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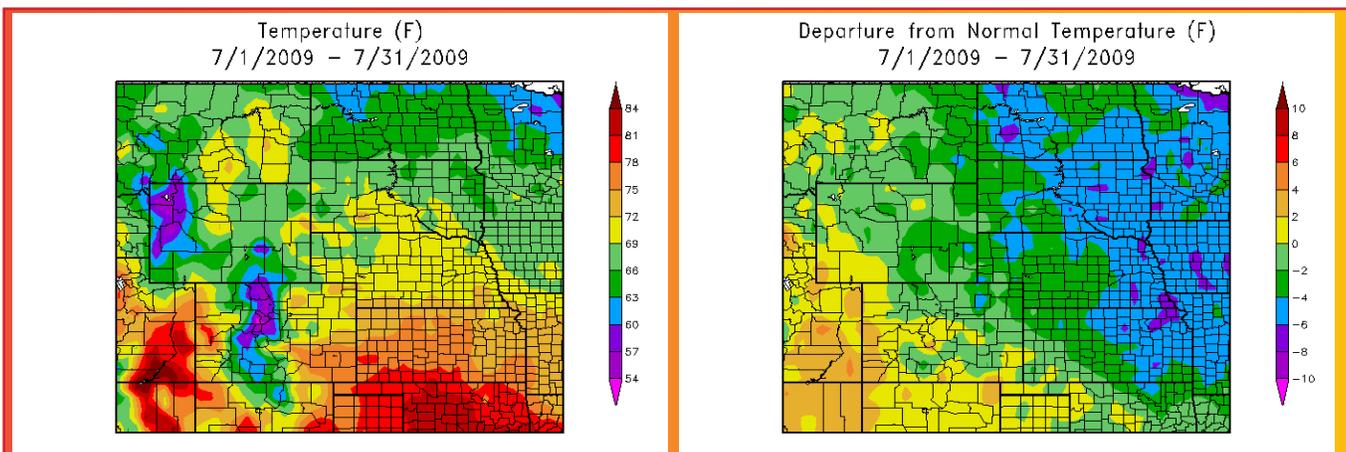
Sunny skies, mild temperatures and wheat ready to harvest in eastern Nebraska - Photo by Ken Dewey  
<http://www.nebraskaweatherphotos.org>

# July 2009 Climate Summary

## Region Breakdown

July 2009 went down as the coolest on record for many locations in the High Plains Region as temperatures were 4°F to 6°F (2.2°C to 3.3°C) below normal for much of the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas. Most locations ranked in the top 10 coolest Julys on record and several broke the record. The cool temperatures in Auburn, NE broke a record that has been in place since 1906. The old record of 70.7°F (21.5°C) was just barely edged out by the new record of 70.6°F (21.4°C). Only pockets of Wyoming, Colorado, and Kansas had temperatures above normal. A list of temperature records is located on page 2.

The cool temperatures combined with timely precipitation in Nebraska to produce one of the best wheat crops on record. According to the USDA the average yield has been 48 bushels an acre which is nearly 10 bushels an acre more than usual. Unfortunately, in other parts of the region, there are some concerns about whether or not crops will reach maturity before freezing in the fall.

