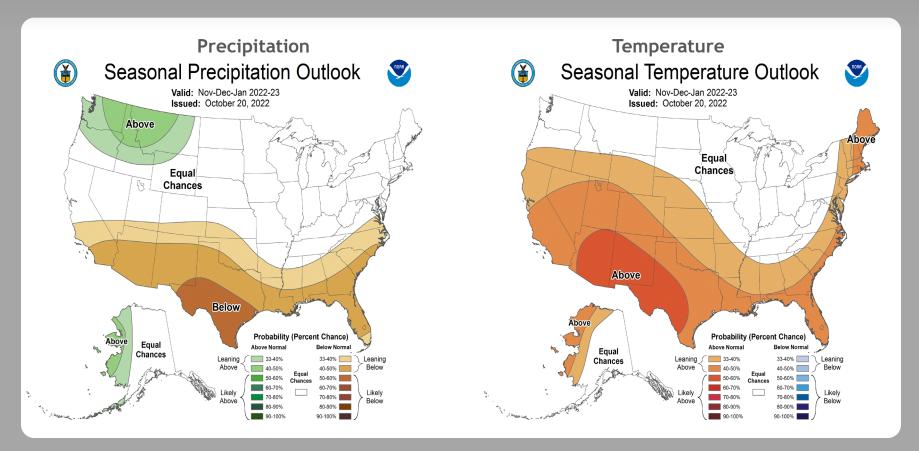
Extended Hydrologic Outlook November 15, 2022

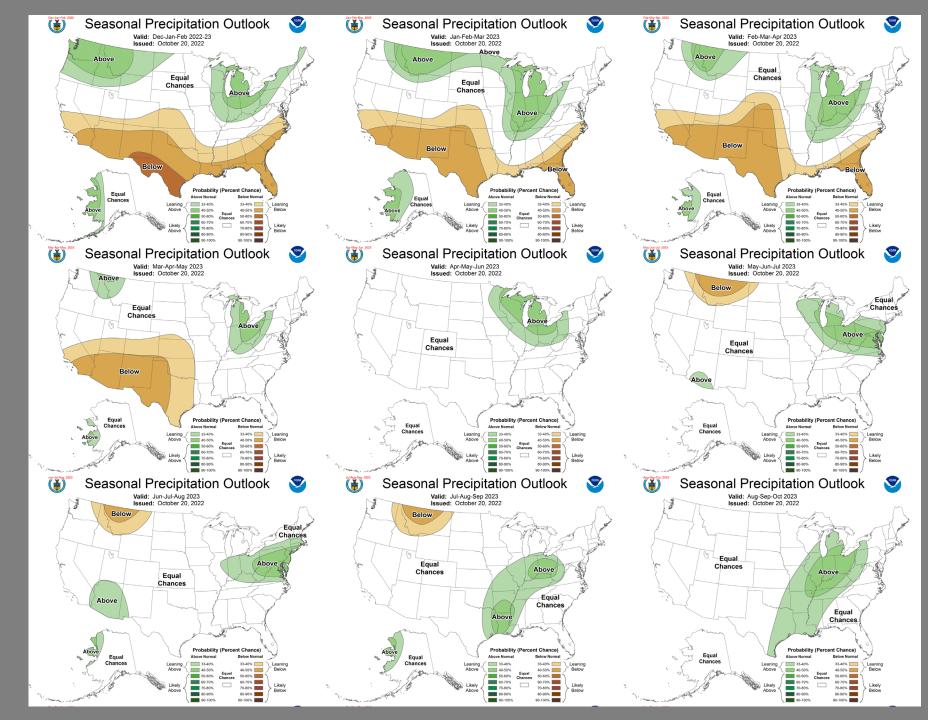
- The Climate Prediction Center (CPC) is forecasting <u>below</u> normal rainfall for <u>November through January</u>.
- La Niña is present. There is a 76% chance of La Niña during the winter (December-February) 2022-23, with a transition to ENSO-neutral favored in February-April 2023 (57% chance).
- Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) is <u>currently in the</u> 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

