



Eight-hour old loggerhead turtles begin their journey to the sea. Loggerheads are on the endangered species list.

Frank Details NOAA Sea Turtle Conservation Program

A multi-pronged effort — including research, regulations, and even “foster care” — to help protect endangered and threatened species of sea turtles is being conducted by NOAA, Administrator Richard A. Frank said recently.

He outlined the agency's efforts in a speech before the World Conference on Sea Turtle Conservation held last month at the State Department in Washington. It is sponsored by NOAA, the Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service, the Agency for International Development, and a number of conservation groups.

Forthcoming regulations on trawling for shrimp and some finfish are among steps NOAA plans to meet the threat of declining sea turtle populations.

The accidental catching of sea turtles by trawl fishermen is one of several reasons for the depletion of sea turtle populations, Frank said. Destruction of mating and feeding areas, exposure to pollutants, and the deliberate catching of sea turtles for food and profit also threaten their existence, he said.

Noting that conservation of the turtles is an international problem which can be solved

only by the efforts of the scientific community worldwide, Frank said he has committed NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service to develop and implement protective programs.

One of the most important commitments, he said, is the

(Continued on p. 3)

Glazer, Belsky Named To Top NOAA Offices

Michael Glazer, head of NOAA's Office of Policy and Planning, has been named Assistant Administrator for Coastal Zone Management, NOAA Administrator Richard A. Frank has announced.

Frank also announced that moving into the position of Assistant Administrator for Policy and Planning will be Martin Belsky, who has served as NOAA's Deputy General Counsel since January 1979.

The changes will take effect January 1.

Before coming to NOAA in 1978, Glazer, a Harvard Business School graduate, who also has a degree in engineering, had been involved in a wide variety of water and energy-related public

(Continued on p. 2)

Ocean Pollution Gets 5-Yr. Research Plan

Federal research efforts on ocean pollution are disclosed for the first time in a five-year plan that also sets priorities for future governmental anti-pollution research.

Eleven Federal agencies support nearly 1000 projects related to ocean pollution problems, says the “Federal Plan for Ocean Pollution Research, Development, and Monitoring, Fiscal Years 1979-1983”, released by NOAA.

Total cost of the projects was about \$165 million in 1978, and the program is expected to increase to about \$190 million in 1980.

Petroleum and petroleum products are identified as pollutants receiving most attention in the Federal ocean pollution programs, consuming about one-third of the total effort (\$61.2 million). Far behind were metals

and inorganic chemicals (\$11.2 million) and synthetic organics (\$11.0 million).

About one-third of the total effort (\$58 million) was devoted to generic studies to collect baseline data, define natural processes, or identify information relevant to all pollutants, rather than to specific types.

The Department of the Interior, says the report, is the largest funding agency, accounting for 34 percent (\$56.3 million) of the total 1978 program, followed by the Environmental Protection Agency with 21 percent (\$34.9 million) and the Department of Commerce with 11 percent (\$17.5 million).

The plan — which was prepared by the Interagency Committee on Ocean Pollution Research, Development, and Monitoring — calls for more research in several critical areas, including the effects of toxic materials, particularly synthetic organics, on human health; identification of critical marine habitats and biological control factors; coastal land use practices, which the plan calls “an important source of ocean pollution”; the effects of municipal sewage outfalls and industrial waste disposal; and oilspill damage assessment.

The plan outlines specific steps now underway to implement its recommendations and otherwise improve the Federal effort. It notes that \$2.3 million has been appropriated under

(Continued on p. 2)



Michael Glazer



Martin Belsky

In The Next Issue:

The next issue of NOAA News will be the special Martin Luther King, Jr., edition commemorating the civil rights leader's birthday.

The President sent greetings

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 1979

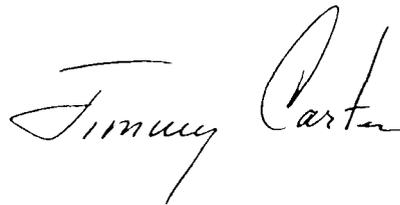
TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE
UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE

Rosalynn and I extend our warmest Holiday Greetings to you, both at home and abroad.

We join with all of you in praying for domestic tranquility and well-being, and for world peace.

We also express our deep appreciation to you for your unselfish and dedicated service to our country.

We hope that God will bless you and your loved ones during this special season and throughout the year ahead.



Glazer, Belsky Assignments

policy matters at the state and local levels. He served as Chairman of the California Water Commission and before that as Commissioner of the Los Angeles Department of Water

Plan

(From p. 1)

P.L. 95-273 - the National Ocean Pollution Research and Development and Monitoring Planning Act of 1978, which established the interagency committee and required that the five-year plan (with biennial updates) be prepared. The funds are to be used for high priority problems which are not being adequately addressed. A large portion will be spent in the private sector.

