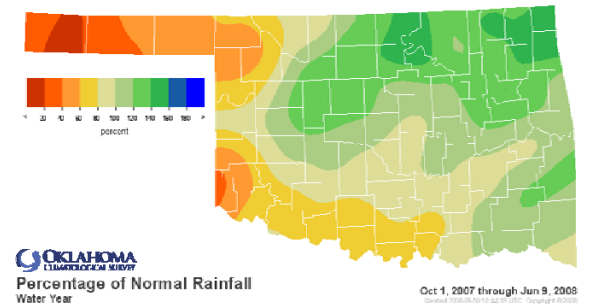
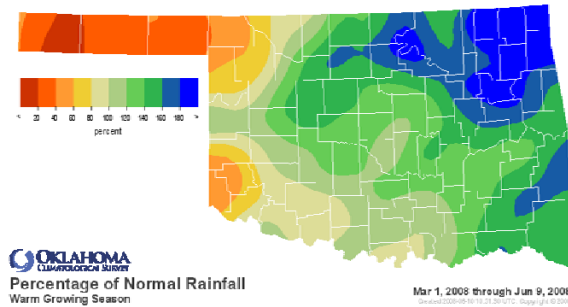


June 12, 2008

PRECIPITATION

Preliminary Statewide Precipitation

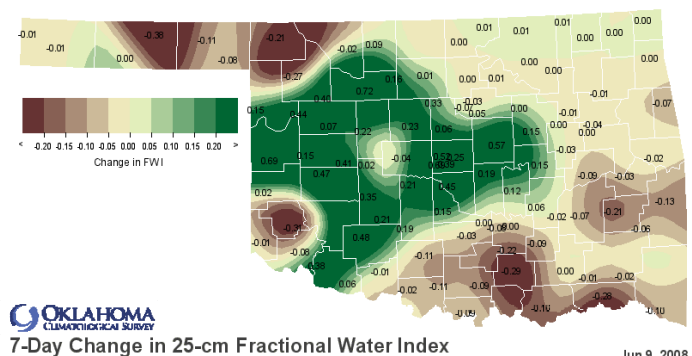
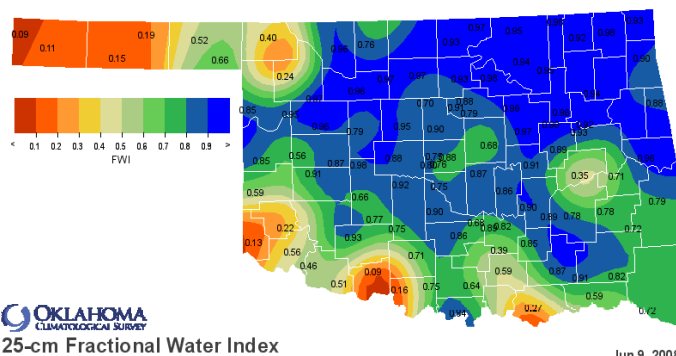
Climate Division (#)	Warm Growing Season March 1—June 9, 2008				Water Year October 1, 2007—June 9, 2008			
	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)	PERCENT OF NORMAL	RANK SINCE 1921	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)	PERCENT OF NORMAL	RANK SINCE 1921
Panhandle	3.00"	-4.73"	39%	2nd driest	5.48"	-6.66"	45%	4th driest
North Central	14.76"	+3.22"	128%	11th wettest	21.92"	+2.19"	111%	20th wettest
Northeast	26.86"	+12.33"	185%	2nd wettest	38.76"	+11.14"	140%	4th wettest
West Central	11.64"	+0.58"	105%	25th wettest	17.20"	-1.31"	93%	38th wettest
Central	17.64"	+3.87"	128%	9th wettest	26.63"	+1.15"	104%	21st wettest
East Central	23.93"	+8.16"	152%	5th wettest	35.56"	+3.69"	112%	22nd wettest
Southwest	10.31"	-0.84"	92%	41st wettest	15.81"	-3.81"	81%	31st driest
South Central	15.97"	+1.66"	112%	22nd wettest	23.66"	-4.63"	84%	31st driest
Southeast	25.53"	+8.79"	152%	7th wettest	40.35"	+3.56"	110%	23rd wettest
Statewide	16.66"	+3.70"	129%	7th wettest	25.05"	+0.67"	103%	27th wettest



SOIL MOISTURE

Fractional Water Index¹ June 9, 2008

25 CM (~10 INCHES)



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.

