

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

W.D. WEATHER BUREAU
JPW
h WASHINGTON
January 15, 1959

IN REPLY, PLEASE ADDRESS
CHIEF, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
AND REFER TO

A-3.7

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 1-59

TO : All First Order Stations
FROM : Chief of Bureau
SUBJECT: Retention of Circular Letters

Attached to this letter is a list of Circular Letters in effect on
January 1, 1959. All Circular Letters not listed in the attachment to this
letter should be removed from files and destroyed.

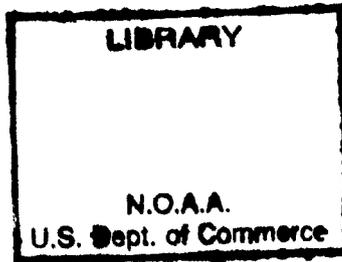
F. W. Reichelderfer

F. W. Reichelderfer
Chief of Bureau

Attachment



RAREBOOK
QC
875
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465
1959



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Weather Bureau Circular Letters

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December 6, 2007

Attachment to Circular Letter 1-59

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WEATHER BUREAU
Washington 25, D. C.

A-3.7

Circular Letters for Years 1941-58
in effect on January 1, 1959

Serial Number	Date of Issue	Issued By	Subject	File Number
71-41	6/17/41	Chief-ms	Official visits by representatives of Government Departments & Bureaus	070.1 (030.6)
96-41	8/6/41	Adm-Er	Tentative instructions for the operation, identification, etc., of government motor vehicles	490
26-45	3/26/45	SR&F-Jm	Amendments to "Preparation of Weather Maps"	730.4
45-45	5/10/45	Asst-Ch Adm-Hi	Regional authority to issue letters of authority for employment of emergency assistance	103
70-46	8/21/46	Chf-Wd	Interdepartmental policy on publication of weather forecasts	620.1 (622.2) (621.5) (622.1)
95-46	11/22/46	Asst-Ch Adm-He	Use of automotive equipment	080.1 (480)
18-47	3/18/47	Pers-Fo	Interview of applicants for appointment	110
19-47	3/19/47	SR&F-Be	Reply to inquiries regarding air carrier operations	620.11 603.51 070.2
55-47	7/7/47	SSS-in	Artificial inducement of precipitation	045
65-47	8/4/47	SR&F-cjc	Code for transmission of micro-seismic data	040 610.3 621.6

Serial Number	Date of Issue	Issued by	Subject	File Number
75-47	8/26/47	Chf's Off	Artificial inducement of precipitation	045
22-48	3/9/48	Chf's-Off Oc	Policy with respect to private practice of meteorology and instructions regarding cooperation with private meteorologists	070.2 000 420.3 620.8
58-48	6/30/48	Chfs-Off Wd	Cooperation with Amateur Weathermen of America	070.2
37-49	4/11/49	CWB	Policy development of general public service wherever practicable in lieu of replies to individual inquiries	622.1 600.8
46-49	4/27/49	O-5.31	Minimum ceiling and visibility requirements for VFR flight and use of the term VFR in pilot briefing	600.21
78-49	7/27/49	A-3.53	Transfer of property	750 400.3
80-49	8/1/49	CWB	Reports of inadequacies in airways weather service	600.21 070.2
84-49	8/12/49	O-4.1	Policy concerning establishment of cooperative climatological substations at Radio Stations, newspapers, and public agencies	531.2
87-49	8/15/49	O-5.31	Weather Bureau liaison with state aviation officials	070.2 080 600.21
106-49	9/27/49	A-3.5	Property regulations	400 400.3 400.4
146-49	12/21/49	O-5.21	Reporting Height of 700 mb Surface Leadville, Colorado	610
4-50	1/10/50	O-5.21	Weather Analysis Symbols	730.4
5-50	1/13/50	A-3.5	Excess property	401.4 750
8-50	1/18/50	O-4.1	Administration of Hydroclimatic Network	532.21 080

Serial Number	Date of Issue	Issued by	Subject	File Number
17-50	2/17/50	A-3.5	Sale of surplus property	401.5
33-50	4/6/50	A-3.5	Unserviceable and obsolete instrumental equipment	401
40-50	5/11/50	O-4.1	First amendment to Circular Letter 8-50	532.21 080
55-50	8/11/50	CWB	Release of WB Reserve Personnel to the military service	153.2
73-50	10/11/50	A-4	Policy and procedures in requesting delay in call to active duty of members of reserve components of the Armed Forces and interim policy governing requests for deferment under the Selective Service Act of 1948	130.4
95-50	12/22/50	O-4.2	Artificial rain making	045
9-51	3/1/51	O-5.23	Encoding correction messages for 6-hourly, 3-hourly, & upper wind reports	630
10-51	3/6/51	CWB	Statement on artificial rainmaking	814.1
37-51	10/3/51	A-4.5	Inauguration of training course Wx briefers	131
11-52	3/17/52	A-4.2	Appraisal of performance, conduct, and general character traits during probationary or trial period	100
18-52	4/23/52	O-4.1	Participation of WB in Tower-INSAC consolidations	041 520 630
22-52	5/29/52	O-5.32	Television	657.1
40-52	11/14/52	O-4.11	Substation activities at SAWRS	520
44-52	12/18/52	A-3.3	Disposition of money received in connection with the location of vending machines in government offices	250