Chairman of the interagency committee is James P. Walsh, Deputy Administrator of NOAA; vice-chairman is Stephen Gage, EPA's Assistant Administrator for Research and Development.

and Power. He had also been a partner in the Los Angeles law firm of Tuttle and Taylor since 1972.

Martin Belsky, before coming to NOAA was Chief Assistant District Attorney in Philadelphia and then an Associate in the firm of Blank, Rome, Klaus and Comisky. He then came to Washington to serve as Counsel to the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. He also was named Chief Counsel of the Ad Hoc Select Committee on the Outer Continental Shelf and worked with members of three House Standing Committees to evolve policies, procedures, and safeguards for the orderly development of Federal offshore mineral resources.

Belsky, a graduate of Temple University and Columbia Law School, also pursued graduate studies at the Hague Academy of International Law and Cambridge University.

\$10 Million In NMFS Grant Funds Available

Approximately \$10 million is available for grants and cooperative agreements to help develop and strengthen the U.S. fishing industry reports Richard A. Frank, NOAA Administrator.

"This is the first step in carrying out the fisheries development plan announced by the Administration in May," said Frank. "We are emphasizing regionally oriented projects that will remove economic and technological impediments restricting the use of nontraditional species of fish and aid in the development and strengthening of the U.S. fishing industry."

The program will be administered by NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service. Applications for funds may be made by any person or group, including industry, universities, research groups, and state and local governments as well as the Department of Commerce Regional Development Commissions. Minority individuals and groups are encouraged to submit proposals.

The funds are available through the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act of 1954 which permits a certain part of the duties collected on imports of fish and fish products to be used to improve the U.S. commercial fishing industry.

NOAA has established fisheries development policy goals to:

- encourage the development and growth of the domestic fishing industry;
- lower the foreign trade deficit in fishery products through increased exports of U.S. fish and fish products;
- provide consumers with the variety of wholesome and nutritious fish they want;
- promote a coordinated development effort between the fishing industry and Federal, State, and local governments;
- encourage the development of fish resources

which will support growth in the industry and strengthen the long-term viability of the industry; and
- improve domestic and foreign markets for fish and fish products.

Proposals aimed at reaching these goals must be received by January 15, to be eligible for funding in April. Proposals will then be accepted by April 1 for funds to be dispersed in July. A letter of intent should be submitted by January 15 for those submitting proposals to be considered in April.

Applicants may obtain additional information by contacting the Director, Office of Utilization and Development, National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, D.C. 20235 (202/634-7261) or the NMFS Regional Offices in Gloucester, Mass.; St. Petersburg, Fla.; Terminal Island, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; and Juneau, Alaska.

Computer Search On Marine Info Is Available

Comprehensive worldwide coverage of published information on the science, technology, and management of marine and freshwater environments is now available for nationwide, online computer searching.

Known as Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts, the database is the product of an international cooperative group, of which NOAA's EDIS is a participant.

The database covers about 24,000 publications each year. Initially it is providing coverage from January 1978 to the present. Publications from 1975 through 1977 will be added next year.

NOAA has sponsored availability through Lockheed DIA-LOG information retrieval system, operated by the Lockheed Missiles and Space Corporation (800-227-1960 or 800-982-5838 in California.)

U.S. Fishing Industry Development Promising

Expanding fish markets in the United States would create 43,000 new jobs and \$1.2 billion in national wealth by 1990, Terry L. Seitzell, Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, said recently.

Testifying before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation, Leitzell said these economic benefits would result from catching and marketing fish that U.S. fishermen now seldom seek, and U.S. housewives seldom cook.

Harvesting such fish, he said, would more than double the 2.5 million metric tons of fish pres-

ently caught in U.S. waters.

He named as possibilities squid and whiting from New England waters; Alaskan pollock, Pacific whiting, and other groundfish off the West Coast and Alaska; tuna in the western Pacific; and groundfish in the Gulf of Mexico.

"The Administration strongly supports a government-industry partnership to develop and broaden the U.S. fishing industry," Leitzell said.

"We believe that the U.S. fishing industry is capable and willing to invest its resources to develop fully the available fish resources," he said, and added that although some government

involvement is required because of the high risks involved, "the final responsibility rests with the private sector."

He said the major problems preventing significant growth in the U.S. fishing industry are the lack of systematic planning, the lack of suitable harbors with abundant species for development, and the lack of modern technology.

Leitzell told the lawmakers that NOAA will concentrate on making better use of existing technology to improve methods of catching and processing fish,

to improve vessel safety, and to conserve fuel. The agency also plans to increase the access of domestic fishery to foreign markets and help it improve the quality and nutritional value of its products.

