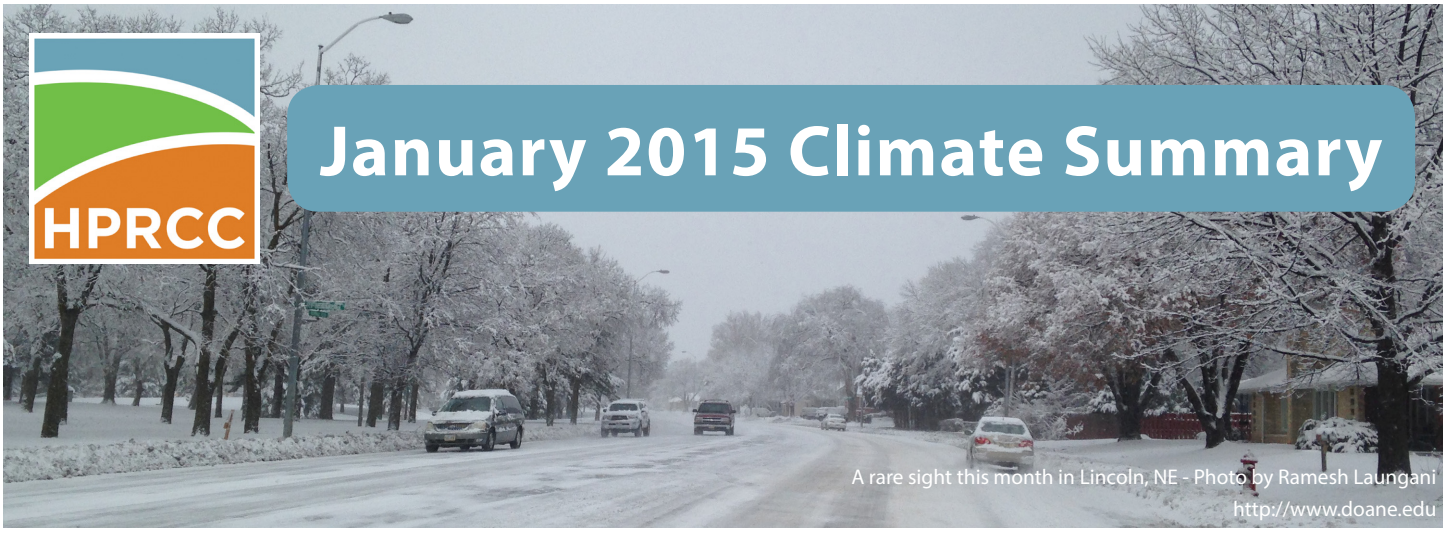


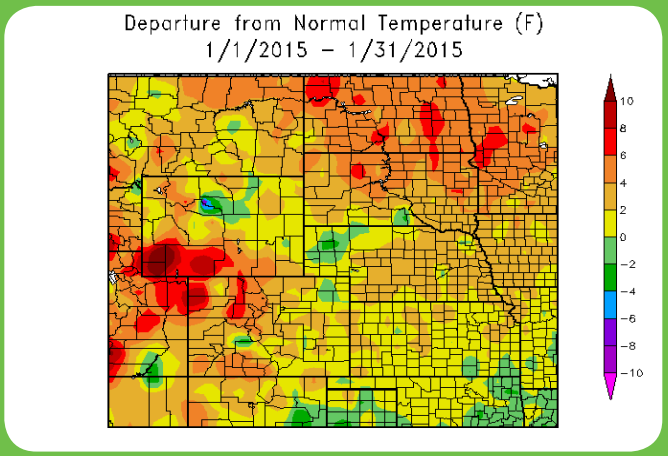
Relatively Warm and Dry Start to the New Year

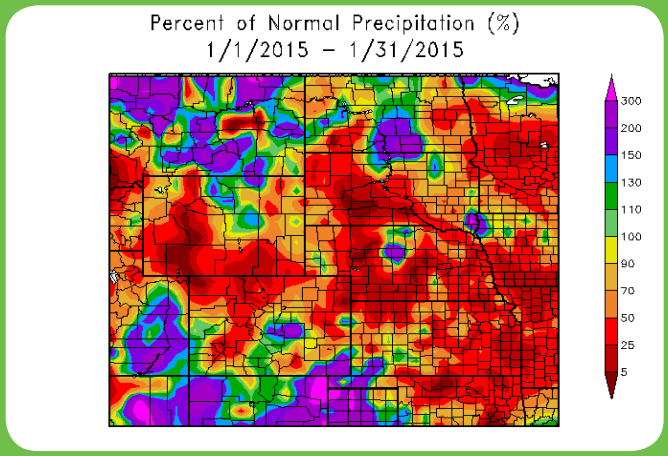
The big story this month was the temperature. A look at the average temperatures for the month shows that overall, January was warmer than normal. But, the average temperatures only scratch the surface of what was a very interesting month. The daily temperature data show that for the majority of the High Plains region, the first half of the month was dominated by cold air, with below normal temperatures. However, by the middle of the month, the cold air had given way to a much warmer airmass. During this warm period, many daily records were broken and some locations set new records for their warmest January temperature on record. Ultimately, the temperatures during the latter part of the month were so warm that the monthly averages were largely above normal and in some cases, much above normal.

