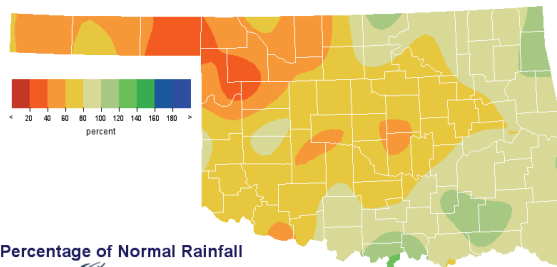


June 7, 2006

PRECIPITATION

Preliminary Statewide Precipitation

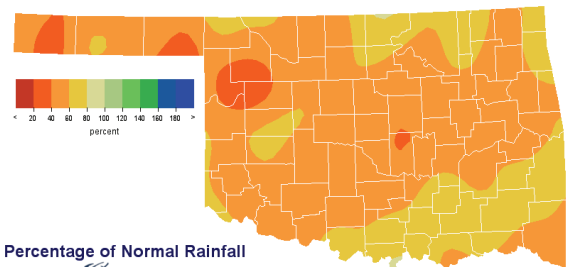
Climate Division (#)	Warm Growing Season March 1—June 5, 2006				Water Year October 1, 2005—June 5, 2006			
	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)	PERCENT OF NORMAL	RANK SINCE 1921	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)	PERCENT OF NORMAL	RANK SINCE 1921
Panhandle	3.26"	-4.07"	44%	6th driest	5.40"	-6.35"	46%	4th driest
North Central	7.34"	-3.68"	67%	24th driest	10.76"	-8.45"	56%	8th driest
Northeast	12.21"	-1.71"	88%	40th driest	16.10"	-10.90"	60%	7th driest
West Central	7.18"	-3.36"	68%	24th driest	9.51"	-8.48"	53%	4th driest
Central	8.76"	-4.41"	67%	16th driest	11.56"	-13.31"	46%	1st driest
East Central	12.58"	-2.54"	83%	29th driest	16.73"	-14.50"	54%	1st driest
Southwest	6.89"	-3.70"	65%	14th driest	9.33"	-9.74"	49%	4th driest
South Central	12.00"	-1.68"	88%	38th driest	16.85"	-10.82"	61%	7th driest
Southeast	15.32"	-0.80"	95%	43rd driest	22.35"	-13.81"	62%	4th driest
Statewide	9.44"	-2.95"	76%	19th driest	13.07"	-10.75"	55%	3rd driest



Percentage of Normal Rainfall

Oklahoma Climatological Survey
Warm Growing Season
Mar 1, 2006 through Jun 5, 2006

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Percentage of Normal Rainfall

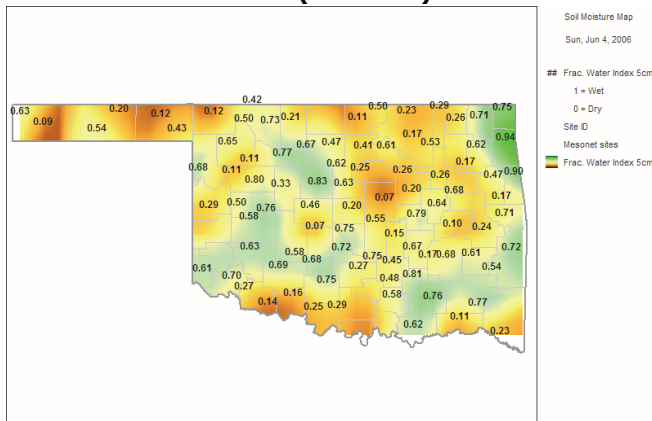
Oklahoma Climatological Survey
Water Year
Oct 1, 2005 through Jun 5, 2006

Copyright (c) 2006 Oklahoma Climatological Survey
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SOIL MOISTURE

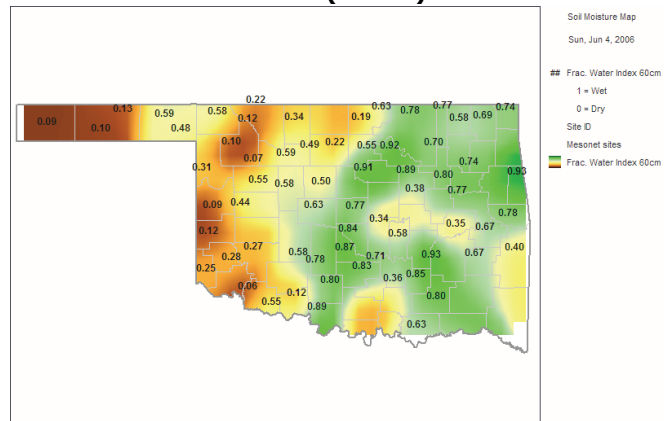
Fractional Water Index¹ June 4, 2006

5 CM (~2 INCHES)



Soil Moisture Map
Sun, Jun 4, 2006
Frac. Water Index 5cm
1 = Wet
0 = Dry
Site ID
Mesonet sites
Frac. Water Index 5cm