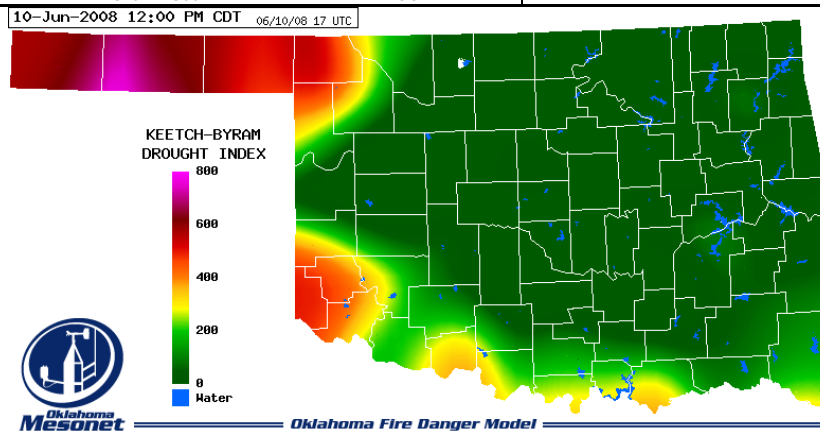
DROUGHT INDICES

Palmer Drought Severity Index ¹					Standardized Precipitation Index ² Through May 2008			
CLIMATE DIVISION (#)	CURRENT STATUS 6/7/2008	VALUE		CHANGE IN VALUE	3-MONTH	6-MONTH	9-MONTH	12-MONTH
		6/7	5/24					
Northwest (1)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.13	-1.28	-0.85	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	VERY DRY	VERY DRY
North Central (2)	EXTREME MOIST SPELL	4.30	4.11	0.19	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET	MODERATELY WET	VERY WET
Northeast (3)	EXTREME MOIST SPELL	4.71	4.00	0.71	VERY WET	VERY WET	VERY WET	EXTREMELY WET
West Central (4)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.44	3.32	-0.88	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	VERY WET
Central (5)	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.45	4.41	-0.96	MODERATELY WET	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	EXTREMELY WET
East Central (6)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.39	2.99	-0.60	VERY WET	VERY WET	MODERATELY WET	VERY WET
Southwest (7)	MOIST SPELL	1.25	2.70	-1.45	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET
South Central (8)	NEAR NORMAL	-0.15	0.79	-0.94	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET
Southeast (9)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.20	3.52	-1.32	VERY WET	VERY WET	MODERATELY WET	VERY WET

- One climate division (the Northwest) is currently experiencing drought conditions, according to the PDSI.
- Seven climate divisions have undergone PDSI moisture decreases since May 24.
- One climate division (the Northwest) is experiencing dry conditions, according to the SPI.

Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index³

MESONET STATION	COUNTY	CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT VALUE 6/10/2008	
Goodwell	Texas	Northwest	679	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stations currently above 600 (June 10) = 3 • Stations above 600 on May 27 = 2
Boise City	Cimarron	Northwest	674	
Hooker	Texas	Northwest	607	



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.

