1
00:00:00,900 --> 00:00:02,880
I am very proud to be a part of the

2
00:00:02,900 --> 00:00:04,680
work that's being done here at Dryden

3
00:00:04,700 --> 00:00:06,150
with all the different flight research,

4
00:00:06,170 --> 00:00:07,720
as well as, the role that I feel like

5
00:00:07,740 --> 00:00:09,380
meteorology plays in all of this.

6
00:00:10,210 --> 00:00:11,590
My name's Franzeska Houtas and I'm a

7
00:00:11,610 --> 00:00:13,490
meteorologist at NASA Dryden.

8
00:00:14,310 --> 00:00:16,330
We forecast for specifically not only the

9
00:00:16,350 --> 00:00:18,060
type of aircraft but exactly where they're

10
00:00:18,080 --> 00:00:20,030
going to be flying.  We give them what we

11
00:00:20,050 --> 00:00:21,430
call pinpoint forecast.

12
00:00:21,750 --> 00:00:24,800
We cover projects from X-48 which is a

13
00:00:24,820 --> 00:00:27,770

small UAV.  Then we get things as large as

14
00:00:27,790 --> 00:00:31,640
the 747 SOFIA project, which flies all the

15
00:00:31,660 --> 00:00:33,680
way up to northern California, across the

16
00:00:33,700 --> 00:00:35,880
Pacific, half way to Hawaii and back within

17
00:00:35,900 --> 00:00:38,480
eight or nine hours which requires looking

18
00:00:38,500 --> 00:00:40,450
at...uh...if they are going to encounter

19
00:00:40,470 --> 00:00:42,820
any clouds or turbulence and things of that

20
00:00:42,840 --> 00:00:45,120
nature, as well as, the conditions when they

21
00:00:45,140 --> 00:00:47,890
get back.  We do a lot of work with the F-18s

22
00:00:47,910 --> 00:00:49,830
and the F-15s as well...uhm...a lot of the

23
00:00:49,850 --> 00:00:51,190
supersonics projects.

24
00:00:51,680 --> 00:00:54,560
Being a pilot myself, has definitely given me a

25
00:00:54,580 --> 00:00:56,400
better understanding of what the pilots are

26
00:00:56,420 --> 00:00:57,230
looking for.

27
00:00:57,490 --> 00:00:59,870
What I really like about being at Dryden

28
00:00:59,890 --> 00:01:02,770
is that every day is different and every

29
00:01:02,790 --> 00:01:05,840
project is different and...we not only get

30
00:01:05,860 --> 00:01:08,180
to do the operational side of meteorology, but

31
00:01:08,200 --> 00:01:10,250
we also get to do some of the research side

32
00:01:10,270 --> 00:01:12,580
and the data analysis and things like that.

33
00:01:12,600 --> 00:01:14,480
Where the turbulence is, but sometimes there's

34
00:01:14,500 --> 00:01:15,950
little signals...this right here...

35
00:01:15,970 --> 00:01:17,990
So it was fifth grade science class that

36
00:01:18,010 --> 00:01:20,160
initially got me interested in meteorology.

37
00:01:20,180 --> 00:01:23,560
It's always fun to go and work with the kids

38
00:01:23,580 --> 00:01:25,530

from various levels...from elementary schools

39
00:01:25,550 --> 00:01:26,830
on up to high schools.

40
00:01:27,820 --> 00:01:29,100
It's one of those things that goes

41
00:01:29,120 --> 00:01:30,500
relates back to

42
00:01:30,520 --> 00:01:32,670
how I got into meteorology and

43
00:01:32,690 --> 00:01:35,340
how it was just one little thing that got me

44
00:01:35,360 --> 00:01:38,670
interested.  So to me, it's showing them what

45
00:01:38,690 --> 00:01:42,210
I love and if even one of them happens to get

46
00:01:42,230 --> 00:01:44,950
even remotely interested in...not just meteorology,