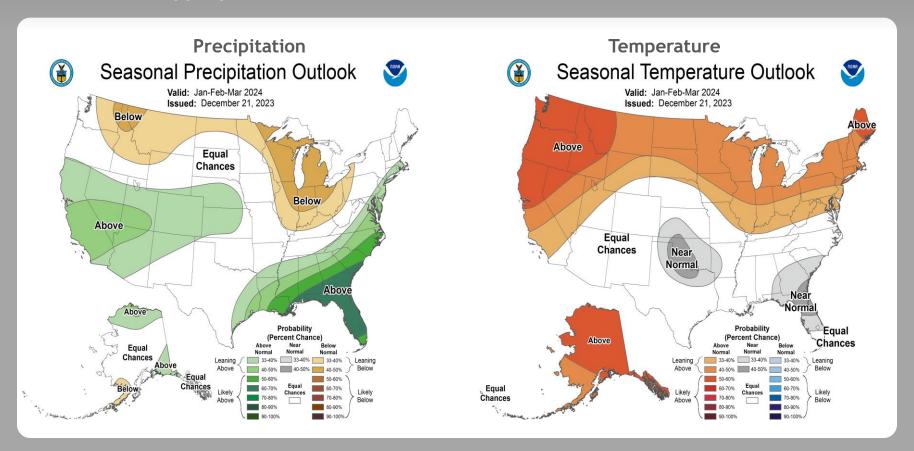
Extended Hydrologic Outlook January 9, 2024

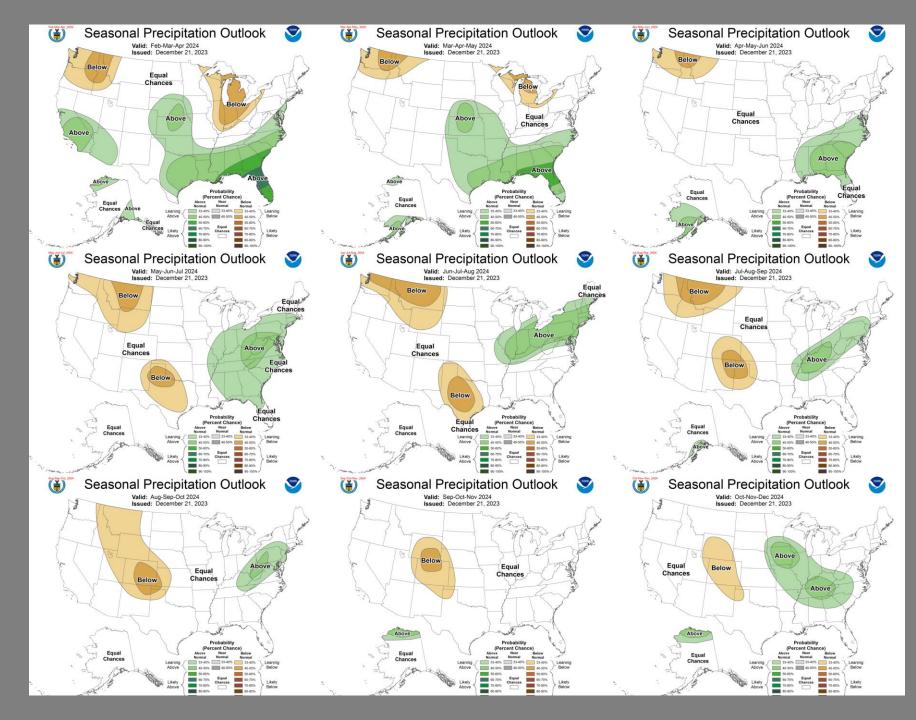
- The Climate Prediction Center (CPC) is forecasting <u>above</u> normal rainfall for January through March.
- El Niño conditions are observed, El Niño is expected to continue through the winter, with a transition to ENSOneutral favored during April-June 2024 (60% chance).
- Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) is <u>currently in</u> the <u>warm phase</u>:
 - Average annual inflow to Lake Okeechobee is nearly 50% greater during the warm phase compared to the cold phase.