"We are emphasizing joint Federal/private sector cost-sharing programs to support development of specific fisheries on a regional basis," he said.

Proposed legislation establishes a national fishery development policy, program, and the mechanism for financing it, he added.

Leitzell stated that existing efforts will continue and will be supported by new fisheries development activities.

"We are confident that this approach responds to the needs and concerns of the fishing industry and defines the appropriate role of the Federal Government in the process," he said.

NO RETURN -- NO NEWS

An annual survey of the NOAA News distribution list is being conducted. If survey cards are not returned to NOAA News by the recipients, they will be taken off the distribution list. This does not apply to NOAA employees who receive their copies through regular office distribution.

GIVE BLOOD

Saving The Sea Turtles *(From p. 1)*

development of a mechanism that prevents the snaring of sea turtles in trawl nets while still allowing shrimp or desirable finfish to be caught. This effort — as well as surveys showing where, when, and how many sea turtles are caught — will be used in the near future to develop regulations. These would require the new mechanism, known as an "excluder panel," to be used under certain conditions, and would designate areas where trawling would be forbidden when necessary to protect the turtles.

NOAA already has issued emergency regulations restricting trawling in Florida's Cape Canaveral ship channel during fall and winter. Additionally, NOAA has declared a recently discovered leatherback turtle nesting beach at St. Croix, V.I., as a critical habitat, prohibiting activities there.

Research is underway, Frank said, to identify other marine habitats crucial to the survival of sea turtles.

In cooperation with Mexico, NOAA and other Federal and state agencies are rearing eggs and hatchlings of the severely endangered Atlantic ridley turtle in captivity to avoid the heavy losses experienced by the turtles in the wild during their first year of life.

Finally, Frank reported, NOAA is studying the effects of

oil pollution on marine organisms and their habitats, including sea turtles.

He pledged continued conservation efforts, and hailed the cooperation of the conservation community and fishing industry in their roles in protecting sea turtle populations.



The fifth Physicians Hyperbaric Training Program (diving medicine) was conducted recently at the Atlantic Oceanographic & Meteorological Laboratory and the Southeast Fisheries Center in Miami, Fla. This special training of physicians is sponsored by NOAA, the Undersea Medical Society, and the Energy Research and Development Administration. To date 57 physicians have participated in the program, including the group shown above: (1st row, l to r) Harold Lamberton, MD, Brewster, Wash.; Takashi Hattori, MD, Carmel, Calif.; Douglas Shapiro, MD, Mayaguez, P.R.; Charles Shilling, MD, executive sec., UMS; Morgan Wells, Ph.d., program director, NOAA; Yvonne Harper, program assistant, NOAA, Miami; Dick Rutkowski, program co-director, NOAA, Miami; (2nd row, l to r) Edward Teeple, MD, Miami; John Rutten, MD, Miami; Charles Chaplin, MD, Jacksonville, Fla.; Bill Schane, MD, St. Croix, USVI; Thomas Poulton, MD, Gainesville, Fla.; Myron Bloom, MD, Ketchikan, Alaska; James Murphy, MD, Tamuning, Guam; (back row, l to r) Arthur Dick, MD, Durham, N.C.; Karl Ruppert, MD, Olympia, Wash.; Arnold Simon, MD, Philadelphia, Pa.; and Lee Mire, MD, New Orleans, La.

Hurricane Storm Surge Program Protects Atlantic And Gulf Coasts

Atlantic and Gulf Coast areas where hurricane storm surges could be expected to create dangerous flooding will get early warning of such threats from computer models being developed by NOAA. Two different models already have been used operationally this season.

A total of 20 models, called SLOSH for Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes, will be developed over the next several years for coastal areas from Massachusetts to Texas where complex terrain features make it difficult to forecast the effects of the mounds of wind-driven water known as storm surges. These deadly surges can reach heights of 20 feet or more during severe hurricanes, inundating vast reaches of coastland.

Models already have been developed by NWS for the New Orleans area, Lake Okeechobee, Fla., and Tampa Bay, Fla. Other models either are now being prepared or are scheduled for development for: Mobile Bay, Ala.; Galveston, Tex.; Charlotte Harbor, Fla.; Florida Bay-Biscayne Bay-Florida Keys; Long Island Sound, N.Y.; Chesapeake Bay; Charleston Harbor, S.C.; Narragansett Bay, R.I.; Buzzards Bay, Mass.; Delaware Bay; Pamlico Sound, N.C.; Massachusetts Bay; Corpus Christi, Tex.; Lower Laguna Madre, Tex.; Matagordo Bay, Tex.; Lake Sabine, Tex.; and Pensacola Bay, Fla.

