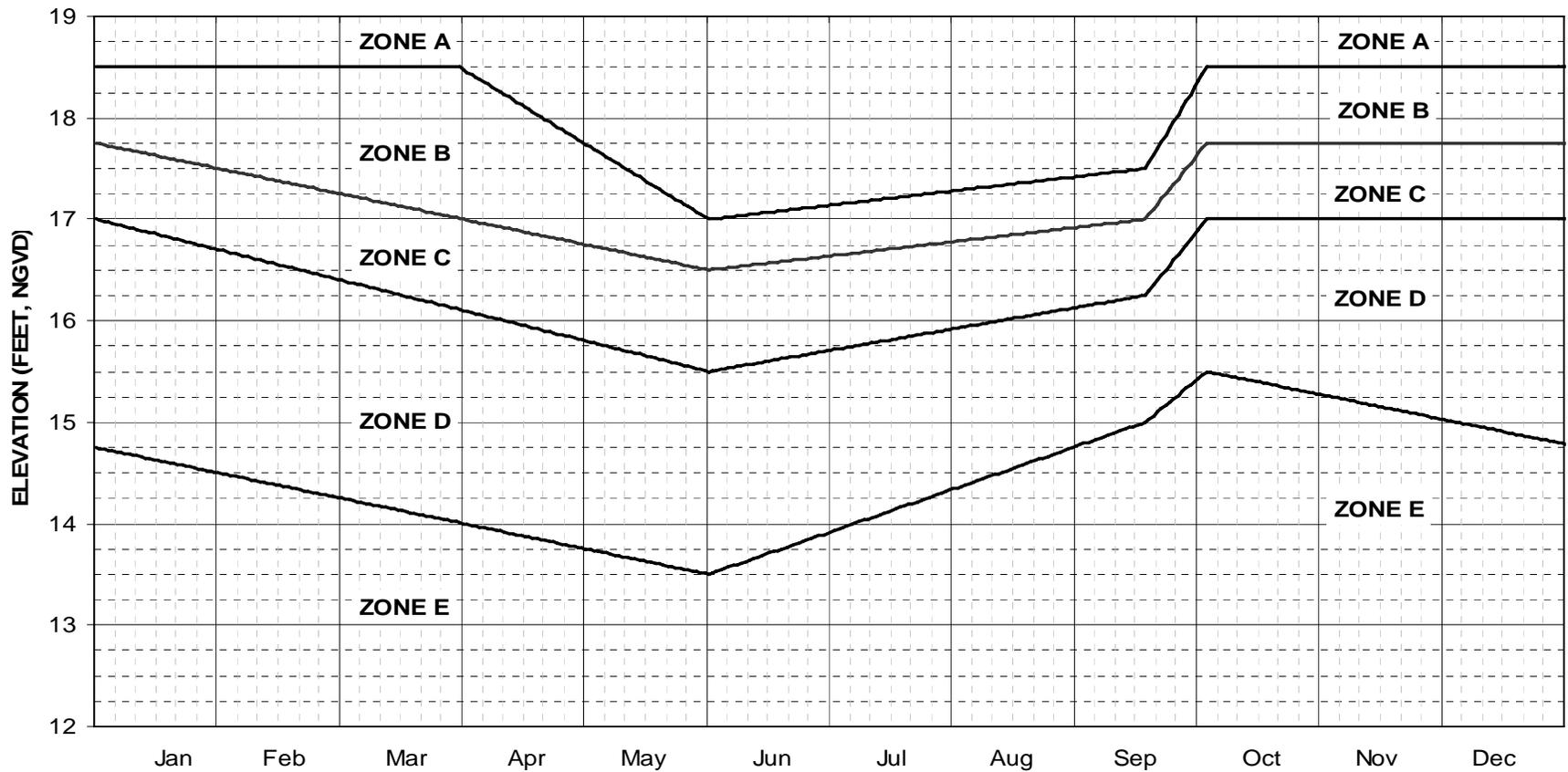


# Lake Okeechobee Regulation Schedule Study (LORSS)

Figures/Tables

08 February 2007



Release through outlets as indicated

Zone	Agricultural canals to WCA's (1,2)	Caloosahatchee River at S-77 (1,2,4)	St. Lucie Canal at S-80 (1,2,4)
A	Pump maximum practicable	Up to maximum capacity	Up to maximum capacity
B (3)	Maximum practicable releases	Normal to wet: Up to 6500 cfs. Dry: Up to maximum pulse release.	Normal to wet: Up to 3500 cfs. Dry: Up to maximum pulse release.
C (3)	Maximum practicable releases	Wet: Up to 4500 cfs. Normal: Up to maximum pluse release. Dry: None.	Wet: Up to 2500 cfs. Normal: Up to maximum pluse release. Dry: None.
D (3.5)	As need to minimize adverse impacts to the littoral zone while not adversely impacting the everglades (see Note 5)	Very wet: Up to maximum pulse release. Otherwise: None	Very wet: Up to maximum pulse release. Otherwise: None
