September 2025: Conditional Positional Analysis (CPA) Implementation – LOSOM

Water Resources & Systems Modeling Bureau, Modeling Section SFWMD

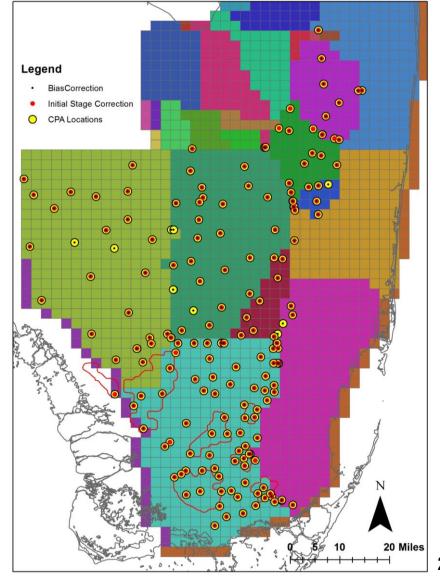


CPA Overview



- ➤ 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.

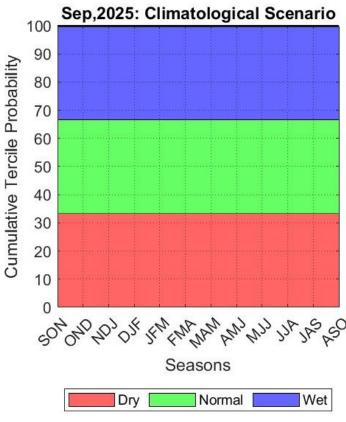
Conditional Position Analysis (CPA) Gage Locations



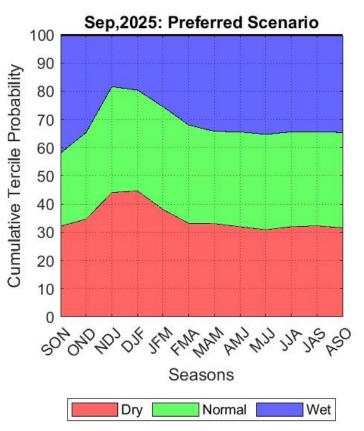


September 2025 CPA: Rainfall Scenarios





Climatological scenario assumes equal chances of below-normal/dry, normal, and above-normal/wet rainfall conditions over next twelve 3 monthly seasons.



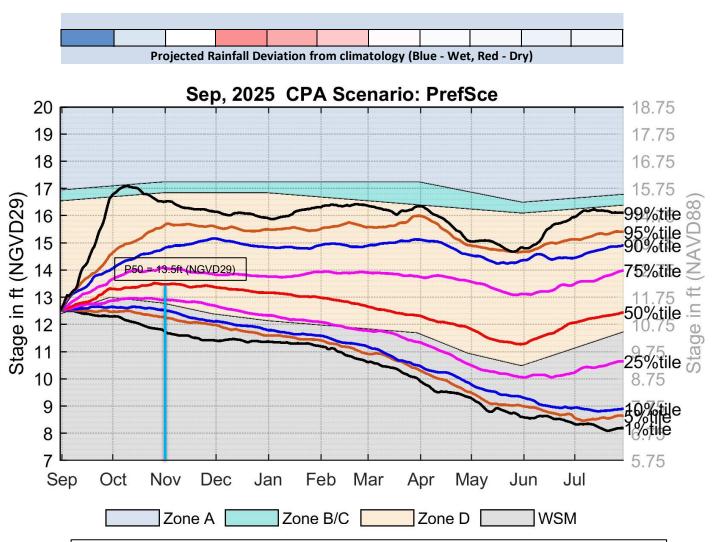
Rainfall probabilities are calculated based on historical data and projected Niño-3.4 Index (<u>Climate Prediction Center - El Nino Southern Oscillation (noaa.gov)</u> published by CPC.



September 2025 CPA: LOK under LOSOM



Preferred Scenario



 Lake Okeechobee – CPA implementation shows the majority of percentile lines shift upward from the respective DPA percentile lines by ~0.1 to 0.2 ft at the start of the dry season in November 2025. Under PrefSce, the median trace projects a stage of approximately 13.5 ft NGVD29 (12.25 ft NAVD88). By the start of the next wet season (May 2026), the median trace of CPA shifts downward by ~0.1 ft from the DPA median line.

