

Extended Hydrologic Outlook

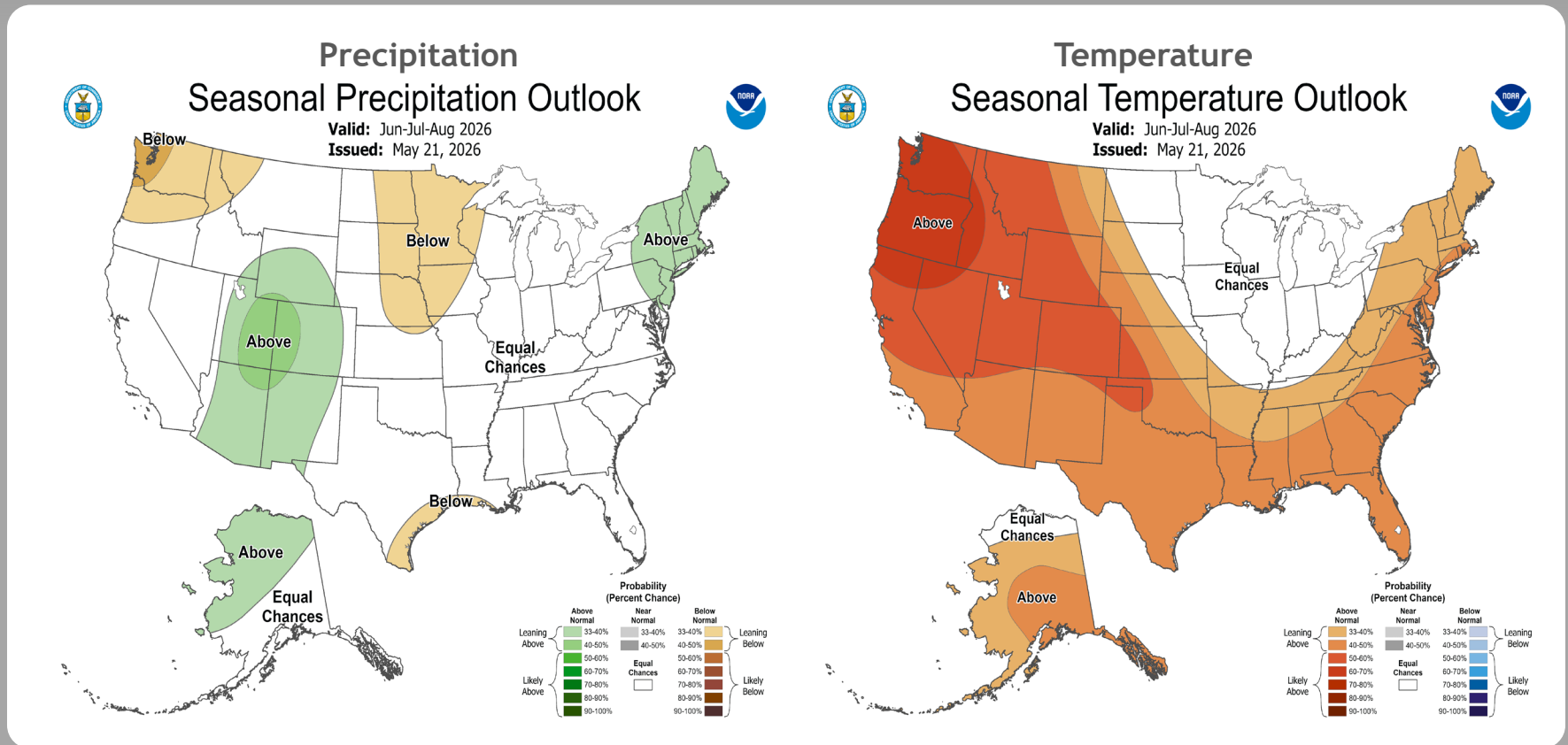
June 12, 2026

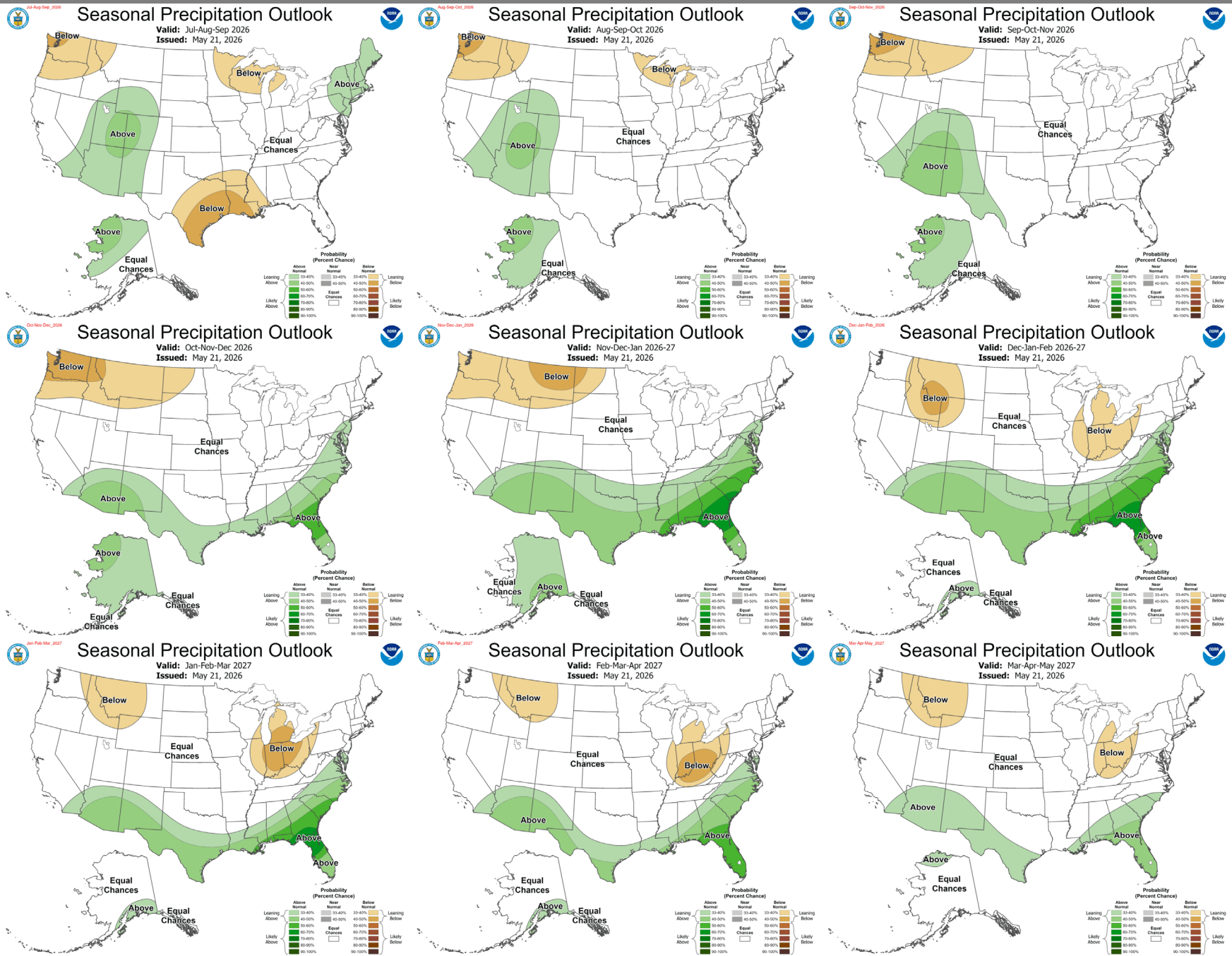
- The Climate Prediction Center (CPC) is forecasting equal chances of below normal, normal and above normal rainfall for June through August.
- El Niño conditions are present and expected to strengthen into the winter 2026-27.
- Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) is currently in the warm phase:
 - Average annual inflow to Lake Okeechobee is nearly 50% greater during the warm phase compared to the cold phase.

