

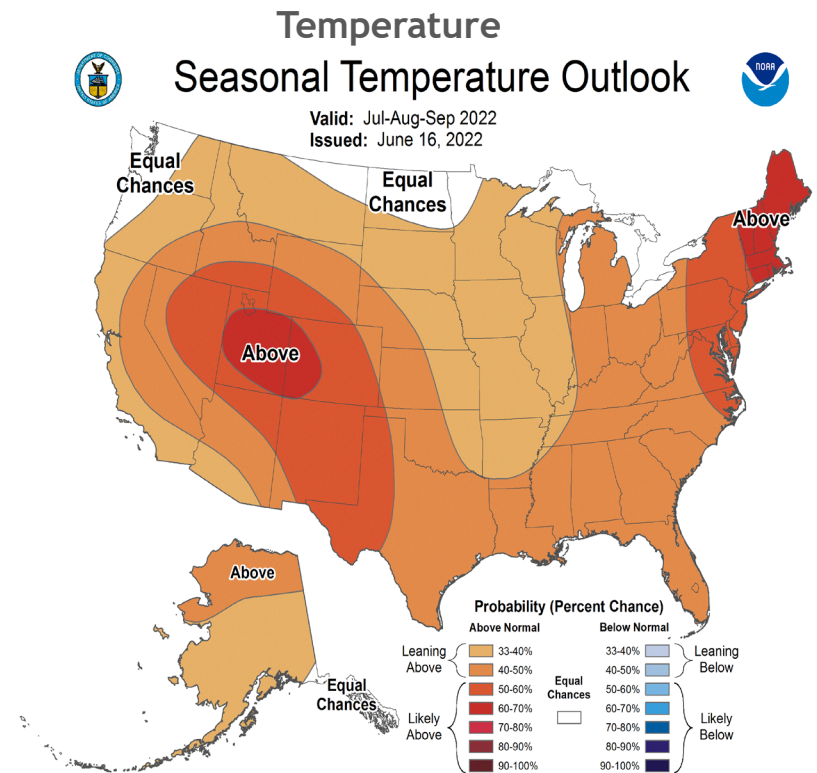
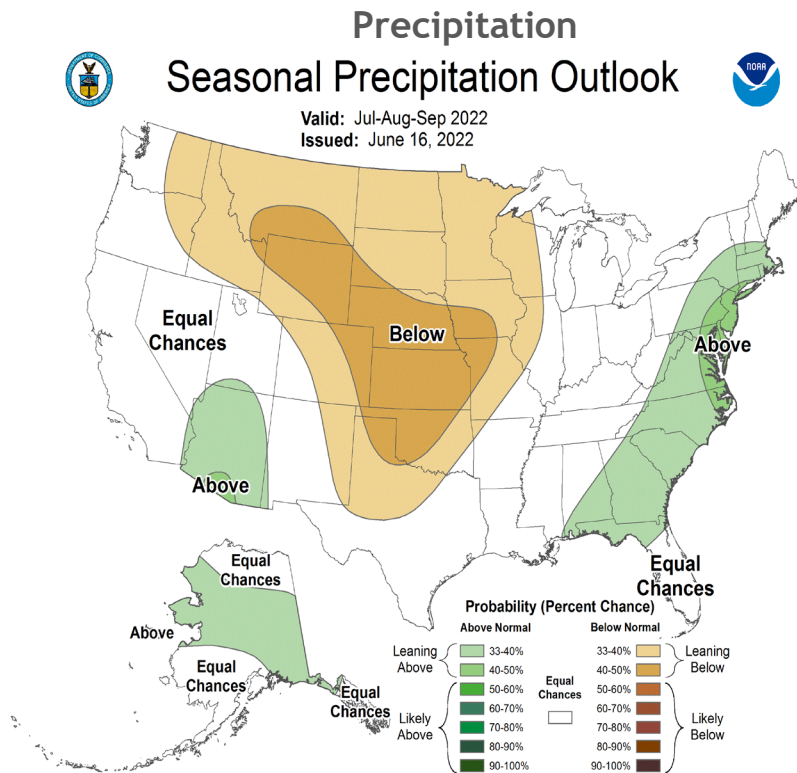
Extended Hydrologic Outlook

July 12, 2022

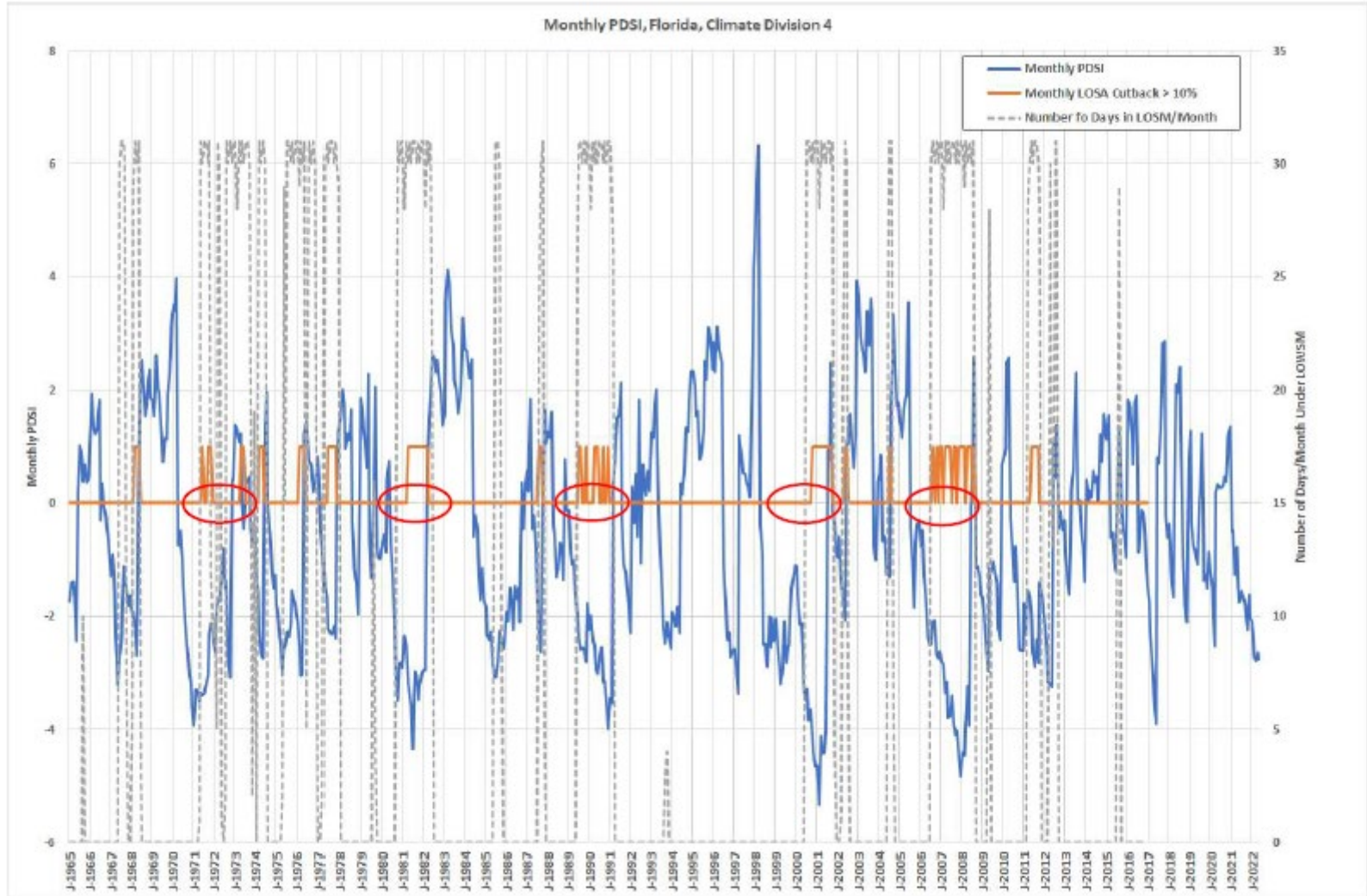
- The Climate Prediction Center (CPC) is forecasting equal chances of above normal, normal and below normal rainfall for July through September.
- La Niña is present and the odds for La Niña decrease into the late summer (52% chance in July-September 2022) before slightly increasing through the fall and early winter 2022 (58-59% chance).
- Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) is currently in the warm phase:
 - Average annual inflow to Lake Okeechobee is nearly 50% greater during the warm phase compared to the cold phase