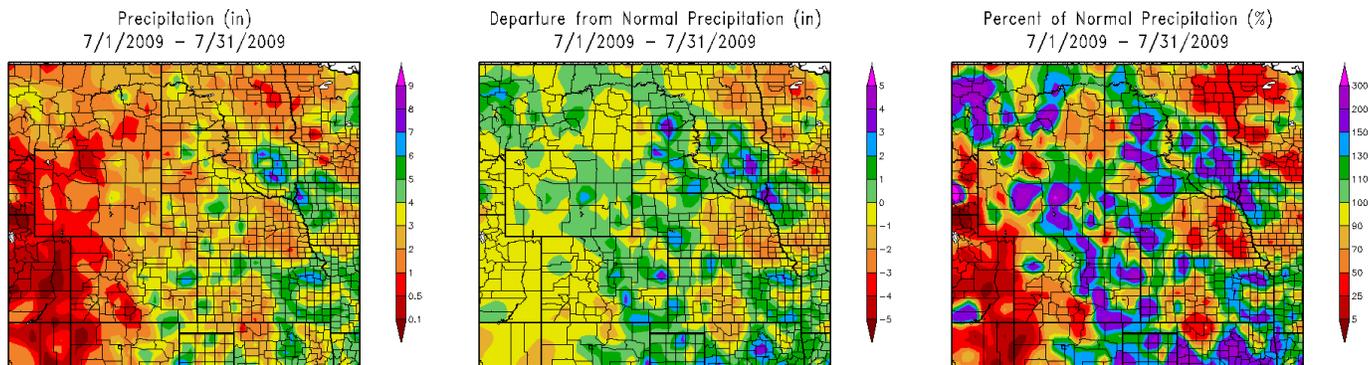


Average Temperature (left) and Departure from 1971-2000 Normal Mean Average Temperature (right) for July 2009 in the High Plains Region. Map by High Plains Regional Climate Center. Available at: <http://hprcc.unl.edu/maps/current>

# Precipitation Summary

Precipitation was hit or miss across the Region this July. Interestingly, the cool temperatures this month did not necessarily accompany above normal precipitation, which would be expected this time of year. The larger areas of below normal precipitation in the eastern side of the Region (eastern North Dakota, eastern Nebraska, and southern Kansas) were all accompanied by cooler temperatures. Small pockets of above normal precipitation occurred in South Dakota, southwest North Dakota, the panhandle of Nebraska, central Wyoming, central Colorado, and eastern Kansas.

The big precipitation story this month comes from Wyoming where, for the first time in nine years, 100% of the state is free of drought or abnormally dry conditions. According to the National Weather Service in Riverton, WY, the drought started as abnormally dry conditions expanded across the state in the late spring and early summer of 2000. The drought peaked in 2003 when 99% of the state was in extreme or exceptional drought. It wasn't until a wet spring in 2005 that Wyoming began to see significant relief and areas of exceptional drought were eliminated. The spring and summer of 2006 were dry and conditions worsened, however above normal precipitation in 2007 helped alleviate drought conditions in the eastern part of the state. Portions of western Wyoming remained in drought until abundant rainfall fell this year. While drought conditions will return, Wyoming is free of drought for now.



Above: Total Precipitation (inches) (left), Departure from 1971-2000 Normal Precipitation (inches) (middle), and Percent of 1971-2000 Normal Precipitation (right) for July 2009 in the High Plains Region. These maps are produced by HPRCC and can be found on the Current Climate Summary Map page at: <http://hprcc.unl.edu/maps/current>.

# July 2009 Temperature Records - Highlights

Monthly Records			
Temperature in degrees F			
Coolest	New Record	Old Record/Year	Period of Record
Auburn 5 ESE, NE	70.6	70.7/1906	1899-2009
Belleville, KS	73.2	73.5/1950	1935-2009
Fairbury, NE	71.2	72.3/1915	1895-2009
Fall River Lake, KS	70.2	73.2/1950	1896-2009
Howells, NE	68.6	70.1/2004	1940-2009
Mayville, ND	65.0	65.3/1915	1893-2009
Osceola, NE	69.8	tied/1992	1907-2009
Perry Lake, KS	72.1	74.5/2004	1967-2009
Pomona Lake, KS	74.0	tied/1971	1963-2009
Washington, KS	74.8	74.9/1959	1893-2009

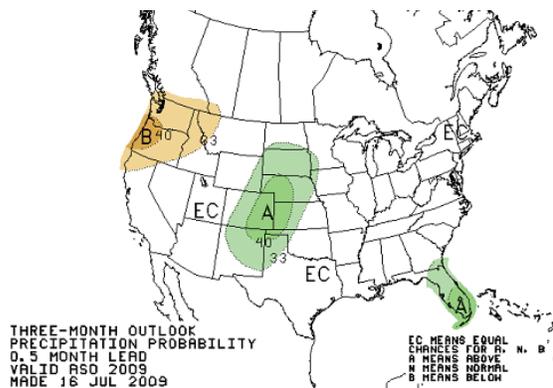
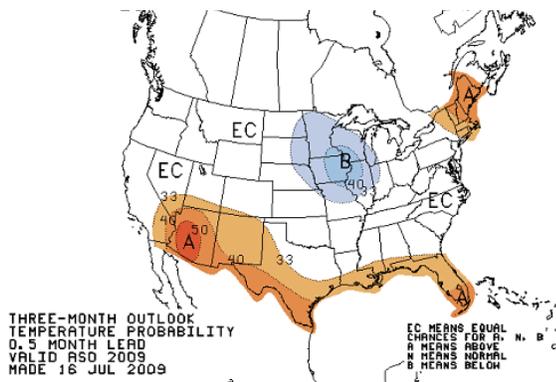
All Data are Preliminary and Subject to Change.  
 Source: National Weather Service Cooperative Observation Network Data

The High Plains Regional Climate Center is one of the NOAA Regional Climate Centers, and is involved in the Applied Climate Information System (ACIS) development and management effort. Data found throughout this publication were derived using products built on the ACIS framework.



