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| The NWS FORM E-5 NATIONAL NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE | U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE OCEANIC AND INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA | HYDROLOGIC SERVICE AREA: ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION |
| MONTHLY REPORT OF RIVER AND FLOOD CONDITIONS | | REPORT FOR: MONTH: January YEAR: 2000 |
| TO: Hydrometeorological Information Center NWS/Office of Hydrology, W/OH12x1 1325 East-West Highway, Room 7128 Silver Spring MD. 20910 | | SIGNATURE: (In Charge of Hydrologic Service Area) DATE: March 12, 2007 |

When no flooding occurs, include miscellaneous river conditions, such as significant rises, record low stages, ice conditions, snow cover, droughts and hydrologic products issued (WSOM E-41).



An **X** inside this box indicates that no flooding occurred within this hydrologic service area

The Drought of 1999 extended into the New Year but did not worsen. Prospects for easing of the drought appeared as snow remained in much of central and southern Indiana at the end of the month. Precipitation during January was not sufficient to recharge ground water, improve stream flow or raise levels in many water supply reservoirs.

Monthly rainfall ranged from less than 2 inches in portions of northern Indiana to more than 5 inches in southern Indiana. Rainfall was above normal for southern Indiana and near normal for most of central and northern Indiana. Precipitation remained below normal in northeast Indiana.

Once again the majority of the month's rainfall for southern Indiana occurred near the beginning of the month. Rainfall of 4 to nearly 6 inches fell in southern Indiana from the evening of the 2nd through the evening of the 3rd. Rain of 1 to 2 ½ inches saturated the ground by the early afternoon of the 3rd. Additional locally heavy rain of 2 to 3 inches fell during the late afternoon and early evening on the 3rd. This caused significant flash flooding in most Indiana counties bordering the Ohio River.

Flash flooding in Crawford County was the highest since June 1990. Areas in nearby Harrison and Clark Counties experienced the highest levels since March 1, 1997. Significant small stream flooding occurred in most of southern Indiana counties adjacent to the Ohio River.

High water in southern Indiana caused the Muscatatuck River and its various forks to rise to near bankfull levels. Extensive lowland flooding occurred only in the headwaters of the Deputy area of southwest Jefferson County.

As a result of the heavy rain in early January, the East Fork White and the White Rivers in southern Indiana had above normal flows during the first week and a half in January. With the return of winter weather after the middle of January, flows returned to below normal levels.

Approximately one half of central Indiana's melted precipitation fell during the first 4 days of January. Much of the remainder fell as snow during the last half of January. Two significant snowfall events occurred on the 19th and 29th. Snowfall totals from each event ranged between 2 and 6 inches for most of the Indianapolis HSA.

Monthly snowfall for Indiana was above normal for most of the state. Snowfall totals ranged from 4 inches in southwest Indiana to more than 37 inches near Lake Michigan in northwest Indiana. Most of the Indianapolis HSA received between 6 and 15 inches of snow. Almost all of the snow in central and southern Indiana occurred after the 19th.

January began with record to near record warm temperatures. January continued mild through the 18th. Winter returned the 19th and continued through the remainder of January. At the end of January, Indianapolis had experienced its longest string of 32 degree or colder weather since December 1989. This string ended on February 3rd and became the longest at Indianapolis since January-February 1985.

For the month, temperatures averaged near normal to 3 degrees above normal. This was the 5th consecutive month with above normal temperatures in central Indiana. The highest temperature during January occurred on the 2nd and the coldest temperature was on 21st or 27th. Maximum temperatures were in the upper 50s and 60s and minimum temperatures ranged from the single digits in southwest Indiana to more than 20 below zero in east central Indiana. Temperatures fell below 33 degrees on 25 to 27 days and remained below 33 degrees on 9 to 18 days. Because of the snow cover, temperatures fell below 1 degree in central and northern Indiana on 2 to 9 days.

Measurable precipitation fell on 7 to 19 days during the month. Locations in southern Indiana had 1 to 2 days with an inch or more of rain. For central and northern Indiana only a few locations had 1 day with an inch or more of rain.

For Indianapolis this was the 9th consecutive month with below normal rainfall. The last time this occurred was from May 1944 through January 1945. The 12 monthly running total for precipitation at Indianapolis through January is the lowest since the end of July 1995 at 27.96 inches.

At the close of January, rivers and streams were at very low levels and most soils were dry throughout the Indianapolis HSA.

Beginning October 3, 1994, the Chicago office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of streams and rivers in the following northern Indiana counties: Lake, Porter, LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Newton, Jasper, Starke, Marshall, Kosciusko, Benton, White, Pulaski and Fulton counties. This includes the following Indiana rivers: Kankakee, Iroquois, St. Joseph, Yellow and much of the Tippecanoe Rivers. Beginning July 15, 1998, the Chicago office transferred the following northern Indiana counties to North Webster, Indiana: LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Starke, Marshall, Kosciusko, White, Pulaski and Fulton counties. This includes the St. Joseph, Yellow, much of the Tippecanoe and the headwaters of the Kankakee Rivers..

Beginning December 1, 1994, the Wilmington, Ohio office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of streams and rivers in the following east central and southeast Indiana counties: Dearborn, Fayette, Franklin, Ripley, Ohio, Switzerland, Union and Wayne. This includes most of the Whitewater River Watershed in Indiana.

Beginning September 1, 1995, the Louisville, Kentucky office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of streams and rivers in the following south central Indiana counties: Orange, Washington, Scott, Jefferson, Crawford, Harrison, Floyd, and Clark. This includes the Blue River Watershed in south central, the Muscatatuck River Drainage in Jefferson County and most of the Lost River in south central Indiana.

Beginning February 1, 1996, the Louisville, Kentucky office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of the streams and rivers in the following south central and southwest Indiana counties: Dubois and Perry including the Anderson River along the Perry/Spencer county line.

Beginning February 1, 1996, the Paducah, Kentucky office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of the streams and rivers in the following southwest Indiana counties: Gibson, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh and Warrick. This includes the Wabash River in the New Harmony, Indiana area.

Beginning July 15, 1998, the North Webster, Indiana office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of the streams and rivers in the following north central and northeast Indiana counties: Lagrange, Steuben, Noble, Dekalb, Whitley, Allen, Adams, Wells, Huntington, Wabash, Grant, Blackford and Jay. This includes the headwaters of the Wabash River, the Indiana portion of the St. Joseph, St. Marys and Maumee Rivers and the Salamonie, Eel and most of the Mississinewa Rivers.

