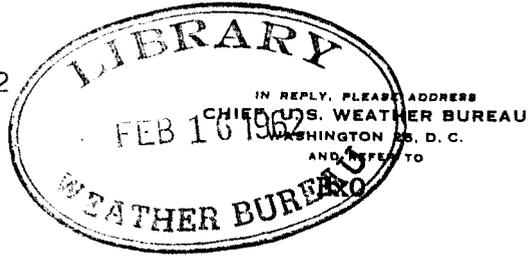


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U.S. WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON

February 8, 1962



FILE: 000
x300

CL 2-62

(Civil Defense Planning - Alternate Site for Weather Bureau Stations)

WASHINGTON, D. C.
2-8-62

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 2-62

TO : All First Order Stations

FROM : Chief of Bureau

SUBJECT: Civil Defense Planning - Alternate Site for Weather Bureau Stations

An increasing number of Weather Bureau stations are reporting proposals by the local municipality for Bureau personnel to occupy space in protected or semi-protected quarters developed by the municipality for an emergency operations center in event of attack.

As stated in Weather Bureau Manual Chapter III-D-62, paragraph 6202, development of alternate sites with stand-by equipment and facilities for field stations is not considered practicable. Contributing to this conclusion are the almost prohibitive costs of the necessary equipment and facilities and the urgency to continue services to military aviation at the normal office location to the last reasonable moment.

The above policy does not, however, preclude acceptance of offers of space in "hardened" quarters when it is mutually agreed that occupancy will be without cost to this Bureau for the space itself and without definite commitment to "man the post" prior to conditions under which the normal office quarters are to be abandoned. To the contrary, you are encouraged to use such space for shelter for employees abandoning station at the take cover signal and for continuance of any meteorological advice or weather service that might be possible with such aids and equipment as might be provided with nominal cost from station supplies and through other local arrangements.

For information and possibly a better understanding of this overall problem, legislation prohibits large expenditures by Federal Agencies from regularly appropriated funds for mobilization actions such as equipping and maintaining stand-by facilities. In the few cases where a stand-by facility has been developed by Federal Agencies, special appropriations have been granted to cover the costs.

It is suggested station officials keep the Central Office and appropriate Regional Offices informed of any proposals they receive and any actions they take toward utilization of space in the emergency quarters of the local municipality.

*Rare Book
QC
875
.45
465
1962
(incomplete)*

F. W. Reichelderfer
F. W. Reichelderfer

USCOMM-WB-DC

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Weather Bureau Circular Letters

ERRATA NOTICE

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December 6, 2007

V.F.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U.S. WEATHER BUREAU

WASHINGTON

JDN
S/L
April 27, 1962

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

FILE: 656
x011

CL 3-62

(Notifying Office of Emergency Planning about Severe Storms)

WASHINGTON, D. C.
4-27-62

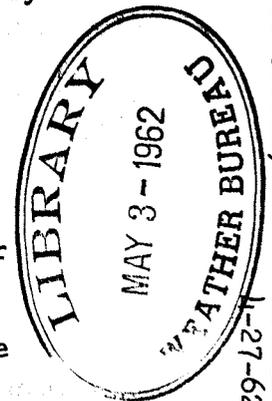
CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 3-62

0-5.34

To: All First Order Stations
From: Chief of Bureau
Subject: Notifying Office of Emergency Planning about Severe Storms.

To be alerted to the possible need for assistance in disaster areas, the Office of Emergency Planning (OEP) requires notification of the occurrences of destructive storms. In the past QCDM (the predecessor of OEP) was kept informed by duty officers who maintained a 24-hour daily watch of RAWARC. With reorganization from OCDM to OEP, RAWARC was removed. The offices are now staffed forty hours a week, Monday through Friday. The OEP Headquarters was relocated from Battle Creek to Washington, D. C. The former OCDM Regional Offices are now called OEP Area Offices. The Weather Bureau is requested to provide the OEP Headquarters and area offices notification of only the following information:

1. Reports of destructive tornadoes. Destructive tornadoes are defined for this purpose as those that cause death or injury to several people or cause major disruption to public utilities.
2. First advisory on tropical cyclones. After being notified OEP can monitor press, radio or television.
3. Bulletins on Major Floods in progress. Messages on major floods in progress from RFC's and from RDO's not served by an RFC, should be sent COLLECT to appropriate OEP Area offices, by TWX or telegraph to addresses as given in Attachment 1. Major floods are ones having a decided impact on a city or area in the way of property damage, loss of life, or serious disruption of commerce. The wording of the messages should be in descriptive terms similar to bulletins issued for the general public. Ordinarily these notices can be given during the regular work days. However, in special cases, they can be sent at other times to the Weather Bureau stations listed in Attachment 1 marked for relay to OEP Area Offices. These messages should go via RAWARC if available, otherwise by commercial communication channels.
4. Seismic Sea Wave Warnings. The Honolulu Magnetic Laboratory of the Coast and Geodetic Survey issues seismic sea wave



warnings to specified agencies in the United States. Warnings are received by the Honolulu Weather Bureau office for responding to telephone queries from the public.

All seismic sea wave warning messages affecting Alaska are transmitted by FAA channels from the Honolulu Magnetic Office to FAA, Anchorage where they are relayed to the State Director of Civil Defense, FAA and Weather Bureau Coastal Stations.

At San Francisco Airport, FAA furnishes a copy of all warnings affecting the West Coast to the Communications Editing Unit (COMED) of WBAS, San Francisco. COMED transmits these warnings via teletype, Western Union or telephone to Weather Bureau offices on West Coast. WBAS, San Francisco is requested to relay warnings to OEP Area 7, Santa Rosa, California, and WBAS Seattle to OEP Area 8, Everett, Washington.

Headquarters OEP will arrange for receipt of warnings from Areas 7 and 8.

