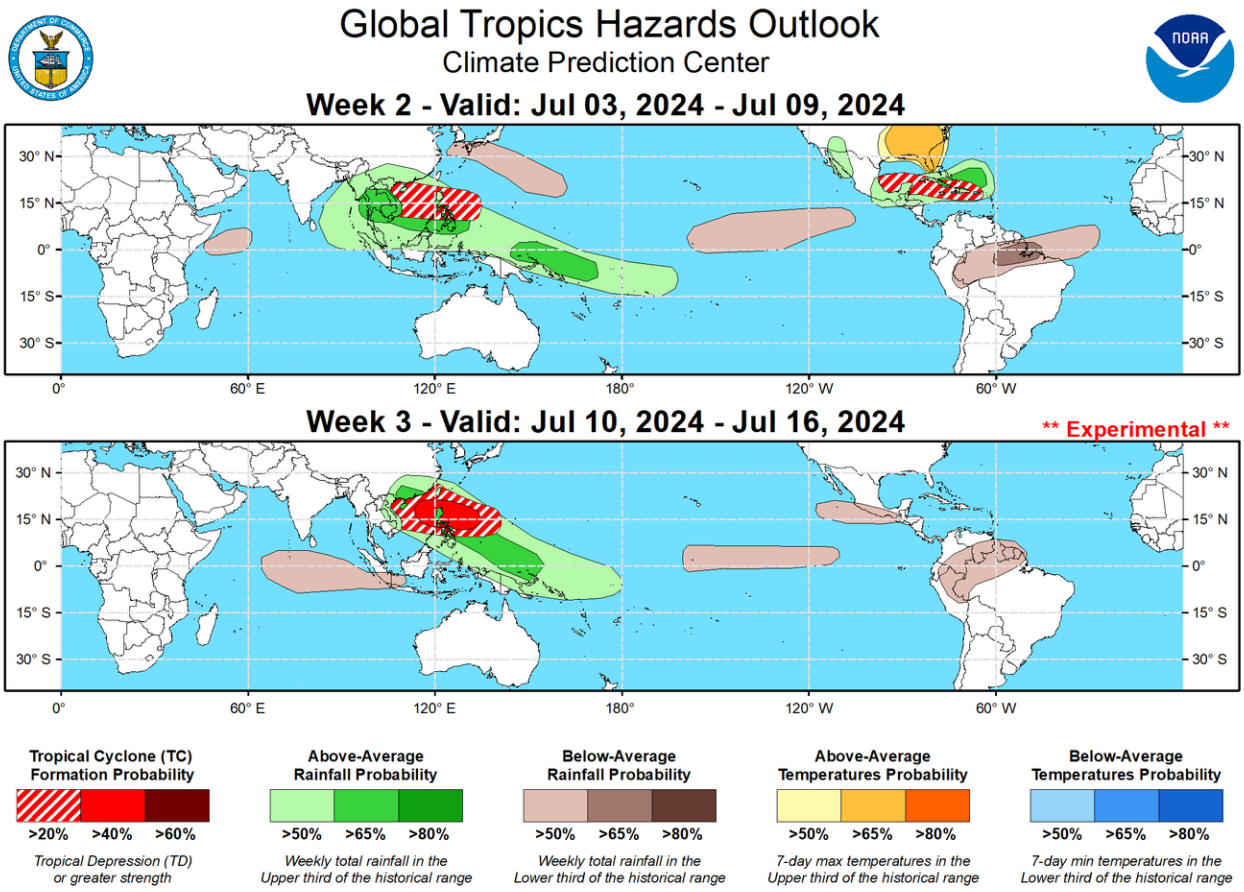

The MJO has remained weak since the beginning of June according to the RMM-based index along with a less coherent 200-hPa velocity potential anomaly structure. As of June 24th, the GEFS and ECMWF ensemble mean forecasts favor a strengthening MJO during early July. These dynamical models depict an increase in the amplitude of the RMM-based index with an eastward propagation to the Maritime Continent and West Pacific. Likewise, a more coherent wave-1 pattern of anomalous upper-level divergence (convergence) is forecast to develop over the eastern (western) Hemisphere. The magnitude of these anomalies are also forecast to increase with time.

Only one tropical cyclone (TC) has developed globally so far during June and that was Tropical Storm Alberto in the western Gulf of Mexico on June 19. Alberto tracked westward into northeastern Mexico and resulted in heavy rainfall across Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas. As of 8am EDT on June 25, the National Hurricane Center (NHC) is monitoring a tropical wave tracking westward across the Caribbean Sea. NHC states that there is a 20 percent chance that this system becomes a tropical cyclone during the next week. Since any development could be delayed until the beginning of week-2 (July 3) and there are likely to be additional easterly waves, a 20 to 40 percent chance of TC development is posted for the southwestern Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea from July 3 to 9. This elevated chance of TC development extends east of Hispaniola and Puerto Rico since consecutive ECMWF model runs favor TC genesis in that region during the first week of July. By week-3, the large-scale environment is expected to become less favorable for TC development across the Atlantic basin and forecast confidence is too low for the East Pacific during weeks 2 and 3. A strengthening and eastward propagating MJO would provide a

more favorable large-scale environment for TC development across the West Pacific during early to mid-July. Based o MJO composites and dynamical model output, TC formation probabilities increase from week 2 to 3.

Due to a major network outage, the historical skill weighted blend of the GEFS, CFS, ECCC, and ECMWF models was unavailable for the release of this week's GTH outlook. The precipitation outlook for weeks 2 and 3 was mostly based on recent GEFS model runs and MJO precipitation composites for phases 4, 5, and 6. As the MJO propagates eastward to the West Pacific, a northward shift in the enhanced above-average precipitation probabilities are forecast across Southeast Asia from week 2 to 3. MJO composites favor a drying trend across Central America and the Caribbean Sea region.

For hazardous weather conditions in your area during the coming two-week period, please refer to your local NWS office, the Medium Range Hazards Forecast produced by the Weather Prediction Center, and the CPC Week-2 Hazards Outlook.