

Safeguards For Georges Bank Set

Three Federal agencies — NOAA, the Department of the Interior, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) — recently released details of safeguards they have developed to address environmental risks to the Georges Bank area of the North Atlantic resulting from gas and oil exploration and development associated with Lease Sale No. 42.

Administrator Richard A. Frank, reaffirmed NOAA's commitment to protecting the important fishing grounds of the Bank, emphasizing that "the safeguards will allow NOAA to participate effectively in decisions that will affect the biological resources on Georges Bank and their habitats and will

(Continued on p. 2)

U. S., Mexican Scientists Study Oil Spill From NOAA Ship

A team of U.S. and Mexican scientists took to the sea in mid September to trace oil flowing from the runaway Campeche well and to watch how it interacted with the Gulf of Mexico's life and environment.

The international group was

Five Men Receive NOAA Awards

Five NOAA employees were honored today for outstanding individual accomplishments by NOAA Administrator Richard A. Frank. They are recipients of the annual NOAA Awards.

Alan R. Moller, a meteorologist with NOAA's National Weather Service Forecast Office

in Fort Worth, Tex.; Robert L. French of Rockville, Md., American Indian Coordinator for the Weather Service; Dr. William F. Perrin, a fishery biologist with NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service in San Diego, Calif.; Richard N. Grubb, a supervisory electronics engi-

neer at NOAA's Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, Colo.; and Dale C. Gough, Director of the Northwest Administrative Service Office in Seattle, Wash., received their awards at a luncheon at the Bolling Air Force Base Officers' Club in Washington, D.C.

Secretary Adds New Members To Committee

Secretary of Commerce Juanita M. Kreps has announced eight appointments to the Department's top level Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee. The Committee advises the Secretary on programs carried out by NOAA.

Topics of concern to the Committee include international fisheries, conservation, aquaculture, biological and environ-

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More on NOAA Awards recipients on page 4.

NOAA Open Houses Set In Rockville, Camp Springs

Two major NOAA facilities will hold open houses this month, offering visitors the opportunity to see how weather forecasts are made, marine charts created, and satellite pictures received from outer space.

The events are planned at NOAA's National Ocean Survey on Thursday and Friday, October 11-12; and at the World Weather Building on Saturday, October 13.

The National Ocean Survey open house, at 6001 Executive Blvd., off Old Georgetown Road in Rockville, will run from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. This element of NOAA charts the Nation's coastal and Great Lakes waters, monitors and predicts tides and tidal currents, and develops bathymetric and geophysical descriptions of the world's oceans.

A tide prediction machine and a specially-equipped National Geodetic Survey van will be displayed, and visitors will be able to tour the chart automation area where a stereoplotter presentation will be seen. Additionally, a display center will be open to the public, highlighting articles from the National Ocean Survey's 172 year history, including a chart engraved by James McNeil Whistler when he was a Survey employee before becoming a successful painter.

The World Weather Building,

at 5200 Auth Rd., just off the Branch Avenue exit of the Beltway, houses elements of NOAA's National Weather Service, National Environmental Satellite Service, and Environmental Data and Information Service.

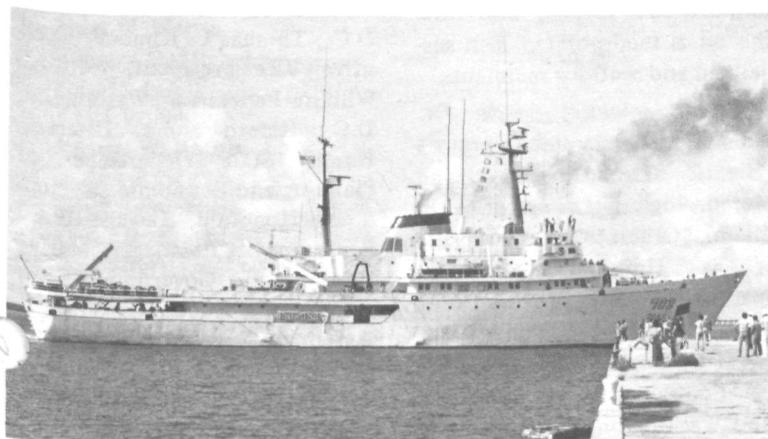
The Saturday open house there will feature a self-guided tour, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. In the tour, visitors will see computer-generated weather forecasts, banks of computers receiving satellite pictures of earth from outer space, and other activities involved in weather prediction.

A number of special exhibits have been created for the open house, and a variety of films about the NOAA services will be shown. NOAA personnel will be stationed throughout the World Weather Building to explain activities taking place and answer visitor's questions.

Brochures and imagery from the satellites operated by NOAA will be distributed, and equipment vital to the operation of NOAA's National Meteorological Center will be demonstrated.

In The Next Issue:

-- Emily S. Ortt is honored;
-- South Carolina gets its coastal zone program.



NOAA ship Researcher.

Safeguards For Georges Bank Set

(From p. 1)

help assure that the fishery is adequately protected."

