



# November 2015 Climate Summary



## Warm Weather...Again

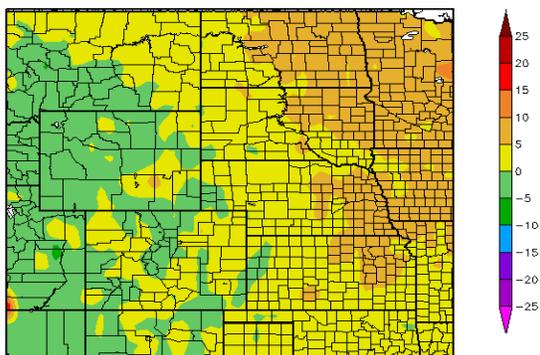
The climate summaries over the past few months have started to sound like a broken record as the big story this month was, again, the extreme warmth for much of the High Plains region. In fact, the whole eastern half of the country had temperatures that were well above normal with widespread temperature departures of at least 4.0 degrees F (2.2 degrees C) above normal. The largest departures occurred in the north-central U.S. and Florida where departures were in excess of 6.0 degrees F (3.3 degrees C) above normal. Much of the West, however, experienced temperatures that were on the cooler side, with widespread departures of 2.0-4.0 degrees F (1.1-2.2 degrees C) below normal.

The warmth this month was just a continuation of conditions that have occurred throughout the fall. Every station in the region came in at above normal for the season, with the majority of locations in excess of 4.0 degrees F (2.2 degrees C) above normal. Stations all across the region ranked in the top 5 warmest falls on record, with a small sampling including Norfolk, NE (warmest), Colorado Springs, CO (2nd), Fargo, ND (2nd), Wichita, Kansas (2nd), Huron, SD (2nd), and Cheyenne, WY (3rd). The warmth this fall aided in crop dry down and harvesting activities and also led to many late hard freezes. A quick look at the outlooks shows that this warmth is likely to continue through the winter, with the highest probability of above-normal temperatures located in the northern tier of the region.

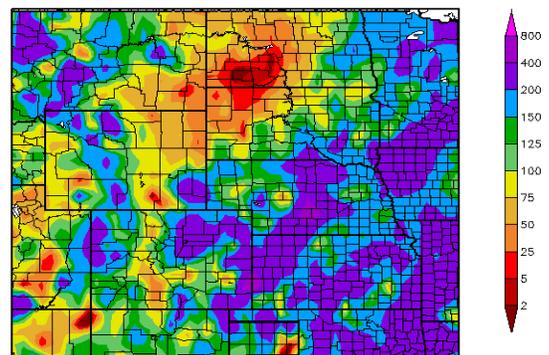
Although the warm weather was the headline this month, it was not quiet in terms of precipitation. Large areas of the country received at least 200 percent of normal precipitation, including areas of the central and southern Plains, the Midwest, and Southeast. Although seemingly impressive, as much of the High Plains region enters the driest time of the year, these totals were not large enough to overcome some of the deficits that accumulated earlier in the fall in places like eastern Kansas. But, the precipitation that fell this month was able to help recharge soil moisture in some areas, like Nebraska, because the ground had not frozen just yet.

## Temperature and Precipitation Overview

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)  
11/1/2015 - 11/30/2015



Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)  
11/1/2015 - 11/30/2015



Above: Departure from 1981-2010 normal temperature (left) and percent of normal precipitation (right) for November 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

