



NOAA's National Ocean Survey has two new skippers: Cdr. Melvin J. Umbach (left) is the new commanding officer of the NOAA Ship Mt. Mitchell and Cdr. Carl W. Fisher (right) is the new commander of the NOAA Ship Peirce. See story on page 3.

Northeastern States Face Threat of Snowmelt Floods

Spring floods might occur in some areas of the Northeastern United States in March or April. A gradual thaw of ice and snow in the coming months would minimize the problem, however.

Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA's Administrator, emphasized that "It is too early to predict if flooding will occur, but com-

mon sense dictates that the public be kept aware of the problem on a continuing basis."

He said the highest flooding potential exists in the basin that drains into Lakes Erie and Ontario, on tributaries of the Ohio River in western New York, western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and on the mainstem of the Ohio south to Cincinnati.

Simpson, Lincoln Among Nominees For Woman of Year

J. Virginia Lincoln, a physicist with the Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, Colo., and Dr. Joanne Simpson, a former NOAA meteorologist in Miami, have been nominated for the Woman of the Year Award by the editors of the *Ladies Home Journal* magazine.

Both are pioneers among women in their fields, active in supporting women's rights, and in community service.

Ms. Lincoln is head of EDS's World Data Center A for Solar-Terrestrial Physics, and Chief of

A "moderate" flooding potential exists in central and eastern Pennsylvania and New York, the State of New Jersey, and the Ohio River drainage of Indiana and Illinois, and western Maryland, White said.

Dr. White announced that NOAA is working closely with other Federal, State, and local Agencies to provide them with accurate and timely predictions.

The potential problem stems from the snow accumulation and record-breaking cold weather over the Northeast. The Nation is undergoing its worst winter since 1918.

All the major rivers and their tributaries are ice-covered, with thicknesses ranging from six inches on the lower Ohio River to 18 inches in the upper Susquehanna and Allegheny River

(Continued on page 7)

(Continued on page 7)

Secretary Okays Fisheries Plans For New England

Secretary of Commerce Juanita M. Kreps has announced approval of preliminary fishery management plans for New England fisheries.

She said the plans, which regulate only foreign fishing, "deal in a spirit of fairness both with U.S. and foreign interests."

"In the case of the lobster fishery, which is prohibited to foreign fishermen, the plans provide opportunity for Americans to protect their gear in closed areas, while still offering access to adjacent fishing grounds by foreign vessels."

Sea Grant Program Held Beneficial

Following a year-long study, the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere (NACOA) has concluded that the National Sea Grant Program has had a large, beneficial influence on the Nation's efforts to develop and manage its marine resources.

"It has done this," wrote Chairman William J. Hargis, Jr., in a letter to the Secretary of Commerce, "by providing a means for enlisting our universities and research institutions in the search for solutions to problems of commerce and government at all levels."

While the 78-page special report was complimentary toward the scope, purpose, and operation of the Sea Grant Program, it also offered recommendations for improvements in some

areas, and strongly suggested that funding for the program, which was \$23.1 million in Fiscal Year 1976, should be increased to a "minimum of \$40 million per year within the next few years."

A number of the recommendations were incorporated in the Sea Grant Program Improvement Act of 1976 (PL 94-461), signed by President Gerald Ford last October 8. NACOA had presented many of its major findings to Congress during Sea Grant authorization and oversight hearings held last spring while the detailed report was in preparation.

In addition to calling for increased funding, NACOA recommended allowing funds to be provided, free of matching, for

(Continued on page 2)

(Continued on page 8)

Foreign Fishing Vessel Rules Set

Regulations controlling foreign fishing within 200 miles of the U.S. coasts and enumerating quantities of various species foreign fishermen can catch have been published by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Effective March 1, 1977, the regulations require that every foreign fishing vessel must have an annual permit to fish in waters within the 200-mile Conservation and Management Zone, and must keep authorities advised of activities within the zone.

In the event any of the regulations are ignored, the permit can be revoked or suspended, or other restrictions can be imposed on the violators.

The regulations require each foreign vessel to submit to inspections when requested by the Coast Guard or NMFS agents, and agree to have NMFS observers aboard if requested.

Foreign vessels are required to display identification numbers visible to monitoring ships or aircraft, and also must maintain logs of "catch and effort" information.

Under the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 which set up the 200-mile limits, U.S. fishing vessels are given the first opportunity to harvest a species of fish. That

portion of the optimum yield which is expected will not be caught by U.S. fishermen is declared surplus, and foreign vessels may apply to fish for it.

The regulations will continue in effect until either amended by NMFS or superseded by regulations implementing fishery management plans developed by the nation's eight Regional Fishery Management Councils.

FEA May Winterize

EDS Provides Climatic Data

EDS' National Climatic Center is providing data to the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) for use in computing its formula to allocate Federal funds to the States for insulating more than a million homes of low-income persons.