# Climate Outlook

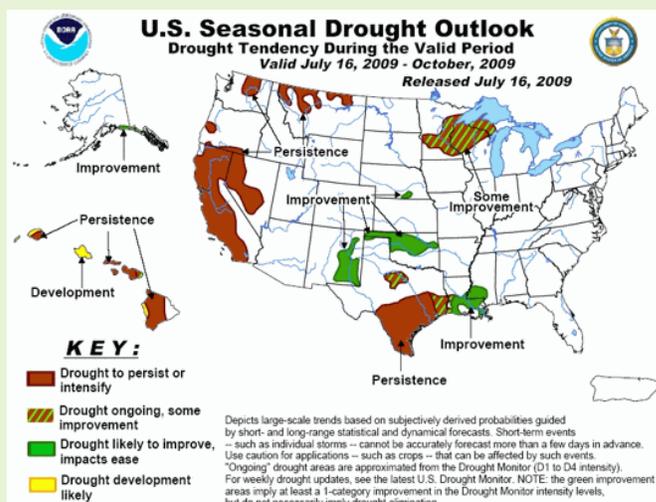
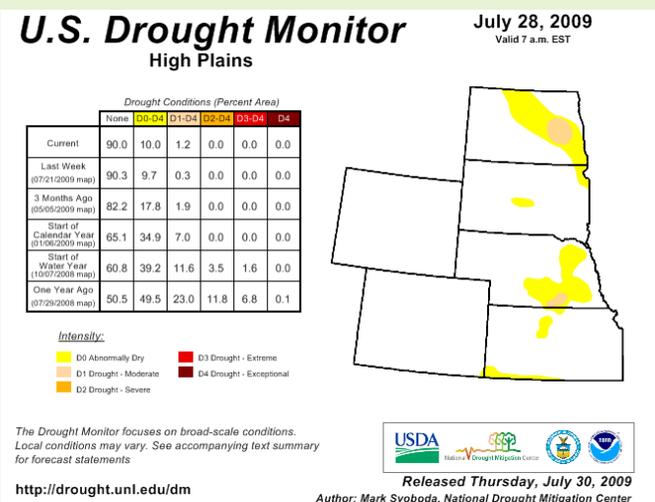
El Niño conditions are present and, based on observations and forecasts, will intensify and continue through winter 2009-10. The temperature outlook indicates a higher probability of above normal temperatures for extreme southern Colorado, and a higher probability of below normal temperatures for far eastern North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska. Elsewhere in the region, equal chances of above, near, or below normal temperatures are predicted. The precipitation outlook indicates a higher probability of above normal precipitation for a broad area that includes extreme southern North Dakota, all of South Dakota, most of Nebraska, the western half of Kansas, eastern Wyoming, and the eastern half of Colorado. Elsewhere in the region, equal chances of above, near, or below normal precipitation is predicted. More information about these forecasts can be found here: <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/>.



Above: 3-Month Outlook Maps Courtesy the NOAA Climate Prediction Center - <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov>  
(left) The Three-Month Temperature Probability Outlook, (right) The Three-Month Precipitation Probability Outlook

## Drought Watch

Sporadic precipitation this month led to both improvements and degradation in the U.S. Drought Monitor. Wyoming and nearly all of Colorado are drought free. The largest change to the U.S. Drought Monitor over the past month was to North Dakota and Nebraska. After record precipitation and flooding this spring, a large swath of North Dakota has slipped into abnormally dry conditions and an area of moderate drought has developed in the east central portion of the state. Both abnormally dry conditions and moderate drought conditions have expanded across eastern Nebraska. Meanwhile, much of the abnormally dry conditions in Kansas and South Dakota have been erased. According to the U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook, the drought conditions in south central Nebraska are expected to improve through October 2009.



The U.S. Drought Monitor is produced as a joint effort of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), National Drought Mitigation Center, U.S. Department of Commerce and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Real-time data provided through ACIS from the NOAA Regional Climate Centers are often used by the agencies involved in the U.S. Drought Monitor when determining the area and intensity of drought conditions, although the product itself is not produced by HPRCC. For current Drought Monitor information, please see: <http://www.ndmc.unl.edu/dm/monitor.html>  
Portions of this Drought Watch are courtesy the Drought Monitor Text Discussion found on the Drought Monitor webpage.

