



June 4, 2004
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ICPRB, through its Section for Cooperative Water Supply Operations, coordinates water supply operations during times of drought and recommends releases of stored water. These operations ensure adequate water supplies for the major Washington metropolitan area water suppliers during droughts.

Management conclusions:

Generally, use of the Washington metropolitan area's back-up water supply reservoirs, Jennings Randolph and Little Seneca, would be triggered by low flows brought about by a combination of low summer rainfall and low groundwater levels. Groundwater levels in the basin are at normal to above-normal levels, and the probability of reservoir releases this summer is slight. The metro area is well protected from a water supply shortage in the event of a drought.

ICPRB outlook:

As of June 1, there is a 3- to 4-percent conditional probability that natural Potomac flow will drop below 600- to 700-million gallons per day (MGD) at Little Falls through December 31 of this year. (Natural flow is that flow that would occur without upstream reservoir augmentation or withdrawals.) Water supply releases from Jennings Randolph and Little Seneca Reservoirs occur when Potomac flow is less than water supply withdrawals plus the environmental flow recommendation of 100 MGD. (Summertime Potomac withdrawals average 400 MGD, with a peak-day historical demand of 608 MGD.) Stream flow, precipitation totals, groundwater levels, and drought indices are used to estimate the conditional probability of future low flows.

Outlook for Potomac River at Little Falls – June 1, 2004

Natural flow (MGD)	Historical probability of lower flow June 1 through December 31 ¹	Conditional probability of lower flow June 1 through December 31 ²
1200	66%	47%
1000	52%	28%
800	27%	9%
700 (water supply releases possible)	16%	4%
600 (water supply releases possible)	10%	3%

¹ The historical probability was calculated based on an examination of the historical streamflow record.

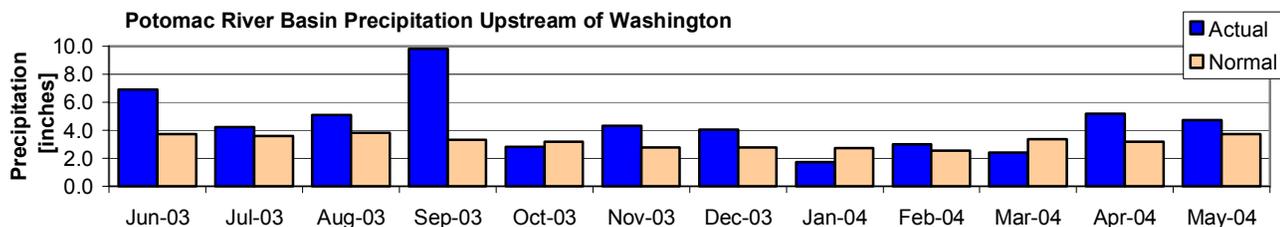
² Historical years in which conditions most closely resemble recent conditions are weighted more heavily in the determination of conditional probability. While both historical and conditional probabilities are given, the conditional probability is considered the more reliable indicator.

Potomac River flow (view graph at http://www.potomacriver.org/water_supply/2004flow.htm)

The Potomac flow is near median for this time of year. May daily flow averaged about 10.7 billion gallons per day, about 113-percent of the normal flow for the month (Source: USGS). Washington area water suppliers withdrew an average of about 428 MGD from the Potomac in May, about 13 percent more than May of last year.

Precipitation summary and long-term forecast:

The National Weather Service's Middle Atlantic River Forecast Center reports that as of June 1, 2004, precipitation in the Potomac basin upstream of Washington, D.C. has been 15.8 inches above average for the prior 12 months (since June 1, 2003), for a total of 54.3 inches.



The Climate Prediction Center of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration predicts a heightened probability of above normal temperatures in June, July, and August for the Potomac basin and approximately equal chances of precipitation being either below or above normal.

