

SC Drought Monitoring & Management

Broad River Basin Council

Elliot D. Wickham

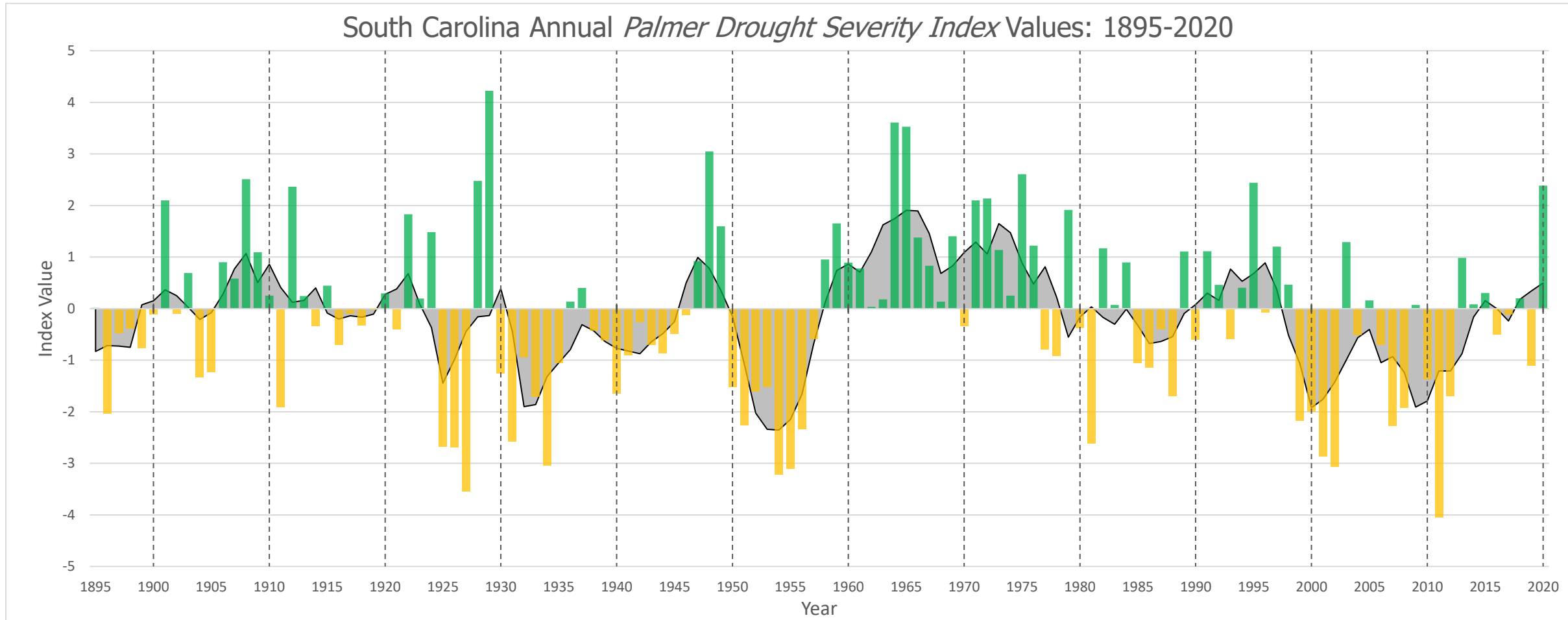
South Carolina State Climatology Office

SC Department of Natural Resources

Thursday, June 9th, 2022



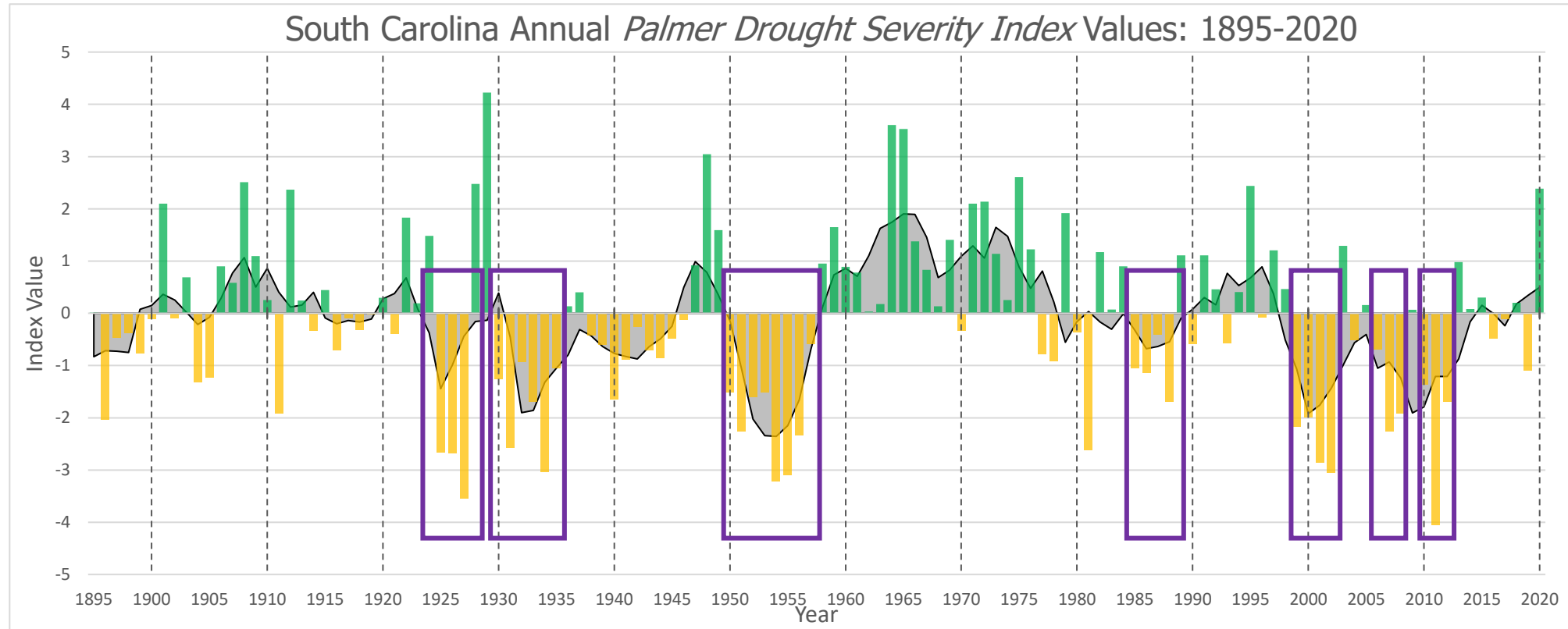
Past Droughts in South Carolina



Past Droughts in South Carolina (PDSI)

Notable Droughts

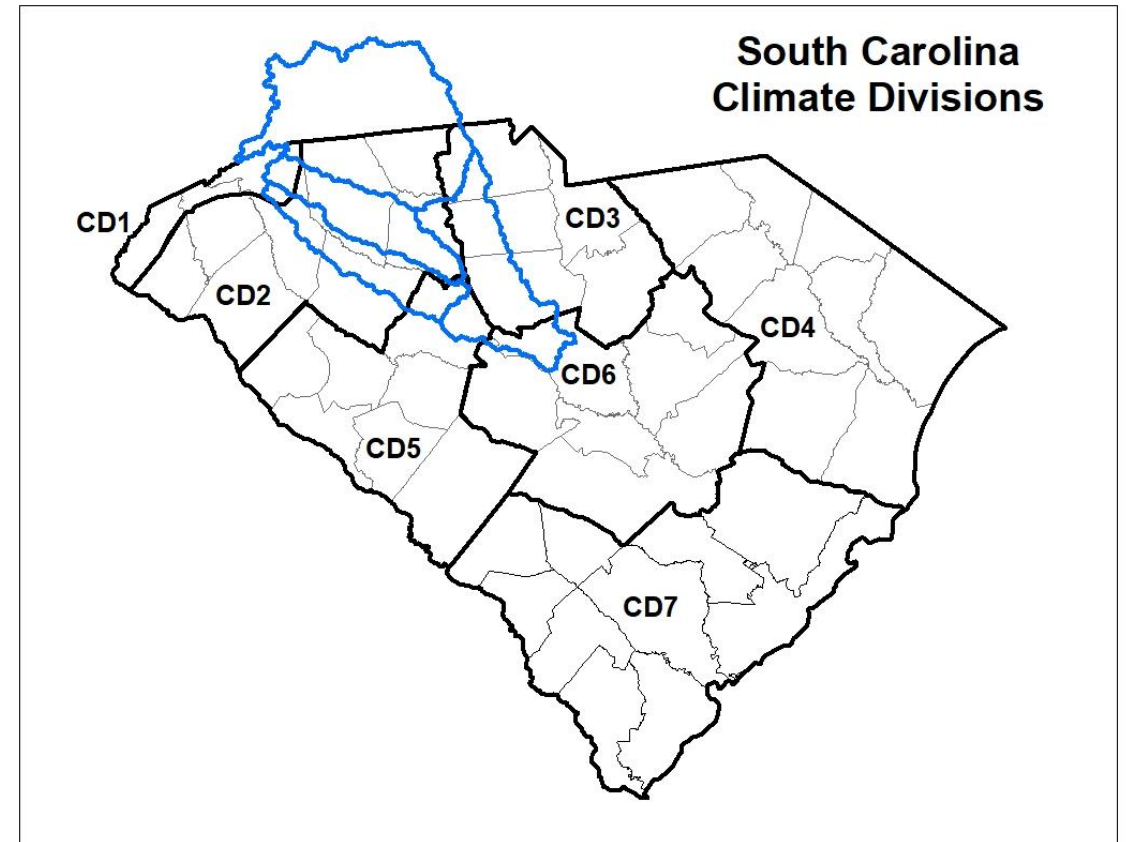
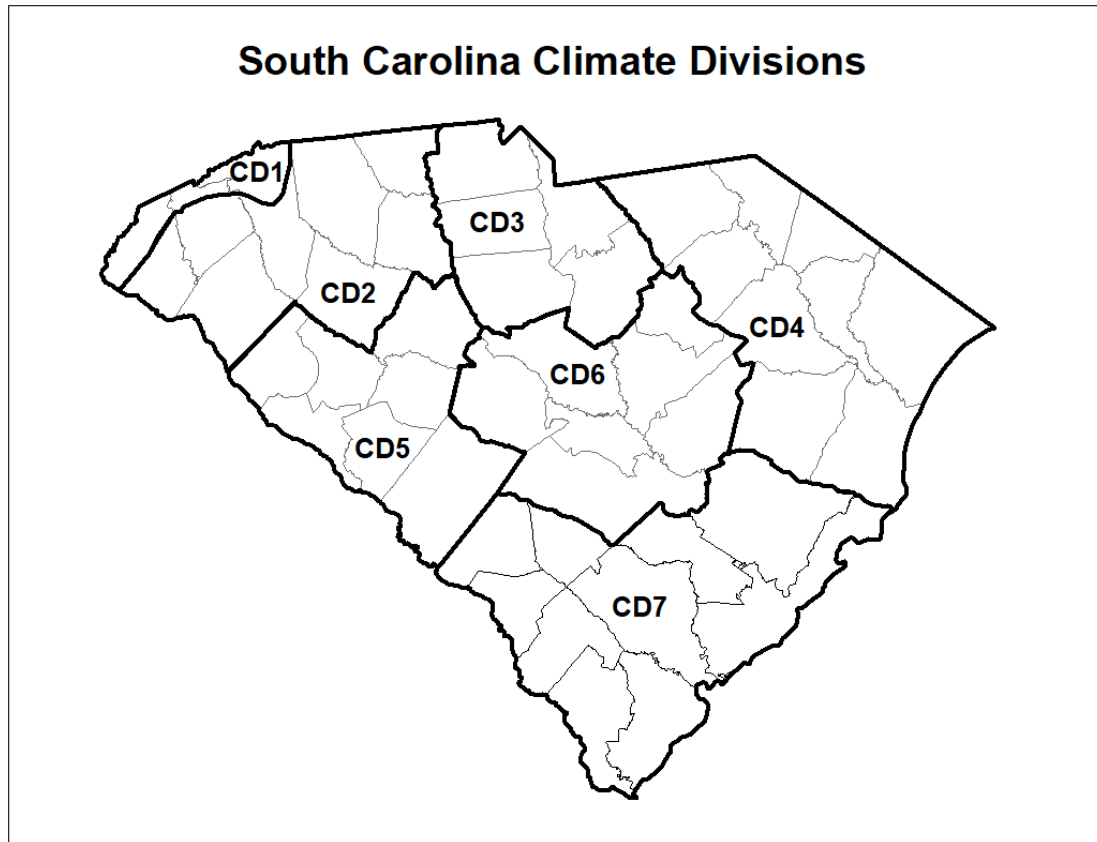
- 1925-1927
- 1930-1935
- 1950-1957
- 1985-1986
- 1998-2002
- 2007-2008
- 2010-2012



