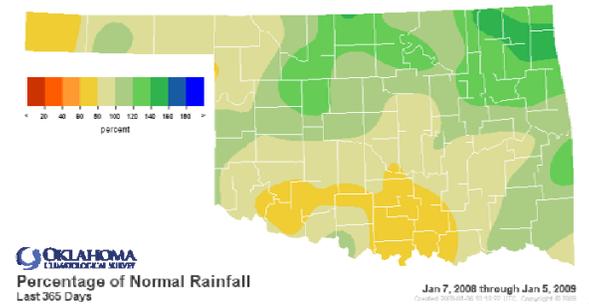
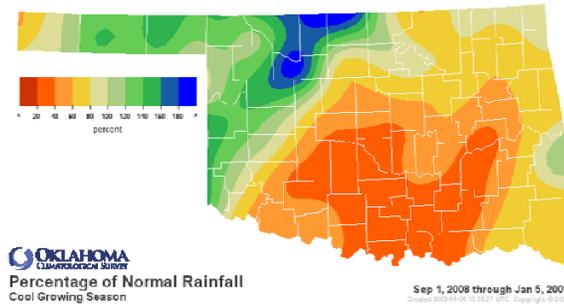


January 8, 2009

PRECIPITATION

Statewide Precipitation

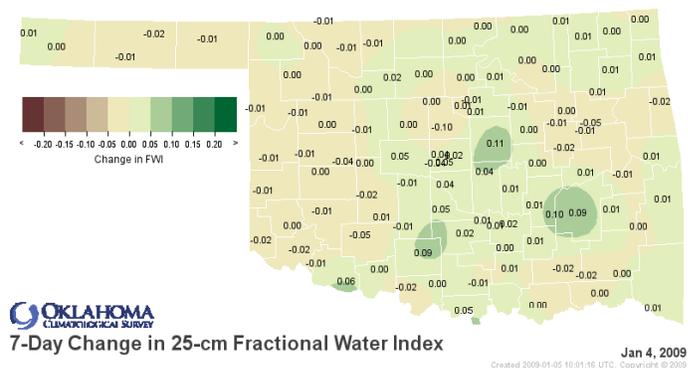
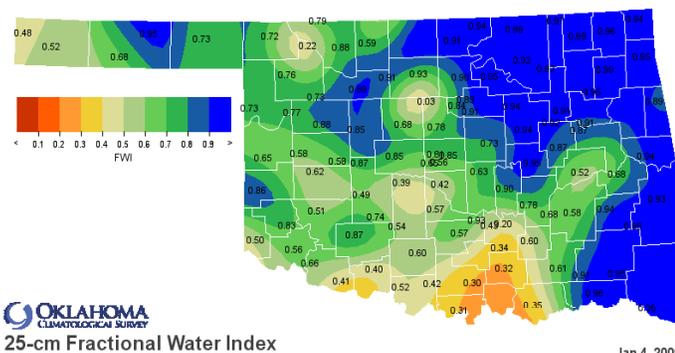
Climate Division (#)	Cool Growing Season September 1, 2008—January 5, 2009				Last 365 Days January 7, 2008—January 5, 2009			
	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)	PERCENT OF NORMAL	RANK SINCE 1921	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)	PERCENT OF NORMAL	RANK SINCE 1921
Panhandle	5.77"	+0.55"	111%	28th wettest	17.72"	-3.37"	84%	24th driest
North Central	11.90"	+2.58"	128%	17th wettest	35.93"	+4.31"	114%	14th wettest
Northeast	11.08"	-3.48"	76%	34th driest	55.09"	+13.17"	131%	3rd wettest
West Central	10.49"	+1.88"	122%	19th wettest	30.78"	+1.71"	106%	15th wettest
Central	6.16"	-6.65"	48%	13th driest	36.19"	-1.75"	95%	36th wettest
East Central	9.00"	-7.85"	53%	15th driest	49.25"	+3.22"	107%	20th wettest
Southwest	5.60"	-4.05"	58%	19th driest	26.33"	-4.44"	86%	31st driest
South Central	4.91"	-9.62"	34%	4th driest	31.25"	-9.65"	76%	17th driest
Southeast	12.87"	-6.25"	67%	23rd driest	54.34"	+3.49"	107%	23rd wettest
Statewide	8.46"	-3.81"	69%	24th driest	37.29"	+0.65"	102%	27th wettest



SOIL MOISTURE

Fractional Water Index¹ January 4, 2009

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.

