DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS COUNCIL

RICK PERRY
Governor

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W. NIM KIDD
Council Chairperson

June 13, 2014

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
Texas Division of Emergency Mgmt

Lance Williams, Member
Texas Department of Agriculture

Gilbert Jordan, Member
Texas Department of Transportation

Chris Loft, Member
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Michael Dunivan, Member Texas A&M Forest Service

Kent Saathoff, Member
Electric Reliability Council of Texas

Sam Hermitte, Member
Texas Water Development Board

Dr. Travis Miller, Member
Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service

David A. Van Dresar, Member
Texas Alliance of Groundwater Districts

Mark Ellison, Member
Office of the Governor Economic Development & Tourism

Regina Erales, Member
Public Utility Commission of Texas

Steven Bednarz, Member
State Soil & Water Conservation Board

David Bradsby, Member
Texas Parks & Wildlife Department

Priscilla Boston, Member
Texas Department of State Health Services

Dr. John W. Nielsen-Gammon, Member
Office of the State Climatologist

Marisa Callan, Member
Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs

Oscar Fogle, Member

William Masterson, Member

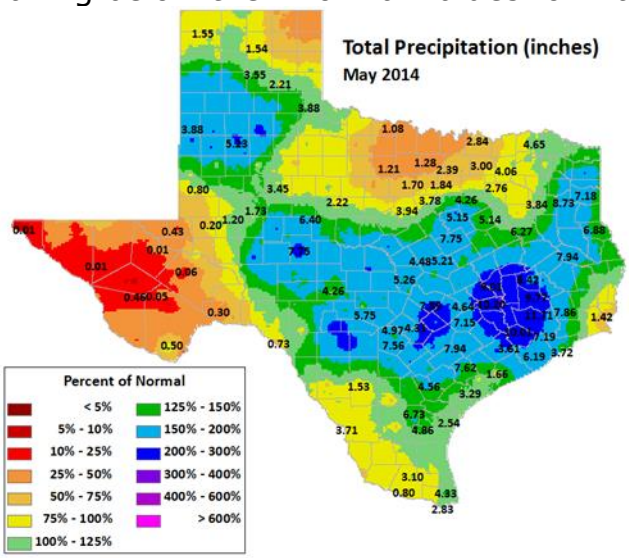
Thomas M. Martine, Member

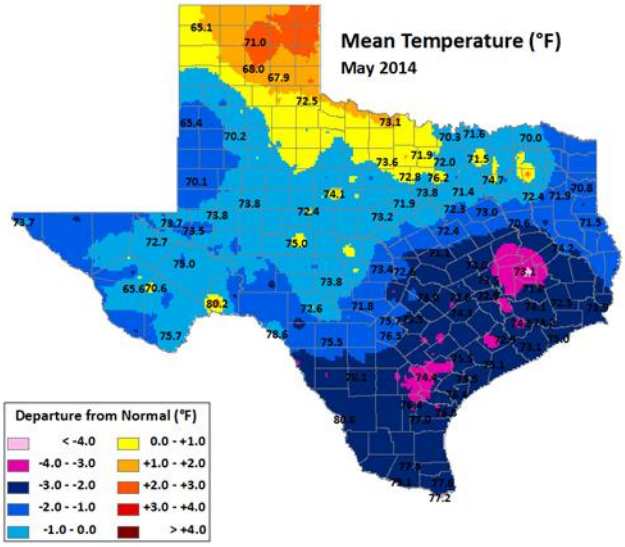
1. Next Council Meeting

July 10, 2014 at 2:00pm

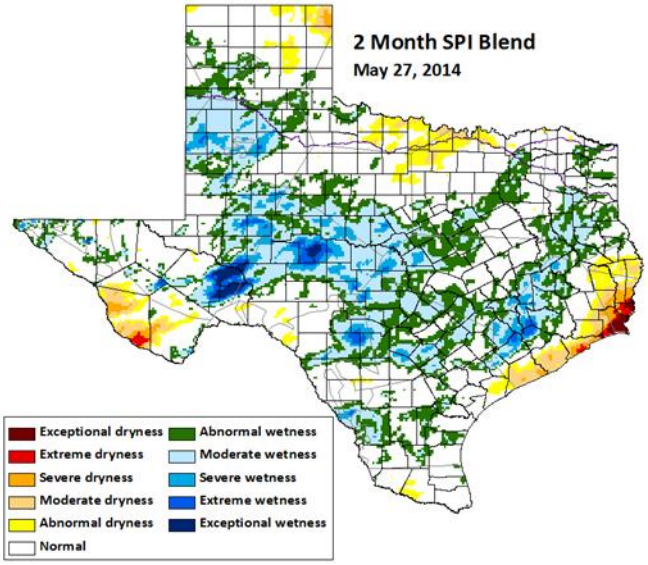
2. General Conditions

Texas in May was cooler than normal for much of the state, due mostly in part to several storm systems passing over; central and eastern Texas saw temperatures almost 3 degrees below normal, though the Panhandle and the Trans-Pecos region were above average by a few degrees on average. For precipitation, May was much wetter than April, with much of the Upper Coast and central Texas seeing several inches of rainfall more than normal. The northeast Panhandle, Trans-Pecos, and Lower Valley were drier in comparison, only seeing an inch at best and falling below their normal values for May.

