



DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS COUNCIL

RICK PERRY
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W. NIM KIDD
Council Chairperson

June 21, 2013

TO: The Honorable Rick Perry, Governor, State of Texas
The Honorable David Dewhurst, Lieutenant Governor, State of Texas
Mr. John Steen, Secretary of State, State of Texas
The Honorable Leticia R. Van de Putte, President Pro-Tempore of the Senate, State of Texas
The Honorable Joe Straus, Speaker of the House, State of Texas
The Honorable Tommy Williams, Chairman, Senate Finance Committee, State of Texas
The Honorable Troy Fraser, Chairman, Senate Natural Resources Committee, State of Texas
The Honorable Craig Estes, Chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Rural Affairs & Homeland Security, State of Texas
The Honorable Joseph Pickett, Chairman, House Committee on Homeland Security & Public Safety, State of Texas
The Honorable Jim Pitts, Chairman, House Appropriations Committee, State of Texas
The Honorable Allan Ritter, Chairman, House Natural Resources Committee, State of Texas
The Honorable Tracy O. King, Chairman, House Agriculture & Livestock Committee, State of Texas
The Honorable Abel Herrero, Chairman, House Criminal Jurisprudence Committee, State of Texas
Mr. Jeff Boyd, Chief of Staff, Office of the Governor
Mr. Steven McCraw, Director, Texas Department of Public Safety

FROM: Assistant Director Nim Kidd, Texas Division of Emergency Management

SUBJECT: Statewide Drought Situation Report

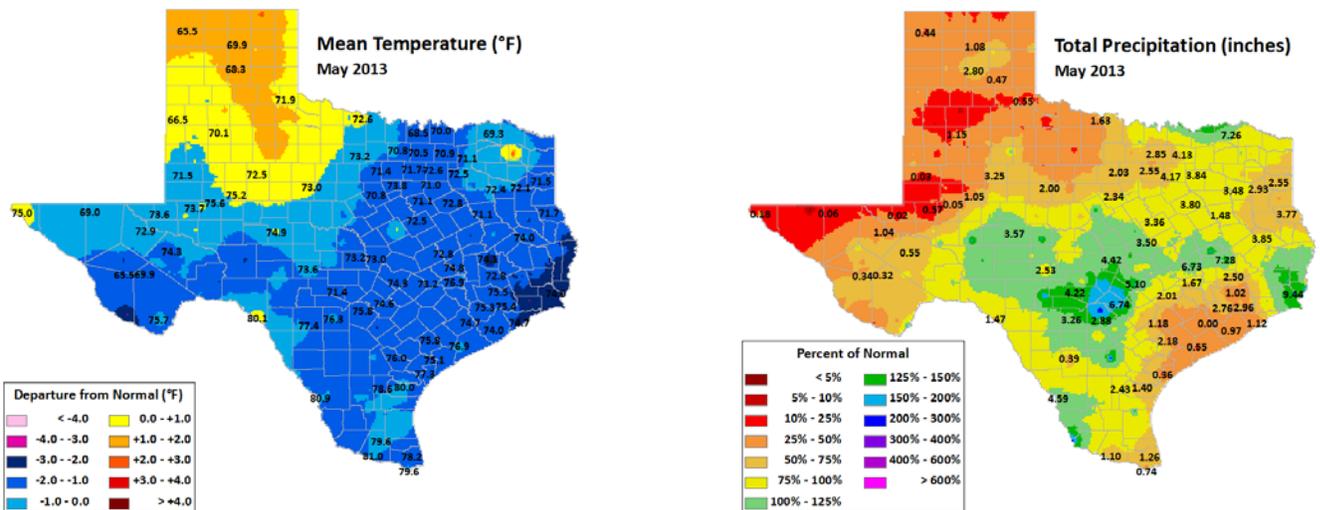
Nim Kidd, Chairman	Brenner Brown, Member	Richard Egg, Member
Texas Division of Emergency Mgmt	Texas Water Development Board	State Soil & Water Conservation Board
Lance Williams, Member	Dr. Travis Miller, Member	David Bradsby, Member
Texas Department of Agriculture	Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service	Texas Parks & Wildlife Department
Gilbert Jordan, Member	David A. Van Dresar, Member	Suzanne Burnham, Member
Texas Department of Transportation	Texas Alliance of Groundwater Districts	Texas Department of State Health Services
Chris Loft, Member	Tad Curtis, Member	Dr. John W. Nielsen-Gammon, Member
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality	Office of the Governor Economic Development & Tourism	Office of the State Climatologist
Michael Dunivan, Member Texas Forest Service		Marisa Callan, Member Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs

1. Next Council Meeting

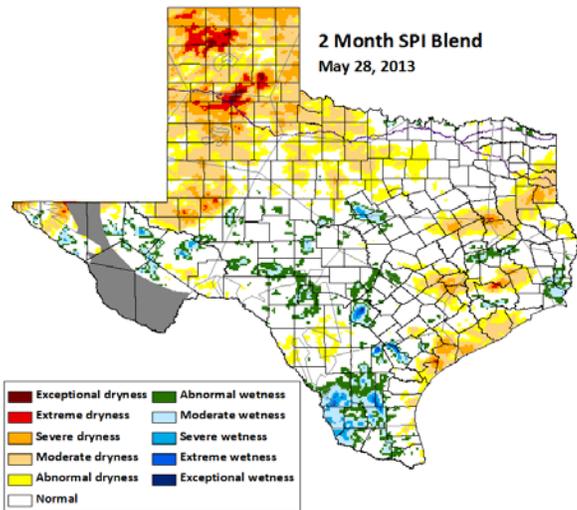
July 11, 2013 at 2:00pm

2. General Conditions

Like April, May was cooler than normal due to frequent, strong cold frontal passages throughout the month; only the Panhandle was above normal, along with some isolated regions across the state that were near normal. In terms of precipitation, central Texas and border regions in the Lower Valley, southeast Texas, and along the Red River saw monthly accumulations above average, while much of the rest of the state was well-below average. Preliminary estimates for statewide precipitation are 2.17 inches, almost a full inch below the 3.1 average for May.

