow for May has historically been lower than May 2011 about 3% of the time; about 97% of the time in May it has been higher.
- Average stream flow in May 2007 was 1,291 cfs. The statistical composite of all historical data for this gage shows that average streamflow for May has historically been lower than May 2007 about 1% of the time; about 99% of the time in May it has been higher.

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



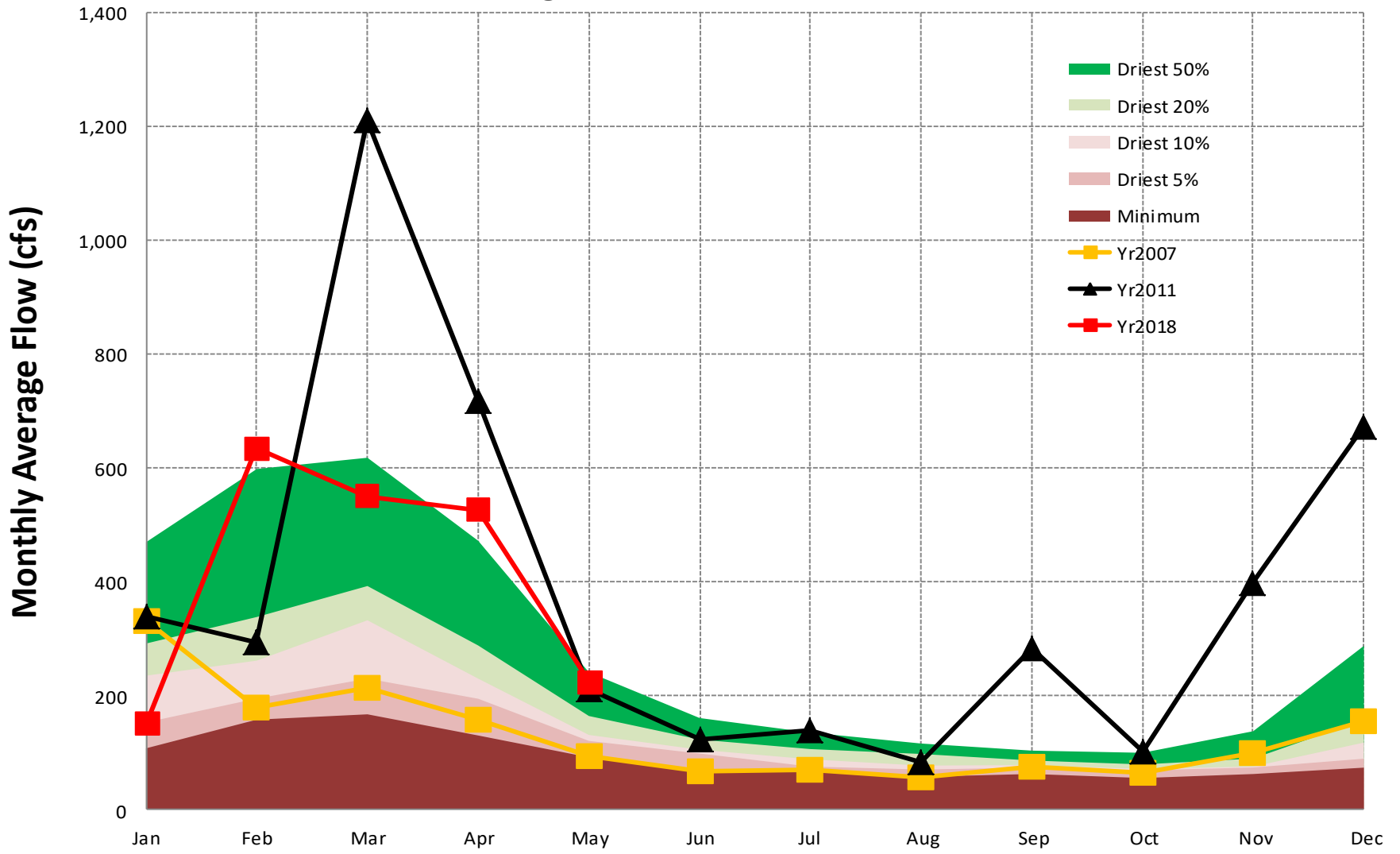
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Gage #2, USGS #03550500, Tennessee Basin, NOTTELY RIVER NEAR BLAIRSVILLE, GA



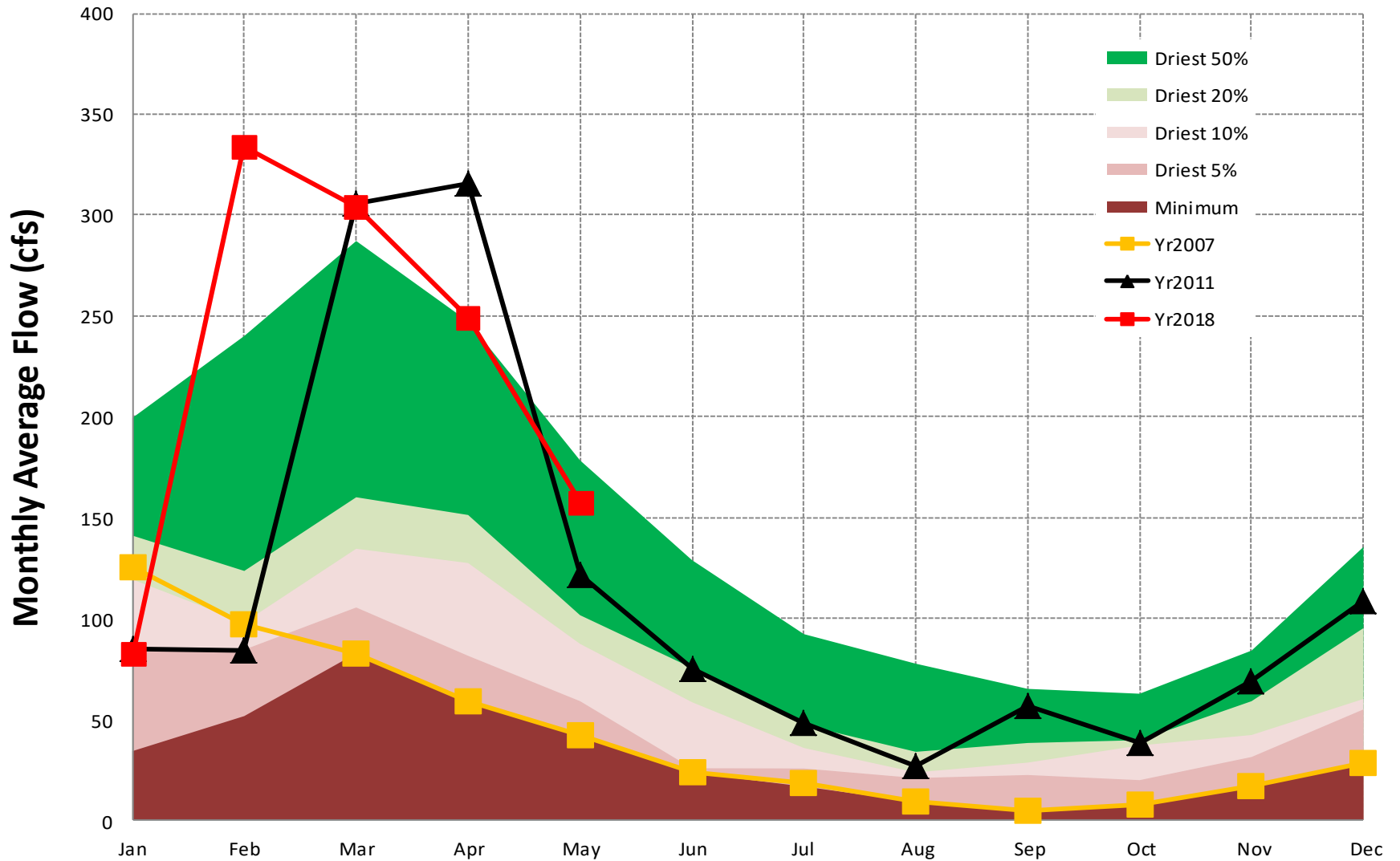
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Gage #3. USGS #02398000, Coosa Basin, Chattooga River at Summerville, GA



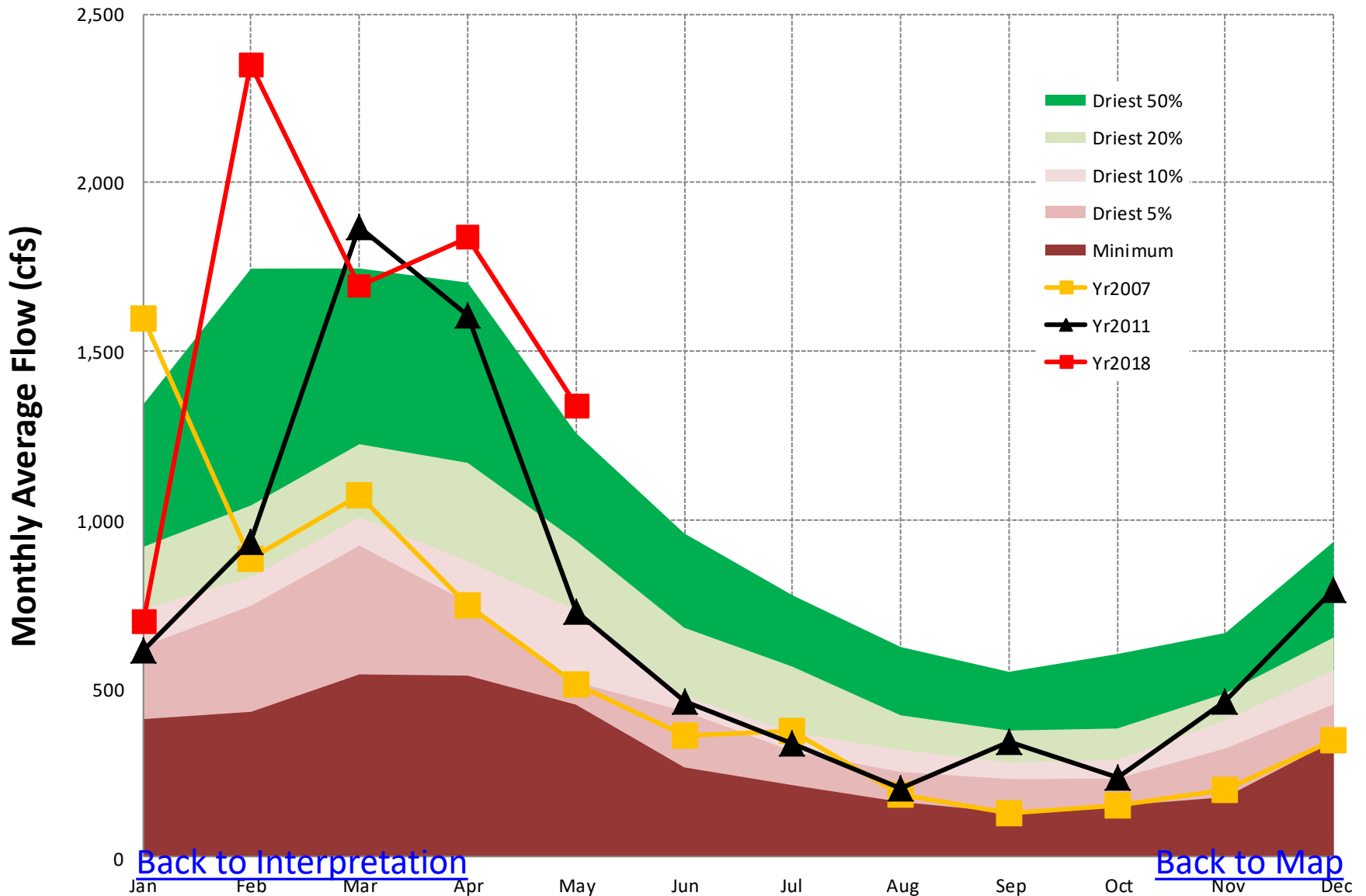
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Gage #4, USGS #02382200, Coosa Basin, TALKING ROCK CREEK NEAR HINTON, GA



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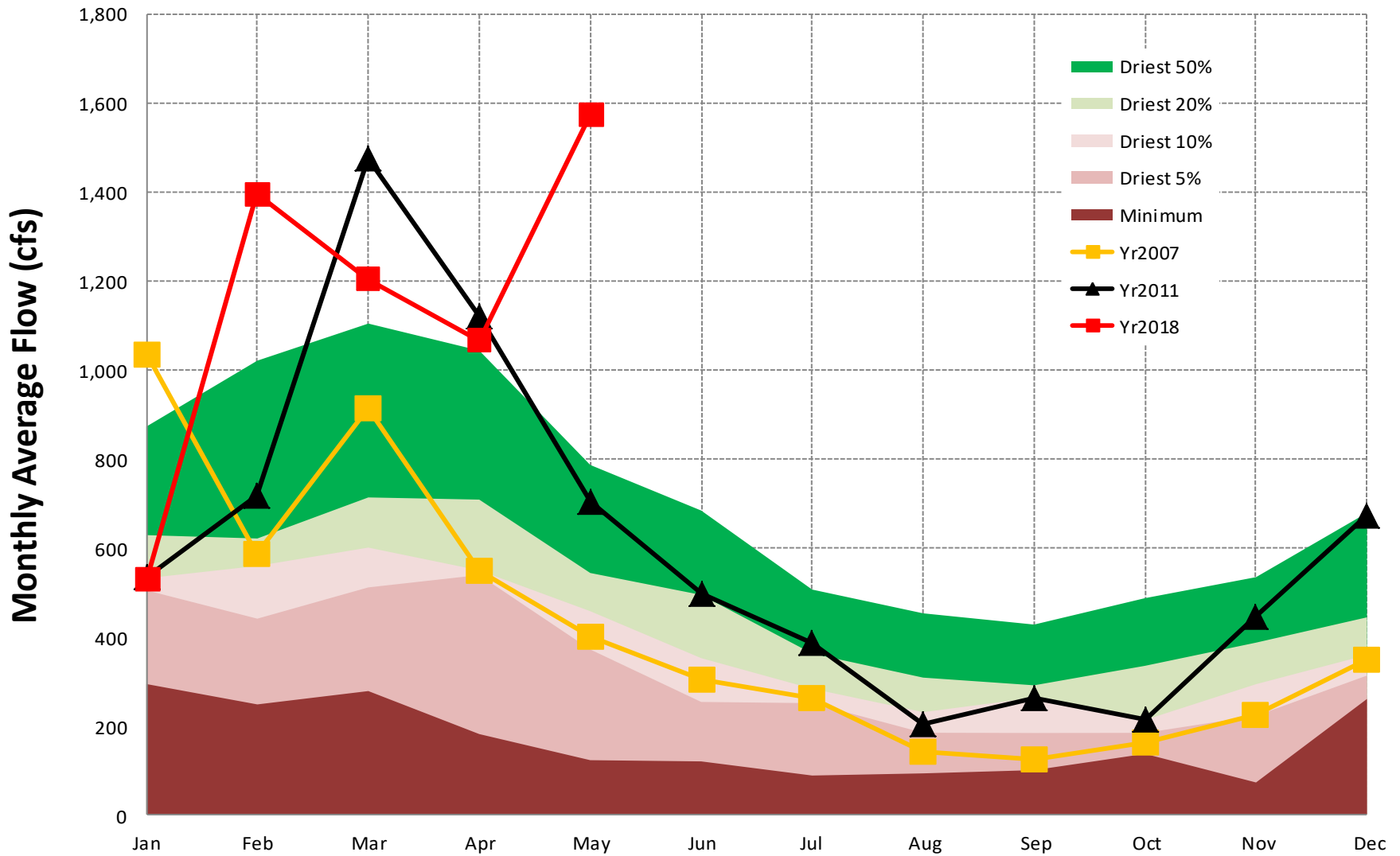
Gage #5, USGS #02392000, Coosa Basin, Etowah River at Canton, GA



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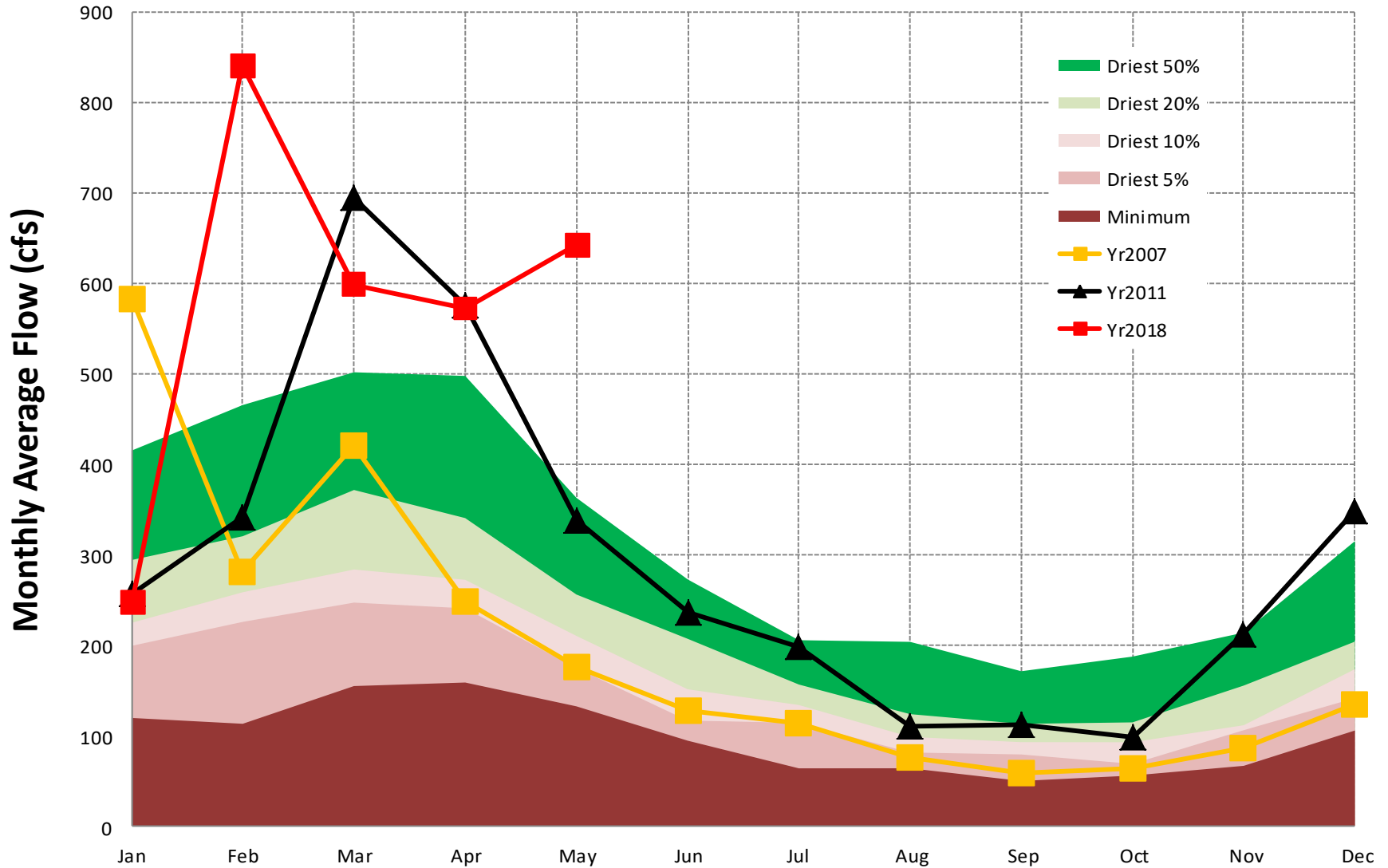
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Gage #6, USGS #02331600, Chatthoochee Basin, CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER AT CORNELIA, GA



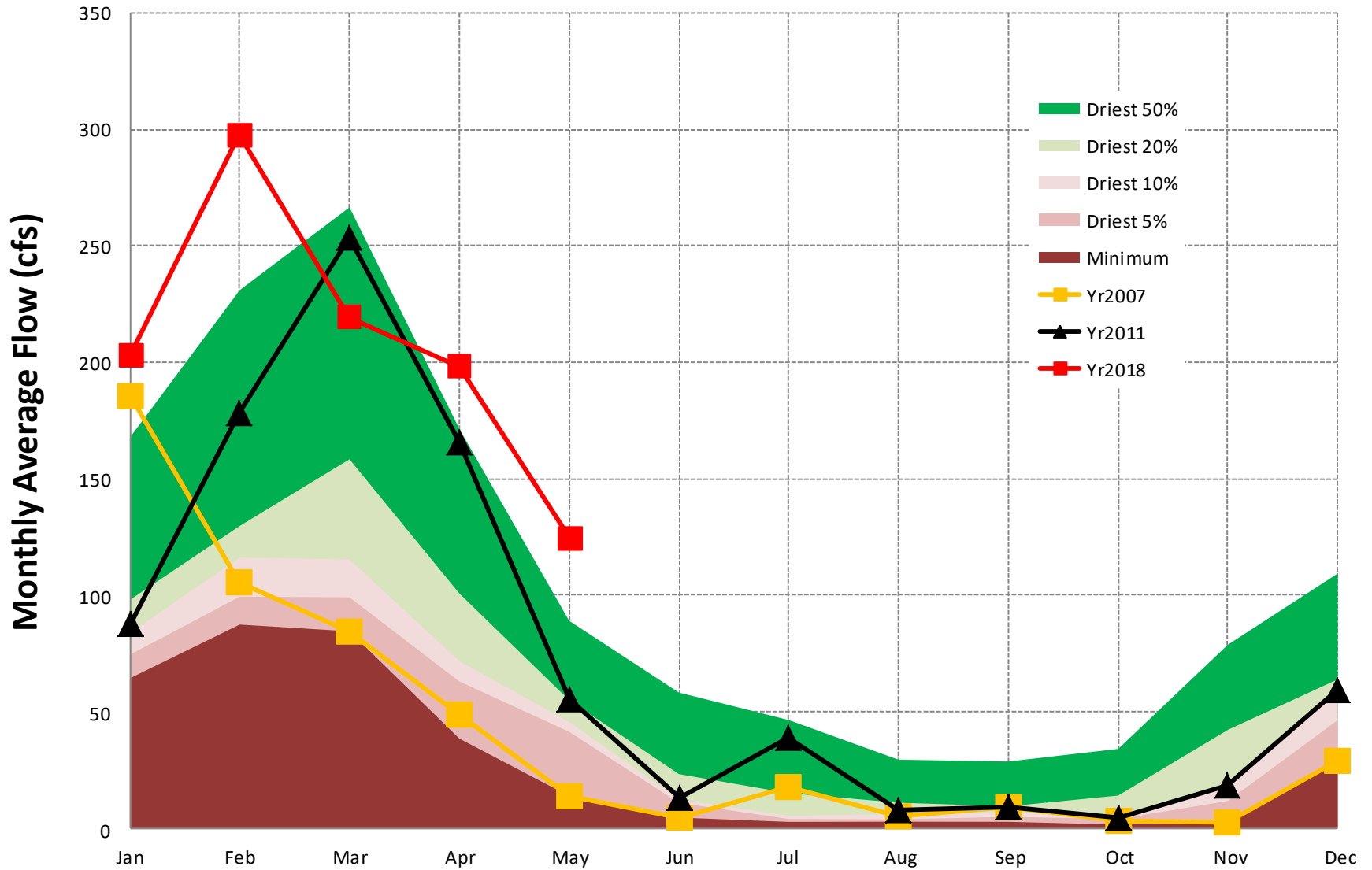
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**Gage #7, USGS #02333500, Chatahoochee Basin,
CHESTATEE RIVER NEAR DAHLONEGA, GA**



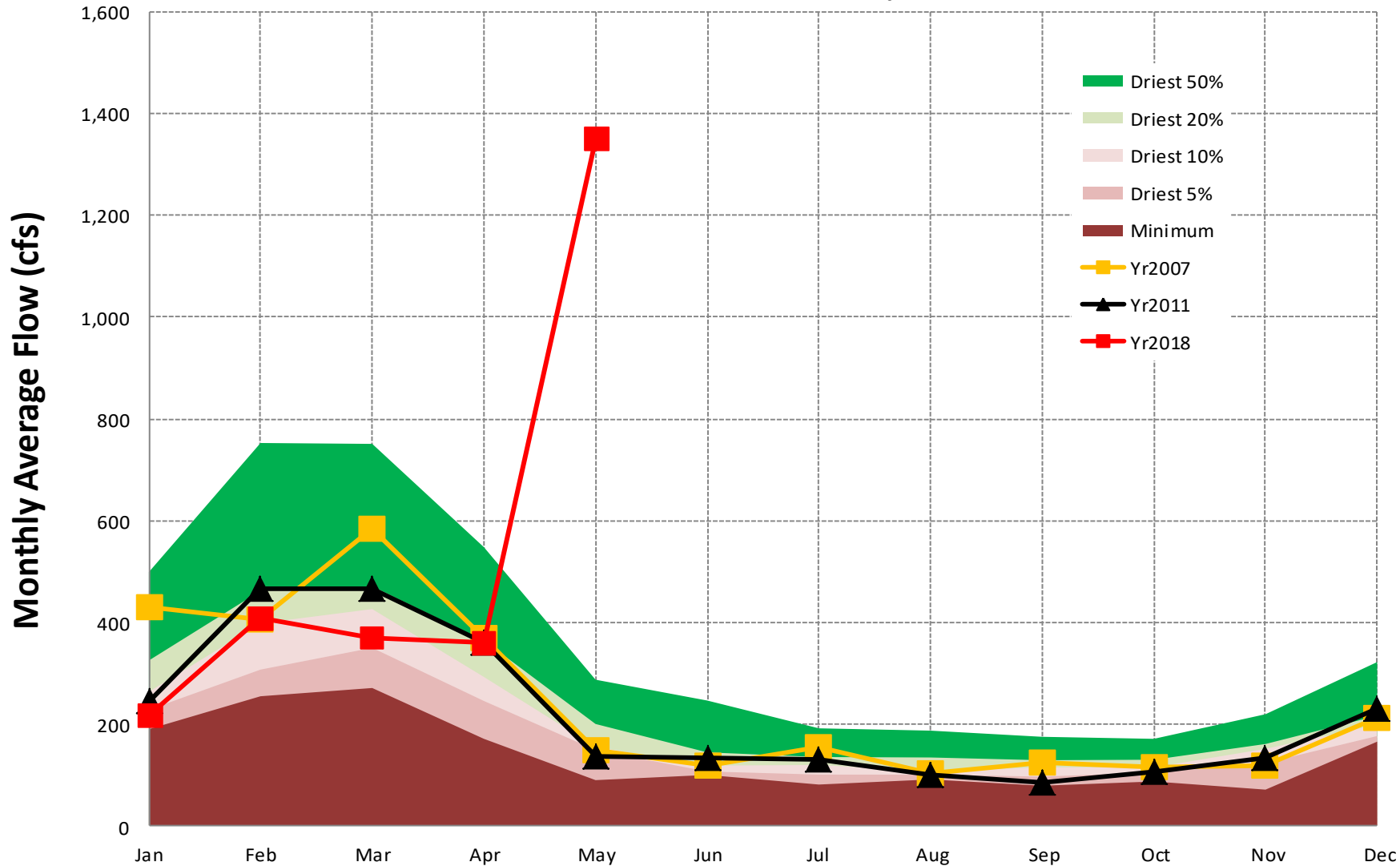
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**Gage #8, USGS #02338660, Chattahoochee Basin,
NEW RIVER AT GA 100, NEAR CORINTH**