## State Summaries

Colorado	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Alamosa San Luis Airport	84.3	45.1	64.7	0.6	90	7/18	39	7/31+	0.45	-0.49	48
Akron Washington County Airport	84.1	58.2	71.1	-2.6	86	7/24	53	7/31+	4.40	1.47	150
Colorado Springs Municipal Airport	82.5	54.8	68.6	-1.0	93	7/24	48	7/30	3.82	0.97	134
Grand Junction Walker Field Airport	95.8	63.6	79.7	2.9	102	7/24+	56	7/30	0.12	-0.54	18
Pueblo Memorial Airport	90.8	58.2	74.5	-0.9	100	7/14+	52	7/31+	5.39	3.35	264

Kansas	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Concordia Municipal Airport	86.8	63.1	74.9	-4.2	99	7/24	52	7/31	3.87	-0.33	92
Dodge City Regional Airport	91.5	64.5	78.0	-1.8	104	7/14	57	7/30+	4.27	1.10	135
Goodland Renner Field	86.2	59.9	73.0	-2.1	97	7/24	53	7/30	2.69	-0.85	76
Topeka Municipal Airport	84.5	64.8	74.6	-3.8	95	7/24	56	7/31+	7.80	3.97	204
Wichita Mid-Continent Airport	89.3	67.2	78.2	-2.8	107	7/14	58	7/31	3.55	0.24	107

Nebraska	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Chadron Municipal Airport	86.1	54.2	70.2	-3.9	98	7/19	43	7/30	1.49	-0.62	71
Grand Island Airport	84.4	60.6	72.5	-3.3	98	7/24	50	7/18	2.70	-0.44	86
Lincoln Municipal Airport	83.9	61.4	72.6	-5.1	96	7/24	49	7/17	1.84	-1.70	52
Omaha Eppley Airfield	81.7	62.1	71.9	-4.8	94	7/24	53	7/19+	3.65	-0.21	95
Norfolk Karl Stefan Airport	82.3	58.3	70.3	-4.5	95	7/24	48	7/31	1.57	-2.17	42
North Platte Regional Airport	83.6	57.9	70.8	-3.5	97	7/24	46	7/30	5.01	1.84	158
Valentine Miller Field	82.9	56.3	69.6	-4.1	92	7/26+	46	7/31+	5.13	1.76	152

North Dakota	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Bismark Municipal Airport	78.6	55.3	67.0	-3.4	95	7/23	46	7/11	3.15	0.57	122
Fargo International Airport	78.6	54.4	66.5	-4.1	88	7/23	46	7/19+	1.18	-1.70	41
Grand Forks International Airport	77.5	53.4	65.4	-4.0	91	7/23	45	7/13	0.86	-2.20	28
Theodore Roosevelt Airport	76.1	50.4	63.2	-6.1	95	7/23	41	7/17	2.30	0.19	109
Williston International Airport	79.0	52.7	65.9	-3.4	96	7/19	41	7/16	3.31	1.03	145

All Data are Preliminary and Subject to Change.

Source: National Weather Service Cooperative Observation Network Data

Data are retrieved through the Applied Climate Information System (ACIS).

These data are available for the entire period of record through the CLIMOD system. For more information please see <http://hprcc.unl.edu/services>.

# July 2009 Climate Summary

South Dakota	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Aberdeen Regional Airport	79.5	55.3	67.4	-4.8	89	7/06	48	7/31+	2.47	-0.45	85
Huron Regional Airport	80.2	56.7	68.5	-4.9	88	7/06	47	7/17	3.06	0.20	107
Pierre Regional Airport	83.9	56.8	70.4	-5.1	97	7/26	48	7/17	2.07	-0.68	75
Rapid City Regional Airport	82.3	54.0	68.1	-3.6	95	7/19	46	7/31	1.78	-0.25	88
Sioux Falls Joe Foss Field Airport	79.5	57.7	68.6	-4.4	87	7/07	50	7/29+	3.71	0.78	127

Wyoming	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Casper Natrona County International AP	83.9	49.5	66.7	-3.3	95	7/23	40	7/30	3.45	2.16	267
Cheyenne Municipal Airport	79.0	53.0	66.0	-1.7	91	7/24	45	7/30	1.83	-0.43	81
Lander Hunt Field Airport	83.5	53.7	68.6	-2.3	94	7/23	45	7/14	1.85	1.01	220
Laramie Regional Airport	78.0	46.7	62.3	-0.9	87	7/24	42	7/30+	2.30	0.74	147
Rawlins Municipal Airport	82.1	48.5	65.3	-2.6	91	7/24	40	7/30	1.36	0.46	151
Sheridan County Airport	83.5	50.7	67.1	-1.7	98	7/19	43	7/30	1.26	0.15	114

All Data are Preliminary and Subject to Change.