Notification of the Offices of Emergency Planning is the responsibility of the Weather Bureau offices designated in Attachment 1. During the customary business hours of the usual work week of Monday through Friday, OEP will be open and their professional staff can be reached using the telephone numbers being furnished the designated Weather Bureau offices. When OEP are closed for the night, weekend, and holiday, a member of the OEP should be contacted using the furnished list of names and home telephone numbers. The Weather Bureau is requested to go down the list starting with the Director until someone is contacted by phone.

There is no change in the assignment of MIC's serving as Weather Bureau State Civil Defense Liaison Officials given in Attachment No. 2.

Weather Bureau Manual Chapter D-62 on Civil Defense is being amended to bring procedures into line with the foregoing.



F. W. Reichelderfer

Attachments

ATTACHMENT 1.

OFFICES OF EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSIBLE WEATHER BUREAU STATIONS

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

WEATHER BUREAU STATION

Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

DMO Washington National
Airport

During the hours of 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM local times, Mon. thru Fri., the Hqs. is open and can monitor local teletypewriter network for reports of concern to them. Reports now being transmitted to attention of American Red Cross should carry a dual heading of American Red Cross & Office of Emergency Planning to signal reports of concern to OEP. Also, reports for only OEP should have the heading "ATTENTION OEP". During their off-duty hours, the personnel would like WNA to notify them by telephone. Lists of personnel of OEP with their telephone numbers are being provided.

Area I - Harvard, Mass.

WBAS Boston, Mass.

Area II - Olney, Maryland

DMO Washington National
Airport

Area III - Thomasville, Ga.

WBAS Atlanta, Ga.

Area IV - Battle Creek, Mich.

WBFC Chicago, Ill.

Area V - Denton, Texas

WBAS Fort Worth, Tex.

Area VI - Denver, Colo.

WBAS Denver, Colo.

Area VII - Santa Rosa, Calif.

WBAS San Francisco, Calif.

Area VIII - Everett, Washington

WBAS Seattle, Wash.

List of Weather Bureau Stations where the MIC serves as the
Weather Bureau State Civil Defense Liaison Official.

STATE	WEATHER BUREAU STATION
Alabama	WBAS, Montgomery
Alaska	WBAS, Anchorage
Arizona	WBAS, Phoenix
Arkansas	WBAS, Little Rock
California	WBO, Sacramento
Colorado	WBAS, Denver
Connecticut	WBAS, Hartford
Delaware	WBAS, Wilmington
District of Columbia	WBAS, Washington
Florida	WBAS, Jacksonville
Georgia	WBAS, Atlanta
Hawaii	PSO, Honolulu
Idaho	WBAS, Boise
Illinois	WBFC, Chicago
Indiana	WBAS, Indianapolis
Iowa	WBO, Des Moines
Kansas	WBAS, Topeka
Kentucky	WBAS, Louisville
Louisiana	WBO, New Orleans
Maine	WBAS, Portland
Maryland	WBAS, Baltimore
Massachusetts	WBAS, Boston
Michigan	WBO, Lansing
Minnesota	WBAS, Minneapolis
Mississippi	WBAS, Jackson
Missouri	WBAS, Columbia
Montana	WBAS, Helena
Nebraska	WBO, Lincoln
Nevada	WBAS, Reno
New Hampshire	WBAS, Concord
New Jersey	WBO, Trenton
New Mexico	WBAS, Albuquerque
New York	WBO, New York
North Carolina	WBAS, Raleigh
North Dakota	WBAS, Bismarck
Ohio	WBAS, Columbus
Oklahoma	WBAS, Oklahoma City
Oregon	WBAS, Salem
Pennsylvania	WBAS, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	WBAS, Providence
South Carolina	WBAS, Columbia
South Dakota	WBAS, Rapid City
Tennessee	WBAS, Nashville
Texas	WBAS, Austin
Utah	WBAS, Salt Lake City
Vermont	WBAS, Burlington
Virginia	WBAS, Richmond
Washington	WBAS, Olympia
West Virginia	WBAS, Charleston
Wisconsin	WBAS, Madison
Wyoming	WBAS, Cheyenne
(Territories)	
Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands	WBAS, San Juan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U.S. WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON

May 4, 1962

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

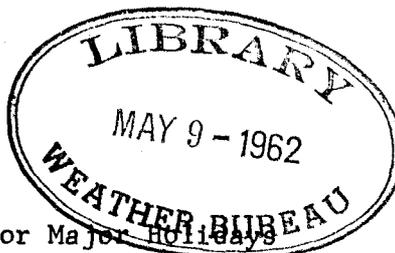
AND REFER TO
0-5

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 4-62

TO : All First Order Stations

FROM : Chief of Bureau

SUBJECT: Climatological Outlooks for Major Holidays



Beginning in May 1962 probability statements based on climatological records will be prepared and released for major national holidays. The first release will be made about May 9 for Memorial Day.

These climatological probability statements will be prepared by Extended Forecast Branch of NMC both as written statements and in mapped form and will be released to the press associations in Washington two weeks to a month ahead of each holiday, usually on a Wednesday. On the same days the word description will be transmitted via Service C in the AB-1 time at 2100Z and the maps will be sent on the National Facsimile Network in transmission period 2 following the 72-hour surface prognoses (about 0020Z Thursday). This special, irregular transmission will be announced by a note on the circuit a day or two ahead of the transmission.

National holidays to be regularly included are: New Year's Day, Easter, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Election Day (even years only), Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas plus Presidential Inauguration Day (outlook for Washington, D. C. only). These national outlooks may be given such local distribution as seems appropriate or desirable; copies of the maps may be given to local newspapers or television stations. All releases should carry the following cautionary note:

"This is not a specific forecast but is based on climatological indications for the holiday. Specific forecasts will be issued a day or two before the holiday."

These climatological outlooks will include the probability of precipitation, normal high and low temperatures, and an indication of average wind flow based on average pressure distribution for the 50 states and Puerto Rico. Stations may add local and state data of interest, for example, memorable storms and record temperatures for the holiday. Stations may also release, under similar arrangements, climatological outlooks for important state or local election days, and for local or state holidays marked by parades or outdoor activities; e.g., Patriots' Day in Boston, Pioneer Day in Utah, Columbus Day in New York, St. Patrick's Day, and opening day for the local baseball team or the state fair.