Average temperatures were within 2.0 degrees F (1.1 degrees C) of normal across much of Kansas, eastern Colorado, central Wyoming, and the panhandle of Nebraska. Temperature departures of 2.0-4.0 degrees F (1.1-2.2 degrees C) above normal were common across much of Nebraska, South Dakota, and western Colorado, while temperatures in excess of 4.0 degrees F (2.2 degrees C) above normal occurred in North Dakota, portions of South Dakota, and an area encompassing southwestern Wyoming into northwestern Colorado. There were some rather large departures, particularly in southwestern Wyoming and pockets of North Dakota. However, these temperatures were not record breaking, nor did they break into the top 10 warmest Januaries on record.

In regards to precipitation, it was relatively dry this month as most of the region received less than 50 percent of normal precipitation and only a few isolated areas received at least 150 percent of normal precipitation. With the exception of the mountainous areas, typical liquid equivalent precipitation for the month of January is less than an inch across the region. With this in mind, even with little to no precipitation, deficits do not build quickly over the winter months. Conversely, precipitation totals at the higher end of the spectrum typically only contribute a small amount to the annual totals.

Temperature and Precipitation Overview





Above: Departure from 1981-2010 normal temperature (left) and percent of normal precipitation (right) for January 2015 in the High Plains region. Maps produced by the High Plains Regional Climate Center and are available at: http://hprcc.unl.edu/maps/current .

Precipitation

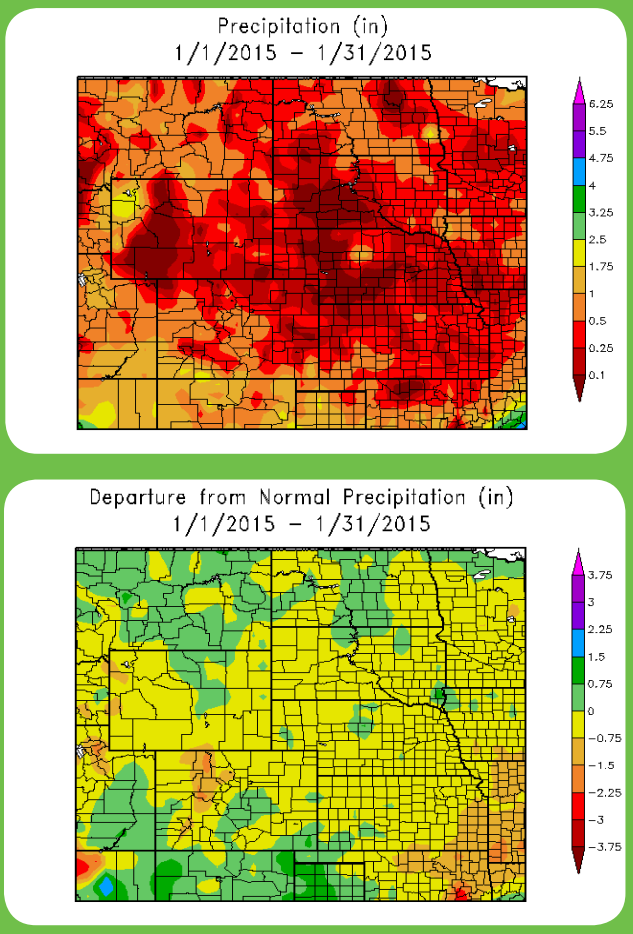
Overall, it was a fairly dry month across the High Plains region. Even though on a regional scale it appears that not much occurred, there were some interesting precipitation rankings at isolated locations. Here are some examples on both the wet and dry sides of the spectrum.

On the dry side, some locations across the plains have had low snowfall totals this season. Fargo, North Dakota is an extreme example of this as the town set a new record for latest 1-inch (3 cm) snowfall. Snow has fallen in Fargo this season, but not a single event has produced at least 1 inch (3 cm) of snow. Even at the time of this writing (February 5), Fargo had failed to have a 1-inch (3 cm) snowfall. Before this season, the latest 1-inch (3 cm) snowfall occurred on January 27, 1944 (period of record 1885-2015). Additionally, Fargo has received only 7.5 inches (19 cm) of snowfall this season, which is significantly behind the normal snowfall of 31.0 inches (79 cm). This 7.5 inches (19 cm) amounts to only 24 percent of normal snowfall for the season.

While a low snowpack in the mountains is undesirable, the low snowpack in eastern North Dakota does have a bright side as there are no concerns of spring flooding in the Red River Valley at this time.

Other parts of the region were also dry, including Lander, Wyoming, which had its 2nd driest January and Cheyenne, Wyoming, which had its 9th least snowiest January. Both locations have long histories with records dating back to the late 1800s. But, on the wet side of the spectrum, one of the few locations to receive above normal precipitation this month was Colorado Springs, Colorado. Colorado Springs had its 4th wettest and 4th snowiest January on record with 13.5 inches (34 cm) of snow and 0.87 inches (22 mm) of liquid equivalent precipitation (period of record 1894-2015).

