

Study will take 18 months

## Doppler Radar Test Set

Dr. Edwin Kessler, director of ERL's National Severe Storms Laboratory in Norman, Okla., is heading an 18-month program begun this month to evaluate the future role Doppler radar may play in the U.S. operational severe storm warning program.

"At present, our Doppler radar systems require research scientists to use them, and edge-of-the-art data-handling techniques to pull significant messages out of the large quantity

of data acquired," Dr. Kessler said. "Virtually every phase of our research with these radars is 'handmade,' and not immediately transferable to operational meteorology. Determining what engineering changes are required to facilitate this transfer is what the evaluation program is all about."

This month meteorologists from the National Weather Service and the Air Weather Service of the U.S. Air Force, will begin

*(Continued on page 2)*

## NOAA and USDA Team to Improve Crop Forecasts

A pilot project to improve the accuracy of agricultural crop forecasting throughout the Great Plains area of the United States, will be conducted this summer by scientists from NOAA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Personnel from NOAA's National Environmental Satellite Service and the USDA are seeking an improved method of de-

termining how much solar energy is available to crops at any given time of a growing season.

Energy from the sun is vital to the growth of crops as a factor in photosynthesis and in evapotranspiration—the sum of water lost directly from the soil by evaporation and from plants by transpiration.

To forecast the crop yields ac-

*(Continued on page 3)*

## N.Y. Bight Cruises Seek Signs Of Early Fish Kill

NOAA's Marine Ecosystems Analysis (MESA) scientists have begun a series of research cruises off the New York-New Jersey coast, to detect any early environmental signals that could bring another fish kill this summer, as happened last year.

Conducted as part of the New York Bight Project, the series of nine voyages by the NOAA ships Kelez and Delaware II coincide with critical seasonal points in the Bight's cycle of plant life, nutrient chemicals, and water motion. The first cruise was completed in February, with the remainder running through the fall.

Scientists will search, in particular, for early indications that waters in the Bight are beginning to stratify—that is, become persistent, stable horizontal layers—as they tend to do during the summer.

Because stratification inhibits vertical mixing, it reduces the

flow of oxygen from surface waters to the colder waters near the bottom. Last year NOAA researchers found that the demand for oxygen in these deep waters exceeded the supply, creating suffocating low-oxygen, or "anoxic," conditions for Bight creatures unable to move out of the area.

Whether a fish kill comes or not depends on several other key elements, according to NOAA Corps Commander Lawrence Swanson, who heads the MESA New York Bight Project from headquarters at Stony Brook, N.Y.

"Early stratification and a decline in dissolved oxygen are important signals," he said, "but by themselves they don't necessarily forecast a fish kill. The Kelez cruises will alternately monitor chemical properties of the water column, and the other critical elements we believe are necessary to produce such kills."

Those critical elements, Swanson explained, are a seasonal bloom of phytoplankton, and the flow of nutrients—mainly from sources up the Hudson-Raritan River systems—which feed the bloom and which, last year, apparently caused a population explosion among the marine plants.

"We believe," he said, "that the anoxic event last summer was caused primarily by an unusually large phytoplankton bloom in the Bight. As the plants died off, they sank to the bottom. Their decomposition there placed intolerable demands on the supply of dissolved oxygen."

"At the same time, intense stratification isolated the bottom waters from oxygen nearer the surface, and persistent offshore winds delayed the usual exchange of water through the Bight. These conditions led to the fish kill."

Thus, scientists aboard the Kelez will also be studying the phytoplankton-nutrient cycles in the Bight, with an eye to predicting such conditions.

## Tuna Fishing Regulations Clarified

A clarification of the enforcement of regulations for tuna fishing on porpoise now permits fishermen to continue a set on porpoise even if eastern spinner—a depleted species—is identified after the set has begun, according to the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Regulations provide that schools that contain eastern spinner cannot be encircled with a purse seine net. Under the clarification, when the tunaboat captain is satisfied that a school does not contain eastern spinner, he may begin his set. If eastern spinner are subsequently sighted and accidentally encircled or killed in the course of completing the set, this will not be cause for issuance of a notice of violation provided all other procedures required by

*(Continued on page 2)*



Commander Robert A. Ganse, Chief Boatswain William Brooks, and Ensign S.P. DeBow, Jr. (left to right), of the National Ocean Survey's Rude/Heck, rig the recently acquired drag machinery for a final sweep of the James River near Hopewell, Va. On Feb. 24, the anker Marine Floridian hit the north truss span of the Benjamin Harrison Bridge, which later collapsed. After a number of sweeps with the equipment (from the Royal Navy Hydrographic Division, Great Britain), the channel under the bridge was opened to unlimited river traffic.