Source: National Weather Service Cooperative Observation Network Data

Data are retrieved through the Applied Climate Information System (ACIS).

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# State Spotlight - North Dakota



**F. Adnan Akyüz - State Climatologist, Barb Mullins**  
 North Dakota State Climate Office, North Dakota State University

### Precipitation:

Most of the July precipitation fell in the first half of the month. The North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network (NDAWN) total July rainfall ranged from 4.59 inches at Hofflund in the northwest to 0.40 inches at Galesburg in the east. The percent of normal July total rainfall was generally above normal in a stretch from the northwest to the south central area of the state with a range from roughly 100% to 200% (Figure 1. High Plains Regional Climate Center). The north central, southwest corner, and eastern regions had below normal precipitation with the eastern region having the lowest amounts with 50% or less percent of normal precipitation. A major storm event occurred on the 8th in the western part of the State and the National Weather Service (NWS) Storm Prediction Center reported tornadoes in Golden Valley, Burke, Billings, Stark, and Renville Counties. One tornado touched down in Dickinson and was classified an EF3 with winds speeds of 150 mph and a path length of nearly 2 miles long and one tenth of a mile wide.

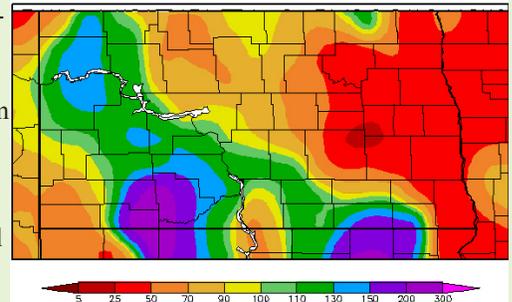


Figure 1. Precipitation Percent of Normal in July 2009 for North Dakota (High Plains Regional Climate Center)

### Temperature:

July was a cool month. The departure from normal monthly average air temperatures were below normal across the state and ranged from roughly 3 to 6 degrees below normal (Figure 2. North Dakota State Climate Office). The average monthly air temperatures recorded from NDAWN ranged from 62°F to 68°F with the cooler temperatures in the north and warmest temperatures in the southeast corner and central western edge of the state. The NWS reported a record low maximum daily temperature at the Grand Forks Airport with 69°F on the 16th. The NWS also recorded a record low daily temperature at Williston of 42°F on the 17th. The monthly average air temperature for July at Bismarck was 66.9°F which ranked the 11th coolest of records going back to 1875. Similarly, the monthly average air temperature for July at Fargo was 66.5°F which ranked 12th coolest of records going back to 1881.

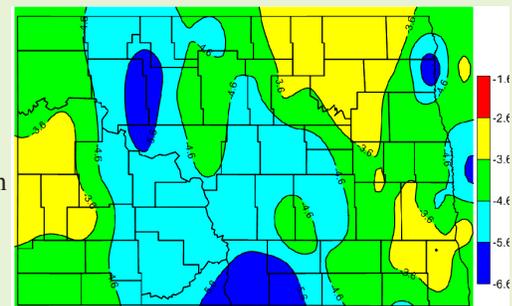


Figure 2. Temperature Departure from Normal in July 2009 for North Dakota (North Dakota State Climate Office)

### Drought Monitor:

Statewide drought conditions worsened compared to previous months. Conditions were elevated from abnormally dry to moderate drought in east central portions of the state occupying southwestern Barnes and Nelson counties, southeastern Eddy, eastern Foster, northeastern Stutsman, northern Barnes, western Steele and entire Griggs counties. The state was drought free prior to the end of July since February 2009. Currently, agricultural impacts are negligible.

