

Wetlands Tied To Future Fish Declines

Future decline and extinction of fish and shellfish in coastal areas may result from the loss of the essential wetlands and critical habitat, James P. Walsh, NOAA's Deputy Administrator said recently.

Speaking at a National Workshop on Mitigating Losses of Fish and Wildlife Habitats in Fort Collins, Colo., Walsh said that the job of protecting and conserving marine and estuarine habitats is going to get tougher.

"Conflicts between protection and development continues to multiply in our coastal zones, especially conflicts over the use of dwindling wetlands," Walsh said. "The complexity of the matter, competition for scarce space in the coastal zones, pollution problems, and, unfortunately, a fair amount of public indifference and distrust of government intentions adds to our habitat protection problems."

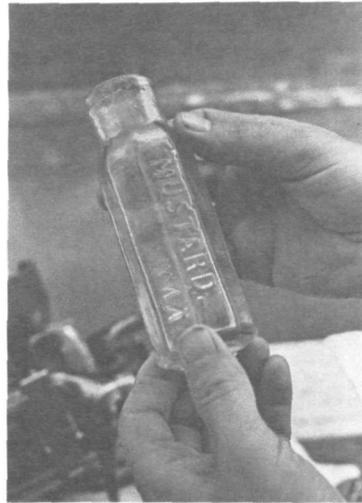
NOAA is concentrating on habitat protection activities by the National Marine Fisheries Service and Coastal Zone Management programs to include estuarine and marine sanctuaries and pollution research efforts, Walsh said.

Under the Coastal Zone Management Act and regulations, habitats of particular concern must be inventoried by the

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Monitor's mustard bottle.

Divers have recovered the first historic artifacts from the collapsed officers' quarters of the USS Monitor. They are probing the remains of the Civil War ironclad in 210 feet of water 16 miles off Cape Hatteras, N.C.

Gordon Watts, underwater archaeologist for the State of North Carolina, removed an octagonally-shaped mustard bottle from the ship's remains on August 8.

The bottle, apparently from the officers' mess, is embossed with the word "Mustard" on two sides, and "U.S. Navy" on the bottom. It was found under about six inches of sand. Other artifacts were subsequently found.

The expedition to the Monitor's remains is jointly

sponsored by the NOAA, Harbor Branch Foundation, and the North Carolina Division of Archives and History.

A spokesman for NOAA, which is managing the expedition, said the bottle had been placed in a recovery basket on the ocean bottom. It will remain there, along with other recovered artifacts, until later this month when they will be brought to the surface for treatment and conservation steps.

Divers working on the remains, he said, expect to recover more artifacts of greater significance as they probe deeper into the sand covering the excavation area. The expedition, which began August 1, will continue until August 28.

New Marine Pollution Program Starts

Pollution in the oceans is the focus of a new program just established by NOAA.

Richard A. Frank, NOAA Administrator, said the agency's National Marine Pollution Program Office will work with other Federal agencies to identify national needs and problems in ocean pollution research, development, and monitoring; recommend priorities for meeting the needs and problems; and, prepare plans to accomplish this.

Dr. Dail W. Brown has been named acting director of the Office. He previously headed NOAA's Office of Resource Use Coordination and Assessment in the Office of Coastal Zone Management. He holds a Ph.D. in biological oceanography from the University of California at Santa Barbara.

NOAA was given the pollution responsibilities under the National Ocean Pollution Research and Development and Monitoring Planning Act of 1978.

Will we be ready next time?

Camille: Ten Years Ago

Ten years ago August 17, one of the most vicious hurricanes in the recorded history of the North Atlantic roared out of the Gulf of Mexico east of New Orleans, beginning a three-day battering of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia.

By the time remnants of Hurricane Camille moved into the Atlantic off Virginia, its winds, storm surge, and rainfall had killed some 250 persons and caused damage in excess of \$1 billion.

Camille packed a triple threat: 190-miles-an-hour winds at the time of landfall, a 20 to 25-foot storm surge topped by 15-foot breaking waves, and torrential rains that caused deadly flash flooding in Virginia.

Ample advance warning was given regarding where Camille would come ashore; warning almost the equal of that avail-

able today through improved storm tracking technology.

But warning of an impending hurricane is only half the story of survival, according to NOAA Administrator Richard A. Frank. The other half is being able to respond quickly and effectively.

Too many coastal cities, he implies, even today are ill prepared for an adequate response to such a major assault, and accordingly risk the lives of residents and visitors.