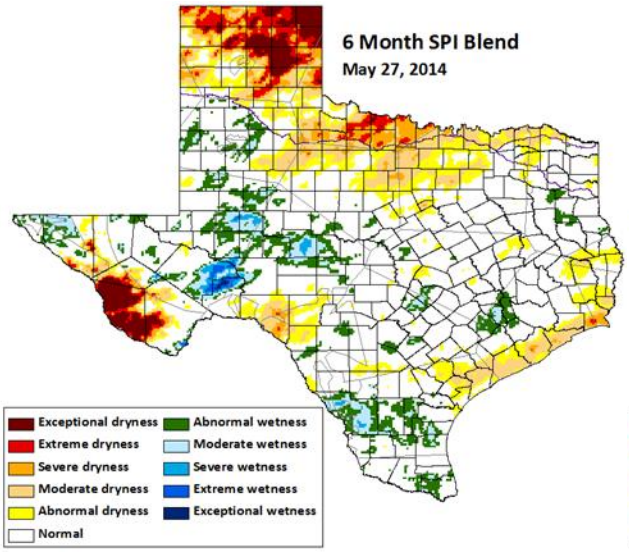


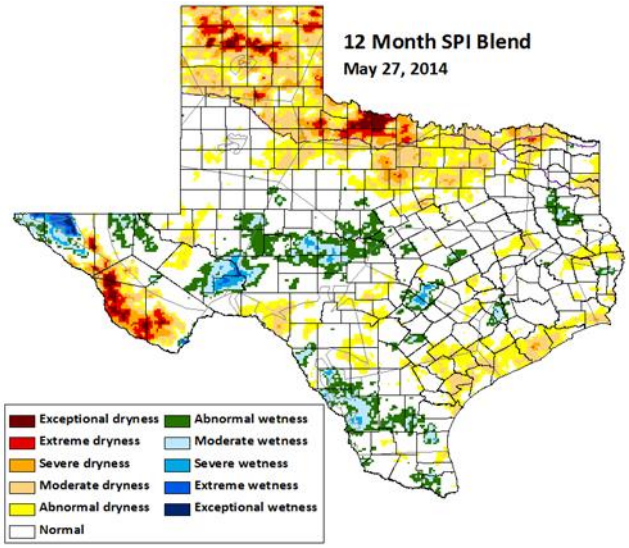


Due to the several inches of rainfall that fell in several different events, much of central and eastern Texas have seen their short-term deficits significantly reduced or even eliminated. Streamflow improved in these areas from around 10% of normal on average to being at or above normal almost uniformly, and has persisted for some time since the end of the rain. Crop and soil moisture has greatly improved to near normal conditions for much of the Brazos Valley, eastern Texas, and parts of the northern Edwards Plateau and Colorado River Valley where rain accumulations were significant. Finally, reservoirs have responded nicely, with around a 2% increase in statewide reservoir storage, such that current levels are only at record low rather than being below



While much of the state benefitted from the short-term deficit reductions, other parts of the state have not. North central Texas largely missed out on the several rainfall events, only seeing around an inch during their wettest month of the year. Reservoir levels improved somewhat in the Metroplex, but they are still far below their record lows for this time of year, and streamflows remain down at end-of-April levels. The Trans-Pecos region, while not climatologically wet during this time of year, was dry even by their standards, and the advent of 100+ degrees temperatures is quickly beginning to reduce their soil moisture levels. The border regions—the northern Panhandle and the Gulf Coast—have both been very dry. Like the Trans-Pecos, the former is not climatologically wet during this time of year, but following the dry several months prior to May, agricultural conditions are very poor, with a near wash for winter wheat and concern for the summer cotton crop. The Gulf Coast, on the other hand, is expected to be very wet this time of year, but has seen neither rain from the fronts that brought rain to the rest of east Texas nor any Gulf-driven convective rainfall; their dry conditions date back several months as well, so their soil moisture profiles as well below normal for this time of the year.

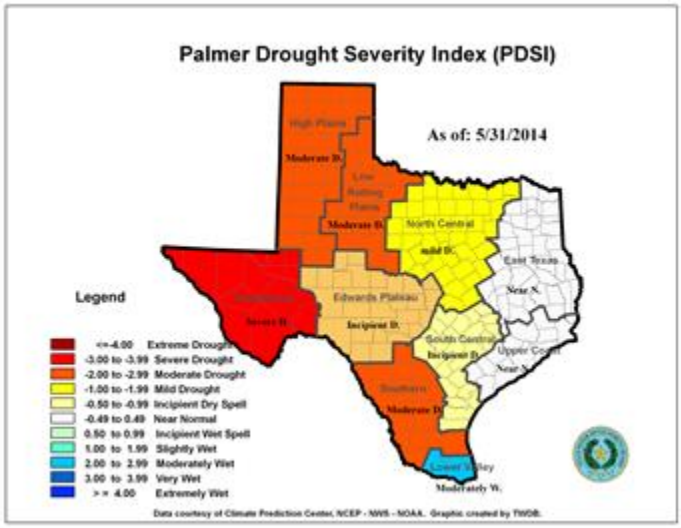


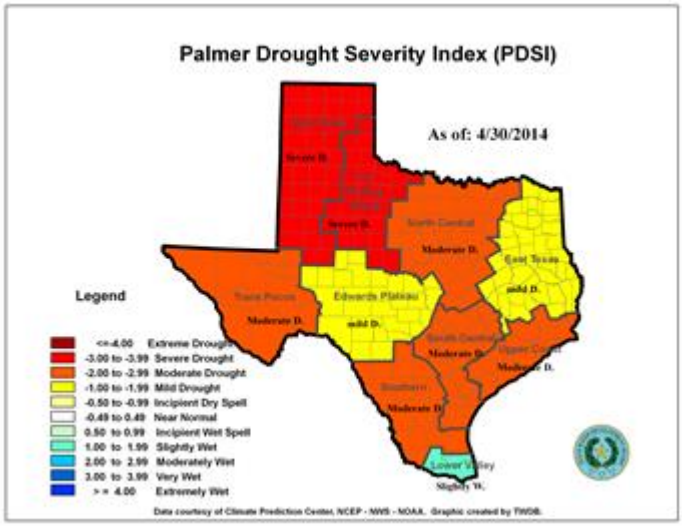


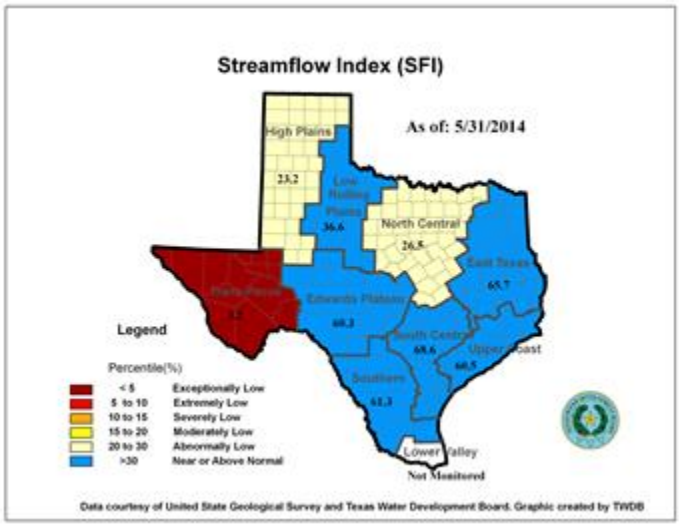
The outlook for June is middling. For temperature, the Gulf Coast has a higher chance of seeing below normal temperatures, while almost the entirety of the High Plains and Trans-Pecos region are expected to see temperatures moderately above normal. The rest of the state has no pronounced trend for temperatures. For precipitation, the Lower Valley has a higher chance of being drier than normal, though no part of the state has a higher probability of being above or below normal. The ENSO outlook continues to favor the positive phase, with the projected likelihood of a positive phase occurring surpassing 70 percent by the end of September. Various ENSO indicators are continuing to be positive.