U. S. Seasonal Outlooks

June - August 2026

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
- The current PDO is negative

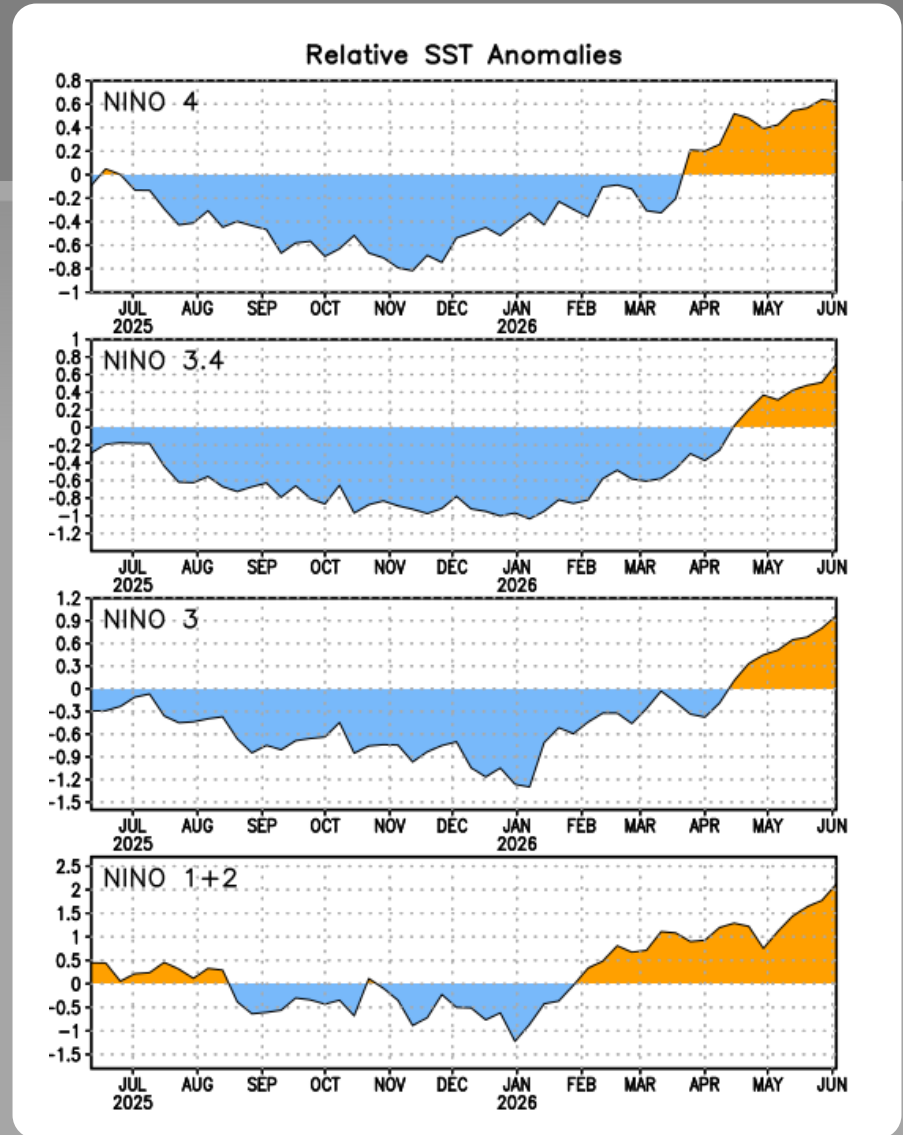
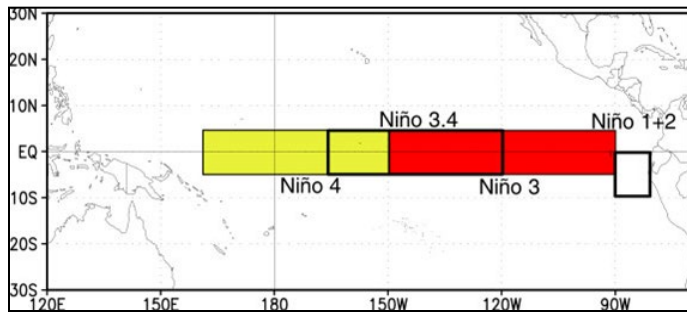
Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO)

