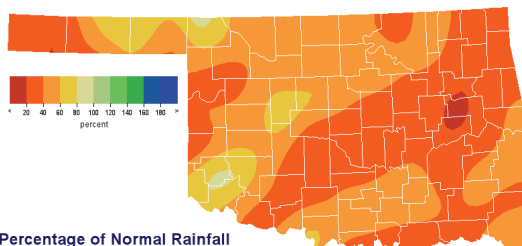


February 15, 2006

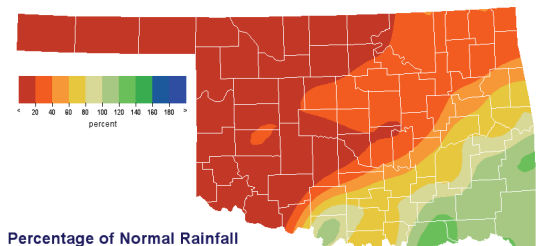
PRECIPITATION

Preliminary Statewide Precipitation

Climate Division (#)	Cool Growing Season September 1, 2005—February 13, 2006				Last 30 Days January 15—February 13, 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	2.81"	-3.13"	47%	8th driest	0.02"	-0.56"	4%	4th driest
North Central	4.83"	-5.83"	45%	8th driest	0.03"	-1.05"	3%	1st driest
Northeast	5.92"	-10.88"	35%	1st driest	0.57"	-1.21"	32%	10th driest
West Central	4.51"	-5.36"	46%	8th driest	0.10"	-0.91"	10%	6th driest
Central	5.18"	-9.65"	35%	2nd driest	0.36"	-1.26"	22%	12th driest
East Central	5.60"	-14.16"	28%	1st driest	1.40"	-0.90"	61%	28th driest
Southwest	6.11"	-5.04"	55%	10th driest	0.10"	-1.10"	8%	6th driest
South Central	7.18"	-9.97"	42%	7th driest	1.55"	-0.52"	75%	35th driest
Southeast	9.55"	-13.39"	42%	2nd driest	3.35"	+0.35"	112%	32nd wettest
Statewide	5.68"	-8.62"	40%	1st driest	0.78"	-0.83"	49%	22nd driest



Percentage of Normal Rainfall
Cool Growing Season
Sep 1, 2005 through Feb 13, 2006



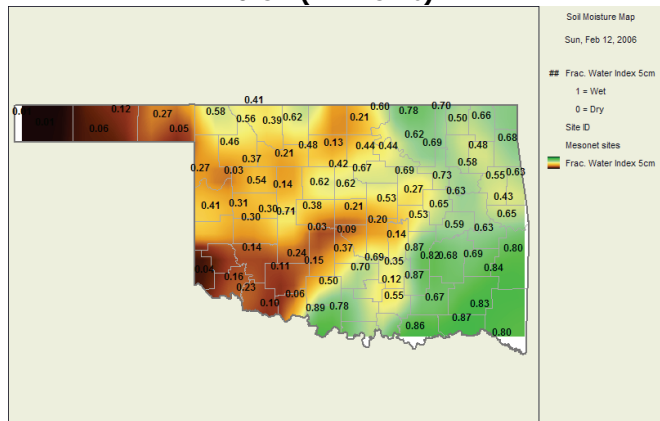
Percentage of Normal Rainfall
Last 30 Days
Jan 15, 2006 through Feb 13, 2006

- It has been four months since the Altus and Hollis Mesonet sites have observed 0.10" or more rainfall in one day.