Serial Number	Date of Issue	Issued by	Subject	File Number
7-53 Amendment to CL 7-53	2/12/53	A-4 11/13/58	Executive training & development	130
9-53	2/16/53	CWB	Review of operating programs	000
12-53	4/14/53	A-4.3	Placement follow-up plan	110
14-53	6/1/53	O-5.31	Newspaper publication of aviation weather outlooks	652.1 x657
15-53	6/16/53	O-5.31	Transmission of Message NOTAMS by stations performing communication duties	630
21-53	8/31/53	O-4.1	Local distribution of weather information by weather telautograph circuit	657 x430.0
5-54	3/10/54	O-5.32	Localized Forecasts and Advices for Agriculture	653.1 x630.1
6-54	3/11/54	O-5	Specialized forecasts for Agriculture	653.1
7-54	3/16/54	O-5.31	Use of Winds Aloft Forecasts	652.1
10-54	3/25/54	O-5.23	Serv. A transmission of aviation weather forecasts	630.1
11-54	4/7/54	A-3.5	Delegation of Administrative authority under PL-600, 79th Congress, as amended	401.3
13-54	4/20/54	CWB	Cooperation with meteorologists in industry	042.1
17-54	6/9/54	O-5.31	Recognition of outstanding pilot weather reporting	611 x037
22-54	7/20/54	O-2.13	Section Center consolidation	051
22-54	8/10/54	O-2.13	Section Center consolidation	(Addendum)
22-54	8/13/54	O-2.13	List of Climatologist Offices	(Addendum)
22-54	10/20/54	A-3.5	Section Center consolidation	(Addendum)
22-54	11/4/54	O-2.13	Section Center consolidation	(Addendum)
23-54	8/16/54	O-5.32	Newspaper clippings & data in local press	033
26-54	8/23/54	O-5.32	Participation in TV weather programs	657.1

Serial Number	Date of Issue	Issued by	Subject	File Number
30-54	10/21/54	O-5.23	Serv. A transmission of aviation weather forecasts	630.1
34-54	12/15/54	O-5.32	Local public service weather circuits	432
2-55	1/18/55	O-5.23	Use of contraction "DO" in 24-hr terminal forecasts	630.1
4-55	2/7/55	O-5	Need for continued close liaison between field stations & forecast centers	000 x650
6-55	2/21/55	CWB	Policy in relation to private business	000 x042
9-55	3/2/55	O-5.32	Furnishing weather forecasts to newspapers, radio, & TV stations	657 x657.1 x432
20-55	4/6/55	O-5	Training course for pilot briefers	131 x652.11
21-55	4/12/55	O-2.41	Mailing LCD formats direct to NWRC	733
25-55	5/4/55	O-5.31	Briefing Air Force Pilots	652.11
30-55	5/31/55	O-3.4	Recovered radiosondes	458.0
38-55	7/26/55	O-5.32	Local Public Weather Teletypewriter Circuits	432
42-55	10/3/55	O-2.4	Shipment of card punches for repair	411
3-56	1/16/56	O-2.41	Change of instructions for entry of hail on Weather Bureau Forms and Formats	921
4-56	2/7/56	O-5.23	Teletypewriter identifications for locations in Mexico	633
7-56	2/28/56	O-4.4	Runway Visual Range Program, Newark, N.J.	610
12-56	3/19/56	O-5.31	Policy with respect to Pilot Wx Briefing & use of standard briefing displays	652.11
15-56	4/19/56	O-5.32	Keeping local forecasts current	652.3 x657
16-56	4/24/56	O-5	Information on barotropic forecasts prepared by the JNWP Unit	630.1 x811.4
17-56	5/4/56	O-5.31	Special emphasis on pilot weather reporting	611

Serial Number	Date of Issue	Issued by	Subject	File Number
18-56	5/8/56	C-4.1	Definition of Climatic Means	920
21-56	5/22/56	O-5.32	Use of automatic telephone - answering devices	657.2 x431
24-56	6/1/56	O-5.31	Operational use of terms: "Instability Line," "Squall Line", & "Line Squall"	650.2
28-56	7/19/56	A-3.3	Accounting for supplies & equipment & other items used in connection with reimbursable projects	250
29-56	8/15/56	O-4.23	Computation of CD Fallout Winds	610.2
(Amendment to CL 29-56 1/24/58)				
35-56	10/4/56	O-3.1	Radar nomenclature	458.5
36-56	10/9/56	O-6.14	Transmission of 24-hr amounts of precipitation - SR Sequence Service "C"	630.1
40-56	11/2/56	O-5.34	Community & Industrial Planning for Potential Disasters	656 x042
<hr/>				
2-57	1/10/57	O-5.23	US participation in the IGY program Communications	630 x041
4-57	2/11/57	O-5.31	Adequacy of Weather Briefing Service for Pilots	652.11 x131
7-57	3/14/57	A-5	Slides illustrating operations of Tornado Warning Service	038.3 x656.6
8-57	3/18/57	R-3.7	Preparation of Mean Layer Winds	610 x630.1
10-57	4/22/57	O-5.32	Weather Bureau Cooperation in Distributing Road Conditions	041
13-57	6/4/57	CWB	Correspondence with Foreign Met'l Service	054.1
15-57	8/8/57	O-5	Use of Printed Daily Weather Map	753
16-57	8/13/57	O-5.23	US participation in the IGY program Communications	630 x041

Serial Number	Date of Issue	Issued by	Subject	File Number
17-57	9/12/57	O-4.23	Discontinuance transmission 0600 and 1800 GCT raob data	630 x610.2
18-57	10/15/57	O-4.23	Effects of Exposure to Radiation by Radar	145 x458.5
2-58	1/9/58	O-5.34	Use of the CONELRAD Alerting Signal in Dissemination of Emergency Weather and Flood Warnings	657.1 x656
Addendum No. 1 to CL 2-58 4/29/58				
4-58	5/5/58	O-5.34	Radar Observations from Stations of the Air Defense Command	041 x610.3 x458.5
5-58	5/8/58	AO-1	Implementation of Weather Bureau Participation in Federal Fallout Monitoring Network	041
7-58	6/25/58	O-5.23	Use of Dash (-) or Slant (/) on Service C and RAWARC	630
9-58	7/14/58	O-4.23	Mean-layer winds for National Hurricane Research Project	610 x630.1
10-58	8/18/58	A-4.3	Training Program and Promotion Schedule for Observer-Briefer Trainees	131 x113
11-58	8/22/58	AO-1	Radiation Dosage Calculators	041
12-58	9/30/58	A-2.2	Program Accomplishment Report	051
13-58	10/27/58	A-4.2	Excused Absence for Voting	120
14-58	11/13/58	O-5.32	Use of "Downtown Data"	630

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U.S. WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON

February 2, 1959

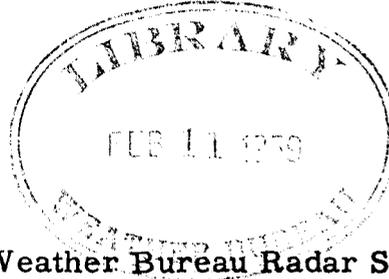
IN REPLY, PLEASE ADDRESS
CHIEF, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
AND REFER TO
0-5.32

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 2-59

TO: All First-Order Stations

FROM: Chief of Bureau

SUBJECT: Telecast of Images from Weather Bureau Radar Scopes



Early in 1958 the Weather Bureau agreed for a television station to install a microwave unit in a Weather Bureau office to televise the radar scope image. This installation was made on an experimental basis to determine its feasibility and usefulness. Results have shown that this type of installation is feasible as a means of televising the radar scope and useful as a means of disseminating radar weather information to the public.

The Weather Bureau is now prepared to extend to other commercial television firms permission to install repeater and microwave equipment on Weather Bureau radars for televising the radar scope images.

It is required that authority for these installations be obtained in advance from the Central Office. The conditions for permitting such an installation are stated on the Attachment #1, "Agreement for Televising Weather Bureau Radar Scope." It will be noted that all equipment including the repeater, must be furnished by the television company. Some general specifications pertaining to television camera, radar repeater, and power requirements are given in Attachment #2. If your station is equipped with radar and one or more television stations in your vicinity requests permission to televise the radar scope, please submit your recommendations, together with supporting information, to the Central Office where the feasibility of the plan will be evaluated. If the plan is found acceptable, agreement forms will be mailed to you for execution by the television station or stations. If the plan is not found acceptable, the Central Office will communicate further with your office in an attempt to work out a satisfactory plan.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "F. W. Reichelderfer".

F. W. Reichelderfer

Attachments (2)

FILE: 657.1

CL 2-59

(Telecast of Images from Weather Bureau Radar Scopes)

WASHINGTON, D. C.
2-2-59

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON

AGREEMENT FOR TELEVISION WEATHER BUREAU RADAR SCOPE

THIS AGREEMENT, is entered into on _____, between the United States of America, Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau, hereinafter referred to as the Government and Television Station _____, hereinafter referred to as Station. In order to provide for the dissemination of meteorological information to the general public by means of telecasting radar scope images the parties do hereby agree:

RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Government covenants -

(1) To authorize Station to install, service, maintain, and remove, at no cost to the Government, if this agreement is terminated, a radar repeater, television camera and amplifier for the purpose of televising radar scope images on the Government radar located at _____, _____.

(2) To furnish electrical energy required for the repeater, television camera and amplifier, but not to include electrical energy for microwave transmitters; PROVIDED THAT it is convenient to meter such electrical energy to the Government and that electrical energy is available for this purpose.

(3) Government personnel assigned to the office specified in subparagraph a. (1) will exercise reasonable care to protect property of Station.

(4) To reserve the right to authorize telecasting by others and not to vest any right to Station or to any particular Stations.

b. Station covenants -

(1) To install, service, maintain, and remove, at no cost to the Government, if this agreement is terminated, a radar repeater, television camera and amplifier for the purpose of televising radar scope images on the Government radar located at _____, _____. Connections to the radar shall be under the direction of a Government electronic technician and in accordance with the best modern practice. If electrical energy is not conveniently available Station shall bear the expense of providing metered outlets.

(2) To give full credit and identification to any interpretations of the images on the radar scope that are furnished by Government personnel and to take due care to avoid the implication that interpretations by others are those of the Government.

(3) That all interpretations of images on the radar scope shall be made by an employee of the Government or by a professional meteorologist who is experienced in the interpretation of storm-detection radar and has the qualifications for professional membership in the American Meteorological Society.

(4) That the voice of the Government employee shall not be broadcast directly except during severe storm threats, or during occasional guest appearances.

(5) That no visual commercial message shall be superimposed on the picture of the Government radar scope at any time. There shall be nothing in the announcements associated with these telecasts to indicate or imply that Government endorses any commercial product advertised.

(6) To hold the Government free of liability for loss or damage to Station property installed to carry out this agreement.

(7) To pay all costs and expenses except for electrical energy when furnished by Government under subparagraph a. (2) above as a result of this agreement.

(8) To assume full responsibility for the use made of any information telecast or otherwise disseminated, and to hold the Government and its employees harmless for any damage that may arise from this arrangement.

(9) If requested by Government, to permit use of equipment specified under subparagraph b. (1) by other television stations on a basis satisfactory from the viewpoint of being reasonable and equitable both to such other television stations and to Station; not only with respect to the utilization of the facility but also the sharing of the upkeep and the initial cost of the facility.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This agreement is effective as of _____, and shall continue indefinitely unless terminated at any time, with or without cause, by either party on written notice to the other. Such notice shall be effective on date of mailing.

LIMITATION. Telecasting by Station shall be at such times as authorized by the Government's Senior Representative present, and any schedule arranged shall be subject to modification and/or suspension at any time at his discretion. The Government cannot guarantee that the radar will operate continuously.

COMPENSATION. The benefits accruing to each party shall be full compensation without further liability of either party to the other.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this agreement as of the date first written above.

(TELEVISION STATION - CALL LETTERS)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Department of Commerce
Weather Bureau

By: _____

By: _____

Title: _____

Title: _____

The following is for the information of television stations contemplating installation of a microwave unit in a Weather Bureau office to televise the radar scope images from Weather Bureau radar.