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Silver Spring, MD. 20910**

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National Weather Service, NOAA
1901 South State Route 134
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| The NWS FORM E-5 NATIONAL | U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE OCEANIC AND | HYDROLOGIC SERVICE AREA: ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION |
| NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA | |
| MONTHLY REPORT OF RIVER AND FLOOD CONDITIONS 2000 | REPORT FOR: | |
| | MONTH: February | YEAR: |
| TO: Hydrometeorological Information Center NWS/Office of Hydrology, W/OH12x1 1325 East-West Highway, Room 7128 Silver Spring MD. 20910 | SIGNATURE: (In Charge of Hydrologic Service Area) DATE: March 12, 2007 | |

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The Drought of 1999-00 continued to ease in central Indiana and ended in southern Indiana. This was the 3rd consecutive month with above normal rainfall in southern Indiana, but only the first month at Indianapolis with above normal rainfall since April 1999. A hydrologic drought continued in northern and much of central Indiana at the end of February. Precipitation during February was not sufficient to recharge ground water, and only slightly improved stream flow and levels in water supply reservoirs.

Monthly rainfall ranged from about 1 1/2 inches in portions of northeast Indiana to more than 7 inches in southwest Indiana. Rainfall was much above normal for southern Indiana, near normal for central Indiana and below normal for northern Indiana. The Evansville area experienced record monthly rainfall for February.

Much of the rain during February occurred from the 13th through 18th. There were two significant rainfall events during period. The heaviest rain fell in southern Indiana during both events. The first one occurred on the 13th and 14th when 1 to 3 inches of rain fell in southern Indiana. The second event occurred on the 17th and 18th. Rain of 1 to 4 inches fell in central and southern Indiana.

The 3rd significant rain event of the month occurred on the 23rd. Rain of 3/4 to 1 1/2 inches fell once again in southern Indiana. The last rain event of February occurred on the 26th. Rain of 1/2 to slightly over an inch fell in west central, central and southwest Indiana. This time much of southern Indiana received less than one quarter inch of rain.

Flooding occurred along small tributaries to the Ohio River in

southern Indiana following the heavy rains on the 17th. The Blue River in at Fredericksburg reached its highest level since late April 1996. The only locations that exceeded flood stage in the Indianapolis HSA were the East Fork White River at Seymour and Wheeler Hollow along the Muscatatuck River. Flooding along the East Fork White and Muscatatuck Rivers affected several state and local roads and some lowland areas.

After a snowy January, snowfall was below normal in central and southern Indiana. Monthly snowfall ranged from a trace to about 3 inches. The last time Indianapolis had less snow in February was 1998. Northern Indiana areas near Lake Michigan received nearly a foot of snow for the month.

While the January began with record temperatures, February ended with near record or record temperatures. On the 25th much of Indiana experienced the warmest temperature ever for February. Temperature rose into low and middle 70s statewide.

The warmth during the last week of February boosted the average temperature at Indianapolis to the 10th warmest February of record. Record daily high temperatures were set on the 23rd, 24th and 25th. This was the second consecutive February that Indianapolis broke the monthly temperature maximum. There were only 2 days, 2nd and 5th, when the daily temperature average was below normal.

For the month, temperatures averaged 7 to 9 degrees above normal. This was the 6th consecutive month with above normal temperatures in central Indiana. The highest temperatures during February occurred on the 25st and the coldest on the 2nd. Maximum temperatures were in the 70s and minimum temperatures ranged from 5 to 15 degrees. Temperatures fell below 33 degrees on 16 to 22 days and remained below 33 degrees on 3 to 11 days.

February's monthly average temperature at Indianapolis was 38.7 degrees. This was the 4th consecutive year when February's average temperature was 35 degrees or higher. This has never occurred before at Indianapolis since weather records began in March 1871.

Measurable precipitation fell on 8 to 12 days during the month. Locations in southern Indiana had 2 to 3 days with an inch or more of rain. Locations in central had 1 day with an inch or more of rain while those in northern Indiana had none.

At the close of February, rivers and streams in central and northern Indiana were at low levels while those in southern Indiana had above normal levels. Most soils were wet from recent rains. Snow was completely melted throughout the state and frost had left the ground.

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Beginning July 15, 1998, the North Webster, Indiana office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of the streams and rivers in the following north central and northeast Indiana counties: Lagrange, Steuben, Noble, Dekalb, Whitley, Allen, Adams, Wells, Huntington, Wabash, Grant, Blackford and Jay. This includes the headwaters of the Wabash River, the Indiana portion of the St. Joseph, St. Marys and Maumee Rivers and the Salamonie, Eel and most of the Mississinewa Rivers.

U.S. Corps of Engineers
Hydraulic Branch
P.O. Box 59
Louisville, KY. 40201

Station File. Original plus 11 copies.

It is necessary to E-mail to the following people:

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MONTHLY REPORT OF RIVER AND
FLOOD CONDITIONS
2000

REPORT FOR:
MONTH: March YEAR:

TO: Hydrometeorological Information Center
NWS/Office of Hydrology, W/OH12x1
1325 East-West Highway, Room 7128
Silver Spring MD. 20910

SIGNATURE:
(In Charge of Hydrologic Service Area)
DATE: March 12, 2007

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March 2000 saw a return to the warm and dry conditions that have prevailed in much of Indiana for nearly a year. Monthly temperatures were once again above normal and precipitation was below normal. The Drought of 1999-00 continued in central Indiana and northern Indiana.

Monthly melted precipitation ranged from less than 2 inches in many areas of central and northern Indiana to slightly more than 3 1/2 inches in southern Indiana. This was the first month since November 1999 that southern Indiana experienced below normal rainfall.

Although rainfall was below normal during March in central Indiana, snowfall was above normal. Indianapolis received the most snow for March since 1996. Less than 3 days following near record temperatures, snow of 3 to 9 inches fell in central and portions of northeast Indiana on the 11th.

The 8.1 inches of snow that fell at Indianapolis was the 6th greatest single March snow event ever for Indianapolis. The last time a greater snow event occurred during March was in 1996. On the opposite extreme, only a trace of snow fell at South Bend during the entire month of March.

Much of the rain during March occurred during last half of the month. There were three rain events. The first occurred on the 16th when about 1/2 to slightly over an inch of rain fell in much of southern Indiana. The second occurred on the 19th and 20th when 3/4

to nearly 2 inches of rain occurred in central and southern Indiana. The heaviest rain fell in southern Indiana during this event. The last event occurred on the 27th and 28th when rain of ½ to slightly over an inch fell in southern and eastern Indiana.

Near bankfull conditions occurred along several streams in southern Indiana following rains on the 16th and 20th. Water flow in most central Indiana streams remained below normal during March. Hydrologic drought conditions prevailed in much of central and southern Indiana at the end of March.

March monthly temperatures averaged 2 ½ to 6 ½ degrees above normal. Near record to record temperatures occurred statewide on the 7th and 8th. This was the warmest period in March as temperatures reached into the upper 70s and lower 80s. Following the snow on the 11th, temperatures fell to the upper teens. This was the lowest temperature for most areas during March. Temperatures fell below 33 degrees on 8 to 14 days during March.

Indianapolis experienced its 13th warmest March of record and the warmest since 1973. The 79 degrees on the 8th came within 1 degree of tying the record for the date and the earliest 80 degree reading of the season. This was the 7th consecutive month with above normal temperatures at Indianapolis.

