

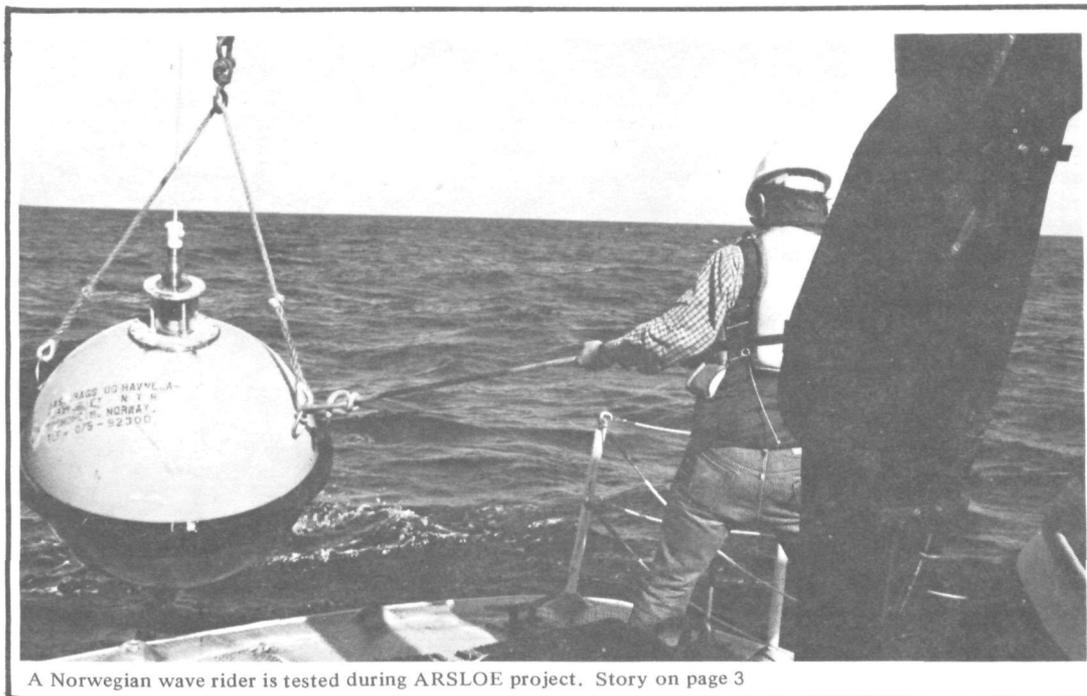


Volume 6
 Number 2
 January 26, 1981

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NOAA news

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration



A Norwegian wave rider is tested during ARSLOE project. Story on page 3

Climate Plan Set

A five-year national climate plan aimed at reducing the adverse impact of climatic conditions upon the economy and the environment has been issued by NOAA.

Prepared by the inter-agency National Climate Program Office, the plan's goal is to help avert weather-related problems such as food and fuel shortages through improved forecasting and more efficient gathering and dissemination of climatic data.

"We are not helpless when the climate behaves in unfavorable ways," the five-year plan states. "... We can design

(Continued on p. 3)

Administrator's Awards Given

Awards went to 11 employees of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration at ceremonies in Washington, D.C., December 5.

The awards, ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000 for outstanding service to the Commerce Department agency over the past year, were made by NOAA Administrator Richard A. Frank.

The winners were:

Dr. Thomas D. Potter, director of NOAA's Environmental Data and Information Service, and Edna H. Ross, National Marine Fisheries Service, \$1,000 each for outstanding contributions to the agency's Equal Employment Opportunity Program;

Dr. J. Murray Mitchell, Jr., Environmental Data and Information Service Washington, D.C., \$5,000 for out-

(Continued on p. 5)



Dr. Murray Mitchell, Jr.

Taggart Heads NOAA Corps

R.Adm. Kelly E. Taggart has been sworn in as the new director of the NOAA Corps. Taggart, of Centertown, Missouri, succeeds retiring R.Adm. Harley D. Nygren.

Taggart formerly was deputy associate director of the National Oceanic Survey's (NOS) Office of Fleet Operations. A 25-year veteran of government service, he has served with various Commerce Department agencies since joining the Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1955. Taggart has served on five NOAA ships, including separate tours of duty aboard the *Oceanographer* as executive and commanding officer.