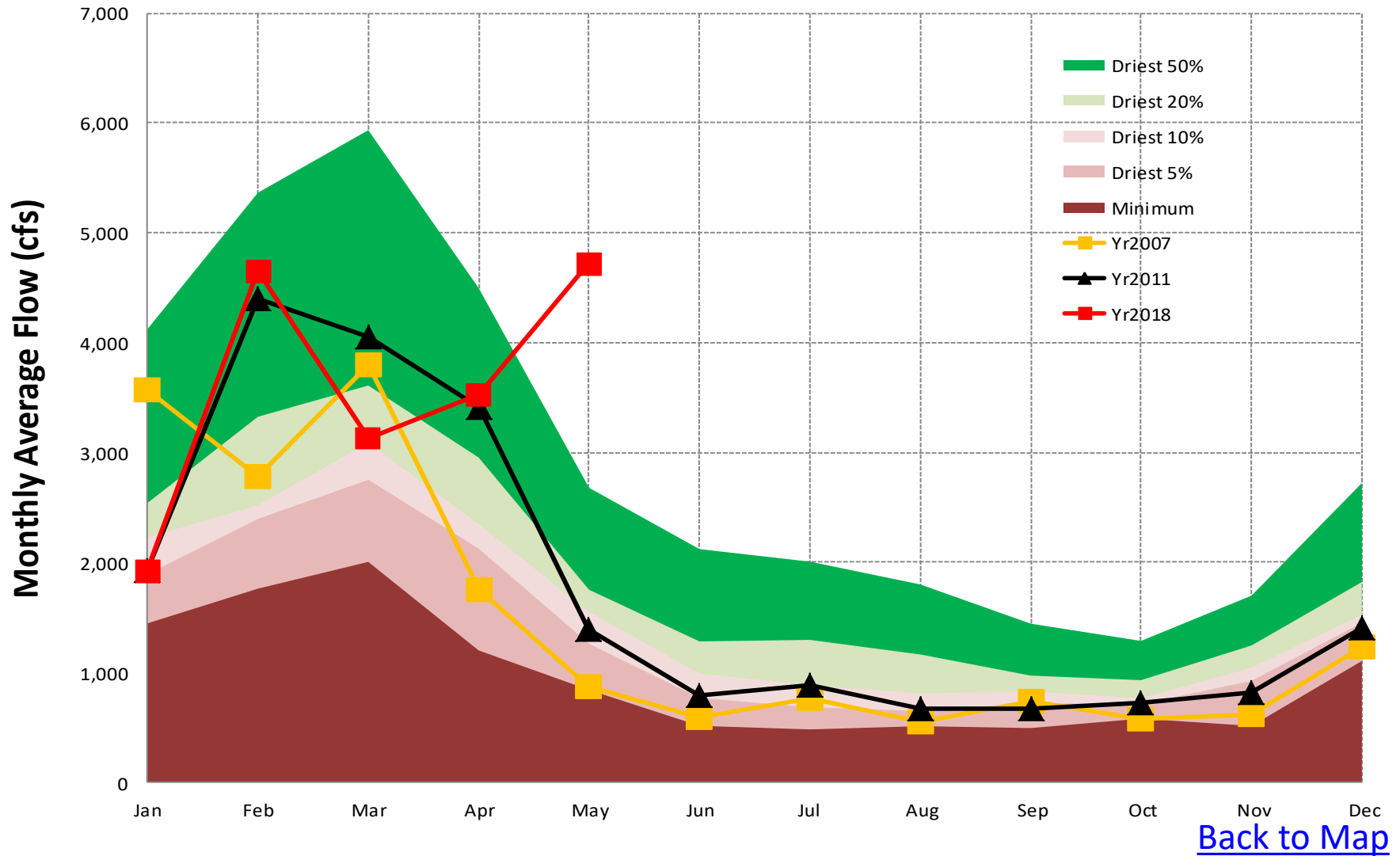
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**Gage #9, USGS #02341800, Chattahoochee Basin,
UPatoi CREEK NEAR COLUMBUS, GA**

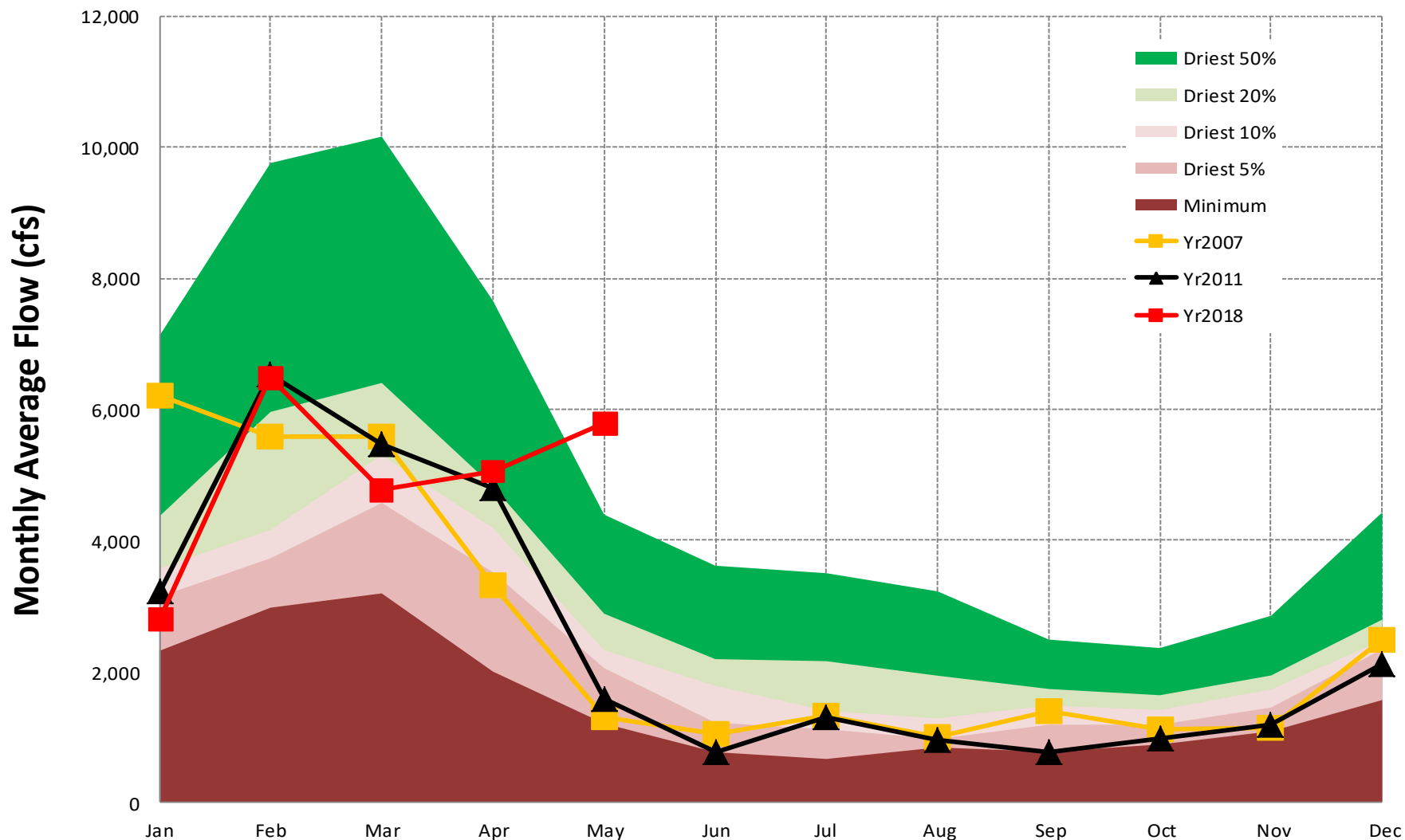


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**Gage #10. USGS #02349605, Flint Basin,
FLINT RIVER AT GA26 NEAR MONTEZUMA, GA**



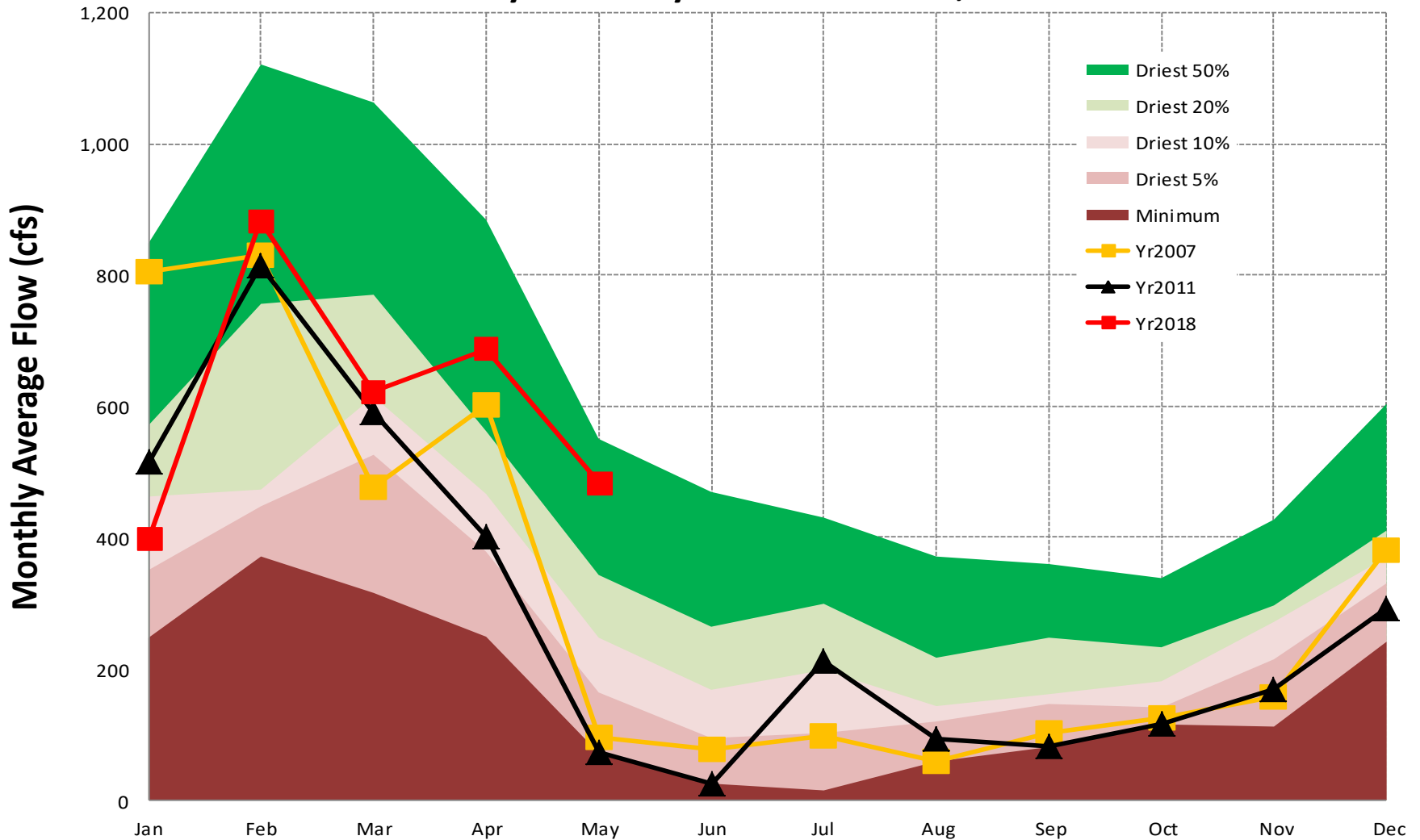
Gage #11, USGS #02352500, Flint Basin, FLINT RIVER AT ALBANY, GA



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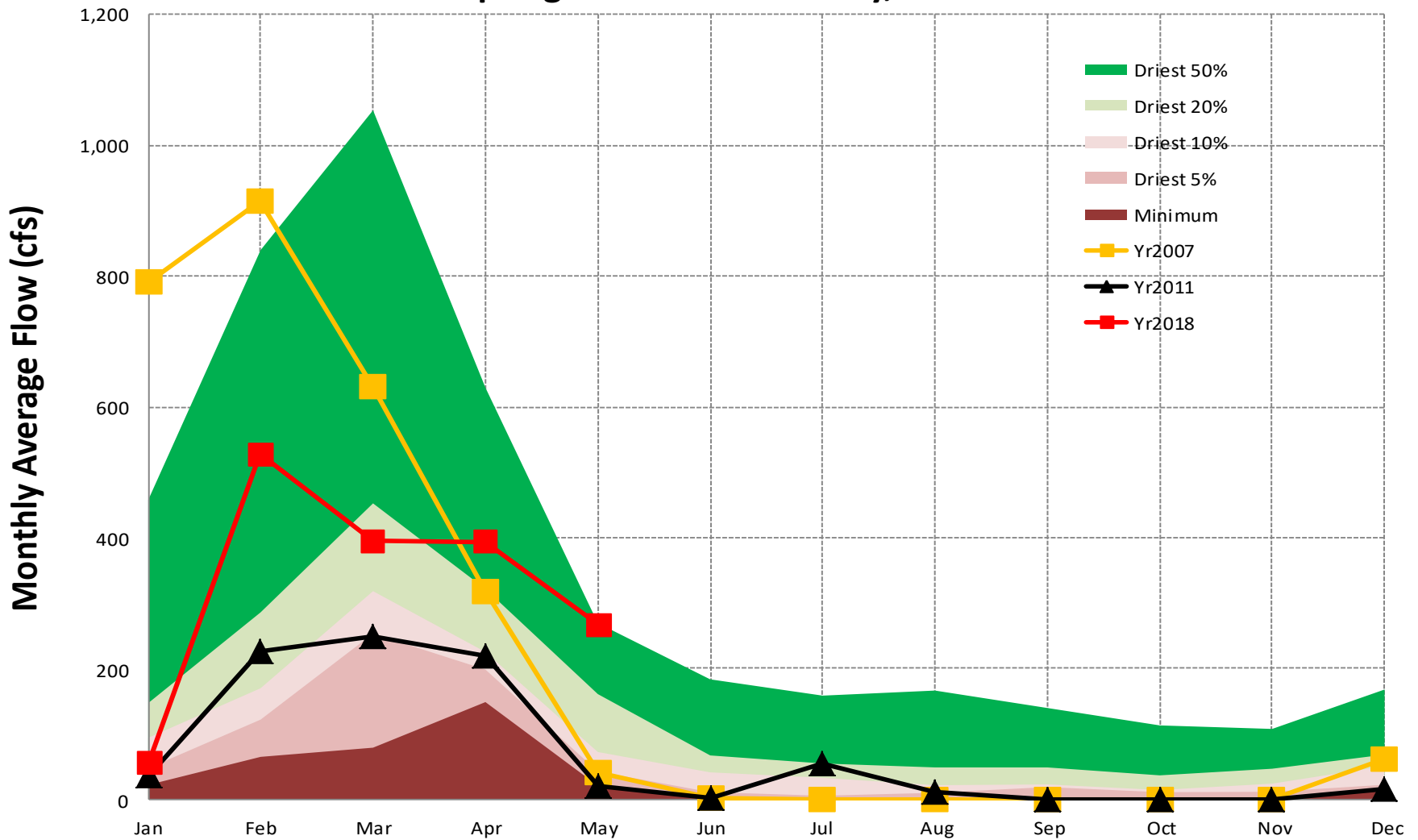
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Gage #12. USGS #02353500, Flint Basin, Ichawaynochaway Creek at Milford, GA



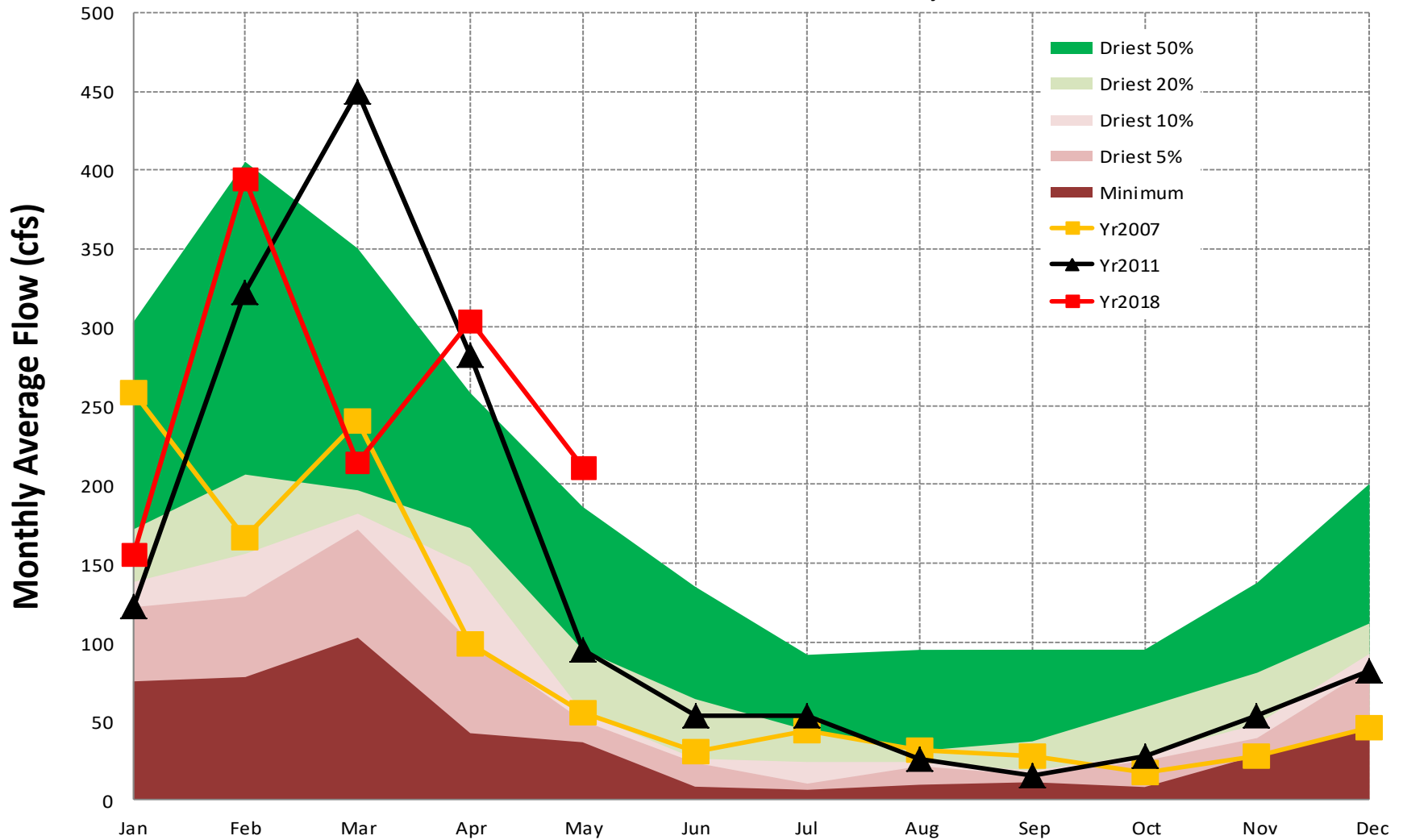
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Gage #13. USGS #02357000, Flint River, Spring Creek near Iron City, GA



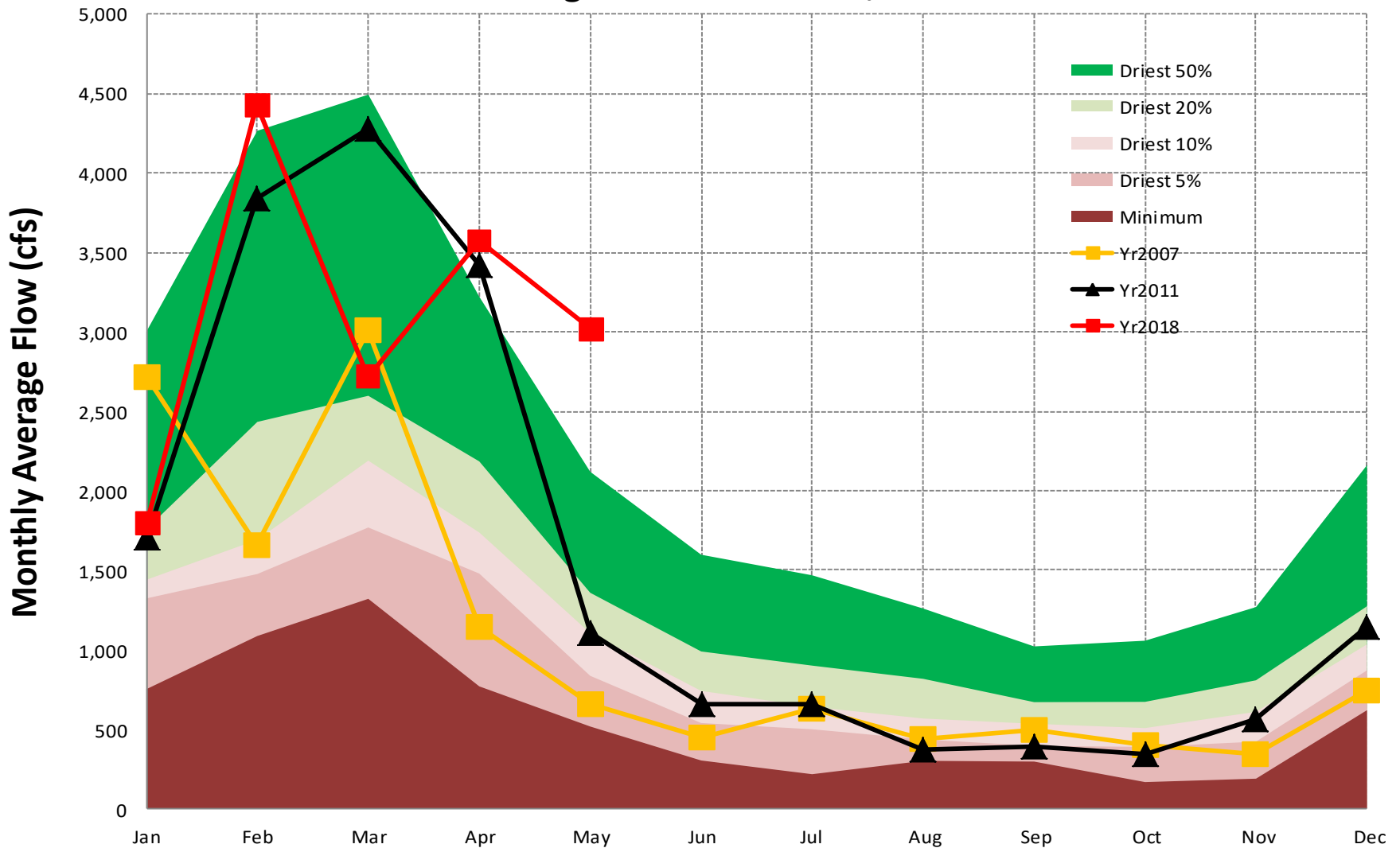
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Gage #14. USGS #02208450, Ocumulgee Basin, ALCOVY RIVER above COVINGTON, GA



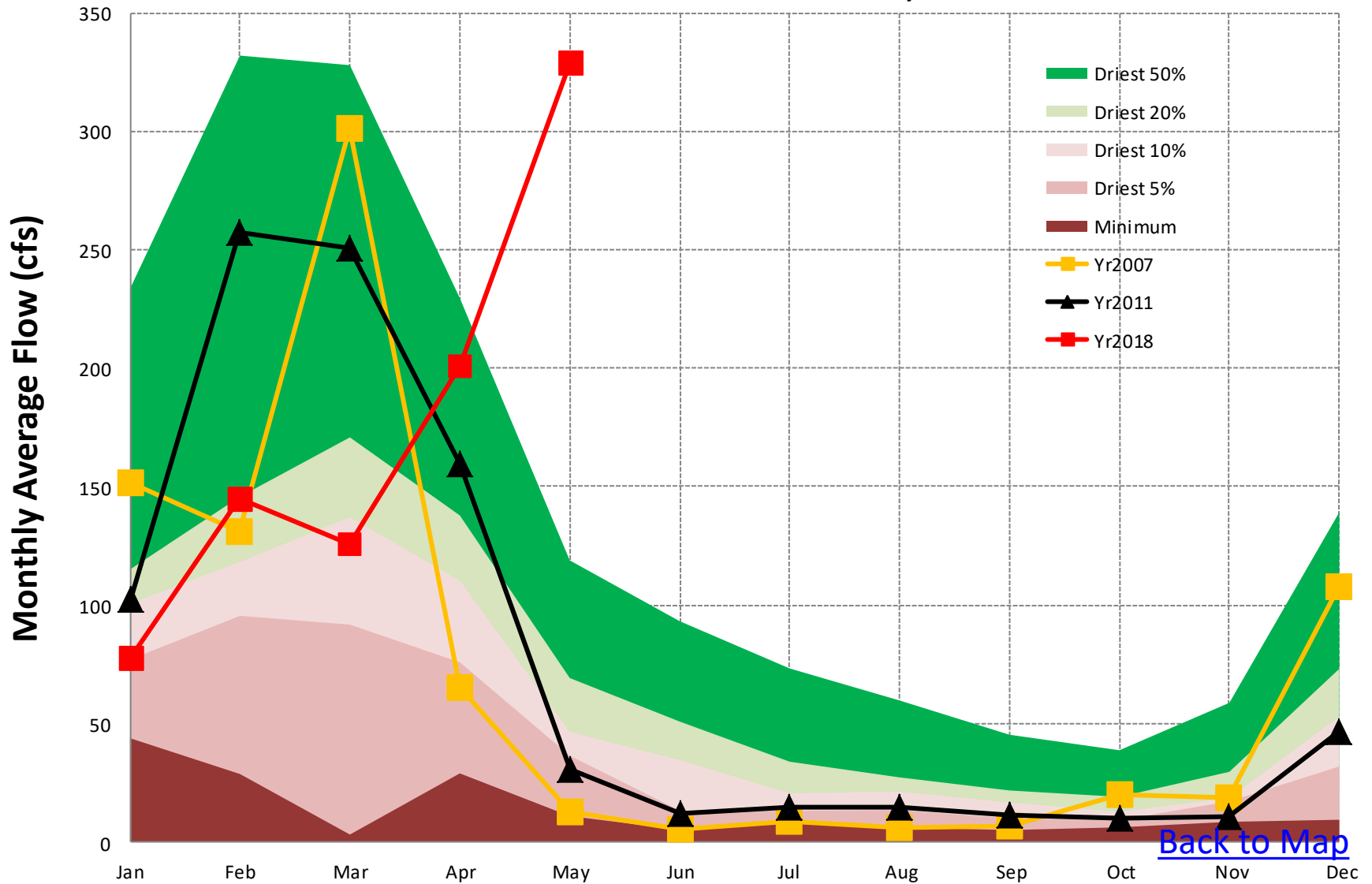
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Gage #15. USGS #02213000, Ocmulgee Basin, Ocmulgee River at Macon, GA



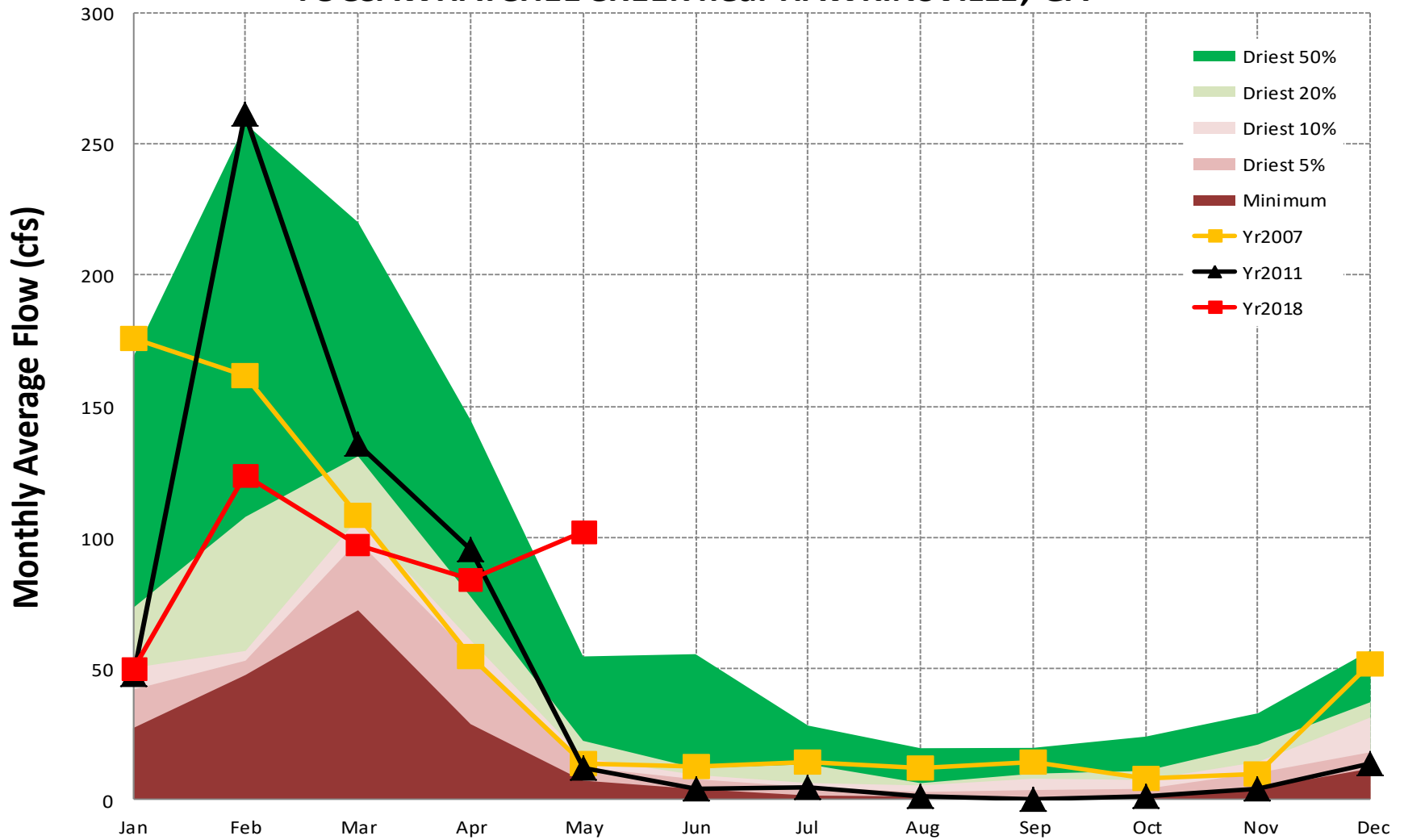
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**Gage #16. USGS #02213500, Ocmulgee Basin,
TOBESOFKEE CREEK near MACON, GA**



