



May 2021 Climate Summary

A supercell thunderstorm near Claflin, KS. Photo courtesy Grace Campbell.
<http://hprcc.unl.edu>

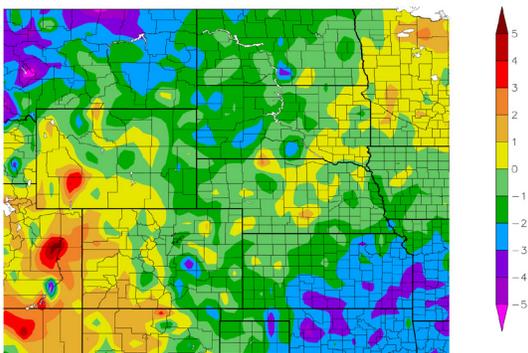
Drought Improves in Western High Plains, Worsens in the North

May was on the cool side throughout much of the High Plains, with some areas receiving ample precipitation while others remained dry. Heavy rains vastly improved drought conditions in eastern Colorado, western Kansas, and southwestern Nebraska. However, the presence of burn scars from the devastating wildfires that occurred along the Front Range of Colorado last fall increased the threat of flash flooding, and flooding also caused damage to several towns in Kansas. In the northern portion of the High Plains, very few areas received any relief from drought in May, and those areas that did get some rain will need a lot more to have significant improvements in conditions. One of the only benefits of the dryness was the ability to get ahead on spring planting.

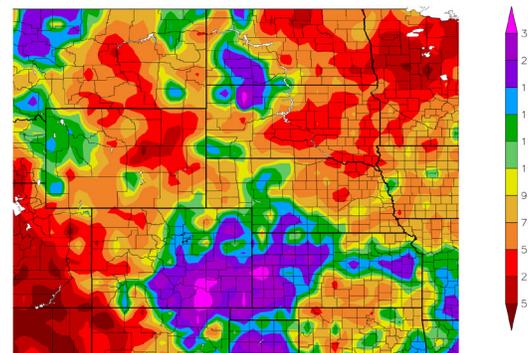
A multitude of drought impacts were evident across the region. In regards to crop conditions, barley, oats, and spring wheat were not faring well in North Dakota. Topsoil and subsoil moisture was rather depleted across North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, with North Dakota experiencing the worst conditions. Livestock producers in the Dakotas have been hit hard, as the lack of forage production and availability, low stock ponds, and poor water quality of stock ponds have resulted in increased cattle sales. As for pasture and range conditions, 67 percent of pastures were in poor or very poor condition in North Dakota, followed by South Dakota at 40 percent, and Wyoming at 38 percent. It is worth noting that conditions are much worse in the Northern Plains going into summer this year than they were during the last notable drought in this region, which occurred in 2017. Western Colorado has also been in drought since last year, and these conditions persisted through the spring, which was primarily due to a below-normal mountain snowpack. Many streams were at or near record low flows, which has resulted in low water allocations and a lack of irrigation across the area. Low streamflows are also expected to lead to fish kills this summer. Unfortunately, the summer outlook does not look promising for drought relief, as warm and dry conditions are expected across much of the region.

Temperature and Precipitation Overview

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
5/1/2021 – 5/31/2021



Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
5/1/2021 – 5/31/2021



Above: Departure from 1991–2020 normal temperature (left) and percent of normal precipitation (right) for May 2021 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

