



Administration Asks Changes In CZM Act

The Administration has sent Congress a proposed bill to reauthorize and make several important amendments to the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act.

The amendments bill is a rewriting of the 1972 law aimed at guiding protection and development along the Nation's 95,000 miles of shoreline.

That legislation has provided 35 coastal states and territories with matching grants to plan and implement their own coastal management programs. Nineteen states, representing more than two-thirds of the U.S. coastline,

(Continued on p. 3)

Volcanic Output Scrutinized by NOAA Scientists

NOAA scientists, aboard a heavily instrumented research airplane, conducted a week-long study of the plume of gases and particles from the St. Helens volcano.

The study is aimed at comparing the natural "pollutants" emitted by a large source like St. Helens with pollutants from fossil-fired power plants and other industrial sources.

"In a way, the volcano is like a huge power plant, although how large a 'plant'

(Continued on p. 4)



The operations building at NOAA's new Western Regional Center at Sand Point, Wash., begins to take shape. A progress report on the Center appears on page 4.

Frank Cites Ecological Risks In Offshore Drilling Activity

"Industrial and urban wastes are poisoning our estuaries and the risk of oil pollution increases with new federal leases of outer continental shelf lands for oil and gas activities," according to Richard A. Frank, Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

In addressing the Fifth Annual Marine Recreational Fisheries Symposium, March 27, 1980, in Boston, Mass., Administrator Frank focused his observations on habitat protection, the ecosystem approach to fishery management, the recreational fishery survey, and the striped bass program.

The administrator noted that the National Marine Fisheries Service's Office of Habitat Protection opposed the construction of new refineries in Portsmouth, Va., and Eastport, Me., because of the hazard to fisheries.

"Through the Georges Bank Biological Task Force, we expect to reduce the risk to fish and other marine life threatened by outer continental shelf drilling off the New England Coast," Frank emphasized.

Frank said an annual survey of the nation's recreational fisheries now underway will provide catch, and other participation data in support of Regional Fishery Councils and their management plans. Frank asked the recreational fishermen to help insure the success of the survey.

Frank said studies on the decline of the striped bass will be carried out in the northeast where the major harvests occur. The research will be conducted under the so-called Chaffee amendment to the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act. The studies and funding will be jointly administered by the NMFS

(Continued on p. 3)

NOAA Cuts '81 Budget Request

NOAA is reducing its 1981 fiscal year budget request by \$52.1 million in accordance with President Carter's appeal to federal agencies to reduce their spending to help balance the budget, James P. Walsh, deputy administrator has said.

In testimony before the Subcommittee on Science Technology and Space of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, Walsh said the agency will eliminate \$50 million in coastal energy impact loan funds and \$2.1 million in proposed operations, research and facilities expenditures from its 1981 request.

Walsh reported that \$500,000 of the reduction in operations, research and facilities funds will be taken from the undersea research program, while "the remainder will be absorbed across the entire account."

Walsh assured the subcommittee that the proposed reductions would have no effect upon NOAA's plans to develop a civil operational land remote sensing satellite system.

"The President's proposed reduction in the NOAA FY 81 budget request does not include any satellite items," Walsh said.

Walsh also urged the subcommittee to support the agency's and President's request for funds to continue planning of the system during

(Continued on p. 2)

Letter From The Labs

The message coming down these days is that if we want to avoid running short of fuel again in the next few years, we'll have to conserve more of it. And, as dangerously dependent as we are on that long, thin line of oil tankers stretching half way around the world, we need to start doing a better job of conserving energy right now.

To energy insiders, conservation means getting the most out of each Btu — this is the British thermal unit, a standard unit of energy, just enough to power a 60-watt light bulb for 20 seconds.

These days America is singing the Btu Blues. Our energy problem is serious, and could get worse. But for the upbeat souls among us, the Btu Blues is not so much a lament as a rousing fight-song — a song about a challenge we can overcome, just by getting in gear and pulling together.

There are about 900 NOAA employees in Boulder.

As with most of the working world, their energy consumption centers on buildings and vehicles. Most of the NOAA contingent works in a large state-owned building, shared with a second organization. NOAA does not have a free hand in conserving energy here — nor is there much of a built-in incentive, since the space is leased, with all utilities included.