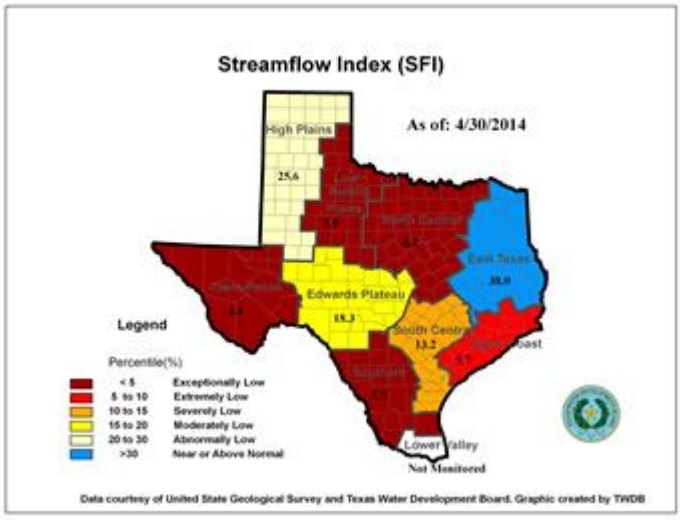
3. Statewide Drought Conditions Update

Selected Drought Index Maps









Standardized Precipitation Index

Data not available at time of report

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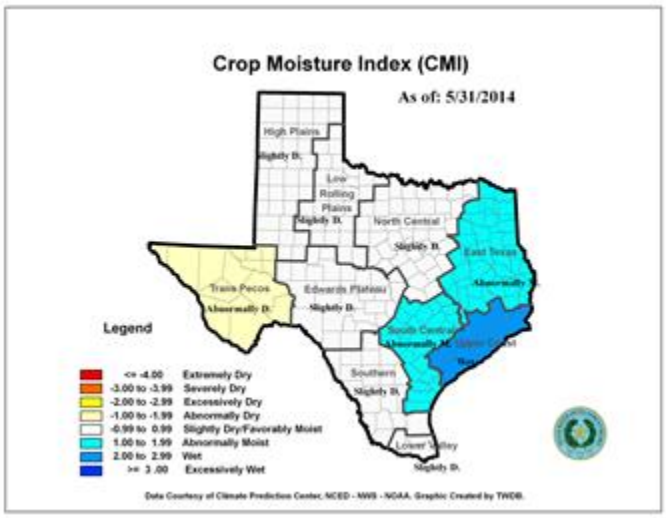
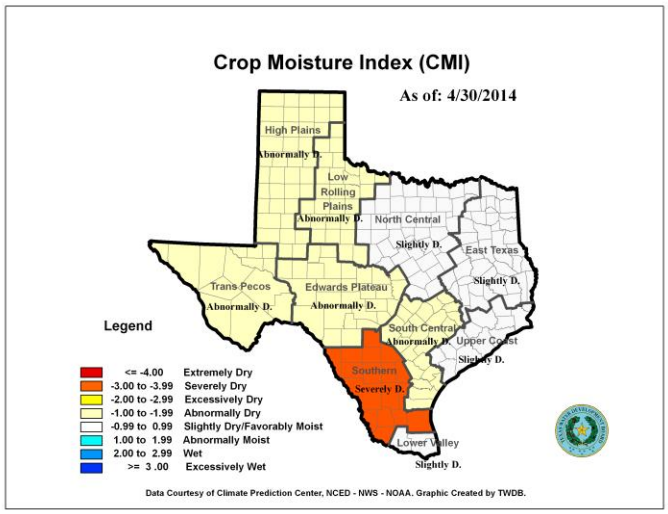
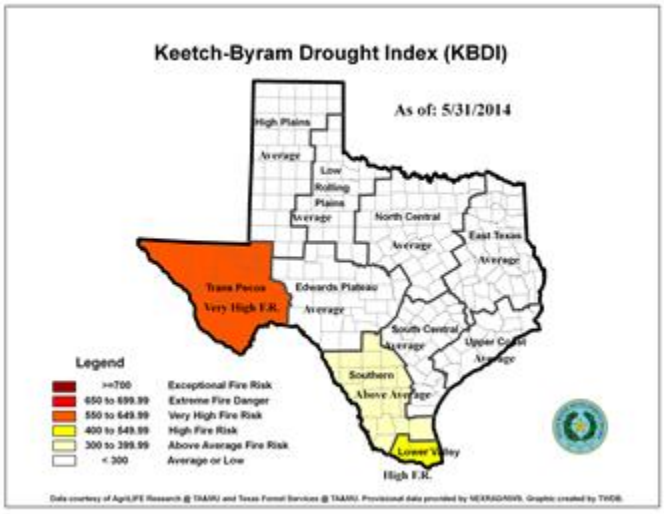
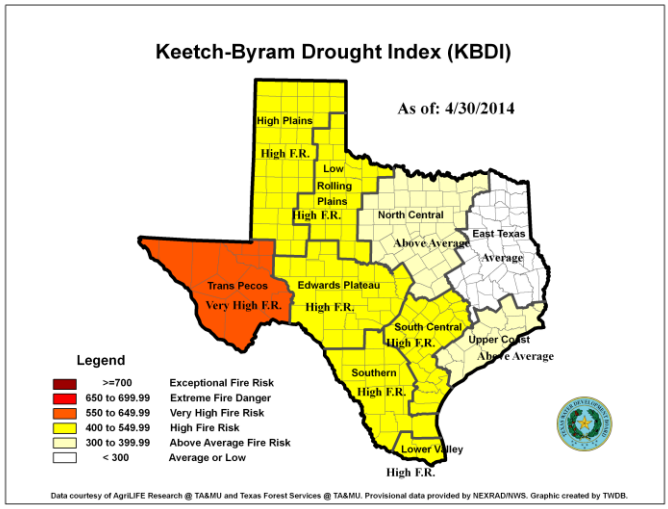
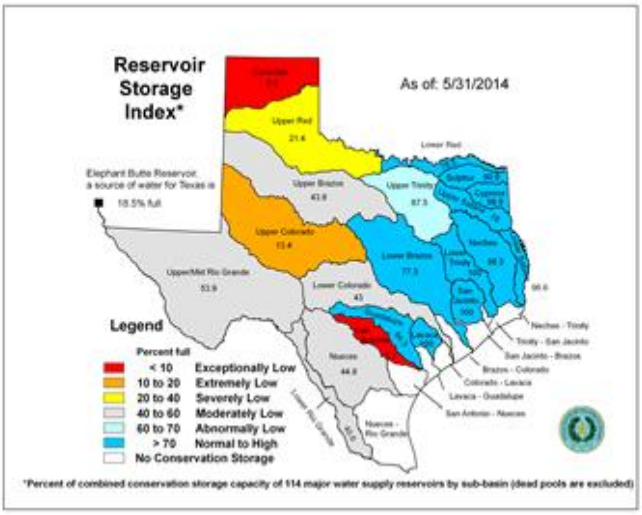
Data not available at time of report

