

## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Laureen Borochaner, Chief, Engineering Division (USACE)  
**FROM:** John Mitnik, Chief District Engineer (SFWMD)  
**DATE:** February 20, 2025  
**SUBJECT:** System Operational Position Statement February 18, 2025 to February 24, 2025

This Position Statement is to provide operational input for the one-week period from February 18, 2025 to February 24, 2025 based on system conditions and data observed during the previous Monday to Sunday 7-day period.

Current climate conditions: District February rainfall to date is much below normal (33% of normal). The rainfall forecast (issued February 19) calls for below normal rainfall for the coming 7-day period and the following one.

Climate and weather forecasts: The most recent CPC precipitation outlook for February 2025 is for substantial increased chances (50-60%) of below normal rainfall for south Florida. La Nina conditions (drier) are expected to persist through February-April 2025, with a transition to ENSO-neutral most likely by March-May 2025. The 3-month window of Feb 2025 – Apr 2025 shows increased chances (40-50%) of below normal rainfall for the entire District. The 3-month window of Mar 2025 – May 2025 shows outlooks for slightly increased chances (33-40%) of below normal rainfall for south Florida. The 3-month window of Apr 2025 – Jun 2025 indicates equal chances of below, normal and above normal rainfall (EC) for south Florida. The 3-month windows from May 2025 – Jul 2025 to Dec 2025 – Feb 2026 show slightly increased chances (33-40%) of above normal rainfall for south Florida.

Hydrologic and tropical outlooks: Current climatological conditions are Normal. Current hydrological conditions are Normal. Based on the conditions at the start of the month the stage is projected to stay in Zone D for the next 2 months.

Water-supply conditions: The Lake Okeechobee seasonal net inflow outlook is Dry at Moderate risk for water supply. The multi-seasonal net inflow outlook is Normal at Moderate risk for water supply.

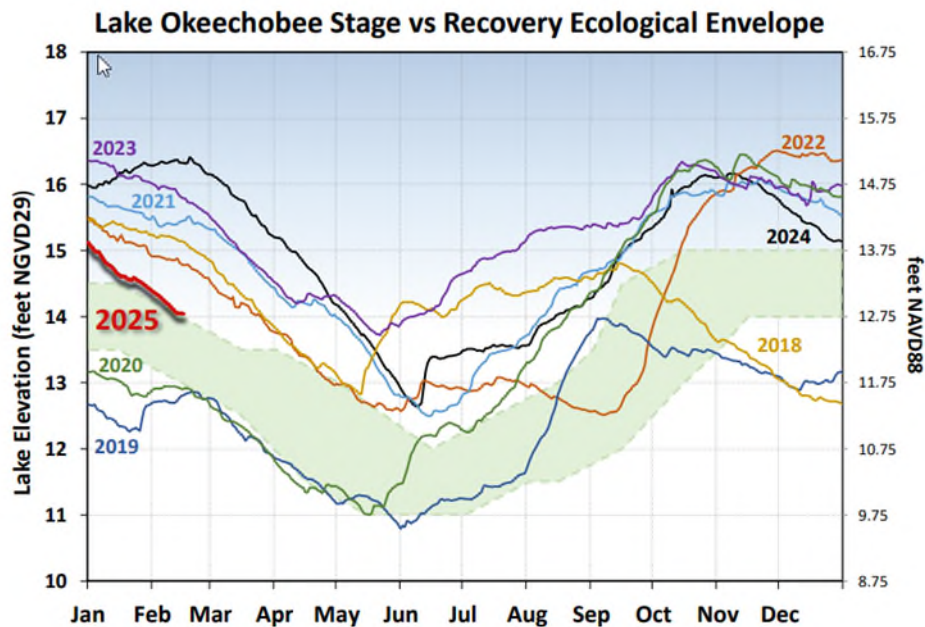
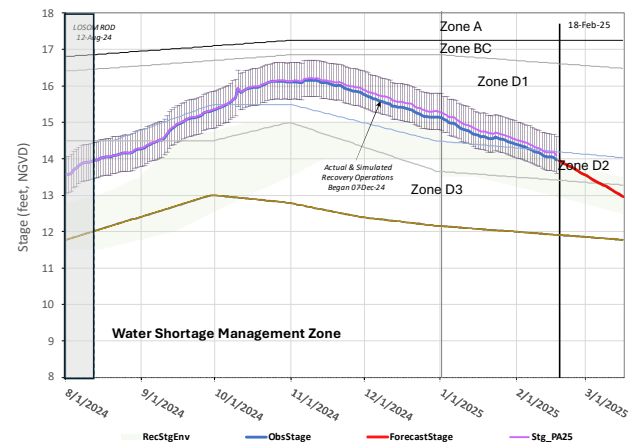
Estuary conditions: For the 7-day period, February 10 to February 16, 2025, total inflow to the Caloosahatchee Estuary averaged approximately 2,200 cfs with about 1,450 cfs coming from Lake Okeechobee through S-77. Salinities in the upper estuary were within the optimal range (0-10) for tape grass. Salinities were in the optimal range (10-25) for adult eastern oysters at Cape Coral, and in the upper stressed range (>25) at Sanibel and Shell Point. Total discharge to the St. Lucie Estuary was about 1,350 cfs with about 450 cfs coming from Lake Okeechobee, about 750 cfs coming from C-44 Basin, no flow coming from C-23 and C-24 Basin, and about 150 cfs coming from Tidal Basin. The average salinity in the middle estuary was within the optimum (10-25) for adult eastern oysters.

