

## NCC BRIEFS

Two States, New Mexico and Nebraska, have recently assigned new state climatologists. Dr. William P. Stevens, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico, is the acting state climatologist for New Mexico until a permanent state climatologist is appointed. He is replacing Dr. Iven Bennett. Dr. N. J. Rosenberg, 211 Agricultural Engineering Building, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, has replaced Mr. R. E. Myers, who retired as the Nebraska state climatologist.

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NCC hosted the annual meeting of the American Association of State Climatologists (AASC), October 16-18. Fifty-three people attended the meeting. Attendees included twenty-eight state climatologists, representatives from NOAA and EDIS Headquarters and National Weather Service's Central Office and Regional Offices, and Dr. Ian W. Marceau, Staff Director, Subcommittee on Natural Resources and Environment, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. (A list of the attendees is enclosed with this Newsletter.)

Dr. Edward Epstein, Director of the National Climate Program Office (NCPO), NOAA, was the principal speaker at a dinner meeting on October 17.

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The Center for Environmental Assessment Service (CEAS) of NOAA's Environmental Data and Information Service (EDIS) expects to begin publishing a monthly Socio-Economic Assessment report for the United States. This report will relate the meteorological anomalies and geologic and coastal events that occurred during the previous month to eight general socio-economic activities, i.e., construction and property damage; energy; economics and commerce; food and agriculture; government and taxes; recreation and services; health; crime; population movement and education; and transportation.

CEAS would welcome monthly reports from the Association of State Climatologists on the occurrence and effects of natural phenomena. Please call Malcolm Reid or Robert Leffler, CEAS, (202) 634-1822, for further details.

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AASC Newsletter Recommendations. In order that we may have a more informative and interesting AASC Newsletter, please send the following information to Bill Bartlett, NCC, for possible publication in the Newsletter:

1. A detailed narrative describing the development of your State's climatological organization and/or function to date; what service is provided, to whom, and how. What climate data are collected in your State other than National Weather Service data?

2. Describe the projects you have been working on or have completed, and a list of your climatological orientated publications. These should go back at least two years.

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From the Secretary/Treasurer of the AASC - Dr. Peter Robinson.

To remain in good standing, members must pay their dues (contributions, fines, etc.) of \$25 before the next meeting. Do it now, before you forget.

When you have a State Climate Program in a form suitable for the eyes of AASC, send it to the Secretary. It may be the text and support documents of a legislative bill, a basic working document, or a tentative outline; as long as you are prepared to show it to a friendly and interested audience. We would like a master file so that we know what people are doing and at what stage the Program has reached. We will try, in the next AASC Newsletter, to summarize the status of plans, so the more information you send, the better the job we can do.

The panel studying the relationship between the AASC and the NCP at the annual meeting made the following recommendation: Choose for your State five examples of the cost effectiveness of climatic information and let the AASC know about them (no weather modification nor forecasting, please). Send your five examples to the Secretary.

Send all monies, State programs, and cost-effective examples to:

Dr. Peter Robinson  
Secretary/Treasurer, AASC  
Department of Geography  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Don't forget that the next annual meeting of the AASC will be held in Milwaukee, August 28-30, 1980. Plan to attend. Equally important, plan to attend the conference "Climatic Impacts and Societal Response" immediately prior to our meeting. The Program Chairman (who just happens to be the AASC Secretary/Treasurer) would be delighted to see you there, and even more delighted if you submitted a Paper for presentation. The Conference is being organized by the Applied Climatology Committee of the American Meteorological Society. An abstract from the Call for Papers in the Bulletin of the AMS follows:

"The theme of the conference will be "Assessment of climatic impacts on societal activities," and the conference is intended to foster dialog between climatologists and the users of climatic information. Particular emphasis will be placed on anomolous and extreme events and their implications for the planning, design, and operation functions in various segments of society. Major areas of concern will be: 1) architecture, 2) power/energy, 3) insurance/banking, 4) transport/trade, 5) public and private institutions, and 6) fisheries. The thrust of the papers should be toward the solution of substantive problems in these areas, with quantitative considerations being emphasized where possible. Interdisciplinary contributions are encouraged.