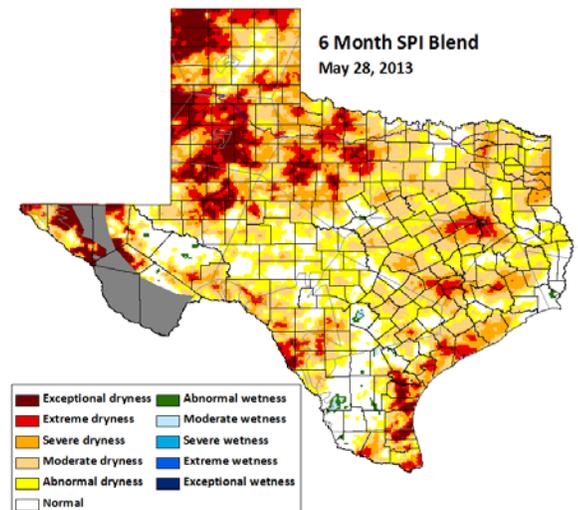


Despite the general lack of rain, reservoir levels held steady statewide. Statewide levels are slightly misleading, however, as many of the smaller municipal storage areas are seeing steady declines in water levels but are being masked by a small number of larger reservoirs making gains. Reservoirs such as Lake Belton, Wright Patman Lake, and Livingston Reservoir all saw 20,000 acre-feet of storage more than at the end of April. Stream flows are still struggling to improve, as most of the regions that did not see normal rainfall, and even some that did, are still well below normal conditions for the month.

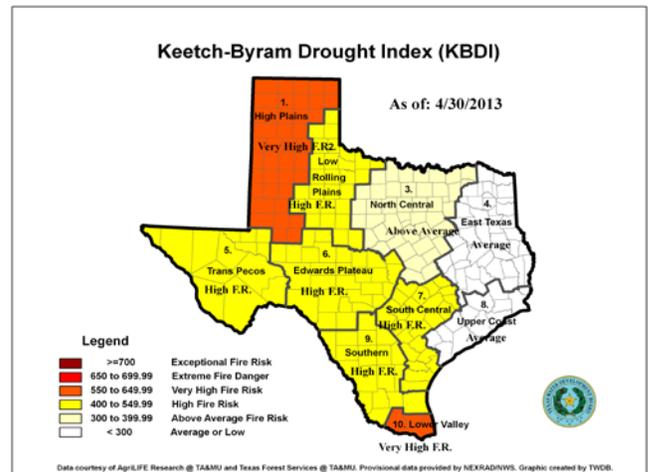
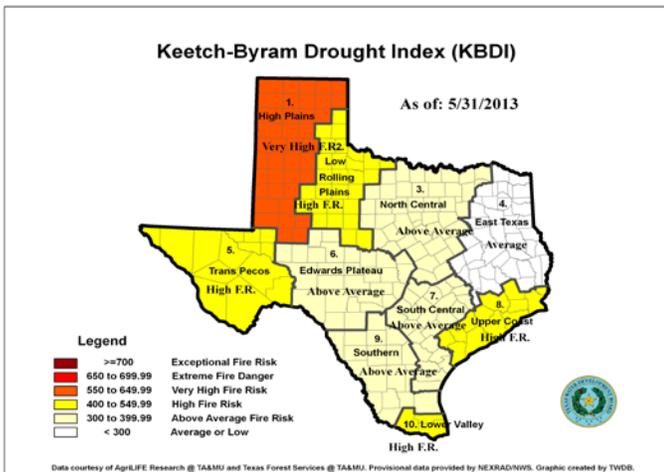
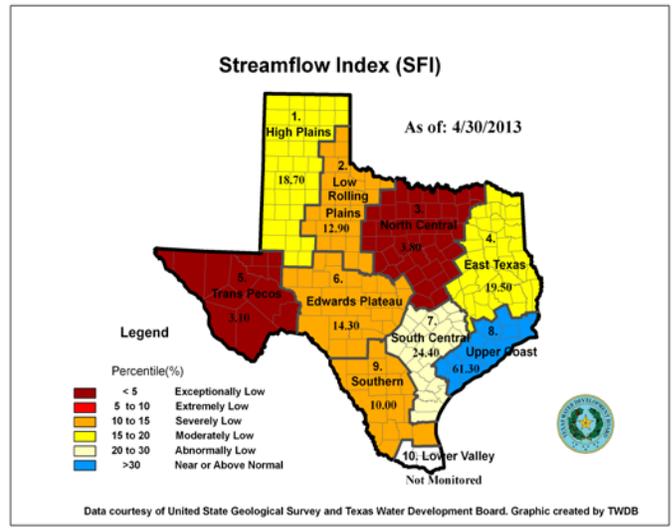
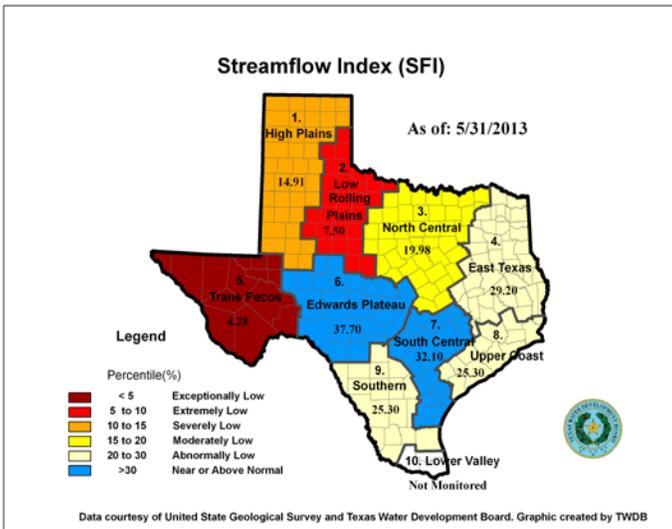
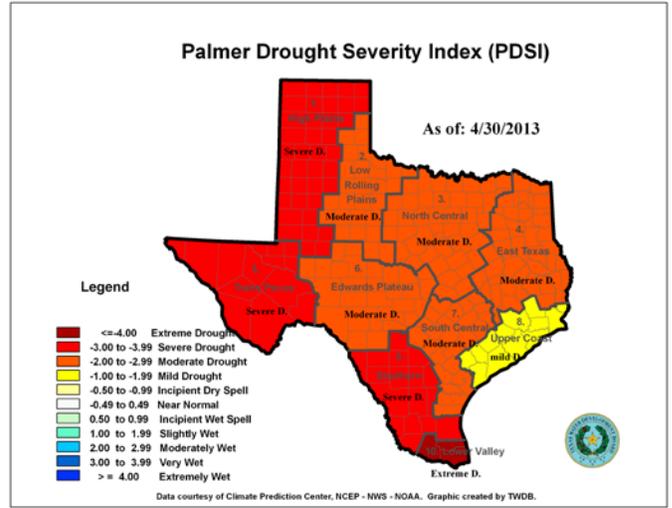
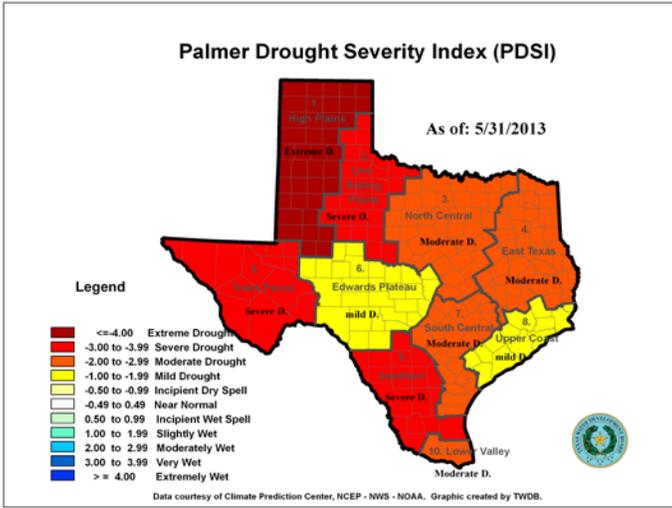