July - September 2022

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



Monthly PDSI with LOSA Water Supply Cutbacks



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

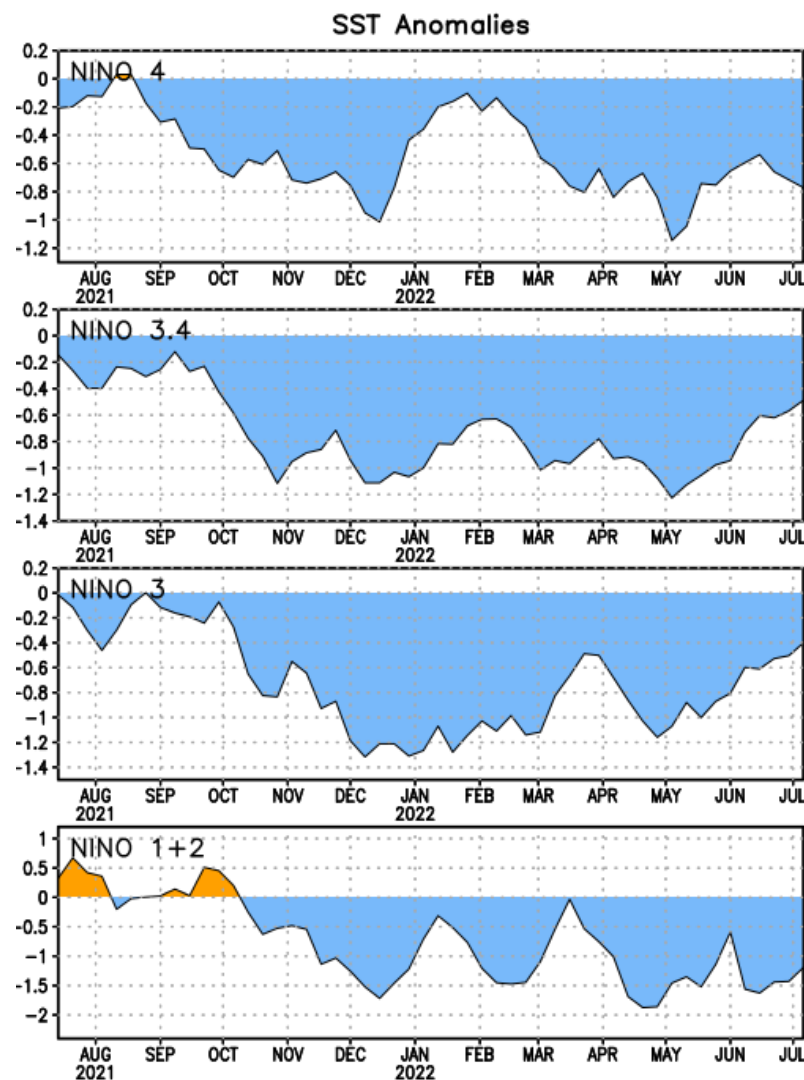
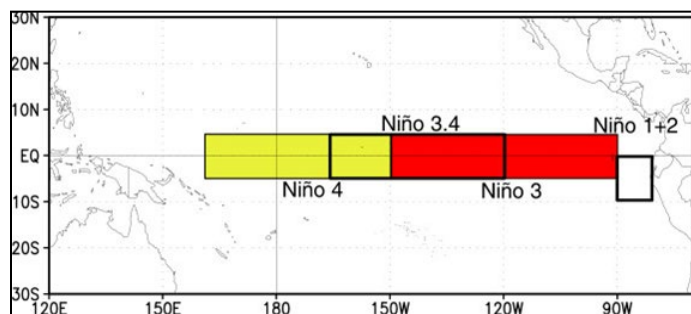
Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO)