# Dr. Felch in Dial-Ogue

Dr. Richard E. Felch, chief of CCEA's Agricultural Support Services Branch, recently participated in a phone-in—a toll-free telephone network which allowed consumers and high school students to ask scientific questions on food safety and nutrition, and agricultural production.

Dr. Felch and Dr. William Marlett, Colorado State University, were the resident experts on drought and the current agricultural outlook.

## Coastal Information Centers Planned

A network of coastal information centers for planners, marine resource managers, scientists, and the public will soon get its start with the establishment of the New England Regional Coastal Information Center, located at the University of Rhode Island's Pell Library on Narragansett Bay.

The New England center will be a prototype for a system of highly specialized facilities in as many as eight other locations on the Great Lakes and along the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts, according to Robert J. Shephard, program manager for Sea Grant's Marine Advisory

Housed in the Quality Inn, Washington, D.C., the panel of 31 university and government scientists answered more than 1800 calls over the two-day period, April 20 and 21.

The event, sponsored by the Council for Agricultural Science and Technology, an organization with a membership of about 35,000, mostly university faculty members, undertook the "dial-ogue" so that the concerned American public could have sound information upon which to base dietary decisions.

Service.

The centers, said Shephard, will allow members of state agencies, coastal planners, legislators, environmentalists, and the general public to obtain information and guidance on coastal area subjects, including laws and zoning regulations, scientific data, and sources of publications. The centers will be administered through local Sea Grant programs, and will be partially funded by the Office of Sea Grant, Office of Coastal Zone Management, and Environmental Data Service. An additional sum has been pledged by the University of Rhode Island.

## Regulations

*(Continued from page 1)*

applicable regulations have been followed.

The number of eastern spinners which is encircled or killed during the fishing operations will be recorded and this policy will be reviewed periodically to see its effect on the spinner population.

The clarification results from hearings held last fall, during which testimony was presented on the difficulty of identifying different species and on the degree of error in attempting identification. At the hearing it was established that in a small percentage of sets an unintentional and accidental mortality would occur. Under the law fishermen would, as a result of such unintentional taking, be subject to penalties under the Act. Moreover, there is evidence that once a set involving propoises has begun, aborting the set is extremely difficult, if not impossible, and there may be more harm done to porpoises by attempting to abort the set than by continuing it.

## Full coverage for employees

# NOAA Blood Donor Program

NOAA conducts an active blood program for the benefit of all its employees in the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan area, under an agreement with the American Red Cross. As an employee, you and your family are entitled to full coverage of all blood needs, including whole blood, plasma and other blood derivatives. For this purpose, your "family" includes your spouse, children under 18, parents and parents-in-law, grandparents and grandparents-in-law, and any relative living in the same household and economically dependent upon you.

The service is available in any hospital in the United States that will accept Red Cross blood, without charge for the blood itself. There are no limitations to quantity needed, and no exceptions because of the type of illness.

In exchange for these benefits, NOAA pledges twenty units of blood annually for every one hundred employees on the rolls in the D.C. area. By being a donor, you not only help meet this quota and thereby insure the blood needs of your fellow employees (some of whom cannot give blood), but you guarantee this vital protection for you and your family for one full year regardless of whether NOAA's quota is met.

Bloodmobiles are scheduled periodically throughout the metropolitan area to accommodate the donor. If there is a bloodmobile near your building, dona-

tions, regardless of where made, should be designated to NOAA if we are to receive credit toward our group's quota.

Similar agreements have been entered into for employees in some of NOAA's major field installations. However, even if no agreement exists, individual employees who donate blood to their local Red Cross chapter will also have their blood needs and those of their families met for a period of one year after the donation is made.

The Department of Commerce and NOAA recognize the importance of this program by permitting employees who donate blood to the Red Cross in order to meet NOAA's quota to be excused from duty for a period not to exceed four hours on the day blood is actually given. This is considered administrative leave and is inclusive of the time it takes to give blood; but is exclusive of the lunch hour. Supervisors, though not required to, are strongly urged to grant the maximum amount of excused leave for this purpose. Supervisors must also check any union agreements covering their areas for clause governing time off for giving blood.

Further information regarding NOAA's Blood Program and how to participate as a donor is available from the Employee Relations and Advisory Services Section (AD453) of the Personnel Division on 301-443-8105. NOAA field employees may contact their servicing personnel office for information on the blood program.

## Doppler

*(Continued from page 1)*

collaborating with the NOAA storm researchers in evaluating the use of the Doppler radar, and its elaborate data-processing and display systems.