Regional Precipitation



Above: Total precipitation in inches (top) and departure from normal precipitation in inches (bottom) for January 2015. These maps are produced by HPRCC and can be found on the Current Climate Summary Maps page at: http://hprcc.unl.edu/maps/current.

Back to the east, a winter storm at the end of the month dropped heavy rain and snow across portions of Nebraska and Kansas. New daily precipitation records were set on January 31st for many locations including Concordia and Topeka (in Kansas), and Lincoln and Omaha (in Nebraska). Some of these totals even ranked in the top 10 all-time wettest days to occur in January. Lincoln, Nebraska had its 5th wettest January day on the 31st with 0.82 inches (21 mm) of liquid equivalent precipitation. Much of the precipitation fell as rain and heavy, wet snow, which allowed for higher totals.

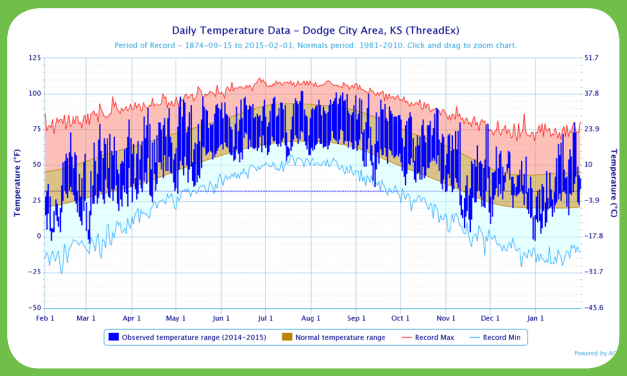
Snowpack Update

There is growing concern over the mountain snowpack throughout the western U.S. this winter, especially in areas of California, Oregon, and Washington. While the snowpack is faring better in Colorado and Wyoming, low precipitation and warmer temperatures have caused the snowpack in those two states to decline over the past month. At the beginning of February, Colorado had a statewide snowpack of 81 percent, with the southwestern basins faring the worst with a snowpack that was only about 65 percent of average. Meanwhile, Wyoming snowpack was at 94 percent of average with basins across the northern and western sides of the state measuring at or above normal and basins in the southeast part of the state measuring below normal. Although the snowpack is currently behind, there is still time in the season to build it.

Temperatures

January was a month of extremes when it comes to temperature. As mentioned above, most of the region experienced below normal temperatures the first half of the month, while the last half of the month was well above normal. Ultimately, monthly average temperatures were at or above normal for the region and while these departures were not record breaking, there were locations in North Dakota that ranked in the top 20 warmest Januaries on record. Some examples included Fargo (12th), Dickinson (12th), Grand Forks (16th), Bismarck (17th), and Williston (20th).

Station Spotlight: Dodge City, Kansas



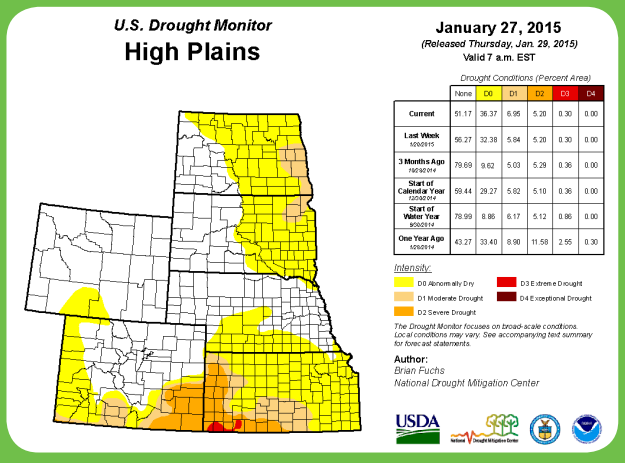
Above: Daily temperatures along with extremes and normals values over the past year in Dodge City, Kansas.

Although temporary warmups are common in the winter here in the plains, the warmth this January was prolonged and many daily records were set for highest maximum and minimum temperatures. Due to the large fluctuation in temperatures, monthly temperature ranges of 70+ degrees F (38.9 degrees C) were common. Temperatures during the last week of the month were particularly warm with temperature departures in excess of 20 degrees F (11.1 degrees C) above normal. January 27th was a very warm day with temperatures reaching into the 70s (21.1 degrees C) as far north as central South Dakota. Some locations across Kansas reached higher with temperatures at or above 80 degrees F (26.7 degrees C). These extremely warm temperatures set new records, or tied, for warmest January day. Dodge City, Kansas tied for its highest January temperature on record on the 27th with a maximum temperature of 80 degrees F (26.7 degrees C). The only other time in January that Dodge City had been that warm was January 31, 1989 (period of record 1874-2015). The image above shows Dodge City's temperatures over the past year. The extreme warmth of mid to late January is evident.

