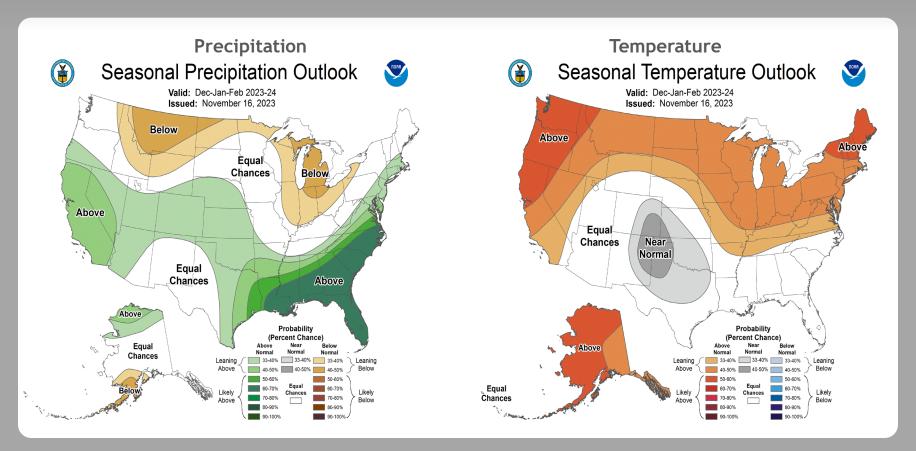
# Extended Hydrologic Outlook December 12, 2023

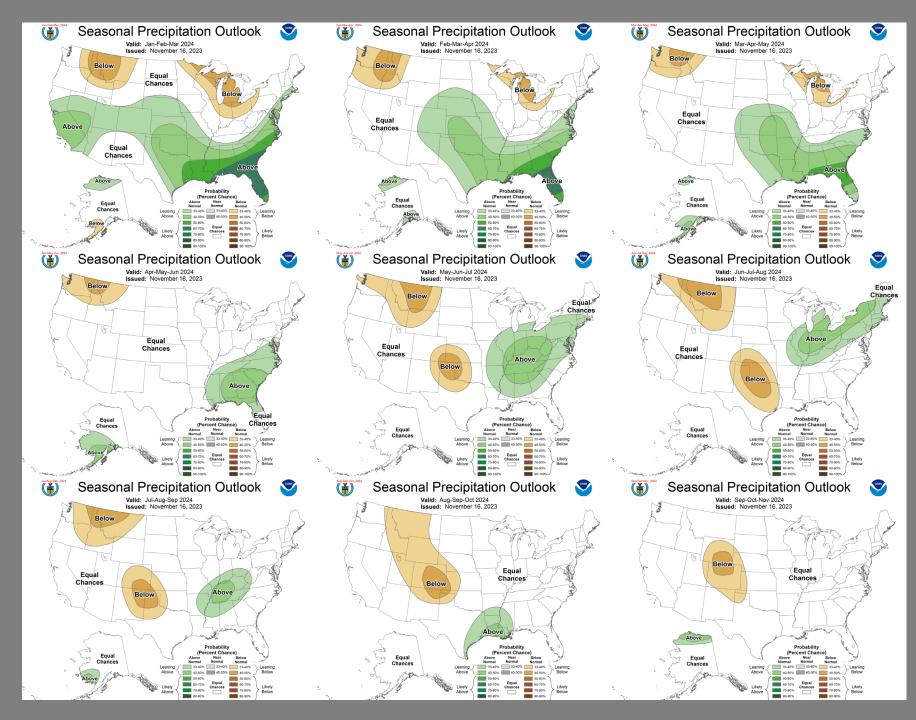
- The Climate Prediction Center (CPC) is forecasting <u>above</u> normal rainfall for December through February.
- El Niño conditions are observed and El Niño is anticipated to continue through the spring (with a 62% chance during April-June 2024).
- Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) is <u>currently in</u> the warm phase:
  - Average annual inflow to Lake Okeechobee is nearly 50% greater during the warm phase compared to the cold phase

### U. S. Seasonal Outlooks

### December 2023 - February 2024

The seasonal outlooks combine the effects of long-term trends, soil moisture, and, when appropriate, ENSO.