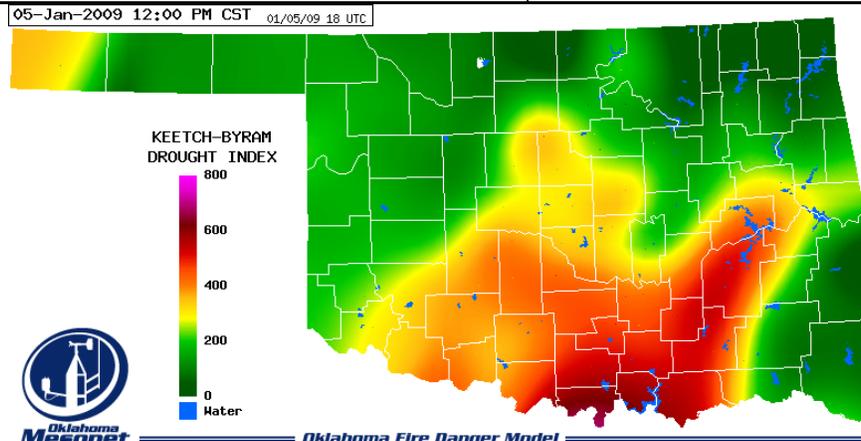
DROUGHT INDICES

Palmer Drought Severity Index ¹					Standardized Precipitation Index ² Through November 2008			
CLIMATE DIVISION (#)	CURRENT STATUS 1/3/2009	VALUE		CHANGE IN VALUE	3-MONTH	6-MONTH	9-MONTH	12-MONTH
		1/3	11/29					
Northwest (1)	MOIST SPELL	1.54	2.46	-0.92	VERY WET	VERY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
North Central (2)	EXTREME MOIST SPELL	4.57	5.03	-0.46	VERY WET	VERY WET	VERY WET	VERY WET
Northeast (3)	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.60	3.78	-0.18	NEAR NORMAL	VERY WET	EXTREMELY WET	EXTREMELY WET
West Central (4)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.72	3.39	-0.67	VERY WET	MODERATELY WET	MODERATELY WET	VERY WET
Central (5)	INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL	0.92	1.87	-0.95	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET
East Central (6)	NEAR NORMAL	0.00	1.18	-1.18	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Southwest (7)	INCIPIENT DROUGHT	-0.53	0.69	-1.22	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
South Central (8)	MILD DROUGHT	-1.29	-0.87	-0.42	VERY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Southeast (9)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.06	2.86	-0.80	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET	MODERATELY WET

- Only one climate division is currently experiencing drought conditions, according to the PDSI.
- All nine climate divisions have undergone a PDSI moisture decrease since November 29.
- Three climate divisions are experiencing near long-term dry conditions, according to the SPI.

Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index³

MESONET STATION	COUNTY	CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT VALUE 1/5/2009	
Burneyville	Love	South Central	648	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stations currently above 600 (January 5) = 1 • Stations above 600 on December 2 = 1
Madill	Marshall	South Central	581	
Ardmore	Carter	South Central	570	



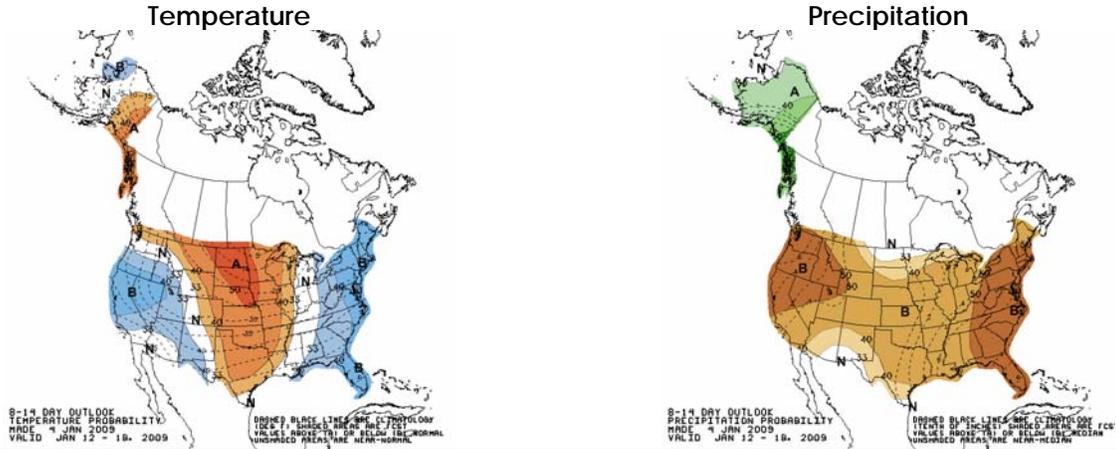
¹ The Palmer Drought Severity Index, the first comprehensive drought index developed in the United States, is calculated based on precipitation, temperature, and soil moisture. Though widely used by government agencies and states to trigger drought relief programs, the PDSI may underestimate or overestimate 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
January 12-18, 2009