Measurable precipitation fell on 7 to 10 days during the month. Locations in southern Indiana had 1 to 2 days with an inch or more of rain. Locations in central and northern Indiana did not have any days with an inch or more of rain.

At the close of March, rivers and streams in Indiana were at low levels. Soils in central and northern Indiana were generally dry while those in southern Indiana were moist. Many farmers were working in their fields at the end of March.

Beginning October 3, 1994, the Chicago office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of streams and rivers in the following northern Indiana counties: Lake, Porter, LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Newton, Jasper, Starke, Marshall, Kosciusko, Benton, White, Pulaski and Fulton counties. This includes the following Indiana rivers: Kankakee, Iroquois, St. Joseph, Yellow and much of the Tippecanoe Rivers. Beginning July 15, 1998, the Chicago office transferred the following northern Indiana counties to North Webster, Indiana: LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Starke, Marshall, Kosciusko, White, Pulaski and Fulton counties. This includes the St. Joseph, Yellow, much of the Tippecanoe and the headwaters of the Kankakee Rivers..

Beginning December 1, 1994, the Wilmington, Ohio office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of streams and rivers in the following east central and southeast Indiana counties: Dearborn, Fayette, Franklin, Ripley, Ohio, Switzerland, Union and Wayne. This includes most of the Whitewater River Watershed in Indiana.

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Beginning February 1, 1996, the Louisville, Kentucky office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of the streams and rivers in the following south central and southwest Indiana counties: Dubois and Perry including the Anderson River along the Perry/Spencer county line.

Beginning February 1, 1996, the Paducah, Kentucky office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of the streams and rivers in the following southwest Indiana counties: Gibson, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh and Warrick. This includes the Wabash River in the New Harmony, Indiana area.

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Station File.

It is necessary to E-mail to the following people:

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MONTHLY REPORT OF RIVER AND
FLOOD CONDITIONS
2000

MONTH: April

YEAR:

TO: Hydrometeorological Information Center
NWS/Office of Hydrology, W/OH12x1
1325 East-West Highway, Room 7128
Silver Spring MD. 20910

SIGNATURE:

(In Charge of Hydrologic Service Area)

DATE: March 12, 2007

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April 2000 was cooler and wetter than normal for the first three weeks of the month and finished on a cool but dry note. This was the first time in 8 months that central Indiana had below normal monthly temperatures. Rainfall during the first three weeks helped ease drought conditions in central and northern Indiana.

The most significant rain of the month occurred on the 7th. Rain of 1 to nearly 4 inches fell in much of central and eastern Indiana. The heaviest rain was in east central Indiana. This rain caused the most significant flooding along the East Fork White River in Jackson County since February 1999.

Other streams and rivers in central and southern Indiana were affected by the rain on the 7th. Near bankfull conditions to slightly above flood stage occurred along the White River from Spencer to Petersburg, the Big Blue River, the Mississinewa River in northern Randolph County, Sugar Creek in Johnson County and the Muscatatuck River in southeast Indiana.

High water conditions lasted less than 3 days at most locations. Agricultural lands and local roads were affected by these flood waters. Stream crests ranged from near flood stage to almost 4 feet above flood stage.

The next significant rain occurred with the severe weather outbreak on the 20th. Much of Indiana received $\frac{1}{2}$ to slightly more than an inch of rain. This time the heaviest rain was in northern Indiana. The severe weather came in the form of large hail and winds in excess of 60 mph in some areas.

Rainfall on the 20th caused a significant rise in the Wabash River. However, when this resultant flow was compared to normals, the Wabash River still was below normal for locations in western Indiana and eastern Illinois. Little rain fell in Indiana after the 20th.

Monthly rainfall across Indiana ranged from slightly over 2 inches to more than 5 inches. Most of Indiana received between 2 and 4 inches for the month. Monthly rainfall ranged from below normal to slightly above normal.

This was the first April in 3 years to have below freezing temperatures in central and southern Indiana. Snow also fell in central and northern Indiana. Amounts ranged from a trace to about an inch for the month. The last freezing temperature during April occurred on the 12th in central Indiana.

April monthly temperatures averaged $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees below normal. Maximum temperatures during April reached into the middle and upper 70s and occurred on the 15th or 20th. The lowest temperatures of the month generally occurred on the 9th when morning readings were in the middle and upper 20s. Temperatures fell below 33 degrees on 1 to 7 days during April.

This was the first time in Indianapolis weather records that the high temperature for April, 75 degrees, was lower than the high temperature for February, 76 degrees. This was the 11th time that the high temperature in April was lower than the high temperature in March, 79 degrees. The last time March had a warmer temperature than April was in 1998.

Measurable precipitation fell on 8 to 12 days during the month. Most locations in Indiana had 1 day with an inch or more of rain.

At the close of April, rivers and streams in Indiana were at low levels. Soils in Indiana were generally dry. Many farmers were sowing their fields.

Beginning October 3, 1994, the Chicago office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of streams and rivers in the following northern Indiana counties: Lake, Porter, LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Newton, Jasper, Starke, Marshall, Kosciusko, Benton, White, Pulaski and Fulton counties. This includes the following Indiana rivers: Kankakee, Iroquois, St. Joseph, Yellow and much of the Tippecanoe Rivers. Beginning July 15, 1998, the Chicago office transferred the following northern Indiana counties to North Webster, Indiana: LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Starke, Marshall, Kosciusko, White, Pulaski and Fulton counties. This includes the St. Joseph, Yellow, much of the Tippecanoe and the headwaters of the Kankakee Rivers..

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MONTHLY REPORT OF RIVER AND
FLOOD CONDITIONS
2000

MONTH: May

YEAR:

TO: Hydrometeorological Information Center
NWS/Office of Hydrology, W/OH12x1
1325 East-West Highway, Room 7128
Silver Spring MD. 20910

SIGNATURE:

(In Charge of Hydrologic Service Area)

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For the second consecutive month above normal rainfall occurred in northern and much of central Indiana. Rainfall for southern Indiana was below normal for May. Monthly rainfall ranged from 2 ½ inches in southern Indiana to more than 8 inches in portions of central Indiana. Much of the state received from 3 to 6 inches of rain during May. In general, drought conditions eased greatly over most of central and northern Indiana and did not return in southern Indiana. The driest area of the state was the west central portion.

The most noteworthy events in May were the number and severity of hail storms. Three days during May, 9th, 12th and 18th, saw a large number of hail storm strike Indiana. The most significant was the 18th, when hail the size of baseballs pounded areas along a line from Danville, Illinois to Muncie, Indiana. Damage from these hail storms was in the millions of dollars. The last time larger hail fell in Indiana was from the storms on April 3, 1974.

The dry weather from the last week of April continued through May 8th. An unsettled weather pattern began on the 9th and remained through the 28th. Rain would occur about every 1 to 3 days and possibly linger for a day. Warm and dry weather returned for the end of May.