60 CM (~2 FEET)



Soil Moisture Map
Sun, Jun 4, 2006
Frac. Water Index 60cm
1 = Wet
0 = Dry
Site ID
Mesonet sites
Frac. Water Index 60cm

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.

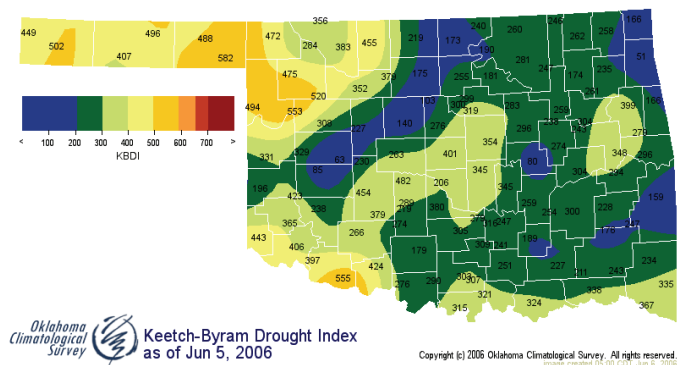
DROUGHT INDICES

Palmer Drought Severity Index ¹					Standardized Precipitation Index ² Through April 2006			
CLIMATE DIVISION (#)	CURRENT STATUS 6/3/2006	VALUE		CHANGE IN VALUE	3-MONTH	6-MONTH	9-MONTH	12-MONTH
		6/3	5/20					
Northwest (1)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.12	-2.53	-0.59	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
North Central (2)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.46	-1.94	-0.52	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Northeast (3)	MILD DROUGHT	-1.99	-0.97	-1.02	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY
West Central (4)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.42	-1.96	-0.46	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Central (5)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.40	-2.43	-0.97	NEAR NORMAL	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
East Central (6)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.41	-2.18	-1.23	NEAR NORMAL	VERY DRY	VERY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY
Southwest (7)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.28	-2.60	-0.68	NEAR NORMAL	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
South Central (8)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.56	-1.12	-1.44	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Southeast (9)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.54	-2.68	-0.86	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY

- All nine climate divisions are currently experiencing drought conditions.
- All of Oklahoma's nine climate divisions have undergone PDSI moisture decreases since May 20.

Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index³

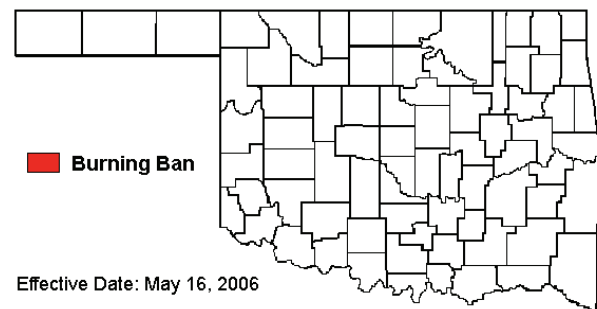
MESONET STATION	COUNTY	CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT VALUE 6/5/2006
Slapout	Beaver	Northwest	577
Camargo	Dewey	West Central	546
Grandfield	Tillman	Southwest	546



- Stations currently above 600 (June 5) = 0
- Stations above 600 on May 22 = 0

Statewide Wildfire Preparedness

As of May 16, Gov. Henry's Burning Ban has been cancelled for all counties in Oklahoma. In addition, no counties are in a Red Flag Fire Alert.



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.