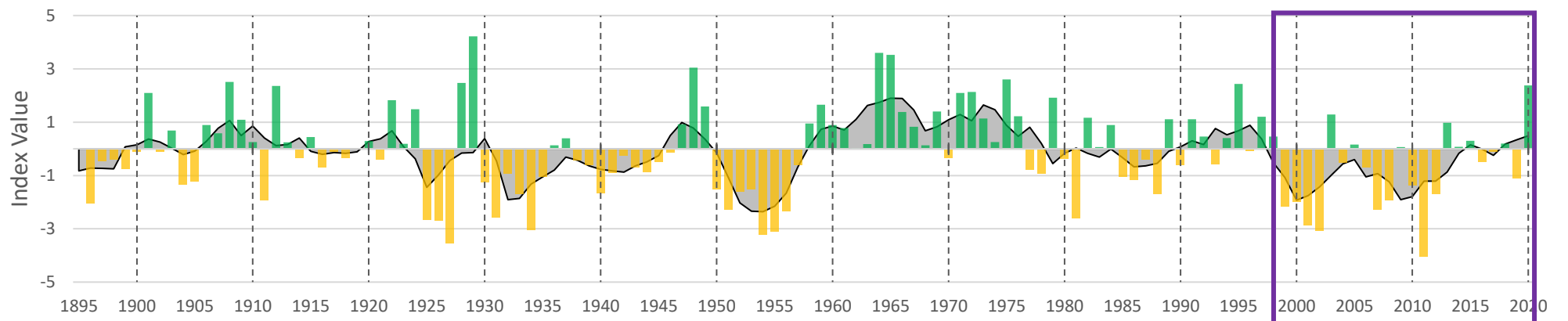
South Carolina Climate Divisions

1. Mountains
2. Northwest
3. North Central
4. Northeast

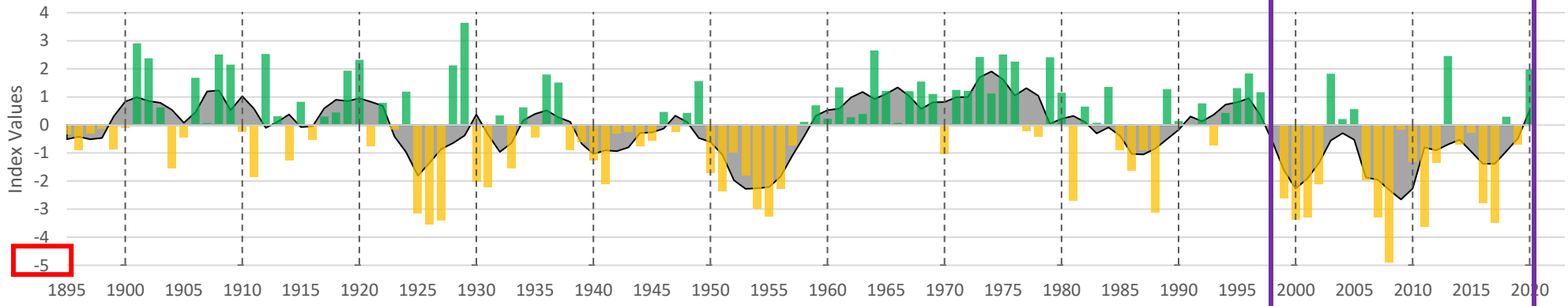
5. West Central
6. Central
7. Southern



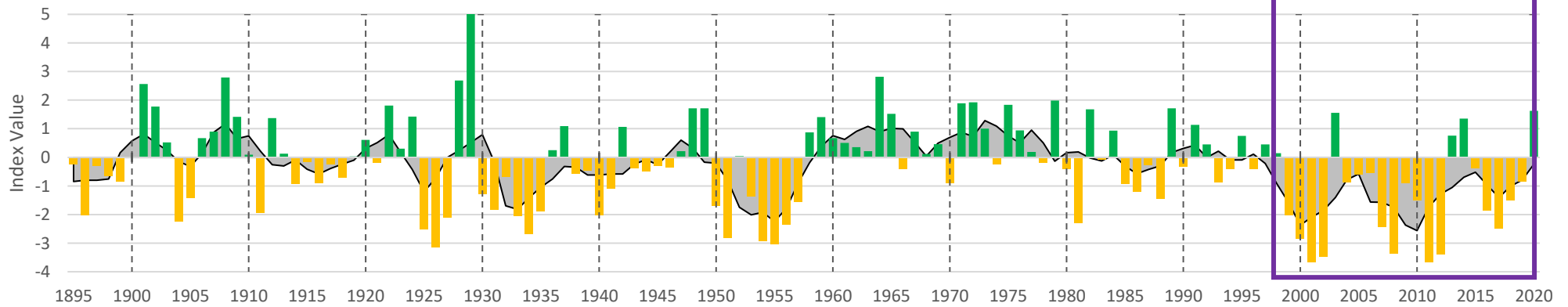
State PDSI



Climate Division
2 PDSI



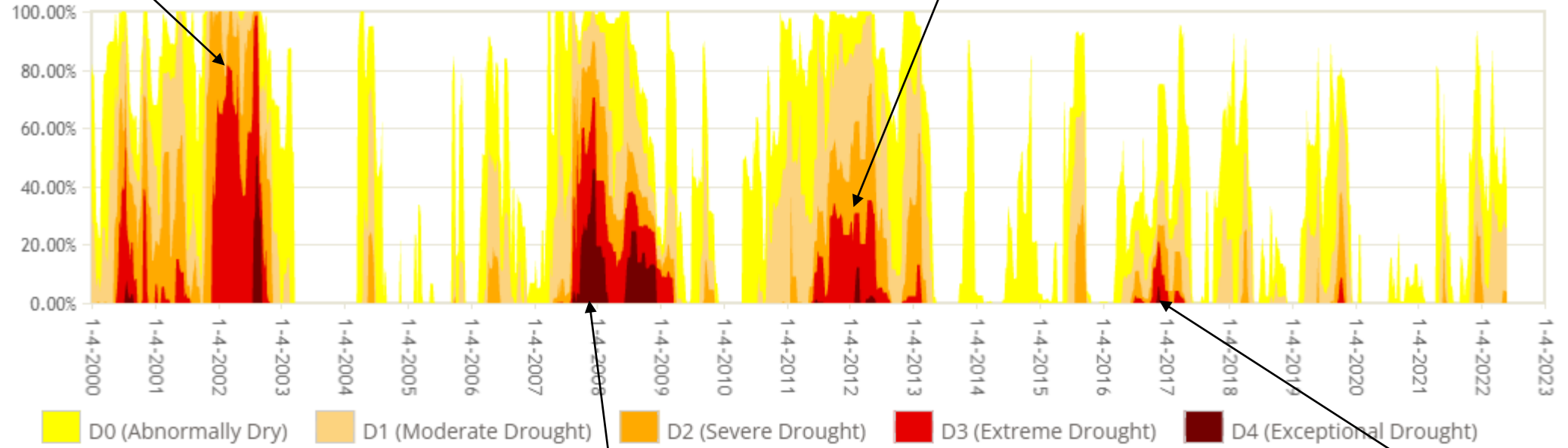
Climate Division
3 PDSI



2002



2012



2007



2016

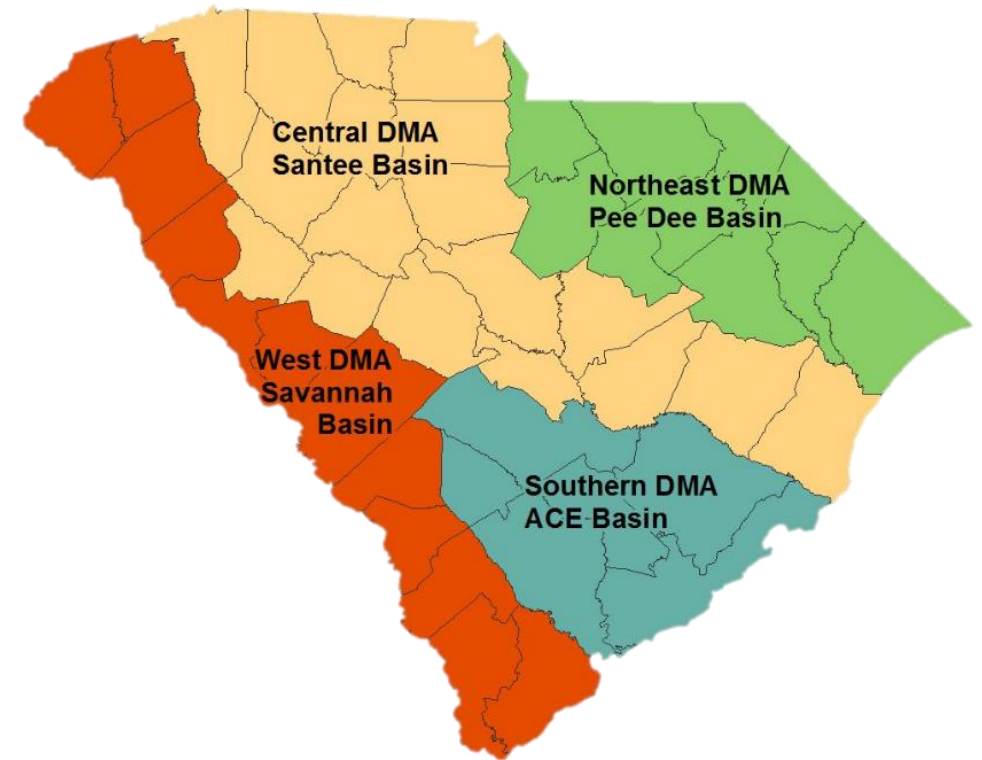


Drought Monitoring and Response in SC

South Carolina Drought Response

Program consists of legislation, regulations, and procedures that establish recommended and required response.

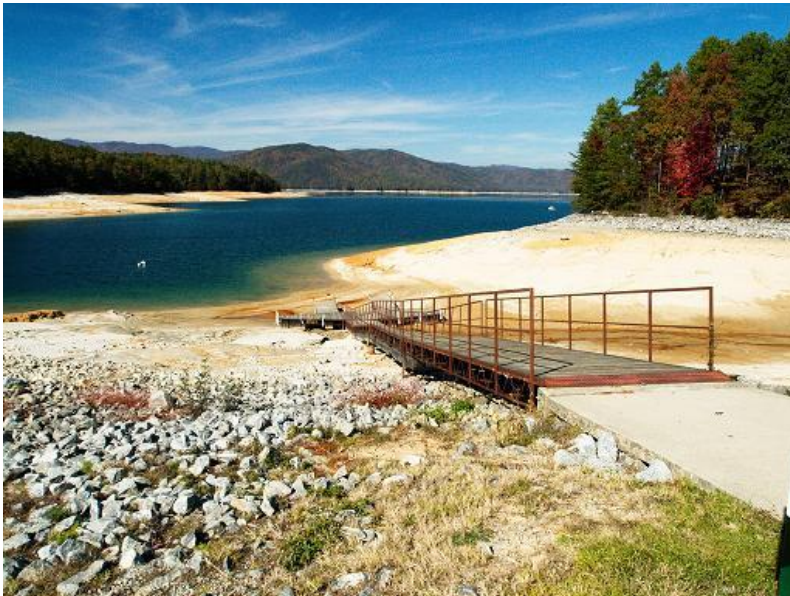
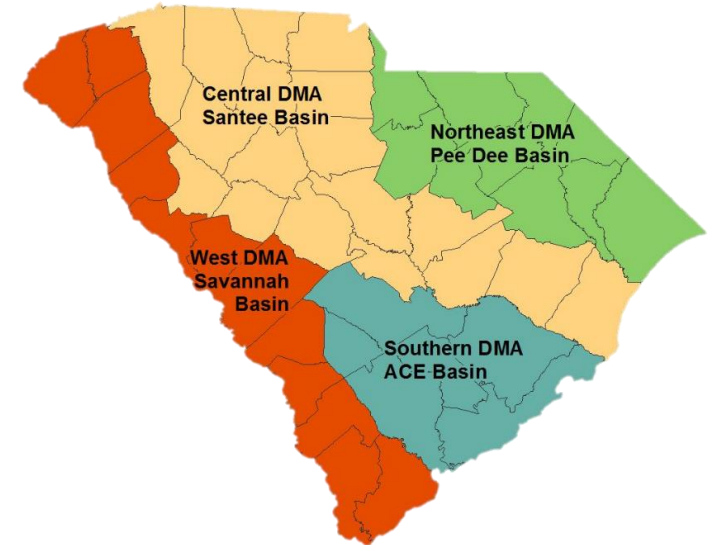
The **South Carolina Drought Response Act (2000)** and the **supporting regulations** formally establish and describe the responsibilities of the South Carolina State Climatology Office and the South Carolina Drought Response Committee, the major drought decision-making entities in the State.



Drought Monitoring and Response in SC

Why: To carefully and closely monitor, conserve, and manage the State's water resources in the best interest of all South Carolinians.

Who: Drought Response Committee and Department of Natural Resources – State Climatology Office



Statewide members







- Forestry Commission
- Department of Agriculture
- Emergency Management Division
