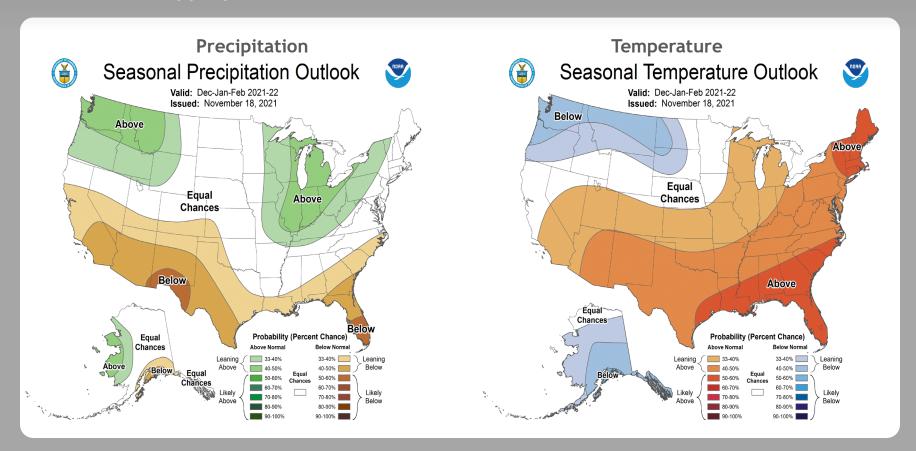
Extended Hydrologic Outlook December 7, 2021

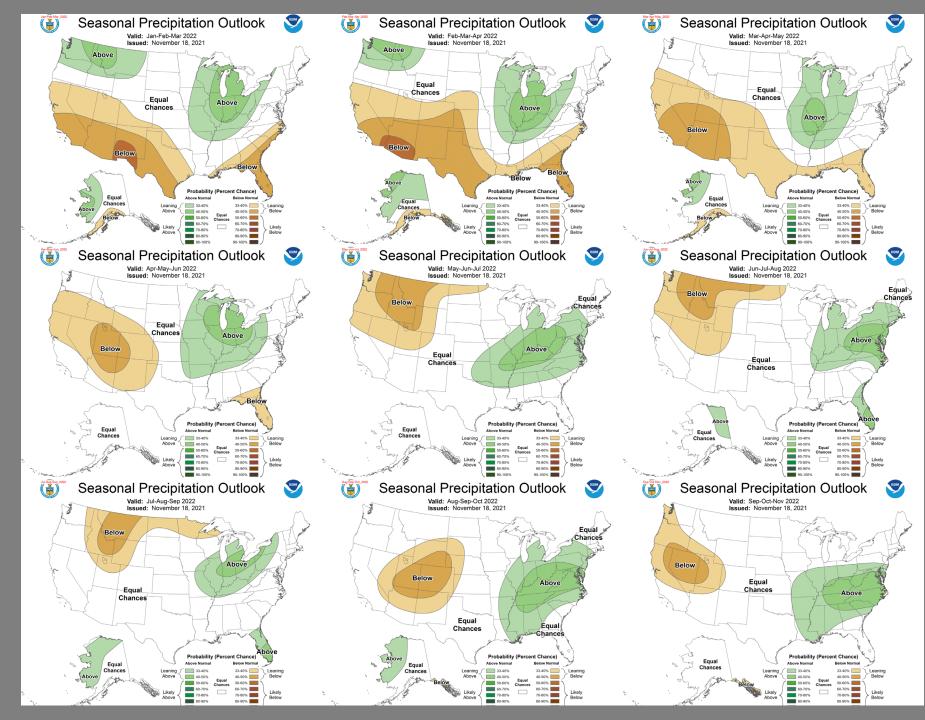
- The Climate Prediction Center (CPC) is forecasting below normal rainfall for December through February.
- La Niña is present and is likely to continue through the winter 2021-22 (~90% chance) and into spring 2022 (~50% chance during March-May).
- Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) is <u>currently 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 2021 - February 2022

