

Dr. Cressman Takes Office As AMS Head

Dr. George P. Cressman, Director of the National Weather Service, took office as the new President of the American Meteorological Society (AMS) at Savannah, Ga., on February 1.

The AMS is the leading professional organization for meteorologists in the United States, with a membership of 9,000. Since it was founded in 1919, it has become the principal focus for exchange of professional information among U.S. meteorologists. It also serves as a key link



Dr. George P. Cressman

with meteorologists of other nations. The AMS publishes six professional journals and conducts from 12 to 20 national and international meetings annually. Dr. Cressman has been a frequent contributor to AMS publications and a leading participant in formulation of the Society's policies.

Before becoming President, Dr. Cressman served as chairman of the AMS publications committee, 1960-61; a member of the nominating committee, 1966; a counselor, 1957-59 and 1971-73, and a member of the executive committee, 1971-72.

He succeeds Dr. Werner

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Assistant Administrator Is Nominated



Jorge E. Picon (center) receives the NMFS Employee of the Year award (a certificate and a check for \$500) in Washington from Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, David H. Wallace (right), as NOAA Administrator Richard A. Frank looks on.

NMFS Names Jorge E. Picon Employee of the Year 1976

Jorge E. Picon, Special Agent (Fisheries), in the Southeast Regional Law Enforcement Division, St. Petersburg, Fla., recently was chosen the 1976 Outstanding NMFS Employee of the Year.

90 Vessels Cited in 1977, May Be Fined

During 1977 there were more than 170 alleged violations of regulations governing the catch of cod, haddock, and yellowtail flounders by U.S. commercial fishermen in the New England area, according to the National Marine Fisheries Service. Approximately 90 vessels were involved.

Under the regulations, a violation may result in a maximum administrative fine of \$25,000, suspension or revocation of the license, or forfeiture of the catch and vessel. Mitigating circumstances may lead to recommendation of a lower penalty or downgrading of the violation to

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Jorge Picon serves as Assistant Special Agent-In-Charge, Field Operations Branch, in the regional office. He is responsible for all field operations conducted by regional Special Agents and for the training and orientation of new enforcement agents. He has also systematized the intelligence and analysis functions of the regional enforcement staff to meet the needs of local and national managers.

Since his appointment in August 1972, as an Enforcement Clerk, Picon obtained a B.A. degree in Criminal Justice from the University of South Florida. According to the NMFS his Hispanic background has made him uniquely qualified among enforcement agents to undertake many challenging assignments.

These assignments have included extensive Coast Guard sea patrols in the 1973-1975 period of extreme tension between Bahamian and Cuban American fishermen on the

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James P. Walsh, for the past year general counsel of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, has been nominated as Deputy Administrator of NOAA the White House has announced.

NOAA Administrator Richard A. Frank said that Walsh's knowledge and experience in ocean affairs, as well as his understanding of NOAA's atmospheric missions, will be a welcome addition to NOAA's management team.



James P. Walsh

A native of Coos Bay, Ore., Walsh was director of the Senate's National Ocean Policy Study during 1977 in addition to his Senate committee duties.

From 1972 until last April, the Stanford University graduate served as staff counsel to the Senate Commerce Committee and counsel to the Senate Ocean Policy Study. In those posts he had responsibility for all ocean-related legislative programs, merchant marine, ocean pollution, coastal zone management, and other related subject areas.

Walsh received his J.D. and LL.M. degrees from the University of Washington in 1970 and 1971, respectively, and until June 1972 was Assistant Attorney General for the State of Washington, including service as counsel to the State's Oceanographic Commission.

He is a member of the Law of

(Continued on p. 2)

NOAA Grants Aid Four States

NOAA grants totalling more than \$1,860,000 have been awarded the States of Texas and New York for continued development of coastal management programs, through the Office of Coastal Zone Management.

With its \$940,996 grant, the Texas General Land Office will work towards completing the development of a program to achieve rational and effective use of the State's coastal environment. The State will add \$235,249 to this fourth year grant.

The \$927,800 New York grant supports the State's third-year planning effort in designing a program that protects the coast through long-term manage-

AMS (From p. 1)

Baum, of the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee.

In other AMS action during its Savannah meeting, the AMS announced that William D. Bonner, Director of the National Weather Service's Eastern Region, will serve as one of five Councilors of the Society for a three-year term.