U. S. Seasonal Outlooks

January - March 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

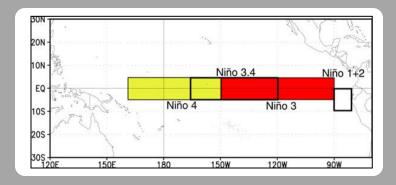
The latest weekly SST departures are:

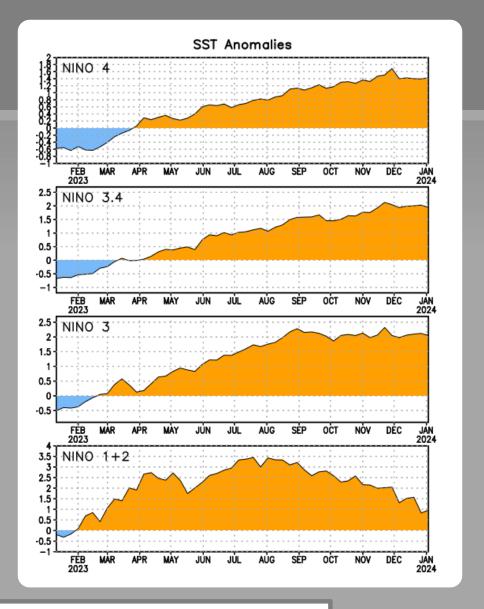
 Niño 4
 1.4°C

 Niño 3.4
 1.9°C

 Niño 3
 2.0°C