1. A common technique that has been used is to view the radar scope with a TV camera having a long-persistence tube (infrared-sensitive), and transmit the camera output by microwave to the TV studios. The ordinary vidicon does not have sufficient persistence to give a satisfactory presentation of the radar display.
2. For the information of television stations contemplating such an installation, the following will describe the requirements with respect to the repeater.
 - a. 1-1 servo information, 110 volts single-phase, is provided by the radar.
 - b. Input impedance should be terminated and should be nominally 72 ohms.
 - c. The repeater should operate on 24-volt positive trigger pulse.
 - d. The video output voltage available is from 2 to 14 volts.
 - e. The repeater should have its own range-mark generating circuits, video gain and focus controls, scale illumination, etc.
3. Following are the cable and power requirements:
 - a. Five number 14 thermoplastic single conductors.
 - b. Two type RG-11U coaxial cables for pulse and video information.
 - c. Obtain 110-volt, single-phase AC power at the repeater location.
 - d. The repeater may be no more than 600 feet from the basic radar console.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

WEATHER BUREAU

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1959

JPW
3/26

IN REPLY, PLEASE ADDRESS
CHIEF, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AND REFER TO
0-5.34

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 3-59

TO : All First Order Stations

FROM : Chief of Bureau

SUBJECT: Distribution of Emergency Weather Warnings.

Whenever we are called upon to explain our handling of forecast and warnings in a severe weather situation, such accounting is facilitated if information on actions taken by station staff are a matter of record. Also when forecast and warning distribution is accomplished through cooperators, accountability is easier to establish if the cooperative arrangements are in written form. Most stations already keep adequate records, and most cooperative arrangements have been the subject of an exchange of correspondence or of an agreed plan.

Information should be included in station records which shows action taken by station staff in connection with severe storm situations. This information should be retained for three years and then disposed of in accordance with records disposal instructions. Such record should be made whenever a public severe weather forecast is located within 100 miles of the area of county responsibility, whenever warnings of severe local storms are issued by the station, whenever a destructive severe local storm occurs in the area of county responsibility, whenever a hurricane watch or hurricane warning is announced for the area of county responsibility, or whenever because of an actual or potential severe weather threat the MIC or senior official on duty considers it necessary. The record should be sufficiently complete so that a detailed chronology and recapitulation of events and actions can be prepared. Attendant record-keeping workload should be kept at a minimum consistent with retaining the essential facts. No fixed or elaborate record format is required. Copies of teletype transmissions with times of transmission entered, (e.g. RAWARC and local loop), completed check lists of telephone distribution of warnings, etc., may constitute principal parts of the record. Significant actions which are not otherwise incidentally recorded should be logged as they occur or as soon thereafter as practicable. If no action was taken by the station in a storm situation, other than strictly routine activity, no record is required unless the MIC deems it advisable.

Arrangements where cooperating individuals, groups, or agencies, assume responsibilities for relaying storm warnings should be confirmed in writing, such as in an exchange of letters between the cooperator and the MIC or a published plan or procedure approved and promulgated by competent authority

USCOMM-WB-DC

FILE: 657
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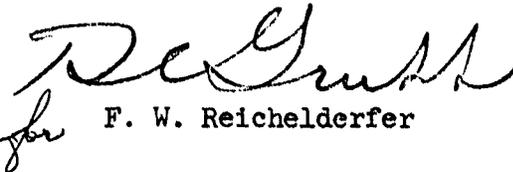
CL 3-59

(Distribution of Emergency Weather Warnings)

WASHINGTON, D. C.
3-24-59

with the concurrence of the MIC. Whenever there is a significant change in the arrangements, the change should be similarly confirmed in writing. If there is a major change in management or organization of a cooperating agency, the MIC should take steps to assure that arrangements continue in effect or are renewed as appropriate.

There may also be cases where an exchange of notes with radio and television broadcasters and news services on procedures for warning dissemination is desirable or necessary. Action in such cases is left to the discretion and judgment of the MIC. In general, if effective distribution can be assured through informal working arrangements with news agencies and broadcasters no written agreement is required, but there is usually less room for misunderstanding and confusion if these arrangements are a matter of record.


for F. W. Reichelderfer

V. F.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

WEATHER BUREAU

WASHINGTON

March 26, 1959

JPW
4/6

IN REPLY, PLEASE ADDRESS
CHIEF, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AND REFER TO
0-5.34

FILE: 041
x610.3
x467

CL 4-59

(Radar Observations from Stations of
Air Weather Service and Navy)

WASHINGTON, D. C.
3-26-59

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 4-59

TO : All First-Order Stations
FROM : Chief of Bureau
SUBJECT : Radar Observations from Stations of Air Weather
Service and Navy
REFERENCE : Circular Letter No. 4-58

Meteorologists in Charge who have not availed themselves of the opportunity to receive radar reports from nearby Air Weather Service and Navy radar installations are encouraged to make the necessary arrangements for receiving reports of radar echoes suspected to derive from severe storms. The attachments list Air Weather Service and Navy radar installations with the nearest Weather Bureau office, and the characteristics of the two types of radars used by the Air Weather Service and the three types used by the Navy.

Arrangements can be made by contacting the Commanding Officer of the nearby radar installation to discuss the program and to determine the terms used by the military in defining radar observations; that is, distances may be in statute miles, speed in miles per hour and orientation in degrees magnetic. The military should be given the unlisted telephone number of the Weather Bureau to insure quick delivery of the radar observations and should be informed of the precedential indicator for priority calls. Collect calls to our offices, if necessary, can be authorized.

The radar information from the military can be used, in conjunction with other data, as a basis for severe weather warnings. Meteorologists in Charge are encouraged to work as closely as possible with the Commanding Officer of the radar station to insure that maximum use is made of the radar observations. There should be contacts at regular intervals between Weather Bureau personnel and radar operators at nearby military facilities to provide practice and to assure that arrangements will work in an emergency.

Similar arrangements should be made to obtain information from local FAA radar facilities.