- Department of Health and Environmental Control
- Department of Natural Resources

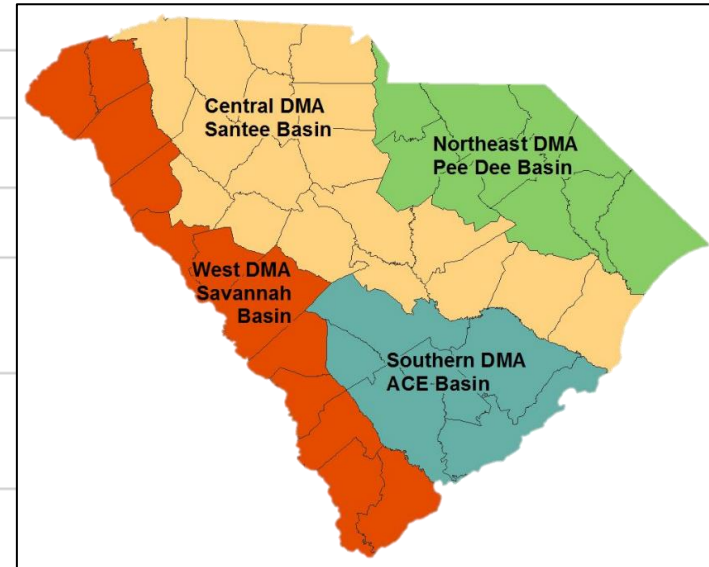
Local members (12 per DMA)

- Water Utilities
- Regional Council of Governments
- Power Generation Facilities
- Soil and Water Conservation Districts

Central Drought Management Area


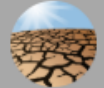




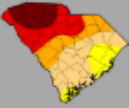
Counties: Greenville, Spartanburg, Cherokee, York, Laurens, Union, Chester, Greenwood, Saluda, Newberry, Fairfield, Lexington, Richland, Calhoun, Sumter, Clarendon, Williamsburg, Georgetown

Group	Committee Member	County	Contact Information
Agriculture	John Irwin - Appointment Pending		
Commission of Public Works	Ken Tuck – Appointment Pending (Spartanburg)		
Counties	Vacant		
Domestic User	Vacant		
Industry	Vacant		
Municipalities	James G. Bagley - Reappointment 03/01/2018	York	
Power Generation Facilities	Alan Stuart - Appointment 03/01/2018	York	
Private Water Supplier	Brad C. Powers - Reappointment 03/01/2018	Spartanburg	
Public Service District	Vacant		
Regional Council of Gov.	Gregory Sprouse - Appointment 03/01/2018	Richland	
Soil and Water Conservation District	John T. Rivers - Appointment March, 2008	Sumter	
Special Purpose District	Vacant		



Drought Monitoring and Response in SC

How: The State uses multiple indicators and indices to monitor drought and determine drought severity levels.