November 2022 - January 2023

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

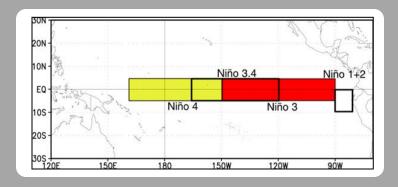
Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO)

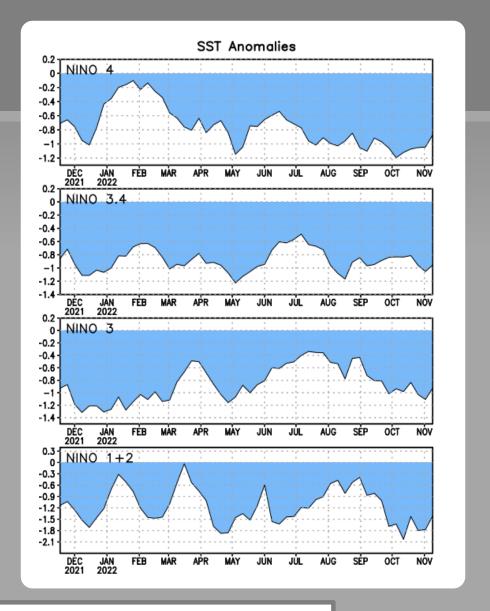
Average annual inflow to Lake Okeechobee is nearly 50% greater during the warm phase compared to the cold phase of the AMO, easterly flow toward south Florida affected by phase

Niño Region SST Departures (°C) Recent Evolution

The latest weekly SST departures are:

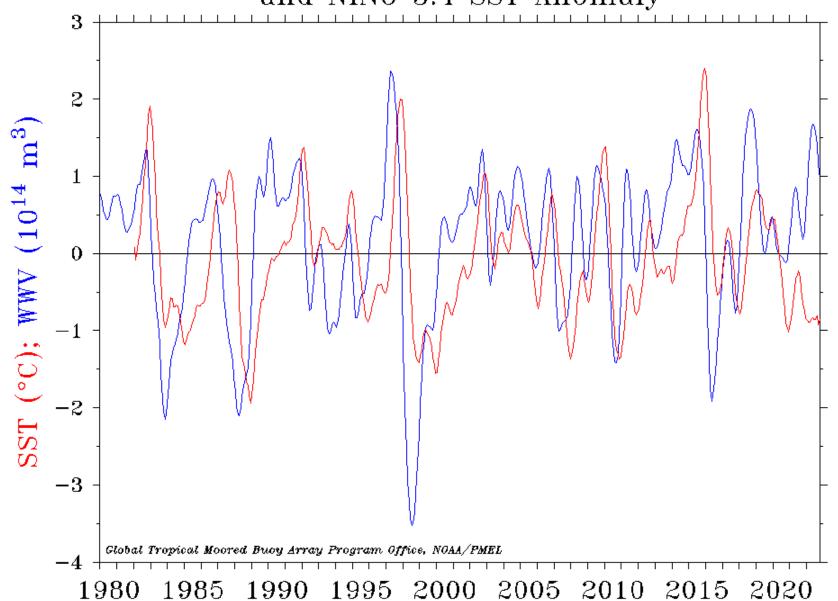
Niño 4 -0.9°C Niño 3.4 -1.0°C Niño 3 -0.9°C Niño 1+2 -1.4°C