Among the awards presented during the meeting was one for Outstanding Service By A Weather Forecaster to Elbert C. Hill, Lead Forecaster at the NWS in Miami, Fla., "for his innovative use of computer technology in the preparation of routine analyses and forecasts in the Miami area, and the creation of many programs that have proved so successful that they have been adopted by other weather services, both nationally and internationally." The AMS' Editor's Award went to Dr. Jerry D. Mahlman, Research Meteorologist with the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory at Princeton, N.J., "for his thorough and authoritative reviews of manuscripts submitted to both the Journal of the Atmospheric Sciences and Meteorological Monographs. His perceptive suggestions have led to substantial improvements of several important contributions."

ment and balanced competitive use. Funds will be used to expand and intensify work initiated during the first two years of the program. New York will add \$232,000 in State funds to this grant.

The State of California has been awarded a \$240,000 grant under NOAA's Coastal Energy Impact Program.

The grant comes from the Office of Coastal Zone Management and will be administered by the California Coastal Commission.

The State will initiate several projects designed to reduce losses of valuable environmental and recreational resources caused by Outer Continental

Violations (From p. 1)

a citation, usually issued for minor infractions and not carrying a penalty. There were approximately 115 citations issued during 1977.

Most of the alleged violations occurred when fishermen caught more fish per trip than authorized by regulations.

It is estimated that more than 1.3 million pounds of cod, haddock, and yellowtail flounder have been landed by domestic fishermen in excess of the quotas of about 132 million pounds established by the regulations.

Shelf activity and other major coastal energy facility sitings.

The Coastal Energy Impact Program allots funds to States according to the level of Outer Continental Shelf or coastal energy development off their coasts. The States are responsible in turn for reallocating funds to their local governments through a Federally approved intrastate allocation process.

The State of Alaska has been awarded a \$305,466 grant from NOAA under the Office of Coastal Zone Management's Coastal Energy Impact Program.

The grant, will be administered by the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs. It will be used to develop and implement a process to allocate funds to local agencies within the State and for planning for the social, economic, and environmental consequences of specific energy facilities.

Walsh (From p. 1)

the Sea Advisory Committee at the State Department, as well as the Washington and District of Columbia Bar Associations and the American Society for International Law.

NOAA Proposes Policy on Sales Of Fish Catch

Foreign vessels within the 200-mile Fishery Conservation and Management Zone may be permitted to buy or receive fish caught by U.S. fishermen, under an interim policy proposed by NOAA.

Vessel owners wishing to participate in such so-called "joint ventures" with U.S. fishermen would be required to obtain permits issued under Preliminary Management Plans.

The permits would be issued by the Secretary of Commerce after it was determined that the fish to be sold or delivered by domestic fishermen exceeded amounts U.S. processors were capable of, and intend to, process. In addition, the amounts of fish caught by American fishermen could not exceed the limits established to insure a continued growth of the stocks. The foreign vessel applying for the permit also must have demonstrated the capability to process the American catch.

Several other factors would also be considered in issuing a permit; the potential for gear conflicts between U.S. vessels, the impact on U.S. consumers, prices at all levels, and the impact on employment in the fishing industry and on the income of domestic fishermen, processors. (Continued on p. 8)



Jerry Stevens of the Knights of Columbus recently presented crew members of the NOAA Ship Oregon II a certificate of appreciation for charity work and gifts to orphanages and charity organizations in ports of the West Indies and South America. Receiving the award at the ship's Pascagoula, Miss., base are (l. to r.) Phillip Glover, Frank Ciaramitaro, Gregory Cousins, Louis Guirola, Victor Johnson, Louis Nelson, Ernest Williams, Jake Marinovich, Edward Thompson, Herbert Young, and Jerry Stevens representing the Knights of Columbus.

Storm, Flood Evacuation Maps Ready

The publication of six storm evacuation maps along the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville, Fla., to Savannah, Ga., has been announced by the NOS.

The maps show emergency evacuation routes, areas subject to flooding from hurricanes and other storms, and elevations which might afford "safe islands" for storm evacuees. The six maps include Jacksonville Beach, Jacksonville, and Fernandina Beach in Florida; St. Marys, Kingsland, Woodbine, Brunswick, St. Simons Island, Darien, Ludowici, and Riceboro in Georgia. The counties are Duval and Nassau in Florida; Camden, Glynn, Wayne, McIntosh, Long, and Liberty in Georgia.