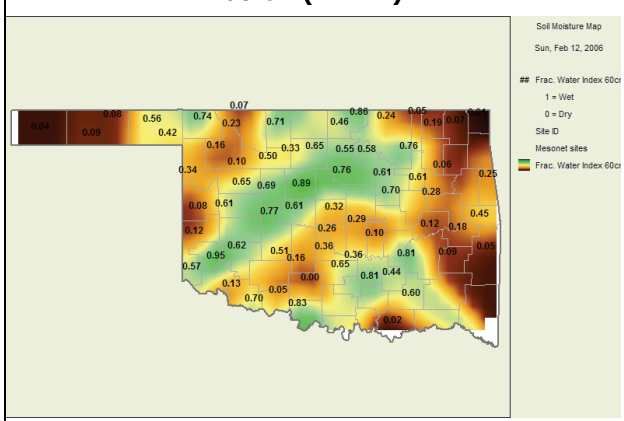
SOIL MOISTURE

Fractional Water Index February 12, 2006

5 CM (~2 INCHES)



60 CM (~2 FEET)



FWI Value Soil Wetness Conditions

1.0 – 0.8 Enhanced Growth (~Field Capacity)
0.8 – 0.5 Limited Growth

0.5 – 0.3 Plants Dying
< 0.1 Barren Soil

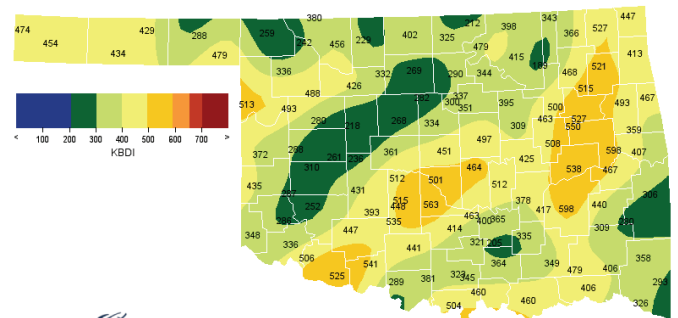
DROUGHT INDICES

Palmer Drought Severity Index ¹					Standardized Precipitation Index ² Through January 2006			
CLIMATE DIVISION (#)	CURRENT STATUS 2/11/2006	VALUE		CHANGE IN VALUE	3-MONTH	6-MONTH	9-MONTH	12-MONTH
		2/11	1/28					
Northwest (1)	MILD DROUGHT	-1.01	-0.80	-0.21	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
North Central (2)	MILD DROUGHT	-1.35	-1.06	-0.29	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Northeast (3)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.99	-2.65	-0.34	EXTREMELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY
West Central (4)	MILD DROUGHT	-1.14	-0.90	-0.24	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Central (5)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.16	-1.92	-0.24	EXTREMELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY
East Central (6)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.81	-3.19	-0.62	EXTREMELY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY
Southwest (7)	MILD DROUGHT	-1.97	-1.73	-0.24	EXTREMELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY
South Central (8)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.37	-1.88	-0.49	EXTREMELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY
Southeast (9)	EXTREME DROUGHT	-4.22	-3.34	-0.88	VERY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY

- All nine climate divisions are currently experiencing drought conditions.
- All nine climate divisions have undergone PDSI moisture decreases since January 28.

Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index³

MESONET STATION	COUNTY	CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT VALUE 2/13/2006
McAlester	Pittsburg	East Central	594
Webbers Falls	Muskogee	East Central	591
Washington	McClain	Central	562



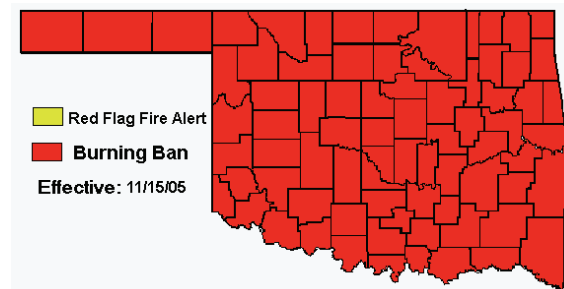
- Stations currently above 600 = 0
- Stations above 600 on January 30 = 0

Oklahoma Climatological Survey
Keetch-Byram Drought Index
as of Feb 13, 2006

Copyright (c) 2006 Oklahoma Climatological Survey. All rights reserved.
Image created 04:00 CST Feb 14, 2006

Statewide Wildfire Preparedness

Statewide Wildfire Preparedness remains at Level 5 (extreme fire danger). Gov. Henry's Burning Ban continues for all counties in Oklahoma. Extended dry conditions and high winds continue to increase the fire risk throughout the state. Dry vegetation will ignite easily and burn with surprising intensity.