"The risks of oil drilling on Georges Bank," he said, "should not be underestimated. They are serious. We intend to take all action we can to protect this rich ecosystem. We believe that the agreements reached today will reduce environmental risks."

Safeguards agreed to include the following:

- * the Department of the Interior will delete from the forthcoming lease sale 12 tracts known to contain important lobster and coral resources

- * a NOAA/EPA/Interior Biological Task Force for Georges Bank will be established to assess the effects of oil and gas development and recommend whatever measures are necessary to assure adequate protection of the ecosystem for fisheries of the Bank;

- * NOAA will review exploration and development and production plans with respect to endangered species;

- * the leasee will be required to maintain on-site pollution control equipment at both the exploration and development stages.

- * lease stipulations will require:

- special surveys, studies and sampling for areas with biological populations or habitats which may require additional protection

- safe disposal of drill cuttings, drill muds and formation waters.

The withdrawn tracts, located near the Lydonia and Powell Canyon heads along the southern edge of Georges Bank, contain important communities of lobster, coral, and other bottom dwelling organisms which would be adversely affected by drilling activities.

Special environmental requirements, such as the prohibition of bulk discharges of cuttings and drill muds, may be recommended by the Biological Task Force if drilling operations begin adversely to affect the resource. Frank indicated that NOAA plans to work closely with the New England

Fishery Management Council as it participates in the work of the Task Force.

As a result of the agreement, NOAA has withdrawn from its list of active candidates the proposal for a marine sanctuary covering all of Georges Bank, including the Lease Sale 42 area. Frank indicated, however, that one or more marine sanctuaries might be proposed later for other areas of the Georges Bank located closer to shore or where drilling would otherwise pose an unreasonable risk to fisheries.

A major oil spill in some areas of the Georges Bank, depending upon the time of year and prevailing currents, could drastically impact the fishery, Frank explained. However, because the Lease Sale 42 area is located at the far, southeastern edge of the Bank, projections are that spilled oil would be carried further offshore rather than circulated throughout productive fisheries. Thus, risks from drilling there are judged to be lower than in other areas of the Bank.

Scientists Study Oil Spill (From p. 1)

of the major unknowns of the spill - the amount of weathered oil that may be drifting below the surface. Scientists suspect that weathering causes the oil to lose some or all of its buoyancy, so that some of it may drift underwater where it cannot be seen from the air. This might explain the sudden arrival on beaches of heavy patches of oil in advance of detected slicks.

The ships made 15 oceanographic stops to let scientists make detailed observations. Later during the cruise, a NOAA WP-30 Orion "flying laboratory" operated out of the Corpus Christi Coast Guard Air Station in conjunction with the Researcher, to examine the rates of evaporation and other energy exchanges across the sea-air boundary.

Dr. C. B. Emmanuel, Director of NOAA's Research Facilities Center, managed the aircraft study.

Meteorological Center Establishes Climate Analysis Center

In response to the increasing need for understanding and prediction of short-term climatic variations for applications to agriculture and other industries, the Climate Analysis Center (CAC) has been established within the National Meteorological Center (NMC).

CAC personnel have been drawn from the Long Range Prediction Group and the Upper Air Branch of NMC, the Meteorological Satellite Laboratory of NESS, and components of EDIS.

Three branches have been formed: the Prediction Branch, headed by Dr. Donald Gilman; the Diagnostic Branch, whose Chief is Dr. Eugene Rasmusson; and the Analysis and Information Branch, with Frederick G. Finger as Chief. The last-named branch also includes NOAA personnel working at the Joint Agricultural Weather Facility in the Agriculture Department. Dr. Jay Winston, formerly Director of the Meteorological Satellite Laboratory, NESS, is the director of CAC.

Fisheries Advisory Committee (From p. 1)

mental research, fisheries technology, administration of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 and the Endangered Species Act, and fishery management issues associated with extended fisheries jurisdiction.

Members of the Committee are chosen for recognized competence and proven interest in the marine fishery resources of

the United States and are appointed by the Secretary for a term of three years. Approximately one-third of the members are replaced each year to insure continuity on the Committee. Members are selected to provide a balanced representation by geographic area and represent a broad view of the U.S. commercial fishing industry, marine recreational fishing, the academic community, conservation interests, State governments, and the consumer.

The new appointees are: Edith H. Buss, President, Education Fund, Texas Consumer Association, Austin, Tex.; Dr. Robert B. Ditton, Associate Professor of Recreation and Parks, Texas A&M University, College Station, Tex.; George J. Easley, commercial fisherman, Coos Bay, Ore.; John S. Gottschalk, Legislative Counsel, International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Washington, D.C.; Thomas L. Kimball, Executive Vice President, National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D.C.; Hideto Kono, Director, Hawaii State Department of Planning and Economic Development, Honolulu, Hawaii; Henry S. Sesepesara, Manager, Marine Resources, Government of American Samoa, Pago Pago, American Samoa. Ronald Jensen, President and Chairman of the Board, Pan-American Fisheries, Inc., Seattle, Wash., has been reappointed for a second term.