Acting for F. W. Reichelderfer

Attachment

AIR WEATHER SERVICE RADAR STATIONS AND NEARBY WEATHER BUREAU STATIONS

<u>AWS RADAR STATION</u>	<u>RADAR TYPE</u>	<u>NEARBY WB STATION</u>
Andrews AFB, Md.	CPS-9	Washington, D. C.
Barksdale AFB, La.	"	Shreveport
Carswell AFB, Tex.	"	Fort Worth
Eglin AFB, Fla.	"	Pensacola
Ellsworth AFB, S. Dak.	"	Rapid City
Hunter AFB, Ga.	"	Savannah
Keesler AFB, Miss.	"	Mobile
Kelly AFB, Tex.	"	San Antonio
Loring AFB, Maine	"	Caribou
Lowry AFB, Colo.	"	Denver
MacDill AFB, Fla.	"	Tampa
Malstrom AFB, Mont.	"	Great Falls
Maxwell AFB, Ala.	"	Montgomery
McChord AFB, Wash.	"	Seattle
Mitchell AFB, N. Y.	"	New York
Offutt AFB, Nebr.	"	Omaha
Patrick AFB, Fla.	"	Orlando
Pope AFB, N. C.	"	Raleigh
Reese AFB, Tex.	"	Lubbock
Robbins AFB, Ga.	"	Macon
Scott AFB, Ill.	"	St. Louis
Selfridge AFB, Mich.	"	WBAS Detroit City AP
Sewart AFB, Tenn.	"	Nashville
Smoky Hill AFB, Kans.	"	Topeka
Tinker AFB, Okla.	"	Oklahoma City
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio	"	Dayton
Altus AFB, Okla.	APQ-13	Oklahoma City
Bakalar AFB, Ind.	"	Indianapolis
Bergstrom AFB, Tex.	"	Austin
Biggs AFB, Tex.	"	El Paso
Bolling AFB, Washington, D. C.	"	Washington, D. C.
Brookley AFB, Ala.	"	Mobile
Brooks AFB, Tex.	"	San Antonio
Bryan AFB, Tex.	"	Houston
Chanute AFB, Ill.	"	Springfield
Clinton County AFB, Ohio	"	Cincinnati
Clovis AFB, N. Mex.	"	Roswell
Connally AFB, Tex.	"	Waco
Craig AFB, Ala	"	Montgomery
Dobbins AFB, Ga.	"	Atlanta
Donaldson AFB, S. C.	"	Greenville
Ellington AFB, Tex.	"	Houston
England AFB, La.	"	Shreveport
Fairchild AFB, Wash.	"	Spokane
Forbes AFB, Kans	"	Topeka

<u>AWS RADAR STATION</u>	<u>RADAR TYPE</u>	<u>NEARBY WB STATION</u>
Fort Knox AFB, Ky.	APQ-13	Louisville
Goodfellow AFB, Tex.	"	San Angelo
Greenville AFB, Miss.	"	Jackson
Griffis AFB, N. Y.	"	Syracuse
Hanscom AFB, Mass.	"	Boston
Hill AFB, Utah	"	Salt Lake City
Kirtland AFB, N. Mex.	"	Albuquerque
Langley AFB, Va.	"	Norfolk
Laughlin AFB, Tex.	"	Del Rio
Lawson AFB, Ga.	"	Columbus
Luke AFB, Ariz.	"	Phoenix
Mather AFB, Calif.	"	Sacramento
McGuire AFB, N. J.	"	Atlantic City
Memphis MAP, Tenn.	"	Memphis
McConnell AFB, Kans.	"	Wichita
Mitchell AFB, N. Y.	"	New York
Moody AFB, Ga.	"	Valdosta
Olmstead AFB, Pa.	"	Harrisburg
Otis AFB, Mass.	"	Boston
Palm Beach AFB, Fla.	"	West Palm Beach
Patrick AFB, Fla.	"	Miami
Perrin AFB, Tex.	"	Dallas
Pinecastle AFB, Fla.	"	Orlando
Post Field, Okla.	"	Oklahoma City
Randolph AFB, Tex.	"	San Antonio
Robins AFB, Ga.	"	Macon
Shaw AFB, S. C.	"	Columbia
Stewart AFB, N. Y.	"	Albany
Turner AFB, Ga.	"	Columbus
Tyndall AFB, Fla.	"	Pensacola
Vance AFB, Okla.	"	Oklahoma City
Walker AFB, N. Mex.	"	Roswell
Webb AFB, Tex.	"	Midland
Westover AFB, Mass.	"	Hartford
Whiteman AFB, Mo.	"	Warrensburg
Williams AFB, Ariz.	"	Phoenix

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AWS RADARS

The CPS-9 is a 3.2 cm., radar having a peak power output of 225 kw., with pulse widths of 0.5 and 5.0 microseconds, pulse repetition rates of 931 and 186 pps., a horizontal beamwidth of 1 degree, and range of 400 statute miles.

The APQ-13 is a 3 cm., radar having a peak power output of only 40 kw., with three pulse widths -

0.5 microseconds with pulse repetition rate of 1350 pps.,
 0.75 " " " " " " 675 " , and
 2 " " " " " " 270 "

The horizontal beam width is 3 degrees and the range is 75 statute miles.

NAVY RADAR STATIONS AND NEARBY WEATHER BUREAU STATIONS

<u>NAVY RADAR STATION</u>	<u>RADAR TYPE</u>	<u>NEARBY WB STATION</u>
Atlantic City, N. J.	SPS-6C	Atlantic City
Patuxent River, Md.	TPS-1D	Baltimore
Norfolk FWC, Va.	CPS-9	Norfolk
Jacksonville NAS, Fla.	CPS-9	Jacksonville
Miami FWC, Fla.	CPS-9	Miami
Key West, Fla.	SPS-6C	Key West
Pensacola, Fla.	TPS-1D	Pensacola
Corpus Christi, Tex.	TPS-1D	Corpus Christi
Olathe, Kans.	TPS-1D	Kansas City
Monterey, Calif.	SPS-6C	San Francisco

CHARACTERISTICS OF NAVAL RADARS

The characteristics of the CPS-9 are given with the description of AWS radars.

The SPS-6 is a 22 cm., radar having a peak power output of 500 kw., with pulse widths of one and four microseconds, pulse repetition rates of 600 and 150 pps., a beam width of 30° vertical and 3-1/2° horizontal, and range of 35-45 n.mi.

