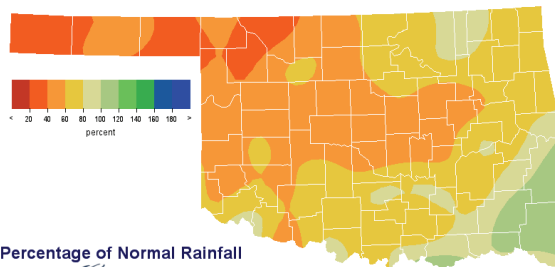


April 26, 2006

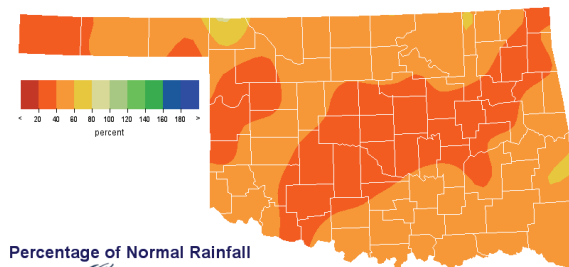
PRECIPITATION

Preliminary Statewide Precipitation

Climate Division (#)	Warm Growing Season March 1—April 25, 2006				Water Year October 1, 2005—April 25, 2006			
	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)	PERCENT OF NORMAL	RANK SINCE 1921	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)	PERCENT OF NORMAL	RANK SINCE 1921
Panhandle	1.16"	-2.01"	37%	17th driest	3.29"	-4.29"	43%	12th driest
North Central	2.89"	-2.26"	56%	28th driest	6.31"	-7.03"	47%	7th driest
Northeast	5.12"	-1.88"	73%	35th driest	9.01"	-11.08"	45%	3rd driest
West Central	2.43"	-2.14"	53%	26th driest	4.76"	-7.26"	40%	5th driest
Central	3.28"	-2.90"	53%	20th driest	6.09"	-11.81"	34%	1st driest
East Central	5.45"	-2.25"	71%	28th driest	9.60"	-14.21"	40%	2nd driest
Southwest	2.80"	-1.68"	62%	32nd driest	5.24"	-7.72"	40%	5th driest
South Central	5.23"	-1.46"	78%	38th driest	10.08"	-10.59"	49%	4th driest
Southeast	8.23"	+0.01"	100%	33rd wettest	15.27"	-13.00"	54%	2nd driest
Statewide	4.01"	-1.90"	68%	27th driest	7.63"	-9.71"	44%	2nd driest



Percentage of Normal Rainfall
Oklahoma Climatological Survey
Warm Growing Season
Mar 1, 2006 through Apr 26, 2006

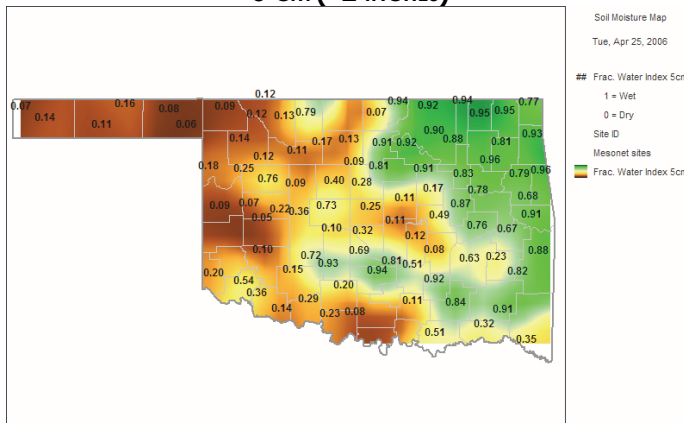


Percentage of Normal Rainfall
Oklahoma Climatological Survey
Water Year
Oct 1, 2005 through Apr 26, 2006