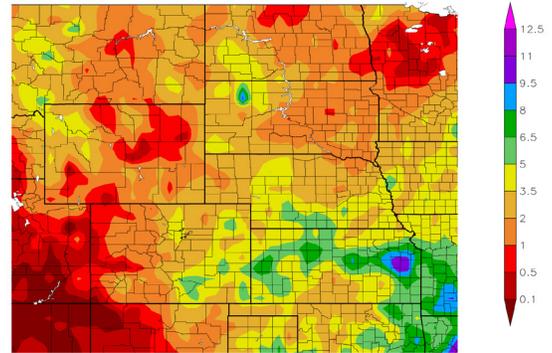
Precipitation extremes were evident across the High Plains in May. The wettest areas included eastern Colorado, western Kansas, southwestern Nebraska, and portions of western North Dakota and South Dakota, where precipitation ranged from 150–300 percent of normal. The extreme wetness in eastern Colorado caused several locations to break into the top 10 of wettest Mays, including Alamosa (3rd wettest), Pueblo (3rd wettest), and Akron (9th wettest). This precipitation was quite beneficial, as drought conditions eased considerably across this area. However, heavy rains caused flooding in some places. For instance, in Kansas, the town of Tribune flooded after receiving heavy rain in a short amount of time. The Tribune 1W COOP station reported an astounding 5.66 inches (144 mm) of rain on the 16th, which was the highest 1-day total precipitation ever recorded at this location (period of record 1893–2021). Tribune also ended up having its wettest May on record with 9.44 inches (240 mm) of precipitation. This same storm system produced flash flooding in Natoma, Kansas, where over half the homes received moderate to severe damage or were a total loss. According to the mayor of Natoma, this flood caused more damage than the Great Flood of 1993.

On the other hand, a large portion of the High Plains experienced a dry May. Less than 70 percent of normal precipitation fell across much of Wyoming, western Colorado, the eastern Dakotas, eastern Nebraska, and southeastern Kansas. Fargo, North Dakota, which has been in drought since last year, had its driest May on record with only 0.37 inch (9 mm) of precipitation (period of record 1881–2021). Although the widespread dryness across the region did not help the drought situation, it did advance spring planting.

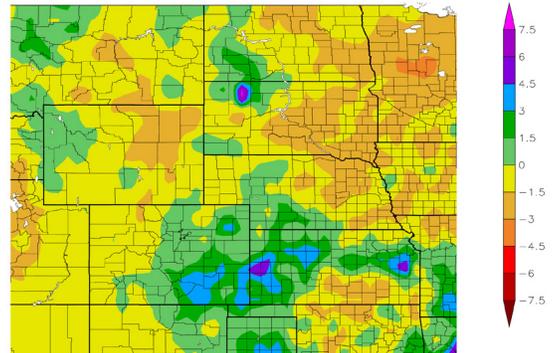
The spring season (March–May) ended up being extremely wet for the southern half of Nebraska, northern and western Kansas, and eastern Colorado. Akron, Colorado had its wettest spring on record with 10.78 inches (274 mm) of precipitation (period of record 1937–2021). However, most of the High Plains region had a dry spring. It was the 5th driest spring for Fargo, North Dakota, receiving only 2.29 inches (58 mm) of precipitation (period of record 1881–2021). Spring snowfall totals varied across the High Plains as well. For instance, Casper, Wyoming had its 4th snowiest spring on record with 61.5 inches (156 cm) of snow (period of record 1939–2021), while Lincoln, Nebraska tied with several years for its 2nd least snowiest spring, recording only a trace of snow (period of record 1948–2021).

Regional Precipitation

Precipitation (in)
5/1/2021 – 5/31/2021



Departure from Normal Precipitation (in)
5/1/2021 – 5/31/2021



Above: Total precipitation in inches (top) and departure from normal precipitation in inches (bottom) for May 2021. 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 and Runoff Update

Upper Missouri Basin mountain snowpack continued to melt out in May. According to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as of June 1st, Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) was 80 percent of average above Fort Peck Reservoir and 65 percent of average between Fort Peck and Garrison Reservoirs. Due to drought conditions in portions of the upper Basin, runoff is expected to be much lower than average this year. As of June 3rd, the upper Missouri Basin runoff forecast was 17.9 million acre-feet, which is 69 percent of average. Streamflows varied across the region. Many streams in western Colorado were at or near record lows for this time of the year due to drought and early meltout. Ongoing drought was also responsible for low streamflows in northern and eastern North Dakota. However, recent heavy rains caused streamflows to be much above normal in central and eastern Kansas.

