Extended Hydrologic Outlook
June 22, 2026

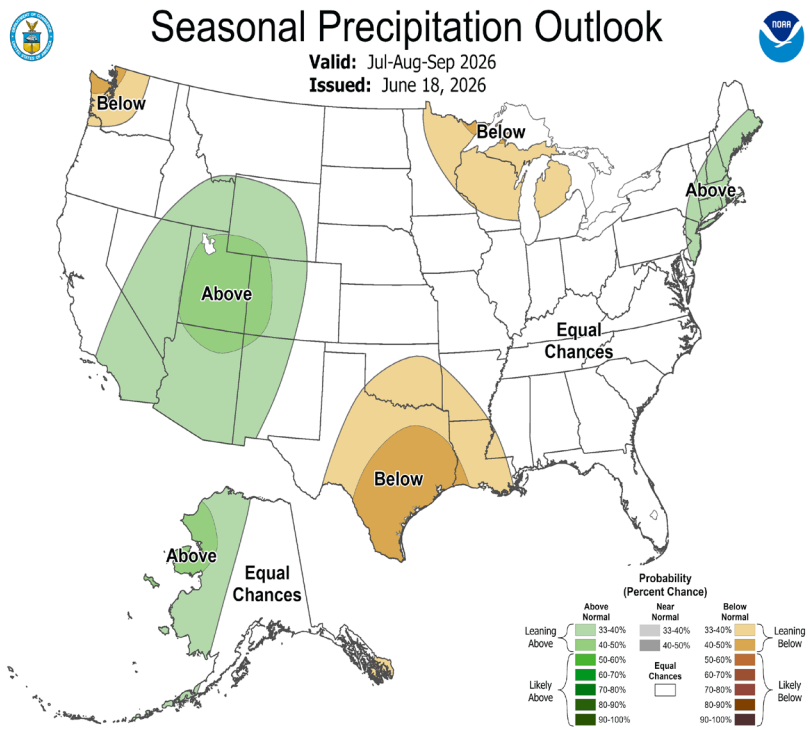
- The Climate Prediction Center (CPC) is forecasting equal chances of below normal, normal and above normal rainfall for July through September.
- El Niño conditions are present and expected to strengthen into the winter 2026-27.
- Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) is currently in the warm phase:
  - Average annual inflow to Lake Okeechobee is nearly 50% greater during the warm phase compared to the cold phase.