By autumn of 1977, the collaborative effort will have identified modifications required for an improved radar system, and these will be evaluated during the 1978 spring observational period. This test will provide a basis for deciding whether Doppler capability should be included in the next generation of operational radars, now being planned for nationwide deployment during the 1980's.



Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator (right) is shown accepting the American Oceanic Organization's Neptune Award from Edward M. MacCutcheon, AOO President, at the Annual Neptune Award Banquet on April 27. In presenting the award, MacCutcheon said, "Bob White has truly become America's 'Mr. Oceans' to the Nation and the world."

## Crop Forecasts *(Continued from page 1)*

curately, agricultural specialists need to know a number of factors, including the amount of solar radiation; available moisture, including rainfall; and air temperatures for a given area.

While a scattered network of solar-radiation measuring devices, known as pyranometers, does exist throughout the Great Plains, it is considered too sparse to provide precise information in all areas of interest, according to the Great Plains Agricultural Council. Satellite imagery, it is hoped, would provide desired coverage.

The Council—composed of Land Grant colleges to Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana, and the agencies of the Department of Agriculture serving those

states—has requested the pilot project.

Satellites operated by NOAA carry instruments capable of measuring the amount of cloud cover. The cloudiness indicated by the satellites will be related to the amount of sunlight measured at ground level by the pyranometers. To determine whether the readings are precise enough to meet the needs of the Great Plains Agricultural Council, during June and July the investigators will compare hourly readings from NOAA's GOES-1 geostationary satellite with measurements taken from a network of pyranometers.

The test will be focused upon the value of satellite data to all other sections of the Great Plains and to the production of such crops as corn, wheat, and sorghum.

## Shellfish Wastes to be Recycled

Shellfish wastes, now a disposal problem in seafood processors, may one day be the source of material to wrap food, heal wounds, strengthen paper and cloth, and bond paper, wood and leather.

The shells of shellfish contain chitin, a cellulose-like material with great commercial potential, according to Sea Grant researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In addition to possible use in the food, medical and paper products industries, the material also can be

used to remove radioactive heavy elements from nuclear power plant wastes and metal contaminants from drinking water.

Interest in chitin and chitosan, one of its derivatives, has taken on new dimensions recently as shellfish processors respond to regulations prohibiting the dumping of untreated shellfish waste in the sea.

"It's an instance where enforcement of pollution requirements may spawn a whole new industry," Professor Benjamin L. Averbach, of M.I.T.'s Department of Materials Science and Engineering, said. He is investigating ways to produce and use chitosan, funded by the M.I.T. Sea Grant Program.

### NOAA NEWS

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*NOAA News* reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policies of the paper or the Administration.

Nancy Pridgeon, Editor  
Warren W. Buck, Jr., Art Director

### EEO AWARENESS DAY

EEO Awareness Day will be celebrated this year on June 10 with a luncheon at Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C. This year's luncheon will feature Elsa Porter, Assistant Secretary of Administration for the Department of Commerce, as guest speaker. Also on the program is Donald Boothman, baritone soloist, who was previously with the "Singing Sergeants" and now teaches at American University. Tickets will be on sale soon (at \$5.50 each), so watch your bulletin boards.

## Williams, Smart Named NOAA Ship Commanders



Cdr. Bruce I. Williams

Two new commanding officers have been named by the National Ocean Survey: Cdr. Bruce I. Williams to the Fairweather, and Lt. Cdr. Robert V. Smart to the sister ships Rude/Heck.

Cdr. Williams, a native of Seattle, Wash., graduated from the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., in 1959 with a civil engineering degree. He has had seven years of sea duty aboard five ships; the Fairweather is his third command.

### Andrews Named Marine Mammals Chief by NMFS

Thomas C. Andrews, former Director of Administration in Maryland's Department of Natural Resources, has been named Chief, Marine Mammals and Endangered Species Division of NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service.



Thomas C. Andrews

In his new position, Andrews will review and evaluate all NMFS marine mammal and endangered species policies and procedures.

He was employed by the State of Maryland as a Water Resources Planner, Natural Resources Planner, and Administrator for about 10 years.

Andrews is a native of Ohio, where he received a B.S. degree at Miami University in Oxford. He also holds an M.S. from the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.



Lt. Cdr. Robert V. Smart

He also has served as chief of two geodetic field parties and as projects officer at the NOS Atlantic Marine Center, Norfolk, Va. His most recent assignment was with NOS's Office of Fleet Operations in Rockville, Md.