"Titles and short abstracts (approximately 200 words), typed double-spaced, should be sent as soon as possible to: Peter J. Robinson, Dept. of Geography, 203 Saunders Hall, 043A, Univ. of

North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514 (tel: 919-933-8902). All abstracts will be reviewed for applicability to the program theme. No concurrent sessions are planned for the program; thus, if the number of papers submitted exceeds the allotted time, those papers that most closely adhere to the program theme will be selected. Due to a short printing schedule for the program, it will be impossible to accommodate abstract revisions once the abstract has been accepted."

Applied Climatology is a relatively new field for the AMS and, if it is to flourish, it needs your support. The AMS and the AASC have a great deal to offer each other, and the scheduling of consecutive conferences could be the beginning of a relationship of mutual benefit.

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### MINUTES

#### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE CLIMATOLOGISTS MEETING COUNCIL MEETING, OCTOBER 16-17, 1979

The meeting was called to order by President Critchfield at 3:55 p.m., October 16, 1979. The minutes of the 1978 Council Meeting were passed out and briefly discussed. Motion to accept as written, proposed by Wise, seconded by Changnon. Motion passed by voice vote.

President Critchfield presented his annual report. He expressed regret at the resignation of President Durrenberger and his own elevation from the office of President-Elect. He stated that since most of the activities of the Association were ongoing and would be fully discussed at other times during the Annual Meeting, no survey of activities was warranted.

The President announced that the ballot to change the constitution, to include the Past-President as a member of the Executive Board, and to change the office of Secretary to Secretary-Treasurer resulted in 24 affirmative votes and no negative ones. The constitution, as amended, was distributed to the members present. The President, having also acted as Treasurer, presented a financial statement:

Balance, February 1, 1979	\$178.61
(Transferred to Critchfield from Durrenberger)	
(Includes contribution from 10 members for 1979-80)	
Income (Contributions from 3 members)	\$ 75.00
Expenditures	0
(All expenses were met by members and/or their institutions)	
(The President estimated his expenses to be \$441.19 for the 9-month period in office)	
<u>Balance, October 15, 1979</u>	\$253.61

The nominating committee (Goodridge, Bark, Caprio) presented the following nominations, noting that because the President-Elect has assumed the Office of President, it was necessary this year to elect both a President and a President-Elect:

President - Dr. Thomas McKee  
President-Elect - Mr. Stanley A. Changnon  
Secretary-Treasurer - Dr. Peter Robinson

No further nominations were received and the above were duly elected.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

The Council Meeting was reconvened by the President at 3:30 p.m., October 17, 1979.

(During the intervening period, several working groups had met and subsequently presented reports to the membership, and a general discussion of AASC membership, dues, and structure was held. These were informal meetings. Formal resolutions only, without substantive discussion, were presented to the Council Meeting).

The newly elected officers of the AASC were introduced. President McKee took the chair.

Motion - " No changes shall be made in the Constitutional Statement on membership during the 1979-80 AASC year."

Proposed by Mitchell, seconded by Muller, passed by voice vote.

Motion - "Each voting member of the Association be assessed \$25 AASC expenses payable prior to the 1980 Annual Meeting."

Proposed by Richardson, seconded by Muller, passed by voice vote.

The President requested nominations for the 1980 nominating committee. Proposed were: Waite, Richardson, Carter. Bark moved to confirm nominations, seconded by Changnon, passed by voice vote.

The President asked for nominations and volunteers for the other committees of the Association (terms of reference of all committees being unspecified, but following the guidelines embodied in previous discussions).

The following committees were formed (vacancies to be filled by the Executive Board in consultation with those members already serving).

Standing Committee on State Climate Programs: Bark, Changnon, Decker, and Mather

Computer Committee: Eddy (chair)

Constitution and Bylaws: Hayden (chair)



Standards for Monitoring Climate: (vacant)

Relations with EDIS and NWS: (vacant)

For the last two committees above, it was emphasized that their role was to explore the role of AASC, to facilitate communication between the various organizations, and to ensure that AASC has input where appropriate. The role was not to recommend specific courses of action to the other agencies.