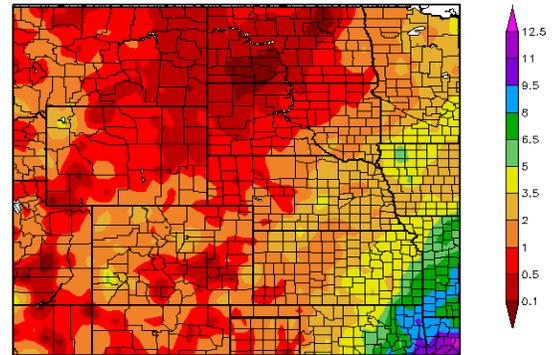
There were both wet areas and dry areas this month across the High Plains region. Large areas picked up precipitation totals in excess of 150 percent of normal including Kansas, most of Nebraska, southeastern South Dakota, eastern North Dakota, west-central and southeastern Wyoming, and the eastern and western sides of Colorado. Embedded within this area were swaths where precipitation totals ranged from 200-400 percent of normal. This did not translate into tremendous precipitation amounts because the region is entering the driest portion of the year; however, there were some areas of Kansas and Nebraska that had surpluses in the 1.50-3.00 inch (38-76 mm) range. Although there was widespread precipitation this month for much of the region, there were some dry areas including northeastern Wyoming, northwestern South Dakota, and much of western and central North Dakota. These areas received, at best, 50 percent of normal precipitation. Fortunately, at this time of the year, deficits do not add up quickly.

In areas receiving at least 200 percent of normal precipitation, many locations ranked in the top 10 wettest or snowiest Novembers on record. Ranking in the top 10 wettest were Sioux Falls, SD (2nd), Denver, CO (4th), Topeka, KS (7th), Valentine, NE (7th), Wichita, KS (7th), and Grand Island, NE (8th). A closer look at Sioux Falls, South Dakota revealed that it received 3.89 inches (99 mm) of liquid equivalent precipitation this month, which was 286 percent of normal. (Liquid equivalent precipitation is the total amount of rain that fell, plus any melted snow, sleet, or ice accumulations.) Additionally, Sioux Falls had its 4th snowiest November on record with 17.3 inches (44 cm) - 8.7 inches (22 cm) of which fell on the last day of the month. Interestingly, this daily total came in as the 4th snowiest November day on record for Sioux Falls (period of record 1893-2015).

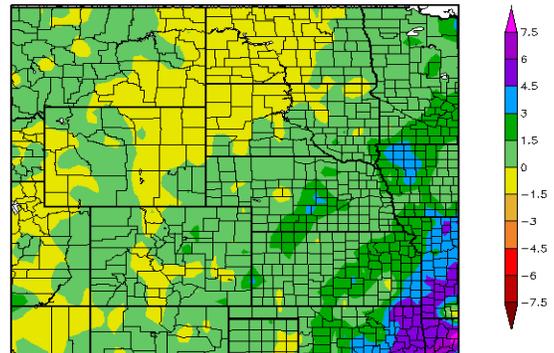
The same system that brought the heavy snow to Sioux Falls at the end of the month was just one portion of a stalled out system that brought heavy precipitation in the form of rain, freezing rain, sleet, and snow to large area of the Plains. Central and eastern Kansas was hit particularly hard with several rounds of freezing rain, starting on Thanksgiving Day. Several days of freezing rain and drizzle resulted in ice accumulations exceeding 0.75 inch (2 cm). According to the National Weather Service Offices of Topeka and Wichita, this led to widespread power outages due to downed power lines and trees.

### Regional Precipitation

Precipitation (in)  
11/1/2015 - 11/30/2015



Departure from Normal Precipitation (in)  
11/1/2015 - 11/30/2015



Above: Total precipitation in inches (top) and departure from normal precipitation in inches (bottom) for November 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>.

## Snowpack Update

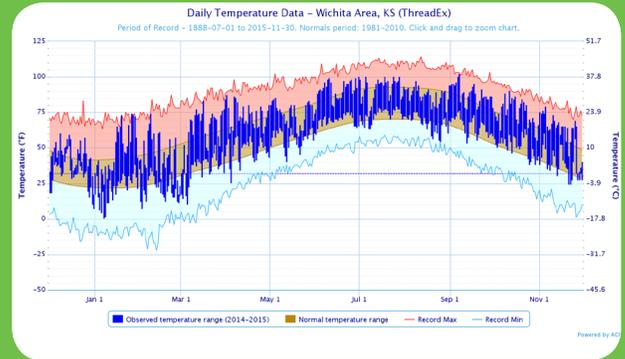
Although early in the season, it is now time to start thinking about mountain snowpack conditions in the western U.S. Based on SNOTEL data, current snowpack in Wyoming is overall below normal, with north-central parts of the state faring the worst at just under 50 percent of average. Colorado snowpack is off to a better start, with most basins in the state coming in at or above average, with the only exceptions being in the northwestern part of the state. Because it is early in the season, it is important to keep in mind that these conditions can change quite dramatically over the course of the season.