NWS Honors Volunteer Observers

Daily weather observations in all parts of the United States are recorded by nearly 12,000 volunteer observers who give their time to gather the information that becomes a part of the Nation's weather history.

Since 1959, the Weather Service has annually honored some of these women and men with the Thomas Jefferson Awards and the John Campanius Holm Awards.

Thomas Jefferson Awards honor volunteer weather observers for unusual and outstanding achievements. It is the highest award presented to volunteer observers. The award is named for Jefferson because the statesman-scientist made an almost unbroken series of weather observations from 1776 to 1816.

John Campanius Holm Awards are made to honor volunteer observers for outstanding accomplishments in the field of meteorological observations. The award is named for a Lutheran minister who is the first person known to have taken systematic weather observations in the American colonies. The Reverend John Campanius made records of the climate, without the use of instruments, in 1644 and 1645, near the present site of Wilmington, Delaware. These observations were published in Sweden by his grandson, Thomas Campanius Holm, in 1702.

1979 Thomas Jefferson Awards Recipients

Fred S. Brown	Woodstock, N.H.
Edward T. Gilroy (Posthumous)	Kooskia, Idaho
Jacob L. Jackson	Dexter, Mo.
Arthur D. Lewis	Pacific, Mo.
A. C. Schroeder (Posthumous)	Miller, S.D.

1979 John Campanius Holm Awards Recipients

Hubert A. Baker	Stamps, Ariz.
Ora B. Burgin	Hot Springs, N.C.
Levi Ray Dellinger	Howard 5 NE, Kans.
Pearl T. Drew	Newport, Vt.
William W. Drew	Newport, Vt.
Ralph D. Foutz	Tiffin, Ohio
Dr. Beaucham F. Greene	Bamberg, S.C.
George S. Hatch	Koosharem, Ohio
John B. Holdsworth	Crystal City, Tex.
Lolan H. Howerton	Buffalo 3 S, Mo.
Gustave M. Johnson	Wright 4 NW, Minn.
R. Wayne Light	Steamboat Springs, Colo.
John M. Martin	King City, Mo.
Edward D. Michel	Hermann, Mo.
Paul D. Pettit	Edina, Mo.
Keith Poppert	Wasilla 2 NE, Ark.
Robert W. Prunty	Red River, N.M.
Esther Raaf	Gridley, Kans.
Leon Sanders, Jr.	Plain Dealing, La.
Oscar R. Semadeni	Cedar Point, Utah
I. F. Shutt	Northdale, Colo.
Darold Snortum	Canby, Minn.
Leo J. Staben	Milesville 5 NE, S.D.
George Allen Umbarger	Genoa 2 W, Neb.
Daisy White	Dunlo, Penn.
Lidabell Wright	Dyer 4 SE, Nev.
Walter H. Zwanziger	Strawberry Point, Iowa

Experiencing the "Wall of Silence"



D.A. "Tex" Carlson (r.), "listens" to co-worker Randy Cross, through the use of "signing."

Tex Carlson, Program Analyst for the National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Regional Office in Seattle, startled his fellow employees recently when he appeared suddenly unable to hear them — even with the help of the "hearing aid" he wore during the day.

What Carlson experienced was not an unexplained onset of deafness. So he could better understand the problems and frustrations of deaf persons, he agreed to be fitted with special devices that produced "white noise" — an uncomfortable sound that blocked out most normal sounds and made him virtually deaf for the day.

Why was he deaf? To prepare for an upcoming seminar on employment of the deaf, conducted jointly by Seattle Community College and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Rochester, N.Y.

His experiences on the job that day pretty well reflected the frustrations and problems deaf people deal with daily, yet succeed in their jobs despite their deafness.

The first reaction he noted was that some people tended to laugh about the experiment. "But once people knew I was serious, they relied on notes to me for communication, even though they found it a little difficult to feel comfortable with me. One person even told me later that he purposely avoided me, so he would not

have a communication problem," Carlson said.

These are a few of the issues that can surface when an employer considers hiring a deaf person. But they are all easily resolved — which is the purpose of the Seattle employment seminar.

Carlson found that, even though he knew he could talk to other people, he found himself slipping into the practice of writing notes instead of trying to talk. "My colleague, Randy Cross, had to remind me that I could still talk." Carlson and Cross can hear normally but have learned the skill of signing so as to communicate with fellow employees who are deaf.

Carlson found he was talking very loudly and quite a few people asked him to keep his voice down. "I just smiled and replied, 'Sorry, I'm only trying to hear'." A few people tended to avoid him when they found he could not hear.

He felt more comfortable communicating with Rita Valencia, a deaf person in the office, and Cross. Carlson said, "I guess I took the normal route of a hearing-impaired person — to associate with other hearing-impaired people."

When having lunch with his boss, Regional Director Don Johnson and Cross, he could not follow their conversations easily so he withdrew. Carlson concluded, "The wall of silence really spreads."