# **Teleconnections to South Florida**

Climate anomalies being related to each other at large distances:

### **El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO)**

El Niño increases the chances of a wetter-than-normal dry season and decreased tropical activity, La Niña increases the chances of a drier-than-normal dry season and increased tropical activity (both have most influence in south Florida from November through March)

### Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO)

Increases variations in south Florida dry season rainfall, positive leads to more El Niño events, negative leads to more La Niña events

### **Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO)**

Average annual inflow to Lake Okeechobee is nearly 50% greater during the warm phase compared to the cold phase of the AMO, easterly flow toward south Florida affected by phase

### Niño Region SST Departures (°C) Recent Evolution

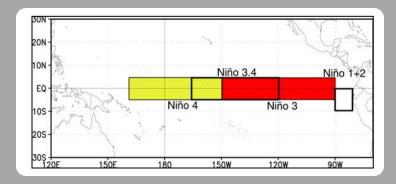
# The latest weekly SST departures are:

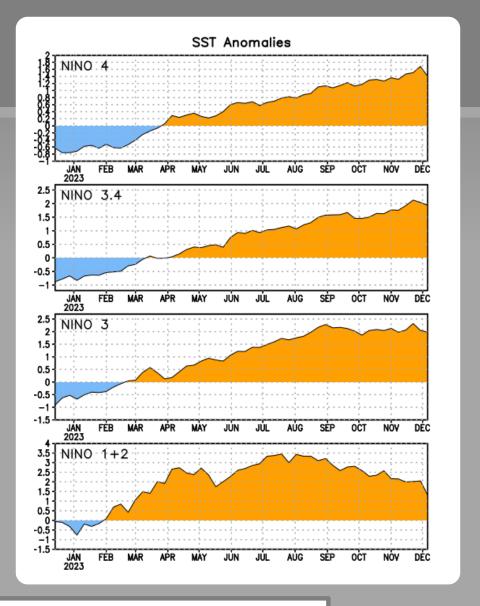
 Niño 4
 1.4°C

 Niño 3.4
 1.9°C

 Niño 3
 2.0°C

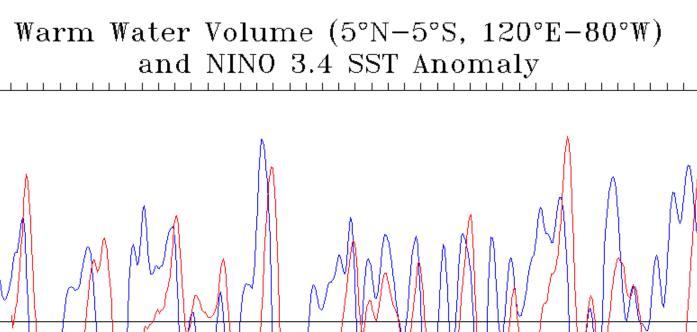
 Niño 1+2
 1.3°C

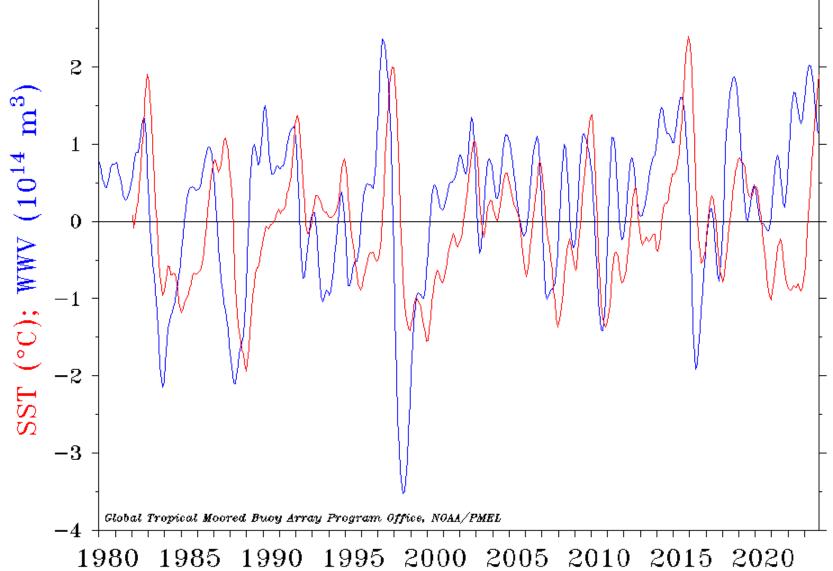


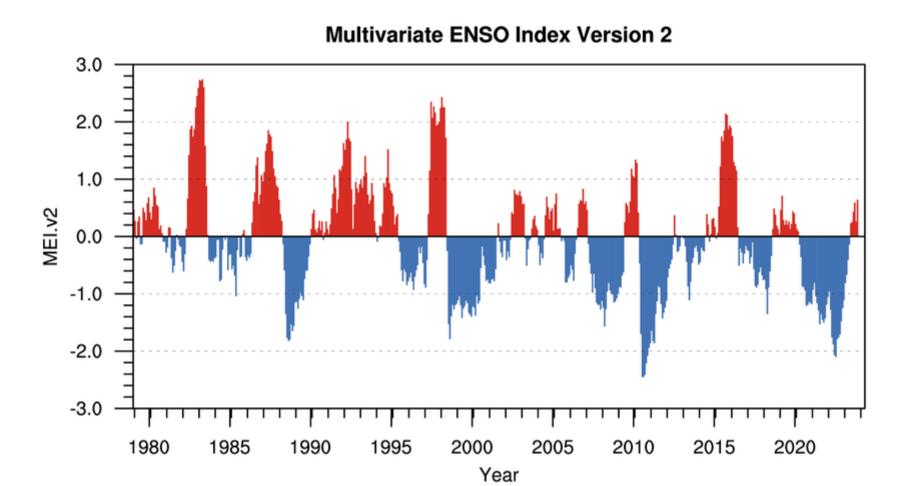


This weekly sea surface temperature data is based on OISSTv2.1 (Huang et al., 2021).