A proposed FEA formula, based on climate, number of low-income people, and cost of insulating thermally inefficient low-income homes, will be used to calculate each state's allocation. At least 90 percent of the money must be spent on insulation materials.

The climatic data used are heating and cooling degree days, measures of the amount of energy it would take for heating or air conditioning. To date, NCC has provided FEA with population-weighted average annual heating and cooling degree day totals for all states (and D.C.),

Sea Grant

(Continued from page 1)

national and international purposes identified at the Federal level. The Committee also favored elimination of an existing prohibition against using Federal funds to pay for ship time.

Other recommendations touched on the need to clarify the goals and role of Sea Grant in the broad context of the overall national effort to develop, utilize, and protect marine resources, and to improve coordination with other related Federal programs.

In addition, the Committee recommended certain changes in the makeup and function of the Sea Grant Advisory Panel, development of a more expeditious proposal review procedure, and provision of clearer guidelines to assist participating institutions in establishing priorities.

NACOA also called for periodic reports assessing the program's accomplishments, and recommended that economic feasibility be a prime criterion in judging proposals directed toward ultimate commercial application. The Committee urged that engineering, on a scale appropriate to Sea Grant, receive more attention in planning research projects.

except Alaska, during the 30-year (normal) period 1941-70.

The Energy and Conservation Production Act of 1976 enables FEA to make grants to conserve energy and to help those who suffer most from high energy costs and are least able to afford to insulate their homes.

AMS Elects New 1978 Officers; NWS' Cressman To Be President

The American Meteorological Society has elected National Weather Service Director Dr. George P. Cressman, the organization's President Elect, to assume office as President 1978. In other election results announced recently, the Society name two NOAA employees to serve three-year terms as Councilors. They are Frederick P. Ostby, Jr., Deputy Director of the NWS National Severe Storms Forecast Center in Kansas City, Mo., and Dr. Jay S. Winston, Director of the NESS Meteorological Satellite Laboratory in Marlow Heights, Md.

Dr. Syukuro Manabe, of ERL's Geophysical Fluids Dynamics Laboratory in Princeton, N.J., is the recipient of the Second Half Century Award, the

Virginia Institute Receives Sea Grant for Oyster Studies

Research efforts to help the Nation's oyster industry overcome its decline are among projects being undertaken by Sea Grant scientists at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) following a \$450,000 NOAA grant.

The Federal grant will be augmented by \$285,000 in non-Federal funds.

Among the key projects being carried out at VIMS are studies

into the development of an artificial feed for use in the culture of oysters, and the use of a device which may permit the "setting" of oyster seed without high mortality rates from predators.

In previous research work, VIMS scientists have made significant technological advances in the design and operation of a commercial hatchery system. The scientists also have developed new strains of fast-growing, well-shaped, and disease-resistant oysters.

Other projects being carried out under this year's Sea Grant Program at VIMS include genetic studies of bay scallops and hard clams, research into methods of artificially rearing baitworms, a study of predation of cownose rays on oyster beds, and several projects dealing with shoreline erosion.

Additionally, VIMS' scientists will carry out special studies with researchers from other educational institutions in Virginia. They include a study of Chesapeake Bay jellyfish as a source of pharmaceuticals, with Old Dominion University, and the establishment of a program of legal and scientific education and research, with the College of William and Mary.

Pearson Authors 9-Volume Fishing Resources History

John C. Pearson, former Fishery Biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, has been awarded a Department of Commerce Certificate of Appreciation for efforts that lead to the successful completion of the nine-volume "A Documentary History of Fishing Resources of the United States and Canada." These books are a valuable source of information on the early history of U.S. and Canadian fisheries. The information in these publications was compiled by Mr. Pearson over a number of years in an effort to document the references to fisheries during Colonial (and in some instances in postcolonial) times.

The Certificate of Appreciation was presented to Mr. Pearson by David H. Wallace, NOAA Associate Administrator for Marine Resources, at a January 13 ceremony at National Marine Fisheries Service Headquarters in Washington, D.C.



John C. Pearson, flanked by his wife and David H. Wallace, displays a Certificate of Appreciation for his work on a massive publication on fisheries.

Wind Chill Makes You Feel Even Colder

		Thermometer Reading (*F)																
		35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45
Wind (Miles per hour)	5	33	27	21	19	12	7	0	-5	-10	-15	-21	-26	-31	-36	-42	-47	-52
	10	22	16	10	3	-3	-9	-15	-22	-27	-34	-40	-46	-52	-58	-64	-71	-77
	15	16	9	2	-5	-11	-18	-25	-31	-38	-45	-51	-58	-65	-72	-78	-85	-92
	20	12	4	-3	-10	-17	-24	-31	-39	-46	-53	-60	-67	-74	-81	-88	-95	-103
	25	8	1	-7	-15	-22	-29	-36	-44	-51	-59	-66	-74	-81	-88	-96	-103	-110
	30	6	-2	-10	-18	-25	-33	-41	-49	-56	-64	-71	-79	-86	-93	-101	-109	-116
	35	4	-4	-12	-20	-27	-35	-43	-52	-58	-67	-74	-82	-89	-97	-105	-113	-120
	40	3	-5	-13	-21	-29	-37	-45	-53	-60	-69	-76	-84	-92	-100	-107	-115	-123
	45	2	-6	-14	-22	-30	-38	-46	-54	-62	-70	-78	-85	-93	-102	-109	-117	-125