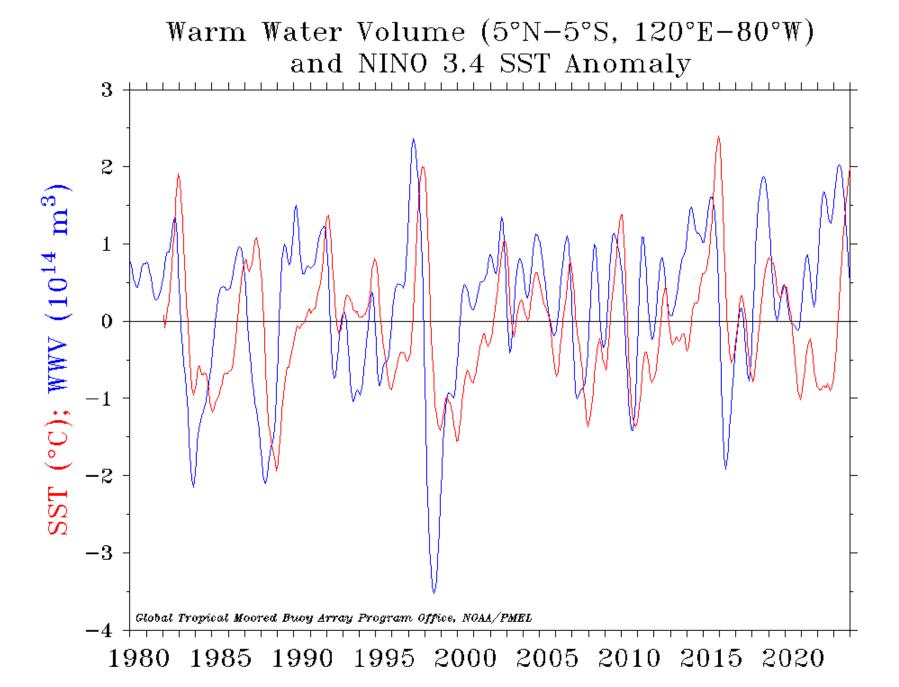
 Niño 1+2
 1.0°C

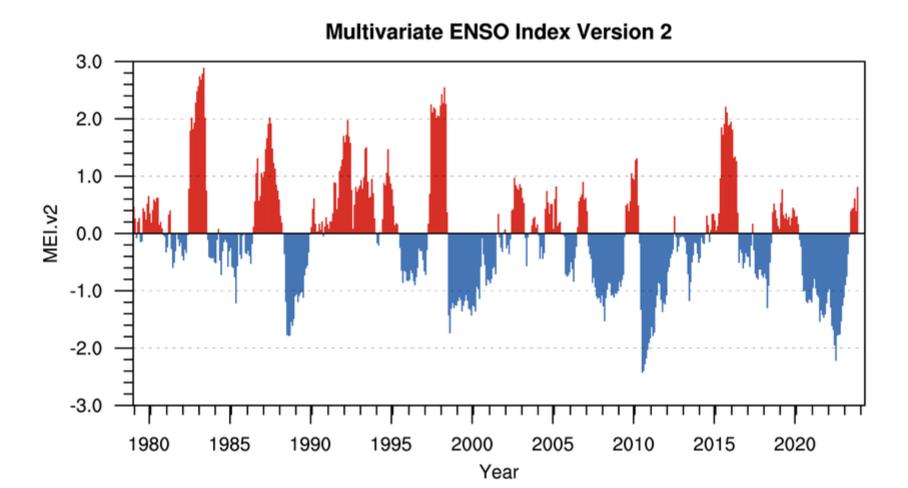




This weekly sea surface temperature data is based on OISSTv2.1 (Huang et al., 2021).

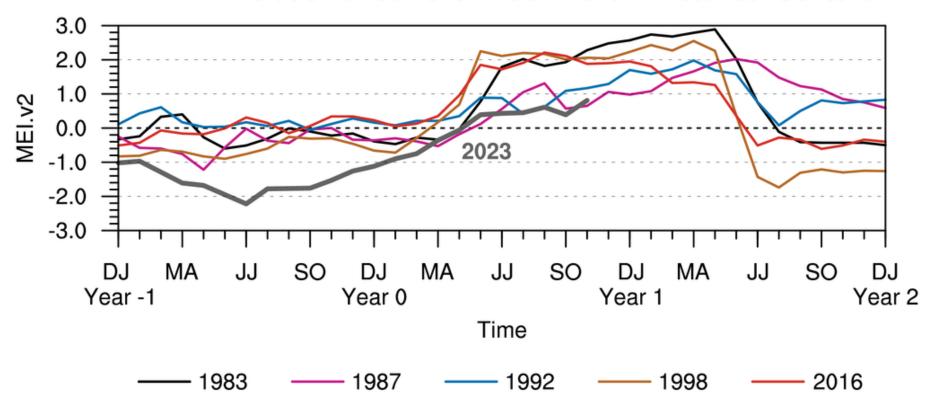
Prepared by: Climate Prediction Center/NCEP