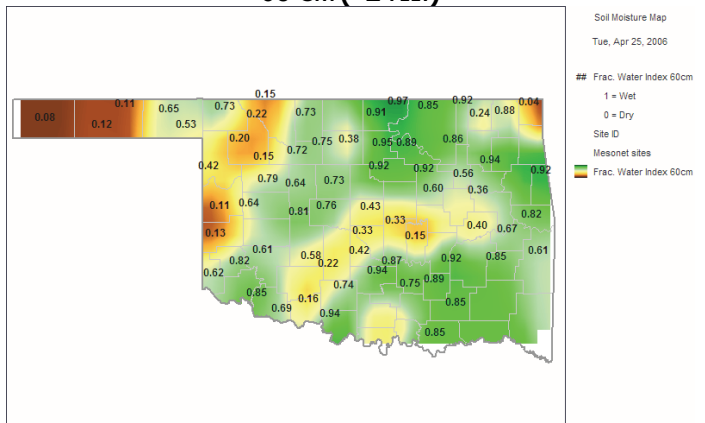
SOIL MOISTURE

Fractional Water Index¹ April 25, 2006

5 CM (~2 INCHES)



60 CM (~2 FEET)



¹ The Fractional Water Index ranges from very dry soil having a value of 0 to soil at field capacity illustrated by a value of 1. Specifically, 1.0 to 0.8 equals Enhanced Growth, 0.8 to 0.5 equals Limited Growth, 0.5 to 0.3 equals Plants Wilting, 0.3 to 0.1 equals Plants Dying, and less than 0.1 equals Barren Soil.

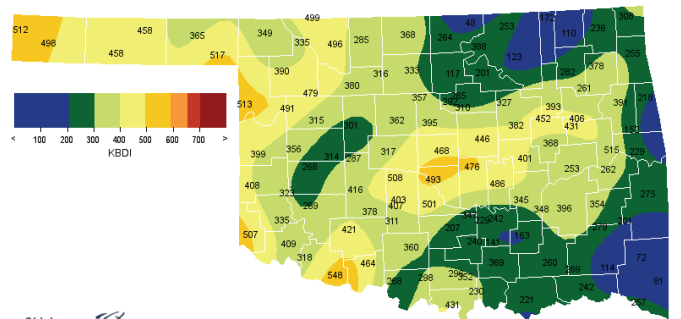
DROUGHT INDICES

Palmer Drought Severity Index ¹					Standardized Precipitation Index ² Through March 2006			
CLIMATE DIVISION (#)	CURRENT STATUS 4/22/2006	VALUE		CHANGE IN VALUE	3-MONTH	6-MONTH	9-MONTH	12-MONTH
		4/22	4/8					
Northwest (1)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.22	-1.38	-0.84	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
North Central (2)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.56	-1.80	-0.76	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Northeast (3)	EXTREME DROUGHT	-4.38	-3.67	-0.71	MODERATELY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY	VERY DRY	VERY DRY
West Central (4)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.16	-1.05	-1.11	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Central (5)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.47	-2.69	-0.78	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY
East Central (6)	EXTREME DROUGHT	-4.36	-3.77	-0.59	NEAR NORMAL	EXTREMELY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY
Southwest (7)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.04	-2.10	-0.94	NEAR NORMAL	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY
South Central (8)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.81	-1.82	-0.99	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY
Southeast (9)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.82	-2.73	-1.09	NEAR NORMAL	VERY DRY	VERY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY

- Nine climate divisions are currently experiencing drought conditions.
- All of Oklahoma's nine climate divisions have undergone PDSI moisture decreases since April 8.

Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index³

MESONET STATION	COUNTY	CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT VALUE 4/25/2006
Grandfield	Tillman	Southwest	548
Slapout	Beaver	Northwest	517
Webbers Falls	Muskogee	East Central	515



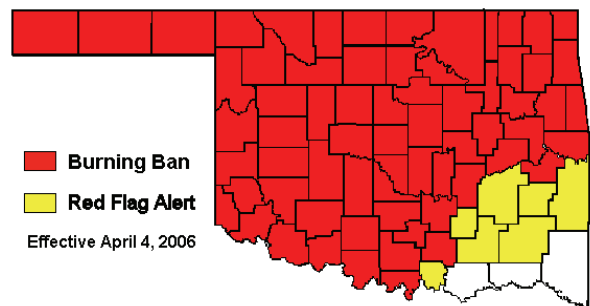
- Stations currently above 600 (April 25) = 0
- Stations above 600 on April 10 = 0