F. W. Reichelderfer
F. W. Reichelderfer

USCOMM-WB-DC

FILE: 65L

CL 4-62

(Climatological Outlooks for Major Holidays)

WASHINGTON, D. C.
5-4-62

VF

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U.S. WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON

JOW
7/12
July 5, 1962

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

0-5.31

FILE: 652.11
x610

CI 5-62

(Minimum Ceiling and Visibility Requirements for VFR Flight and Use of the Term VFR in Pilot Briefing)

WASHINGTON, D. C.
7-5-62

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 5-62

TO : All First Order Stations

FROM : Chief of Bureau

SUBJECT: Minimum Ceiling and Visibility Requirements for VFR Flight and Use of the Term VFR in Pilot Briefing

Recent changes have been made in Civil Air Regulations on ceiling and visibility requirements under Visual Flight Rules which should be understood by all personnel rendering service to pilots. The once commonly accepted definition of VFR conditions as "ceiling 1,000 feet and visibility 3 miles" is no longer strictly accurate. New rules prescribing minimum distances from clouds which must be maintained in various airspace areas in addition to other criteria are more complicated.

The purpose of this letter is to call attention to the present criteria for VFR conditions, and to impress on all pilot briefing personnel the desirability of stating flight weather conditions in terms of existing and/or forecast ceilings and visibilities when briefing pilots.

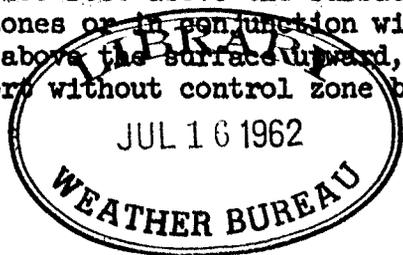
Basic VFR minima are determined with reference to controlled airspace. Controlled airspace is subdivided into four categories. Definitions of these terms, necessary to understanding VFR minima, have been taken from Civil Air Regulations 60.30 and 60.60, and are listed below:

CONTROLLED AIRSPACE -- air space of defined dimension within which air traffic control is authorized. Controlled air space is designated as control zone, control area, transition area, or continental control area.

CONTROL ZONE -- the airspace upward from the surface in a circular area normally five miles in radius around one or more airports. Sometimes extensions to the circular area are added to accommodate instrument approach and departure paths.

CONTROL AREA -- the airspace from 700 feet above the surface upward to 14,500 feet, MSL, except in places where the control area is specified as being from 1,200 feet above the surface upward to 14,500 feet MSL, or from 500 feet below the minimum enroute altitude upward to 14,500 feet MSL, whichever is the higher.

TRANSITION AREA -- the airspace from 1,200 feet above the surface upward, when designated to complement control zones or in conjunction with airway routes; or, the airspace from 700 feet above the surface upward, when designated in conjunction with an airport without control zone but with a published ILS procedure.



CONTINENTAL CONTROL AREA -- the airspace of the continental U. S. at and above 14,500 feet MSL excluding: a. the State of Alaska; b. the airspace less than 1,500 feet above terrain; c. most prohibited and restricted areas.

In terms of the foregoing definitions, basic VFR minima are as shown in the table below.

	Visibility	Distance from Clouds
Control zone	3 miles ¹	(500 feet under. ¹ {1,000 feet over. ¹ {2,000 feet horizontally. ¹ (and 1,000-foot ceiling.
Control area and transition area	3 miles	(500 feet under. {1,000 feet over. {2,000 feet horizontally.
Continental control area	5 miles	(1,000 feet under. {1,000 feet over. {1 mile horizontally.
		1,200 feet or below
		Above 1,200 feet
Outside controlled airspace	1 mile ²	Clear of clouds {500 feet under. {1,000 feet over. {2,000 feet horizontally.

¹If traffic conditions permit, Air Traffic Control will issue an air traffic clearance for flight within a control zone when the weather conditions are less than above. However, no person shall operate an aircraft VFR, other than a helicopter, irrespective of any clearance, unless the visibility is 1 mile. All flights shall remain clear of clouds.

²Helicopters are excepted from the 1 mile requirement when operated at or below 1,200 feet and at reduced airspeed.

If further amplification of the rules is desired, please refer to Civil Air Regulations 60.30 and 60.60.

This Circular Letter supersedes C.L. No. 46-49 dated April 27, 1949, which should be removed from your files.



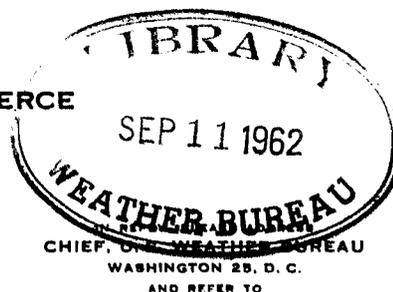
F. W. Reichelderfer

V.F.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON

JOW
9/10

August 28, 1962



0-5.34

FILE: 012
x657

GL 6-62

(Liaison with State Broadcasters Associations)

WASHINGTON, D. C.
8-28-62

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 6-62

TO : All First Order Stations
FROM : Chief of Bureau
SUBJECT: Liaison with State Broadcasters Associations

Closer liaison with state broadcasters associations would assist in securing the most effective distribution of forecasts and warnings to the public.

The state associations are concerned mainly with broadcasting problems peculiar to their respective areas. Their annual conventions provide forums where weather broadcasting may suitably be discussed and afford opportunities for direct consultation with broadcasters, both individually and collectively.

Responsibility for liaison with each state broadcasters association, through its president, is hereby assigned to the Meteorologist in Charge of the station in each state designated in Enclosure 1. He should establish contact with the president of the broadcasters association and express the interest of the Bureau in working closely with the association. When invited, he should plan to attend meetings of the association where matters of interest to the Weather Bureau are to be discussed or arrange for another Weather Bureau official to attend in his stead. He should offer to participate in convention programs, such as panel discussions, dealing with problems of public weather dissemination. He should keep the RAO, the Central Office, and field offices in his state informed of significant activities or plans of the broadcasters association relating to dissemination of public weather information.

