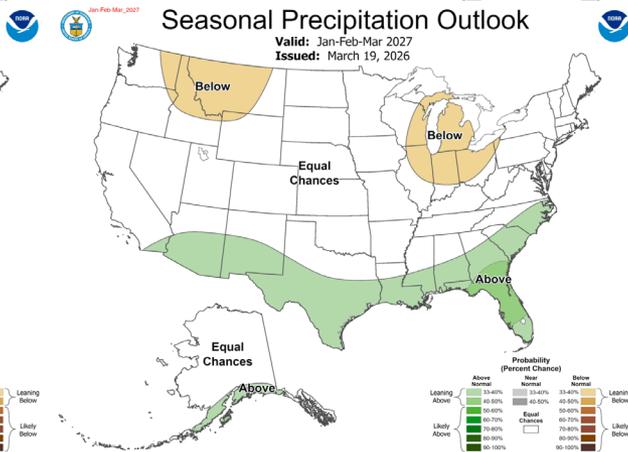
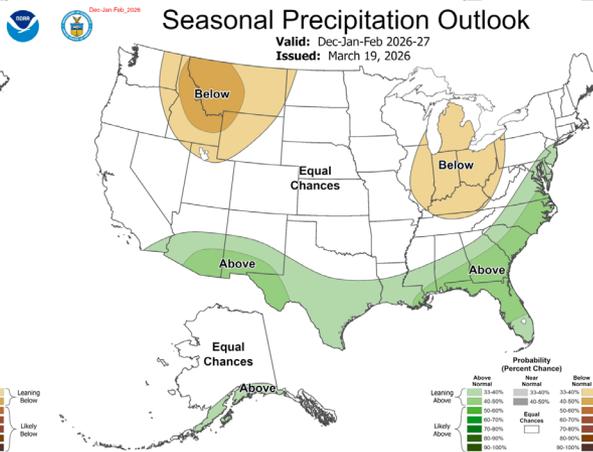
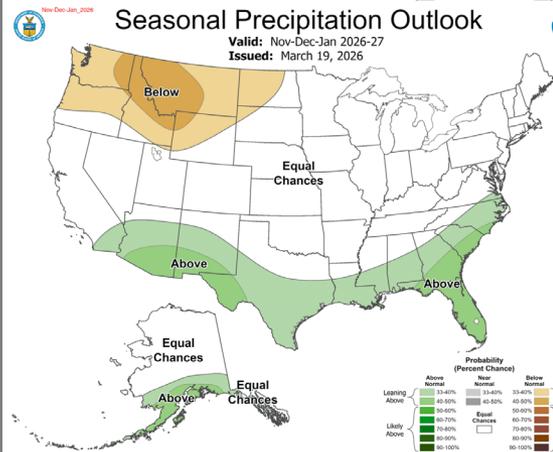
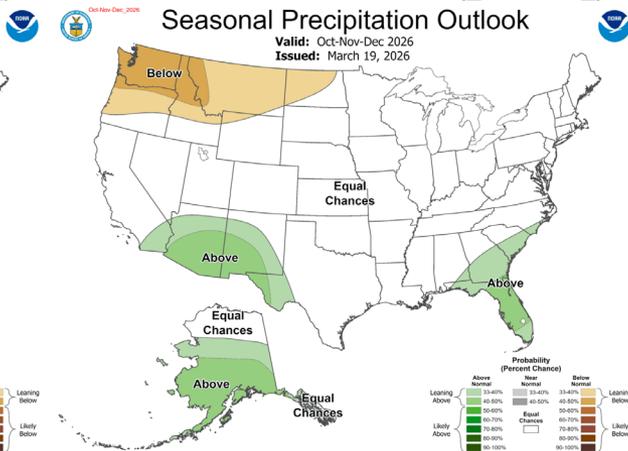
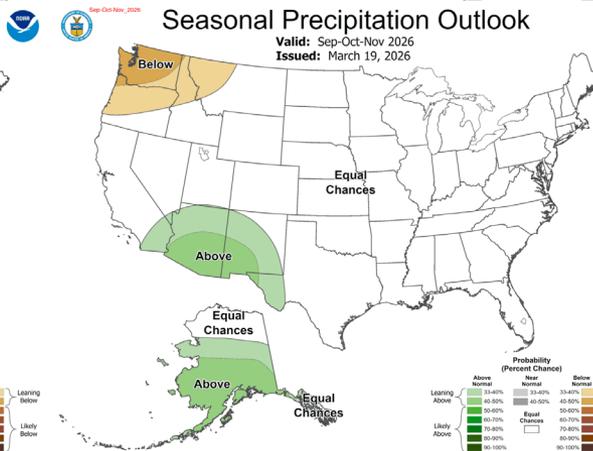
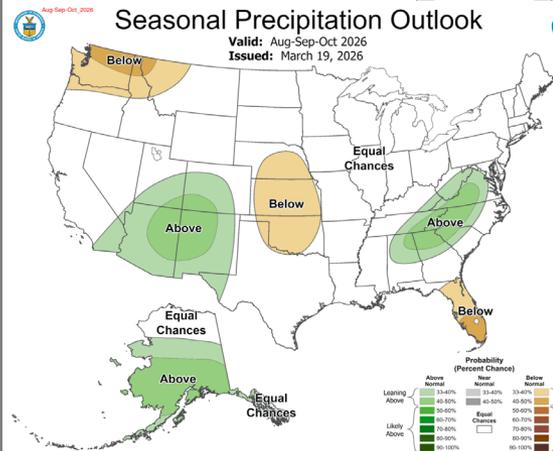
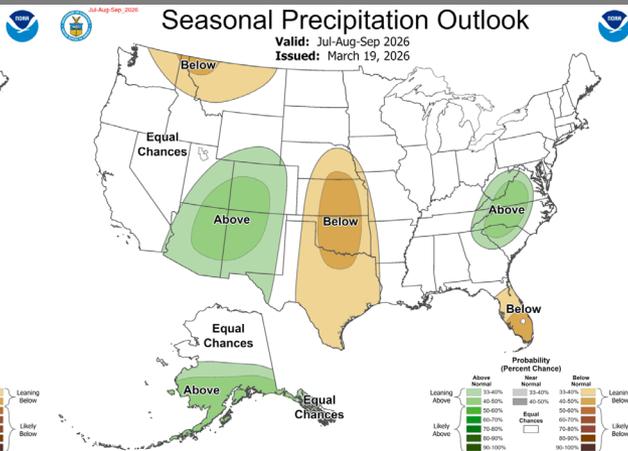
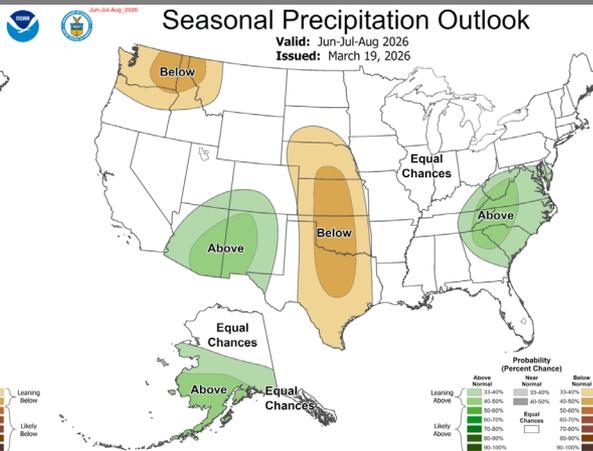
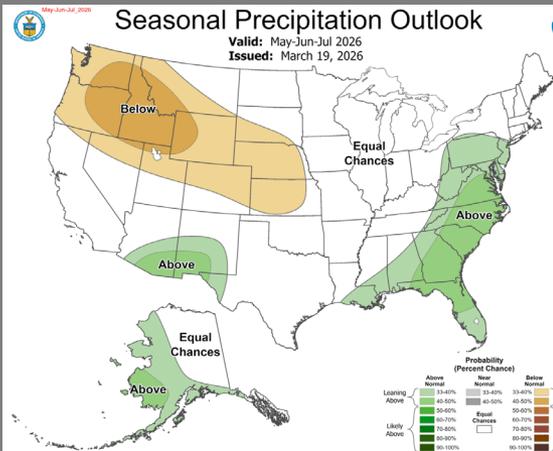