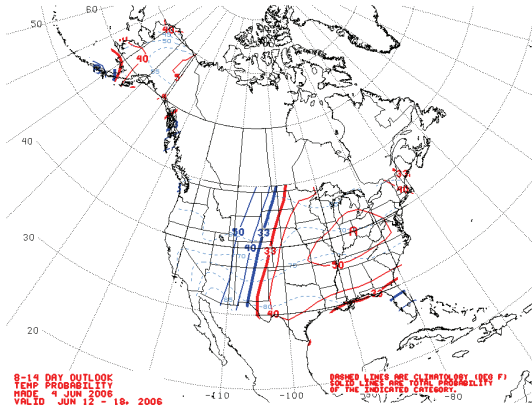
² The Standardized Precipitation Index, more sensitive than the PDSI, provides a comparison of precipitation over a specified period with precipitation totals from that same period for all years included in the historical record. The 3-month SPI provides a seasonal estimation of precipitation while the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

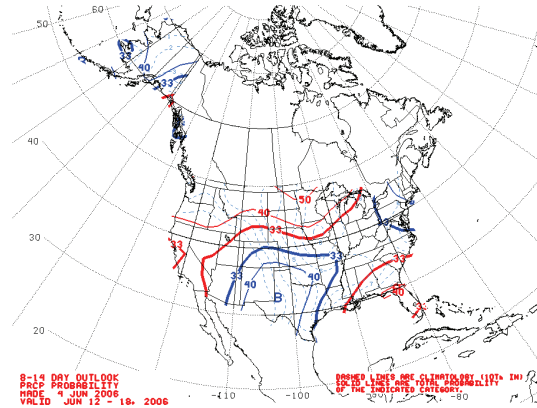
WEATHER/DROUGHT FORECAST

8 to 14-Day Forecast June 12-18, 2006

Temperature

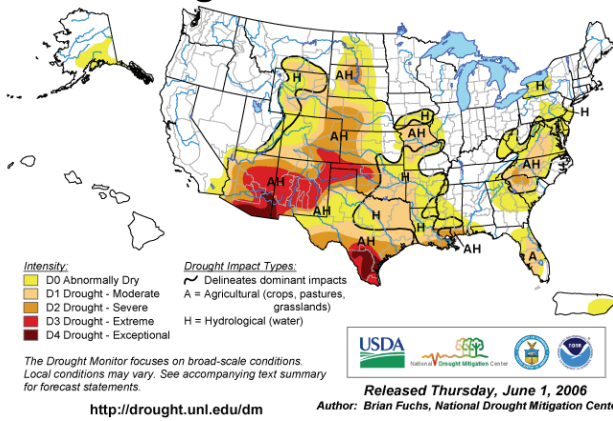


Precipitation



U.S. Drought Monitor

May 30, 2006
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



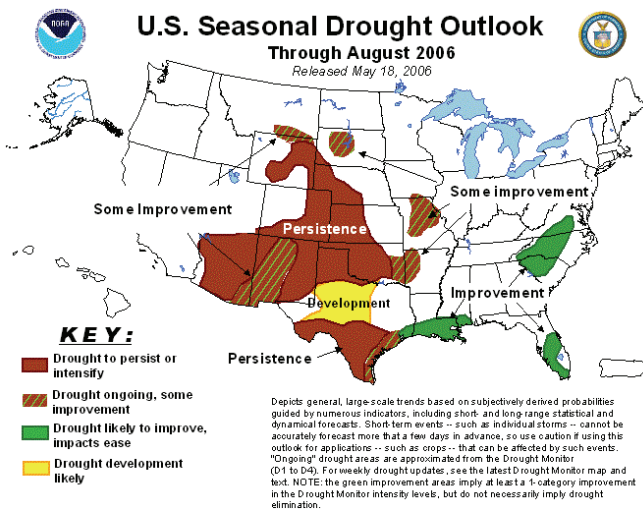
Drought Summary & Outlook—The Plains:

May 30—Hot and dry conditions dominated much of the Plains and Midwest this week. Temperatures were 9-12 degrees above normal for much of the region, while precipitation was localized to a few areas. With several rain events in southeast Nebraska and into southwest Iowa, the D0 area in this region was reduced in the areas that received the most rain. The D2 conditions in western Nebraska and Kansas were expanded further to the east, while D1 conditions also migrated to the east in Nebraska. D3 conditions were expanded in southeastern Colorado as conditions continue to decline in that region.

Abnormally dry (D0) conditions were introduced in all of west Texas that previously was not showing any dryness. A categorical deterioration of drought conditions in the Big Bend region of Climate Division 5 and into Climate Division 6 was made in response to the dryness in this region as well as continuing agricultural impacts in much of the southern half of Texas. Dry conditions, along with temperatures well above normal, have continued to affect much of north-central and northeast Texas into Oklahoma. Dallas, Texas, so far this year has experienced record warm temperatures that rank 1.8°F above the previous warmest year, back in 2000.

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Through August 2006
Released May 18, 2006



According to the Drought Outlook, hot, dry weather is expected to contribute to persisting or worsening drought over the High Plains from Texas to Wyoming near the beginning of the outlook period. Although the forecast for June-August does not show a strong indication for below-normal rainfall in the Plains, it appears that the drought will largely persist well into summer. The odds for improvement increase farther east, and some additional relief is anticipated from eastern Oklahoma into Missouri.