The storm evacuation maps include a delineation of areas subject to flooding by surges of various heights; main evacuation roads and feeder roads; low points along the roads that might be engulfed; and high spots which are likely to remain unaffected by flood waters.

To date, 71 maps have been issued for seven Gulf coast areas and a number of Atlantic Coast regions.

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 108, Rock-Wall Bldg., 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.

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

Regulations Would Halt Billfish Take

Proposed regulations to prevent the retention of billfishes and to control the tonnage of sharks that may be caught by foreign fishermen off the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico coasts have been published by the NMFS.

The regulations implement a Preliminary Fishery Management Plan that will remain in effect until final plans for these species are developed.

Under the regulations, expected to become effective late in February, foreign fishermen will be required to release any blue marlin, longbill spearfish, sailfish, swordfish, or white marlin caught within the U.S. 200-mile conservation zone. These fish often are caught on longline gear being used for tuna, a species not under the jurisdiction of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976.

A total catch of not more than 1,150 metric tons of sharks, excluding dogfish sharks, is established by the proposed regulations. When the limit has been caught, the same restrictions as to billfishes will apply to all sharks caught on longlines.

Acevedo and Beeg Winners of EEO Essay Contest

Jose Acevedo, Jr., and Meredith Beeg have won First and Second Prizes of \$100 and \$50 respectively in the NOAA Office of Administration's essay contest on "What EEO Means To Me." The prizes will be awarded at the ADMIN Employee of the Year Luncheon scheduled for early March. The winning essays were picked by the unanimous decision of the judging panel which consisted of Mary Breeskin, National Weather Service; John Hope, III, Commission on Civil Rights; and Carlos Esparza, Civil Service Commission.

A Look Ahead

Weather Watch, 1990 Style

Experimental remote sensors now under development could dramatically improve the quality and scope of short-term, local weather reporting and forecasting, according to a NOAA scientist.

Citing recent developments in acoustic, optical, infrared, and radio techniques for "watching" events in the atmosphere and ocean, Dr. C. Gordon Little, Director of NOAA's Wave Propagation Laboratory in Boulder, Colo., predicted a family of weather services for the 1990's quite unlike any that have come before.

In this system, Little told a session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in Washington, D.C., February 14, remote sensors would monitor atmospheric conditions with unprecedented accuracy and detail over an area perhaps 200 kilometers square—

Picon (From p. 1)

Bahamas spiny lobster fishing grounds where he was credited with preventing many potentially dangerous confrontations; support of nonfisheries Coast Guard enforcement efforts such as his assistance in the seizure of a vessel on the high seas for a violation of U.S. narcotics laws; and extensive in-depth undercover investigations with respect to endangered species products and marine mammals.

Through cooperation with other Federal agencies, Picon developed the means for locating the positions of foreign fishing vessels in the U.S. waters in the Gulf of Mexico without resorting to costly sea and air patrols. Using his fluency in Spanish, he established intelligence collection and analysis systems for critical regional enforcement programs. In addition, he established standard procedures for routine reports within the regional office and to NMFS Headquarters.

the size of a Washington, D.C., or Denver metropolitan area.

There, the general public and such specialized clients as aviation and agriculture would receive weather information continuously, possibly over a dedicated television channel. These video displays would focus on the mesoscale—middle-sized—weather events that have the greatest influence on the quality and safety of life: thunderstorms, orographic snowfall, flashflood-producing rains, urban air quality, and the like.

On the TV screens, computer-animated weather systems would bloom and fade in real time, according to Little, and forecasts for the next several hours would herald changes in regional atmospheric conditions.

The possibility of such immediate and detailed meteorological information comes from recent developments in the NOAA laboratory directed by Little. There, he reported, remote sensors that were bare hypotheses a decade ago have evolved into experimental hardware, with broad capabilities.

Acoustic sensors have been developed that can measure the atmospheric boundary layer's density (thermal) structure and also, in conjunction with microwave radar, monitor wind-shear near airports. Lidars (laser radars) can "see" the difference between atmospheric water and atmospheric ice. New radars are able to monitor the full three-dimensional wind fields in cloud systems, and even monitor air motion in clear air, without the droplet targets required by conventional radars.

This ability to measure remotely wind, temperature, water vapor, clouds, precipitation, and aerosols (suspended solids), together with new satellite-borne, remote-sensing techniques, should make it possible to field a prototype regional weather observing and forecasting system within a decade, according to Little.