For more information on mountain snowpack, please see: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/gis/snow.html>.

## Temperatures

It was another warm month for the High Plains region as much of Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota had monthly temperature departures in excess of 4.0 degrees F (2.2 degrees C) above normal. The largest departures occurred in the eastern Dakotas where departures of 6.0-8.0 degrees F (3.3-4.4 degrees C) above normal were common. As a result, many locations ranked in the top 10 warmest Novembers on record including Fargo, ND (5th), Lincoln, NE (8th), Aberdeen, SD (8th), and Concordia, KS (10th). Other areas of the region were generally within 2.0 degrees F (1.1 degrees C) above or below normal. The graph to the right shows the daily temperatures, along with the extremes and normals for Wichita, Kansas, which had its 12th warmest November and 2nd warmest fall on record (period of record 1888-2015). Notice how the temperatures over the past few months have stayed on the higher end of the temperature range, with no new record lows set during this time period. A more detailed look at this month's temperature rankings can be found on page 6.

### Station Spotlight: Wichita, KS



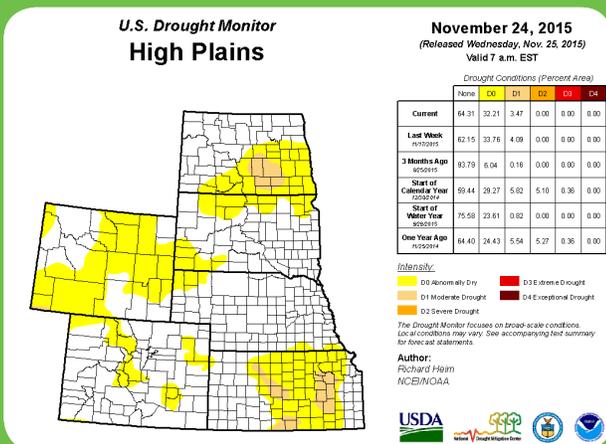
Above: Daily temperatures along with extremes and normals values over the past year in Wichita, KS.

As mentioned earlier, the warm weather this month and fall led to late hard freezes for some locations. These late freezes had varied impacts across the region. A negative impact was a delay in the killing of insects; however, a positive impact was an extended growing season this fall for gardens, flowers, and trees. This allowed gardeners to continue to harvest herbs and vegetables, such as tomatoes and peppers, well into November. Flowers were also blooming until very late in the season. For instance, daylilies were spotted in the Lincoln, Nebraska area as late as November 15th. Trees also retained their leaves and stayed green until late in the season in many areas.

## Drought Conditions

There were only minor changes to the U.S. Drought Monitor over the past month. Although there were slight improvements and degradations in moderate drought conditions (D1) throughout the month, there was a net decline of about a half a percent. This is reflected in the total area in drought (D1-D4) of the region, which decreased just slightly from about 4 percent to just under 3.5 percent. Abnormally dry conditions (D0) dropped about 4 percent to 32 percent in coverage as well. Above normal rainfall helped eliminate some of the D0, which had emerged over the past couple of months including some areas of Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado. On the drier end of the spectrum, an area stretching from northeastern Wyoming through northwestern South Dakota and into central North Dakota had precipitation totals that were less than 50 percent of normal. Luckily, as the region moves into the drier part of the year, this did not translate into large deficits. Some D0 expanded within this area because of ongoing dryness; however, no new drought conditions developed.