CROP REPORT

June 5—Producers welcomed the rainfall that was received in various areas of the state last week. Rainfall did little to slow wheat harvest, which remained well ahead of normal with nearly half of the state's wheat harvested by week's end. The precipitation received was greatly needed for summer crops, but producers were hoping for additional rains to help replenish topsoil and subsoil moisture. Topsoil moisture improved with 65 percent in the adequate to short range. Subsoil moisture showed slight improvement from last week, but 76 percent was still in the short to very short range. There were 5.3 days suitable for field work.

Wheat, rye and oat conditions continued mostly in the poor to very poor range. Wheat in the soft dough stage of development and oats headed were near complete. Sporadic rains did not slow small grain harvest. Wheat harvest had reached 48 percent, 30 points ahead of the five-year average. Rye and oat harvest also increased significantly from last week to 32 and 33 percent complete, respectively.

Conditions for the major row crops were mostly good to fair, with corn rated in excellent to good. Dry conditions over the past two weeks may have limited intentions for double cropping behind the wheat crop. Cotton was emerging at a near normal pace, but was stunted in some areas due to the lack of moisture. Sorghum and soybean seedbed preparations were near completion at 91 and 83 percent, respectively. Producers were hoping for more rainfall to wrap-up cotton, sorghum, soybean and peanut plantings. Corn emergence was nearly complete at 97 percent, while soybeans and peanuts emergence surpassed the halfway mark. Corn silking and cotton squaring were underway.

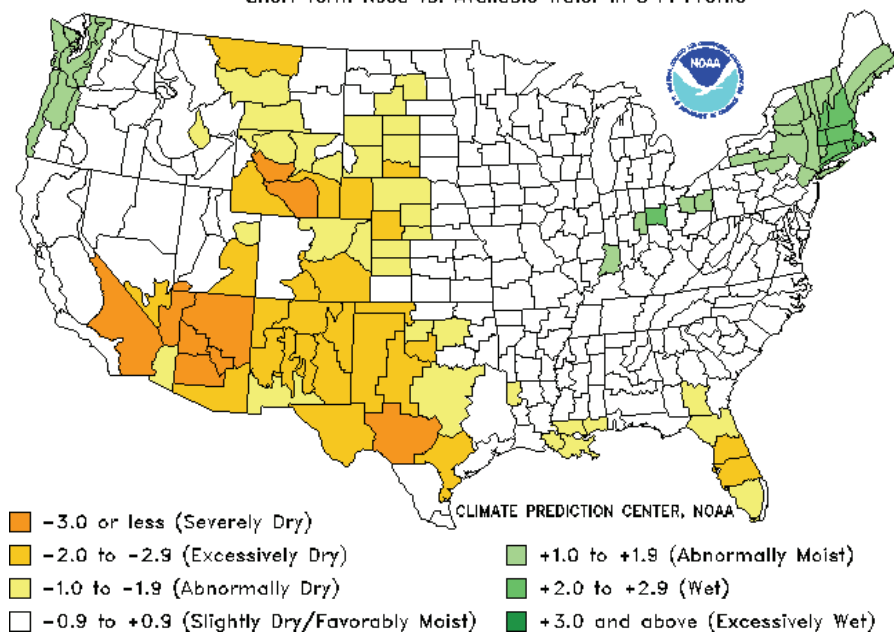
Alfalfa cuttings continued to be shorter than normal last week. Sixty-five percent of the alfalfa was in mostly good to fair condition. Alfalfa second cuttings increased 18 points from last week to 32 percent complete, slightly below the five-year average. The condition of other hay was mostly in the fair to poor range. Other hay first cuttings were slightly behind normal at 53 percent complete.

Watermelons, running at 59 percent, were 25 points behind last year at this time and 1 point behind the five-year average. Pasture conditions showed slight improvement from last week, but remained mostly in fair condition. The timely rainfall was greatly needed as pastures were drying out. Some areas of the state that had the heaviest rains received the needed water runoff to help replenish water levels in stock ponds. Livestock were in mostly fair to poor condition. Marketings were mostly average. Livestock insect activity was mostly moderate. Death loss of cattle was mostly average.