Secondary vertical axis shows stages in NAVD88. These stages are based on Agreed Upon Regulation Schedule Conversion Offsets between NGVD29 and NAVD88 (1.25 ft for Lake Okeechobee).

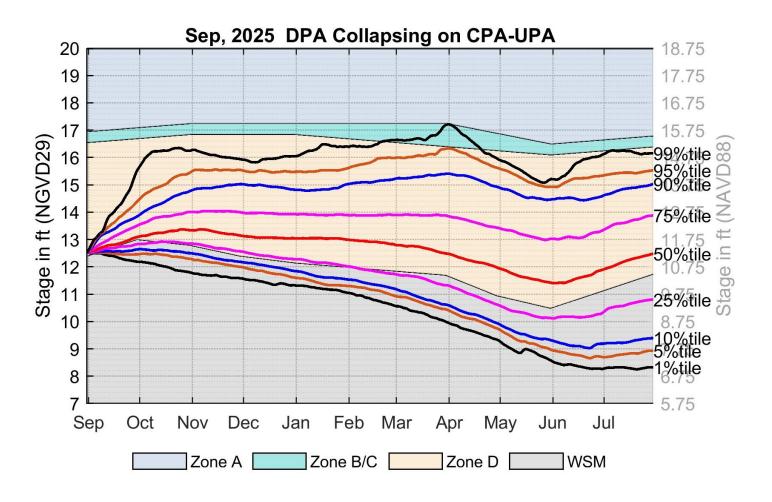
Similar to DPA, CPA is to be run each month to provide updated perspective on stages under updated forecasts and observed stages.



September 2025 CPA: LOK under LOSOM



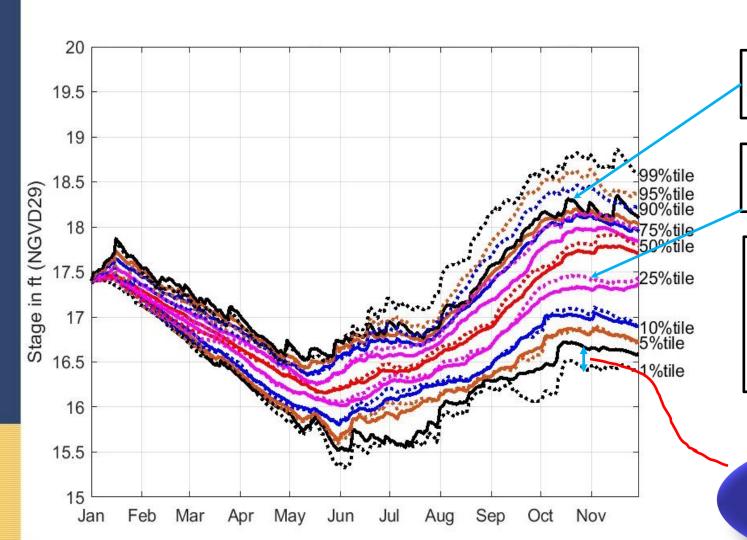
Climatological LOK



Secondary vertical axis shows stages in NAVD88. These stages are based on Agreed Upon Regulation Schedule Conversion Offsets between NGVD29 and NAVD88 (1.25 ft for Lake Okeechobee).

CPA: Key to Reading Results





Solid lines → Climatological Scenario/DPA

Dotted lines → Alternative Rainfall Scenario

Black lines \rightarrow 1% and 99% Brown lines \rightarrow 5% and 95% Blue lines \rightarrow 10% and 90% Pink lines \rightarrow 25% and 75% Red lines \rightarrow 50%