E	No regulatory discharge	No regulatory discharge	No regulatory discharge

- N**  
**o**  
**t**  
**e**  
**s**
- Subject to first removal of runoff from downstream basins
  - Guidelines for wet, dry and normal conditions are based on: 1) Selected climatic indices and tropical forecasts and 2) Projected inflow conditions. Releases are subject to the guidelines in the WSE Operation Decision Tree. Parts 1 and 2
  - Releases through various outlets may be modified to minimize damages or obtain additional benefits. Consultation with Everglades and estuarine biologists is encouraged to minimize adverse effects to downstream ecosystems
  - Pulse releases are made to minimize adverse impacts to the estuaries
  - Only when the WCA's are below their respective schedules

# WSE

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA  
INTERIM

REGULATION SCHEDULE  
LAKE OKEECHOBEE

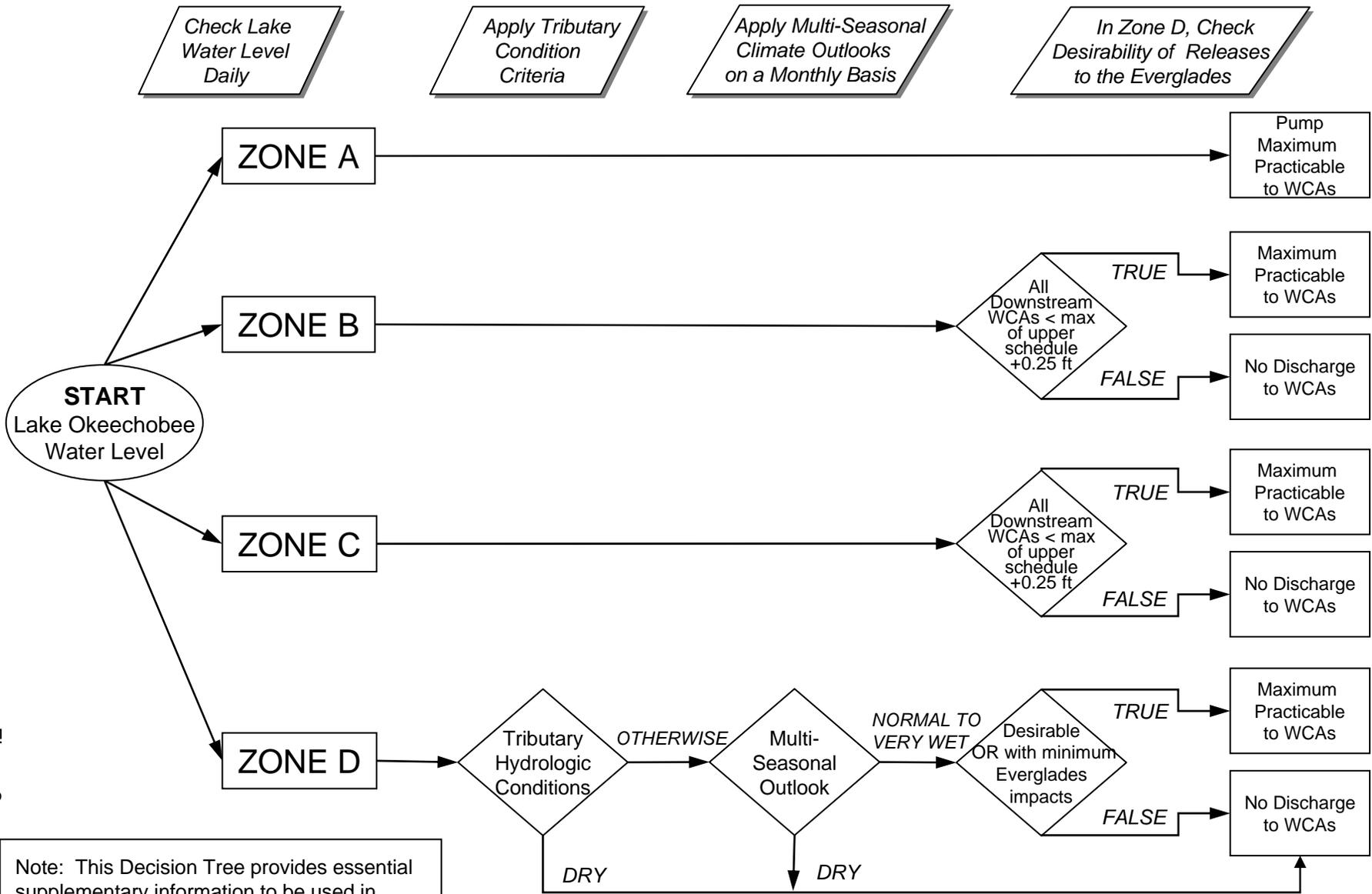
US ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