1979 NOAA Awards

Engineering and Applications Development Award



Richard N. Grubb, a supervisory electronics engineer at NOAA's Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, Colo., received the Engineering and Applications Development Award.

His technological contributions have spurred and enhanced research in the upper atmosphere and space and have provided the laboratory with unique space environment monitoring instruments on the NOAA satellites which provide data required for solar-terrestrial monitoring and forecasting services.

Public Service Award

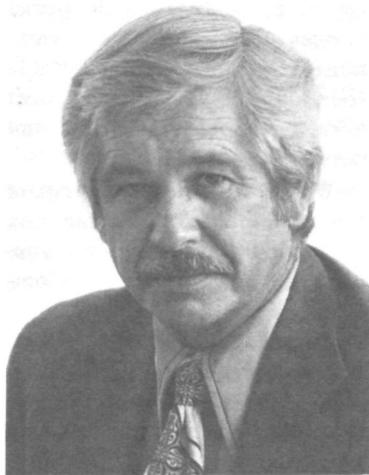


Alan R. Moller of Forth Worth, Tex., received the Public Service Award for his work in

training tornado spotters in North Texas over the past four years.

Moller, a warnings and preparedness meteorologist with the Forth Worth Weather Service Forecast Office, was cited for substantially improving the Weather Service's tornado warning ability by developing an improved training program for volunteer storm spotters. His graphic depictions of tell-tale signs and stages of dangerous storms have been used Nationwide and resulted in improved storm preparedness throughout the National Weather Service. During a rigorous schedule of traveling, speaking, and conferring with public officials, Moller has trained nearly 3,000 volunteer storm spotters in 30 counties in North Texas.

Program Administrative and Management Award



Dale C. Gough, Director of the Seattle based Northwest Administrative Service Office (NASO), has been awarded the Program Administrative and Management Award.

Gough was cited for his management leadership and his active support for Equal Employment Opportunity programs. His efforts have resulted in an overall increase in employ-

ment of minority group employees, in the promotion of women and minorities and in contributions to NOAA's upward mobility program.

Special recognition was given to his efforts in conjunction with the development of NOAA's Western Regional Center, now under construction at Sand Point.

Equal Employment Opportunity Award



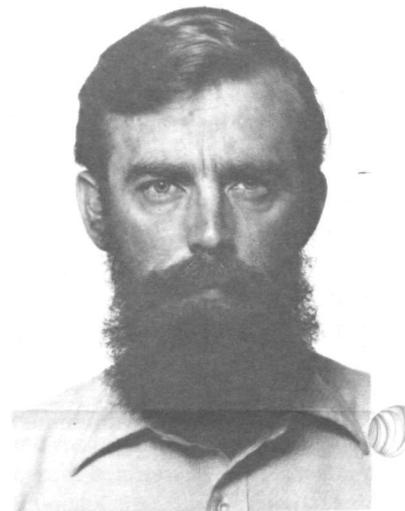
Robert L. French of Rockville, Md., has been awarded the Equal Employment Opportunity Award.

French, an Administrative Officer with NOAA's National Weather Service headquarters and American Indian coordinator for the Weather Service, has assembled a listing of schools attended largely by Native Americans to assist recruitment efforts by NOAA and assisted in setting up an electronics technician cooperative training program at Haskell Indian Jr. College, a predominately Indian college in the Kansas City, Mo., area.

French has compiled and distributed listing of American Indian firms for use of procurement officers and, in turn, has compiled a list of NOAA products and distributed it to

American Indian firms for bidding purposes. He has become involved in community outreach programs including the National Science Foundation's effort to increase minorities in Federal science programs through education and employment.

Scientific Research and Achievement Award



Dr. William F. Perrin of San Diego, Cal., a fishery biologist with the National Marine Fisheries Service, received the NOAA Scientific Research and Achievement Award for his landmark research on porpoises that has helped bring about significant reductions in the deaths of these animals incidental to tuna fishing operations.

When Perrin began his research on porpoise biology very little was known about their lives, distribution, and ecology. His work provided the basis for recognizing several stocks of the two major species, and for understanding the relationships they have with tuna. His work led to a renewed surge of interest among marine mammals researchers, and he succeeded in bringing the results of his research to bear directly on design of fishing gear and techniques that have helped preserve and restore populations of porpoises.

NOAA Weather Radio Keeps Growing

The Nation's 300th NOAA Weather Radio station (WXL-S7) has gone on the air in Columbia, Mo., providing continuous observation and forecast programming from the National Weather Service.

The Columbia transmitter is the latest in a 350-station network of NOAA Weather Radios slated to be in operation by the end of the year.

Dr. Richard A. Hallgren, Director of the Weather Service, said the NOAA Weather Radio program is proving to be one of the most popular services provided by the agency.