### 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/>.

ly from about 4 percent to just under 3.5 percent. Abnormally dry conditions (D0) dropped about 4 percent to 32 percent in coverage as well. Above normal rainfall helped eliminate some of the D0, which had emerged over the past couple of months including some areas of Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado. On the drier end of the spectrum, an area stretching from northeastern Wyoming through northwestern South Dakota and into central North Dakota had precipitation totals that were less than 50 percent of normal. Luckily, as the region moves into the drier part of the year, this did not translate into large deficits. Some D0 expanded within this area because of ongoing dryness; however, no new drought conditions developed.

Drought conditions could improve by the next climate summary because of heavy precipitation in the form of rain, freezing rain, and sleet during the last week of the month. November 24th was the cutoff date for the latest release of the U.S. Drought Monitor, so this precipitation will be reflected in the first release of December. Anywhere from 2.00-4.00 inches (51-102 mm) of liquid equivalent precipitation fell across eastern Kansas, so drought conditions could improve there.

## Climate Outlooks

According to the Climate Prediction Center, El Niño conditions continued this fall and are expected to peak during the winter months. This El Niño should persist into the spring, with a transition to neutral conditions sometime during the late spring or early summer of next year. If you are looking for more information about El Niño and its impacts, check out the ENSO blog here: <https://www.climate.gov/news-features/department/8443/all>. Or, take a look at this special report on El Niño in the Missouri River Basin states, which is available here: <http://www.drought.gov/media/pgfiles/ENSO-MOBasin-2015-Final.pdf>.

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

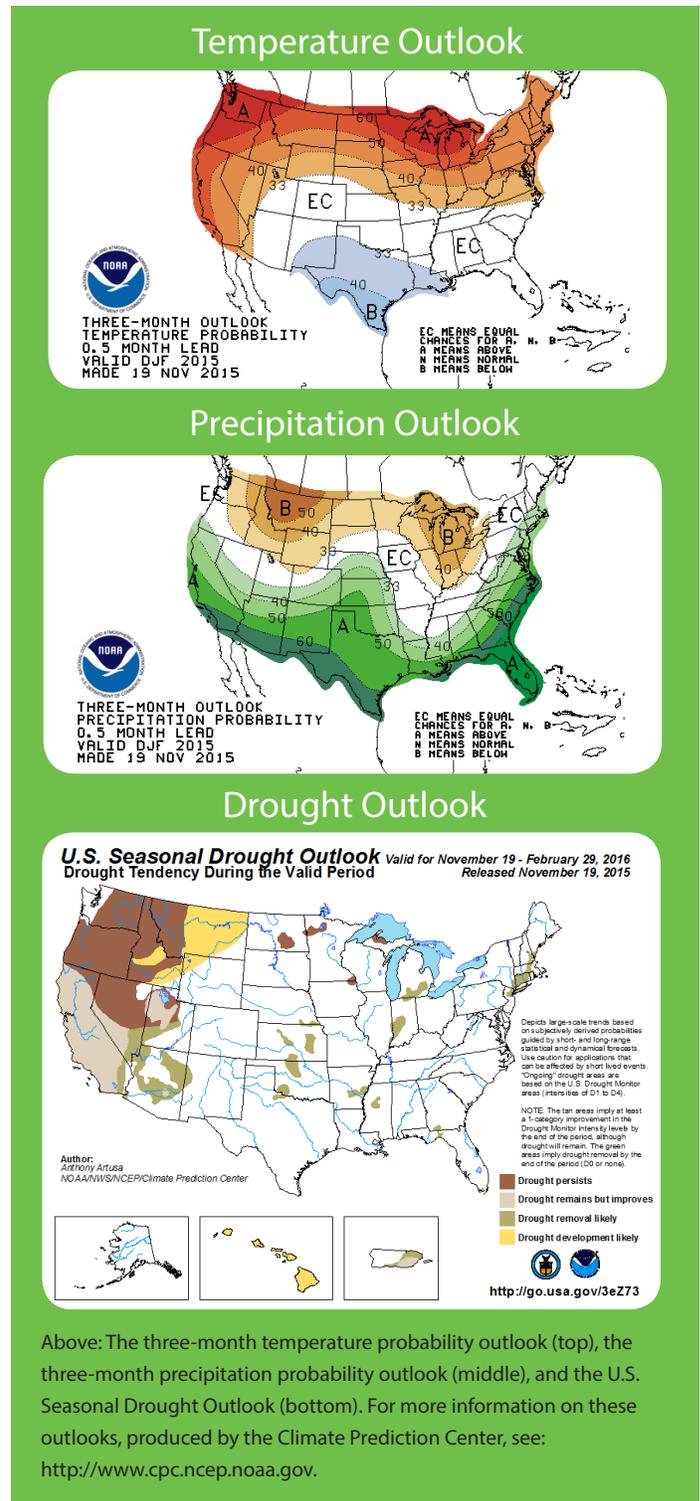
The winter temperature outlook shows that much of the country is favored to have above-normal temperatures including the western and northern tiers. The highest probabilities for above-normal temperatures are in the Pacific Northwest and much of the Great Lakes region. Meanwhile, areas to the south, including portions of New Mexico, Texas, and Louisiana have increased chances for below-normal temperatures. In the High Plains region, above-normal temperatures are favored for North Dakota, South Dakota, much of Nebraska and Wyoming, and the northeastern corner of Kansas. Other areas of the contiguous U.S. have equal chances for above, below, or near normal temperatures.