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 of south Florida dry season rainfall

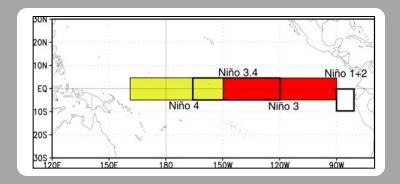
Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO)

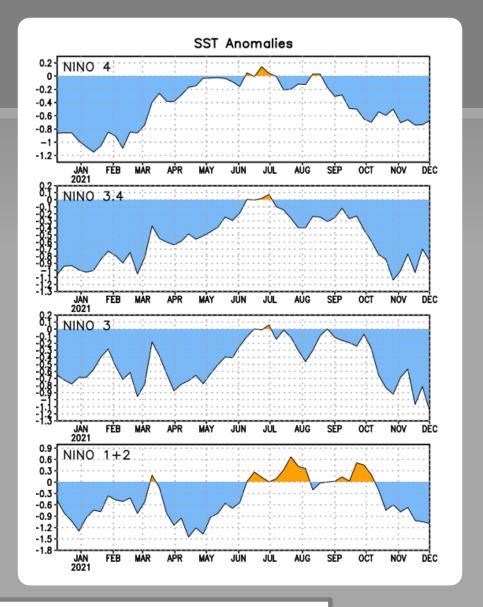
Average annual inflow to Lake Okeechobee is nearly 50% greater during the warm phase compared to the cold phase of the AMO, easterly flow toward south Florida affected by phase

Niño Region SST Departures (°C) Recent Evolution

The latest weekly SST departures are:

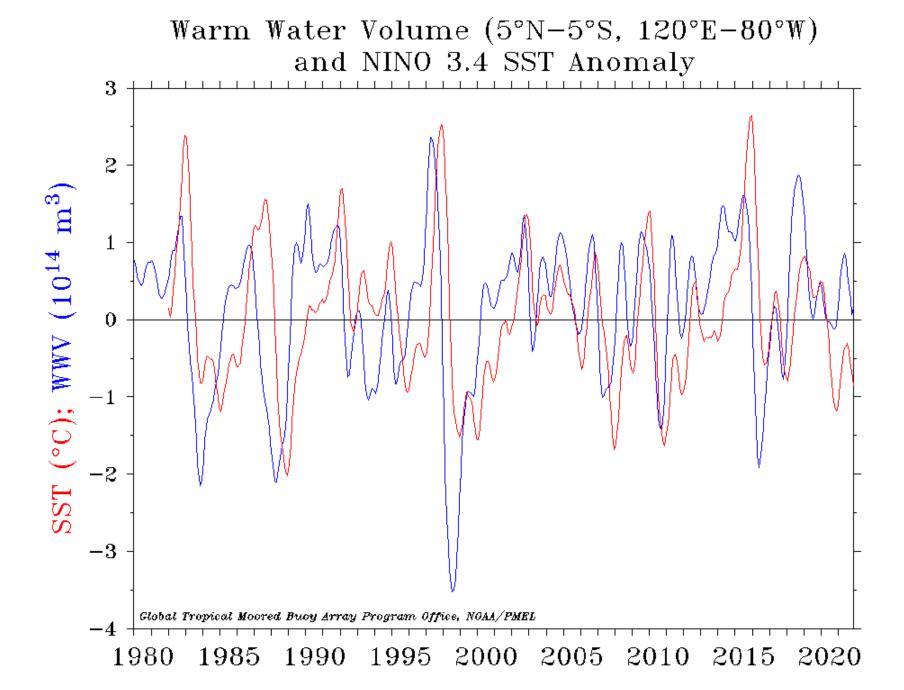
Niño 4 -0.7°C Niño 3.4 -0.9°C Niño 3 -1.2°C Niño 1+2 -1.1°C