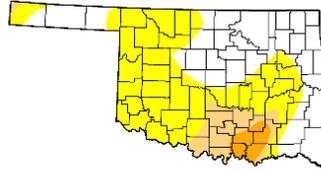


U.S. Drought Monitor

January 6, 2009
Valid 7 a.m. EST

Oklahoma

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	41.6	58.4	12.0	3.4	0.0	0.0
Last Week (12/29/2008 map)	41.6	58.4	12.0	3.4	0.0	0.0
3 Months Ago (10/14/2008 map)	83.8	16.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Start of Calendar Year (01/08/2009 map)	41.6	58.4	12.0	3.4	0.0	0.0
Start of Water Year (10/07/2008 map)	84.4	15.6	5.0	3.5	0.0	0.0
One Year Ago (01/08/2008 map)	70.3	29.7	7.1	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>

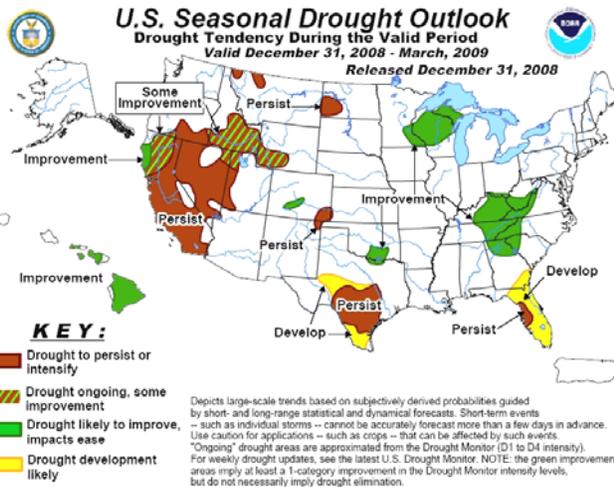


Released Thursday, January 8, 2009
Author: Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center

Regional Drought Summary & Outlook:

January 6—Another dry week over the Plains and dryness over the last few months has started to impact the region. D0 was expanded over west Texas and into southeast New Mexico. Lubbock, Texas, recorded just 0.01 inches of precipitation in December, which followed only 0.08 inches in November for a total of 1.29 inches below normal for those two months. Several days in December, Lubbock reported blowing dust with the most intense days being December 8th and 14th. Crops are being impacted in Texas with winter wheat and oats being the main concern. The condition of winter wheat in Texas continues to decline with 46 percent rated poor to very poor while oats are 74 percent poor to very poor.

According to the latest Drought Outlook (December 31), significant drought relief has occurred across the upper Ohio Valley and Southeast. Additional improvement can be expected across the upper Ohio Valley and southern Appalachians. In contrast, the moderate drought has recently expanded in west-central Florida. Improvement is forecast in southern and eastern Oklahoma, while drought should persist in south-central Texas and may expand. Persistence is forecast for the small drought areas in southeast Colorado, the northern high Plains, and northwest Montana. The forecast remains a challenge across the western drought areas. The wet, cold pattern during mid-December increased snow-water content values to near average for this time of year. With signals from La Niña composites favoring dryness during the next three months, persistence is forecast for central and southern California, southeast Oregon, and Nevada.