ī/kō sə hē/drən glōb

...any way you say it,
it's interesting and fun

EDS' National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center (NGSDC) has provided "Do-It-Yourself" icosahedron (20-sided) globe construction material to a publication for Junior High School students called Things of Science. The full-color globe shows the location of earthquake epicenters of magnitude 4.5 or greater on the

Richter scale for 1963-1974. It has been included in a monthly Things of Science kit titled "Earthquakes," sent to about 35,000 subscribers, mostly teenagers with an interest in science. The kit also contains a 32-page booklet describing earthquakes, which Paul Grim and Wilbur Rinehart of NGSDC helped edit.

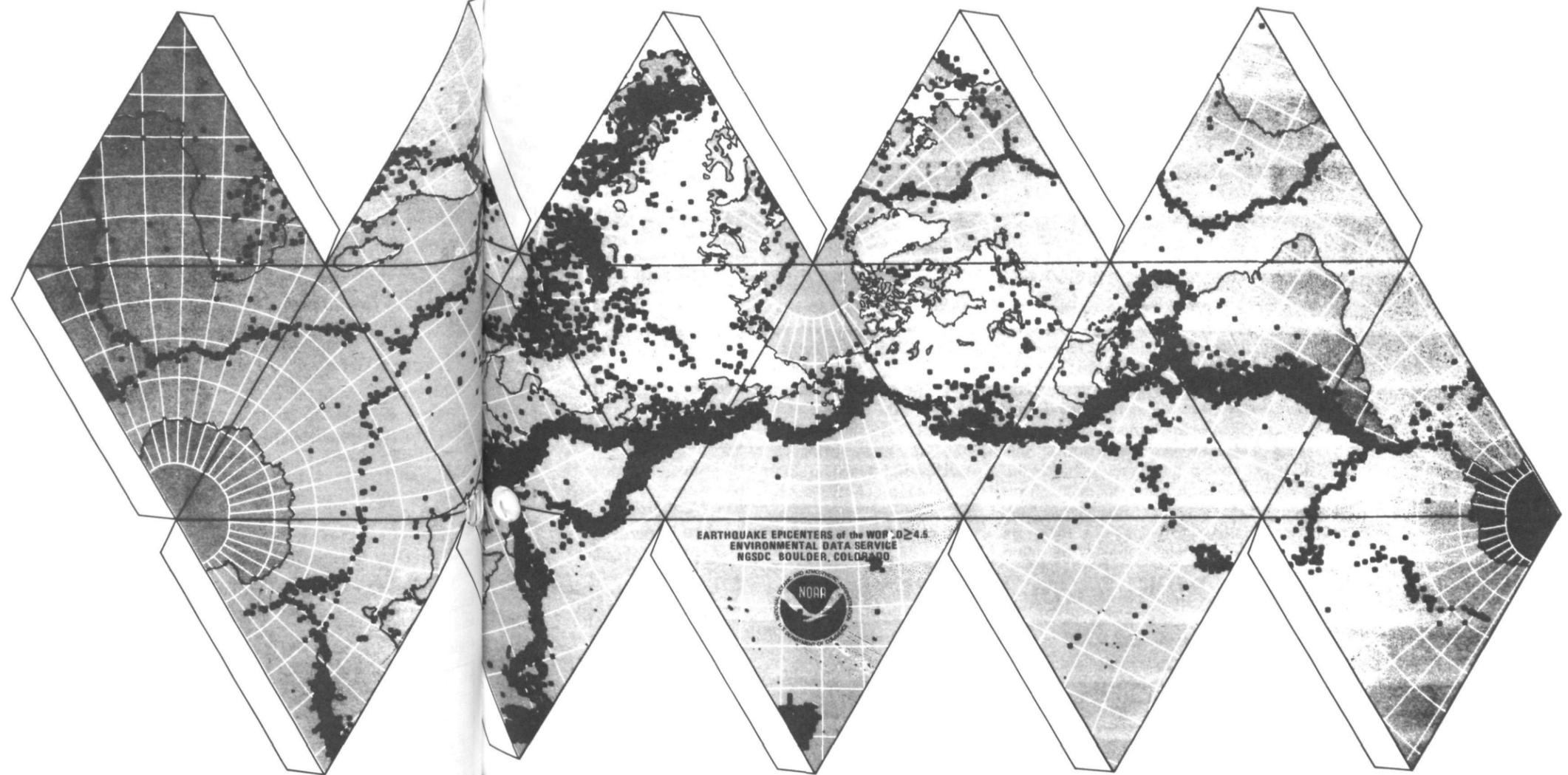
This is a slightly reduced reproduction of the earthquake material furnished in the Things of Science kit by the NGSDC. The original is printed in four colors.