Percent of Normal Rainfall		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cumulative dryness or wetness compared to long-term averages
Crop Moisture Index (CMI)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agricultural growing season short-term (up to 4 weeks) dryness or wetness
Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prolonged (month, years) abnormally dry or wet conditions
 Water Resources		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Streamflow levels• Lake levels• Groundwater levels
Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Daily forest fire potential
U.S. Drought Monitor for South Carolina		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• General areas of drought, labeled by intensity on a weekly basis

Conditions and Response

SC Drought Response Act and Regulations

Incipient

- Drier than normal
- Soil moisture declines
- Water demand increases

Moderate

- Water levels decrease
- Crops and plants wither
- Irrigation increases

Severe

- Water levels continue to drop
- Number of wildfires increases
- Poor grazing and agricultural conditions

Extreme

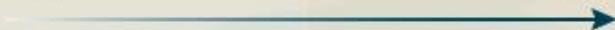
- Widespread impacts to agriculture, forestry, water utilities, and water dependent businesses

SCDNR, SCO and DRC monitor conditions, share information, and make recommendations to manage drought.
State and federal agencies, water utilities, and reservoir managers monitor conditions.

Water utilities review drought plans and ordinances.

Water utilities implement drought plans and ordinances.
DRC may recommend voluntary or mandatory water conservation.

As drought conditions and impacts become more severe, response actions increase accordingly.



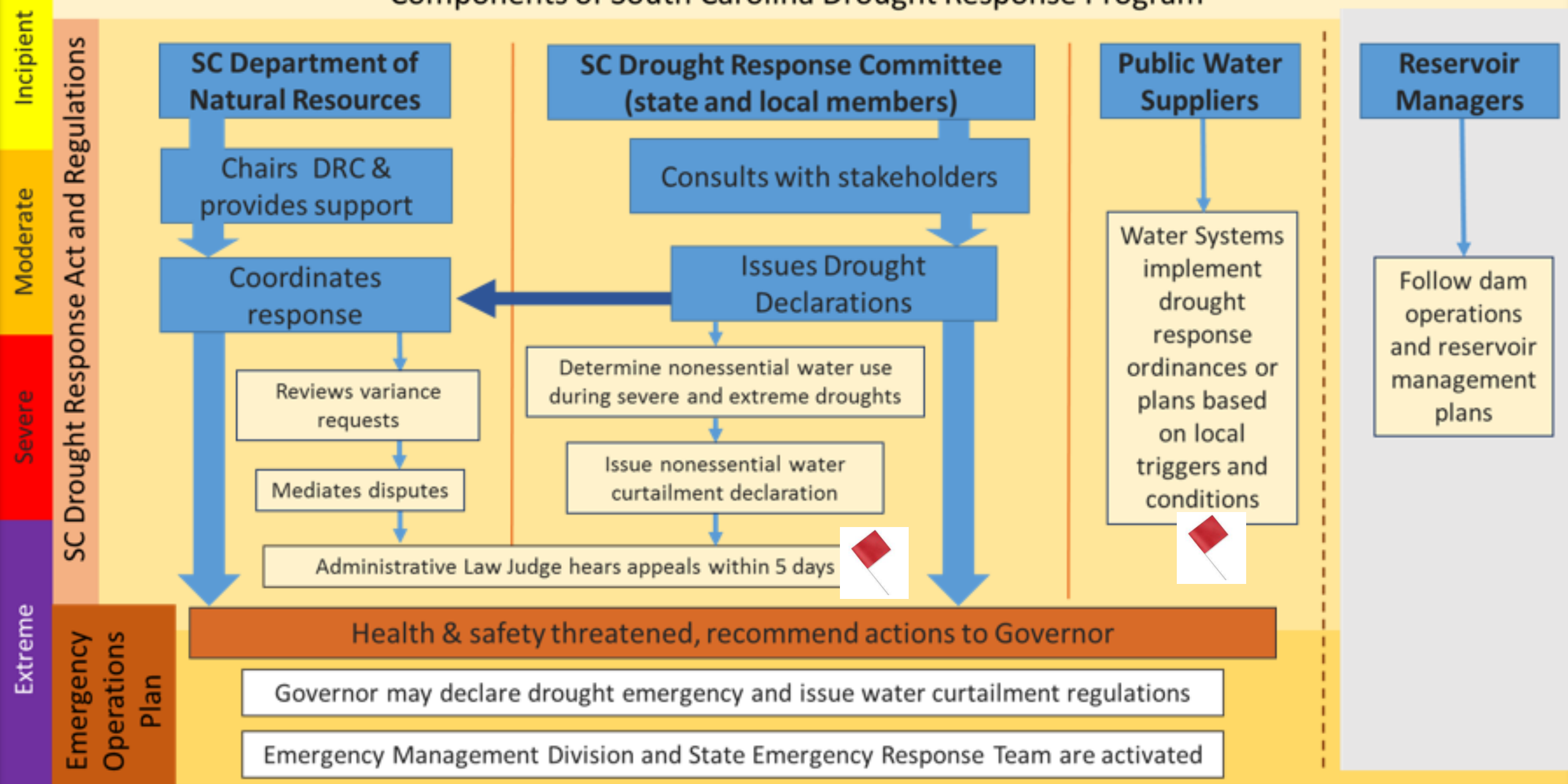
State agencies increase monitoring and communications. Citizens may see local notices for burn bans, boat ramp closings, and water use restrictions. The Governor may request voluntary or mandatory water conservation. The Governor may assist with managing impacts, including requesting disaster declarations by the US Dept. of Agriculture and activating the National Guard to assist with wildfire suppression.

State Emergency Operations Plan



- Water systems and citizens are without, or losing access to water.
- Public safety, health, and welfare are threatened.
- The State Emergency Response Team (SERT) is activated to lead state-level response to the water shortage emergency.

Components of South Carolina Drought Response Program



Local Level Drought Plans

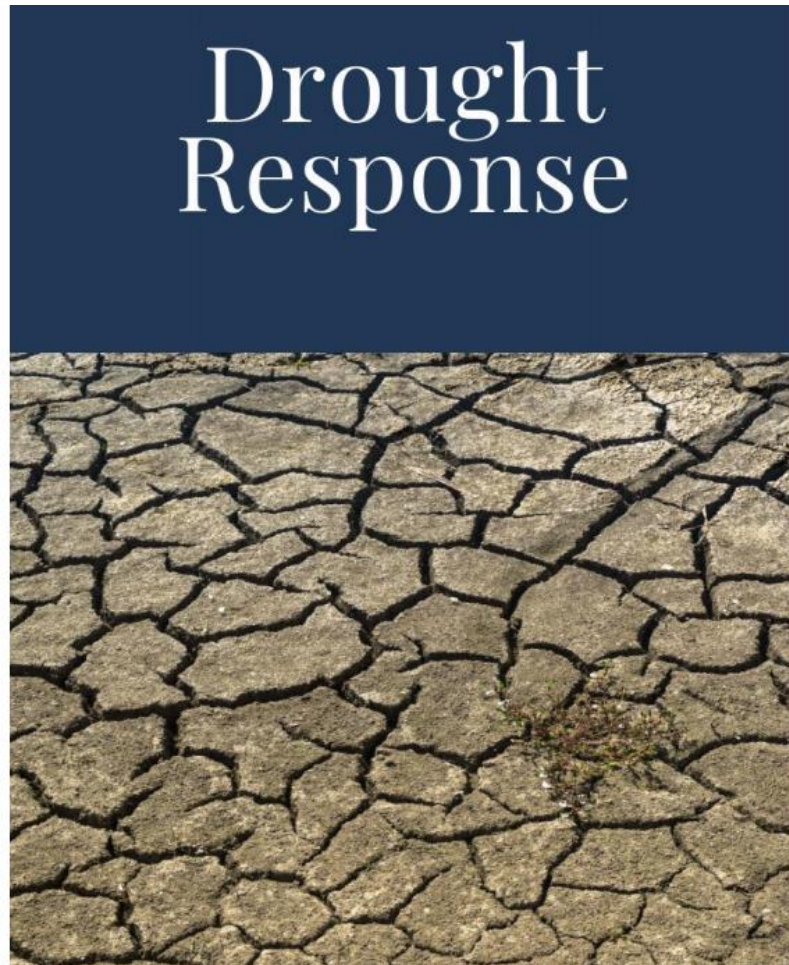
Model Drought Management Plan and Response Ordinance

(Provided by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources as required by the South Carolina Drought Response Act of 2000.)

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Mount Pleasant Waterworks Drought Management and Response Plan Revised May 2020



D. Identification of Water System Specific Drought or Water Shortage Indicators: Operators of every water system must develop historical trends that are valuable indicators of a system's ability to meet demand when demand begins to outpace supply. Mount Pleasant Waterworks has developed triggers for use during drought or demand water shortages that describe when specific phases of the Drought Response Plan are implemented. Staff will monitor triggers and recommend action. The system triggers are as follows:

Incipient Drought Phase:

1. Drought Response Committee declaration (considering droughts can be localized.)

Moderate Drought Phase:

1. Drought Response Committee declaration (considering droughts can be localized.)
2. Average system storage levels fall below 60% for 48 hours.
3. Well pumping levels less than 100' above pump in one or more wells.

Severe Drought Phase:

1. Drought Response Committee declaration (considering droughts can be localized.)
2. Average system storage levels fall below 40% for 48 hours, and/or
3. Well pumping levels less than 75' above pump in one or more wells.

Extreme Drought Phase:

1. Drought Response Committee declaration (considering droughts can be localized.)
2. Average system storage levels fall below 20% for 48 hours, and/or
3. Well pumping levels less than 50' above pump in one or more wells.

Severe Drought Phase

Triggers:

1. Drought Response Committee (DRC) declaration, OR
2. Average system storage levels fall below 40% for 48 hours, OR
3. Well pumping levels less than 75' above pump in one or more wells.
4. Rationing when water pressure has been reduced to 40 psi and water storage levels drop below 20% for 48 hours.

Goals: *To be implemented at Trigger #2 or #3 above*

1. **40% Reduction** of all water use
2. Voluntary reductions from customers in the use of water for all purposes
3. Mandatory restrictions on non-essential usage and restrictions on times when certain water usage is allowed

Note: Actions may be time-based to prescribe certain activities. For example, the request for 40% reduction in water usage may only be necessary after 30 or 45 days within this drought stage depending on other factors.