It's a different story for the other big NOAA group, located two miles away in a huge federally-owned building dug into the Rocky Mountain foothills. Their landlord is NOAA's sister agency, the National Bureau of Standards, a pace-setter in energy conservation.

"We have a solid program going here," says Robert L. Rodger, the Plant Division chief. "We try to keep our equipment at peak efficiency by servicing, repairing, and replacing when needed. We're adding insulation, and we've begun to install storm windows. Also, we have a solar heating proposal into the Department of Energy for funding, for our warehouse. Our energy conservation needs are identified and quantified, and we're getting the funds needed to take care of them."

He explains that the consumption of natural gas this

past winter was cut by 25 percent, as compared to the previous heating season — partly because of strict adherence to the federally-mandated 65°F, setting of individual thermostats. Cooperation by employees has been excellent.

Another success story that Boulder's NOAA workers share in is the wastepaper recycling program. They and their co-workers in the Department of Commerce's Boulder Laboratories (NOAA, NBS, and NTIA, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration) manage to recycle 80 tons a year — 70 percent of their discarded paper and 90 percent of their computer punch cards are reclaimed. That adds up to big Btu savings.

The energy experts tell us that conservation doesn't have to be a painful experience. A little planning can help smooth out the rough spots. Planning ahead can help in dealing with emergencies too, such as a sudden shortfall in the fuel supply. To deal with such a contingency, the President has called on all federal agencies to develop their own emergency conservation plans — plans with teeth in them.

Should such an emergency arise, Boulder-area workers already have at their disposal

an effective fuel-saver, developed by NOAA in the aftermath of the 1973 oil embargo. It's a "double-ended" computerized car-pooling scheme developed by Dr. Ralph Slutz of the Environmental Research Laboratories' director's office at the request of Jack Kemper, director of ERL's Research Support Services.

"This program is matched in both directions," says Slutz. "It accommodates any home address and any business address, within about 50 miles of Boulder — it's completely flexible. What's more, you can telephone in your name, home address, business address, phone number, and the time of day you arrive and leave work, and you'll immediately have the names, addresses, and phone numbers of five possible participants.

So there you have a few of the highs and lows of Boulder's Btu Blues. It's the local version of a refrain whose tune and tempo may be shaped as much by the turn of world events as by our collective will. But we can hope that the beat will pick up and the song's spirit will help us over the rough spots in the long road to energy independence that lies ahead.

—Richard Newell

Budget (From p. 1)

fiscal years 1980 and 1981. The agency is seeking a \$1 million supplemental appropriation in 1980 and another \$1.2 million in 1981, he said. Walsh said the latter request would be used for both planning and design and user studies.

NOAA expects to provide the Office of Management and Budget with a final transition plan for an operational satellite system by June.

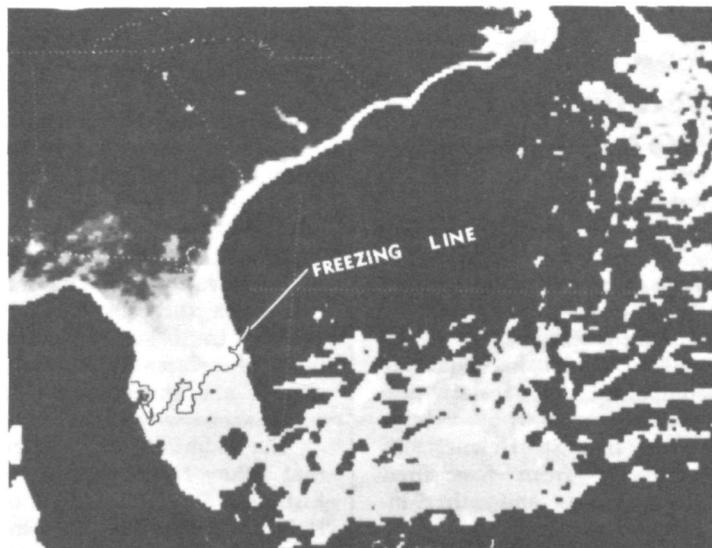
Walsh told the subcommittee that the agency is actively seeking the assistance of state and local governments, the academic and research communities, private industry, Congress and other potential users in preparing

the transition plan.

He noted that during the month of March, NOAA held user conferences in Seattle, Wash.; Chicago, Ill.; Tallahassee, Fla.; Washington, D.C.; and Albuquerque, N.M. Walsh said the approximately 750 people who attended the conferences said their main concern is over its continuity and the cost for access to the proposed system.