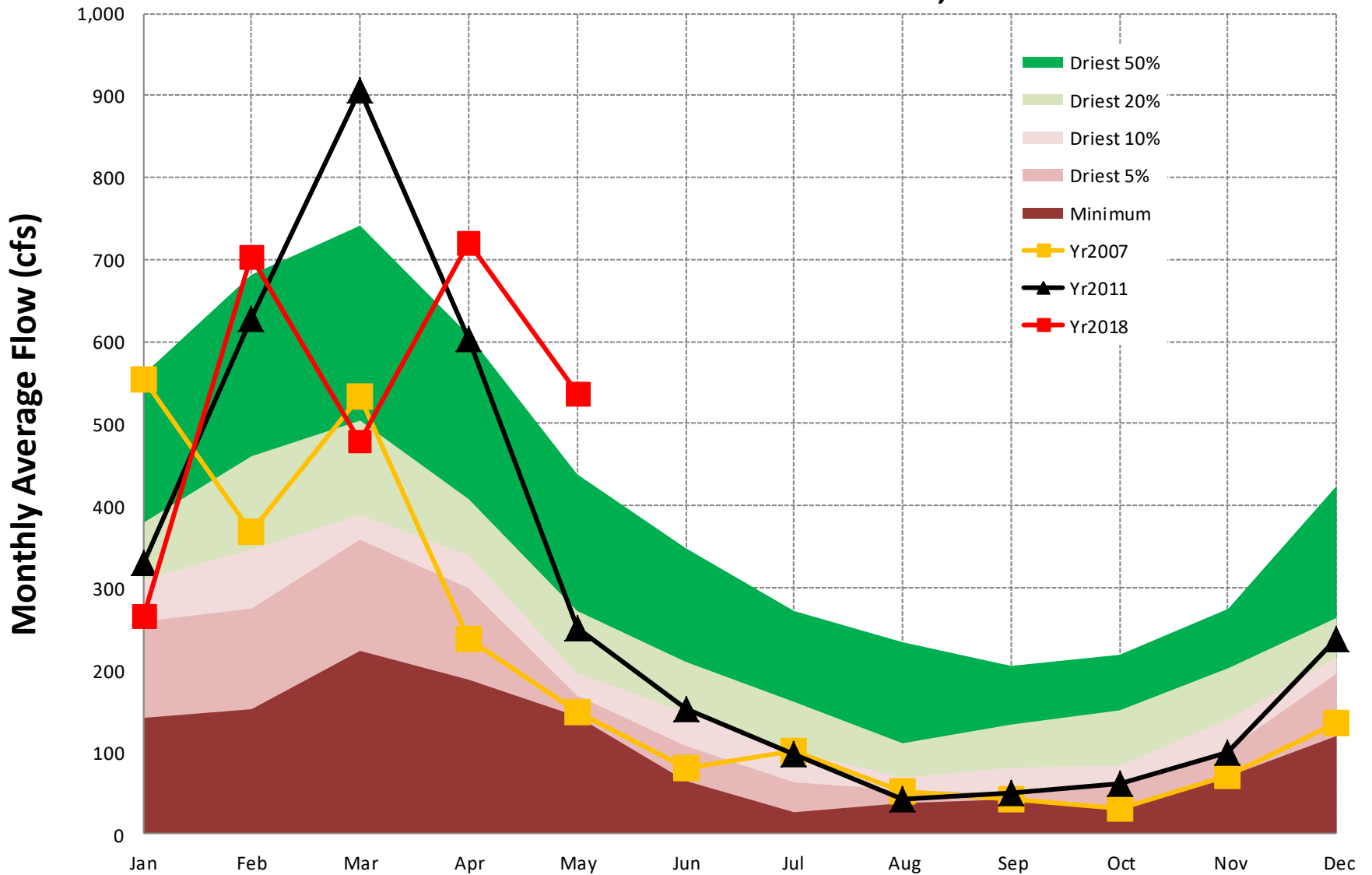
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**Gage #17. USGS #02215100, Ocmulgee Basin,
TUCSAWHATCHEE CREEK near HAWKINSVILLE, GA**

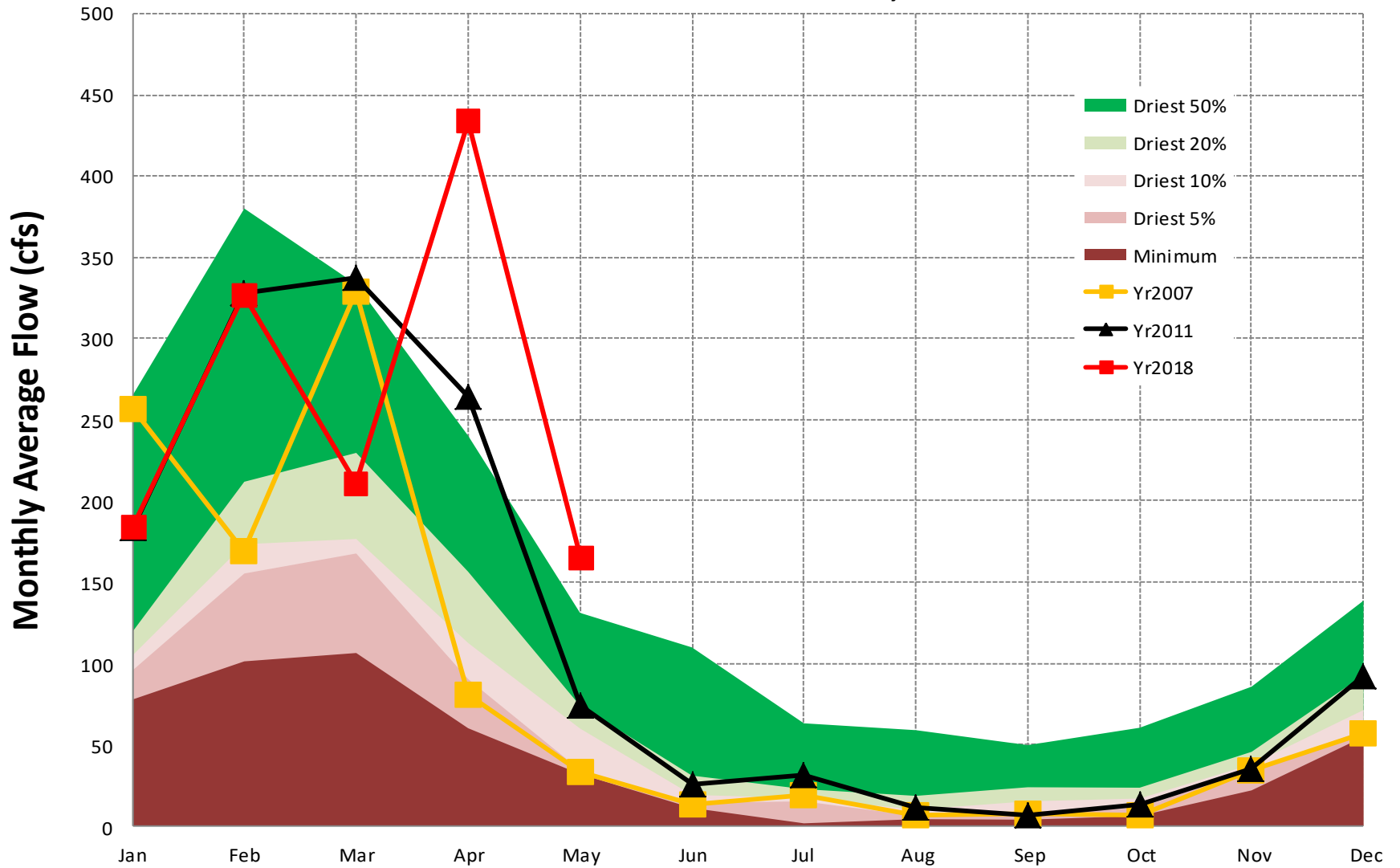


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Gage #18. USGS #02217500, Oconee Basin, MIDDLE OCONEE RIVER near ATHENS, GA

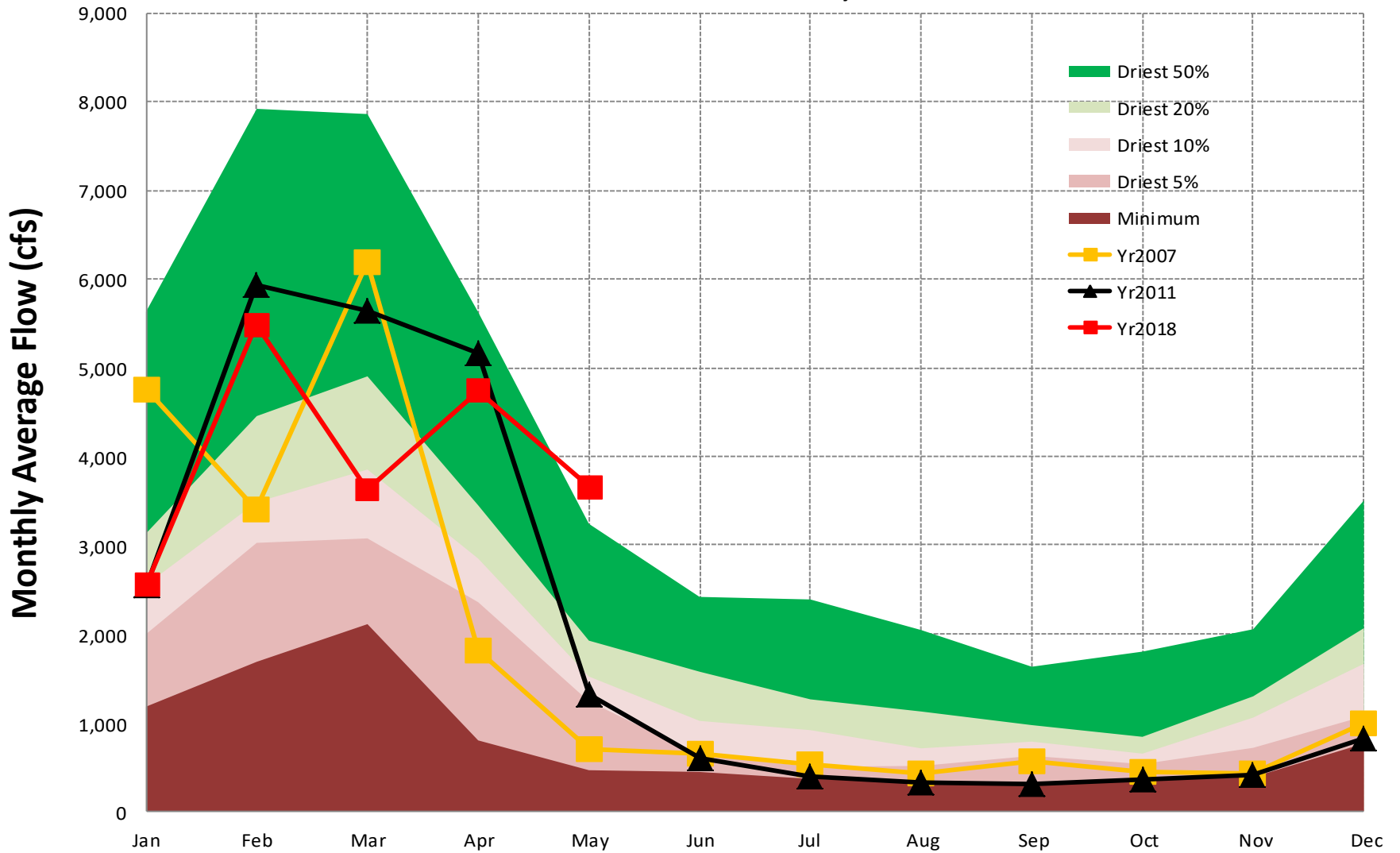


Gage #19. USGS #02220900, Oconee Basin, LITTLE RIVER near EATONTON, GA



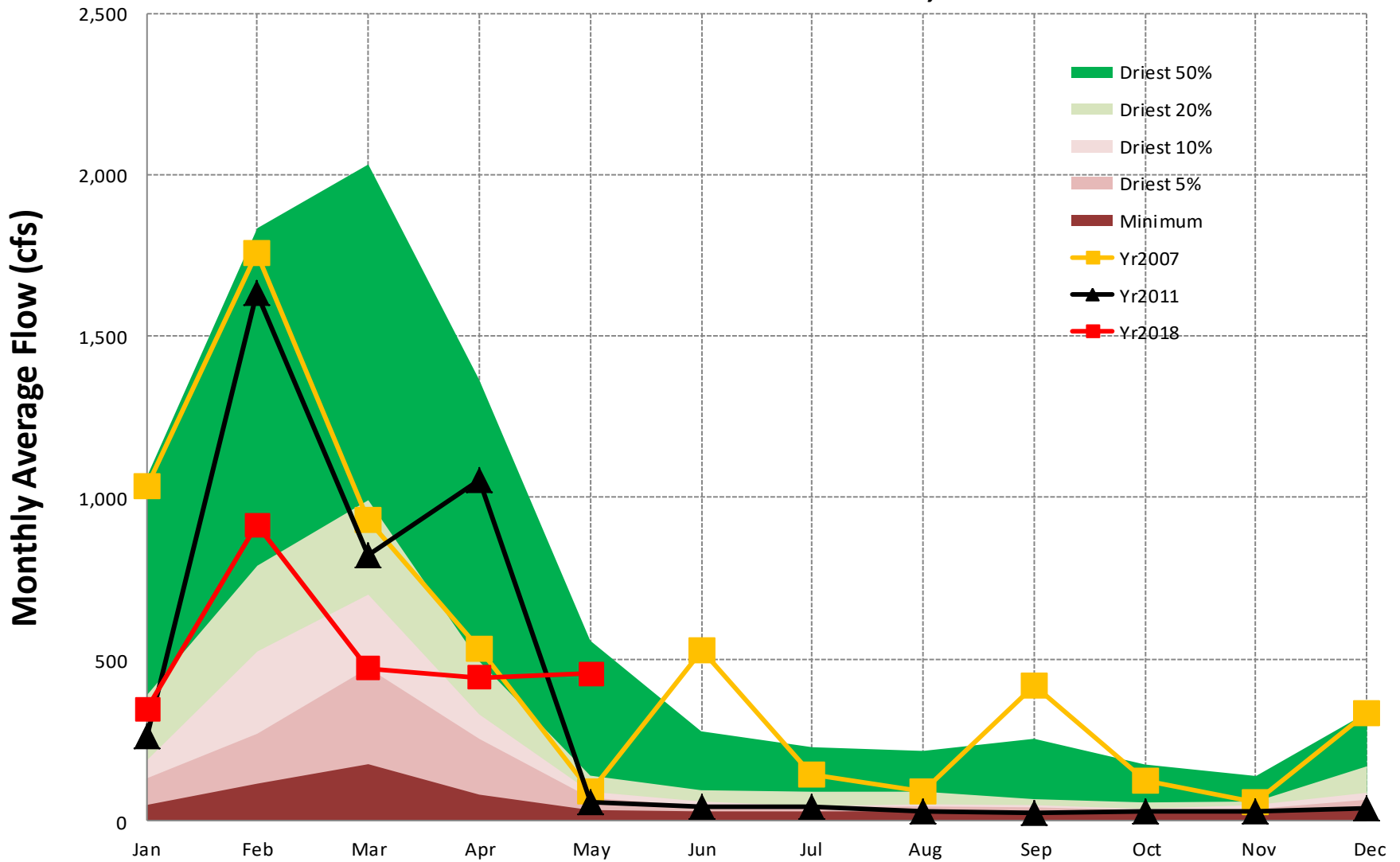
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Gage #20. USGS #02223500, Oconee Basin, Oconee River at Dublin, GA



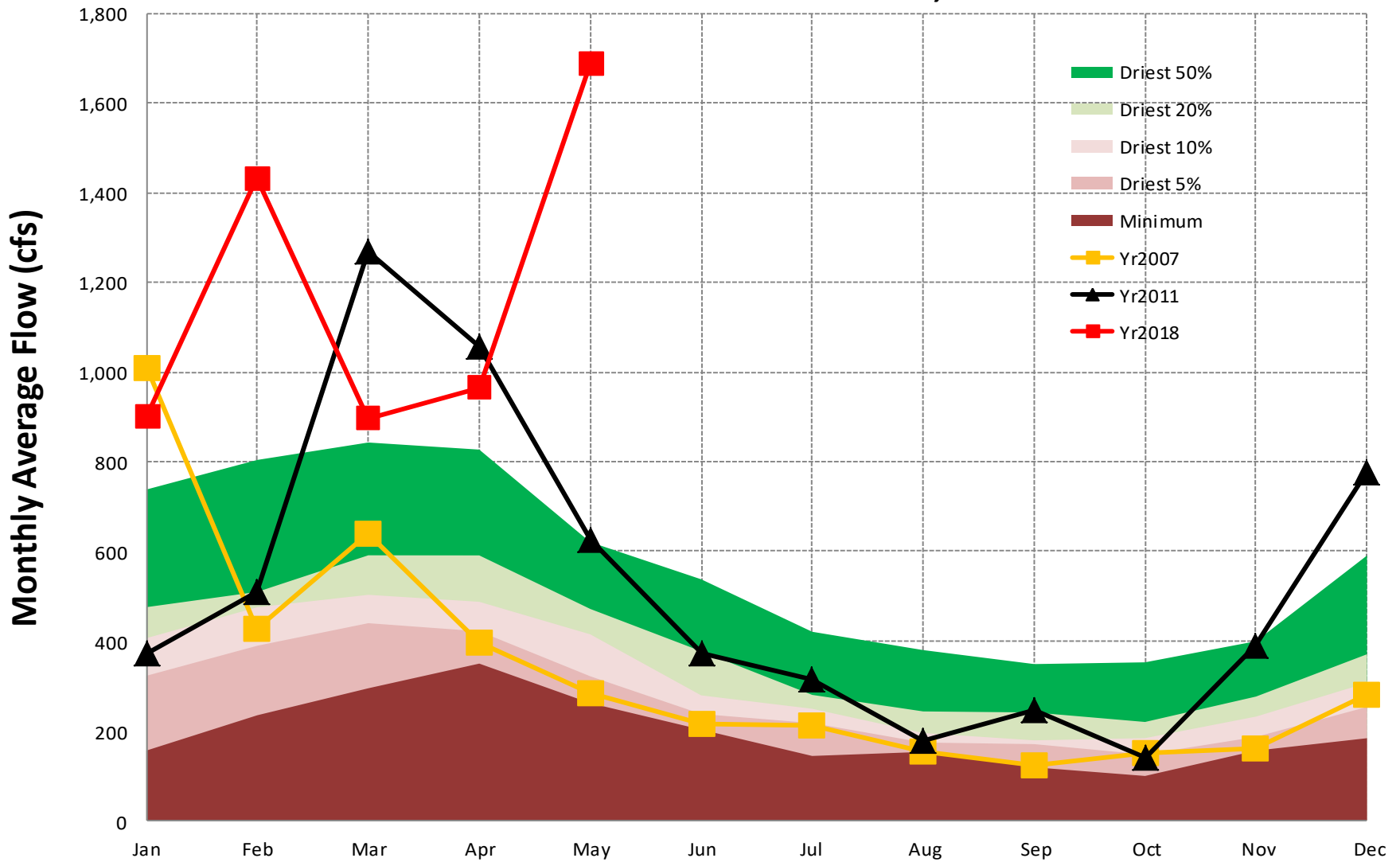
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Gage #21. USGS #02225500, Altamaha Basin, OHOOPEE RIVER near REIDSVILLE, GA



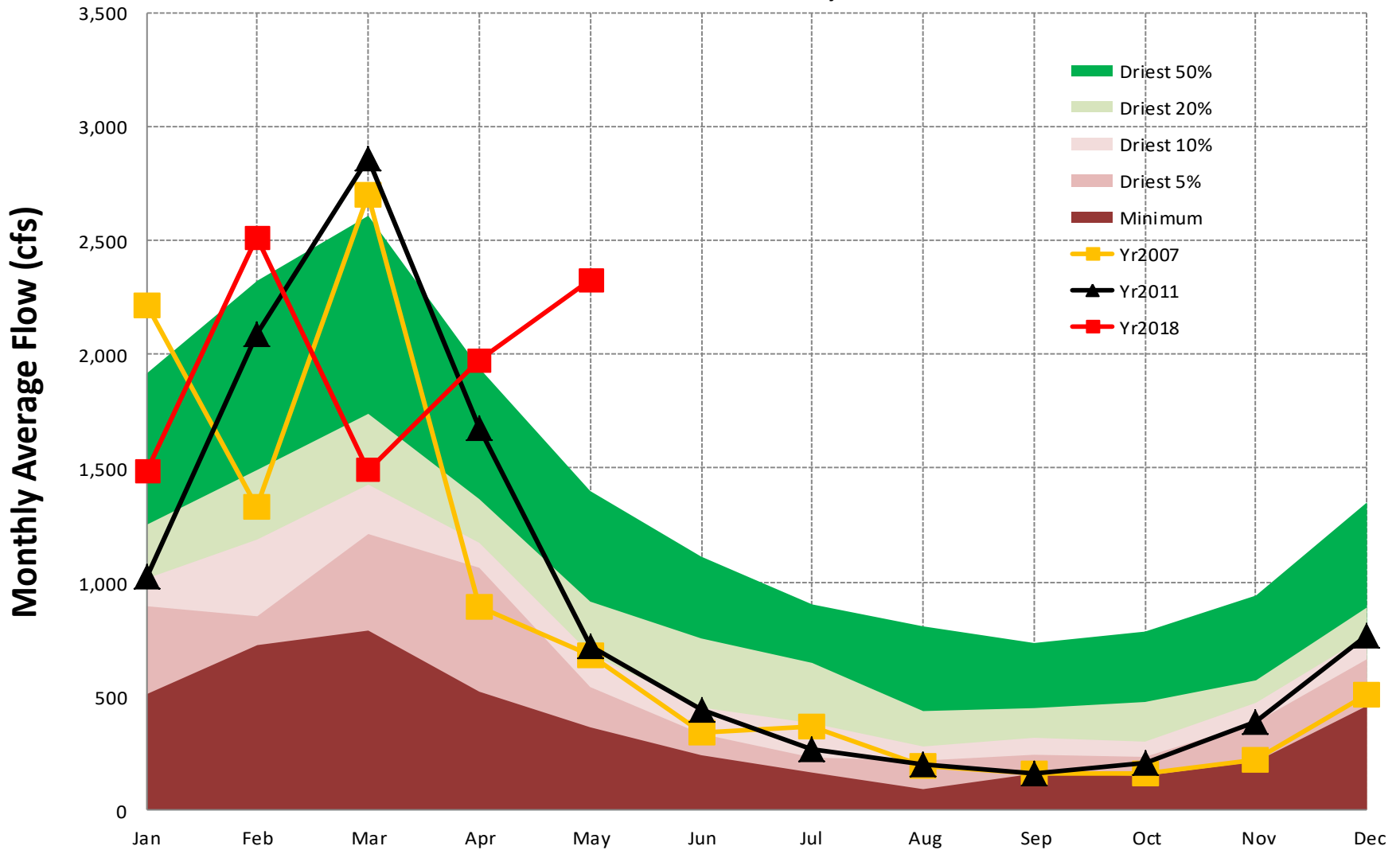
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**Gage #22. USGS #02177000, Savannah Basin,
CHATTOOGA RIVER near CLAYTON, GA**



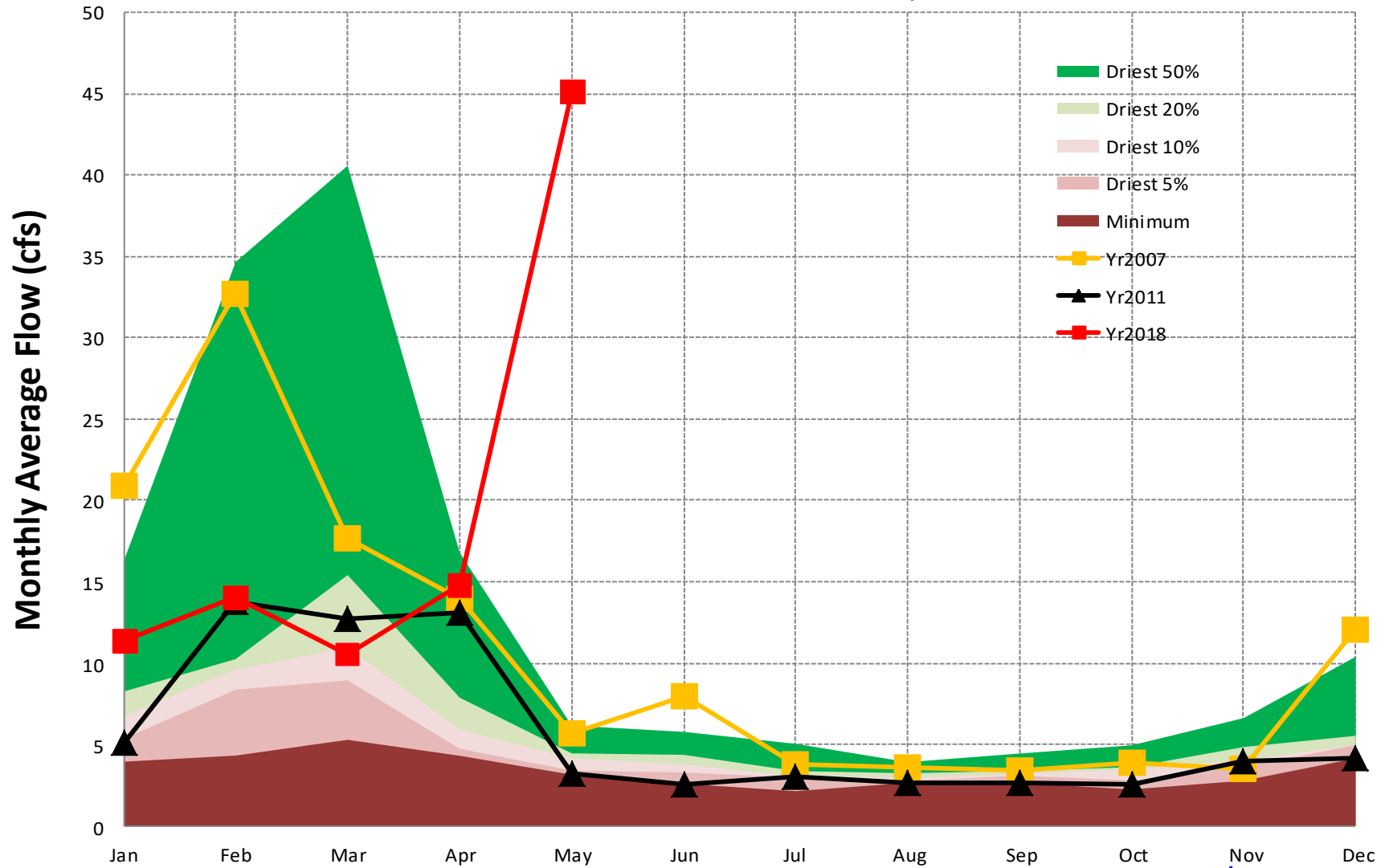
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Gage #23. USGS #02192000, Savannah Basin Broad River near Bell, GA



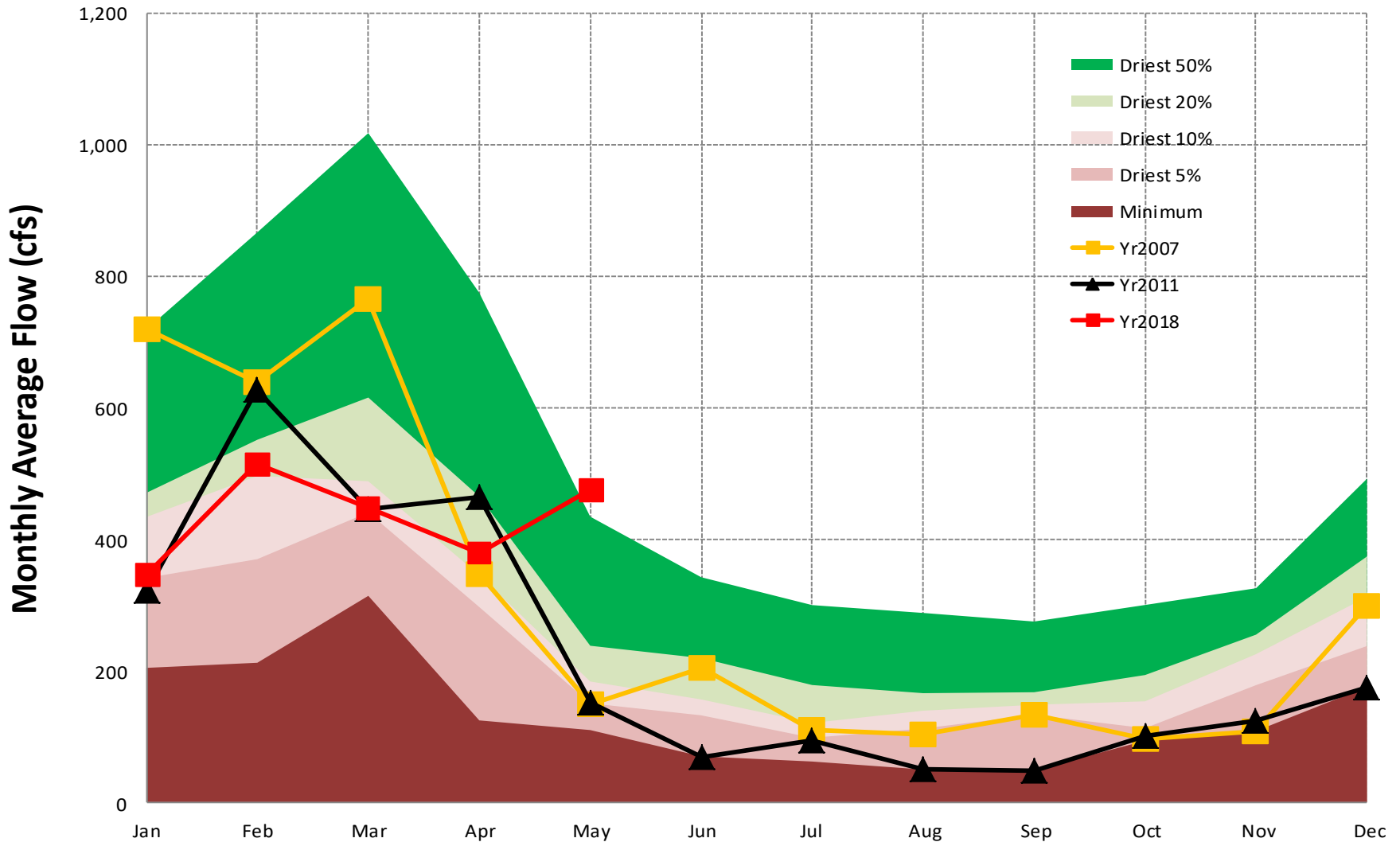
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**Gage #24. USGS #02198100, Savannah Basin,
BEAVERDAM CREEK near SARDIS, GA**