Record cold temperatures throughout much of the United States this winter have focused attention upon the wind chill factor, a much misunderstood but extremely important indicator. The wind chill factor is the combined effect of temperature and wind upon your body. As a result, a 30 miles per hour wind combined with a temperature of 30 degrees Fahrenheit (-1 degree

Celsius) can have the same chilling effect upon you or your pets as a temperature of -2 degrees Fahrenheit (-19 degrees Celsius) when the wind is calm. During periods of low temperature, you feel cold because of the heat loss your body suffers. That heat loss increases as the wind becomes stronger, which is why you feel colder when the wind is blowing, and why you should be particularly careful

about frostbite on cold, windy days, meteorologists from the National Weather Service warn. The wind chill table shows the cooling power for various combinations of wind and temperature in terms of thermometer readings with calm wind. It can help you gauge how much protection you really need in spite of what your thermometer may indicate.

Foreign Fishing Vessels Off U.S. Coasts Decline

The number of foreign fishing and fisheries support vessels sighted off the coast of the United States continued to decline to the year's low in December when 240 vessels were sighted, according to preliminary reports of the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The decline is attributed to the seasonal changes in the location and abundance of various stocks of fish taken by the foreign fleets. The total number of sightings represented a decrease from the 282 vessels seen off the U.S. coasts in December of 1975 made by representatives of NOAA and the U.S. Coast Guard, conducting joint fisheries enforcement patrols from Coast Guard aircraft and cutters. The ships included in the total were within 200 miles of the U.S. coast and came from 11 foreign nations. The largest number of foreign fisheries vessels, 93, were from Japan. Second was the Soviet Union with 76. Third was the Republic of Korea, with 14. In addition vessels were sighted from Poland, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Italy, Spain, the Republic of China (Taiwan), Bulgaria, Nigeria, and Panama.

NOS Personnel In Rockville Try Flexitime

A one-year Flexitime (flexible working hours) experiment for NOS personnel in Rockville will begin on February 27, 1977. The new system covers NOS employees in WSC-1 and the Rockwall Building. The NOS Flexitime model consists of 11¼ hours, beginning at 6:30 a.m. and extending to 5:45 p.m. All employees must be present during the core time hours from 9:15 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. (or be covered by an excused absence), but will be able to arrange the flexible morning and afternoon hours subject to the needs of the office. During the experimental period, official office hours for NOS will still be 8:15 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. A handbook for NOS supervisors and employees has been distributed to provide guidelines for supervisors, and to explain the scope and limitations of the program and the responsibilities of employees.

Two New COs Appointed to NOAA Vessels

New skippers for the NOAA Ships Mt. Mitchell and Peirce were named recently by the National Ocean Survey. Cdr. Melvin J. Umbach is the new commander of the Mt. Mitchell. Cdr. Umbach joined the Coast & Geodetic Survey (predecessor to the National Ocean Survey) following graduation from Northeastern University in Boston, Mass., with a degree in civil engineering. He served with a hydrographic field party along the eastern seaboard and then on the USC&GS Ship Explorer. He spent more than two years with photogrammetric field parties and was commended in 1963 by the Coast Survey Director for leading a field party which completed a survey in the remote regions of Alaska under very adverse conditions. In 1965, he received a master's degree in geodetic and photogrammetric engineering from Cornell University, and in 1968 was presented the Talbert Abrams Award by the American Society of Photogrammetry for distinguished authorship. His most recent assignment was as Executive Officer of the NOAA Ship Researcher.

The new CO of the Peirce is Cdr. Carl W. Fisher. Commander Fisher, who has a master's degree in physical oceanography from Oregon State University was commissioned in 1965. His first assignment after attending the 18th Officer Training Class in Norfolk, Va., was to the C&GS Ship Explorer conducting studies of the Gulf Stream. He has also been assigned to the NOAA vessels Ferrel and Mt. Mitchell. He has been assigned as staff to both the President's Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources and the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere (NACOA). During the past four years he has served as Chief of the Oceanographic Division in the Office of Marine Surveys and Maps.

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 whiting and dressed smelt along the Northeast Seaboard; sea bass and porgy in the Middle Atlantic States, including the D.C. area; speckled trout and Spanish mackerel in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; Monkfish fillets and dressed Spanish mackerel in the Midwest; blackcod steaks and Dungeness crab in the Northwest; and rainbow trout and dressed whiting in the Southwest.

Keep America's Future Bright . . .
Conserve Energy Now !