Extended Hydrologic Outlook

March 23, 2026

- The Climate Prediction Center (CPC) is forecasting equal chances of above normal, normal or below normal rainfall for areas south of and including Lake Okeechobee and above normal rainfall for areas north of Lake Okeechobee for April through June.
- La Niña is present, a transition from La Niña to ENSO-neutral is expected in the next month, with ENSO-neutral favored through May-July 2026 (55% chance). In June-August 2026, El Niño is likely to emerge (62% chance) and persist through at least the end of 2026.
- 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.



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
- The current PDO is negative

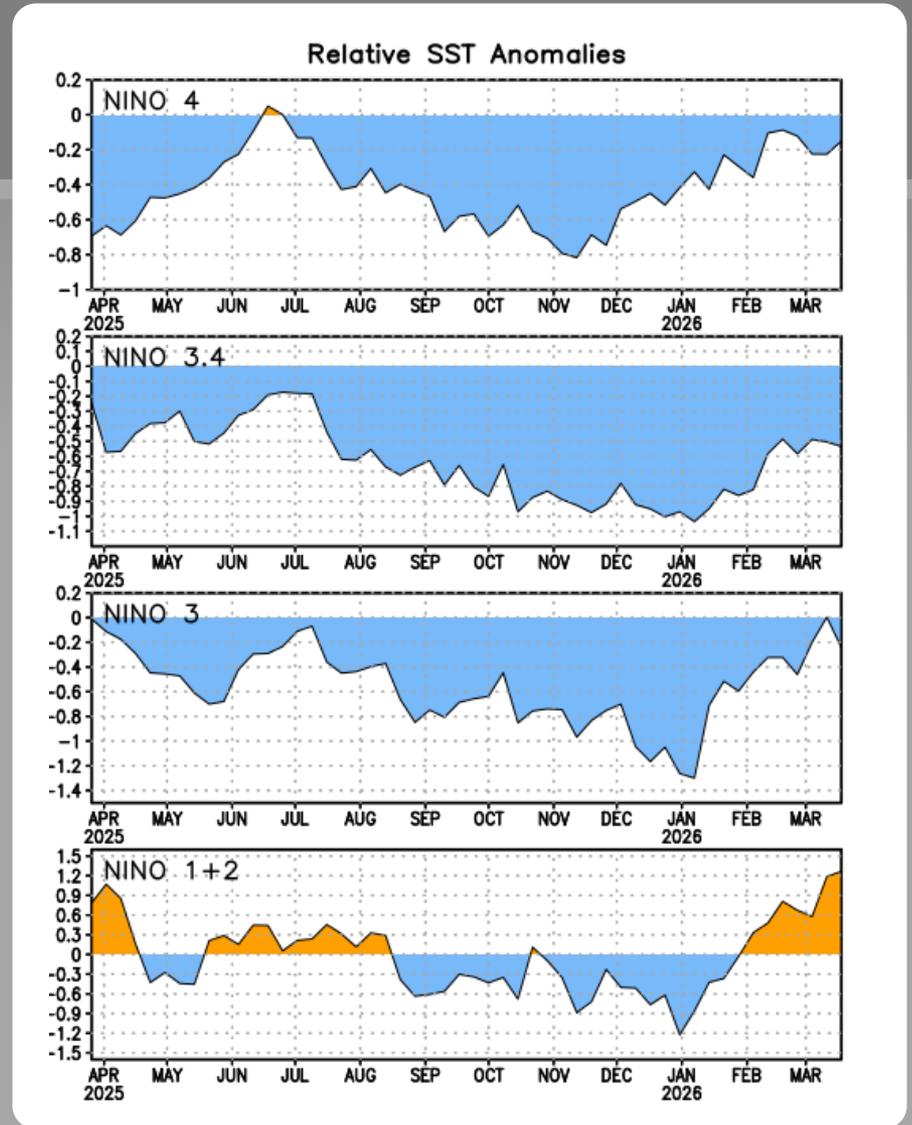
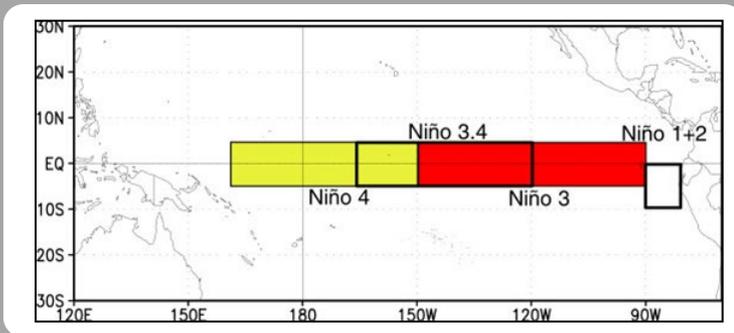
Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO)