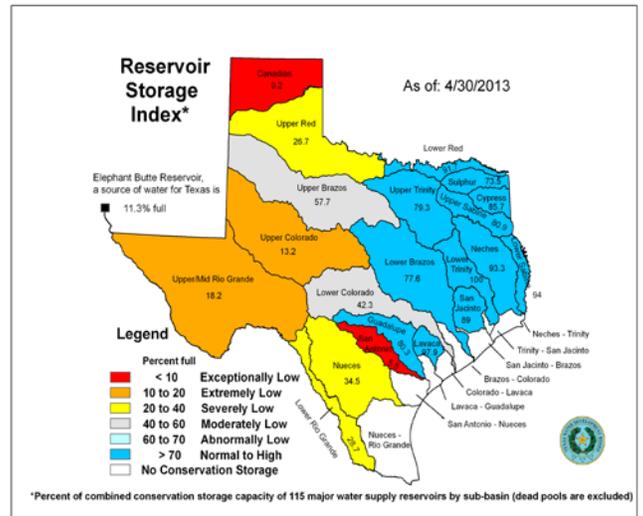
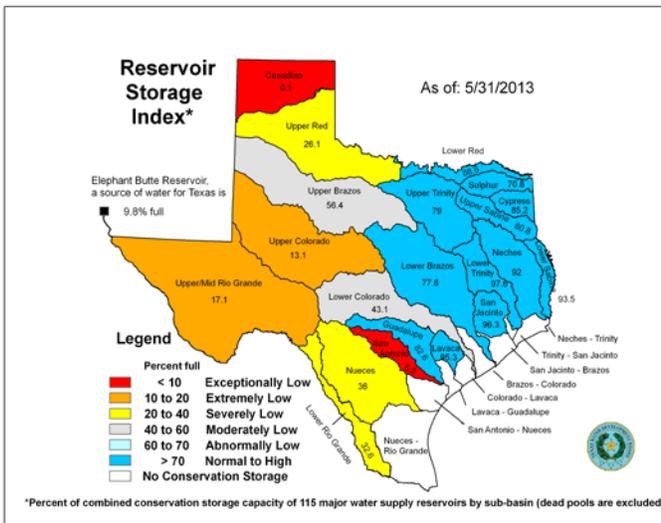
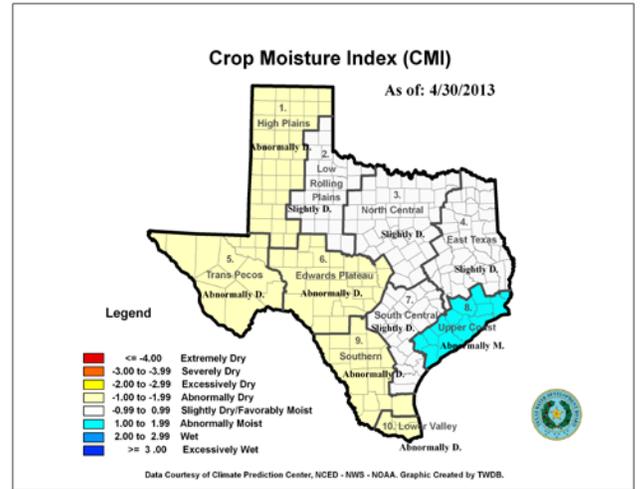
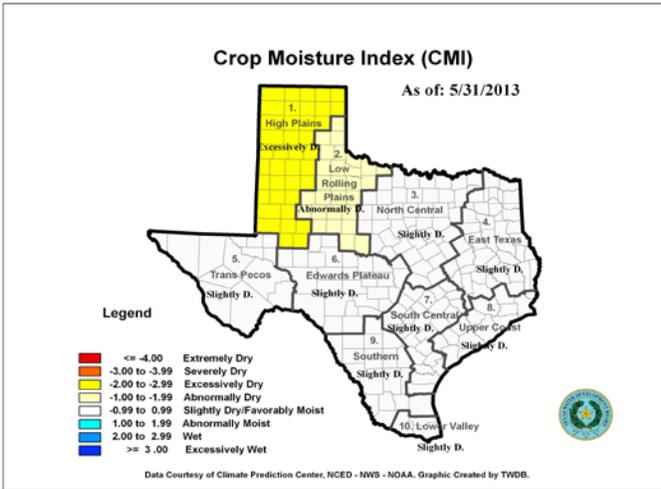
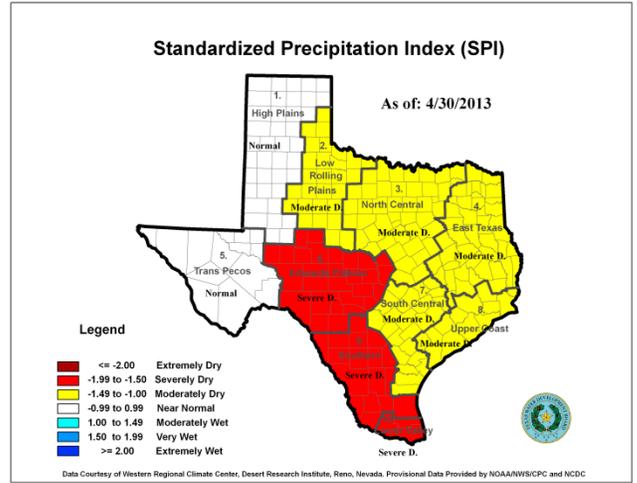
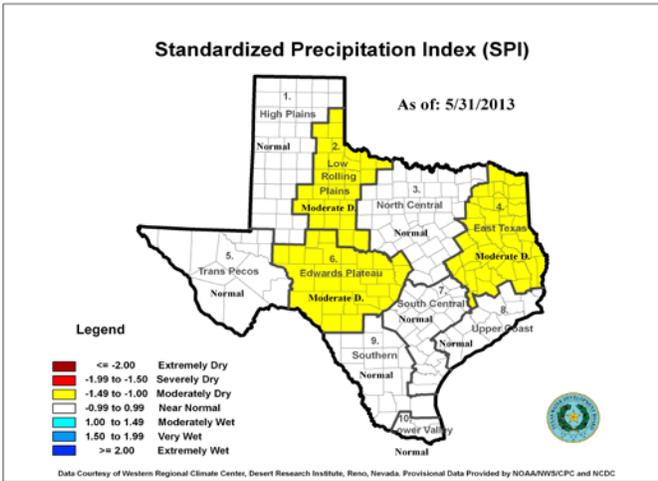
Short-term conditions are variable across the state. Frequent rainfall along the Rio Grande and Red rivers have resulted in locally improved soil moisture conditions, but the Upper Coast, east Texas, and Panhandle have seen marked declines in soil moisture. The region near Midland and Odessa has been particularly poor, having seen its driest February-May period on record. The rest of the state has seen just enough rainfall to keep from descending further into drought conditions, making the focus shift more towards the hydrological concerns mentioned above.