Taggart has also been assigned to aerial photo-

(Continued on p. 4)



Kelly E. Taggart

LETTER FROM THE LABS

By Richard Newell

Three years ago, NOAA researcher Bill Cobb spent two weeks at the South Pole putting up balloon-borne "electrosondes." He came back with dramatic evidence that changes on the sun can directly influence atmospheric electricity.

The Global Circuit — This is the third column of a series about the effects of solar variability on weather and climate. The first two dealt with suspected direct and indirect effects of solar variability (see NOAA News, 11/3/80). Here, we take a closer look at the role of global electricity as a link between observed changes on the sun and the associated weather/climate variations.

In late 1977, Cobb observed how a solar flare can electrify the polar atmosphere. Since then, scientists working with numerical models have shown that such effects, while strongest at the poles, can include changes in electric fields and currents all around the globe. Such widespread effects are possible because of the global electrical circuit. Simply stated, the atmosphere lies between two electrically conducting "plates" formed by the earth's surface and ionosphere. Electricity runs upward through thunderstorms when lightning discharges, and then spreads over the base of the ionosphere some 70 kilometers high, looking slowly back to the ground in fair weather

areas. The air conducts electricity because it is weakly ionized by the continuous bombardment of galactic cosmic-ray particles.

Alien Forces — Ionizing particles and radiation help to energize the global circuit. Cosmic rays push more easily through the solar wind streams that flow smoothly and slowly. Energetic protons and x-rays burst forth from solar flares, and x-rays also emanate from solar plage (hot areas in the flare-prone "active regions"). Moreover, there are electrical effects somehow associated with the fly-by of solar wind "sector boundaries" (separating regions of opposite magnetic polarity). These electrically-connected solar variables, along with sunspots, the benign markers of solar activity, are the ones most often involved in reported sun-weather relationships.

The main problem of sun-weather research is the lack of an obvious physical mechanism to explain the findings. It is not exactly obvious how changes in global electricity could help to power the earth's weather machine. What is obvious is that even though differences in solar heating of the earth's surface are known to be the main driving force, the evidence points to something more. Electricity appears to be that "something more," and even now scientists are trying to discover exactly how this suspected electrical connection is wired.

Double-Action Dynamo — Scientists are tapping in all around the circuit, to see what they can learn. The toughest questions center on the 1500-odd thunderstorms that are situated around the globe at any given moment. From the standpoint of electricity, these storms have long been thought of purely as producers. But they are now being tentatively cast in the role of consumers as well. It is suspected that they may be able to take externally-produced surges running through the global circuit and convert them into storm energy. This would be a reverse-action process similar to the way in which the mechanically-driven rotor of an electrical generator can be made to speed up if the current in the generator's stationary windings is somehow boosted by an external force.

Researchers haven't yet confirmed exactly how thunderstorms get charged up, let alone how electrical changes might effect storm energy. But theoretical calculations indicate that the increased electrical charge in thunderclouds following solar flare events, for instance, could speed up precipitation processes and contribute to storm energy on a scale comparable to ordinary storm-building. The added storminess produced by this electrical supercharging of convective clouds would be quick to take hold (within hours) and slow to die off (several days), perhaps even

persisting over the lifetime of the weather system.

Initial Conditions — Increased thunderstorm activity is observed to follow solar flare events, the rotation of large and active plage areas past the sun's central meridian, and the earth-passage of solar wind sector boundaries. Researcher Roger Olson of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies notes that these sun-weather events also require that the earth be within, or be entering, a sector of negative magnetic polarity. This mysterious link between negative sectors and thunderstorms seems to show up again in the observation of eastward-bound storm systems in the central North Pacific—winter storms first detected there when the earth is within a negative sector—although initially smaller—tend to grow faster and eventually become larger than their positive-sector counterparts.

Investigators say that for this type of sun-connected energy boost, the clouds must already be building. This means that the laws of thermodynamics come first. It may be that basic answers to one of nature's great mysteries, the thunderstorm, will be found when laws of electro-dynamics are also applied.

A subsequent column will explore how electrically forced thunderstorm activity might help drive general atmospheric circulation.