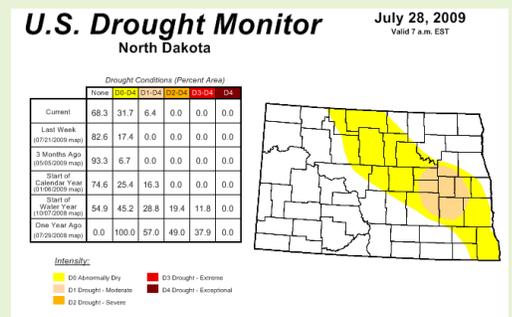


Figure 3. U.S. Drought Monitor - North Dakota

## State Spotlight - Nebraska



**Al Dutcher - State Climatologist**  
**Nebraska State Climate Office, University of Nebraska - Lincoln**

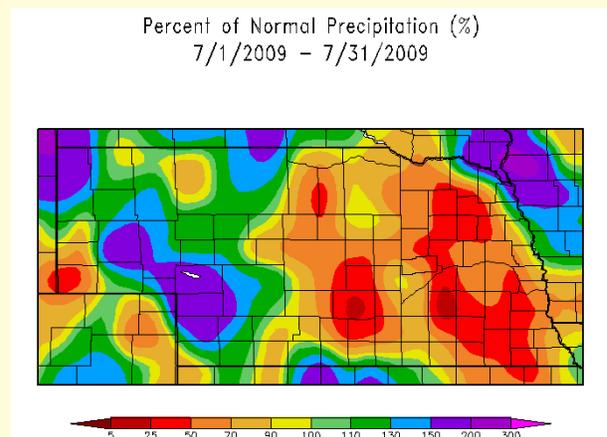
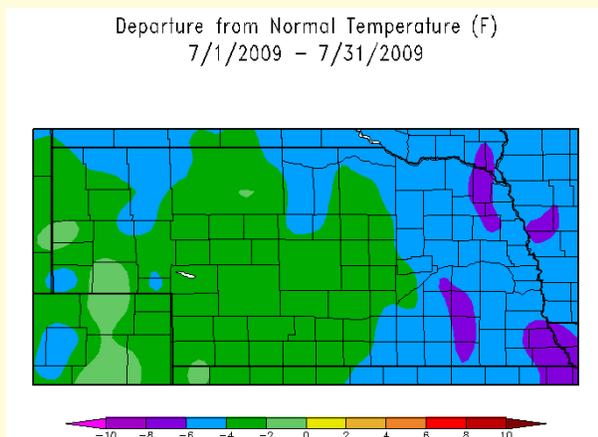
### Overview

Unseasonably cold temperatures dominated much of July’s weather across Nebraska. Preliminary data indicates that the July 2009 state average temperature was 70.7 F, which was the coldest average July statewide average since 1992. Unofficially, July 2009 is tied for 7th coldest in the last 115 years. Since many of the rural cooperative weather observation reports were not available at the time of this report, statewide average temperatures were likely cooler than 70.7 F. When all cooperative observation data are available, July 2009 will likely be ranked 6th coldest since 1895, with an outside chance of reaching 5th coldest.

The lack of heat contributed to lower cooling demands, with cooling degree day units accumulations running 55-65% of normal across the eastern 1/3 of the state, 65-70% of normal across the central 1/3, and 70-75% of normal across the western 1/3 of the state. There was simply a lack of high temperatures exceeding 90 F across the state during July. The total number of days the maximum temperature reached or exceeded 90 F and the 30-year average are as follows: Grand Island: 4, 13; Lincoln: 2, 13; Omaha: 1, 12; Norfolk: 1, 12; North Platte: 4, 13; Scottsbluff: 9, 16; Valentine: 3, 13.

Although the lack of heat was welcome news for consumer utility bills, production agriculture saw warm season crop development fall behind the 5-yr average by the end of July. Corn, soybean, and sorghum planting was at or slightly ahead of the 5-year average only to fall three to seven days behind normal by the end of July. North-central and northeast agricultural district crops were the furthest behind, while southwest and south-central crops were closest to normal. The cool weather provided excellent pollination weather for the corn crop. Barring a return to excessive heat in August and below normal moisture, soybean and corn yields have the potential to produce record yields.

The cool July temperatures reduced crop water demands, which was fortunate since below normal moisture was reported across most of eastern Nebraska. By the end of July, stress was being reported on sand and sand-silt soils which have lower water holding capacities than the typical silt loam and clay loam profiles. Above normal moisture was recorded across western Nebraska, with areas of 150-200% of normal located in the northwestern and southeastern Panhandle, west-central and southwest Nebraska, and a small section of north-central Nebraska. Pockets of central, east-central, northeast, and southeast Nebraska failed to receive at least 50% of normal July moisture.