The New Orleans model was

used during Hurricane Bob in early July, which struck with minimal force near the city. Forecasters in New Orleans said the model performed exceptionally well, and information from it was helpful in preparing local warnings for southeast Louisiana.

A second research model developed by the Environmental Research Center in Boulder, Colo., and using a somewhat different approach from the SLOSH models, was made available when it appeared Hurricane Frederic would strike Mobile, Ala., in September. This model, too, worked with perfection, giving 12 hours advance warning of the lethal storm tide which surged into Mobile Bay.

The SLOSH computer program contains topographical information on lake and river basin configurations and water levels, levee systems, roads, and

other geographical features. The model can compute the surge resulting from various combinations of wind and pressure brought by the storm.

The program is put into action when a hurricane approaches. Information on the storm's winds and the speed and direction of its forward motion — gathered from ships, satellites, aircraft, and radar observations — are fed into computer terminals at the National Hurricane Center in Miami, and at Weather Service Forecast Offices.

The computer produces storm surge height predictions based on the predictions of storm intensity and movement. Tide levels, storm surges, and wave actions combine to produce the destructively higher water levels associated with hurricanes.

Sensors Trace Coastal Sediment

The dispersal of coastal sediment as it moves along the ocean floor, eroding beaches, affecting off-shore structures, and carrying pollutants, can now be traced accurately with sensing devices developed by NOAA scientists.

The instruments, mounted on the seafloor, already have been used to gather data on sediment transport in the New York Bight, a 15,000 square mile area extending from Montauk Point, L.I., to Cape May, N.J. Next year they will be used to make similar measurements off the coast of northern California.

Dr. Donald J.P. Swift of the agency's Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami, Fla., said the boundary layer sensors continuously measure sediment movement from the bottom to three feet above the ocean floor. Swift heads a study in the New York Bight with the goal of constructing a mathematical model of sediment transfer in that area.

"Such information is important when installing seafloor structures," he explained. "If a sewage outfall or oilfield pipeline is laid on the seafloor, the extent to which it will be

buried — or, if buried, the extent to which it will be scoured out — depends on the rate of horizontal sand movement. And the extent to which dredged material at dumpsites will disperse also depends on the rate of sand flow," Swift said.

His New York Bight study has shown that sediment transport occurs only during major storms, usually "northeasters" lasting from a few hours to a few days.

"Storm events can transport vast quantities of both natural and people-related sedimentary materials almost a mile during one large storm," a colleague, Dr. J. William Lavelle said. "But the sand does not flow in a simple stream in the same direction each time. Instead it moves up and down the inner continental shelf in a pattern similar to local weather events that occur above the sea surface."

He said that in that part of the Bight near the New York Harbor entrance there is efficient dispersal of fine-grain, people-related wastes, and that the waste material is not moving en masse toward the beaches.

Coarser materials, such as
(Continued on p. 5)

*They may not be 7th Avenue,
but they do have our name.*



NOAA shirts, shorts, and caps as modeled above are now available for order. Wind breakers (not shown) with pockets and NOAA chest decal are also available at \$11.00.

Each NOAA unit is asked to designate one person to handle orders. Orders of six dozen or more will be discounted. Smaller orders will be excepted. Prices are as follows: LaCosta Knit (left) with pocket and decal, \$11.00; T-shirt with large NOAA decal (center), \$5.00; T-shirt with small NOAA decal (right) \$5.00; Sizes are adult small, medium, large and x-large. Children's sizes available upon request. Caps (one size fits all) are \$3.50; shorts, in sizes XS 24-26, S 28-30, M 32-34, L 36-38 and XL 40-42, are \$4.50 each.

Each unit can have their unit name printed under the NOAA decal at an additional \$10.00 silk screen cost.

Place orders to: John M. Caldwell Dist. Co., Inc., P.O. Box 924, Opa Locka, FL 33054, phone (305) 685-9822.

All members of the NOAA diving program can order all items above with "Diving Program" labeled under the NOAA decal by mailing orders to Dick Rutkowski, NOAA Diving Program, 15 Rickenbacker Causeway, Miami, FL 33149. Make checks payable only to: John M. Caldwell Dist. Co. All prices include mailing. Delivery is approximately four weeks.

New Editions of Charts Available

Seven new editions of nautical charts covering specific areas of the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River have been published and may be obtained from NOAA's Atlantic Marine Center (CAM 02), National Ocean Survey, 439 W. York Street, Norfolk, VA 2351 23510 [telephone: (804) 441-6616]; the NOS, Distribution Division (C44), Riverdale, MD 20840 [(301) 436-6990]; Counter Sales, NOS, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Room 101, Rockville, MD 20852 [(301) 443-8005]; or from local marine supply agents. Mail orders should include check or money order (in U.S. funds) made out to the Department of Commerce/NOS.