Walsh said the agency also met with 26 representatives of private industry and the banking community on March 26 to discuss organizational and investment arrangements for the system.

A public meeting on the same subject is scheduled for April 21st and 22nd at Plainview, L.I., N.Y., he said.



Florida farmers were able to economize on the fuel used in heating for frost protection of crops this winter thanks to infrared imagery from a NOAA GOES satellite. The shades of grey indicate temperatures—the darker the shade, the colder the temperature.

\$1.5 Million Sea Grant Award Made

Seaweeds, sand, and soft-shell clams are three major areas of study that the joint University of Maine and New Hampshire Sea Grant College program will undertake with a grant of \$1,450,000, Secretary of Commerce Philip M. Klutznick recently announced.

The two universities were declared Sea Grant colleges in January by NOAA Administrator Richard A. Frank. NOAA bestows Sea Grant status upon those institutions that consistently have demonstrated excellence in conducting marine research, education, and marine advisory services. As a result of their past collaborations, the Universities of Maine and New Hampshire were designated the 14th Sea Grant program.

The institution's federal grant will be supplemented by \$919,269 in non-Federal matching funds provided by the two states. The funds will be used to finance 31 projects in education, marine advisory services, and research in the social and physical sciences. One of the seaweed studies

planned will include an assessment and mapping of the harvest and growth potential of the knotted wrack, the most ecologically important alga on the Maine coast. A study on the genetics of *Chondrus crispus*, aimed at developing vital information for mariculture projects, will continue under the new grant.

The critical problem of selecting sites and designing foundations for offshore structures because of the possibility of liquefaction of the sandy sea bottom also will be studied. The study will determine whether acoustic methods can provide a more reliable method of predicting potential liquefaction of sands caused by storm waves, earthquake action, or rocking of the offshore structure itself during a storm.

Researchers also will study the harvesting of the *Mya arenaria*, the soft shell clam, and third most important commercial species in Maine. The researchers' study will assess the effects of digging on the flats, as well as the basic processes affecting re-

cruitment, growth, and survival of the clams in the tidal flat environment.

Along the Maine and New Hampshire coasts, two coastal management studies will identify prehistoric and archaeological sites, shipwrecks, and other historical sites in Piscataqua Basin. The sites will be located, evaluated, and reported to Federal and State agencies responsible for conservation of historical resources.

A Marine Law Institute also will be established at the University of Maine School of Law to provide a center for the legal analysis of marine resource management problems in New England. An initial undertaking by the Institute will be the study of State management authority in the regional fishery management process.

Other projects this year include studies of several commercially important fishery species: Atlantic herring, sand lance, and baitworms. Two studies continue: diseases in salmonid fish and in lobsters.

NOAA Awards CEIP Grants

Almost \$29 million in energy-related grants has been earmarked this year for 20 coastal states.

The grants, part of NOAA's Coastal Energy Impact program, will help states that either are developing or already have completed federally approved coastal management programs that deal with the onshore effects of oil and gas exploration off their coasts. The money is allotted in accordance with a formula based upon the total of each state's offshore oil leases, as well as the amount of oil actually produced and brought ashore.

Although most jurisdictions will receive the minimum allotment of about \$580,000, several big oil producing states will be eligible for considerably more money. These include California (\$2.7 million), Florida (\$1.42 million), Louisiana (\$10.87 million), New Jersey (\$1.2 million), and Texas (\$3.75 million).

CZM Act (From p. 1)

are now operating under federally-approved management programs.

The new bill, submitted by Commerce Secretary Philip Klutznick, calls for an eight-year re-authorization of the Coastal Zone Management Act, scheduled to expire October '81, and would provide about \$335 million to continue coastal planning efforts during that period.

The amendments would continue financial support for states to carry out their federally-approved programs, with the condition that, for the first time, the states demonstrate concrete progress toward several "national goals," including:

- Protecting wetlands,

floodplains, barrier islands, fish and wildlife.

- Setting priorities for such coastal-dependent uses as energy, fisheries development, recreation, and ports.

- Working toward redevelopment of deteriorating urban waterfronts and preservation and restoration of historic and cultural coastal features.