- 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

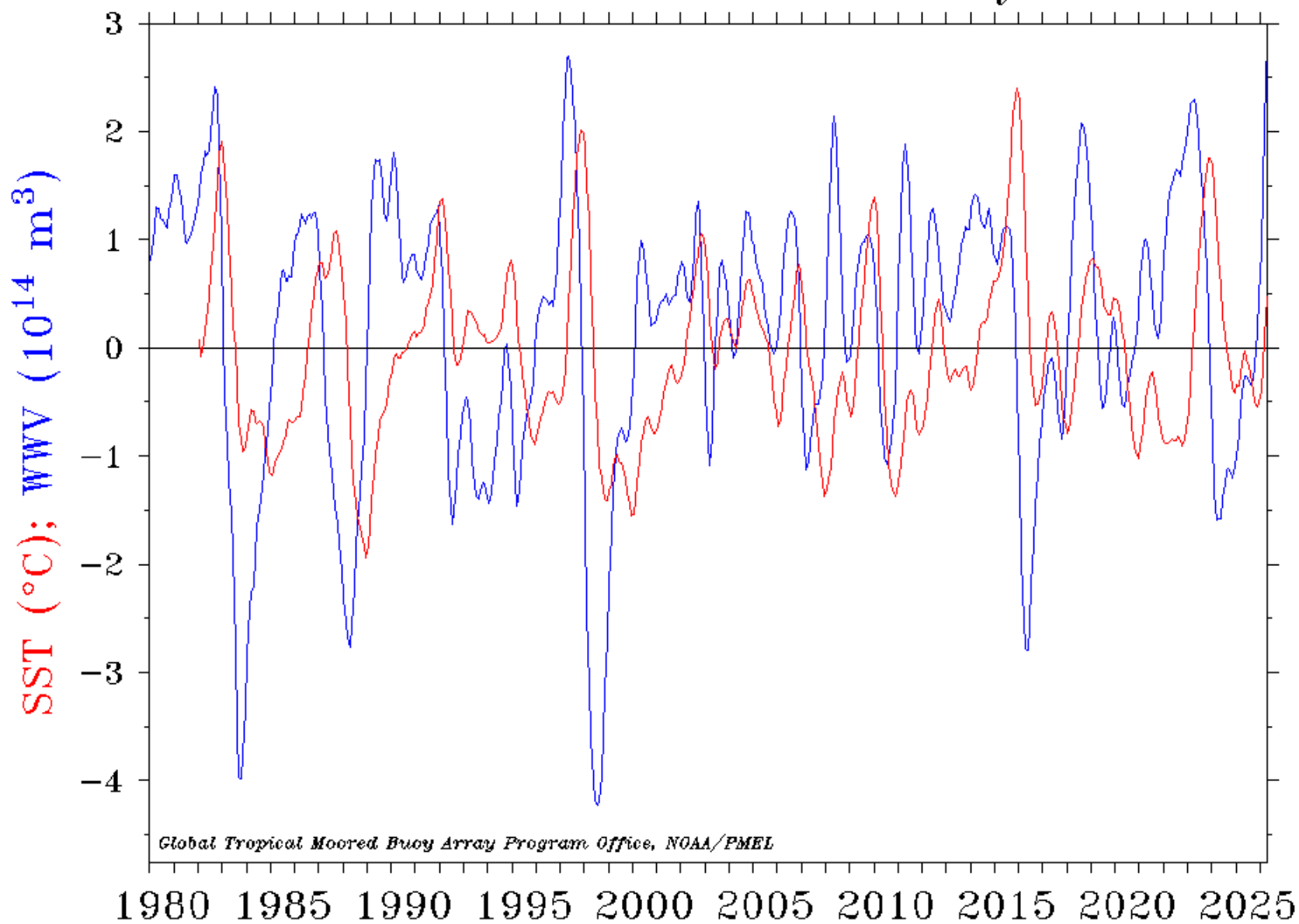
Niño Region SST Departures (°C) Recent Evolution

The latest weekly SST departures are:

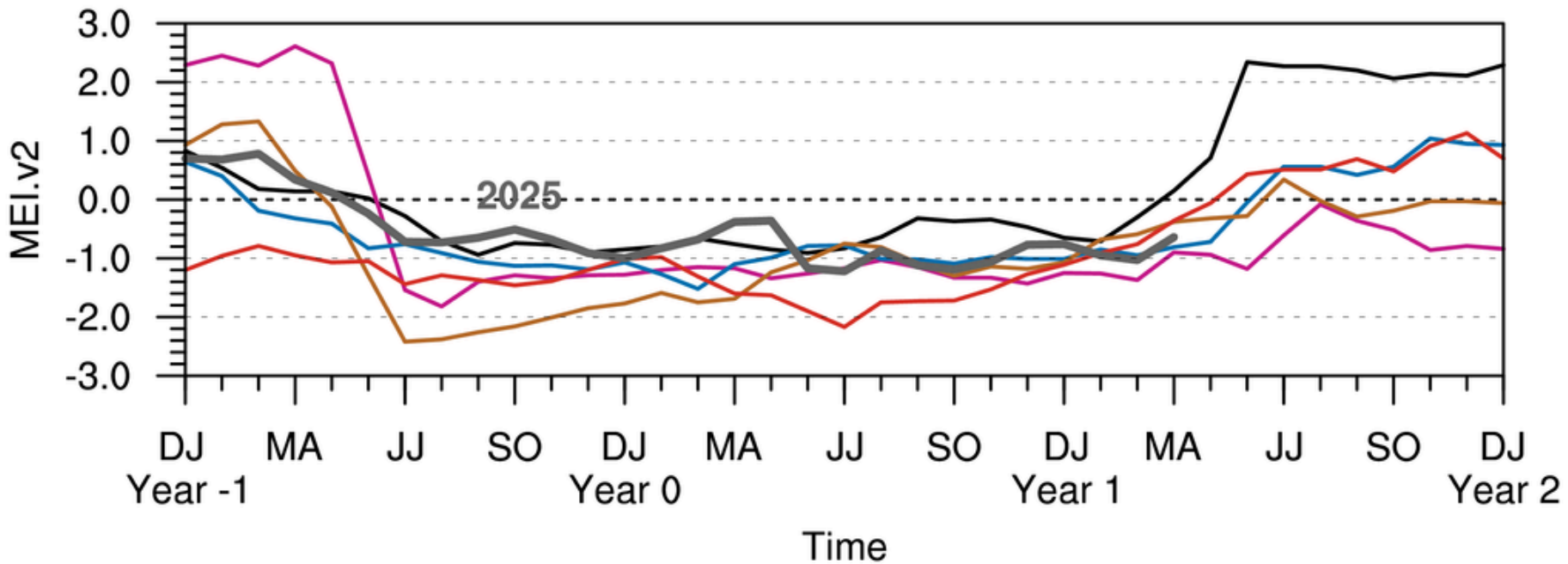
Niño 4	0.7°C
Niño 3.4	0.7°C
Niño 3	1.0°C
Niño 1+2	2.1°C