One of the most significant rain events during May occurred during

the late morning and early afternoon on the 17th. Rain of 2 to nearly 5 inches fell in about an hour in portions of Morgan, Johnson, Bartholomew, Decatur and Jennings counties. Localized flooding was reported in the Edinburgh area. A few county roads in Decatur County had 1 or 2 feet of water flowing over them for a short time.

The heavy rain on the 17th caused the East Fork White River to slightly overflow its banks in Jackson County on the 18th. Ironically, little or no rain fell in Jackson County. Flooding ended in less than a day.

The next significant rain occurred early on the 27th. Rain of 1 to slightly more than 3 inches fell in a 40 to 60 miles wide band from Sullivan, Indiana to Liberty, Indiana.

Once again the East Fork White River overflowed slightly in Jackson County. This time some rain did fall in Jackson County, but more rain fell in Bartholomew and Decatur Counties.

Late on the 27th and early on the 28th, the last significant rain of May fell in portions of northern Indiana. Rain of 1 to 2 inches fell in much of north central and northeast Indiana. As a result, the Wabash River at Lafayette briefly exceeded flood stage on the 29th. Near bankfull condition occurred along the Wabash River in western Indiana and eastern Illinois during the end of May and early June.

The brief lowland flooding during the month along portions of the East Fork White and Wabash Rivers caused little agricultural damage. Significantly more damage occurred to agricultural areas from the large hail. Some ponding of water in fields did affect crops.

May started the month on a very warm note. Maximum temperatures were generally in the 70s and 80s through the 12th. After the 12th, the temperatures mainly reached only into the 60s and 70s. Temperatures on the 24th and 31st did climb into the 80s.

May monthly temperatures averaged 2 to 3 degrees above normal. Maximum temperatures during May were in the middle and upper 80s. This occurred on the 8th, 24th or 31st. The lowest temperatures of the month generally occurred on the 14th or 15th when morning readings were in the upper 30s and lower 40s.

Measurable precipitation fell on 14 to 17 days during the month. Most locations in central and northern Indiana had 1 day with an inch or more of rain. Locations in southern Indiana did not have a day with an inch or more of rain.

At the close of May, rivers and streams levels in Indiana were at or above normal levels. Soils in Indiana were generally on the wet side. Most lakes and reservoirs had return to normal levels. A notable except was the Cecil Hardin Reservoir which remained 12 feet below summer pool.

Beginning October 3, 1994, the Chicago office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of streams and rivers in the following northern Indiana counties: Lake, Porter, LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Newton, Jasper, Starke, Marshall, Kosciusko, Benton, White, Pulaski and Fulton counties. This includes the following Indiana rivers: Kankakee, Iroquois, St. Joseph, Yellow and much of the Tippecanoe Rivers. Beginning July 15, 1998, the Chicago office transferred the following northern Indiana counties to North Webster, Indiana: LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Starke, Marshall, Kosciusko, White, Pulaski and Fulton counties. This includes the St. Joseph, Yellow, much of the Tippecanoe and the headwaters of the Kankakee Rivers..

Beginning December 1, 1994, the Wilmington, Ohio office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of streams and rivers in the following east central and southeast Indiana counties: Dearborn, Fayette, Franklin, Ripley, Ohio, Switzerland, Union and Wayne. This includes most of the Whitewater River Watershed in Indiana.

Beginning September 1, 1995, the Louisville, Kentucky office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of streams and rivers in the following south central Indiana counties: Orange, Washington, Scott, Jefferson, Crawford, Harrison, Floyd, and Clark. This includes the Blue River Watershed in south central, the Muscatatuck River Drainage in Jefferson County and most of the Lost River in south central Indiana.

Beginning February 1, 1996, the Louisville, Kentucky office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of the streams and rivers in the following south central and southwest Indiana counties: Dubois and Perry including the Anderson River along the Perry/Spencer county line.

Beginning February 1, 1996, the Paducah, Kentucky office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of the streams and rivers in the following southwest Indiana counties: Gibson, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh and Warrick. This includes the Wabash River in the New Harmony, Indiana area.

Beginning July 15, 1998, the North Webster, Indiana office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of the streams and rivers in the following north central and northeast Indiana counties: Lagrange, Steuben, Noble, Dekalb, Whitley, Allen, Adams, Wells, Huntington, Wabash, Grant, Blackford and Jay. This includes the headwaters of the Wabash River, the Indiana portion of the St. Joseph, St. Marys and Maumee Rivers and the Salamonie, Eel and most of the Mississinewa Rivers.

Station File.

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william.j.byron@lrl02.usace.army.mil

MONTHLY REPORT OF RIVER AND
FLOOD CONDITIONS
2000

MONTH: June

YEAR:

TO: Hydrometeorological Information Center
NWS/Office of Hydrology, W/OH12x1
1325 East-West Highway, Room 7128
Silver Spring MD. 20910

SIGNATURE:

(In Charge of Hydrologic Service Area)

DATE: March 12, 2007

When no flooding occurs, include miscellaneous river conditions, such as significant rises, record low stages, ice conditions, snow cover, droughts and hydrologic products issued (WSOM E-41).

An X inside this box indicates that no flooding occurred within this hydrologic service area.

For the most part, the drought in Indiana ended at the close of June. Almost the entire state had above normal rainfall. Many areas received 150 to more than 200% of normal rainfall. A few areas noted record monthly rainfall for June. This was the third consecutive month where above normal rainfall occurred in northern and much of central Indiana

Monthly rainfall ranged from 3 ½ inches in east central Indiana to more than 12 inches in isolated portions of southwest Indiana. Much of the state received from 5 to 8 inches of rain during June.

There was one flash flood event during June in the Indianapolis HSA. Heavy rain of 3 to 4 inches fell late on the 17th and early on the 18th in much of Lawrence County. Less than 24 hours later another 2 ½ to 3 ½ inches fell in Lawrence County. This rain caused flash flooding that flooded more than 2 dozen local roads and forced one family to evacuate.

At the beginning of the second week of June, much of Indiana had seen little rain since late May and soils were becoming dry. An unsettled weather pattern began in much of the Midwest by the 14th. Frequent rains would continue through 26th. This rainfall would erase much of the drought.

From this rainy period, lowland flooding developed along portions of the East Fork White River in Jackson County, the White River in southwest Indiana and the Wabash River from Lafayette to Vincennes. Flood crests ranged from near flood stage to 5 feet above flood stage. Flooding lasted from 2 to 6 days.

Although this type of river flooding was not particularly unusual for June, the amount of planted crops damaged in very low river bottoms was. Because the rivers and precipitation had been below normal from July 1999 through the middle of May, farmers were able to plant normally wet bottomlands at the same time as higher fields. This was the first time many farmers had ever done this.

When the lowland flooding occurred during the middle and late June, instead of covering typically fallow fields, this land had corn 2 to 4 feet tall. Crops in these low bottom lands were destroyed by the high water.