05 November 1999

Figure 1

# WSE Operational Guidelines Decision Tree

## Part 1: Define Lake Okeechobee Discharges to the Water Conservation Areas



Note: This Decision Tree provides essential supplementary information to be used in conjunction with the WSE regulation schedule.

Figure 2

# WSE Operational Guidelines Decision Tree

## Part 2: Define Lake Okeechobee Discharges to Tidewater (Estuaries)

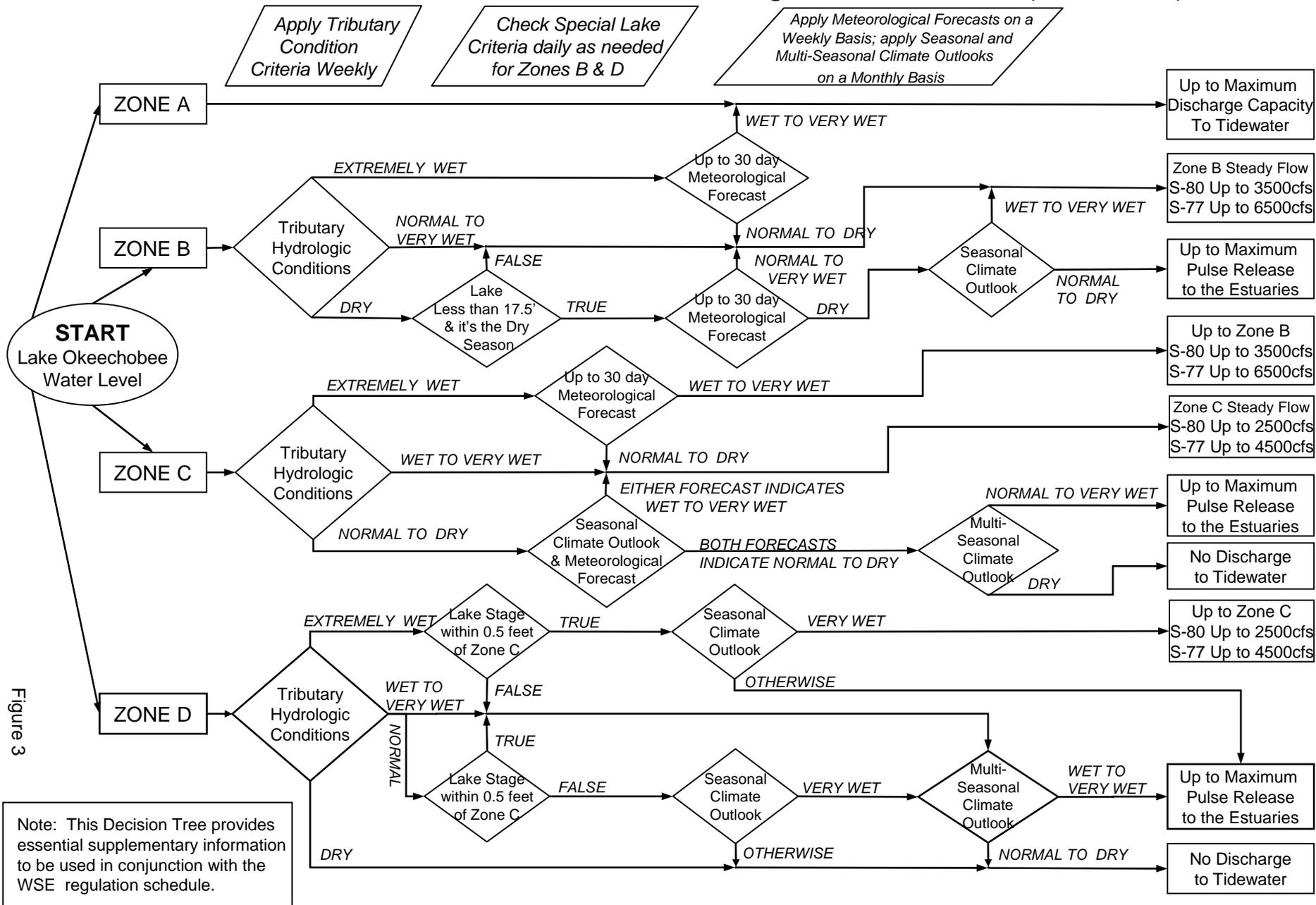
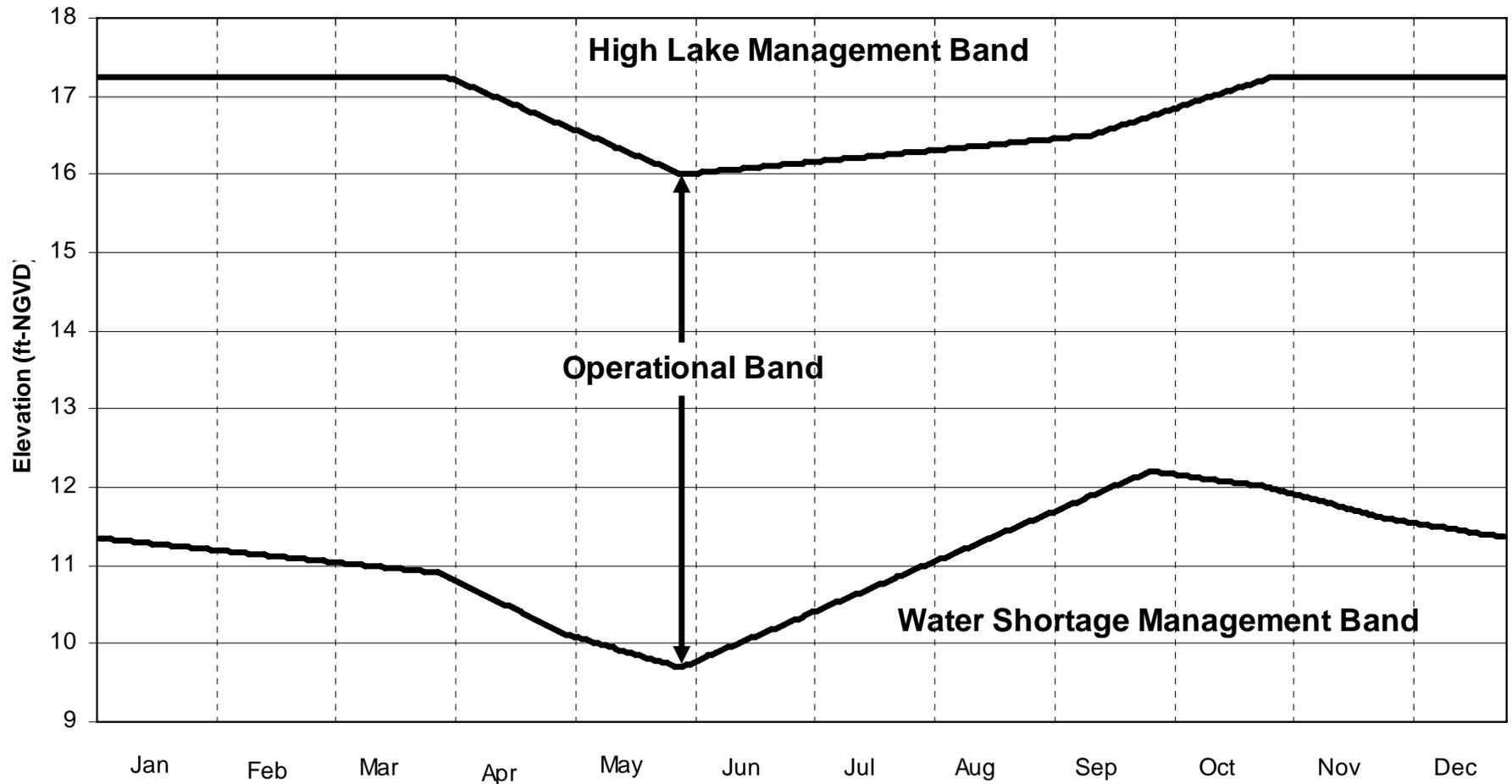