Chart	Chart Title	Edition & Date	Price
12221	Chesapeake Bay Entrance	47th 9-15-79	\$3.65
12231	Chesapeake Bay - Tangier Sound - Northern Part	17th 9-8-79	3.65
12233	Potomac River - Chesapeake Bay to Piney Point	24th 10-13-79	3.65
12261	Chesapeake Bay - Honga, Nanticoke, Wicomico Rivers and Fishing Bay	18th 9-1-79	3.65
12274	Head of Chesapeake Bay	18th 10-20-79	3.65
12275	Head of Chesapeake Bay (Small Craft)	16th 10-20-79	3.25
12288	Potomac River - Lower Cedar Point to Mattawoman Creek	13th 10-13-79	3.65

ENERGY QUIZ

Conservation of energy not only helps protect the environment for our children, but it also helps to lower our utility bills. This true-or-false quiz may give you an idea of how much you actually know about saving energy. Are the following statements true or false?

1. Keeping a light bulb on uses less energy than turning it on and off several times an hour.
2. Showers use more hot water, therefore more energy, than tub baths.
3. Electricity used to run the refrigerator contributes to heating the house.
4. It takes less gasoline to restart the car than it takes to let it idle a few minutes.
5. "Long-life" incandescent light bulbs are less efficient than ordinary bulbs.
6. Closing doors of unused rooms will decrease the amount of fuel used in heating the entire house.
7. Drying clothes in consecutive rather than sporadic loads uses less energy.
8. A fluorescent lamp is more efficient than an incandescent (regular) bulb.
9. The lighter the car, the less gas it uses.

ANSWERS TO QUIZ

The first two statements are false; the other seven are true.

Sensors Trace Sediment *(From p. 4)*

that dredged from highly polluted marinas and channels of the bottom when released at a dump site.

Swift, Lavelle, and Dr. Robert Young will use the new sensing devices next year in northern California to measure

sediment transport on the continental shelf of the West Coast, as part of the International Decade of Ocean Exploration. The instruments were designed by NOAA's National Ocean Survey at its Engineering Development Laboratory in Riverdale, Md.

Presidential Exchange Program Seeks Federal Executives

High-calibre executives at the GS-13, 14, and 15 levels throughout the Federal Government are being sought for the President's Executive Exchange Program, according to Lee M. Cassidy, Executive Director. This unique program offers selected skilled executives from the Federal and private sectors the opportunity to gain experience by crossing sector lines for a year during the important middle period of their careers.

Designed to encourage and promote better understanding between business and Government, the program provides the participating executives a rare experience in professional growth. Each Exchange Executive has the chance to gain first-hand practical knowledge of the procedures, goals, potential, and limitations of the opposite sector. Of the 500-plus participants since the first program in 1970-71, 175 have been Federal Executives, who were placed in responsible private sector jobs all over the country.

"The benefits of the Exchange Program are significant, especially since the establishment of the Senior Executive Service," according to Cassidy. "Participation in this program

is one viable option for completion of the training requirements to be considered as a candidate for the Senior Executive Service."

In addition to the actual job experience, Executives are also involved in an extensive education program to further inform them of current and developing policy questions which affect business and its relationship with Government.

To assure the continued high quality of the participants, an evaluation is made of leadership qualities, initiative and management ability, and the potential for the Senior Executive Service. Prior to final approval by the agency or department head, nominees must be screened by their personnel officer and Executive Resource Board.

Nominations for the coming Exchange year beginning September 1980 are due not later than April 15. Potential candidates should direct their inquiries to either the personnel directors of their Federal agency or department, or to the President's Commission on Executive Exchange, P.O. Box 14179, Washington, D.C. 20044, (202) 632-6834.



Co-op Student Makes Major Contribution

Lynne Gordon, a NOAA/NWS co-op student and senior at the Florida International University, in Miami, has completed development of a first stage computer program package designed to disseminate computer-derived NWS products. Future applications of this type programming may provide text and graphic weather products for viewing on television in homes throughout the nation. Gordon and another team worker have written a paper detailing the results of their initial experimentation.

OPM Issues Summer Jobs Announcement And Details

The Summer Jobs Announcement, No. 414, for employment opportunities in summer 1980, has been issued by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). Copies may be obtained from Federal Job Information Centers and OPM area offices. In addition, most college placement offices have copies available to students.

Summer Employment programs are divided into groups. They are:

Group I

Clerical jobs in grades GS-1 through GS-4 require a clerical and verbal abilities test which is administered by the OPM.