- 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
- The AMO is currently in the warm phase

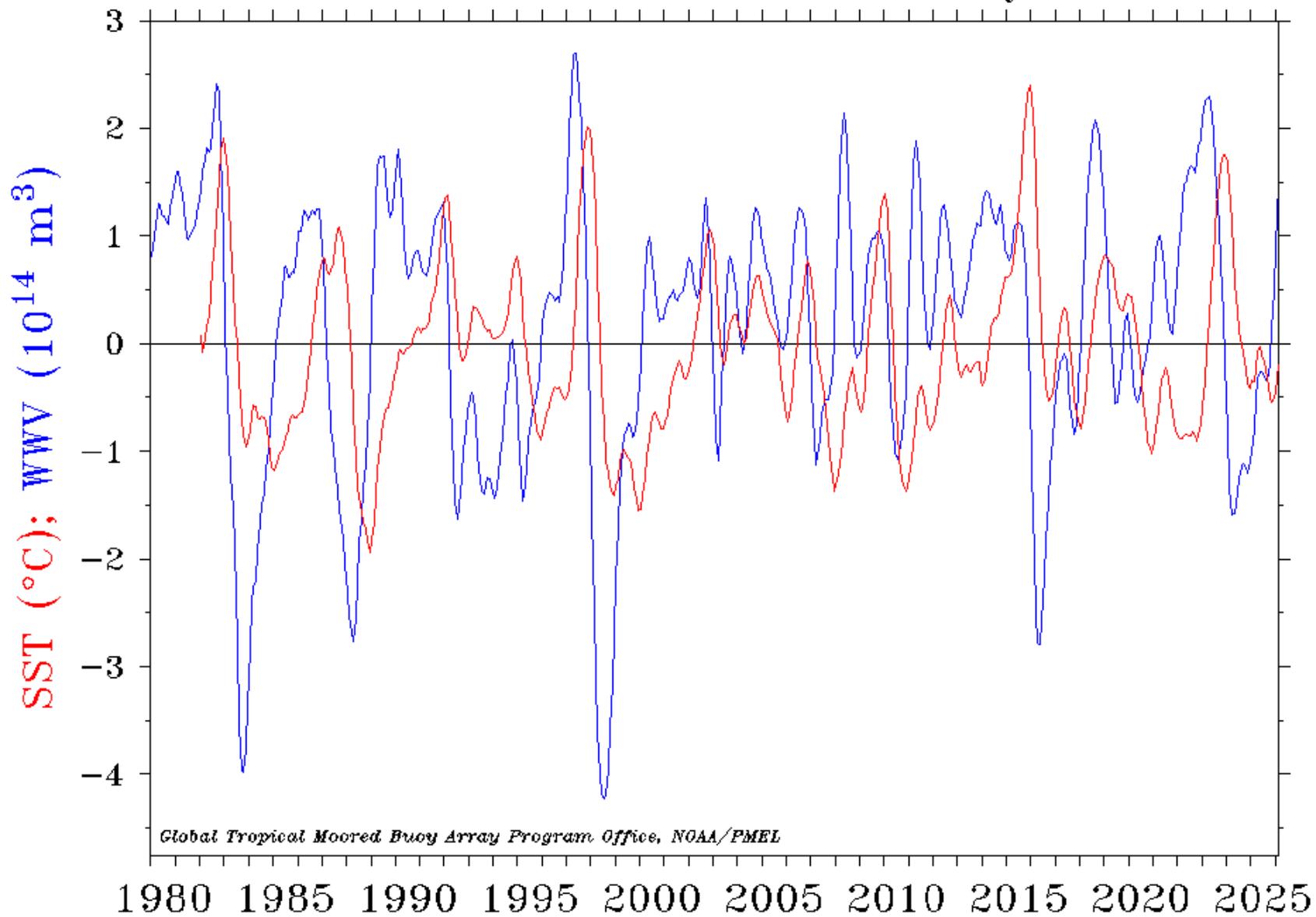
Niño Region SST Departures (°C) Recent Evolution