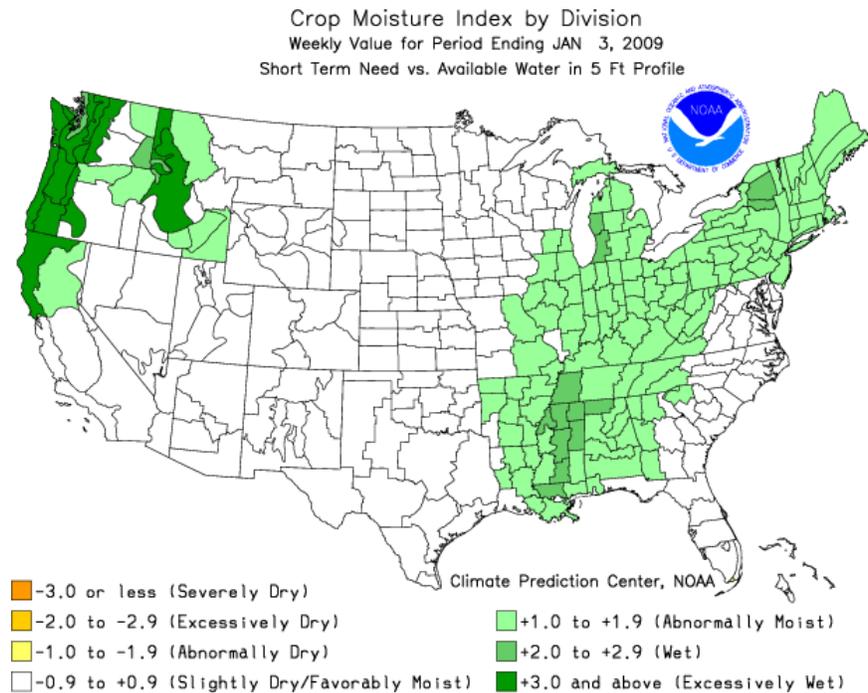


CROP REPORT

January 5, 2009—Topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions were down significantly from this time last year. Seventy-one percent of topsoil and 61 percent of subsoil moisture was rated in short to very short condition. Despite the lack of moisture and strong winds in some areas, the conditions of all small grain crops were mostly in the good to fair range. The percentage of rye and wheat acres used for grazing was less than normal, primarily due to dry weather conditions. In some areas, early planted wheat was not developed enough to be grazed, and was in dire need of rainfall. Thirty-one percent of winter wheat was being grazed, four points behind normal.

Seventy-six percent of the state's pasture and range were in good to fair condition by the end of last month. Pond levels were beginning to get low in some parts of the state. Some hay and supplemental feeding were taking place.

Livestock were rated in mostly good to fair condition. Livestock marketings were average. Drinking water for livestock was beginning to be a major concern for producers in areas that have not received adequate rainfall.



RESERVOIR STORAGE

- 14 reservoirs are currently operating at less than full capacity (compared to 13 five weeks ago).
- 8 reservoirs have experienced lake level decreases.

Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs					
<i>January 5, 2009</i>					
<i>Lake or Reservoir</i>	<i>Normal Pool Elevation</i> (feet)	<i>Previous Elevation</i> 12/03/2008 (feet)	<i>Current Elevation</i> 01/05/2009 (feet)	<i>Change in Elevation</i> (feet)	<i>Current Flood Control Storage</i> (acre-feet)
North Central					
Fort Supply	2004.00	2004.06	2004.72	0.66	1,351
Great Salt Plains	1125.00	1125.28	1125.45	0.17	3,776
Kaw*	1012.50	1010.94	1013.44	2.50	18,382
Northeast					
Birch	750.50	750.33	750.82	0.49	366
Copan	710.00	710.28	711.38	1.10	7,831
Fort Gibson	554.00	555.05	557.94	2.89	80,504
Grand*	742.00	742.03	742.08	0.05	3,521
Hudson	619.00	619.33	620.04	0.71	11,505
Hulah	733.00	732.60	733.96	1.36	5,919
Keystone*	723.00	723.44	722.17	(1.27)	(18,185)
Oologah*	640.00	635.98	636.73	0.75	(102,358)
Skiatook	714.00	713.16	713.04	(0.12)	(9,685)
West Central					
Canton	1615.40	1615.27	1615.07	(0.20)	(2,620)
Foss	1642.00	1641.51	1641.97	0.46	(201)
Central					
Arcadia	1006.00	1006.01	1006.10	0.09	186
Heyburn	761.50	760.86	761.02	0.16	(487)
Thunderbird	1039.00	1038.71	1038.69	(0.02)	(1,860)
East Central					
Eufaula*	585.00	584.17	584.46	0.29	(50,070)
Tenkiller	632.00	631.83	632.37	0.54	4,847
Southwest					
Fort Cobb	1342.00	1342.26	1342.46	0.20	1,791
Lugert-Altus	1559.00	1547.38	1548.75	1.37	(54,630)
Tom Steed	1411.00	1407.86	1407.46	(0.40)	(20,823)
South Central					
Arbuckle	872.00	868.79	868.20	(0.59)	(8,564)
McGee Creek**	175.90	175.82	175.70	(0.12)	(2,425)
Texoma*	616.90	616.56	616.60	0.04	(21,072)
Waurika*	951.40	950.94	950.84	(0.10)	(5,607)
Southeast					
Broken Bow*	599.50	599.31	599.84	0.53	4,822
Hugo*	406.00	406.41	406.82	0.41	11,600
Pine Creek*	438.00	438.42	440.14	1.72	8,531
Sardis	599.00	599.05	599.14	0.09	1,942
Wister	478.00	478.20	479.95	1.75	15,498

