

[Fwd: Re: Media Policy FOIA Request]

**Subject:** [Fwd: Re: Media Policy FOIA Request]

**From:** "Leo J. Donner" <Leo.J.Donner@noaa.gov>

**Date:** Mon, 24 Apr 2006 11:20:02 -0400

**To:** Steve Mayle <Steve.Mayle@noaa.gov>, "Leo J. Donner" <Leo.J.Donner@noaa.gov>

Hi Steve,

I have a series of four e-mails related to a request for an interview from Todd Neff of the Boulder Camera in January 2005. The e-mails were part of the dialog, which also included some phone calls. In one of the e-mails, Jana indicates she has spoken with Todd Neff prior to approving the interview and imposed restrictions on the topics the interview could cover.

I have attached the e-mails. Please let me know if you need any additional information.

Regards,

Leo

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>From [Jana.Goldman@noaa.gov](mailto:Jana.Goldman@noaa.gov) Sun Jan 30 15:51:58 2005  
Date: Fri, 28 Jan 2005 13:12:11 -0500  
From: Jana Goldman <[Jana.Goldman@noaa.gov](mailto:Jana.Goldman@noaa.gov)>  
To: Leo J Donner <[Leo.J.Donner@noaa.gov](mailto:Leo.J.Donner@noaa.gov)>, Brian Gross <[Brian.Gross@noaa.gov](mailto:Brian.Gross@noaa.gov)>  
Subject: Todd Neff

Hi Leon/Brian--

I think this OK -- I just spoke to . . . and he's looking more for how is this model contributes to the overall future of climate models -- I told him we didn't want to get into comparing models or talking about deficiencies or strengths, but just the general overall how this advances the whole science of modeling.

Sorry I didn't get this out a few minutes earlier -- I got another call

--  
cheers  
jana

--  
Jana Goldman  
Public Affairs Officer  
NOAA Research

1315 East West Highway  
SSMC3 #11460  
Silver Spring, MD 20910

301/713-2483  
301/713-4020 fax

[Jana.Goldman@noaa.gov](mailto:Jana.Goldman@noaa.gov)

>From [Jana.Goldman@noaa.gov](mailto:Jana.Goldman@noaa.gov) Mon Jan 31 16:33:16 2005  
Date: Mon, 31 Jan 2005 16:01:05 -0500  
From: Jana Goldman <[Jana.Goldman@noaa.gov](mailto:Jana.Goldman@noaa.gov)>  
To: Leo J. Donner <[Leo.J.Donner@noaa.gov](mailto:Leo.J.Donner@noaa.gov)>  
Cc: Brian Gross <[Brian.Gross@noaa.gov](mailto:Brian.Gross@noaa.gov)>  
Subject: Re: quick questions on CCSM/climate models - Daily Camera (fwd)

**Subject:** Re: Press Release

**From:** Maria Setzer <Maria.Setzer@noaa.gov>

**Date:** Mon, 06 Mar 2006 13:01:43 -0500

**To:** V.Ramaswamy@noaa.gov

Agreed, on all counts. The chart I sent you is dated Feb. 2006 but I don't know if it's a new process or an old one they have just now documented. It was officially sent to all lab chiefs last week. I just want to talk to Jana about it but will make sure that I get word out to the lab.

Maria

V.Ramaswamy@noaa.gov wrote:

Maria,

Thanks for the updates. I think it will be good to let GFDL know that 3 weeks is a nominal time scale for preparing a NOAA press release. At the same time, Jana should be informed that, with Science and Nature, you typically get only about 3 weeks before the paper is published. In our case, Miami and Rutgers had press releases before we did!

Ram

----- Original Message -----

From: Maria Setzer <Maria.Setzer@noaa.gov>

Date: Monday, March 6, 2006 10:04 am

Subject: Re: Press Release

Ram,

NOAA finally got the press release out on Feb. 27th.

<http://www.publicaffairs.noaa.gov/releases2006/feb06/noaa06-025.html>

Although you and I felt that we were giving NOAA ample time to clear the press release, Jana tells me they typically require much more lead time. She sent me the attached chart showing 13 layers of review,

all

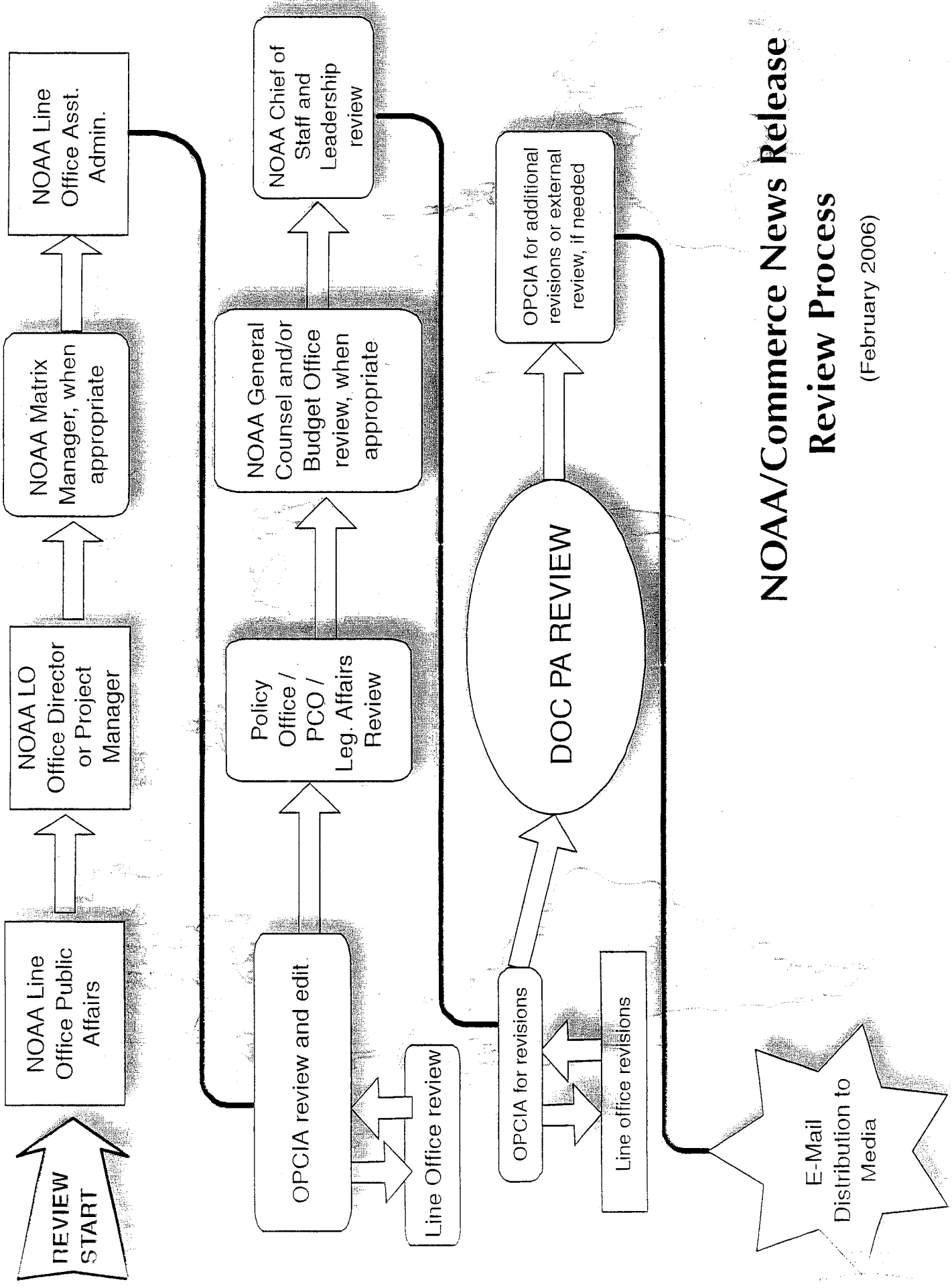
the way up to DOC!! I have a feeling that we need to send our final draft to NOAA at least 3 weeks ahead in order to have them released on time.

Maria

V.Ramaswamy@noaa.gov wrote:

Maria,

Did NOAA ever get the press release out on the Science paper? If



# NOAA/Commerce News Release Review Process

(February 2006)

**Subject:** Fwd: Re: Press Release  
**From:** V.Ramaswamy@noaa.gov  
**Date:** Wed, 31 May 2006 21:51:56 -0400  
**To:** Steve.Mayle@noaa.gov

---

**Subject:** Re: Press Release  
**From:** <V.Ramaswamy@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Mon, 06 Mar 2006 12:45:58 -0500  
**To:** Maria Setzer <Maria.Setzer@noaa.gov>

Maria,

Thanks for the updates. I think it will be good to let GFDL know that 3 weeks is a nominal time scale for preparing a NOAA press release. At the same time, Jana should be informed that, with Science and Nature, you typically get only about 3 weeks before the paper is published. In our case, Miami and Rutgers had press releases before we did!

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V.Ramaswamy@noaa.gov wrote:

Maria,

Did NOAA ever get the press release out on the Science paper? If

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did not, I would like to know why it did not happen. I want to

know

the precise reason in order to plan this better next time.

Ram

--  
Maria Setzer  
Communications Officer  
Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory  
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, NOAA  
Email: [maria.setzer@noaa.gov](mailto:maria.setzer@noaa.gov)  
Phone: 609-452-6643  
Fax: 609-987-5070  
Forrestal Campus, Princeton University  
P.O. Box 308  
Princeton, NJ 08542

<b>Re: Press Release.eml</b>	<b>Content-Type:</b> message/rfc822
	<b>Content-Encoding:</b> 7bit

**Subject:** Fwd: Press Release  
**From:** V.Ramaswamy@noaa.gov  
**Date:** Wed, 31 May 2006 21:51:42 -0400  
**To:** Steve.Mayle@noaa.gov

---

**Subject:** Press Release  
**From:** <V.Ramaswamy@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Sat, 04 Mar 2006 11:30:34 -0500  
**To:** Maria.Setzer@noaa.gov

Maria,

Did NOAA ever get the press release out on the Science paper? If they did not, I would like to know why it did not happen. I want to know the precise reason in order to plan this better next time.

Ram

<b>Press Release.eml</b>	<b>Content-Type:</b> message/rfc822
	<b>Content-Encoding:</b> 7bit

**Subject:** Re: You're not qualified...""

**From:** Ronald J Stouffer <ronald.stouffer@noaa.gov>

**Date:** Fri, 17 Feb 2006 13:36:04 -0500

**To:** Brian.Gross@noaa.gov

**CC:** Jana Goldman <Jana.Goldman@noaa.gov>

Hi Brian,

I was thinking about this yesterday...if I could prove (by emails) that this event happened. I am not sure I could find them; it may take some time. I have only my word/memories at this point.

There were actually two events, closely related in time. One was "your not qualified". The second was that my answer was not good enough for the person. At least one of the two events involved people in Mahoney's office. I do not think I can give a complete description without lots of work (if ever).

Given the above, what do you think. My response is to stop the process. If you/Jana think it would greatly help, I can send some time (which I do not have right now) and look for the emails. I spent 5 hours the other week looking for similar items for Maria.