Temperature and precipitation outlooks for the coming month are pessimistic for the western portions of the state. The temperature outlook shows a greater chance for above-normal temperatures for the western half of the state, part of a larger trend in the western U.S., while the eastern half of the state has no dominant trend expected. The precipitation outlook is similar, with the Texas/New Mexico border expected to see below average accumulations, but the below normal precipitation region is more confined. These outlooks have the driest and warmest regions in May being the driest and warmest regions in June, furthering the deterioration seen in previous months.



Statewide Drought Condition Update May 31, 2013





1. Drought Status Summary

Texas is in drought as indicated by the Palmer Drought Severity Index.

Number of Regions In Drought Category						
Drought Index	High Drought			Lower Drought		Not in Drought
	Exceptional Dry / Drought ----- Exceptional High Fire Risk	Extreme Dry / Drought ----- Extreme High Fire Risk	Severe Dry / Drought ----- Very High Fire Risk	Moderate or Excessive Dry / Drought ----- High Fire Risk	Abnormal or Mild Dry / Drought ----- Above Average Fire Risk	Near or Above Normal Condition
PDSI (10)	N/A	1	3	4	2	0
SFI (9)	1	1	1	1	3	2
SPI (10)	N/A	0	1	3	0	7
CMI (10)	N/A	0	0	1	1	7
KBDI (10)	0	1	1	4	4	1
Number of River Basins / Sub-Basins In Drought Category						
RSI (21)	2	2	3	2	0	12

2. Drought Index Data

Region ID	Region Name	Crop Moisture Index	Palmer Drought Severity Index	Standardized Precipitation Index	Keetch-Byram Drought Index	Reservoir Storage Index	Streamflow Index
1	High Plains	-2.39	-4.16	-0.80	575.00	0.58	14.91
2	Low Rolling Plains	-1.69	-3.30	-1.14	490.00	22.64	7.50
3	North Central	0.21	-2.39	-0.94	304.00	75.73	19.98
4	East Texas	0.02	-2.08	-1.06	294.00	91.92	29.20
5	Trans Pecos	-0.90	-3.16	-0.34	549.00	17.50	4.28
6	Edwards Plateau	-0.09	-1.97	-1.22	340.00	30.85	37.70
7	South Central	0.13	-2.57	-0.93	350.00	46.70	32.10
8	Upper Coast	0.01	-1.55	-0.40	405.00	97.27	25.30
9	Southern	-0.02	-3.37	-0.74	329.00	30.80	25.30
10	Lower Valley	0.00	-2.12	-0.58	522.00	No Data	No Data

The comparison of index values with last month is summarized below:

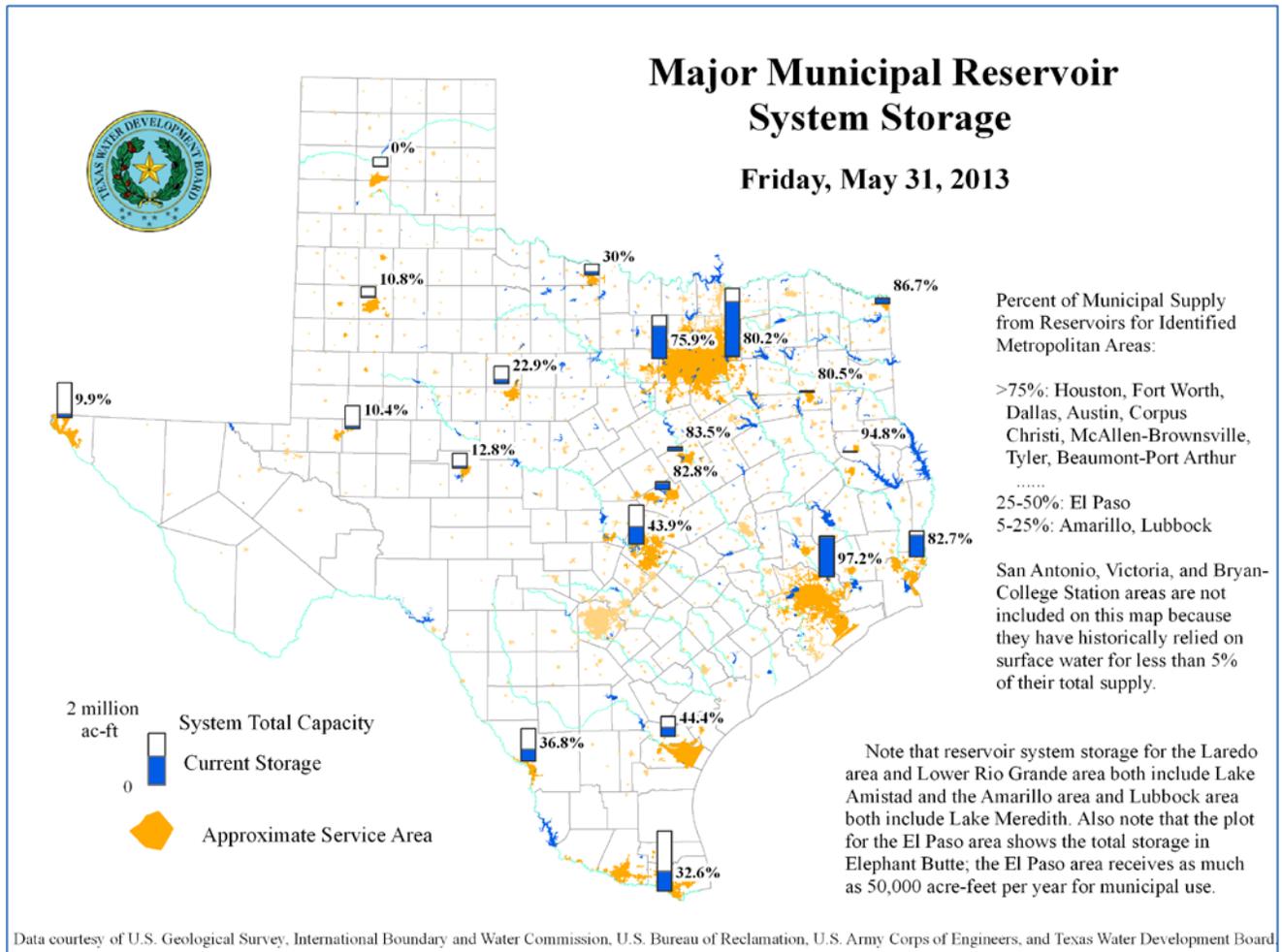
Drought Index	Index Value Improved in # Regions (Bold in table above)	Index Value Deteriorated in # Regions (Italic in table above)	Index Value Unchanged in # Regions
PDSI (10)	5	<i>5</i>	0
SFI (9)	7	<i>2</i>	0
SPI (10)	9	<i>1</i>	0
CMI (10)	7	<i>3</i>	0
KBDI (10)	5	<i>5</i>	0
RSI (21)	6	<i>14</i>	1