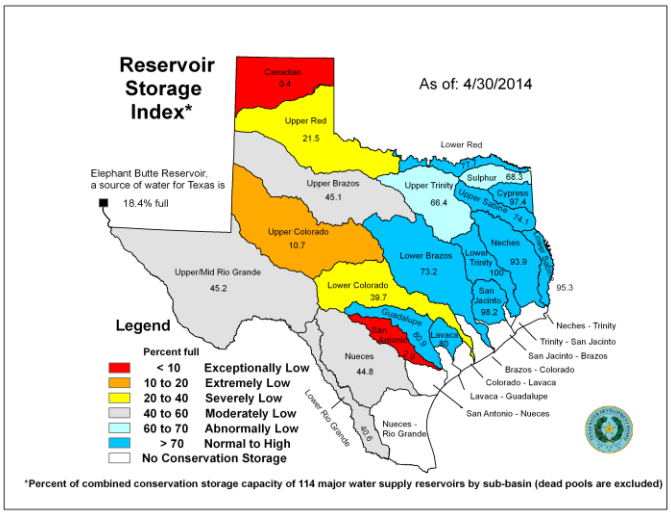












Drought Status Summary

Texas is in drought now 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	0	1	3	1	5
SFI (9)	1	0	0	0	2	6
SPI (10)	N/A	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
CMI (10)	N/A	0	0	0	1	9
KBDI (10)	0	0	1	1	1	7
Number of River Basins / Sub-Basins In Drought Category						
RSI (21)	2	1	1	5	1	11

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	-0.35	-2.60	No data	284	0.70	23.20
2	Low Rolling Plains	-0.70	-2.68	No data	241	21.10	36.60
3	North Central	0.16	-1.73	No data	180	67.50	26.50
4	East Texas	1.86	0.06	No data	110	96.80	65.70
5	Trans Pecos	-1.87	-3.22	No data	571	53.90	3.20
6	Edwards Plateau	0.40	-0.50	No data	170	36.10	60.30
7	South Central	1.17	-0.82	No data	155	48.10	68.60
8	Upper Coast	2.61	-0.30	No data	187	100.00	60.50
9	Southern	-0.93	-2.35	No data	341	35.90	61.30
10	Lower Valley	0.26	2.12	No data	404		

Drought Index Data

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

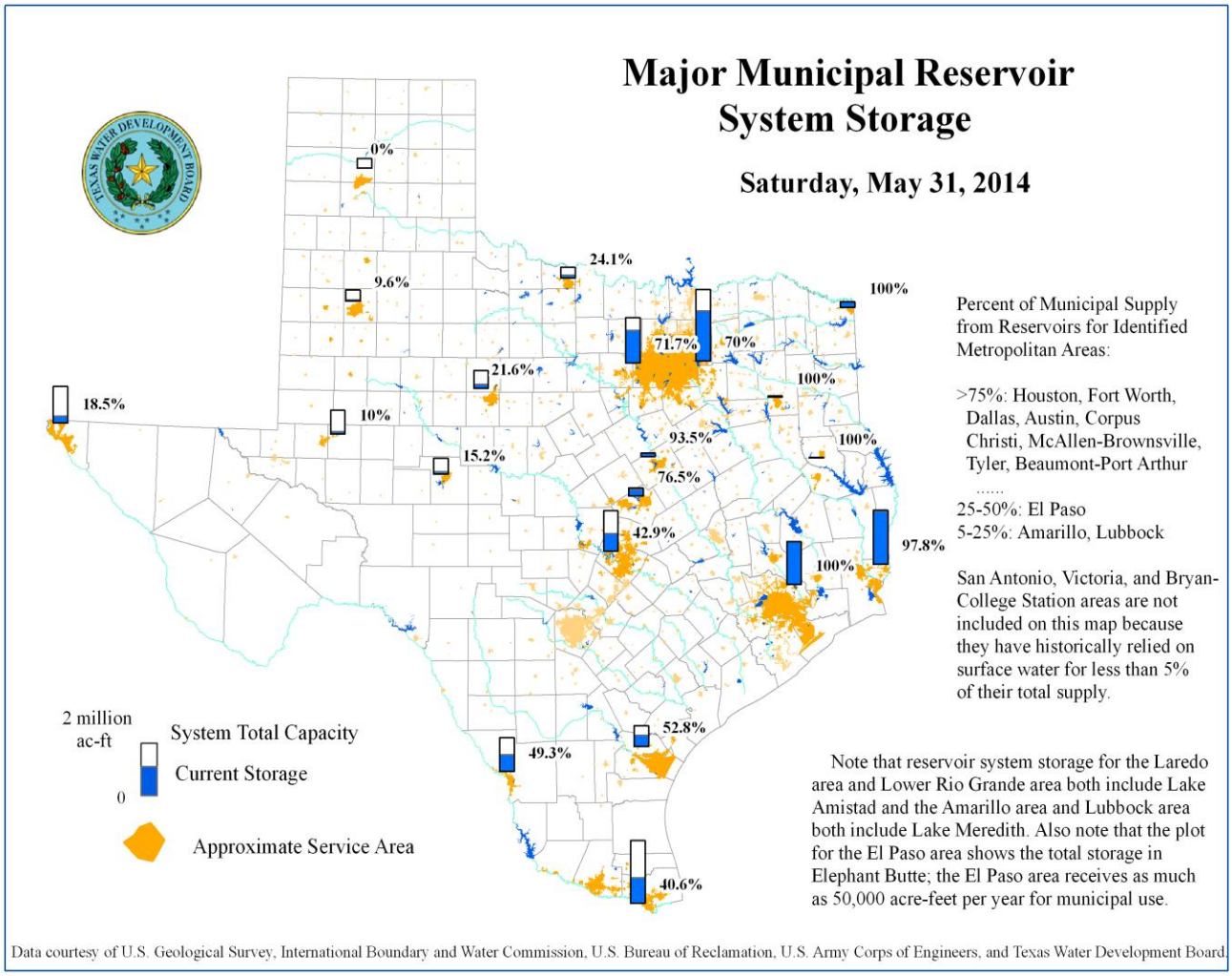
Drought Index	Index Value Improved in # Regions (Bold in table above)	Index Value Deteriorated in # Regions (Italic in table above)	Index Value Unchanged in # Regions
PDSI (10)	9	1	0
SFI (9)	7	2	0
SPI (10)			
CMI (10)	9	1	0
KBDI (10)	10	0	0
RSI (21)	16	3	2

Reservoir Storage Condition

Water storage conditions are summarized below by river basins for the 114 of Texas major reservoirs at the end of the month:

- The statewide combined storage was 67% full at 21.0 million acft in total combined storage. This is 691,257 acre-feet more than a month ago.
- By the river basins, storage was lower than normal in 10 basin or sub-basins but Near or Above Normal in all other 11 basin or sub-basins,
- Exceptionally low in Canadian River basin and San Antonio sub-basins,
- Extremely low in Upper Colorado sub-basin basin,
- Severely low in Upper Red River sub-basin,
- Moderately low in and Upper Brazos and Lower Colorado sub-basins, as well as in Rio Grande and Nueces river basins,
- Abnormally low in Upper Trinity sub-basin,
- Near or above Normal in all other 11 basins or sub-basins.