"It's just a matter of time before a dangerous storm strikes an area unprepared to cope with the hurricane's most deadly killer - the storm surge which brings rapidly rising ocean water inland, cutting off escape routes, and threatening thousands with

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In The Next Issue:

- NOAA's Researcher joins Gulf oil spill investigation.

Auke Bay Laboratory Celebrates Sea Week



Dr. James Olsen, Assistant Laboratory Director, welcomed a group of fifth grade students to Auke Bay Laboratory during Sea Week.

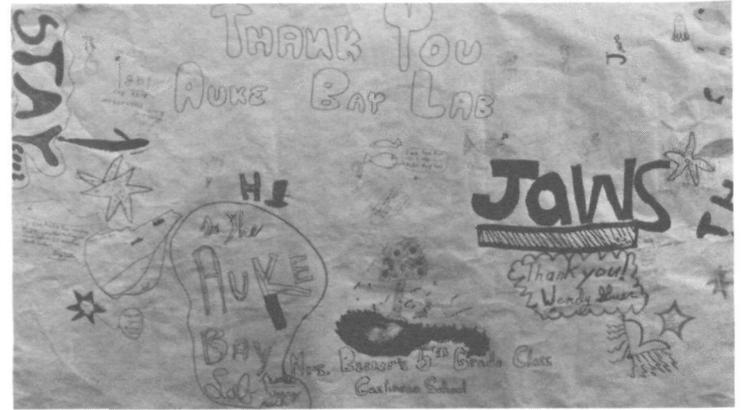
About 300 fifth-grade students from Juneau, Alaska schools visited the Auke Bay Laboratory (ABL) during Sea Week in May.

During Sea Week, students from kindergarten through fifth grade study sea life in the classrooms, then visit a beach at low tide, and tour local museums and facilities of the various government agencies.

This year, Dr. Bruce Wing of the Marine Fisheries group coordinated activities of the Auke Bay Laboratory. Students

from Juneau-Douglas High School oceanography classes guided the younger students in a tour of the Laboratory facilities. The tour featured a slide show and special life tanks. Two of the tanks contained sea cucumbers, sea urchins, sea anemones, starfish, clams, snails, hermit crabs, and mussels that the students could handle. Another tank contained king crab, tanner crab, and dungeness crab. ABL biologists Joyce Hanson, Jessi Gharrett, Charlotte Misch, and Dr. Richard Myren each spent a morning answering students' questions about the animals in the tanks.

A giant thank you note to the biologists of the Auke Bay Laboratory from Mrs. Becker's fifth grade class.



Wetlands *(From p. 1)*

states, and procedures developed for protecting and restoring their conservation and ecological value, Walsh told the group.

"Fourteen state programs covering more than 75 percent of our Nation's coasts have been approved, and six more are slated for approval in the next several months," he said. "States with approved coastal programs are being required to devote an increasing percentage of their Federal funds for protection of natural areas. In addition, we are developing map overlays that identify coastal areas that are environmentally critical and least suitable as sites for energy facilities or other major developments."

Walsh noted that NOAA's pollution research had resulted in dramatic results. He cited a pioneering series of in-depth studies of adult striped bass in California which is possibly the first documentation of long-term chronic effects of heavy metals, PCB's, and other chlorinated hydrocarbons on mature fish.

Additional studies on the east coast have shown that these pollutants can inhibit the normal growth and development of fish eggs.

Hurricane Camille Remembered *(From p. 1)*

drowning," Frank said at a recent hurricane conference.

NOAA is doing its utmost to encourage preparedness and assist communities in developing programs. Storm evacuation maps have been prepared, aiding local officials in developing their plans, including evacuation routes, areas, and shelters. Storm surge models are being devel-

New Flash Flood Film Available

A new film, "Flash Flood" - 14 min., color, 16mm has been distributed to NWS offices. This film emphasizes flash flood safety while camping. It also stresses the value to a community of a warning system and preparedness planning when floods threaten.

The film is available on loan from: Motion Picture Service-NOAA, 12231 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, MD 20852. It may be purchased from: Capital Film Laboratory, Attn Kip Livingston 1540 Broadway, New York, NY 10036. The price is \$58.95 which includes plastic reel, plastic shipping case, and UPS shipping charges.

oped that will enable planners to determine the surge effects in complex coastal bays and estuaries from model hurricanes. Research is underway to improve prediction of hurricane rainfall, the storm's major threat after it moves inland.