Kirsten Rinehart, 10, daughter of Wilbur Rinehart of the National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center, has already finished one icosahedron globe and is starting on a second. A "Things of Science" kit on earthquakes lies on the table before her.

Earthquake Epicenters of the World

Do-it-yourself icosahedron globe



This map, which can be used to construct an icosahedron globe, shows the locations, (epicenters) of earthquakes of magnitude 4.5 or greater (on the Richter scale) for the years 1963-1974. To put it together, cut along the lines including the tabs and fold along the black lines. Agencies in the Department of Commerce and the Department of the Interior have determined the locations of earthquake epicenters in the world. In 1963, significant advances in seismic instrumentation technology were made and a worldwide array of instruments was installed to improve the accuracy of these measurements. At the same time sophisticated computers were used to determine numerical solutions of these locations more accurately than ever before possible. Since then a worldwide array of instruments consisting of 125,000 earthquake epicenters with date, time of occurrence, location, and size (magnitude) of all large earthquakes has been collected and maintained by the Solar-Terrestrial Data Division of NOAA's National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center in Boulder, Colorado.



NGSDC 1977(S)

In 1969, a plot of earthquake locations, prepared by seismologists at Columbia University and interpreted widely by the seismological community, aided in defining boundaries of the earth's plates. According to current theory, the plates are drifting away from spreading zones such as the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, the East Pacific Rise, and the Red Sea Rift zone, toward zones such as the Aleutian arc, the Japanese Sea, the Andes and the Alpine-Himalaya Mountains where one plate dips beneath another plate. These plate boundaries show clearly on the map as lines of epicenters.

For a free copy of our Earthquake Data Services and Publications booklet write to:
Chief, Solid Earth Data Services Division
National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center
NOAA/EDS Boulder, Colorado 80302 or Call 303/499-1000 x6591
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

PME Teams Examine Personnel Practices

"PME"—what is it? "PME" seems to be the latest "in-phrase" in personnel these days both at NOAA and at the Department of Commerce. And yet for those of us who have not served on a "PME team," or had one visit on worksite, the acronym may have little meaning for us. "PME" stands for Personnel Management Evaluation—a program instituted by the Department in 1976, through which all bureaus within the Department are to be reviewed on a three-year basis. The purpose of the review is to determine the "health" of the personnel management program of the organization or installation being reviewed.

The reviews are conducted by teams composed of members drawn from the various Department of Commerce personnel offices and cover five major personnel elements: staffing; classification; EEO; training and awards; and labor management relations. It is very common for a team to be made up of a classifier from NOAA or the National Bureau of Standards, a

staffing specialist from the Census Bureau, an EEO specialist from the Office of the Secretary, Personnel and so forth.

Generally, the team is headed by a high level staff person either from the Program Evaluation and Systems Division, Office of Personnel, DOC, or again, from one of the various DOC bureaus. So far, NOAA employees Andrew Husser, Chief, Policy Planning and Evaluation Branch, and Dick Lumpkin, Chief, Operations Branch, have served as "team leaders."

Under the system two separate types of reviews are conducted—an on-site review which entails interviewing managers and supervisors with a view toward evaluating personnel management in its living environment (i.e., how aware managers and supervisors are of their personnel management responsibilities and how well they fulfill them); and a personnel office review which measures the technical and regulatory aspects of personnel. Once the reviews are conducted, formal reports are

developed and presented to both the personnel officer and top management.

The PME schedule is coordinated with the Civil Service Commission, which conducts its own PME program, so that dual reviews are avoided and so that the separate reviews complement each other. For example, in NOAA the CSC reviewed certain elements in the Miami area; DOC reviewed others but the reviews resulted in a consolidated report on NOAA facilities in the Miami area.

Since the inception of the DOC Program, there have been six major reviews within NOAA—New York, Seattle, Miami, Hawaii, West Coast, and Alaska; five by CSC. Major DOC reviews coming up in the near future are: NWS, NMFS, and EDS Headquarters; Salt Lake City and Boulder.

It should be noted that NOAA had a system prior to 1976 called Maintenance Review. It served much the same purpose but was a self-evaluation system rather than an independent audit.

Should We Alter 'Perspective'?