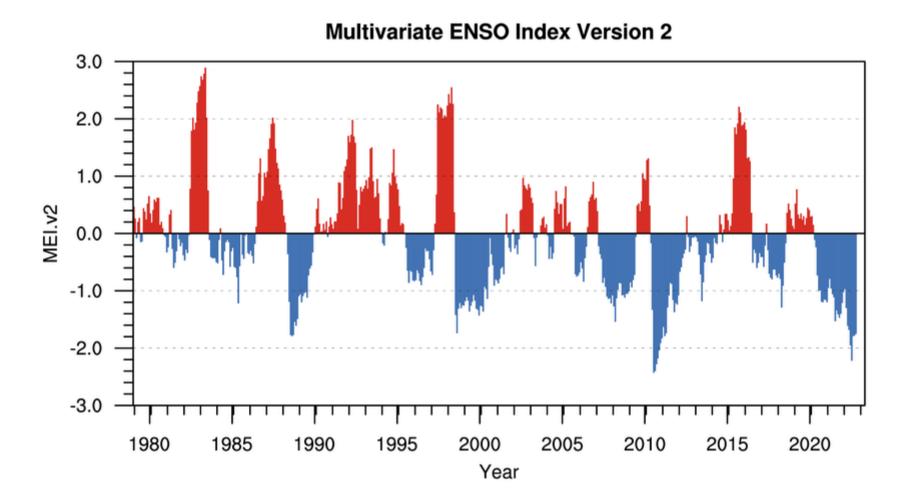




This weekly sea surface temperature data is based on OISSTv2.1 (Huang et al., 2021).

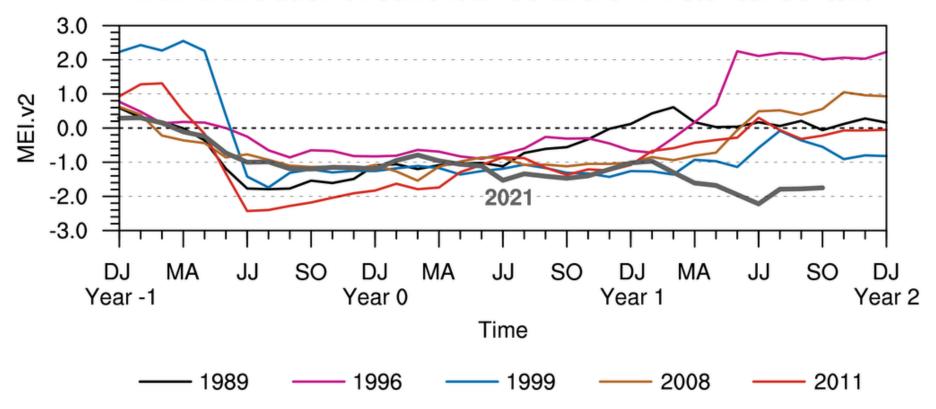
Warm Water Volume (5°N-5°S, 120°E-80°W) and NINO 3.4 SST Anomaly