Names and addresses of presidents of state broadcasters associations as of February 1962 are given in Enclosure 2.

Regional Administrative Offices should plan to provide for travel necessary for this liaison activity.

If there are questions as to what should be done or if problems arise in establishing or maintaining liaison with the state broadcasters associations, the MIC's concerned should advise the Central Office (Attn: F&SR).

F. W. Reichelderfer
F. W. Reichelderfer

**PRESIDENTS OF STATE BROADCASTERS ASSOCIATIONS
(FEBRUARY 1962)**

Alabama:	John L. Slatton WJBB Haleyville, Ala.	Illinois:	Gordon Sherman WMAY Springfield, Ill.
Alaska:	None	Indiana:	Jack E. Douglas WCSI Columbus, Ind.
Arizona:	Sheldon Engel KXIV Radio Phoenix, Ariz.	Iowa:	Robert W. Erickson KOKX Keokuk, Iowa
Arkansas:	J. C. Willis KVOM Morrlilton, Ark.	Kansas:	Thad M. Sandstrom WIBW Topeka, Kan.
California:	George Whitney KFMB-TV San Diego, Calif.	Kentucky:	James M. Caldwell WAVE Louisville, Ky.
Colorado:	Mason Dixon KFTM Fort Morgan, Colo.	Louisiana:	John Screen WDSU New Orleans, La.
Connecticut:	Sydney E. Byrnes WADS Ansonia, Conn.	Maine:	Paul Huber WRKD Rockland, Me.
Delaware:	O. Wayne Rollins WAMS Wilmington, Del.	Maryland—D. C.:	Robert B. Jones, Jr. WFBR Baltimore, Md.
Florida:	Lee Ruwitch WTVJ Miami, Fla.	Massachusetts:	Richard E. Adams WKOX Framingham, Mass.
Georgia:	H. Randolph Holder WBAU Athens, Ga.	Michigan:	Les Biederman WTCM Traverse City, Mich.
Hawaii:	Perry W. Carle KOOD Honolulu, Hawaii	Minnesota:	Sherman K. Headley WCCO-TV Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.
Idaho:	Duane D. Wolfe KCID Caldwell, Idaho	Mississippi:	Fred L. Beard WJDX Jackson, Miss.

Missouri:	Robert Hyland KMOX Radio St. Louis, Mo.	Pennsylvania:	J. Robert Gulick WGAL Lancaster, Penn.
Montana:	Dale G. Moore KGVO Missoula, Mont.	Puerto Rico:	Ventura Lamas, Jr. WKAQ San Juan, P. R.
Nebraska:	Arden E. Swisher KMTV Omaha, Nebr.	Rhode Island:	Joseph S. Sinclair WJAR-AM-TV Providence, R. I.
Nevada:	None	South Carolina:	W. Frank Harden WIS Columbia, S. C.
New Hampshire:	Bernard McGuinness WBIR Manchester, N. H.	South Dakota:	Mrs. Helen S. Duhamel KOTA Rapid City, S. D.
New Jersey:	Glenn C. Jackson KTTM Trenton, N. J.	Tennessee:	Charles W. Brewer WHIN Gallatin, Texas
New Mexico	Ernest N. Thwaites KFUN Las Vegas, N. M.	Texas:	Gene Hendryx KVLF-AM-TV Alpine, Texas
New York	Paul Adanti WHEN Syracuse, N. Y.	Utah:	Glenn C. Shaw KOVO Provo, Utah
North Carolina:	R. A. Dunlea, Jr. WMFD Radio Wilmington, N. C.	Vermont:	Craig S. Parker WDEV Waterbury, Vt.
North Dakota:	Charles L. Scofield KEYZ Radio Williston, N. D.	Virginia:	N. Wilbur Kidd WAYB Waynesboro, Va.
Ohio:	Joseph D. Bradshaw WRFD Worthington, Ohio	Washington:	W. W. Warren KOMO Seattle, Washington
Oklahoma:	Ray VanHooser KNED McAlester, Okla.		
Oregon:	Ted A. Smith KUMA Pendleton, Ore.		

WEATHER BUREAU OFFICIALS ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY FOR LIAISON
WITH STATE BROADCASTERS ASSOCIATIONS

Alabama	MIC, WBAS Birmingham
Alaska	MIC, WBAS Anchorage *
Arizona	MIC, WBAS Phoenix
Arkansas	MIC, WBAS Little Rock
California	MIC, WBAS San Francisco
Colorado	MIC, WBAS Denver
Connecticut	MIC, WBAS Hartford
Delaware	MIC, WBAS Wilmington
Florida	CDM, DMO Miami
Georgia	MIC, WBAS Atlanta
Hawaii	MIC, PSO Honolulu
Idaho	MIC, WBAS Boise
Illinois	MIC, WBFC Chicago
Indiana	MIC, WBAS Indianapolis
Iowa	MIC, WBAS Des Moines
Kansas	MIC, WBAS Topeka
Kentucky	MIC, WBAS Louisville
Louisiana	MIC, WBO New Orleans
Maine	MIC, WBAS Portland
Maryland - D. C.	MIC, WBAS Baltimore
Massachusetts	MIC, WBAS Boston
Michigan	MIC, WBAS Detroit
Minnesota	MIC, WBAS Minneapolis
Mississippi	MIC, WBAS Jackson
Missouri	MIC, WBAS St. Louis
Montana	MIC, WBAS Great Falls
Nebraska	MIC, WBAS Omaha

Nevada	MIC, WBAS Reno *
New Hampshire	MIC, WBAS Concord
New Jersey	MIC, WBAS Atlantic City
New Mexico	MIC, WBAS Albuquerque
New York	MIC, WBO New York
North Carolina	MIC, WBAS Raleigh
North Dakota	MIC, WBAS Bismarck
Ohio	MIC, WBAS Columbus
Oklahoma	MIC, WBAS Oklahoma City
Oregon	MIC, WBAS Portland
Pennsylvania	MIC, WBAS Harrisburg
Rhode Island	MIC, WBAS Providence
South Carolina	MIC, WBAS Columbia
South Dakota	MIC, WBAS Sioux Falls
Tennessee	MIC, WBAS Memphis
Texas	MIC, WBAS Austin
Utah	MIC, WBAS Salt Lake City
Vermont	MIC, WBAS Burlington
Virginia	CDM, DMO Washington, D. C.
Washington	MIC, WBAS Seattle-Tacoma
West Virginia	MIC, WBAS Charleston
Wisconsin	MIC, WBAS Madison
Wyoming	MIC, WBAS Cheyenne
Puerto Rico	MIC, WBAS San Juan

*Tentative pending establishment of state broadcasters association.