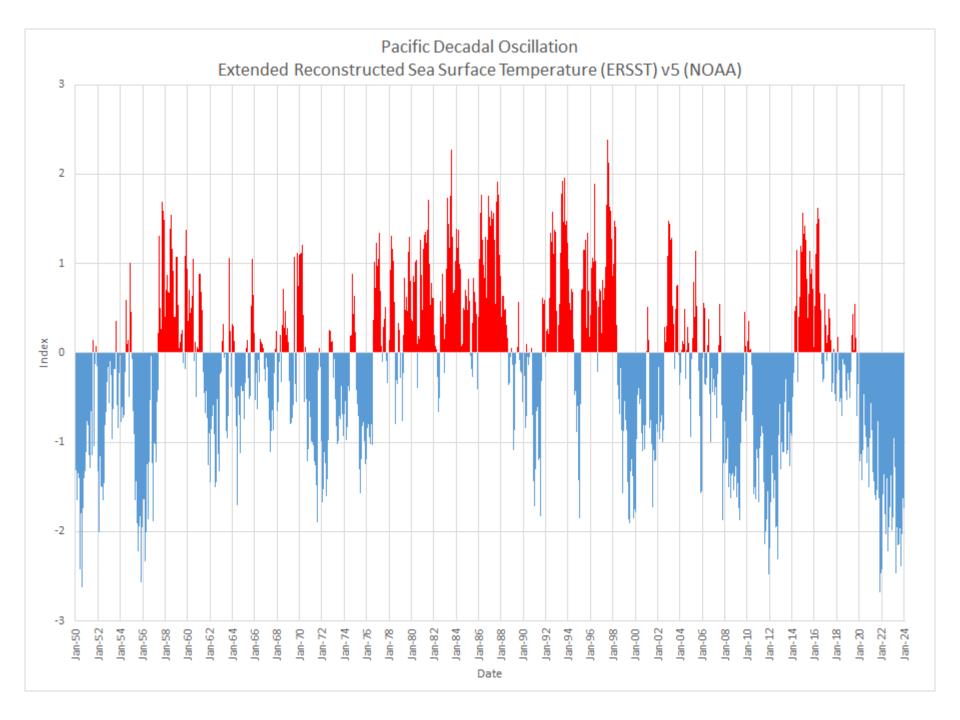


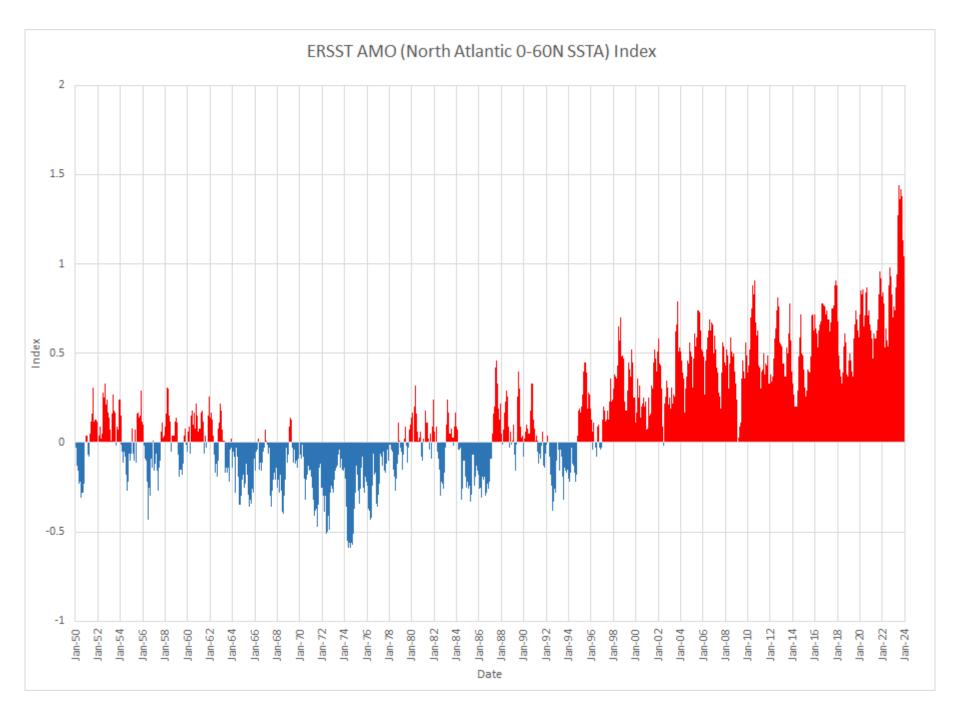


Prepared by: NOAA Physical Sciences Laboratory

MEI.v2 Evolution of Current ENSO Event in Historical Context



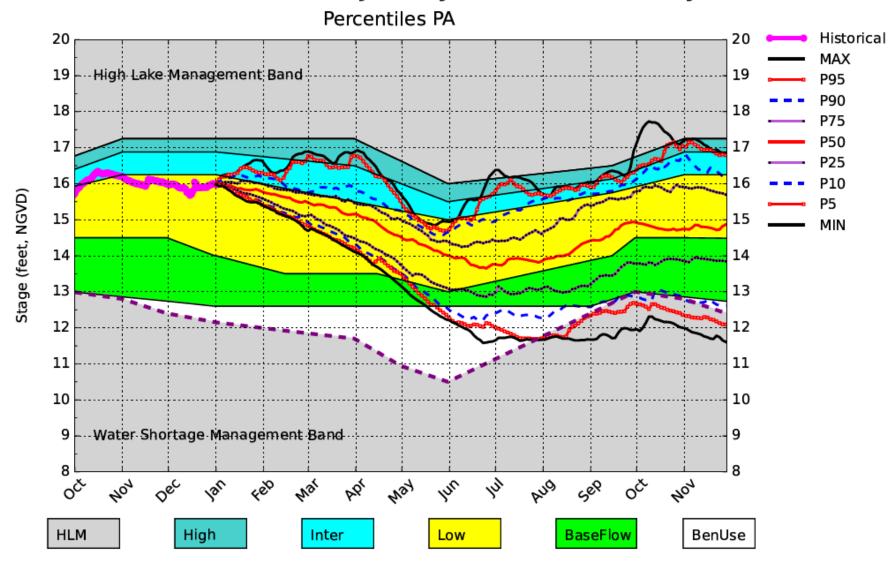




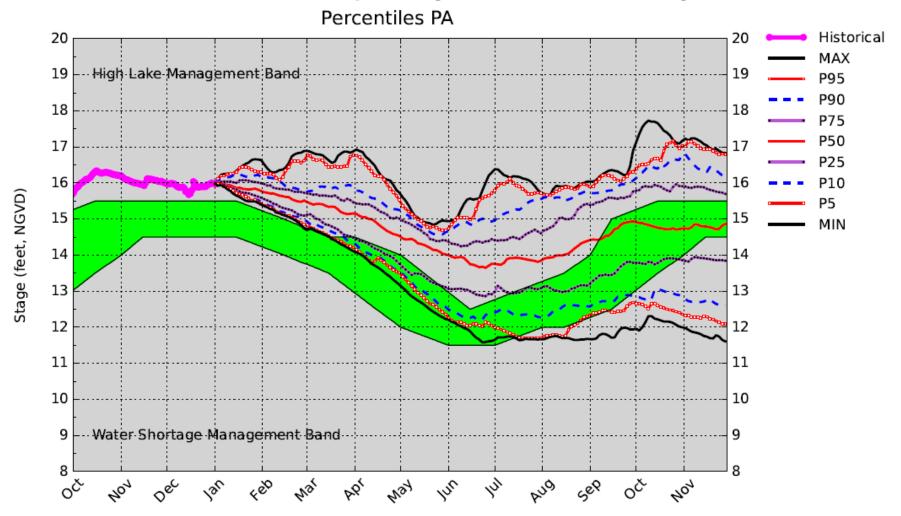
January DPA Assumptions

- The January 1, 2024 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 January 1, 2024 DPA resets the initial stages for Lake