NESS' Donald Wiesnet Ushers In New Year At The South Pole

Donald R. Wiesnet, Chief of the Land Sciences Branch in the NESS Office of Research, made sure he'd have a white Christmas in 1980. He went to the South Pole for the holidays.

No special fan of cold weather — "it is summertime down there," he said before leaving — Wiesnet

spent Christmas, New Year's Day, and his wedding anniversary at the National Science Foundation's McMurdo Station in Antarctica.

His trip was to conclude satellite imaging of the Antarctic, using a High Resolution Picture Transmission system recently installed there by the National Science Foundation.

The system facilitates improved weather forecasting for the McMurdo Station area as well as a means for collecting data from NOAA's polar-orbiting satellites.

In a joint NOAA/U.S. Geological Survey program, "Antarctic Mosaic," cloud-free imagery from the satellites is being collected for a stereo-

polar projection of Antarctica, of use to geographers, cartographers, geologists, oceanographers and others. When completed, the mosaic will consist of approximately 35 rectified and enhanced images fitted to a stereopolar projection at a scale of 1:5,000,000.

Atlantic Storm Provides Data On Ocean Waves



Testing — Radar Technician Alan Carr of the Wave Propagation

Laboratory uses CODAR equipment during ARSLOE project.

A destructive Atlantic storm that occurred during a major international experiment being co-sponsored by NOAA has provided exceptionally important information about ocean waves and systems for measuring them.

The field information collected off North Carolina's Outer Banks during the three-day storm that began October 23rd provided valuable information for improving basic theories of wave propagation, growth and dissipation.

The storm occurred midway through the two-month Atlantic Remote Sensing Land Ocean Experiment (ARSLOE) sponsored jointly by NOAA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

According to Dr. Ledolph Baer, manager of the NOS Coastal Waves Program, ARSLOE was an unprecedented ocean wave experiment involving more than 100 scientists from five Fed-

eral agencies, 10 universities and four foreign nations. Using bouys, ships, aircraft, satellites, bottom and shore-based stations, the researchers recorded wave conditions during October and November within a 40-kilometer radius of the Corps field research pier at Duck, North Carolina.

Units of NOAA's National Ocean Survey, Environmental Research Laboratories, Environmental Data and Information Service, National Weather Service, and Office of Technology and Engineering Services participated in the project. Lt. Cdr. Dan E. Tracy served as NOAA field coordinator and the NOAA research vessel, *Laidly*, provided logistics support offshore throughout the project.

ARSLOE Coordinator, David E. Lichy, reported that the entire experiment was a success. Particularly important, he said, was the data
(Continued on p. 4)

Sports Fishing To Be Aided

NOAA is seeking to determine what impact recreational fishing has upon the economy and what the federal government can do to protect recreational species.

Beginning this month and during the remainder of the year, fishermen will be interviewed about their favorite pastime in person and via telephone. The questions will be designed to elicit information on how much is spent on the sport and what federal agencies can do to increase the stocks fishermen prefer. They will cover such areas as the number of trips taken yearly, the method of fishing used, and use of the fish caught.

The information being gathered is required under the Fishery Conservation and Management Act.



First Edition — Deputy Administrator James P. Walsh presents Congressman George Brown

(D-Ca.) with the first official copy of the National Climate Plan.

NOAA Issues Climate Plan

(Continued from p. 1)

our institutions and activities to be resilient to many climatic contingencies.”

Some specific goals of the five-year plan include:

- Insuring that industries directly affected by the weather such as farming, construction, recreation, shipping and fishing receive improved climatic data and use it more effectively;
- Assessing the effect increased carbon dioxide has upon the climate;
- Studying the extent that solar and earth radiation modify or produce variable climatic conditions, and
- Gathering more data on the ocean's roles in climate formation.

Dr. Edward Epstein of NOAA is director of the National Climate Program Office which is staffed by personnel from some of the participating agencies.

NOAA Units Continue To Foster Academic Ties

ALASKA

More than \$2 million — \$1,240,000 of it in federal funds — will be spent on Sea Grant activities in Alaska during 1980-81.

Alaska will match the NOAA grant with \$1,077,600 in state funds, Sea Grant officials said.

Now in its tenth year, the Alaska Sea Grant program recently was accorded Sea Grant College status in recognition of its sustained excellence in marine research, education and advisory services, Sea Grant officials noted.