Temperatures

May temperatures were near to below normal for much of the High Plains region, particularly east of the Rockies. The greatest departures occurred in central and eastern Kansas where temperatures were 2.0-4.0 degrees F (1.1-2.2 degrees C) below normal. Other areas that experienced below-normal temperatures included western and central North Dakota, the western half of South Dakota, northern and western Kansas, and eastern portions of Colorado and Wyoming. Temperatures were near to above normal for much of western Colorado and Wyoming, with departures ranging from 1.0-4.0 degrees F (0.6-2.2 degrees C) above normal. Monthly average temperatures were not extreme on either side of the spectrum and were certainly not record-breaking.

As for spring (March-May), northern and eastern portions of the region generally had temperatures that were 1.0-4.0 degrees F (0.6-2.2 degrees C) above normal, whereas temperatures ranged from near normal to up to 3.0 degrees F (1.7 degrees C) below normal in southern and western areas of the High Plains. There were very few impressive spring temperature records, but it was the 9th warmest spring for Valentine, Nebraska (period of record 1889-2021).

One very interesting outcome of the cooler temperatures that occurred during the latter part of spring for some areas was the prolonged blooming of flowers, as well as flowering trees and shrubs. According to a horticulture agent from Kansas State University, flowers that bloomed longer than normal included daffodils, peonies, and tulips. This extension of the flower blooming season created a very colorful spring landscape that was enjoyed by many.

Drought Conditions

On the whole, drought conditions improved in the High Plains in May. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, the area experiencing drought (D1-D4) decreased from approximately 64 percent to 48 percent over the course of the month. The area experiencing abnormal dryness and drought (D0-D4) decreased from about 82 percent to 69 percent.

U.S. Drought Monitor

U.S. Drought Monitor
High Plains

May 25, 2021
(Released Thursday, May 27, 2021)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)				
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4
Current	31.19	68.81	47.67	29.93	18.56
Last Week <small>(05-18-2021)</small>	27.91	72.09	51.18	31.94	21.24
3 Months Ago <small>(03-23-2021)</small>	7.42	92.58	82.39	93.06	19.24
Start of Calendar Year <small>(01-01-2021)</small>	3.82	96.18	82.46	90.36	27.09
Start of Water Year <small>(09-26-2020)</small>	6.73	93.27	82.11	90.56	16.16
One Year Ago <small>(05-24-2020)</small>	60.30	39.70	20.51	10.83	3.98

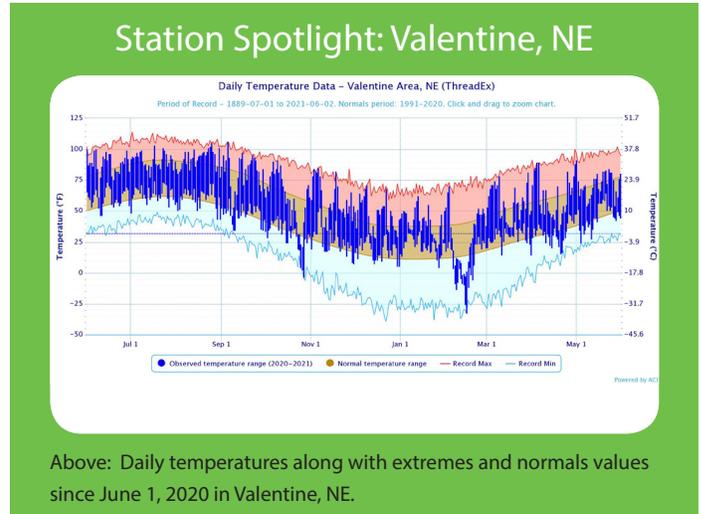
Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/about.aspx>

Author:
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NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

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/>.



There were several areas that experienced improvement in drought conditions during May, with some places improving by three drought classes. Monthly precipitation exceeding 3.00 inches (76 mm) above normal in some locations vastly improved drought conditions across eastern Colorado, northwestern Kansas, and southwestern Nebraska. With the exception of a small area in extreme southern Colorado, the aforementioned areas were drought-free by the end of the month. Another area that had significant improvement in drought conditions in May was central Wyoming. Snowfall across the mountains improved Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) in several basins, and other indicators began pointing to improving conditions. Portions of this region were also drought-free by the end of the month.