Figure 3



**High Lake Management Band:** Outlet Canals may be maintained above their optimum water management elevations.

**Operational Band:** Outlet Canals should be maintained within their optimum water management elevations.

**Water Shortage Management Band:** Outlet Canals may be maintained below optimum water management elevations. The band elevations may change upon completion of South Florida Water Management District's rule making process.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA PROJECT  
 LAKE OKEECHOBEE AND EVERGLADES AGRICULTURAL  
 AREA  
 Draft  
**2007 LAKE OKEECHOBEE INTERIM REGULATION  
 SCHEDULE  
 PART A**  
 DATED: 08FEB2007  
 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT  
 CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Figure 4

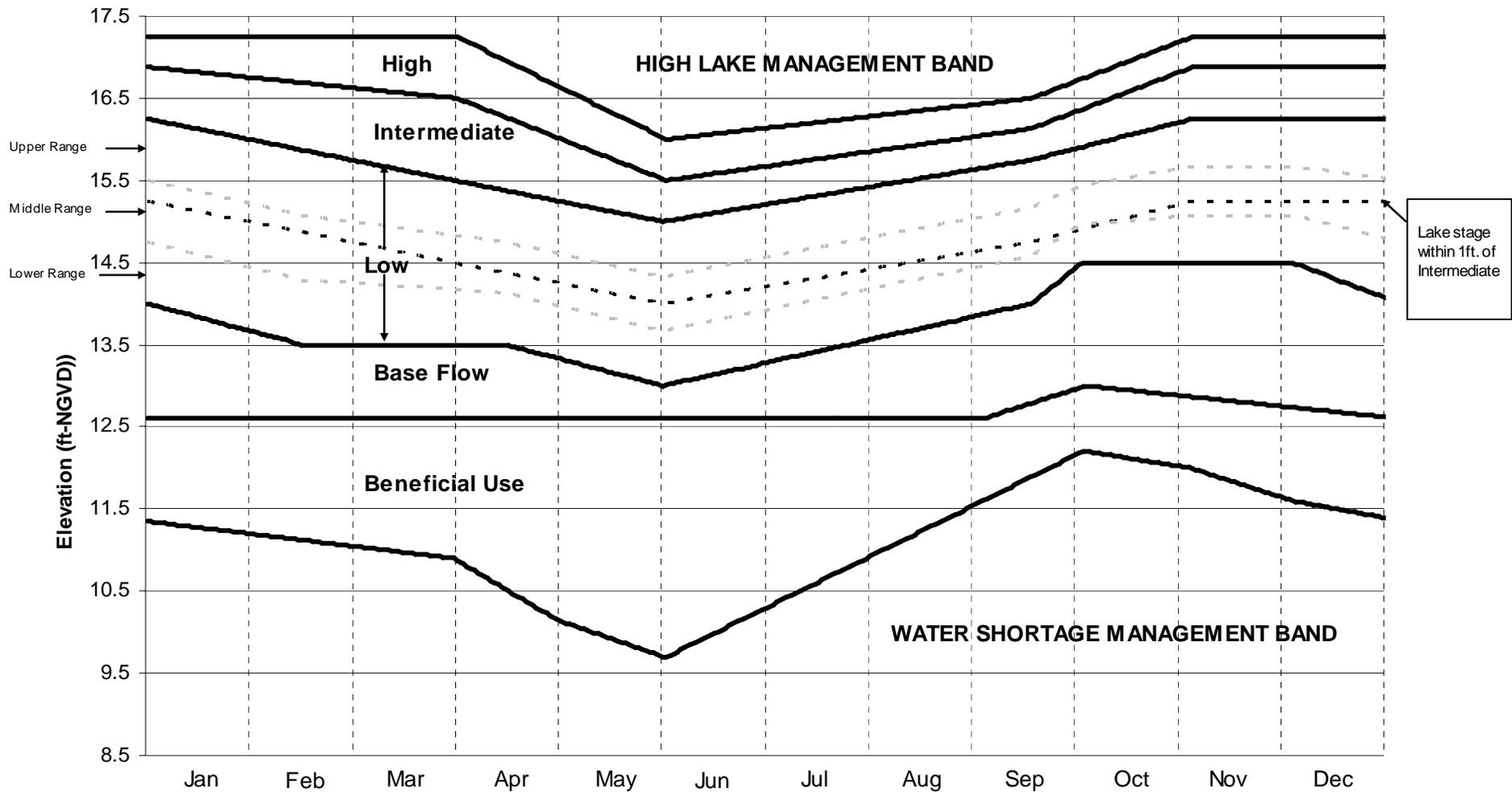


Figure 5

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA PROJECT  
 LAKE OKEECHOBEE AND EVERGLADES AGRICULTURAL AREA  
 Draft  
**2007 LAKE OKEECHOBEE INTERIM REGULATION SCHEDULE**  
 PART B  
 DATED: 08FEB2007  
 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT  
 CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