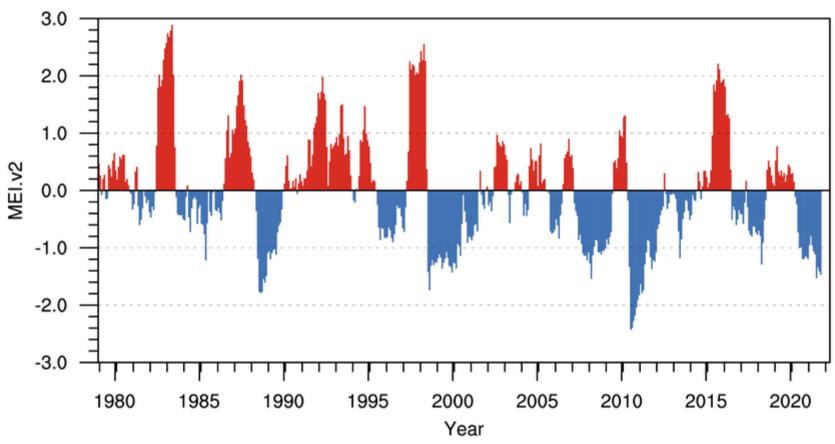


This weekly sea surface temperature data is based on OISSTv2.1 (Huang et al., 2021).