Prepared by: Climate Prediction Center/NCEP

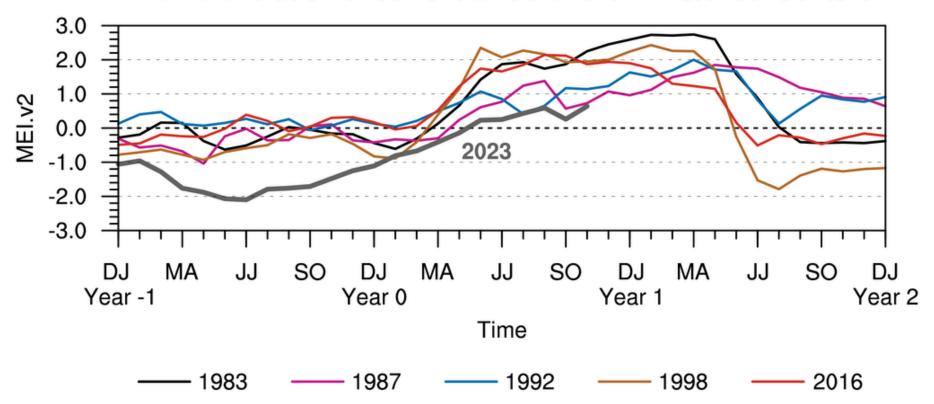


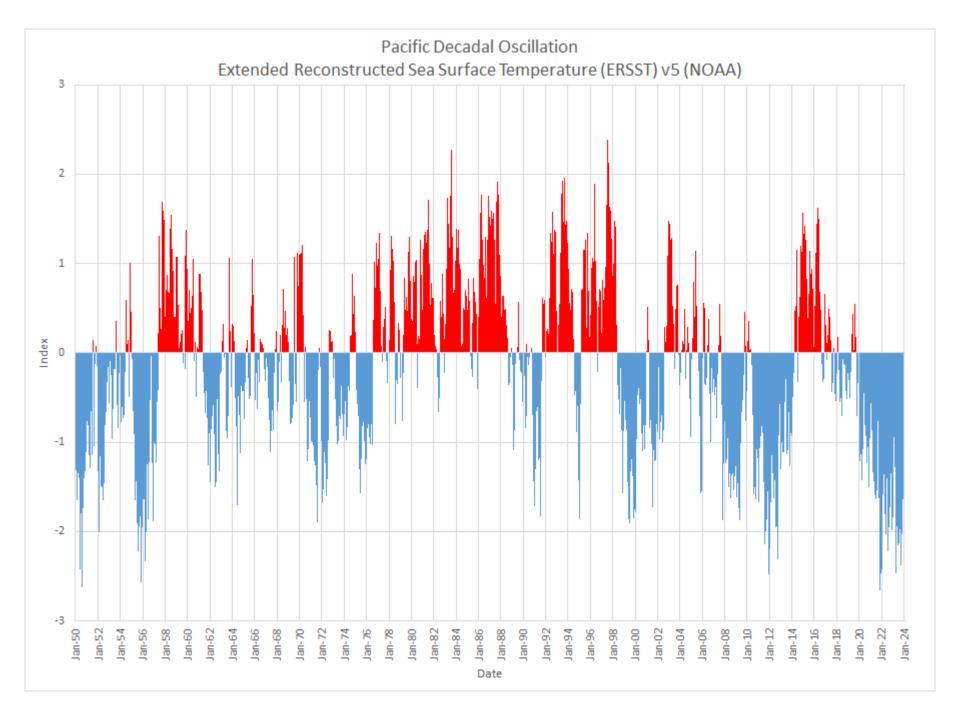


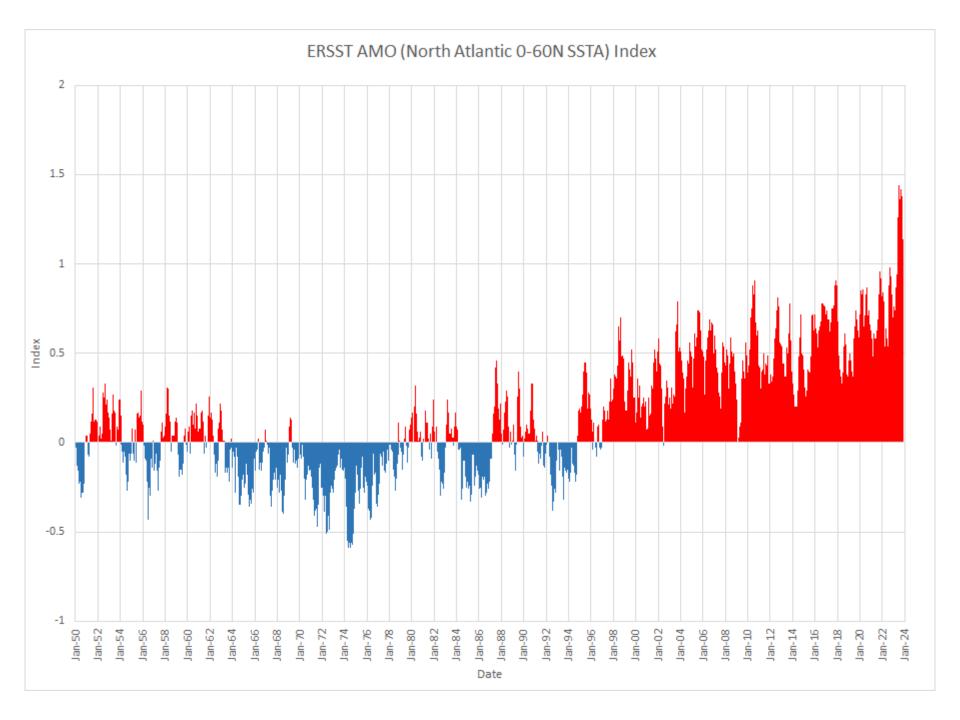


Prepared by: NOAA Physical Sciences Laboratory

MEI.v2 Evolution of Current ENSO Event in Historical Context



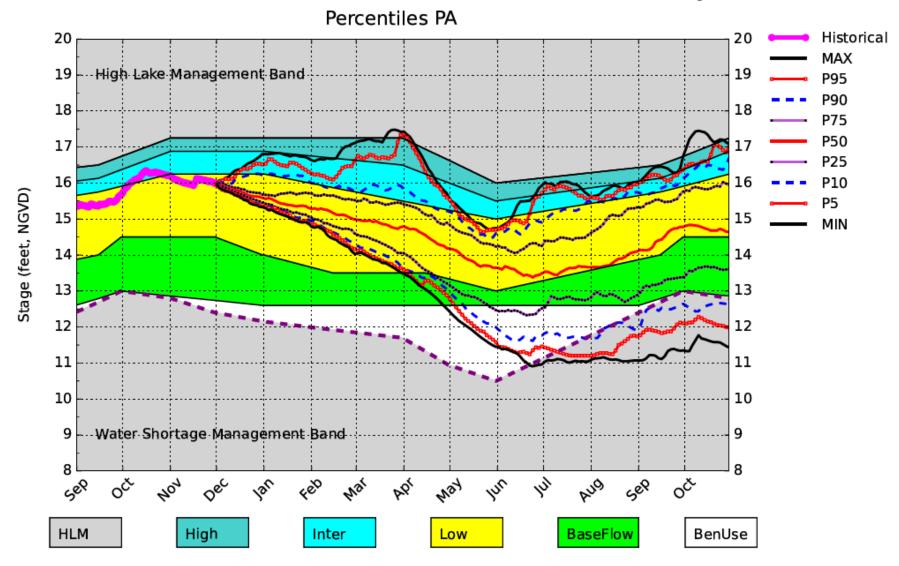




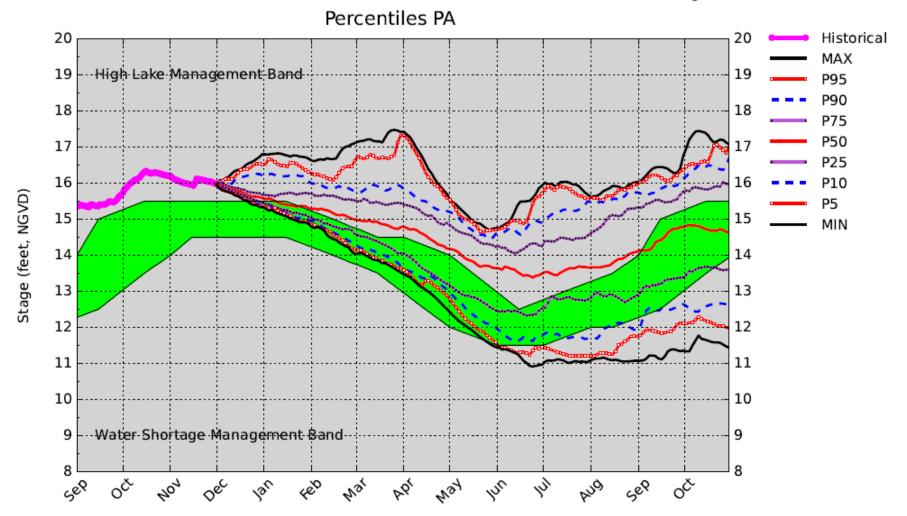
## **December DPA Assumptions**

- The December 1, 2023 Dynamic Position Analysis (DPA) simulation is based on historical climatic conditions spanning the period 1965-2005. This DPA posting is made with the South Florida Water