Agency officials recognize another element crucial to survival from hurricane effects: public appreciation and awareness of the dangers lurking in these storms.

During Camille, authorities evacuated 81,000 person from threatened coastal areas of Mississippi and Louisiana. But others - the curious, the unbelievers, the survivors of past storms - ignored all warnings. For 144 men, women, and children, the winds and storm-tossed waters of Camille spelled death amidst flying debris and collapsing buildings.

Camille's existence as a hurricane came to an end in mid-Mississippi about 12 hours after the storm came ashore. But its career as a killer was only at mid-point. During the 18th and 19th of August the storm weakened steadily, becoming a tropical depression as it passed through Tennessee and Ken-

tucky. Late on the 19th, however, remnants of the storm began deluging the mountains of West Virginia and Virginia with rainfalls of 12 to 14 inches during an eight hour period.

The upper and middle reaches of the James River Basin in western Virginia rose rapidly and spilled over their banks as the day progressed, with the storm moving eastward across the state, dumping rains of four or more inches. Many communities experienced two floods: a flash flood from their local streams, and a second flood later as mainstream floodwaters arrived.

The suddenness of the onslaught in mainstream headwater areas to a large extent precluded any effective community preparedness actions. More than 100 persons lost their lives in treacherous flash flood waters.

Two days later the remnants of Camille merged with a frontal system off Newfoundland and lost its identity. But the mangled coastline of Mississippi, the Louisiana delta, and the mountains of western Virginia long bore the evidence of Camille, one of the most savage hurricanes in recorded history.

Infrared Device Tested As Oil Spill Detector

A sensitive infrared scanner which can "see" an oil spill in the dark is being tested aboard a research jet this summer to determine its effectiveness in detecting oil thickness, extent, and type during various weather conditions.

Dr. Peter Kuhn, NOAA scientist, believes the instrument could be an important tool during partly cloudy, foggy, or hazy weather for assessing damage from an oil spill.

During this summer's test flights, Kuhn, a meteorologist with the Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry Laboratory in Boulder, Colo., is flying the instrument aboard a NASA Lear jet over a small permanent oil slick in California's Santa Barbara Channel.

The twice-weekly flights originate from NASA's Ames Research Center in Mountain View, Calif., and will continue through September 30.

The device, which weighs about 80 pounds (37 kilograms), is equipped with a variety of infrared filters to cut through very thin cirrus clouds, pollution or haze, and very thin fog.

Mounted in the belly of the Lear jet, the radiometer is aimed straight downward and rotates a full 90 degrees from side to side as the infrared "eye" of the instrument senses the heat emitted by a swath of ocean several miles wide.

"The potential value of the infrared system lies in the difference in temperature between the ocean and the oil slick which the eye or camera cannot detect," Kuhn said. "Furthermore, thermal differences provide a much greater range of identification than the visible."

According to the NOAA scientist, the radiometer converts the heat-sensitive signals from the ocean surface into black and white or enhanced color visual maps. Various shades of gray or color hues are calibrated against different oil types, thicknesses, and temperatures to portray oil extent,

possible thickness, type, and age.

"A volatile oil such as fuel oil number two can show colder temperatures than the surrounding ocean," Kuhn explained. "Other, less volatile, oils such as bunker C crude, show warmer temperatures than the surrounding ocean due to strong absorption from solar radiation. As the oil ages, the differences in temperature decrease; the oil gets thinner and closer to oceanic temperatures."

Kuhn and his colleagues will be testing the possibility of oil slick identification under a variety of sea state and atmospheric conditions.

New Radar Measures Jet Stream Velocity

The location and velocity of the jet stream, that river of high speed winds flowing eastward across the country, can be accurately determined with a novel radar developed by NOAA scientists.

The radar, designed and operated by the agency's Aeronomy Laboratory in Boulder, Colo., lets scientists measure the height of the tropopause — the upper portion of the troposphere some seven to 10 miles above the earth's surface.

The tropopause is a stable boundary isolating the relatively quiet stratosphere from the turbulent air beneath it, including the closely associated high-level jet stream often found at an altitude at which commercial jet airliners fly.

The radar also will let scientists explore the exchange of air between the stratosphere and the troposphere below. These exchanges can carry man-made pollutants into the stratosphere; pollutants which can deplete the earth's ozone shield. The exchanges also carry naturally occurring ozone and such man-made contaminants as radioactive debris from nuclear tests into the troposphere.

Hispanic Employees Form CHEC



At the CHEC reception: Dr. Miguel A. Sandoval, guest; Congressman Bob Garcia, and NOAA's Anita Daymude.