It was reconfirmed that the Executive Board has the responsibility to maintain liaison with NCPO and the authority to speak for AASC on all aspects of the National Climate Program. The Executive Board must keep the membership informed of all actions it takes in this respect.

The location and date of the 1980 Annual Meeting of the AASC was discussed.

The membership approved: Location: Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
Date: August 28-30, immediately following  
the Applied Climatology meeting  
sponsored by the AMS.

Meeting adjourned at 4:35 p. m.

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The National Climatic Center  
Current Status and Future Plans

By Daniel B. Mitchell, Director

INTRODUCTION

The National Climatic Center (NCC) is the national archive for climatological data. Data observed by the National Weather Service network, cooperative network, satellite systems, and other national sources are archived. Data are both in manuscript or hard copy form and in digital form. However, digital data comprise only a portion of the total NCC data archive.

The National Climatic Center also provides user services. Approximately 66,000 customer requests were answered last year. The number of customers serviced each year has been steadily increasing for the last seven years. The type of customer requests include requests for data and information which has been tailored to meet the customer's request. As a result of the emphasis placed on services by the Climate Act, we anticipate that the National Climatic Center's services to the customer will increase dramatically over the next several years.

The NCC is located in Asheville, North Carolina. The Center is divided into six Divisions and two Staff Functions. One of its Divisions, the Satellite Data Services Division, is located in Camp Springs, Maryland, and is a special Center within itself.

The Administrative and Technical Services Division is responsible for the administrative and logistical support for the NCC. Their functions include printing plant operation, personnel services, procurement, budget and fiscal functions, and space allocations.

The Automated Data Processing Services Division is responsible for ADP support to the Center. Their functions include computer operations, data translation, and systems design and operations.

The Data Operations Division is responsible for processing of the climatological data. All climatological data received by the NCC are processed by the Data Operations Division. Their functions include the receipt, inventory, edit and verification, and the preparation of special publications of the data.

The Climatological Applications Division is responsible for the development of climatic applications tailored to the customers' requests. Their functions include the preparation of summaries, statistical analyses, and assessments.

The Information Services Division (ISD) is the NCC interface between the Center and its customers. The ISD basic function is to provide user services and manage the manuscript archives.

The Satellite Data Services Division, located in Camp Springs, is responsible for archiving satellite data from NOAA operational satellites and for providing user services from these archives. Since the Satellite Data Services Division is not collocated with the NCC, they are also responsible for their data processing, user services, and ADP support functions unique to the satellite data services.

In addition to the six Divisions I have just described, we have the Information Management Center and the Data Administrator assigned to the Director's Staff. The Information Management Center is responsible for the receipt of all correspondence and making distribution of this correspondence within the Center. It is also responsible for word processing. We currently utilize up-to-date word processors and a Center-wide dictation system to allow for general correspondence preparation within the Center.

The Data Administrator with the Data Base Administration Staff is responsible for the design, development, maintenance, and management of the NCC digital data base. This staff function has just recently been added to the Director's Staff.

### GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

In the process of serving thousands of customers over the last several years and through the participation in numerous user workshops held over the past three years, we have identified firm user requirements for climatological data. By analyzing these data requirements and reviewing our data management practices, we have identified several principal problems with the NCC data base. In an effort to provide better customer services, we have established four basic goals, which we hope to achieve over the next seven to ten years. These goals are: (1) modernize NCC by automating manual data processing functions and by providing automated support to user services; (2) improve the data base by providing better quality control, more comprehensive inventory of data, and by providing a more complete digital data base; (3) develop an interactive digital data base by making more climatological data available on-line to a computer system under a data base management system; (4) provide user access to NCC data base by providing a capability for State Climatologists and certain other customers access to the NCC data base by remote terminals.

In an effort to meet these specific goals, NCC has developed a short- and long-term plan. In subsequent paragraphs, I shall discuss objectives we have established, actions we are planning, and actions we have already completed in an effort to meet our goals.

