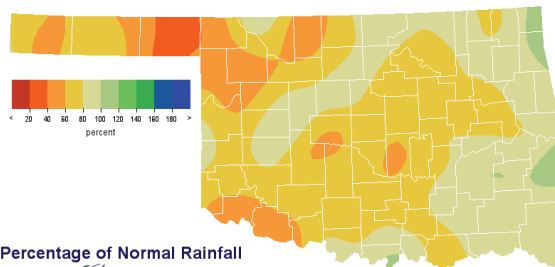


June 28, 2006

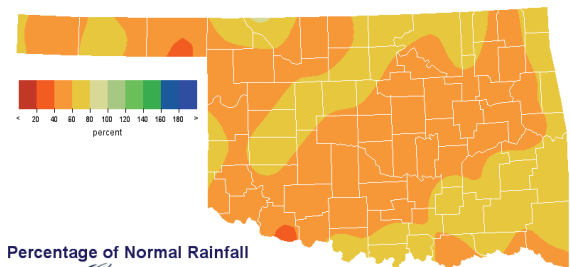
PRECIPITATION

Preliminary Statewide Precipitation

Climate Division (#)	Warm Growing Season March 1—June 25, 2006				Water Year October 1, 2005—June 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	4.93"	-4.36"	53%	6th driest	7.06"	-6.64"	52%	6th driest
North Central	9.92"	-3.73"	73%	20th driest	13.34"	-8.50"	61%	9th driest
Northeast	14.14"	-2.86"	83%	25th driest	18.02"	-12.06"	60%	5th driest
West Central	10.28"	-2.84"	78%	31st driest	12.61"	-7.95"	61%	10th driest
Central	11.22"	-4.98"	69%	18th driest	14.03"	-13.89"	50%	2nd driest
East Central	14.74"	-3.62"	80%	26th driest	18.89"	-15.58"	55%	3rd driest
Southwest	8.43"	-4.94"	63%	12th driest	10.87"	-10.98"	50%	4th driest
South Central	12.68"	-4.10"	76%	21st driest	17.53"	-13.23"	57%	4th driest
Southeast	18.46"	-0.79"	96%	42nd driest	25.49"	-13.80"	65%	4th driest
Statewide	11.54"	-3.69"	76%	17th driest	15.17"	-11.49"	57%	3rd driest



Percentage of Normal Rainfall
Oklahoma Climatological Survey
Warm Growing Season
Mar 1, 2006 through Jun 25, 2006

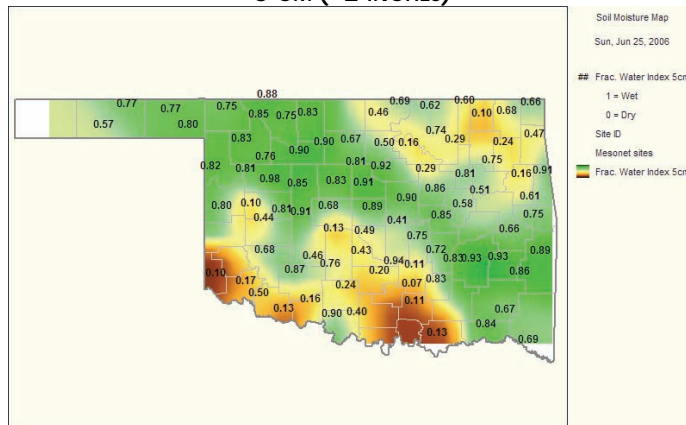


Percentage of Normal Rainfall
Oklahoma Climatological Survey
Water Year
Oct 1, 2005 through Jun 25, 2006

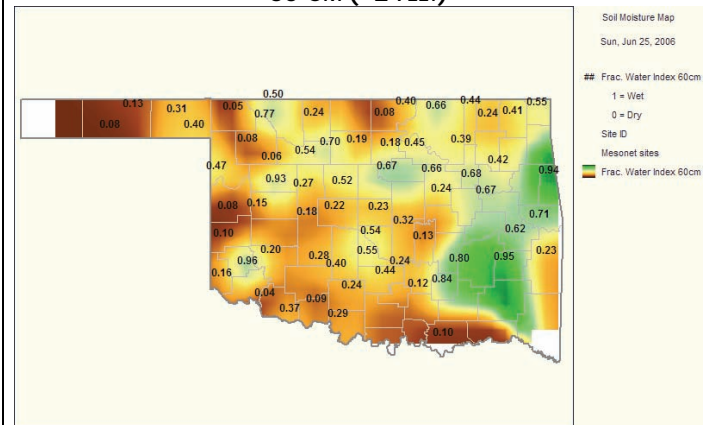
SOIL MOISTURE

Fractional Water Index¹ June 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.