The latest weekly SST departures are:

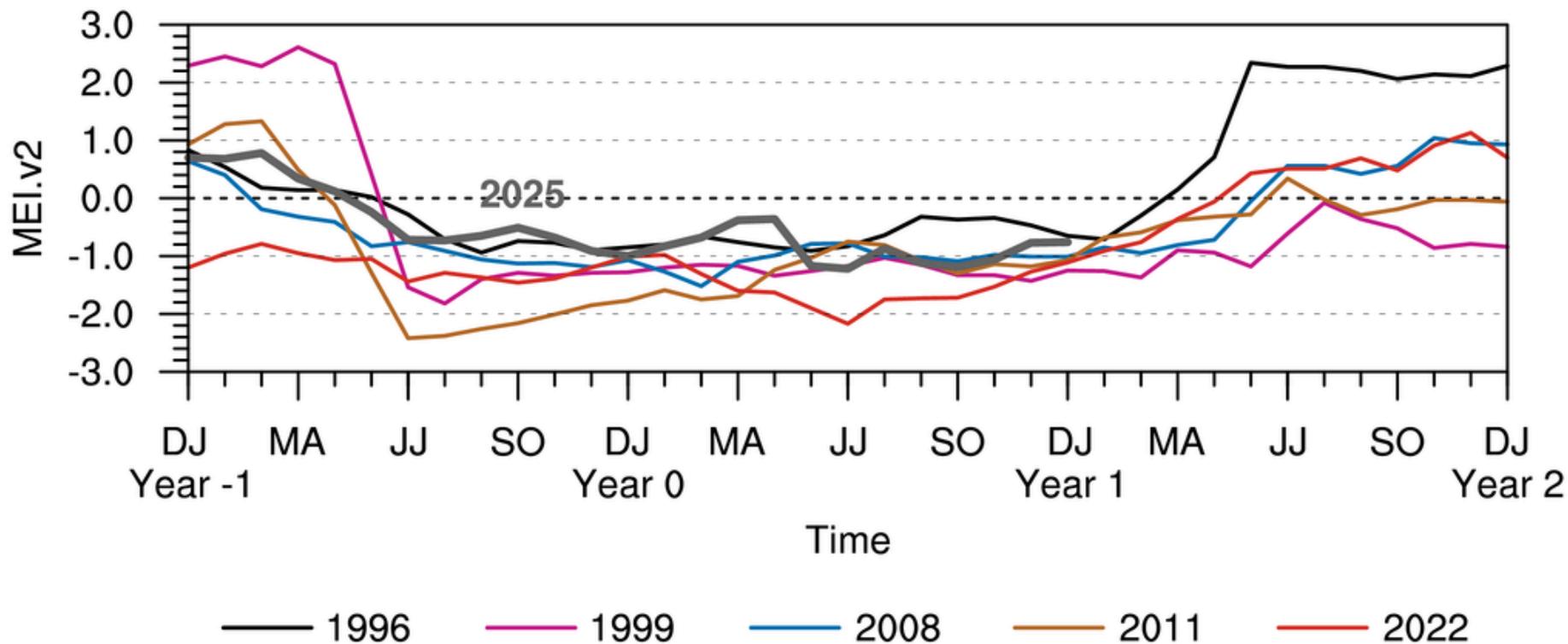
| | |
|----------|--------|
| Niño 4 | -0.1°C |
| Niño 3.4 | -0.6°C |
| Niño 3 | -0.2°C |
| Niño 1+2 | 1.2°C |