U. S. Seasonal Outlooks

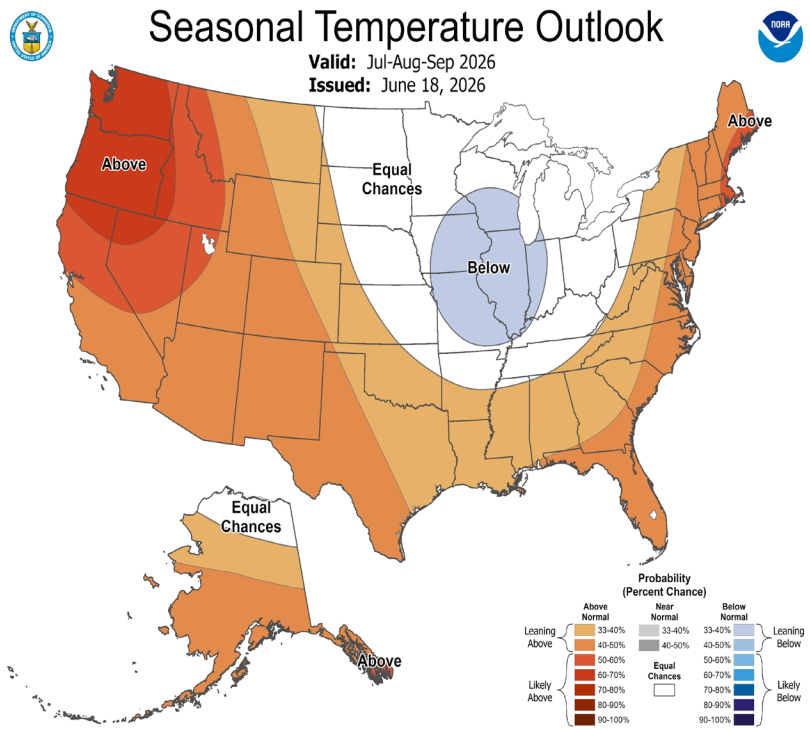
July - September 2026

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

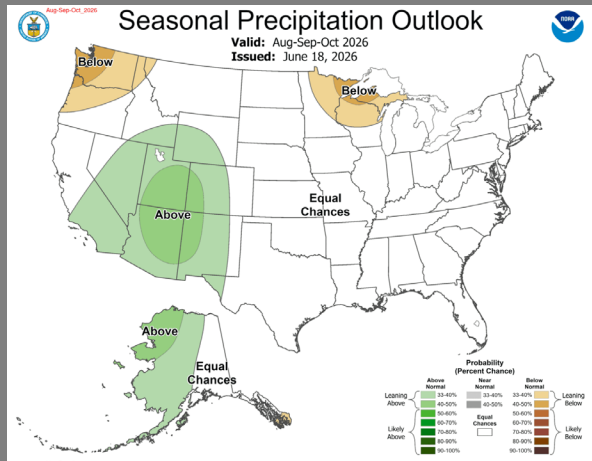
Precipitation

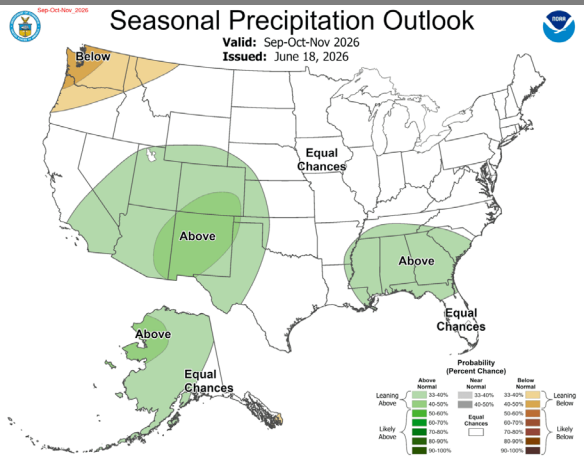


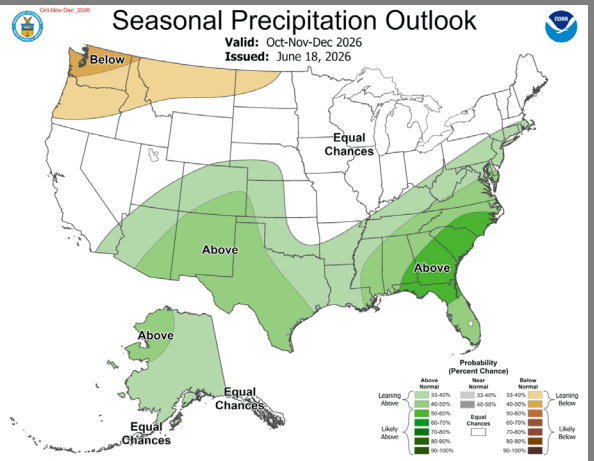
Temperature

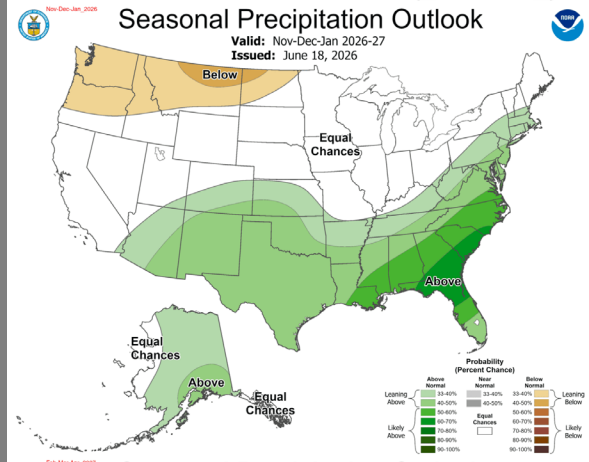


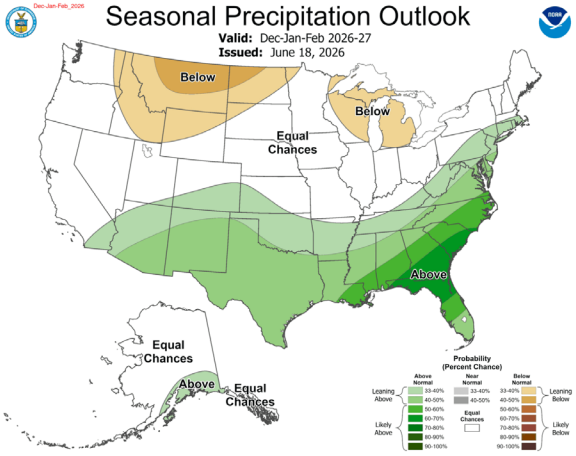
Prepared by: Climate Prediction Center/NCEP

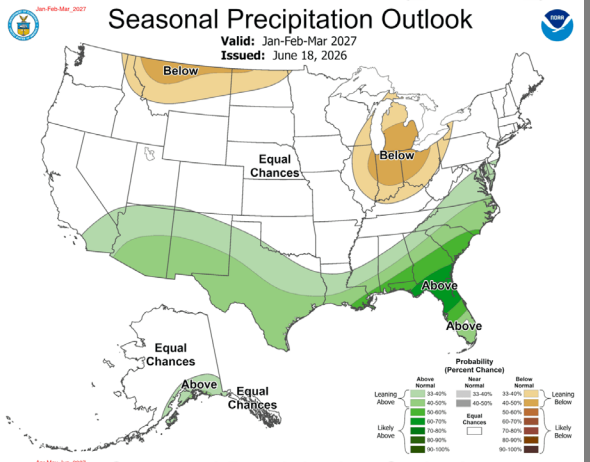


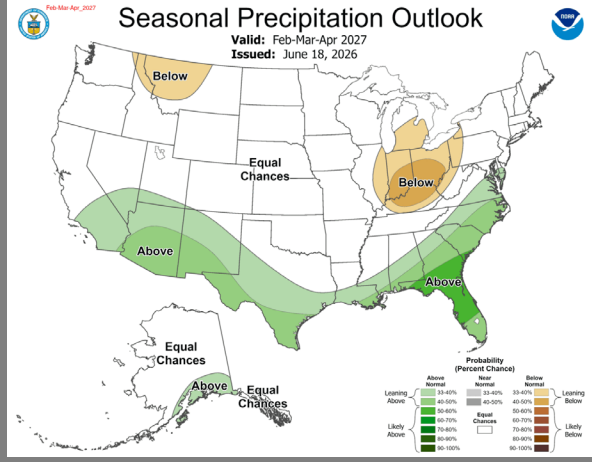


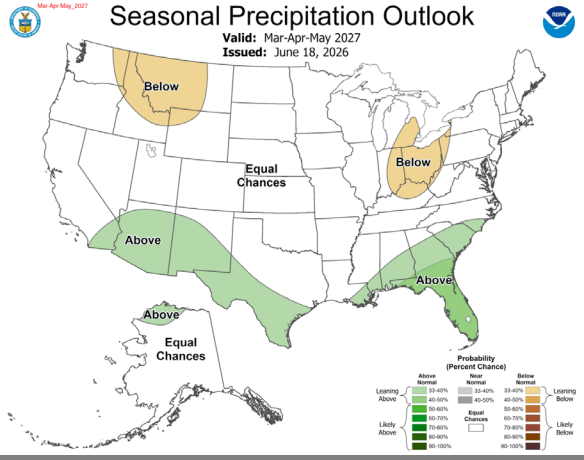


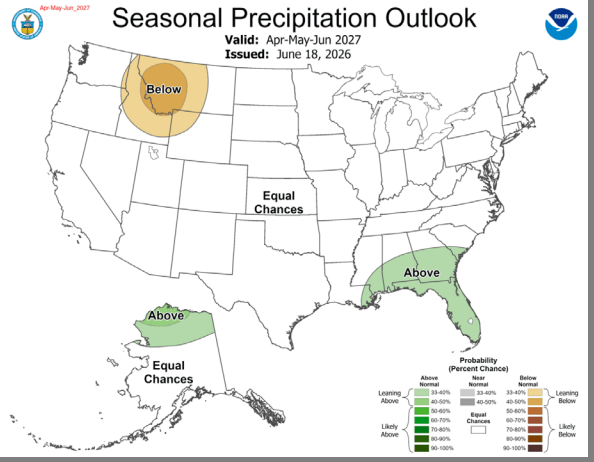












Prepared by: Climate Prediction Center/NCEP

Teleconnections to South Florida

Climate anomalies being related to each other at large distances:

<u>El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO)</u>

- **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)**

<u>Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO)</u>

- **Increases variations in south Florida dry season rainfall, positive leads to more El Niño events, negative leads to more La Niña events**
- **The current PDO is negative**