3. Reservoir Storage Condition

Water storage conditions are summarized below by river basins for the 115 of Texas major reservoirs at the end of the month:

- The statewide combined storage was 66% full, 183,344 acre-feet more than a month ago.
- By the river basins, storage was lower than normal in 9 basin or sub-basins but Near or Above Normal in all other 12 basin or sub-basins,
- Exceptionally low in Canadian River basin and San Antonio sub-basins,
- Extremely low in Upper Colorado and Upper-Mid Rio Grande sub-basin basins,
- Severely low in Upper Red River, Lower Rio Grande sub-basins and Nueces river basin,
- Moderately low in Upper Brazos and Lower Colorado sub-basins,
- Near or above Normal in all other 12 basin or sub-basins.
- The elephant Butte Reservoir was 10% full by the month end (1% lower than last month)

Reservoir Status for Major Metropolitan Centers

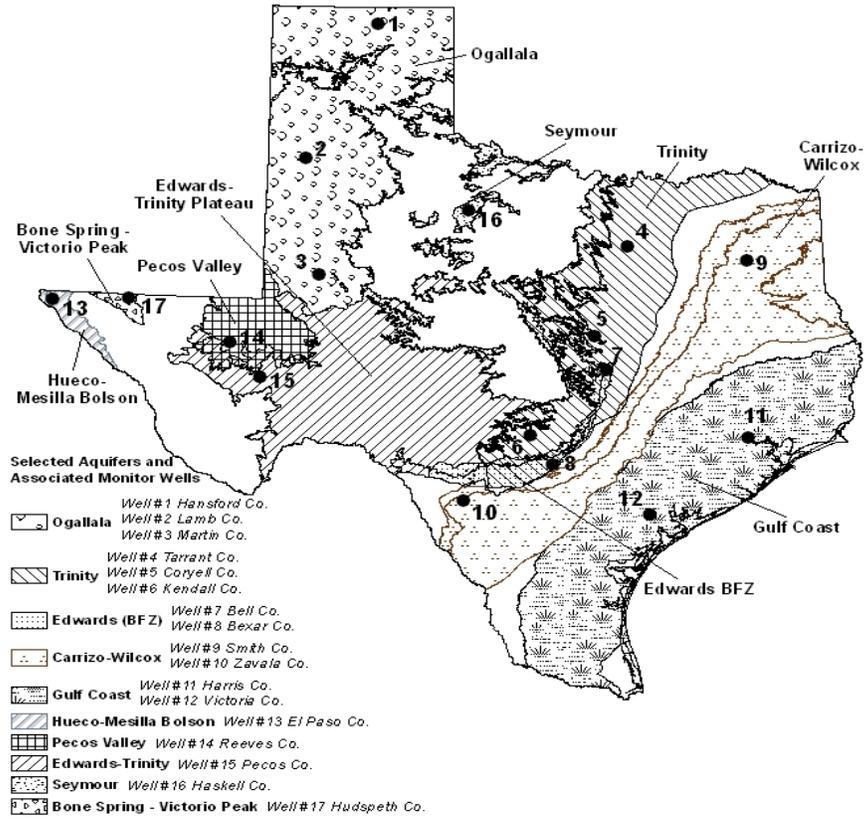


4. Groundwater Condition

- Water level measurements were available from all 17 key monitoring wells in the state.
- Water levels rose in six of the monitoring wells since the beginning of May, ranging from 0.35 feet in the Haskell County Seymour Aquifer wells (well #16) to 8.2 feet in the Bexar County Edwards Aquifer well (well #8).
- Water levels declined in ten monitoring wells, ranging from 0.16 feet in the Victoria County Gulf Coast Aquifer well (well #12) to 8.83 feet in the La Salle County Carrizo Wilcox Aquifer well (well #10).
- The J-17 well in San Antonio recorded a water level of 74.8 feet below land surface or 656.2 feet above mean sea level. This water level is 3.8 feet below the Stage I critical management level in that segment of the Edwards Aquifer. Stage II restrictions were declared by the EAA when the ten-day average fell below the 650-foot elevation, or 81 feet below land surface.

<i>Monitoring Well</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Month Change</i>	<i>Year Change</i>	<i>Historical Change</i>
(1) Hansford 0354301	153.98	153.6	-0.3	-0.18	-83.86
(2) Lamb 1053602	143.31	143.06	-0.43	-2.34	-115.16
(3) Martin 2739903	141.73	141.20	-0.53	-0.28	-36.84
(4) Dallas 3319101	488.83	489.83	1.0	NA	-266.83
(5) Coryell 4035404	501.42	502.99	-2.4	-8.01	-209.42
(6) Kendall 6802609	131.42	132.27	0.85	4.02	-71.42
(7) Bell 5804816	126.67	126.67	0.0	-2.67	-3.54
(8) Bexar 6837203	74.8	83	8.2	6.08	-28.16
(9) Smith 3430907	437.41	437.12	-0.29	-4.94	-71.41
(10) La Salle 7738103	468.82	459.99	-8.83	-62.18	-215.75
(11) Harris 6514409	193.11	194.23	1.12	6.98	-57.61
(12) Victoria 8017502	34.45	34.29	-0.16	1.6	-0.45
(13) El Paso 4913301	294.25	293.73	-0.52	-1.4	-62.35
(14) Reeves 4644501	154.52	154.96	0.44	-4.07	-62.43
(15) Pecos 5216802	214.02	210.94	-3.08	-3.05	32.86
(16) Haskell 2135748	48.17	48.52	0.35	-1.5	-6.84
(17) Hudspeth 4807516	145.04	141.37	-3.67	-0.59	-41.12

Groundwater Observation Wells Location Map



6. Water Utility Status

1. WATER UTILITY STATUS

Overall, there are **956** water systems that are asking their customers to restrict water use, compared with **1,005** a month ago. Of these systems, **637** are asking customers to follow a mandatory water schedule and **319** are asking customers to follow a voluntary watering schedule. There are currently **36** PWSs that have prohibited all outside watering by their customers. A total of **1,321** water systems have reported to the TCEQ regarding their status using the online form on the TCEQ public website. Recent rains in parts of the state have allowed some water systems to relax their water use restrictions. The seasonal forecasts show ongoing drought areas will continue to persist and intensify while improvements are likely in eastern portions of the state.