West Virginia: Mel S. Burka
WTIP
Charleston, W. Va.

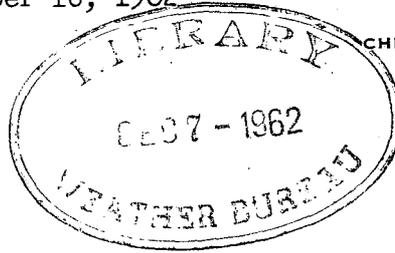
Wisconsin: Don C. Wirth
WNAM
Neenah, Wis.

Wyoming: William F. Shutts
KVOG
Casper, Wyo.

VF.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON

October 18, 1962



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

0-5.34

FILE: 041
x610.3
xl67

CL 7-62

(Radar Weather Observations from Cooperating Agencies)

WASHINGTON, D.C.
10-18-62

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 7-62

TO : All First Order Stations

FROM : Chief of Bureau

SUBJECT : Radar Weather Observations from Cooperative Agencies

REFERENCE: Circular Letter No. 6-60

The purpose of this circular letter is to consolidate and to bring up-to-date existing information and instructions on the receipt of radar weather observations from cooperative agencies. The attached pages include an alphabetical listing of the cooperative facilities along with their latitude and longitude for location purposes. The listing should be kept readily available for utilization of radar reports from these cooperators when their reports are transmitted on teletypewriter circuits.

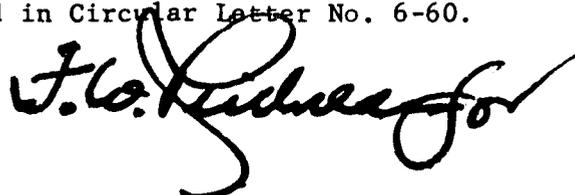
In this circular letter, the type of radar at each location and the characteristics of the various radars that were given in Circular Letter No. 6-60 have been deleted. If a site is listed herein, it can be assumed that the radar at that site is suitable for weather detection. Additionally, page 1-21 of the Weather Surveillance Radar Manual contains the operating characteristics of many radars that are suitable for weather detection.

Meteorologists in Charge who have not availed themselves of the opportunity to receive radar reports from nearby cooperative agencies are encouraged to make the necessary arrangements for receiving reports of radar echoes indicative of severe storms. Arrangements can be made by contacting the nearby radar installation to discuss the program. The terms used by the cooperative agency in defining radar observations should be determined. For example, distances may be in statute miles, speed in miles per hour and orientation in degrees magnetic. The radar reports transmitted on teletypewriters should be in terms of true bearings and nautical miles. These reports can be used locally, in conjunction with other data, as a basis for severe weather warnings. When reports of a "significant" echo that is in or approaching another Weather Bureau station's area of county responsibility are received, the office having the information should communicate it to the other office by special RAWARC message or in an emergency, by telephone. "Significant" as used in the foregoing sentence refers to echoes of unusual intensity (strong), unusual height, or of a form indicating the presence of heavy hail or possibility of a tornado.

Meteorologists in Charge are encouraged to work as closely as possible with the cooperative radar station to insure that significant reports will be furnished and that arrangements will work in an emergency. To insure quick delivery of the radar observations, the cooperative agency should be given the unlisted telephone number of the Weather Bureau and should be informed of the necessary procedures for placing priority calls. Collect calls to our offices, if necessary, are authorized. Additional provisions in regard to hurricane radar observations are covered in separate interdepartmental agreements distributed to offices concerned.

Please advise the Central Office, Attention 0-5.34, of any arrangements made to routinely receive radar reports during severe weather situations from these cooperative agencies.

These instructions cancel those contained in Circular Letter No. 6-60.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "F. W. Reichelderfer", with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