Meanwhile, degradations in drought conditions occurred in several locations of the High Plains in May, but most notably across the Dakotas. For instance, an area of exceptional drought (D4), which is the most intense category of drought, was introduced to central North Dakota. This was only the 3rd time the state had experienced this level of drought since the U.S. Drought Monitor began in 2000.

Climate Outlooks

According to the Climate Prediction Center, La Niña has ended and ENSO-neutral conditions are now present in the Pacific. It is expected that ENSO-neutral conditions will persist through the summer months. For more information about ENSO, check out the ENSO blog here: <https://www.climate.gov/news-features/department/enso-blog>.

According to the National Weather Service’s long-range flood outlook, there is greater than a 50 percent chance of moderate flooding through August for several streams in eastern Kansas, including Stranger Creek at Easton, Little Osage River at Fulton, and Cow Creek above Hutchinson. Minor flooding is expected along a few streams in eastern areas of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and North Dakota. Above-normal wildland fire potential is expected in western Colorado and southern and western Wyoming through July, and across North Dakota, much of Wyoming, northern and western South Dakota, northwestern Nebraska, and northwestern Colorado in August. In September, only western Wyoming is expected to have above-normal wildland fire potential. 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

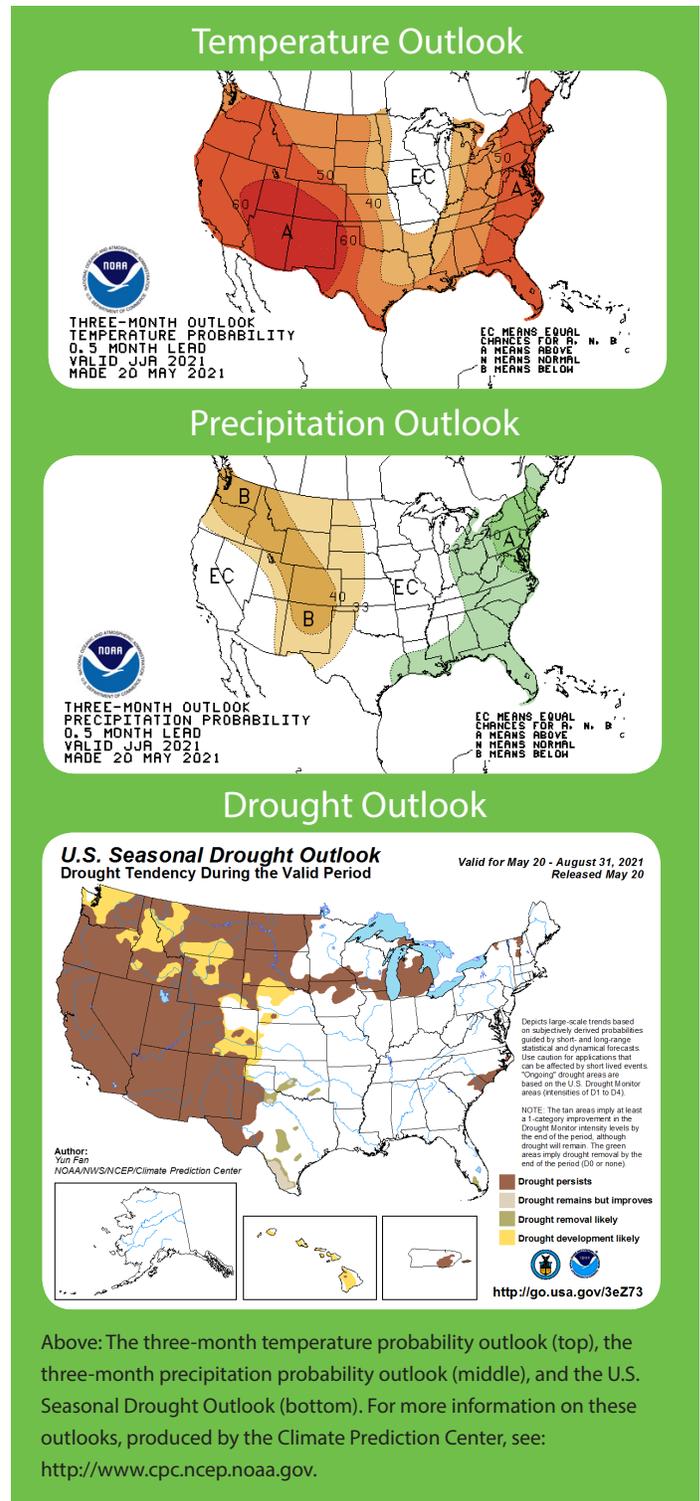
The June–August temperature outlook indicates an increased chance of above-normal temperatures for western, southern, central, and eastern portions of the contiguous U.S. In the High Plains, this includes Colorado, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, the majority of Nebraska, and western and central Kansas. Below-normal temperatures are not anticipated for any regions in the contiguous U.S. Elsewhere, there are equal chances for above-, below-, and near-normal temperatures during the June–August period.