In our processing of climatological data for archival and user services, we still employ many manual procedures. With the current ADP technology available today, we have an opportunity to more completely automate our data processing. For example, we manually reduce many data recorded on strip charts onto a data entry form and then key entry the data into digital form by using a key-entry device. This function can be more completely automated by utilizing a digitizer with a pen and tablet and going directly from a chart to digital information. Additionally, the NCC receives weather observation data in manuscript form from the National Weather Service observing stations. These data are collected and converted into digital form via an Inforex key-entry system. In the future, the National Weather Service plans to implement the AFOS system. The operational date is scheduled for 1979. The NCC is a spur on this system, and as a result, will receive all the weather observation data on this system in digital form. Thus, this will alleviate the manual key-entry of data from manuscript form which we do today.

In our contact with the user community, we have learned new requirements for data quality control. The user wants better quality control of data, and that data which is quality controlled, the user wants information about the quality of the

data. Hence, we plan to develop new edit and validation programs for the surface, upper air, cooperative, solar, and marine surface data sets. The development of new programs has already begun and is planned to be completed by 1981.

Along with the development of new edit and validation programs, NCC has initiated a project to develop a data base inventory. The project has been initiated this year and shall be completed by 1984. Once this project is completed, NCC and NCC users shall know what data are available in both manuscript and digital form at NCC.

In an effort to develop a better quality data base, NCC has also initiated the procurement of a Quality Assurance Graphical Subsystem. This system, when installed, shall give the data validator an interactive capability whereby he can graphically review data that have been identified as suspect in the process of editing and validating of the particular data sets previously mentioned. This system, when implemented, shall give NCC a capability to more readily examine and to more quickly complete validation of data. This system is planned to be implemented in 1980.

The NCC is also in the process of procuring a new computer output to microfiche system. The NCC produces many publications, summaries, and tabulated data each year in support of customer requirements. The capability of the new computer output to microfiche system will provide NCC additional capability to more readily tailor products to the user requirements. This new system is scheduled to be installed and implemented late 1979.

Today NCC has access to some 75,000 magnetic tapes which contain digital climatological data. This large, cumbersome tape resource is difficult to manage and often difficult to access economically. As a result, NCC is in the process of procuring a mass store subsystem. With the installation of the mass store subsystem, NCC plans most of the digital data contained by the magnetic tapes onto the mass store subsystem to make it available on-line to the computer system. Once data are loaded into the mass store subsystem, quicker access and more cost effective access to the data will be a reality. Another objective within our plans is to implement an interactive data base between 1981 and 1984. I shall discuss this further in subsequent sections under the 1981 initiative.

Current and planned satellites in the Geostationary Operational Earth Satellite (GOES) series of NOAA operational geostationary satellites are collecting and will collect unprecedented volumes of data. These data in their original digital forms, or processed imagery data, represent a valuable national asset with significant retrospective application potential in the areas of oceanography, marine biology, coastal management, deep water port planning climatology, solar insolation climatology, severe weather meteorology, hydrology, and agriculture. Presently, NCC archives only processed imagery and only a small amount of digital GOES data. This limited archive is inadequate to meet the user needs because users are presently limited to copies of this imagery only, and cannot specify the coverage, enhancement, and resolution required to best meet their needs. The potential benefit of GOES data in the areas cited above can only be met by archiving the full-resolution digital data, and by providing the capability of producing from the archived data the digital and image products required by the user community. Hence, NCC has as an objective to procure and implement a GOES

data archive/service system. Our goal is to implement this system by 1981. Once implemented, this system would provide us with the capability to archive GOES satellite data for a period of five years and to provide services from this archive.

Our long-term plans are to upgrade our computer system in the 1984 period. With the Climate Act stressing customer services, we anticipate that our user requests will continue to climb at an even higher rate than they have in the past several years. Hence, we believe that we will need to upgrade our current system to meet the future demands.

Also in the same time frame, we are planning to provide access to the NCC data base to the State Climatologists and limited other users who will require a near real-time access to a climatological data base. Such access would be through a remote job entry terminal or a time share terminal. We are currently looking in the 1985 time frame for this type of interface. Today we do not possess the capability to have users other than internal to NCC access the NCC data base. First, before we can provide such access, NCC must develop the interactive data base, which I will address later, and also enhance its ADP system capabilities.

Many actions have already been initiated and some have been completed in our effort to meet our goals. NCC is in the process of microfilming some 80 million manuscript weather records. The microfilmed data are being inventoried and indexed in the process of microfilming. This is being done so that the recently established Micrographics Service Center can readily retrieve microfilmed data in the servicing of customers.