-Ron

Brian D. Gross wrote:

Jana was intrigued by the incident where, after submitting interview Q&A /a priori/, you were told that you were not qualified to provide answers. Would you be willing to provide her additional details? My sense is that she'd like a complete description of the event to relate up the chain.

Your call.

Thanks,  
Brian

--

Brian D. Gross, Deputy Director  
DOC/NOAA/OAR/Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory

Location:  
Forrestal Campus, Princeton University  
201 Forrestal Road  
Princeton, NJ 08540

Mail:  
P.O. Box 308  
Princeton, NJ 08542

Email: [Brian.Gross@noaa.gov](mailto:Brian.Gross@noaa.gov)  
Voice: 609-452-6504  
Fax: 609-987-5070 Cell: 609-439-9702

**Subject:** Re: Junk Science (fwd)

**From:** Tom Delworth <Tom.Delworth@noaa.gov>

**Date:** Mon, 13 Feb 2006 10:04:09 -0500

**To:** Tom Knutson <Tom.Knutson@noaa.gov>

**CC:** Isaac Held <Isaac.Held@noaa.gov>, Tom.Delworth@noaa.gov

Isaac and Tom,

I have written the following as a potential first draft.

Comments? Isaac, if you have a different draft we can work from that.

Thanks.

Tom D

We wish to bring to your attention what we believe to be a serious problem with regard to an important NOAA web site posting. We raise this issue in what we hope is a constructive process to improve the quality and clarity of NOAA's scientific products and information services.

We have recently become aware of the NOAA web site posting "NOAA Attributes Recent Increase in Hurricane Activity to Naturally Occurring Multi-Decadal Climate Variability" (<http://www.magazine.noaa.gov/stories/mag184.htm>). This posting has the appearance of an official NOAA science statement. In our view, this posting has a serious flaw.

The article includes the statement:  
"NOAA research shows that the tropical multi-decadal signal is causing the increased Atlantic hurricane activity since 1995, and is not related to greenhouse warming."

We believe it is incorrect to state absolutely that there is no role for greenhouse warming in the recent changes of hurricane activity. We agree that there is substantial evidence - including our own research - that the Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) plays a crucial role in explaining the decadal scale swings of hurricane activity. However, to state in absolute terms that greenhouse warming has no role is premature at best. Substantial evidence exists that the oceans - including the tropical Atlantic - are warming as a result of increasing greenhouse gases. To the extent that ocean warming plays a role in modulating hurricane activity, the role of greenhouse warming cannot be excluded. Our scientific opinion is that it is a vital research challenge to better understand the relative roles of natural variability and anthropogenic climate change in modulating hurricane activity. At this point, our best assessment is that both processes play a role, with natural variability playing a very significant role.

It is our recommendation that the above web posting be updated either to (a) reflect a more complete view of the potential factors involved in the decadal scale changes in hurricane activity, or (b) more clearly state that this assessment is a view of a subset of research scientists within NOAA. We also suggest that future postings which appear to the public as official NOAA science statements should either have a broader vetting within the relevant NOAA scientific research community prior to posting, or be more clearly identified as the findings of a subset of NOAA scientists.



**Subject:** Re: Junk Science (fwd)  
**From:** Tom Knutson <Tom.Knutson@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Mon, 13 Feb 2006 09:48:40 -0500  
**To:** Tom.Delworth@noaa.gov  
**CC:** Isaac Held <Isaac.Held@noaa.gov>

I agree with the sentiment to write something constructive about the scientific differences.

Tom Knutson

Tom.Delworth@noaa.gov wrote:

Isaac,

I agree ... I think it is important that we put in writing - in a constructive manner - what the issues are as we see them.

How would you like to proceed? Would you like to create a first draft? If not I could. Either way is fine with me.

Tom

----- Original Message -----

**From:** Isaac Held <Isaac.Held@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Saturday, February 11, 2006 3:22 pm  
**Subject:** Junk Science (fwd)

TK anmd TD -- I think it would be a good idea to write a paragraph summarizing our view of this controversy and sending it to Mahoney (and the Admiral) after passing it by Ants, Brian, Maria. It would say that we have recently learned of the NOAA web site, that it does not speak for us, that we would like to see it changed to say that it reflects only the views of those people an NHC that set up this site, or to relect a more balanced view of research in this area. Should we try to involve Morris and Tim as well. This has the potential to really get out of hand, especially with Jerry's quote's below

Isaac

----- Forwarded message -----

**Date:** Fri, 10 Feb 2006 17:24:58 -0500  
**From:** Maria Setzer <Maria.Setzer@noaa.gov>  
**To:** Isaac Held <Isaac.Held@noaa.gov>  
**Subject:** Junk Science

Isaac,

This may interest you if you haven't already seen it (attached).

Maria

--  
Tom Knutson

Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Lab /NOAA  
P.O. Box 308  
Forrestal Campus, U.S. Rt. 1 N  
Princeton, New Jersey 08542 U.S.A.

phone: +1-609-452-6509  
fax: +1-609-987-5063  
e-mail: Tom.Knutson@noaa.gov  
<http://www.gfdl.noaa.gov/~tk>

Fwd: [Fwd: Message From the Under Secretary -- Encouragement of...

**Subject:** Fwd: [Fwd: Message From the Under Secretary -- Encouragement of Scientific Debate and Transparency Within NOAA]

**From:** Ants.Lleetmaa@noaa.gov

**Date:** Wed, 15 Feb 2006 08:38:18 -0500

**To:** Tom.Delworth@noaa.gov, Isaac.Held@noaa.gov, Tom.Knutson@noaa.gov, Brian.Gross@noaa.gov

I presume that Mary here is indicating that somewhere on the official NOAA Web site which carried the "consensus" statement on hurricanes and climate there will be an editorial note clarifying "consensus"

ants

---

**Subject:** [Fwd: Message From the Under Secretary -- Encouragement of Scientific Debate and Transparency Within NOAA]

**From:** Mary Glackin <Mary.Glackin@noaa.gov>

**Date:** Tue, 14 Feb 2006 21:17:00 -0500

**To:** Ants Leetmaa <Ants.Lleetmaa@noaa.gov>, Richard Spinrad <Richard.Spinrad@noaa.gov>, Chet Koblinsky <Chester.J.Koblinsky@noaa.gov>

Stay tuned. The NOAA Web site on "consensus" is supposed to be updated with an "editor's note". It doesn't appear to be there yet.

----- Original Message -----

**Subject:** Message From the Under Secretary -- Encouragement of Scientific Debate and Transparency Within NOAA

**Date:** Tue, 14 Feb 2006 16:44:57 -0500

**From:** Conrad C. Lautenbacher Jr., USN (Ret.) <Announcement@noaa.gov>

## Message From the Under Secretary

Feb 14, 2006

There have been several print and internet articles recently that have tried to make a case that NOAA scientists are being muzzled. For example, a few recent media reports have (incorrectly) asserted that some NOAA scientists have been discouraged from commenting on the question of whether human caused global warming may be influencing the number or intensity of hurricanes. Let me state in the most direct terms that I am a strong believer in open, peer reviewed science as well as the right and duty of scientists to seek the truth and to provide the best scientific advice possible. When I answer questions on NOAA missions, my answers are formed on the basis of the scientific papers that I have personally read, or have been informed by you in the course of NOAA business.

Peer reviewed science speaks for itself and doesn't need me or anyone else to interpret or modify the results. For those of you who know me personally, you realize that I encourage and actively pursue vigorous debate on all topics, particularly including science related to NOAA's mission. The purpose is to get as close to the truth and the facts as possible. I expect my management team to adhere to this policy of scientific openness as well.

Our media standards also reflect an open policy. We encourage our public affairs staff to keep abreast of media interests. I encourage our scientists to speak freely and openly. Dozens of you every day are talking to the media and providing the results of peer reviewed science across a wide variety of NOAA topics. We ask only that you specify when you are communicating personal views and when you are characterizing your work as part of your specific contribution to NOAA's mission. Also, I ask that you respect, and seek to understand, each other's work within NOAA. We have many disciplines and centers of excellence within NOAA, all contributing substantially to the body of earth science knowledge. Be tolerant of each other as would your colleagues around the nation and

Fwd: [Fwd: Message From the Under Secretary -- Encouragement of...

the world. "One NOAA" should apply to our work as scientists as well as our management structure!



Conrad C. Lautenbacher, Jr.  
Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy (Ret.)  
Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and NOAA Administrator

This message was generated for the Under Secretary of Commerce for  
Oceans and Atmosphere and NOAA Administrator by the NOAA Information  
Technology Center/Financial and Administrative Computing Division

[Fwd: Message From the Under Secretary -- Encouragement of Scientific.eml

Content-Type: message/rfc822

Content-Encoding: 7bit

**Subject:** NOAA Hurricane article

**From:** Tom Delworth <Tom.Delworth@noaa.gov>

**Date:** Wed, 15 Feb 2006 12:39:55 -0500

**To:** Tom Knutson <Tom.Knutson@noaa.gov>, Morris.Bender@noaa.gov, Timothy Marchok <Timothy.Marchok@noaa.gov>, Isaac Held <Isaac.Held@noaa.gov>

If you go to

<http://www.magazine.noaa.gov/stories/mag184.htm>

you will find near the bottom of the article a newly inserted Editor's note. Look carefully because it is easy to miss.

Tom D

Re: Fwd: [Fwd: Message From the Under Secretary -- Encouragemen...

**Subject:** Re: Fwd: [Fwd: Message From the Under Secretary -- Encouragement of Scientific Debate and Transparency Within NOAA]

**From:** Ants.Leetmaa@noaa.gov

**Date:** Wed, 15 Feb 2006 13:32:02 -0500

**To:** Brian.Gross@noaa.gov

**CC:** Tom.Delworth@noaa.gov, Isaac.Held@noaa.gov, Tom.Knutson@noaa.gov

yes, and highly visible. ants

----- Original Message -----

From: "Brian D. Gross" <Brian.Gross@noaa.gov>

Date: Wednesday, February 15, 2006 1:22 pm

Subject: Re: Fwd: [Fwd: Message From the Under Secretary -- Encouragement of Scientific Debate and Transparency Within NOAA]

The Editor's Note is there!  
(<http://www.magazine.noaa.gov/stories/mag184.htm>).

On 2/15/2006 8:38 AM [Ants.Leetmaa@noaa.gov](mailto:Ants.Leetmaa@noaa.gov) said the following:

I presume that Mary here is indicating that somewhere on the official

NOAA Web site which carried the "consensus" statement on hurricanes

and climate there will be an editorial note clarifying "consensus"

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[Fwd: Message From the Under Secretary -- Encouragement of

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Debate and Transparency Within NOAA]

From:

Mary Glackin <[Mary.Glackin@noaa.gov](mailto:Mary.Glackin@noaa.gov)>

Date:

Tue, 14 Feb 2006 21:17:00 -0500

To:

Ants Leetmaa <[Ants.Leetmaa@noaa.gov](mailto:Ants.Leetmaa@noaa.gov)>, Richard Spinrad <[Richard.Spinrad@noaa.gov](mailto:Richard.Spinrad@noaa.gov)>, Chet Koblinsky

<[Chester.J.Koblinsky@noaa.gov](mailto:Chester.J.Koblinsky@noaa.gov)>>

To:

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----- Original Message -----

Subject: Message From the Under Secretary -- Encouragement of Scientific Debate and Transparency Within NOAA

Date: Tue, 14 Feb 2006 16:44:57 -0500

From: Conrad C. Lautenbacher Jr., USN (Ret.)