The first large rain event that caused river flooding occurred on the 16th and 17th. Rain of 1 ½ to nearly 8 inches fell in much of central and southern Indiana and southeast Illinois. This rain caused lowland flooding along portions of the East Fork White, White and Wabash Rivers.

The second large rain event that caused river flooding occurred on the 24th and 25th. Rain of 1 to 4 inches fell in a 20 mile wide band from Danville, Illinois to Fort Wayne, Indiana. This caused the highest water of the month for the Wabash River.

June monthly temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees below normal. This was the first time much of Indiana experienced below normal temperatures and above normal rainfall since June 1998. Maximum temperatures during June were in the upper 80s and lower 90s and occurred from the 10th through 13th. The lowest temperatures during the month were reported on the 6th or 7th with morning temperatures in the 40s.

Measurable precipitation fell on 11 to 17 days during the month. Most locations in Indiana had 2 or 3 days with an inch or more of rain.

At the close of June, rivers and streams levels in Indiana were at or above normal levels. Soils in Indiana were generally on the wet side. Most lakes and reservoirs had return to normal levels. A notable exception was the Cecil Hardin Reservoir which remained 9 feet below summer pool.

Beginning October 3, 1994, the Chicago office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of streams and rivers in the following northern Indiana counties: Lake, Porter, LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Newton, Jasper, Starke, Marshall, Kosciusko, Benton, White, Pulaski and Fulton counties. This includes the following Indiana rivers: Kankakee, Iroquois, St. Joseph, Yellow and much of the Tippecanoe Rivers. Beginning July 15, 1998, the Chicago office transferred the following northern Indiana counties to North Webster, Indiana: LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Starke, Marshall, Kosciusko, White, Pulaski and Fulton counties. This includes the St. Joseph, Yellow, much of the Tippecanoe and the headwaters of the Kankakee Rivers..

Beginning December 1, 1994, the Wilmington, Ohio office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of streams and rivers in the following east central and southeast Indiana counties: Dearborn, Fayette, Franklin, Ripley, Ohio, Switzerland, Union and Wayne. This includes most of the Whitewater River Watershed in Indiana.

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Beginning July 15, 1998, the North Webster, Indiana office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of the streams and rivers in the following north central and northeast Indiana counties: Lagrange, Steuben, Noble, Dekalb, Whitley, Allen, Adams, Wells, Huntington, Wabash, Grant, Blackford and Jay. This includes the headwaters of the Wabash River, the Indiana portion of the St. Joseph, St. Marys and Maumee Rivers and the Salamonie, Eel and most of the Mississinewa Rivers.

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william.j.byron@lrl02.usace.army.mil

MONTHLY REPORT OF RIVER AND
FLOOD CONDITIONS
2000

MONTH: July

YEAR:

TO: Hydrometeorological Information Center
NWS/Office of Hydrology, W/OH12x1
1325 East-West Highway, Room 7128
Silver Spring MD. 20910

SIGNATURE:

(In Charge of Hydrologic Service Area)

DATE: March 12, 2007

When no flooding occurs, include miscellaneous river conditions, such as significant rises, record low stages, ice conditions, snow cover, droughts and hydrologic products issued (WSOM E-41).



An X inside this box indicates that no flooding occurred within this hydrologic service area.

July 2000 went into the climatological records as one of the coolest Julys of record. For much of July, weather conditions were very pleasant. Although many areas of Indiana received below normal rainfall, cooler than normal temperatures helped temper vegetation's demand for moisture.

For portions of Indiana, this was the 4th consecutive month of above normal precipitation. Favored areas included northwest, west central and southern Indiana. Many areas of northern, central and southeast Indiana had below normal rainfall during July.

Monthly rainfall ranged from slightly over 2 inches in portions of northeast Indiana to more than 9 inches in isolated areas of northwest Indiana. Much of the state received from 2 to 4 inches of rain during July.

There were several heavy rainfall events during July. These events did not cover large areas, but produced heavy local rainfalls often exceeding 3 inches. Some of the more significant events are listed:

The biggest rain event during July occurred late July 2 and early July 3 just outside of the Indianapolis HSA. Rain of 4 to more than 8 inches fell in southern Newton and northern Benton counties

in northwest Indiana.

Another significant rain event occurred during the 4th of July. Rain of 1 to 2 inches fell in a 20 to 30 mile wide band from Danville, Illinois to Cincinnati, Ohio.

Another heavy rain episode occurred during late July 9 and early July 10. Rain of 1 to nearly 5 inches fell in 30 to 50 mile wide areas from near Lafayette to Kokomo Indiana. The area hit by heavy rains on the 2nd and 3rd, much of southern Newton county and northern Benton counties, received 3 to 4 inches of rain. The Purdue Agronomy farm set a daily rainfall record for the day, when more than 4 inches fell.

During following day, late July 10 and early July 11, the heavy rain area developed in southern Indiana and 2 to 4 inches of rain fell in a 20 to 40 mile wide area from Terre Haute to Vincennes. This rain event produced lowland flooding along the Wabash River in the Hutsonville, Illinois and Riverton, Indiana areas.

After the 11th, the weather pattern turned drier and cooler. Little rain fell in the state from the 20th to the 27th. Another wet pattern returned the 29th and 30th. Isolated portions of central and northern Indiana received over 2 inches of rain.

The only river flooding to occur in the Indianapolis HSA was along the Wabash River in the Hutsonville, Illinois and Riverton, Indiana areas on the 11th and 12th. The Wabash River was at above normal levels because of prior local and upstream rains. Heavy local rains of 2 to 4 inches on early on the 11th pushed the Wabash River slightly over flood stage. Flooding lasted less than 1 day.

July monthly temperatures averaged 2 to 3 degrees below normal. This was the second consecutive month that much of the state experienced below normal temperatures. Except for south central and southwest Indiana, temperatures during July did not reach 90 degrees.

For Indianapolis, this was only the 7th time since 1871 that temperatures did not reach 90 degrees during July. The last time this happened was in 1992. July also tied for the 13th coolest of record and the coolest since 1984.

Maximum temperatures during July were in the middle 80s in much of central and northern Indiana and upper 80s to lower 90s in southern Indiana. The warmest temperatures occurred from the 10th through 14th or the 27th. The lowest temperatures during the month were reported from the 22nd to 25th and were in the 50s.

This July was the complete opposite to last July, July 1999

average temperature was 6.2 degrees warmer, the high temperature was 99 degrees and there were 16 days when the temperature reached 90 degrees or higher. July 1999 tied for the twelfth warmest of record.

Measurable precipitation fell on 7 to 10 days during the month. Most locations in Indiana had 1 or 2 days with an inch or more of rain. For many areas of southern Indiana rainfall was fairly evenly distributed. For most areas of central and northern Indiana, rainfall was concentrated at the beginning and end of the month.

At the close of July, rivers and streams levels in Indiana were at near normal levels. Soils in Indiana were generally on the moist side. Most lakes and reservoirs had returned to normal levels. A notable exception was the Cecil Hardin Reservoir which remained 4 feet below summer pool.