2. WATER RIGHTS – STATEWIDE

New temporary water use permit applications are being reviewed on a site-specific basis and issued if there is sufficient surplus water at the requested source. The number of applications for new water use permits and amendments to existing permits was high for the month.

The availability of unappropriated water for new water use permits continues to decrease in all river basins in the State, and the search for long-term, dependable alternate sources of water remains a high priority issue.

3. WATER RIGHTS – LOWER RIO GRANDE / RIO GRANDE WATERMASTER (RGWM)

Current Conditions: On May 25, 2013, the U.S. combined ownership at Amistad/Falcon stood at 32.31% of normal conservation capacity, impounding 1,096,080 acre-feet, down from 57.15% (1,938,408 AF) of normal conservation a year ago at this time. Overall the system is holding 22.44% of normal conservation capacity, impounding 1,328,754 acre-feet with Amistad at 24.28% of conservation capacity, impounding 795,307 acre-feet and Falcon at 20.15% of conservation capacity, impounding 533,447 acre-feet. Mexico has 9.19% of normal conservation capacity, impounding 232,674 acre-feet at Amistad/Falcon.

Allocations: As of printing of the April, 2013 ownership report, we have allocated 75,949.1414 acre-feet to Class A & B water rights this year, which include irrigation, mining and recreation.

Storage & Loss Amistad vs. Falcon: The U.S. is currently storing approximately 676 thousand acre-feet at Amistad (36.8%); and approximately 419 thousand acre-feet (27.0%) of normal conservation capacity at Falcon.

Storage & Loss Amistad vs. Falcon: The U.S. is currently storing approximately 714 thousand acre-feet at Amistad (40.8%); and approximately 340 thousand acre-feet (22.0%) of normal conservation capacity at Falcon.

Evaporation and seepage losses at Amistad, as of May 25, 2013, are 70,768 acre-feet. For the same period, the U.S. has lost 68,976 acre-feet at Falcon.

Releases to meet demands In 2013, (through May 25, 2013), Mexico has released 478,724 acre-feet from Amistad and 691,434 acre-feet from Falcon Mexico needs. The U.S. has released 457,380 acre-feet from Falcon and 429,965 acre-feet from Amistad for U.S. needs. Combined with gains between Amistad and Falcon, U.S. inflows to Falcon have totaled 436,632 acre-feet. The U.S. demand in the lower Rio Grande has been met at a rate of 95% by direct Rio Grande inflows and Amistad releases this year.

Upper Rio Grande (New Mexico): Elephant Butte in New Mexico is currently storing 204,299 (10.10%) acre feet and Caballo Dam in New Mexico, downstream of Elephant Butte is storing 25,943 (11.43%) acre-feet. This water storage in part is used to meet water needs in the El Paso area.

Outlook: 41% of all accounts began 2013 at 0% water available, 17% of all accounts began 2013 with 0-50% of their usable balance and 42% of all accounts began 2013 with 50-100% of their usable balance available. The National Weather Service continues to report that moderate to extreme drought conditions are affecting much of Rio Grande Basin counties.

4. RIVER BASIN REPORTS

Stream flow conditions vary widely across the state. When considering drought conditions, United State Geological Survey (USGS) streamflow data are commonly used as a metric for comparison. This report uses monthly mean river flows in cubic feet per second (cfs) to represent average monthly conditions within each river basin. The historical median flow value for the month (the discharge which is equaled or exceeded 50% of the time) is used to prevent the inclusion of high flow values that would skew the data.

Red River Basin:

Streamflow Conditions:

Site	May mean (cfs)	May historical median (cfs)
Red River near Burkburnett	34	483
Red River near De Kalb	12,428	11,600

Drought Condition: As of May 28, 91% of the Red River Basin is experiencing at least moderate drought conditions; with 31% of the basin experiencing exceptional drought conditions.

Drought Restrictions: Water rights in this area are eligible to impound or divert according to the terms of their permits.

Sulphur River Basin:

Streamflow Conditions:

Site	May mean (cfs)	May historical median (cfs)
Sulphur River near Talco	400	183

Drought Conditions: As of May 28, 56% of the Sulphur River Basin is experiencing at least moderate drought conditions; however, 0% of the basin is experiencing exceptional drought conditions.

Drought Restrictions: Water rights in this area are eligible to impound or divert according to the terms of their permits.

Cypress Creek Basin:

Streamflow Conditions:

Site	May mean (cfs)	May historical median (cfs)
Little Cypress Creek near Jefferson	84	387

Drought Conditions: As of May 28, 10% of the Cypress Creek Basin is experiencing at least moderate drought conditions; however, 0% of the basin is experiencing exceptional drought conditions.

Drought Restrictions: Water rights in this area are eligible to impound or divert according to the terms of their permits.

Sabine River Basin:

Streamflow Conditions:

Site	May mean (cfs)	May historical median (cfs)
Sabine River near Beckville	394	2,220
Sabine River near Ruliff	3,475	6,710

Drought Conditions: As of May 28, 51% of the Sabine River Basin is experiencing at least moderate drought conditions; however, 0% of the basin is experiencing exceptional drought conditions.

Drought Restrictions: Water rights in this area are eligible to impound or divert according to the terms of their permits.

Neches River Basin:

Streamflow Conditions:

Site	May mean (cfs)	May historical median (cfs)
Angelina River near Alto	151	482
Neches River at Evadale	2,353	5,610

Drought Conditions: As of May 28, 37% of the Neches River Basin is experiencing at least moderate drought conditions; however, 0% of the basin is experiencing exceptional drought conditions.

Drought Restrictions: Water rights in this area are eligible to impound or divert according to the terms of their permits.

Trinity River Basin:

Streamflow Conditions:

Site	May mean (cfs)	May historical median (cfs)
Trinity River at Dallas	903	1,070
Trinity River near Oakwood	1,815	5,315
Trinity River at Romayor	2,867	7,225

Drought Conditions: As of May 28, 89% of the Trinity River Basin is experiencing at least moderate drought conditions; with 1% of the basin experiencing exceptional drought conditions.

Drought Restrictions: Water rights in this area are eligible to impound or divert according to the terms of their permits.

Brazos River Basin:

Streamflow Conditions:

Site	May mean (cfs)	May historical median (cfs)
Double Mountain Fork Brazos River near Aspermont	69	21
Brazos River near Glen Rose	29	621
Little River at Cameron	246	1,490
Navasota near Easterly	19	56
Brazos near Hempstead	1,506	6,250
Brazos near Rosharon	1,279	6,470

Drought Conditions: As of May 28, 99% of the Brazos River Basin is experiencing at least moderate drought conditions; with 39% of the basin experiencing exceptional drought conditions.

