in South Carolina

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

Who: Drought Response Committee (DRC) and Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR)- State Climatology Office (SCO)

Statewide members

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

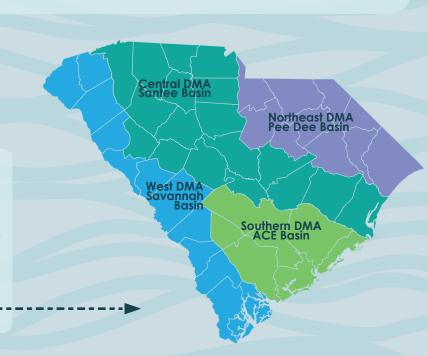
Local members

- Water Utilities
- Local Governments - Power Generation Facilities
- Soil and Water Conservation
- Districts

When and Where:

The State Climatology Office routinely monitors climatic conditions in the State.

The Drought Response Committee meets when needed to evaluate conditions and impacts within four Drought Management Areas. (DMA)



How: South Carolina uses multiple indicators and indices to monitor drought and determine drought severity levels.



Percent of Normal Rainfall

Cumulative dryness or wetness compared to long-term averages



Crop Moisture Index

- Short-term (up to 4 weeks) dryness or wetness during the agricultural growing season



Palmer Drought Severity Index

- Prolonged (month, years) abnormally dry or wet conditions



Streamflow levels



Lake and reservoir levels



Groundwater levels

Water Resources



Keetch-Byram Drought Index

- Daily measure of forest fire threat



US Drought Monitor for SC

- General areas of drought, labeled by intensity on a weekly basis

Conditions and Response: Increasingly severe conditions occur as a drought progresses.

Each drought level initiates a range of responses.

Incipient

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

Moderate

- Water levels decrease
- Crops and plants wither Irrigation increases

Severe

to drop

Water levels continue

- Number of wildfires increases
- Poor grazing and

Extreme

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

State and federal agencies, water utilities, and reservoir managers monitor conditions. Water utilities Water utilities implement drought plans and ordinances.

SCDNR, SCO and DRC monitor conditions, share information, and make recommendations to manage drought.

review drought plans and ordinances.

DRC may recommend voluntary or mandatory water conservation.

agricultural conditions

State agencies increase monitoring and

impacts become more severe, response actions increase accordingly.

As drought conditions 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. • Water systems and citizens are without, or losing access to, water.



- The State Emergency Response Team (SERT) is activated to lead state-level
- response to the water shortage emergency.

• Public safety, health, and welfare are threatened.

South Carolina Drought Response Act (2000) Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, § 49-23-10 et seq., as amended.

SC Drought Response Plan (2017)

2000, § 121-11 et seq., as amended.

To view current drought status and conditions in South Carolina, visit: scdrought.com/current.html

Regulations for the South Carolina Drought Response Act (2002) Code of State Regulations of South Carolina,