Drought Conditions

According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, there were only slight changes to drought conditions over the past month. For much of the High Plains region, drought improvements or developments are not usually expected as this is typically the driest season of the year. Over the past month, the total area in drought (D1-D4) increased to just over 12 percent with moderate drought conditions (D1) expanding across eastern North Dakota. Drought conditions in South Dakota and across the southern part of the region, in Colorado and Kansas, remained largely unchanged. However, abnormally dry conditions (D0) expanded eastward in Kansas and Nebraska, and also across western Colorado and into southern Wyoming. A major winter storm at the end of the month brought rain and snow to portions of Nebraska and Kansas, so a contraction of abnormally dry conditions may occur there.

U.S. Drought Monitor



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). For current Drought Monitor information, please see: http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/.

Although drought conditions have eased or have been completely eliminated over much of the High Plains region, impacts can still be felt. In the spring of 2014, enrollment for Livestock Forage Disaster Assistance began under the 2014 Farm Bill. This allows for the retroactive coverage of losses from 2012 and 2013, and also 2014. According to the USDA, over $2.7 billion in payments have already gone out. The states with the most payments included Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. Nebraska producers received payments of $512.89 million, while Kansas producers received payments of $461.26 million. These figures cover the time period of October 2011 to December 2014.

Climate Outlooks

According to the Climate Prediction Center, ENSO-neutral conditions continued during January. There is still a 50-60 percent chance that El Niño conditions could develop over the next couple of months; however, neutral conditions are favored after that time.

The seasonal temperature and precipitation outlooks below combine the effects of long-term trends, soil moisture, and when applicable, the El Niño Southern Oscillation cycle (ENSO). To learn more about these outlooks, please see: http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov.

Temperature

The temperature outlook through April indicates a higher probability for above normal temperatures across the western third of the U.S. For the High Plains region, this includes the majority of Wyoming, the northwestern half of North Dakota, and a small portion of northwestern Colorado. Meanwhile, a higher probability for below normal temperatures exists for south-central parts of the country. This includes the eastern half of Colorado, the western half of Kansas, and parts of southern Nebraska. The rest of the region has equal chances for above, below, or near normal temperatures.

Precipitation

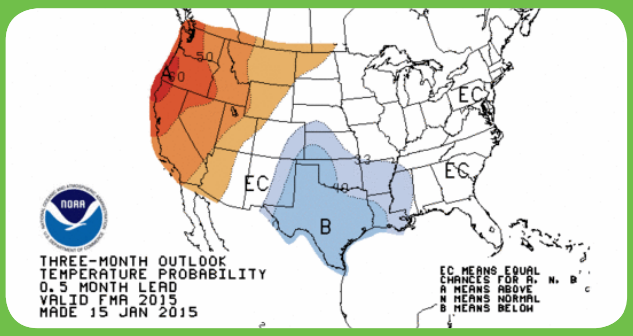
The precipitation outlook for the next three months shows that the southwestern U.S. has a higher probability for above normal precipitation. This encompasses a large area stretching from central California through portions of the plains. Here in the High Plains region, this includes all of Colorado, the western half of Kansas, southwestern Nebraska, and a sliver of southern Wyoming. Meanwhile, the Pacific Northwest is the only area of the country to have an increased chance for below normal precipitation. The remainder of the contiguous U.S. has equal chances for above, below, or near normal precipitation.

Drought

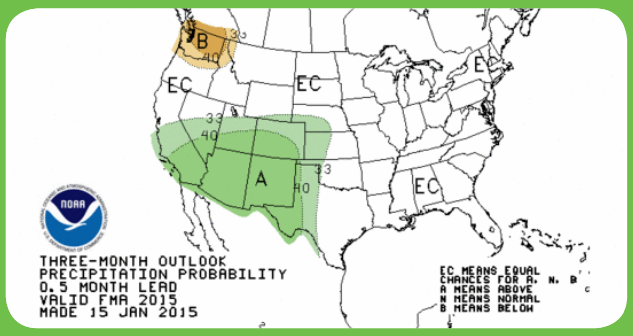
According to the U.S Seasonal Drought Outlook released January 15th, drought conditions are forecast to persist over the majority of the drought stricken areas across the country, particularly in the western states. Some areas of the desert southwest could see improvements or even the removal of drought over the next three months. This area matches well with the area that has an increased chance of above normal precipitation. Only two areas of the country are likely to have drought development - Hawaii and a swath running from central Arkansas into central Kentucky.

Here in the High Plains region, drought conditions across Kansas, eastern Colorado, and eastern portions of the Dakotas are expected to persist through April. However, drought conditions across parts of southern Colorado could improve or be removed. No new areas of drought are expected to develop in the High Plains region over the next three months.