* indicates seasonal pool operation

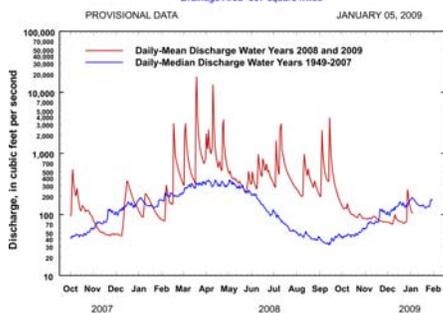
** elevation in meters

negative numbers in red, parentheses

STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

Baron Fork at Eldon

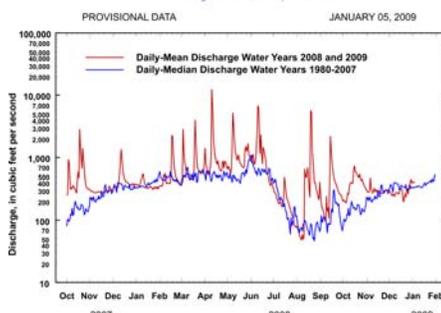
Baron Fork at Eldon, Oklahoma
Station No. 07197000 Northeast Oklahoma
Drainage Area 307 square miles



PROVISIONAL DATA JANUARY 05, 2009
Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record
Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Canadian River at Purcell

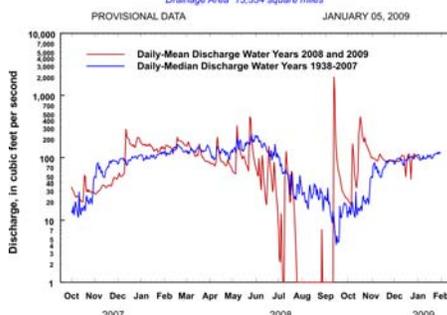
Canadian River at Purcell, Oklahoma
Station No. 07229200 Central Oklahoma
Drainage Area 25,939 square miles



PROVISIONAL DATA JANUARY 05, 2009
Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record
Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Cimarron River near Waynoka

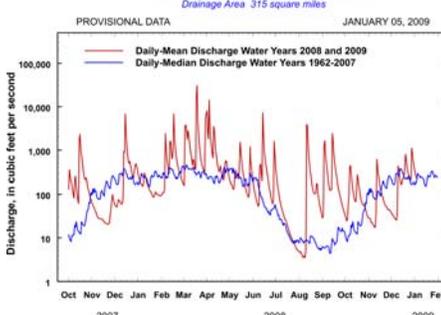
Cimarron River near Waynoka, Oklahoma
Station No. 07158000 Northwest Oklahoma
Drainage Area 13,334 square miles



PROVISIONAL DATA JANUARY 05, 2009
Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record
Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Glover River near Glover

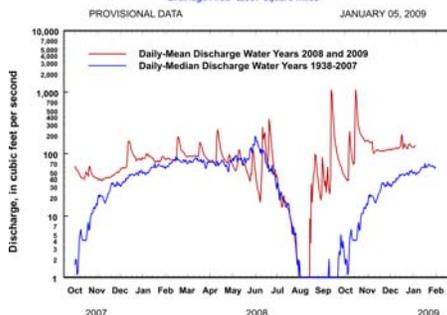
Glover River near Glover, Oklahoma
Station No. 07337900 Southeast Oklahoma
Drainage Area 315 square miles



PROVISIONAL DATA JANUARY 05, 2009
Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record
Data from U.S. Geological Survey

North Fork of the Red River near Carter

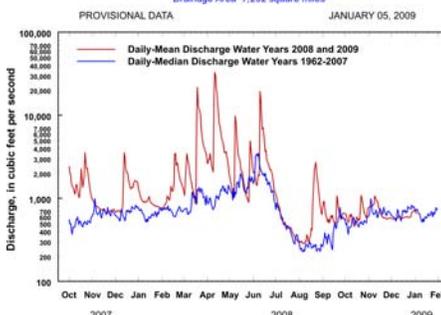
North Fork of the Red River near Carter, Oklahoma
Station No. 07301500 Southwest Oklahoma
Drainage Area 2,337 square miles



PROVISIONAL DATA JANUARY 05, 2009
Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 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



PROVISIONAL DATA JANUARY 05, 2009
Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 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.ok.gov and www.mesonet.org.