Oklahoma Climatological Survey
Keetch-Byram Drought Index
as of Apr 25, 2006

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Image created 05:00 CDT, Apr 26, 2006

Statewide Wildfire Preparedness

Statewide Wildfire Preparedness remains at Level 3 (high fire danger). As of April 4, Gov. Henry's Burning Ban has been amended to include 67 counties. Pittsburg, Latimer, Leflore, Pushmataha, Atoka, Coal, and Marshall Counties remain in a Red Flag Fire Alert while Bryan, Choctaw, and McCurtain Counties have been removed from alert status. Extended dry conditions and high winds have increased the fire danger. Dry vegetation will ignite easily and burn with surprising intensity.



¹ The Palmer Drought Severity Index, the first comprehensive drought index developed in the United States, is calculated based on precipitation, temperature, and soil moisture. Though widely used by government agencies and states to trigger drought relief programs, the PDSI may underestimate or overestimate the severity of ongoing dry periods.

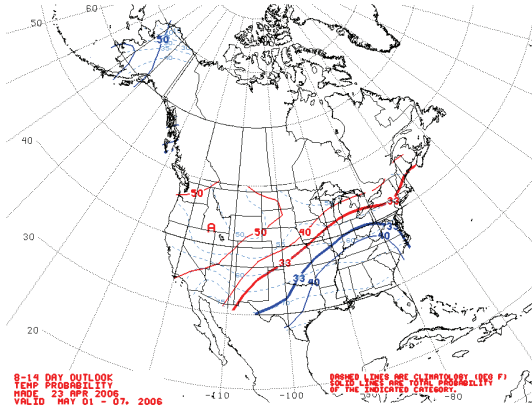
² The Standardized Precipitation Index, more sensitive than the PDSI, provides a comparison of precipitation over a specified period with precipitation totals from that same period for all years included in the historical record. The 3-month SPI provides a seasonal estimation of precipitation while the 6-month SPI can be very effective in showing precipitation over distinct seasons.

³ The Keetch-Byram Drought Index measures the state of near-surface soil moisture (within the uppermost eight inches of soil) as well as the amount of fuel available for fires. KBDI values of 600 and above are often associated with more severe drought and increased wildfire occurrence.