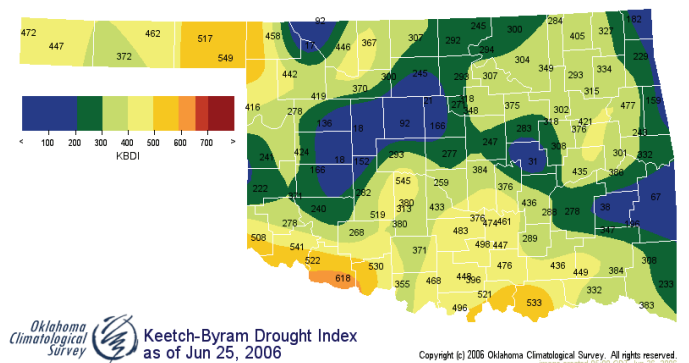
DROUGHT INDICES

Palmer Drought Severity Index ¹					Standardized Precipitation Index ² Through May 2006			
CLIMATE DIVISION (#)	CURRENT STATUS 6/24/2006	VALUE		CHANGE IN VALUE	3-MONTH	6-MONTH	9-MONTH	12-MONTH
		6/24	6/3					
Northwest (1)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.67	-3.12	-0.55	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL
North Central (2)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.53	-2.46	-0.07	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL
Northeast (3)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.92	-1.99	-0.93	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	VERY DRY	MODERATELY DRY
West Central (4)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.72	-2.42	-0.30	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL
Central (5)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.86	-3.40	-0.46	NEAR NORMAL	VERY DRY	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL
East Central (6)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.97	-3.41	-0.56	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY
Southwest (7)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.96	-3.28	-0.68	NEAR NORMAL	VERY DRY	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL
South Central (8)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.43	-2.56	-0.87	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL
Southeast (9)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.71	-3.54	-0.17	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 June 3.

Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index³

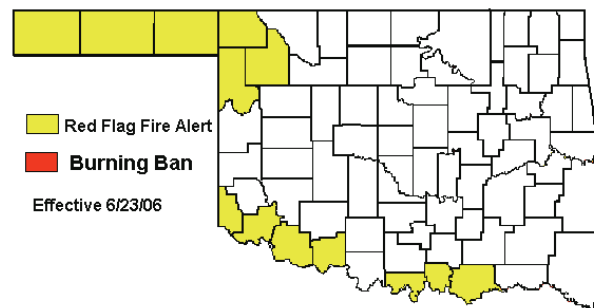
MESONET STATION	COUNTY	CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT VALUE 6/26/2006
Grandfield	Tillman	Southwest	618
Slapout	Beaver	Northwest	549
Minco	Grady	Central	545



- Stations currently above 600 (June 26) = 1
- Stations above 600 on June 5 = 0

Statewide Wildfire Preparedness

As of June 23, a Red Flag Fire Alert is in effect for 13 counties in western and southern Oklahoma where the fire danger is very high to extreme. Dry, grassy fuels will ignite easily and burn with surprising intensity. Officials urge citizens to avoid burning anything outdoors when winds exceed 20 mph and extreme caution is advised when conducting any outdoor burning.



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.

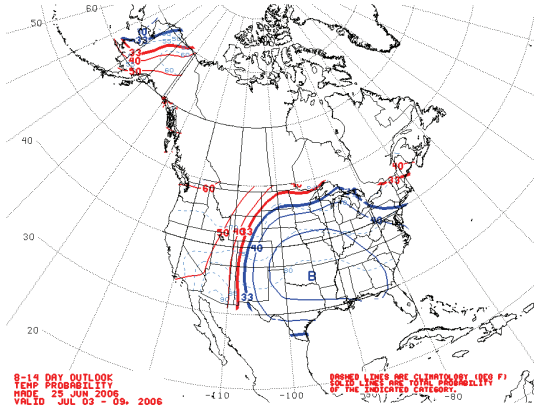
² The Standardized Precipitation Index, more sensitive than the PDSI, provides a comparison of precipitation over a specified period with precipitation totals from that same period for all years included in the historical record. The 3-month SPI provides a seasonal estimation of precipitation while the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