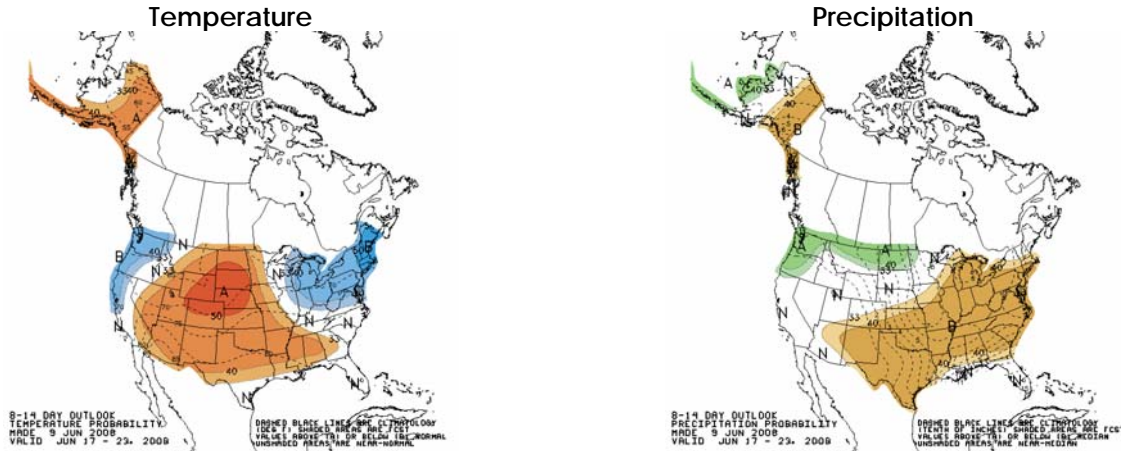
² The Standardized Precipitation Index, more sensitive than the PDSI, provides a comparison of precipitation over a specified period with precipitation totals from that same period for all years included in the historical record. The 3-month SPI provides a seasonal estimation of precipitation while the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

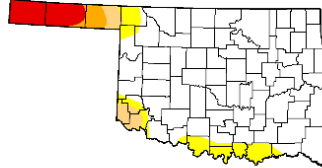
June 17-23, 2008



U.S. Drought Monitor Oklahoma

June 10, 2008
Valid 7 a.m. EST

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D1	D1-D2	D2-D3	D3-D4	D4
Current	83.0	17.0	9.7	6.9	5.3	0.0
Last Week (06/03/2008 map)	81.9	18.1	8.2	6.9	5.1	0.0
3 Months Ago (03/18/2008 map)	84.3	15.7	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Start of Calendar Year (01/01/2008 map)	83.4	16.6	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Start of Water Year (10/01/2007 map)	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
One Year Ago (06/12/2007 map)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



Intensity:
■ D0 Abnormally Dry
■ D1 Drought - Moderate
■ D2 Drought - Severe
■ D3 Drought - Extreme
■ D4 Drought - Exceptional

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements

<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>

Released Thursday, June 12, 2008
 Author: Mark Svoboda, National Drought Mitigation Center

Regional Drought Summary & Outlook:

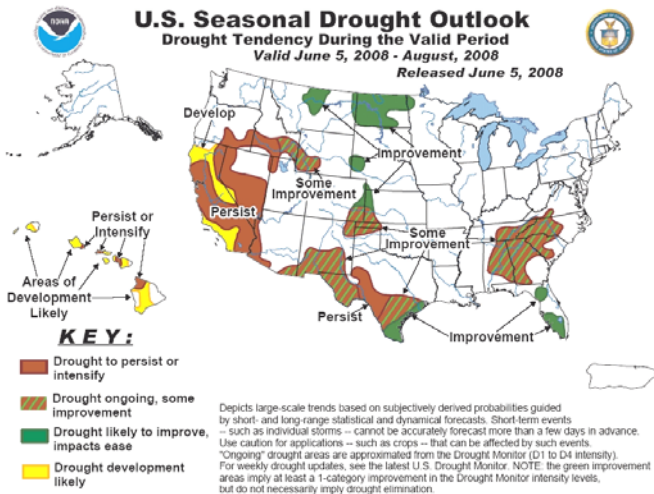
June 10—In the southern Plains, scorching temperatures, high winds, and very spotty rains have led to more drought expansion across parts of Oklahoma and Texas. According to the National Weather Service, the period of September 2007 through May 2008 for San Antonio was the driest on record at 6.57 inches, which is a good 2 inches lower than the previous record of 8.89 inches, set during that same period ending May 1956. In addition, Austin has already reached top four all-time status for the number of 100 degree days observed for the May-June period with over half a month to go. Deterioration worth noting is found in the introduction of D3 in the Big Bend region of Texas, and an expansion of D0-D2 is now depicted in western, southern, and much of eastern Texas as well. All of the Texas Panhandle is now in D0, with a small area of D1 emerging in extreme southwest Oklahoma and across into Texas in the extreme southeast corner of the Panhandle. D3 was expanded slightly in the Oklahoma Panhandle.