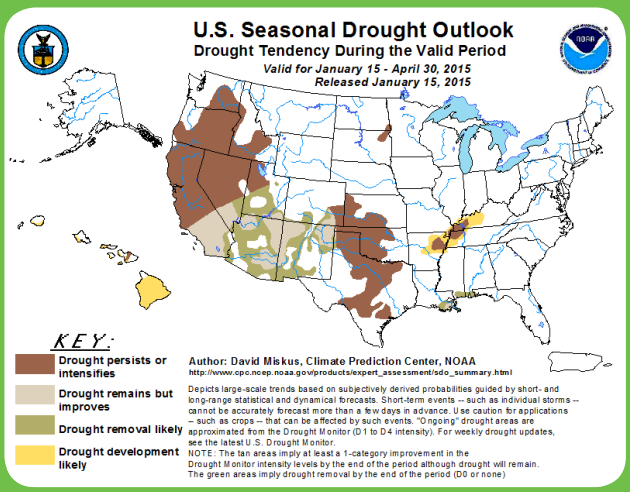
Temperature Outlook



Precipitation Outlook



Drought Outlook



Above: The three-month temperature probability outlook (top), the three-month precipitation probability outlook (middle), and the U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook. For more information on these outlooks, produced by the Climate Prediction Center, see: http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov.

Station Summaries: By the Numbers

Colorado	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Akron Washington County Airport	39.6	17.8	28.7	0.1	72	01/27	-8	01/04	0.19	-0.11	63
Alamosa San Luis Airport	38.6	6.5	22.6	6.3	54	01/26	-9	01/23+	0.33	0.07	127
Colorado Springs Municipal Airport	44.9	20.7	32.8	2.3	67	01/27	2	01/22+	0.87	0.55	272
Denver International Airport	46.7	21.0	33.9	3.2	75	01/27	-10	01/04	0.38	-0.03	93
Grand Junction Walker Field Airport	42.0	21.1	31.5	4.1	58	01/26	2	01/02+	0.73	0.15	126
Pueblo Memorial Airport	49.3	17.7	33.5	3.0	73	01/27	-8	01/01	0.25	-0.10	71

Kansas	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Concordia Municipal Airport	43.9	19.2	31.6	3.0	71	01/28	-1	01/07	1.17	0.59	202
Dodge City Regional Airport	46.1	21.6	33.9	1.7	80	01/27	2	01/04	0.66	0.08	114
Goodland Renner Field	44.3	19.5	31.9	2.3	79	01/27	-4	01/04	0.28	-0.10	74
Topeka Municipal Airport	44.7	18.3	31.5	1.8	78	01/28	1	01/08+	1.12	0.26	130
Wichita Mid-Continent Airport	47.1	21.2	34.1	1.9	74	01/26	0	01/07	1.11	0.28	134

Nebraska	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Chadron Municipal Airport	37.9	14.4	26.1	1.7	69	01/27	-17	01/04	0.02	-0.34	6
Grand Island Airport	40.1	15.1	27.6	2.5	68	01/28	-4	01/04	0.47	-0.06	89
Lincoln Municipal Airport	41.0	15.2	28.1	3.5	64	01/28	-4	01/13	0.91	0.27	142
Norfolk Karl Stefan Airfield	36.8	15.0	25.9	3.3	65	01/28	-14	01/13	0.57	-0.02	97
North Platte Regional Airport	42.4	12.0	27.2	2.2	74	01/27	-11	01/04	0.28	-0.06	82
Omaha Eppley Airport	38.8	16.8	27.8	4.3	59	01/28+	-4	01/13	0.69	-0.03	96
Valentine Miller Field	38.0	12.1	25.0	1.4	72	01/27	-15	01/04	0.31	0.05	119

North Dakota	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Bismark Municipal Airport	29.2	8.9	19.1	6.3	53	01/27	-21	01/12	0.75	0.32	174
Fargo International Airport	24.7	7.3	16.0	6.7	46	01/23	-17	01/12	0.40	-0.30	57
Grand Forks International Airport	22.1	2.8	12.5	5.8	44	01/23	-21	01/12+	0.42	-0.13	76
Theodore Roosevelt Airport	30.8	12.5	21.7	5.4	62	01/27	-17	01/12	0.12	-0.18	40
Williston International Airport	27.7	8.1	17.9	6.9	53	01/27	-21	01/12	0.48	-0.11	81

All data are preliminary and subject to change. + indicates multiple dates, latest date listed.
Data are retrieved through the Applied Climate Information System (ACIS) and are available online through the CLIMOD system.
For more information please contact us: http://www.hprcc.unl.edu/contact.php.