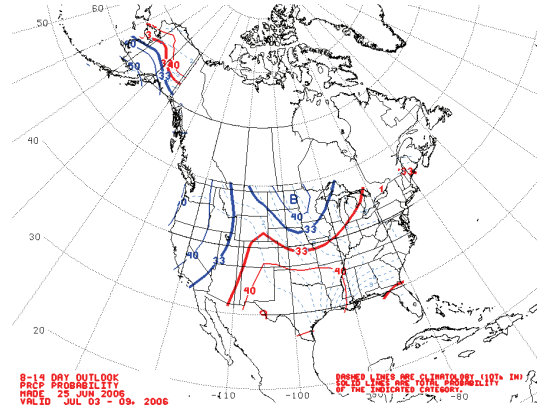
WEATHER/DROUGHT FORECAST

8 to 14-Day Forecast
July 3-9, 2006

Temperature

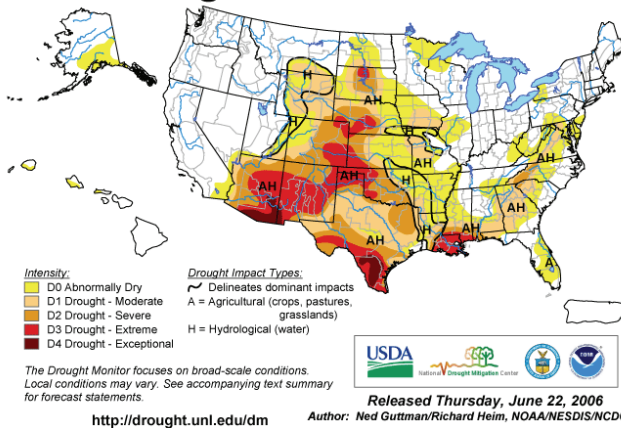


Precipitation



U.S. Drought Monitor

June 20, 2006
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

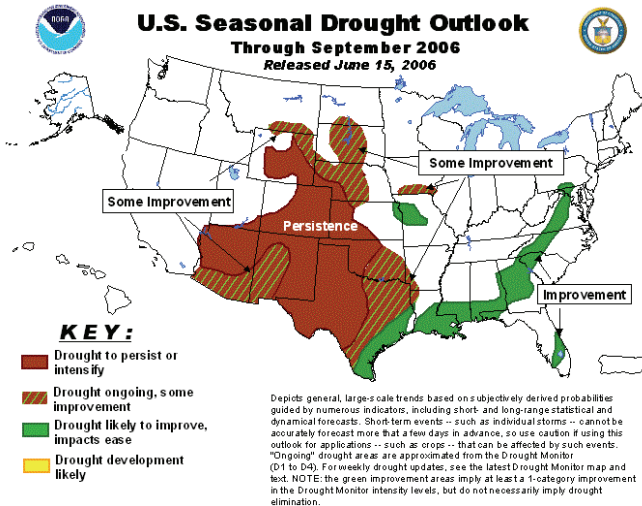


Drought Summary & Outlook—The Plains:

June 20—Beneficial heavy rainfall alleviated some of the dryness in parts of Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota. In western Oklahoma, rainfall totals of 1 to 3 inches led to a shrinking of the D3 area. Although conditions improved, the long-term drought conditions persisted. In Nebraska, Gov. Heineman added 28 counties to a request for federal drought disaster relief, bringing the total to 36. The counties have suffered at least a 30 percent loss in one or more crop or livestock areas. More than half of Nebraska's wheat crop was rated as poor or very poor, almost half of the pastures were rated poor or very poor, and cattle producers have been forced to cull herds in many areas. Relatively dry conditions elsewhere led to broad areas of dryness expansion and drought deterioration. The D1 region of Iowa expanded northward, and the D0 and D1 areas of Illinois expanded eastward. The lower peninsula of Michigan was becoming drier, and the D0 area of Kansas was also becoming drier, but the depiction for these areas was not changed from last week.

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Through September 2006
Released June 15, 2006



According to the Drought Outlook, the ongoing drought in the Plains states should persist from west Texas northward into Nebraska and Wyoming. The odds for drought relief are smallest over west Texas and western Oklahoma, where the latest seasonal outlook shows a tendency for continued hot, dry weather through September. In contrast, a turn toward a wetter pattern for the last half of June should lead to improving conditions in parts of central and east Texas and eastern Oklahoma, and heavy downpours could bring locally important drought relief.

CROP REPORT

June 26—Last week many areas in the state welcomed a second week of spotty rains and cooler temperatures. Wheat producers were winding down harvest, while row crop producers continued to hope for more rain to help replenish soil moisture and relieve the stress on the crops due to the dry conditions. Topsoil and subsoil moisture showed slight improvement from the rainfall received last week, but were still ranked mostly in the short to very short range. There were 5.4 days suitable for fieldwork.