According to the latest Drought Outlook, improvement is forecasted for far southern and southeastern Texas, northwestern Kansas and adjacent areas, northwestern Nebraska, and the areas of drought currently affecting the northern Rockies and Plains. Less significant improvement is anticipated across interior southern Texas, in the drought areas from the southern Rockies and the Big Bend of Texas northeastward into southeastern Colorado and southwestern Kansas. Drought is expected to persist in west-central Texas.

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid June 5, 2008 - August, 2008

Released June 5, 2008



Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events — such as individual storms — cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications — such as crops — that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought termination.

CROP REPORT

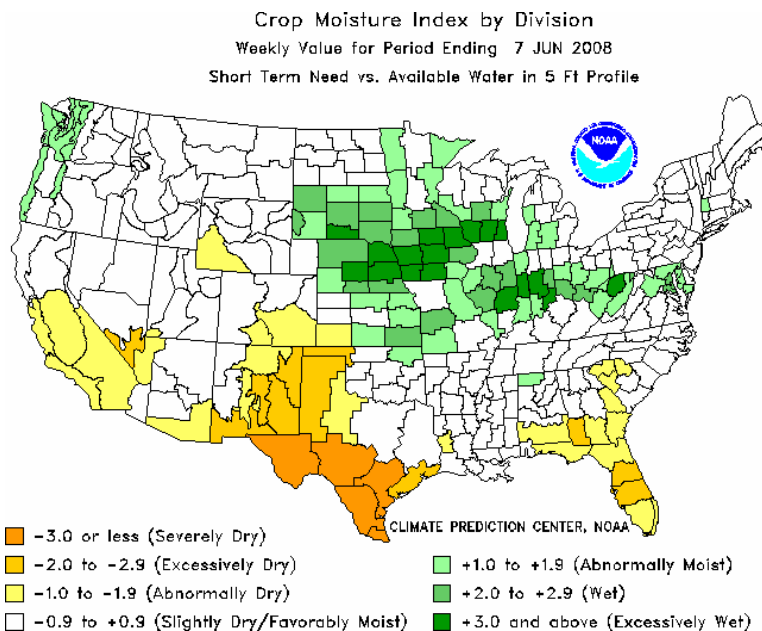
June 9, 2008—Oklahoma experienced hail and straight-line winds reaching 100 mph from severe thunderstorms that damaged crops and buildings this past week. The intense storms that came Thursday and Sunday, brought wheat harvest to a temporary halt in some areas. Saturated fields in the north central and northeast regions could possibly cause harvest to finish behind schedule. High winds also contributed to power outages throughout the state and wildfires in the southwest. The winds have diminished topsoil moisture in the Panhandle, southwest, and south central regions. There were 5.3 days suitable for fieldwork.

Wheat harvest was delayed in areas of Oklahoma that received abundant moisture. Some unharvested wheat fields received hail and wind damage from the recent storms. Very few disease problems have been reported for small grain crops. Essentially all of the state's winter wheat had reached the soft dough stage by the end of the week, an increase of 9 points from the previous week and in line with last year and the five-year average. Just over one-third of the wheat crop had been harvested by Sunday, increase of 27 points from last week. Ninety-seven percent of rye was in the soft dough stage, an increase of six points from the previous week and 17 percentage points ahead of normal. Rye harvested was at 10 percent, 15 points behind the five-year average. Oats headed was at 93 percent, four percentage points behind the five-year average. Eighty percent of the oats were in the soft dough stage, 2 points behind normal.