During this grant year, Alaska will continue studies on using shellfish waste products for livestock feeds. Previous Sea Grant studies have

NEW YORK

NOAA and the State University of New York (SUNY) Research Foundation have signed a cooperative agreement to study such marine pollution problems as ocean waste dumping and contaminants in estuaries and open coastal waters.

NOAA's Office of Marine Pollution Assessment (OMPA) will coordinate studies undertaken by SUNY's Marine Sciences Research Center (MSRC) under the agreement.

Dr. Ferris Webster, assistant administrator for research and development, and Captain R. Lawrence Swanson, director of OMPA, signed the agreement on behalf of NOAA.

All cooperative agreements between NOAA and academic institutions are arranged by

shown that crab meal can replace as much as 50 percent of the crude protein supplied by soybean oil meal in swine diets. However, a combination of finfish meal, possibly from processing of bottom fish, and the crab meal may replace all of the soybean meal.

Ongoing research is designed to develop similar crab and fish meal rations for dairy and beef cattle. Such feed could free Alaskan producers from dependence on high priced, imported soybean meal by recycling waste shellfish and finfish materials.

The new Alaska Sea Grant program also calls for expanded research to assist the salmon ocean ranching industry, including development of fish feed rations for salmon aquaculture.

Dr. Earl Droessler, director of the agency's Office of University Affairs.

"The work carried out under this agreement will involve as many components of NOAA as appropriate, and will not be limited to coastal waters of the northeast United States. We are attacking the problems of marine pollution on a national basis," Swanson said.

Swanson said that during the next decade more governmental and non-governmental scientists should undertake research into the capacity of natural waters to absorb waste without unacceptable degradation or adverse effect to marine resources.

He noted that SUNY's Marine Sciences Research Center is widely recognized for coastal oceanographic research.

Knecht Named Acting CZM Chief

Administrator Frank has appointed Robert W. Knecht as acting assistant administrator for the Office of Coastal Zone Management.

The action placed Knecht in a role he filled earlier as head of the coastal zone office, a job he held since the bureau's inception in 1973.



Sea Grant Project — An example of Sea Grant's varied programs is this class in marine environmental education taught by

Ms. Linda Scanlon for journalism students at Norfolk (Va.) State University.

ARSLOE Yields Wave Data

(Continued from p. 3)

gathered during the October storm.

Lichy, remote sensing coordinator at the Coastal Engineering Research Center and principal organizer of ARSLOE, reported that 90 percent of the 145 data collection instruments were "up", or working, during the storm. Seventy percent, Lichy said, is considered a good average for such a complex experiment.

The primary goals of ARSLOE, Lichy said, were to compare various types of instruments that measure wave characteristics — height, direction, period and frequency — and to compare remote sensing techniques against surface gear.

According to Baer, ARSLOE not only allowed NOAA and the Corps to evaluate most instruments and techniques now available, but also enabled the agencies' scientists to gather important wave data sets that can be used to improve mathematical models for forecasting sea conditions in shoal waters.

While field work for

ARSLOE concluded November 30, he reported, NOAA's Wave Propagation Laboratory continued radar experiments for an additional two weeks. Many bouys will remain to measure waves all winter.

—Ryck Lydecker

Taggart Heads NOAA Corps

(Continued from p. 1)

graphic mapping missions, charting and geodesy programs, and the NOAA Office of Congressional Liaison. He recently completed a year of full-time university training in Marine Policy Management at the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Taggart is married to the former Jenice E. Haldiman of Jamestown, Mo., where her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Quentin R. Haldiman, now reside. The couple has three children, Suzanne, Brian, and Ellen. A native of Cairo, Ill., Taggart is the son of Mrs. Curtis A. Taggart, of Centertown.

NOAA Awards Honor 11 Outstanding Employees



Dr. Syukuro Manabe



Dr. Thomas D. Potter



Phyllis J. Fisher



Edna Ross



Robert H. Stockman

(Continued from p. 1)

standing achievement in the science of climatic variability.