Michael Glazer, NOAA's Assistant Administrator for Coastal Zone Management said although participation in the program will still be voluntary, he expects at least nine additional states and territories to have their programs approved within the next two years, bringing over 75 percent of the Nation's coastline under a rational management strategy.

Frank (From p. 1)

and United States Fish and Wildlife Service. Frank said that \$1 million has been budgeted for the study in fiscal year 1980, with fiscal year 1981 and 1982 expenditures set at \$1.75 and \$2 million, respectively.

He said the NMFS will be responsible for studying the fish's distribution and population, while the Fish and Wildlife Service will investigate their decline.

Studies on the size and distribution of striped bass are under the NMFS while the factors responsible for the decline in numbers rest with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Since passage of the Fishery Conservation and Manage-

ment Act of 1976, Frank said, NOAA has begun to move from the single species concepts of management toward the multi-species concept of optimum yield. This encourages the consideration of ecological as well as economic and social factors in devising management strategies, he said.

Under the ecosystem approach, Frank said, NOAA will develop ecosystem models of oceanic and coastal areas for organizing information about ecosystems, identifying and ranking critical research needs; determining the consequences of alternative management policies, and developing new theories on the management of multi-species systems.

Climate Group Hears Potter Describe Plan

Dr. Thomas D. Potter, Director of NOAA's Environmental Data and Information Service, recently briefed the Climate Program Advisory Committee on the generation and dissemination of climate information.

Potter emphasized the growing number of climate information applications in the areas of energy, agriculture, defense, transportation, and human health.

He noted that the users of climate information include Federal agencies, state climatologists, universities, and industry, as well as the public. To serve them, NOAA will develop a national inventory and referral clearinghouse along with a national climate data base.

Potter reviewed the milestones that will be met over the next 4 years. In 1980, a national survey of climate information systems will be completed. In 1981, the inventory system and clearing-



Dr. Thomas D. Potter

house will become operational and key data sets will be available. In 1982, data catalogues will be published and a longterm information system will be designed. In 1983, an international inventory will be initiated.

Potter emphasized that the Federal government can meet these milestones only with the help and cooperation of all players — state and local governments, the private sector, academia, and others. "A national system can only succeed if everyone works together."

St. Helens (From p. 1)

it is, we can't yet say," explains Dr. Rudolph Pueschel, the Commerce Department scientist directing the project. "Many of the gases and particles emitted are identical to those emitted by burning coal, including sulfur dioxide, which causes haze and acid rain." Pueschel adds, "We might expect to see an increase in the acidity of rainfall downwind of the volcano, much as we see acid precipitation in areas downwind of heavily industrialized areas."

Operating out of Yakima's municipal airport, the team conducted its study aboard a twin-engined Aero Commander dubbed "Aeolus," after the mythological ruler of the winds. The airplane flew within the plume streaming from the volcano. A bat-

tery of instrumentation in the plane was used to sample small particles and gases and other matter in the plume. The quantities of some of these particulates and gases were determined during flight, while others are being analyzed at NOAA's Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, Colo.

Pueschel's team was guided in part by daily computer predictions of the trajectory of the volcanic debris, furnished by colleagues in NOAA's Air Resources Laboratories, Silver Spring, Md. The models used to predict where St. Helens' plume will go are similar to diffusion models developed by the laboratory to trace the trajectories of radioactive fallout and other materials released into the atmosphere from a large, single source.

New Western Regional Center Construction Moving Ahead

NOAA's Northwest Administrative Service Office reports that the Western Regional Center being constructed at Sand Point, Wash., is proceeding apace with dredging operations now finished and the operations building 45 percent complete.

The W.G. Clark Construction Co. says that the main structural frame of the building has been completed with the framing of mechanical areas, entrances, and stairways yet to be done. Work began on the roof in late February. In March, work started on floors and other interior aspects.

Associated Engineering has removed approximately

420,000 cubic yards of material from Lake Washington and placed it in a berm. An overhead dragline was used to distribute the dredged material within the berm to facilitate drying. The completion of dredging occurred in early April.

The architect/engineering firm of Naramore, Bain, Brady and Johanson has submitted concept drawings for piers and staging area, Research I, and a Visitor's Information Center. These plans are being reviewed by NOAA and GSA. The concept drawings for Research II, the Employee Services Building, the Shops Complex, and the Education Center have also been submitted.