### Lake Okeechobee stage and ecological conditions:

On February 16 the daily average Lake Okeechobee stage was 12.73 feet NAVD88 (14.04 feet NGVD29), which placed it within the middle third of Zone D (Zone D2 of the PA25 simulation) of the Lake Okeechobee System Operating Manual (LOSOM). Lake stage decreased by 0.14 feet over the preceding 7-day period. The current climate outlook is for La Niña and is expected to persist through February-April 2025. The LOSOM criteria to implement Recovery Operations to lower the lake level into Lake Okeechobee's Recovery Envelope has been triggered. The District will continue to monitor conditions in the estuaries in anticipation of the onset of spawning season. As such, the USACE should continue non-harmful Recovery Operations for Lake Okeechobee as described in LOSOM while looking to implement potential reductions in flows starting in March of this year based on estuarine conditions and climate forecasts. The USACE should continue to track Red Tide and Blue Green Algae conditions, and should conditions change during this operational period, the USACE should look to reassess releases as needed. The USACE typically implements the releases to the estuaries over a 7-day period starting on Saturday and ending on Friday.

### Forecast Modeling Based on PA25 Simulation

Lake Okeechobee Hindcast & Forecasts\* [S79/S80: 2100/1200]



The current and seven prior years' annual stage hydrographs for Lake Okeechobee in comparison to the recovery envelope (light green). A shift from the normal ecological envelope to the recovery envelope occurred because the 30-day minimum lake stage (elevations exposed for at least 30 days, nonconsecutively) in the June 1 – July 31, 2023, window was >11.75 feet NAVD88 (13 feet NGVD29).

Navigation and recreation conditions: Currently, there are no planned deviation or declared water shortage impacting navigation or lockages.

STOF water supply conditions: Current Lake Okeechobee stage is sufficiently high that water supply deliveries to the Seminole Tribe of Florida (STOF) Brighton Reservation, if needed, will not be impacted. When Lake Okeechobee stage recedes below 8.75 feet NAVD88 (10 feet NGVD29) and 6.75 feet NAVD88 (8 feet NGVD29), water supply delivery is not achievable via Pump Station G-207 on the Harney Pond Canal and Pump Station G-208 on the Indian Prairie Canal, respectively, as the respective canals become disconnected from Lake Okeechobee.