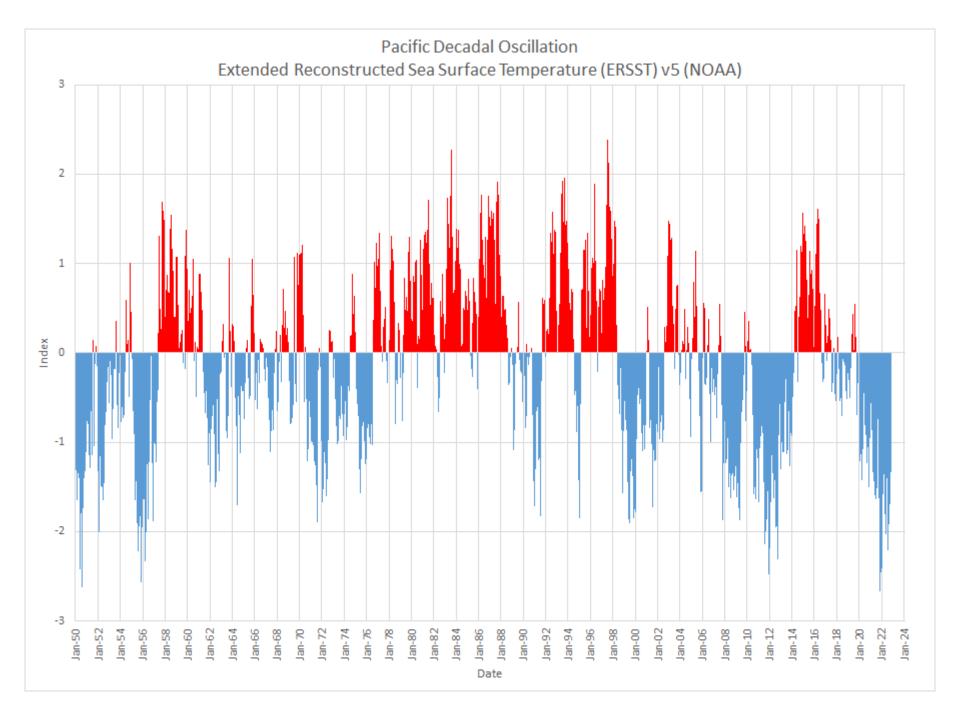


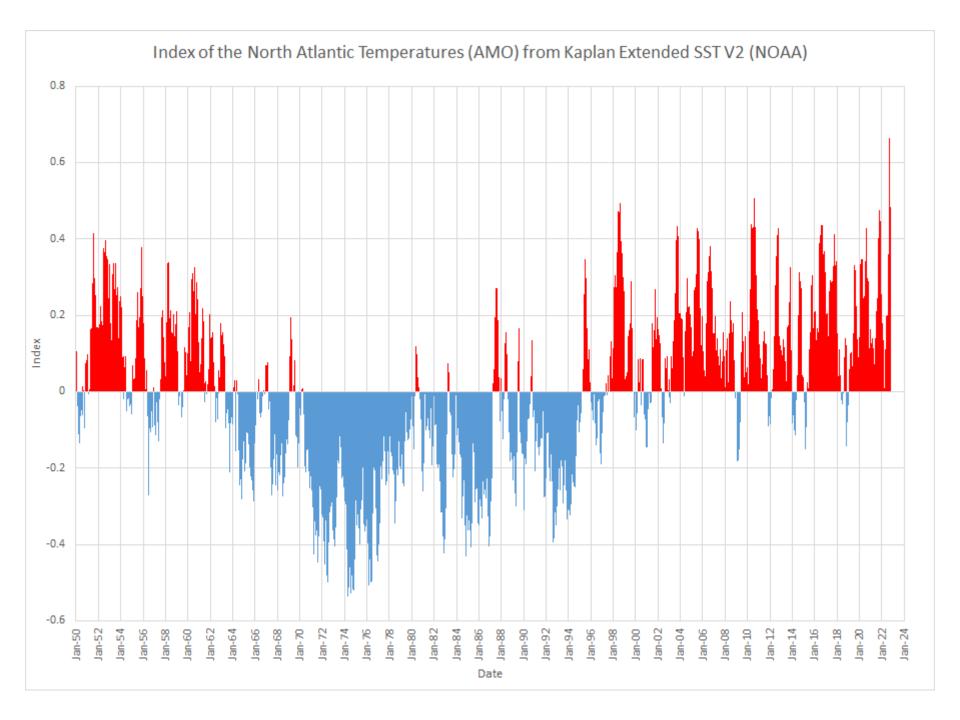


Prepared by: NOAA Physical Sciences Laboratory

MEI.v2 Evolution of Current ENSO Event in Historical Context

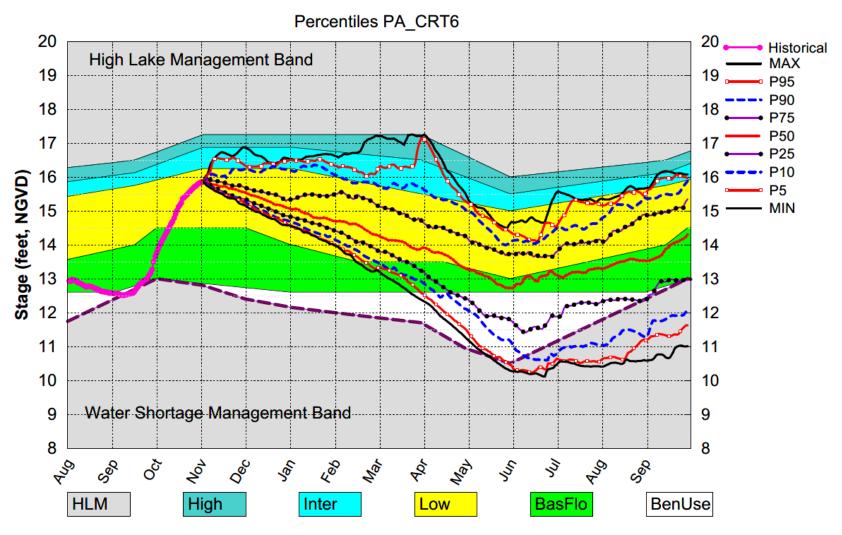