Handicapped Award Nominations Due

Nominations are now being requested for the Outstanding Handicapped Federal Employees of the Year Award.

NOAA has been fortunate to have three winners in the past four years. They are James R. Owenby Jr., meteorologist for the National Climatic Center, Ashville, N.C. (1976); Herbert W. Hoffman, meteorological technician for the National Weather Service Forecast Office, Chicago, Ill. (1977); Emily S. Ortt, clerk dictating machine transcriber, Oxford Laboratory, National

Marine Fisheries Service, Oxford, Md. (1979).

Every effort should be made to identify handicapped employees in NOAA whose accomplishments deserve special recognition. There is no limit to the number of nominations you may submit or to the times an employee may be nominated.

The Federal Personnel Manual Chapter 306, Subchapter 9, gives detailed guidelines for nominations.

Deadline for the nominations is May 9.

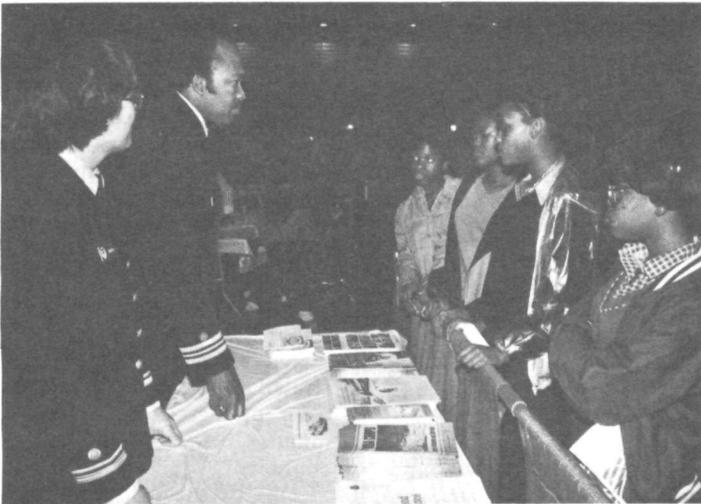
April 26 Is NOAA Joggers Day

All are invited — joggers, would-be joggers and should-be joggers. The NOAA Employee's Association is sponsoring a Joggers Day, Saturday, April 26, 10:00 a.m. at the Carderock picnic/recreation area (Carderock exit off Capital Beltway, Rte.

495, near David Taylor Model Basin. Follow picnic area sign - 3rd parking area).

Certificates will be issued to all participating joggers. For further information, please contact Lou Boezi, 427-7841 or John Brookbank, 427-7053.

NOAA Participates In Career Awareness Fair



More than 8,000 junior and senior Washington, D.C., high-school students attended the city's Career Awareness Fair March 17-19. Many visited the three NOAA locations at the event, staffed by 23 volunteer representatives who provided information and counseling on careers and job opportunities



in NOAA. Clockwise from upper left, Lt. Leanne Roberts and Lt. Cdr. Steward McGee explain NOAA's programs; Barbara Loretz and Edward Allen show stereoscopic aerial photography; Jean Hyatt and Carter Smith talk with students and teachers; and Norman Rhodes exhibits photo reproduction techniques.



New Act Eases Transfers Between NOAA, Military

A legislative act simplifying the transfer of commissioned officers between NOAA and the military services was signed March 25 by President Jimmy Carter.

The act is expected to promote better utilization of the officer's talent as well as increase incentives and opportunities of those in the career uniformed service. R.Adm. Harley D. Nygren, director of the NOAA Corps, said the act would "greatly benefit NOAA and its officer corps by permitting a balanced

growth through integration of trained and experienced officers from other services.

"Though relatively few in number, at present a total of 375 officers, the NOAA Corps is essential to the daily operations of NOAA's fleet of ships, aircraft, and mobile field surveys," he said. NOAA Corps officers also serve in many key management positions within the agency's varied research, planning, and policy-making elements.

Adm. Nygren said the main purpose of the legislation is

to simplify interservice transfers between the military and NOAA. Previously, if an officer of the armed forces or the Coast Guard desired to transfer to the NOAA Corps, the individual had to resign his commission and seek a new commission in NOAA.

"There are many highly trained officers such as oceanographers, hydrographers, geophysicists, and meteorologists," Nygren said, "who leave the armed forces and whose talents are lost to the Government.