The 231-foot hydrographic survey vessel Fairweather will be working in Cook Inlet, Alaska from mid-May to late September on new, large-scale charting surveys to be used to update existing nautical charts and to provide a new data base for use in ecological, pollution, engineering, fisheries, and other scientific studies.

Lt. Cdr. Smart, a native of Columbus, Ga., is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy where he received his B.S. degree in electrical engineering in 1966. After a four-year tour with the Navy, he served aboard the NOS ship Researcher. He was then assigned to NOAA's Office of Environmental Monitoring and Prediction in Rockville, Md., where he participated as one of the controllers during the GATE project.

Before becoming the Rude/Heck commander, he was Fleet Inspection Officer at NOS Headquarters.

The Rude/Heck are the only ones of their kind. The 90-foot, 190-ton vessels are designed to obtain information by wire dragging for underwater navigation hazards—sunken wrecks, rocks and other submerged obstacles. They recently dragged the James River (Va.) where a tanker struck a bridge on Feb. 24.

The ships also have a new Executive Officer, Lt. Cdr. Thomas W. Ruzsala, of Worcester, Mass. Ruzsala joined NOS in 1971. He holds a degree from the State University of New York Maritime College, received in 1969, where he majored in oceanography, meteorology and marine transportation.

# NOAA's Ongoing Upward Mobility Program . . . A Success Story in Eight Chapters



NOAA Administrative Fellows: Front (left to right): Fred Beaudry, Ola Watford, Ernest Kyle with (rear) Don Sarreals of NWS Headquarters and Connie Zarbo of NOAA Personnel.

NOAA Administrator Dr. Robert M. White again has announced NOAA's eight Upward Mobility Training Programs. The programs, begun in FY 74, have grown through the intervening years, resulting in more than 300 trainees being placed in new career fields.

"The Upward Mobility Program," said Dr. White, "has proved to be in keeping with NOAA's expanded EEO effort and can be expected to continue as one of NOAA's major upward mobility efforts for FY78."

"It is my hope that NOAA employees will recognize the wide variety of careers offered by these programs and will avail themselves of the opportunities to grow as members of the NOAA family."

Openings are available to provide NOAA-financed training in eight broad categories: Administrative Technician, Scientific Technician, Administrative 20/20 Work Study, Basic and Advanced Scientific 20/20 Work Study, Administrative Trainee, Administrative Fellowship and Graduate Scientist. The Science Intern Program has been dropped.

The programs are planned to train up to 15 Administrative Technicians, 35 Scientific Technicians, 10 Administrative 20/20 Work Study Trainees, 20 Scientific 20/20 Work Study Trainees, 10 Administrative Trainees, 5 Administrative Fellows and 20 Graduate Scientists.

NOAA employees and outside candidates may now submit applications for the Upward Mobility Training Programs described below. Targeted positions

for administrative training will be in Budget, Finance, Personnel, Procurement, Computer Science, Administrative Operations and Economics. Targeted positions for scientific training will be Cartography, Chemistry, Computer Science, Fishery Biology, Geodesy, Geographics, Hydrology, Marine Enforcement, Mathematics, Meteorology, Oceanography and Physics.

The Administrative Technician Program, an on-the-job training program for employees who have been with NOAA for at least six months, is designed to foster para-professional administrative jobs throughout NOAA. It is created for employees in GS-2 through GS-5 or equivalent grades, who will be taught skills for their targeted positions by on-the-job and formal classroom training. This training will prepare employees for technician positions as they become qualified.

The Scientific Technician Program is an on-the-job training program for NOAA or outside candidates, designed to develop technicians in science or technology. Candidates at the GS-2 through GS-7 level or equivalent, without specialized skills and experience in science or technology may apply. Upon selection, trainees will be taught scientific skills on-the-job and in specialized courses. Trainees selected for positions in the National Weather Service and National Marine Fisheries Service will be required to sign a mobility statement: the positions probably will be in the field.

The Administrative 20/20

Work Study Program was created as a half-time study program for employees who have been with NOAA for at least one year in grades GS-4 and above or equivalent, who possess a minimum of one year of administrative experience or one year of post high school education. Upon selection, employees will be expected to carry a nine semester hour course load related to the target position and work 20 hours a week. Sponsorship by NOAA will end after one year. After successful completion of all program requirements, trainees are considered for promotion and/or reassignment to the target position.

Basic Scientific 20/20 Work

Study Program is a half-time study program for NOAA employees only, at GS-4 and above or equivalent who possess a minimum of one year of technical experience or one year of post high school education. Upon selection, trainees will work a minimum of 20 hours a week, and take college courses which are career-oriented in NOAA's scientific professions the rest of the week. After successful completion of all program requirements, trainees are considered for promotion and/or reassignment to target positions.