The TPS-1D is a 22 cm., radar having a peak power output of 600 kw., with pulse width of four microseconds at pulse repetition rate of 204 pps., a beam width of 11° elevation and 3° azimuth, and range of 200 n. mi.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1959

IN REPLY, PLEASE ADDRESS
CHIEF, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AND REFER TO
0-5.34

FILE: 041
x610.3
x467

AMENDMENT TO CL 4-59

(Changes in Cooperative Naval Radar Stations)

WASHINGTON, D. C.
6-23-59

AMENDMENT TO CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 4-59

TO : All First-Order Stations
FROM : Chief of Bureau
SUBJECT : Changes in Cooperative Naval Radar Stations

Four Naval radar stations have been added and two have been deleted from the list given in Circular Letter No. 4-59 of March 26, 1959. The amended page reflecting these changes is attached as a replacement for the original third page, which should be discarded.

Also, a copy of the Naval Instructions is being forwarded to the twelve Weather Bureau offices concerned for their information.

F. W. Reichelderfer
F. W. Reichelderfer

Attachment



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AWS RADARS

The CPS-9 is a 3.2 cm. radar having a peak power output of 225 kw., with pulse widths of 0.5 and 5.0 microseconds, pulse repetition rates of 931 and 186 pps., a horizontal beamwidth of 1 degree, and range of 400 statute miles.

The APQ-13 is a 3 cm. radar having a peak power output of only 40 kw., with three pulse widths -

0.5 microseconds with pulse repetition rate of 1350 pps.,
 0.75 " " " " " " 675 " , and
 2 " " " " " " 270 "

The horizontal beamwidth is 3 degrees and the range is 75 statute miles.

NAVY RADAR STATIONS AND NEARBY WEATHER BUREAU STATIONS

<u>NAVY RADAR STATION</u>	<u>RADAR TYPE</u>	<u>NEARBY WB STATION</u>
NAS Brunswick, Maine	SPS-6B	Portland
" Lakehurst, N. J.	APS-20	Atlantic City
" Patuxent River, Md.	TPS-1D	Washington
FLE WEAFAAC Norfolk FWC, Va.	CPS-9	Norfolk
NAS Jacksonville, Fla.	CPS-9	Jacksonville
" Key West, Fla.	SPS-12	Key West
" Pensacola, Fla.	SPS-6	Pensacola
" Corpus Christi, Tex.	FPS-8	Corpus Christi
NAF Monterey, Calif	SPS-6	San Francisco
NAS Miramar, Calif.	FPS-8	San Diego
" Quonset Point, R. I.	FPS-8	Providence
MCAS Cherry Point, N. C.	TPS-1D	Wilmington

CHARACTERISTICS OF NAVAL RADARS

The characteristics of the CPS-9 are given with the description of AWS radars.

The APS-20 is a 10 cm. radar having a peak power output of 2.5 megawatts.

The SPS-6 is a 22 cm. radar having a peak power output of 500 kw., with pulse widths of one and four microseconds, pulse repetition rates of 600 and 150 pps., a beam width of 30° vertical and 3-1/2° horizontal, and range of 35-45 n.mi.

The SPS-12 is similar to the SPS-6 except for a peak power output of 600 kw.

The TPS-1D is a 22 cm. radar having a peak power output of 600 kw., with pulse width of four microseconds at pulse repetition rate of 204 pps., a beam width of 11° elevation and 3° azimuth, and range of 200 n. mi.

The FPS-8 is a 22 cm. radar having a peak power output of 1000 kw., with pulse width of three microseconds at pulse repetition rate of 360 pps., a beam width of 30° vertical and 2.5° horizontal, and a range of 90 n.mi.

The FPS-20 is a 23 cm. radar having a peak power output of 2.5 megawatts with pulse width of 3 and 6 microseconds at pulse repetition rates of 400 and 200 pps., respectively, a horizontal beam width of 1.3° and a range of more than 200 n.mi.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON
April 16, 1959

IN REPLY, PLEASE ADDRESS
CHIEF, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
AND REFER TO

A-4.3

FILE: 113

CL 5-59

(Amendment to Chapter D-35, "Promotion Policy,"
of the Weather Bureau Manual)

WASHINGTON, D. C.
4-16-59

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 5-59

TO : All Regional Administrative Offices and First Order Stations
FROM : Assistant Chief for Administration
SUBJECT: Amendment to Chapter D-35, "Promotion Policy," of the Weather
Bureau Manual

As now written, the Promotion Policy requires that positions GS-5 and below be advertised throughout the regions concerned if candidates at the lower grades could be expected to be available. Regional administrative office officials have pointed out that in view of the extremely limited number of instances where this situation would exist, such advertising is neither feasible nor justified. A sampling of employee views on the subject indicates that it is the consensus that advertisement of vacancies at GS-5 and below should be restricted to the commuting area. We agree that this procedure will simplify the mechanics of filling these positions and still afford the consideration guaranteed by the Merit Promotion Program. Accordingly, that portion of Chapter D-3505 of the promotion policy is hereby amended to add the following:

"D-3505c. For Professional, Technical Subprofessional, Administrative, Clerical and Wage Board types of positions in grades GS-5 and below or equivalent, the area of consideration is on a commuting basis for field positions and NWRC Asheville, N. C., and the Washington metropolitan area for departmental positions, with extensions to region-wide nearby region(s) or Bureau-wide if position is more difficult to fill."

This Circular Letter may be used as authority to advertise positions as indicated above. An amendment to Chapter D-35 of the Weather Bureau Manual will follow at a later date.


R. C. Grubb

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1959

IN REPLY, PLEASE ADDRESS
CHIEF, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
AND REFER TO
0-5.34

FILE: 610.3
x630

CL 6-59

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 6-59

TO : All First Order Stations
FROM : Chief of Bureau
SUBJECT : 3-Hourly Radar Analysis

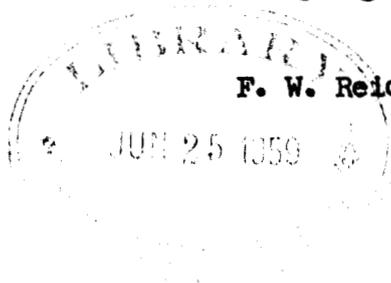
During the month of June (the exact date to be announced by a CONOT), the Radar Analysis and Development Unit (RADU) at Kansas City, Missouri, will inaugurate a new service of providing a 3-Hourly Radar Analysis giving a synoptic interpretation of radar reports plotted for three consecutive hours by RADU. In addition to giving the location and movement of synoptically important echoes, the Radar Analysis (AR) will call attention to their formation, their changes in length and width, their acceleration or deceleration, and wave formations of small or large magnitude. The service makes "pre-digested" radar information available to the stations lacking time to plot and interpret hourly RADU summaries. The information will be sent on RAWARC in plain language (using approved abbreviations).