January 2015 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	28.6	7.8	18.2	6.2	48	01/26+	-19	01/12	0.68	0.21	145
Huron Regional Airport	28.7	10.4	19.5	2.8	51	01/26	-14	01/12+	0.35	-0.15	70
Pierre Regional Airport	34.4	13.0	23.7	3.8	60	01/28	-11	01/12+	0.13	-0.29	31
Rapid City Regional Airport	40.5	15.2	27.8	2.8	73	01/27	-7	01/09	0.18	-0.12	60
Sioux Falls Joe Foss Field Airport	29.2	12.3	20.8	4.2	48	01/26	-16	01/13	0.81	0.25	145

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	37.5	15.8	26.6	1.9	58	01/27	-20	01/03	0.52	0.01	102
Cheyenne Municipal Airport	43.5	20.5	32.0	3.2	70	01/27	-3	01/04	0.06	-0.27	18
Lander Hunt Field Airport	32.2	12.6	22.4	0.7	53	01/18	-20	01/01	Trace	-0.41	0
Laramie Regional Airport	37.5	15.5	26.5	4.8	60	01/26	-22	01/01	0.05	-0.22	19
Rawlins Municipal Airport	36.1	18.6	27.4	5.8	55	01/27	-20	01/01	0.13	-0.23	36
Sheridan County Airport	39.5	12.7	26.1	2.3	66	01/26	-12	01/09	0.45	-0.11	80

January 2015 Highlights

Monthly Rankings

Temperature in degrees F / Precipitation and Snowfall in inches

Highest January Temperature	**Temperature / Date**	**Previous Record / Date**	**Period of Record**
Dodge City, KS	80 / January 27, 2015	Tie / January 31, 1989	1874-2015
Goodland, KS	79 / January 27, 2015	Tie / January 26, 1951	1895-2015
Topeka, KS	78 / January 28, 2015	77 / January 28, 2013	1887-2015
North Platte, NE	74 / January 27, 2015	73 / January 10, 1990	1874-2015
Valentine, NE	72 / January 27, 2015	Tie / January 12, 1987	1889-2015
Cheyenne, WY	70 / January 27, 2015	67 / January 26, 2015	1872-2015
Wettest / Driest	**Precipitation / Ranking**	**Record / Year**	**Period of Record**
Colorado Springs, CO	0.87 / 4th wettest	1.17 / 1987	1894-2015
Lander, WY	Trace / 2nd driest	0.00 / 1919	1891-2015
Snowiest / Least Snowiest	**Snowfall / Ranking**	**Record / Year**	**Period of Record**
Colorado Springs, CO	13.5 / 4th snowiest	28.7 / 1987	1894-2015
Cheyenne, WY	0.8 / 9th least snowiest	Trace / 1952+	1883-2015
Lander, WY	0.3 / 7th least snowiest	0.0 / 1919	1891-2015

All data are preliminary and subject to change. + indicates multiple dates, latest date listed.
Data are retrieved through the Applied Climate Information System (ACIS) and are available online through the CLIMOD system.
For more information please contact us: http://www.hprcc.unl.edu/contact.php.

North Dakota Monthly Climate Summary

Daryl Ritchison - Assistant State Climatologist
North Dakota State Climate Office, North Dakota State University
For more information: www.ndsu.edu/ndsco or www.ndawn.ndsu.nodak.edu

Precipitation:

A high percentage of North Dakota recorded below average precipitation in January 2015 (Figure 1). The one notable exception was in south central North Dakota. That part of the state recorded two precipitation events, on January 21 and 25, that missed other parts of North Dakota. Using data from the Cooperative Network and CoCoRaHS, the statewide average precipitation for the month was 0.47 inches in comparison to the January average of 0.49 inches. Because much of eastern North Dakota has recorded five straight months with below average precipitation, the U.S. Drought Monitor now lists 68% of North Dakota in either Abnormally Dry or Moderate Drought conditions with 9.5% of the state in the Moderate Drought category.

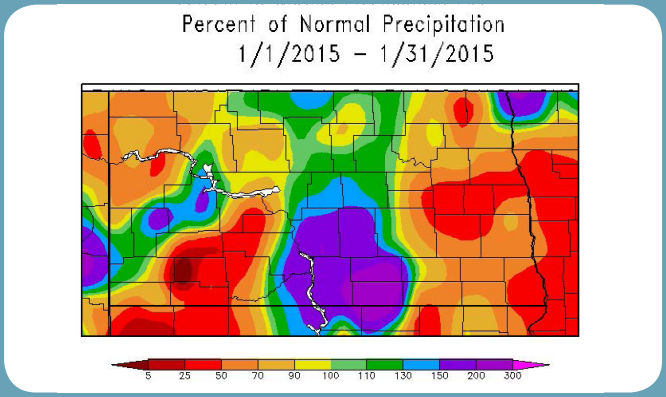
Temperature:

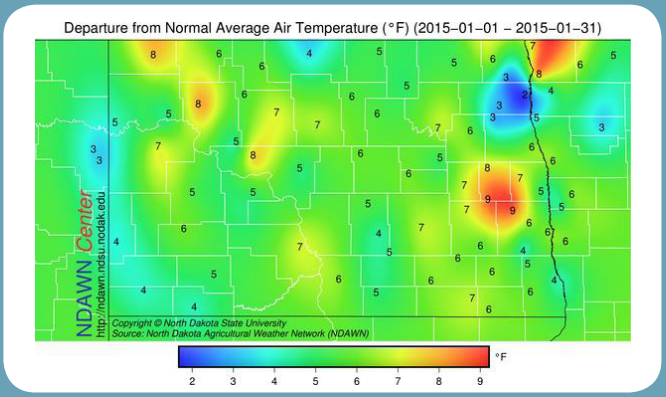
For the second straight month temperatures finished above average over all of North Dakota (Figure 2). The NDAWN (North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network) average temperature was 15.1 degrees which is 4.6 degrees above normal. That would rank January 2015 in the Top 20 warmest Januaries of record. One of the factors attributing to the warmth during the month was the lack of snow cover. That absence of snow cover and a favorable west wind led to some record high temperatures during the month. For example on January 27 Bismarck and Williston both broke record maximums with highs of 53°F. That same day Dickinson reached 62°F shattering the old record of 51°F set in 2008.