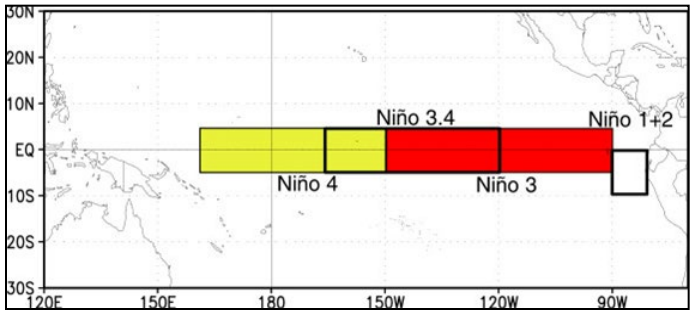
<u>Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO)</u>

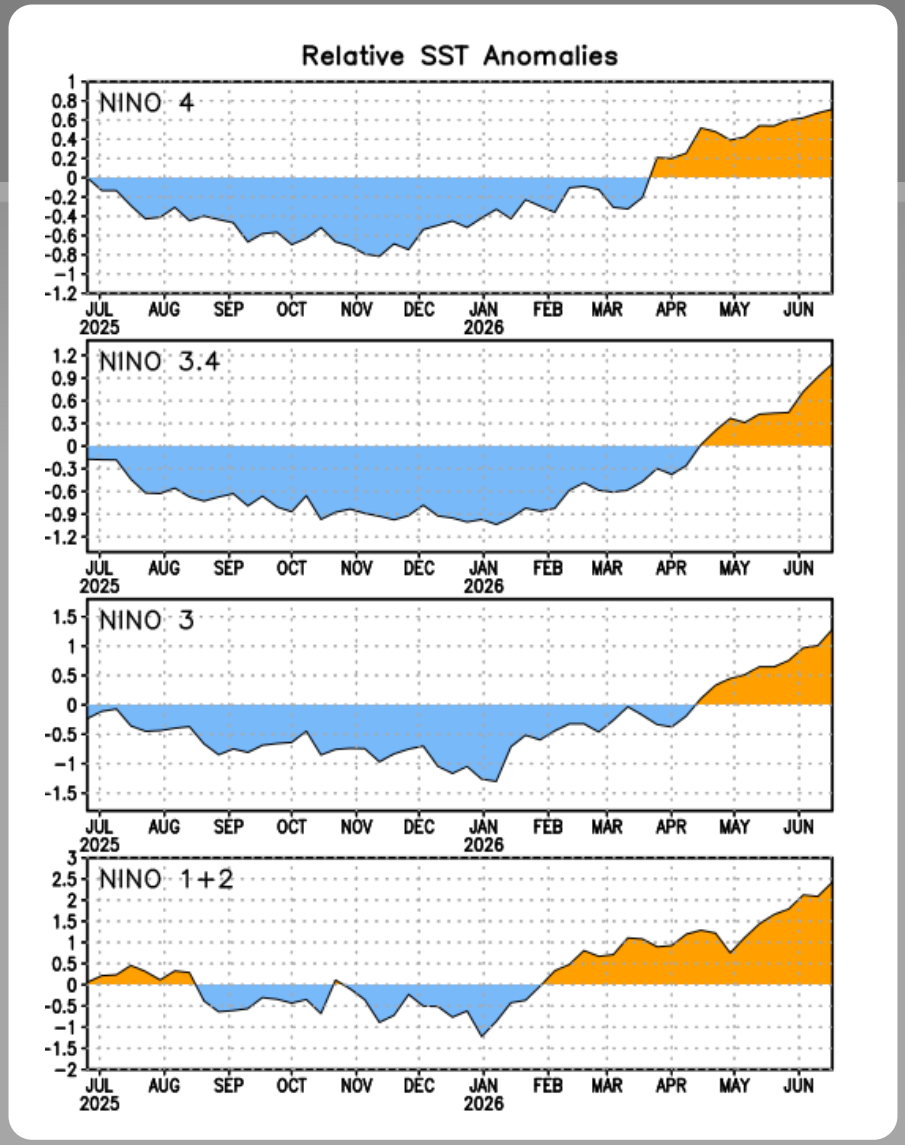
- **Average annual inflow to Lake Okeechobee is nearly 50% greater during the warm phase compared to the cold phase of the AMO, easterly flow toward south Florida affected by phase**
- **The AMO is currently in the warm phase**

Niño Region SST Departures (ºC) Recent Evolution

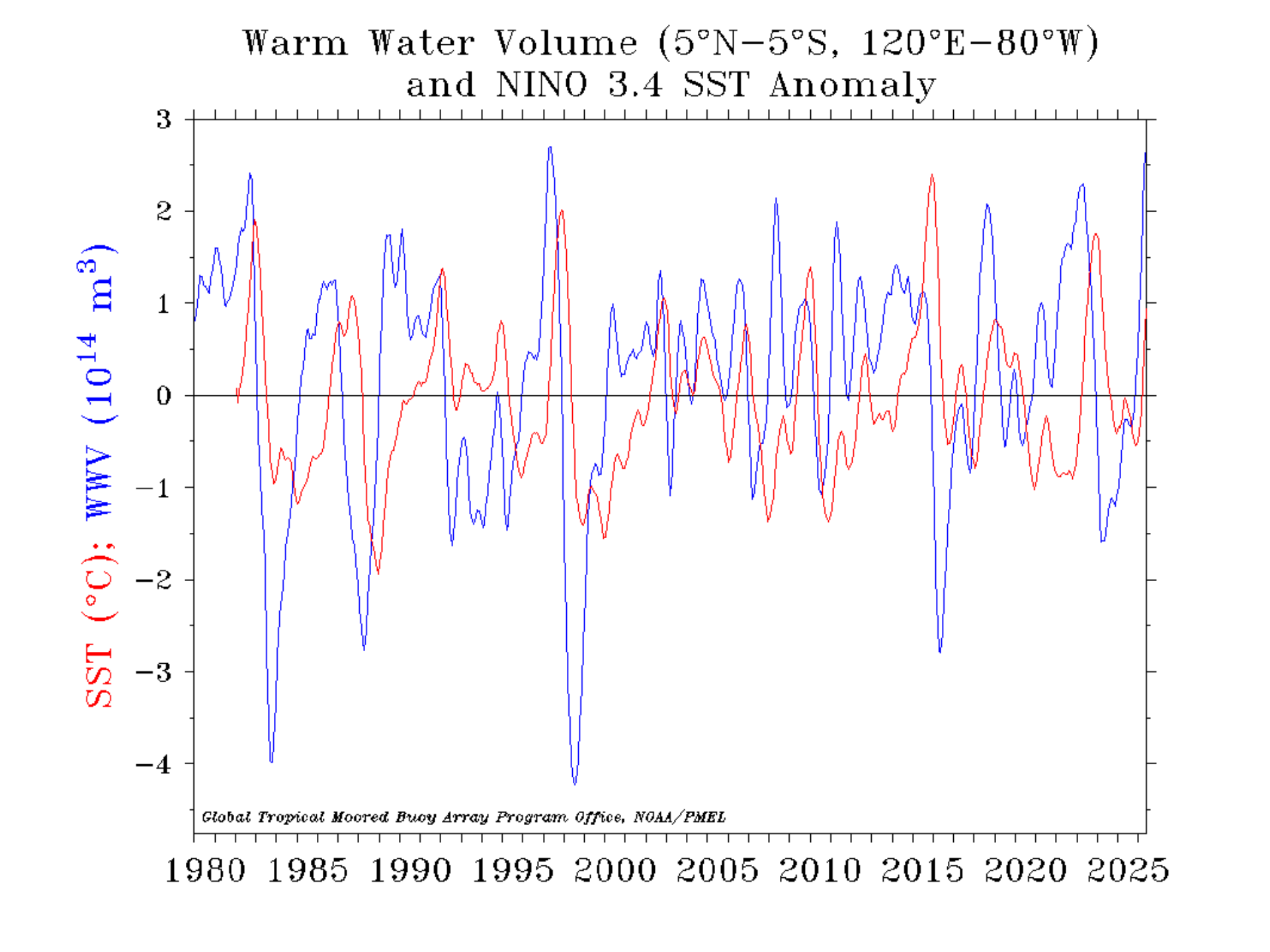
The latest weekly SST departures are:

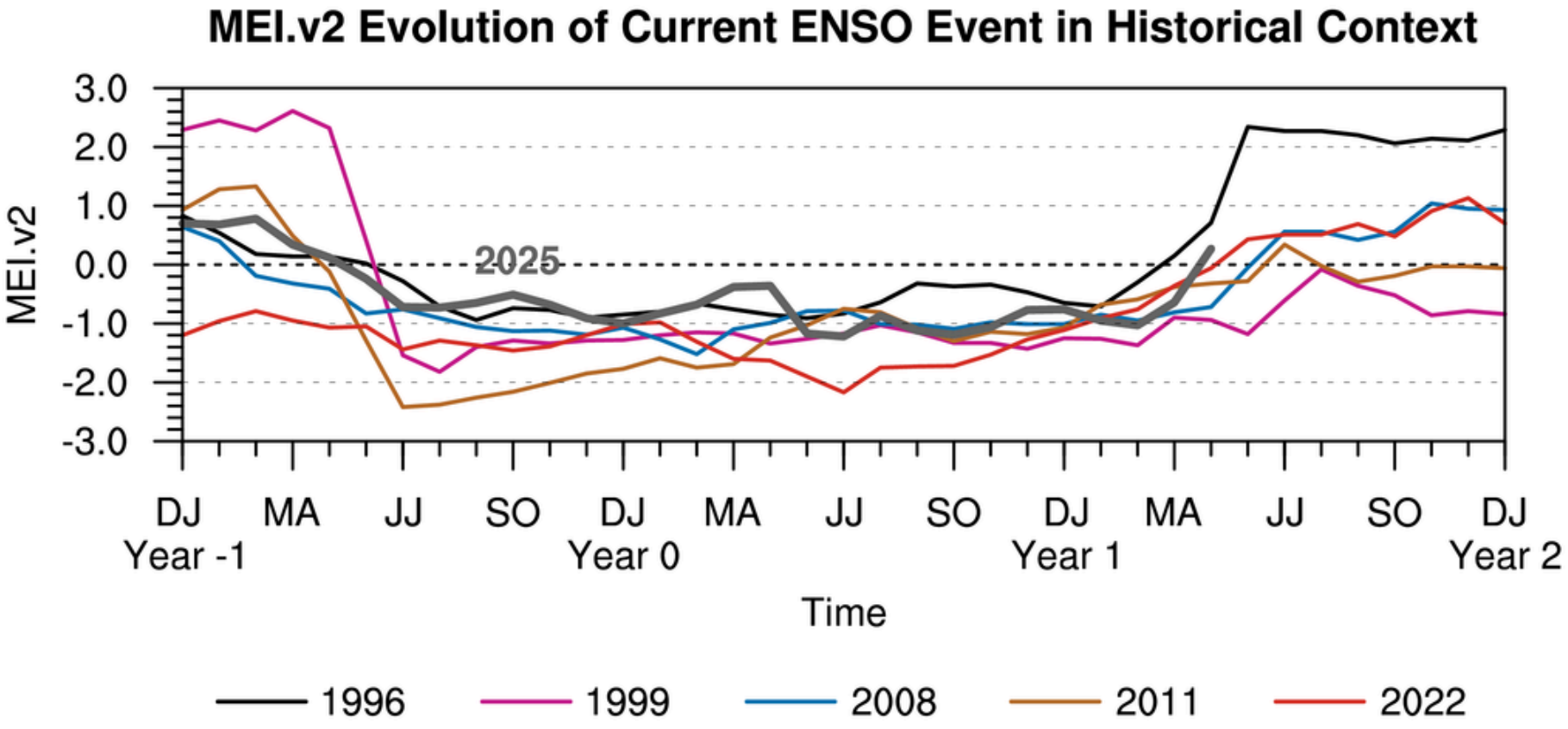
Niño 4	0.8ºC
Niño 3.4	1.1ºC
Niño 3	1.3ºC
Niño 1+2	2.4ºC





