



NOAA WEEK

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

Robert Schoning Is New NMFS Deputy Director

Robert W. Schoning, who has been Oregon State Fisheries Director since 1960, has been named Deputy Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service. He will work with NMFS Director Philip M. Roedel on all aspects of fisheries research and development on both national and international levels.

Well known as a fishery scientist, administrator, and author on fishery matters of the Pacific Northwest, Mr. Schoning was Director of Research for the Oregon Fish Commission and spent two years as Assistant State Director before becoming the Director.

Mr. Schoning received his bachelor of science degree in fisheries from the University of Washington, and has done graduate work in fisheries and mathematics.

He is a member of the U.S. Department of State Fishing Industry Advisory Committee, the Oregon Committee on Natural Resources, and several professional and conservation organizations; chairman of the Pacific Salmon Inter-Agency Council and of the Clackamas County (Ore.) Vector Control District; and an advisor to the American Section of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission.

Promotion Constraints Modified

The August 20 issue of NOAA WEEK described the nature of employment, promotion, and salary increase constraints imposed upon NOAA in order to comply with the President's directive in achieving a reduction in average grade and overall employment.

The constraint on promotions has now been modified to permit promotion of employees to positions not in the General Schedule or equivalent. The primary effect of this relaxation will be to permit the promotion of wage type employees to higher level positions.

Dr. Lehman Appointed To NOAA Staff Position

Dr. Richard L. Lehman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been appointed to the staff of NOAA's Office of Ecology and Environmental Conservation. Since 1968 he has been a member of the research staff of MIT's Laboratory for Nuclear Science, supervising a radiation protection program.

The Office of Ecology and Environmental Conservation is responsible for ensuring full consideration of environmental protection matters. It works closely with conservation and ecological groups and represents NOAA on governmental and other organizations involved in conservation and ecology.

Dr. Lehman was a physicist with the University of California's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory from 1957 to 1964, when he became assistant professor of biophysics and nuclear medicine at UCLA's Laboratory of Nuclear Medicine and Radiation Biology.

Dr. Lehman received his bachelor's degree in 1951 and his master's degree in 1953 from the University of Oregon, and his doctorate in biophysics from the University of California in 1963.

Wallace Helps Plan Law of the Sea Meeting

David H. Wallace, Associate Administrator for Marine Resources, recently participated in a Geneva, Switzerland, planning conference for the Conference on the Law of the Sea to be held in 1973.

He also accompanied Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator, on a visit to the Company Maritime Expertise (COMEX), an outstanding deep-diving organization in Marseilles, France, and to Paris, to meet with Director General Yves La Prairie and other officials of the French National Center for Exploitation of the Oceans (CNEXO). At CNEXO they discussed the U.S.-French cooperative program in oceanography, for which the Secretary of State has designated NOAA as the U. S. coordinating agency. Mr. Wallace later visited CNEXO's oceanographic center at Brest, France.

Legislative Representatives Briefed on NOAA Facilities



The Environmental Data Service's National Oceanographic Data Center and the National Ocean Survey's National Oceanographic Instrumentation Center recently briefed staff representatives of Congress and of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee on the missions and functions of the two Centers. Included was a demonstration of NODC's man-machine question and answer capabilities using the in-house computer and a cathode ray (tv) tube.

Shown in photo above (seated, left to right): F. Elliott, NOIC; W. Kumm and C. Odell, NOAA; R. Ochinerro, NODC; D. Jones of Congressman Alton Lennon's staff; J. St. Mark of Congressman Charles A. Mosher's staff; B. Johnson of Congressman Paul G. Rogers' staff. (Standing, left to right): R. Santo, House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries staff; W. Randall, NOAA; R. Sharood, House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries staff; and A. Anderson, NOAA.

Weather Service Employees at NMC Receive Special Awards



Special Achievement Awards were presented to Personnel of Data Automation Division, National Meteorological Center, recently.