Field work was halted in many areas due to last week's thunderstorms. Some farmers are preparing to begin double cropping after wheat is harvested. By the end of last week, 93 percent of corn had emerged, an increase of 4 points from the previous week last week but five points behind the five-year average. Sorghum seedbed prepared was at 87 percent, three points behind last year and two points behind the five-year average. Sorghum planted was 12 points behind normal, at 38 percent, while sorghum emerged was four points behind normal, at 32 percent. Soybeans seedbed prepared had reached 85 percent by week's end, an increase of two percentage points from last week and equal to the five-year average. Just under half of the state's soybeans were planted with 37 percent emerged by Sunday. Peanuts were nearly all planted by week's end. Ninety-four percent of peanuts had emerged, an increase of 24 points from the previous week and eight points ahead of normal. Only a small percentage of peanuts were pegging last week. Cotton planted and emerged were both ahead of normal at 89 percent and 78 percent, respectively.

Producers had half of the second cutting of alfalfa complete by the end of the week, four points ahead of normal. Alfalfa and other hay conditions remained mostly in the good to fair range. Ninety-one percent of watermelons had been planted by week's end and 40 percent had developed runners. Peaches were rated in the mostly good to fair range with an average fruit set. Pecans were also rated mostly in the good to fair range and were reported having an average nut set.

Pasture and range conditions were mostly in the good to fair range, except for the Panhandle where pasture conditions are mostly poor due to lack of rain. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range. Mostly light to moderate insect activity was reported.



RESERVOIR STORAGE

- 4 reservoirs are currently operating at less than full capacity (compared to 2 two weeks ago).
- 11 reservoirs have experienced lake level decreases.

Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs					
June 10, 2008					
<i>Lake or Reservoir</i>	<i>Normal Pool Elevation</i>	<i>Previous Elevation</i>	<i>Current Elevation</i>	<i>Change in Elevation</i>	<i>Current Flood Control Storage</i>
	(feet)	05/29/2008 (feet)	06/10/2008 (feet)	(feet)	(acre-feet)
North Central					
Fort Supply	2004.00	2004.09	2003.94	(0.15)	(102)
Great Salt Plains	1125.00	1126.12	1125.86	(0.26)	7,217
Kaw*	1013.00	1020.30	1026.98	6.68	309,488
Northeast					
Birch	750.50	752.33	758.16	5.83	9,797
Copan	710.00	715.51	722.93	7.42	87,986
Fort Gibson	554.00	555.78	565.38	9.60	267,844
Grand	745.00	746.28	746.93	0.65	91,640
Hudson	619.00	622.58	628.96	6.38	126,639
Hulah	733.00	739.62	753.16	13.54	132,587
Keystone	723.00	732.03	735.14	3.11	347,396
Oologah	638.00	645.71	649.85	4.14	441,620
Skiatook	714.00	716.52	720.94	4.42	77,008
West Central					
Canton	1615.40	1615.83	1616.82	0.99	11,543
Foss	1642.00	1642.21	1642.62	0.41	4,278
Central					
Arcadia	1006.00	1006.43	1008.46	2.03	4,700
Heyburn	761.50	765.00	765.88	0.88	4,564
Thunderbird	1039.00	1040.68	1040.37	(0.31)	8,505
East Central					
Eufaula*	587.00	587.17	587.38	0.21	39,813
Tenkiller	632.00	635.63	634.81	(0.82)	36,811
Southwest					
Fort Cobb	1342.00	1343.10	1343.09	(0.01)	4,259
Lugert-Altus	1559.00	1556.94	1556.81	(0.13)	(13,260)
Tom Steed	1411.00	1410.95	1410.66	(0.29)	(2,132)
South Central					
Arbuckle	872.00	872.66	872.87	0.21	2,071
McGee Creek**	175.90	176.46	176.55	0.09	8,391
Texoma*	619.00	617.97	618.13	0.16	(66,898)
Waurika*	951.40	952.12	951.97	(0.15)	5,778
Southeast					
Broken Bow*	602.50	603.64	602.85	(0.79)	5,117
Hugo*	406.00	406.72	407.34	0.62	19,202
Pine Creek*	442.50	443.76	442.88	(0.88)	1,801
Sardis	599.00	599.36	599.40	0.04	5,549
Wister	478.00	479.65	478.88	(0.77)	6,753