Prepared by: Climate Prediction Center/NCEP

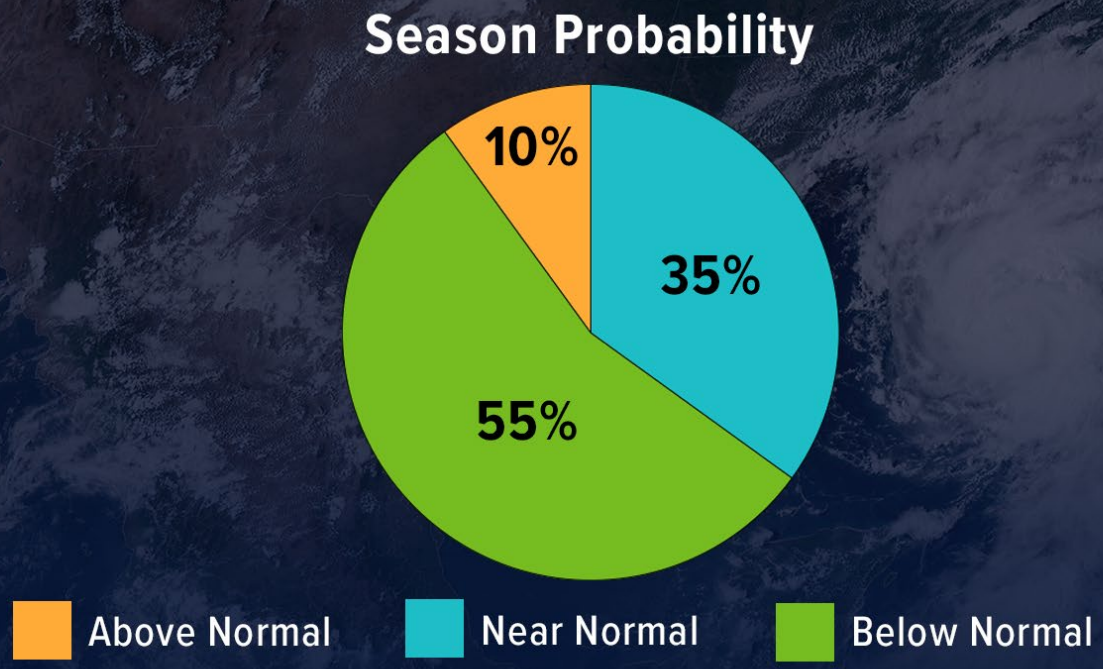

Warm Water Volume (5°N–5°S, 120°E–80°W)
and NINO 3.4 SST Anomaly
SST (°C); WWV (10^{14} m^3)
3
2
1
0
−1
−2
−3
−4
1980
1985
1990
1995
2000
2005
2010
2015
2020
2025
Global Tropical Moored Buoy Array Program Office, NOAA/PMEL



Prepared by: NOAA Physical Sciences Laboratory

2026 Tropical Outlook

2026 Atlantic Hurricane Season Outlook



Named Storms
8 - 14

Hurricanes
3 - 6

Major Hurricanes
1 - 3

Be prepared: visit hurricanes.gov and follow NOAA's @NWS and @NHC_Atlantic on X.

May 2026

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

ATLANTIC BASIN SEASONAL HURRICANE FORECAST FOR 2026

Forecast Parameter and 1991–2020 Average (in parentheses)	Issue Date 9 April 2026	Issue Date 10 June 2026
Named Storms (14.4)	13	11
Named Storm Days (69.4)	55	45
Hurricanes (7.2)	6	5
Hurricane Days (27.0)	20	15
Major Hurricanes (3.2)	2	2
Major Hurricane Days (7.4)	5	4
Accumulated Cyclone Energy Index (123)	90	70
ACE West of 60°W (73)	50	35
Net Tropical Cyclone Activity (135%)	100	80

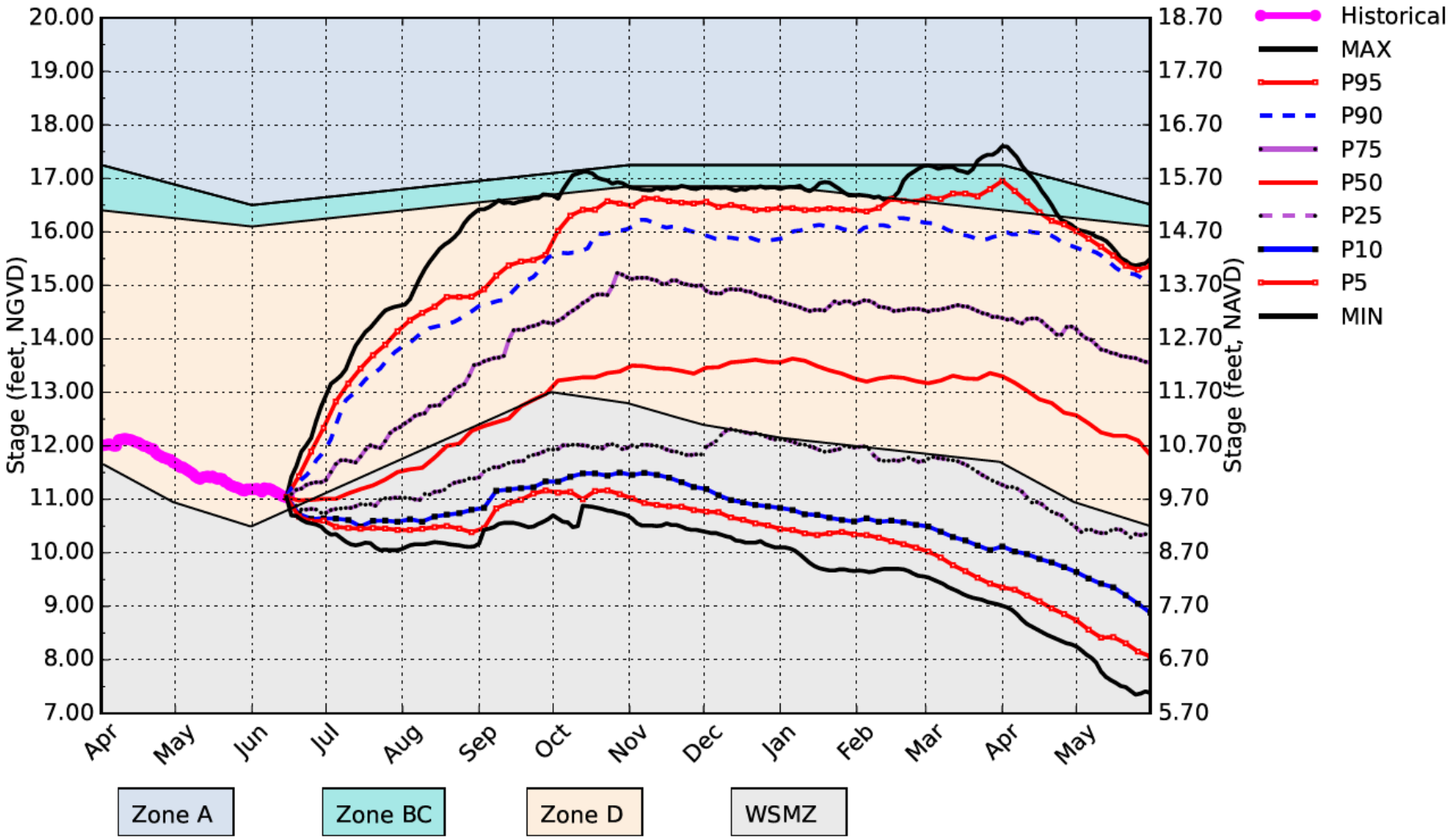
- Below-normal activity
- High potential for a moderate/strong El Niño for the peak of hurricane season (increased levels of tropical Atlantic vertical wind shear)
- Sea surface temperatures in the western tropical Atlantic are near average but are cooler than normal in the eastern and central tropical Atlantic
- Next update: July 8, 2026