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

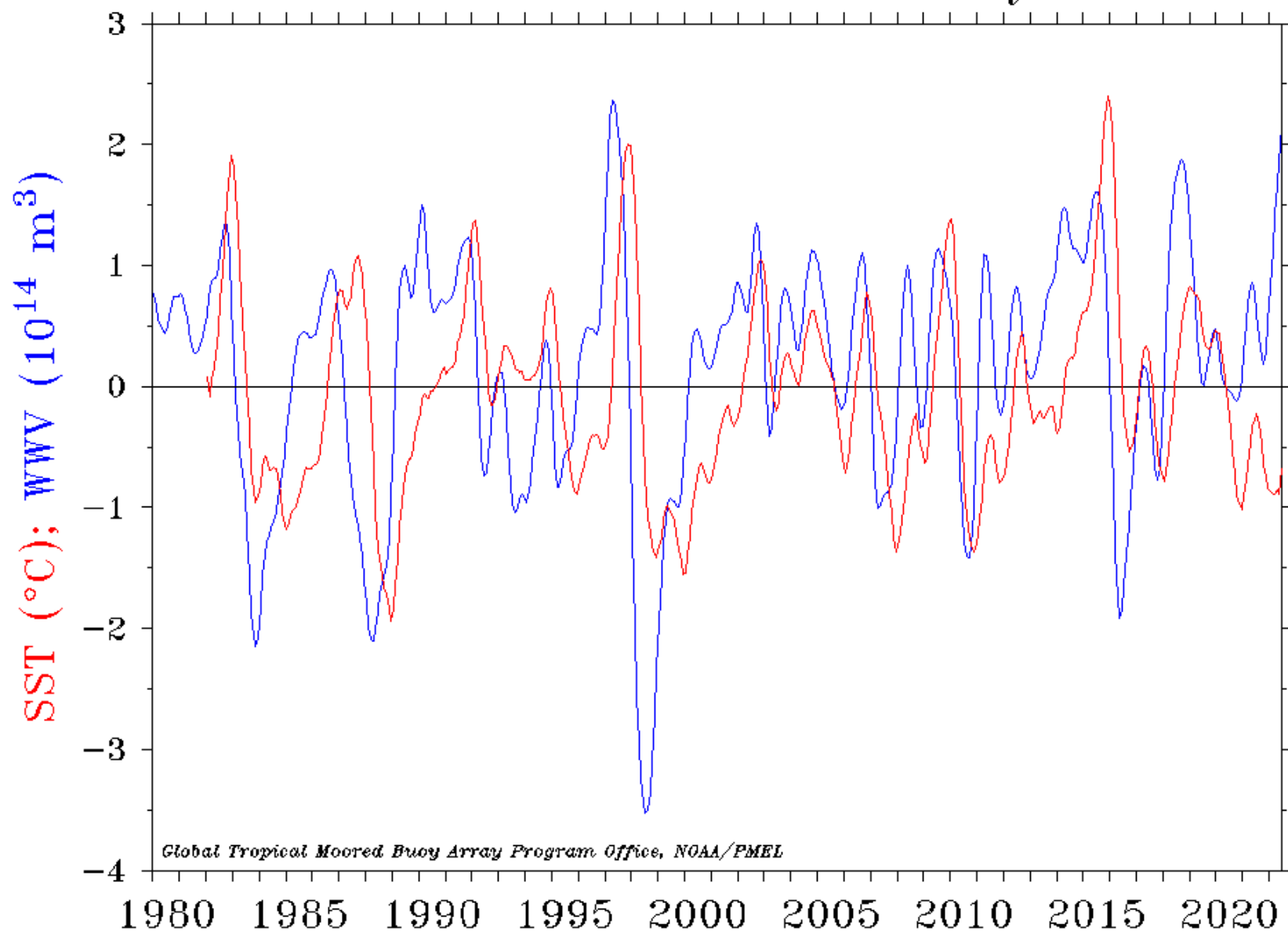
The latest weekly SST departures are:

Niño 4	-0.8°C
Niño 3.4	-0.5°C
Niño 3	-0.4°C
Niño 1+2	-1.2°C

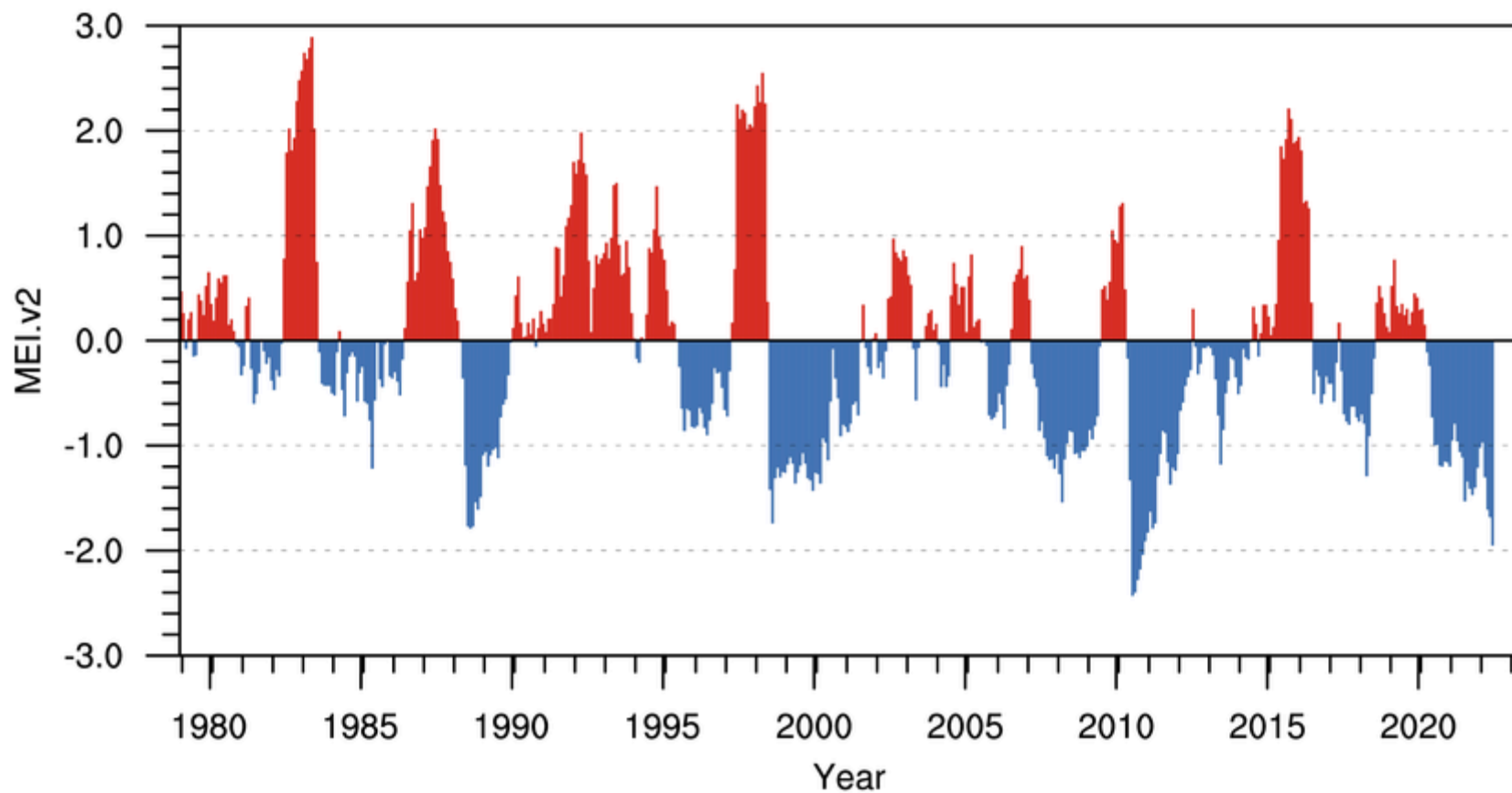


This weekly sea surface temperature data is based on OISSTv2.1 (Huang et al., 2021).