Editors Ask

"Personnel Perspective" was first published in April of 1972 with the hope that this portion of *NOAA News* would have a wide appeal throughout NOAA. To enhance the chances of success, an extra effort has been made to publish articles that are both informative and topical. "Personnel Perspective" exists to serve the entire NOAA workforce and your support is required to ensure that this publication serves your needs.

Every other week we have attempted to speak to issues of importance to you. Is "Personnel Perspective" succeeding in addressing your interest?

Only you can answer that question for us. Please let us have your criticisms, comments and/or suggestions to improve the content of "Personnel Perspective." Our address is:

Personnel Perspective
NOAA Personnel - ADA
6010 Executive Boulevard
Rockville, Maryland 20852

NOAA Personnel Division Lists Current Vacancies

Announcement No.	Position Title	Grade	Major Line Component	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
182-78	Geophysicist	GS-11	NOS	Rockville, Md.	2/14/78	3/8/78
261-78	Operations Research Analyst	GS-15	NOS	Rockville, Md.	2/9/78	3/3/78
266-78	Supervisory Meteorologist	GS-15	NWS	Honolulu, Hawaii	2/9/78	3/3/78
267-78	Management Analyst	GS-11	NMFS	Miami, Fla.	2/14/78	3/1/78
268-78	Meteorological Technician	GS-7/8/9	NWS	Richmond, Va.	2/14/78	3/1/78
269-78	Hydrologist (Instruction)	GS-12	NWS	Kansas City, Mo.	2/14/78	3/1/78
270-78	Meteorological Technician (Instruction)	GS-11	NWS	Kansas City, Mo.	2/14/78	3/1/78
271-78	Electronics Technician	GS-9	NWS	Kansas City, Mo.	2/14/78	3/1/78
272-78	Cartographer (Photogrammetry)	GS-12	NOS	Rockville, Md.	2/14/78	3/1/78
273-78	Training Administrator	GS-14/15	HDQS.	Rockville, Md.	2/14/78	3/1/78
274-78	Administrative Assistant	GS-9	HDQS.	Rockville, Md.	2/14/78	3/1/78
275-78	Physicist	GS-13	ERL	Boulder, Colo.	2/22/78	3/8/78
276-78	Meteorologist	GS-12	ERL	Research Triangle Park, N.C.	2/22/78	3/8/78
277-78	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	2/22/78	3/15/78
278-78	Supervisory Meteorologist	GS-14	NWS	Washington, D.C.	2/22/78	3/8/78
279-78	Industry Liaison Specialist	GS-13	NMFS	Ann Arbor, Mich.	2/22/78	3/8/78
280-78	Supervisory Oceanographer	GS-14	EDS	Washington, D.C.	2/22/78	3/15/78
281-78	Federal Relations Officer	GS-14	CZ	Washington, D.C.	2/23/78	3/16/78
282-78	Supervisory Meteorologist	GS-14	NWS	Indianapolis, Ind.	2/23/78	3/16/78
283-78	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Ann Arbor, Mich.	2/23/78	3/9/78
284-78	Meteorological Technician	GS-8	NWS	Chatham, Mass.	2/23/78	3/9/78
285-78	Electronics Technician	GS-11	NWS	Washington, D.C.	2/23/78	3/9/78
286-78	Meteorological Technician	GS-7/8/9	NWS	Syracuse, N.Y.	2/23/78	3/9/78

NOTES ABOUT PEOPLE

Ray Waldman, MIC, WSFO Chicago was host and principal speaker at the recent Department of Commerce Council meeting. The Council is composed of the heads of all DOC agencies in the Chicago area and is handled by the DOC Secretarial Representative. His presentation was centered around the forecast and warning mission of the NWS and its facilities and programs in Illinois.

Ed Smith, a Fishery Marketing Specialist for the Southeast Region of the National Marine Fisheries Service was recognized by the Southeastern Fisheries Association, Inc. for his outstanding contributions in the development of export markets for domestic seafood products.

Wilbur W. Wray, FA Forecaster, NSSFC, was recently honored by the Kansas City Federal Executive Board for his EEO work. Wray, as past chairman of the Central Region EEO Committee, made significant strides in developing an effective regional EEO program. Particularly noteworthy was his work developing an extensive tape-slide lecture series on the NWS and the publication of a Regional Recruiting Brochure coupled with a Supervisory/Counseling Handbook.