Beginning October 3, 1994, the Chicago office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of streams and rivers in the following northern Indiana counties: Lake, Porter, LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Newton, Jasper, Starke, Marshall, Kosciusko, Benton, White, Pulaski and Fulton counties. This includes the following Indiana rivers: Kankakee, Iroquois, St. Joseph, Yellow and much of the Tippecanoe Rivers. Beginning July 15, 1998, the Chicago office transferred the following northern Indiana counties to North Webster, Indiana: LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Starke, Marshall, Kosciusko, White, Pulaski and Fulton counties. This includes the St. Joseph, Yellow, much of the Tippecanoe and the headwaters of the Kankakee Rivers..

Beginning December 1, 1994, the Wilmington, Ohio office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of streams and rivers in the following east central and southeast Indiana counties: Dearborn, Fayette, Franklin, Ripley, Ohio, Switzerland, Union and Wayne. This includes most of the Whitewater River Watershed in Indiana.

Beginning September 1, 1995, the Louisville, Kentucky office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of streams and rivers in the following south central Indiana counties: Orange, Washington, Scott, Jefferson, Crawford, Harrison, Floyd, and Clark. This includes the Blue River Watershed in south central, the Muscatatuck River Drainage in Jefferson County and most of the Lost River in south central Indiana.

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Beginning February 1, 1996, the Paducah, Kentucky office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of the streams and rivers in the following southwest Indiana counties: Gibson, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh and Warrick. This includes the Wabash River in the New Harmony, Indiana area.

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snewhous@dem.state.in.us

william.j.byron@lrl02.usace.army.mil

MONTHLY REPORT OF RIVER AND
FLOOD CONDITIONS
2000

MONTH: August YEAR:

TO: Hydrometeorological Information Center
NWS/Office of Hydrology, W/OH12x1
1325 East-West Highway, Room 7128
Silver Spring MD. 20910

SIGNATURE:

(In Charge of Hydrologic Service Area)
DATE: March 12, 2007

When no flooding occurs, include miscellaneous river conditions, such as significant rises, record low stages, ice conditions, snow cover, droughts and hydrologic products issued (WSOM E-41).

An X inside this box indicates that no flooding occurred within this hydrologic service area.

August 2000 was one of the wetter Augusts for the Indianapolis HSA. Monthly rainfall ranged from less than 2 to over 12 inches in the HSA area. Many locations received 3 to 6 inches of rain for the month.

The wettest area was southwest Indiana. A few locations in Knox and Daviess counties received more than 12 inches of rain during August. This would be more than 300% of normal. The driest areas were in northern Indiana where rainfall was less than 2 inches. This would be less than 50% of normal.

The only flood event during August occurred on the 9th along the White River in southwest Indiana. Rain of 3 to 5 inches fell in much of Sullivan, Greene and Lawrence counties late on the 7th and early on the 8th. This storm system moved slightly south and 2 to 4 inches of rain fell during the 8th in Knox, Daviess and Martin Counties. This caused the White River at Petersburg to rise more than 12½ feet in 36 hours. The last time the White River at Petersburg was higher than this during August was in 1979.

August was quite stormy in the Indianapolis HSA. Early on the 9th severe thunderstorms raced through central Indiana with

speeds exceeding 60 mph. Some wind gusts were over 70 mph. Later in the evening another band of severe weather moved through portions of eastern Indiana.

The most significant severe weather event during August occurred during the evening of the 17th. Three supercells developed in west central Indiana. Hail in excess of an inch in diameter rained down on portions of central Indiana. Funnel clouds were sighted, but no tornadoes developed. These storms dropped 3 to 6 inches of rain in portions of Montgomery, Putnam and Hendricks counties. Localized street flooding occurred, but because these areas had been dry, small streams only approached bankfull levels.

Portions of southwest Indiana experienced 5 significant rains during August. These occurred on the 7th, 8th, 23rd, 24th and 27th. Rain of 2 to 5 inches would occur during each event and cause significant localized flooding. These rain events were not widespread and as a result only one flood event occurred on the White River in southwest Indiana.

For portions of Indiana, this was the 5th consecutive month of above normal precipitation. Favored areas included west central, south central and southwest Indiana. Many areas of northern Indiana had below normal rainfall during August.

August monthly temperatures averaged close to normal. Monthly temperatures ranged from 1 degree below normal to 1 degree above normal. Almost all of Indiana had at least 1 day when the temperature reached 90 degrees. Indianapolis reached 90 degrees for the first time in 2000 on the 9th. This was the 2nd latest of record for the first 90 degree or higher reading. The latest of record is September 1, 1960.

Maximum temperatures during August were in the low and middle 90s and generally occurred on the 15th. The lowest temperatures during the month were reported mostly on the 21st and were in the upper 40s to upper 50s.

Measurable precipitation fell on 9 to 10 days during the month. Most locations in Indiana had 1 or 2 days with an inch or more of rain. For wet areas of southwest Indiana, rain of an inch or more fell on 5 days. In dry areas of northern Indiana, there were no days with an inch of rain.

At the close of August, rivers and streams levels in central and northern Indiana were at near normal to slightly below normal levels. Rivers in southern Indiana were at above normal flows. Soils in Indiana ranged from dry in northern Indiana, near normal in central Indiana to above normal in southern Indiana.

Beginning October 3, 1994, the Chicago office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of streams and rivers in the following northern Indiana counties: Lake, Porter, LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Newton, Jasper, Starke, Marshall, Kosciusko, Benton, White, Pulaski and Fulton counties. This includes the following Indiana rivers: Kankakee, Iroquois, St. Joseph, Yellow and much of the Tippecanoe Rivers. Beginning July 15, 1998, the Chicago office transferred the following northern Indiana counties to North Webster, Indiana: LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Starke, Marshall, Kosciusko, White, Pulaski and Fulton counties. This includes the St. Joseph, Yellow, much of the Tippecanoe and the headwaters of the Kankakee Rivers..

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Beginning February 1, 1996, the Louisville, Kentucky office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of the streams and rivers in the following south central and southwest Indiana counties: Dubois and Perry including the Anderson River along the Perry/Spencer county line.

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MONTHLY REPORT OF RIVER AND
FLOOD CONDITIONS
2000

MONTH: September YEAR:

TO: Hydrometeorological Information Center
NWS/Office of Hydrology, W/OH12x1
1325 East-West Highway, Room 7128
Silver Spring MD. 20910

SIGNATURE:

(In Charge of Hydrologic Service Area)
DATE: March 12, 2007

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Above normal monthly rainfall continued during September in many areas of central and southern Indiana. Monthly rainfall ranged from slightly over 3 inches to more than 8 inches in the HSA area. Many locations received 3 to 6 inches of rain for the month.