SKYWARN '77 - Defense Against Tornadoes

TORNADO SAFETY RULES

WHEN A TORNADO APPROACHES IMMEDIATE ACTION MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE!

A TORNADO WATCH means weather conditions are ripe for tornadoes to develop. Stay tuned to radio or television and listen for weather bulletins, even if the sky overhead is blue. A storm may appear suddenly. Occasionally scan the horizon for the approach of dark, threatening clouds. There may not be time for an official tornado warning.

Stay alert for the abrupt onset of violent wind, rain, hail, or a funnel-shaped cloud. Listen for a sudden increase in wind noise. When in doubt, take cover. Tornadoes are often obscured by rain or dust. Some occur at night.

A TORNADO WARNING means a tornado actually has been sighted or indicated by radar. If the twister is nearby, seek inside shelter immediately, preferably in a storm cellar, underground excavation, or steel-framed or concrete-reinforced building. **STAY AWAY FROM WINDOWS!**

In office buildings, go to an interior hallway on the lowest floor, or to a designated shelter area.

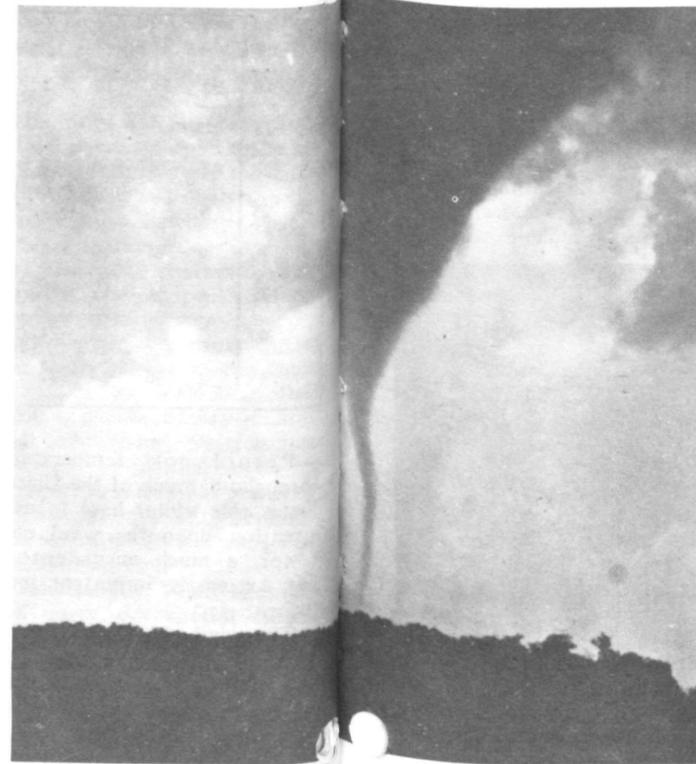
In factories, workers should move quickly to the section of the plant offering greatest protection, in accordance with advance plans.

In homes, the basement offers the greatest safety. Seek shelter under heavy furniture if possible. In homes without basements, take cover in the center part of the house on the lowest floor, in a small room such as a closet or bathroom, or under sturdy furniture. Keep some windows open, but stay away from them!

Mobile homes are particularly vulnerable to destructive winds. Proper tie-downs to prevent overturning will minimize damage. A warden should be appointed in mobile-home parks to scan the skies and listen to radio and television for warnings. There should be a designated community shelter where residents can assemble during a tornado warning. If there is no such shelter, do not stay in a mobile home when a tornado is approaching. Seek refuge in a sturdy building or as a last resort, in a ditch, culvert, or ravine.

In schools, wherever possible, follow advance plans to an interior hallway on the lowest floor. Avoid auditoriums and gymnasiums or other structures with wide free-span roofs. If a building is not of reinforced construction, go quickly to a nearby reinforced building, or to a ravine or open ditch and lie flat.

In open country, if there is no time to find suitable shelter, lie face down in the nearest depression, such as a ditch or ravine, and protect your head with your arms.



Madison, Wisconsin
Tornado
July 23, 1944

The United States experienced 832 tornadoes in 1976, eighth highest annual total on record, but there were only 44 fatalities, seventh fewest since 1916.

"That kind of safety record is encouraging," according to National Weather Service Director Dr. George P. Cressman, "but it causes us some uneasiness when we consider that it may lull people into forgetfulness or inaction in preparing for these death-dealing storms."

On this note, the NWS has launched SKYWARN '77, its annual campaign to prevent loss of life from tornadoes. Each year, the Weather Service initiates SKYWARN before the worst months of the tornado season to encourage public preparation for the deadly twisters.

Since record-keeping began in 1916, more than 11,000 persons have been killed by tornadoes and several times that many injured. Property damage by the violently rotating whirlwinds has been measured in the billions.