The application form, included in Announcement No. 414, or an OPM Form 5000AB, must be filed with the OPM area office having jurisdiction over the place where an individual wishes to take the test. Applicants may file to take the test between November 15 and January 11. The OPM will not make exceptions to the January 11 deadline. The test will be administered in January and February 1980. Applicants for employment consideration with NOAA, for jobs in Group I, may submit an application (either OPM Form 843A or SF-171), between March 15 and April 15. A photocopy of

the Notice of Results from the written test must accompany the application. Do not send the original notice. Applications postmarked after April 15 are not acceptable and will be returned to late applicants.

Applicants who have passed the current written test (administered after 1977) are not required to retake the test or update their Notice of Results in order to apply for a summer job. A Notice of Results issued in 1978 or later may be used to apply for a summer job with a Federal agency in 1980. Such a notice is good indefinitely unless there is a change in written test requirements for future summers.

Group II

The following applies only to positions in the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area.

NOAA does not administer a written test for nonclerical jobs in grades GS-1 through GS-4. The applications are rated numerically in accordance with NOAA's Merit Staffing Plan for Group II jobs. Applicants apply directly to the Recruitment and Examination Branch (MB/PER 51) by submitting an SF-171 and CSC Form 1170/17, List of College Courses and Certificate of Scholastic Achievement, between February 1 and March 1. Applications postmarked after March 1 are not acceptable and will be returned to late applicants.

NOAA Personnel Division Lists Current Vacancies

Announcement Number	Position Title	Grade	Organization	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
NWS 80-20(VBY)	Supervisory Meteorologist	GS-15	NWS	Forth Worth, Tex.	12/24	1/16
WR 79-125(DD)	Supervisory Meteorologist	GS-15	NWS	Salt Lake City, Utah	12/24	1/16
NWS 80-13(WL)	Supervisory Meteorologist	GS-15	NWS	Camp Springs, Md.	12/17	1/9
SR 80-12(GC)	Supervisory Meteorologist	GS-15	NWS	Fort Worth, Tex.	12/17	1/9
SR 80-16(GC)	Meteorologist	GS-14	NWS	Miami, Fla.	12/18	1/3
NASO 79-69(HF)	Wildlife Biologist	GS-14	NMFS	Seattle, Wash.	12/18	1/10
ERL 79-454(RT)	Oceanographer	GS-14	ERL	Seattle, Wash.	12/18	1/10
WR 79-143(DD)	Supervisory Meteorologist	GS-14	NWS	Seattle, Wash.	12/18	1/3
NOS 80-15(DB)	Supervisory Geodesist	GS-14	NOS	Rockville, Md.	12/17	1/9
ERL 79-444(MR)	Electronics Engineer	GS-14	ERL	Boulder, Colo.	12/18	1/10
ERL 79-445(MR)	Electronics Engineer	GS-14	ERL	Boulder, Colo.	12/18	1/10
NESS 80-1(VLM)	Supervisory Physical Scientist	GS-14	NESS	Camp Springs, Md.	12/17	1/9
OCZM 80-17(CG)	Regional Manager	GS-13/14	OCZM	Washington, D.C.	12/17	1/9
ERL 79-451(CS)	Oceanographer	GS-13	ERL	Boulder, Colo.	12/18	1/3
NMFS 80-16(MM)	Program Analyst	GS-12/13	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	12/17	1/9
ER 79-88(SB)	Budget Officer	GS-12	NWS	Garden City, N.Y.	12/18	1/3
WR 79-139(DD)	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Oakland & Palmdale, Calif.	12/18	1/3
NWS 80-22(NS)	Computer Specialist	GS-12 (promotion potential to GS-13)	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	12/24	1/16
AR 80-1(IH)	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Anchorage, Alaska	12/24	1/9
ER 79-92(SB)	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Cleveland, Ohio	12/18	1/3
ER 79-93(SB)	Electronics Technician	GS-11 (promotion potential to GS-12)	NWS	Cleveland, Ohio	12/18	1/3
ERL 79-461(ML)	Personnel Management Specialist	GS-11 (may be filled at GS-7/9 levels)	ERL	Miami, Fla.	12/24	1/9
NOS 80-2(LAD)	Supervisory Technical Information Specialist	GS-11	NOS	Riverdale, Md.	12/24	1/16
NOS 80-3(LAD)	Supervisory Technical Information Specialist	GS-11	NOS	Riverdale, Md.	12/24	1/16
ER 79-90(SB)	Meteorological Technician	GS-11	NWS	Garden City, N.Y.	12/18	1/3
WR 79-140(DD)	Meteorological Technician	GS-9/10	NWS	Helena, Mont.	12/18	1/3
CR 79-124(GL)	Equipment Specialist	GS-9/7/5	NWS	Kansas City, Mo.	12/18	1/3
ER 79-91(SB)	Meteorological Tech.	GS-7/8/9/10	NWS	Williamsport, Pa.	12/18	1/3
HQS 79-151(CG)	Program Support Assistant	GS-7	HQS	Bay St. Louis, Miss.	12/24	1/9
NMFS 80-19(MM)	Secretary (DMT)	GS-6	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	12/24	1/9
WR 79-144(DD)	Meteorological Tech.	GS-5/6/7	NWS	Stampede Pass, Wash.	12/24	1/9