In addition to providing general weather information for the Columbia Fulton, Jefferson City area, the new NOAA Weather Radio station will give timely and accurate weather watch and warning messages when tornadoes, winter storms, or other severe weather threatens central Missouri. The information broadcast on the new station comes directly from the local National Weather Service office at the Regional Airport on the NOAA Weather Radio VHF-FM frequency of 162.40 megahertz.

As with the other stations in the network, the latest observations and forecasts are tape recorded in messages of three to five minutes. Most are routinely updated every three to four hours, with others updated hourly, or more frequently if necessary. The messages are replayed continually.

Those interested in receiving the service need a radio that will pickup very high frequency FM broadcasts, known as the public service band, and above the standard commercial FM broadcast band. The frequencies used nationwide are 162.400, 162.475, and 162.550 megahertz. Most radio shops and many other retail outlets have such "high band" receivers for sale for as little as \$15 to \$30, and many standard AM-FM table radios and some car radios are equipped with a special weather button.

When severe weather — such as severe thunderstorms or

tornadoes — threatens, forecasters at the local Weather Service Office interrupt the broadcasts with storm warnings, either tape recorded or "live," as the situation demands. Prior to the broadcast of any such emergency messages, a special tone is transmitted for 10 seconds, which automatically sounds an alarm on some types of receivers.

The "warning-alarm receivers" are especially valuable for schools, hospitals, nursing homes, factories, mobile-home communities, and other places where large numbers of people gather, as well as for radio and TV stations, and public safety officials.

The effective range of the broadcasts is about 40 miles, depending upon the terrain

NOAA Weather Radio Week Proclaimed In Pittsburgh

NOAA Weather Radio Week, August 13-20, was proclaimed in Pittsburgh, Pa., by Mayor Richard S. Caliguirri.

Attending the ceremony in the mayor's office were Meteorologist in Charge George H. Schielein, Broadcast Supervisor Ralph Keenan and Weather Broadcasters Pamela Bowders and Mark Weber.

As part of NOAA Weather Radio Week in Pittsburgh and continuing the on-going promotion of Weather Radio in Pittsburgh, Keenan coordinated appearances on local television talk shows and a taped broadcast from the Pittsburgh Weather Radio facility itself. The NOAA Weather Radio staff also took part in the 2nd annual Pittsburgh 2 Rivers Regatta, manning a booth that featured a display of weather radios that are currently available and a special appearance by the NWS mascot, Owlie Skywarn, for the children while their parents were busy learning about National Weather Radio through material handed out by Radio staffers. A drawing for two weather radios donated by the Lafayette Radio Corporation was also held.

and the quality of the receiver. Because of the high radio frequency, transmission is by line of sight, like television, and may be blocked or interfered with by hills or nearby buildings. Such problems can sometimes be overcome, or the listening range extended, by use of high quality receivers and outside antennas. It is recommended that those planning to buy a radio try it in the place where it will be used before making the final purchase.

The National Weather Service has a brochure describing the features to look for when purchasing a radio. It also describes how to build and install an inexpensive outside antenna to better receive the service. The brochures are available from the Weather Service Office originating the broadcast.

Currently, three NOAA Weather Radio stations are operated from local broadcasting facilities of the Pittsburgh WSFO in downtown Pittsburgh: KIH-35, serving the Western Pennsylvania area and WXL-52, reaching Clearfield and surrounding counties perform on the VHF public service band, at the frequency of 162.55 MHz. The third station, WXL-71, on a frequency of 162.40 MHz, recently went on the air, broadcasting to Johnstown, Altoona and the Laurel Mountain area.

The three stations are run by a five person broadcasting staff of Point Park College Journalism and Communications graduates. By incorporating the professional broadcast training of these broadcast majors into the current workings of the Pittsburgh forecasting office, NWS hopes to provide the public with more professional sounding broadcasts. Schielein added that it also allows the staff of meteorologists more time to monitor changing weather conditions, prepare forecasts, Weather Warnings and special statements for immediate broadcast over National Weather Radio.

Uncle Sam Says "Charge It" At GPO Bookstores

The Superintendent of Documents will now allow you to order Government publications and charge them to your Master Charge or Visa account. To do so, you'll have to give your credit card number and its expiration date (and your Interbank number if using Master Charge). Credit cards sales will be accepted at all Government Printing Office (GPO) bookstores; on mail orders to U.S. Government Printing Office, Public Documents Department, Washington, D.C. 20302; or on phone orders at area code 202, 783-3238.

To find out what publications are available, first ask for the free index to subject bibliographies. This will tell you the 100 categories of publications. Select the category you're interested in, and send for the free subject bibliography listing all those publications. From this list you can choose the titles you want.

Aquaculture Data Base Available Thru DIALOG

The NOAA Aquaculture Data Base is now available to the public through DIALOG — a nationally-accessible information retrieval system operated by the Lockheed Corporation. The data base provides information from domestic and foreign sources on the growing of marine, brackish, and freshwater organisms.

Users may request searches of the data base through the computerized information retrieval service of ESIC's Library and Information Services Division, WSC-4, 6009 Executive Blvd., Rockville, MD 20852 or call (301) 443-8330.