Front row, from left: Ken Crissman, Okey Johnson, James Uriell, Benjamin Berkofsky, Laroy Richardson, Charles McBride, and William Glidewell.

Second row, from left: Dr. Frederick

Shuman, Director, NMC, Glenn Souders, Ronald Stevens, Billie Struble, Dorothy Philson, Augustine Williams and Bertha Williams.

Back row, from left: Harold Bedient, Chief, Data Automation Div., Robert Wildman, Larry Snodgrass, Charles McGuire, Robert Embleton, Samuel Smith and Carter Smith.

Not pictured: Johnnie Kelly.

Capt. Gronemann Named To Adm. Behrens' Staff

Captain Carl W. Gronemann, Jr., USN, has been appointed Chief of Staff to Rear Admiral W. W. Behrens, Jr., Oceanographer of the Navy and also Federal Coordinator for Ocean Mapping and Prediction within NOAA. Capt. Gronemann relieves Capt. J. E. Ayres, USN, who has been Chief of Staff since April 1, when the former Chief of Staff, Capt. F. J. Ruder, announced his impending retirement early this summer. Capt. Gronemann was formerly Commander of Service Squadron 7 in Alameda, Calif. He has also commanded Submarine Division 61, the submarine CUTLASS and the oiler TOLOVANA, and has served on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations in previous tours in the Washington area. Capt. Gronemann graduated from the Naval Academy in 1944.

Hyannis, Mass., Is Site of New NOAA Continuous Weather Radio

Continuous weather forecasts and warnings for the extreme eastern portions of Massachusetts, including Buzzards Bay, Nantucket Sound, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Island are now being broadcast from the Boston Weather Service Forecast Office's new VHF-FM radio station KEC73, via a transmitter located at Hyannis.

The 24-hour-a-day weather program, transmitted on 162.55 megahertz (megacycles), brings to the public emergency warnings of snow storms, squall lines, tornadoes, floods and other severe weather situations. Regular programming includes continuous weather reports such as weather summaries, U.S. Coast Guard reports, observations of temperature, wind, visibilities and sea conditions, plus detailed local and area forecasts. Also, when appropriate, extended outlooks up to five days and radar reports are included.

Eastern Weather Service Stations Cited

Silvio G. Simplicio, Director of the National Weather Service Eastern Region, has congratulated all offices and personnel in his region involved in making forecasts and issuing warnings associated with tropical storm Doria, for preparing the public by the timeliness and accuracy of their statements.

Mr. Simplicio also expressed appreciation for guidance given NWS field offices by the National Hurricane Center.

\$1.4 Million Sea Grant Awarded Texas A&M

NOAA has awarded a \$1.4 million grant to Texas A & M University to help support the University's sea grant activities in its broad program of marine affairs including education, research, and advisory services over the next 12 months.

The Sea Grant Program at Texas A & M, under the direction of Dr. John C. Calhoun, includes several marine-related disciplines and involves the Law School of the University of Houston, the Dow Chemical Company, Lamar State College, Del Mar College, Brazosport Junior College, and the Texas State Technical Institute. It also cooperates with the National Marine Fisheries Service laboratory at Galveston.

Significant research accomplishments in mariculture--particularly in shrimp culture--have resulted from A & M's Sea Grant Program. Through it, in 1970 the first commercial pond-grown shrimp operation in Texas was begun.

The first successful isolation of the microorganism Vibrio parahaemolyticus from brown shrimp in the Gulf of Mexico was accomplished by a Texas A & M Sea Grant group called in when an unusually high mortality occurred among shrimp being used for nutritional studies. Work is continuing on the lethal microorganism, a particular threat in the closed ponds where shrimp larvae are raised. Recent advances include a new procedure for quick, reliable, and economical isolation of V. parahaemolyticus from seafood.