Group III

The following applies only to positions in the metropolitan Washington, DC area.

Applicants for consideration in professional scientific and administrative jobs in grades GS-5 through GS-11 must be college graduates, graduate students, or faculty members. GS-12 jobs are research only and require a doctoral degree. Applicants apply directly to the Recruitment and Examination Branch (MB/PER51) by submitting an SF-171 and a CSC Form 1170/17, List of College Courses and Certificate of Scholastic Achievement. Applications will be accepted between February 1 and March 1. Applications postmarked after March 1 are not acceptable and will be returned to late applicants.

Nepotism

Each year sons and daughters of Department of Commerce employees apply to NOAA for summer employment consideration. The following applies to natural children, step children and adopted children.

Sons and daughters of Commerce employees may now be considered for summer jobs in NOAA after employment has been offered to all other eligibles ranked higher or equal to

(Continued on p. 7)



Dr. Robert L. Edwards, Director of the Northeast Fisheries Center, NMFS, addresses a symposium on "Pollution and Physiology of Marine Organisms."

NMFS Co-sponsors Symposium

"Pollution and Physiology of Marine Organisms" was the subject of a recent symposium co-sponsored by the NMFS Northeast Fisheries Center and the Belle W. Baruch Institute for Marine Biology and Coastal Research and the School of Public Health of the University of South Carolina.

Held at the Fisheries Center's Milford Laboratory, the symposium was attended by over 60 scientists from the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Twenty-six papers were presented on the physiological effects of heavy metals, synthetic organics, and petroleum hydro-

carbons on marine organisms in laboratory studies and also on the application of physiological monitoring techniques in field-oriented research.

This was the third NMFS - University of South Carolina jointly sponsored symposium and the fourth in the series. The four symposia have attracted over 250 participants concerned with the physiological and biochemical effects of pollutants on marine organisms. The proceedings of the previous symposia have been published by Academic Press, as will the papers of the most recent symposium.

Summer Employment *(From p. 6)*

them in accordance with NOAA's crediting plan for summer employment. This is a revision to past rules.

There is an exception to nepotism regulations in the case of handicapped children and you may contact the Recruitment and Examination Branch of Special Personnel Programs Division, Office of Personnel, or your servicing Personnel Office concerning this.

In the past, children of Commerce employees could not be hired under the Summer Aid program. These are minimum wage employees who are hired under the (v) and (w) authorities. These children may now be considered for employment in considered for employment in NOAA. However, there are specific guidelines for determining economic and/or educational

needs that the student *must meet before they can receive* summer employment consideration. If a child of a Commerce employee should be certified to NOAA under this program, the Office of Personnel will further determine the child's eligibility in accordance with regulations concerning this program.

Notes

The time period for summer employment is May 13 thru September 30 inclusive. This coming year there is no 89 day restriction on the length of a student's appointment as long as it falls between these designated dates. Each MLC will make this determination. If the appointment is limited to 89 work days, the summer employees are entitled only to sick leave; appointments beyond 89 days permit both sick and annual leave.



Dr. Vance Myers, Chief of the Special Studies Branch on the NWS Office of Hydrology, receives a pin commemorating his 40 years of Federal service from Dr. Thomas Owen, Associate Administrator for OAS. Myers began his weather career as a junior observer in Atlanta, Ga., in 1940 and received an M.S. degree in meteorology from MIT in 1947 and a Ph.D. from Penn State in 1976.

GET OUT YOUR LONG UNDERWEAR

In order to comply with the President's guidelines for controlling building temperatures during the heating season, NOAA is implementing the mandatory requirement to maintain working area temperatures at 65°F.

Employees are encouraged to wear warm clothing, such as jackets or sweaters. In this time of energy crisis, comfort rather than style should be a major consideration.

In many of our facilities, heating and ventilating equipment is inadequate to permit temperatures to be controlled precisely. With GSA help, NOAA will undertake to review these situations and, where possible, correct them. In the meantime, the cooperation of every employee is requested.