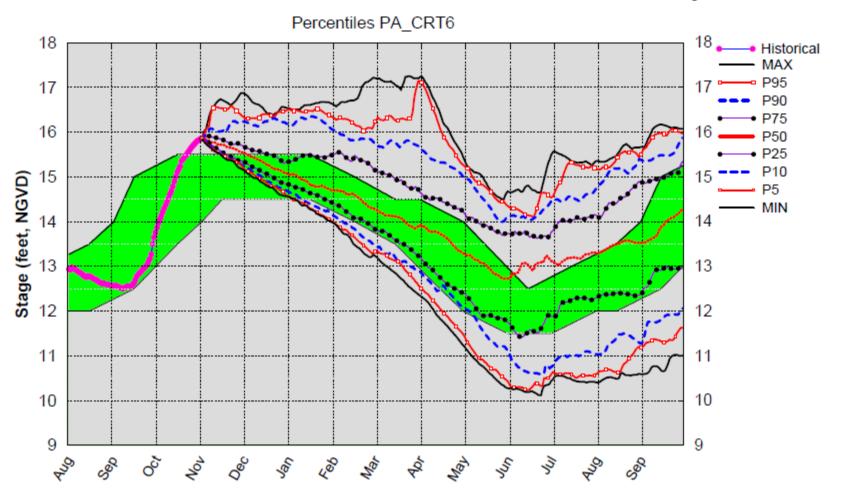


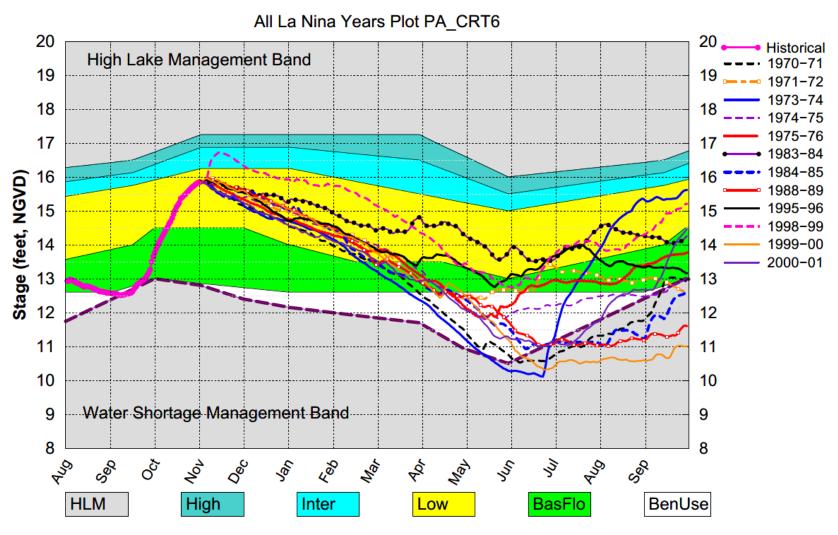


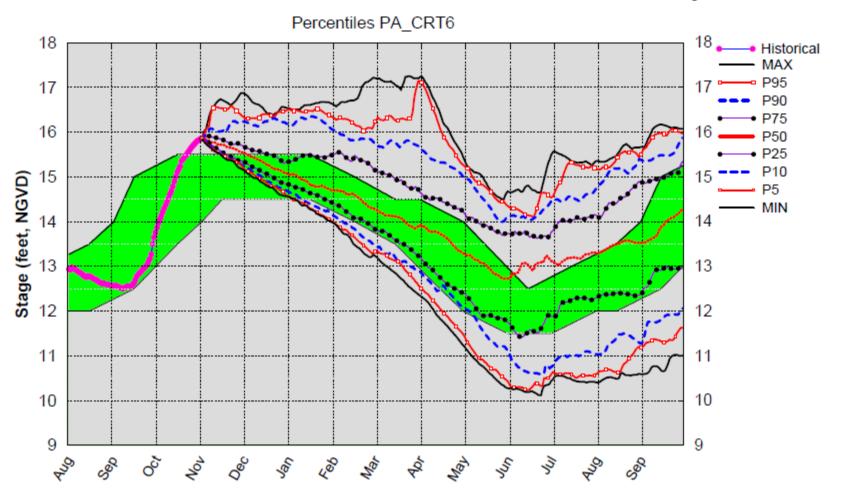
November DPA Assumptions

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