# Lake Okeechobee Operational Guidance

## Part C: Establish Allowable Lake Okeechobee Releases to the Water Conservation Areas

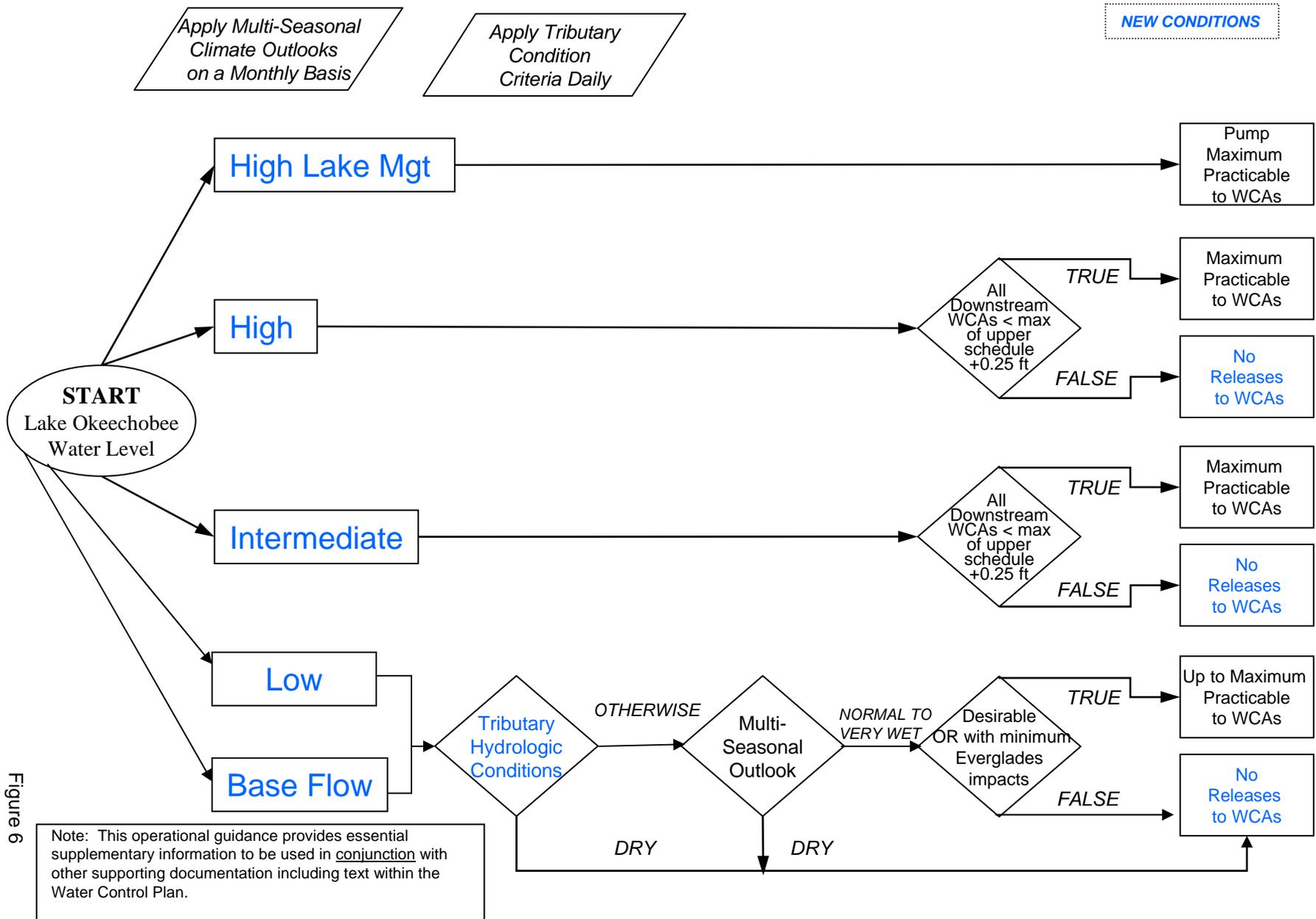


Figure 6

# Lake Okeechobee Operational Guidance

## Part D: Establish Allowable Lake Okeechobee Releases to Tide (Estuaries)

Note: This operational guidance provides essential supplementary information to be used in conjunction with other supporting documentation including text within the Water Control Plan.

When conducting Base Flow releases, flows can be distributed East and West up to 650 cfs as needed to minimize impacts or provide benefits through S-80 and S-79.

Apply Meteorological Forecasts on a Weekly Basis; apply Seasonal and Multi-Seasonal Climate Outlooks on a Monthly Basis