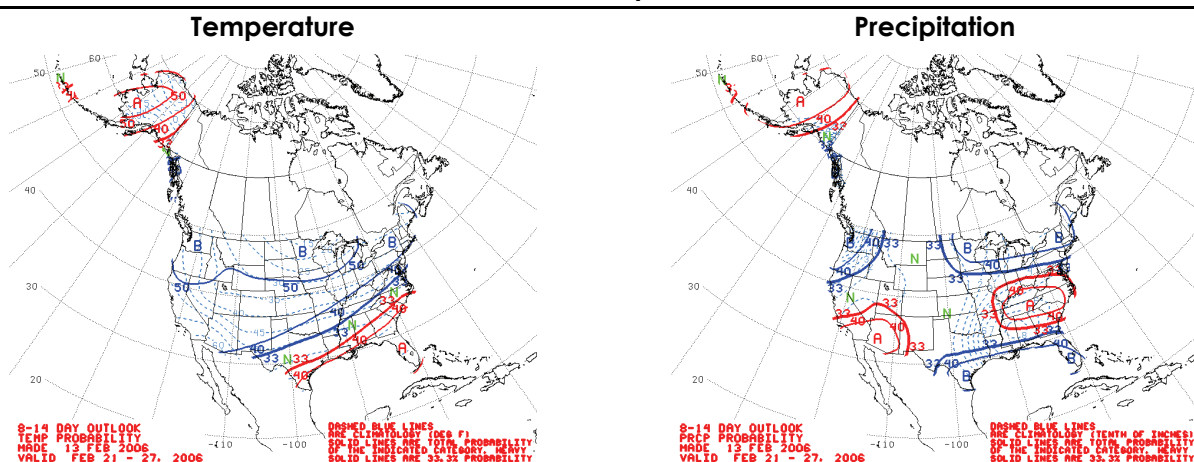
¹ The Palmer Drought Severity Index, the first comprehensive drought index developed in the United States, is calculated based on precipitation, temperature, and soil moisture. Though widely used by government agencies and states to trigger drought relief programs, the PDSI may underestimate or overestimate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

8 to 14-Day Forecast
Issued February 13, 2006



CROP REPORT

February 6 – Lack of rainfall has become a major concern to small grain growers. Ninety-seven percent of the state reported topsoil moisture as very short to short last week, leaving only 3 percent of the state reporting adequate moisture conditions. Fire danger remained high. Snowfall that was received in the earlier part of January provided little moisture for small grains but not the amount necessary to improve crop conditions. Growers were hoping for more rain in hopes of having better subsoil moisture to prepare for spring crops. Subsoil moisture was 7 percent adequate, 26 percent short and 67 percent very short.

Dry weather continued to take its toll on small grains. The lack of moisture had caused wheat in some areas to turn brown in color. Green bugs were increasing in west central and southwest Oklahoma and producers were beginning to spray. Some growers were pulling cattle from wheat pastures early than usual due to the poor conditions. Just over half of the wheat was in very poor to poor condition. Sixty-three percent of rye was rated in very poor to poor condition. Oat conditions dropped since the last condition report with 89 percent of the crop being in very poor to poor condition. Winter wheat grazed was at 32 percent, down from last year at 52 percent and slightly below the five-year average at 39 percent. Rye grazed was at 60 percent, up from the normal of 51 percent, but down slightly from last year at 67 percent.

Pastures remained in the mostly fair to poor condition due to dry conditions and lack of rainfall. Livestock grazing continues to decline as wheat conditions show very little improvement. Some areas were experiencing no improvement in wheat pastures as they continued to look bare with very low numbers of livestock remaining on these pastures. Pasture and range conditions were at 9 percent good, 27 percent fair, 34 percent poor and 30 percent very poor.

Livestock continued to be rated as mostly fair condition. Drinking water for livestock was scarce due to the lack of rain. Cattle were being removed from many small grain pastures and were fed supplements due to the decline of wheat conditions. Livestock conditions were 29 percent poor, 47 percent fair, 19 percent good and 4 percent excellent. The death loss of cattle was mostly light to average. Hay supplies were rated as mostly below average.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

- 0 percent increase (86.1%) in total storage from that recorded on January 30 (86.1%)
- 22 reservoirs have experienced lake level decreases
- 29 reservoirs are currently operating at less than full capacity (compared to 27 two weeks ago)
- 10 reservoirs are now below 80 percent capacity