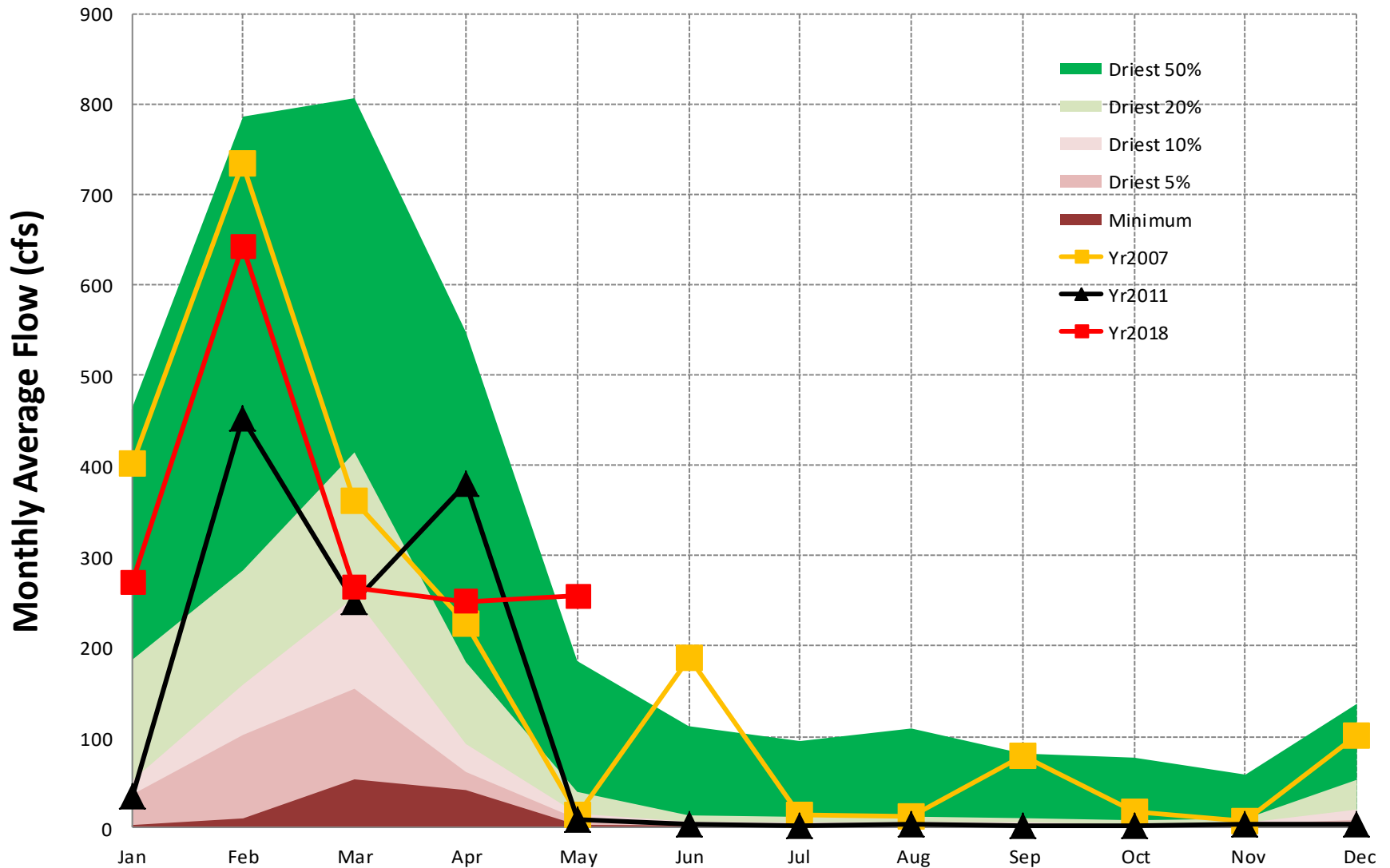
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Gage #25. USGS #02198000, Savannah Basin, BRIER CREEK at MILLHAVEN, GA



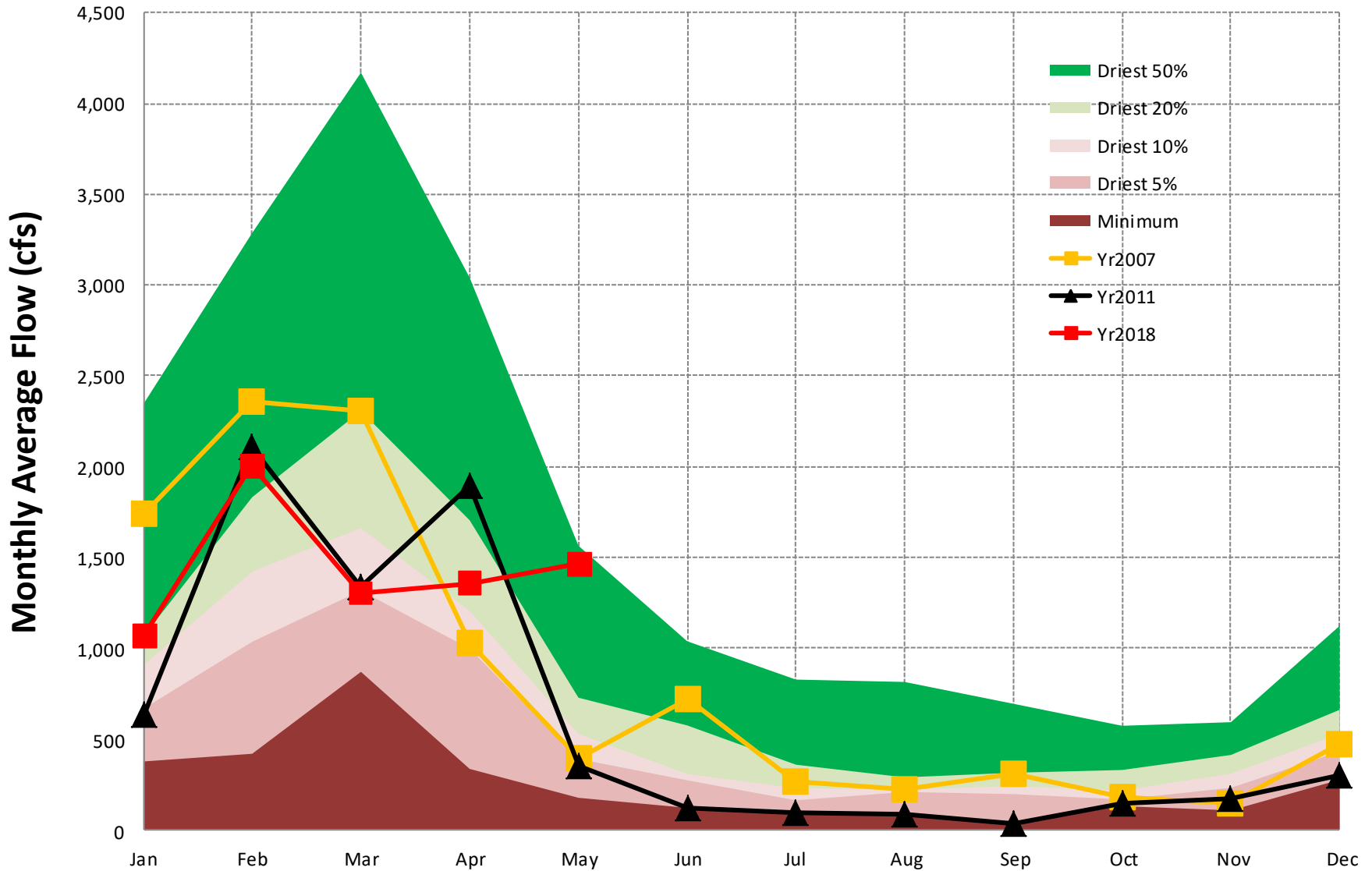
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**Gage #26. USGS #02203000, Ogeechee Basin,
CANOOCHEE RIVER near CLAXTON, GA**



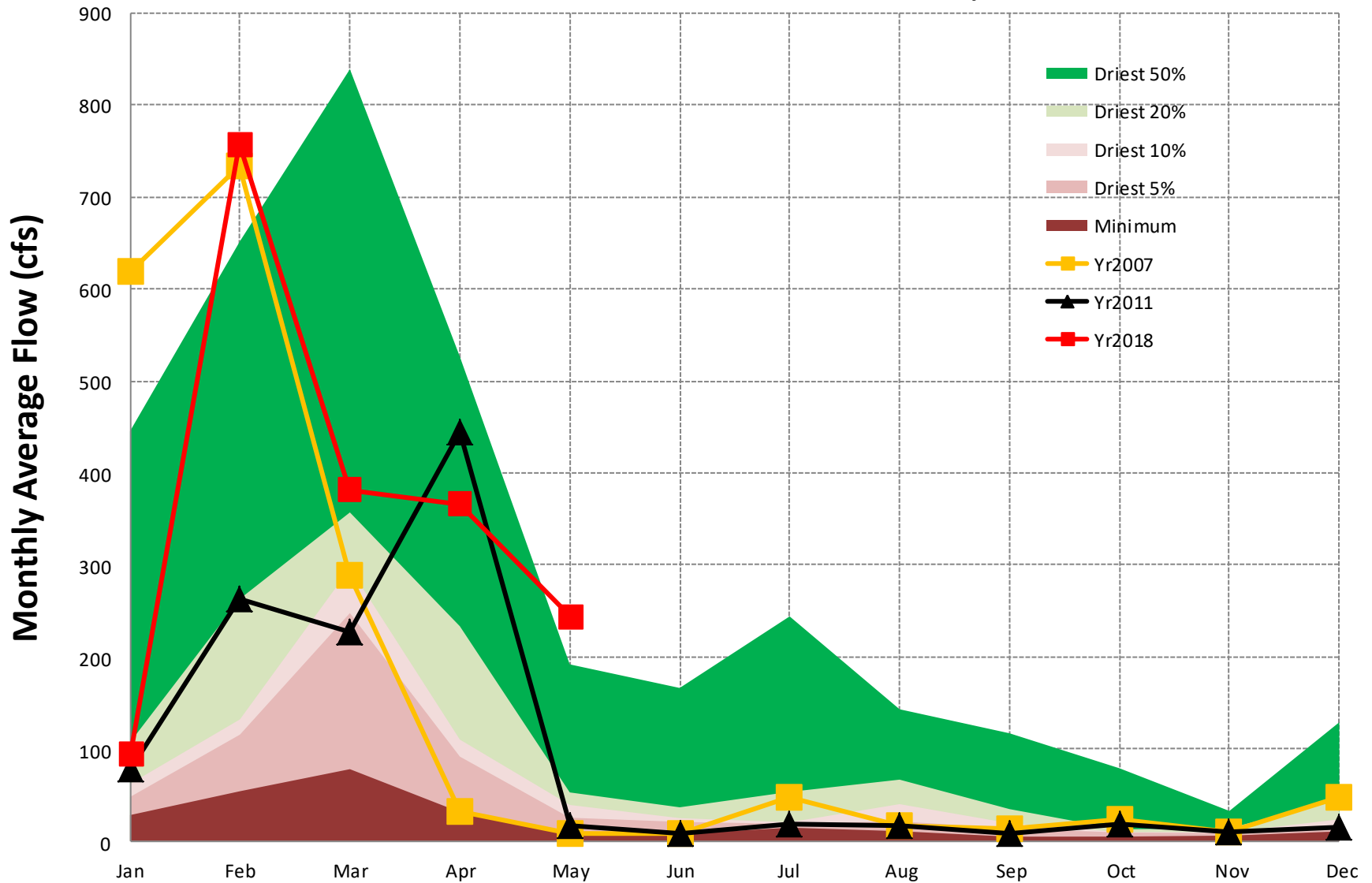
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Gage #27. USGS #02202500, Ogeechee Basin, Ogeechee River near Eden, GA

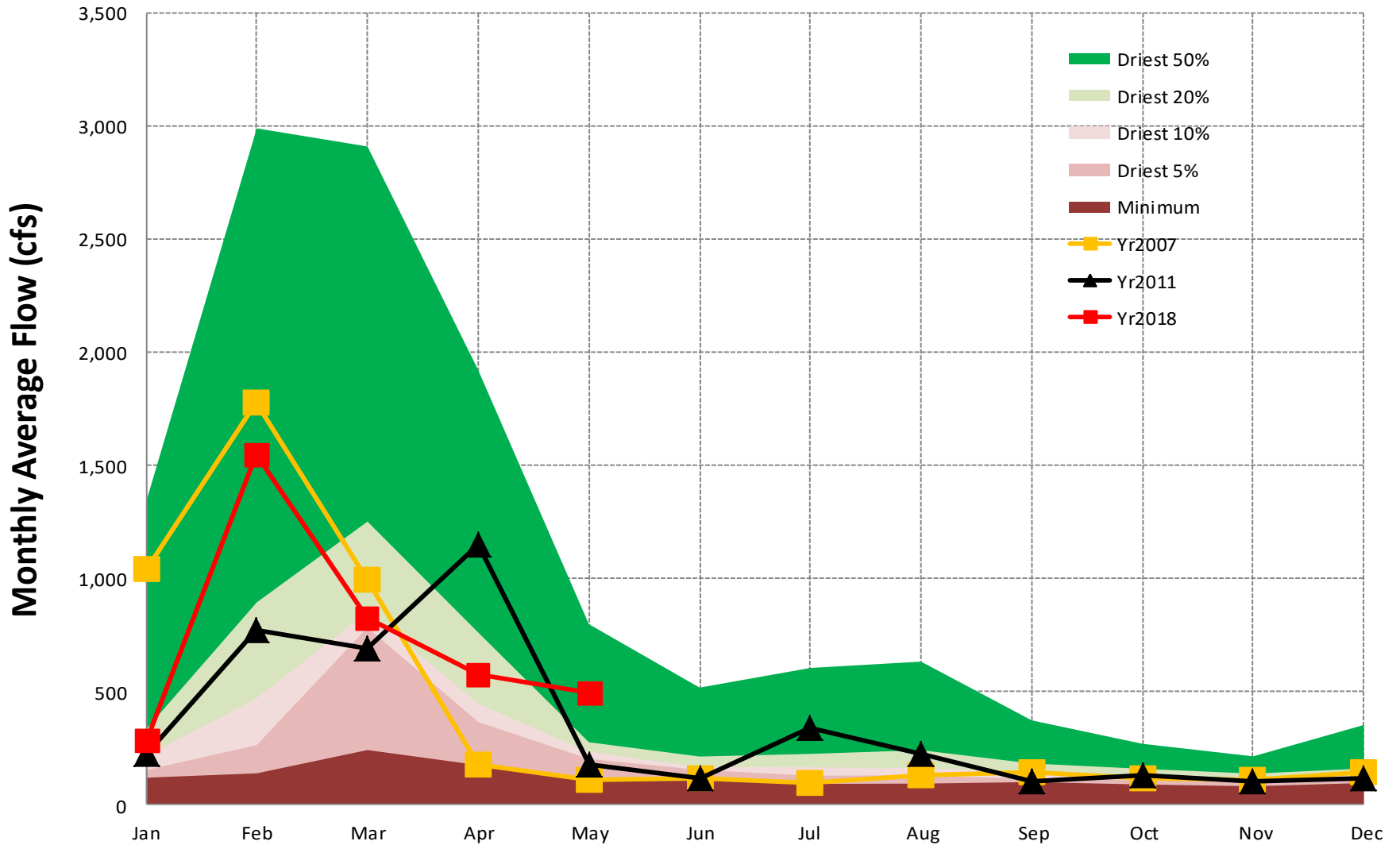


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Gage #28. USGS #02327500, Ochlockonee Basin, OCHLOCKONEE RIVER near THOMASVILLE, GA

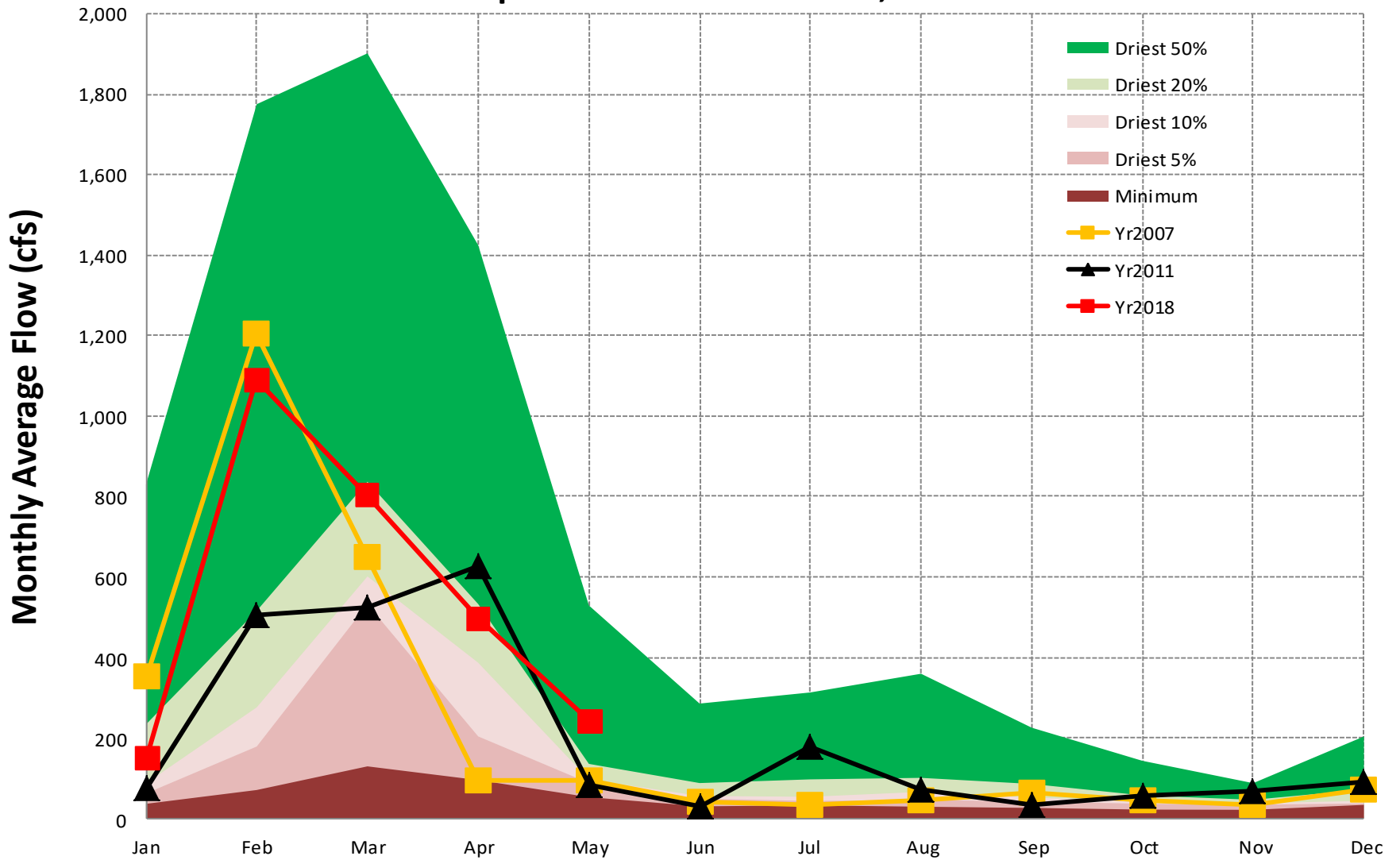


Gage #29. USGS #02319000, Suwannee Basin, WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER near PINETTA, FL



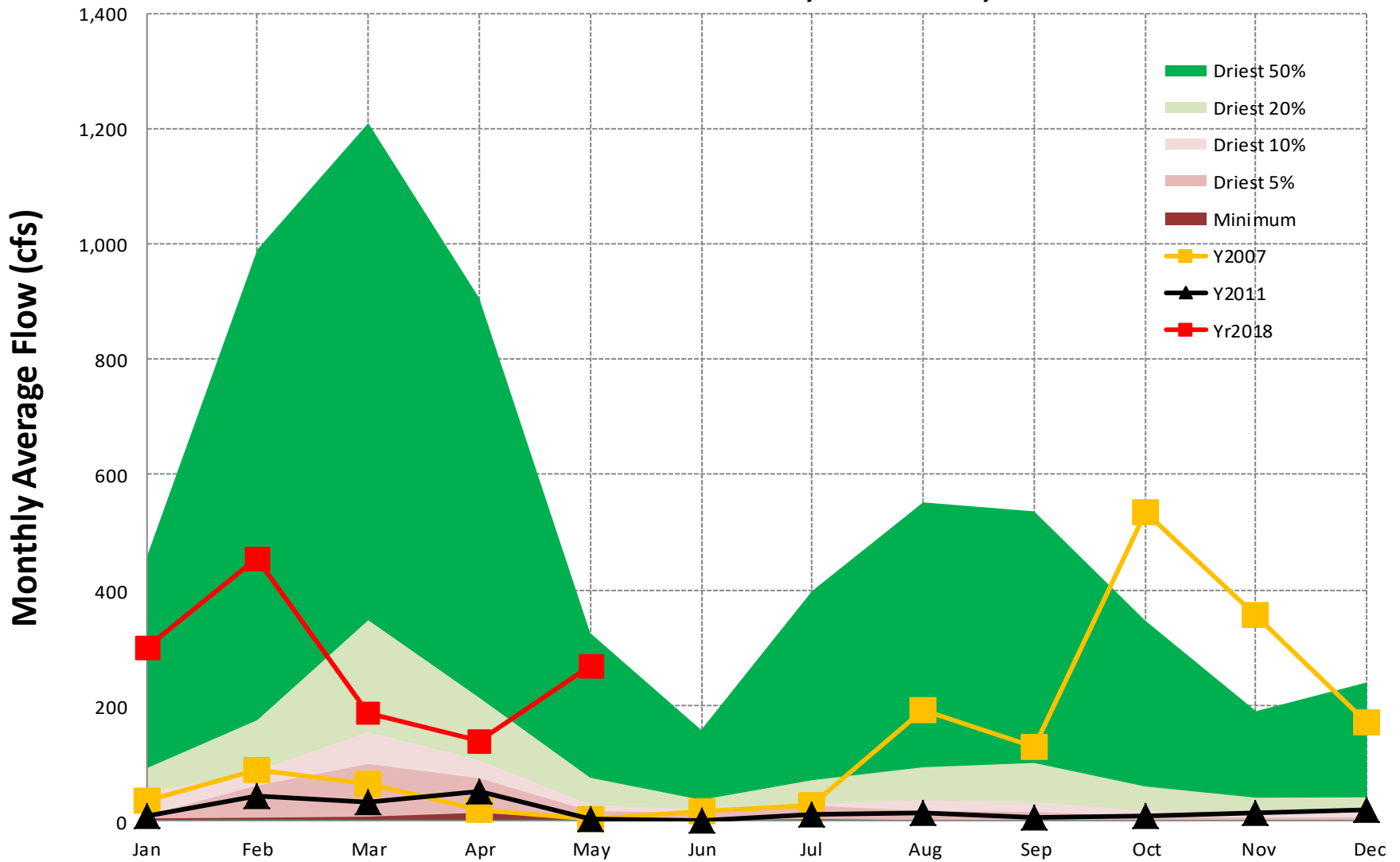
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Gage #30. USGS #02317500, Suwannee Basin, Alapaha River at Statenville, GA



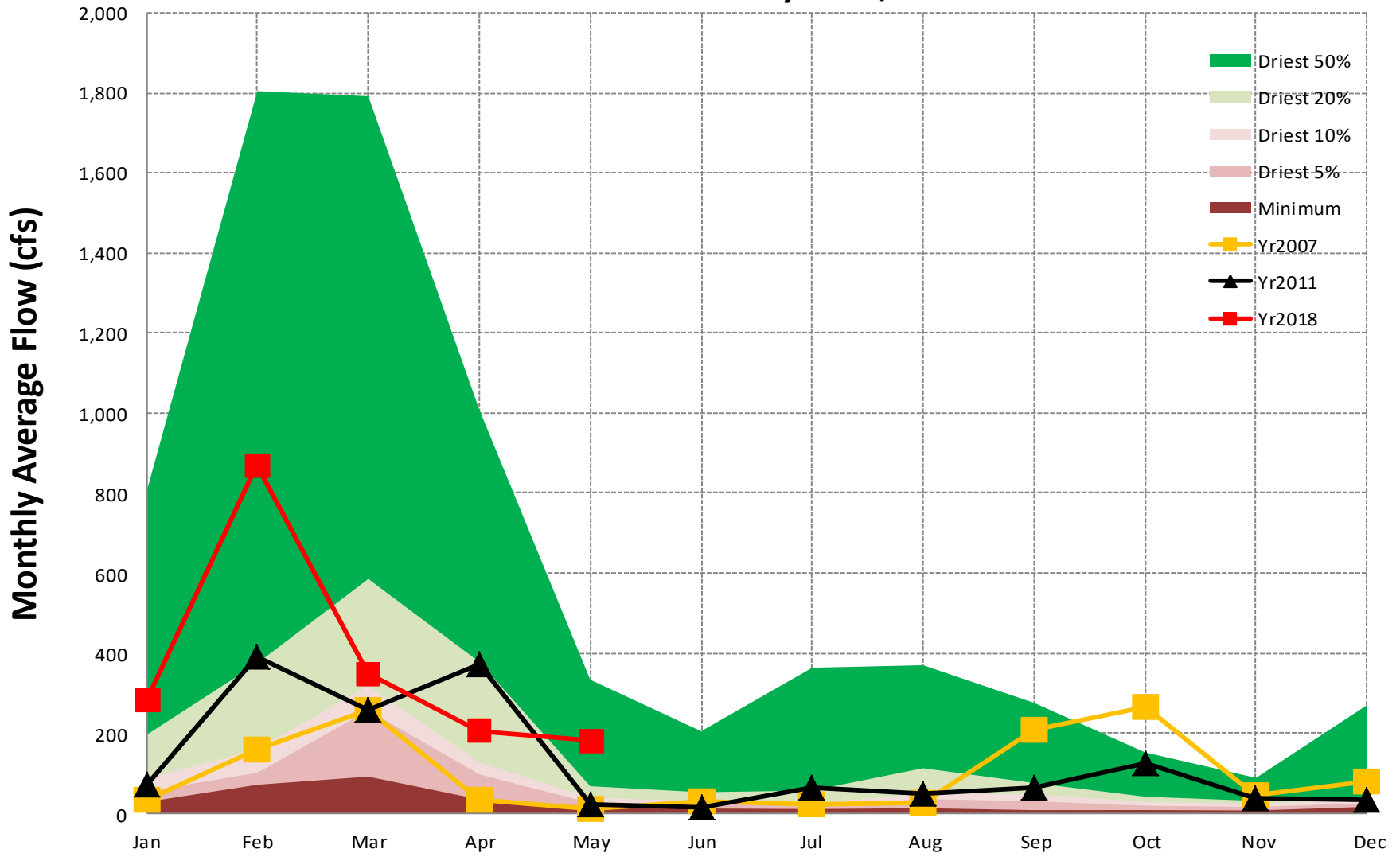
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Gage #31. USGS #02314500, Suwannee Basin, SUWANNEE RIVER AT US 441, AT FARGO, GA