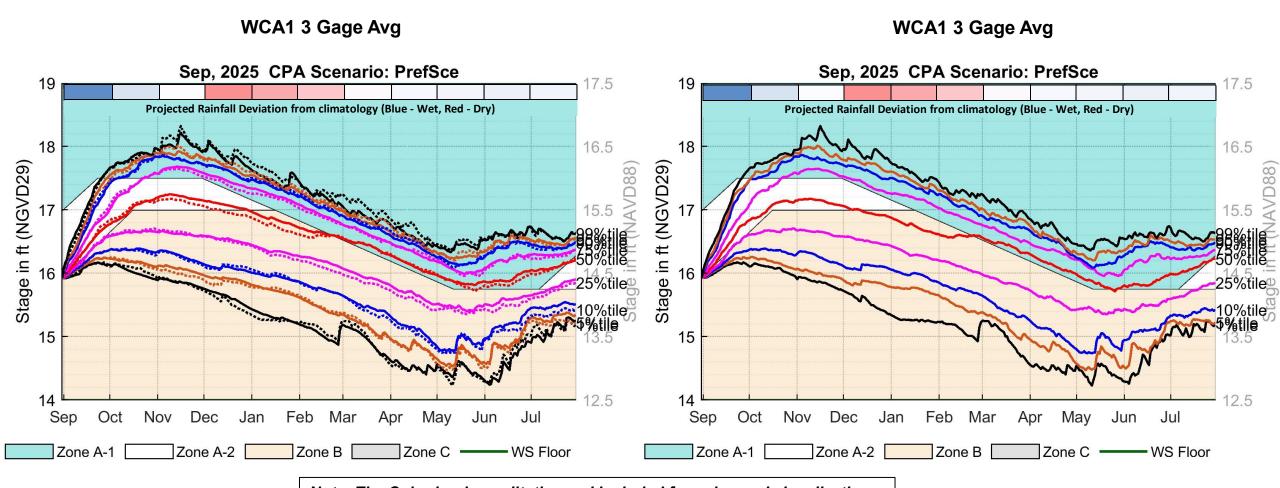
> Need to focus on how DPA percentile lines shift under Alternate Rainfall Scenario