Over the years since the early 1950's, when the present

reporting and warning system was developed, the number of tornadoes reported has been rising and U.S. population has grown by 38 percent, yet the annual death toll from tornadoes has dropped. Figures from the Environmental Data Service show that, during the decade of the 1940's, it was 179, during the 50's, 141, the 60's, 94. During the 1970's the average has been 115, most of this rise attributable to 307 deaths in 148 tornadoes on April 3-4, 1974, one of the most violent meteorological events in U.S. history.

Weather Service officials say the constant—at least annual—reiteration of tornado preparedness plans and exercises, recruitment and drilling of storm spotters, and conduct of tornado drills in schools, hospitals and other public gathering places should all be part of the system to keep the tornado death toll low. At least nine states now have regular tornado education and drills in schools.

Another new development is construction or modification of schools to take into account recent findings of architects and

engineers that it is the savage wind blast from the direction of an approaching tornado that does the most damage, instead of explosive decompression as was formerly believed.

The Weather Service encourages newspapers, radio and television stations, and public-safety agencies to join in each year in the effort to maintain awareness.

Weathermen say that despite radar, satellites, and other sophisticated instruments, they still must depend on a vast network of volunteer storm spotters to make the SKYWARN system work. The National Weather Service relies heavily on both the Amateur Radio Network and the REACT Citizens' Band Network. The human eye remains the only completely reliable means of detecting tornadoes.

A final and crucial aspect of the SKYWARN campaign is to spread the word to everyone about what individuals can do to protect themselves and their families, since no one can feel completely safe from these home-shattering whirlwinds.

Preparedness Pays Off, Says Allen Pearson

Can warnings and preparedness really save lives when a tornado threatens? Allen Pearson, Director of the Weather Service National Severe Storms Forecast Center lists a number of potentially deadly situations last year where preparedness paid off in lives saved.

The tornado that struck Cabot, Ark., on March 26, at 3:21 p.m., killing five persons and causing millions of dollars' damage as it ripped through the business district. A tornado watch had been issued by the Severe Storms Center for the area at noon, and a warning of a tornado approaching Cabot was

issued shortly after 3 pm. by the Little Rock Weather Service Forecast Office, after which the mayor sounded a warning siren. Without this combination of watch, warning, and community action, Pearson said, the death toll might have been in the hundreds.

A tornado that struck in Hill County, Tex., on May 26, and headed for a Presbyterian Children's Home north of Itaska. The county sheriff phoned the tornado warning to the supervisor who escorted the home's 75 children to safety in a secure basement before the tornado destroyed the home. Pear-

son singled out the Fort Worth, Abilene, and Waco, Tex., weather offices as performing admirably during this and other tornado episodes in Texas in late May.

An outbreak of 10 tornadoes on June 12 and 13 in Iowa that left 80 miles of tornado tracks in the state during the two-day period without a single fatality—obviously the result of successful warnings and preparedness. The towns of Jordan and Story City, Iowa, were under the gun twice. An officer who sounded a warning siren in Story City said he couldn't see anything in the sky because there was so much water coming

down, but he did see "a garage roll across the street." A farm family that had fled the storm returned to find an unfamiliar tractor on the farmstead with its plow buried nose deep. Farmer Ray Schoof said he had no idea where it came from but he would like to know where his car went.

A record outbreak of 38 tornadoes for the month of June in North Dakota, more than double the previous June record of 17—without a single fatality and only one injury, according to Ellis Burton, head of the Bismarck Weather Service Forecast Office.

1976 Tornado Statistics*

Alabama	30	0	Nebraska	26	0
Alaska	0	0	Nevada	0	0
Arizona	5	0	New Jersey	1	0
Arkansas	28	9	New Hampshire	2	0
California	6	0	New Mexico	2	0
Colorado	42	0	New York	8	0
Connecticut	1	0	North Carolina	23	3
Delaware	2	0	North Dakota	52	0
Florida	66	1	Ohio	10	0
Georgia	20	0	Oklahoma	28	5
Hawaii	0	0	Oregon	0	0
Idaho	0	0	Pennsylvania	23	2
Illinois	27	4	Rhode Island	0	0
Indiana	37	4	South Carolina	14	1
Iowa	18	0	South Dakota	4	0
Kansas	14	0	Tennessee	9	0
Kentucky	5	1	Texas	176	2
Louisiana	14	1	Utah	0	0
Maine	1	0	Vermont	0	0
Maryland	4	0	Virginia	9	0
Massachusetts	1	0	Virgin Islands	1	0
Michigan	33	3	Washington	0	0
Minnesota	11	1	West Virginia	1	0
Mississippi	34	5	Wisconsin	12	0
Missouri	12	2	Wyoming	24	0
Montana	2	0			

Total tornadoes for U.S. last year...832...total deaths...44

(Total of tornadoes is six less than cumulative total by states, 838, since six tornadoes crossed state borders.)

*Figures for 1976 are preliminary. Final figures may vary somewhat and will be available later in 1977 from NOAA's National Climatic Center.