(3-Hourly Radar Analysis)

Changing the time of the radar collective from the present HOUR + 05 to HOUR + 35 is being considered. This change would give the radar observer adequate time for the preparation of a complete radar report (RAREP). The present scheduling of the RAREP collective at five minutes after the surface observation has been found to allow insufficient time for this purpose at a number of stations. If you have any comments on the proposal, we would appreciate your forwarding them to the Central Office, Attention, 0-5.34.

F. W. Reichelderfer

F. W. Reichelderfer



WASHINGTON, D. C.
6-23-59

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON

October 13, 1959

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 7-59

TO : All First Order Stations

FROM : Chief of Bureau

SUBJECT: Effects of Exposure to Radiation from WSR-57

Circular Letter No. 18-57 summarized a study of microwave radiation conducted by the Naval Medical Research Institute on live animals as it applied to the Weather Bureau radars available at that time.

With the installation of the WSR-57 radars, it becomes increasingly important that all concerned become more familiar with the possible hazards associated with the absorption of radiation from these radars. Therefore, the manufacturer of the WSR-57 radar has made a study of the energy radiated from the antenna of this radar, a summary of which follows:

Calculations indicate that with the WSR-57 radar scanning, the average exposure to energy radiated from the antenna should be well below the nominal hazard level. If the antenna is stationary and a person is nearby, the exposure may be in the borderline region where brief exposure is generally considered harmless but where continued exposure is best avoided. It must be remembered that radiation levels may be drastically affected by objects or structures in the vicinity of the antenna. Hence, there can be no guarantee that dangerous radiation levels may not be reached in a particular installation. A person or object in or near the aperture of the antenna can disturb the field and greatly change the densities computed. Hence, technicians and others should avoid working in this region with power on.

If the antenna is mounted at such a height that persons cannot get directly in front of the main beam, the hazard should be low as the power level in the sidelobes or back radiation leaking over the edges of the reflector is well below the level computed in the main beam. However, radiation level to be expected is below a level which is conservatively agreed to be safe under normal circumstances.

The average power density at the antenna of the WSR-57 is 0.0037 watts/cm² and the average power density in the center of the antenna beam, immediately in front of the antenna, is computed to be slightly below 0.01 watts/cm². Thus

IN REPLY, PLEASE ADDRESS
CHIEF, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
AND REFER TO
0-4. 25
OCT 22 1959

FILE: 145
2467

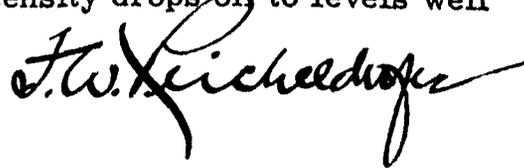
CL 7-59

(Effects of Exposure to Radiation from WSR-57)

WASHINGTON, D. C.
10-13-59

with the antenna stationary, the power density is in the borderline region where brief exposures are considered harmless, but where continuous exposure (of several minutes, or long enough to approach thermal equilibrium) is best avoided.

If the antenna is scanning, the average power density in any one direction will be about 1/200 of the above figure, which would appear to place it well below the hazard level. The beam may be considered more or less of constant cross section to a distance of the order of approximately 400 feet. Beyond this range the field intensity drops off to levels well below the nominal hazard level.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "F. W. Reichelderfer". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "F" and a long, horizontal tail stroke.

F. W. Reichelderfer

V.F.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

^{U.S.} WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON
April 29, 1960
JON
5/6

IN REPLY, PLEASE ADDRESS
CHIEF, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
AND REFER TO

FILE: 145
xl67
Addendum No. 1
CL 7-59

ADDENDUM NO. 1 TO CIRCULAR LETTER 7-59

A-3

TO : All First Order Stations.
FROM : Chief of Bureau
SUBJECT : Radar Hazards
REFERENCE : National Safety Council Data Sheet 481, attached.

Altho the effect of exposure to radiation by radar was discussed previously in Circular Letters 18-57 and 7-59, the recently issued National Safety Council Data Sheet includes some hazards not previously covered and which should be directed to the attention of all employees.

Since employees are frequently transferred from stations without radars to stations with this type of equipment, plus the fact that use of radar is increasing, all employees should be informed of the hazards which might be encountered.

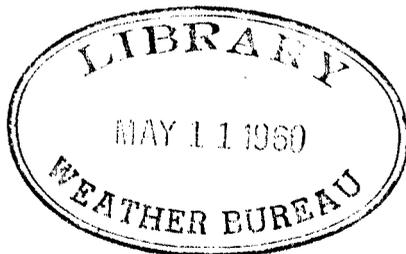
Data Sheet 481 should be made available for review by the entire staff, and should then be made a part of the permanent station library for reference purposes and for review by all new employees.

The necessity for physical examinations (paragraphs 43 and 44 of attachment) for employees working with or on radar equipment is questionable in so far as weather search radar is involved. Nonetheless employees with metal implants should refer particularly to paragraph 20 contained therein.

The planned WSR-57 instructions manual which will be forthcoming from the contractor, will also include a chapter on radar safety precautions.