The elephant Butte Reservoir held 365,000 acft of water, at 18% full by the month end.

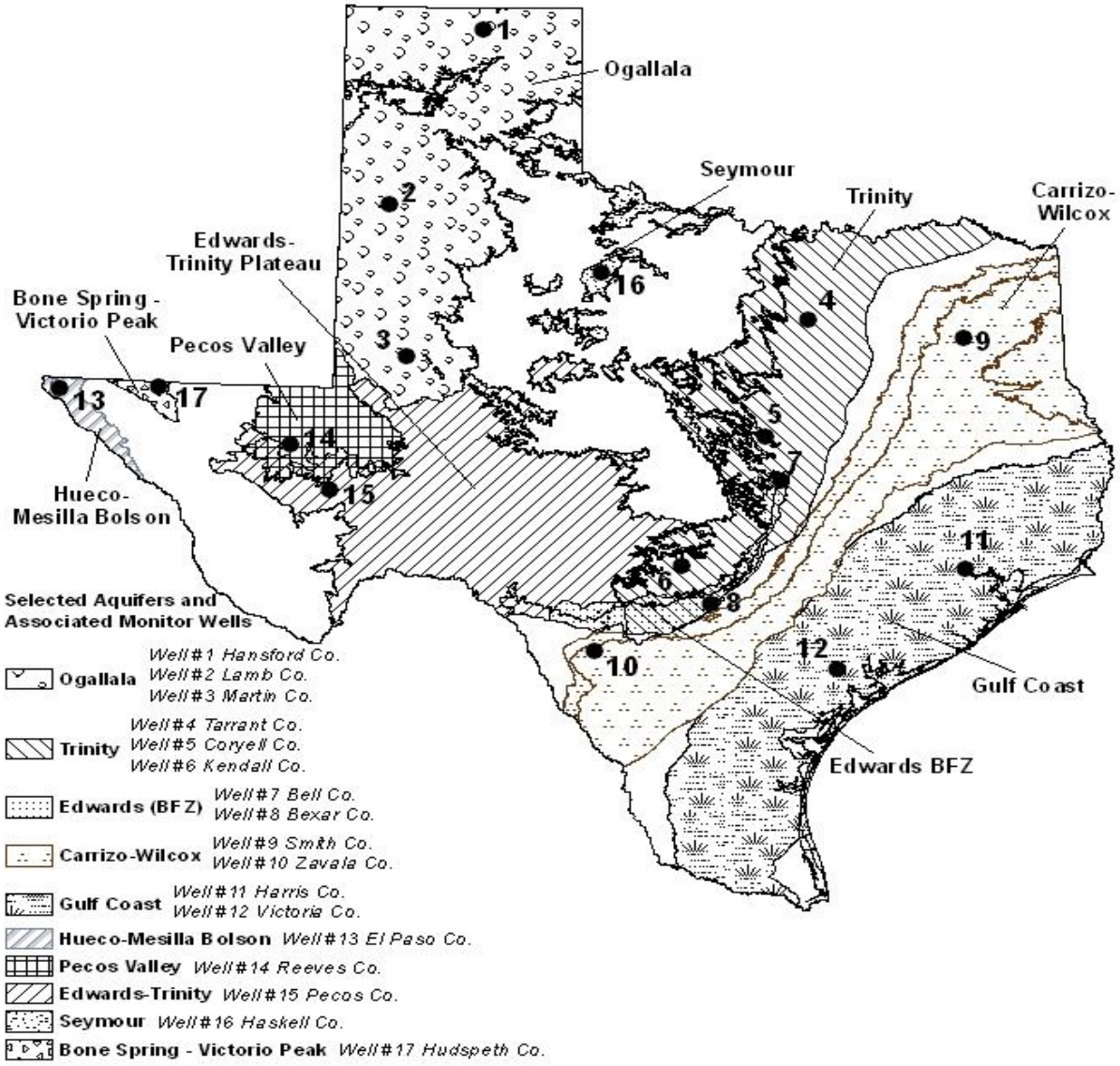


Groundwater Conditions

- Water level measurements were available from all 17 key monitoring wells in the state.
- Water levels rose in five of the monitoring wells since the beginning of April, ranging from 0.15 feet in the Haskell County Seymour Aquifer well (well #16) to 0.98 feet in the Harris County Gulf Coast Aquifer well (well #11).
- Water levels declined in twelve monitoring wells, ranging from 0.05 feet in the Lamb County Ogallala Aquifer well (well #2) to 21.21 feet in the La Salle County Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer well (well #10).
- The J-17 well in San Antonio recorded a water level of 97.7 feet below land surface or 633.3 feet above mean sea level. This water level is 6.7 feet below the Stage III critical management level in that segment of the Edwards Aquifer. Stage III restrictions were declared by the EAA when the ten-day average fell below the 640-foot elevation, or 91 feet below land surface.

Monitoring Well	May	April	Month change	Year change	Historical change
(1) Hansford 0354301	154.93	155.08	0.15	-0.95	-84.81
(2) Lamb 1053602	144.34	144.29	-0.05	-1.03	-116.19
(3) Martin 2739903	142.57	142.2	-0.37	-0.84	-37.68
(4) Dallas 3319101	487.66	488.52	0.86	1.17	-265.66
(5) Coryell 4035404	503.31	505.75	2.44	-1.89	-211.31
(6) Kendall 6802609	135.7	136.27	0.57	-4.28	-75.7
(7) Bell 5804816	125.7	125.62	-0.08	0.97	-2.57
(8) Bexar 6837203	88.01	97.7	9.69	-13.21	-41.37
(9) Smith 3430907	437.93	437.34	-0.59	-0.52	-71.93
(10) La Salle 7738103	491.46	489.18	-2.28	-22.64	-238.39
(11) Harris 6514409	190.89	190.13	-0.76	2.22	-55.39
(12) Victoria 8017502	34.57	35.46	0.89	-0.12	-0.57
(13) El Paso 4913301	296.32	296.04	-0.28	-2.07	-64.42
(14) Reeves 4644501	160.18	154.94	-5.24	-5.66	-68.09
(15) Pecos 5216802	226.55	212.43	-14.12	-12.53	20.33
(16) Haskell 2135748	48.73	48.69	-0.04	-0.56	-7.4
(17) Hudspeth 4807516	147.09	140.78	-6.31	-2.05	-43.17

Groundwater Observation Wells Location Map



6. Water Utility Status

Overall, there are 1,171 water systems that are asking their customers to restrict water use, compared with 1,157 a month ago. Of these systems, 784 are asking customers to follow a mandatory watering schedule and 387 are asking customers to follow a voluntary watering schedule. There are currently 59 PWSs that have prohibited all outside watering by their customers. A total of 1,593 water systems have reported to the TCEQ regarding their status using the online form on the TCEQ public website. Drought conditions will likely persist and/or intensify for most areas of the state. Drought development is likely in the southern most and southeast portions of the state. No drought conditions are forecast for the far west or very most northeast portions of the state.