CHEC, the newly formed Commerce Hispanic Employees Council, recently celebrated its beginning with an inaugural reception at the Rayburn House Office Building in Washington. Highlight of the evening was the presentation of a plaque to New York Congressman Bob Garcia honoring his efforts and achievements on behalf of equal employment opportunity in government. Members of the Washington, D.C. Hispanic community and members of CHEC attended.

CHEC is in the process of receiving recognition by the Department as a voluntary employee organization. Its principle goals are to assist the Department in its pursuit of an effective affirma-

ative action program for Hispanic employees and to promote a better understanding within the Department of the needs and concerns of the growing Latino presence in the United States.

Congressman Garcia was the author of the Garcia Amendment which requires all Federal agencies to conduct affirmative recruiting programs to correct underrepresentation of specific minorities in their staffing.

Persons interested in joining CHEC should contact any of the following: Anita Daymude, 443-8725; Lou Cardenas, 377-3068; Tom Diaz, 377-2188; Rick Medina, 763-1978; or Melda Cabrera, 634-7880.



Gloria Davis was honored recently at a luncheon as ADMIN's Employee of the Year. Presenting the award was Al Dobbins, chairperson of the ADMIN Advisory Board.



A NOAA Unit Citation was awarded to the Washington Satellite Field Service Station for outstanding performance during the major East Coast snowstorm of February 1978. Station employees attending the presentation of the award were: (1st row, l. to r.) Renee Fair, Ross La Porte, manager, and Richard Clark; (2nd row, l. to r.) Gary Ellrod and Ernest Cooke. Included in the award but not present were Arthur Smith, Barry Kercher and John Thomas.

Structure Of Sunspots May Give Clues To Earth's Temperatures

The structure of sunspots may help forecasters predict global temperatures on earth, according to Douglas Hoyt, a scientist with NOAA's Air Resources Laboratories.

Sunspots contain two regions, a dark umbra in the center, ringed by a lighter penumbra. Hoyt believes the relative areas of these two regions may be linked to temperatures prevailing on earth. The higher the ratio of penumbra to umbra according to Hoyt, the warmer the earth.

Hoyt bases his theory on records taken by England's Royal Greenwich Observatory

over more than a century, calculating an annual umbra/penumbra ratio for each year. Comparing these with records of surface temperatures for earth's northern hemisphere, he found that sunspots with larger dark areas appeared to be connected with warmer periods on earth.

The scientist's index shows a gradual increase, matched by warming trends on earth, from 1874 to 1932, with a decrease in both sunspot ratios and earthly temperatures thereafter. He also identifies a possible connection between the umbra/penumbra ratio and drought in the western United States.

Leitzell Announces NMFS Appointments

Four appointments to major positions in the National Marine Fisheries Service were announced recently by Terry L. Leitzell, Assistant Administrator for Fisheries.

Martha O. Blaxall is the Director, Office of Utilization and Development; Richard E. Gutting, Jr., is the Director, Office of Policy and Planning; Samuel W. McKeen is the Deputy Director, Office of Policy and Planning; and Robin Waxman has been appointed Special Assistant to Leitzell.

Blaxall is responsible for preparing and implementing plans for the proper development and use of marine fishery resources.

She served as Director, Office of Research; Office of Policy, Planning, and Research; Health Care Financing Administration; Department of Health, Education and Welfare, prior to her new position. She has a Ph.D. and a Masters from the Fletchers School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts, University, and has been a budget examiner, Office of Management and Budget, and has worked in the National Academy of Science.

Gutting is responsible for evaluating and reviewing the status of current plans and policies and recommends development of new policies as needed. He has served as General

Toxic Materials Study Begins In Puget Sound

NOAA scientists have begun a major search for toxic substances in the waters of central Puget Sound, to determine how these contaminants affect marine fishes and the Sound's ecosystem.

Managed by NOAA's Marine Ecosystems Analysis (MESA) Puget Sound project in Seattle, the \$1.3 million-a-year, five-year study represents an important new direction for the agency's ecosystems research.

"For the first time," according to Dr. Howard Harris, MESA Puget Sound project manager, "we are able to devote virtually all of our scientific attention to the specific impacts of society on marine life here, and assess systematically the magnitude of the toxic substances problem in Puget Sound."

Individual research projects will be carried out by NOAA laboratories in the Seattle area, university scientists, and consultants, Harris said. Results of this work will be made available to regulatory agencies and environmental groups to use in solving pollution problems caused by toxic substances.