F. W. Reichelderfer.

(Radar Hazards)



Attachment

WASHINGTON, D. C.
4-29-60

USCOMM-WB-DC

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON
November 3, 1959

IN REPLY, PLEASE ADDRESS
CHIEF, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
AND REFER TO
0-5.32

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 8-59

TO: All First-Order Stations
FROM: Chief of Bureau
SUBJECT: Use of "Downtown Data"



REFERENCE: 0-5.32 Circular Letter No. 14-58 dated November 13, 1958,
Subject: Use of "Downtown Data", File 630

Cities for which "Downtown Data" are transmitted were listed in Circular Letter 14-58. On October 1, 1959 the Duluth, Minn. office making "Downtown Observations" was closed. These data for Duluth are no longer available. Cities now transmitting these data are: Atlantic City, Charleston (S. C.), Chicago, Corpus Christi, Los Angeles, New York, and Portland (Maine). Miami also transmits additive data preceded by the word "Beach." The data are from and should be published as "Miami Beach." The reports are coded in accordance with Paragraph 6.2 of Manual for Synoptic Code, First Edition, and transmitted with the 1200 and 0000Z (0700 and 1900 EST) reports.

In addition, the office at West Palm Beach (Fla.) includes "downtown temperature data" in the Service A hourly report twice daily at 0000Z (1900E) and 1200Z (0700E) in accordance with Paragraph 10157.2 of Circular N.

"Downtown Data" will be used in all temperature and precipitation bulletins released to the public.

Circular Letter No. 14-58 is superseded by this Circular and may be removed from the files and destroyed.


F. W. Reichelderfer

FILE: 630
CL 8-59

(Use of "Downtown Data")

WASHINGTON, D. C.
11-3-59

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON

November 19, 1959

IN REPLY, PLEASE ADDRESS
CHIEF, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
AND REFER TO
0-5.32

FILE: 630

CL-9-59

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 9-59

TO : All First-Order Stations

FROM : Chief of Bureau

SUBJECT: Use of "Downtown Data"

REFERENCE: 0-5.32 Circular Letter No. 8-59 dated November 3, 1959;
Subject: Use of "Downtown Data", File 630

Cities for which "Downtown Data" are transmitted were listed in Circular Letter 8-59. San Francisco was omitted from the list. Cities now transmitting these data are: Atlantic City, Charleston (S.C.), Chicago, Corpus Christi, Los Angeles, New York, Portland (Maine) and San Francisco. Miami also transmits additive data preceded by the word "Beach." The data are from and should be published as "Miami Beach." The reports are coded in accordance with Paragraph 6.2 of Manual for Synoptic Code, First Edition, and transmitted with the 1200 and 0000Z (0700 and 1900 EST) reports.

In addition, the office at West Palm Beach (Fla.) includes "downtown temperature data" in the Service A hourly report twice daily at 0000Z (1900E) and 1200Z (0700E) in accordance with Paragraph 10157.2 of Circular N.

"Downtown Data" will be used in all temperature and precipitation bulletins released to the public.

Circular Letter No. 8-59 is superseded by this Circular and may be removed from the files and destroyed.



F. W. Reichelderfer

(Use of "Downtown Data")

WASHINGTON, D. C.
11-19-59

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON

December 1, 1959

IN REPLY, PLEASE ADDRESS
CHIEF, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
AND REFER TO
0-5.23

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 10-59

TO: All First-Order Stations

FROM: Chief of Bureau

SUBJECT: Service A Transmission of Notams by Weather Bureau Personnel

In the past, problems arose regarding the Service A transmission of Notams at locations where FAA combined their Tower and ATCS (CS/T). At these locations, and as a part of the WB-FAA Mutual Assistance Program, we agreed to handle Notam transmissions in addition to Services A and C entries. However, with the increase in workload at our stations, it became apparent that action had to be taken to minimize the amount of work associated with this responsibility. As a result, considerable coordination took place between representatives of the WB and FAA and agreement has recently been reached wherein WB personnel will be responsible for accepting and appending coded Notams to the hourly sequence collection (SA) reports only. Arrangements are being made by the FAA to have those Notams not included in the sequence collection report sent to a nearby ATCS location for subsequent Service A transmission in a scan period.

Effective December 20, 1959, and where not now being done at CS/T--WB locations, personnel of the FAA will be responsible for providing coded Notams, in the proper form, to our personnel for appending to the transmitted hourly report in accordance with existing instructions. Steps are being taken by the FAA to furnish their offices at CS/T locations with communications facilities, where required, as soon as possible for delivering hard copy Notams to WB stations. Until such facilities become available, communications arrangements now in effect for local delivery of Notams should be continued.

In addition, coordination has recently been completed with respect to the handling of Notams at locations where AMOS equipment is installed. At those places, and where the CS/T combination does not prevail, the local FAA ATCS will transmit all Notams. A major portion of the observation will be prepared for transmission by AMOS. The data not included in the AMOS observation, but which requires transmission, will be prepared on tape by FAA personnel and will be appended to the AMOS produced data together with any Notam information that is required to be added to the weather report.

We believe the revised procedures for the Service A handling of Notams by WB personnel will significantly reduce the amount of such traffic now processed

FILE: 630.1

CL 10-59

(Service A Transmission of Notams by Weather Bureau Personnel)

WASHINGTON, D. C.
12-1-59

by our offices. The FAA is reflecting this change in policy in their appropriate publications and memoranda to their offices.

As has been stated during the past, it is important that field stations responsible for transmission of Notams exert every reasonable effort to see that these messages are disseminated as expeditiously as possible. However, we would like to emphasize that, if there is a conflict between handling the Notam, and recording and transmission of an important weather observation, it is the Weather Bureau's general policy to give priority to weather observation duties. This conflict of duties will be an interim one at those places where FAA has not yet provided the facilities for furnishing hard copy of the coded Notams to us. It is recognized that there may be times when a particular Notam may be of vital importance to air navigation and should, therefore, take priority over weather observation duties. In such cases, personnel should exercise good judgment and take whatever action is considered appropriate. When a NOTAM is not transmitted in the hourly sequence following its receipt, FAA personnel should be informed promptly so that they can make appropriate arrangements for its rapid dissemination.

We would be interested in having any problems concerning the transmission of Notams by WB personnel called to the attention of the Synoptic Section, O 5.23.

Circular Letter 15-53, dated June 16, 1953, is hereby canceled.


F. W. Reichelderfer