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



MEI.v2 Evolution of Current ENSO Event in Historical Context

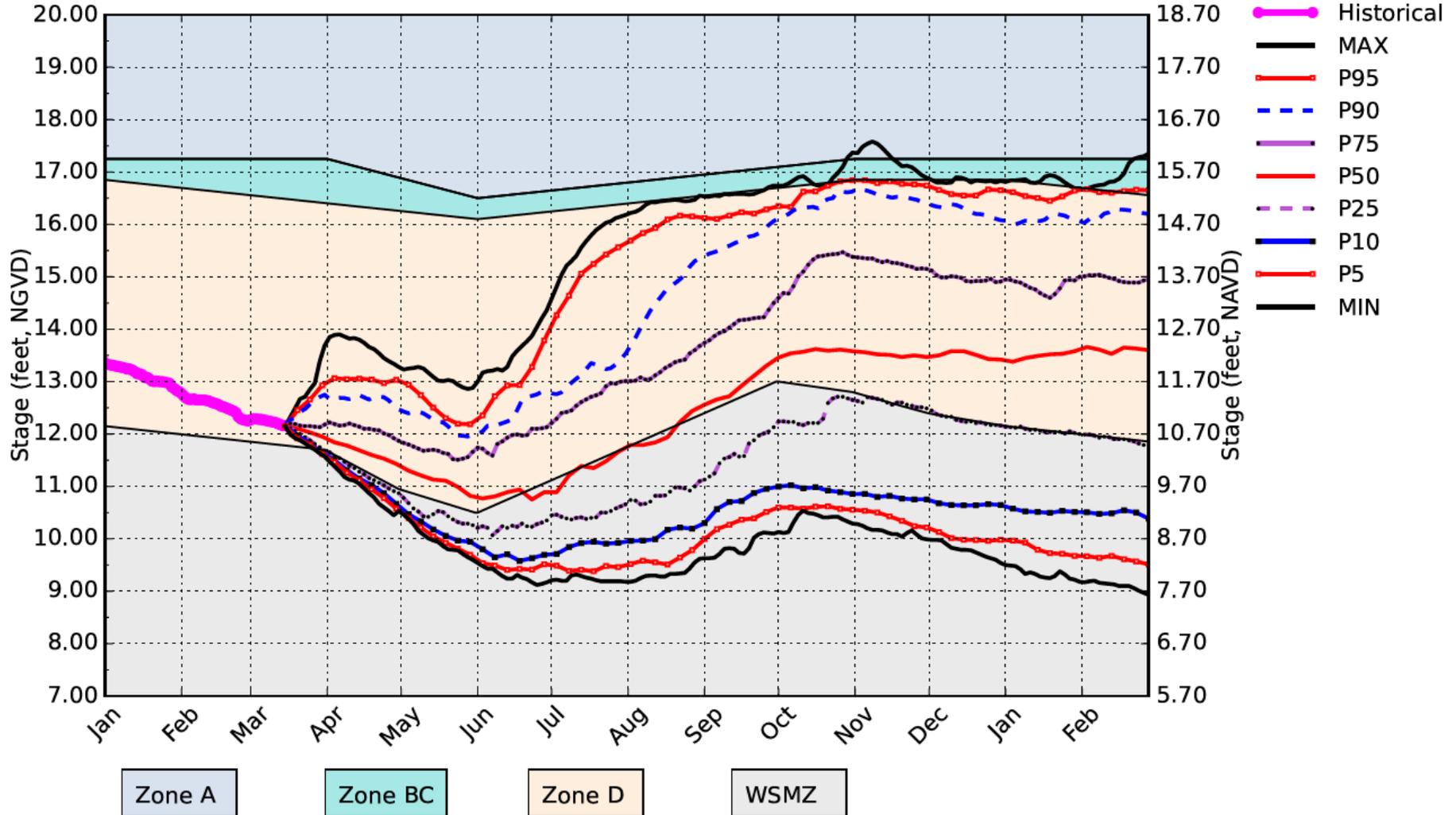


March 15, 2026 DPA Assumptions

- The March 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 March 15, 2026 DPA resets the initial stages for Lake Okeechobee (LOK) and the Water Conservation Areas (WCAs) on March 1st of each year of the DPA simulation and conditions the simulation to real time data during March to achieve real time stages on March 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 March 15 2026 Position Analysis