<[Announcement@noaa.gov](mailto:Announcement@noaa.gov)>>

**Subject:** Re: Head's up: NOAA in the news/New Republic article on hurricanes and global warming  
**From:** Ants.Lleetmaa@noaa.gov  
**Date:** Sun, 12 Feb 2006 14:15:04 -0500  
**To:** Chester.J.Koblinsky@noaa.gov  
**CC:** "James R. Mahoney Ph.D." <James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov>, Scott Rayder <Scott.Rayder@noaa.gov>, Richard Spinrad <Richard.Spinrad@noaa.gov>, Rick Rosen <Rick.Rosen@noaa.gov>, Robert.Atlas@noaa.gov, Mary Glackin <Mary.Glackin@noaa.gov>

This is an embarrassment that NOAA could have easily avoided by inserting something like "impacts of global warming can not be precluded" in the various press releases and Hill testimonies. A "one-NOAA" approach to press releases would have prevented this from happening. A more humble - not knowing everything approach would also have enabled us to highlight our research program, e.g. we are actively trying to understand the phenomena.

It is also disconcerting scientifically that synoptic meteorologists were making decadal hurricane projections based on a phenomena (Atlantic Decadal "Oscillation") of which they know nothing and which might or might not in recent years be forced by anthropogenic effects. The arguments on both sides of this "debate" rely on correlating hurricane activity with tropical Atlantic SST anomalies. We were taught early in our careers that correlation does not prove causality.

I've attached two presentation. The lengthier one we sent to NOAA HQ in September 2005 to provide talking points for Lautenbacher for a trip he was going on to the UK. Most likely he never saw this.

The 1-slide presentation will be the start of a fact sheet for hurricane related research we do at GFDL (and in the Climate Program). Some features to point out in this:

- the red temperatures in the central figure show that both the subtropical and subpolar Atlantic were unusually warm this past summer. Are the subpolar and subtropical signals linked - most likely - this has been termed the Atlantic Multi-Decadal Oscillation (AMO). The "NOAA" forecast is that this is now active and will remain so for another decade or two. The ocean observations however suggest that this overturning (active) circulation is slowing down, e.g. not at all obvious that current conditions will persist for a decade or so.
- our physical understanding of the AMO is that it is forced by the atmosphere, e.g. the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) ( or Arctic Oscillation). The "positive" phase of the AMO was kicked off when the NAO was in its positive phase in late 80's and early 90's. In recent years its phase has been close to neutral.
- a number of factors can cause decadal trends in the NAO - can't preclude that this recent positive phase was not linked to anthropogenic effects - if so, then the official NOAA position is that we are seeing a human induced effect on Atlantic hurricane activity!! Surprise!
- lower panel on right shows that the GFDL model with anthropogenic forcings captures the trend of sea surface temperatures over the 20th C (a slide in the Lautenbacher presentation shows the Atlantic trends are close to the global warming trend). So if folks want to tie hurricane activity to SST anomalies (which both sides do), hard to argue that anthropogenic effects might not be involved.
- center panel shows the GFDL model forecast for Katrina. It continues to irk me that all the NWS press releases during the hurricane season continue to ignore the contributions of OAR and its partners (URI) - the GFDL model is what the forecasters look to as providing the most reliable forecasts - the consistent record over the past 3-4 years in improving track (and starting to do intensity) forecast skill by this model in unequalled in any forecast the NWS makes
- lower left - to understand decadal (and seasonal) hurricane variability we need to go beyond simple correlation arguments. GFDL is running a basin model for the atlantic (16km resolution) where the atmosphere is weakly nudged by reanalysis data on a broad scale - goal is to see if a) can simulate the decadal hurricane variability; b) then pull apart the environmental forcing fields to understand the dynamics

forcing these changes. Tropical storms and hurricanes "self-generate" in these experiments. Figure shows that we can simulate the decadal shift reasonably well. Note the 2005 numbers are less than the 2004 numbers because in 2005 many of the storms occurred outside the August-October period being simulated. Despite doing the increased numbers reasonably well for 2005 - the model hindcasts did not have a large number of storms in the Gulf of Mexico - some work remains.

- upper left. in our climate of 20th C runs we have a subset where we "specify" the AMO (this initial set does not include the anthropogenic radiative forcings) Note that the model does a good job of simulating the decadal changes in atmospheric vertical shear - the spatial structure for this also is very good. So next step could include taking the atmospheric fields from runs like this - AMO specified with and without changes to radiative forcings - and driving the basin hurricane model (used in lower left) to see what the anthropogenic effects are. so NOAA does have a path forward to objectively approach the attribution issues vis a vis hurricane activity.

There is a chance NOAA will soon get another shot at talking about our state of knowledge of climate extremes and global warming. If significant droughts develop over the next year or so, the NWS response will be "just another la nina - no global warming". As I talked about at the CCSP workshop, as a result of the warming trends in the Indo-Pacific region La Nina effects are now superimposed on another signal which will amplify the drying over N.America.

ants

----- Original Message -----

From: Chet Koblinsky <Chester.J.Koblinsky@noaa.gov>

Date: Saturday, February 11, 2006 5:39 pm

Subject: Head's up: NOAA in the news/New Republic article on hurricanes and global warming

In addition to the article in the Post this morning, there is an article in next week's New Republic by John Judis that discusses NOAA's handling of hurricanes and global warming.

I have been unable to access that article, but there is a discussion about it by Roger Pielke Jr on his web site ([sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/prometheus/](http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/prometheus/)) attached below:

February 11, 2006

Slouching Toward Scientific McCarthyism

Posted to Author: Pielke Jr., R.

[http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/prometheus/archives/author\\_pielke\\_jr\\_r/index.html](http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/prometheus/archives/author_pielke_jr_r/index.html)  
| Climate Change

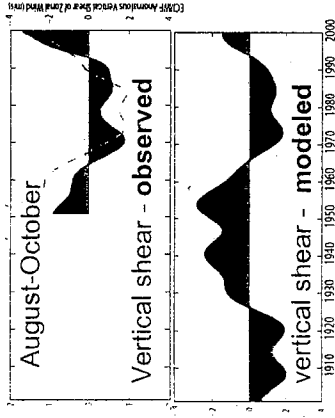
[http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/prometheus/archives/climate\\_change/index.html](http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/prometheus/archives/climate_change/index.html)

In the 20 February 2006 issue of The New Republic, John B. Judis has an article <http://www.tnr.com/doc.mhtml?i=20060220&s=judis022006> about how the issue of hurricanes and global warming has been handled by NOAA.

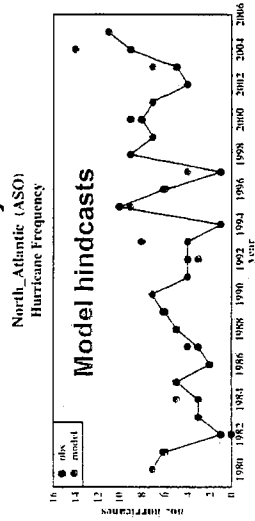
# Understanding and Prediction of Decadal Atlantic Variability and links to Changes in Hurricane Activity – a Research Program at GFDL

Simulating and understanding climate and hurricanes

Understanding decadal variability in atmospheric conditions impacting hurricane formation



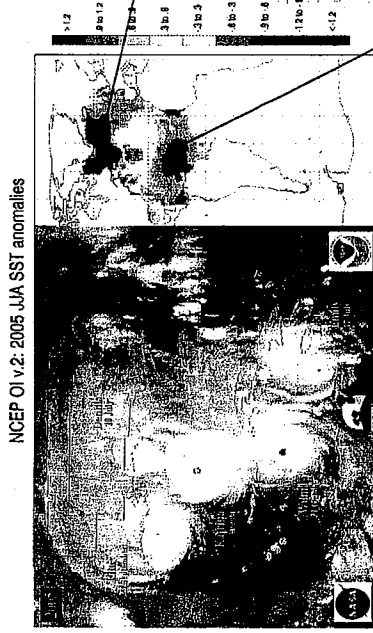
Simulating decadal Atlantic hurricane activity



Next step - develop understanding of causes

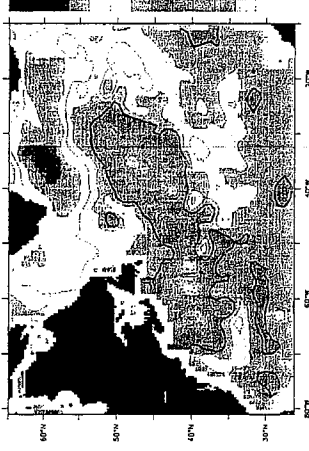
Composite of hurricanes in Gulf of Mexico and ocean surface temperatures summer 2005 -

what is link between these?

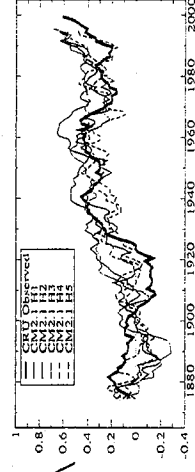


Understanding and ultimately forecasting state of Atlantic variability

Contrary to NOAA press release, data suggest Atlantic overturning circulation is slowing down

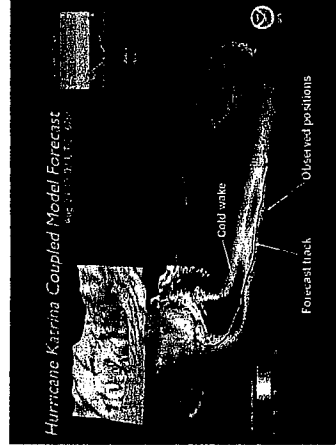


Ocean temperatures in hurricane formation area result from trends and (natural) decadal variability