Anthony J. L. Tafoya, Environmental Research Laboratories, Boulder, Colo., \$1,000 for outstanding service to the Hispanic community, and to NOAA's Hispanic program;

Robert H. Stockman, NOAA Office of Policy and

Planning in Washington, D.C., \$1,000 for outstanding policy guidance in marine sciences;

Lt. Kenneth G. Vadnais, NOAA Corps in Washington, D.C., \$1,000 for outstanding contributions to the development of an airborne gamma radiation snow survey system;

Kathryn L. Cousins, NOAA Office of Coastal Zone Management in Washington, D.C., \$2,000 for outstanding

achievement in the development of Coastal Zone Management programs from Maine to New Jersey;

Phyllis J. Fisher, National Marine Fisheries Service, Miami, Fla., \$2,000 for outstanding achievement in administration;

Charles R. Dinkel, National Ocean Survey in Washington, D.C., \$3,000 for outstanding achievement in sys-

tems innovation for bathymetric research;

Dr. Syukuro Manabe, Environmental Research Laboratories in Princeton, N.J., \$3,000 for outstanding achievement in the science of climate dynamics; and

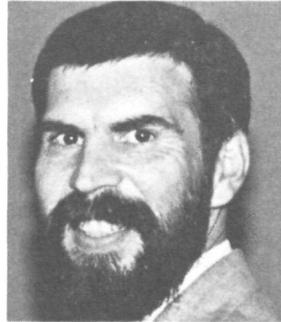
John T. Murray, National Weather Service, Williamsport, Pa., \$1,000 for outstanding achievement in community preparedness programs;



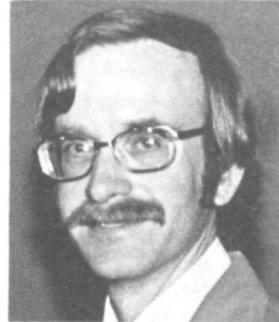
John T. Murray



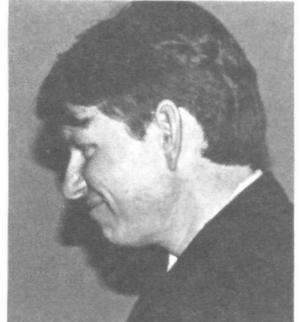
Kathryn L. Cousins



Anthony J. L. Tafoya



Charles R. Dinkel



Lt. Kenneth G. Vadnais

Nationwide Diving Accident Hotline Provides Medical Advice

Three federal agencies have established a nationwide hotline for the emergency medical treatment of diving accident victims.

Called, the Diving Accident Network (DAN) it, provides physicians, rescue squads and others with immediate expert advice and medical consultation on the treatment of diving emergencies.

Set up by NOAA, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), and the Department of Energy (DOE), DAN provides quick access to specialists, in underwater medicine.

The network also helps

arrange emergency transportation to regional medical facilities equipped to handle diving accident cases. The hot line number is (919) 684-8111.

NOAA's Diving Office director Dr. J. Morgan Wells said the two most common diving emergencies are gas embolisms—bubbles in the bloodstream—and decompression sickness, commonly called the bends. "These conditions require immediate treatment in recompression chambers, something most hospitals don't have," Wells noted. "Also, the symptoms are easily mistaken for stroke by medical specialists and the treatment needed to prevent

death is not always taken."

The Undersea Medical Society reports approximately 125 deaths yearly among the nation's more than two million sport, scientific and commercial divers. Many of the fatalities caused by embolisms and decompression sickness are misdiagnosed and recorded as drownings, the society noted.

"Gas embolisms are particularly dangerous," adds Dr. Wells. "People commonly think diving emergencies occur only during deep dives for long periods. But an embolism can occur during a dive of less than one minute in water as shallow as four feet."

NOAA, NIOSH and DOE provided \$270,000 for DAN'S initial two years of operation. NIOSH will analyze information provided DAN to determine the contributing factors in commercial diving accidents and to evaluate the effectiveness of emergency treatment.

Seven regional DAN centers are located throughout the United States. Each has recompression chamber facilities operated by physicians and technicians trained to diagnosis and treat diving accidents. The centers send detailed records of incidents to Duke University where they are placed in a computer file for analysis.

**OPM Issues
Summer Jobs
Announcement,
No. 414**

The Summer Jobs Announcement, No. 414, for employment opportunities in summer 1981, 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 do not require a clerical and verbal abilities test this year. Applicants for employment consideration with NOAA, for jobs in Group I, may submit an application, OPM Form 843A or SF-171, and CSC 1170/17 between March 15 and April 1, 1981. Individuals may "self-certify" typing and/or shorthand proficiency on either application form.