Precipitation

The precipitation outlook for the next three months calls for a higher probability of above-normal precipitation across the eastern U.S. and along much of the Gulf Coast. Below-normal precipitation is anticipated for portions of the West and the western Plains. In the High Plains, this includes Colorado, Wyoming, and western and central portions of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. Elsewhere, there are equal chances for above-, below-, and near-normal precipitation during the June–August period.

Drought

The May 20th U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook indicates that drought is expected to persist or develop throughout much of the West, the northern and central Plains, the Great Lakes region, the Northeast, and along the East Coast. In the High Plains, drought persistence is likely, with further development possible in portions of Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. Drought may improve or be removed in pockets of the southern Plains and southern Florida.



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	67.1	44.3	55.7	-1.2	85	05/01	32	05/11	5.26	2.61	198
Alamosa San Luis Airport	71.2	33.1	52.1	0.4	79	05/30+	21	05/06	1.79	1.19	298
Colorado Springs Municipal Airport	67.8	44.0	55.9	-1.2	84	05/01	33	05/11	3.98	1.99	200
Denver International Airport	68.1	44.1	56.1	-1.3	86	05/07+	32	05/12	3.65	1.49	169
Grand Junction Walker Field Airport	78.5	48.6	63.5	1.5	88	05/28+	35	05/09	0.53	-0.30	64
Pueblo Memorial Airport	73.6	46.9	60.2	-1.2	91	05/01	35	05/11	4.95	3.38	315

Kansas	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Concordia Municipal Airport	72.0*	53.1*	62.6*	-0.9*	85	05/01	37	05/05	4.69	0.35	108
Dodge City Regional Airport	73.3	51.2	62.2	-2.6	91	05/08	36	05/12	5.02	2.03	168
Goodland Renner Field	70.5	46.6	58.5	-1.1	89	05/01	32	05/12+	3.52	0.71	125
Topeka Municipal Airport	71.9	54.2	63.0	-2.7	88	05/26	35	05/05	6.93	1.76	134
Wichita Mid-Continent Airport	72.6	54.5	63.6	-3.1	86	05/26+	37	05/05	3.98	-1.19	77

Nebraska	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Chadron Municipal Airport	68.8	40.1	54.5	-1.4	84	05/20+	27	05/04	1.80	-0.91	66
Grand Island Airport	71.5	51.2	61.4	-0.6	90	05/01	33	05/10	2.89	-1.81	61
Lincoln Municipal Airport	73.0	51.8	62.4	-0.7	89	05/01	32	05/05	2.55	-2.36	52
Norfolk Karl Stefan Airfield	71.0	49.2	60.1	0.0	91	05/01	30	05/12	2.33	-1.67	58
North Platte Regional Airport	71.3	47.3	59.3	0.8	92	05/01	29	05/12	4.83	1.48	144
Omaha Eppley Airport	71.9	52.4	62.1	-1.5	88	05/01	34	05/05	3.40	-1.26	73
Valentine Miller Field	71.7	45.0	58.3	0.2	91	05/01	24	05/04	3.50	-0.02	99

North Dakota	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Bismarck Municipal Airport	69.9	41.3	55.6	0.3	87	05/20+	22	05/04	1.30	-1.20	52
Fargo International Airport	70.6	42.9	56.7	0.1	86	05/24+	26	05/04	0.37	-2.72	12
Grand Forks International Airport	68.5	37.8	53.2	-0.9	89	05/19	23	05/10+	2.29	-0.51	82
Theodore Roosevelt Airport	66.0	39.4	52.7	-0.2	85	05/20+	26	05/03	4.27	1.72	167
Williston International Airport	64.5	40.4	52.5	-1.3	87	05/18	31	05/10+	1.51	-0.59	72

All data are preliminary and subject to change. + indicates multiple dates, latest date listed. * indicates some missing data for the period. 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>.