The wettest areas were west central and south central Indiana. A few locations in Monroe, Montgomery and Putnam counties received more than 8 inches of rain during September. This was nearly 300% of normal. The driest areas were in isolated areas of southwest Indiana where rainfall was nearly 3 inches. This was about 70% of normal.

Unusual flooding occurred along portions of the White River in southwest Indiana. Rain of 4 to 5 inches fell in much of Sullivan, Greene and Owen counties on the 24th and 25th. The last time flooding occurred along portions of the White River during September was in 1989.

Prior to this heavy rain event, a significant rain had occurred on the 10th in much of central and southern Indiana. Rain of 1 ½ to 3 inches had fallen.

For portions of Indiana, this was the 6th consecutive month of

above normal precipitation. Favored areas included west central, south central and southwest Indiana.

September monthly temperatures averaged below normal. Monthly temperatures ranged from 1 to 2 degrees below normal. Although September averaged below normal, the western half of Indiana experienced 2 to 3 days with temperatures at or above 90 degrees. For the Indianapolis airport, September had the most 90 degree days of the year and tied the year's highest temperature.

Maximum temperatures during September ranged from the upper 80s to the low 90s. This occurred during the first three days of September. The lowest temperatures during the month were reported on the 26th or 29th and were in the upper 30s and lower 40s.

Measurable precipitation fell on 8 to 13 days during the month. Most locations in Indiana had 2 or 3 days with an inch or more of rain. Much of eastern Indiana did not have any days with an inch of rain.

At the close of September, rivers and streams levels in central and southern Indiana were at above normal levels. Rivers in northern Indiana were at near normal or below normal levels. Soils in Indiana ranged from somewhat dry in northern Indiana, slightly wet in central Indiana to very wet in much of southern Indiana.

Beginning October 3, 1994, the Chicago office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of streams and rivers in the following northern Indiana counties: Lake, Porter, LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Newton, Jasper, Starke, Marshall, Kosciusko, Benton, White, Pulaski and Fulton counties. This includes the following Indiana rivers: Kankakee, Iroquois, St. Joseph, Yellow and much of the Tippecanoe Rivers. Beginning July 15, 1998, the Chicago office transferred the following northern Indiana counties to North Webster, Indiana: LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Starke, Marshall, Kosciusko, White, Pulaski and Fulton counties. This includes the St. Joseph, Yellow, much of the Tippecanoe and the headwaters of the Kankakee Rivers..

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rgrant@purdue.edu

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The NWS FORM E-5

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HYDROLOGIC SERVICE AREA:

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

REPORT FOR:

MONTHLY REPORT OF RIVER AND
FLOOD CONDITIONS
2000

MONTH: October YEAR:

TO: Hydrometeorological Information Center
NWS/Office of Hydrology, W/OH12x1
1325 East-West Highway, Room 7128
Silver Spring MD. 20910

SIGNATURE:

(In Charge of Hydrologic Service Area)

DATE: March 12, 2007

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An X inside this box indicates that no flooding occurred within this hydrologic service area.

The greatest October flood to strike portions of the White River in southwest Indiana since 1926 occurred during the first half of October. The daily mean flow discharge at the Petersburg U. S. Geological Survey gaging site set a period of record for the months of September and October. This was the greatest September or October flood at Petersburg since 1926. The Petersburg site drains about 31% of the state of Indiana.

Rain of 4 to nearly 6 inches fell in west central and south central Indiana during the evening of the 4th and the morning of the 5th. This caused widespread small stream flooding in Sullivan, Greene, Clay, Owen, Monroe, Morgan, Brown, Johnson, Hendricks, Bartholomew, Decatur, southern Putnam, southern Marion and southern Shelby counties. This rain fell on an area that was already wet from heavy rain that occurred on September 25th.

One motorist lost her life in Monroe County as result of flooding. She drove into a flooded low water crossing of Moores Creek just outside the south side of Bloomington. Her vehicle was swept off the road around 1 am October 5th.

Extensive lowland flooding occurred along the White River in Greene County and along the East Fork White River in Jackson County. Lowland flooding occurred along portions of the White

River in Morgan, Owen, Knox, Daviess, Pike and Gibson counties, along the East Fork White River in Bartholomew County, along Eel River in Clay County and along the Muscatatuck River in northern Washington county.

Flood crests ranged from near flood stage to nearly 6 feet above flood stage. Flooding lasted from less than 1 day to nearly 5 days.

Farmers in the Petersburg, Hazleton and Medora areas had 1 to 3 days of lead time to harvest crops in low bottom ground areas. During the heavy upstream rains on the 4th and 5th, these areas received little rain. This allowed farmers access to fields before flood waters arrived.

An early October arctic outbreak brought the Indianapolis area its earliest freezing temperature since 1993 and the coldest temperature for so early in October since 1981. The low temperature at Indianapolis dropped into the 30s from the 6th through the 12th. This is the first time since records began in 1871 that the Indianapolis area had 7 consecutive minimums below 40 degrees so early in October. Temperatures averaged more than 10 degrees below normal from 6th through the 10th.

After the rains on the 4th and 5th, the Indianapolis HSA saw little or no precipitation while under the influence of the arctic high pressure. Rain did not return until the 15th. Rain of ½ to slightly over an inch fell on 17th. Once again, the largest amounts fell in west central and south central Indiana. After the 17th, little rain fell during the remainder of October.

The warmest temperatures during October occurred on the 2nd and 3rd. Maximum temperatures ranged from the upper 70s to lower 80s. The coldest temperature occurred on the 7th and ranged from upper 20 to lower 30s. Indianapolis tied a record low on the 9th.

For central portions of Indiana, this was the 7th consecutive month of above normal precipitation. Favored areas remained west central and south central Indiana. Monthly rainfall ranged from less than 1 inch to more than 6 inches. More than 75% of October's rain in much of Indiana fell on the 4th and 5th. For the Indianapolis airport site nearly 86% of October's rain fell on the 4th and 5th.

After the arctic high pressure receded, a warm Indian summer prevailed for the remainder of October. Beginning on the 13th, daily temperatures were at or above normal. As a result, monthly temperatures averaged about 3 degrees above normal. This was the warmest October at Indianapolis since 1984.

Measurable precipitation fell on 5 to 7 days during the month. Most locations in central Indiana had 1 day with an inch or more of rain. Most locations in northern and southern Indiana did not have any days with an inch of rain.

At the close of October, stream levels in central and southern Indiana were near normal, while northern Indiana were below normal. Soils in Indiana ranged from somewhat dry in northern Indiana to near normal in central and southern Indiana.

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Beginning December 1, 1994, the Wilmington, Ohio office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of streams and rivers in the following east central and southeast Indiana counties: Dearborn, Fayette, Franklin, Ripley, Ohio, Switzerland, Union and Wayne. This includes most of the Whitewater River Watershed in Indiana.

Beginning September 1, 1995, the Louisville, Kentucky office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of streams and rivers in the following south central Indiana counties: Orange, Washington, Scott, Jefferson, Crawford, Harrison, Floyd, and Clark. This includes the Blue River Watershed in south central, the Muscatatuck River Drainage in Jefferson County and most of the Lost River in south central Indiana.