Major areas of A & M's research program are marine fisheries, marine commerce, marine science, marine environmental quality, marine engineering and technology, marine resources management, coastal zone laboratories, and program management. Its educational projects involve instruction for primary and secondary school teachers, technical and vocational training, courses for undergraduate and graduate students, and special curricula. Full-time specialists in its advisory service work in marine fisheries, recreation and tourism, marine transportation, ports and waterways, and marine-oriented commerce and small business.

Montana State Income Tax Increased

There has been a slight increase in the income tax for employees subject to Montana state tax. This increase will be noticed in their salary checks dated September 1, 1971.

Great Stone Face of New Hampshire Found Susceptible To Wind

A team of NOAA seismologists has reported after a two-year study of the Great Stone Face of New Hampshire that the wind poses the greatest danger to the stability of the state's foremost tourist attraction.

In addition to the wind, the seismologists discovered that four other varieties of seismic phenomena--quarry blasts, earthquakes, nuclear explosions, and microseisms--affect the rocks which make up the Great Stone Face. None was found to offer any appreciable danger to the rocks' stability.

The team found that the force of the wind is sufficiently strong to cause the forehead boulder to move, and stated in a report to the New Hampshire Department of Public Works and Highways, that the boulder "appears to be balanced at some point so as to be free to pivot horizontally some small amount." The vertical motion of the boulder was found to be "much smaller."

The report was drafted by Alfred V. C. Meyer who, with James Devine, carried out the project to determine the stability of the protruding rocks on the side of Cannon Mountain overlooking Franconia Notch.

The team found that wind blowing on the boulders and turnbuckles holding them together had the greatest effect on the Great Stone Face, also known as the Old Man of the Mountains and the Profile. The turnbuckles were installed years ago to help keep the Profile from disintegrating. However, the wind caused the turnbuckles to vibrate. The seismologists suggested that supports be wedged under them to reduce the vibrations and this was done.

After a careful examination of the records of earth shocks, the seismologists reported that earthquakes seem to offer "a remote hazard" to the Old Man. "Inspection of the history of earthquake occurrences in the eastern part of the country as well as New Hampshire itself suggests that the Profile happens to be in a location of much less than average seismic activity," they stated. They added, however, that while "earthquakes strong enough to cause the Old Man to tumble are rare in the area...records show that quakes of appreciable strength have occurred in New England since the early settlers arrived."

The seismometers installed for the long-term monitoring of the Profile were not of the type primarily intended for recording earthquakes, but they nevertheless

noted earth shocks and two nuclear tests, one by the Soviet Union on the Arctic island of Novaya Zemlya.

The seismic monitoring was arranged by the state, which defrayed its cost, to determine whether construction of a proposed new road through Franconia Notch would endanger the Old Man. One test by the seismologists involved the explosion of an 11-pound dynamite charge along the proposed highway route, 3750 feet from the Profile. It had no appreciable effect on the boulders.

To provide the largest possible body of background seismic data for the immediate vicinity of the Old Man, four seismometers were mounted at the top of the Profile. Two were near the edge in a crevasse at the back of the forehead boulder and two more were about 300 feet back from them on the mountain. Each pair consisted of a vertical and horizontal seismometer so as to record all the vibrations experienced by the Profile rocks.

The signals produced by the seismometers were telemetered to the base of the mountain over cables and there recorded. Films in the instruments were changed daily by New Hampshire Highway Department personnel, who then developed and forwarded them each week to NOAA's Rockville headquarters for analysis. A daily log was maintained showing the principal phenomena observed.

Balke Named Eastern Regional Hydrologist



Elroy C. Balke has been named Regional Hydrologist in the National Weather Service Central Region Headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., replacing Verne Alexander, who has retired. Before becoming Assistant Regional Hydrologist in October 1965, Mr. Balke served 17 years with Corps of Engineers.

He holds a degree in engineering from the University of North Dakota and has completed additional academic work at the University of Kansas.