Take
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in America.

New Compensation Plan For Supervisors And Managers

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) has issued final regulations on the merit pay system which establishes a new compensation plan for supervisors and managers in grades 13, 14, and 15. While the pay system does not have to be in effect until October 1, 1981 and appraisal systems do not have to be approved until April 1981, NOAA will start to identify supervisory and managerial positions in 1980 to allow sufficient time to resolve any differences of opinion relative to inclusions of specific positions in the system.

The concept of merit pay is that supervisors and managers should be compensated for the attainment of agreed upon goals and objectives rather than length of service. These goals and objectives are defined in the critical elements making up performance standards and against which each employee will be appraised. Therefore, there are no "steps" in merit pay systems only a rate "range," i.e., from the minimum to the maximum salaries of the General Schedule for the particular grade level. Employees may be paid any salary within that grade range. Employees will automatically receive at least one half of the comparability adjustment made in the General Schedule for their respective grade level. Any additional compensation will be determined by judgment of supervisory levels based upon performance. The money for this additional compensation is allotted to the Department of Commerce (and then to NOAA) by the OPM and is determined by a formula taking into account the amount of within grades and quality increases which were granted under the present system. A cash award program recognizing superior accomplishments, suggestions, inventions, or other efforts contributing to the efficiency, economy or improvement of government operations is part of the merit system.

There are tasks forces, both in NOAA and in DOC, working on the appraisal system as noted

in the August 24 issue of NOAA News.

There are different definitions for supervisors for different purposes. For example, for probationary periods the classification definition found in the Supervisory Grade Evaluation Guide (SGEG) is used. For merit pay the definition found in 5 USC 7103, as expanded by case law, is used, in addition to SGEG.

In most cases the definitions will be coincident. However, there will be cases where the language of 5 USC 7103 will cause the inclusion of a position in the merit pay system without a classification title of "Supervisor."

The pertinent parts of the definition of supervisor found in 5 USC 7103 are: "... an individual ... having authority ... to hire, direct, assign, promote,

reward, transfer, furlough, lay-off, recall, suspend, discipline or remove employees, to adjust their grievances or to effectively recommend such action, if the exercise of the authority is not merely routine or clerical in nature but requires the constant exercise of independent judgment..."

The distinction between this definition and that in the SGEG, is that in 5 USC 7103 the "supervisor" need only exercise one of the authorities, whereas in SGEG there needs to be some span of these activities for a minimum number of employees.

Managerial positions incorporate program responsibilities such as directing the work of an organization, including assessment and distribution of resources, determining delegations of authority, effecting reassignments, and reorganizations of

tasks and programs, or formulating, determining, and influencing the policies of the agency.

In the coming months, each position at the GS-13, 14, and 15 levels will be reviewed by classification specialists and program heads to determine its inclusion or exclusion in the merit system. Those included will have the pay plan changed to "GM" from "GS." There will be no change in the method of pay determination until the merit system is fully implemented in NOAA (currently scheduled for FY 82). Appeals regarding the application of merit pay may be made through NOAA's grievance system or the classification appeals system if the title, grade or series of the position is being contested in connection with the merit pay determination.

NOAA Personnel Division Lists Current Vacancies

Announcement Number	Position Title	Grade	Organization	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
PR 79-11(DN)	Supervisory Meteorological Technician	GS-10	NWS	Johnston Island	10/3	10/18
AR 79-56(IH)	Meteorological Technician	GS-10	NWS	Anchorage, Alaska	10/3	10/18
SR 79-64(JG)	Meteorological Technician	GS-11	NWS	Amarillo, Tex.	9/26	10/11
SR 79-66(GC)	Meteorologist (Forecaster)	GS-12	NWS	Forth Worth, Tex.	10/1	10/16
SER 79-28	Fishery Biologist (Research)	GS-12	NMFS	Beaufort, N.C.	9/26	10/11
ER 79-70(SB)	Meteorologist (ARTCC Met)	GS-12	NWS	Boston, Mass.	10/1	10/16
NWS 79-107(GZJ)	Meteorologist	GS-12,13	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	9/14	9/28
NESS 79-27(VLM)	Supervisory Electronics Engineer	GS-12 (promotion potential to GS-13)	NESS	Wallops Island, Va.	9/27	10/12
ERL 79-329NT	Computer Specialist	GS-12	ERL	Boulder, Colo.	9/27	10/12
AR 79-57(IH)	Meteorologist	GS-12 (may be filled at the GS-11 level)	NWS	Juneau, Alaska	10/3	10/18
NWS 79-93(WL)	Meteorologist	GS-12 (promotion potential to GS-13)	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	10/3	10/18
ERL 79-312ML	Meteorologist	GS-12 (promotion potential to GS-13)	ERL	Boulder, Colo.	9/27	10/12
NASO 79-47(CEG)	General Engineer	GS-12	NASO	Seattle, Wash.	9/24	10/16
ER 79-69(SB)	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Cleveland, Ohio	10/1	10/16
NMFS 79-104LT	Financial Assistance Specialist	GS-13	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	9/27	10/12
ERL 79-327NT	Supervisory Mathematician (or Supervisory Computer Specialist)	GS-13	ERL	Boulder, Colo.	9/27	10/12
CR 79-92(MK)	Supervisory Meteorologist	GS-14	NWS	Ann Arbor, Mich.	10/1	10/25
AR 79-58	Supervisory Meteorologist	GS-15	NWS	Fairbanks, Alaska	10/3	10/18
ERL 79-331CS	Supervisory Physical Scientist (Supervisory Ecologist, GS-15)	GS-15	OMPA	Washington, D.C.	9/27	11/16