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Beginning February 1, 1996, the Paducah, Kentucky office assumed the Hydrologic Service Area of the streams and rivers in the following southwest Indiana counties: Gibson, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh and Warrick. This includes the Wabash River in the New Harmony, Indiana area.

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The NWS FORM E-5

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HYDROLOGIC SERVICE AREA:

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

REPORT FOR:

MONTHLY REPORT OF RIVER AND
FLOOD CONDITIONS
2000

MONTH: November YEAR:

TO: Hydrometeorological Information Center
NWS/Office of Hydrology, W/OH12x1
1325 East-West Highway, Room 7128
Silver Spring MD. 20910

SIGNATURE:

(In Charge of Hydrologic Service Area)

DATE: March 12, 2007

When no flooding occurs, include miscellaneous river conditions, such as significant rises, record low stages, ice conditions, snow cover, droughts and hydrologic products issued (WSOM E-41).

An X inside this box indicates that no flooding occurred within this hydrologic service area.

After seven consecutive months with above normal precipitation in much of the Indianapolis HSA, November's precipitation was below normal. Monthly rainfall totals ranged from slightly over 2 inches in northeast Indiana to nearly 3 1/2 inches in southwest Indiana.

The most notable feature of November 2000 was how much colder this November was compared to 1998 or 1999. This month started on a very warm note. Temperatures were in the 70s on the 1st and 2nd. During the first 9 days of November the daily temperatures averaged 46 degrees or higher. After the 7th, the monthly temperature declined the remainder of the month.

An arctic blast on the 21st gave central Indiana its first measurable snow of the season. This was the first measurable snow to occur in central Indiana during November since 1997. Monthly snowfall in the Indianapolis HSA was less than an inch.

The largest rain event of the month occurred on the 9th. One to nearly two inches of rain fell in central and southern Indiana. The East Fork White River in Jackson County approached bankfull level on the 10th as a result of this rain. The last significant rain during the month occurred on the 25th. Much of central Indiana received 1/2 to 3/4 inch of rain.

Rivers in the Indianapolis HSA responded to both significant rain events during November. As a result, river levels in most of the Indianapolis HSA remained above normal for November. By the end of November, a few streams in the northern portion of the HSA were below normal. Most of the streams in the remaining portions of the HSA were near normal.

The warmest temperatures during November occurred on the 1st or 2nd. Maximum temperatures ranged from the lower 70s to lower 80s. The coldest temperature occurred on the 21st or 22nd and ranged from near 10 to upper teens. Temperatures fell below 33 degrees on 14 to 17 days during the month. The temperature did not rise about 32 degrees on 1 or 2 days in November.

Measurable precipitation fell on 7 to 11 days during the month. Most locations in central and southern Indiana had 1 day with an inch or more of rain. Many locations in northern Indiana did not have any days with an inch of rain.

Ground conditions were near normal and had little frost at the end of the month. Some freezing of the ground occurred after the 20th.

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The NWS FORM E-5

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HYDROLOGIC SERVICE AREA:

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

REPORT FOR:

MONTHLY REPORT OF RIVER AND
FLOOD CONDITIONS
2000

MONTH: December YEAR:

TO: Hydrometeorological Information Center
NWS/Office of Hydrology, W/OH12x1
1325 East-West Highway, Room 7128
Silver Spring MD. 20910

SIGNATURE:

(In Charge of Hydrologic Service Area)

DATE: March 12, 2007

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Winter came early to the Indianapolis HSA. After experiencing four mild Decembers in a row, December 2000 was one of the harshest of record. December 2000 will be remembered for its prolong cold weather and frequent snowfalls.

December 2000 was the second coldest December of record for Indiana. It came within in a tenth of a degree of tying the coldest December of record...1989. Monthly temperatures averaged 11 to 13 degrees below normal. After the 16th, the temperatures never exceeded the middle 20s.

December 2000 was one of the top 10 snowiest Decembers of record. Monthly snowfall ranged from 8 inches in southeast Indiana to nearly 45 inches near Lake Michigan in northern Indiana. December monthly snowfall records were set in portions of northern and southern Indiana. Snowfall ranged from 5 to more than 15 inches above normal for the month.

Monthly liquid precipitation ranged from 2 to 4 inches which is 75% to 125% of normal. It is unusual that such a cold month would have near normal liquid precipitation. Nearly all this precipitation fell as snow in northern Indiana, while in central and southern Indiana more fell as rain.

For the Indianapolis area, this was the 3rd coldest December AND 3rd snowiest December of record. This is the first time a December has ranked in the top three for both cold and snow. December 2000 came within one day of tying the December record of 16 consecutive days below 33 degrees set in 1963. December 2000 was the coldest month since December 1989 and tied for the 14th coldest month of record.

Two significant rain events and one significant snow event occurred in central and southern Indiana during December. Rain of 1 to 2 inches fell on the 11th and caused the East Fork White River to approach bankfull levels in Jackson County. Cold temperatures from the 12th through 15th allowed small streams to return to normal.

On the 13th, 3 to 6 inches of snow blanketed much of Indiana. Some of the precipitation in southern Indiana fell as sleet and freezing rain. This was the first significant winter storm of the season and caused significant travel problems.

On the 16th temperatures moderated and rain of 2/3 to nearly 2 inches fell in central and southern Indiana. This caused lowland flooding to occur along the East Fork White, Muscatatuck and White Rivers in southern Indiana. Arctic temperatures arrived by the morning of the 17th and continued through the end of December.

The very cold temperatures limited flooding along the East Fork White and White Rivers by freezing flood waters in the low flood plain areas. As the flood waters receded, ice that was several inches thick remained on previously flooded river roads and farmland. Flood crests ranged from near flood stage to nearly 3 feet above flood stage. Flooding lasted less than 3 days.

Temperatures approached or exceeded 40 degrees only 4 days during December. There were only 3 days during December when the temperature averaged above normal. The maximum temperatures occurred on the 10th, 11th or 16th. Maximum temperatures ranged from upper 30s in northern Indiana to middle 50s in southern Indiana.

For most areas, the lowest temperatures of the month occurred on Christmas. Minimum temperatures ranged from the single digits in southern Indiana to around 15 below zero in western Indiana. Temperatures remained below 33 degrees on 18 to 24 days during December. Temperatures below 33 degrees occurred during each December day at nearly every location. Temperatures lower than 1 degree were recorded on 2 to 8 days during the month.

Measurable precipitation fell on 13 days during the month. Rain or melted snow of an inch or more occurred on 1 day in portions of southern and northeast Indiana. Measurable snow fell on 9 of the last 16 days of December in central Indiana.

At the end of December, rivers and streams were at below normal levels. Ice measured several inches thick on ponds and small streams in much of the state. Snow cover ranged from a few inches in southern Indiana to more than a foot in portions of northern Indiana.

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