Capt. Phillips Attends Surveyor's Meeting

Captain J. O. Phillips, Director of the National Geodetic Survey, is attending the XIII Congress of the International Federation of Surveyors (FIG) in Wiesbaden, Germany, where he will present a paper entitled, "A National Coordinate System."

Sea Bottom Map Published To Aid Commercial Fishermen

A sea bottom map designed specifically as an aid to commercial fishing has been issued by NOAA, the result of a joint National Ocean Survey and Oregon State University Sea Grant Program.

The map, the first of its kind, covers an area off the coast of Oregon extending north from the California border approximately 120 miles and out to sea to 1500-foot depths. It was based largely on data gathered by Commerce Department ships since 1889, with additional data furnished by the University.

Termed a surficial sediment map, it portrays through different patterns the various sediments found on the sea bottom, including mud, sand, rock, and muddy sand, as well as the topography of the sea bottom, and Loran lines, which enable fishermen to determine their position at sea.

Dr. Hyman Orlin, NOS' special assistant to the Director for earth science activities, said, "The map was prepared as a service to the fishing industry. Not only do some species of fish tend to congregate at certain depths, but they also prefer particular bottom cover. A knowledge of the characteristics of a region will reduce the fisherman's reliance on chance and increase his catch."

NOAA-Sponsored Delegation Visits Russia

The NOAA-sponsored U.S. Exchange Delegation in the field of Atmospheric Modeling, Numerical Prediction and Weather Data Processing is now visiting Moscow, Leningrad and Novosibirsk. The delegation, headed by Dr. Frederick G. Shuman, Director of the National Meteorological Center, is scheduled to return September 11. Dr. John A. Brown, Jr., Chief of NMC's Development Division, is also on the delegation.

NOS Man Attends Photogrammetry Meeting

Mr. G. C. Tewinkle, technical assistant to the Chief, Coastal Mapping Division, NOS, served as General Secretary of the governing Council of the International Society of Photogrammetry during its annual meeting in Milan, Italy, last month. Plans were made for its quadrennial Congress scheduled for July 1972 in Ottawa, Canada. Mr. Tewinkle also presented a paper on "Photogrammetric Geodesy" in a Seminar on Aerotriangulation at University College London, August 9-13.

Chatham, Mass., Radar Dedicated



William L. Turner

The National Weather Service formally dedicated its new weather radar at Chatham, Mass., on August 9. Part of the NWS basic observation network, it detects precipitation within a 250-mile operating range, and, with the radars at Brunswick, Me., and New York City, will provide excellent coverage for New England and its coastal

waters. Also, the Chatham Weather Service Meteorological Observatory is an important part of the National Upper Air Network. Twice daily, radiosondes are sent aloft by balloon to measure temperature, humidity, pressure and wind speed and direction to elevations exceeding 70,000 feet. The staff at Chatham also provides daily surface observations for operational and climatological use by meteorologists.

William L. Turner, former weather service specialist at Worcester, Mass., has been appointed meteorologist in charge of the new observatory. His Weather Service career since 1949 includes service at Annette and Anchorage, Alaska, at Swan Island, West Indies; as an upper-air specialist aboard U.S. Coast Guard Cutters; and seven years as observer-briefer on Nantucket Island before his transfer to Worcester in 1959. He studied meteorology at the University of North Carolina and in 1969 took special courses in radar meteorology at the University of Miami.

J. Virginia Lincoln, EDS Center Director, Is New Vice Chairman of Professional Group

J. Virginia Lincoln, Director of the Environmental Data Service's Aeronomy and Space Data Center at Boulder, Colo., has been elected vice chairman of the Association of Federal Professional and Administrative Women for the period July 1971 to June 1972.



The group consists of Federal women employees in the Denver region nominated by their agencies for membership.