Warm Water Volume (5°N–5°S, 120°E–80°W) and NINO 3.4 SST Anomaly

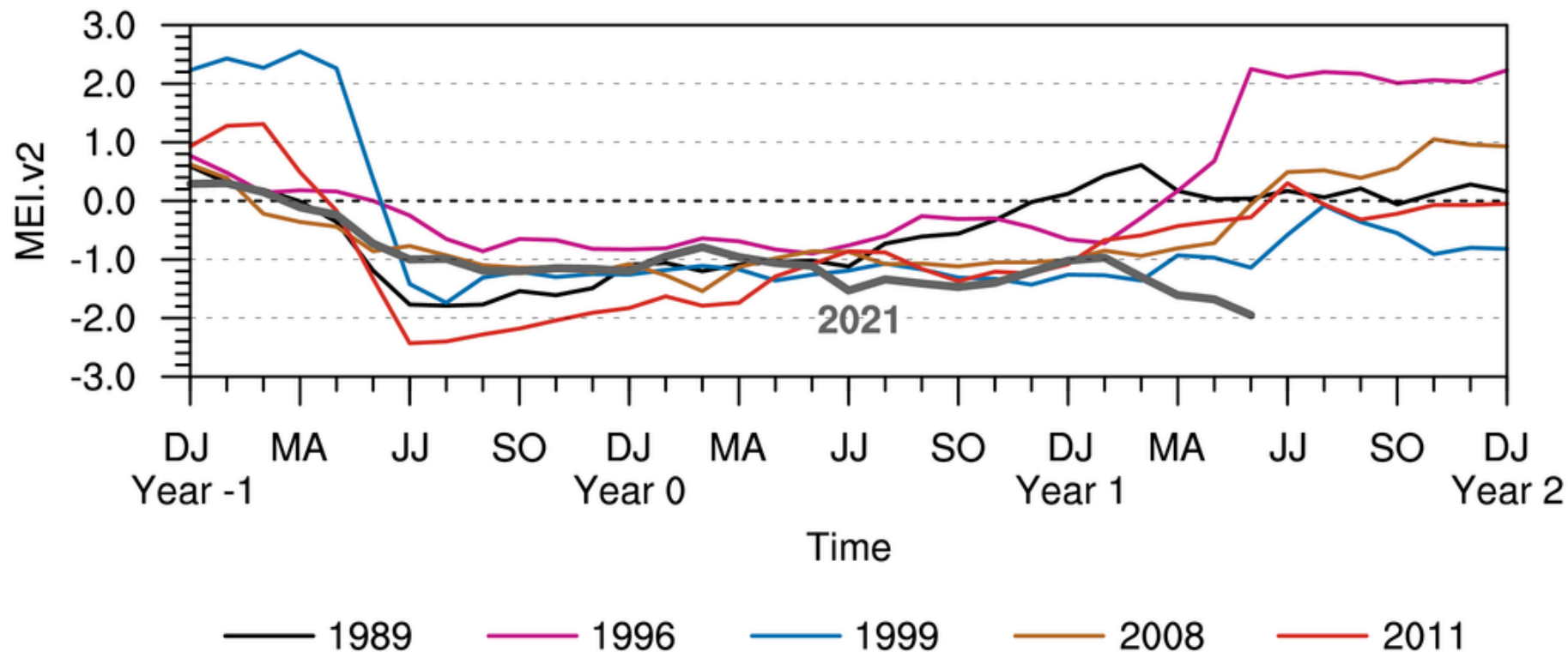


Multivariate ENSO Index Version 2



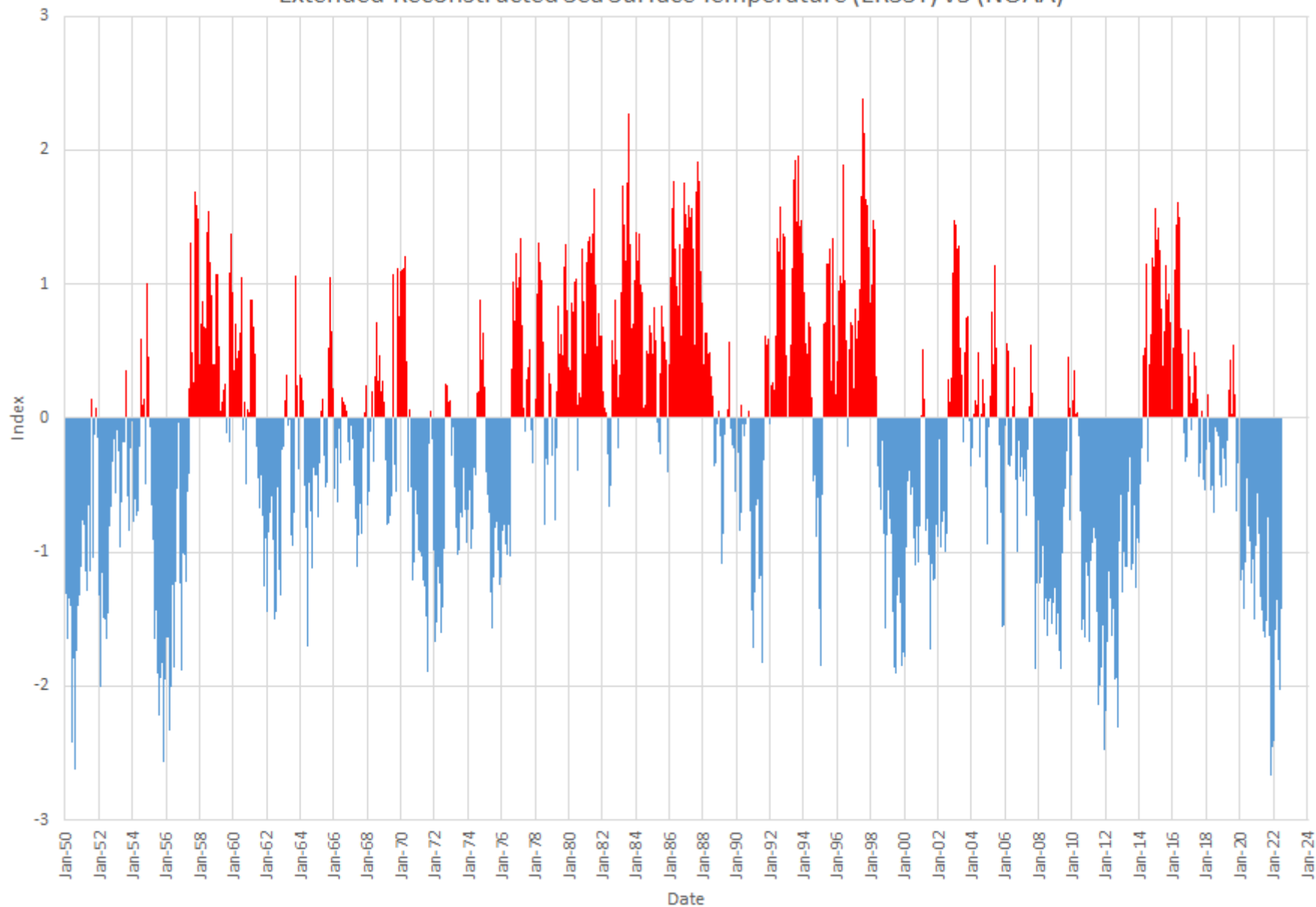
Prepared by: NOAA Physical Sciences Laboratory