In an effort to modernize NCC, a Univac 1100/10 was recently installed and is operational at NCC. We are in the process of program conversion, and hope to have this particular effort completed by late summer. A data digitizer has been purchased and implemented in our Cooperative Data Branch. The digitizer is being used to automate the input of cooperative data into digital form. An additional three digitizers will be added later this year to complete the automation of that function.

In the satellite data archive and services area, NCC has recently completed action to procure an Image Display and Hardcopy Subsystem. Once implemented, this subsystem will enable the Satellite Data Services Division to more efficiently tailor satellite data products to the customer needs. Additionally, a mass store subsystem was installed in our Satellite Data Services Division to archive satellite data from TIROS-N.

Due to our major effort in the development of our data base, I have established a Data Base Administration Staff to manage the NCC Data Base. This staff is responsible for the design, development, and implementation of the data base management system and to restructure the data base so that it can be more easily accessible for servicing customers.

#### NCC 1981 INITIATIVE

As I previously mentioned, one of the objectives for NCC is to develop an interactive digital data base. For NCC to complete the development and implementation of this digital data base would take approximately seven to ten years. However,



with the emphasis that the Climate Act places on services, we feel that we must develop this data base much sooner than we could normally do it with the existing resources. Therefore, we have submitted an initiative for 1981 requesting additional resources which will enable us to accelerate the development of this data base. We are planning to complete the development of this interactive data base in approximately five years if additional resources are made available over the entire period. Over the history of NCC, hundreds of data sets have been established in response to, and in a mode dictated by, then existing observation systems and data needs. These data exist in digital form on thousands of computer tapes in various forms and documents. The large digital files are cumbersome, extremely expensive to use, and contain numerous duplicates and specialized products. The data vary in quality due to changes in existing procedures dictated by changes in regular/special observing systems, technology, and data requirements throughout the NCC history. There is a serious lack of comprehensive documentation including inventory information. Gaps and inconsistencies in and between the digital sets require specialized editing techniques in processing data from hard copy records to make the data available in forms which are cost and time effective, relative to existing and projected national needs. These problems make it difficult and expensive to provide users with required data and information.

In the development of the interactive data base, we plan to complete the development of data sets by filling in missing observations and extending the period of record. Also, data will be merged and restructured to minimize use of cumbersome media. Duplicate data sets will be eliminated.

To provide better quality of data, NCC will more completely automate and standardize data editing and validation. Additional validation will be performed on data as necessary, and the data quality will be flagged so that this information can be passed on to the users.

As the interactive data base is being developed, it will be loaded under a data base management system. In an effort to improve the access and reduce the cost to the users, NCC will restructure the data base based on user statistics so that the access becomes more economical.

In summary, the initiative will provide:

- Edited, validated, and compacted historical data files.

- Complete data files.

- Ultra long periods of record for selected stations.

- Improved digital station library.

- Reduced data costs to users.

- Enable quicker response to users.

- Enable NCC to tailor data products to users.

The principal data sets that NCC is planning to put into the interactive data base are: U.S. hourly airway surface observations, global marine surface observations, U.S. summary of day and month observations, global rawinsonde observations, hourly precipitation data, and selected global surface observations.

#### SUMMARY

The NCC is presently embarked on a massive rehabilitation of all its processing systems. New hardware, new software, and new ideas and procedures will enable NCC to process the data in a more automated fashion. We anticipate that much of these upgraded processing systems will be implemented within two years. These new processing systems, coupled with current development of a modern data base management system and an interactive data base, will provide the facility to rapidly and inexpensively access and service the large amounts of data required by the Climate Program and other national interests including our current customer base. The development of the interactive data base is a long term project considering our current level of resources. However, with the support of the 1981 initiative, and subsequent additional resources during the period through 1984, we would hope that we can complete the development of the data sets and the interactive data base by the end of 1984.