* indicates seasonal pool operation

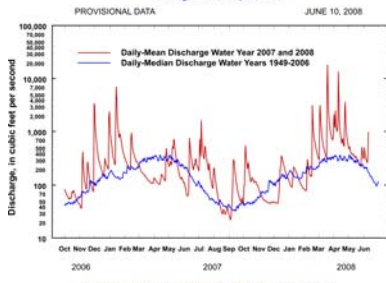
** elevation in meters

negative numbers in red, parentheses

STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

Baron Fork at Eldon

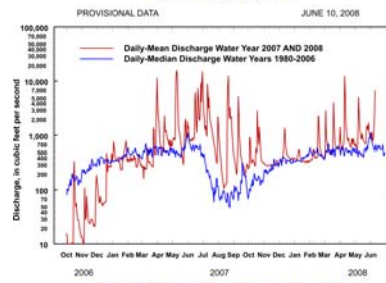
Baron Fork at Eldon, Oklahoma
Station No. 07197000 Northwest Oklahoma
Drainage Area 307 square miles



Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2007 and 2008 and period of record
Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Canadian River at Purcell

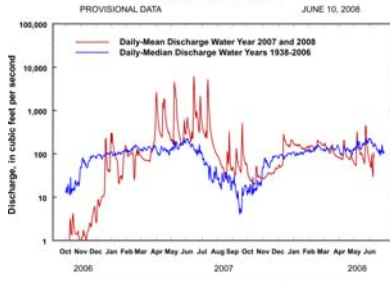
Canadian River at Purcell, Oklahoma
Station No. 07229200 Central Oklahoma
Drainage Area 25,939 square miles



Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2007 and 2008 and period of record
Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Cimarron River near Waynoka

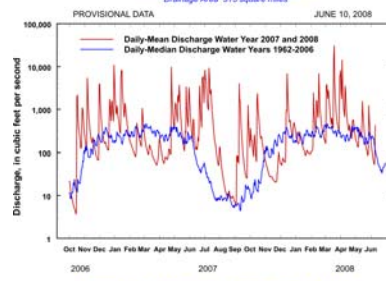
Cimarron River near Waynoka, Oklahoma
Station No. 07150000 Northwest Oklahoma
Drainage Area 13,334 square miles



Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2007 and 2008 and period of record
Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Glover River near Glover

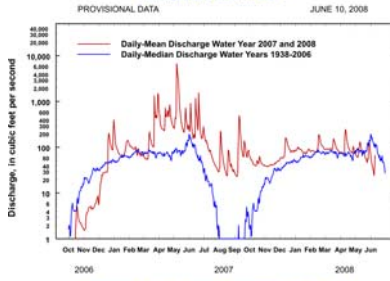
Glover River near Glover, Oklahoma
Station No. 07337900 Southeast Oklahoma
Drainage Area 315 square miles



Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2007 and 2008 and period of record
Data from U.S. Geological Survey

North Fork of the Red River near Carter

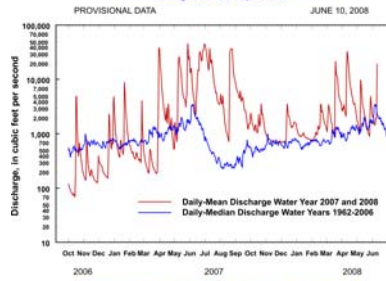
North Fork of the Red River near Carter, Oklahoma
Station No. 07301500 Southwest Oklahoma
Drainage Area 2,337 square miles



Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2007 and 2008 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 2007 and 2008 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>.