MEI.v2 Evolution of Current ENSO Event in Historical Context

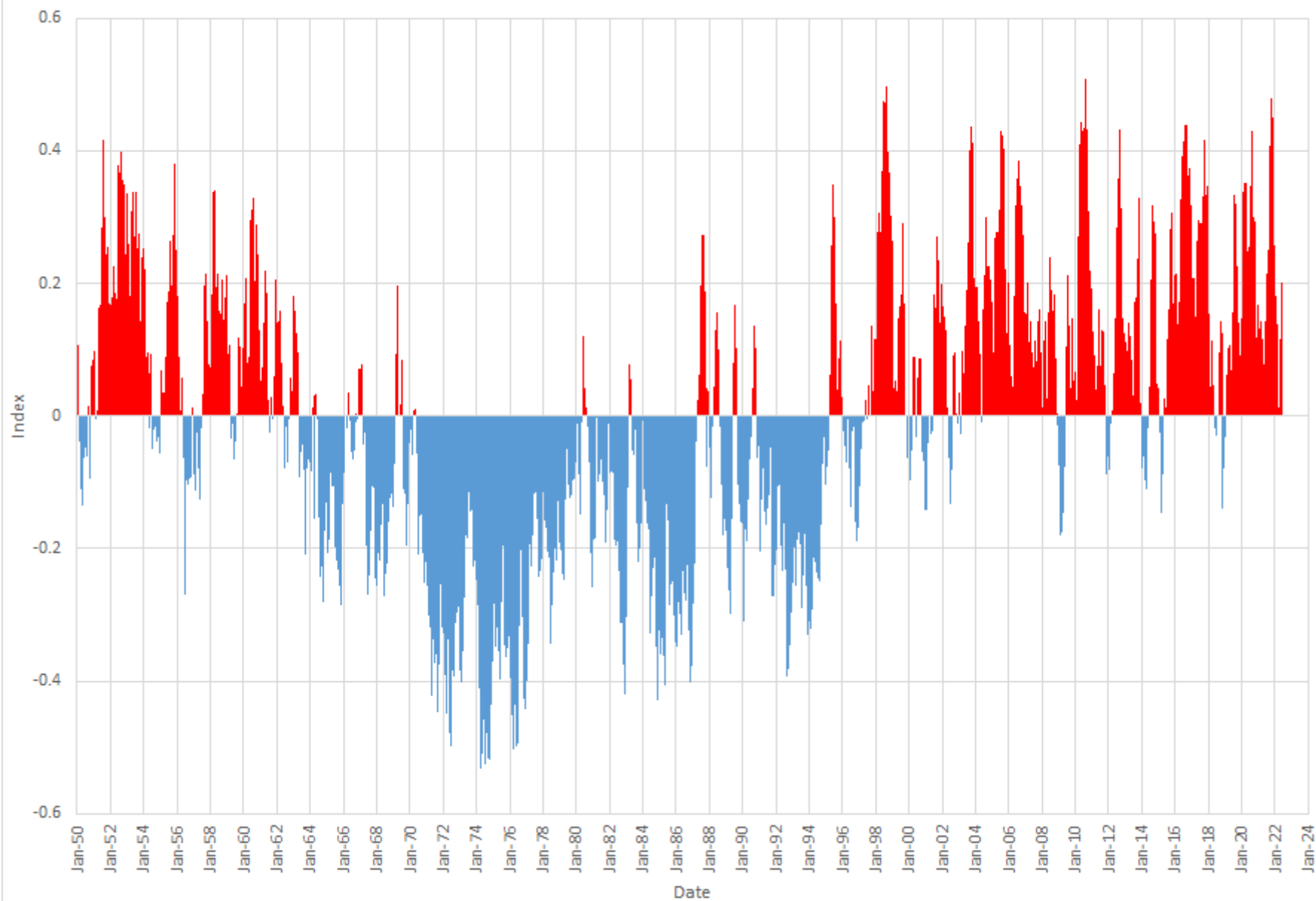


Pacific Decadal Oscillation

Extended Reconstructed Sea Surface Temperature (ERSST) v5 (NOAA)



Index of the North Atlantic Temperatures (AMO) from Kaplan Extended SST V2 (NOAA)

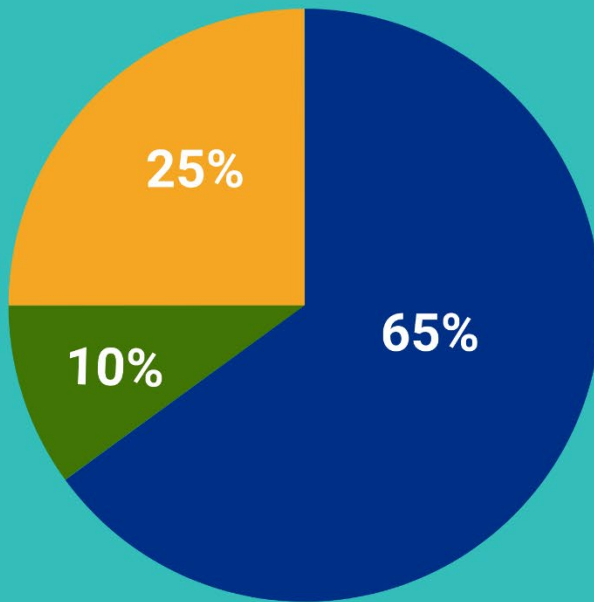


2022 Tropical Outlook





2022 Atlantic Hurricane Season Outlook



■ Above-normal ■ Near-normal ■ Below-normal season

Season probability

Named storms
14-21

Hurricanes
6-10

Major hurricanes
3-6

ATLANTIC BASIN SEASONAL HURRICANE FORECAST FOR 2022

Forecast Parameter and 1991-2020 Average (in parentheses)	Issue Date 7 April 2022	Issue Date 2 June 2022	Issue Date 7 July 2022	Observed Thru 6 July 2022	Remainder of Season Forecast
Named Storms (NS) (14.4)	19	20	20*	3	17
Named Storm Days (NSD) (69.4)	90	95	95	3.25	91.75
Hurricanes (H) (7.2)	9	10	10	0	10
Hurricane Days (HD) (27.0)	35	40	40	0	40
Major Hurricanes (MH) (3.2)	4	5	5	0	5
Major Hurricane Days (MHD) (7.4)	9	11	11	0	11
Accumulated Cyclone Energy (ACE) (123)	160	180	180	3	177
Net Tropical Cyclone Activity (NTC) (135%)	170	195	195	6	189

*Total forecast includes Alex, Bonnie and Colin which have formed in the Atlantic as of July 6.