Above: Departure from 1971-2000 Normal Mean Average Temperature (left) and Percent of Normal Precipitation (right) for July 2009 for Nebraska (HPRCC).

# State Spotlight - Nebraska, cont.



**Al Dutcher - State Climatologist**

**Nebraska State Climate Office, University of Nebraska - Lincoln**

### Precipitation

Moisture was recorded in at least one location within the state on 26 of the 31 days in July. The vast majority of significant rain events were confined to the western half of Nebraska, while moisture was much spottier across eastern sections of the state. Although severe thunderstorms occurred with almost every precipitation event, the only confirmed tornado occurred 9 miles south of Crookston on the 13th. Hail reports were numerous during July, with significant crop damage reported in isolated pockets across the western 2/3 of the state.

Preliminary cooperative observer network rainfall totals indicate that greatest monthly total was reported at Wauneta with 6.28 inches. The greatest unofficial monthly total from the NeRAIN observers was 8.57 inches at Beaver City 6 S. The greatest 24-hour precipitation total from both networks was 4.95 inches at Fordyce 7.1 N on July 10. Preliminary data indicate that 121 of 182 cooperative observation network stations available for this analysis failed to receive normal moisture during July, with the vast majority confined to the eastern 1/2 of the state.

Preliminary statewide July 2009 precipitation averaged 2.66 inches, ranking this July as the 46th driest since 1895. Preliminary climate district averages (in inches) are as follows: Panhandle – 2.74; North-central – 3.16; Northeast – 2.21; Central – 1.96; East-central – 2.06; Southwest – 3.44; South-central – 2.89; Southeast – 2.69. The range of July precipitation totals from the cooperative observation network are as follows: Panhandle (0.61-5.99); North-central (1.36-6.12); Northeast (0.96-4.70); Central (0.95-4.06); East-central (1.03-3.65); Southwest (1.45-6.28); South-central (1.23- 4.13); Southeast(0.34-4.91).

### Temperature

The preliminary July 2009 statewide average temperature is 70.7 F, ranking it 7th coldest since 1895. With additional rural locations of western Nebraska not available for this analysis, this preliminary value is likely to cool up to an additional 0.50 F. It is entirely possible that July 2009 may rank as high as the 5th coldest since 1895. Preliminary July climate district averages are as follows: Panhandle – 69.54 F; North-central – 69.6 F; Northeast – 69.5 F; Central – 71.0 F; East-central – 71.3 F; Southwest – 72.0 F; South-central – 71.3 F; Southeast – 71.8 F.

In general, below normal temperatures were recorded across the eastern 2/3 of the state during the July 1-5, 11-23, and 25-31 periods. Average temperatures during the July 16-20 period were 10-15 F below normal. Average temperatures were 1-2 F above normal during on July 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, and 24th, with the peak maximum temperature observed on the 24th. Across the western 1/3 of the state, below normal average temperatures were observed during the July 1-7, 14-18, and 27-31 periods. The greatest departures were observed during the July 27-31 period when average temperatures were 5-15 F below normal. The warmest period for western Nebraska was July 19-26 when average temperatures ranged from 1-8 F above normal

Of the 152 stations available for analysis, none recorded an above normal July average temperature. The greatest maximum temperature recorded during the month was 104 F at the Brule Platte Valley AWDN station on the 24th. Only 10 locations reached at least 100 F during July, with 8 of the stations located in the southwest climate district and two in the northwest (Panhandle) climate district. Seven locations failed to reach 90 F during July, which is highly unusual considering the average daily high temperature on July 21st averages 91 F. The lowest temperature recorded during the month was 37 F at Agate 3 E and Harrisburg 12 WNW on the 30th. Numerous record lows were recorded during the month with the greatest concentration falling during the July 17-19 and 30-31 periods.

# State Spotlight - South Dakota

**Dennis Todey - State Climatologist**  
**Chirag Shukla**  
**South Dakota State Climate Office, South Dakota State University**



## Overview

The main topic and concern of the month were the very cold temperatures over the whole state. Many stations recorded temperatures in the top five coldest Julys on record based on preliminary station data. The cool conditions reduced energy usage for air conditioning. But the conditions also delayed crop growth and development of nearly all crops during the month.