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

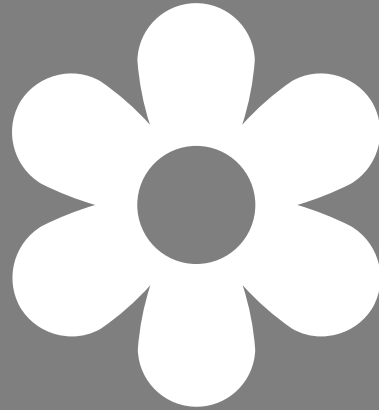


MEI.v2 Evolution of Current ENSO Event in Historical Context



— 1996 — 1999 — 2008 — 2011 — 2022

2026 Spring Outlook

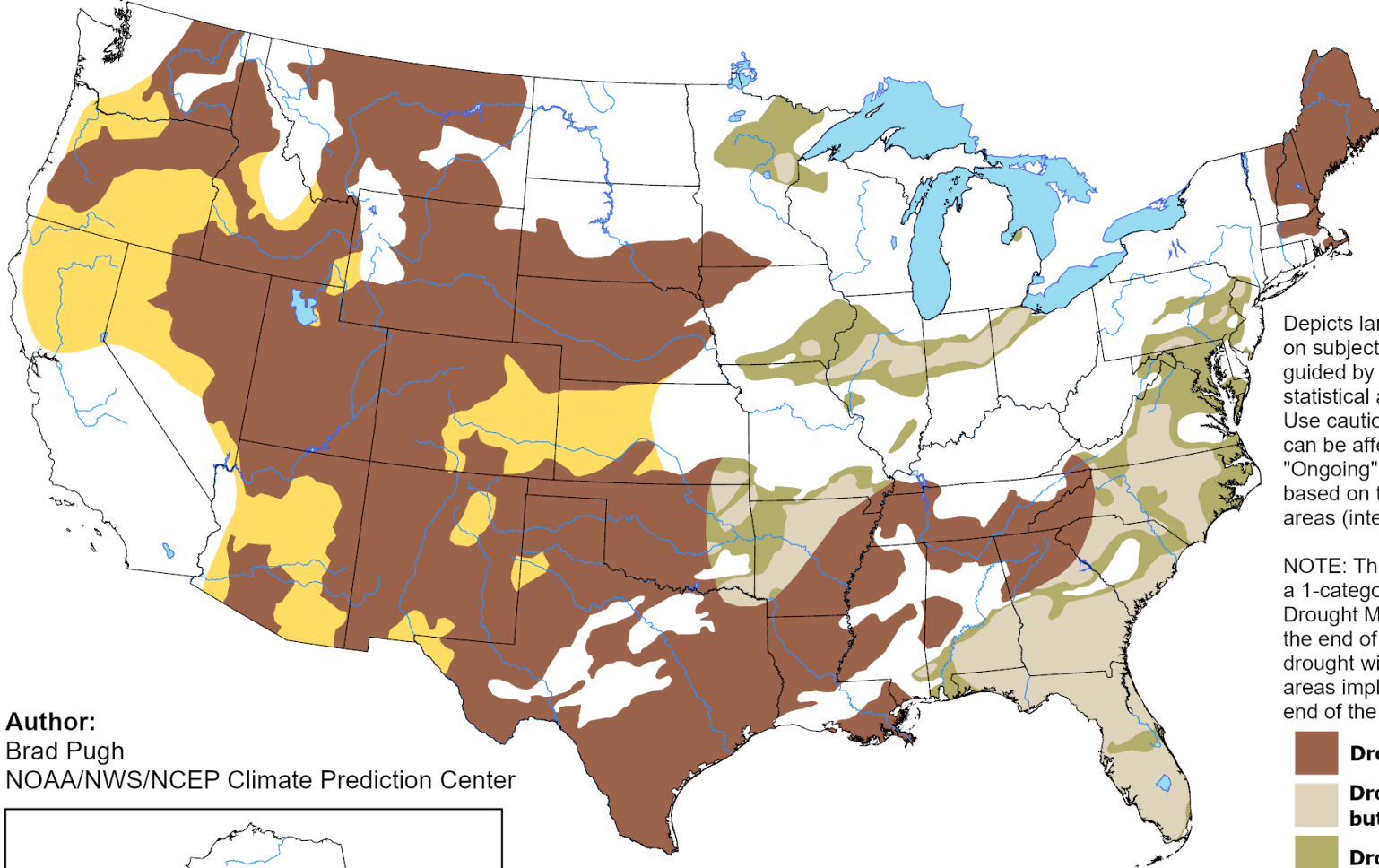


U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for March 19 - June 30, 2026

Released March 19, 2026

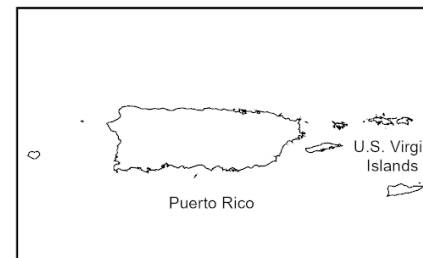
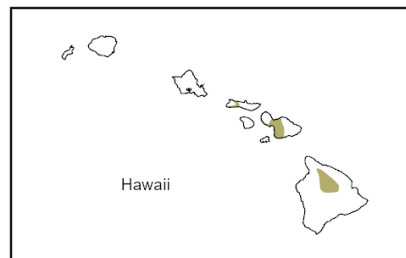


Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).

NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

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-  **Drought persists**
-  **Drought remains, but improves**
-  **Drought removal likely**
-  **Drought development likely**
-  **No drought**



<https://go.usa.gov/3eZ73>

2026 CSU Tropical Outlook



ATLANTIC BASIN SEASONAL HURRICANE FORECAST FOR 2026

Forecast Parameter and 1991–2020 Average (in parentheses)	Issue Date 9 April 2026
Named Storms (NS) (14.4)	13
Named Storm Days (NSD) (69.4)	55
Hurricanes (H) (7.2)	6
Hurricane Days (HD) (27.0)	20
Major Hurricanes (MH) (3.2)	2
Major Hurricane Days (MHD) (7.4)	5
Accumulated Cyclone Energy (ACE) (123)	90
ACE West of 60°W (73)	50
Net Tropical Cyclone Activity (NTC) (135%)	100

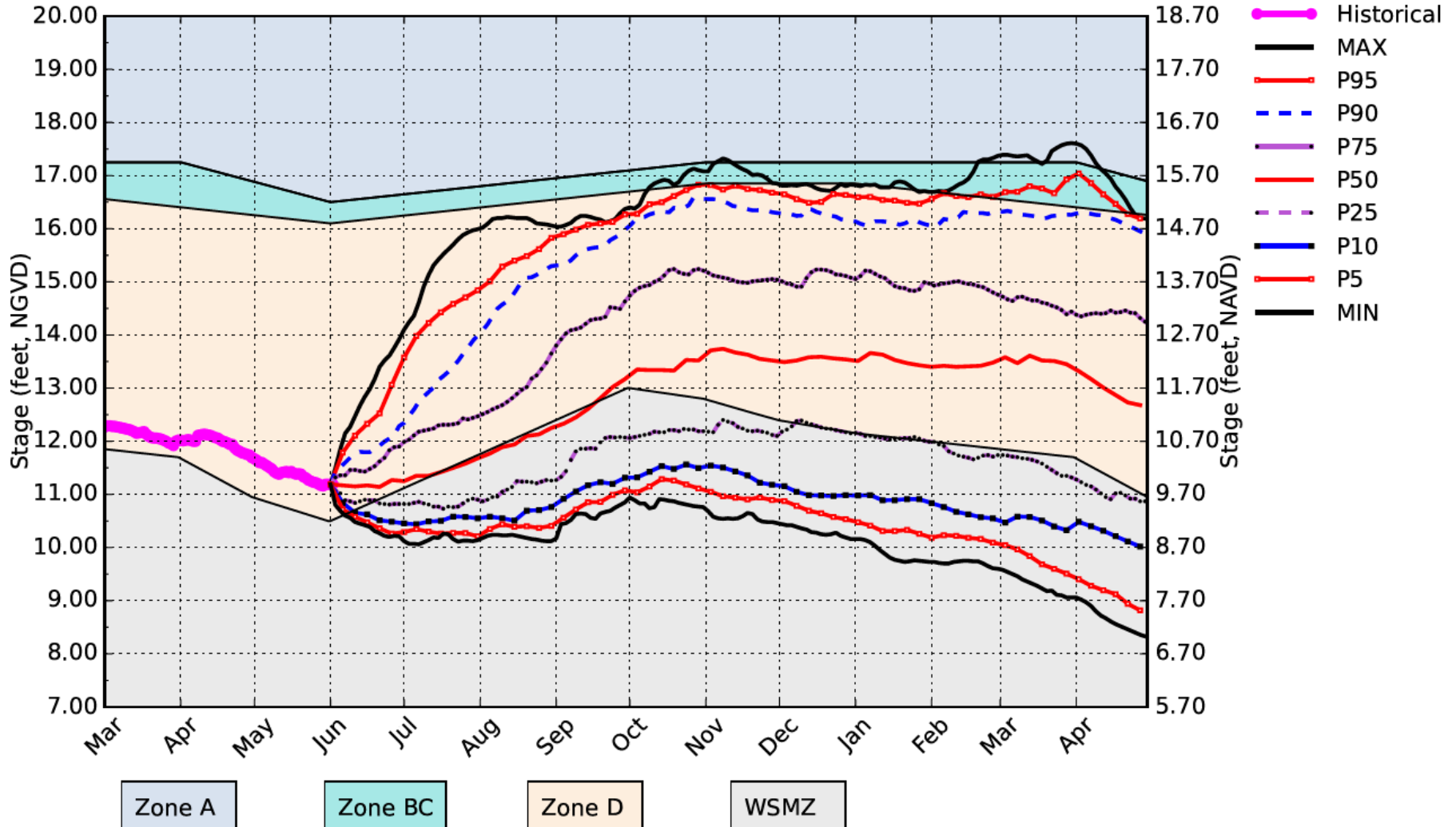
- Somewhat below-normal activity
- Current weak La Niña conditions are likely to transition to El Niño in the next few months, with the potential for a moderate/strong El Niño for the peak of hurricane season (increased levels of tropical Atlantic vertical wind shear)
- Sea surface temperatures in the western tropical Atlantic are warmer than normal but slightly cooler than normal in the eastern and central tropical Atlantic
- Next update: June 10, 2026