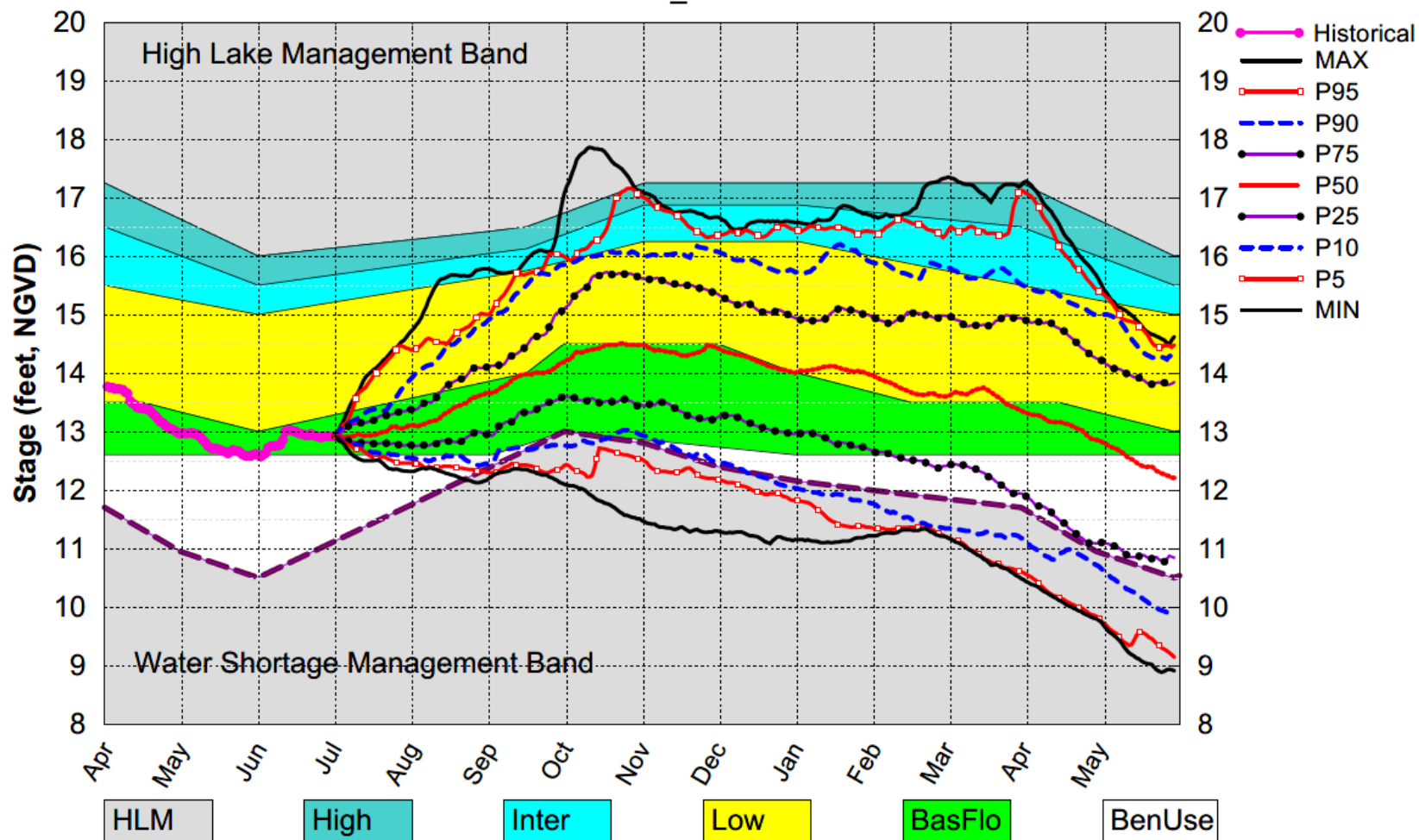
- Anticipate above-average activity
- La Niña to persist throughout the remainder of the hurricane season
- Sea surface temperatures across most of the tropical Atlantic are now above normal

July DPA Assumptions

- The July 1, 2022 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 July 1, 2022 DPA resets the initial stages for Lake Okeechobee (LOK) and the Water Conservation Areas (WCAs) on June 1st of each year of the DPA simulation and conditions the simulation to real time data during June to achieve real time stages on July 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 July 2022 Position Analysis