Prepared by: Climate Prediction Center/NCEP

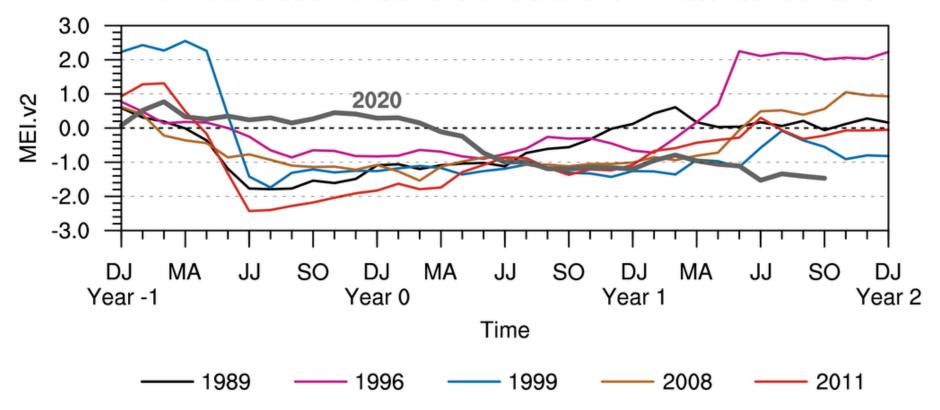


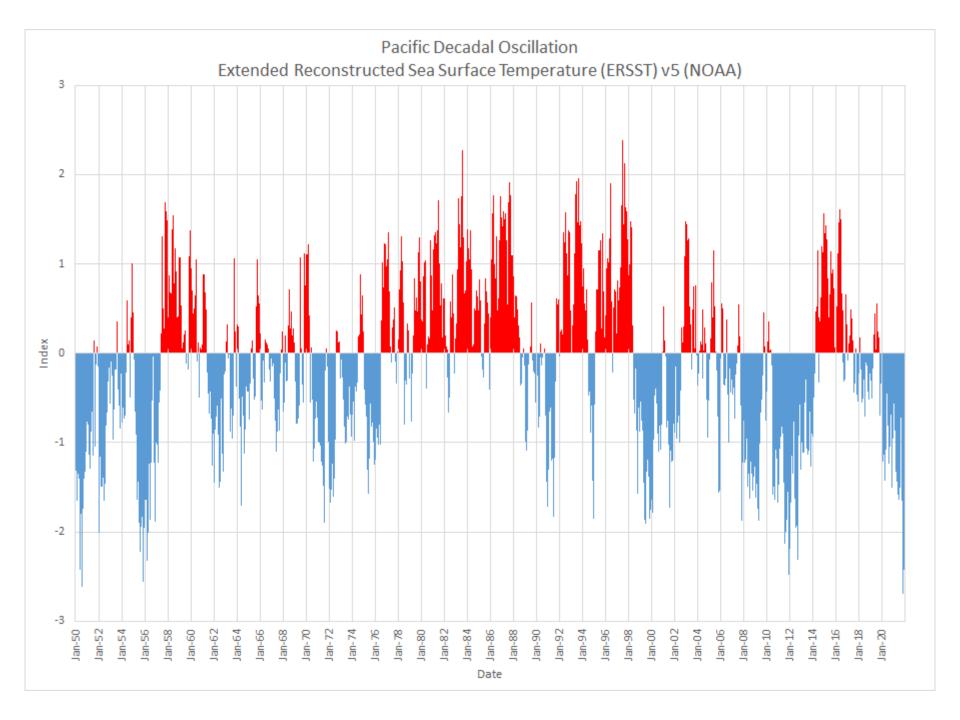
Multivariate ENSO Index Version 2

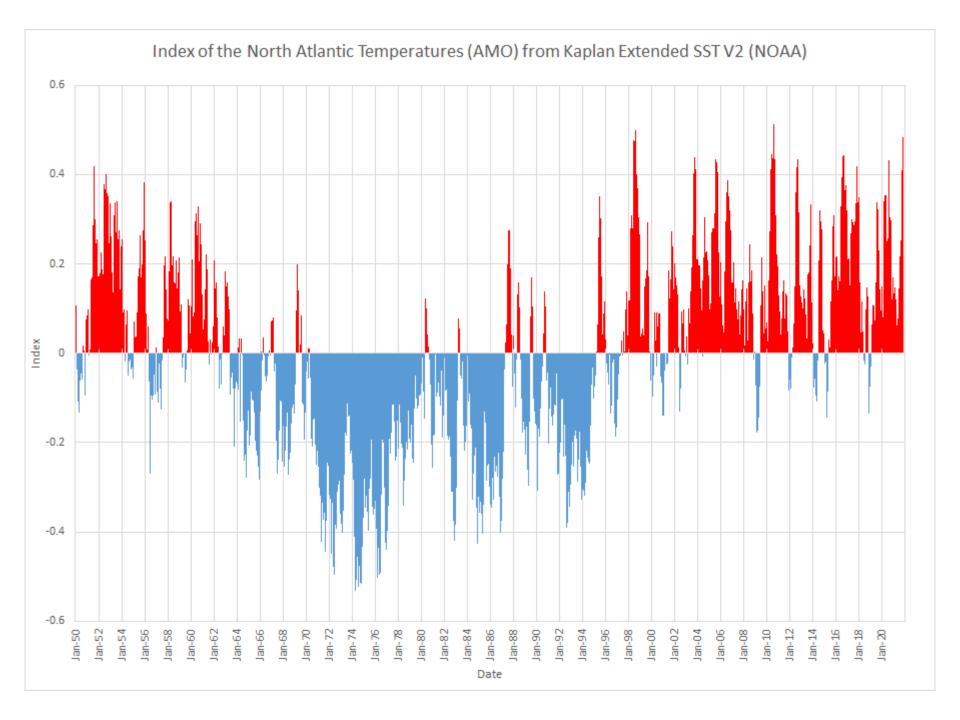


Prepared by: NOAA Physical Sciences Laboratory

MEI.v2 Evolution of Current ENSO Event in Historical Context



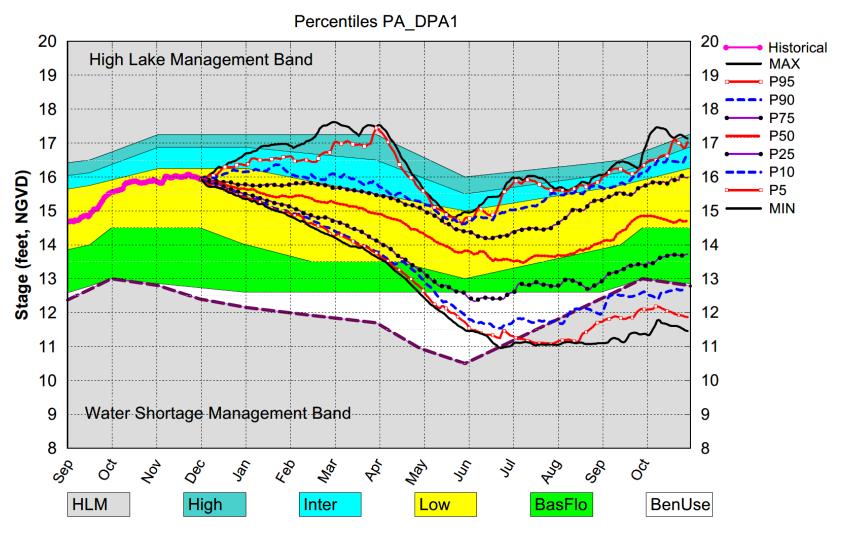




December DPA Assumptions

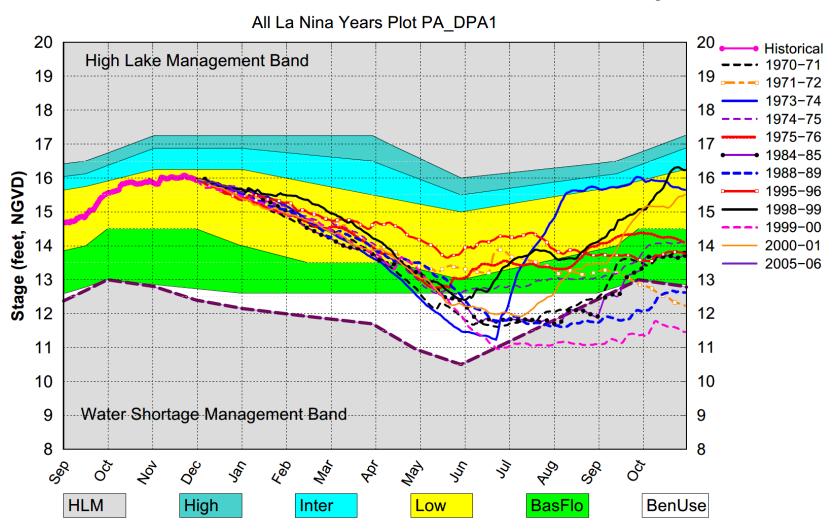
- The December 1, 2021 Dynamic Position Analysis (DPA) simulation is based on historical climatic conditions spanning the period 1965-2005. This DPA posting is made with the South Florida Water Management Model (SFWMM) v6.7.4 (Tamiami Trail) which includes the following improvement(s):