A significant anthropogenic contribution to observed warming

Protecting the public with world's best operational hurricane forecast system





# Extreme Events and Climate Change

Slides prepared for VADM Lautenbacher

Source: Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Lab/NOAA

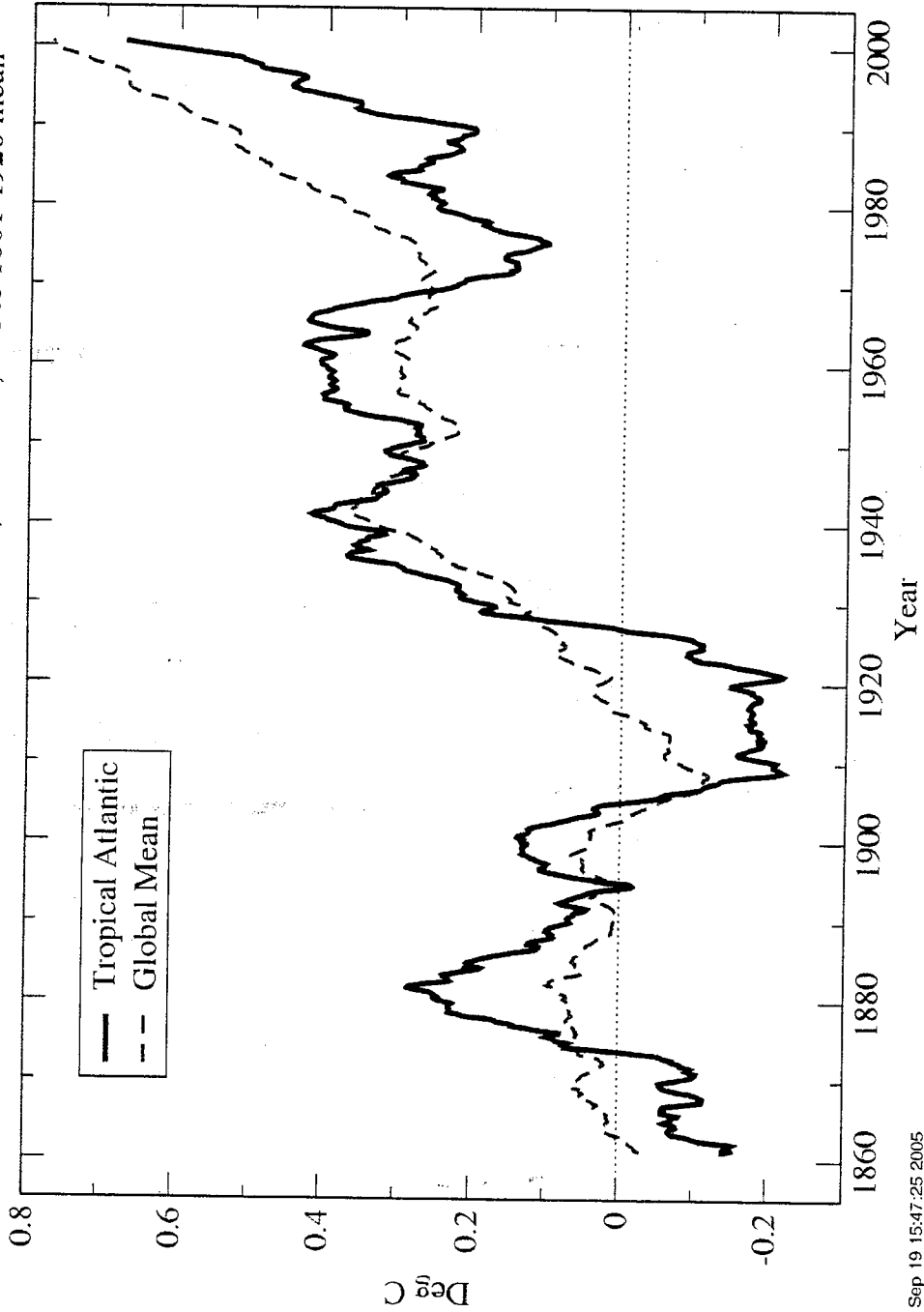
# Is Global Warming Affecting Hurricanes?

- **Intensity of Hurricanes:** There is some recent observational evidence that intensities have already increased, but this requires further evaluation. Hurricane model simulations at GFDL/NOAA project a gradual increase of intensities (roughly ½ category) over the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- **Precipitation from Hurricanes:** Hurricane model simulations project an 18% increase over the 21<sup>st</sup> century, as the warmer atmosphere holds more water vapor. No observational evidence for an increasing trend has been reported. Measuring this will be a challenge.
- **Frequency of Tropical Storms:** No notable trends have been reported from observations. For future projections, inconclusive and/or conflicting results are obtained from current generation climate models.

Tropical Atlantic SSTs have been warming along with global temperatures...

### Tropical Atlantic Main Development Region vs Global Temperature

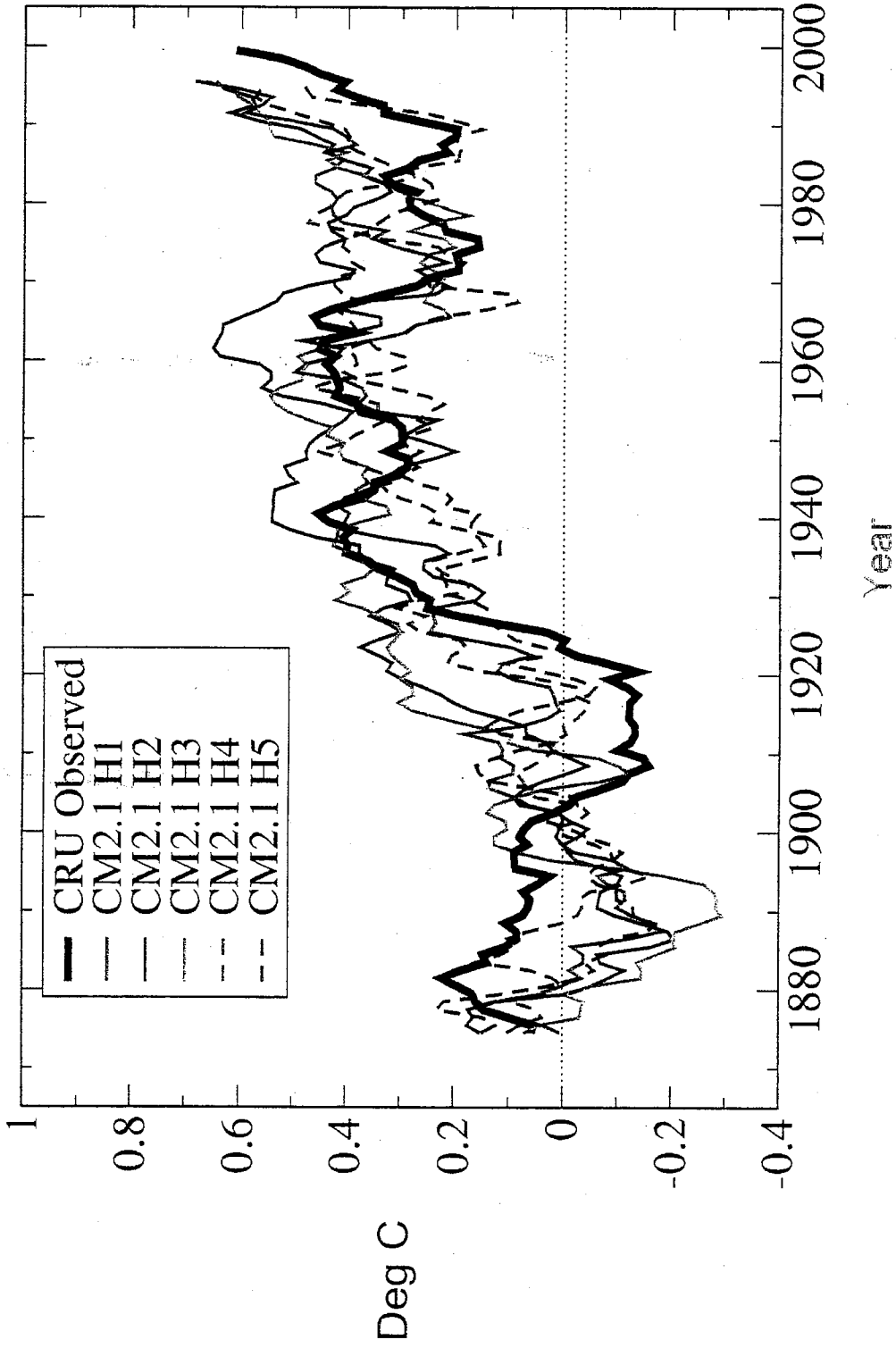
10-yr running means; HadCRUT2; 80W-20W, 10N-20N; Ref to 1881-1920 mean



Mon Sep 19 15:47:25 2005

Source: GFDL/NOAA

The Tropical Atlantic Main Development Region warming is mainly attributable to anthropogenic forcing, according to GFDL Climate Model historical simulations...