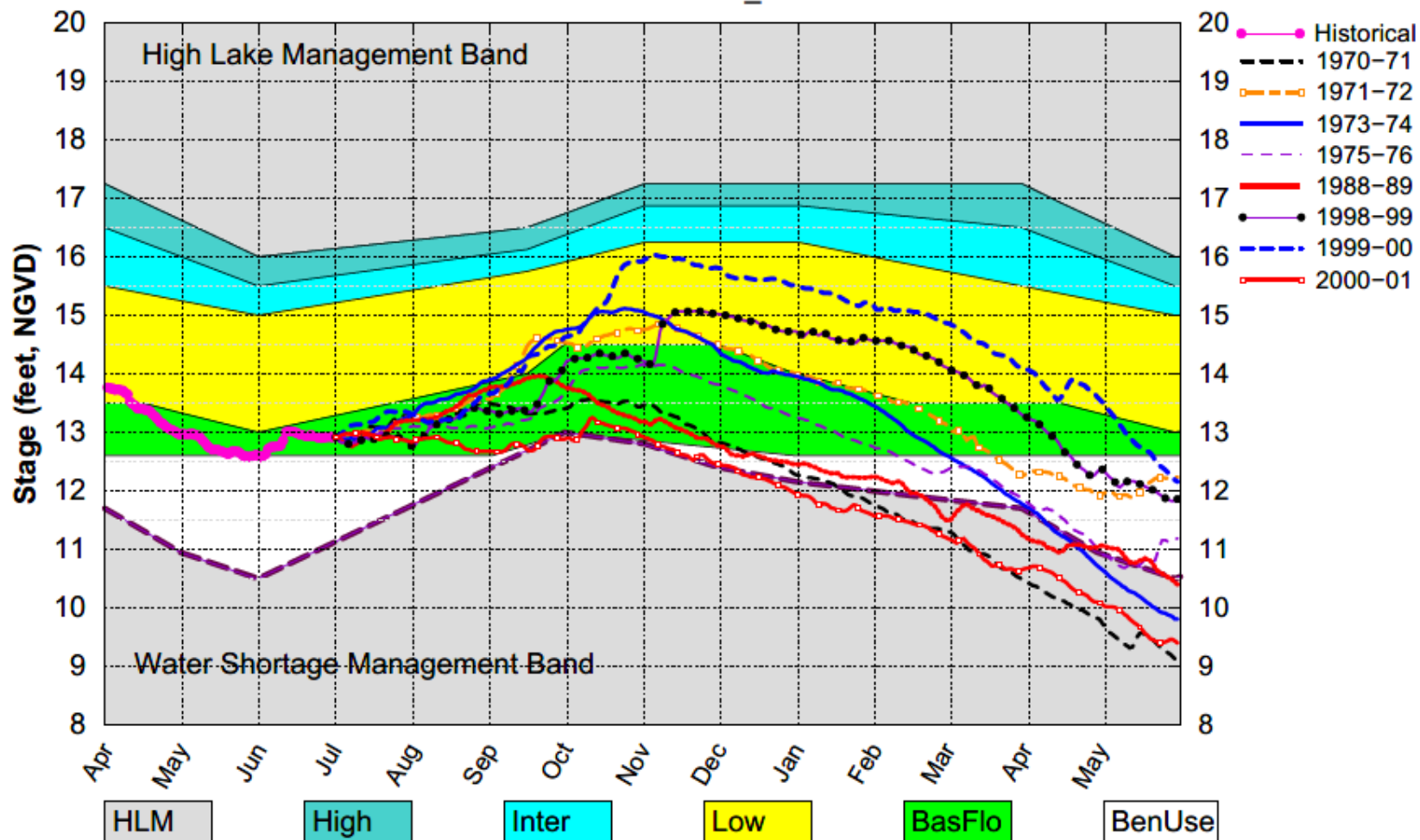
Percentiles PA_JULCR2



(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

Lake Okeechobee SFWMM July 2022 Position Analysis

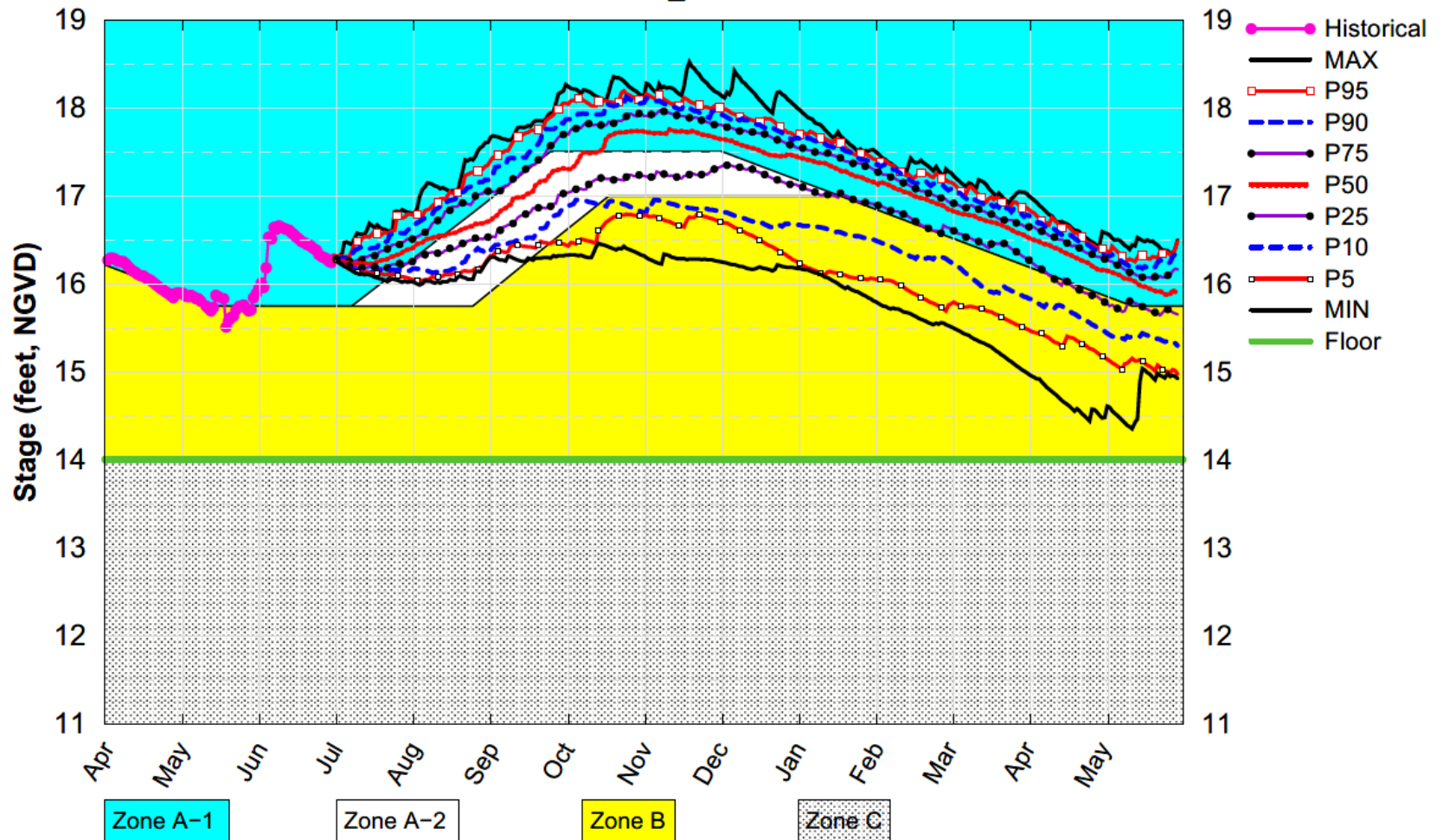
All La Nina Years Plot PA_JULCR2



(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

WCA1 SFWMM July 2022 Position Analysis

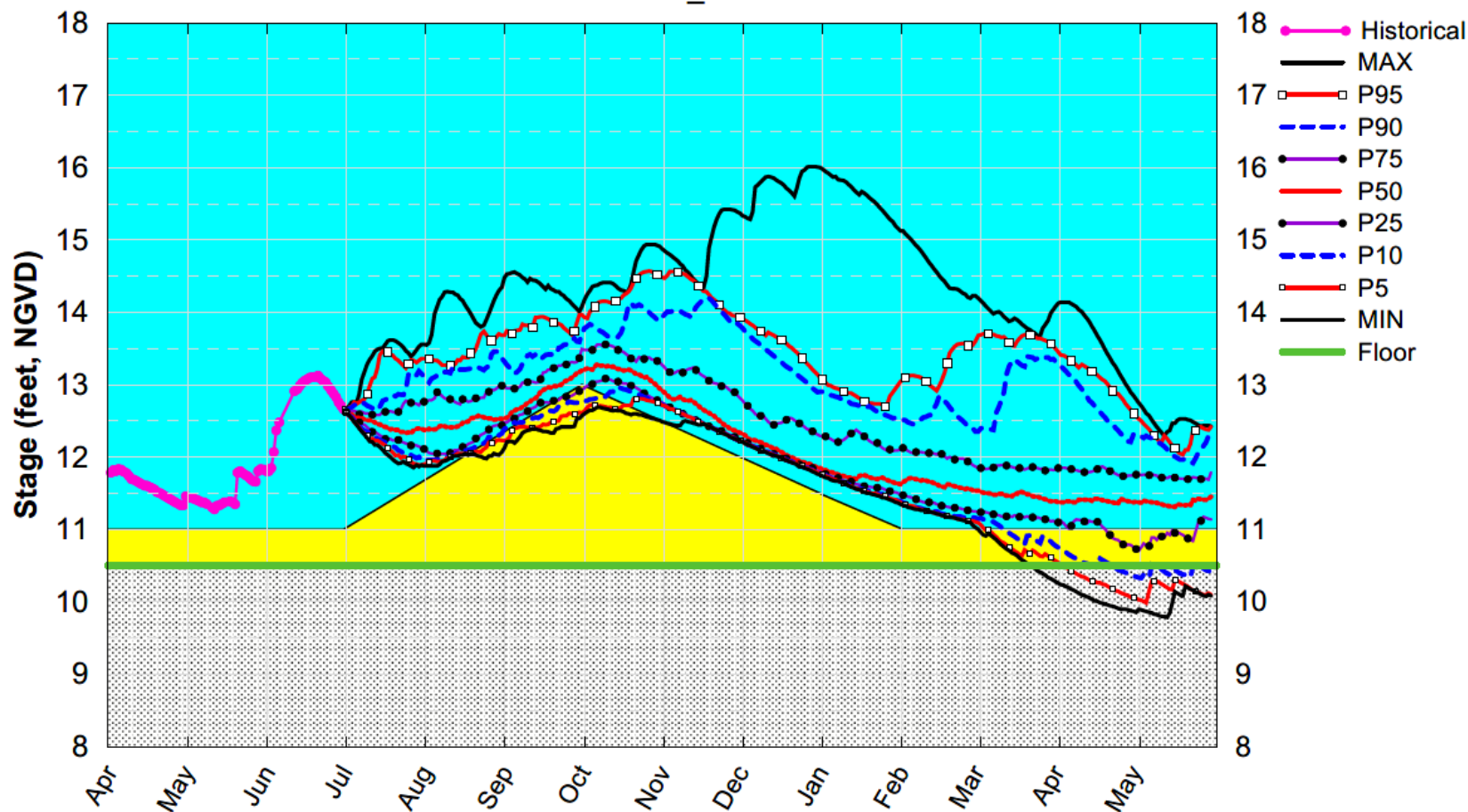