"NOAA's growing need for such talent in marine and atmospheric programs can now be augmented by transfers of these officers, and such transfers will utilize the extensive and valuable training acquired by these officers at Government expense," he said.

Other aspects of the legislation allow the NOAA Corps to obtain entitlements such as unemployment compensation and advance payments, which are similar to those afforded the other uniformed services.

Bernard Named Deputy Director of Seattle Lab

Dr. Eddie N. Bernard has been named Deputy Director of NOAA's Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory in Seattle, Wash.

Before assuming his new post in March, Bernard was Director of NOAA's National Tsunami Warning Center in Honolulu, Hawaii.

As Deputy Director of the Seattle laboratory, Bernard will serve as a general manager who participates in planning and operation of the lab, serves as acting director in Dr. John Apel's absence, and aids in establishing and executing overall policy. He will also conduct independent research on numerical simulation of tsunamis (tidal waves).

Bernard, a native of Houston, Texas, earned a B.S. degree in physics from Lamar University at Beaumont in 1969, graduating with honors. He received M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in physical oceanography at Texas A&M University in College Station.

In October 1970, Bernard joined the NOAA Corps and was assigned to the NOAA ship Researcher as oceanographic and geophysical officer. From January 1973



Dr. Eddie N. Bernard

until March 1977, he joined the Joint Tsunami Research Effort in Honolulu as a research oceanographer. During this time he was detached on special assignments on three separate occasions. In July and August of 1975, he visited Novosibirsk in the Soviet Union to acquaint their scientists with U.S. numerical techniques for tsunami research and numerical hydrodynamics. In September 1976, he was assigned to Texas A&M to work with university scientists on tsunami problems. That same year, he was also sent to NOAA's Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, Colorado, to do numerical modeling on the susceptibility of the Hawaiian Islands to tsunamis approaching from varying directions.

Meteorologist Awarded Patent For Clear Air Turbulence Device

Dr. Peter M. Kuhn, a meteorologist with the Environmental Research Laboratories, has been awarded a patent for a device that detects clear air turbulence (CAT) from aboard aircraft.

The instrument, an infrared radiometer, senses the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere and specifically, in a certain type of atmospheric waves. These waves, though generally invisible, produce fluctuating amounts of water vapor and are associated with clear air turbulence.

When the radiometer is

mounted in the nose of the aircraft and tilted slightly upward, the optical system detects infrared emissions from the distributed water vapor in the forward line of sight.

Flight experiments aboard a National Aeronautics and Space Administration's research aircraft have demonstrated that such a radiometer can predict CAT several minutes before the plane encounters it.

One of the instruments is currently being prepared for the Colorado Air National Guard's Boeing 737.

Hydrographic Society Now In U.S.

The Hydrographic Society, whose administrative offices are in London, recently announced the formation of a U.S. branch under the direction of its current president, Rear Admiral Robert C. Munson, of NOAA's National Ocean Survey.

Adm. Munson said the branch is being formed to service the growing requirements of The Hydrographic Society's extensive North American membership, which

comprises leading individual and corporate representatives drawn from all sectors of hydrography, oceanography, and geophysics, as well as all branches of inshore and offshore engineering. The Society has an overall worldwide membership drawn from more than 40 countries.

The Society plans to provide a full range of services for North American members at its new offices to be located in Rockville, Md.

CURRENT NOAA VACANCIES

Announcement Number	Position Title	Grade	Organization	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
OCZM/80-74(PM)	Coastal Energy Impact Area Manager	GS-13/14	OCZM	Washington, D.C.	4/9	4/23
NER/80-9(MJO)	Fishery Marketing Specialist	GS-13	NMFS	Gloucester, Mass.	4/7	4/21
SR/80-49(JG)	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Fort Worth, Tex.	4/7	4/21
NOS/80-48(MME)	Electronics Engineer	GS-12	NOS	Riverdale, Md.	4/9	4/23
OMPA/80-95(ML)	Oceanographer	GS-12	OMPA	Juneau, Alaska	4/7	4/21
CR/80-26(MK)	Meteorologist (Forecaster)	GS-12	NWS	Ann Arbor, Mich.	4/9	4/23
SR/80-53(JG)	Supervisory Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	El Paso, Tex.	4/7	4/21
HQS/80-53(AM)	Property Utilization Specialist	GS-11	HQS	Riverdale, Md.	4/9	4/23
WR/80-41(DD)	Meteorological Technician	GS-10	NWS	Salt Lake City, Utah	4/7	4/21
ER/80-20(SB)	Supervisory Meteorological Technician	GS-10	NWS	Columbia, S.C.	4/9	4/23
NESS 80-17	Physical Scientist	GS-14	NESS	Suitland, Md.	4/1	4/22
NESS 80-18	Electronic Engineer	GS-13	NESS	Suitland, Md.	4/1	4/22