Notable Weather:

Although all the long-term climate locations in North Dakota have recorded below average snow fall this winter, Fargo more than any other location has been void of snow this season. The highest total from a single event in Fargo has been 0.9 inches, meaning the largest city in the state of North Dakota has yet to record a one inch snow event this season. During the winter of 1943-1944 the first one inch snowfall did not occur until January 27 which until this year was the latest occurrence for such an event in the city. Through January 31, only 7.5 inches of snow was reported which is the 9th lowest total through that date on record and 23.5 inches below average.

Temperature and Precipitation Overview





Above: Percent of normal precipitation (left, figure 1, produced by HPRCC) and departure from normal average temperature (right, figure 2, produced by NDAWN) for January 2015 in North Dakota.

January 2015 Climate Summary

Kansas Climate Summary

Mary Knapp - Service Climatologist
Kansas Weather Data Library, Kansas State University
For more information: www.ksre.ksu.edu/wdl

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

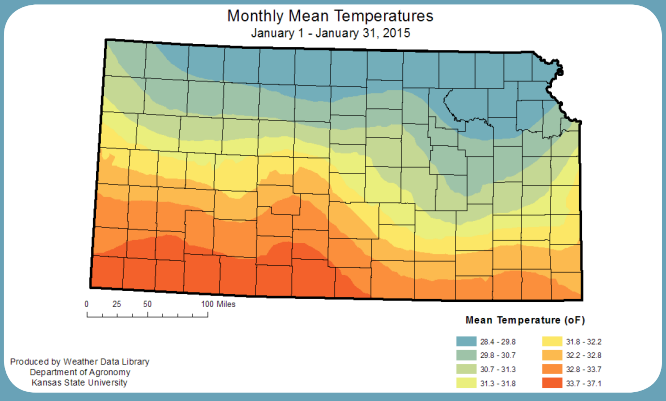
Roller coaster

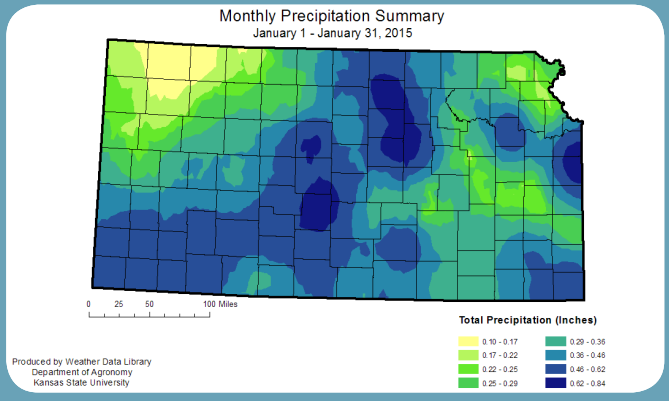
January was framed by extreme weather. The month began with much colder than normal temperatures and snow. The last half of the month was marked with much warmer and drier than normal conditions. The last two days introduced a return to winter with cold, wet conditions. State-wide temperatures averaged 31.2F, which was 1.4 degrees warmer than normal. This places it on the warm side of the middle range for January temperatures, as the 40th warmest since 1895. The Southeast Division came closest to average at 0.4 degrees warmer than normal. The West Central Division saw the greatest departure with 2.1 degrees warmer than normal. The warmer than average temperatures didn't mean that the month was without cold weather. All divisions reached lows below zero. The coldest reading occurred at the beginning of the month, as an Arctic front issued in the New Year. The coldest reading was -16F at Brewster 4W on the 1st. Sub-zero readings were recorded even in the Southeastern Division, where temperatures dropped to -3F. The warmest reading for the month was 87F reported at Great Bend on the 28th. This tied an all-time warmest daily temperature for January in the state. Previous record was set at Hugoton on January 9, 1905. There were 140 record maximum daily temperatures. Of those, 13 set records for January. There were 18 record warm minimum temperatures set and 25 records tied. On the cold side, 3 record low maximum temperatures were recorded and 1 record was tied. There was only one new record low minimum temperature set: -16F at Brewster 4W on the 1st.