 - Improvements to include the Combined Operational Plan (COP)
- The December 1, 2021 DPA resets the initial stages for Lake Okeechobee (LOK) and the Water Conservation Areas (WCAs) on November 1st of each year of the DPA simulation and conditions the simulation to real time data during November to achieve real time stages on December 1st 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.

Lake Okeechobee SFWMM Dec 2021 Position Analysis



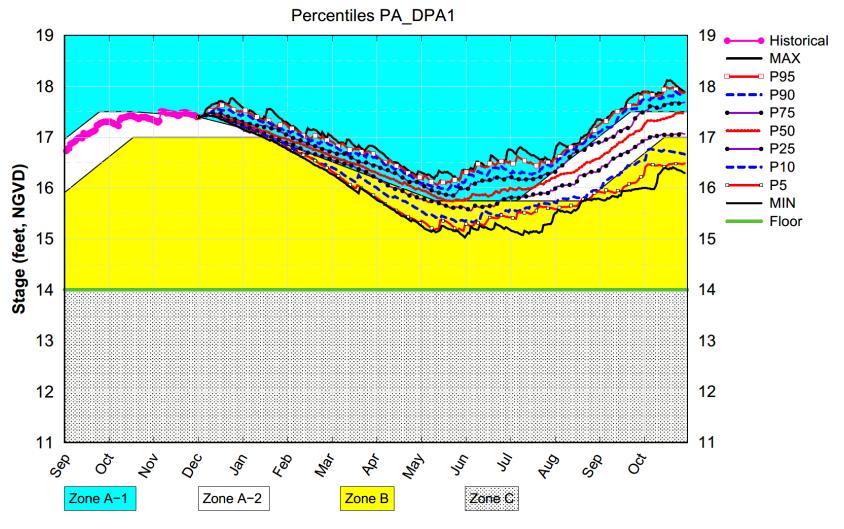
(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