Administrative Actions:

	<i>Task</i>	<i>Assignee (ICS Position*)</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Issue a Proclamation to be released to the local media, MPW customers, and to the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Drought Information Center that Severe drought conditions are present.	General Manager
<input type="checkbox"/>	Provide written notification to the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Drought Information Center.	General Manager
<input type="checkbox"/>	Communicate with the Southern Drought Management Area (DMA) DRC representative on MPW's drought conditions, impacts, and actions taken so DRC has this information when setting drought levels for the Southern DMA.	General Manager
<input type="checkbox"/>	Consider offering incentives to customers for finding and repairing leaks and/or for complying with voluntary restrictions.	General Manager
<input type="checkbox"/>	Communicate financial impacts of drought to Commissioners and customers.	General Manager
<input type="checkbox"/>	Provide written notification monthly to the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Drought Information Center regarding the outcomes of the voluntary and mandatory restrictions.	General Manager
<input type="checkbox"/>	Encourage all residential water customers to voluntarily reduce overall monthly water usage to 60% of the customer's monthly average. If voluntary reduction of usage is not successful, the Mount Pleasant Waterworks may, at its option, implement the excessive use rate schedule for water, included at the bottom of this table. (Note: this rate modification is based on a reduction from actual average usage/REU vs. allocated capacity/REU.)	General Manager
<input type="checkbox"/>	Analyze AMI and other data to determine actual water usage reduction vs. goal. Determine customers not meeting 40% goal and generate customized notification to encourage.	Customer Services Manager

	<i>Task</i>	<i>Assignee (ICS Position*)</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Monitor and track daily/weekly call volume in Call Center. Consider invoking Emergency Call Takers to work in Contact Center to handle increased call volume.	Customer Services Manager
<input type="checkbox"/>	Suspend cut-offs.	Customer Services Manager
<input type="checkbox"/>	Activate new tier charges in CIS when decision to implement is made by General Manager. When modified rate structures are implemented, a comparison of actual usage vs. target of modified tier structure should be included in customer bills.	Customer Services Manager
<input type="checkbox"/>	Follow communication guidelines outlined in Mount Pleasant Waterworks Crisis Communication Plan to inform Mount Pleasant Waterworks' customers of the water system condition and voluntary and mandatory conservation measures that the customers are requested to follow during Severe drought conditions. See Appendix G for guidelines. Encourage self-policing by residents to alert the utility of system leaks.	PIO
<input type="checkbox"/>	Add bill inserts with conservation measures and updates on actual water usage reduction vs goal.	PIO
<input type="checkbox"/>	Collaborate and communicate with other water utilities and entities within the Southern Drought Management Area to ensure consistent messaging.	PIO
<input type="checkbox"/>	Work with CWS for consistent messaging to customers and public.	PIO
<input type="checkbox"/>	Develop and update ongoing list of Frequently Asked Questions (and answers) from Contact Center calls and Marketing/Communications.	PIO
<input type="checkbox"/>	Conduct regular (at least weekly) communications meetings between dispatch, customer service, and communications to review FAQ and develop consistent messaging.	PIO
<input type="checkbox"/>	Communicate to customers in advance when to expect higher water bills.	PIO
<input type="checkbox"/>	Publicize widely the penalties to be imposed for violations of mandatory restrictions and the procedures to be followed if a variance in the restrictions is requested.	PIO
<input type="checkbox"/>	Expand the use of education and public relations efforts and emphasize the penalties associated with violating the mandatory restrictions.	PIO
<input type="checkbox"/>	Conduct financial analysis of capacity buy-in vs. wholesale rates from CWS to determine the most cost-effective way to purchase additional water.	Finance Section Chief
<input type="checkbox"/>	Track and report billed revenues vs. collected revenues.	Finance Section Chief
<input type="checkbox"/>	Email and update all staff on current drought stage and conservation measures.	Planning Section Chief
<input type="checkbox"/>	Keep staff updated with current conditions on Canteen display board.	Planning Section Chief
<input type="checkbox"/>	Report drought-related conditions and impacts weekly to the National Drought Mitigation Center: http://bit.ly/droughtreport19	Planning Section Chief
<input type="checkbox"/>	Adjust regular meeting schedule (see schedule below).	Planning Section Chief
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attend DRC conference calls for updates.	Planning Section Chief

Severe Drought Phase Excessive Use Rate Schedule

Tier I	0 – 3,000 gallons/REU	regular rate
Tier II	3,001 – 6,000 gallons/REU	2 times regular rate
Tier III	6,001 – 9,000 gallons/REU	3 times regular rate
Tier IV	Greater than 9,000 gallons/REU	4 times regular rate

Meeting Schedule (Severe Drought):

Day of Week	Time	Location	Attendees
Mondays	10:00 AM	MPW Conference Room	MPW ICS Team MPW Commissioners Town Staff (e.g., Public Services) CWS representatives
Thursdays, as determined by DRC	TBD	Conference Call	Drought Response Committee, MPW IC, Planning Section Chief & Operations Branch Director
Fridays	3:00 PM	Conference Call	MPW ICS Team MPW Commissioners Town Staff (e.g., Public Services) CWS representatives

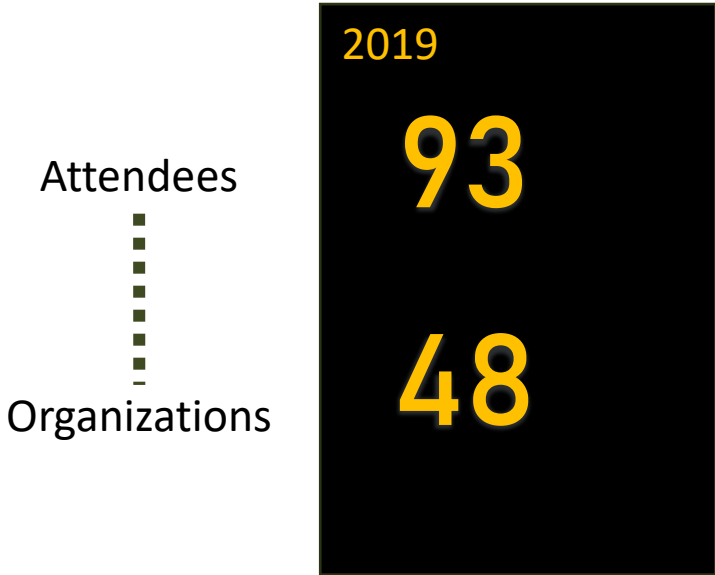
Operations Actions:

	Task	Assignee (ICS Position*)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Utilize AMI and field inspections to identify water leaks and intensify maintenance efforts to correct water leaks in the distribution system.	Field Service Branch Director
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cease installation of new irrigation taps on the water system.	Field Service Branch Director
<input type="checkbox"/>	Contact all permitted hydrant users to cease using water until further notice. Notify all hydrant metered customers that meters will be pulled for the duration. Restoration of the meters will commence once conditions are favorable for normal use.	Field Service Branch Director
<input type="checkbox"/>	Communicate to all fire stations the reduction in pressures and procedure to follow to increase pressures during firefighting.	Field Service Branch Director
<input type="checkbox"/>	Adjust auto blowoffs to maintain minimum water quality goals.	Field Services Branch Director
<input type="checkbox"/>	Consider making provisions for emergency cooling/improved ventilation of critical machinery due to the stress increased demand and/or elevated environmental temperatures may place on the machinery.	Field Services Branch Director
<input type="checkbox"/>	Coordinate with Town, utilities and their associated contractors to enact/enforce restrictions on directional drilling to minimize damage risk to water lines during severe and/or extreme drought.	Field Services Branch Director

	Task	Assignee (ICS Position*)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Maintain regular (at least weekly) contact with CWS to receive updates on their assets and operational conditions. Provide updates to MPW staff during regular team meetings.	Operations Branch Director
<input type="checkbox"/>	Monitor usage, storage levels, and operation status of critical assets and report to regular management meetings.	Operations Branch Director
<input type="checkbox"/>	Consider increase in blending of raw water to increase production as needed.	Operations Branch Director
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reduce distribution pressures to ~40 psi. Per the AWWA M60 manual, lower water pressures typically result in an average of 6% reduction in water usage.	Operations Branch Director
<input type="checkbox"/>	Backfill storage tanks at night from CWS.	Operations Branch Director
<input type="checkbox"/>	Consider recycled water from wastewater treatment plants for commercial companies to collect and distribute to customers for irrigation.	Operations Branch Director
<input type="checkbox"/>	Consider increasing the frequency of monitoring and testing of water quality.	Operations Branch Director
<input type="checkbox"/>	Measure & report water levels in each of the deep wells weekly.	Water Supply Group Supervisor
<input type="checkbox"/>	Monitor fluoride levels for potential public notification.	Water Supply Group Supervisor

* See Table 13.5 of the MPW Emergency Management Plan for the ICS Positions referenced above.