F. W. Reichelderfer

Attachment

<u>RADAR STATION</u>	<u>ORGANI- ZATION</u>	<u>NEARBY WEATHER BUREAU STATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	
			<u>N. LAT.</u>	<u>W. LONG.</u>
Aiken AFS, S. C.	ADC	Augusta	33-39	81-41
Altus AFB, Okla.	AWS	Oklahoma City	34-39	99-16
Amarillo AFB, Tex.	ADC	Amarillo	35-15	101-39
Andrews AFB, Md.	AWS	Washington, D.C.	38-49	76-51
Antigo AFB, Wis.	ADC	Green Bay	45-03	89-14
Antigua, B.W.I.	AMRS#	Miami (from Cape Canaveral)	17-06	61-50
Arguello, Calif. (PMR)	NAVY	Point Arguello	34-34	120-39
Arlington Hts., Ill.	ADC	Chicago, WBFC	42-04	88-00
Barksdale AFB, La.	AWS	Shreveport	32-30	93-41
Beaufort NAS, S. C.	NAVY	Savannah	32-08	80-43
Bellefontaine AFB, Ohio	ADC	Columbus	40-22	83-43
Belleville AFS, Ill.	ADC	St. Louis	38-29	89-54
Belmar, N. J. (U.S. Army Signal R. & D. Lab.)	ARMY	New York	40-10	74-02
Benton AFB, Pa.	ADC	Scranton	41-21	76-18
Bergstrom AFB, Tex.	AWS	Austin	30-12	97-40
Blytheville AFB, Ark.	AWS	Memphis	35-58	89-57
Brookley AFB, Ala.	AWS	Mobile	30-38	86-04
Brunswick AFS, Me.	ADC	Portland	43-54	69-55
Brunswick NAS, Me.	NAVY	Portland	43-53	69-56
Bunker Hill AFB, Ind.	AWS	Fort Wayne	40-39	86-09
Burns AFS, Ore.	ADC	Spokane	43-34	119-09
Calumet AFS, Mich.	ADC	Marquette	47-22	88-10
Cambria AFS, Calif.	ADC	Santa Maria	35-31	121-04
Cambridge, Mass.	M.I.T.	Boston	42-22	71-06
Cannon AFB, N. Mex.	AWS	Roswell	34-23	103-19
Cape Canaveral, Fla.	AMRS#	Miami	28-28	80-33
Cape Charles, AFS, Va.	ADC	Norfolk	37-08	75-57
Carswell AFB, Tex.	AWS	Fort Worth	32-46	97-27
Caswell AFS, Me.	ADC	Caribou	46-58	67-50
Champaign, Ill.	Ill. Water Survey	Springfield	40-02	88-16
Chandler AFS, Minn.	ADC	Sioux Falls	43-54	95-57
Chanute AFB, Ill.	AWS	Peoria	40-18	88-09
Charleston AFS, Me.	ADC	Portland	45-05	69-06
Chenault AFB, La.	AWS	Lake Charles	30-13	93-10
Clinton-Sherman AFB, Okla.	AWS	Oklahoma City	35-21	99-12
College Station, Tex.	A&M Col.	Houston	30-37	96-21

#Atlantic Missile Range Station

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			<u>N. LAT.</u>	<u>W. LONG.</u>
Columbus AFB, Miss.	AWS	Jackson	33-38	88-27
Condon AFS, Oreg.	ADC	Portland	45-14	120-18
Coral Gables, Fla.	Univ. of Miami	Miami	25-43	80-17
Corvallis, Ore.	State Col.	Portland	44-38	123-21
Craig AFB, Ala.	AWS	Montgomery	32-21	86-59
Cross City AFS, Fla.	ADC	Tallahassee	29-38	83-06
Custer AFS, Mich.	ADC	Lansing	42-21	85-17
Cutbank AFS, Mont.	ADC	Great Falls	48-57	112-48
Dauphin Is. AFS, Ala.	ADC	Mobile	30-15	88-05
Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz.	AWS	Tucson	32-10	110-53
Dickinson AFS, N. D.	ADC	Bismarck	46-55	102-44
Donaldson AFB, S. C.	AWS	Greenville	34-46	82-23
Dover AFB, Del.	AWS	Wilmington	39-08	75-28
Dow AFB, Me.	AWS	Portland	44-48	68-49
Duncanville AFS, Tex.	ADC	Dallas	32-39	96-54
Duluth IAP, Minn.	AWS	Duluth	46-51	92-12
Dyess AFB, Tex.	AWS	Abilene	32-26	99-51
Eagle Pass, AFS, Tex.	ADC	Laredo	28-52	100-32
Edgar, Ontario	ADC	*Buffalo	44-32	79-40
Eglin AFB, Fla.	AWS	Apalachicola	30-29	86-31
Eleuthera, Bahama Is.	AMRS#	Miami (from Cape Canaveral)	25-16	76-18
Ellington AFB, Tex.	AWS	Galveston	29-37	95-10
Ellsworth AFB, S. Dak.	AWS	Rapid City	44-09	103-06
Empire AFS, Mich.	ADC	Muskegon	44-48	86-03
England AFB, La.	AWS	Baton Rouge	31-19	92-33
England AFB, La.	ADC	Baton Rouge	31-19	92-32
Fairchild AFB, Wash.	AWS	Spokane	47-37	117-39
Finland AFS, Minn.	ADC	Duluth	47-27	91-14
Finley AFS, N. Dak.	ADC	Fargo	47-31	97-52
Forbes AFB, Kans.	AWS	Topeka	38-57	95-40
Fort Benning (Lawson AAF), Ga.	AWS	Columbus	32-21	85-00
Fort Fisher AFS, N.C.	ADC	Wilmington	33-59	77-55
Ft. George G. Meade, Md.	ADC	Baltimore	39-07	76-44
Ft. Knox AFB, Ky.	AWS	Louisville	37-54	85-58
Fort Riley (Marshall AAF), Kans.	AWS	Topeka	38-58	96-52

*Syracuse enters reports from this site on RAWARC
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Fort Rucker (Cairns AAF), Ala.	AWS	Montgomery	31-17	85-43
Fort Sill (Post AAF), Okla.	AWS	Oklahoma City	34-39	98-24
Fortuna AFS, N. Dak.	ADC	Williston	48-54	103-52
Gainesville, Fla.	Fla. U.	Jacksonville	29-39	82-21
Georges Shoal, Mass.	ADC	Boston	41-42	67-46
Gettysburg AFS, S. D.	ADC	Huron	45-03	99-57
Gibbsboro, N. J.	ADC	Atlantic City	39-50	74-57
Grand Bahama, Bahama Is.	AMRS#	Miami (from Cape Canaveral)	26-37	78-20
Grand Rapids, AFS, Minn.	ADC	Duluth	47-14	93-31
Grand Turk, Bahama Is.	AMRS#	Miami (from Cape Canaveral)	21-28	71-08
Griffis AFB, N. Y.	AWS	Syracuse	43-14	75-25
Guthrie AFS, W. Va.	ADC	Charleston	38-27	81-41
Hanna City AFS, Ill.	ADC	Peoria	40-42	89-50
Hastings AFS, Nebr.	ADC	Grand Island	40-35	98-17
Havre AFS, Mont.	ADC	Havre	48-53	109-57
Highlands AFS, N. J.	ADC	Newark	40-24	74-00
Hill AFB, Utah	AWS	Salt Lake City	41-07	111-58
Homestead AFB, Fla.	AWS	Miami	25-28	80-24
Houma NAS, La.	ADC	New Orleans	29-34	90-41
Hunter AFB, Ga.	ADC	Savannah	32-01	81-10
Hunter AFB, Ga.	AWS	Savannah	32-01	81-02
Hutchinson AFS, Kans.	ADC	Wichita	37-55	97-53
Jacksonville NAS, Fla.	NAVY	Jacksonville	30-14	81-40
James Connally AFB, Tex.	AWS	Waco	31-38	97-04
Kalispell AFS, Mont.	ADC	Kalispell	48-01	114-22
Keesler AFB, Miss.	AWS	Mobile	30-24	88-55
Kelly AFB, Tex.	AWS	San Antonio	29-23	98-34
Keno AFS, Oreg.	ADC	Mount Shasta	42-04	121-58
Key West NAS, Fla.	NAVY	Key West	24-35	81-41
Kirkville AFS, Mo.	ADC	Columbia	40-18	92-35
Kirtland AFB, N. Mex.	AWS	Albuquerque	35-03	106-37
K. I. Sawyer AFB, Mich.	AWS	Marquette	46-21	87-24
Klamath AFS, Calif.	ADC	Eureka	41-34	124-05