Advanced Scientific 20/20 Work Study Program is a training program designed to attract

and develop professional employees to receive on-the-clock undergraduate and graduate level education in scientific or technological subject matter. This program is open to NOAA employees and outside candidates at the GS-4 level and above or equivalent grades who possess a Bachelors or Masters Degree but lack some scientific training in a specific NOAA discipline. Upon selection, trainees will further their education in a technical institute, 2 or 4-year college, taking courses which are career-oriented in one of NOAA's scientific professions. The trainee can carry a maximum of nine semester hour course load and work 20 hours a

week as appropriate. The program will sponsor trainees for six months. Upon completion of the six-month training period the trainees will be placed in the target positions of the gaining primary organization element.

The Administrative Trainee Program was designed to prepare NOAA employees presently in grades GS-4 through GS-8 or equivalent grades, who have been with NOAA at least one year, to enter professional administrative positions. It will consist of 12 months of intensive on-the-job training and also formal classroom training in the appropriate administrative area. After successful completion of all program requirements, train-



NOAA Administrative Technicians: Front (left to right): Maria Lara, Fletcher Eckard, and Deborah Johnson, with (rear) Don Sarreals of NWS Headquarters and Connie Zarbo of NOAA Personnel.

ees are considered for promotion and/or reassignment to target positions.

The Administrative Fellowship Program is open to NOAA employees in grades GS-9 through GS-12 or equivalent, with a high degree of managerial potential who have been with NOAA for at least one year. Training consists of one year of broad introductory training and developmental experience in administrative work. After successful completion of all program requirements, each trainee is considered for promotion and/or reassignment in the targeted position either in the Washington metropolitan area or in the field.

The Graduate Scientist Program is a one-year full-time undergraduate or graduate level study program for NOAA or outside applicants, designed for candidates who possess a Bachelor or Masters Degree, but lack scientific training in a specific NOAA discipline (e.g., a physics major who lacks hours in meteorology to qualify as a meteorologist). After successful completion of all program requirements, trainees are considered for promotion and/or reassignment to target positions.

Candidates who have successfully completed one program may apply for consideration to another program after a 12-month waiting period. More detailed information on eligibility requirements is contained in the Scientific and Administrative Upward Mobility Training Program brochure scheduled for NOAA-wide distribution in May, 1977, and vacancy announcements. NOAA employees interested in applying should submit an Employee Interest Statement (NOAA Form CD 261) and an up-to-date Personal Qualifications Statement (SF 171) for each program they are interested in to: NOAA Personnel Division, AD452, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, Md., 20852. Candidates are encouraged to discuss program content with their supervisor and/or servicing personnel office. Closing dates for acceptance of applications are as follows:



1967-1977 Graduate Scientist Class: Seated left to right: Deborah M. Garr, Lydia M. Cummings, Kathryn P. Szoka, Regina E. Nichols, Dorothy A. Haldeman; Standing left to right: Jim Wright, Counselor, Lee T. Ohler, Barry W. Bruce, Nelson A. DeVilliers, Richard H. Jones, James E. Joynes, Ralph D. Edlow, Joel E. Olson, Howard Carney, Jr., Connie Zarbo, Chief, Upward Mobility Section; not in picture Eleanor G. Bateman, Craig N. Robertson, and William Greene.



NOAA Administrative Trainees: Front (left to right): Emi Kamachi, Charlene Pass, Justine Kreutter, and Patricia Robinson with (rear) NOAA personnel, Don Sarreals, Maude Valentine, Dorothy Fortson, and T. P. Gleiter.



The first Scientific Technician Class to attend special session at Washington Technical Institute.

PROGRAM	Application Closing Dates	Program Starting Dates
Graduate Scientist	June 10	July Aug.
Basic Scientific 20/20	June 10	August
Work Study Program		
Advanced Scientific 20/20	October 31	January
Work Study Program		
Administrative Technician	July 31	October
Scientific Technician		
Class I Met. Tech.	June 30	September
Class II Met. Tech.	October 31	January
All others	July 31	
Administrative Fellowship	July 31	October
Administrative Trainee	July 31	October
Administrative 20/20 Work Study	October 31	January

## Health Plan "Open Season" for Pennsylvania and Colorado

A limited special "open season" will be conducted for five newly approved comprehensive medical plans in certain areas of Pennsylvania and Colorado.

All employees who are currently enrolled in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHB) and who live within the enrollment areas of one or more of the plans will be given the opportunity to change to one of the new plans.