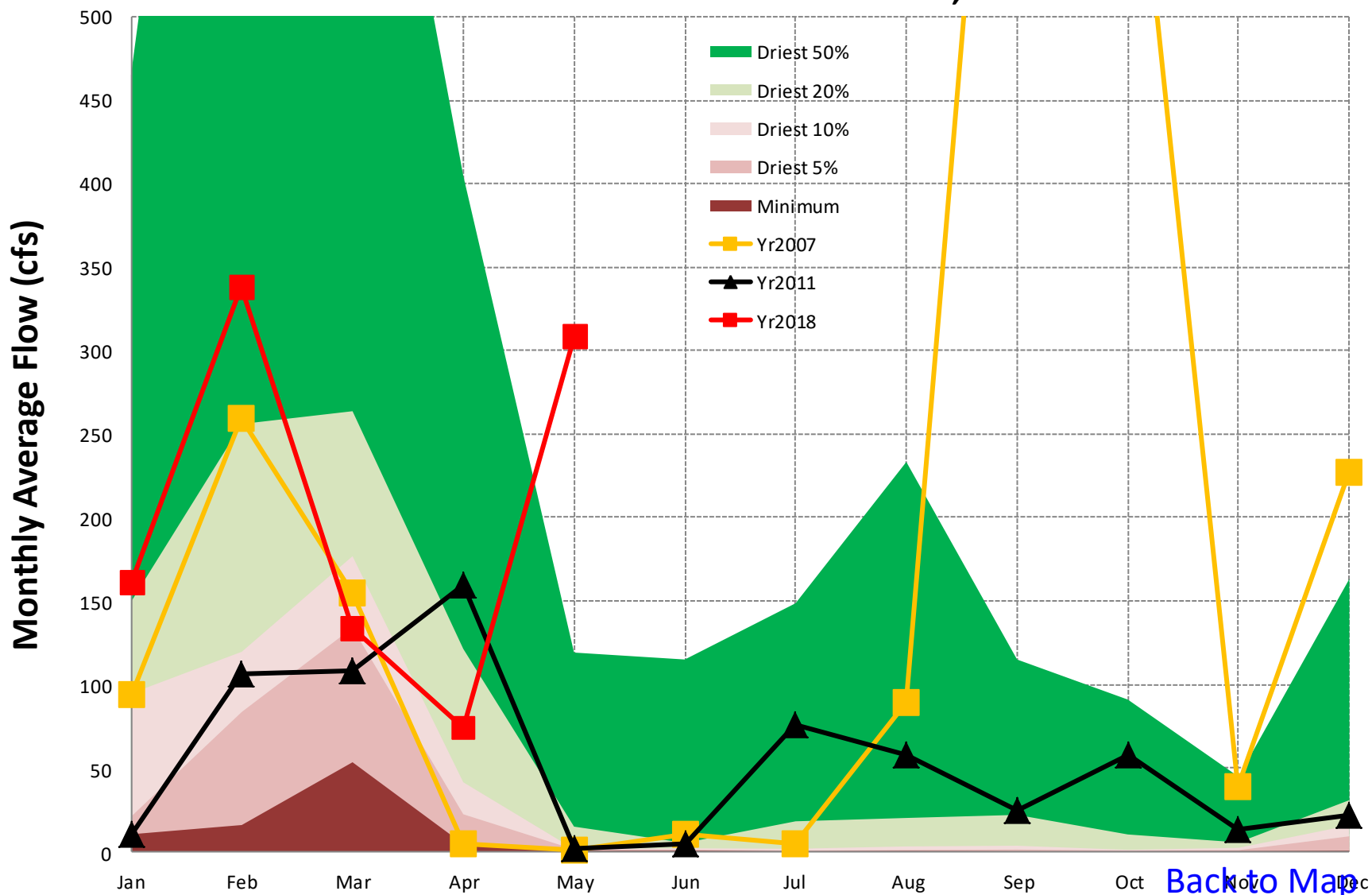
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Gage #32. USGS #02226500, Satilla Basin, Satilla River near Waycross, GA

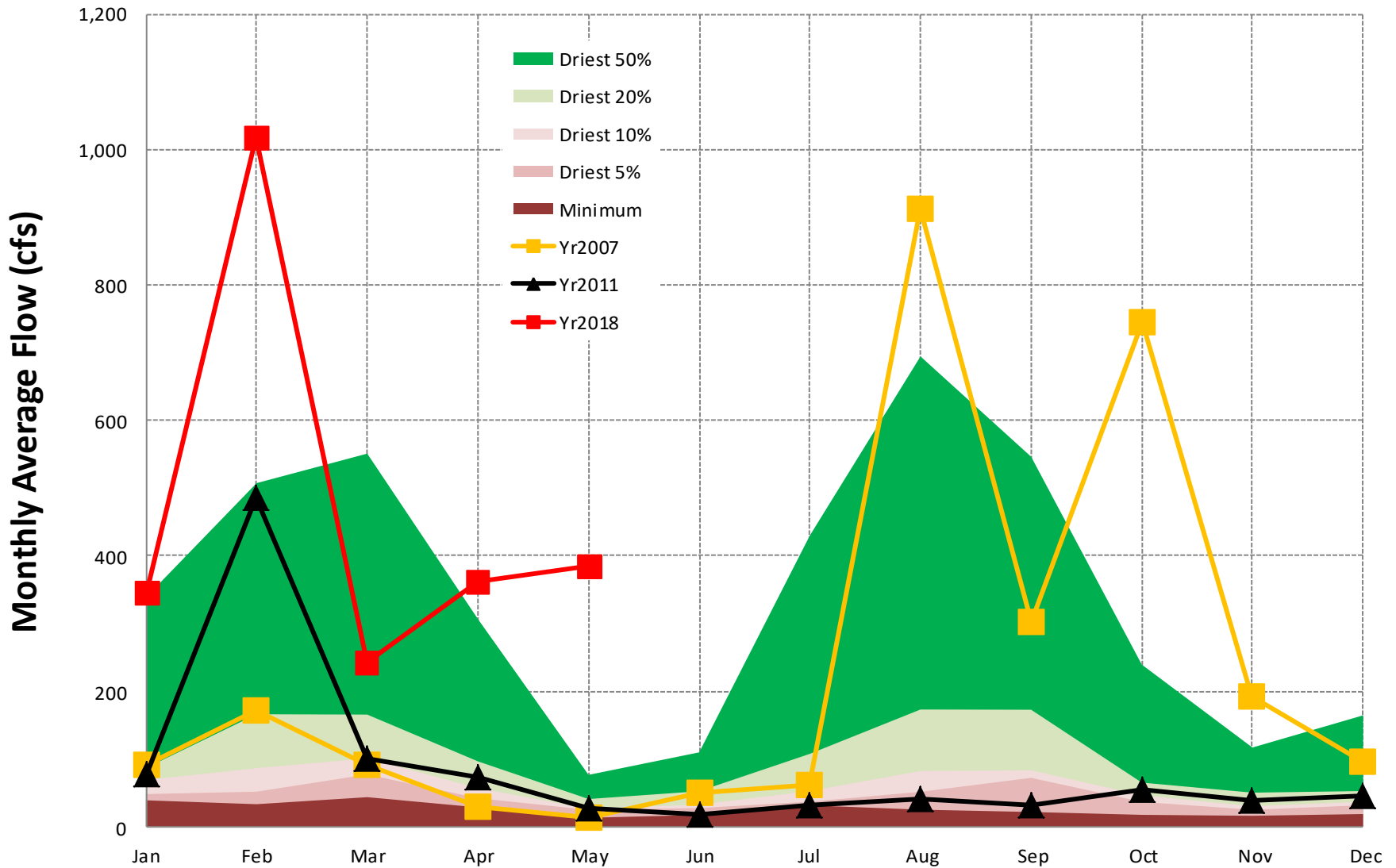


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Gage #33. USGS #02227500, Satilla Basin, LITTLE SATILLA RIVER near OFFERMAN, GA



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

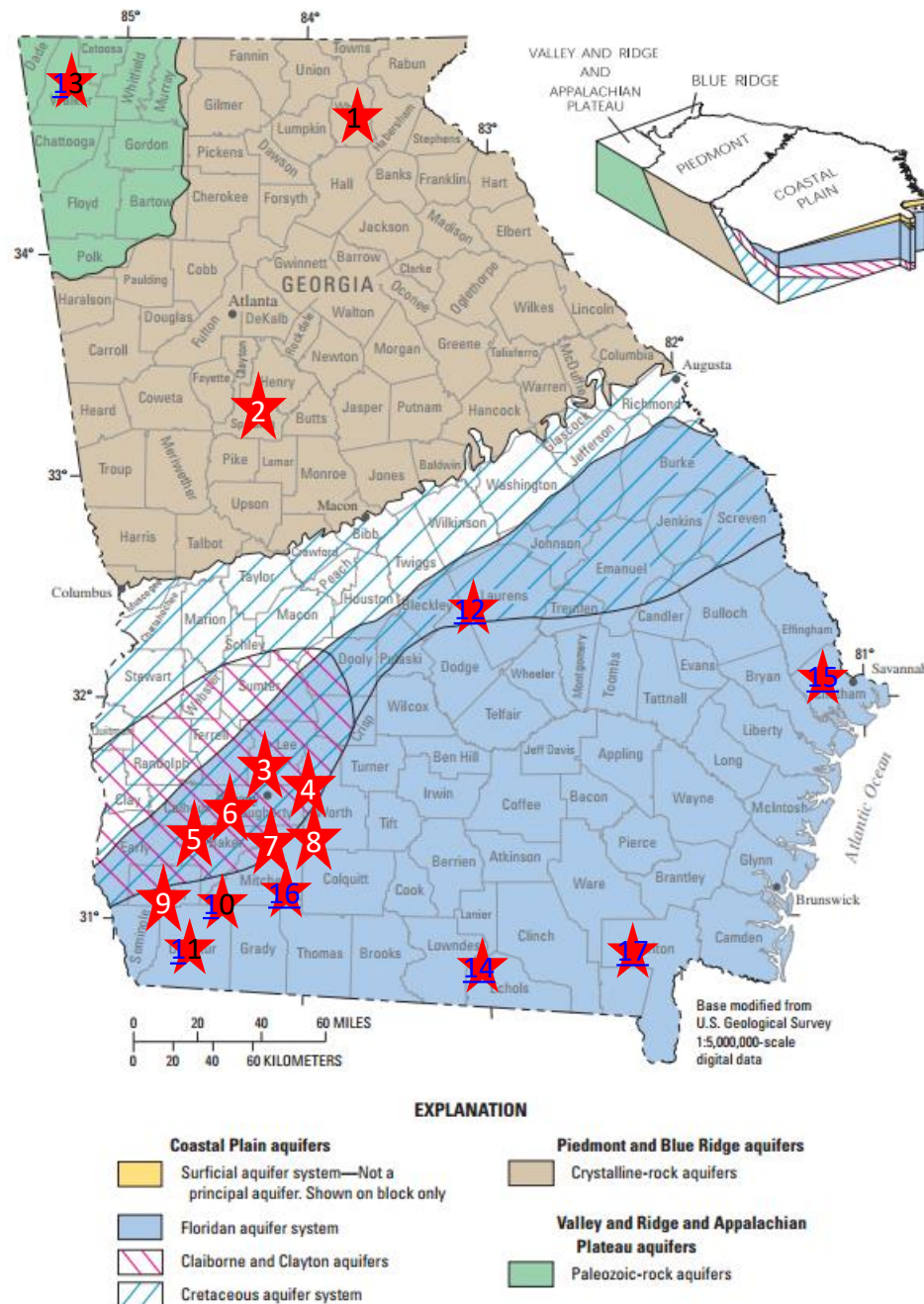


Figure 2. Area of use of principal aquifers and physiographic provinces in Georgia (modified from U.S. Geological Survey, 2006).

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 May, 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.

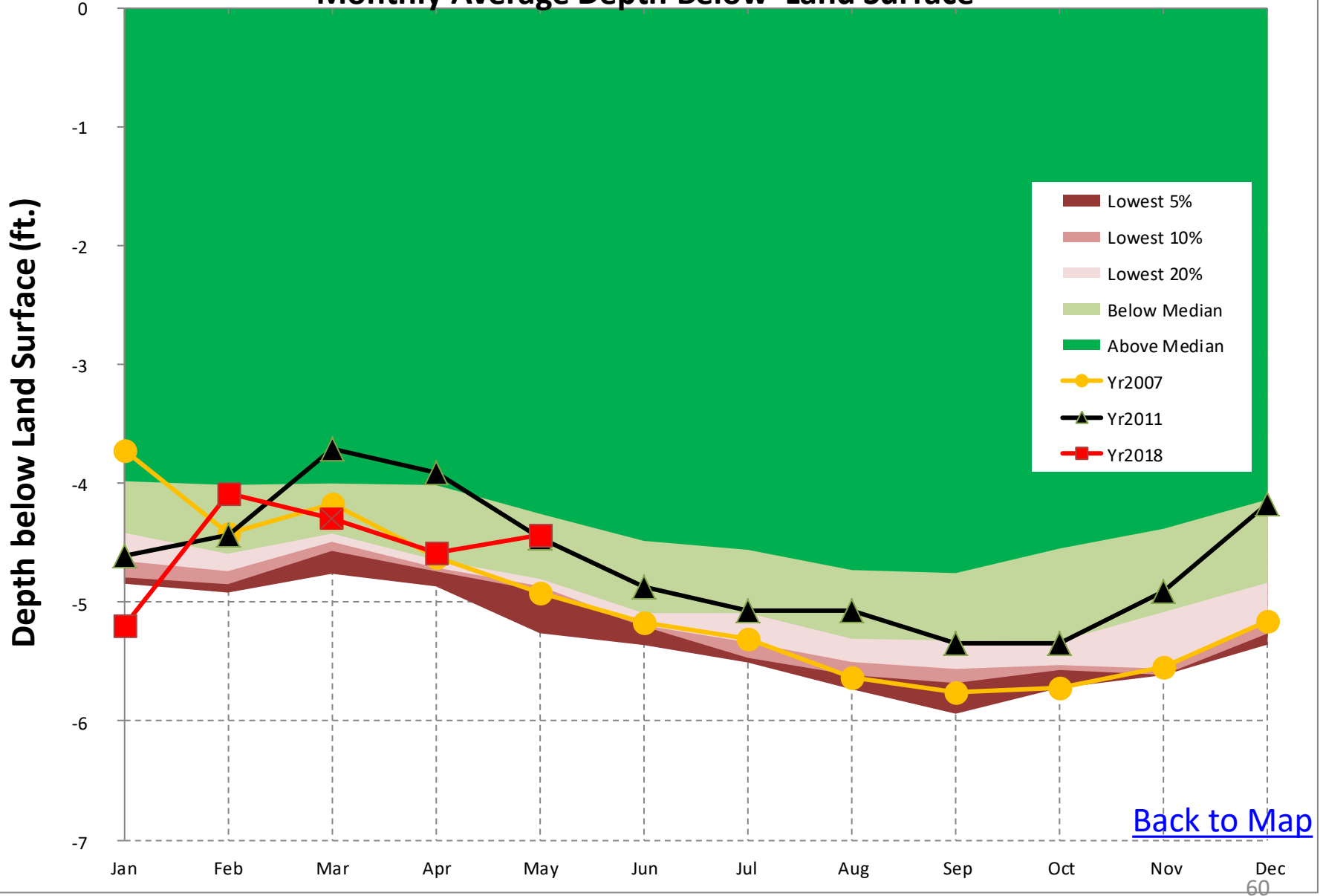
How to Read the Groundwater Level Graphs

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

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

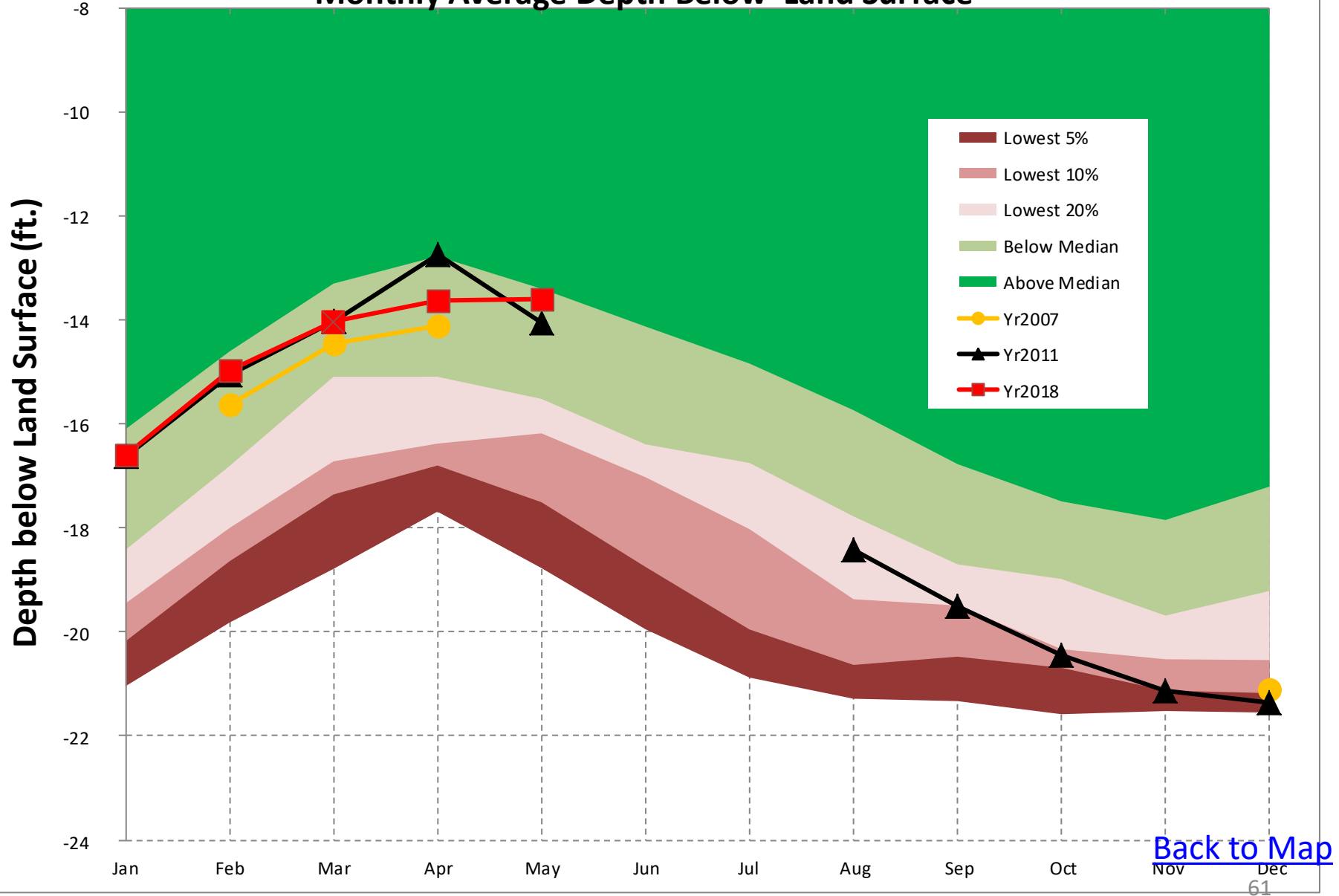
- The average monthly groundwater level for May 2018 was 49ft below land surface. The statistical composite of all historical data for this well shows that monthly average groundwater levels in May have historically been lower than May 2018 about 20% of the time; about 80% of the time in May they have been higher.
- The average monthly groundwater level in May 2011 was 52ft below land surface. The statistical composite of all historical data for this well shows that monthly average groundwater levels in May have historically been lower than May 2011 about 2% of the time; about 98% of the time in May they have been higher.
- The average monthly groundwater level in May 2007 was 53.4ft below land surface. The statistical composite of all historical data for this well shows that monthly average groundwater levels in May have historically been lower than May 2007 about 0.1% of the time; about 99.9% of the time in May they have been higher.

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



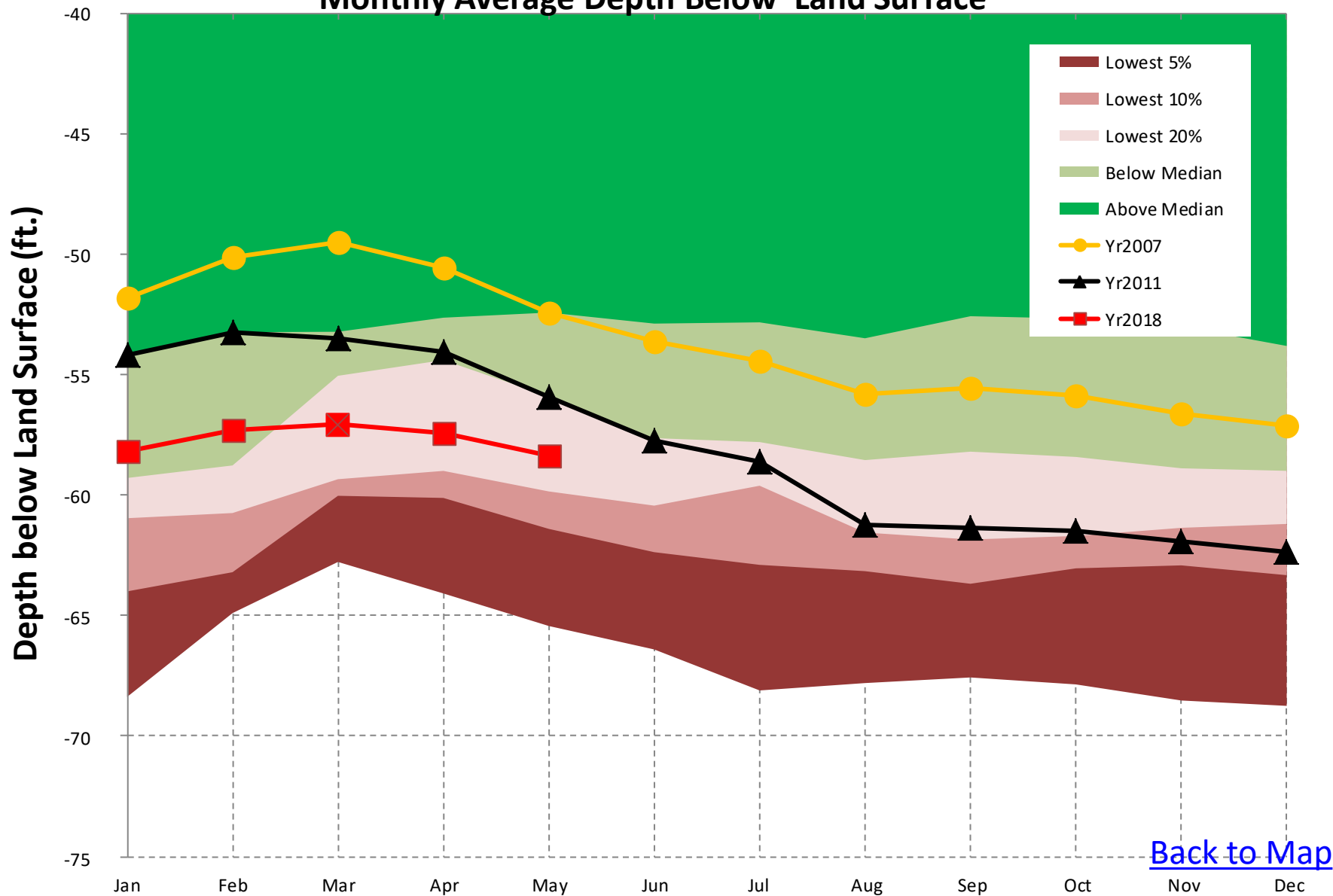
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Well #2, 11AA01, Surficial Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



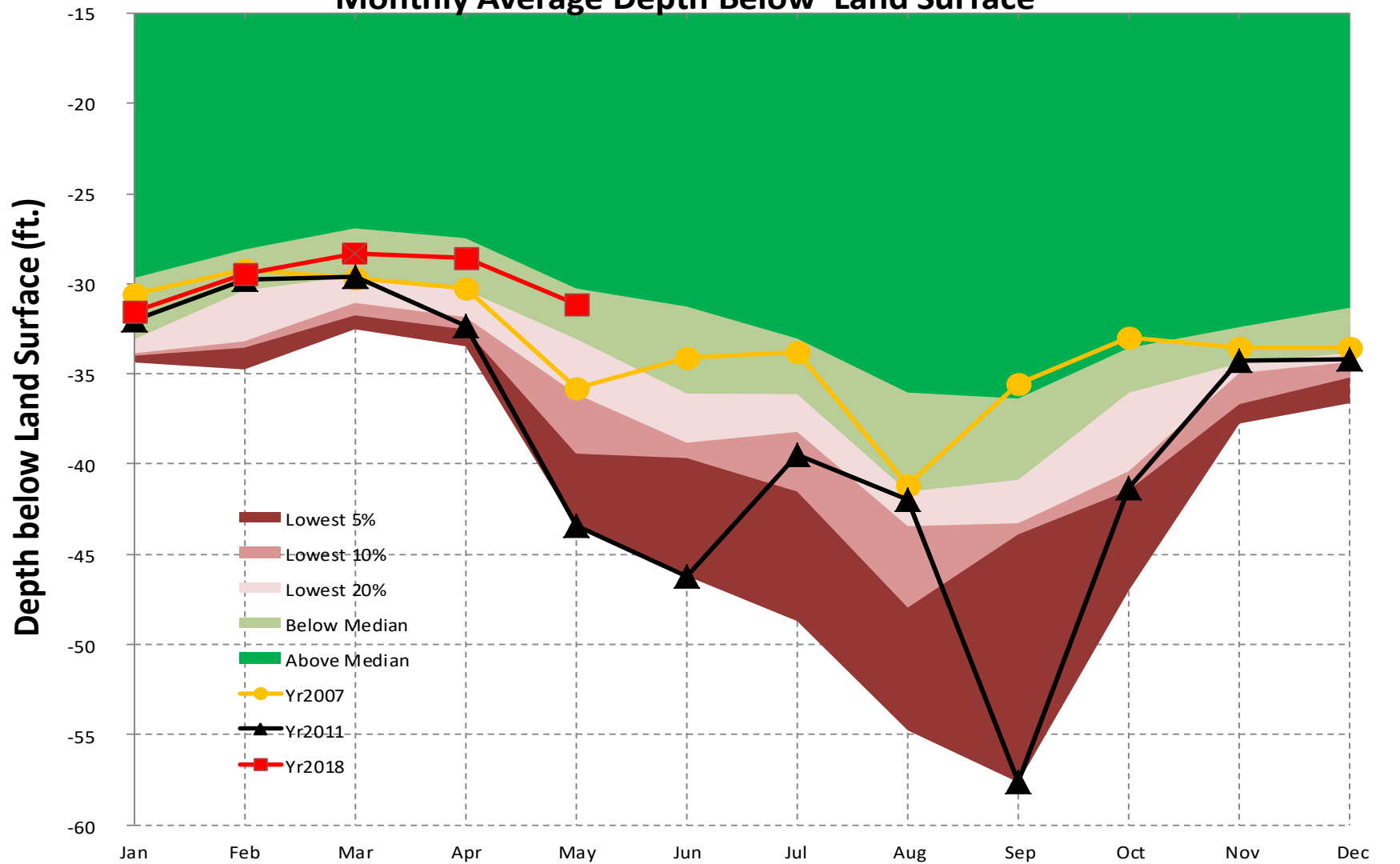
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Well #3, 13L180, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



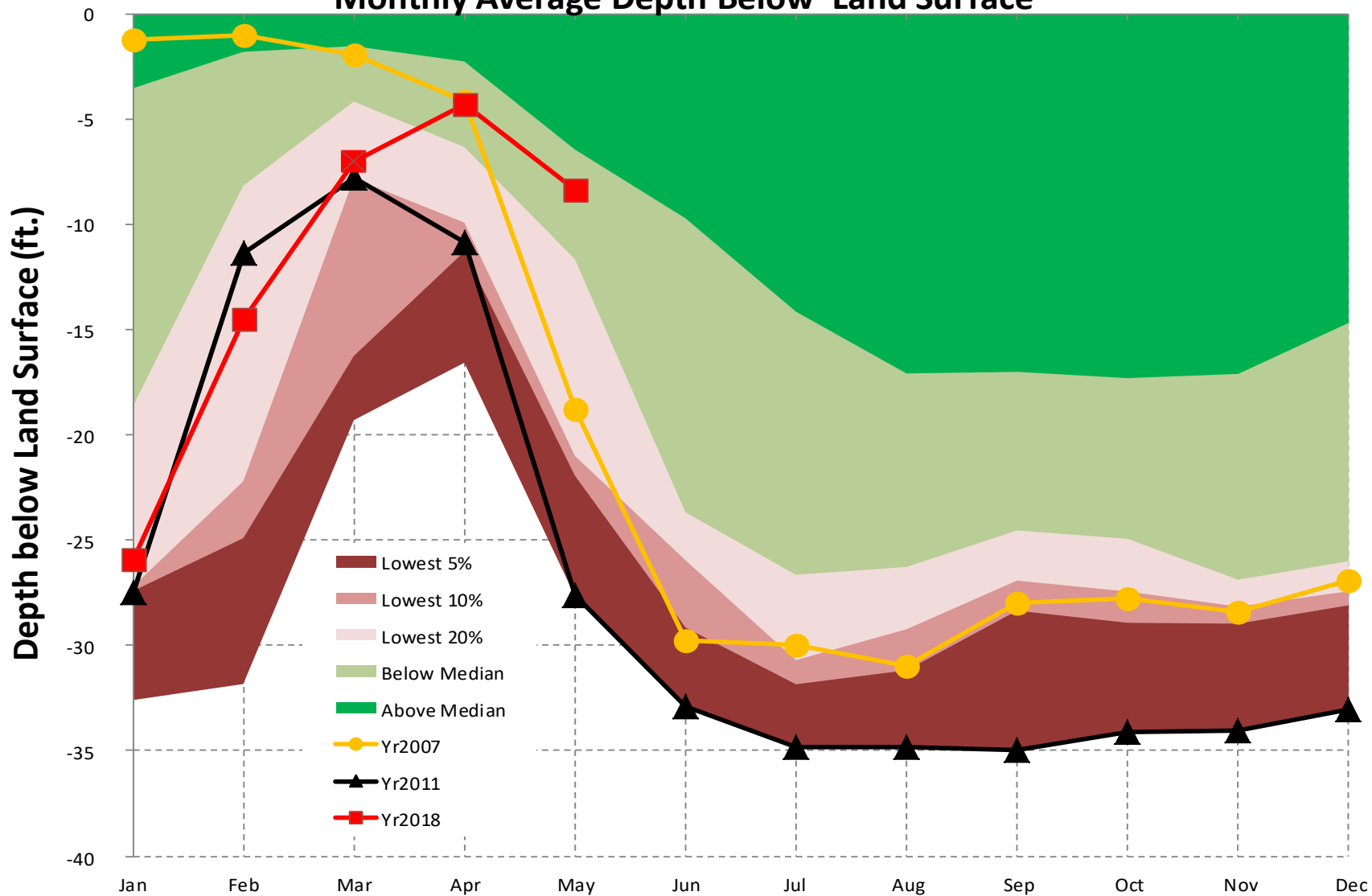
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Well #4, 12M017, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