### Precipitation

The precipitation outlook for this winter indicates a higher probability for above-normal precipitation across much of the Desert Southwest, Great Plains, Southeast, and much of the Eastern Seaboard. Southern portions of the High Plains region are included, with above-normal precipitation being favored in areas of Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska. Below-normal precipitation is favored for parts of the northwestern U.S. through the Great Lakes. In the High Plains region, this includes North Dakota, the majority of Wyoming, northern South Dakota, and northwestern Colorado. The remainder of the contiguous U.S. has equal chances for above, below, or near normal precipitation.

### Drought

The November 19th U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook shows that drought conditions could persist or develop across portions of the northwestern U.S., while areas to the south could have improvements or complete removal of drought conditions. In the High Plains region, drought development is likely in northwestern Wyoming, while removal is likely in portions of southern Nebraska and central Kansas. Current drought conditions in North Dakota, however, are expected to persist through the winter.



Above: The three-month temperature probability outlook (top), the three-month precipitation probability outlook (middle), and the U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook (bottom). 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	50.7	25.8	38.3	0.7	79	11/03	11	11/30	0.82	0.24	141
Alamosa San Luis Airport	48.2	13.7	31.0	1.5	67	11/02	3	11/22	0.44	0.02	105
Colorado Springs Municipal Airport	52.7	25.4	39.0	0.9	75	11/02	5	11/27	0.48	0.08	120
Denver International Airport	51.2	25.7	38.5	0.2	75	11/03	3	11/27	2.13	1.52	349
Grand Junction Walker Field Airport	49.1	27.6	38.4	-0.6	71	11/02	13	11/30	1.44	0.71	197
Pueblo Memorial Airport	59.3	23.7	41.5	2.2	81	11/01	6	11/27	0.57	0.10	121

Kansas	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Concordia Municipal Airport	57.3	36.7	47.0	5.4	79	11/02	22	11/27	2.17	1.06	195
Dodge City Regional Airport	56.5	32.8	44.6	1.5	79	11/03	20	11/27	1.97	1.21	259
Goodland Renner Field	53.1	26.6	39.8	0.8	81	11/03	17	11/27	0.89	0.18	125
Topeka Municipal Airport	60.0	37.0	48.5	4.7	79	11/01	26	11/23+	5.11	3.26	276
Wichita Mid-Continent Airport	61.6	38.4	50.0	4.6	79	11/05	24	11/22+	4.17	2.74	292