May 2021 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	71.6	43.5	57.6	0.3	91	05/23	27	05/11	1.61	-1.67	49
Huron Regional Airport	70.2	44.5	57.3	-0.6	90	05/01	25	05/04	1.05	-2.10	33
Pierre Regional Airport	69.8	42.8	56.3	-0.9	88	05/19	26	05/04	1.15	-2.10	35
Rapid City Regional Airport	65.6	40.0	52.8	-1.3	84	05/20	31	05/13+	2.48	-0.97	72
Sioux Falls Joe Foss Field Airport	70.0	48.4	59.2	0.1	93	05/01	29	05/11	2.04	-1.82	53

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	66.7	35.9	51.3	-0.7	83	05/20+	25	05/09	0.60	-1.61	27
Cheyenne Municipal Airport	62.2	39.4	50.8	-1.5	79	05/07	31	05/11+	2.72	0.28	111
Lander Hunt Field Airport	64.6	39.4	52.0	-0.8	82	05/07	24	05/09	2.43	-0.25	91
Laramie Regional Airport	61.2	33.5	47.4	-0.1	75	05/28+	23	05/09	1.66	-0.09	95
Rawlins Municipal Airport	65.7	36.4	51.0	1.2	79	05/07	27	05/09+	1.39	-0.07	95
Sheridan County Airport	65.5	37.8	51.6	-0.8	85	05/18	28	05/10	1.11	-1.57	41

May and Spring 2021 Highlights

Monthly and Seasonal Rankings

Precipitation and snowfall in inches

Wettest / Driest (May)	Precipitation / Ranking	Record / Year	Period of Record
Alamosa, CO	1.79 / 3rd wettest	2.97 / 1935	1906-2021
Pueblo, CO	4.95 / 3rd wettest	5.55 / 2015	1888-2021
Akron, CO	5.26 / 9th wettest	7.36 / 1987	1937-2021
Fargo, ND	0.37 / DRIEST	0.38 / 1917	1881-2021
Casper, WY	0.60 / 8th driest	0.30 / 2020+	1939-2021
Wettest / Driest (Spring)	Precipitation / Ranking	Record / Year	Period of Record
Akron, CO	10.78 / WETTEST	10.29 / 1981	1937-2021
Hastings, NE	14.36 / 6th wettest	17.09 / 1896	1894-2021
Denver, CO	9.47 / 9th wettest	12.53 / 1957	1872-2021
Fargo, ND	2.29 / 5th driest	1.28 / 1980	1881-2021
Snowiest/Least Snowiest (Spring)	Snowfall / Ranking	Record / Year	Period of Record
Denver, CO	46.6 / 4th snowiest	60.3 / 1944	1874-2021
Casper, WY	61.5 / 4th snowiest	70.9 / 1975	1939-2021
Scottsbluff, NE	30.7 / 5th snowiest	45.6 / 2019	1893-2021
Cheyenne, WY	47.5 / 8th snowiest	69.5 / 1905	1883-2021
Lincoln, NE	T / 2nd least snowiest (tie, 2016+)	0.0 / 2012	1948-2021
Hastings, NE	0.5 / 8th least snowiest	0.0 / 2012+	1894-2021

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North Dakota Climate Summary

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For more information: www.ndsu.edu/ndsco or www.ndawn.ndsu.nodak.edu



Precipitation:

Based on the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), the statewide average May precipitation was 1.93 inches, which was 1.3 inches greater than last month and 0.55 inch greater than in May 2020. It was 0.79 inch less than the 1991-2020 average, making it the 50th driest May in the 127-year period of record.