Prepared by: Colorado State University

June 15, 2026 DPA Assumptions

- **The June 15, 2026 Dynamic Position Analysis (DPA) simulation is based on historical climatic conditions spanning the period 1965-2016. This DPA posting is made with the South Florida Water Management Model (SFWMM) v7.3.6.**
- **The June 15, 2026 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 June 15th for LOK and WCAs.**
- **The Lake Okeechobee operations follow the Lake Okeechobee System Operating Manual (LOSOM). Modeling assumptions are consistent with modeling performed for LOSOM 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 flow ways under operation. STA depths are maintained to a minimum of 6 inches using Lake Okeechobee releases.**
- **Lake Okeechobee Water Shortage Management (LOWSM) is included in the simulation which reflects the currently approved 40E-21 and 40E-22 water shortage rules.**

Lake Okeechobee SFWMM June 15 2026 Position Analysis



(See Assumptions on the Operational Planning Website)

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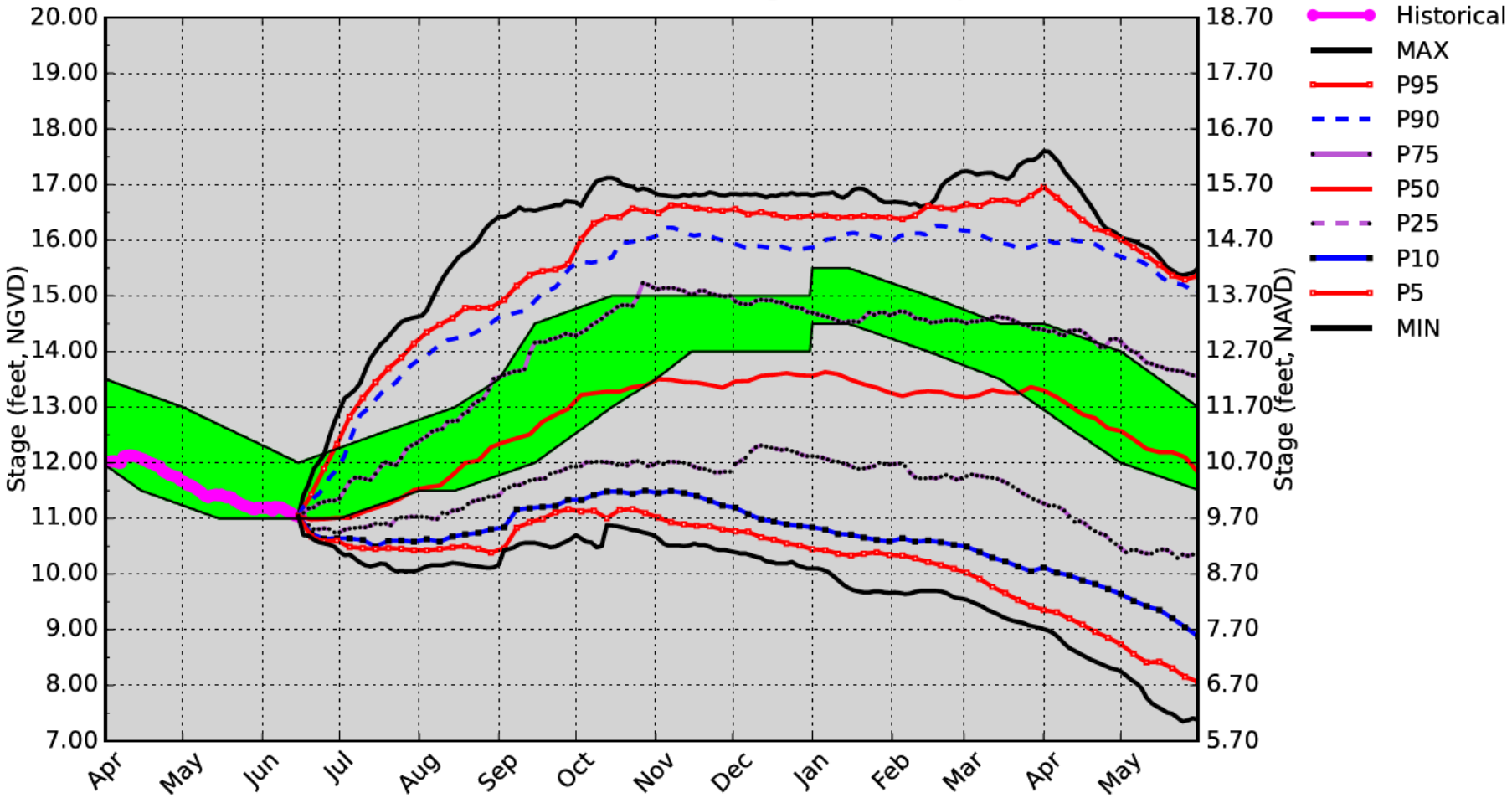
Lake Okeechobee SFWMM June 15 2026 Position Analysis

Percentiles PA with Ecological Envelopes



(See Assumptions on the Operational Planning Website)