Crop Moisture Index by Division

Weekly Value for Period Ending 3 JUN 2006

Short Term Need vs. Available Water in 5 Ft Profile



RESERVOIR STORAGE

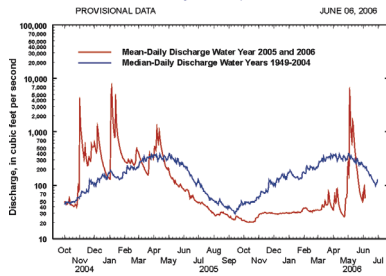
- 2.9 percent decrease (93.9%) in total storage from that recorded on May 22 (96.8%)
- 25 reservoirs have experienced lake level decreases
- 15 reservoirs are currently operating at less than full capacity (compared to 12 two weeks ago)
- 3 reservoirs are below 80 percent of their total conservation storage

Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs			
<i>June 5, 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	13,320	95.8
Great Salt Plains	31,420	31,196	99.3
Kaw*	459,850	459,850	100.0
Regional Totals/Averages	505,170	504,366	99.8
Northeast			
Birch	19,225	18,430	95.9
Copan	34,634	34,634	100.0
Fort Gibson	365,200	365,200	100.0
Grand	1,672,000	1,656,819	99.1
Hudson	200,300	200,300	100.0
Hulah	22,565	22,565	100.0
Keystone	577,499	577,499	100.0
Oologah	552,219	552,219	100.0
Skiatook	322,700	274,734	85.1
Regional Totals/Averages	3,766,342	3,702,400	98.3
West Central			
Canton	111,310	111,310	100.0
Foss	165,480	150,995	91.2
Regional Totals/Averages	276,790	262,305	94.8
Central			
Arcadia	27,520	27,520	100.0
Heyburn	7,105	6,841	96.3
Thunderbird	119,600	94,729	79.2
Regional Totals/Averages	154,225	129,090	83.7
East Central			
Eufaula*	2,529,143	2,123,102	83.9
Tenkiller	654,100	654,100	100.0
Regional Totals/Averages	3,183,243	2,777,202	87.2
Southwest			
Fort Cobb	80,010	79,192	99.0
Lugert-Altus	132,830	65,647	49.4
Tom Steed	88,970	53,114	59.7
Regional Totals/Averages	301,810	197,953	65.6
South Central			
Arbuckle	72,400	72,400	100.0
McGee Creek	113,930	113,930	100.0
Texoma*	2,742,146	2,638,084	96.2
Waurika*	190,200	166,220	87.4
Regional Totals/Averages	3,118,676	2,990,634	95.9
Southeast			
Broken Bow*	958,180	919,660	96.0
Hugo*	198,067	198,067	100.0
Pine Creek*	71,120	71,120	100.0
Sardis	274,330	274,330	100.0
Wister	60,162	60,162	100.0
Regional Totals/Averages	1,561,859	1,523,339	97.5
State Totals	12,868,115	12,087,289	93.9

STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

Baron Fork at Eldon

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

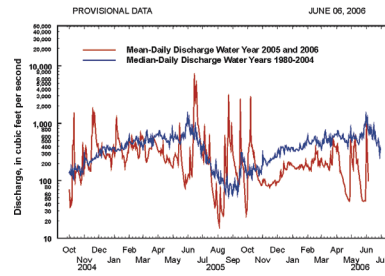


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

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

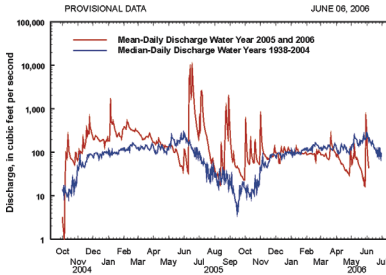


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

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

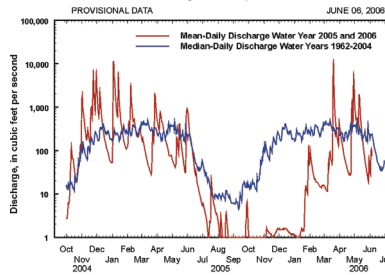


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

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

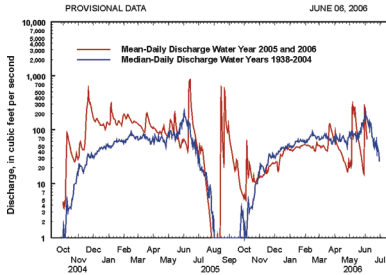


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

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

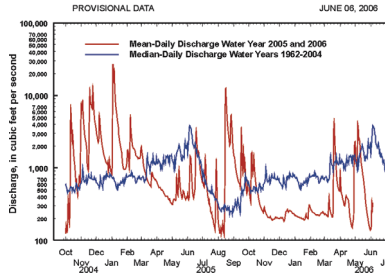


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

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>.