Nebraska	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Chadron Municipal Airport	50.0	19.5	34.8	0.8	80	11/03	-5	11/21	0.67	0.05	108
Grand Island Airport	53.2	32.7	43.0	4.9	79	11/02	18	11/27	2.84	1.67	243
Lincoln Municipal Airport	56.1	33.7	44.9	6.0	81	11/02	21	11/27	1.98	0.55	138
Norfolk Karl Stefan Airfield	53.5	32.2	42.9	6.5	78	11/02	11	11/22	2.47	1.10	180
North Platte Regional Airport	51.5	25.3	38.4	2.8	77	11/04	12	11/21	0.67	0.03	105
Omaha Eppley Airport	54.7	35.6	45.2	6.3	79	11/02	20	11/27	2.47	0.83	151
Valentine Miller Field	50.5	23.7	37.1	2.7	77	11/03	2	11/21	1.74	1.09	268

North Dakota	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Bismark Municipal Airport	46.0	20.5	33.3	4.1	68	11/01	1	11/27	0.21	-0.50	30
Fargo International Airport	45.5	27.0	36.2	7.4	67	11/03	4	11/27	1.33	0.33	133
Grand Forks International Airport	42.8	24.3	33.5	7.4	60	11/15	3	11/27	1.40	0.45	147
Theodore Roosevelt Airport	43.9	20.2	32.1	2.6	65	11/15+	-6	11/27	0.03	-0.51	6
Williston International Airport	41.9	19.7	30.8	3.7	64	11/15+	-5	11/26	0.36	-0.29	55

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>.

## November 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	48.7	25.4	37.1	7.8	70	11/02	1	11/27	1.21	0.48	166
Huron Regional Airport	49.6	28.2	38.9	6.3	70	11/02	6	11/27	1.44	0.57	166
Pierre Regional Airport	48.9	25.1	37.0	3.3	69	11/15	4	11/27	0.97	0.21	128
Rapid City Regional Airport	48.5	20.9	34.7	0.2	73	11/01	1	11/27	0.47	-0.06	89
Sioux Falls Joe Foss Field Airport	47.3	29.2	38.2	5.6	68	11/04+	3	11/22	3.89	2.53	286

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	43.7	21.3	32.5	-0.7	70	11/03	-4	11/29	0.70	-0.06	92
Cheyenne Municipal Airport	46.1	22.4	34.2	-1.1	70	11/03	2	11/29+	1.11	0.52	188
Lander Hunt Field Airport	42.5	19.0	30.8	-0.4	67	11/01	-3	11/28	1.20	0.34	140
Laramie Regional Airport	41.1	17.1	29.1	-0.2	65	11/02	-7	11/21	0.18	-0.36	33
Rawlins Municipal Airport	40.2	20.2	30.2	0.1	65	11/02	-3	11/28	0.53	-0.02	96
Sheridan County Airport	46.0	18.7	32.4	-0.3	70	11/14	-7	11/27	0.69	-0.02	97

## November 2015 Highlights

### Monthly Rankings

Temperature in degrees F / Precipitation in inches

Latest Hard Freeze (28°F)	Temperature / Date	Previous Record	Period of Record
Ft. Collins, CO	22 / November 7, 2015	November 1, 1963	1893-2015
Columbus 3 NE, NE	25 / November 13, 2015	November 10, 1983	1893-2015
Laramie AP, WY	27 / October 23, 2015	October 15, 1963	1948-2015
Warmest / Coolest	Temperature / Ranking	Record / Year	Period of Record
Concordia, KS	47.0 / 10th warmest	50.1 / 1999	1885-2015
Lincoln, NE	44.9 / 8th warmest	48.4 / 2001	1887-2015
Fargo, ND	36.2 / 5th warmest	39.7 / 2001	1881-2015
Grand Forks, ND	33.5 / 7th warmest	36.5 / 2001	1893-2015
Aberdeen, SD	37.1 / 8th warmest	40.7 / 1923	1893-2015
Wettest / Driest	Precipitation / Ranking	Record / Year	Period of Record
Denver, CO	2.13 / 4th wettest	3.21 / 1946	1872-2015
Wichita, KS	4.17 / 7th wettest	6.69 / 1909	1888-2015
Valentine, NE	1.74 / 7th wettest	2.81 / 1944	1889-2015

All data are preliminary and subject to change. + indicates multiple dates, latest date listed.

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For more information please contact us: <http://www.hprcc.unl.edu/contact.php>.