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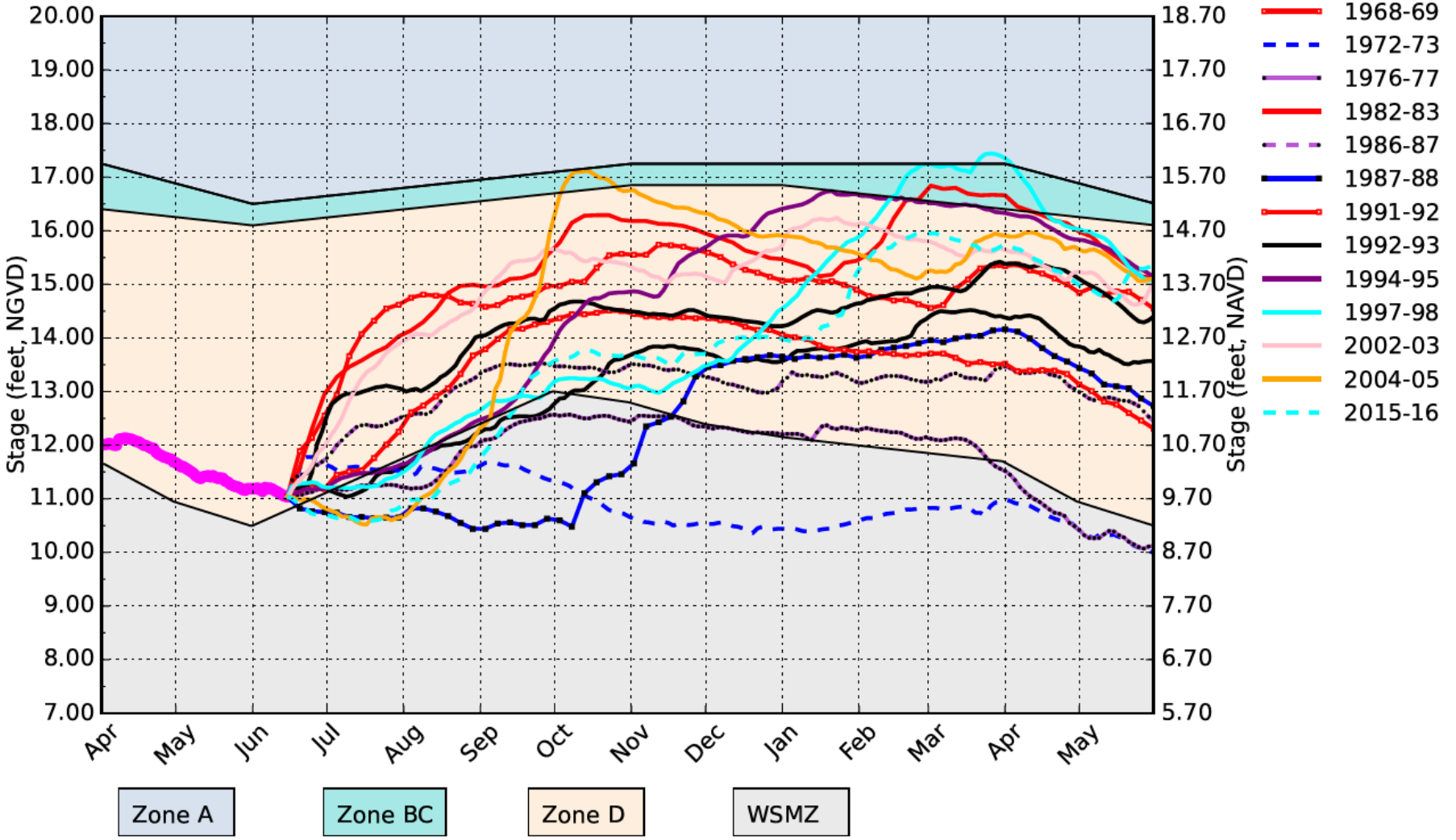
Lake Okeechobee SFWMM June 15 2026 Position Analysis

All El Nino Years Plot PA



(See Assumptions on the Operational Planning Website)

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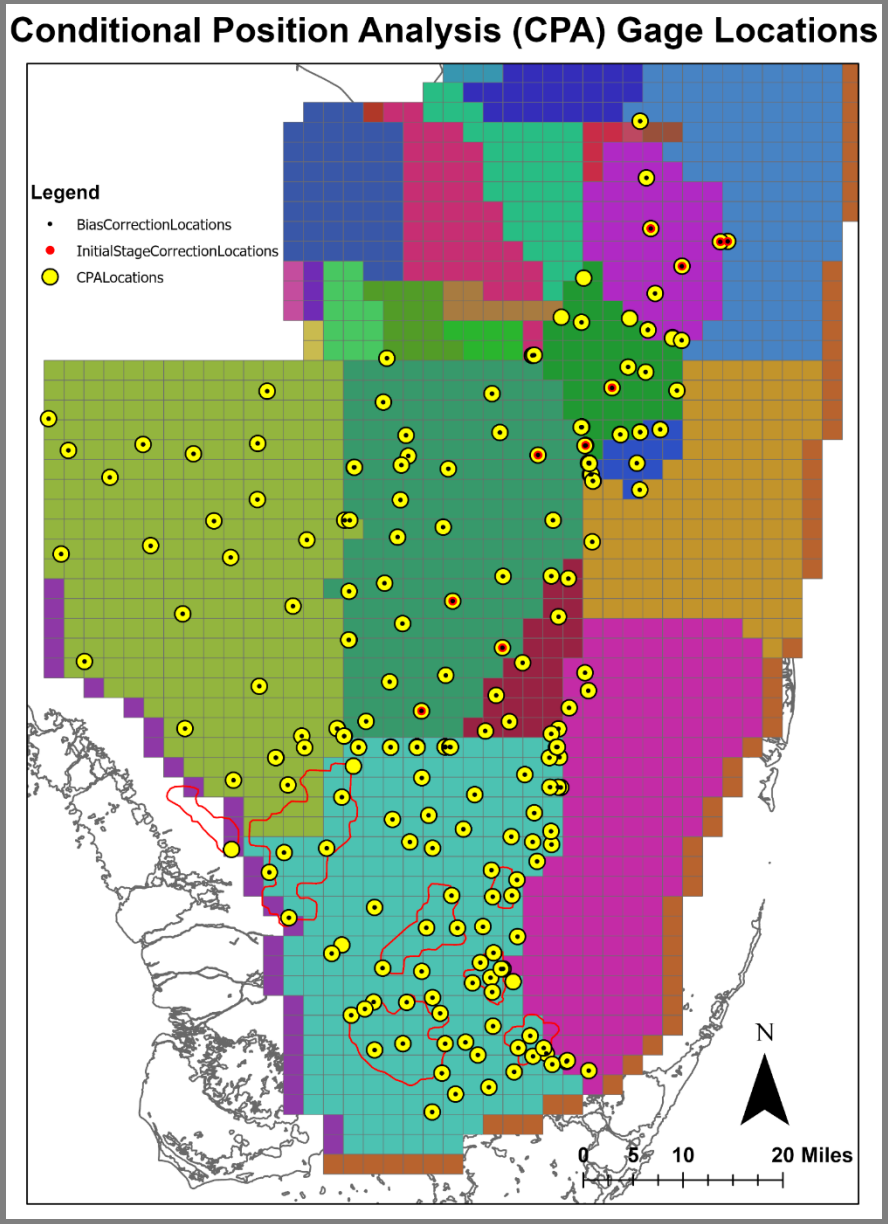
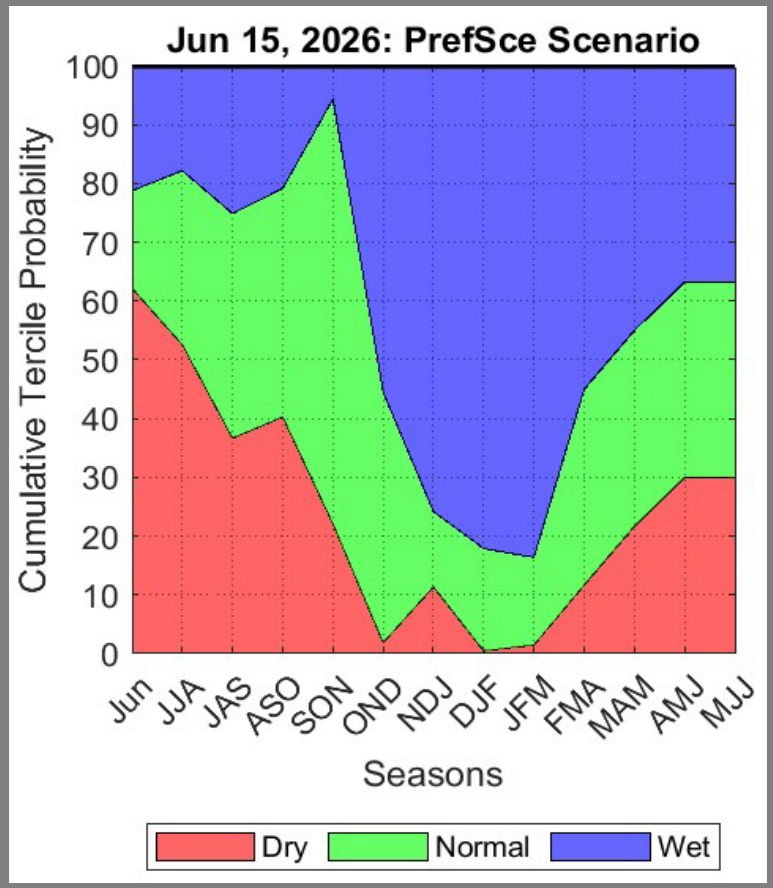
Conditional Position Analysis Overview