Re: Performance Rating

Managers/Supervisors and employees should be having annual performance rating discussions during the month of April. These discussions pertain to the employee's performance for the period between April 1, 1979, and March 31, 1980. Performance may be rated as Outstanding, Satisfactory, or Unsatisfactory, Chapter 18 of the NOAA Personnel Handbook establishes NOAA policy and procedures for evaluating performance.

Bruce Keck, Technical Information Specialist, has been selected as the new coordinator for EDIS' library and information services facility at Sand Point, Seattle.

Keck will provide information services to the NOAA community in Seattle, with special emphasis on those at Sand Point and the National Weather Service.

Robert Dennis of EDIS' Center for Environmental Assessment Services served as Chief Scientist for Leg 12 of the NORPAX Shuttle. The 29-day, 4,700-mile cruise went from Honolulu, Hawaii to Papeete, Tahiti. Oceanographic observations were recorded on three sections across the equator at 158°W, 153°W and 150°W. In addition, an experimental Doppler velocity profiling system was monitored continuously, and 15 satellite-tracked buoys were deployed along two of the sections and west of the Line Islands.

Joan Frisch, NOAA Public Information Specialist in

Boulder Colo., recently received two first place awards for NOAA magazine articles in the 1980 Colorado Press Women's annual communications contest.

First prize for an interview in the magazine was a story on NOAA's Co-op Program, entitled "Toward a Brighter Future," which appeared in the January 1979 issue. The other first prize was for special technical articles, and was based on a three article sequence on environmental science. These articles were entitled "Oil and the Strait of Juan de Fuca", (Jan. 1979); "Big Eye in Sunset Valley", (Apr. 1979); and "Is Puget Sound?", (Oct. 1979).

EDIS' Climatic Impact Assessment Division staff was recently presented the NASA Group Performance Award for its work in the Large Area Crop Inventory Experiment (LACIE). Dr. Thomas D. Potter, EDIS Director, presented the award honoring the group for its outstanding contributions in the handling of large meteorological data bases.

NMFS Man Is Fishery Attache

Robert T. B. Iversen has been named fishery attache to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo.

Iversen has more than 25 years of experience in fishery research and administration. He began with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in 1955 as a fishery aide in Honolulu. He held positions of increasing responsibility until he was named to his previous post of deputy administrator of the National Marine Fisheries Service's Western Pacific Program office in 1971.

He has been chief scientist and field party member of numerous research cruises and exploratory fishing expeditions in the central, south, and western Pacific. He also has been active in coordinating U.S. fishery development in the Pacific through the Pacific Tuna Development Foundation.

Iversen will meet with industry and educational representatives on the east and west coasts and in Alaska before assuming his post in Japan this summer.

Employee of the Year Honored



Aeola 'Ole' Williams, (r.), receives the Seattle Federal Executive Board's Outstanding Employee of the Year Award from Jule Sugarman, Deputy Director of OPM.

Aeola "Ole" Williams, a member of the NASO Finance Division, was recently presented the Seattle Federal Executive Board's Outstanding Employee of the Year Award for her participation and involvement in the Handcapped Program.

To enable her to communicate more freely with her handicapped employees, Williams has attended a sign language course. She has arranged for sessions with various counselors of the handi-

capped to identify specific training needs and courses for the handicapped employees. This counseling has helped handicapped employees to develop a realistic career goal, giving them solid direction and encouragement when needed.

On her own initiative she located specialists who could give handicapped employees instruction on personal financing with the aid of an interpreter. This was done with no cost to the employee.



Daniel B. Mitchell, Director of the National Climatic Center, Asheville, N.C. (l.) presents a certificate to Omar Traore, an American University graduate student from Niger. Traore completed a week's training in computers and management information systems at EDIS.