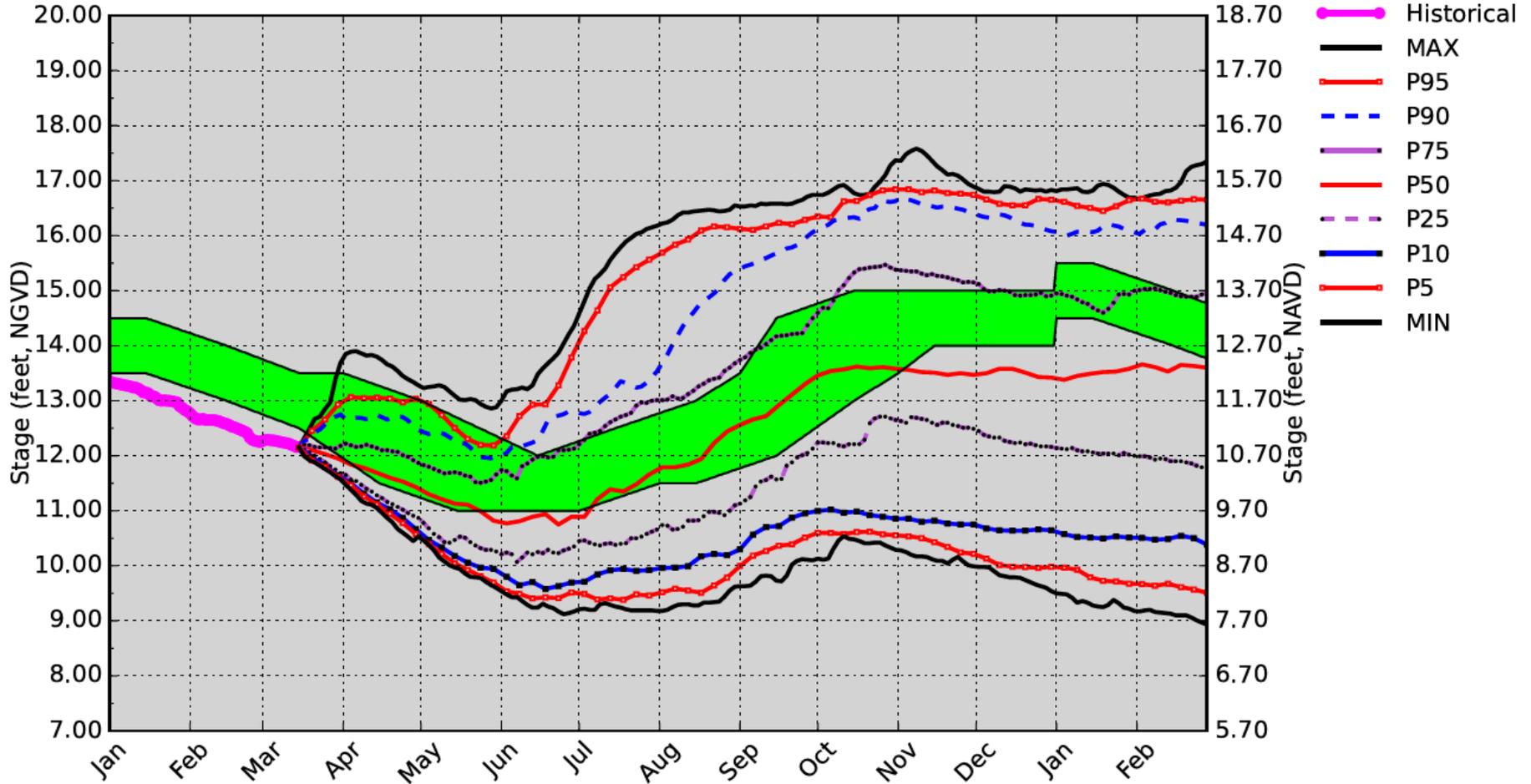
Percentiles PA



(See Assumptions on the Operational Planning Website)

Lake Okeechobee SFWMM March 15 2026 Position Analysis

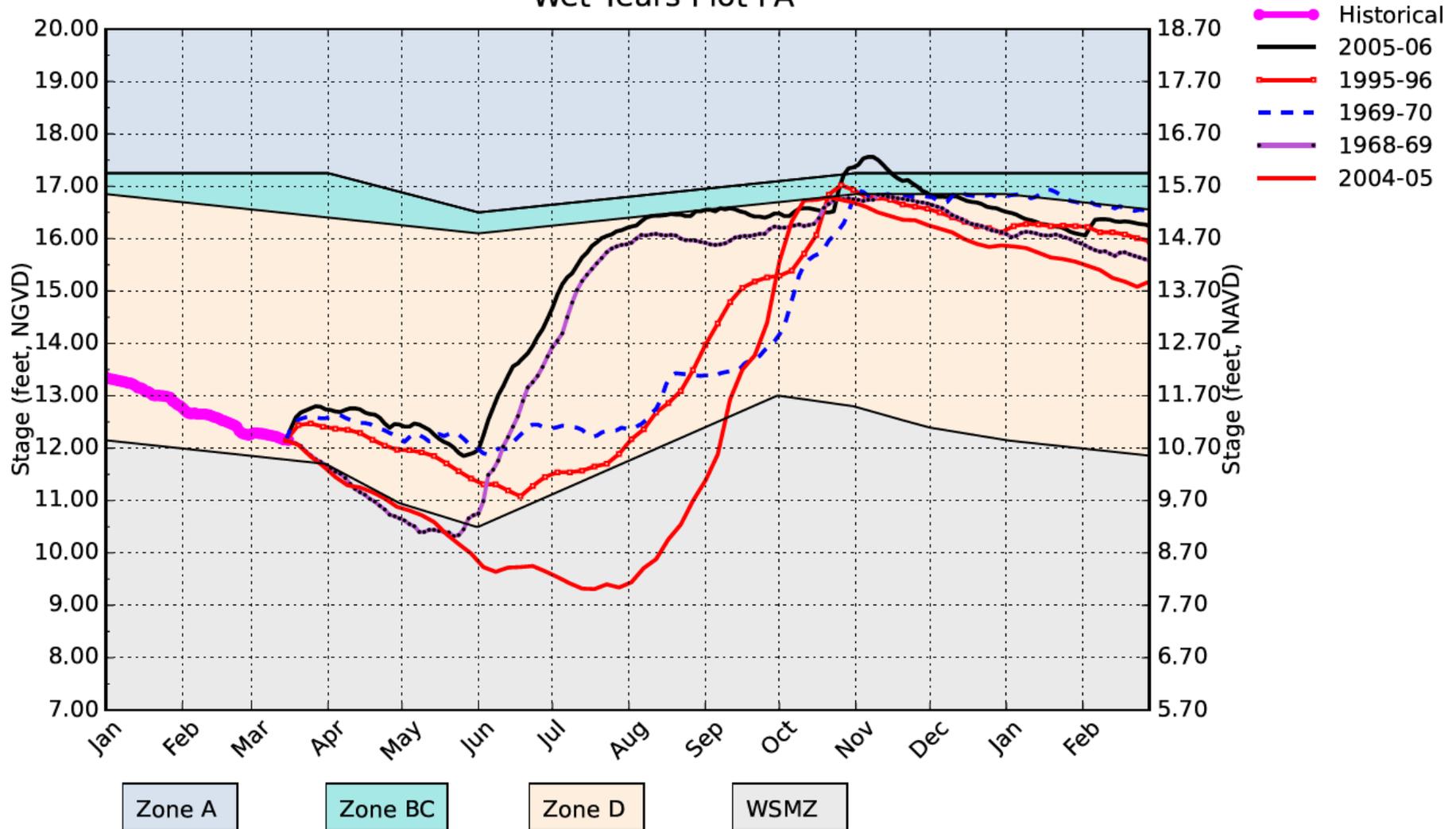
Percentiles PA with Ecological Envelopes



(See Assumptions on the Operational Planning Website)