- CPA is a stochastic framework that transforms stages obtained from Dynamic Position Analysis (DPA) based on forecasted rainfall conditions over the next twelve months (Ali, 2016).
- CPA depends on DPA - DPA stage outputs are used as inputs to CPA. DPA uses a physically based model (SFWMM) to forecast stages progression over 1 year from the currently observed stages using 52-years of historical rainfall.
- CPA is implemented for 200+ locations in the Everglades including Lake Okeechobee.

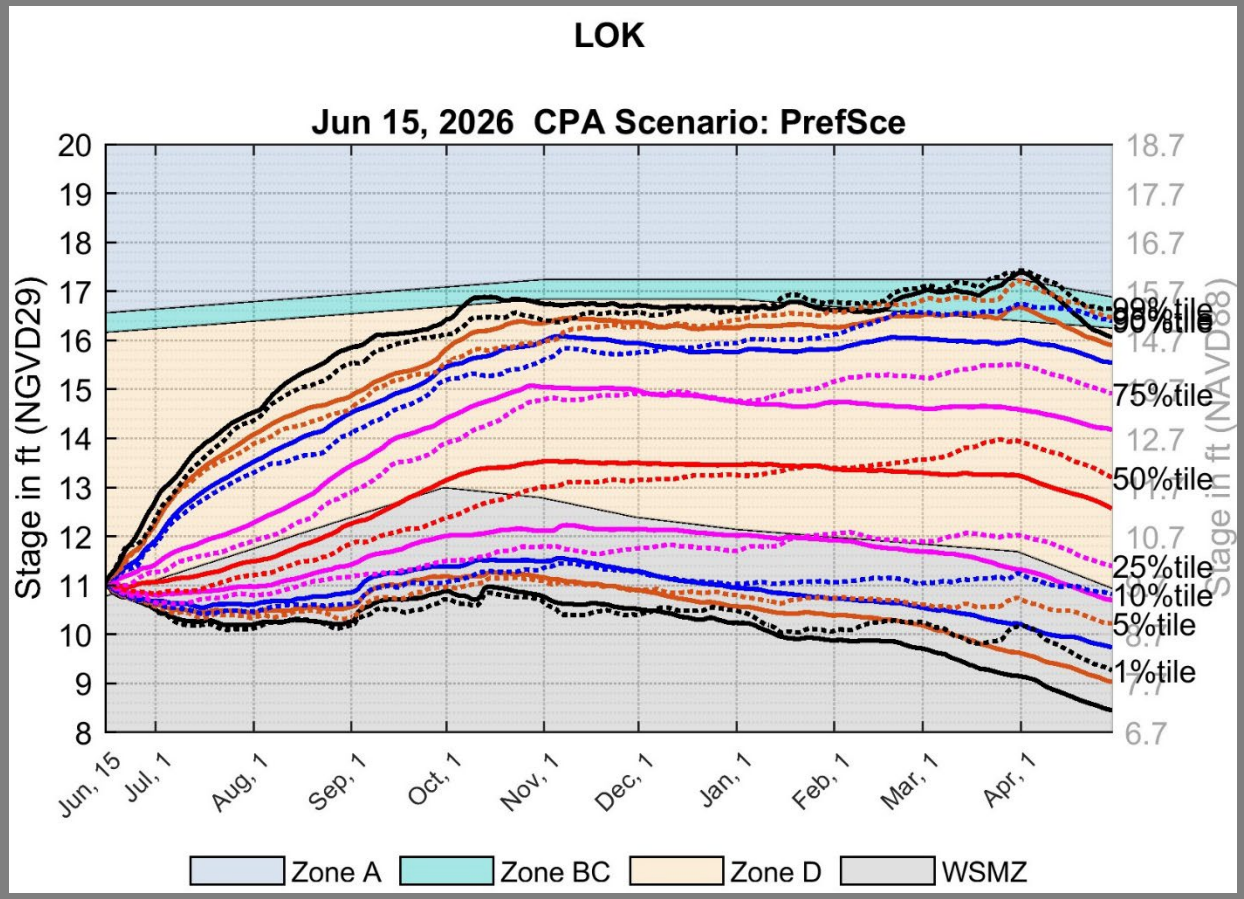


June 15, 2026 CPA: Preferred Rainfall Scenario

Seasonal rainfall probabilities are calculated based on historical data and projected Relative Oceanic Nino-3.4 Index (RONI) published by the CPC. The monthly probability of June is derived from the average of CPC forecasted rainfall probability for June and QPF estimates for the remaining days of June, which is produced using WMD, WPC, ECMWF HRES, and 100 ECMWF ensembles, in combination with historical rainfall data during 1991–2020.



Lake Okeechobee – The CPA implementation shows all percentile lines shift downward by about 0.08 to 0.5 ft relative to the corresponding DPA percentile lines at the beginning of the dry season on November 1, 2026. Under the Preferred Scenario (PrefSce), the median (50th percentile), 75th and 25th percentile traces project stages of ~13.01 feet NGVD29 (11.71 feet NAVD88), 14.80 feet NGVD29 (13.50 feet NAVD88), and ~11.79 feet NGVD29 (10.49 feet NAVD88), respectively, at the start of the dry season in November 2026.



Solid lines → Climatological Scenario/DPA Dotted lines → CPA Scenario: PrefSce