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Lackland AFB, Tex.	ADC	San Antonio	29-24	98-38
Lakehurst NAS, N. J.	NAVY	Atlantic City	40-02	74-21
Langley AFB, Va.	AWS	Norfolk	37-05	76-22
Laredo AFB, Tex.	AWS	Laredo	37-32	99-28
Las Cruces AFS, N.Mex.	ADC	El Paso	32-16	106-59
Las Vegas AFS, Nev.	ADC	Las Vegas	36-19	115-35
Laughlin AFB, Tex.	AWS	Del Rio	29-22	100-47
Lewistown AFS, Mont.	ADC	Billings	47-13	109-13
Lincoln AFB, Nebr.	AWS	Lincoln	40-52	96-45
Little Rock AFB, Ark.	AWS	Little Rock	34-55	92-09
Lockbourne AFB, Ohio	AWS	Columbus	39-49	82-56
Lockport AFS, N. Y.	ADC	*Buffalo	43-08	78-50
Lompoc AFS, Calif.	ADC	Santa Maria	34-34	120-30
Loring AFB, Me.	AWS	Caribou	46-48	67-53
Lowry AFB, Colo.	AWS	Denver	39-43	104-54
Luke AFB, Ariz.	AWS	Phoenix	33-32	112-22
Luke Williams, Ariz.	ADC	Phoenix	32-26	112-57
MacDill AFB, Fla.	ADC	Tampa	27-50	82-28
MacDill AFB, Fla.	AWS	Tampa	27-51	82-30
Madera AFS, Calif.	ADC	Fresno	37-02	120-02
Makah AFS, Wash.	ADC	Seattle	48-20	124-45
Malmstrom AFB, Mont.	AWS	Great Falls	47-31	111-10
Mather AFB, Calif.	ADC	Sacramento	38-33	121-16
Maxwell AFB, Ala.	AWS	Montgomery	32-23	86-21
Mayaguez, P. R.	AMRS#	Miami (from Cape Canaveral)	18-12	67-09
McConnell AFB, Kans.	AWS	Wichita	37-37	97-16
McCoy AFB, Fla.	AWS	Orlando	28-27	81-18
McGuire AFB, N. J.	AWS	Atlantic City	40-01	74-35
Mica Peak AFS, Wash.	ADC	Spokane	47-34	117-05
Miles City AFS, Mont.	ADC	Billings	46-18	105-59
Miller Valley AFS, Calif.	ADC	San Francisco	37-55	122-36
Millington NAS, Tenn.	NAVY	Memphis	35-21	89-52
Minot AFS, N. Dak.	ADC	Bismarck	48-00	101-18
Miramar NAS, Calif.	NAVY	San Diego	32-53	117-07
Montauk AFS, N. Y.	ADC	New York (WBO)	41-04	71-52
Monterey NAF, Calif.	NAVY	San Francisco	36-36	121-51
Moody AFB, Ga.	AWS	Jacksonville	30-58	83-12
Mt. Laguarda AFS, Calif.	ADC	Los Angeles	32-53	116-25
Mt. Lemmon AFS, Ariz.	ADC	Tucson	32-27	110-47
Myrtle Beach AFB, S. C.	AWS	Charleston	33-41	78-56

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Nantucket Shoals, Mass.	ADC	Nantucket	41-01	69-30
Naselle AFS, Wash.	ADC	Seattle	46-25	123-48
Norfolk FWF, Va.	NAVY	Norfolk	36-57	76-18
North Bend AFS, Ore.	ADC	Portland	43-32	124-10
North Charleston AFS, N. C.	ADC	Charleston	32-54	80-01
North Truro AFS, Mass.	ADC	Boston	42-02	70-03
Offutt AFB, Nebr.	AWS	Omaha	41-07	95-54
Oklahoma City AFS, Okla.	ADC	Oklahoma City	35-24	97-22
Olathe AFS, Kans.	ADC	Kansas City (DMO)	38-50	94-54
Olmstead AFB, Pa.	AWS	Harrisburg	40-12	76-46
Omaha AFS, Nebr.	ADC	Omaha	41-22	96-02
Opheim AFS, Mont.	ADC	Glasgow	48-52	106-29
Osceola AFS, Wis.	ADC	Minneapolis	45-15	92-39
Othello AFS, Wash.	ADC	Walla Walla	46-43	119-11
Otis AFB, Mass.	AWS	Boston	41-39	70-31
Ozona AFS, Tex.	ADC	Del Rio	30-42	101-07
Palermo AFS, N. J.	ADC	Atlantic City	39-13	74-41
Patrick AFB, Fla.	AWS	Miami	28-14	80-36
Patuxent River NAS, Md.	NAVY	Washington, D.C.	38-17	76-24
Pease AFB, N. H.	AWS	Boston	43-05	70-49
Pensacola NAS, Fla.	NAVY	Pensacola	30-20	87-19
Perrin AFB, Tex.	AWS	Dallas	33-43	96-40
Pickstown AFS, S. Dak.	ADC	Sioux Falls	43-05	98-29
Plattsburg AFB, N. Y.	AWS	Burlington	44-39	73-27
Pope AFB, N. C.	AWS	Raleigh	35-11	79-01
Pyote AFS, Tex.	ADC	Midland	31-25	103-10
Ramey AFB, Aquadilla, P. R.	AWS	San Juan	18-30	67-08
Randolph AFB, Tex.	AWS	San Antonio	29-32	98-17
Red Bluff AFS, Calif.	ADC	Red Bluff	40-09	122-18
Reese AFB, Tex.	AWS	Lubbock	33-36	102-02
Roanoke Rapids AFS, N.C.	ADC	Raleigh	36-26	77-44
Robins AFB, Ga.	AWS	Macon	32-38	83-36
Rockport AFS, Tex.	ADC	Corpus Christi	28-05	97-01
Rockville AFS, Ind.	ADC	Indianapolis	39-46	87-15
St. Albans AFS, Vt.	ADC	Burlington	44-47	73-04
San Salvador, Bahama Is.	AMRS#	Miami (from Cape Canaveral)	24-04	74-32
Saratoga Springs AFS, N. Y.	ADC	Albany	43-01	73-41