GROUP II

NOAA does not administer a written test for *non-clerical jobs in grades GS-2 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 by submitting a SF-171 and CSC 1170/17, List of College Courses and Certificate of Scholastic Achievement, between February 1 and March 1, 1981. Applicants will be considered ineligible unless the CSC 1170/17 is complete,

including all appropriate boxes on page 4 and grade point average. Applications postmarked after March 1 will not be accepted.

GROUP III

Applicants for consideration in *professional technical 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 by submitting a SF-171 and CSC 1170/17, List of College Courses and Certificate of Scholastic Achievement. Applications will be accepted between February 1 and March 1, 1981. Applicants will be considered ineligible unless the CSC 1170/17 is complete, including all appropriate boxes on page 4 and grade point average. Applications postmarked after March 1 will not be accepted.

NEPOTISM

Sons and daughters of Commerce employees may not be considered for summer jobs in NOAA after employment has been offered to *all* other eligibles ranked higher or equal to them in accordance with NOAA's crediting plan, or approved selection procedures, for summer employment.

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.

There is an exception to nepotism regulations in the case of handicapped children and you may contact the Recruitment and Examination Branch of the Special Personnel Programs Division 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 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.

**ADDITIONAL
NOTES**

The time period for summer employment is May 13 thru September 30 inclusive. This 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. If summer students are going to work over 89 days, a NOAA Form 65-7 will be completed at the time they EOD.

**Jackson State
Seeks Instructor
In Meteorology**

The newly-instituted NOAA supported Meteorology Program at Jackson State University, Jackson, Miss., is seeking an additional member for its staff. Experienced or recent M.S. or Ph.D. graduates interested in facing the challenges of helping to develop a B.S. in Meteorology Program at a traditionally minority institution should apply. This tenure-track position can be filled at a level appropriate to the experience of the person selected. The salary is negotiable. Teaching responsibilities would include undergraduate courses in meteorology.

Candidates should also be willing, if necessary, to teach a physical science survey course for non-scientists. Research is encouraged. Both the University administration and NOAA are strongly supporting this program. JSU is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer, and women and minority candidates are especially encouraged to apply. For further information, contact Dr. Keith W. Johnson, visiting professor of meteorology, department of general science, Jackson State University, Jackson, Miss., 39217. (Phone (601) 968-2566).

**"Open Season"
Is Not Closed**

In the event that you did not receive the Health Benefits Open Season information in time to file during "Open Season" you may file a "Belated Open Season Change" if you wish to change your registration.

Question concerning any of the above information should be directed to your servicing Personnel Office.

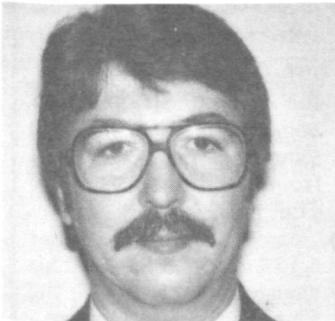
**NOTES
ABOUT
PEOPLE**



HUBERT M. McNAMEE has served as OIC at WSO, Detroit since 10/21/79. McNamee transferred from Wichita, KS where he had served since 1959.



DONALD E. REED is OIC at WSO, Rapid City, S.D., having entered on duty there on July 27. He came to Rapid City from San Francisco where he was the SMT.



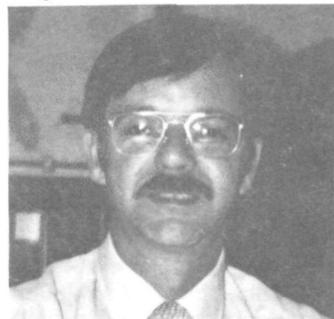
JAMES R. DAVIS was appointed OIC at South Bend, IN. on October 5, having come from WSFO, St. Louis where he was SMT.



RAFAEL L. GALLEGOS was selected as OIC at Pueblo, CO. He previously served as OIC at Scottsbluff, NE. since April, 1977.



MORGAN C. BALLARD is now OIC, WSO, Fort Wayne, IN., having previously been OIC at South Bend, IN. Ballard came to the NWS Central Region from the Alaskan Region.