SC Drought and Water Shortage Tabletop Exercise September 2017 and 2019 – SC Emergency Operations Center



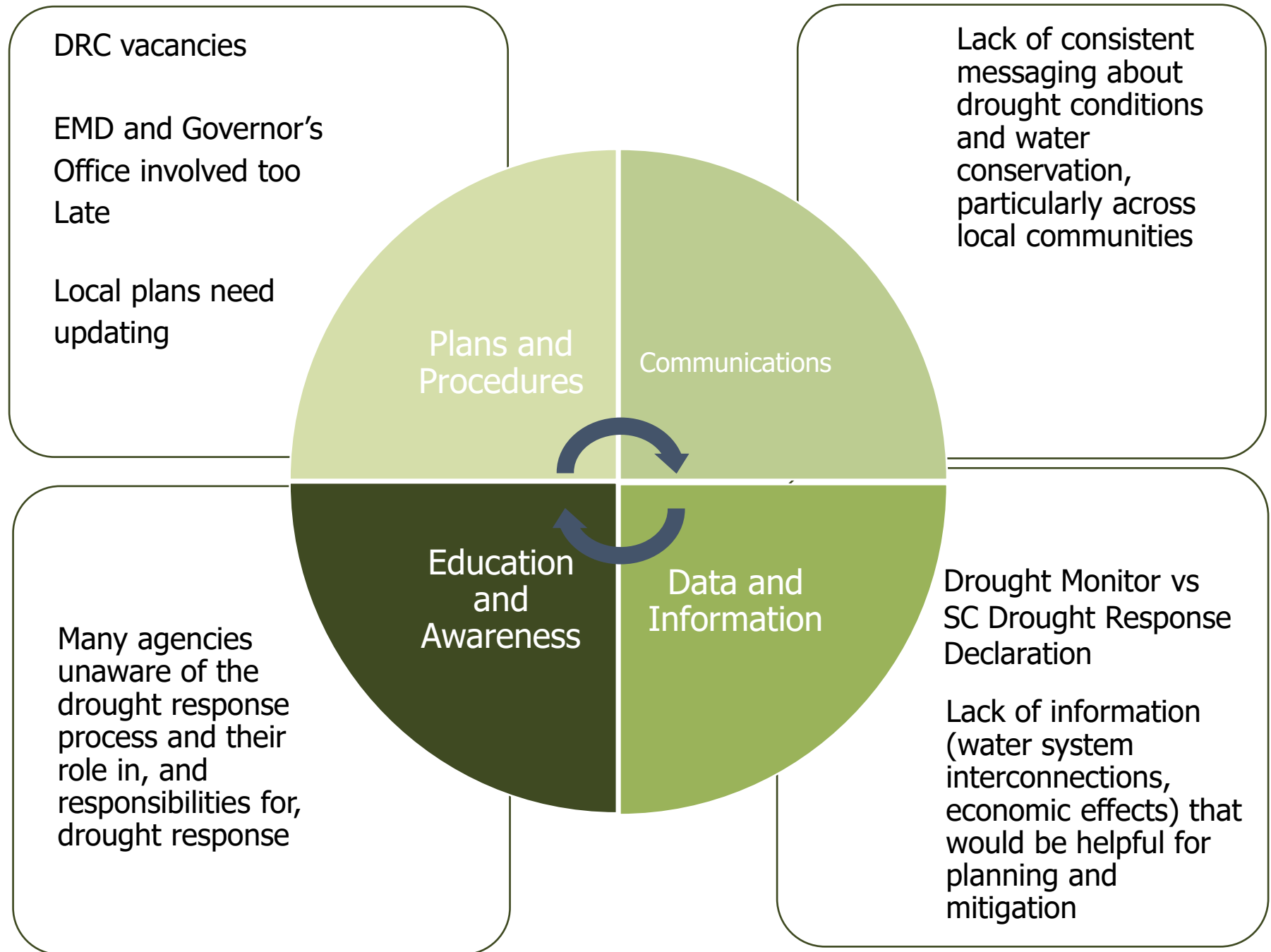
SCEMD

Objectives of the Tabletop Exercise

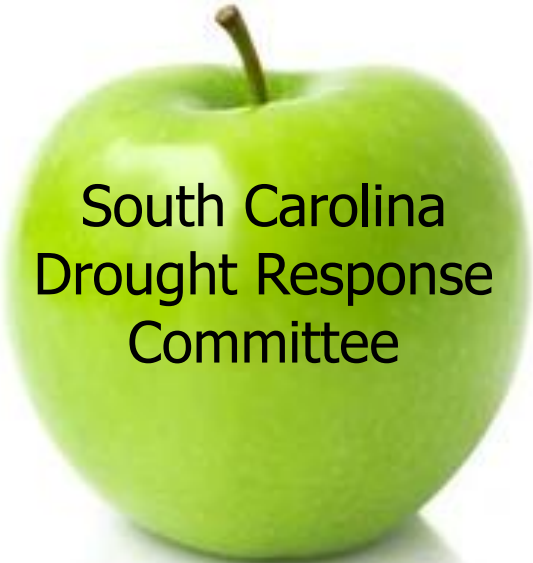


1. Identify and understand the breaking points in the *SC Drought Response Act*, *SC Drought Regulations*, *SC Emergency Response Plan Drought Annex*, and local drought plans and procedures.
2. Improve awareness of local, state, and federal players in South Carolina's drought response.
3. Identify key mission areas for Each State Emergency Support Function.
4. Collect ideas and strategies for future exercises.

“Breaking Points”



Understanding the USDM and the South Carolina Drought Response Committee



Understanding the USDM and the South Carolina Drought Response Committee

USDM

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

USDM authors work at NDMC, USDA, and NOAA. Authors take turns making the weekly map, which is based on drought indicators and input from contributions.

Contributors include:

- NOAA
- USDA
- Other federal agencies
- State agencies
- Universities

Authors use a “convergence of evidence” approach to review and synthesize a wide range of information. The website lists the various products that are used to develop the weekly map.

The Drought Classification table shows numeric values for selected indicators and how they relate to USDM drought categories.

Five classifications

- D0 = abnormally dry
- D1 = moderate
- D2 = severe
- D3 = extreme
- D4 = exceptional

SC DRC

<http://www.scdrought.com/>

SC Department of Natural Resources, State Climatology Office and the SC Drought Response Committee (DRC)

SC Drought Response Act (amended 2000); SC Drought Regulations (2001)

Drought Management Areas (DMAs) include representatives from:

- Local government
- Private and public water suppliers
- Power generation facilities
- Agricultural, industrial, and domestic water users
- Soil and Water Conservation Districts

The SC DRC convenes when conditions warrant. Drought Management Area committees make county drought designations.

SC Regulations specify the indicators to be used to monitor conditions and the numeric values that correspond to each drought alert phase.

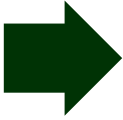
Drought Alert Phases

- Incipient
- Moderate
- Severe
- Extreme

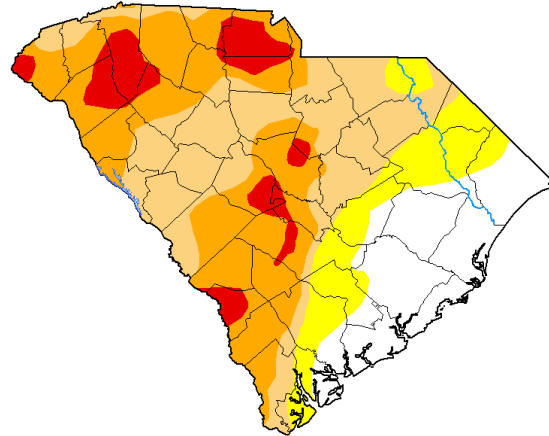
USDM vs SC DRC Drought Indicators

USDM Inputs

- Precipitation
- Soil Moisture
- Vegetation Health
- Surface Water
- Evaporation
- Groundwater
- Impacts & Condition Monitoring reports



**USDM Map
10/15/2019**

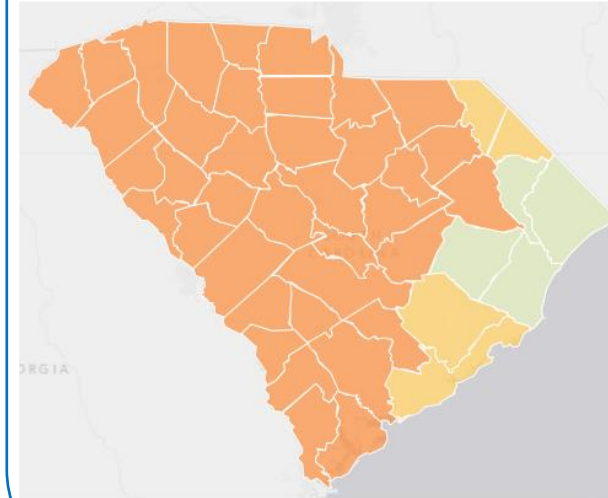


Intensity:

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



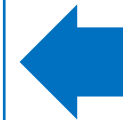
**SC Drought
Declaration Map
by County
(10/17/2019)**



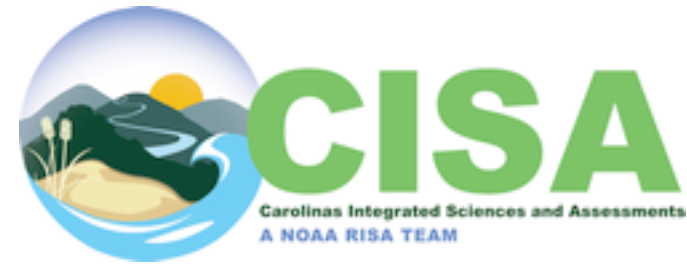
- Normal
- Incipient
- Moderate
- Severe
- Extreme

Other Indicators used for SC

- Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI)
- Crop Moisture Index (CMI)
- Standard Precipitation Index (SPI)
- Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI)
- Average daily streamflow
- Groundwater Levels



SCdrought.com



Home Page

- 5 Main Tabs:
 - Conditions
 - Resources
 - Impacts
 - Conditions
 - Planning



Drought Resources

Learn about drought, drought types, ways to measure drought in a climatological context and how South Carolina monitors and assesses drought.



Pinnacle Mountain Fire in fall of 2016 resulted in a loss of 10,623 acres. Image Credit: U.S. Army National Guard Staff Sgt. Roberto Di Giovine via Flickr CC BY 2.0

Drought Impacts

Drought impacts spread to all water-sensitive sectors. Learn more about how droughts can affect communities and ecosystems and what can be done to reduce these impacts.



Low lake levels impact energy production, recreation, and wildlife. Image Credit: Mike Burton via Flickr CC BY-ND 2.0

Drought Response Committee

The SC Drought Response Committee issues drought status updates and may recommend water use restrictions when conditions escalate to severe or extreme drought.