Lake Okeechobee SFWMM March 15 2026 Position Analysis

Wet Years Plot PA

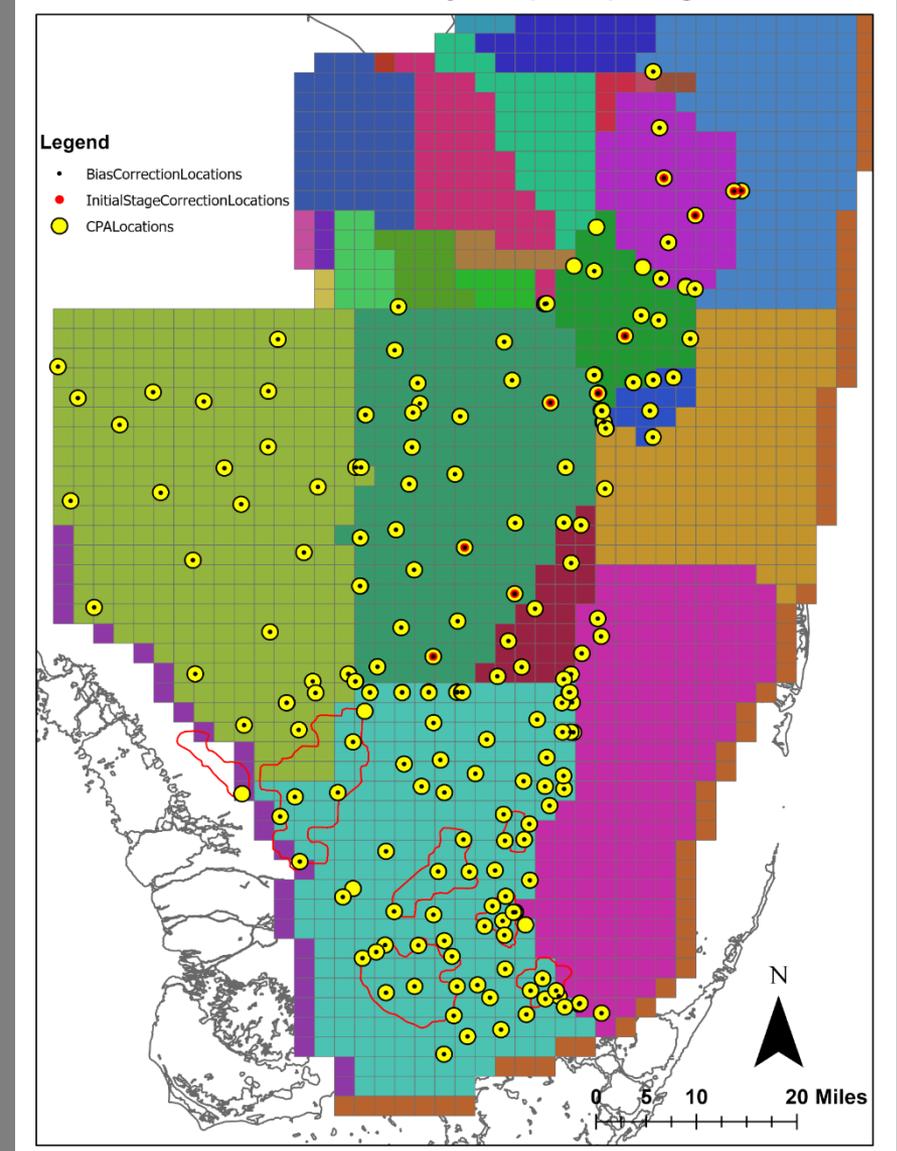


(See Assumptions on the Operational Planning Website)

Conditional Position Analysis Overview

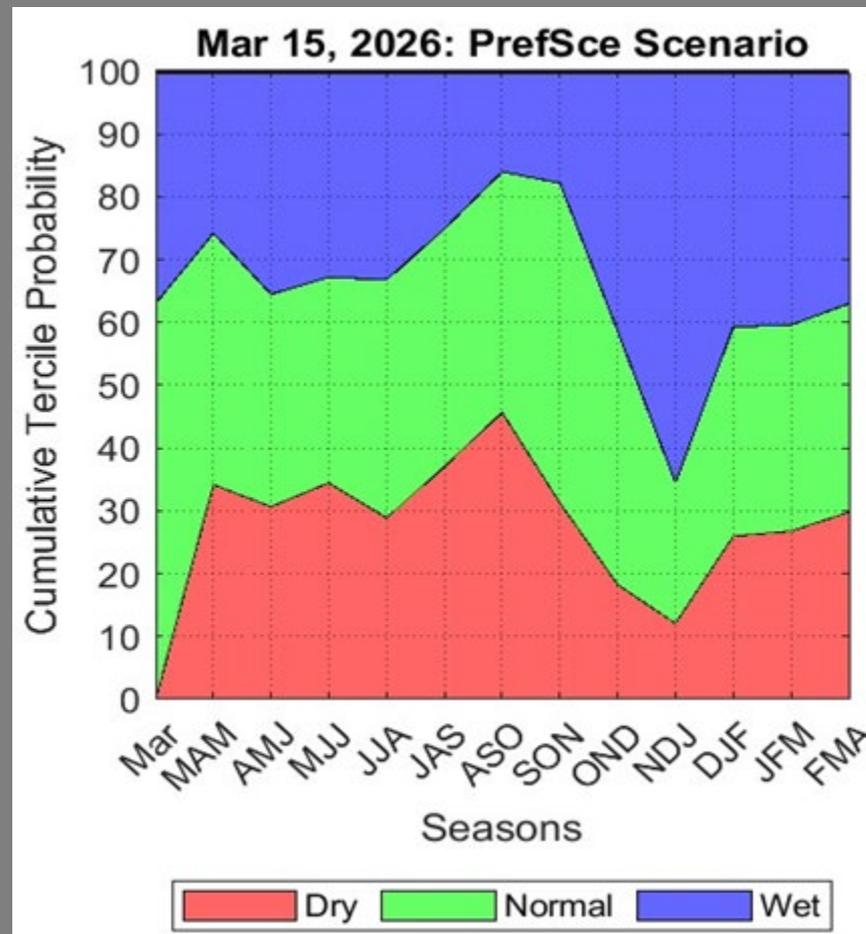
- CPA is a stochastic framework (CPA Overview) that transforms stages obtained from Dynamic Position Analysis (DPA) based on forecasted rainfall conditions over the next twelve months (Ali, 2016).
- CPA depends on DPA - DPA stage outputs are used as inputs to CPA (DPA).
- 3 rainfall outlook scenarios (climatological, CPC, and Preferred Scenario) are used to compare potential stage outlooks.
- CPA is implemented for 200 locations in the Everglades including Lake Okeechobee. Additionally, CPA was implemented for WCA1Avg (avg of Site 7, Site 8T, and Site 9) and WCA3AAvg (avg of Site 63, Site 64, and Site 65) stages (Khare et al., 2024).

