

MEMORANDUM

TO: Laureen Borochaner, Chief, Engineering Division (USACE)
FROM: John Mitnik, Chief District Engineer (SFWMD)
Akin Owosina, Chief, Hydrology & Hydraulics Bureau (SFWMD)
DATE: January 27, 2022
SUBJECT: Operational Position Statement for January 25, 2022 to January 31, 2022

This Position Statement is to provide operational recommendations for the one-week period from January 25, 2022 to January 31, 2022 based on system conditions and data observed during the previous Monday to Sunday 7-day period. On January 24, Lake Okeechobee stage was 15.11 feet NGVD, which places it within the Low Sub-band of the 2008 Lake Okeechobee Regulation Schedule (LORS). Lake stage decreased by 0.08 feet during the preceding 7 days.

District rainfall January to date is near normal (~95% of normal). Rainfall forecast (issued January 25) predicts above-normal rainfall for the coming 7-day period and the following 7-day period is forecasted to have near-normal rainfall.

Precipitation Outlook: The most recent CPC precipitation outlooks for South Florida for February 2022 is for increased chances of below-normal rainfall. The outlook for the 3-month windows of Feb – Apr is for substantially increased chances of below-normal rainfall. The outlook for the 3-month windows of Mar – May indicates slightly increased chances of below normal rainfall. The outlook for the 3-month windows Apr – Jun and May – Jul is for equal chances of above-normal, normal and below-normal rainfall. The outlook turns to increased chances of above-normal rainfall for the northern portion of the District and to slightly increased chances of above-normal rainfall for the central portion of the District for the 3-month window of Jun – Aug, while the southern third of the District has equal chances of below, normal and above-normal rainfall outlook.

2008 LORS Release Guidance (Part C): With Lake Okeechobee stage within the Low Sub-band and the Tributary Hydrologic Conditions in the dry category, Part C of the 2008 LORS suggests “No releases to the WCAs”.

Over the 7-day period from January 17, 2022 to January 23, 2022, deliveries from Lake Okeechobee were 300 acre-feet to STA-1W, 600 acre-feet to STA-2 and 1,800 acre-feet to the A-1 FEB. No Lake regulatory releases reached the Lake Worth Lagoon through the C-51 canal. Stage in WCA-1 is above regulation schedule in Zone A1, stage in WCA-2A is above schedule, and WCA-3A stage is below schedule (Zone B). For the coming operational period, the USACE is not requesting regulatory releases be sent south from Lake Okeechobee towards the WCAs.

2008 LORS Release Guidance (Part D): With Lake Okeechobee stage in the Low Sub-band and the Tributary Hydrologic Conditions in the dry category, Part D of the 2008 LORS suggests “S-79 Up to 450 cfs and S-80 Up to 200 cfs”.

For the 7-day period January 17, 2022 to January 23, 2022, total discharge to the St. Lucie Estuary was near 1,250 cfs with no flows coming from Lake Okeechobee. The 7-day average salinity at the US1 Bridge is in the good range for adult oysters. Total inflow to the Caloosahatchee Estuary averaged approximately 2,000 cfs over the past week with about 1,200 cfs coming from Lake Okeechobee. Salinity conditions are in the good range for Tape Grass at Val I-75 and at Ft. Myers. Salinity conditions for adult eastern oysters are in the good range at Shell Point, Cape Coral and Sanibel.

The District will continue to work with the USACE to manage Lake Okeechobee levels in an effort to curtail harmful discharges over this year. Generally speaking, the District and Corps should strive to move as much water out of the lake without harming natural resources and other critical resources. At this time, this involves releases that maintain appropriate salinity in the estuaries and ensuring the Stormwater Treatment Areas don’t sustain long term damage from extended high-volume flows. Current District operational objectives are to continue to move water south from Lake Okeechobee for delivery to the Everglades where opportunities exist.

The District recommends USACE continue lake discharges to the Caloosahatchee Estuary in a pulse release fashion, measured at S-79, at a non-damaging level of 2,000 cfs (7-day average), while continuing to monitor estuary conditions and make any adjustments as necessary. This decision should be reassessed as needed based on lake and estuarine conditions. The USACE typically implements the releases to the estuaries over a 7-day period starting on Saturday and ending on Friday.