Drought Restrictions: Water rights in this area are eligible to impound or divert according to the terms of their permits

Colorado River Basin:

Streamflow Conditions:

Site	May mean (cfs)	May historical median (cfs)
Colorado River at Ballinger	26	39
San Saba River at San Saba	117	114
Llano River at Llano	128	192
Pedernales River near Johnson City	27	98
Colorado River at Columbus	745	2,260

Drought Conditions: As of May 28, 99% of the Colorado River Basin is experiencing at least moderate drought conditions; with 7% of the basin experiencing exceptional drought conditions.

Drought Restrictions: Water rights in this area are eligible to impound or divert according to the terms of their permits however, the Concho Watermaster continues to monitor the streamflow conditions and modify diversion requests as needed.

Guadalupe River Basin:

Streamflow Conditions:

Site	May mean (cfs)	May historical median (cfs)
Guadalupe River near Spring Branch	136	238
San Marcos River at Luling	183	293
Guadalupe River at Cuero	560	1,470

Guadalupe River at Victoria	492	1,380
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Drought Conditions: As of May 28, 97% of the Guadalupe River Basin is experiencing at least moderate drought conditions; however, 0% of the basin is experiencing exceptional drought conditions

Drought Restrictions: Water rights in this area are eligible to impound or divert according to the terms of their permits however, some water rights in the upper Guadalupe River Basin can only divert on a limited schedule. The South Texas Watermaster continues to monitor the streamflow conditions and modify diversion requests as needed. All temporary permits are being reviewed on a case by case basis.

San Antonio River Basin:

Streamflow Conditions:

Site	May mean (cfs)	May historical median (cfs)
San Antonio River at Falls City	1,386	302
Cibolo Creek at Falls City	110	35

Drought Conditions: As of May 28, 89% of the San Antonio River Basin is experiencing at least moderate drought conditions; however, 0% of the basin is experiencing exceptional drought conditions.

Drought Restrictions: Water rights in this area are eligible to impound or divert according to the terms of their permits however, the South Texas Watermaster continues to monitor the streamflows conditions and modify diversion requests as needed. All temporary permits are being reviewed on a case by case basis.

Nueces River Basin:

Streamflow Conditions:

Site	May mean (cfs)	May historical median (cfs)
Nueces river at Tilden	2	33
Frio River near Derby	0	12
Atascosa River at Whitsett	74	15

Drought Conditions: As of May 28, 99% of the Nueces River Basin is experiencing at least moderate drought conditions; with 6% of the basin experiencing exceptional drought conditions.

Drought Restrictions: Water rights in this area are eligible to impound or divert according to the terms of their permits however, the South Texas Watermaster continues to monitor the streamflow conditions and modify diversion requests as needed. All temporary permits are being reviewed on a case by case basis.

Statewide Rainfall Totals

May 1 - 30, 2013

City/Station	Rainfall Totals (in)
Brazos River Basin	
Lubbock	1.15
Abilene	2.00
Waco	3.36
College Station	6.73
Colorado River Basin	
Midland	0.03
San Angelo	3.57
Austin Mabry	6.03
Austin Bergstrom	5.10
Neches River Basin	
Tyler	3.48
Lufkin	3.85
Sabine River Basin	
Longview	2.93
Trinity River Basin	
Dallas/ Fort Worth	3.17

10. Agriculture Concerns

Several lines of thunderstorms across the state have brought temporary relief to agricultural conditions over parts of the region, but rainfall was highly variable and much of the plains, far west Texas and southwest Texas remains critically dry. Violent weather, hail and high winds across parts of the panhandle and high plains provided good moisture but damaged seedling cotton and wheat is nearing harvest. Good moisture across central and east Texas has brought favorable conditions for crops and forages. Rains in the Gulf Coast were highly variable but for the most part, brought moisture too late to be very meaningful to crops which were devastated by drought. Some planting of sesame and other catch crops will potentially provide income to drought affected farmers. Pastures should respond well to these rains, and where showers were heavy, stock tanks caught water to carry cattle through the summer.

The following are observations by Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service district reporters for the week of May 28- June 3:

Central: Wheat harvest was delayed in some areas due to wet weather but over much of the area, harvest is progressing well. Coastal Bermuda grass fields were in good shape, and hay harvesting should begin soon. Some counties received good rains. Rangeland and pastures looked good. Corn was tasseling. Cool-season grasses were still being baled. Warm-season pastures were generally slow to grow. In Ellis County, nearly 1,000 acres of cotton will have to be replanted due to storm damage.

Coastal Bend: Showers fell during the last weeks of May, which boosted the growth of cotton, sorghum and soybeans. Pasture conditions improved, but with rising temperatures and winds, producers are continuing to evaluate stocking rates. Some areas reported 0.5 inch to 8 inches of rain, filling up many stock tanks filling up and giving a greatly improved outlook for hay and forage. Grain sorghum and sesame planted on failed cotton acres was emerging. Wheat was being harvested in some counties and cotton was improving.

East: Rain fell across the region, with scattered showers in some areas, none in others, and some reporting as much as 3 inches. Corn and wheat looked good, though corn needed more rain. Wheat was nearly ready for harvest. Grasshoppers were reported in some areas. Garden vegetables, especially onions and squash, were being harvested and sold at the local markets. Other vegetables were growing and looking good after recent rains. Hay harvesting was in full swing. Producers were applying herbicides for warm-season weed control. Cattle remained in good shape.

Far West: Hot, dry, windy, conditions continued. Some counties received from 0.1 inch to 2 inches of rain. Area cotton farmers began planting but not much of the plantings had emerged. Farmers were expected to finish planting the first week of June, then try to replant all that didn't emerge from early plantings. Fall onions

were being harvested. Ranchers continued to supply supplemental feed to livestock, as well as large amounts of minerals. Some producers continued selling cattle due to lack of grass and water in tanks.

North: With the recent rains soil moisture was adequate. All crops — including corn, grain sorghum and soybeans — looked very good. Winter wheat was in good condition, with most of the crop having changed color and near harvest-ready. Sunflowers were also in very good condition and were growing fast with some plants already flowering. Producers were harvesting ryegrass hay, with many getting two to three bales per acre. Some reported getting as much as five bales per acre. Livestock across the region were in very good condition. Spring calves were growing fast and were expected to reach weaning weight soon. Most livestock ponds were at full capacity thanks to runoff. There was an explosion of grasshoppers. Most were still small but were growing rapidly.

Panhandle: The region was hot with high winds. Most counties received some moisture, from a trace to 2.25 inches. Deaf Smith County had scattered but intense storms, with damaging hail and tornados. Most damage done was to rangeland and pastures. Soil moisture continued to be mostly very short to short. Wheat was mostly in very poor to poor condition. Corn and sorghum planting was ongoing, and irrigation active. Corn that had emerged was mostly in good condition. Rangeland was rated as mostly in very poor to poor condition.