It's time again

Annual Employee Performance Ratings

The annual performance rating is a supervisor's evaluation of an employee's overall performance during the preceding rating period which begins April 1 of each year and ends March 31 of the following year. The rating is expressed as outstanding, satisfactory, or unsatisfactory.

Performance ratings must cover a minimum period of ninety days. For this reason, employees who have more than three months service on March 31, but who, after January 1, have been promoted or reassigned, have had a change in supervision, or have received a warning of unsatisfactory performance, will not be rated until ninety days thereafter. Employees who initially entered on duty after January 1, will not be rated for the current performance rating year.

Supervisors and employees share the responsibilities in making sure that performance ratings are meaningful. Employees should ask their supervisors to clarify any phase of assigned work they do not understand, and supervisors are expected to establish an open door policy, whereby any employee may feel free to request job clarification. Employees, likewise, are expected to accept any constructive evaluation of and suggestions for improvement of their work.

Outstanding ratings are awarded when an employee's performance clearly exceeds all aspects of performance standards relating to the position and when the employee deserves special commendation as well. Supervisors periodically consider recommending an incentive award for an employee who has been assigned an outstanding rating.

Employees whose performance meets or exceeds most aspects of the position are rated satisfactory. An employee rated as satisfactory generally has some aspects of work performance which could be improved, balanced with outstanding work performance in other work areas. Satisfactory ratings do not require a written justification.

Unsatisfactory ratings are used when an employee's performance is weak in essential aspects of the job requirements and is not offset by strong performance in other areas. Employees may be given an unsatisfactory rating only after a written warning has been issued, not less than ninety days nor more than six months prior to the date the rating period ends. Warning letters must inform employees where their job performance has not met performance standards, how they may bring their work up to a satisfactory level and

what efforts the supervisor will make to help raise the level of job performance. If an employee's performance remains at a low level after the ninety-day period, an unsatisfactory rating is prepared.

Employees receiving unsatisfactory ratings must be removed from the positions they currently occupy. They may be reassigned or demoted to positions in which they can perform at a satisfactory level, or, if necessary, employees receiving unsatisfactory ratings may be separated from the Federal service.

Employees may appeal both satisfactory and unsatisfactory ratings within thirty days after the receipt of the rating. Appeals of unsatisfactory ratings may be made within NOAA and to the Civil Service Commission. However, an appeal may not be made to NOAA after it has been made to the Civil Service Commission. Appeals of satisfactory ratings may be made to either NOAA or CSC but in no case to both. The original choice is final.

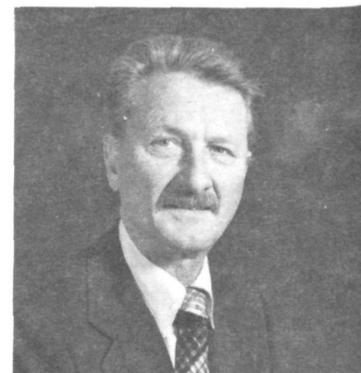
Supervisors and employees who have any questions regarding performance ratings should consult Chapter 18, Performance Ratings, of the NOAA Personnel Handbook or contact their servicing personnel office.

Brown Named Deputy Chief

Roy C. Brown has been named Deputy Chief, Personnel for NOAA.

Born in Charter Oak, Iowa, Mr. Brown has educated at Grand Island Business College and received a degree from George Washington University in Business Education in 1949.

He began his career in the Federal government with the



Roy C. Brown

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service in 1939 and assumed more responsible positions in Personnel Management within Interior and the Army Map Service. In 1956 he joined the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads as Placement Officer. He continued with the Department until 1972 when he left the position of Employment Officer to join the NOAA Personnel Division as Chief, Personnel Operations Branch. Mr. Brown assumed his new duties as Deputy Chief on January 30, 1977.

NOAA Personnel Division Lists Current Vacancy Announcements

Announcement Number	Position Title	Grade	MLC	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
263-77	General Physical Scientist	GS-15	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	2/3/77	2/25/77
265-77	Electrical Engineer	GS-13	ERL	Silver Spring, Md.	2/3/77	2/25/77
267-77	Meteorologist	GS-14	NWS	Camp Springs, Md.	2/7/77	3/1/77
272-77	Writer-Editor	GS-9	HDQS	Washington, D.C.	2/7/77	3/1/77
236-77	Biologist	GS-12	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	2/14/77	2/28/77
282-77	Meteorological Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Binghamton, N.Y.	2/14/77	2/28/77
283-77	Supv. Special Agent	GS-12	NMFS	Gloucester, Mass.	2/14/77	2/28/77
284-77	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	2/14/77	2/28/77
286-77	Fishery Program Administrator	GS-15	NMFS	Los Angeles, Calif.	2/14/77	2/28/77
287-77	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Indianapolis, Ind.	2/14/77	2/28/77
276-77	Economist	GS-13	HDQS	Washington, D.C.	2/8/77	3/2/77
277-77	Chief, Special Personnel Programs Branch	GS-14	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	2/8/77	3/2/77
278-77	Chief, Personnel Operations Branch	GS-15	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	2/8/77	3/2/77
279-77	General Engineer (4 positions)	GS-14	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	2/11/77	3/4/77
280-77	Program Analysis Officer	GS-15	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	2/11/77	3/4/77
285-77	Physical Scientist or Biologist	GS-14	HDQS	Washington, D.C.	2/14/77	3/4/77
294-77	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Fairbanks, Alaska	2/17/77	3/4/77