JERRY W. KIRK is OIC of WSO, Scottsbluff, NE. He previously was at WSO, North Platte, NE. Prior to that, he served in various positions at WSFO, Denver - SNS (71 to 75); SMT (70 to 71); and MT (60 to 70).



CLAY G. RUSSELL, OIC, WSO, Jackson, KY. since August 10, had prior service at Evansville, IN. from February, 1975. He was previously located at South Bend, IN. from September, 1971.



Vanpool Party - Bernice Perry and Edward Graham of Administrative Services blow up balloons donated by NOAA's Employees Association for a vanpool party.

loons donated by NOAA's Employees Association for a vanpool party.

"Vanpooling" Celebrated

Hundreds of federal government employees attended a recent "pool party" at the Suitland Federal Center. The event, organized by staff of the Navy, Bureau of Census and the NOAA, was designed to introduce employees to the profits and potentials of vanpooling.

Several new vans were on display at the center and two dozen booths, organized by counties, were staffed by volunteers who assisted fellow Suitland employees with information on vanpooling. Sign-up boards were available to match van owners with riders.

Computerized match-up forms from the Washington Area Council of Governments' Commuter Club were also available at the party. One booth provided information for Suitland commuters.

According to John Carlile, a transportation operations specialist with the General Services Administration (GSA), "pool parties" are being held by GSA at major federal facilities in the National Capitol Area. "Vanpooling is the cheapest way to commute to work," Carlile stated, "but to get the full financial benefit from vanpooling, the rider should live at least 12 miles from the job," he added.

The Suitland event was one of many public awareness programs the government is now undertaking to promote energy saving through ride-sharing and use of mass transit. The effort is in line with an Executive Order signed by President Carter last February, ordering federal agencies to "take all feasible actions under current law to provide ride-sharing incentives."

It also directs agencies to encourage major federal contractors to promote ride-sharing among their employees.

With approximately 5,600 NOAA, Census and Navy employees, the Suitland center has great potential for vanpooling, Carlile reported. The nearby World Weather Building has another 800 NOAA employees and some 1,000 Navy personnel will reportedly be assigned to the Suitland Federal Center this month.

The "pool party" was coordinated by NOAA Chief of Office Services, Percy Johnson, Department of Defense Building Administrator, Earl Milton and James A. Jefferson, office services chief for Census. Balloons given out at the party were donated by the NOAA Employees Association. -Ryck Lydecker

Workshop Held For Minorities

The National Marine Fisheries Service's Northeast Fisheries Center (NEFC) hosted a workshop at Woods Hole, MA on cooperative education programs.

The National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education conducted the workshop for representatives of 21 traditionally black universities and colleges which also have significant hispanic enrollments.

One of the workshop's immediate goals was to encourage minority and female students to participate in the cooperative education programs at the NEFC, the Southeast Fisheries Center (SEFC) in Miami, FL, and the four other marine science and education organizations in Woods Hole – Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI), Marine Biological Laboratory (MBL), U.S. Geological Survey's Branch of Atlantic-Gulf of Mexico Geology (USGS) and Sea Education Association (SEA).



New Members – Recently installed as new members of NACOA were, from left to right, Burt Keenan, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Offshore Logistics, Inc., Jay Lanzillo, industry

representative, Chatham Seafood Corp., Sylvia Earle, curator of phycology, Academy of Science, George Tapper, president, Tapper and Co., Administrator Frank, who greeted the new members,

Charles Warren, president, Charles Warren Associates, Sharon Stewart, commissioner, Texas Deep Water Port Authority and Warren Washington, senior scientist, National Center for Atmospheric Research.

NOAA news

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

On the Button

NOAA has predicted that the winter of 1980-81 is expected to be rather dry nationally, but colder than normal for the eastern half of the country.

Dr. Donald L. Gilman, chief of the Long Range Prediction Group at the NWS, said, "After an autumn of very changeable weather in most of the lower 48 states, winter is expected to show a more consistent face and stronger departures from the normals."

Tax Increase

Effective January 1, 1981, the amount of annual income subject to social security tax increased from \$25,700 to \$29,700. The tax rate will be increased from the present 6.13% to 6.65%. This change took place with the first paycheck in January.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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