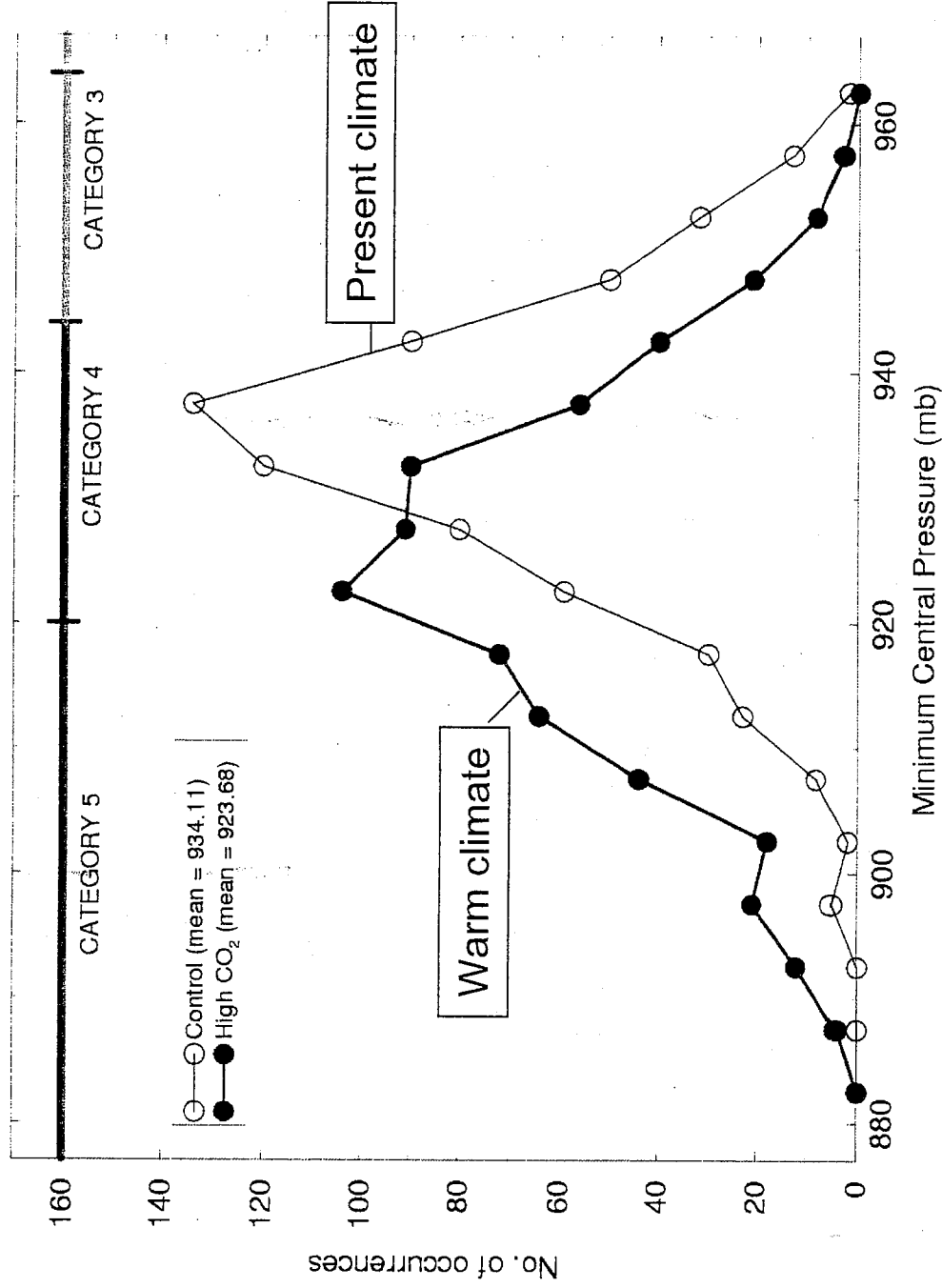


Source: Knutson et al. (2005) *J. of Climate*, accepted for publication

# GFDL/NOAA hurricane model simulates stronger hurricanes for warmer climate conditions:

## Idealized hurricane simulations

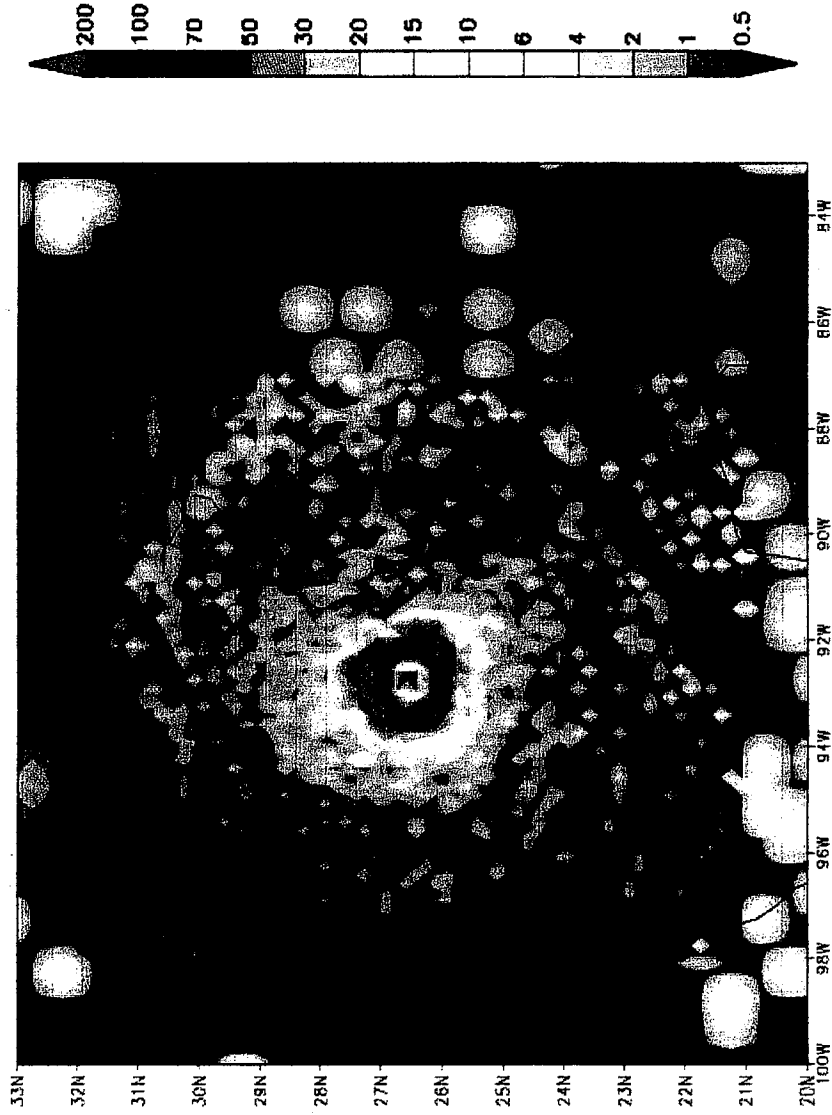
Aggregate results: 9 GCMs, 3 basins, 4 parameterizations, 6-member ensembles



Notes: One-half category (Saffir-Simpson) increase in 80 years, assuming a 1%/yr compounded increase in CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations.

The GFDL Hurricane Model simulates 18% higher rainfall rates (within 100 km of the hurricane center) in the warm climate scenario...

Sample hurricane precipitation pattern simulated by GFDL Hurricane Model



# Hurricanes and Climate Change:

## *Comments on Recent Observational Studies*

- Emanuel (*Nature*, Aug. 2005) – estimates that power dissipation in tropical cyclones has doubled over the past ~50 years in Northwest Pacific and Atlantic basins. Variations and trends are strongly correlated with SST changes in these basins.
- Webster et al. (*Science*, Sept. 2005) – find that the number of category 4 and 5 hurricanes worldwide has almost doubled in the past 35 years, increasing in all six tropical storm basins and coinciding with SST increases in all basins.
- COMMENTS:
  - These reported past changes are more rapid than future changes of intensity projected by the GFDL/NOAA hurricane model. Why?
  - Degraded data quality as records extend back in time could introduce important data inhomogeneities, which could substantially affect trend estimates.
  - Further research is needed to evaluate these issues before drawing firm conclusions.

## Midlatitude Extreme Events

### Extreme Monthly and seasonal anomalies

The intensity of droughts and floods will increase on average into the 21st century, according to nearly all models, but the evidence for this trend to date is unclear. The underlying physics, thought to be very robust, is that a warmer atmosphere carries more water. Therefore, even if the atmospheric circulation does not change, more water will be transported from regions of anomalous convergence (floods) to regions of anomalous divergence (droughts).

Nearly all models predict a poleward shift in the midlatitude storm tracks; this shift will intensify storminess poleward of the existing storm tracks and accentuate the frequency and intensity of droughts on the equatorward side. Evidence for this trend is building in the Southern Hemisphere and in the Mediterranean..



## Midlatitude Extreme Events

### Individual extratropical storms

Contravailing factors make projections for changes in extreme extratropical storms difficult. More atmospheric moisture increases the energy supply to individual storms, and results in increased precipitation even with no change in storm intensity, but expected decrease in the north south-temperature gradient reduces this primary energy source for midlatitude storms. The literature on trends in extreme extratropical storms is mixed. Some observational studies have argued for increases in very strong storms in the North Pacific and the Southern Oceans.

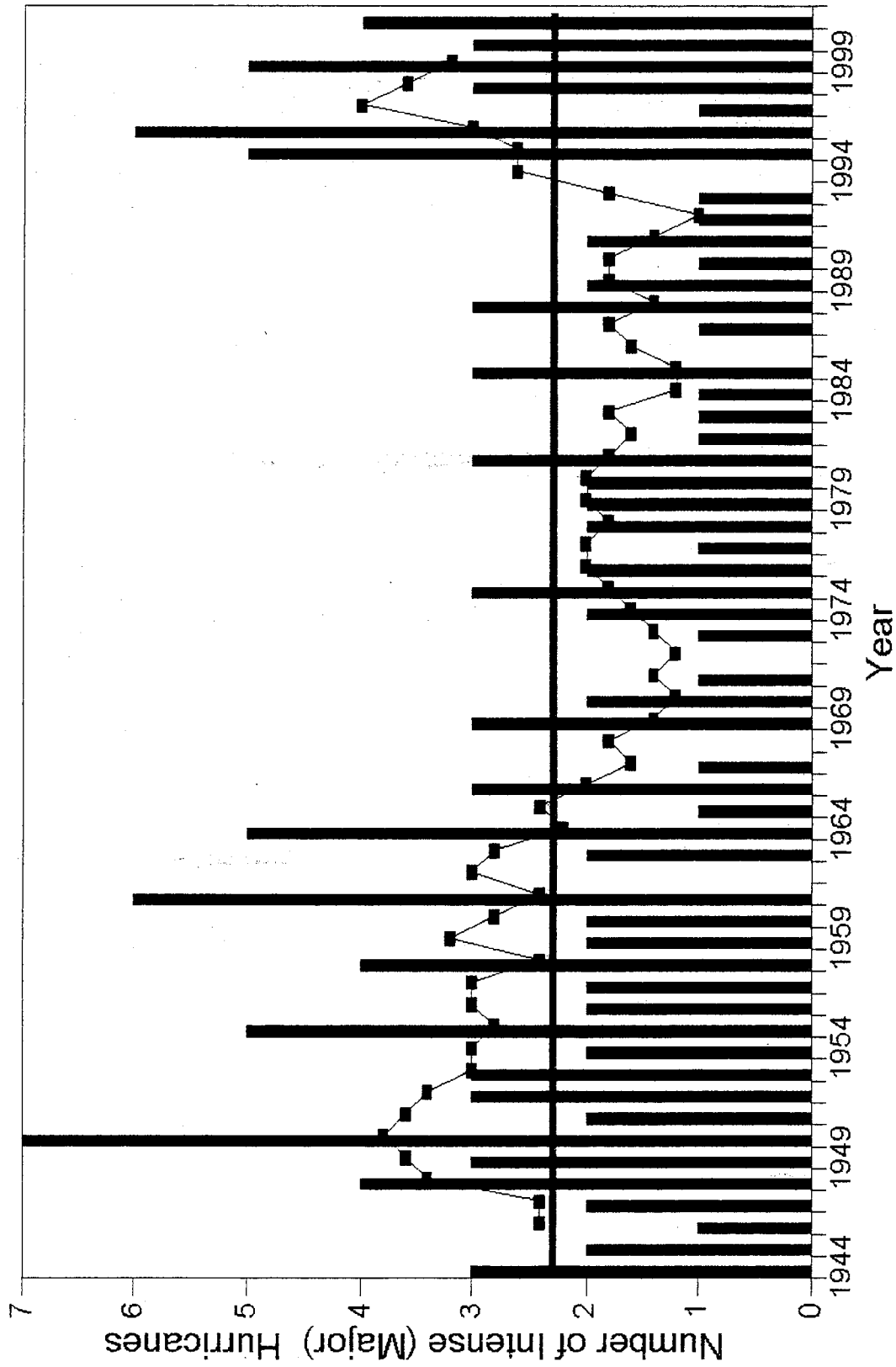
### Tornadoes and Extreme thunderstorms

There is no clear evidence for trends in these small scale events. The database is thought to be inadequate for studies of trends.