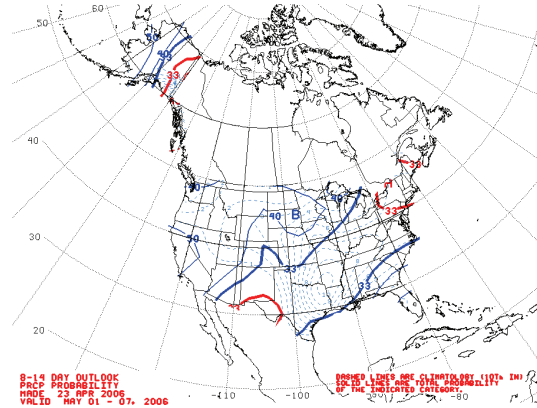
WEATHER/DROUGHT FORECAST

8 to 14-Day Forecast May 1-7, 2006

Temperature

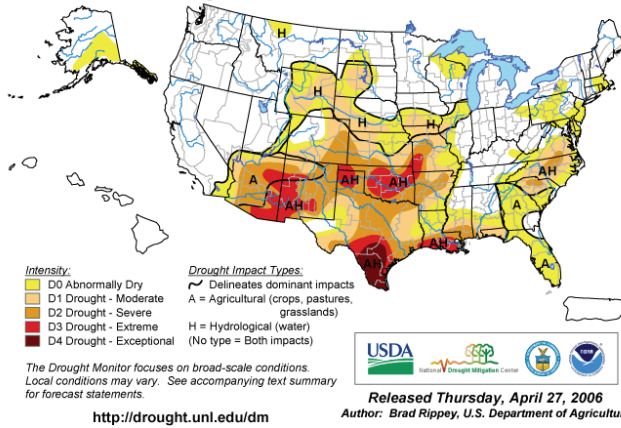


Precipitation



U.S. Drought Monitor

April 25, 2006
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

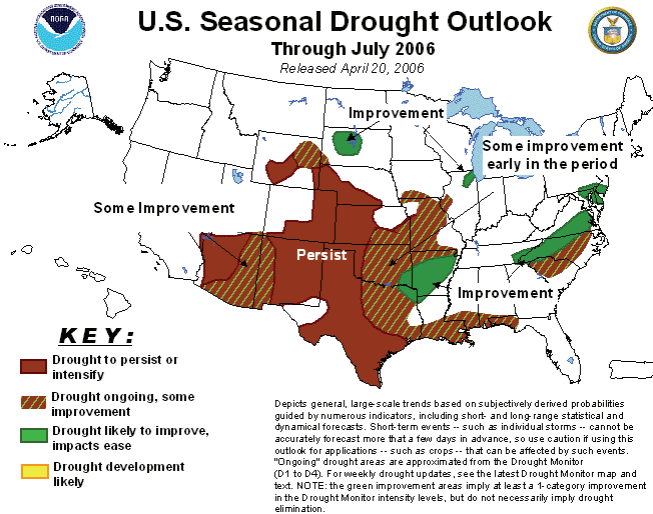


National Drought Summary—The Plains:

Dry, windy weather and fluctuating temperatures maintained significant stress on the High Plains' pastures and winter wheat from eastern Colorado and western Kansas southward into northern Texas. The central and southern High Plains' temperatures rode a stunning roller coaster, culminating in a widespread freeze on April 26. During a 10-day period in western Oklahoma, Gage noted a high of 99°F on April 17, a light freeze (31°F) on April 19, a return to hot weather (95°F) on April 23, and another freeze (30°F) on April 26. Monthly record highs were established in locations such as Dallas-Ft. Worth, Texas (101°F; previously, 100°F on April 18, 1925), McAlester, Oklahoma (95°F; previously, 94°F on April 18, 1987), and Fayetteville, AR (93°F; previously, 90°F on April 6, 1960, and April 12, 1972). For Dallas-Ft. Worth, it was the third-earliest triple-digit reading on record behind highs of 100°F on March 9, 1911, and March 21, 1916. Triple-digit temperatures were also observed in several other Texas cities, including Del Rio (101°, 101°, and 104°F from April 16-18), Wichita Falls (101°F on April 17), and San Antonio (100°F on April 18).

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Through July 2006
Released April 20, 2006



Significant precipitation briefly peppered the southeastern Plains, including a portion of the extreme drought (D3) area centered on southeastern Kansas/southwestern Missouri/northwestern Arkansas/northeastern Oklahoma. Tulsa netted 2.36 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on April 24-25. Although there were some modest D3 reductions in the aforementioned four-state area, persistently harsh (hot, dry, windy) conditions farther west resulted in a broad expansion of extreme drought westward across Oklahoma.

CROP REPORT

April 24 – Oklahoma experienced another week of above normal temperatures and high winds. Most areas received some precipitation, but not enough to moisten the dry topsoil or improve small grain conditions. Small grain conditions continued to dwindle due to the dry conditions and limited rainfall. Growers continued to be concerned about the yield of the small grain crops. Ninety-six percent of the topsoil moisture and 93 percent of the subsoil moisture was in the short to very short range. There were 6.6 days suitable for field work.

Wheat remained predominately in poor to very poor condition. Many areas reported stunted wheat height and delayed head filling because of the lack of moisture. Wheat growers were beginning to file claims for drought-damaged grain. They were grazing out the wheat or cutting it for hay. Wheat and rye continued to show signs of stress and dryland root rot was seen in some fields. Wheat jointing was nearly complete. Wheat heading was at 78 percent, 36 points above last week's revised headed estimate of 42 percent. This was also significantly above the average of 39 percent. The hot, dry conditions have significantly accelerated the heading process. Wheat in the soft dough stage of development was underway at 10 percent. Sixty percent of the rye was jointed and 35 percent was headed by week's end. Oat planting was nearing completion while oats headed and oats in the soft dough stage were at 15 and 6 percent, respectively.