7. 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 be limited in all river basins in the State, and the search for long-term, dependable alternate sources of water remains a high priority issue.

8. Water Rights – Lower Rio Grande / Rio Grande Watermaster (RGWM)

Current Conditions: On May 24, 2014, the U.S. combined ownership at Amistad/Falcon stood at 40.39% of normal conservation capacity, impounding 1,370,100 acre-feet, up from 32.31% (1,096,080 AF) of normal conservation a year ago at this time. Overall, the system is holding 33.70% of normal conservation capacity, impounding 1,995,968 acre-feet with Amistad at 35.24% of conservation capacity, impounding 1,154,451 acre-feet and Falcon at 31.79% of conservation capacity, impounding 841,517 acre-feet. Mexico has 24.73% of normal conservation capacity, impounding 625,868 acre-feet at Amistad/Falcon.

Allocations: As of printing of the April 2014 ownership report, we have allocated 130,679.47 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 888,000 acre-feet at Amistad (48.3%); and approximately 481,000 acre-feet (31.1%) of normal conservation capacity at Falcon. Evaporation and seepage losses at Amistad, as of May 24, 2014, are 69,101 acre-feet. For the same period, the U.S. has lost 53,523 acre-feet at Falcon.

Releases to meet demands: In 2014 (through May 24, 2014), Mexico has released 394,026 acre-feet from Amistad and 451,988 acre-feet from Falcon for Mexico needs. The U.S. has released 237,200 acre-feet from Falcon and 219,321 acre-feet from Amistad for U.S. needs. Combined with gains between Amistad and Falcon, U.S. inflows to Falcon have totaled 177,159 acre-feet. The U.S. demand in the lower Rio Grande has been met at a rate of 100% by direct Rio Grande inflows and Amistad releases this year.

Upper Rio Grande (New Mexico): Elephant Butte in New Mexico is currently storing 369,684 (18.27%) acre-feet and Caballo Dam in New Mexico, downstream of Elephant Butte, is storing 27,564 (12.14%) acre-feet. This water storage in part is used to meet water needs in the El Paso area.

Outlook: 44% of all accounts began 2014 at 0% water available, 27% of all accounts began 2014 with 0-50% of their usable balance and only 29% of all accounts began 2014 with 50-100% of their usable balance available. The National Weather Service continues to report that moderate to abnormally dry conditions with a few areas still under severe to extreme drought conditions are affecting parts of Rio Grande Basin counties.

9. 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	260	469
Red River near De Kalb	6,821	11,200

Drought Condition: As of May 27, 97% of the Red River Basin is experiencing at least moderate drought conditions; with 43% 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	921	181

Drought Conditions: As of May 27, 45% 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	770	392

Drought Conditions: As of May 27, 0% of the Cypress Creek Basin is experiencing moderate 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	1,645	2,180
Sabine River near Ruliff	4,677	6,670

Drought Conditions: As of May 27, 32% 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	1,498	492
Neches River at Evadale	2,999	5,580

Drought Conditions: As of May 27, 16% of the Neches River Basin is experiencing 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	853	1,060
Trinity River near Oakwood	2,349	5,210
Trinity River at Romayor	6,447	7,210

Drought Conditions: As of May 27, 75% of the Trinity 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.

Brazos River Basin:

Streamflow Conditions:

Site	May mean (cfs)	May historical median (cfs)
Double Mountain Fork Brazos River near Aspermont	27	20
Brazos River near Glen Rose	30	609
Little River at Cameron	829	1,470
Navasota near Easterly	186	56
Brazos near Hempstead	4,773	6,230
Brazos near Rosharon	6,524	6,340

Drought Conditions: As of May 27, 94% of the Brazos River Basin is experiencing at least moderate drought conditions; with 2% 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	52	38
San Saba River at San Saba	159	112
Llano River at Llano	276	190
Pedernales River near Johnson City	124	97
Colorado River at Columbus	2,361	2,250

Drought Conditions: As of May 27, 97% of the Colorado River Basin is experiencing at least moderate drought conditions; with 5% 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,

in the Concho Watermaster Area, 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	140	238
San Marcos River at Luling	289	293
Guadalupe River at Cuero	1.410	1.450
Guadalupe River at Victoria	1,561	1,370

Drought Conditions: As of May 27, 99% 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	611	302
Cibolo Creek at Falls City	164	35

Drought Conditions: As of May 27, 100% 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	16	30
Frio River near Derby	195	12
Atascosa River at Whitsett	274	15

Drought Conditions: As of May 27, 65% of the Nueces River Basin is experiencing at least moderate drought conditions; with 8% 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- 31, 2014

City/Station	Rainfall Totals (in)
Brazos River Basin	
Lubbock	5.23
Abilene	2.22
Waco	7.75
College Station	9.01
Colorado River Basin	
Midland	2.26
San Angelo	7.75
Austin Mabry	7.09
Austin Bergstrom	7.89
Neches River Basin	
Tyler	3.84
Lufkin	7.94
Sabine River Basin	
Longview	8.73
Trinity River Basin	
Dallas/ Fort Worth	3.40

10. Agriculture

As described in the attached report, widespread rains across much of the state have, at least on a temporary basis, improved or are at least providing the opportunity for improved conditions for crops, pastures and rangeland. Rain quantities varied greatly, but many farms and ranches along the gulf coast and east Texas have greatly improved conditions. Good rains over much of the Rolling and High Plains provided good moisture for planting of the cotton and sorghum crops and relieved the demand for irrigation water in the corn crop. Many of the pastures and rangelands in west Texas and the High Plains remain in very poor or poor condition, as forage stands have been damaged by prolonged drought. Conditions in the plains parts of southwest Texas remain droughty, but producers have had some relief from the prolonged dry weather. For most of the state, however, range and pasture conditions have significantly improved. The sorghum and corn crops statewide are in the best conditions seen in several years due to these timely rains.