The counties shaded in brown in Figure 1 indicate drier-than-average conditions in May 2021. In contrast, the counties shaded in green indicate wetter-than-average conditions in May 2021. A white shading indicates near-average conditions. The numbers inside the counties are the precipitation rankings, with 1 being the lowest ranking (driest) and 127 being the highest ranking (the wettest).

The greatest monthly precipitation accumulation was 5.07 inches, recorded in Dickinson, Stark County. The greatest monthly snowfall accumulation, on the other hand, was 7 inches, recorded at Pretty Rock, Grant County. Based on historical records, statewide May precipitation showed a slight positive long-term trend of 0.26 inch during the last century. The lowest and highest May precipitation for the state during this period ranged from 0.23 inch in 1901 to 5.96 inches in 1927.

Temperature:

The official state average May temperature was 52.6 F, which is 11.8 degrees warmer than last month and 0.1 degree warmer than in May 2020. However, the average May temperature was 1.1 degrees cooler than the 1991-2020 average, making it the 53rd coldest May in the 127 years of record.

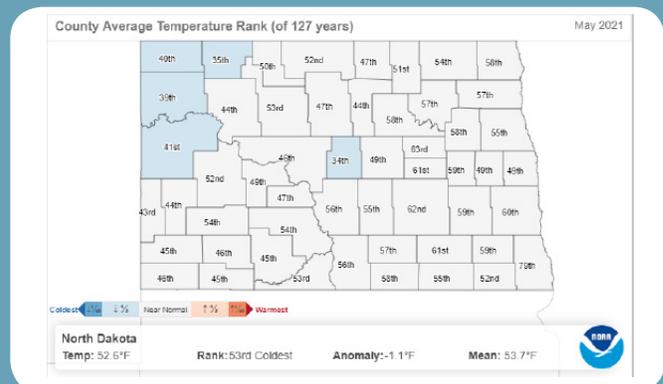
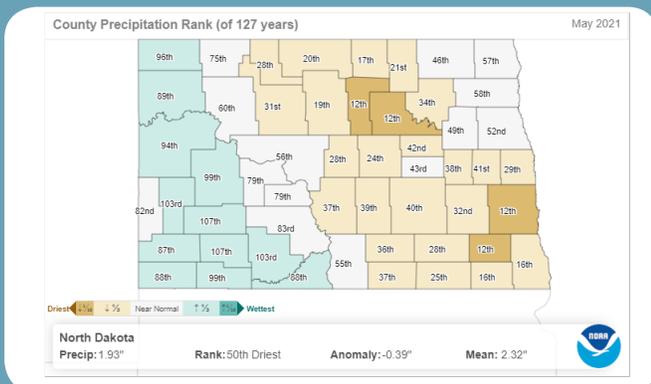
The counties shaded in blue in Figure 2 indicate cooler-than-average conditions. White shading indicates near-average conditions. The numbers inside the counties are the temperature rankings, with 1 being the lowest ranking (coldest) and 127 being the highest ranking (the warmest).

The state's lowest and highest daily temperatures ranged from 14 F on May 5 in Willow City, Bottineau County, to 89 F on May 20 in Carrington, Foster County. The state average May temperature showed a positive long-term trend of 0.8 degree during the last century based on the historical records. The lowest and highest monthly state May average temperatures during this period ranged from 44.4 F in 1907 to 63.4 F in 1934.

Drought and other notable impacts:

The NOAA Storm Report recorded one tornado, one hail, and one damaging wind report, with a total of three significant storm events in May. Across the observation network of weather stations with at least 30 years of history, 12 daily high- and 28 daily low-temperature records were set or tied. Only a total of nine highest daily precipitation-related records were set or tied.

Temperature and Precipitation Overview



Above: County precipitation rankings (left, figure 1) and county temperature rankings (right, figure 2) for May 2021 in North Dakota. Both figures produced by the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI).

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:
<https://www.drought.gov/drought/dews/missouri-river-basin/reports-assessments-and-outlooks>

Midwest and Great Plains Monthly Climate and Drought Webinar

To sign up for future webinars:
<https://www.drought.gov/drought/calendar/webinars>

For an archive:
www.hprcc.unl.edu/webinars.php

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