Sep'2025 CPA: WCA1 3 Gage Avg. LOSOM

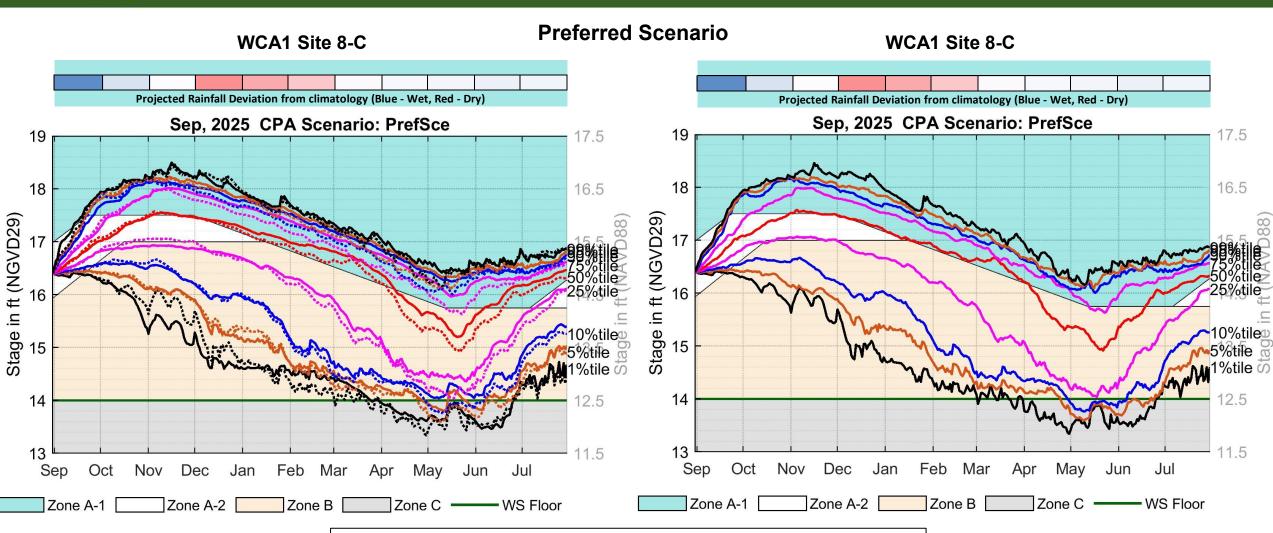


Preferred Scenario







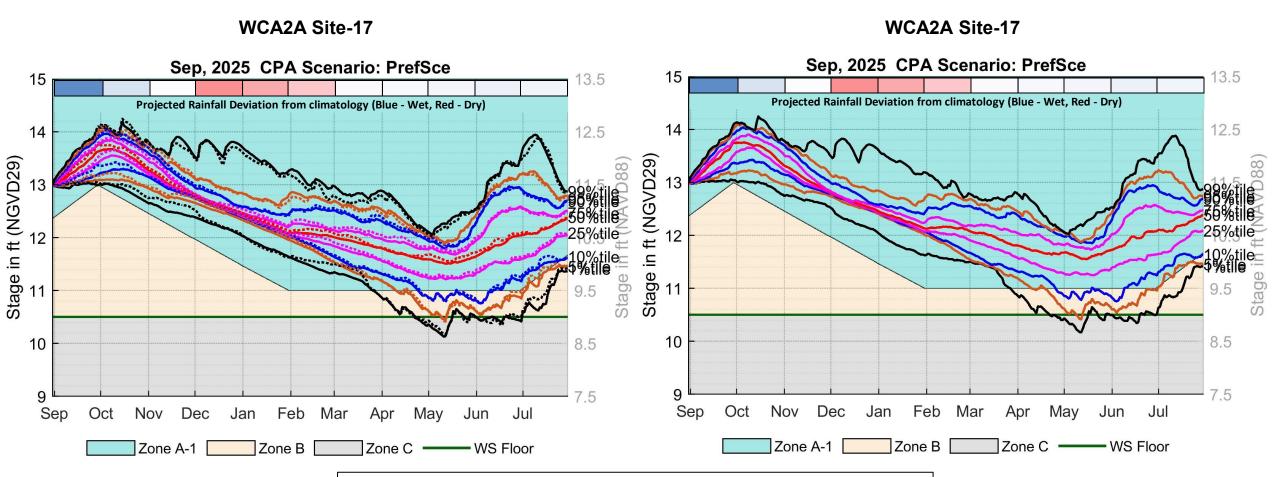




Sep'2025 CPA: WCA2A Site 17 LOSOM



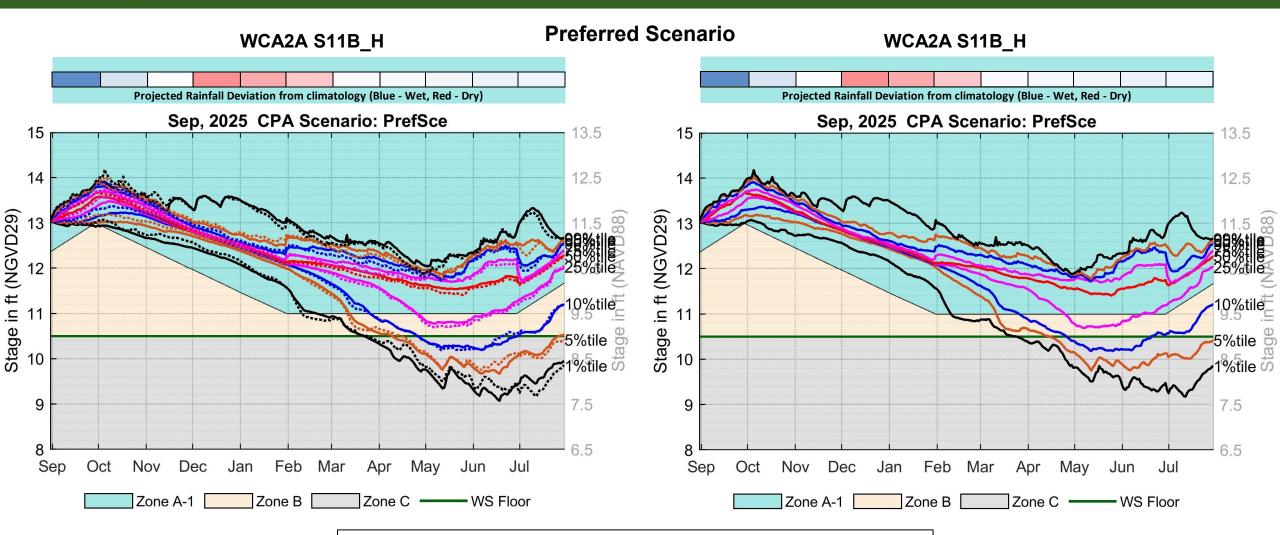
Preferred Scenario





Sep'2025 CPA: WCA2A S11B_H LOSOM

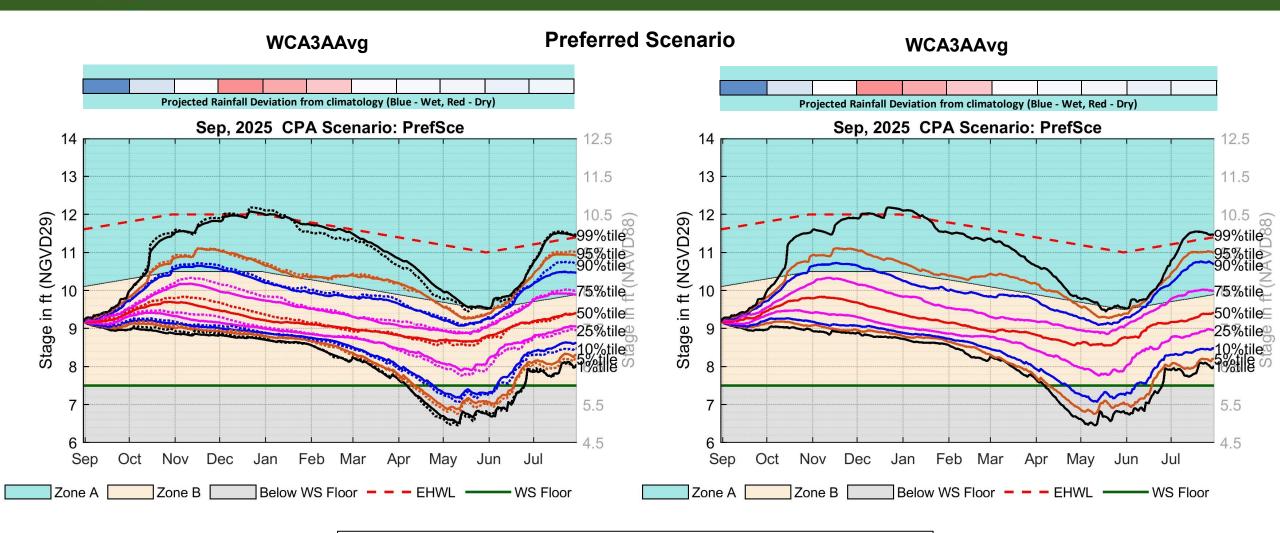




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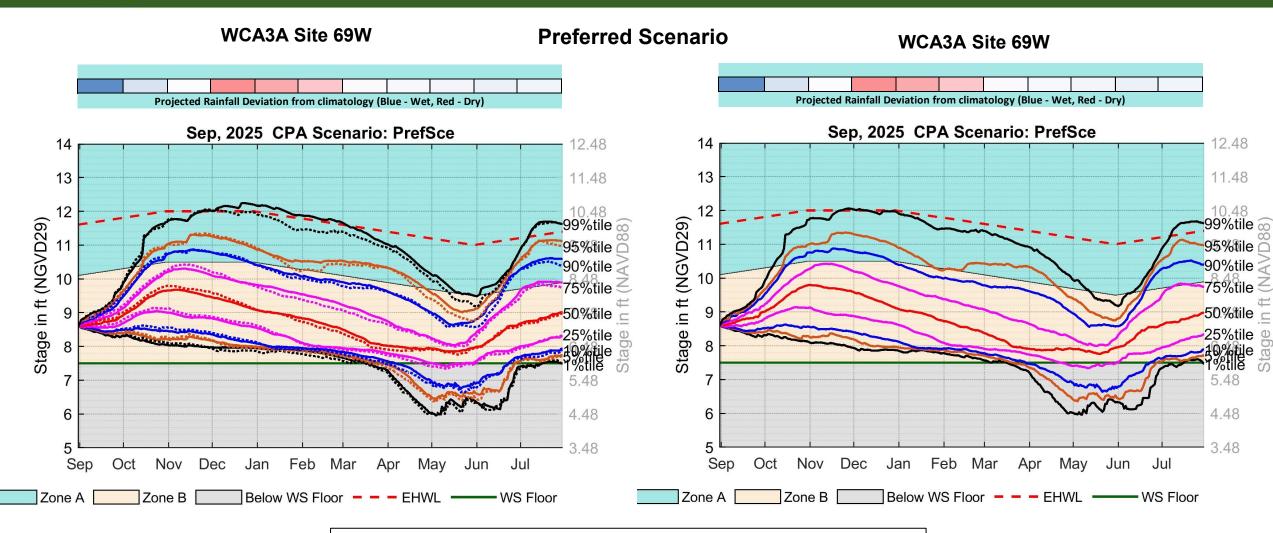
Note: The Color bar is qualitative and included for enhanced visualization

Secondary vertical axis shows stages in NAVD88. These stages are based on Agreed Upon Regulation Schedule Conversion Offsets between NGVD29 and NAVD88 (1.5 ft for WCA3A).

SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT







Note: The Color bar is qualitative and included for enhanced visualization

Secondary vertical axis shows stages in NAVD88. These stages are based on Agreed Upon Regulation Schedule Conversion Offsets between NGVD29 and NAVD88 (1.5 ft for WCA3A).