Background slides on hurricane observations – Work of others  
outside of GFDL, including Chris Landsea, Kerry Emanuel, Baik and Paek

# Atlantic Major Hurricanes

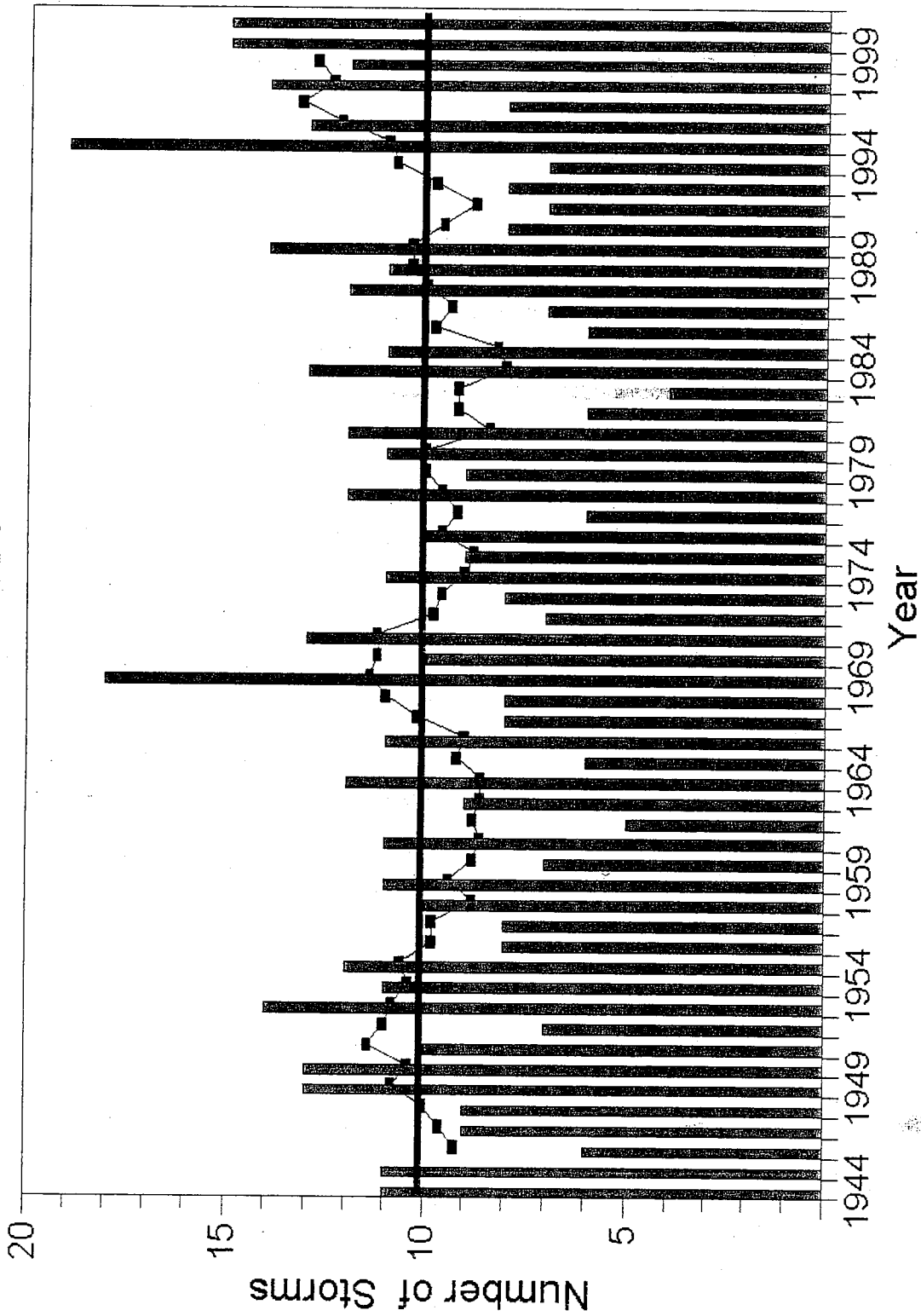
1944-2001



Source: Chris Landsea, NOAA/Hurricane Research Division.

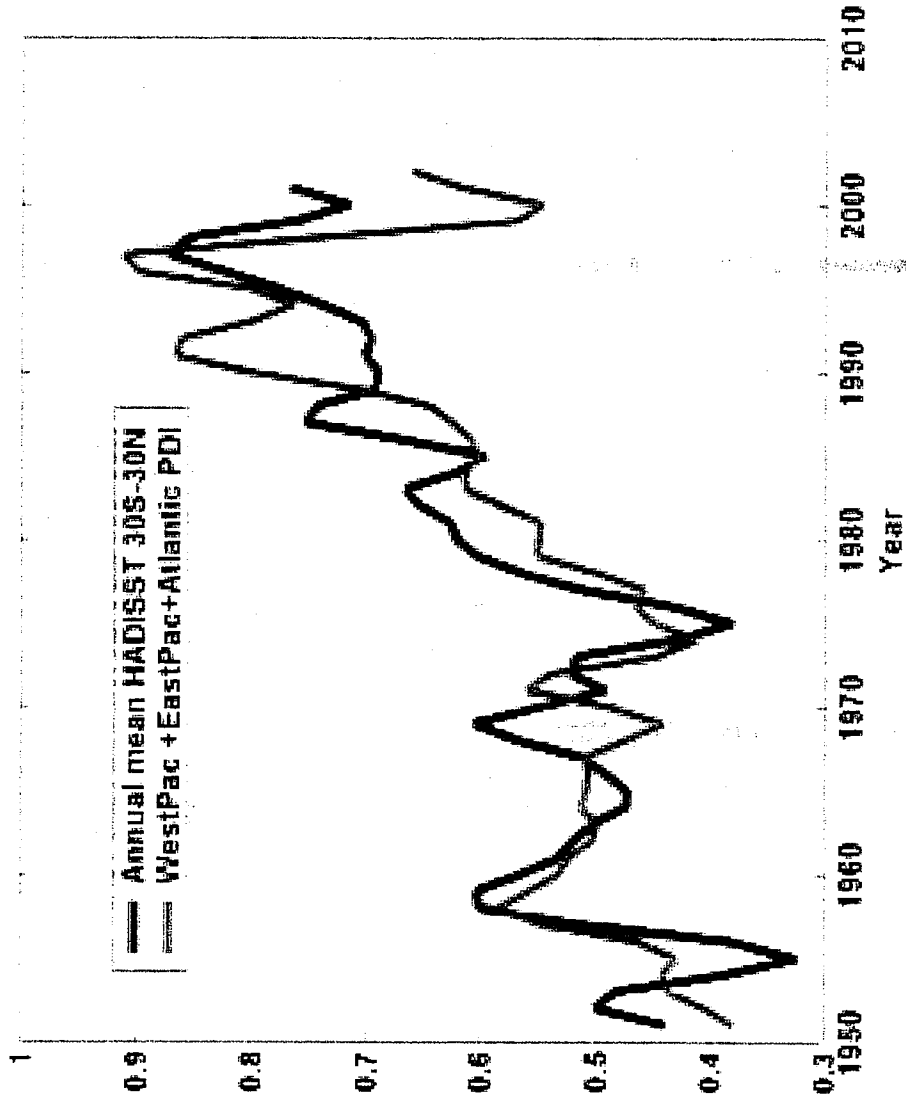
# Atlantic Named & Subtropical Storms

1944-2001



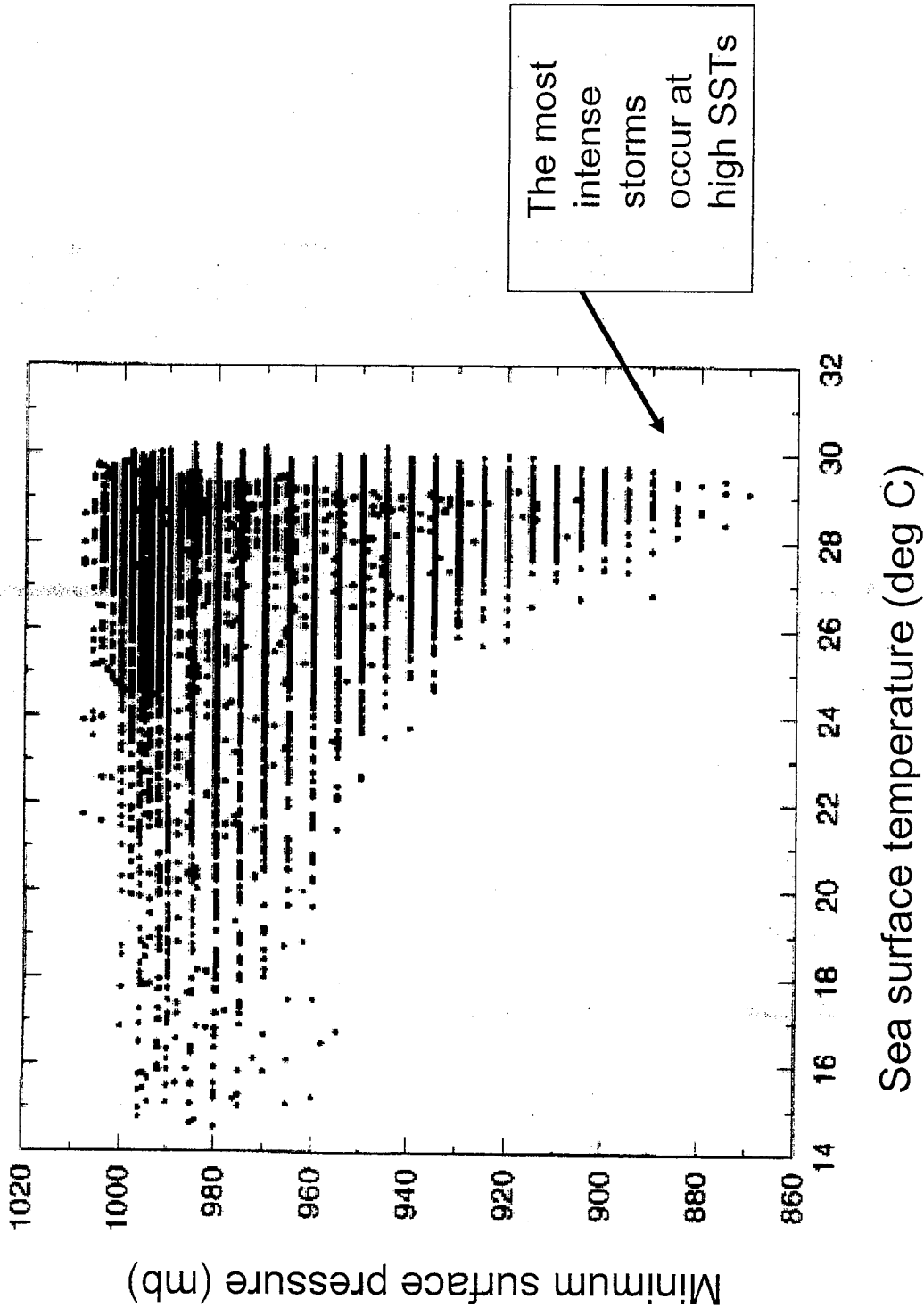
Source: Chris Landsea, NOAA/Hurricane Research Division.

Emanuel's Tropical Cyclone Power Dissipation Index (PDI) has increased substantially over past 50 years, along with tropical SSTs



Source: Kerry Emanuel, MIT, <http://wind.mit.edu/~emanuel/anthro2.htm>. SST anomaly (deg C) with arbitrary vertical offset. PDI scaled by constant.