Length of Service Awards



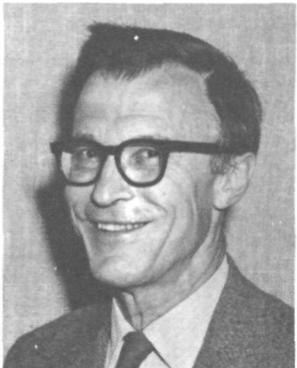
Harold Kenslow



Joseph Meserve

National Climatic Center employees who received length of service awards in February - May 1971 are: 30 years - Harold KENSLOW, Joseph MESERVE, George POZNER, Norman W. POULTNEY and Clyde SNYDER. 25 years - Ruby CROOK, Ross RHODES, Elizabeth PEARSON, Robert WYATT, Dorothy HENSLEY, and Richard M. DAVIS. 20 years - Burgin PATTON.

R. SAUER, Rapid City, S.D.; Henry C. SCHAEFER, Milwaukee, Wis.; John W. BOTTOMLEY, Minneapolis, Minn.; Clarence J. DOETKER, Detroit, Mich.; and Donald C. HORTON, Springfield, Ill. 25 years - Warren L. BOYER, Joliet, Ill.; Nan C. OFENLOCH, Joseph P. JOHNSTON, Florence A. SWIGERT, Mildred B. CANNON, Irene B. GRIGSBY, and Margaret A. RUTHERFORD, Kansas City, Mo.; Delbert W. PORTER, Columbia, Mo.; Walter L. SLANSKY, Scottsbluff, Nebr.; Edward LAZAR, Chicago, Ill.; Frederick J. MILES, Detroit, Mich.; Ronald R. DRUMM, Flint, Mich.; Farrell B. JOHNSON, Huron, S.D.; and James A. KUHN, Topeka, Kans. 20 years - James M. ANDERSON, Rochester, Minn.; Ray E. JENSON, Fargo, N.D.; Manlius T. SAMUEL, Raymond T. LANIGAN, and Conway G. LENZ, Kansas City, Mo.; James F. SCHOLTEN, St. Cloud, Minn.; Wyan STOCKDELL, Joliet, Ill.; Doyle COOK, Louisville, Ky.; William C. ROBINSON, Rapid City, S.D.; Don C. STARKEY, Muskegon, Mich.; Orval P. JURGENA and Leonard D. WOOD, Omaha, Nebr.; and Donald E. HENRY, Minneapolis, Minn.



Clyde Snyder

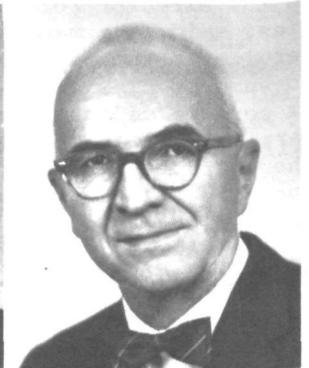


George Pozner

National Weather Service Central Region employees who received length of service awards in March - July 1971 were: 35 years - Sanford R. MILLER, Kansas City, Mo. 30 years - Lothar A. JOOS, Regional Climatologist; Morris L. BAIN, Vernon NEBERGALL, Walter O. WADE, Irma M. JOERN, and Edwin G. PROVOST, Kansas City, Mo.; Gordon T. BARNES, Columbia, Mo.; Paul J. BECKER, Dubuque, Iowa; James J. CORCORAN and John R. BURKE, Louisville, Ky.; Carl J. SANDERSON and Herman G. STOMMEL, Bismarck, N.D.; Lawrence A. SCHAAL, Lafayette, Ind.; Robert E. SCHROEDER, Moline, Ill.; Clarence A. WARDMAN, Alpena, Mich.; Donald L. MARK, Muskegon, Mich.; Kenneth TILLOTSON, Denver, Colo.; Harley B. LAIRD, Chicago, Ill.; Donald C. PRAY, Waterloo, Iowa; Albert T. BERTRAM and Charles M. CASWELL, St. Louis, Mo.; Emil M. ELLINGSON, Marquette, Mich.; Stephen T. FLEHARTY, Grand Island, Nebr.; Robert C. KERR, Springfield, Mo.; Clodoald