State-wide average precipitation was 0.77 inches, which was 99 percent of normal. The Northwest, West Central, South Central and Southeastern divisions averaged below normal for the month. The Northwest had the lowest percentage of normal at 36 percent, which translates to a deficit of 0.29 inches. The Southeast Division had the largest deficit at 0.39 inches, which was 72 percent of normal. The areas with greatest departure from normal only had slight increases. The Central Division saw 0.30 inches more than normal, while the North Central Division saw 0.26 inches greater than normal. The remaining divisions saw less than 0.25 inches more than normal. The wettest day of the month was on the 31st, when the average reported precipitation was 0.20 inches. However, the highest daily total reported for the CoCoRaHS network was 1.07 inches at Dodge City 2.7 ENE on the 4th. This came as part of a heavy snow event, where the station reported 7 inches. The highest 24hr total reported for the month at a National Weather Service Coop site was 1.04 inches at Topeka Muni AP on the 31st and came mainly as rain. Highest monthly total for the National Weather Service was 1.17 inches at Concordia AP.

Drought conditions persist across the state, particularly in the west. There was some degradation in the eastern portions of the state. The drought-free portion of the state shrunk to nearly zero. The wet start to February will bring a brief halt to further deterioration. However, a continued dry pattern is likely to result in a rapid expansion of more severe drought conditions. February marks the beginning of our wetter season, and deficits can accumulate rapidly, particularly in the east. The likelihood of an El Niño continues to diminish and it remains to be seen what impact will be felt. Other global circulation patterns, including the North Atlantic Oscillation, can have significant impacts on the winter season. The February temperature outlook calls for neutral conditions for most of the state, with warmer than normal temperatures for the extreme Northwestern. The precipitation outlook is also neutral, with precipitation equally likely to be above normal, normal or below normal.

Temperature and Precipitation Overview





Above: January 2015 mean temperatures (left) and total precipitation (right) in Kansas. Maps produced by Weather Data Library, Department of Agronomy, Kansas State University.

About the High Plains Regional Climate Center

The High Plains Regional Climate Center (HPRCC) is one of six NOAA Regional Climate Centers (RCCs) that has been providing timely climate data and information to the public for cost effective decision-making since 1987. The HPRCC primarily serves the six-state region of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, but has also served people from all across the country and even throughout the world. HPRCC operates under a three-tiered structure of climate services and works closely with other organizations on the local, regional, and national levels. HPRCC staff engage with a wide range of stakeholders including K-20 education, the public, media, private industry, research, and state/tribal/federal entities, among others.

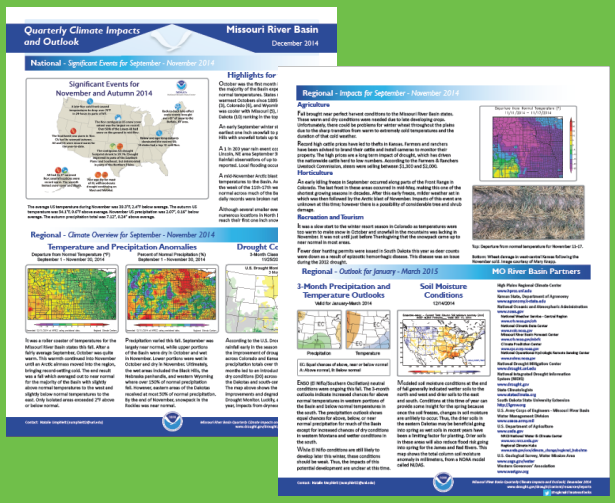
Much of the data and products found throughout this publication were built on the Applied Climate Information System (ACIS) framework. ACIS was designed to manage the complex flow of information from climate data collectors to the end users of climate data information. The main purpose of ACIS is to alleviate the burden of climate information management for people who use climate information to make management decisions.

HPRCC is involved in the ongoing development and management of ACIS. In the spring of 2014, the RCCs released a new website for ACIS. This new and improved website not only contains descriptions of ACIS and the sources of data found within, but also features real-world examples of how RCCs and external groups are using ACIS for their particular climate data needs. In addition to these examples, there is extensive documentation and tutorials on how ACIS can be used and accessed by external clients using Web Services. For more information see: http://rcc-acis.org.

ACIS Applied Climate Information System

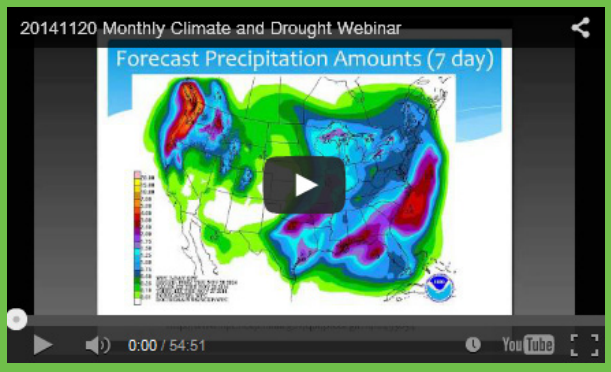
Additional Summary Information for the High Plains

Missouri River Basin Quarterly Climate Impacts and Outlook



For more information:
www.drought.gov/drought/content/resources/reports

Midwest and Great Plains Monthly Climate and Drought Webinar



To sign up for future webinars:
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