# NW Pacific Basin: Intensity vs. SST



Source: Baik and Paek (1998), Journal of Meteorological Society of Japan

**Subject:** Communications with External Groups  
**From:** "Maureen E. Wylie" <Announcement@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Fri, 15 Apr 2005 12:13:16 -0500  
**To:** "Maureen E. Wylie" <Announcement@noaa.gov>  
**Message-ID:** <425FF62C.1000300@noaa.gov>  
**MIME-Version:** 1.0  
**Content-Type:** multipart/alternative; boundary="-----\_NextPart\_000\_830E\_01C62027.9167F340"  
**X-Mailer:** Microsoft Office Outlook 11  
**Thread-Index:** AcVB3wXBeOrfMK/zT427Aw35mrc4hw=  
**X-MimeOLE:** Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2900.2670  
**X-OldEid:** 46247C58597C881BCBFA5F4E9C60F7CBA6356FD4  
**x-accept-language:** en-us, en

MEMORANDUM FOR: All NOAA Employees

FROM: Maureen E. Wylie  
Chief Financial Officer

SUBJECT: Communications with External Groups

Since we are exposed to a variety of information, it is important that we use sound judgment when providing information to others; especially external groups including Congressional and Appropriations Committees. The NOAA Media Policy provides a good point of reference for how to handle inquiries and will help guide you in determining what information should be provided to external groups and what should be sent to the NOAA Public, Constituent and Intergovernmental Affairs Office or Budget Office. Please be mindful that any discussions involving the FY 2007 budget should not be made with external groups until after the President announces his budget in February 2006. I encourage you to read the NOAA Media Policy and act accordingly. You may also access this policy on the NOAA Office of Public, Constituent, and Intergovernmental Affairs Web site at: <http://www.rdc.noaa.gov/%7E nao/219-6.html>.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

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This message was generated for the Chief Financial Officer by the NOAA Information Technology Center/Financial and Administrative Computing Division

## NOAA MEDIA POLICY

Effective: 6/22/04; Issued: 6/28/04

### SECTION 1. PURPOSE.

.01 This Order establishes the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) media policy. NOAA public affairs programs have been established throughout NOAA to conduct media and public relations activities. These activities are coordinated through the Office of Public, Constituent, and Intergovernmental Affairs (OPCIA). Well-planned media relations programs help earn public support of missions, functions, and services performed by NOAA. A principal goal of public, constituent, and intergovernmental affairs activities is to increase understanding of NOAA and its mission by increasing public exposure to, and understanding of, NOAA's programs.

### SECTION 2. RESPONSIBILITIES.

.01 As NOAA is an agency within the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), clearance of releasable information is the ultimate responsibility of the Secretary of Commerce and his/her designated Public Affairs Director. Information on the DOC program is outlined in Department Administrative Order (DAO) 219-2, Release of News, Clearance of Publications, and Media Coverage.

.02 OPCIA is responsible for coordinating and approving media communications involving NOAA, including advisories, press releases, interviews, and other related media contacts. OPCIA's responsibilities include media communications concerning the following:

- a. announcement of the release of official NOAA data, research, positions, and statements;
- b. announcement of activities of NOAA or Department leadership which pertain to NOAA policy, science, research, missions, projects, and partnerships;
- c. announcement of the release of contracts, grants, and grants-in-aid of \$500,000 or more, or others of any



amount which may have significant public interest or other public value or significance;

d. activities that may have policy-making implications; and

e. announcing official scientific and technical papers authored or co-authored by NOAA employees that result or may result in media interest.

.03 The Director, OPCIA, may grant exceptions to the provisions of this Order as circumstances warrant.

.04 NOAA public affairs professionals are responsible for ensuring that reporters get timely and accurate answers to pertinent questions.

.05 Officials in Line and Staff Offices will ensure their organizations coordinate their activities in accordance with this Order. Media inquiries, or issues and events that may be expected to lead to media inquiries, should be referred to the Line or Staff Office's servicing Public Affairs Officer (PAO).

### SECTION 3. MEDIA AND PUBLIC INTERACTIONS REQUIRING PRIOR NOTIFICATION.

.01 The following shall be referred to the servicing PAO:

a. proposed news conferences, whether for the specialized press or for the general press, radio, or television;

b. proposed contacts with major news media and radio and television stations or networks for coverage of news features involving NOAA programs or activities; and

c. official and non-official scientific and technical papers authored or co-authored by NOAA employees that may result in media interest.

.02 NOAA employees must notify the servicing PAO or OPCIA before responding to news media inquiries whenever the inquiries:

- a. are of national news interest;
- b. concern regulatory actions or issues;
- c. concern controversial issues;
- d. pertain to science or research having known or potential policy implications;
- e. involve the release of scientific or technical papers that may have policy implications or are controversial;  
or
- f. involve a crisis or a potential crisis situation.

.03 Any proposed participation or inclusion in media presentations (e.g., audio or visual tapes, films, television programs, exhibits, etc.) by individuals resulting from their duties as NOAA employees must be referred by those individuals to and cleared by OPCIA beforehand.

#### SECTION 4. GUIDANCE ON MEDIA QUERIES.

.01 Keep OPCIA informed about media interest or potential interest in your work. The team of NOAA public affairs professionals has built very strong working relationships with many reporters. The team can assist NOAA employees in communicating aspects of their work or in responding to media calls.

.02 The following is intended to serve as general guidance for individuals who will be in contact with members of the media as a result of their work with NOAA.

- a. Discussions should focus on science and fact, not speculation.
- b. Limit discussions to matters for which you are responsible and of which you have direct knowledge.
- c. Whether in person, on camera, or over the phone, when speaking to a reporter you represent and speak for the entire agency.
- d. When speaking to reporters, you are speaking on the record. Off-the-record and background interviews

almost always result in a story.

e. You are not bound to talk with reporters. Should you have any questions, concerns, or doubts, call your servicing PAO.

f. Following an interview, call your servicing PAO to describe the interview and the expected story. Do this promptly. The situation may require the PAO to contact the reporter in order to provide additional information and context.

#### SECTION 5. MEDIA COVERAGE.

.01 DOC and NOAA policies are consistent with the spirit of openness in the Federal Government. Media representatives must be granted free access to open meetings of advisory committees and other meetings convened by NOAA. By definition, these include:

- a. all public meetings, workshops, symposia, conferences, seminars, and the like, which are chaired, co-chaired, hosted, or organized by authorized representatives of NOAA; and
- b. all open meetings and open portions of meetings of advisory committees for which NOAA is responsible.

.02 News media representatives attending and reporting public meetings are permitted to use tape recorders, cameras, and electronic equipment for broadcast purposes. Positioning and use of such equipment, however, should not interfere with the orderly process and conduct of such meetings. To prevent the disruption of meetings, film crews, technicians, and other assigned media representatives should discuss with OPCIA representatives the position of all equipment (lights, microphones, cameras, etc.) in advance and defer removal until the conclusion of the meeting or during an intermission period that provides sufficient time for withdrawal of equipment.

.03 A PAO attached to the Line Office or regional office sponsoring or co-sponsoring a meeting may be present, or consulted, to undertake all responsibilities of a news media nature, including but not restricted to physical arrangements herein described.

.04 It shall be the responsibility of the servicing PAO (or designee) to cooperate fully with and accede to all reasonable requests from news media representatives. In instances where conflicts or misunderstandings may arise from the expressed views, wishes, or demands on the part of news media representatives, such matters should be referred at once to the Director, OPCIA, for resolution.

.05 The Director, OPCIA, shall exercise full authority and assume responsibility for all decisions involving the news media and related activity.

#### SECTION 6. EFFECT ON OTHER ISSUANCES.

None.

*/s/*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere

Office of Primary Interest:  
NOAA Office of Public, Constituent and  
Intergovernmental Affairs

--  
Brian D. Gross, Deputy Director  
DOC/NOAA/OAR/Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory

Location:  
Forrestal Campus, Princeton University  
201 Forrestal Road  
Princeton, NJ 08540

Mail:  
P.O. Box 308  
Princeton, NJ 08542

Email: [Brian.Gross@noaa.gov](mailto:Brian.Gross@noaa.gov)  
Voice: 609-452-6504  
Fax: 609-987-5070 Cell: 609-439-9702

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Subject: Fwd: NOAA Media Policy  
From: Ants Leetmaa <[Ants.Lleetmaa@noaa.gov](mailto:Ants.Lleetmaa@noaa.gov)>  
Date: Wed, 05 Oct 2005 08:20:38 -0400  
To: [Brian.Gross@noaa.gov](mailto:Brian.Gross@noaa.gov)

a reminder that public affairs needs to be kept in the loop for our  
press conferences, public statements.

ants

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Subject: NOAA Media Policy  
From: Richard Spinrad <[Richard.Spinrad@noaa.gov](mailto:Richard.Spinrad@noaa.gov)>  
Date: Tue, 04 Oct 2005 17:44:27 -0400  
To: Albritton Daniel L <[Daniel.L.Albritton@noaa.gov](mailto:Daniel.L.Albritton@noaa.gov)>, BAIRD RONALD <[Ronald.Baird@noaa.gov](mailto:Ronald.Baird@noaa.gov)>, Brandt  
Stephen B <[Stephen.B.Brandt@noaa.gov](mailto:Stephen.B.Brandt@noaa.gov)>, BURGESS DIANNE <[Dianne.Burgess@noaa.gov](mailto:Dianne.Burgess@noaa.gov)>, Hammond  
Stephen <[Stephen.R.Hammond@noaa.gov](mailto:Stephen.R.Hammond@noaa.gov)>, Hayes Jack <[Jack.Haves@noaa.gov](mailto:Jack.Haves@noaa.gov)>, Leetmaa Ants  
<[Ants.Lleetmaa@noaa.gov](mailto:Ants.Lleetmaa@noaa.gov)>, Koch Kristen <[Kristen.C.Koch@noaa.gov](mailto:Kristen.C.Koch@noaa.gov)>, Brown Mark  
<[Mark.Brown@noaa.gov](mailto:Mark.Brown@noaa.gov)>, Blake Wade <[Wade.Blake@noaa.gov](mailto:Wade.Blake@noaa.gov)>, Eppli Rene <[Rene.Eppi@noaa.gov](mailto:Rene.Eppi@noaa.gov)>, Uhart  
Michael <[Michael.Uhart@noaa.gov](mailto:Michael.Uhart@noaa.gov)>, Huang Nancy <[Nancy.Huang@noaa.gov](mailto:Nancy.Huang@noaa.gov)>, Koblinsky Chester  
<[Chester.J.Koblinsky@noaa.gov](mailto:Chester.J.Koblinsky@noaa.gov)>, Moore Barbara <[Barbara.Moore@noaa.gov](mailto:Barbara.Moore@noaa.gov)>, Goldman Jana  
<[Jana.Goldman@noaa.gov](mailto:Jana.Goldman@noaa.gov)>, Atlas Robert <[Robert.Atlas@noaa.gov](mailto:Robert.Atlas@noaa.gov)>, Hicks Bruce <[Bruce.Hicks@noaa.gov](mailto:Bruce.Hicks@noaa.gov)>,  
Kimpel James <[James.Kimpel@noaa.gov](mailto:James.Kimpel@noaa.gov)>, Bernard Eddie <[Eddie.N.Bernard@noaa.gov](mailto:Eddie.N.Bernard@noaa.gov)>, "Jones C. Michelle"  
<[michelle.jones@noaa.gov](mailto:michelle.jones@noaa.gov)>

OAR Senior Staff -

Several incidents in the last few days have served as indications that  
we need to provide our folks with an important reminder regarding our  
dealings with the press. Please make sure your folks have reviewed the  
subject policy, found at: <http://www.xdc.noaa.gov/77Enao/219-6.html>.  
It's short and it's clear. A quick review can save lots of problems  
downstream.