Sea Grants Include Ohio, Oregon Programs

Better ways to harvest, market, and package under-utilized freshwater fish are being investigated at the Ohio State University Center for Lake Erie Area Research Foundation, as part of a \$180,000 grant from the Office of Sea Grant.

Development of a model to predict flooding following Lake Erie storm surges, and a study to determine the life cycle of a nematode parasite of yellow perch are two other research projects funded by the NOAA grant. It also will support activities in marine education, especially the development of learning packages for grades 5 through 9, and a number of advisory service activities.

Oregon State University received a \$1,950,000 grant to support 43 projects at the institution. Ocean productivity and other fisheries development research, including fisheries-related engineering studies, are major parts of the program. Current studies focus on northern anchovies, flatfish (such as English sole), and Pacific hake. The results are used to develop long-range management plans designed to increase harvests.

OBITUARY

Frances Ione Roberts

Frances Ione Roberts, employee at EDIS' National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center in Boulder for the last four years, died November 24. She worked at the U.S. Air Force Academy from 1958 to 1975 then transferred to NOAA.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

FROM THE GALLEY



OYSTER GUMBO

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2 cans (12 ounces each)
oysters or | 1 quart water |
| 1-1/2 pints oysters,
fresh or frozen | 1/2 teaspoon leaf thyme |
| 1/3 cup margarine or butter | 1 bay leaf |
| 2 cups chopped onion | 10 to 12 drops liquid hot
pepper sauce |
| 2 cups diagonally sliced celery | 1 package (10 ounces) frozen
whole okra, sliced |
| 1/3 cup flour | 2 tablespoons coarsely chopped
green onion |
| 2 teaspoons salt | 2 tablespoons chopped parsley |
| 1 can (1 pound) tomatoes, cut
into large chunks | 6 to 8 servings hot cooked rice |

Thaw oysters if frozen. Melt margarine or butter in Dutch oven. Add onion and celery; cook until tender, not brown. Stir in flour and salt. Add water, tomatoes, thyme, bay leaf, and pepper sauce; stir and bring to a boil. Cover and simmer 20 minutes. Add okra; cover and simmer 10 minutes or until okra is done. Add oysters with liquid; simmer uncovered until edges of oysters curl. Sprinkle with green onion and parsley. Mound rice in large soup bowls and serve gumbo over rice. Makes about 10 cups, 6 to 8 servings.

NOAA NEWS

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Norma V. Reyes, Editor

Cold Related Deaths Subject Of January Conference At URI

What should people be taught to prevent, survive or treat hypothermia?

Answering this question will be the goal of the first major international working conference on hypothermia to be held at the University of Rhode Island in Kingston on January 23-25.

In conjunction with the conference there will be a workshop from January 25-27, for educators from national and regional organizations.

Hypothermia is the internal lowering of the body's temperature caused by exposure to cold air or water. If this internal temperature goes down to 20 degrees below normal, death can occur.

The January meeting is bringing together a range of experts from Alaska to England who have been concerned with all aspects of hypothermia, its treatment and its prevention.

"When you think about it, there are many situations which can produce hypothermia. These include an elderly person or infant living in a house with the thermostat turned down too low, a driver who careens his car off a bridge, the offshore oil worker, fisherman or recreational boater who accidentally falls into the water and the mountain climber or cave explorer who gets trapped," says Neil W. Ross conference chairman, and a marine recreation specialist with the University of Rhode Island's Sea Grant funded Marine Advisory Service.

Ross went on to explain that although hypothermia has contributed to deaths for centuries, it is just now being recognized as a factor which needs much more investigation and research. "People also are begin-

ning to discover that some of the former rules about treating a hypothermia victim should be changed. For example, Dr. Martin Neiroff of the University of Michigan has successfully revived people who have been underwater for as long as 50 minutes. This clearly doesn't support the common rule that after four minutes in cold water a victim has no chance for survival," he said.

One of the results of the conference and the workshop will be a handbook on hypothermia, which will be available later in the spring from the URI Marine Advisory Service.

Sponsors of the event in addition to the URI Marine Advisory Service are the American National Red Cross, NOAA's National Sea Grant Program, the Rhode Island Boating Council, the Undersea Medical Society, the Underwater Society of America, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the URI College of Nursing, Physical Education Department and the National Underwater Accident Data Center.

Further information on the conference and registration details can be obtained by writing: Hypothermia, URI Marine Advisory Service, Narragansett, RI 02882.

TAX NOTE

Employees who are subject to city tax withholdings for the city of Lexington, Ky., may notice a minor change in their city tax for salary checks dated on or after December 26.

ENERGY.
We can't
afford to
waste it.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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