June 1, 2026 DPA Assumptions

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

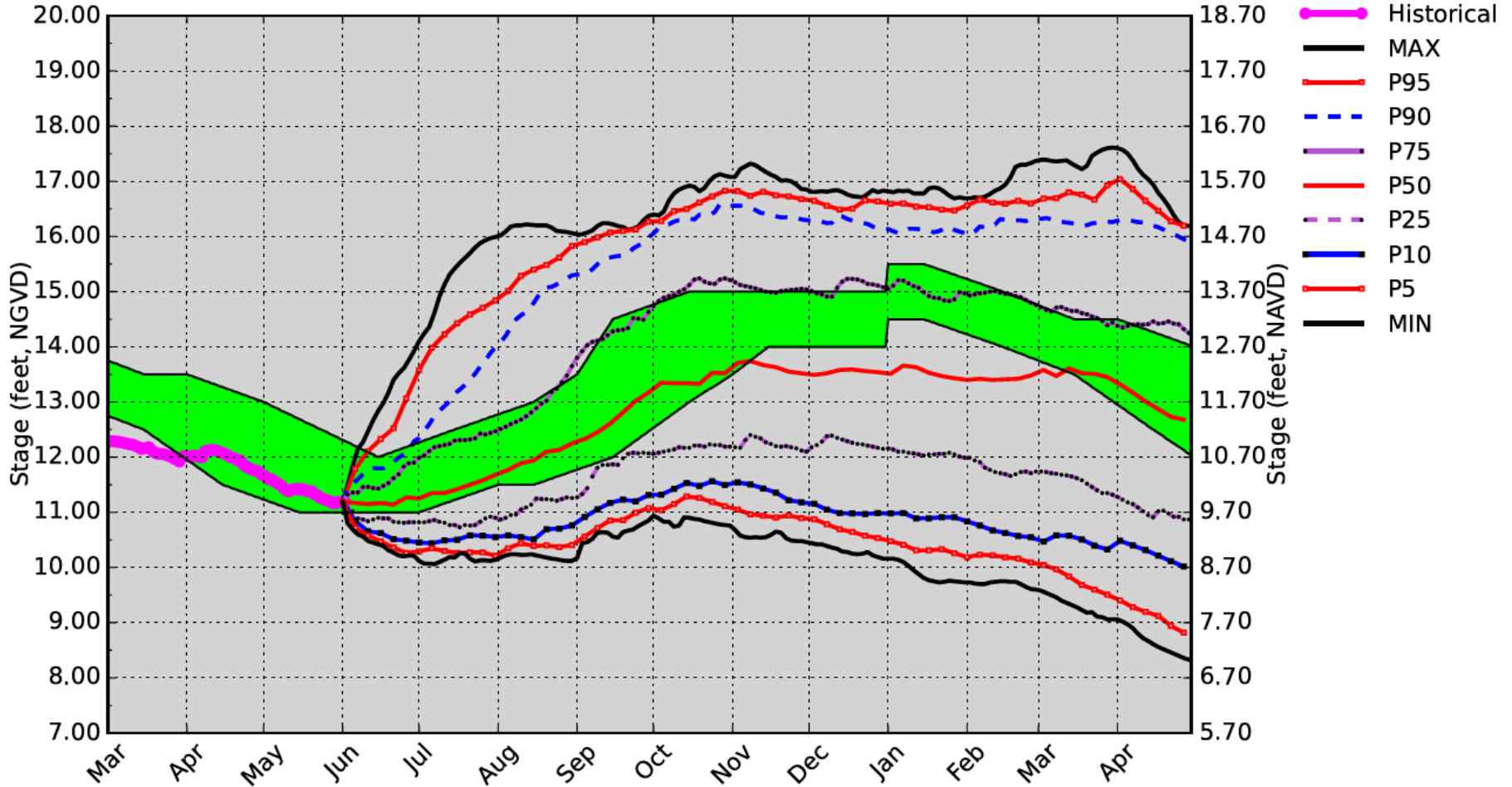
Percentiles PA



(See Assumptions on the Operational Planning Website)

Lake Okeechobee SFWMM June 2026 Position Analysis

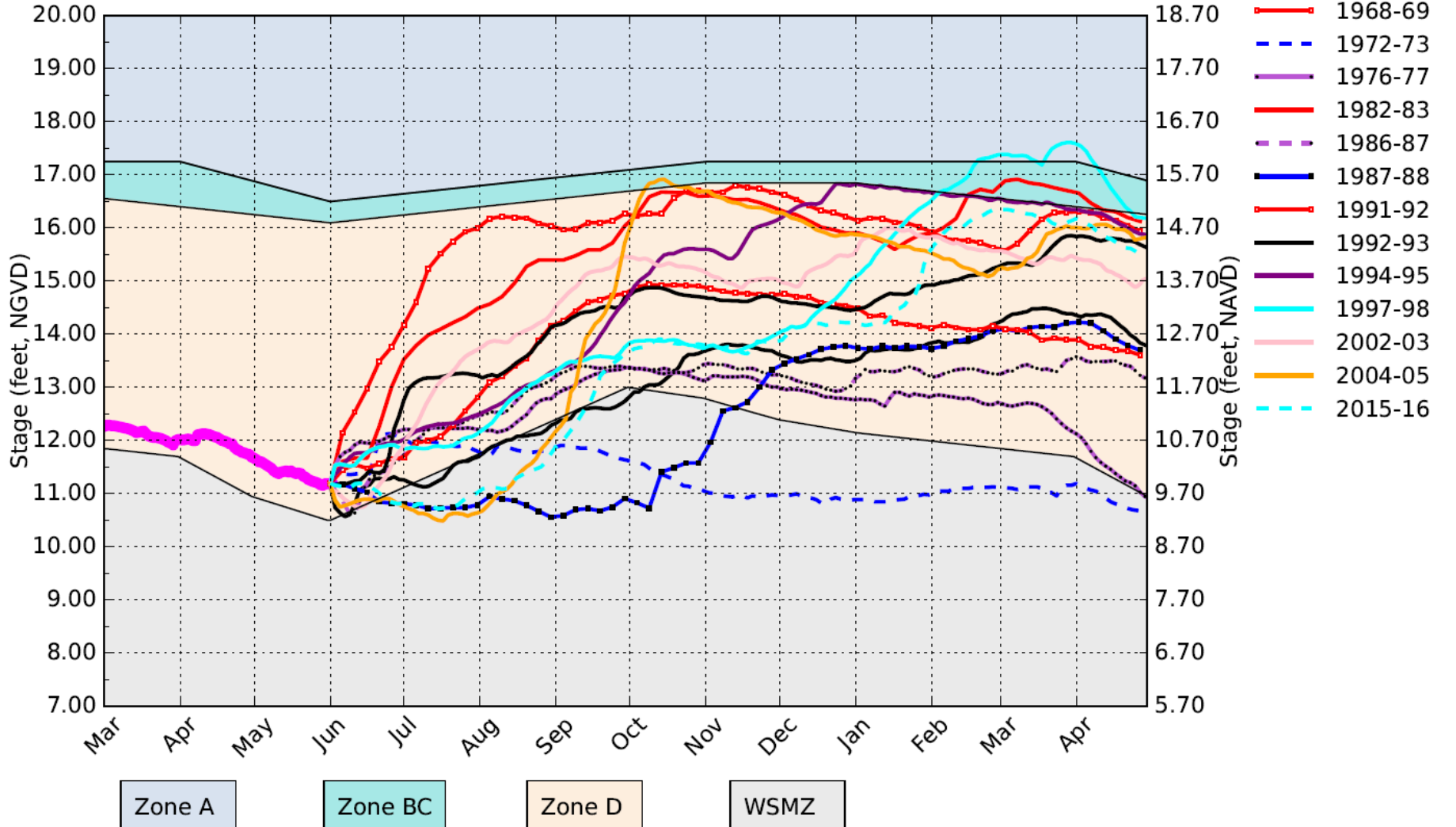
Percentiles PA with Ecological Envelopes