Management Model (SFWMM) v6.7.4 (Tamiami Trail) which includes the following improvement(s):
  - Improvements to include the Combined Operational Plan (COP)
- The December 1, 2023 DPA resets the initial stages for Lake Okeechobee (LOK) and the Water Conservation Areas (WCAs) on November 1<sup>st</sup> of each year of the DPA simulation and conditions the simulation to real time data during November to achieve real time stages on December 1<sup>st</sup> for LOK and WCAs.
- The Lake Okeechobee operations follow the Lake Okeechobee Regulation Schedule (LORS2008). Modeling assumptions are consistent with modeling performed for LORS2008 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS).
- LOK Temporary Forward Pump operations will be in place, whenever necessary, to improve water supply deliveries from LOK under low LOK stages.
- STA surface area values are modified to reflect current flowways under operation.
   STA depths are maintained to a minimum of 6 inches using Lake Okeechobee releases.
- Full LORS 2008 releases are modeled as specified in the regulation schedule.

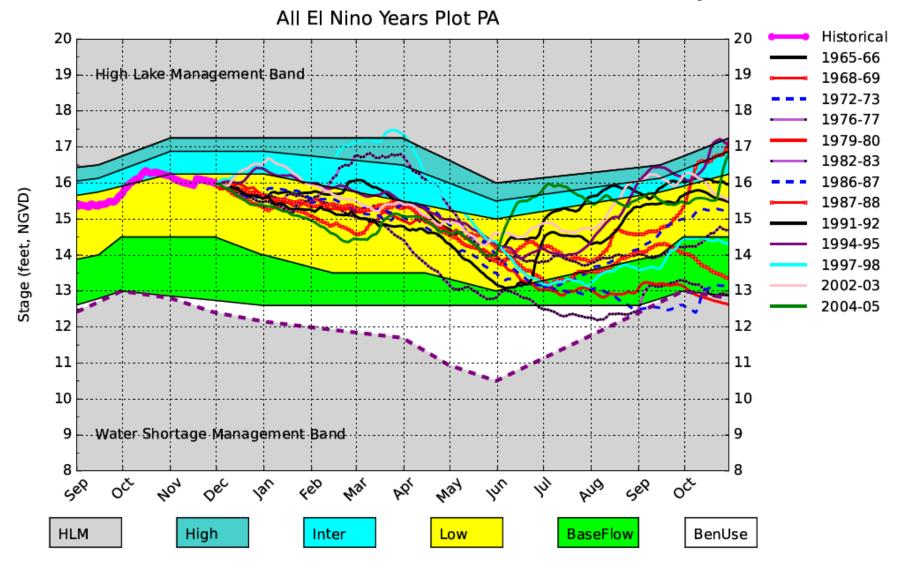
### Lake Okeechobee SFWMM December 2023 Position Analysis