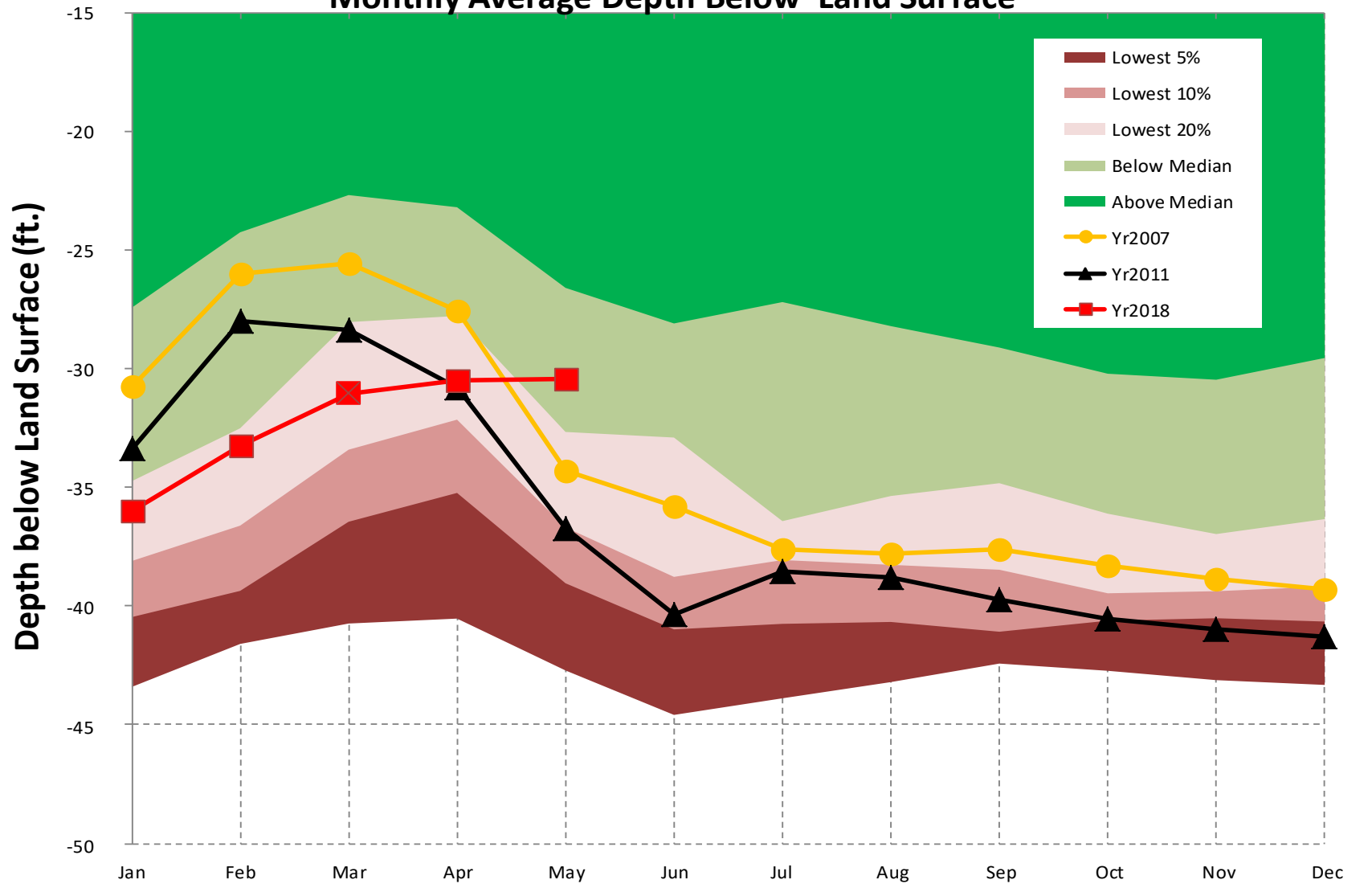
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Well #5, 08K001, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



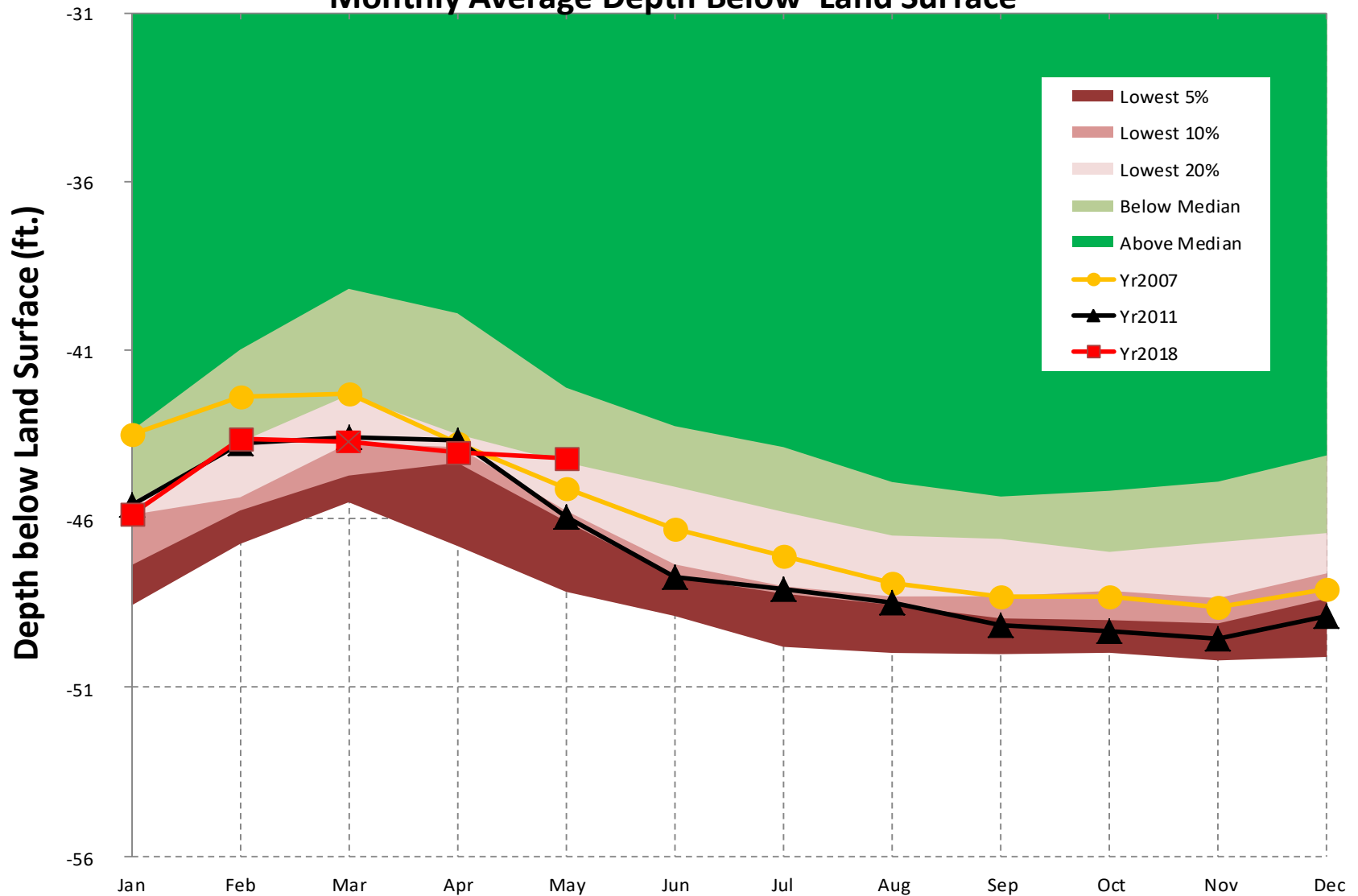
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Well #6, 11K003, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



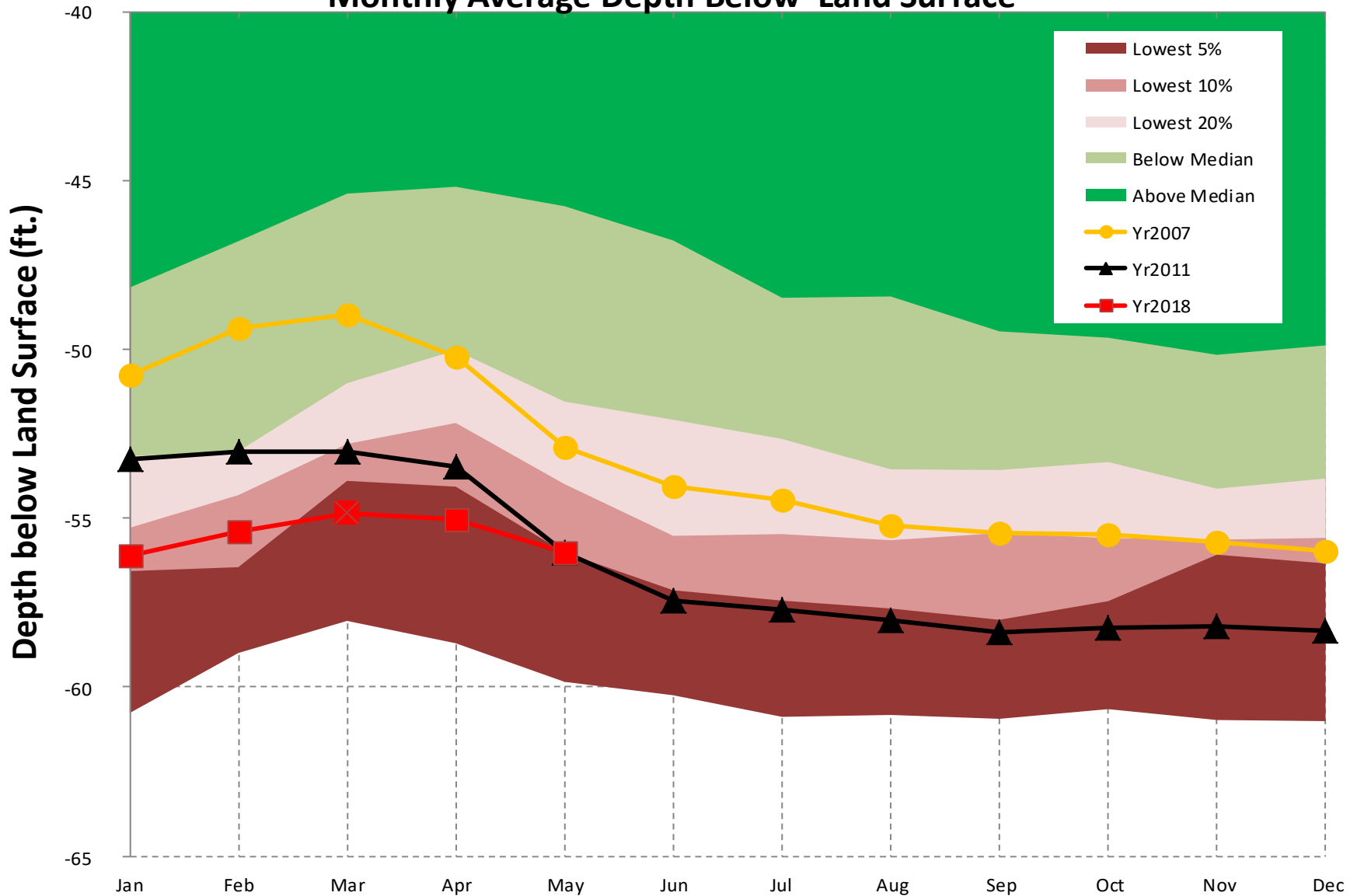
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Well #7, 12K014, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



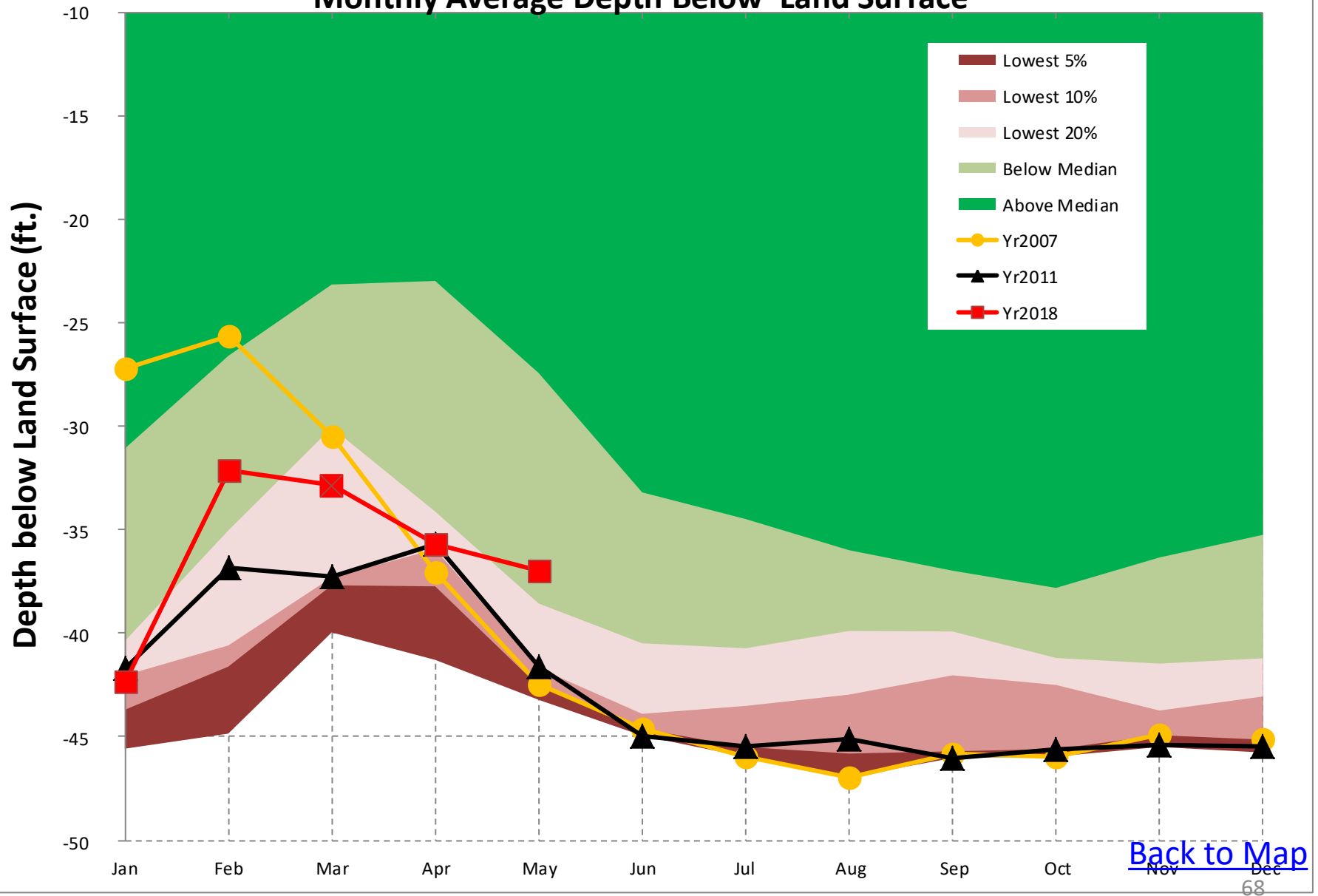
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Well #8, 13J004, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface

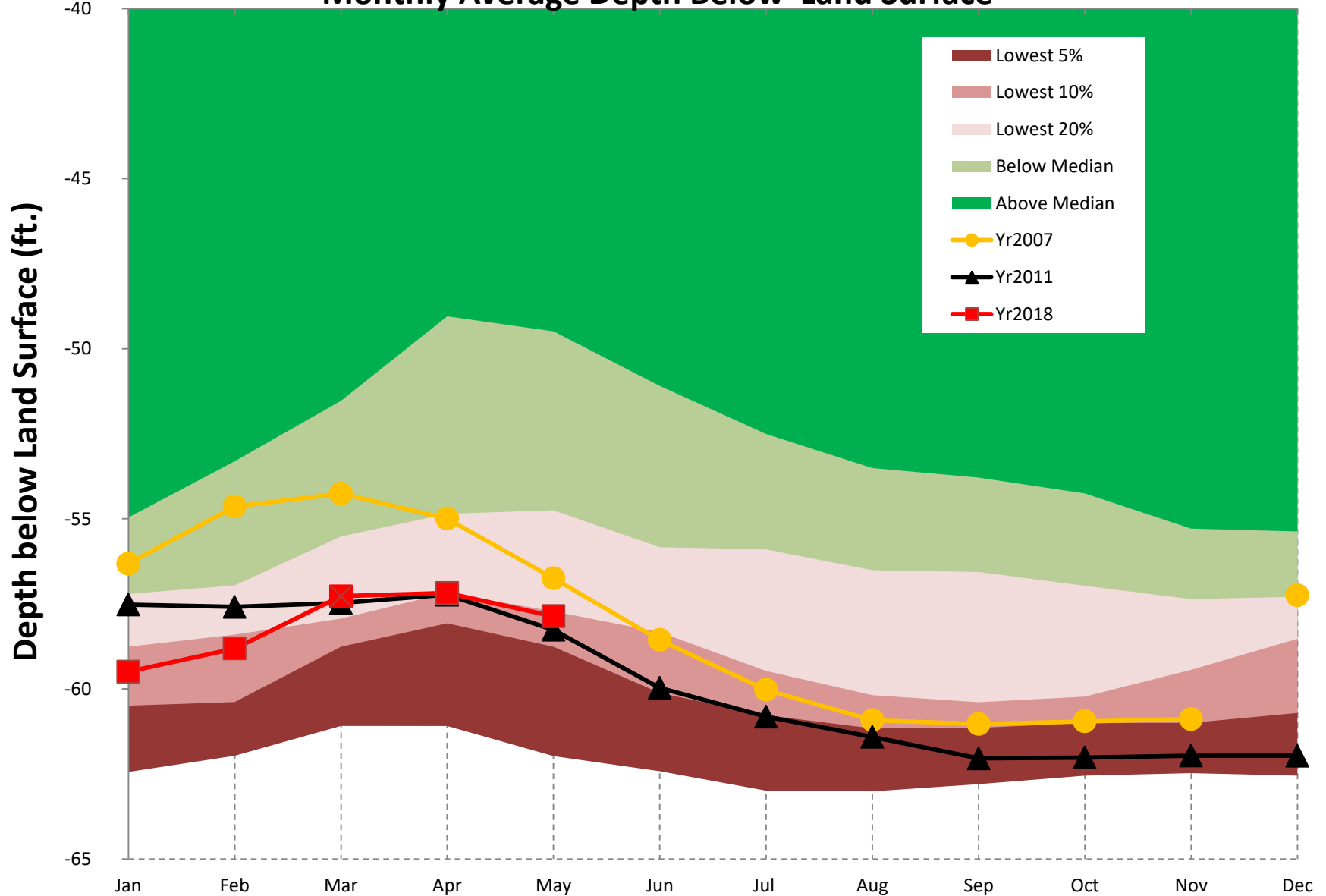


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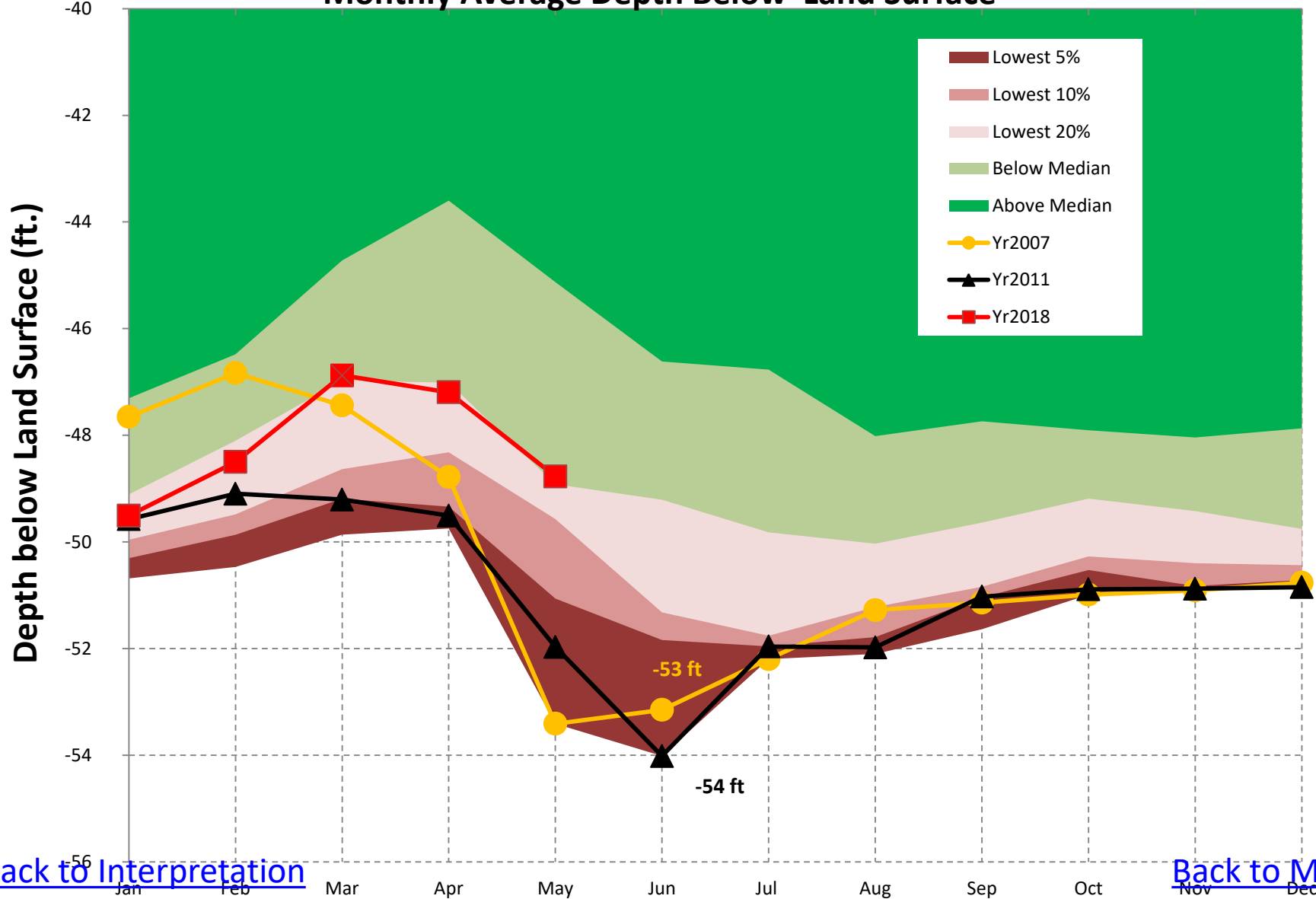
Well #9, 08G001, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



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



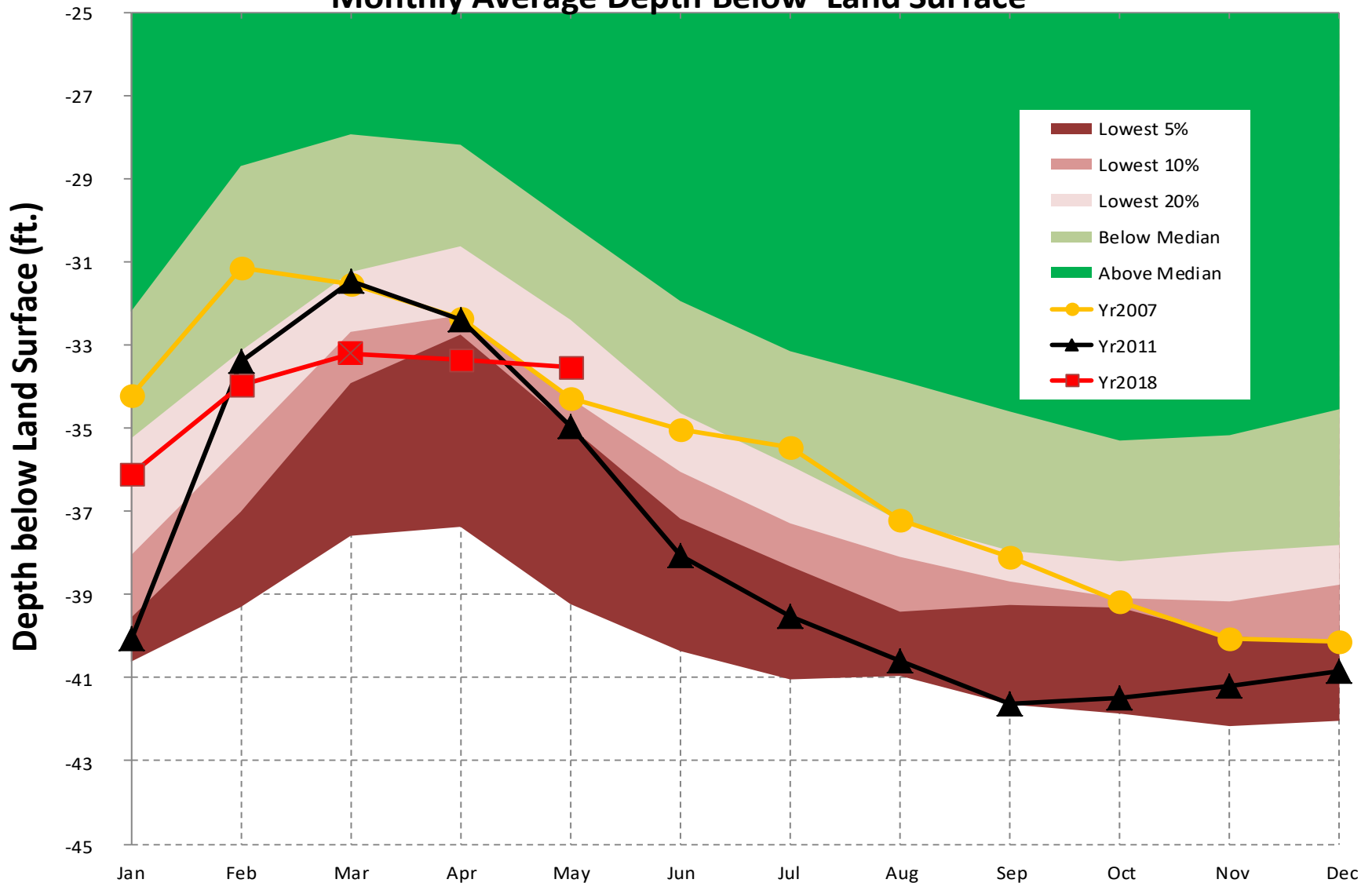
Well #11, 09F520, Floridan Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



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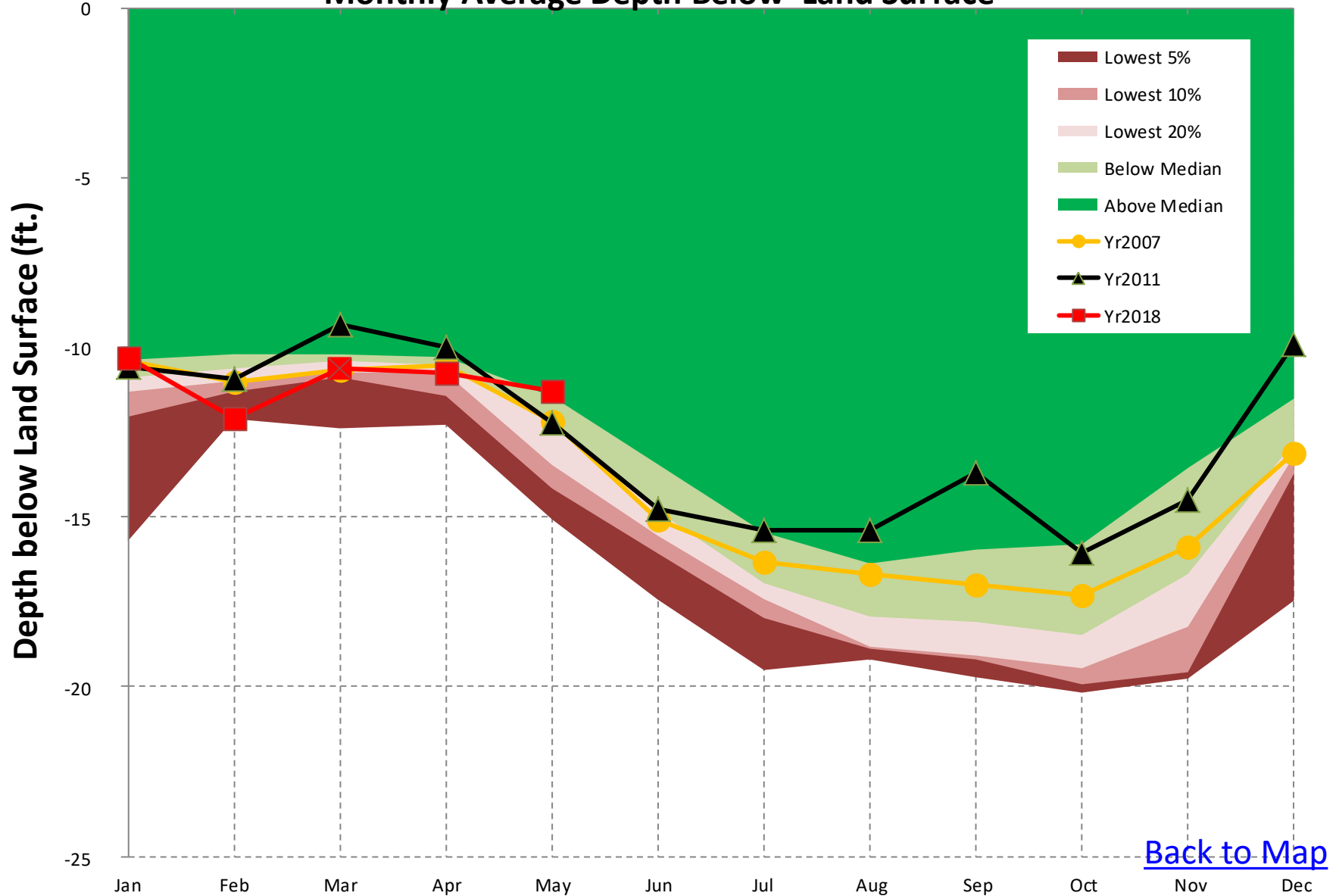
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Well #12, 21T001, Floridan Aquifer in Ocone Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