Three students of Randall High School, Patricia Smith, Cathy Gaines, and Eartha Settles (L to R) present an appreciation award to Robert W. Taber of EDS' National Oceanographic Data Center. The award is for valued service to the Randall Aerospace/Marine Science program, a special course of study that emphasizes aerospace and fine themes in all 9-12 grade courses of this D.C. high school. Taber served on the Program Board of Advisors, organized and conducted Potomac River cruises for students and their parents, guided the school teachers, and helped the students find summer jobs.

Bertha Fontaine, a seafood consumer specialist with the Commercial Development Services Branch, and the only Federally-employed home economist in the Southeast Region of NMFS, received a Certificate of Merit from the Catfish Farmers of America for her outstanding contributions in a farm-raised catfish cooking contest. Ms. Fontaine works in the Pasca-goula NMFS research kitchen, the only one of its kind in the nation.

Nancy Solomon will be entering her fourth summer as a Junior Fellow within the National Weather Service. The Junior Fellowship Program selects qualified seniors from local high schools to work in different areas of the government during seasonal vacations from college. For the past two summers, she has been detailed to the Planning and Requirements Staff in the Gramax Building in Silver Spring, Md., and has been working in two areas: computer programming and video script writing.

A student at Yale University, she is completing a combined major in Physics and Philosophy. She is considering studying Architecture as a graduate student.

Neenah, Detroit, Huron

NWS Names Three New MICs

Harold D. Bogin now heads the Neenah, Wisc., WSMO as Meteorologist-in-Charge. Bogin succeeded Donald A. Kluckman who was promoted to MIC of the Huron WSO in July. Bogin began his meteorological training

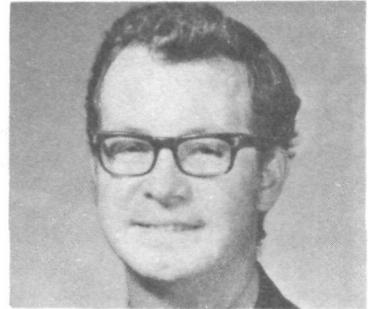


Harold D. Bogin

and experience while serving in the Navy four years. He entered the Weather Service in 1959 at New York City. In 1966, he accepted a WMO position in Taiwan. After some graduate work at Arizona State, he returned to the NWS at the Limon WSMO for a short assignment before his selection to Neenah.

Glenn H. Trapp is Meteorologist-in-Charge of the new Detroit WSO. C. Robert Snider continues as MIC of the WSFO which has been relocated to Ann Arbor. Trapp began his meteorological training and experience in 1953 with the Air Force. He entered the "Weather Bureau" at

Detroit in 1958. A graduate of the University of Michigan,



Glenn H. Trapp

Trapp also served at Lansing, Rochester (as MIC), Corpus Christi (as MIC), and Anchorage.

Donald A. Kluckman is Meteorologist-in-Charge of the Huron, South Dakota WSO. He



Donald A. Kluckman

succeeded Robert E. Fennell who retired in early summer. Don began his NWS career in 1962 at Cold Bay, after four years of meteorological experience in the Navy. After Alaska, he worked in the Western Region before being assigned to Rockford. Huron is his third straight MIC job since 1971. He served first at Pueblo WSO and Neenah WSMO (1975).

Weather Group Cites NOAA Men

Two NOAA men were recently honored by the National Weather Association as recipients of 1977 awards. Jerold LaRue, Meteorologist in Charge of the Weather Service Forecast Office, Washington, D.C., received a Special Award for Outstanding Service to the Association. LaRue was cited for his extensive efforts in founding the NWA, and his service as its acting Executive Director during the previous two years. Frances Parmenter of the NESS Satellite Field Services Station in Washington, D.C., received the Member of the Year Award.

NESS, NWS Exhibit At FFA Meeting

The National Weather Service and National Environmental Satellite Service had a booth at the Future Farmer's of America Convention in Kansas City, Mo., November 8-10. This was the FFA's 50th Anniversary and the convention was attended by over 21,000 members. The National Weather Service's miniature tornado was a big attraction as were NESS's satellite materials. The booth was one of the busiest at the convention.