Reservoir Storage:

Facility	Percent Full	Current usable storage, bg	Total usable storage, bg
WSSC's Patuxent reservoirs:	97	9.9	10.2
FCWA's Occoquan reservoir:	100	8.1	8.1
Little Seneca Reservoir	100	3.8	3.8
Jennings Randolph water supply account	100	13.4	13.4
Jennings Randolph water quality account	100	16.6	16.6
Savage Reservoir	95	6.0	6.3

Drought Monitor, Soil moisture, and Groundwater:

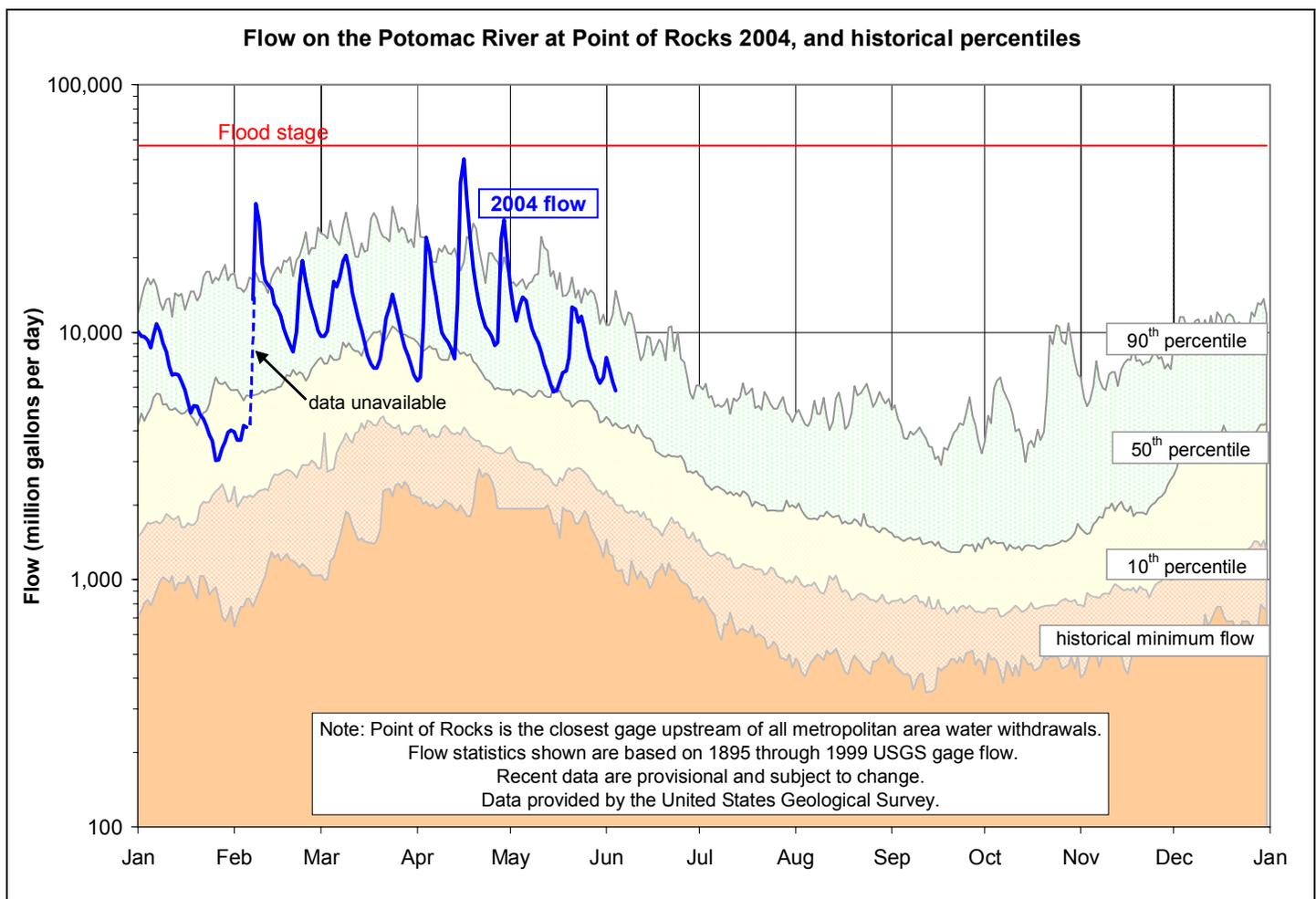
Monitoring wells show that groundwater levels are at normal or above-normal levels throughout the basin (Data Source: USGS). The current NOAA Drought Monitor shows non-drought conditions in the basin, and the Palmer Drought Severity Index shows conditions varying from near normal to extremely moist.

Drought Status:

The Metropolitan Washington Council of Government's Drought Awareness Response Plan status is "Normal."

Environmental Flow-by

Average Potomac flow at Little Falls in May was about 107 times the minimum flow recommendation of 100 MGD.



Information provided by USGS, the Middle Atlantic River Forecast Center, and the National Weather Service.