CHEESY OVEN-FRIED SMELT

3 pounds pan-dressed smelt or other small pan-dressed fish, fresh or frozen
 1/2 cup milk
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 1-1/2 cups flavored dry bread crumbs

1/4 cup grated Parmesan cheese
 1/3 cup margarine or butter, melted
 Paprika

garine or butter over fish. Sprinkle with paprika. Bake in an extremely hot oven, 500° F., for 8 to 10 minutes or until fish flake easily when tested with a fork. Makes 6 servings.

Three Fishery Management Councils Receive Grants

A total of \$443,100 has been allotted to three of the Nation's eight Regional Fishery Management Councils for administration and management plan development.

The Pacific, Western Pacific, and South Atlantic Regional Fishery Management Councils were allotted \$141,200, \$160,400, and \$141,500, respectively, the first of such grants under the Fishery Conservation and Management Act (FCMA) of 1976.

Commonly referred to as the "200-mile limit," the landmark legislation, effective March 1, 1977, establishes Regional Fish-

ery Management Councils each of which is required to prepare a management plan on each fishery in its geographical area, to prepare comments on any application for foreign fishing, to conduct public hearings, and to make periodic reports.

In related action, three of the Regional Fishery Management Councils have established scientific and statistical committees authorized by the FCMA.

A scientific and statistical committee assists in the development, collection, and evaluation of statistical, biological, economic, social, and other scientific information pertaining to the

Spring Floods *(Continued from page 1)*

Basins, Dr. White said. Snow depth ranges from a few inches in the lower Ohio River Basin to nearly four feet in western New York.

Frost depths vary from as much as six feet in snowswept areas of New England to three to four feet in eastern Pennsylvania and as little as a few inches in parts of western New York and Pennsylvania. There, the snow has acted as a blanket and prevented greater frost depths when the cold weather of late December and January arrived. Hard-frozen soil can contribute to flooding conditions because it speeds water runoff when thawing occurs. "The combination of deep-frozen rivers, high water

content in the heavy snow accumulation, and frozen ground is of concern," Dr. White said.

"Frozen rivers are already causing a variety of problems, the worst being impediments to barge traffic carrying heating fuel. Ice jams can cause flooding by acting as dams, and cause damage to navigational aids, vessels, bridges and shoreline structures by the grinding, crushing action of ice-chunks.

"This, combined with water released from melting snow during a sudden thaw, and heavy rains falling at or near the same time, could produce heavier than normal flooding. Of course, a more gradual thaw would minimize the problem.

"We intend to provide the most accurate and up-to-date information possible on the situation and we urge every citizen in the susceptible regions to be alert to the potential problem," he said.

NOAA Announces New Film Catalog

A catalogue listing more than 50 motion picture films on such diverse subjects as ocean and weather research, precautions to take in the event of severe storms, commercial fishing practices and the preparation of seafood, and the coastal environment is available from NOAA.

Produced by the NOAA Motion Picture Service, the films are intended for general public viewing. All are 16mm, and most are in color. They run up to 48 minutes in length.

The films are available on a loan basis, without charge.

Copies of the catalogue may be obtained from Motion Picture Service, NOAA, 12231 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Md. 20852. Film ordering instructions are included in the catalogue.

Woman of Year

(Continued from page 1)

the Solar-Terrestrial Data Services Division of the National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center. Dr. Simpson, the first woman in the U.S. to obtain a Ph.D. in Meteorology, was director of NOAA's Experimental Meteorology Laboratory (ERL) in Miami until 1974, when she became Professor of Environmental Sciences at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville.

NOAA NEWS

Published biweekly at Rockville, Md., by the Office of Public Affairs for the information of employees of the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Articles to be considered for publication should be submitted at least 10 days in advance to NOAA News, Room 221, WSC 5, Office of Public Affairs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Rockville, Md., 20852.

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.

KING

Albert L. King, Chief of the Weather Service's River District Office in Memphis, Tenn., for over 20 years prior to his retirement 10 years ago, died November 12. He is survived by his wife of 719 North Trezevant, Memphis, Tenn., 38112.

BODE

Wesley Bode, a meteorologist at the Weather Forecast Office in San Antonio, Tex., died December 1. He joined the National Weather Service at Abilene in 1958, and also served at NWS facilities in Great Falls, Mont..

New England Fisheries Plans

(Continued from page 1.)

A specific area closed to foreign trawl fishing while domestic lobstermen's pots are in place, is located along a narrow strip between 100 and 200 fathoms, roughly from Georges Bank to Cape Hatteras, following the contour of the Continental Shelf.