Seedbed preparations surpassed the halfway mark for sorghum, soybeans and peanuts. Seedbed preparations for corn and cotton reached 89 and 74 percent, respectively. By week's end, corn planted was 45 percent complete, 9 points ahead of last week but 4 points below the five-year average. Nearly a third of the corn crop had emerged. Sorghum and soybean planting was at 11 and 18 percent completed, respectively. Four percent of the cotton and peanuts were planted.

Alfalfa and other hay harvesting was underway. Hay conditions were also being impacted by the drought. Forty percent of the alfalfa and 72 percent of the other hay were in poor to very poor condition. Growers were reporting the height of alfalfa being short, and in some cases the crop was being sprayed for insect control. Alfalfa and other hay first cuttings were 16 and 12 percent completed, respectively.

Pasture and range conditions were mostly in fair to poor condition. Hot temperatures and windy weather continued to delay pasture growth. Pond water levels also continued to diminish due to the lack of rainfall. Livestock conditions were mostly poor-to-fair. Marketings were average. Livestock insect activities were mostly none-to-light. Death loss of cattle was mostly light. Ponds continued to dry up causing producers to move cattle to other areas or to sell them.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

- 0.8 percent decrease (90.7%) in total storage from that recorded on April 10 (91.5%)
- 26 reservoirs have experienced lake level decreases
- 25 reservoirs are currently operating at less than full capacity (compared to 21 two weeks ago)
- 6 reservoirs are now below 80 percent capacity

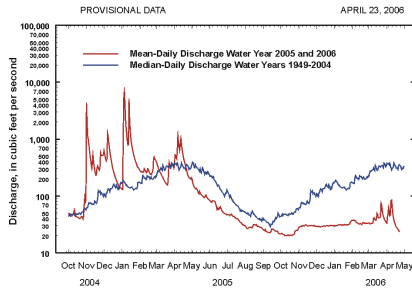
Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs			
<i>April 24, 2006</i>			
Climate Division Lake or Reservoir	Conservation Storage (acre-feet)	Present Storage (acre-feet)	Percent of Conservation Storage
North Central			
Fort Supply	13,900	13,798	99.3
Great Salt Plains	31,420	29,186	92.9
Kaw*	406,540	406,540	100.0
Regional Totals/Averages	451,860	449,524	99.5
Northeast			
Birch	19,225	12,765	66.4
Copan	34,634	32,930	95.1
Fort Gibson	365,200	365,200	100.0
Grand	1,541,020	1,536,291	99.7
Hudson	200,300	197,408	98.6
Hulah	22,565	20,124	89.2
Keystone	510,059	437,952	85.9
Oologah	552,219	513,480	93.0
Skiatook	322,700	248,607	77.0
Regional Totals/Averages	3,567,922	3,364,757	94.3
West Central			
Canton	111,310	111,310	100.0
Foss	165,480	152,320	92.0
Regional Totals/Averages	276,790	263,630	95.2
Central			
Arcadia	27,520	27,235	99.0
Heyburn	7,105	6,058	85.3
Thunderbird	119,600	94,628	79.1
Regional Totals/Averages	154,225	127,921	82.9
East Central			
Eufaula*	2,314,583	1,814,552	78.4
Tenkiller	654,100	544,070	83.2
Regional Totals/Averages	2,968,683	2,358,622	79.5
Southwest			
Fort Cobb	80,010	79,824	99.8
Lugert-Altus	132,830	59,408	44.7
Tom Steed	88,970	55,585	62.5
Regional Totals/Averages	301,810	194,817	64.5
South Central			
Arbuckle	72,400	68,894	95.2
McGee Creek	113,930	103,745	91.1
Texoma*	2,418,626	2,395,969	99.1
Waurika*	190,200	166,398	87.5
Regional Totals/Averages	2,795,156	2,735,006	97.8
Southeast			
Broken Bow*	932,815	843,371	90.4
Hugo*	198,067	198,067	100.0
Pine Creek*	71,120	71,120	100.0
Sardis	274,330	261,609	95.4
Wister	60,162	60,162	100.0
Regional Totals/Averages	1,536,494	1,434,329	93.4
State Totals	12,052,940	10,928,606	90.7

* indicates seasonal pool operation; actual storage figures/percentages may vary.

STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

Baron Fork at Eldon

Baron Fork at Eldon, Oklahoma
Station No. 07197000 Northwest Oklahoma
Drainage Area: 307 square miles

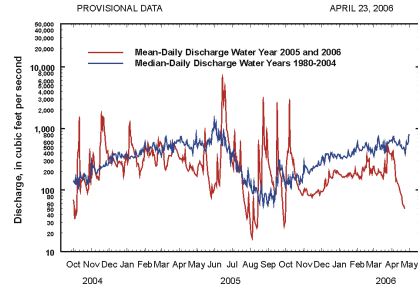


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Canadian River at Purcell

Canadian River at Purcell, Oklahoma
Station No. 07229200 Central Oklahoma
Drainage Area: 25,939 square miles

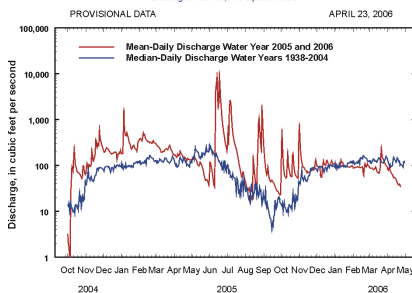


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Cimarron River near Waynoka

Cimarron River near Waynoka, Oklahoma
Station No. 07158000 Northwest Oklahoma
Drainage Area: 13,334 square miles

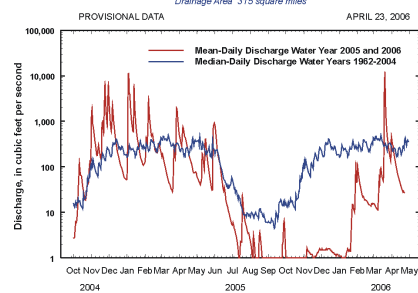


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Glover River near Glover

Glover River near Glover, Oklahoma
Station No. 07337900 Southeast Oklahoma
Drainage Area: 315 square miles

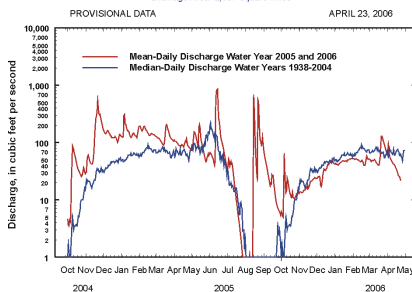


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

Data from U.S. Geological Survey

North Fork of the Red River near Carter

North Fork of the Red River near Carter, Oklahoma
Station No. 07301500 Southwest Oklahoma
Drainage Area: 2,337 square miles

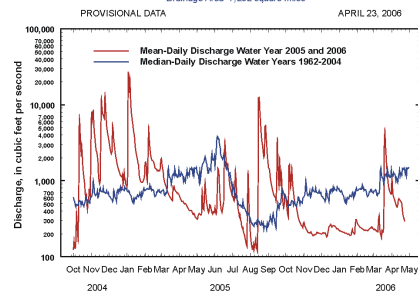


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Washita River near Dickson

Washita River near Dickson, Oklahoma
Station No. 07331000 South-Central Oklahoma
Drainage Area: 7,202 square miles



Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

Data from U.S. Geological Survey



Water Bulletin information/data courtesy of National Weather Service, Climate Prediction Center, Oklahoma Climatological Survey, State Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry, Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Department of Agriculture/Forest Service, U.S. Geological Survey, Western Drought Coordination Council, and National Drought Mitigation Center. For more information, visit www.owrb.state.ok.us and <http://www.mesonet.ou.edu/public>.