The following are summaries from Texas A&M AgriLife Extension district reporters for the week ending June 9, 2014:

Central: Soil moisture, rangeland, pastures and crops were all mostly rated good. Farmers were busy planting remaining fields and applying fertilizer thanks to moisture received since Memorial Day weekend. The small-grain harvest began, but the Memorial Day rains didn't come in time for dryland small-grain fields and they were plowed under or harvested for forage. The wheat harvest began, but was stalled by early June rains. Pecan trees were loaded with developing nuts, which will need more moisture to mature. Corn was tasselling and looked good. Sorghum and pastures also looked good. Livestock were in good condition across the region. Runoff water for ponds was still needed.

Coastal Bend: Despite the rains of two weeks ago, pasture conditions were once again reported as good to poor throughout the region. Good to fair were the most common rangeland ratings. The exception was Fayette County, where poor to very poor conditions were reported. Fayette County also reported low topsoil moisture while most counties reported topsoil moisture as being mostly adequate. Daytime temperatures were rising fast, and along with recent rains, crops and warm-season forages were progressing well. Some producers applied pesticides for sugarcane aphids on sorghum. Many forage producers were harvesting hay. Beef producers began brush control practices where the ground was dry enough. Farmers were spraying cotton for fleahoppers and broadleaf weeds. Where fields remained too wet to run ground spray rigs, some producers opted for aerial applications.

East: Growing conditions were favorable throughout the region with the exception of Trinity County, where erosion problems due to excess rain were reported. Warm-season fruits and vegetables were starting to show up in local markets. Hay production was in full swing, with good quality and quantity reported. Annual weeds emerged in full force, and producers were busy applying chemical controls

as well as fertilizing pastures. Smith County reported disease and insect issues on vegetables, lawns and trees. Beef cattle were in good to excellent condition.

Far West: The region was dry, windy and hot, with temperatures at or above 100 degrees all week. Area farmers were rushing to get all the planting done by June 10 for the crop insurance deadline. Fall-planted onions were nearly ready for harvest. Alfalfa growers took a third cutting. Pecans were developing, and cotton was at the four-leaf stage. Area ranchers still needed more rain, but grasses had greened up and were at least trying to grow. Some livestock producers were working late-calving herds. They also continued to provide supplemental feed to cattle.

North: Topsoil moisture ranged from short to adequate. Temperatures were warmer, with daytime highs in the low 90s. Winds of 10- to 15 mph diminished soil moisture. A few counties received rain, but only an inch at best. Collin County farmers were preparing to harvest wheat and oats. Corn, grain sorghum and soybeans looked good. Hay producers were trying to finish baling early season grasses. Most hybrid bermudagrass meadows were near ready for the first hay harvest. Pastures were generally in good condition. Livestock were in good condition across all counties.

Panhandle: Most of the region again received some much-needed moisture. Amounts ranged from 0.35 inch to as much as 4 inches in some areas. Temperatures were slightly above average for the week. Soil moisture varied from very short to adequate, with most areas reporting adequate. Deaf Smith County producers finished up planting and preparing for a short wheat harvest. Producers were running irrigation pumps hard and fast on the early plantings of corn. Cotton began to emerge, and most grain sorghum had emerged and looked good. With warmer weather and rain, rangeland and pastures greened up some. However, some grass stands had not yet recovered from the drought, and range and pastures were rated as being in poor condition for the most part. The condition of cattle improved. Horn flies became a problem after recent rains.

Rolling Plains: The region received more rain, and some runoff was caught in stock water tanks. Livestock remained in generally good to excellent condition in the western part of the district. However, drier conditions in the eastern counties meant further culling or destocking of herds by producers. Most rangeland and pastures were in good condition. Pecans and peaches were benefiting from the moisture. Producers were working hard at harvesting wheat. Yields were low: five to 20 bushels an acre. Cotton was in good condition as the added moisture promoted good germination. Early planted cotton was at the two-leaf stage. Some counties lifted burn bans.

South: Hot, dry and windy conditions persisted with hardly any rainfall except for very light showers in Live Oak County. But the good rains of the previous week continued to improve range, pastures and crops in most parts of the region. Most of the counties in the north part of the region reported short soil moisture. The exception was Atascosa County, where soil moisture was 80 to 100 percent

adequate. Peanut planting was in full swing, and hay was being harvested. The wheat and oats harvests were completed, and the potato and watermelon harvests ongoing. Cattle were being shipped in preparation for the upcoming summer heat. Herd numbers continued to drop. In the eastern part of the region, soil moisture ranged from 60 to 100 percent adequate to 50 to 90 percent short. Eighty percent of corn was silking. Sorghum was also in good condition, with 5 percent of the crop coloring. Cotton was in good condition. In the western part of the region, soil moisture was short. The dry conditions meant irrigation pumps were constantly running on corn, cotton and sorghum fields. Dryland crops remained in fair to good condition thanks to earlier rains. Onion harvesting was completed with cabbage harvesting ongoing. In Webb County, higher evaporation rates and triple-digit heat were drying out stock water tanks. Surface water supplies for livestock were short on most local ranches in that area. Ranchers were culling lightly and restocking slowly. In the southern part of the region, good to fair soil moisture and warm weather meant crops were in good condition. Cotton was doing well. All corn was silking. Forty percent of sorghum was coloring, with 90 percent of the crop headed. In Starr County, growers were harvesting cantaloupe and honeydew melons. Livestock were in fair condition.

South Plains: Counties reported from 1.3 to 3 inches. Hail accompanied the rain in some areas. Hail damaged young cotton in Hockley County. Lynn County also reported significant hail damage. Lubbock County reported pea- to baseball-sized hail fell on June 7. The worst damage appeared to be in the southwest part of the county, where wind speeds of 96 mph were reported. The degree of damage was yet to be determined because only 65 percent of the cotton had emerged. Swisher County farmers were replanting due to flooding.

Southeast: With recent rains, most counties reported good pasture conditions. Grass was growing rapidly with the warmer temperatures. The rains also significantly improved dryland corn and cotton. Corn was silking. Most counties reported all grain sorghum was planted and doing well. Livestock were in good condition as well. Although the rain was welcomed, it delayed the last little rice to be planted in Chambers County and the completion of wheat harvest in Brazos County. Also, hay harvesting was slowed by the rain. Grasshopper numbers were increasing, and there was concern they would soon start to impact forage growth in pastures and hay fields.

Southwest: Rangeland and pastures began to show signs of improvement from the good rains receive the last week of May. Warm-season grasses were growing well for the first time this year. There were some reports of sugarcane aphids in grain sorghum. Producers were scouting for the aphids and spraying as needed. Irrigated cotton and sorghum were in good condition. Livestock continued to need supplemental feed. Many stock water tanks were nearly full or at capacity after the rains.