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Sault Ste. Marie AFS, Mich.	ADC	Sault Ste. Marie	46-27	84-23
Schilling AFB, Kans.	AWS	Concordia	38-48	97-38
Scott AFB, Ill.	AWS	St. Louis	38-33	89-51
Selfridge AFB, Mich.	AWS	Detroit Metropolitan Airport	42-37	82-50
Selfridge AFB, Mich.	ADC	Detroit Metropolitan Airport	42-38	82-50
Sewart AFB, Tenn.	AWS	Nashville	36-00	86-32
Seymour-Johnson AFB, N. C.	AWS	Raleigh	35-20	77-58
Shaw AFB, S. C.	AWS	Columbia	33-58	80-29
Sheppard AFB, Tex.	AWS	Wichita Falls	33-59	98-30
Snow Mt. AFS, Ky.	ADC	Louisville	37-54	86-00
State College, Pa.	Penn State	Harrisburg	40-48	77-52
Sudbury, Mass.	USAF GRD**	Boston	71-29	42-25
Sundance AFS, Wyo.	ADC	Rapid City	44-29	104-27
Texarkana AFS, Ark.	ADC	Texarkana	33-27	94-00
Tinker AFB, Okla.	AWS	Oklahoma City	32-25	97-24
Tonopah AFS, Nev.	ADC	Reno	38-09	117-12
Turner AFB, Ga.	AWS	Columbus	31-35	84-07
Tyndall AFB, Fla.	ADC	Apalachicola	30-05	85-37
Tyndall AFB, Fla.	AWS	Apalachicola	30-04	85-35
Vance AFB, Okla.	AWS	Oklahoma City	36-20	97-54
Victoria, Texas	Copano	Victoria	28-47	97-05
Wadena AFS, Minn.	ADC	St. Cloud	46-31	95-07
Walker AFB, N. Mex.	ADC	Roswell	33-19	104-33
Walker AFB, N. Mex.	AWS	Roswell	33-18	104-32
Wallops Island, Va.	NASA	Wallops Island	37-51	75-29
Walnut Ridge AFS, Ark.	ADC	Memphis	36-08	90-55
Watertown AFS, N. Y.	ADC	Syracuse	43-56	75-55
Waverly AFS, Iowa	ADC	Des Moines	42-41	92-29
Webb AFB, Tex.	AWS	Midland	32-14	101-30
West Mesa AFS, N. Mex.	ADC	Albuquerque	35-04	106-52
Westover AFB, Mass.	AWS	Hartford	42-12	72-32
Whiteman AFB, Mo.	AWS	Kansas City(DMO)	38-44	93-34
Williams AFB, Ariz.	AWS	Phoenix	33-11	111-04
Winnemucca AFS, Nev.	ADC	Winnemucca	41-01	117-46
Winslow AFS, Ariz.	ADC	Winslow	35-05	110-50
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio	AWS	Dayton	39-49	84-03
Wurtsmith AFB, Mich.	AWS	Lansing	44-28	83-22

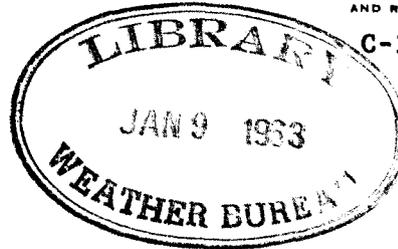
** United States Air Force Geophysical Research Directorate

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WEATHER BUREAU
WASHINGTON

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12/28
December 20, 1962

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

C-3.3



CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 8-62

TO : All First Order Stations
FROM : Chief of Bureau
SUBJECT: LCD Annuals for First Order Stations

In connection with a basic reorganization of climatological data processing we plan to evaluate the form and content of the LCD Annuals which have remained essentially unchanged during the last 14 years. Any changes, however, will not be placed into effect before time for the 1963 annuals and this will give ample opportunity to consider all suggestions for improvement.

Meanwhile, because of the necessity for special economy measures this fiscal year, the LCD Annuals will be printed in an abbreviated version for 1962 data. This version will include the table of data for the current year, the new monthly climatological standard normals, and a description of instrument relocations during the year, if any.

We believe the abbreviated version for 1962 data will be generally useful for most purposes. The sequential tables for average temperature, total precipitation, snowfall, and heating degree days printed in the 1961 annuals can be extended through use of the abbreviated 1962 annuals. The "means and extremes" usually change very little from one year to the next. The narrative climatological summary is usually repeated unchanged from year to year.

If additional copies of the 1961 LCD Annual for your station are required to furnish information that will not be available in the abbreviated 1962 summary, they should be requested from the National Weather Records Center.

F. W. Reichelderfer
F. W. Reichelderfer

FILE: 721

CL 8-62

(LCD Annuals for First Order Stations)

WASHINGTON, D. C.
12-20-62

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