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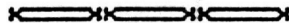
## NCC BRIEFS

The National Climatic Center's (NCC's) Statistical Climatology Branch has developed a magnetic tape containing lightning statistics for the period 1959 - 1979. The tape contains the date/time (year, month, day and hour), location (state and county), number of fatalities, number of injuries and the estimated amount of property damage for each lightning associated report appearing in the NCC's STORM DATA publications. The information contained on this tape is used to develop the tables appearing in the "General Summary of Lightning" that appears in the annual publication of CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA, NATIONAL SUMMARY. There are approximately 14,000 individual reports for the 21-year period.

Contact Mr. Henry Vigansky at 704-258-2850, extension 319 for additional information.

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State Climatologists - Don't forget your \$500 trust fund account which was established for this fiscal year expires September 30, 1980. Any money left over at the end of this fiscal year will not be carried into the following year.



### REPORT ON KENTUCKY STATE CLIMATOLOGIST PROGRAM

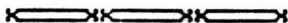
In Kentucky, requests for climatological data and information continue to increase. During the first four months of 1980, requests were averaging more than one per workday. The number of requests is double that of the same period in 1979.

Research is continuing to derive useful information from the climatic data. Several efforts are underway in that regard. An analysis of hourly precipitation data is being undertaken to discern its areal and time distribution. Thirty stations, each with twenty-five years of hourly records and distributed across the Commonwealth are being used in the study. The intent is to compare the distribution among the four climatological divisions during the months of January, April, July, and October. These months were chosen as representative of the seasons in Kentucky. Data collection is completed and the analysis has begun. Results are expected by mid-summer.

## NCC BRIEFS

The following is a resolution from the 1980 Annual Meeting of the North Central Regional Technical Committee NC-94:

"Whereas the NCC of EDIS has continued to send climatological publications and copies of basic forms to SC designates since the termination of the NOAA state climatologist program in 1973, and whereas it has budgeted a small contingency fund for all SCs, be it resolved that the NC-94 Committee commends the NCC, EDIS for essential support to maintain minimum state programs and climatological data service to the general public in the United States during a crucial period of generally decreasing state and federal budget support."



### AASC COMPUTER REVIEW

The Oklahoma Climatological Survey, supported by a NOAA/EDIS grant, hosted a computer demonstration on June 27-28 at the O.C.S. facility in Norman, Oklahoma, and a second one at the AASC meeting, August 28-29, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Potential users from a variety of private, State, and Federal agencies attended the first meeting and attendees of both the AMS and AASC, the second. Amos Eddy, Oklahoma State Climatologist, introduced an inter- and intra-state information acquisition and exchange plan which includes state climate offices, private users, local, state and federal agencies. Jo Ann Oberst and Ellen Cooter of the O.C.S. demonstrated examples of data acquisition, processing, and presentation using a commercial micro-processing system costing about \$10,000. Several operational information dissemination systems, e.g., Greenthumb, AGNET, ENDEX, HISARS, D/RADEX, etc., were presented and discussed. Brief presentations by representatives of Perkin-Elmer, United Computing Services of Kansas City, and Tektronix of Milwaukee were part of an open discussion of climate information user-identification and service. Plans for a user-oriented meeting were proposed and suggestions and comments solicited. Attendees were urged to put their comments into letters and forward them to their state climatologists as well as federally supported climate data centers.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE CLIMATOLOGISTS

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

The meeting was called to order at 1:15 p.m. August 29, 1980, by President McKee.

1. The minutes of the 1979 Annual Business Meeting, having been published in the AASC Newsletter, Vol. 4, No. 1 (January 1980) were approved as published.

2. Secretary/Treasurer Robinson reported that the main secretarial business of the year had been the initiation of steps to obtain Tax-Exempt status for the Association. A firm of accountants had been retained to smooth this process. Two constitutional amendments were needed to meet IRS regulations - one concerning prohibited activities, one concerning dissolution. Ten voting members of the Association duly petitioned the Executive Board for such amendments. A mail ballot was taken. The results were:

Prohibited activities amendment - 29 for, 1 against - amendment passed  
Dissolution amendment - 30 for, 0 against - amendment passed

The tax-exemption process is continuing.