Norman W. Poultney



Lothar A. Joos

Headquarters employees who received length of service awards during February and March 1971 were: 40 years - Roy O. WILLIAMSON and Samuel P. HAND. 35 years - Benjamin G. HOLZMAN and Sigmund FRITZ. 30 years - William C. S. THOMAS, Harry A. MILLER, Mary K. KETTNER, Henry DIXON, Ivan W. SMITH, Clem E. ARENS, Carolyn P. WATSON, Joseph GOGGIN, Lee HALE, John M. SAVAGE, William THOMAS, Jr., George H. McCORMICK, and Claude A. KINARD. 25 years - Dr. John W. TOWNSEND, Jr., Bartholomew PLATER, Donald R. BAKER, Arnold E. FEDERMAN, Renato BISAGNI, Clarence W. FOX, and William SCHMIEDER. 20 years - Norman PAULL, James P. MONAGHAN, Phillip T. BROWN, Francis X. BLAKE, Norman A. PORE, Robert E. JOHNSON, Robert R. MILLER, Robert H. HANSON, Clarence HILLEGASS, Robert E. PETTEY, Jr., Anthony J. RUTH, Jacqueline PHILLIPS, Galen C. REYNOLDS, and Bena K. HYNSON. (continued)

Outstanding Young Women Book To List ERL's Jo Ann Joselyn

Jo Ann Joselyn, a physicist in NOAA-ERL's Space Environment Laboratory in Boulder, has been selected to be listed in the 1971 edition of Outstanding Young Women of America in recognition of outstanding ability, accomplishments and service to her community, country and profession.

Mrs. Joselyn earned an M.S. in astrogeophysics at the University of Colorado in 1967, and prior to that a B.S. in applied mathematics from the College of Engineering at C.U., where she also was elected a member of Mortar Board, a women's honorary.

Since joining the Space Environment Laboratory in 1967, Mrs. Joselyn has done research on the techniques of determining the degree of disturbance in the geomagnetic field, radiation shielding, and electromagnetic pulses. She is a member of the Research Society of America and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Length of Service (continued)

Mid-Continent Field Area employees of the National Ocean Survey who received length of service awards in March - July 1971 were: 35 years - Lowell D. FAIR, Party G-18; 30 years - Hamilton H. TAYLOR and Lloyd W. WILCOX, Party G-37; Paul P. BROWN, Operations Division, Kansas City, Mo.; William L. MOREHEAD, Party G-20; and Harold L. MILLER, Party G-23. 25 years - Vincent STAPLETON, Party G-16, and Harold D. ELLIS, Party G-23. 20 years - Robert K. MOORE, Party G-20; James F. WARREN and E. Dean WEGNER, Party G-19; and Francis R. O'GRADY, Party G-36.



Harold L. Miller, standing right front, of Party G-23, received his award from Captain Hubert W. Keith, Officer in Charge of the Miami Ships Base.

Captain Eugene A. Taylor Takes Office of Fleet Operations Post

Captain Eugene A. Taylor has been named Deputy Associate Director of the National Ocean Survey's new Office of Fleet Operations, established to direct NOAA's 46-ship fleet. For the past year he has been



chief of the Operations and Requirements Division of the Office of Marine Surveys and Maps.

During his 21 years with the Commerce Department, Taylor has served aboard five oceanographic, hydrographic survey, and wire drag ships; was in charge of an astro-nomic party operation in the 48 conterminous states, Alaska and Puerto Rico, and of the International Geophysical Year Astronomic Observatory in Hawaii during 1957-58; and was chief of the Satellite Triangulation Division from 1961-67. For his work in satellite triangulation--involving worldwide measurements of the earth--he was awarded a gold medal.

He received his master's degree in geodetic science from Ohio State University in 1968.



Harold D. Ellis, center, receives award from Lt. Cdr. N. C. Austin, Chief of Party G-23.