**NEW CONDITIONS**

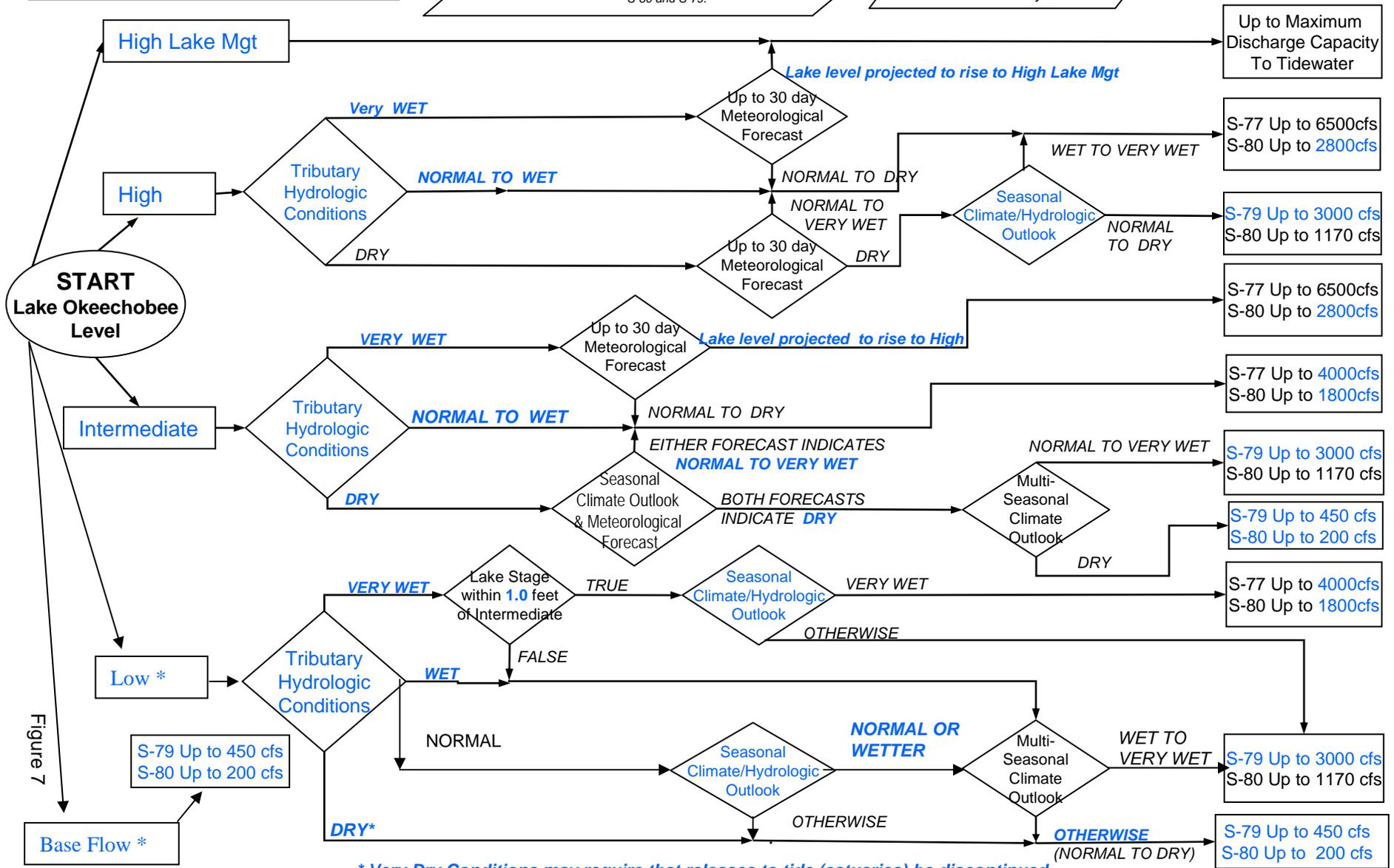


Figure 7

\* Very Dry Conditions may require that releases to tide (estuaries) be discontinued

Table 2: Definition of Tributary conditions based on the Palmer Index and Net Inflow

<b>Tributary Hydrologic Classification</b>	<b>Palmer Index Class Limits</b>	<b>2-wk mean L.O. Net Inflow Class Limits</b>
Very Wet	3.0 or greater	Greater $\geq$ 6000 cfs
Wet	1.5 to 2.99	2500-5999 cfs
Near Normal	-1.49 to 1.49	500-2499 cfs
Dry	-1.5 to -2.99	-5000 – 500 cfs
Very Dry*	-3.0 or less	Less than -5000 cfs

The wettest of the two indicators describes the current tributary condition

\*For modeling purposes, the dry and very dry classes can be combined into one class

The Net Inflow is represented by  $NI = RF - ET + \text{Inflows}$ ,

where RF = rainfall over the lake, ET = lake evapotranspiration, and Inflows = all inflows to the Lake.

Using the basic mass balance equation, the Net Inflow can be calculated by  $NI = DS + \text{Outflows}$ ,

where DS = storage change, and Outflows = measured outflows

The Palmer Index is a meteorological index that responds to weather conditions that have been abnormally dry or abnormally wet. The index is calculated based on precipitation and temperature data, as well as the local available water content of the soil.

Discussion on Palmer Index: <http://www.drought.unl.edu/whatis/indices.htm#pdsi>

[http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis\\_monitoring/cdus/palmer\\_drought/wpdanote.shtml](http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/cdus/palmer_drought/wpdanote.shtml)

Current Conditions:

[http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis\\_monitoring/regional\\_monitoring/palmer.gif](http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/regional_monitoring/palmer.gif)