CRABMEAT FOO YUNG

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 package (6 ounce) frozen snow or king crabmeat | ½ cup finely chopped celery |
| 1 can (1 pound) bean sprouts, drained | ¼ cup finely chopped onion |
| 1 can (4 ounce) mushroom stems and pieces, drained | ½ teaspoon salt |
| | Dash pepper |
| | 4 eggs, beaten slightly |
| | Foo Yung Sauce |

Thaw crabmeat and remove any remaining cartilage. Chop fine. Combine crabmeat, bean sprouts, mushrooms, celery, onion, salt, and pepper. Add eggs; mix well. Pour 1/3 cup crabmeat mixture onto hot lightly greased griddle or skillet. Fry at

moderate heat 2 to 3 minutes or until brown on underside. Turn carefully and fry 2 to 3 minutes longer or until underside is brown. Drain on absorbent paper. Serve with sauce. Makes 6 servings, 2 cakes per serving.

Foo Yung Sauce

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2 tablespoons soy sauce | Combine soy sauce, corn- |
| 2 tablespoons cornstarch | starch, sugar, and bouillon cube; |
| ½ teaspoon sugar | mix well. Add water and cook, |
| 1 chicken bouillon cube, | stirring constantly, until sauce is |
| crumbled | thickened and clear. Makes |
| 2 cups boiling water | about 2 cups sauce. |

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 dressed whiting and frozen fish sticks along the Northeast Seaboard; fresh whole fluke and fresh sea bass in the Middle Atlantic states, including the D.C. area;

fresh blue crab and mullet in the round in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; frozen ocean perch fillets and frozen pan-dressed smelt in the Midwest; fresh oysters and fresh Pacific red snapper fillets in the Northwest; and fresh butterfish fillets and frozen mahi mahi fillets in the Southwest.

NOAA Contracts to Alaska Aid Fish and Game Studies

More than half a million dollars in supplemental contract funds has been awarded to the state of Alaska's Department of Fish and Game by NOAA, to continue research on harbor seals, sea lions, whales, sea otters, migratory birds, and fish resources along Alaska's coastlines.

The funds will support a major environmental study conducted by the Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Assessment Program (OCSEAP) of the Environmental Research Laboratories, for the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management. The study seeks to determine the probable ecological impacts of oil exploration and development activities on Alaska's outer continental shelf.

Alaska Fish and Game Department scientists will do further research on distribution and breeding activities of sea lions in the Gulf of Alaska, initiate new studies of sea otters in the southern Kodiak Island regions, and conduct monthly aerial surveys of Belukha whales in Cook Inlet.

In a separate study, the same research team will carry out a radio-tracking study of harbor seals on Tugidak Island, southwest of Kodiak Island, site of the world's largest concentration of harbor seals.

An in-depth migratory bird survey of colonies at Kamishak Bay on the western shore of Lower Cook Inlet will be continued.

A supplemental contract was let to continue studies of near-shore fishes in Kamishak and Kachemak Bays in Lower Cook Inlet, including pink, chum, and Chinook salmon, Dolly Varden, Pacific sand lances, herring, smelt, and greenling, and some flatfish including rock cod and starry flounder.

A survey of finfish resources is underway at Gullivan Bay in Norton Sound and at Port Clarence between Nome, Alaska, and the Bering Straits. In addition, aerial surveys of Seward

Peninsula are monitoring the distribution of nearshore forage fishes such as herring, capelin, and smelt within one-quarter to one-half mile of the coastline.

With the latest supplemental funds, NOAA has awarded a total of \$457,169 for the sea lion, sea otter, and whale study; \$305,692 for the migratory bird research; \$205,045 for the harbor seal study; \$425,000 for the food web relationships of fish in Lower Cook Inlet; and \$532,325 for the finfish resource surveys in Norton and Kotzebue Sounds during the past two years.

Policy (From p. 2)

sors, and industry workers. Under the proposed interim policy, foreign countries would have to inform the State Department of the amounts of each species of fish they would obtain from U.S. fishermen, in addition to information normally furnished for a permit to fish within the 200-mile conservation zone.

The relevant Regional Fishery Management Council would obtain public comment on the applications, and would recommend to the Secretary of Commerce approval or disapproval, indicating any terms and conditions that should be contained in the permit. This recommendation would be reviewed with the Secretary of State and the Coast Guard, and approval or disapproval would follow. If the application were approved, it would be issued to the foreign country with any conditions and restrictions the Secretary deemed necessary.

Each application would be considered individually, and a permit would be valid only for the calendar year in which it was issued. Any permits issued would not set a precedent for permits requested in later years.

A final policy, replacing the interim policy, is expected to be developed late this year. Prior to adoption it will be published and the public given an opportunity to comment on it.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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