Conditional Position Analysis (CPA) Gage Locations

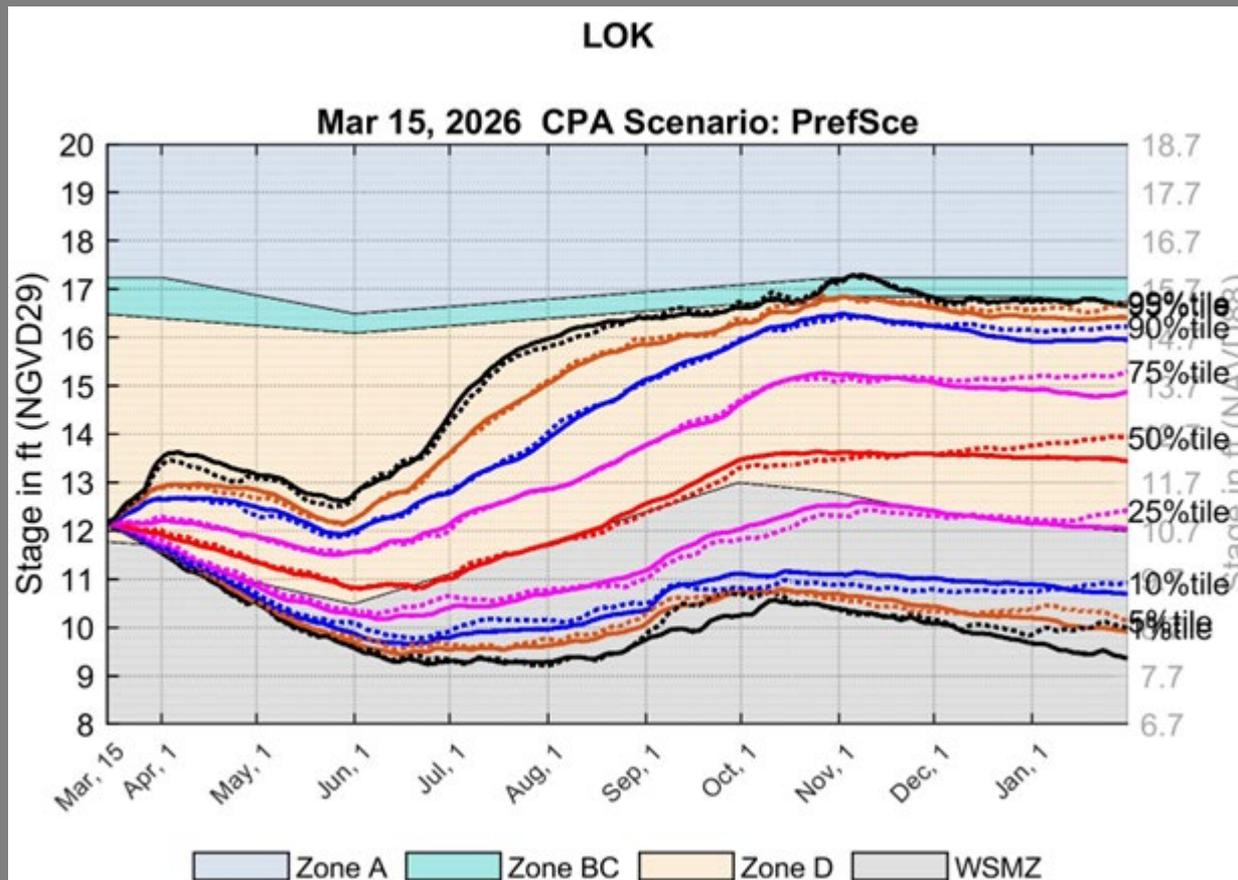


March 15, 2026 CPA: Preferred Rainfall Scenario

Seasonal rainfall probabilities are calculated based on historical data and projected Niño-3.4 Index published by the CPC. The seasonal rainfall probability of the remaining days of current MAM season, and the monthly probability for the remaining days of March are derived from QPF estimates produced by WMD, WPC, ECMWF HRES, and 100 ECMWF ensembles, in combination with historical rainfall data during 1991–2020.



Lake Okeechobee – The CPA implementation indicates that most CPA percentile lines are either on the DPA lines or shift upward (except for downward shift of 90th and 99th percentile lines) from the respective DPA percentile lines at the beginning of the wet season in June 2026. Under the Preferred Scenario (PrefSce), the median (50th percentile) and 25th percentile trace project stage of ~10.81 feet NGVD29 (9.51 feet NAVD88) and ~10.35 feet NGVD29 (9.05 feet NAVD88) at the start of the wet season. Furthermore, the projected 25th percentile stage at the start of the wet season is in the Water Shortage Management Zone (WSMZ).



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