The SC Drought Response Committee's role is to ensure safety and well-being of South Carolinians during drought conditions. Image Credit: Janet Tarbox via

Legislation and Plans

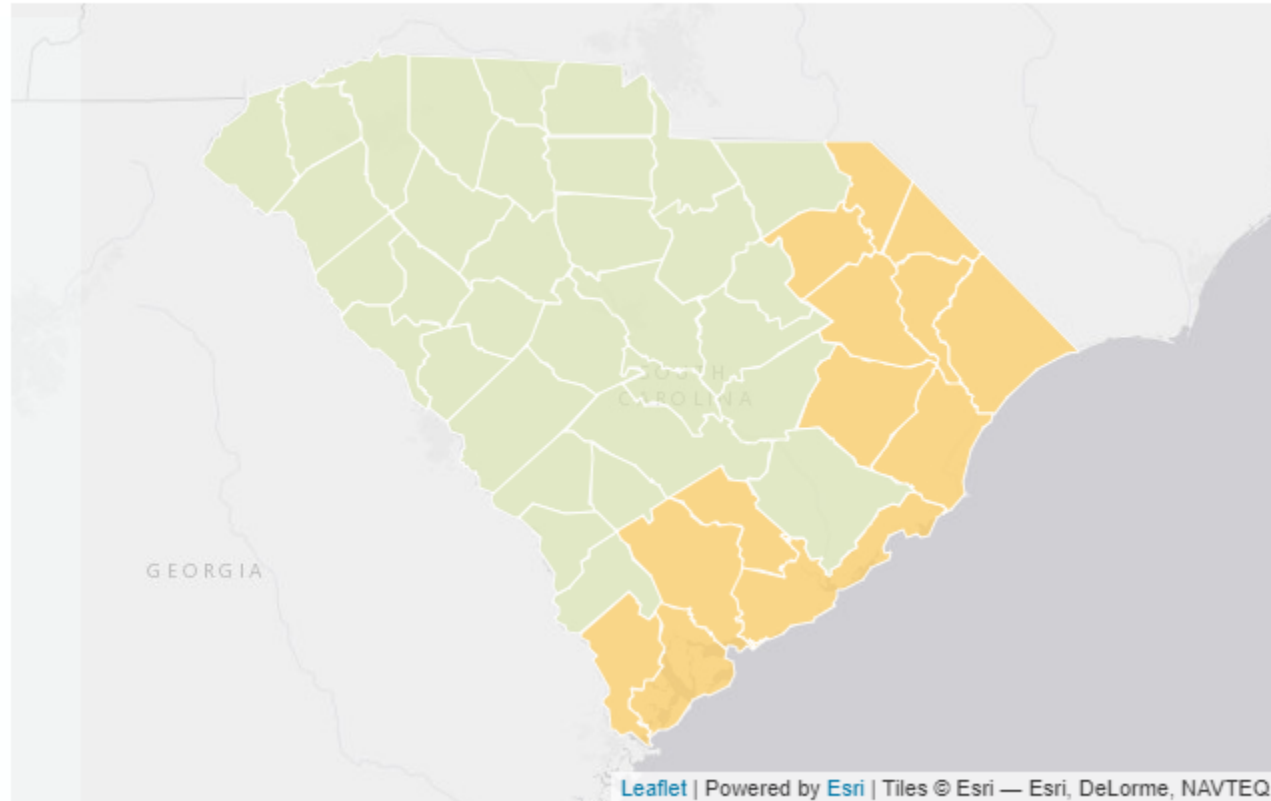
South Carolina's drought response encompasses multiple documents, legislation, and plans. Learn more about the State's drought response program and procedures to manage drought.



South Carolina Drought and Water Shortage Tabletop Exercise at the South Carolina Emergency Center on September 27, 2017, in West Columbia, SC.

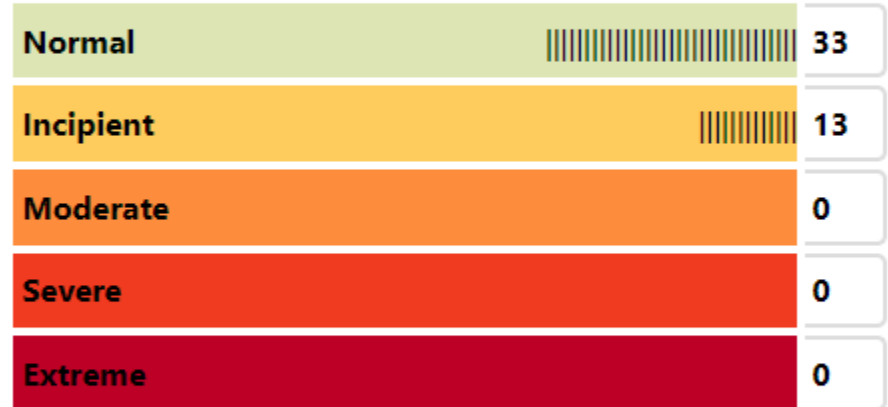


Drought Conditions in South Carolina



Current Status as of 04-27-2022 [?]

Last Drought Response Meeting: 04-27-2022



Number of Counties in Each Category

Archived Drought Status



Current



Table View

Save Map as Image

[Drought Status Report](#)



SC Drought Resources

- Learn about drought
- Water Conservation Tips and infographics
- Drought Photos from the 2007, 2008, and 2011 droughts
- Publications from both the SC SCO and Carolinas Integrated Sciences and Assessments (CISA)
- Other resources from CISA, National Drought Monitoring Center (NDMC), National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS), and National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)

Learn about drought!

What is drought? How do we know when South Carolina is in drought? How does South Carolina Drought Response and Management work? Find the answers to these questions and many more with the resources below.

- [Drought 101](#)

Drought response and management in the South Carolina is directed by State law.

- [South Carolina Drought Response Act](#)
- [South Carolina Drought Regulations](#)
- [South Carolina Model Drought Management Plan and Ordinance](#)

Water Conservation

Good water conservation habits are essential for drought preparation and response. Find out what you can do at home to conserve water. These PDF flyers can be printed and shared... spread the word!

- [Water Conservations Tips](#)
- [How much water can you save?](#)

Drought Photo Gallery

Photos from past droughts are important for remembering the impact that drought conditions can have in South Carolina. They help us to compare droughts events over the years.

- [Drought Photos](#)

Publications

Find research, publications, and reports related to drought in South Carolina.

- [Research, Publications, and Storm Reports from the South Carolina State Climate Office \(SCO\)](#)
- [Carolinas Integrated Sciences and Assessments \(CISA\) Library](#)

Other Resources

Carolinas Integrated Sciences and Assessments (CISA)

- [Drought Planning and Preparedness](#)
- [CISA Outreach Videos and Interviews](#)
- [Atlas of Hydroclimate Extremes](#)

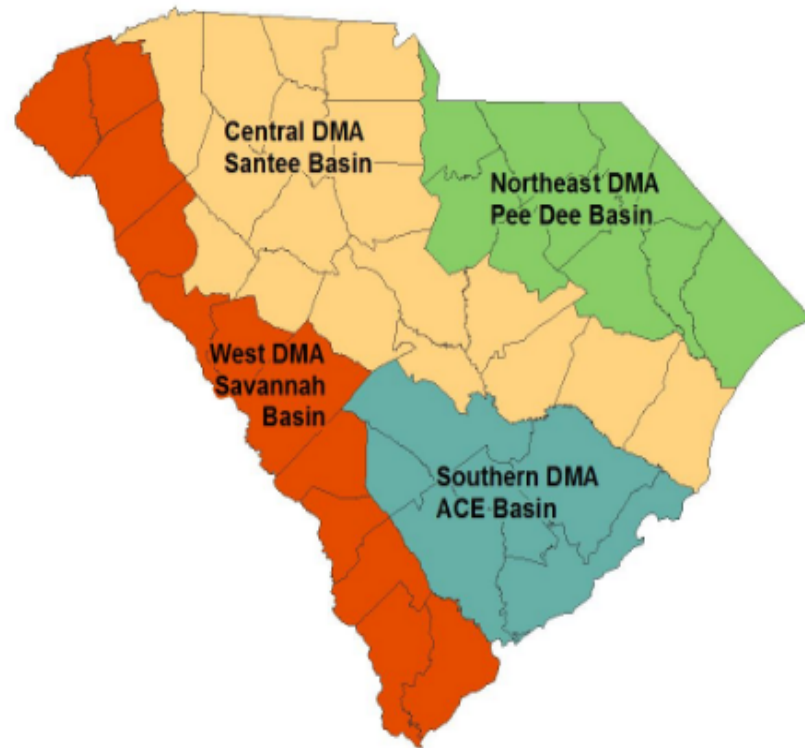
National Drought Resources

- [National Drought Monitoring Center](#)
- [National Integrated Drought Information System \(NIDIS\)](#)
- [National Centers for Environmental Information \(NCEI\)](#)



South Carolina Drought Response Committee

The SC Drought Response Committee consists of state and local members and governs drought related issues and response in South Carolina. Local members are organized according to Drought Management Areas. The DRC is chaired and supported by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources and the SC State Climatology Office. The DRC monitors climatic conditions, evaluates drought indicators, and consults with stakeholders to issue drought status updates. During severe or extreme drought, the DRC determines nonessential water use and issues declaration for water curtailment.