## Temperatures and Impacts

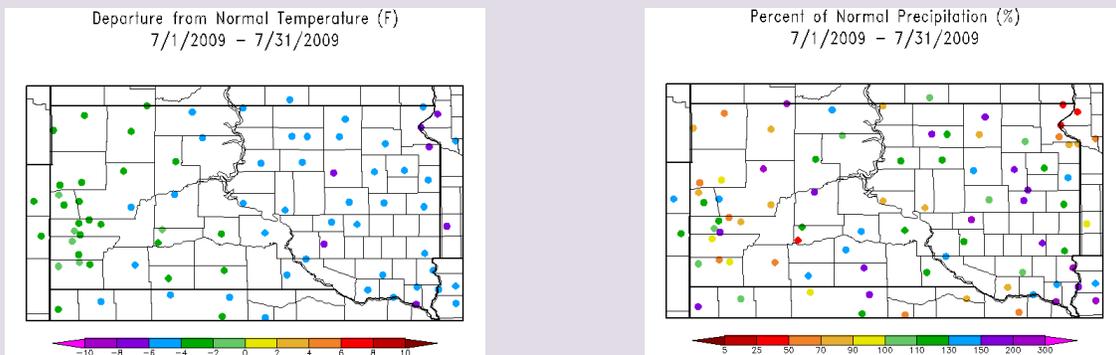
The eastern half of the state was generally 4 – 6 F below average. Western parts were 2 – 4 F below average. Actual average temperatures ranged from 65 F north to 72 F south. Several stations in the east reached no higher than the mid 80s for any day during the month. Only a few stations (Cottonwood, Philp and Edgemont) in the west reached 100 F for the month.

South Dakota Agricultural Statistics reports for the month indicated crop conditions were generally good. But cold delayed development leading to concerns about reaching maturity before freezing in the fall. Current growing degree day accumulations ranged from about a week to nearly three weeks behind average in the state.

Severe weather was very prevalent for the first two weeks of the month. Since the 14th severe reports have been fairly limited as severe storms have been far fewer. The preliminary number of 240 total severe weather reports from NOAA’s Storm Prediction Center was in the middle of totals for July over the last 10 years. The major problem early in the month was large hail and wind damaging or wiping out entire fields. One county (Hutchinson) has requested a USDA disaster declaration for crop loss due to storm damage.

## Precipitation and Drought

In most locations precipitation was above average to well above average. Precipitation was short in a few areas, generally smaller pockets. Two areas of D0 (Abnormally Dry) conditions still remained on the US Drought Monitor, a little D0 left around Pierre in the central and in the far northeast corner attached to a larger area in Minnesota. Less than an inch of precipitation fell in Britton and Victor 4NNE. A few drier areas were popping up in the western part of the state. Cold temperatures masked most of the issues that might have been associated with the dry areas as water use and potential stress on crops were reduced.



Above: Departure from 1971-2000 Normal Temperature (left) and Percent of 1971-2000 Normal Precipitation (right) for July 2009 for South Dakota (HPRCC).

For more information about the South Dakota State Climate Office: <http://climate.sdstate.edu>

The SDSU’s AWDN is a part of the High Plains Automated Weather Data Network (AWDN). Data are available through SDSU or the High Plains Regional Climate Center.

# About the High Plains Regional Climate Center

The High Plains Regional Climate Center (HPRCC) operates out of the University of Nebraska - Lincoln (UNL) in Lincoln, Nebraska. As one of 6 regional climate centers operated under the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), HPRCC works closely with other organizations such as the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC), Local and Regional National Weather Service (NWS) Offices, and other climate services organizations such as the National Drought Mitigation Center (also located at UNL) to provide climate data services and specialized climate products.

## For More Information Online

High Plains Regional Climate Center: <http://hprcc.unl.edu>

High Plains Regional Climate Services: <http://hprcc.unl.edu/services>

CLIMOD: <http://climod.unl.edu>

NOAA Regional Climate Centers and ACIS: <http://www.rcc-acis.org>

National Weather Service: <http://www.weather.gov>

National Climatic Data Center: <http://ncdc.noaa.gov>

University of Nebraska - Lincoln: <http://www.unl.edu>

National Drought Mitigation Center: <http://drought.unl.edu>

Climate Prediction Center: <http://www.cpc.noaa.gov>

NOAA Storm Prediction Center: <http://www.spc.noaa.gov>



Photo of the Nebraska Sandhills by Bill Sorensen - Senior Programmer - HPRCC

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