# North Dakota Monthly Climate Summary

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For more information: [www.ndsu.edu/ndsco](http://www.ndsu.edu/ndsco) or [www.ndawn.ndsu.nodak.edu](http://www.ndawn.ndsu.nodak.edu)



## Precipitation:

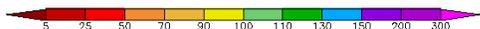
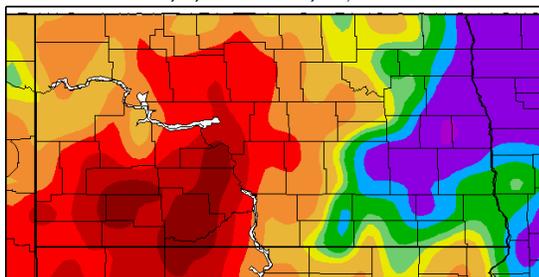
November 2015 was a dry month in central and western North Dakota with some locations recording less than 5 percent of normal precipitation (Figure 1). In eastern North Dakota a couple of rain systems, one on November 6 and the other on November 15-16 pushed rain totals above average for parts of the central and northern Red River Valley. With the average rain and melted snow being less than one inch in November, it does not take much of a storm to get totals near or above average and that was indeed the case for some parts of the state. Overall the areas with below average precipitation were more widespread than the locations that recorded above average precipitation meaning the average rainfall at the cooperative weather stations in the state averaged 0.58 inches which is 0.10 inches below average. That would make the month the 7th straight November with statewide precipitation at or below normal.

## Temperature:

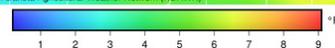
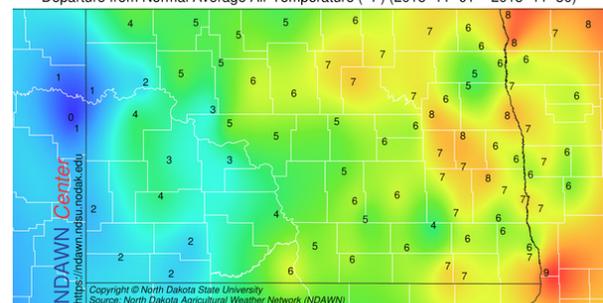
November 2015 was the third consecutive month with much of North Dakota recording well above average temperatures (Figure 2). With all three climatological months of autumn finishing with well above normal temperatures, autumn 2015 will end up being one of the warmest autumns on record for the state. The warmest temperature anomalies during the month were found in the Red River Valley where some North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network (NDAWN) stations recorded temperatures as high as 9° above normal. The average temperature for the North Dakota NDAWN stations in November was 32.9° which is 5.5° above normal for those stations. That would make the month the warmest November since 2009.

## Temperature and Precipitation Overview

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)  
11/1/2015 – 11/30/2015



Departure from Normal Average Air Temperature (°F) (2015-11-01 – 2015-11-30)



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

# Kansas Climate Summary

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 For more information: [www.ksre.ksu.edu/wdl](http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/wdl)