The emphasis on toxic substances, according to Harris, comes in part from observed abnormalities in certain species of bottom fish. Scientists have associated these abnormalities

with severe environmental stress.

"For some time, biologists have seen abnormalities in some bottom fishes, such as English sole and starry flounder, which burrow into the sediments and contact pollutants bound up in the sediments," Harris said. "The abnormalities include liver tumors, skin cancer, and fin rot. Similar symptoms have been observed in some species off Los Angeles and in the heavily impacted waters off New York City. While we know they are a sign of environmental stress, no one has sufficient information now to say how these pollutants are linked to specific abnormalities."

Three classes of toxic compounds are of concern to the investigators: petroleum constituents, like aromatic hydrocarbons; synthetic organics, like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's); and such trace metals as lead, zinc, cadmium, and iron. While these contaminants are known to be present in Puget Sound, their distribution and levels of concentrations have not yet been determined.

MIT Publishes New Newsletter

A new newsletter, "Research in Ocean Engineering: University Sources and Resources" has just begun publication by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The quarterly publication is available without charge, and is supported by NOAA's Office of Ocean Engineering and Office of Sea Grant. The first issue contains items on doppler sonar tracking internal waves; crew transport to North Sea platforms; computer-controlled drill pierces Arctic ice; and wind and sea forces on offshore structures.

For a copy, write Norman Doelling, Marine Industry Advisory Services, M.I.T. Sea Grant Program, Room E38-302, 77 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02139.

“Building for the FEWture”

Seattle welcomed about 3000 women and 100 men to the 15th annual National Federally Employed Women's Training Conference for four days in late July.

Over 100 NOAA women from across the country participated in the many workshops aimed at helping women to help themselves and other women in bettering their status in the government.

NOAA women in the Northwest were actively involved in the organization and conduct of the conference. Among them were: Carolyn Grigsby, NASO, exhibits chair; Nancy Thomas, Federal Women's Program Manager, NOS, program workshops co-chair and arranged for interpreter for the deaf; Billie Barb, FWPM, Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratories, information/message chair; Sheryn Berg, NASO, logistics chair; Gloria Snow, FWPM, Northwest & Alaska Fisheries Service, conducted three workshops on Career Development for Older Women; Marcia Glendening, PMEL, conducted a workshop on Non-traditional Jobs: Biological and Engineering Positions.

Among high-ranking Federally employed women and men who participated in the conference were: Alan K. Campbell, Director of the Office of Personnel Management, who was the main speaker at the opening session and who was briefly pre-empted by Douglas M. Costle, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, who dropped in to wish the conferees well on his way to a regional meeting; Sarah Weddington, Special Assistant to the President, who gave the luncheon address on the opening day and brought greetings from the President; Elsa Porter, Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Commerce, participated on a panel on the Image of the Federal Service; and Cherie A. Gaines, Regional Attorney, New York District, Equal Employment

Opportunity Commission, main speaker at the closing banquet.

Besides the training, NOAA women took turns working at a NOAA booth handing out information on the agency. They also had the opportunity to renew old acquaintances and make new ones as evidenced at a NOAA sponsored cocktail party on the Friday of the conference. Among the guests at the gathering was Elsa Porter who spoke briefly on the ideal structure of the EEO components in Commerce agencies, praising NOAA and the Patent and Trademark Office for leading the way in having an Office for Civil Rights directly under the Office of the Administrator.

General feeling of the conference was favorable and many NOAA women expressed their commitment to work towards improving the status of women at all levels in NOAA.

NOAA Holds Workshops

Prior to the F.E.W. conference, NOAA sponsored a one-day workshop for its field Federal Women's Program Managers conducted by Ellen Overton, NOAA's national FWP Manager, and Mary Jo Aagerstoun, Department of Commerce FWP Manager.

A one-day workshop for NOAA employees attending the F.E.W. conference followed with the added participation of Dale Gough, Director of NOAA's Northwest Administrative Services Office; Diana H. Josephson, NOAA's Deputy Assistant Administrator for Policy & Planning; and Richard C. Hunt and Mike Tiernan, OPM/Seattle.

A tour of NOAA facilities in Seattle — NOS' Pacific Marine Center, NMFS' Northwest & Alaska Fisheries Center, ERL's Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory, NASO's Western Regional



Elsa Porter listens attentively to Dr. Virginia Stout, NMFS/Seattle, during social gathering at F.E.W. conference.