Since this is a limited "open season," the only changes that may be made are changes from the plan and option in which you are now enrolled to one of

the newly approved plans at the same option.

You may not change from self only to self and family nor may you go from not enrolled to enrolled. New enrollments and enrollment changes for reasons other than the "limited open season" will be made as usual.

The effective date of a change to one of the new plans will be July 3, 1977.

A list of the new plans and areas of coverage follows:

—Penn Group Health Plan, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The

enrollment area is Allegheny County and the western part of Westmoreland County in Pennsylvania.

—Central Medical Health Services, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The enrollment area is Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Washington and Westmoreland Counties of Pennsylvania.

—Philadelphia Health Plan, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The enrollment area is the Pennsylvania Counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Montgomery, Bucks, and Chester; and the New Jersey

Counties of Camden, Gloucester, and Burlington.

—Health Service Plan Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The enrollment area is Philadelphia and portions of the Pennsylvania counties of Delaware, Montgomery, Bucks, and Chester; and the New Jersey counties of Camden, Gloucester, and Burlington.

—Choice Care, Fort Collins, Colorado. The enrollment area is Larimer County, Colorado.

Brochures, costs and other necessary information can be obtained from your servicing personnel office.

## "Request for Training" Form Required for Credit

NOAA Personnel Handbook Chapter 7 specifies that NOAA Form 53-1, "Request for Training," be submitted for any course, workshop, seminar or conference of 8 hours or more attended on NOAA time and/or at NOAA expense. The form should be submitted at least ten working days before training is to begin unless a waiver for ex-

ception is granted by the Career Development Branch, (301) 443-8626). Form 53-1 should not be submitted for workshops, seminars, or conferences attended for limited participation (such as guest speaker or presenting a paper). However, when an employee attends as a full participant for education

and/or broadening experience, it is a bona fide training session and should be documented fully by the 53-1. This is the only means by which training can be fully credited to employees.

Form 53-1 requires the inclusion of direct costs (tuition, books, etc.) and indirect costs (travel, per diem, etc.). Local

travel and parking should be included as indirect costs for training taken in a commuting area facility beyond the distance to the duty station. A 53-1 submitted for any non-government training which exceeds 80 hours must also be accompanied by a CD-67, "Continued Service Agreement."

## Union Representation Rights are Defined Under E.O. 11491

Employees called to "non-formal investigative meetings or interviews" that affect an employee individually, do not have a protected right to union representation under Executive Order 11491, according to a recent policy-statement by the Federal Labor Relations Council.

Although the Order itself does not create a protected right to union representation (even when the employee may fear the meetings may lead to discipline), the Council points out that this right appropriately may be provided through a negotiated agreement. Such provisions,

which would expand opportunities for bargaining, could define what the right is, when it may be invoked, and how it will operate.

Federal employees already benefit from a number of safeguards during the disciplinary process that are not generally

available in the private sector, the Council notes. For example, adverse actions are subject to the rigid requirements of law and regulations, which specifically include the right of representation on appeal to the Civil Service Commission from agency actions.

## NOAA Personnel Division Lists Current Vacancies

Announcement Number	Position Title	Grade	MLC	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
474-77	Meteorologist	GS-11 (4 positions)	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	5-3-77	5-17-77
473-77	Computer Tech.	GS-9	HDQS	Suitland, Md.	5-3-77	5-17-77
476-77	Fisheries Biologist	GS-11	NMFS	Honolulu, Hawaii	5-3-77	5-17-77
470-77	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	New York, N.Y.	5-3-77	5-17-77
471-77	Meteorological Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Akron, Ohio	5-3-77	5-17-77
472-77	Electronics Tech.	GS-11	NWS	Cincinnati, Ohio	5-3-77	5-17-77
479-77	Personnel Management Spec.	GS-5/7/9	NWS	Salt Lake City, Utah	5-3-77	5-17-77
481-77	Employee Development Spec.	GS-5	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	5-5-77	5-19-77
480-77	Supv. Physical Scientist	GS-13	EDS	Boulder, Colo.	5-5-77	5-19-77
484-77	Survey Statistician	GS-12	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	5-9-77	5-23-77
482-77	Communications Spec.	GS-11	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	5-9-77	5-23-77
486-77	Fishery Biologist	GS-14	NMFS	Auke Bay, Alaska	5-9-77	5-23-77
477-77	Chemist	GS-14	ERL	Boulder, Colo.	5-3-77	5-24-77
475-77	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	5-3-77	5-24-77
478-77	Survey Statistician	GS-12	NMFS	Miami, Fla.	5-3-77	5-24-77
479-77	Admin. Officer	GS-14	NASO	Seattle, Wash.	5-5-77	5-26-77
483-77	Fishery Administrator	GS-15	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	5-9-77	5-31-77
487-77	Supv. Meteorologist	GS-14	EDS	Columbia, Mo.	5-9-77	5-31-77
487-77 (Amended)	Meteorologist (2 positions)	GS-11	ERL	Princeton, N.J.	5-9-77	5-31-77

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

May 30-June 3  
Washington, D.C.