Wheat and rye harvest were coming to an end while oat harvest was at 87 percent. Wheat plowing surpassed the half way mark at 57 percent, 22 points ahead of the five-year average. Working of the rye and oat ground after harvest was even further ahead of normal at 64 and 60 percent, respectively.

Corn conditions were rated as mostly excellent to good, while other major row crops were in mostly good to fair condition. Oklahoma producers continued to irrigate their crops as necessary. The rains, even though spotty, helped revive some of the dry land row crops that were beginning to show signs of stress. Seedbed preparations for soybeans were virtually complete with 90 percent of the crop planted. Sorghum planted was 10 points ahead of normal and also winding down at 91 percent. Peanuts pegging jumped 20 points from last week to 36 percent. Most of the cotton had emerged by week's end and squaring was slightly above the five-year average.

Alfalfa hay conditions remained mostly in the good to fair range. As dry conditions continued for most of the state, alfalfa producers were still irrigating their crop. Alfalfa second cuttings were 6 points below last year at 82 percent. The third cutting of alfalfa increased slightly to 11 percent, 19 points behind this time last year. Other hay conditions continued to rate mostly in the poor to very poor range. Other hay first cuttings lagged behind normal at 71 percent, while the second cuttings got underway at 3 percent.

Watermelons running were at 85 percent. Fruit set for watermelons was slightly behind normal at 65 percent with harvest just getting underway. Peaches were in mostly fair condition with light fruit set.

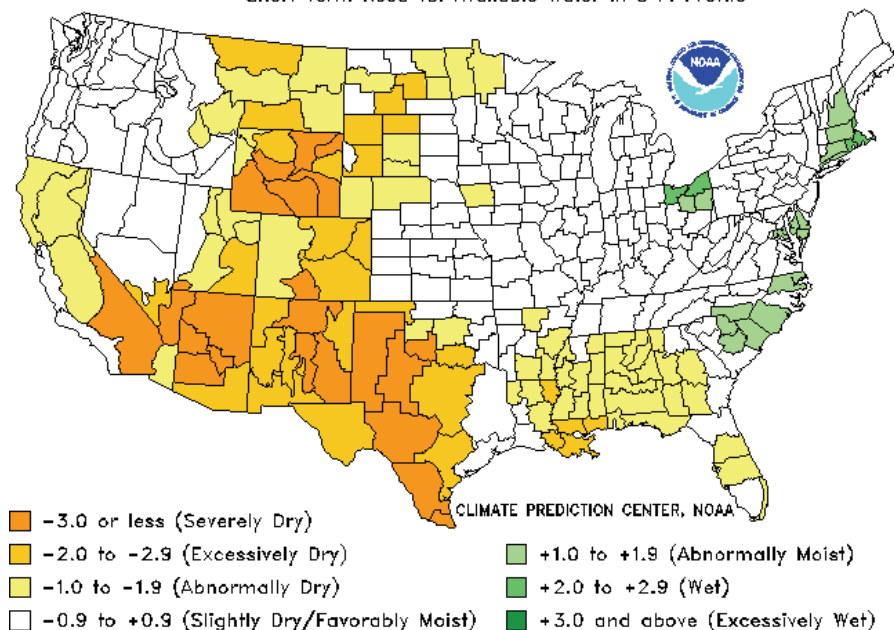
Pasture conditions continued to remain in the fair to poor range. The rains received last week were welcome, but have done very little for pasture improvement. Additional rainfall will be needed to help chances of pasture recovery.

Livestock conditions dropped slightly last week, but still continued in mostly fair to poor condition. Livestock insect activity was mostly moderate. Producers continued to sell their cattle as they were still facing poor pasture conditions, hot weather and a lack of water in many of the ponds.