Ellen Overton, NOAA's Federal Women's Program Manager, and Daisy Fields, F.E.W.'s second president and one of its founders.



Listening to Elsa Porter were Beryl Martensen, Portland, Ore., Gloria Snow, Seattle, and Jessie Herrold, Juneau, all from NMFS.

Center Project Office, and the National Weather Service Northwest Region Office — capped the NOAA training before the start of the F.E.W. conference.

Ann Kobayashi, FWPM, NASO, lead the tour of NOAA facilities and LaGreta Nielson, NASO, who manages all the women's programs for NOAA in Seattle, coordinated the logistics for the workshops.



Mildred Corbin, ADMIN/Rockville, enjoys a break.

Benton Forms Merit Pay Task Group

As a part of NOAA's continuing effort to develop and implement new systems responsive to the requirements of the Civil Service Reform Act (CSRA) of 1978, Dr. George S. Benton, Associate Administrator, has established a Merit Pay Task Group to develop a performance appraisal system for GS-13, 14, and 15 supervisors and managers, as defined by the CSRA. This group is comprised of 15 NOAA employees representing: 1) all Major Line Components; 2) all affected grade levels; 3) both field and headquarters interest; and 4) special interest areas, such as the Office of Personnel, NOAA's General Counsel, and the Office for Civil Rights.

It is anticipated that the Merit Pay Performance Appraisal System will resemble the Performance Planning and Review System developed by a similar task group for the Senior Executive Service (SES). (The SES System currently is pending approval by the Department of Commerce.) However, unlike the SES System, which will be implemented in October 1979 for all members of the SES, the Merit Pay System will not be implemented until October 1981, (FY 82). Until that time, all GS-13 through 15 supervisors and managers covered by the merit pay provisions of

SSA's Rule May Affect Retirement

The Social Security Administration has issued a final rule which may affect the retirement incomes of some employees who expect to receive a government pension and may also be eligible for spouse's benefits under the Social Security Act.

The rule provides that an individual's social security benefit based on a spouse's work must be reduced by the amount of any government pension received by that individual. This

(Continued on p. 7)

the CSRA will continue to receive regular within-grade and cost of living increases as scheduled, even while the new system is run with a pilot group of supervisors and managers in FY 81.

The task group is anxious to develop a performance appraisal system which addresses the

needs of NOAA supervisors and managers. The Clary Institute is providing consultative guidance, but individual concerns and suggestions are welcomed. Please address them to the Merit Pay Task Group c/o the Career Development Division, AD42, 6010 Executive Blvd., Rockville, MD 20852.

Personnel Revises Application SF-71

The Office of Personnel Management has revised its SF-71 Application for Leave. In addition to the Privacy Act Statement, the new form contains a reminder for rescheduling annual leave that was disapproved. NOAA offices are now using this form.

NOAA Personnel Division Lists Current Vacancies

Announcement Number	Position Title	Grade	Organization	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
HQS 79-83(BJS)	Deputy Assistant Administrator for Oceanic and Atmospheric Services (OAS)	ES-1301	OAS	Rockville, Md.	6/18	8/31
ERL 79-260(SG)	Supervisory Program Administrator	GS-15 (may be filled at GS-14)	ERL	Boulder, Colo.	8/10	8/31
OCZM 79-40	Program Assistant (Regional Mgmt) (N. Atlantic & Great Lakes Reg) 2 vacancies	GS-9	OCZM	Washington, D.C.	8/10	8/31
NASO 79-40(BJS)	Research Chemist (one position)	GS-9 or GS-11	NMFS	Kodiak, Alaska	8/10	8/31
HQS 79-106(RW)	Accounting Technician (5 positions)	GS-5 (promotion potential to GS-6)	HQS	Rockville, Md.	8/13	9/4
HQS 79-105(RW)	Accounting Technician (Part Time)	GS-5 (promotion potential to GS-6)	HQS	Rockville, Md.	8/13	9/4
HQS 79-104(RW)	Personal Services Accounting Tech.	GS-6	HQS	Rockville, Md.	8/13	9/4
PR 79-8(DN)	Geophysicist	GS-12 (may be filled at GS-11 or GS-9 level)	NWS	Ewa Beach, Hawaii	8/13	9/4
NWS 79-82(GZJ)	Hydrologist	GS-14	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	8/15	9/6
ERL 79-267(CS)	Physical Science Administrator or Supervisory Ecologist	GS-15	ERL	Stony Brook, N.Y.	9/26	10/12
ER 79-51(SB)	Electronics Technician (AFOS)	GS-10 (promotion potential to GS-11)	NWS	Bridgeport, Conn.	8/20	9/4
NOS 79-61(DB)	Supervisory Cartographer	GS-12	NOS	Silver Spring, Md.	8/20	9/4
SR 79-53(RH)	Electronics Technician (AFOS)	GS-10 (with known potential to GS-11; may be filled at lower grade)	NWS	Meridian, Miss. Knoxville, Tenn.	8/20	9/4
ERL 79-276(PD)	Computer Specialist	GS-12 (full-time permanent)	ERL	Boulder, Colo.	8/21	9/5
NMFS 79-87(MM)	Statistical Assistant (Applicants will be accepted from status and non-status applicants)	GS-7/8	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	8/21	9/5
ER 79-52	Meteorological Technician (Weather Service Specialist)	GS-7/8/9/10	NWS	Toledo, Ohio	8/21	9/5
NCC 79-17(GWE)	Computer Specialist	GS-12	NCC	Asheville, N.C.	8/21	9/5
WR 79-94(DD)	Meteorological Technician (Official in Charge)	GS-10	NWS	Elko, Nev.	8/21	9/5
NASO 79-36(BJG)	Supv. Research Chemist	GS-15	NMFS	Seattle, Wash.	8/1	9/5
	Supv. Chemical Engineer	GS-15				
	Supv. Microbiologist	GS-15				
	Supv. Food Technologist	GS-15				