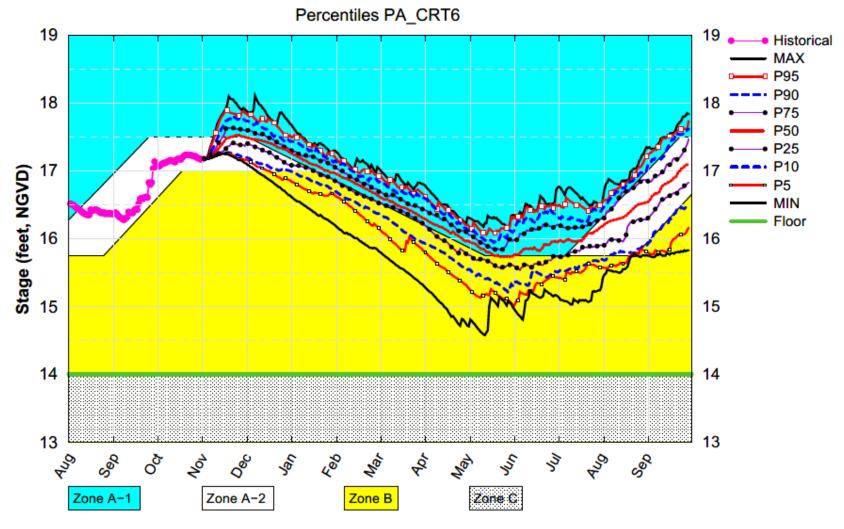




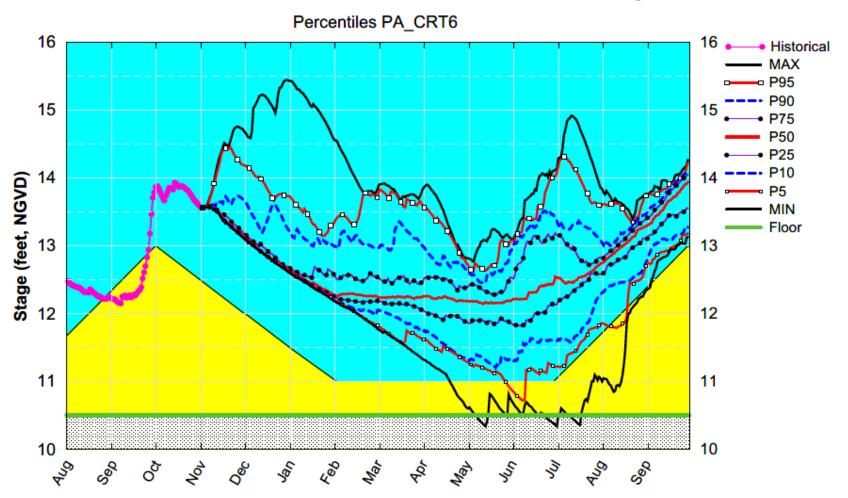




WCA1 SFWMM November 2022 Position Analysis



WCA2A SFWMM November 2022 Position Analysis



WCA3A SFWMM November 2022 Position Analysis