Okeechobee (LOK) and the Water Conservation Areas (WCAs) on December 1st of each year of the DPA simulation and conditions the simulation to real time data during December to achieve real time stages on January 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.
- Full LORS 2008 releases are modeled as specified in the regulation schedule.

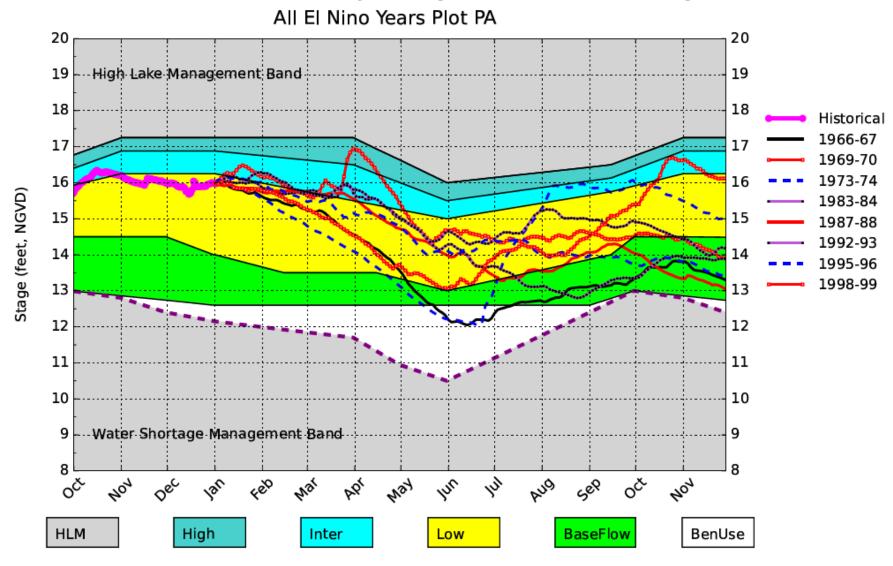
Lake Okeechobee SFWMM January 2024 Position Analysis