West Central: Days were hot and humid since the rain, and nearly all areas were showing improvement. The warm temperatures, sunshine and adequate soil moisture increased forage and grass growth. Burn bans were lifted as the danger

of wildfire lessened. Farmers continued preparing fields and planting. Cotton planting was in full swing as field conditions allowed. As fields dried out, the harvesting of small grains resumed. The wheat harvest was almost complete. Sunflowers and early planted sorghum were in good condition. Rangeland and pastures looked better than they had in a long time.

Texas Crop Progress and Conditions

USDA NASS, Texas Field Office Report: Issue TX-CW 2214

Weekly summary for June 2 to June 8, 2014

Top Soil Moisture Condition by District – May 4, 2014

	Percentage of Acreage					Percentage of Acreage			
District	**Very Short**	**Short**	**Adequate**	**Surplus**	**District**	**Very Short**	**Short**	**Adequate**	**Surplus**
1-N	32	32	29	7	**6**	59	25	15	1
1-S	18	41	36	5	**7**	16	36	42	6
2-N	18	28	38	16	**8-N**	4	37	54	5
2-S	26	20	42	12	**8-S**	9	38	40	13
3	29	40	29	2	**9**	2	12	59	27
4	5	31	60	4	**10-N**	18	53	28	1
5-N	3	12	74	11	**10-S**	3	79	18	0
5-S	6	16	62	16	**State**	21	32	41	6

Crop Condition by District- May 4, 2014

	Percent of Acreage					Index	
Crop						**2014**	**2013**
	Excellent	**Good**	**Fair**	**Poor**	**Very Poor**		
Wheat	2	12	23	31	32	36	27
Oat	6	26	37	20	11	58	53
Sorghum	11	41	40	6	2	75	67
Corn	13	37	45	5	0	76	74
Rice	6	47	42	4	1	75	73
Soybeans	6	41	45	6	2	72	78
Peanuts	8	44	34	13	1	72	68
Range & pasture	8	31	34	17	10	-	-

*The formula for the condition index is I= (5V+25P+60F+110E/100) where I=crop condition index and VP, P, F, G, E= the percentage of the crop rated very poor, poor, fair, good and excellent.

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.texas.gov/

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

Steven Bednarz, 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 A&M Forest Service, (830) 997-5426, website: http://txforestservice.tamu.edu

Priscilla Boston, Texas Department of State Health Services, (512) 801-9816, fax (512) 458- 7111, website: http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/

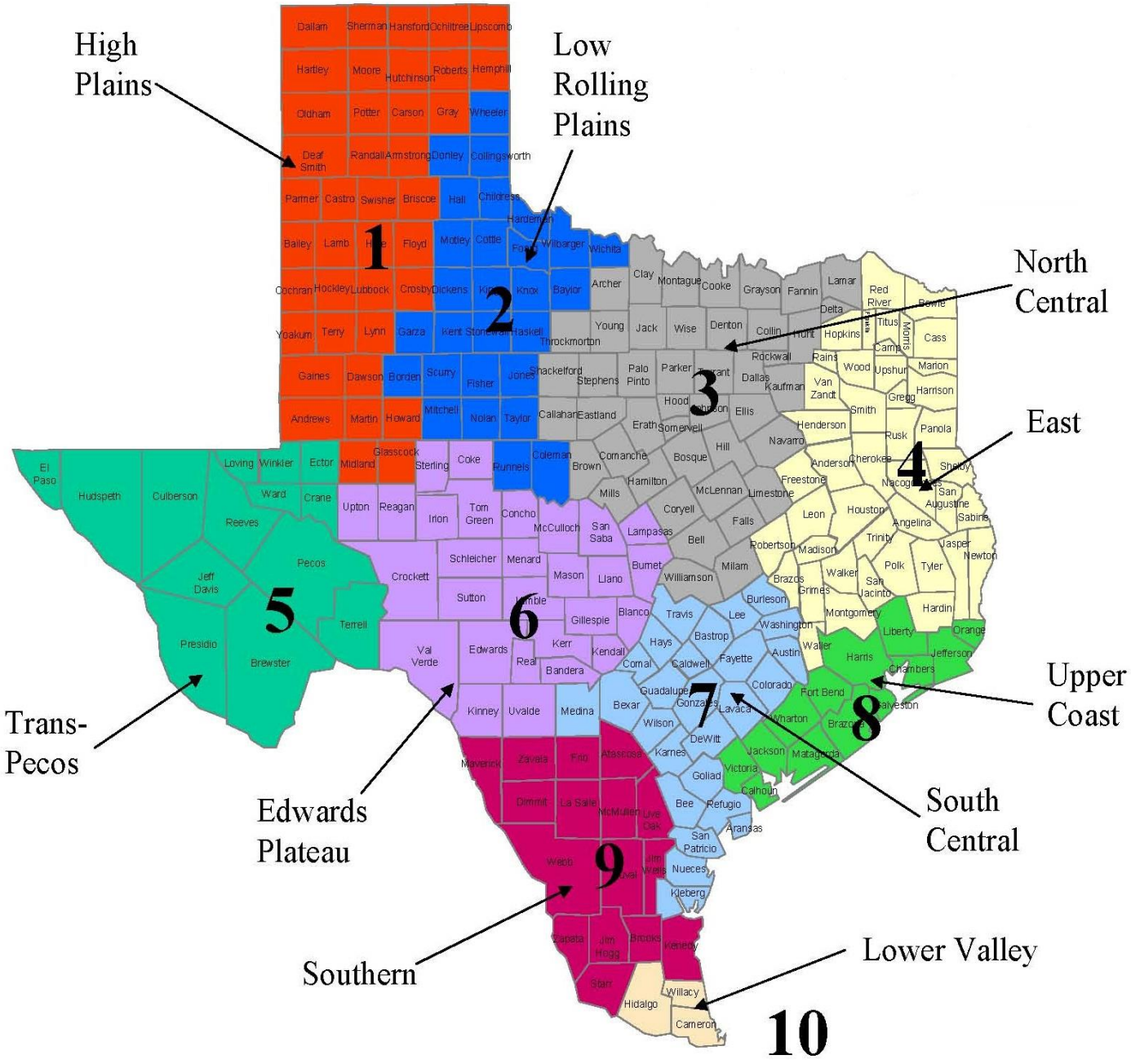
Tad Curtis, Office of the Governor, Economic Development & Tourism, (512) 936-0047, website: http://www.governor.state.tx.us/divisions/ecodev

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

Dr. John W. Nielsen-Gammon, Office of the State Climatologist, (979) 862-2248, fax (979) 862-4466, website: http://www.met.tamu.edu/osc/

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

Regina Chapline Erales, Public Utility Commission of Texas, (512) 936-7392, Website: www.puc.texas.gov/

Warren Lasher, Electric Reliability Council of Texas, (512)248-3011, www.ercot.com

Attachment 1
Climatic Regions