NOTES ABOUT PEOPLE

Capt. Gerald C. Saladin, has been appointed commanding officer of the NOAA ship Oceanographer.

The 303-foot (92-meter), 3000-ton vessel is operated by NOAA's National Ocean Survey. One of the world's best-equipped floating laboratories, the 10 million dollar ship combines a full marine environmental research capability with certain unique features of automated engine room control and data acquisition systems; radio, radar and satellite navigation equipment; and a research-oriented arrangement of living quarters, laboratories and oceanographic work areas.

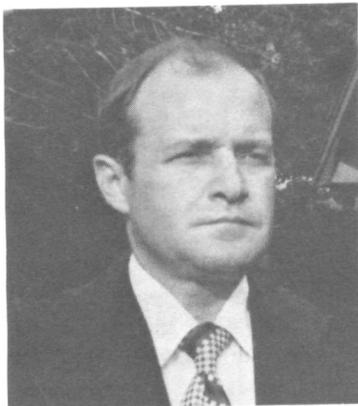
Saladin joined the Coast and Geodetic Survey, predecessor of the National Ocean Survey, in 1959 following graduation from the University of Kentucky with a degree in mechanical engineering. During the past 20 years, he has served with geodetic field parties in the United States and the Persian Gulf, aboard the NOAA ships Pathfinder, Fairweather, and Tidson, with an air photo mission, and most recently at the Research Facilities Center in Miami, Fla., in the NOAA Corps Flight Program.

Benefits *(From p. 6)*

reduction provision was effective December 1977. However, those who become eligible for retirement from the government service during the five year period beginning in December 1977 are excepted from this reduction and may continue to collect a government pension and full spouse's social security benefits.

To qualify for this exception the individual must meet the social security requirements that were in effect in January 1977. The exception applies whether the individual becomes eligible during that time (1) for optional retirement by meeting age and service combinations (either or not employee elects to retire during that period); (2) for discontinued service retirement or "early out" if employee elects so to retire; or (3) for disability retirement.

James N. Yates is the new Meteorologist in Charge of the Weather Service Office located at Midland Regional Airport



James N. Yates

in Texas. He began his meteorological career in the U.S. Air Force and entered the Weather Service at Des Moines, Iowa. His most recent assignment was at the Environmental Studies Service Center at College Station, Tex., where he was concerned with agricultural weather services. He holds a Masters Degree in meteorology from Drake University at Des Moines.

Tice H. Wagner, III, has been selected to head the Weather



Tice H. Wagner, III

Service Forecast Office at Jackson, Miss.

Wagner served as a leading forecaster at Jackson for 2 years in the early 1970's. He entered the Weather Service at Oklahoma City in 1962 and subsequently served as forecaster at Birmingham, Ala. He was Principal Assistant of the Forecast Office in Little Rock, Ark., before his new assignment.

Wagner earned his B.S. degree in meteorology at the University of Oklahoma.