Drought Management Areas

[West Drought Management Area](#)

[Central Drought Management Area](#)

[Northeast Drought Management Area](#)

[Southern Drought Management Area](#)







Statewide Members

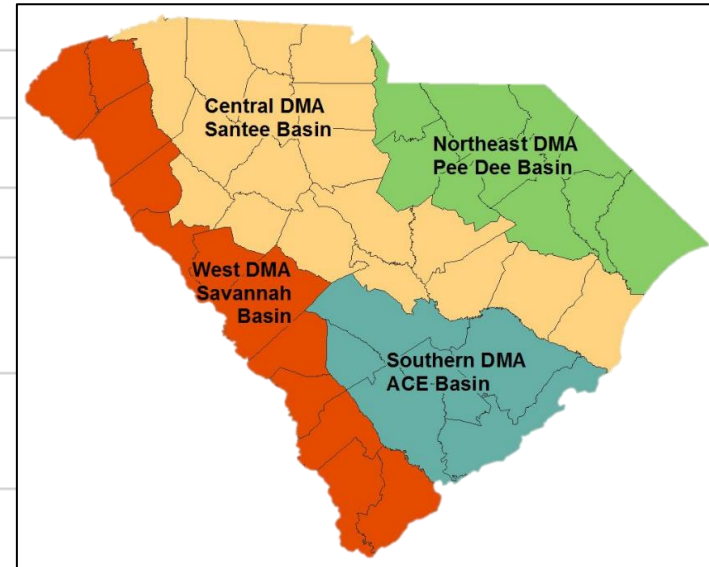
[State Agency Members](#)

To learn more about how the committee monitors and identifies drought, visit the [South Carolina Drought 101 page](#).

Central Drought Management Area

Counties: Greenville, Spartanburg, Cherokee, York, Laurens, Union, Chester, Greenwood, Saluda, Newberry, Fairfield, Lexington, Richland, Calhoun, Sumter, Clarendon, Williamsburg, Georgetown

Group	Committee Member	County	Contact Information
Agriculture	John Irwin - Appointment Pending		
Commission of Public Works	Ken Tuck – Appointment Pending (Spartanburg)		
Counties	Vacant		
Domestic User	Vacant		
Industry	Vacant		
Municipalities	James G. Bagley - Reappointment 03/01/2018	York	
Power Generation Facilities	Alan Stuart - Appointment 03/01/2018	York	
Private Water Supplier	Brad C. Powers - Reappointment 03/01/2018	Spartanburg	
Public Service District	Vacant		
Regional Council of Gov.	Gregory Sprouse - Appointment 03/01/2018	Richland	
Soil and Water Conservation District	John T. Rivers - Appointment March, 2008	Sumter	
Special Purpose District	Vacant		





South Carolina Drought Planning

The South Carolina Drought Response Program consists of legislation, regulations, and procedures that establish recommended and required response at moderate, severe, and extreme drought alert phases. The [South Carolina Drought Response Act](#) and the [supporting regulations](#) formally establish and describe the responsibilities of the [South Carolina Drought Response Committee \(DRC\)](#), the major drought decision-making entity in the State. The DRC is composed of statewide and local members, and state agency members include:

- Emergency Management Division
- Department of Health and Environmental Control
- Department of Agriculture
- The Forestry Commission
- Department of Natural Resources

📺 [Watch an interview](#) with South Carolina State Climatologist Hope Mizzell. Dr. Mizzell discusses the State Climate Office's role in administration of the South Carolina Drought Response Act.

The Drought Response Act requires all public water suppliers to develop and implement local drought plans and ordinances. *The Drought Regulations recognize that local governments have primary responsibility for alleviating drought impacts and encourage cooperation among neighboring water systems.* DNR created a [sample drought plan](#) and ordinance for local governments and water systems to use in developing their own documents.

You can search for and view approved water system drought plans and ordinances through the [Drought Management Plan and Response Ordinance Inventory](#).

The [South Carolina Drought Response Plan](#) is located in Appendix 10 of the State's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The Drought Response Plan describes actions when drought conditions have reached a level of severity beyond the scope of the DRC and local communities. The South Carolina Emergency Management Division (EMD) maintains the EOP and leads multi-agency response to hazard events. Upon an activation of the EOP, EMD and the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) assemble in the South Carolina Emergency Operations Center to coordinate the State's response.



SC State Climatologist, Dr. Hope Mizzell, and SC Emergency Management Division Dam Safety Coordinator, Marshall Sykes, walk attendees through a series of intensifying drought scenarios at South Carolina's first Drought and Water Shortage Tabletop Exercise in September 2017. Photo courtesy of CISA

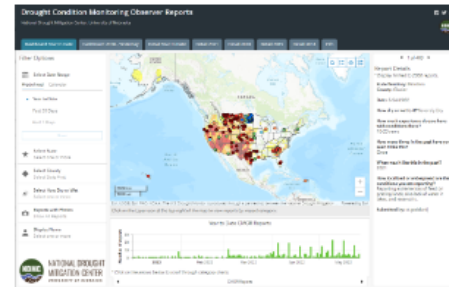
Side Plug: Contribute to Drought / Condition Reporting!

Drought Impacts Toolkit

Home Tools Emerging Impacts Impact Assessments

Submit and view Condition Monitoring Observer Reports (CMOR)

Home > Tools > CMOR



- 2022 Map
- Archive
- Download Factsheet
- Download Factsheet En Español
- Watch Video
- Social Media Resources
- CMOR use in North Dakota

Report drought-related conditions and impacts within the U.S. This is a nation-wide service provided by the National Drought Mitigation Center, based at the University of Nebraska, in partnership with the National Integrated Drought Information System. Information submitted by this form appears on a map and becomes part of a permanent public record. Please note that this form is not part of the process to apply for assistance. To participate, you must legally be an adult, at least 18 years old in most states, 19 in Nebraska or Alabama, or 21 in Mississippi. By submitting information, you agree that it may be used in drought monitoring research. Questions? Please email DIRinfo@unl.edu.

[Submit a Report](#) [Submit Report by App](#)

For further assistance in using the app, see [the factsheet](#).



<https://droughtimpacts.unl.edu/Tools/ConditionMonitoringObservations.aspx>

Side Plug: Contribute to Drought / Condition Reporting!

Drought Condition Monitoring Observations and Reports 2022

Seleccione un idioma

Para utilizar este formulario en español, utilice el menú en la parte superior izquierda.

Introduction

Report drought-related conditions and impacts within the U.S. This is a nation-wide service provided by the National Drought Mitigation Center, based at the University of Nebraska, developed in partnership with the National Integrated Drought Information System and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Please note that this form is not part of the process to apply for assistance. To participate, you must legally be an adult, at least 18 years old in most states, 19 in Nebraska or Alabama, or 21 in Mississippi. By submitting information, you agree that it may be used in drought monitoring research. Questions? Please email DIRinfo@unl.edu.

Find your report(s) on the map

Information submitted via this form appears on a map and becomes part of a permanent public record. See your mapped reports at <https://go.unl.edu/cmormap>.

Where are you?*

Use the search box to enter the city or county of your observation. If you are using the mobile app, you have the option to enable location and use that instead. From a computer, clicking on the compass icon may work if you are not using a VPN, depending on your configuration.



Drought Condition Monitoring Observer Reports

National Drought Mitigation Center, University of Nebraska

Dashboard Year to Date | Dashboard 2018 - Yesterday | Detail Year to Date | Detail 2021 | Detail 2020 | Detail 2019 | Detail 2018 | Info

Filter Options

Select Date Range
Predefined | Calendar

Year to Date

Past 30 Days

Past 7 Days

Filter

Select State

South Carolina

Select County

Select one or more

Select How Dry or Wet

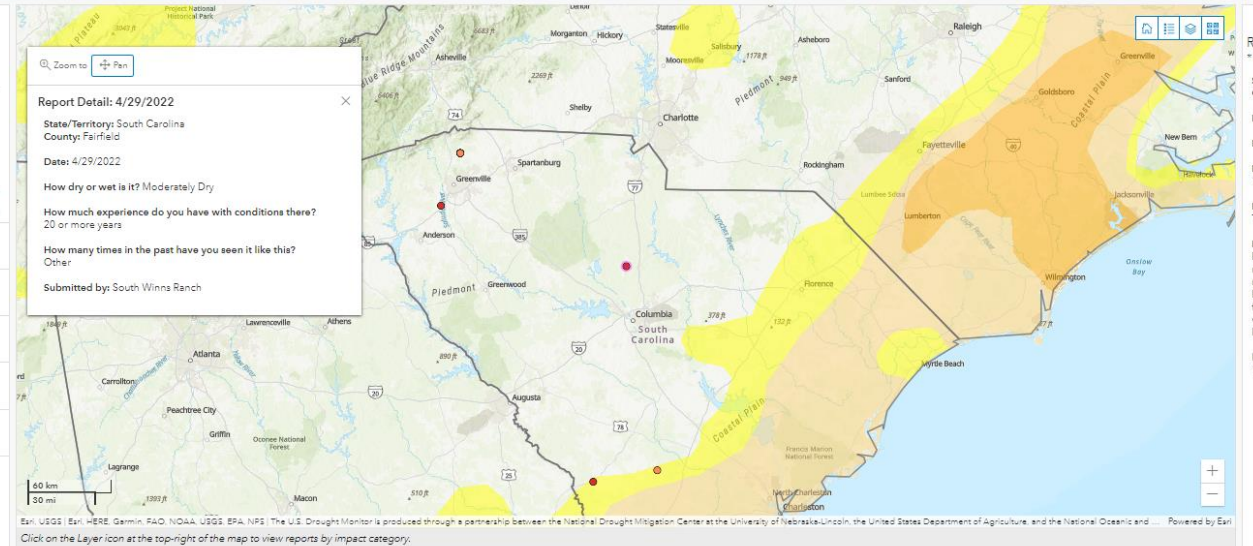
Select one or more

Reports with Photos

Show All Reports

Display Name

Select one or more



Esri, USGS | Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS | The U.S. Drought Monitor is produced through a partnership between the National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Powered by Esri. Click on the Layer icon at the top-right of the map to view reports by impact category.

Year to Date CMOR Reports



Thank You!

Questions?



Email: wickhame@dnr.sc.gov

Cell: 803-465-1098