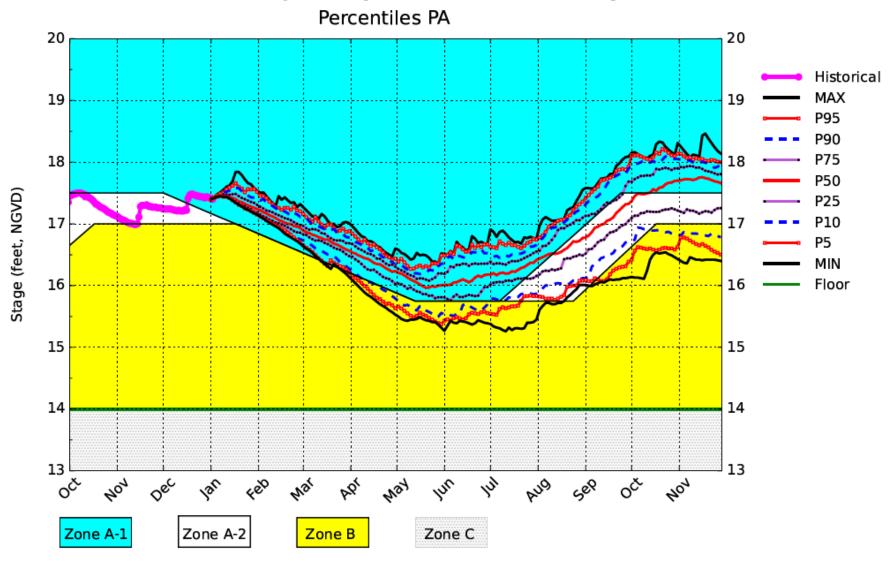
Lake Okeechobee SFWMM January 2024 Position Analysis



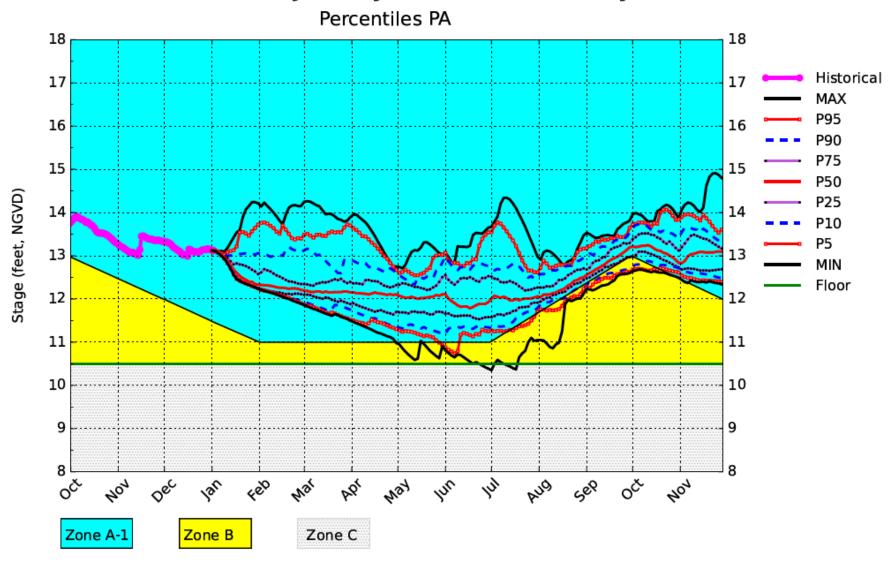
Lake Okeechobee SFWMM January 2024 Position Analysis



WCA1 SFWMM January 2024 Position Analysis



WCA2A SFWMM January 2024 Position Analysis



WCA3A SFWMM January 2024 Position Analysis