At a recent ceremony in Washington, D.C., Dr. Thomas Owen (l.), Assistant Administrator, OAS, congratulates Ed Fox on completing 40 years of Federal service. Fox, hydrologist in charge at the River Forecast Center in Atlanta, Ga., has spent 32 of those years with the Weather Service. In 1976, Fox was voted Engineer of the Year by the Atlanta Chapter of the Georgia Society of Professional Engineers, and also received the DOC Silver Medal for outstanding accomplishments and RFC management.

NOAA Receives NASA Group Award



Jerry Hill (far right), NOAA/EDIS, represented NOAA at ceremony in Houston. Shown with him are (l. to r.) Dr. Christopher Kraft, Director, Johnson Space Center; Jimmy Murphy, USDA; and James Dragg, NASA.

A NASA Group Achievement Award was presented to the Operations and Analysis Team of the Large Area Crop Inventory Experiment (LACIE) during a recent special award ceremony at NASA-Johnson Space Center in Houston, Tex. Those honored included personnel from NOAA, NASA, and USDA. The NOAA personnel cited for their involvement in LACIE included EDIS staff which supported the experiment from offices in Washington, D.C., Columbia, Mo., and Houston, Tex. The work for which they were cited has laid the foundation for a follow-on program to LACIE called AgRISTARS (Agricultural Resource and Inventory Surveys Through Applications of Remote Sensing) which will involve NOAA scientists in both EDIS and NESS during the next several years.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

FROM THE GALLEY



COD FILLETS KIEV

2 pounds thick cod or haddock fillets*	1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup soft butter	1/4 cup cornstarch
1/4 cup finely chopped green onions	2 eggs, beaten until foamy
1/4 cup minced parsley	1/2 to 2/3 cup sesame seeds
3 teaspoons dill weed	2 to 4 tablespoons butter
	2 to 3 tablespoons oil

Thaw fish if frozen. Select nice thick fillets; pat dry. Cut into serving size portions, 6 or 8 pieces. With a long thin sharp knife make a horizontal pocket in each piece. Cream butter, onions, parsley, dill and salt together; spread about 2 teaspoons of mixture in each fish pocket. Fish may be covered and refrigerated at this point. Dip fish in cornstarch, coating fully. Dip in beaten eggs. Sprinkle about 1 tablespoon sesame seed on a piece of wax paper; lay fish on sesame seeds. Sprinkle more sesame seeds over top; set aside to dry. Coat remaining fish in same manner, adding more sesame seeds to paper as you proceed. Heat 2 tablespoons butter and 2 tablespoons oil in a heavy frypan. Fry 1/2 of fish at a time over medium heat, 3 to 5 minutes per side or until fish flakes. Keep fried fish warm and fry remaining fish, adding more butter and oil as needed. Makes 6 to 8 servings.

*Or other thick fillets such as striped bass, grouper, red snapper, or rockfish.

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 fresh cod fillets and canned Maine sardines along the Northeast Seaboard; fresh whole croaker and fresh whole spot in the Middle Atlantic States, including the D.C. area; fresh

rock shrimp and fresh whole grouper in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; fresh whole whitefish and frozen breaded fish portions in the Midwest; fresh Pacific red snapper fillets and frozen turbot fillets in the Northwest; and frozen catfish steaks and frozen turbot fillets in the Southwest.

Pasteurized Oysters May Be Hard To Distinguish From Raw Ones

You may find yourself eating steam heated "pasteurized" oysters sometime in the future and you'll probably find it hard to tell them from raw ones, according to scientists in NOAA's Charleston, S.C., Fisheries laboratory.

D. Goldmintz, R.C. Ernst, and J. Rasekh of NMFS have developed a process to steam heat shell oysters so they are almost equivalent to raw oysters in flavor and aroma, perhaps even better in appearance. They are reported to be satisfactory for frying and for cocktails.

The oysters are steam heated to 152°F (60°C) while in the shell, then cooled to 86°F (30°C) by spraying them with water.

According to the agency scientists, the oysters are virtually free of spoilage microorganisms and processing costs are only a little more than for raw oysters.

"There was little difference in appearance between the pasteurized and raw oysters," said Goldmintz. "The pasteurized oysters were more uniform in color and, in fact, had less of the undesirable coloration

occasionally found in raw oysters."

Raw and pasteurized oysters were tested by taste panel and found to be acceptable. When raw and pasteurized oysters were deep fried, most panelists couldn't tell the difference. Those who could were equally divided on preference.

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.

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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July 23, 2010