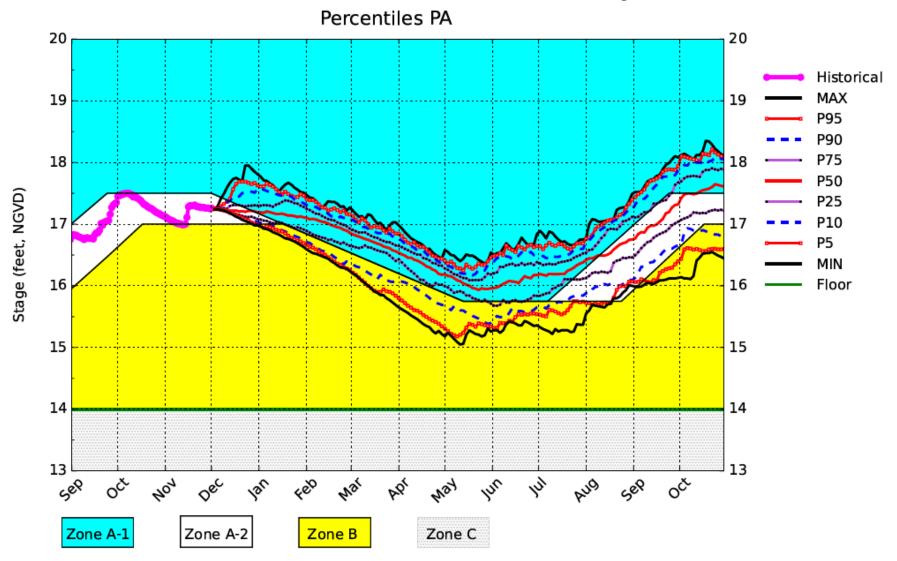
### Lake Okeechobee SFWMM December 2023 Position Analysis



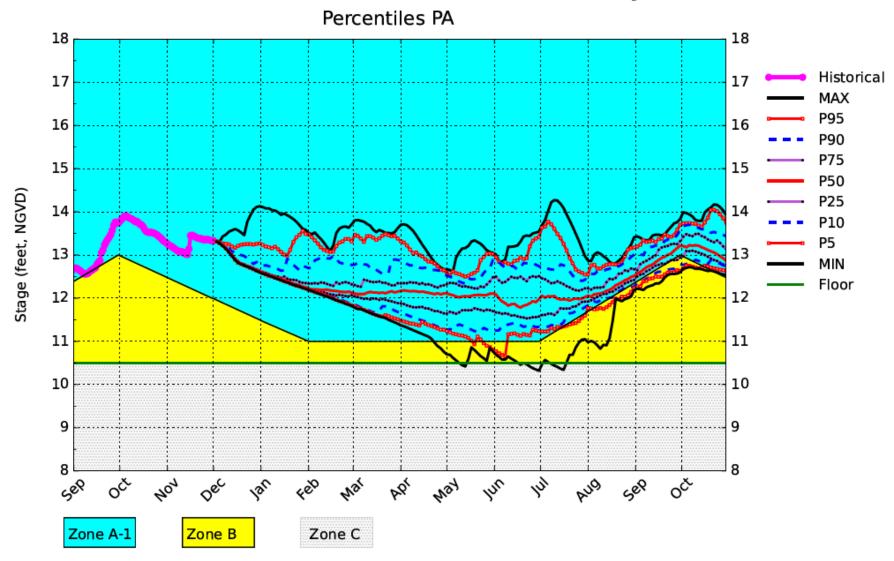
### Lake Okeechobee SFWMM December 2023 Position Analysis



### WCA1 SFWMM December 2023 Position Analysis



### WCA2A SFWMM December 2023 Position Analysis



### WCA3A SFWMM December 2023 Position Analysis

