

National Weather Digest

'What are those funny lines? Oh, Hurricanes? Hmm.'

"In spite of some of the comments, we know that some of the people are paying attention to the bags and our messages. Which makes the whole program worth continuing. We were advised that one carload of bags (25,000) was printed and distributed throughout the state."

NOTICE TO READERS

Two issues of the *National Weather Digest* are published during the warm or summer months of the year. Appropriate to these would be articles about radar, spring and summer convection, severe storm events, etc. In keeping with our purpose, we would like to enlist you to contribute articles concerning these topics. Particularly interesting would be a few case studies, similar to the one appearing in our first issue (November 1976) that include synoptic charts, radar displays and photographs. These allow others to study the atmospheric conditions that lead up to the ensuing event and thus help broaden the background of our readers. These articles may be informal in style. Anyone needing assistance in their endeavor may contact the editorial staff of the Digest with their questions.

Editor

CALL FOR PAPERS - WESTERN U.S. OPERATIONAL WEATHER CONFERENCE

The NWA is preparing to hold a regional meeting on practical meteorology May 3rd and 4th, 1979 in the San Francisco Bay Area. The meeting will be designed to involve operational weather people both as participants and audience. Subject matter will be of a practical nature aimed at Western U.S. weather problems.

We are soliciting presentations on such topics as data utilization, practical applications and aids, and operational forecasting, both general and specialized. A summary or abstract of papers should be sent to the Program Chairman:

Phil Williams
National Weather Service, WRH
P. O. Box 11188
Federal Building
Salt Lake City, UT 84147

Any questions concerning papers can be directed to Phil by phone on 801-524-400 or FTS 588-4000. Presentations including questions and answers can be 15 to 30 minutes in length and a request for time allotment should accompany the summary.

Arrangements for the conference in the Bay Area including the location will be headed up by John Quadros with assistance from Dave and Sheri Sankey. Any suggestion on arrangements can reach them through the NWA address.

CALL FOR PAPERS

East Coast Workshop on Weather Forecasting and Forecast Dissemination, Raleigh, N.C., October 23-25, 1979

The workshop, to be held at the Hilton Inn of Raleigh, is sponsored jointly by the American Meteorological Society, the National Weather Association, and the National Weather Service (NOAA). The Central North Carolina Chapter of the AMS is hosting local arrangements.

The occasion is planned for bringing together a large number of line forecasters of the region for common discussion and updating on weather forecasting and weather dissemination in the east coast states. Program details are purposely left flexible at the outset. They will be innovative to the extent of suiting the purpose of the meeting and assuring the active participation of many line forecasters. Being considered are poster sessions, panel discussions, some invited speakers, and technical sessions comprised of papers submitted (preferably brief and many). The program will organize in accord with the abstracts and suggestions received. Submit those to the chairman of the program committee: W. J. Saucier, Department of Geosciences, NCSU, P.O. Box 5966, Raleigh, NC 27650. The deadline is April 1, 1979.

ERRATA

On the Use of LFM Predictors in PE-Based Probability of Precipitation Amount (PoPA) Equations

Robert J. Bermowitz

Edward D. Zurndorfer

Unfortunately the Techniques Development Laboratory (TDL) Office Notes version of this article was printed instead of the finalized version. The following corrections apply to the November 1978, Vol. 3, No. 4 edition:

(1) The title should read "On the Use of LFM Predictors in PE-Based Probability of Precipitation Amount (PoPA) Equations";

(2) The missing abstract should be included;

(3) Change "TDC" to "TDL" in the note preceding the introduction; and

(4) A change of the first sentence of the last paragraph of the paper so that it reads, "A more general conclusion is that a change in model does not necessarily invalidate the MOS equations".

Abstract

Model changes at NMC within approximately the past year have necessitated the use of predictors in MOS probability of precipitation amount (PoPA) equations from models that are different from those upon which the equations were developed.

To determine the effect this has on the quality of the PoPA forecasts, operational cool and warm season forecasts for 12- and 24-h periods made from 6-level PE-based PoPA equations with 6-level PE predictors as input are compared to those which were made from the same equations but with predictors from the LFM-I model.

Results over the conterminous U.S. and by National Weather Service region indicate that a change in model does not necessarily invalidate the MOS PoPA equations.

Articles Currently Being Reviewed for Publication in the Digest

Time-Lapse Radar as a Mesoscale Forecast Tool

Update on Low-Level Wind Shear Forecasting

The FOUS12 (Fo12) Bulletin

NOAA Weather Radio

A Program to Compute Turbulence in the Vicinity of Lee Waves Downstream of Selected Mountains in the Hawaiian Islands

Forecast Weather With a Deck of Playing Cards

Amateur Radio and the Weatherman

Three Late Spring Fronts in the Caribbean

A Meso-Scale Analysis of the Flood-Producing Rainfall in New Jersey on 27 August 1971

Late Summer Gale Winds off Coastal Oregon-Washington

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL WEATHER ASSOCIATION

NEW ORLEANS

December 14-15, 1978

Editor's Note: The above was compiled from handwritten notes. The author apologizes for errors and omissions.

1. Outlook for Government Meteorological Organizations

Air Weather Service Commander Col. Albert Kaehn began by outlining AWS' mission. The worldwide mission covers weather support for combat deployment, resource protection, central weather facilities, space operations, weather recon., met. satellites, and solar observations and forecasting. AWS has 4720 people, of whom 2300 are forecasters. All forecasters are or will be enlisted, with the young officers in weather support jobs at Wing level. Modernization is being accomplished via the AWDA ("Awids") Automatic Weather Distribution System. For the future they are working toward more use of products from centrals, computer flight planning, and improved prediction models. In tactical weather support they are developing a mobile weather radar and a Satellite Image Dissemination system (SID). AWDS will also be used in tactical support.

Captain John McDonnell, Commander of the Naval Oceanography Command, described the organizational shift whereby Naval oceanography and meteorology were placed in a single command reporting directly to the CNO. It is composed of two divisions: Environment, which includes Fleet Numerical in Monterey, Atlantic and Pacific Commands, and oceanography; and Services, which covers high winds and seas, sea ice, missile launching from submarines (for which wind and wave conditions are critical), and laser and electro-optical systems. NOC has 49 detachments, 300 geophysics (metro and oceano) officers, 1200 enlisted, and 1250 civilians.

Dr. George Cressman, Director of NWS, spoke on the short term (5- to 7-year) outlook for NWS. With decreasing numbers of personnel, NWS is