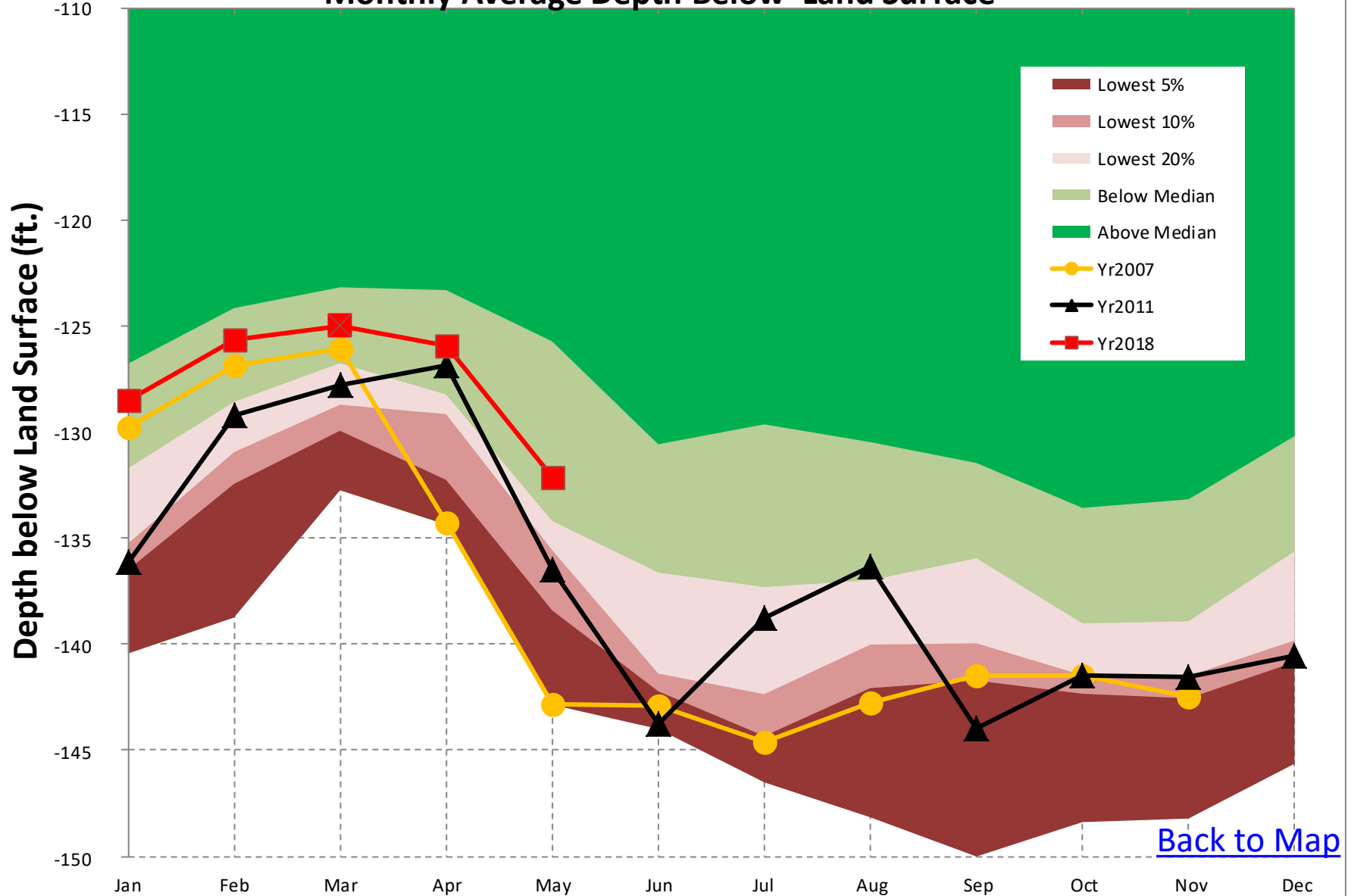
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Well #13, 03PP01, Valley and Ridge Aquifer in Tennessee Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



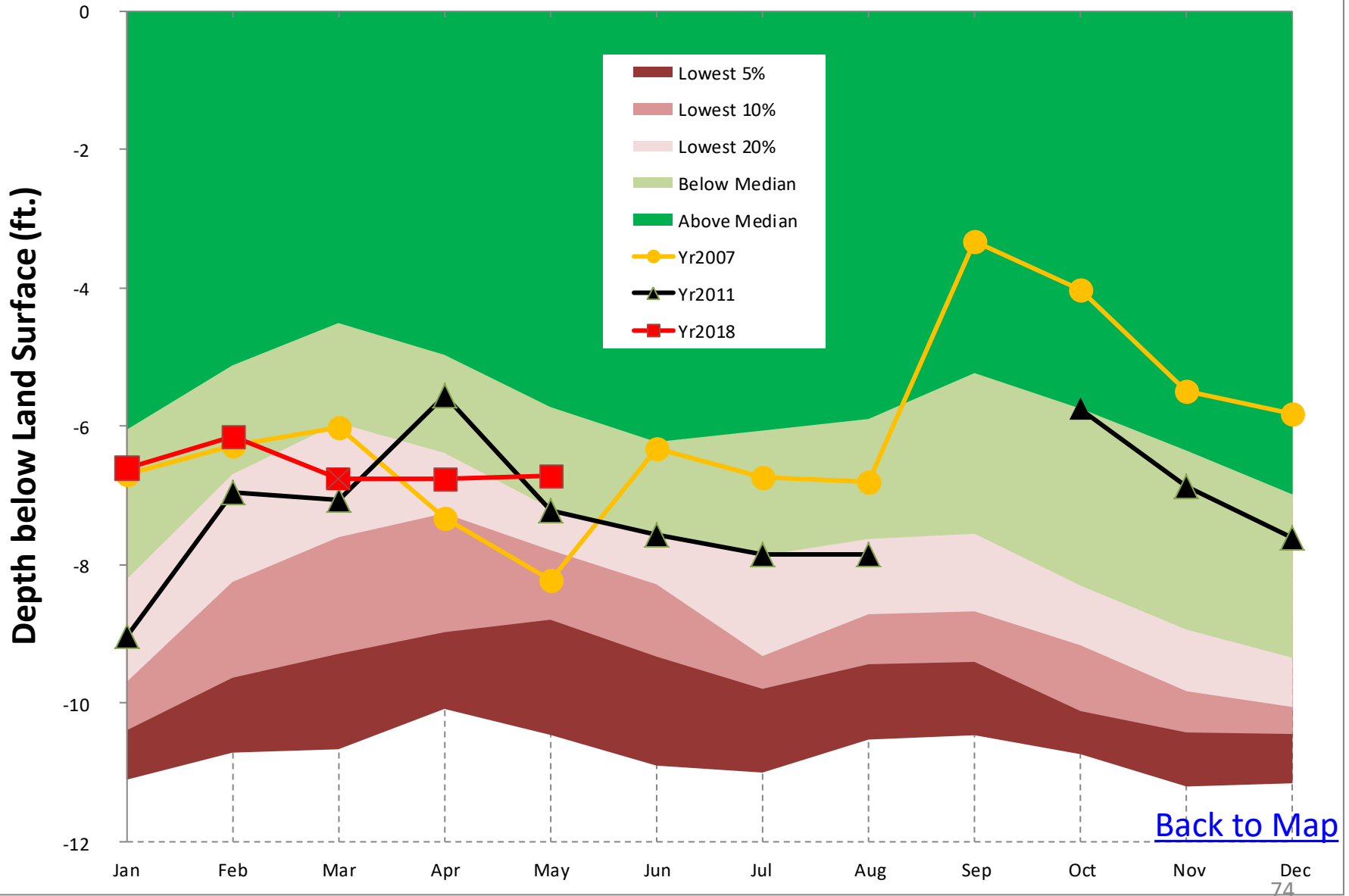
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Well #14, 19E009, Floridan Aquifer in Suwannee Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



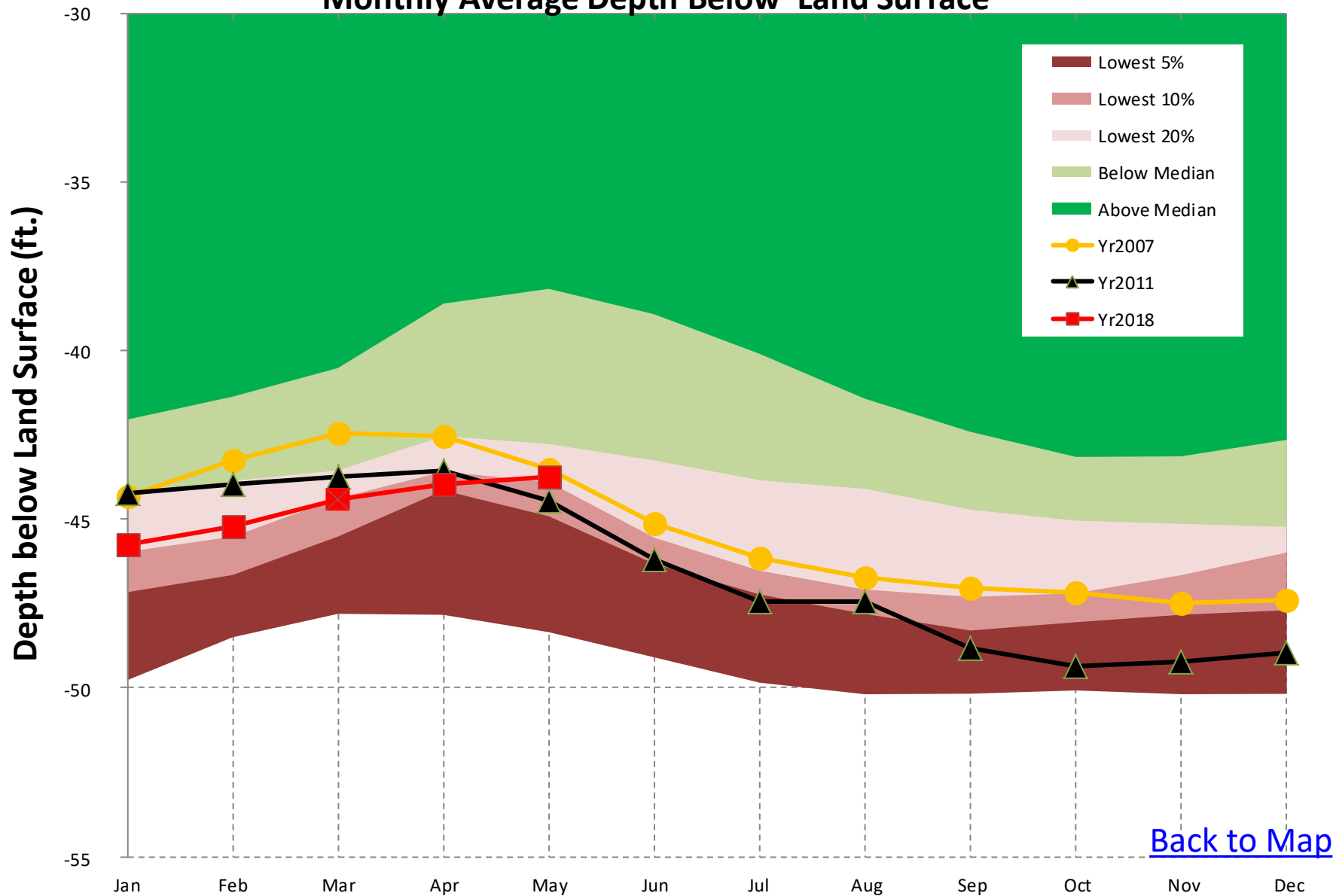
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Well #15, 35P094, Surficial Aquifer in Ogeechee Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



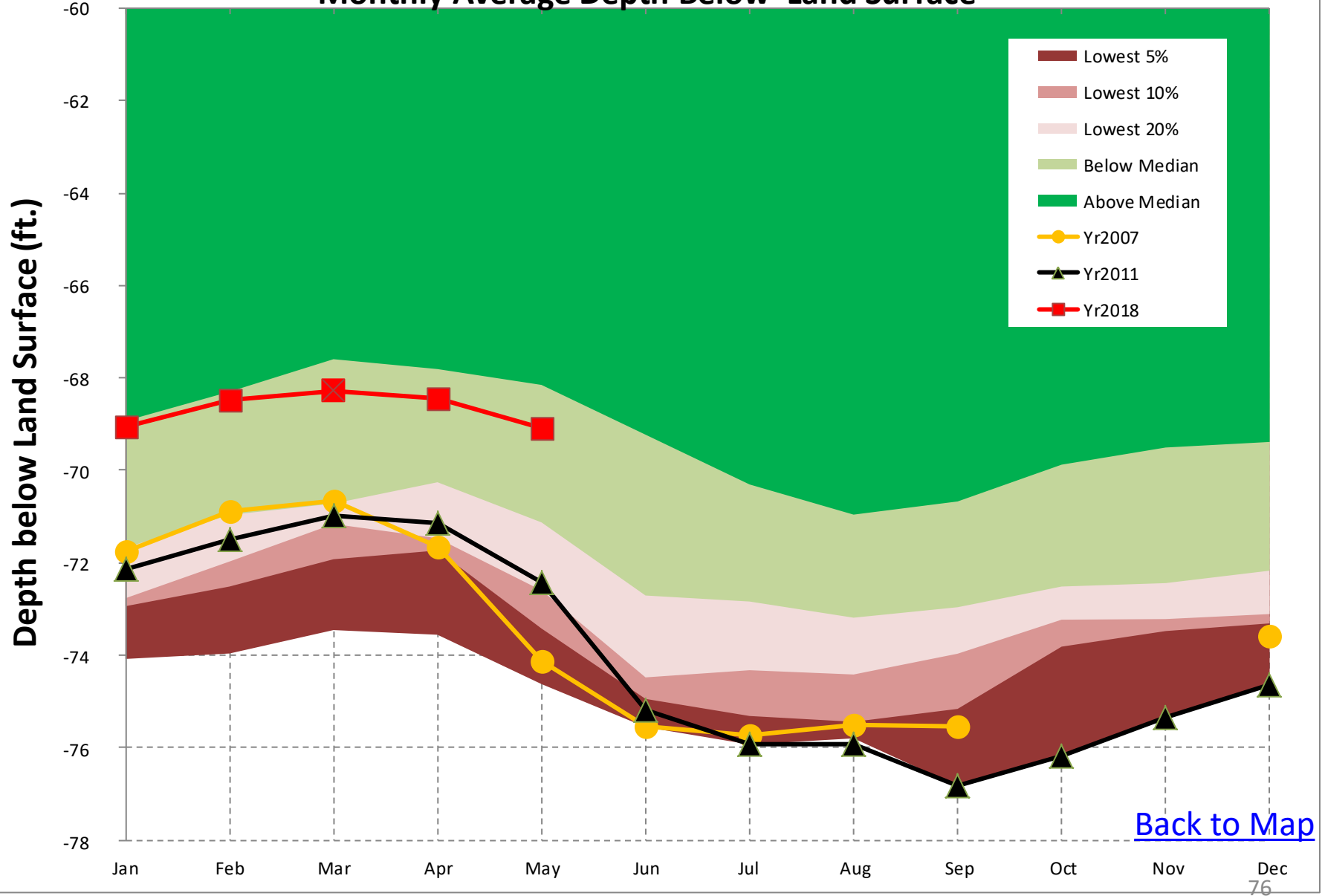
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Well #16, 11J011, Caliborne Aquifer in Flint Basin, Monthly Average Depth Below Land Surface



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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

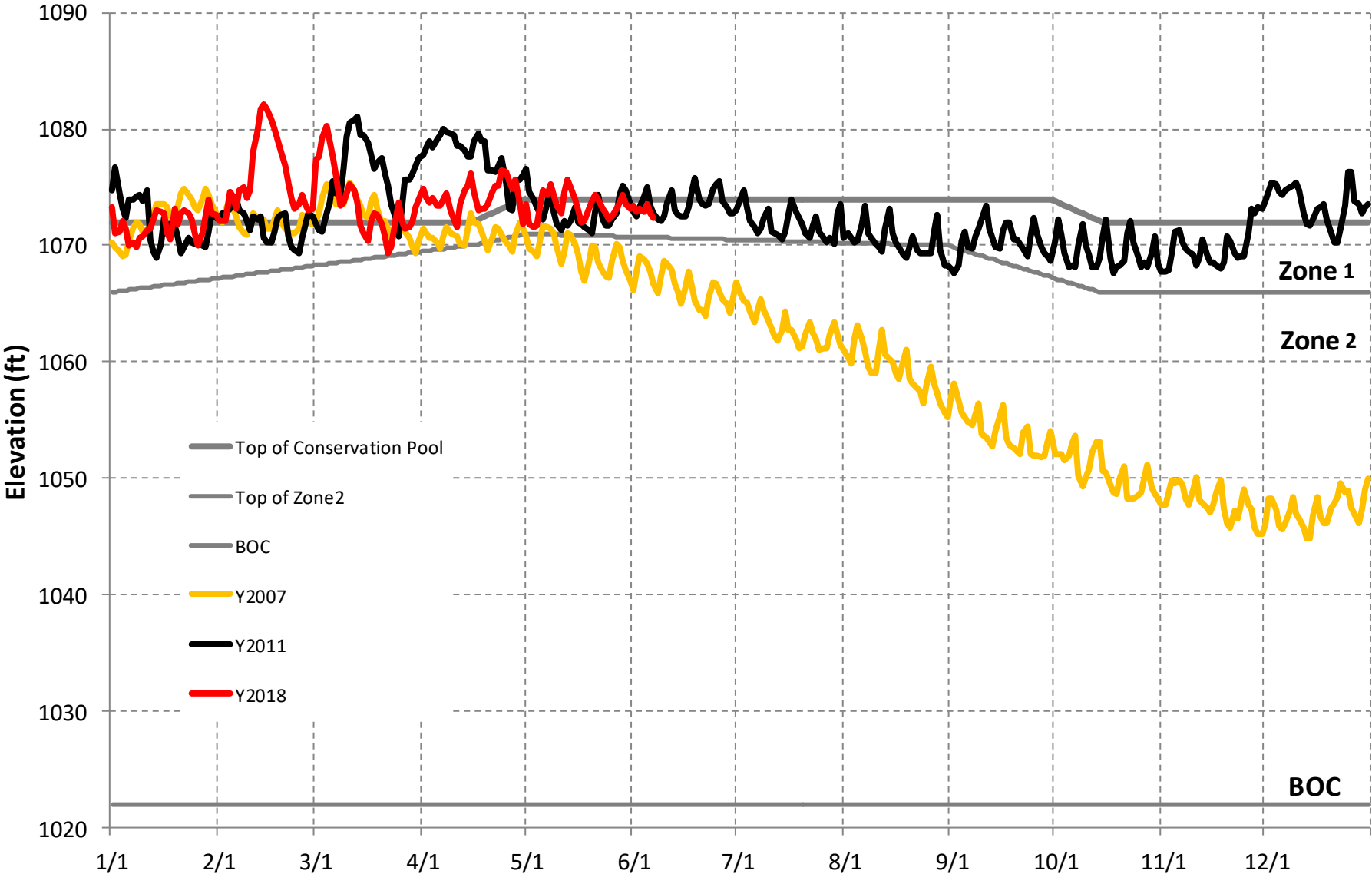


EPD monitors the water levels of seven reservoirs to assess drought conditions.

Reservoir Elevation Graphs

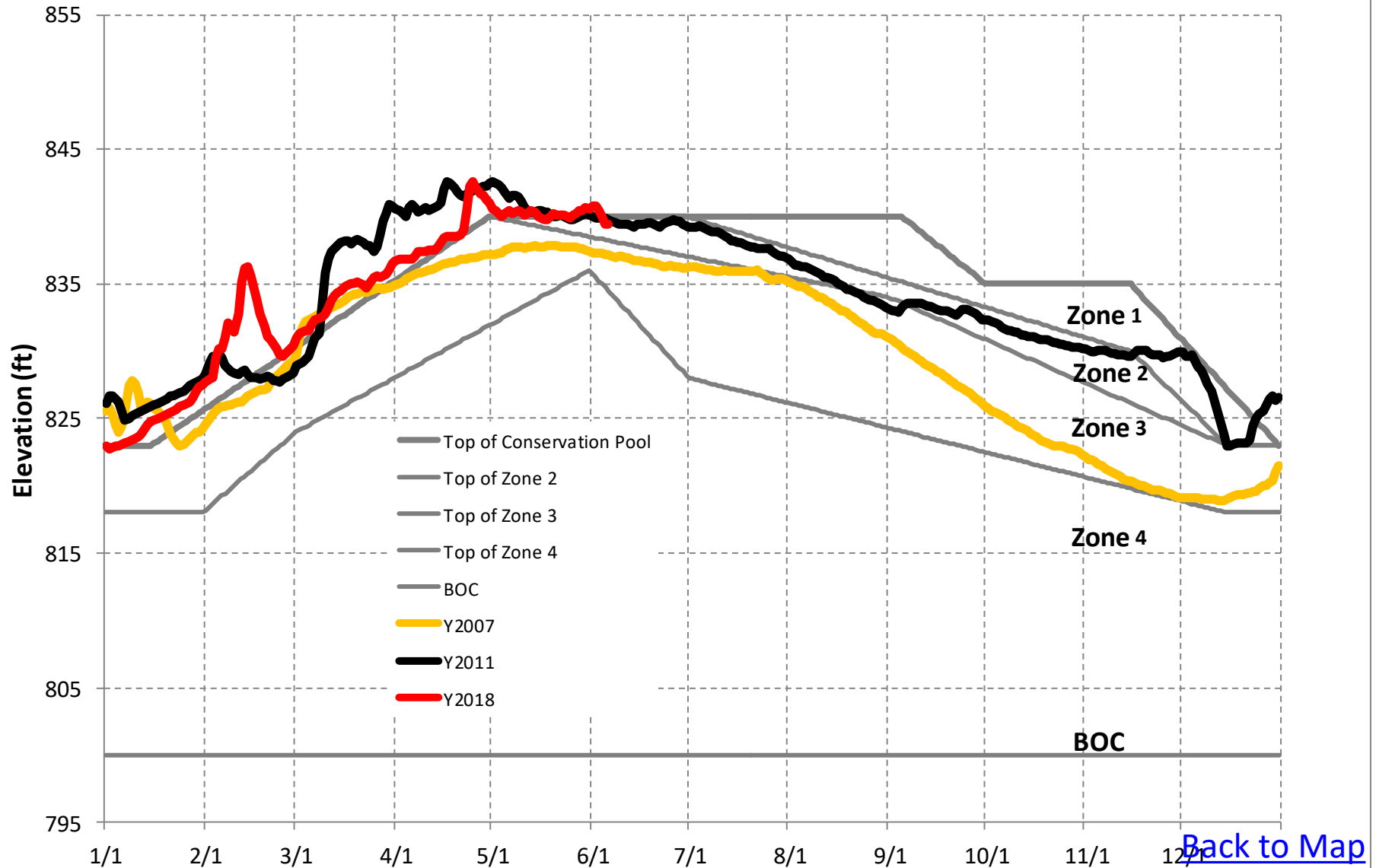
- The following graphs show the reservoir elevation curves for January, 2018 through May, 2018.
- Each graph also shows the Action Zone Divides (or Levels) for each reservoir
 - Zone 1 is the top layer of the conservation pool
 - Zone 2 is the layer below Zone 1
 - Zone 4 is the lowest layer in the conservation 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



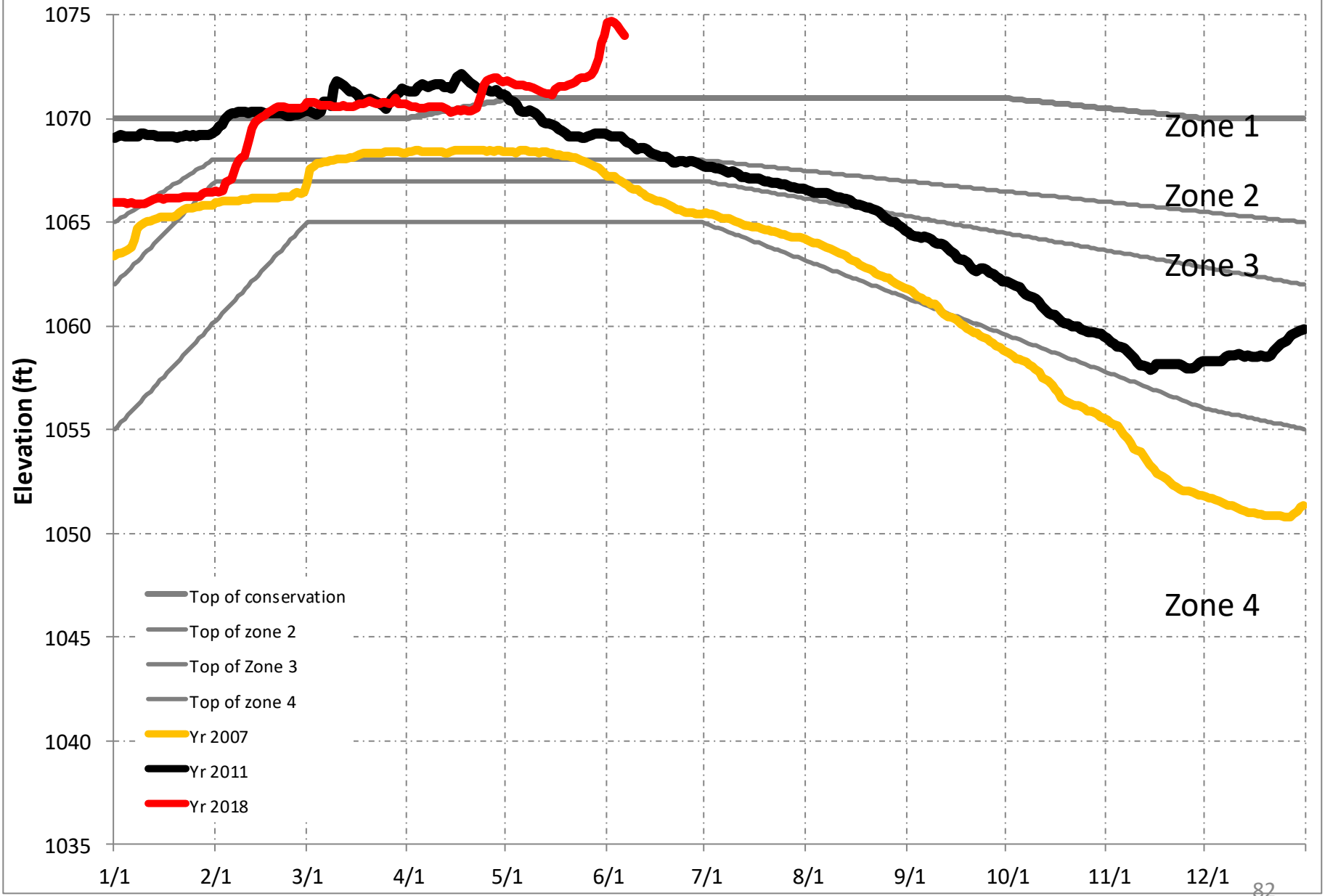
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ALLATOONA ELEVATION