Spring Meeting of the American Geophysical Union. (Contact: AGU, 1909 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006.)

June 6-10  
Houston, Tex.

NOAA and the National Marine Fisheries Service, in cooperation with the Regional Fishery Management Councils are co-

sponsoring a National Workshop on the Concept of Optimum Yield in Fishery Management. The workshop will take place June 6-10, 1977, at the downtown Sheraton in Houston, Texas. (Contact: Dr. Mike Orbach, NMFS, Fisheries Management Operations Division (F31), Washington, D.C. 20235 (202) 634-7454 for further information.)

Oct. 2-6  
Mount Airy, Pa.

Estuarine Research Federation Fourth Bi-centennial International Conference. Theme: "Estuarine Processes." (Contact:

Jerome Williams, Oceanography Department, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 21402.)

Nov. 6-11  
New Orleans, La.

4th Joint Conference on Sensing of Environmental Pollutants. Abstracts due by May 15. (Contact: Dr. V. E. Derr, Program

Chairperson, NOAA, Environmental Research Laboratories (R45x3), Boulder, Colo., 80302.)

## NOTES ABOUT PEOPLE



Dr. James J. Sullivan, Sea Grant Program Manager at the University of California, has been elected chairperson for the Council of Sea Grant Directors for the coming year. He succeeds Dr. B. J. Copeland, Director of the Sea Grant College Program at the University of North Carolina. Vice Chairperson for the coming year is Dean A. Horn, Director of Sea Grant College Program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.



Sidney O. Marcus, Jr., of the Environmental Data Service's National Oceanographic Data

Center, assisted in conducting the 29th Annual Prince Georges (Md.) Area Science Fair at the Cole Activities Building on the University of Maryland campus, April 15-18. Marcus has been on the Executive Committee as Science Advisor and Chairman, Special Exhibits Committee for ten years.



Evelyn Liddel, editorial assistant (shown seated at the console) and Sharon Boardman, clerk-typist in EDS' Environmental Science Information Center (ESIC) (standing), recently made word processing history when they succeeded in getting a Lexitron Videotype Text Processor to interact with a Communicating Magnetic Card Selectric Typewriter in a direct hook-up. They were able to establish this point-to-point communication between the two units even though commercial corporations had not yet developed the capability.

## NOAA EEO Officer Seeks Counselors

Barbara Gainey, the NOAA Equal Employment Opportunity Officer, Rockville, Md., is seeking applications from employees NOAA-wide for part-time EEO counselors.

EEO counselors in NOAA serve part-time and carry out counseling duties in addition to their regular jobs. Employees and their supervisors, Mrs. Gainey said, must be aware of and agree to the need for interruption of the normal work schedules when a counselor must respond to a call for service.

Counselor responsibilities and duties are published in NOAA

Directives Manual 69-06 (NOAA Circular 73-132, December 5, 1973, subject: Interest in Becoming an Equal Employment Opportunity Counselor.) The form attached to the circular may be reproduced and submitted. Applicants are selected from among those who apply.

The NOAA EEO also has announced the following recently appointed counselors in the Washington, D.C., area: Mary Hardman, NOS, WSC-1 (443-8773); Josephine Moss, EDS, Page 1 (634-7505); Jesse Rodriguez, NESS, FOB-4 (763-7254); and Samuel Ross, Headquarters, WSC-5 (443-8725).



Ms. Hardman



Ms. Moss



Mr. Rodriguez



Mr. Ross

## May is National Blood Pressure Month

May is National Blood Pressure Month. High blood pressure—hypertension—is a problem shared by 23 million Americans.

You may have high blood pressure and not know it. It often has no symptoms.

The only way to know if you have high blood pressure is to have it measured by someone specially trained to do so. The nurses in any NOAA health unit will be happy to check your blood pressure for you.

But even if you are told that your blood pressure is normal, you should have it rechecked each year. It could change. If you are told that it's high, then there is too much strain on your heart and blood vessels. Treated, high blood pressure can be kept under control. See your doctor, who can prescribe medication.