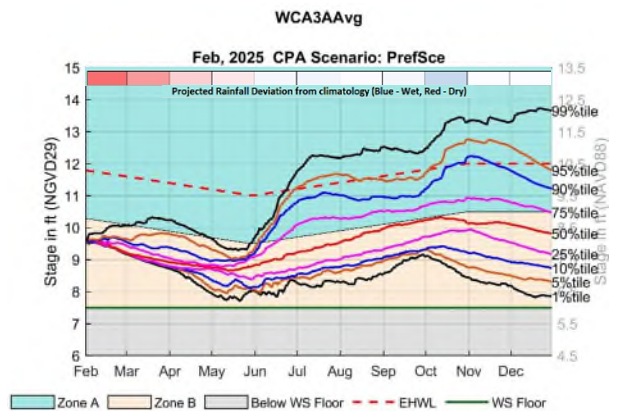
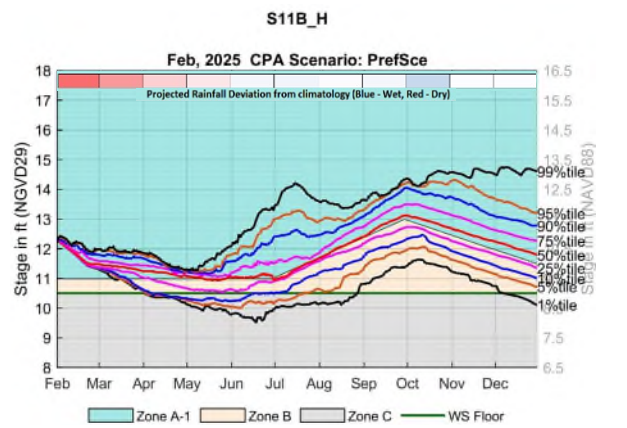
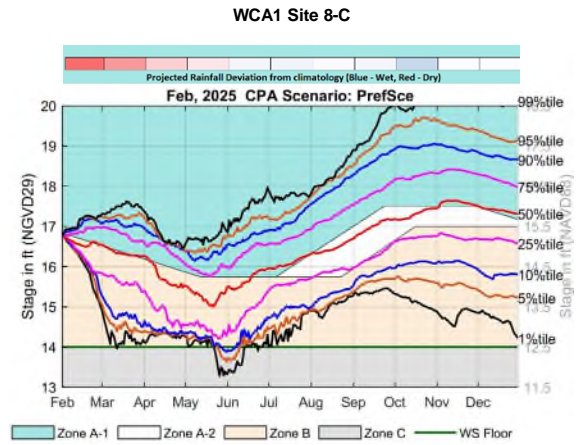
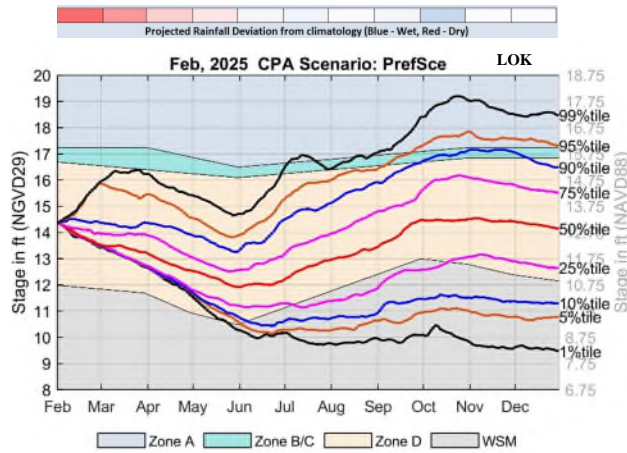
Algal Bloom conditions: The FWRI reported on February 14, 2025, that *Karenia brevis*, the Florida red tide dinoflagellate, was observed at bloom concentrations in samples collected from Charlotte, Lee, and Collier counties over the past week. On the east coast, red tide was not observed in samples from St. Lucie, Martin, Palm Beach or Miami-Dade counties. In the most recent non-obscured satellite image from February 15, 2025, NOAA's Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring System suggests low bloom activity on Lake Okeechobee.