Rolling Plains: By the end of May, most counties had received only a trace of rain for the month. The lack of rain caused pastures and rangeland to decline. Cooler-than-usual weather helped the little moisture received to be absorbed properly. Grain sorghum was emerging. Where moisture was available, cotton producers were trying to finish planting. In some areas, recently planted cotton fields had to be crust-busted after recent rains. Some cotton was hailed out and had to be replanted. High winds from recent storms damaged irrigation pivots, felled trees and damaged roofs on homes and barns. Irrigated cotton was being planted, irrigated and in fair condition. Pastures were already turning brown. Many cattle were already shipped off of pastures. Wheat was grazed out or harvested for hay. Counties fortunate enough to receive rain reported that Bermuda grass pastures were making excellent growth. Even though it was late, the first Bermuda grass cutting showed good potential.

South: Soil-moisture levels were adequate to short throughout the region. Rangeland, pastures and crops generally improved in most areas due to scattered showers during the last few weeks. Atascosa County peanut producers were preparing land and expected to begin planting very soon. In Frio County, the wheat harvest was completed, while the potato harvest was in full swing, and peanut planting began. Also in that area, corn crops were at the silk stage. In Maverick County, producers were planting forage sorghum, grain sorghum, corn and maize. Hay producers there were baling Coastal Bermuda grass. In Zavala County, corn, cotton and sorghum were progressing well, and the cabbage and onion harvests resumed after fields dried out. In Webb County, stock-tank water levels improved as a result of more than 1 inch of rain. Supplemental feeding of

livestock continued in that county, as did culling of herds. In Hidalgo County, the citrus and onion harvests wound down. In Starr County, the melon harvesting was nearly finished, and onion harvesting was completed.

South Plains: Most counties reported high temperatures, strong winds and very dry soil conditions. Parmer and Garza counties both reported storms with marble- to golf ball-sized hail and not much rain. A large part of early planted cotton in Parmer County was damaged. Most counties did not receive any rain for the reporting period. Producers were still planting cotton; though there was not enough moisture to provide a uniform stand, dryland fields were being planted to meet crop insurance deadlines. Grain sorghum was in the five- to seven-leaf stage. The primary weed pressure was from Russian thistle, kochia and pigweed. Pastures and rangeland needed rain and remained in mostly fair to poor condition. Cattle were mostly in fair to good condition.

Southeast: Conditions were mixed, with some areas receiving rain and others remaining dry. Where there were weekly rains, warmer weather meant crop and hay field conditions improved. Chambers County did not get rain, but rice was looking very good. Fort Bend County received scattered showers. The nighttime temperatures were about 55 degrees with daytime highs from 85 to 90 degrees. Lee County was starting to dry up again.

Southwest: Rangeland, pastures, row crops and livestock continued to improve because of rains during the last two weeks. More rain was needed as temperatures rose and the moisture received soaked up by thirsty soils. Hay producers expected to make a good crop as early cuttings looked good on coastal Bermuda grass. The wheat harvest was delayed. Fawns were up and running, and turkey hens were setting, both indicators that wildlife should be in good condition through early summer.

West Central: Humidity was very high, with warm, windy days and mild nights. All counties reported scattered showers, but soils remained extremely dry. Cotton planting was underway with hopes for more rain soon. Early planted haygrazer was doing well but needed more rain for growth. The wheat harvest was ongoing in some areas, while others were expected to begin soon. Only a small percentage of wheat acreage was expected to be harvested for grain. Most will be grazed out or cut and baled for hay. Rangeland and pastures continued to improve after recent rains. Warm-season grasses and forbs were greening-up. Without runoff from rain, stock-tank and pond water levels continued to drop, which was a big concern for ranchers. Livestock remained in fair to good condition. There was some late-spring cattle work, and producers continued to sell off livestock due to the drought. Pecan growers were spraying orchards.

Top Soil Moisture Condition by District									
Percentage of Acreage					Percentage of Acreage				
District	Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus	District	Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus
1-N	68	28	4	0	6	68	32	0	0
1-S	69	24	7	0	7	14	40	42	4
2-N	32	51	17	2	8-N	5	41	27	7
2-S	42	41	17	0	8-S	25	41	27	7
3	20	52	28	0	9	8	19	68	5
4	4	17	77	2	10-N	14	30	55	1
5-N	3	24	70	3	10-S	37	24	39	0
5-S	2	19	69	10	State	25	32	41	2

Crop Condition							
Crop	Percent of Acreage					Index	
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	2013	2012
Corn	10	41	40	7	2	74	81
Cotton	6	22	46	19	7	59	71
Rice	9	31	53	7	0	71	85
Sorghum	7	31	35	15	12	61	76
Wheat	1	6	14	27	52	24	50
Soybean	6	36	50	7	1	71	75
Oats	2	23	40	21	14	53	84
Range and pasture	6	25	29	20	20	-	-

The Drought Preparedness Council is comprised of state agencies concerned with the effects of drought and fire on the citizens of the State of Texas.

The attached information was compiled and provided by representatives listed below. Points of contact, telephone numbers, and web site addresses are also provided.

Nim Kidd, Texas Division of Emergency Management, (512) 424-2436, fax (512) 424-2444, website: <http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/dem>

Brenner Brown, Texas Water Development Board, (512) 475-1128, fax (512) 475-2053, website: <http://www.twdb.state.tx.us>

Chris Loft, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, (512) 239-4715, fax (512) 239-4770, website: <http://www.tceq.state.tx.us>

Richard Egg, Texas State Soil & Water Conservation Board, (254) 773-2250, fax (254) 773-3311, website: <http://www.tsswcb.state.tx.us>

Lance Williams, Texas Department of Agriculture, (512) 463-3285, fax (800) 835-2981, website: <http://agr.state.tx.us>

Dr. Travis Miller, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service, (979) 845-4808, fax (979) 845-0456, website: <http://texasextension.tamu.edu>

David Bradsby, Texas Parks & Wildlife Department, (512) 912-7015, fax (512) 707-1358, website: <http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us>

Gilbert Jordan, Texas Department of Transportation, (512) 416-3270, fax (512) 416-2941, website: <http://www.txdot.state.tx.us>

Michael Dunivan, Texas Forest Service, (830) 997-5426, website: <http://txforests.tamu.edu>

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Tad Curtis, Office of the Governor, Economic Development & Tourism, (512) 936-0047, website: <http://www.governor.state.tx.us/divisions/ecodev>

David A. Van Dresar, Texas Alliance of Groundwater Districts, (979) 968-3135, fax (979) 968-3194, website: <http://www.texasgroundwater.org/>

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Marisa Callan, Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs, (512) 475-3964, website: <http://www.tdhca.state.tx.us>