Lake Okeechobee SFWMM Dec 2021 Position Analysis



(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

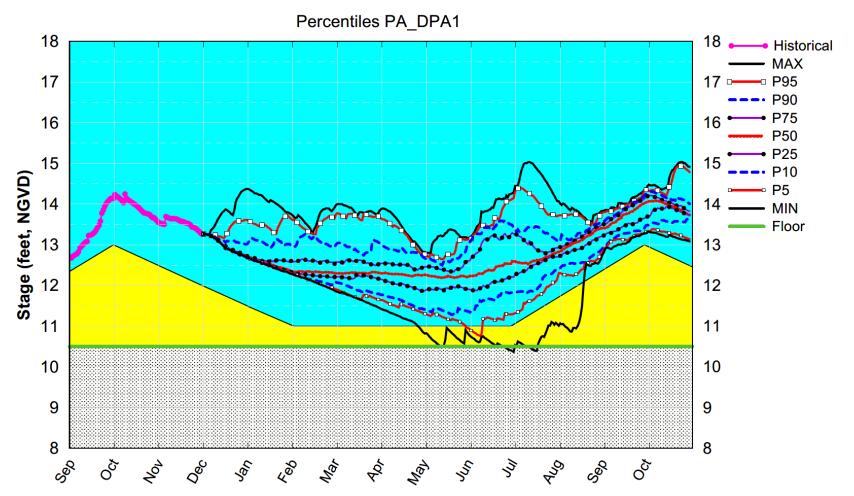
WCA1 SFWMM Dec 2021 Position Analysis



(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

Tue Dec 7 03:50:19 2021

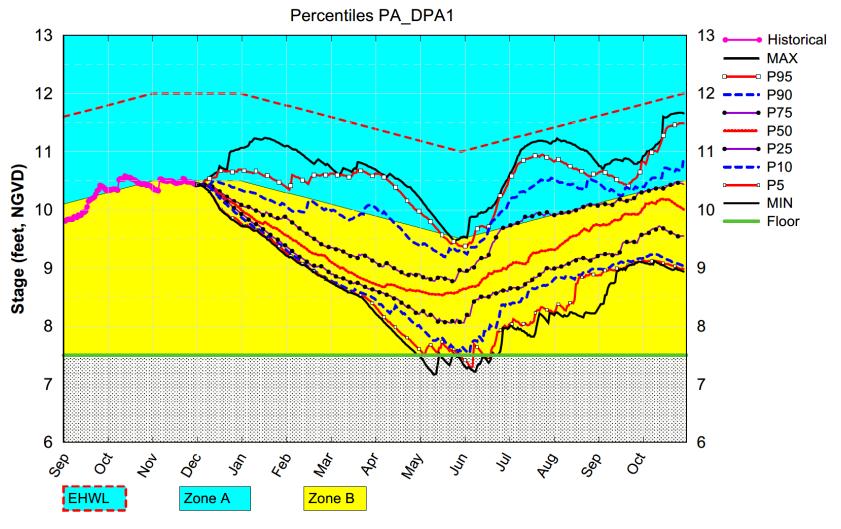
WCA2A SFWMM Dec 2021 Position Analysis



(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

Tue Dec 7 03:52:48 2021

WCA3A SFWMM Dec 2021 Position Analysis



(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

Tue Dec 7 03:56:46 2021