Mary C. Holliman, formerly editor of Sea Grant '70s and communicator for the Virginia Tech Sea Grant Program, has been appointed Assistant Director for Public Education and Awareness in Sea Grant's Human Resources Division. She will be responsible for establishing and maintaining a communications network with the Sea Grant college programs, reviewing communications parts of proposals, and helping with the other public affairs work of the office.

Philip A. Calabrese, chief, Meteorological Service Division, has been selected to be the NWS Central Region's Handicapped Program Coordinator.

Richard A. Warren, NWS meteorologist on public television's "A.M. Weather," has been awarded the American Meteorological Society's Seal of Approval for "continued broadcast of a weather program of high informational and educa-

tional value providing a beneficial service."

Dr. David Attaway, Associate Program Director with the National Sea Grant College Program, served as moderator of a key panel on the chemical and biological aspects of marine food products during a recent inter-

national symposium in Washington, D.C. Held during the American Chemical Society's annual meeting, the symposium was sponsored by Roy L. Martin, National Fisheries Institute, and George J. Flick, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. Eleven Sea Grant institu-

tions and four nations were represented at the three-day meeting.



The 65th NOAA Officer Training class at Kings Point, N.Y. at recent graduation ceremonies: (l-r, front row) Ensigns Susan C. Carlson, Nancy R. Chamberlain, Lawrence F. Simoneaux, Marlene Mozgala, Alison M. Gillery, (l-r, back row) Ensigns James M. Herkelrath, Paul E. Pegnato, Ned J. Jerabek, David L. Kummerlowe, David I. Actor, Paul D. Moen.

PERSONNEL PERSPECTIVE

Federal Employees Part-Time Career Employment Act

The Federal Employees Part-Time Career Employment Act is being implemented. Final regulations have been issued by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and the Department of Commerce is issuing its policy in the Federal Register. The policy of the Department is to foster opportunities for part-time employment in an endeavor to make maximum use of a source of skills and abilities which is relatively untapped.

Some of the important provisions are:

1. As of April 8, 1979, no permanent (i.e., career or career-conditional in either competitive or excepted service) part-time employment may be scheduled for less than 16 or more than 32 hours per week. Exceptions may be granted to allow a schedule for less than 16 hours but no exception will be made for extension beyond 32 hours.

2. As of October 1, 1980, part-time employment will be counted for ceiling control purposes on a proration of 40 hours. For example, two employees each working 20 hours will be counted

as occupying one position.

3. For affected permanent part-time employees, the government's contribution to a Health Benefits plan will be based on the ratio of the part-time schedule to the full-time schedule. For example, for an employee scheduled to work 20 hours per week, the government will contribute one-half of the amount it contributes for a full time employee.

4. The restriction on hours worked is for scheduled hours. There is no intent to prohibit work of more than 32 hours for unusual needs over a short period of time.

5. Part-time employment is applicable to all positions in NOAA in levels through GS-15.

The provisions of the Act do not apply to temporary appointments. Also not affected are employees who were part-time prior to the effective date of the Act as long as they continue employment in a part-time position.

Employees preferring a part-time schedule are urged to discuss any possibilities for restruc-

turing their workweek with the appropriate supervisor and to express their preference to their servicing personnel office. The personnel office will maintain a list of such employees for referral as part-time opportunities arise in the organization.

In addition, to further the aims of the Act, NOAA is obligated to provide numerical goals to the OPM each year and attainments against those goals twice yearly relative to new appointments and conversions to part-time. In this regard, supervisors will be required to review all the positions and work requirements in their organizations for possible conversion or increased use of part-time assistance.

Personnel officers will review all requests to fill vacancies and discuss each with supervisors for possible part-time application.

Additional information on the subject can be obtained from the servicing personnel offices. A limited number of the OPM issuance, "Agency Guide to Part-Time Career Employment" which contains pertinent questions and answers is also available.

FEW Chapters Elect NOAA Employees

Two NOAA employees have been elected presidents of their respective chapters of Federally Employed Women.

Mildred Wainman, Federal Women's Program Manager of the NMFS Southeast Region in St. Petersburg, Fla., was chosen to head a newly formed chapter in the St. Petersburg area.

Ethel Howard, Federal Women's Program Manager at the NWS National Hurricane Center in Miami, Fla., was elected president of the Greater Miami Chapter of FEW.