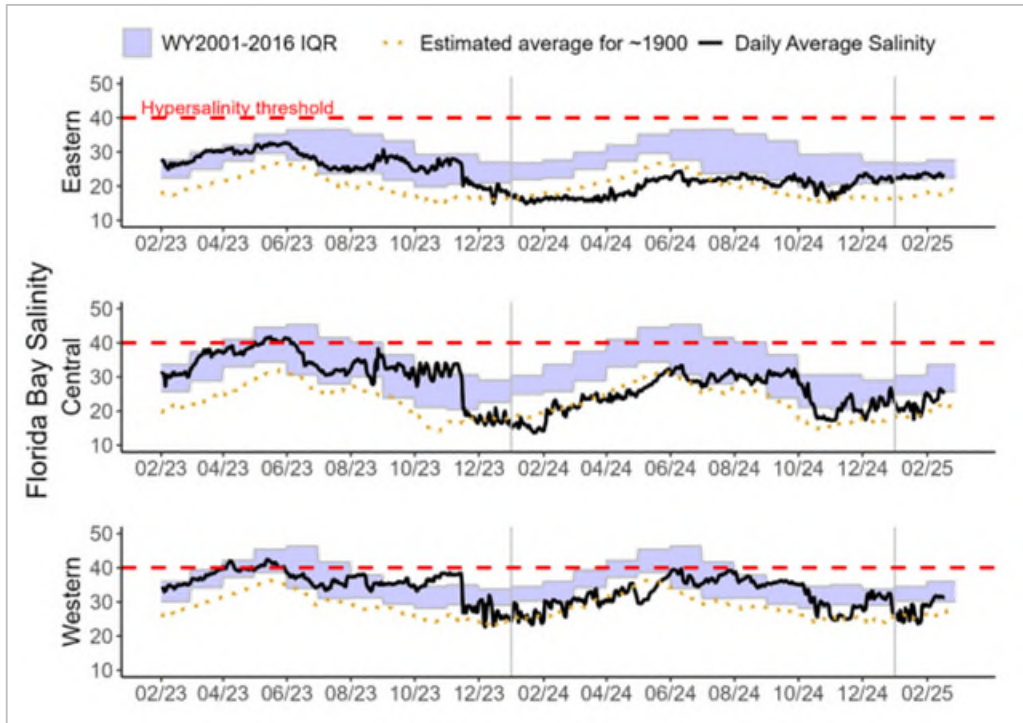
STA conditions: In STA-1E, Central Flow-way is offline for construction activities. An operational restriction is in place in the Western Flow-way for post-construction vegetation grow-in. Online treatment cells are near target stage. In STA-1W, an operational restriction is in place in the Northern Flow-way for vegetation management activities. Treatment cells are above target stage. Vegetation in the Western and Eastern flow-ways is highly stressed. The 365-day PLRs for the Eastern, Western, and Northern Flow-ways are high ( $\geq 1.0$  g/m<sup>2</sup>/yr). STA-2 Flow-way 3 is offline for a SAV recovery drawdown. Operational restrictions are in place in Flow-ways 2 and 4 for vegetation management activities. Online treatment cells are near target stage. Vegetation in Flow-ways 2 is stressed, and in 5 is highly stressed. The 365-day PLRs for flow-ways 2 are high ( $\geq 1.0$  g/m<sup>2</sup>/yr). In STA-3/4, Eastern Flow-way is under limitations for post-drawdown vegetation grow-in. Treatment cells are near or above target stage, vegetation in the Central flow-ways is highly stressed, and the 365-day PLRs for the Central and Western Flow-ways are high ( $\geq 1.0$  g/m<sup>2</sup>/yr). For the current operational period, USACE is requesting maximum practicable regulatory releases be sent south from Lake Okeechobee towards the WCAs. The District will continue to work with the USACE to manage Lake Okeechobee levels in an effort to curtail harmful discharges over this year. To help with this objective the District will move as much water south through the Stormwater Treatment Areas as possible under the current permits, recognizing the existing conditions in the STAs at the conclusion of the wet season, and as regional conditions allow.

WCA conditions: On February 16 the daily average stage in WCA-1 was at 15.08 feet NAVD88 (16.68 feet NGVD29), in Zone A and 0.02 feet above regulation schedule. On February 16 the daily average stage in WCA-2A was at 10.35 feet NAVD88 (11.94 feet NGVD29), in Zone A and 0.94 feet above regulation schedule. On February 16 the daily average stage in WCA-3A was at 7.86 feet NAVD88 (9.38 feet NGVD29), in Zone B and 0.82 feet below regulation schedule. Over the 7-day period, February 10 to February 16, 2025, a total of 12,300 acre-feet were sent from Lake Okeechobee south to STA1W (2,000 acre-feet), STA2 (1,200 acre-feet), STA3/4 (8,600 acre-feet), and A1-FEB (500 acre-feet). About 4,500 acre-feet of Lake regulatory releases reached the Lake Worth Lagoon through the C-51 canal and passed to the Intracoastal Canal through S-155 and S-41 during this period.

ENP conditions: Releases from WCA-3A to the ENP continue through the S-12 structures and S333 structures. Releases through S-333 and S-333N are limited by the constraint in L-29 canal stage, currently at 6.76 feet NAVD88 (8.3 feet NGVD29). Hydrologic connectivity within the major sloughs of ENP have diminished over the past two months but remains conducive for water flow to the south. Northern WCA-3A continues to dry out and approaches the soil surface. The ponded conditions in southern WCA3A are now absent. Most of the Big Cypress Basin, both to the north and south of Tamiami trail, is below soil surface. Stages decreased in Taylor Slough last week and remain above the recent average. Salinity increased on average in Florida Bay compared to last week and is now within the WY2001-2016 Interquartile Range (IQR) in the eastern and western regions, and at the 25th percentile in the central region. The Tamiami Trail Flow Formula (TTFF) recommends 924 cfs of daily target releases from WCA-3A to ENP. The District recommends continuing with the current operations for the releases from WCA-3A in accordance with the Combined Operating Plan.

February 2025 Conditional Position Analysis (CPA) results for Lake Okeechobee, WCA-1, WCA-2A and WCA-3A under LOSOM Recovery Operations.





Eastern (top panel), Central (middle panel) and Western (bottom panel) Florida Bay daily average salinities with WY2001-2016 interquartile (25-75 percentile) ranges (IQR) and estimated historical daily average salinities. The hypersalinity threshold indicates the level at which salinities start to become harmful to seagrass.