Paid up membership stood at 21 prior to this present meeting; it is now 25. Income for the year was \$925, and expenses were \$225. This leaves a current balance of approximately \$950 as the assets of the Association. The major outstanding debt is for the President's expenses, estimated to be about \$200. The Secretary/Treasurer recommended that future dues be assessed on a calendar year basis, and that the Association's financial year run from July 1 to June 30. This would allow a more realistic financial report at the Annual Business meeting, notably allowing the expenses for the Annual Meeting to be included.

3. The Nominating Committee (Waite, Carter, Richardson) presented a slate of nominees for the new Executive Board. For Secretary/Treasurer, Conner was nominated. Mitchell proposed and Nurnberger seconded a motion that nominations be closed. Motion passed. For President-Elect, Dethier was nominated. Nurnberger proposed and Molnau seconded a motion that nominations be closed. Motion was passed. By acclamation the following were duly elected:

President-Elect - Dethier (New York)  
Secretary/Treasurer - Conner (Kentucky)

4. The report of the AASC/NOAA Communications Committee (Schaal, Waite, Kuehnast) was presented by Waite. The main activity has been a letter sent to each NWS regional director encouraging SNSs to work closely with SCs. Each Director responded positively, although with varying degrees of enthusiasm. A copy of the response has been sent to all SCs in the region.



5. The report of the Committee on State Programs was presented by President McKee. No formal activities had been undertaken. It was noted that the survey of the Computer Committee included much that was generally applicable to State Programs. Care must be taken to avoid duplication of committee activities. It was recommended that the file of State programs be maintained by the next committee chairman. It was further recommended that the AASC pay for the duplication of the file, or parts of it, when information is requested by a member. The recommendation was unanimously accepted.

6. The Constitution Committee reported no activity beyond preparation for the discussion of membership and dues later in the meeting.

7. No formal report was received from the Computer Committee at the business meeting because of the previous demonstration and discussion. McKee thanked Eddy for the time and effort involved in undertaking the tasks and for presenting the results. He also noted that those not responding to the survey should do so as soon as possible. The results should be very useful both to AASC and to EDIS.

There was some discussion of how far AASC should pursue the hardware question, now that a solid base has been established. Local needs and priorities were emphasized, along with the current capability in individual states. Compatibility between systems is important, but commercial distributed networks may be too expensive. NCC should be considered as the central point of any network, while NCAR may become involved in the future. It was suggested that the Federal government might be able to provide some hardware, specifying and providing a basic hardware set. It was noted that communication within a state was often a more immediate problem than communicating between states. For many instances, personnel are a more immediate need than hardware.

8. The Membership and Dues Committee report was presented by Michaels. A proposed statement to clarify membership and associate membership was discussed. After a motion by Eddy to delete the requirement for "recognition by the Director of NCC" from the constitution failed to receive a second, Mitchell suggested a reaffirmation of the membership portion of the constitution. Affirmed 23 for, 1 opposed.

9. The committee also proposed assessment of dues, \$25 for voting members and \$15 for non-voting members. Critchfield suggested an annual establishment of dues and McKee moved for adoption, seconded by Nurnberger, carried on first reading, 23 for, none opposed. Second reading will be at the 1981 meeting.

10. Motion by Nurnberger, seconded by Waite, that 1980 assessment be \$25 for voting members and that any other assessments be made through registration fees. Carried 24 for, none opposed.

11. Motion by Rosenberg, seconded by Caprio, that the Constitution Committee examine the issue of membership and purpose of membership and present recommendations at the next meeting. Passed 24 for, none opposed.

12. Critchfield made a motion, seconded by Nurnberger, that the Constitution Committee submit an amendment to Section III, clause 2, of the constitution to add "and payment of dues." Passed 24 for, none opposed.

13. Motion was made by Nurnberger, seconded by Critchfield, to establish associate membership dues of \$15 for 1981. Passed 24 for, none opposed.

14. The use of AASC funds to help defray the costs of trips the President makes representing the AASC was discussed. Several members spoke in support of such expenditures. No opposition was voiced.