**FROM
THE
GALLEY**

SCALLOPS IN CHEESE MUSHROOM SAUCE ON ALMOND RICE

1 container (12 ounces) scallops, fresh or frozen
1/2 cup water
1/2 cup dry white wine
1/4 cup margarine or butter
1/2 cup chopped green onions
1/2 pound small fresh mushrooms
3 tablespoons flour
1 cup half and half



3/4 cup shredded Swiss cheese
1 tablespoon catsup
1/2 teaspoon salt
4 dashes liquid hot pepper sauce
2 tablespoons coarsely chopped pimientos
Almond Rice

Thaw scallops if frozen. Cut large scallops in half. Combine water, wine, and scallops in saucepan. Bring to the boiling point; boil 3 minutes or until scallops begin to shrink. Drain scallops and keep warm, reserving liquid. Pour liquid into measuring cup and add water as needed to bring to the 1 cup level. Melt margarine or butter in saucepan or skillet. Add onions and mushrooms; cook until onions are tender, stirring often. Stir in flour. Add reserved liquids and half and half; cook over moderate heat until thickened, stirring constantly. Stir in cheese, catsup, salt, and liquid hot pepper sauce; heat. Fold in scallops and pimientos; heat. Pour into heated chafing dish or server on warming stand. Serve with Almond Rice. Makes 6 servings.

NOAA news

Published biweekly at Rockville, Md., by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, **Richard A. Frank**, Administrator; produced by the NOAA Office of Public Affairs, **Albert Mark**, Director; **Philip P. McGeoghan**, **Robert L. Buchanan** and **Charles G. Thomas**, Editorial Board; **Brenda A. Diggs**, Production Assistant.

The publication provides information for employees of NOAA, an agency of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Articles for publication should be submitted at least ten work days in advance to **NOAA News, NOAA Office of Public Affairs, Room 108, Rock-Wall Building, Rockville, Md. 20852.**

NOAA News reserves the right to make changes in submitted copy in conformity with the policies of the publication and of NOAA.

Georgia University Designated Fifteenth Sea Grant College

The University of Georgia has been designated a Sea Grant College in recognition of its excellence in marine activities in research, education, and advisory services.

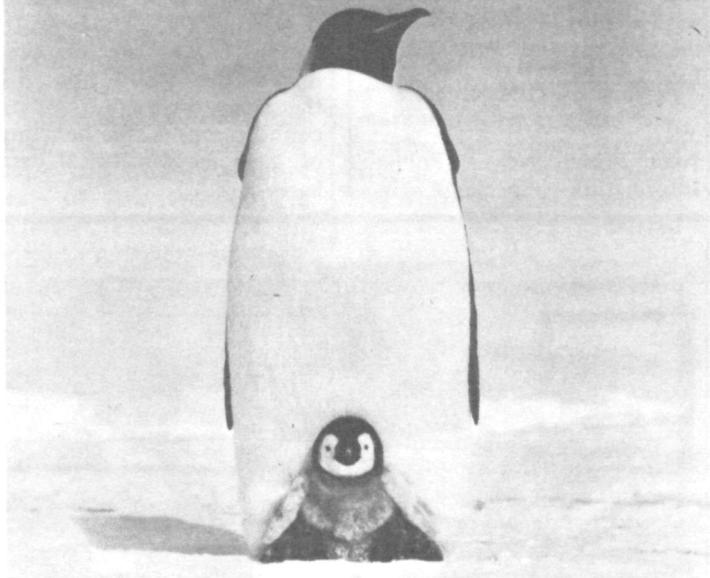
The University of Georgia is the fifteenth academic institution to receive the honor.

The university has been a participant in the National Sea Grant College Program since 1971. Since its beginning, Sea Grant has been an integral part of an overall marine program supported by the university system. Other major components of that program include the Marine Institute of Sapelo Island; the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography and the

Marine Extension Station at Brunswick, a major seafood port in Georgia.

Other institutions which have gained Sea Grant College status are: Oregon State University, Texas A&M University, University of Washington, University of Rhode Island, University of Hawaii, University of Wisconsin, University of California, State University of New York/Cornell University, University of Delaware, State University System of Florida, University of North Carolina, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Louisiana State University, and the University of Maine/University of New Hampshire cooperative program.

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July 23, 2010