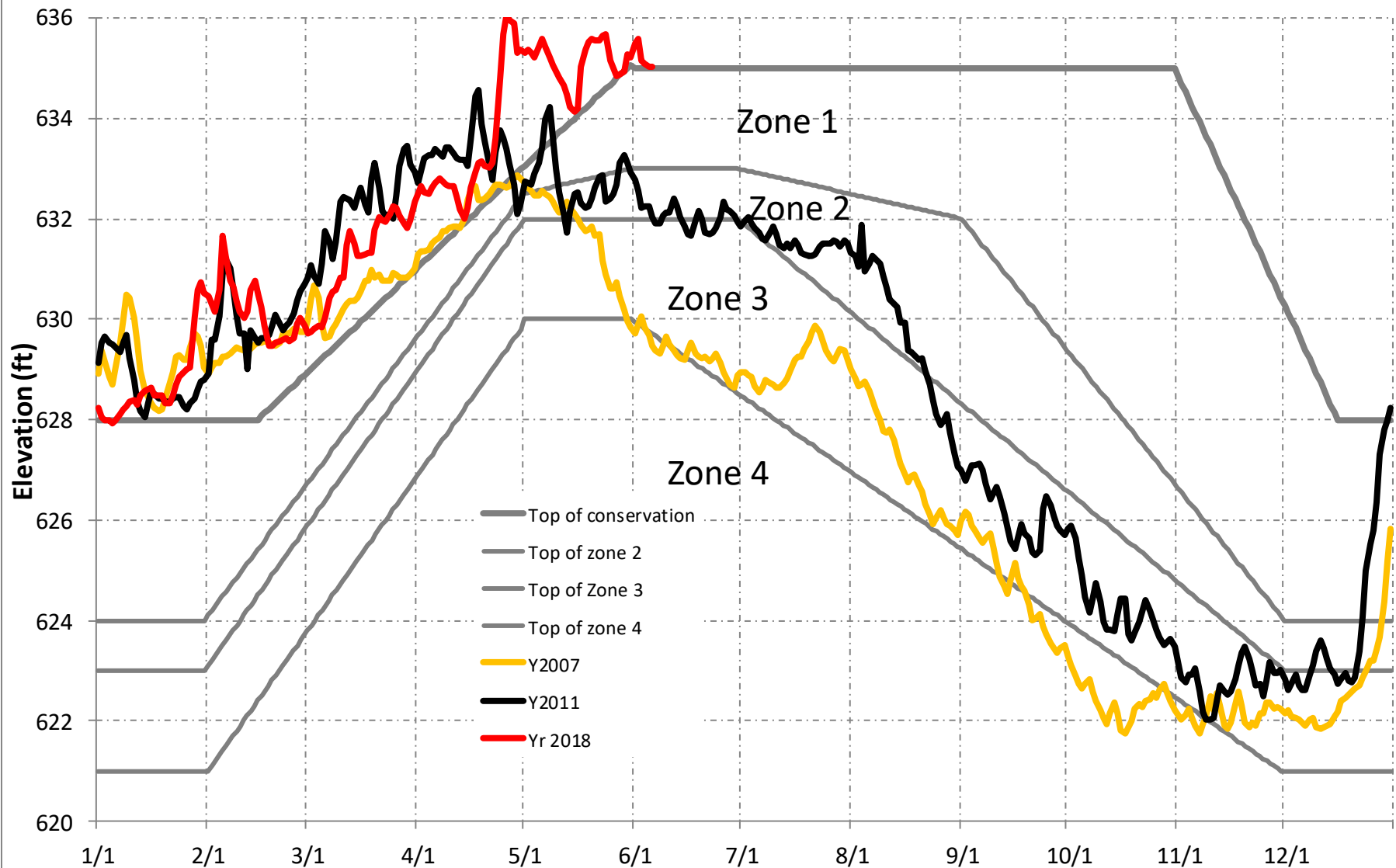
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LAKE LANIER ELEVATION



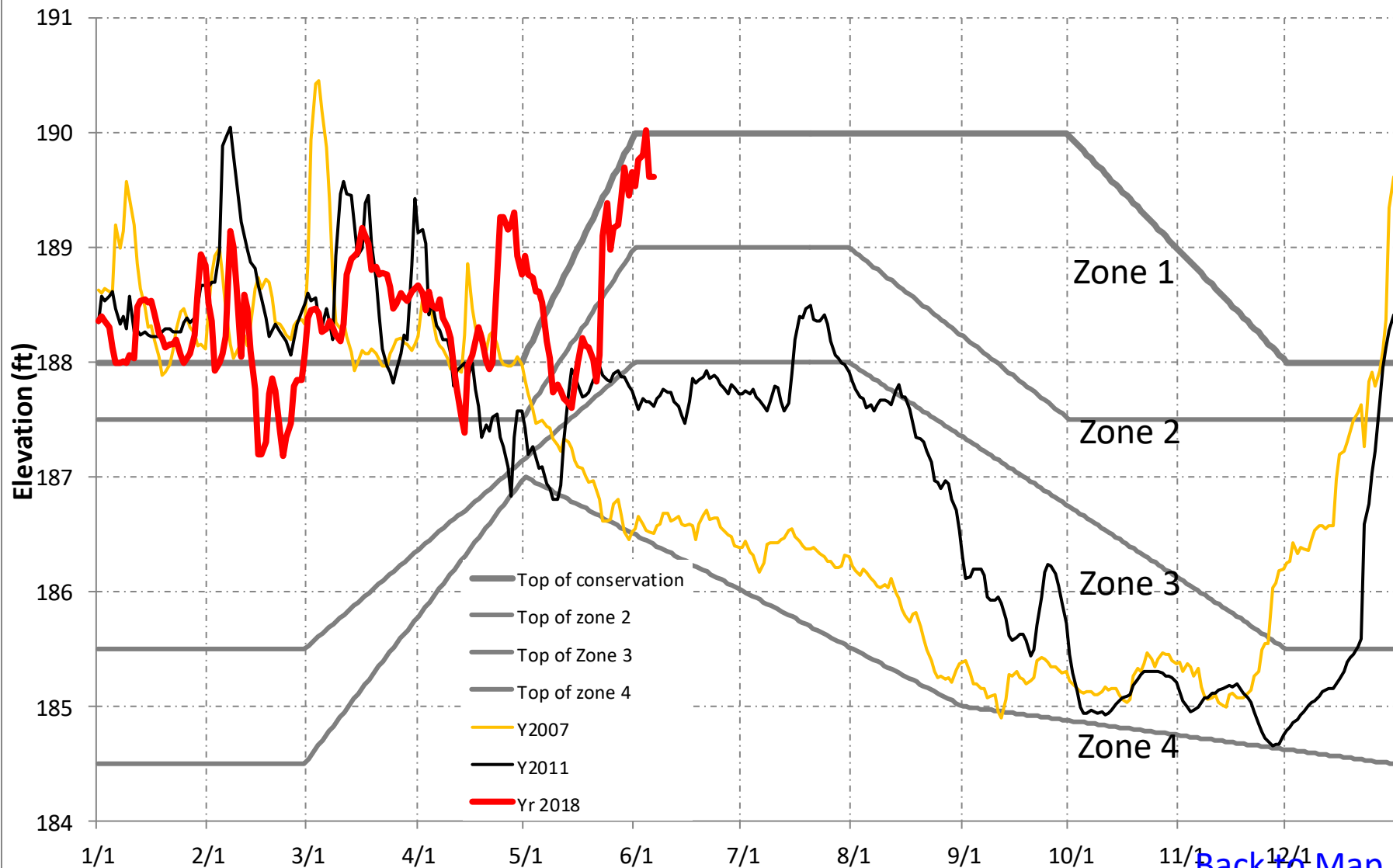
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WEST POINT ELEVATION



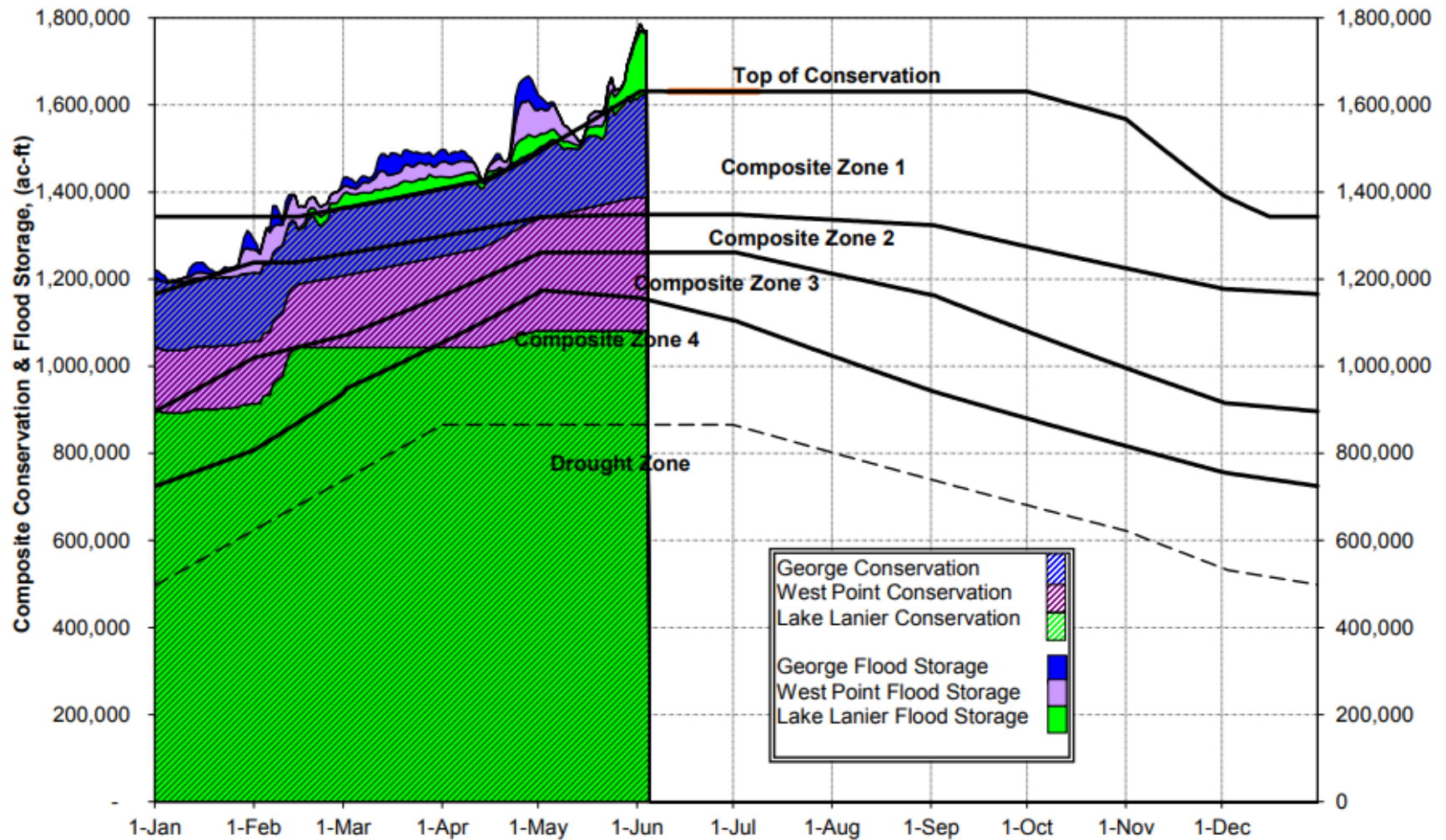
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W.F.GEORGE ELEVATION



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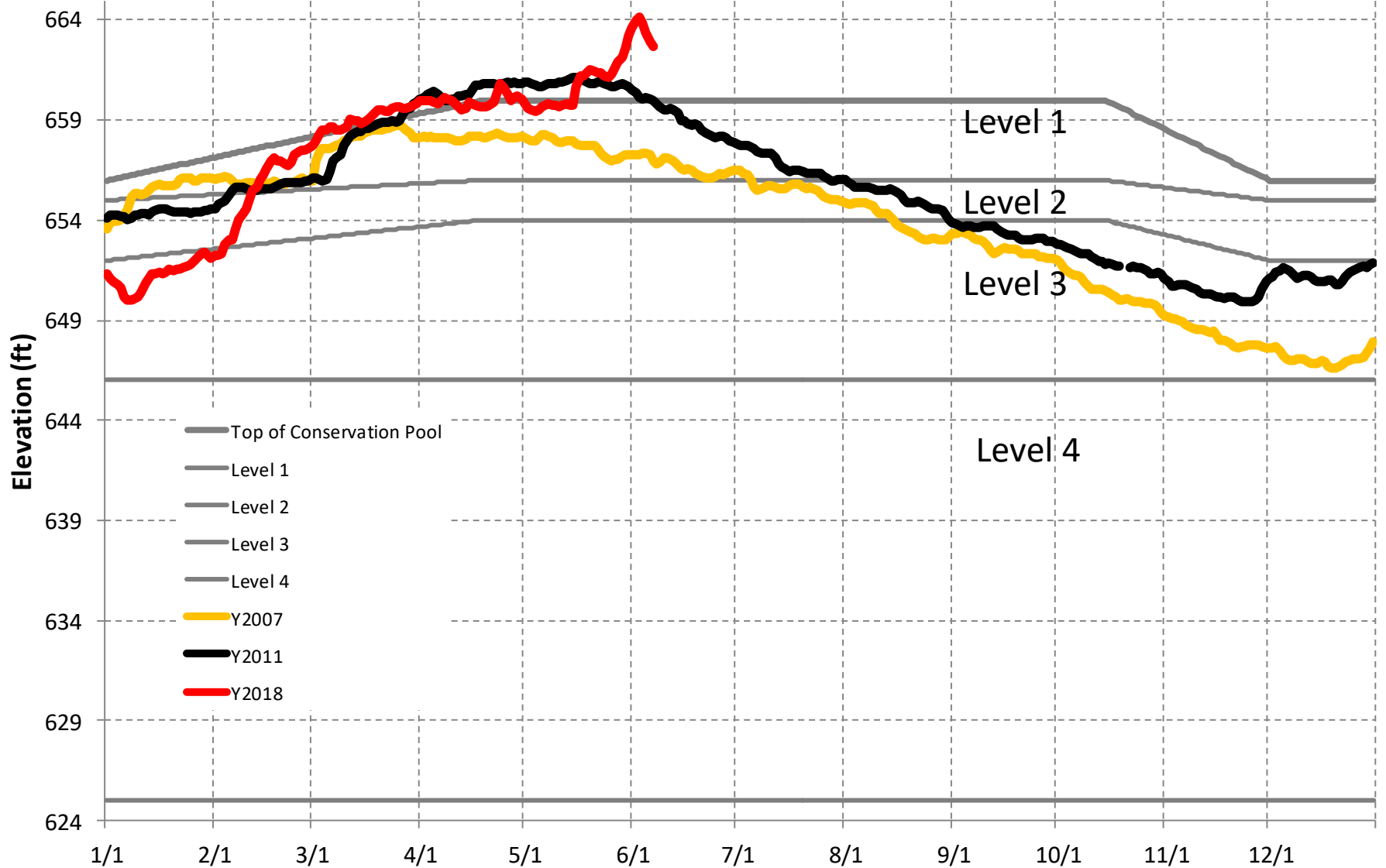
2018 ACF Basin Composite Conservation and Flood Storage



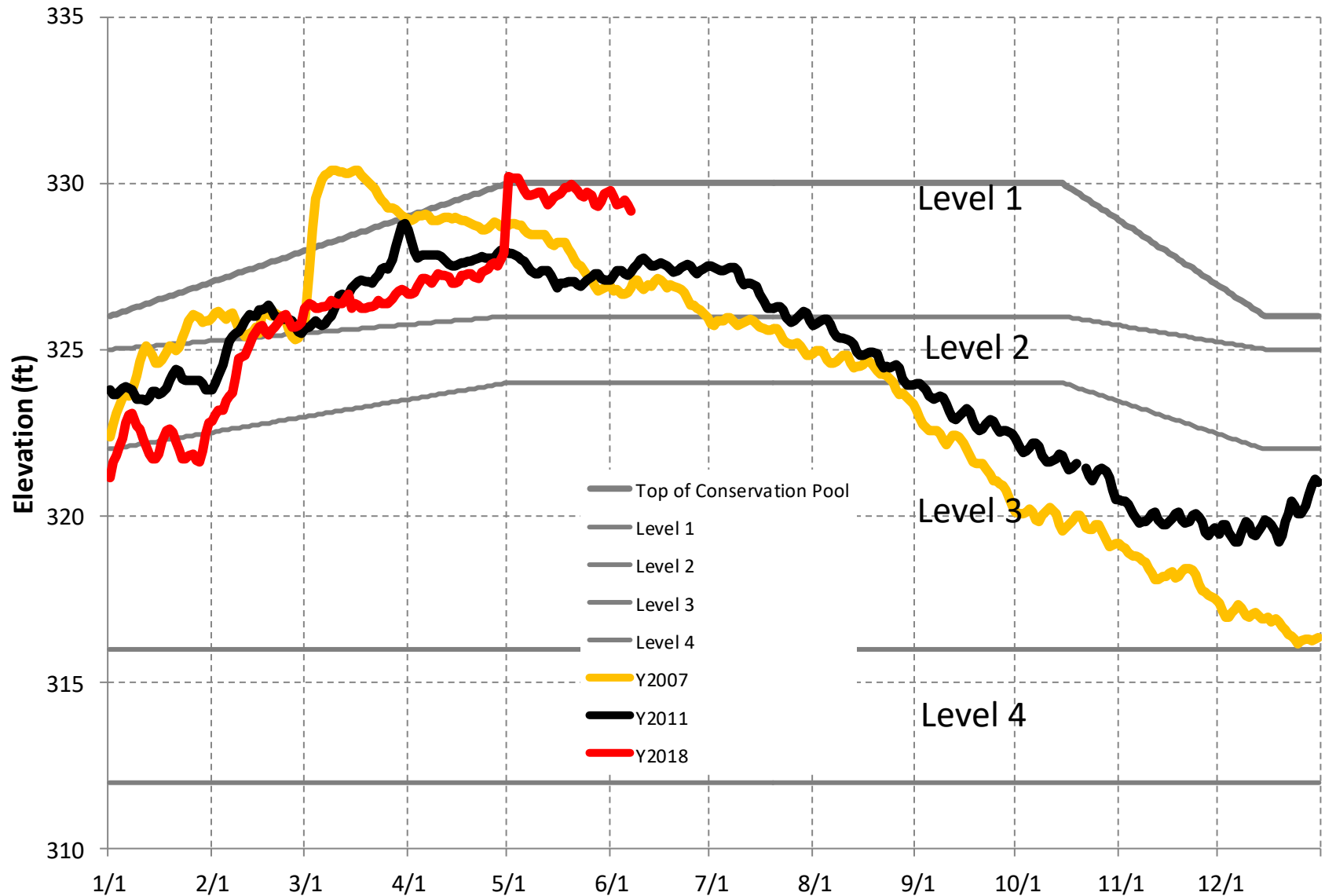
Actual data thru 6-4-2018

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

Lake HARTWELL ELEVATION



LAKE CLARK HILL (THURMOND) ELEVATION

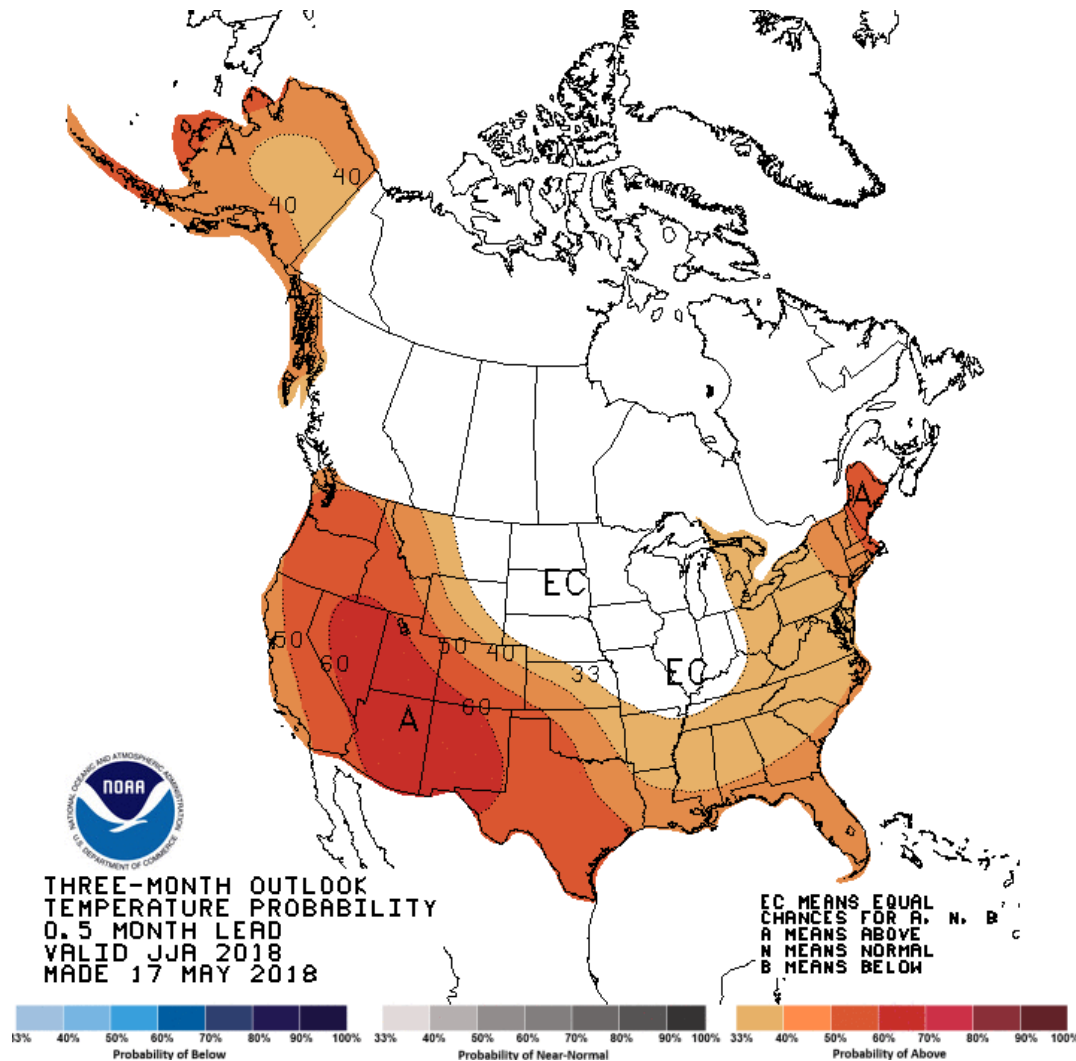


Climate Prediction Center 3-month Temperature and Precipitation Probability Outlook and Seasonal Drought Outlook

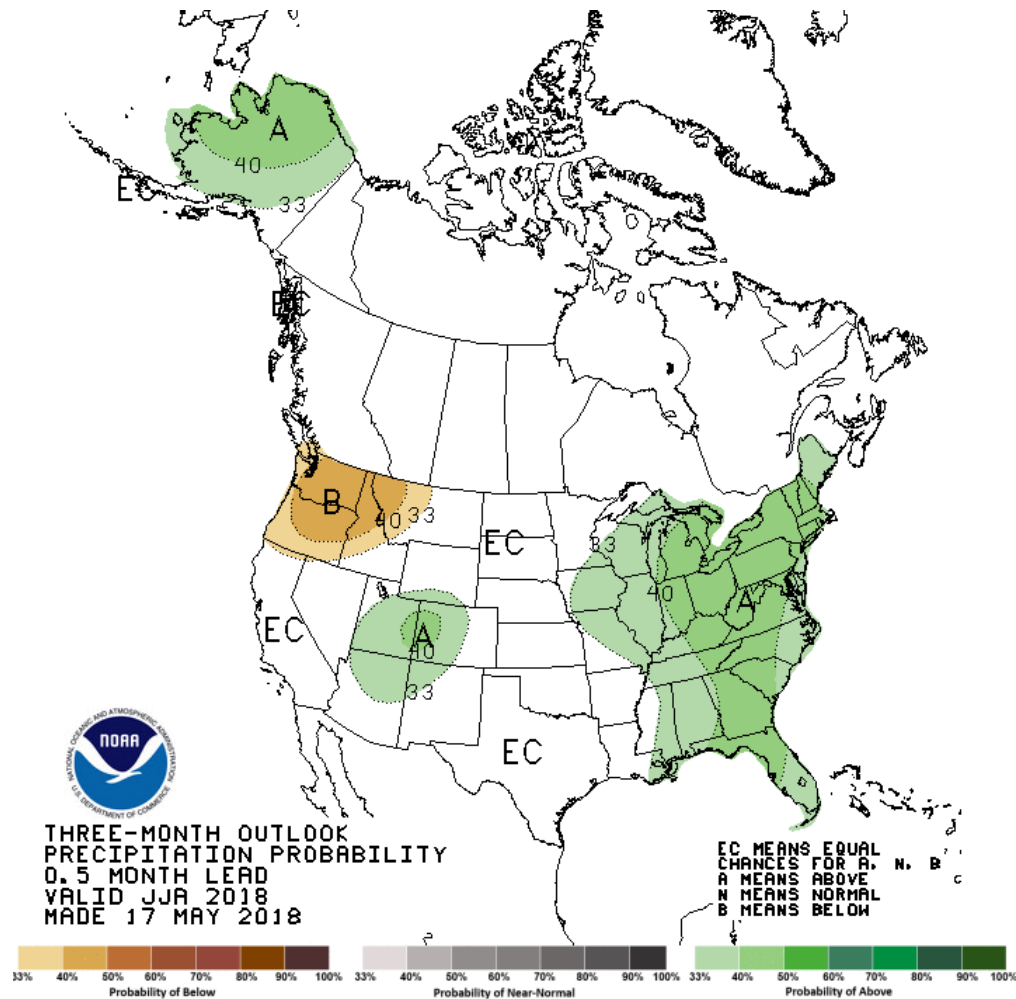
Data Source:

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

Temperature Outlook



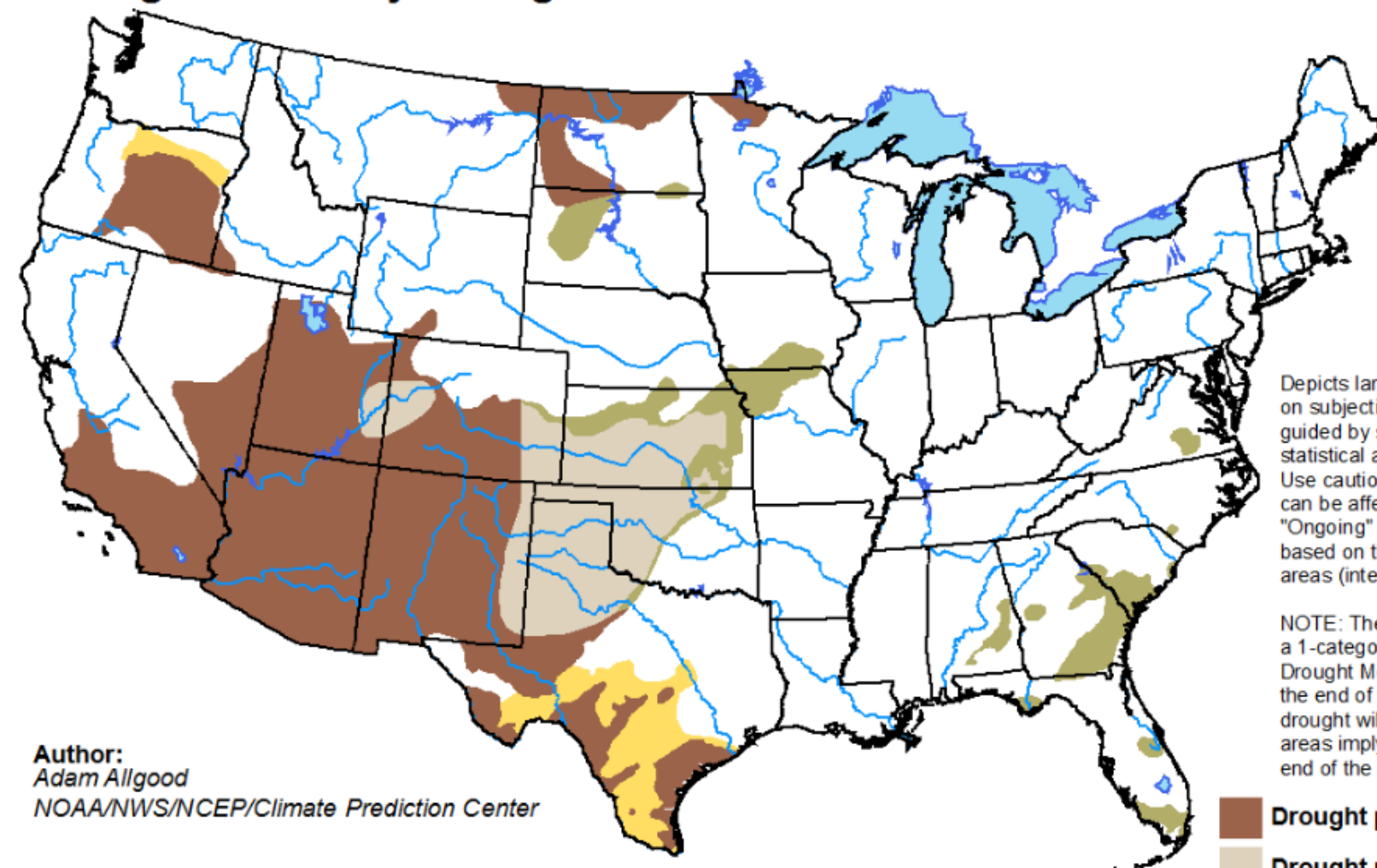
Precipitation Outlook



U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period





Valid for May 17 - August 31, 2018
Released May 17, 2018



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:
Adam Allgood
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center

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



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