However, while foreign fishermen are allowed to fish within other specified areas, or "windows" in the 200-mile fisheries conservation zone, they will not be allowed to engage in trawl fishing in any place where U.S. lobstermen have planted their lobster pots and have reported those locations to the U.S. Coast Guard.

Wake Island, and Honolulu, Hawaii, before moving to San Antonio in 1967. Mr. Bode is survived by his wife, Marjorie, of 10222 Fox Hollow, San Antonio, Texas, 78217; and two children, Susan and John.

REED

Mrs. Helen R. Reed, a Personnel Clerk in the National Weather Service's Eastern Regional Headquarters in Garden City, N.Y., until her retirement last year died January 24. Mrs. Reed joined the Weather Service in New York in 1969. She is survived by her husband, Joseph, and two sons.

TAYLOR

George D. Taylor, former Weather Service Specialist from WSFO, Louisville, Ky., died on January 18. Mr. Taylor had retired from the NWS in 1968, with over 30 years of service. In addition to Louisville, he served at Nashville, the Atlantic Weather Patrol and Washington. He is survived by his wife of 1207 Short St., Louisville, Ky., 40213; and two sons.

THULLENAR

C. F. Van Thullenar, Regional Director of the Weather Service's Central Region during the years 1950-1955, died January 19 at his home in Branson, Mo. He had retired in 1965, after having also served as Director of the National Severe Storms Research Project in Kansas City.

Mr. Thullenar began his career in 1923 at Broken Arrow, Oklahoma. He soon transferred to Weather Service Headquarters and received his BS degree from George Washington University while working full-time. He also worked in Toledo (establishing that office), Dallas (while studying mathematics at SMU), Salt Lake City, Albuquerque, Boston and again in Washington. In 1947, he was selected by the U.S. Occupation Forces in Germany to lead the Meteorological Services there. He returned to Kansas City in 1949 as Assistant Regional Director and became Director in 1950.

He is survived by his wife, Pearl, of Box 247, Branson, Mo., 65616; and a son Dr. Philip Van Thullenar of Shawnee Mission, Kansas.



The NOS 1977 Outstanding Employee of the Year Award was recently presented by R. Adm. Allen L. Powell (left), at NOS headquarters in Rockville, to Ralph Pekinpaugh of Tell City, Ind., as Mrs. Pekinpaugh looks on. Mr. Pekinpaugh designed an easily managed portable station tower, and a truck-mounted observing tower.

65 Percent of North America Covered by Snow in January

Sixty-five percent of the land mass of North America—about 6.4 million square miles (15.8 million square kilometers)—was snow covered last month, the most extensive snow coverage in the past 11 years, satellite pictures have shown.

Donald R. Wiesnet, Senior Research Hydrologist with NOAA, said analysis of NOAA satellite imagery also showed heavy snow cover in Europe and Asia, where 44 percent of the land mass was snow covered.

The National Environmental Satellite Service scientist's findings were prepared for delivery at the Eastern Snow Conference in Belleville, Ontario.

NESS began observing snow

cover from satellite imagery in 1966. Eurasia has had a greater expanse of snow cover—in February 1968 and February 1972—during the 11 years of observation. But the combined coverage figures last month for both North America and Eurasia totaled 16.8 million square miles (42.3 million square kilometers), the greatest amount of snow cover ever measured by satellite in one month in the Northern Hemisphere.

Wiesnet and his fellow scientist, Michael Matson, noted that following the last heavy snow cover winter—1971-72—the next three winters were marked by successive decreases in snow cover.



The National Weather Service recently held its Annual Communications Conference in Silver Spring, Md. Participants pictured are: (front row from left) S. R. Barbagallo, NWSH; Seymour Steiner, NWSH; Jerry Drost, NHC; Loren F. Pitts, CRH; James Haddock, WSFO San Juan; (second row) H. Yates Holleman, NWSH; James R. Neilon, Chief, Communications Division, NWSH; Dr. George P. Cressman, Director, NWS; Bernard Edelman, NWSH; Bob J. Stringer, SRH; Bernard W. McKendree, NWSH; (third row) Harry A. Miller, NWSH; Russ Hanns, WSFO San Francisco; Gerald Morell, ARH; Richard J. Carr, ERH; Donald D. Howard, WRH; Myron H. Kerner, PRH.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

ERRATA NOTICE

One or more conditions of the original document may affect the quality of the image, such as:

Discolored pages

Faded or light ink

Binding intrudes into the text

This has been a co-operative project between the NOAA Central Library and the Climate Database Modernization Program, National Climate Data Center (NCDC). To view the original document, please contact the NOAA Central Library in Silver Spring, MD at (301) 713-2607 x124 or Library.Reference@noaa.gov

HOV Services
Imaging Contractor
12200 Kiln Court
Beltsville, MD 20704-1387
July 23, 2010