FEW is a private organization devoted to improving the status of women in the Federal government. Nationally the organization has 221 chapters and over 10,000 members.

OBITUARIES

Ernest A. Amman

Ernest A. Amman, retired NWS employee, died September 9. Before his retirement in 1973, he was Meteorologist in Charge at the Cape Kennedy Weather Service Office in Florida. Previously he had served in forecast centers in San Francisco, Calif., Honolulu, Hawaii, and Seattle, Wash. He was the recipient of the DOC silver medal and the NASA exceptional service medal. He is survived by his wife, Rosemary, of P.O. Box 130 Balsam, N.C. 28707 and 10 Fairway Court, Deland, Fla. 32720, and three children.

James G. McRory

James G. McRory, died September 18, from injuries resulting from an accident at NOAA's Research Facility Center, Miami, Fla. He had worked for the Federal government since 1958. Survivors include his wife Elinor and two sons of 6527 S.W. 26th Court, Miramar, Fla. 33023.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOAA CENTRAL DISTRIBUTION UNIT (AD 1354)
12227 Wilkins Avenue
Rockville, Maryland 20852

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FROM THE GALLEY



Non-Traditional Shark Is A Delicious Treat

Shark, considered a non-traditional species and a little known edible fish, is surprisingly delicious.

Although the non-traditional species are not new, serving them is new in American menu planning. Until recently, shark has not been regarded as a food fish. Americans are discovering what several other countries of the world already know — that shark meat is a highly acceptable food product.

There are about 62 species of shark that inhabit the waters of North America. Characteristics that make shark meat especially appetizing are its lack of bones, firm texture, leanness, mild taste, and the adventure it affords in serving a new food item.

Shark meat must be carefully handled to preserve quality. The blood must be drained immediately so that the urea (2½% in the shark) does not deteriorate into ammonia which will ruin the flavor of the meat. The fish is drained, gutted, washed, and immediately iced. Then the meat is portioned and frozen. Inexpensive and good tasting, shark meat is available from local distributors in the frozen fillet form. It can be prepared much like any other fish.

SHARK TERIYAKI

2 pounds fresh shark fillets, cut in 1 inch chunks	1 teaspoon dry mustard
1 can (16 ounces) pineapple	1 clove garlic, crushed
1/2 cup soy sauce	1 green pepper, cut in 1-inch squares
1/2 cup sherry (optional)	Cherry tomatoes, mushrooms, onions (optional)
2 tablespoons brown sugar	Bamboo or metal skewers
1 teaspoon ground ginger	

Drain pineapple chunks reserving 1/4 cup of juice. Make marinade by combining pineapple juice, soy sauce, sherry, brown sugar, mustard, and garlic. Pour marinade over fish chunks. Cover and refrigerate fish for at least 1 hour. Drain fish and reserve marinade. Thread fish chunks, pineapple chunks, and green pepper squares alternately on skewers. Include cherry tomatoes, fresh mushrooms, and onion wedges if desired. Cook over hot coals or under broiler about 4 inches from source of heat for 5 minutes. Baste with marinade. Turn and cook for 5 minutes more or until fish flakes easily when tested with a fork. Serve as a main dish on a bed of rice or alone as an hors d'oeuvre. Makes 6 entree servings or 18 to 20 hors d'oeuvres.

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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 cusk fillets and fresh pollock fillets along the Northeast Seaboard; fresh whole grey trout and fresh whole spot in the Middle Atlantic States, including the D.C. area; fresh

whole mullet and fresh whole grouper in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; fresh whole lake trout and frozen monk fish fillets in the Midwest; canned tuna and fresh whole salmon in the Northwest; and frozen butterfish fillets and fresh shark fillets in the Southwest.

Advancing Ice Endangers Fishing

Thin, seasonal ice moving southward through the Bering Sea could disrupt the new and commercially important Tanner crab fishing there, according to scientists with NOAA and the University of Washington.

The danger, according to Carol Pease, an oceanographer with NOAA's Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory in Seattle, Wash., is that advancing ice at the southern edge of the

ice pack could shear off fish boat lines connecting crab pots to surface markers.

Pease and colleagues with the University of Washington's Oceanography Department made a recent study of the season's ice in the Bering Sea region north of the Aleutian Islands peninsula and west of mainland Alaska.

Results of their research indicate that relatively thin (20 inches, or 50 centimeters thick) ice floes break up easily by wind-wave action, causing the smaller pieces to pile up under one another and grow to more than 39 inches (one meter) thick at the southern edge of the pack.

Pease and other agency scientists plan to construct a mathematical model of ice behavior based on the recent research data. Suitable for use by NWS, the information would be used someday to make one-, three-, and five-day forecasts of ice extent in the Bering Sea.

The Bering Sea, according to Pease, is economically important as well as scientifically interesting because of its highly productive international fishery. The region is fished by Russia, Japan, Canada, Korea, and the United States.

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.

Norma V. Reyes, Editor

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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July 23, 2010