Crop Moisture Index by Division

Weekly Value for Period Ending 24 JUN 2006

Short Term Need vs. Available Water in 5 Ft Profile



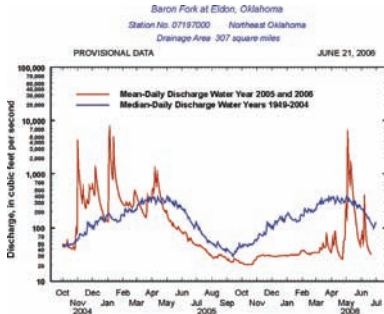
RESERVOIR STORAGE

- 0.9 percent decrease (93.0%) in total storage from that recorded on June 5 (93.9%)
- 23 reservoirs have experienced lake level decreases
- 17 reservoirs are currently operating at less than full capacity (compared to 15 three weeks ago)
- 3 reservoirs remain below 80 percent of their total conservation storage

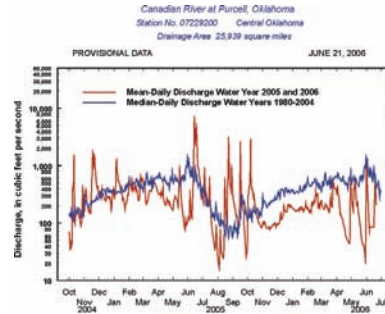
Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs			
<i>June 26, 2006</i>			
Climate Division Lake or Reservoir	Conservation Storage (acre-feet)	Present Storage (acre-feet)	Percent of Conservation Storage
North Central			
Fort Supply	13,900	12,894	92.8
Great Salt Plains	31,420	31,420	100.0
Kaw*	459,850	459,850	100.0
Regional Totals/Averages	505,170	504,164	99.8
Northeast			
Birch	19,225	18,109	94.2
Copan	34,634	34,634	100.0
Fort Gibson	365,200	365,200	100.0
Grand	1,672,000	1,632,441	97.6
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	265,700	82.3
Regional Totals/Averages	3,766,342	3,668,667	97.4
West Central			
Canton	111,310	109,881	98.7
Foss	165,480	148,155	89.5
Regional Totals/Averages	276,790	258,036	93.2
Central			
Arcadia	27,520	27,520	100.0
Heyburn	7,105	6,540	92.0
Thunderbird	119,600	93,063	77.8
Regional Totals/Averages	154,225	127,123	82.4
East Central			
Eufaula*	2,529,143	2,147,566	84.9
Tenkiller	654,100	654,100	100.0
Regional Totals/Averages	3,183,243	2,801,666	88.0
Southwest			
Fort Cobb	80,010	79,713	99.6
Lugert-Altus	132,830	61,628	46.4
Tom Steed	88,970	50,002	56.2
Regional Totals/Averages	301,810	191,343	63.4
South Central			
Arbuckle	72,400	71,634	98.9
McGee Creek	113,930	113,930	100.0
Texoma*	2,742,146	2,563,998	93.5
Waurika*	190,200	161,840	85.1
Regional Totals/Averages	3,118,676	2,911,402	93.4
Southeast			
Broken Bow*	958,180	906,625	94.6
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	1,510,304	96.7
State Totals	12,868,115	11,972,705	93.0

STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

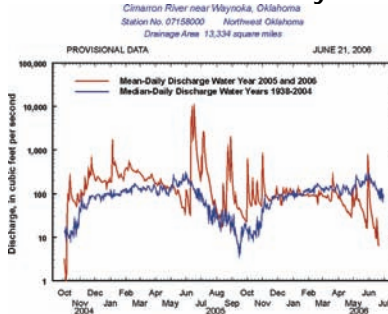
Baron Fork at Eldon



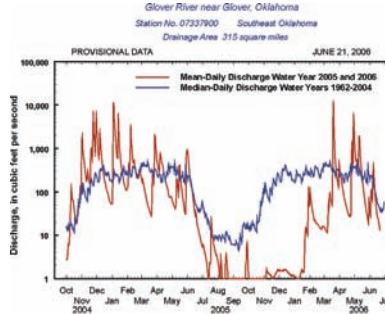
Canadian River at Purcell



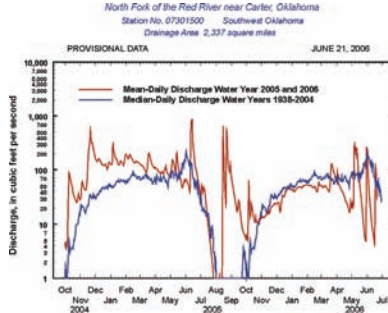
Cimarron River near Waynoka



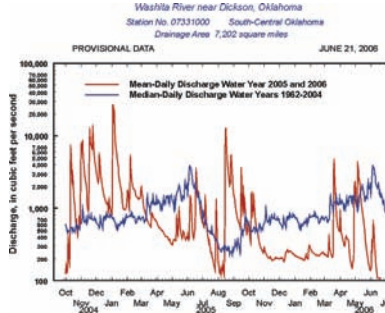
Glover River near Glover



North Fork of the Red River near Carter



Washita River near Dickson



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>.