High blood pressure need not be dangerous: it can be controlled.



Robert W. Schoning (center), director of National Marine Fisheries Service, and Howard Pollock (right) NOAA Deputy Administrator, are shown accepting a plaque from Al Guimond, Executive Secretary, Atlantic Offshore Fish and Lobster Association. The presentation was made to NMFS for the efforts of the Secretary of Commerce and NMFS on AOFLA's behalf during implementation of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976.

## FROM THE GALLEY



### Fish Stick Tacos For A Crowd

Fish sticks are usually cut from frozen blocks of cod, haddock, whiting, or pollock fillets. Use quick-frozen, partially cooked fish sticks and add

the garnishes—tomatoes, lettuce, chopped onion, hot sauce and taco shells—to make these easy, appealing, Mexican inspired tacos. Serves many, fast.

## Foreign Vessel Sightings Reduced

Implementation of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 caused a dramatic reduction in the number of foreign fishing vessels off the coasts of the United States.

During March, 180 foreign fishing and fishing support vessels were sighted off U.S. coasts, a 40 percent reduction from the 435 vessels sighted in March of 1976.

The foreign vessels were sighted only off the coasts of New England and Alaska; before the 200-mile-limit act went into effect, foreign fishing vessels were found off all U.S. coasts. The ships were from five nations, as compared to 12 nations a year ago.

## BEST FISH BUYS

According to the NMFS National Fishery Education Center in Chicago, the best fish buys for the next week or so are likely to be frozen breaded fish sticks and frozen dressed smelt along the Northeast Seaboard; fresh croaker and bluefish in the Middle Atlantic States, including the D.C. area; fresh mullet and frozen Spanish Mackerel fillets in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; frozen breaded fish sticks and portions in the Midwest; fresh steamer clams and whole fresh salmon in the Northwest; and freshwater perch and silver salmon in the Southwest.

# June Bacon-Bercey Wins \$64,000 in TV Quiz Show

June Bacon-Bercey, meteorologist with National Weather Service Headquarter's Aviation Branch in Silver Spring, Md., won \$64,000 recently on a nationally televised quiz show, but she doesn't plan to keep the money. She plans to use most of the prize money to establish a scholarship fund for young women who are interested in becoming meteorologists.

The category she chose for the show was John Phillip Sousa, whose music and life have interested her for a very long time. She's become an expert on both. As a spinoff of her TV appearance, she got to meet John Phillip Sousa III, the "March King's" grandson and was surprised to find she knew more about his grandfather than he did.

But her deepest interest in life has been the encouragement of women and minorities to find their places in the atmospheric sciences. She is a member of the American Meteorological Society's national board on women and minorities, and from June 1974 to January 1975 served on the AMS's Ad Hoc Committee on the Role of Women in the Atmospheric Sciences.

Since coming to the Weather Service Headquarters, Mrs. Bacon-Bercey has not been idle. Among other things, she was instrumental in organizing the

appearance of Weather Service meteorologists all over the country on "Romper Room" segments geared to interest young children in the science of meteorology. She spoke at the American Geophysical Union's annual meeting in Washington, D.C., last year; she's an AGU member.



June Bacon-Bercey

A vibrant, dynamic woman, Mrs. Bacon-Bercey draws no lines when asked to speak. She filled in readily when a speaker wasn't able to reach the NOAA Open House held this past year at Sterling, Va.

And the first of this month? She traveled to Atlanta, Ga., to help present the NOAA Awards at the Black Consortium Science Competition, an event designed to assist minority youths crystallize their interests in science. The competition is sponsored by the National Consortium for Black Professional Development. Mrs. Bacon-Bercey is on the Board of Directors.



Attending the Weather Radar Course held at National Weather Service's Technical Training Center in Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 8 to Mar. 3, 1977, were: Seated, left to right: Donald Reynders, WSFO Raleigh, N.C.; James Mansfield, WSMO Alliance, Neb.; Francis Cannon, WSO Wichita Falls, Tex.; James Crosby, WSO Erie, Pa.; James Hayes, CRH Kansas City, Mo.; Frank Taylor, WSO Las Vegas, Nev.

Standing, left to right: Bob Grebe, Instructor; Francis Ramella, WSO Hartford, Conn.; Alexander Koscielski, WSMO Alliance, Neb.; David Owens, WSO Austin, Tex.; Larry Mooney, WSO Corpus Christi, Tex.; Efton Mahaffey, WSO Augusta, Ga.; William Drewes, WSFO Albany, N.Y.; Michael Hays, WSFO Des Moines, Iowa; Joel Wertman, Instructor.

# **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

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