This policy was developed in order to help earn public support of our  
missions, functions and services. There are HQ resources at your  
disposal. I will do all I can to make sure we get the highest degree of  
visibility for our work, but I need to make sure that all of our OAR  
community is aware of and adheres to this policy.

RS

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Subject: Talking to the media  
From: "Brian D. Gross" <[Brian.Gross@noaa.gov](mailto:Brian.Gross@noaa.gov)>  
Date: Wed, 05 Oct 2005 14:10:20 -0400  
To: [\\_OAR\\_GFDL\\_gov\\_emp@oar.gfdl.gov\\_emp@noaa.gov](mailto:_OAR_GFDL_gov_emp@oar.gfdl.gov_emp@noaa.gov)

This article may have been part of the motivation for NOAA's recent  
reminder to us about media contact, which Ants discussed at today's  
all-hands meeting:

[http://rawstory.com/news/2005/Commerce\\_Department\\_tells\\_Nationa\\_1004.html](http://rawstory.com/news/2005/Commerce_Department_tells_Nationa_1004.html)

Note that this website is NOT apolitical, so consider yourself forewarned.

Brian

--  
Brian D. Gross, Deputy Director  
DOC/NOAA/OAR/Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory

Location:  
Forrestal Campus, Princeton University  
201 Forrestal Road  
Princeton, NJ 08540

Mail:  
P.O. Box 308  
Princeton, NJ 08542

Email: [Brian.Gross@noaa.gov](mailto:Brian.Gross@noaa.gov)

**Subject:** [Fwd: Fwd: Significant Papers]

**From:** "Brian Gross" <Brian.Gross@noaa.gov>

**Date:** Thu, 23 Dec 2004 12:52:45 -0500

**To:** \_OAR GFDL all <oar.gfdl.all@noaa.gov>, \_OAR GFDL sayre-hall-occupants <oar.gfdl.sayre-hall-occupants@noaa.gov>

Hi all. Ants asked me to disseminate the attached email from Rick Rosen regarding the publication of "significant" papers. The main goal is to make sure NOAA isn't surprised "when a paper is published or presented that may attract media or other attention." To that end, we'll be reporting bimonthly a list of those papers Ants deems significant. The front office may need your help in tracking status of the manuscripts.

Cheers,  
Brian

--  
Brian D. Gross, Deputy Director  
DOC/NOAA/OAR/Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory

Location:  
Forrestal Campus, Princeton University  
201 Forrestal Road  
Princeton, NJ 08540

Mail:  
P.O. Box 308  
Princeton, NJ 08542

Email: [Brian.Gross@noaa.gov](mailto:Brian.Gross@noaa.gov)  
Voice: 609-452-6504  
Fax: 609-987-5070 Cell: 609-439-9702

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**Subject:** Significant Papers

**From:** "Rick Rosen" <Rick.Rosen@noaa.gov>

**Date:** Tue, 21 Dec 2004 17:07:20 -0500

**To:** \_OAR Laboratory Directors <oar.labdir@noaa.gov>

**CC:** Louisa Koch <Louisa.Koch@noaa.gov>, Kristen C Koch <Kristen.C.Koch@noaa.gov>, Jana Goldman <Jana.Goldman@noaa.gov>, Bernadette Ellsworth <Bernadette.Ellsworth@noaa.gov>, Michelle Jones <michelle.jones@noaa.gov>, Mark Brown <Mark.Brown@noaa.gov>, Yolanda Cooper <Yolanda.Cooper@noaa.gov>

Thank you all for your cooperation as we create a system to better inform NOAA Research leadership of significant papers coming from the laboratories. As you are aware, the purpose of the system is to have "no surprises" when a paper is published or presented that may attract media or other attention. I believe that the approach described below will satisfy the needs of Dr. Mahoney and myself. Please note that it does not supersede the current requirement to notify me of significant works immediately upon their submission to a journal or conference.

To implement a process that will continue to track significant papers from submission through publication, I ask that laboratories observe the following:

- a. Every two months, starting January 15, a list of papers deemed significant by the director will be sent to Jana Goldman, NOAA Research's public affairs officer. Significant papers are those capable of attracting scientific, public, and/or media attention because of their importance or relevance in advancing knowledge or impacting policy discussions. Jana will send out an e-mail reminder to the directors' offices a week before the list is due. (schedule follows)
- b. Using the attached template, please indicate whether a manuscript is in review, is in press, or has been published.
- c. If the paper has been published, please include the date, in addition to the journal volume and issue, and a link to the paper if available.

Attached is a template for the list. If you have any comments or suggestions for improvement, please send them to [Jana.Goldman@noaa.gov](mailto:Jana.Goldman@noaa.gov)

Again, thank you for your help.

### 2005 Paper Notification/Reminder Schedule

Due Date	Time Covered	Reminder Notice
Jan. 17	Nov. – Dec.- Jan. papers	Jan. 10
March 15	Jan. – Feb. -March papers	March 8
May 16	March-April –May papers	May 9
July 15	May- June- July papers	July 8
Sept. 15	July – Aug.-Sept. papers	Sept. 8
Nov. 15	Sept.-Oct. –Nov. papers	Nov. 8

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Significant Paper Template.doc	Content-Type: application/msword Content-Encoding: base64
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[Fwd: FW: Noaa media policy]

**Subject:** [Fwd: FW: Noaa media policy]

**From:** "Ronald Stouffer" <Ronald.Stouffer@noaa.gov>

**Date:** Tue, 06 Jul 2004 16:04:53 -0400

**To:** Tom Delworth <Tom.Delworth@noaa.gov>, Keith Dixon <Keith.Dixon@noaa.gov>

HI guys,

I assume some formal announcement of the below is coming. I thought I would let you see the details.

I started this by asking Brian some questions this morning on the NOAA media policy thing.

-Ron

----- Original Message -----

Subject: FW: Noaa media policy

Date: Tue, 6 Jul 2004 15:23:02 -0400

From: "Brian Gross" <Brian.Gross@noaa.gov>

To: "Gail Haller" <Gail.Haller@noaa.gov>

CC: "Marsha Duggins" <Marsha.Duggins@noaa.gov>, "Ronald Stouffer" <Ronald.Stouffer@noaa.gov>

Gail, we need to add an additional step to the "status sheet for manuscripts". After acceptance, we need to notify Jana Goldman, our Public Affairs Officer (PAO) with the information she requests below (paper title, lead/2nd authors, name of publication, and a brief (25-word or less) abstract, publication date, if known).

Note that we also need to do this for papers for which a GFDL scientists is 2nd author. Do you keep track of this?

Thanks,

Brian

-----Original Message-----

From: Jana Goldman [mailto:Jana.Goldman@noaa.gov]

Sent: Tuesday, July 06, 2004 2:09 PM

To: Brian Gross

Subject: Re: Noaa media policy

Hi Brian --

Good to hear from you -- hope you had a good holiday.

My answers to your very good questions are below, but essentially, yes, please let me know about any papers on which GFDL is the lead or 2nd author coming out in any publication -- if only to help protect the lab -- you can always say "Well, we told Jana about it." My job is to give Rick Rosen, Louisa, and my boss at Public Affairs a heads up that these papers are coming out.

It would be helpful to me if I had the paper title, lead/2nd authors, name of publication, and a brief (25-word or less) abstract. A publication date, if known, would also be helpful. NOAA does respect the journal embargoes, such as Science and Nature, that prohibit public release of the papers until a specific date.

These would be for papers AFTER they have been accepted for publication. I have nothing to do with (no should I) with papers before they have been accepted. Hope this helps -- let me know if there is anything else I can do.

Other answers follow--  
cheers



jana

Brian Gross wrote:

Hi Jana. During a minor issue with peer review and its process within NOAA, we came across the NOAA Media Policy (<http://www.rdc.noaa.gov/%7Enao/219-6.html>) and had a few questions for you:

1. Who is GFDL's servicing PAO (Public Affairs Officer)? Is it you? Yes, I am GFDL's Public Affairs Officer
2. Is GFDL's servicing PAO within the OPCIA (Office of Public, Constituent and Intergovernmental Affairs)? That's my impression from Section 1.01 of the policy. Yes, I am within the NOAA OPCIA, but assigned to OAR (and therefore, GFDL)
3. Section 3.01.c states that "official and non-official scientific and technical papers authored or co-authored by NOAA employees that may result in media interest" are to be referred to the servicing PAO.

"Official and non-official" pretty much covers every possible scientific and technical publication, right ? You betcha, especially in the current political 'climate' (pun intended)

The real issue for us, though, is that all of our publications dealing with climate change could result in media interest. Does our servicing PAO really want to have all of our papers referred to them? What does it mean to do this? Do they need to approve it at some level (I hope not - my understanding was that the process undertaken by peer-reviewed journals was sufficient)? I had thought all that was requested was a "heads-up". You are absolutely correct -- it is just for a heads up after a paper has been accepted for publication -- as I mentioned above, I have no business approving or serving as a referee on any scientific paper. My other interest is in helping promote GFDL science, and I welcome and rely on the judgment of the scientists about the potential media-worthiness of the work. Sometimes, however, (not usually with GFDL) scientists don't realize that their work can have a larger interest.

Thanks Jana!

My pleasure -- thank you!  
cheers  
jana

Brian

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Jana Goldman  
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Fwd: FW: NOAA media policy]

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Deputy Director

U.S. Dept. Commerce/NOAA/OAR/GFDL

**Subject:** Re: IPCC

**From:** RJStouffer@aol.com

**Date:** Thu, 25 Jan 2001 20:56:11 EST

**To:** Jana.Goldman@noaa.gov

**CC:** rjs@gfdl.noaa.gov

Hi Jana,

I just found your email (Thursday night). I do not check my home email every day. In the future, please CC my work email (rjs@gfdl.noaa.gov). Thanks.

Can I ask why this is the policy? It seems cumbersome at best. If this policy is implemented, it will greatly cut down on NOAA scientist interviews. We scientists are hard to track down. I think a reporter will just go somewhere else if we make it hard for them. The IPCC story is widely available. I found this to be the case when I was out on Monday. All 7 reporters that called me on Monday found somebody else to talk to. I found this out on Tuesday in returning their calls. Nobody wanted to talk with me. (As I emailed you today, I had 3 new calls during Tuesday which I took....not seeing this email until Thursday night).

The new policy does not make sense to me...What would happen if I send a reporter to you or Scott? Assuming they still wanted to talk with me, they would then have to re-contact me. Seems a lot more work for me. It is at least one if not 2 or more interruptions in my day.

-Ron

In a message dated 1/24/01 9:27:36 AM Eastern Standard Time, Jana.Goldman@noaa.gov writes:

Glad you're back. I will be on travel Thursday and Friday -- if you get *any* press requests for IPCC please bump them to public affairs before you agree to an interview. In my absence, Scott Smullen (202) 482-6090 is the person to whom you can refer reporters.