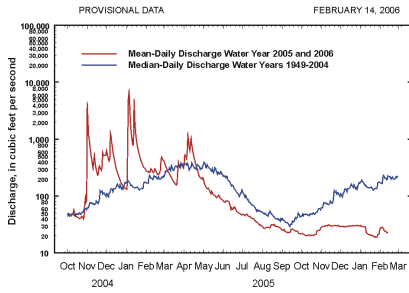
Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs			
<i>February 13, 2006</i>			
<i>Climate Division</i> Lake or Reservoir	Conservation Storage (acre-feet)	Present Storage (acre-feet)	Percent of Conservation Storage
North Central			
Fort Supply	13,900	13,320	95.8
Great Salt Plains	31,420	31,420	100.0
Kaw*	422,533	406,906	96.3
Regional Totals/Averages	467,853	451,646	96.5
Northeast			
Birch	19,225	13,264	69.0
Copan	34,634	32,703	94.4
Fort Gibson	365,200	363,517	99.5
Grand	1,672,000	1,525,820	91.3
Hudson	200,300	151,147	75.5
Hulah	22,565	20,153	89.3
Keystone	510,059	428,161	83.9
Oologah	552,219	524,733	95.0
Skiatook	322,700	261,619	81.1
Regional Totals/Averages	3,698,902	3,321,117	89.8
West Central			
Canton	111,310	101,255	91.0
Foss	165,480	151,941	91.8
Regional Totals/Averages	276,790	253,196	91.5
Central			
Arcadia	27,520	26,434	96.1
Heyburn	7,105	6,002	84.5
Thunderbird	119,600	98,175	82.1
Regional Totals/Averages	154,225	130,611	84.7
East Central			
Eufaula*	2,314,583	1,735,348	75.0
Tenkiller	654,100	510,247	78.0
Regional Totals/Averages	2,968,683	2,245,595	75.6
Southwest			
Fort Cobb	80,010	80,010	100.0
Lugert-Altus	132,830	53,695	40.4
Tom Steed	88,970	59,768	67.2
Regional Totals/Averages	301,810	193,473	64.1
South Central			
Arbuckle	72,400	68,188	94.2
McGee Creek	113,930	100,435	88.2
Texoma*	2,426,714	2,357,694	97.2
Waurika*	190,200	173,212	91.1
Regional Totals/Averages	2,803,244	2,699,529	96.3
Southeast			
Broken Bow*	918,070	712,930	77.7
Hugo*	158,617	120,994	76.3
Pine Creek*	53,750	39,771	74.0
Sardis	274,330	246,621	89.9
Wister	60,162	39,364	65.4
Regional Totals/Averages	1,464,929	1,159,680	79.2
State Totals	12,136,436	10,454,847	86.1

* 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

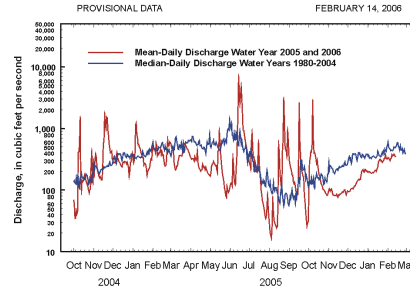


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

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

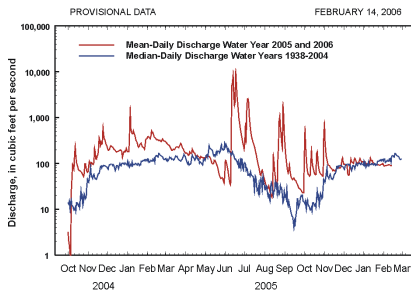


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

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

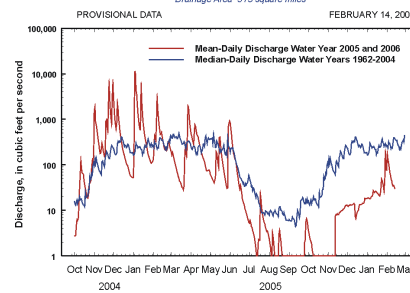


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

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

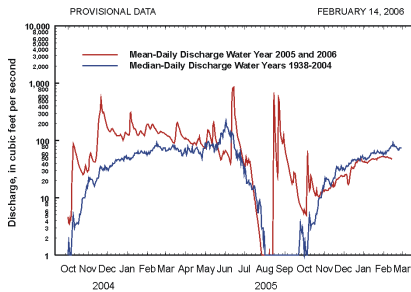


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

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

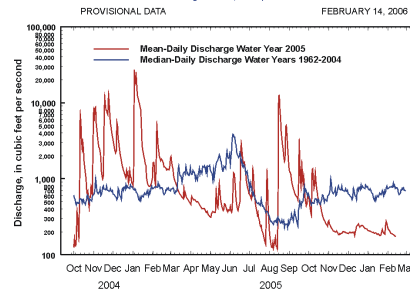


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

Data from U.S. Geological Survey

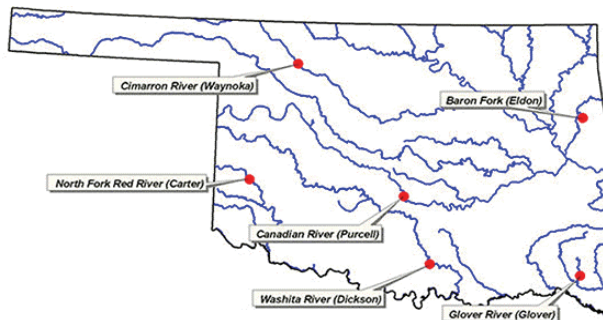
Washita River near Dickson

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>.