(See Assumptions on the Operational Planning Website)

Lake Okeechobee SFWMM June 2026 Position Analysis

All El Nino Years Plot PA

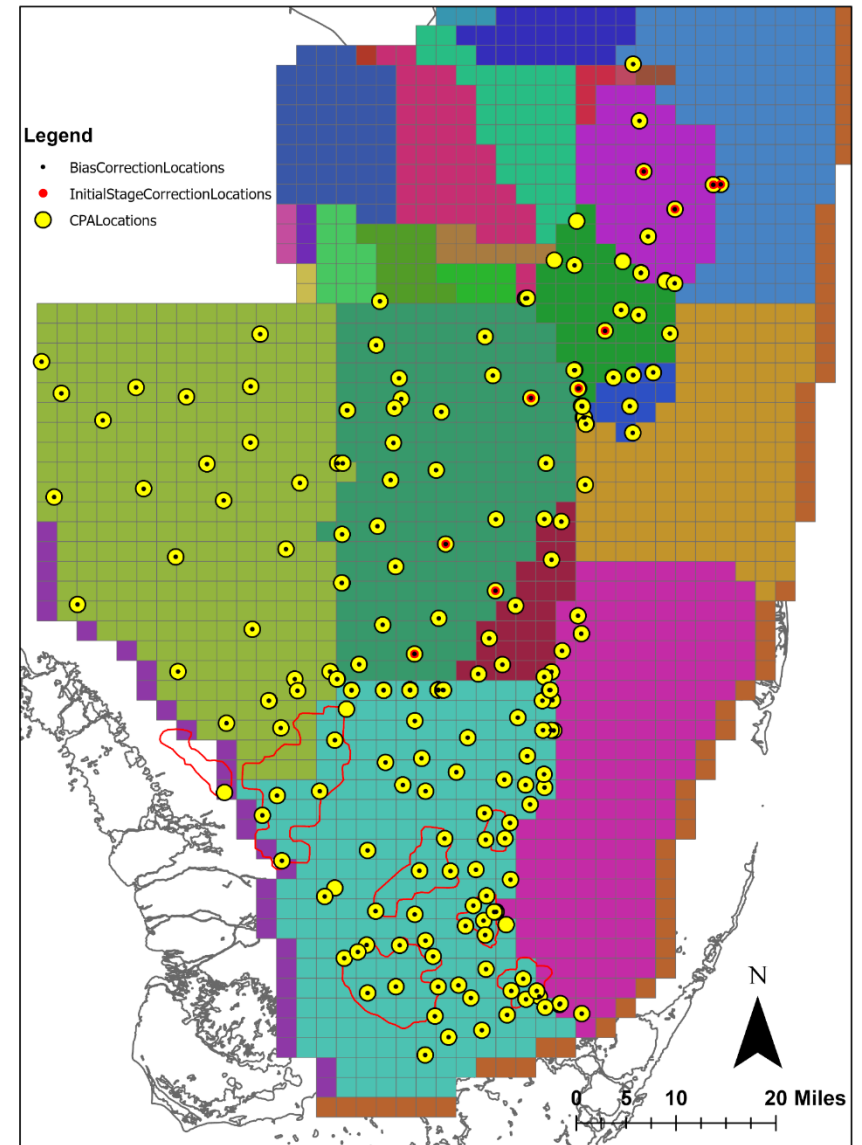


(See Assumptions on the Operational Planning Website)