15. The new President Stanley Changnon, appointed six committees; Nominating, State Programs, Constitution and Bylaws, Relations with EDIS and NWS, Computer, and Severe Storms. In addition, the Executive Board will act as a Committee for Publications Inventory to design a sampling questionnaire to determine what publications the State Climatologists produce. The membership of the committees is:

A. Nominating Committee

1. Howard Critchfield, Chairman
2. Russ Mather
3. Wayne Decker

E. Computer Committee

1. Myron Molnau, Chairman
2. Gayther Plummer
3. Val Mitchell
4. Norm Rosenberg
5. Amos Eddy

B. State Programs

1. Dean Bark, Chairman
2. Gene Carter
3. Jim Goodrich
4. Bill Lytle

F. Severe Storms Committee

1. Paul Waite, Chairman
2. Bill Bartlett
3. Malcolm Reid

C. Constitution and Bylaws

1. Pat Michaels, Chairman
2. Fred Nurnberger
3. Joe Caprio

G. Publications Inventory

To be accomplished by  
the Executive Board  
(Changnon, McKee,  
Dethier, and Conner)

D. Relations with EDIS and NWS

1. Larry Schaal, Chairman
2. Earl Kuhneast
3. Paul Waite

16. President Changnon expressed the Association's appreciation for the outstanding efforts of Amos Eddy and his staff on the computer project. The President also noted the attendance of individuals from the Federal level and expressed his appreciation for their interest and support.

17. The President requested that recommendations or suggestion for individuals for the role of State Climatologist in states without a SC be forwarded to members of the Executive Board.
18. A House and Senate Committee membership list was provided by NOAA to the Association members. Mr. Charles O'Dell, Congressional Liaison Officer for NOAA (301 443-8948) can arrange meetings with members of Congress.
19. McKee moved, seconded by Eddy, to hold the next meeting in Lincoln, Nebraska, in mid-October 1981. Passed without opposition.
20. Critchfield moved to adjourn, seconded by Mitchell. Adjourned at 3:00 p.m. August 29, 1980.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY/TREASURER  
FOR THE YEAR 1979 - 80

The Minutes of the 1979 Annual Meeting were circulated in the AASC Newsletter.

The main business has been to take appropriate steps to secure Tax-Exempt status for the Association. A firm of Certified Public Accountants was retained to undertake this. They noted that contributions to the Association by individuals are already tax-deductible under the IRS code. Necessary first steps were to obtain an Employer Identification Number, which has been obtained, and to amend the Constitution into an acceptable form. Two amendments were needed concerning prohibited activities and concerning dissolution. Ten voting members of the Association duely petitioned the Executive Board for such amendments. A mail ballot was taken. The results were:

Prohibited activities amendment - 29 for, 1 against - passed  
Dissolution amendment - 30 for, 0 against - passed

The Accountants filed the necessary forms with IRS, and a preliminary ruling is awaited. This may take another three months.

Paid-up membership for the year is 21 (20 SCs + 1 Federal employee).

The financial report for the year is appended.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
1979 - 1980

INCOME

1979 Meeting Registrations	
40 @ \$10.00	400.00
1979-1980 dues	
21 @ \$25.00	525.00
 Total Income	 <u>\$925.00</u>

EXPENSES

1979 Meeting Guest Entertainment	27.50
Check printing	4.00
Stationery	72.75
Accountant fees	50.00
Treasurer-Exec. Board Meeting	67.82
Treasurer-Stamps, etc.	2.38

Total Expenses \$224.45

Excess Income over Expenses      \$700.55

Balance 10/15/79	253.61
Excess Income	700.55

Balance 8/27/80      \$954.16

On deposit, First Union National Bank, Asheville, NC	\$954.04
Cash on hand	.12

TOTAL ASSETS      \$954.16

FINANCIAL ACTIVITY AT ANNUAL CONFERENCE

INCOME

Dues (4 @ \$25.00)	100.00
Registration	
(27 @ \$10.00)	270.00
 Total	 <u>\$370.00</u>

EXPENSES

Hotel meeting room	26.00
Conference coffee	44.85
 Total	 <u>\$70.85</u>

Income in cash	240.00	Expenses paid in cash	\$70.85
Income in checks	130.00		

\$370.00

Excess Income over Expenses      \$299.15

Transmitted to First Union National Bank:	Checks	130.00
	Cash	169.15

TOTAL DEPOSIT      \$299.15