## Abrupt Changes

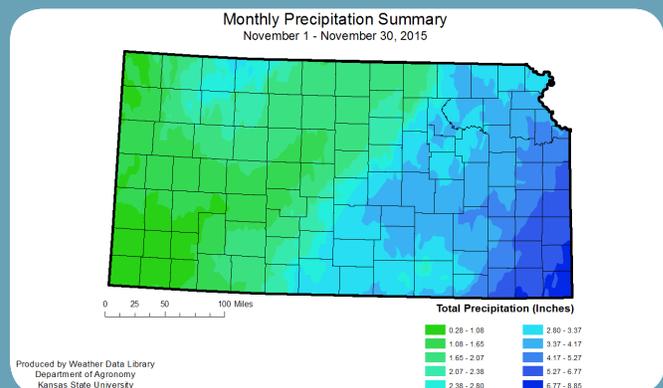
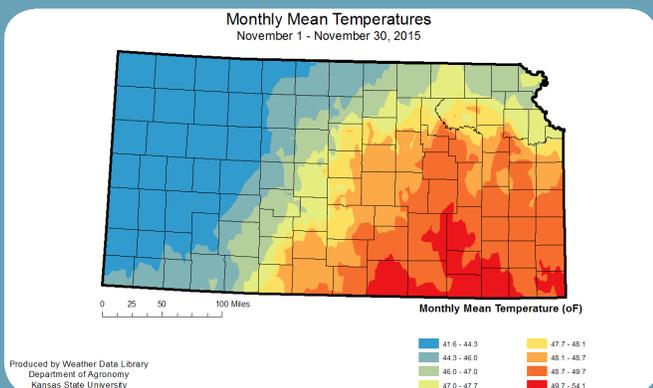
While warmer and wetter than average, conditions saw some very abrupt changes. The average state-wide temperature was 45.9F, which was the 17th warmest November on record. The warmest reading for the month was 84F, reported at Richfield 1SW in Stanton County on the 4th. Much of the state averaged 4 to 8F warmer than normal, while only the western third of the state was at or slightly warmer than normal. Twenty-one new daily record high maximum temperatures were set, although none of those were records for the month. There were also 65 new record warm minimum temperatures recorded during the month. The 60F reported at the Hutchinson airport on the 4th of November set a new record warm minimum for November at that location. Despite being warmer than average, cold temperatures were still noted. Eight new daily record low maximum temperatures were also recorded. Colby, in Thomas County, serves as an illustration of the temperature swings seen during the month. On the 16th, the high was 71F, with a low of 33F. On the 17th, the high was only 34F, while the low dropped to 20F.

Moisture was plentiful state-wide, averaging 2.87 inches, or 201 percent of normal for the month. This makes it the 5th wettest November on record. There were major precipitation events during the month. The first event occurred between November 16th and November 18th. This brought a severe weather outbreak that included a preliminary total of 23 tornadoes. After the frontal system passed, rapidly falling temperatures resulted in heavy snow in the West Central and Northwestern divisions. The second was at the end of the month, starting on the 26th and persisting through the 30th. Temperatures during this event fluctuated near freezing, resulting in heavy ice accumulation in the South Central Division with lighter amounts in other parts of the state. Some minor snow accumulations were also seen. Atwood, in Rawlins County, reported the highest daily snow accumulation with 24 inches on the 19th, of which 7 inches was still on the ground at the end of the month. The highest monthly precipitation totals were 8.85 inches at Coffeyville, Montgomery County (NWS) and 8.00 inches at Pittsburg 0.7 WSW, Crawford County (CoCoRaHS). The greatest daily precipitation totals were 3.85 inches at Atwood, Rawlins County on the 19th (NWS) and 3.31 inches at Pittsburg 0.7 WSW, Crawford County on the 27th (CoCoRaHS).

As noted earlier, severe weather included a tornado outbreak on the 16th. This was followed by blizzard conditions on the 18th and 19th. The month ended with a significant icing event from the 27th through the 29th. As of December 1st, Westar reported over 300 continuing outages, affecting more than 1,000 customers in the Hutchinson area.

Given the above normal precipitation, it is not surprising that drought conditions improved. Moderate drought conditions were reduced as the area of abnormally dry conditions expanded. The moderate drought remains in parts of Central KS, as well as parts of the Flint Hills. Some long-term hydrological deficits are in place affecting some water supplies and reservoirs. The drought outlook is for improving conditions, and the precipitation outlook for December is positive. However, we are in a drier period of the year, so even above normal precipitation will be slow to erase the dry conditions.

## Temperature and Precipitation Overview



Above: November 2015 monthly 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>.



## 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](http://www.drought.gov/drought/content/resources/reports)

### Midwest and Great Plains Monthly Climate and Drought Webinar

To sign up for future webinars:  
<http://www.drought.gov/drought/content/regional-programs/regional-drought-webinars>

For an archive:  
[www.hprcc.unl.edu/webinars.php](http://www.hprcc.unl.edu/webinars.php)

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