Conditional Position Analysis Overview

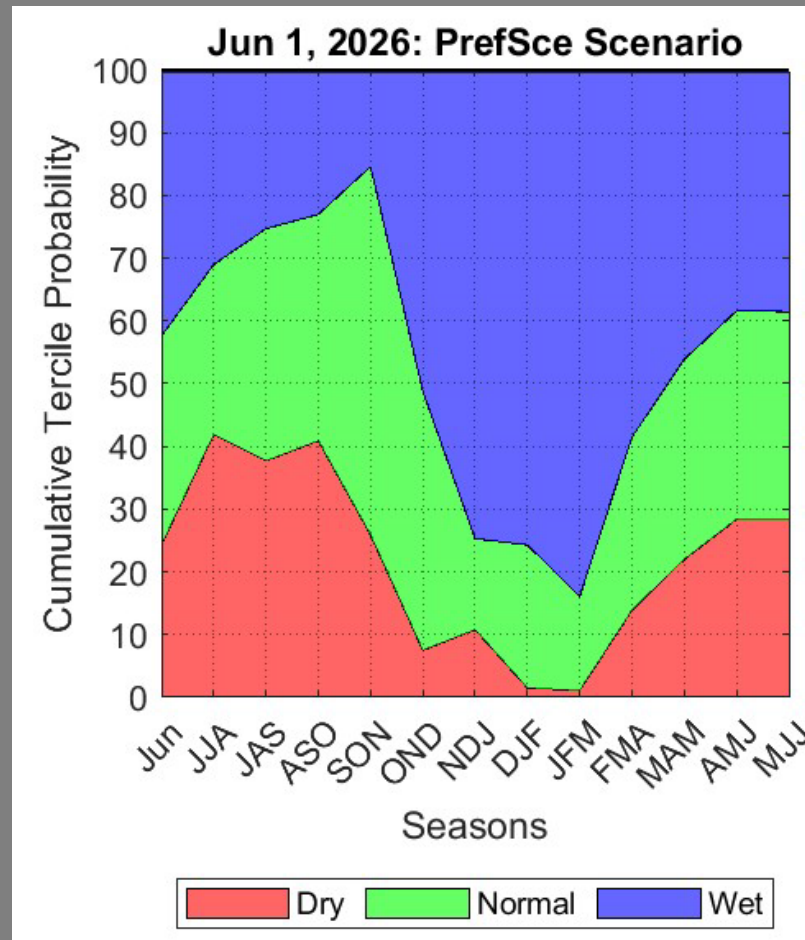
- CPA is a stochastic framework that transforms stages obtained from Dynamic Position Analysis (DPA) based on forecasted rainfall conditions over the next twelve months (Ali, 2016).
- CPA depends on DPA - DPA stage outputs are used as inputs to CPA. DPA uses a physically based model (SFWMM) to forecast 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

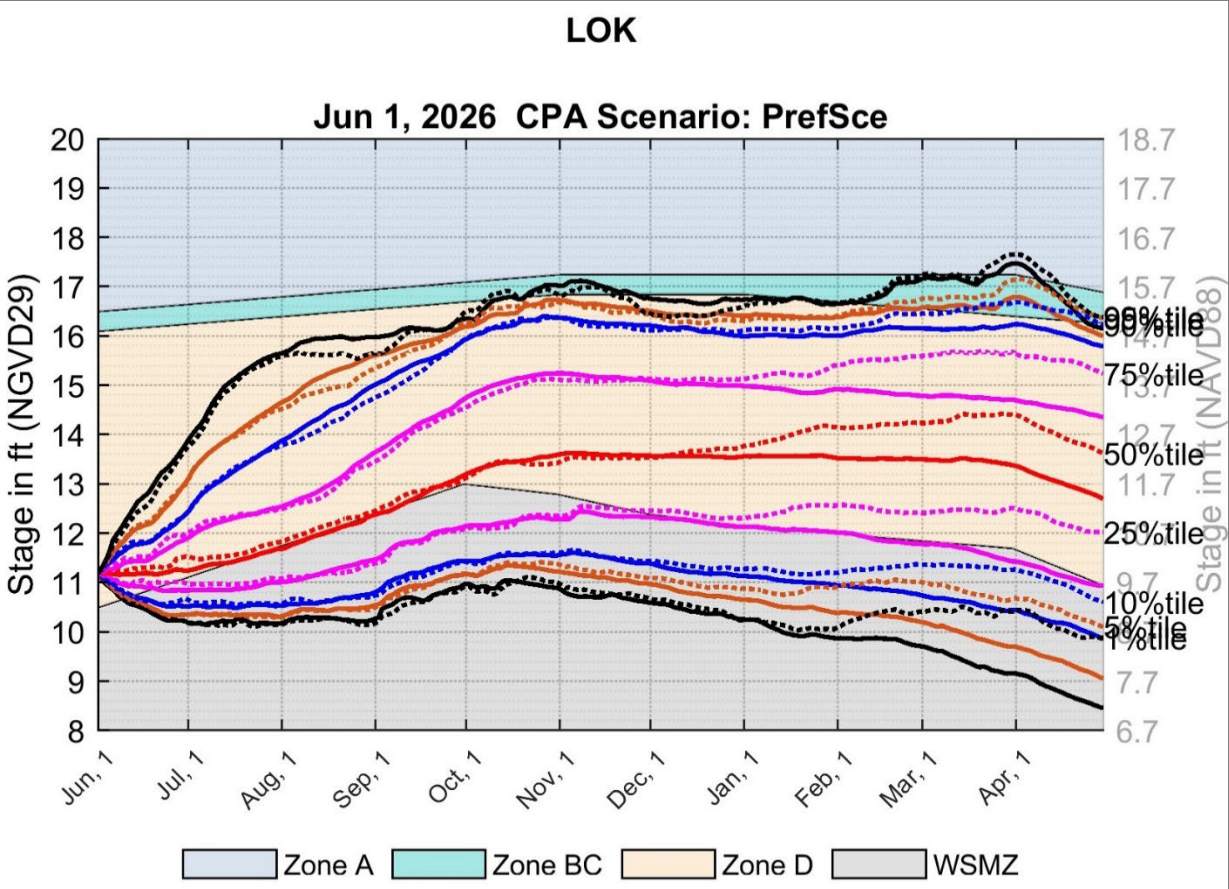


June 1, 2026 CPA: Preferred Rainfall Scenario

Seasonal rainfall probabilities are calculated based on historical data and projected Relative Oceanic Nino-3.4 Index (RONI) published by the CPC.



Lake Okeechobee – The CPA implementation indicates that the 99th, 95th, 75th and 50th CPA percentile lines shift slightly downward and the 25th, 20th, 5th and 1st percentile lines shift slightly upward from the respective DPA percentile lines at the beginning of the dry season on November 1, 2026. Under the Preferred Scenario (PrefSce), the median (50th percentile) and 25th percentile traces project stages of ~13.45 feet NGVD29 (12.15 feet NAVD88) and ~12.36 feet NGVD29 (11.06 feet NAVD88) at the start of the dry season in November 2026.



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