Percentiles PA_JULORG



(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

WCA2A SFWMM July 2022 Position Analysis

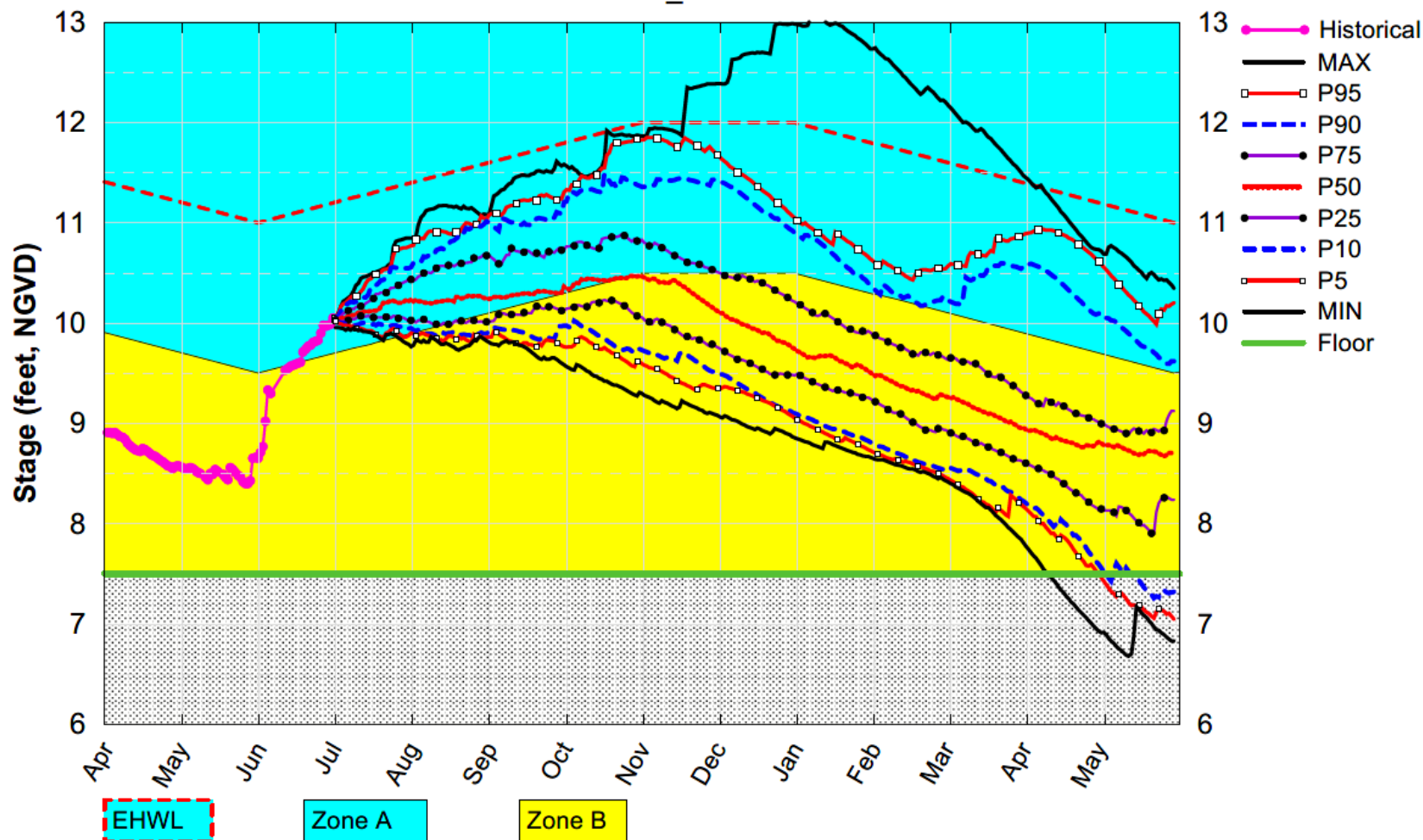
Percentiles PA_JULORG



(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

WCA3A SFWMM July 2022 Position Analysis

Percentiles PA_JULORG



(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)