National Weather Service Pacific Region employees who received length of service awards in February - July 1971 were:

Paul H. Kutschenreuter, PRH, Honolulu, 45 years. 35 years - Carl M. Peterson, PRH, Honolulu. 30 years - Dave Miller, Truk. 25 years - John G. Norris, PRH; Arthur N. Hull, PRH; and Yuji Takemoto, Lihue. 20 years - 20 years - Jane F. Isobe ; PRH and Maximo Nuesca, Kwajalein.

GEOALERT Messages Broadcast In English Instead of Code

GEOALERT, the world-wide solar and geophysical warning and information system designed to aid solar-geophysical researchers, as well as technological activities such as radio communication and long-line electric power transmission, has been modified so that its radio broadcasts are now in English-language voice instead of Morse code.

A service of NOAA and the International Ursigram and World Days Service (IUWDS), GEOALERT provides reports and forecasts of solar and terrestrial conditions and activity. This information permits observers and experimenters to coordinate and interpret their own observations with greater certainty and to calibrate their apparatus to better observe the phenomena which interest them. Technological activities monitor the broadcasts to help regulate and coordinate their work.

Messages containing concise solar geophysical forecast and major event alerts are compiled at NOAA's Space Environment Services Center in Boulder, Colo., and sent throughout the world via teletype and radio broadcasts on stations WWV, Fort Collins, Colo., and WWVH, Kauai, Hawaii. These stations are maintained and operated by the National Bureau of Standards for transmission of time and frequency standards and special warnings of widespread interest.

Current geophysical information and alerts are broadcast during the 18th minute of each hour from WWV and during the 45th minute of each hour from WWVH. The messages are updated daily at 10 a.m. MDT with provisions to modify at any time to provide immediate alerts of outstanding occurring events. They are followed by summary information (prepared by the Space Environment Services Center in its role as the World Warning Agency of the IUWDS) on selected solar and geophysical events during the past day and forecasts for the current day.

Earl L. Phillips, Climatologist, Dies

Earl L. Phillips, climatologist for the State of Washington for the past 19 years, died August 20. During his Weather Service career of almost 30 years, he compiled extensive records of Washington State's climate. He was a recent recipient of a Department of Commerce Bronze Medal for his outstanding work.

NOAA, HUD Conduct Joint Study Of Flooding From Storm Surges

The extent of inland inundation from storm surges--one of the sea's greatest dangers in coastal areas--is the subject of a new NOAA/Department of Housing and Urban Development study.

Storm surges result from hurricanes and other marine storms which cause the sea level to rise above normal tidal heights.

Dr. Chester Jelesnianski of the National Weather Service's Techniques Development Laboratory and Dr. Albion Taylor of the Air Resources Laboratory are principal investigators for the study, which is being coordinated by Everett Ramey of the National Ocean Survey's Coastal Mapping Division. The study will require a few years to complete. Funds totaling \$63,000 for the 1972 fiscal year are being provided by HUD.

The study is part of a larger survey being conducted by various government agencies for HUD's Federal Insurance Administration, which is entrusted by law with establishing insurance rates for private structures. The information, in addition to its use as a basis for determining insurance rates, will be used in preparing maps of vulnerable coastlines in developing building codes and land-use planning.

Also part of the larger survey is a recently completed survey on flooding from hurricanes and severe ocean storms in parts of Florida's Gulf and Bay counties. In this, a two-man NOS survey team, headed by Robert R. Wagner, secured from local residents information on flood heights and limits of severe storms in the past, with emphasis on those in 1926, 1929, 1935, 1950 and 1956.

The National Weather Service will also furnish the Federal Insurance Administration with an analysis of flooding over a larger region of the coast.

Survey of Michigan Airport by NOS Begins

A National Ocean Survey field party, headed by Lt. Dennis L. Valdovines, has begun a survey of Menominee County, Michigan airport in Menominee.

Information secured, in conjunction with aerial photographs taken previously by the NOS, will appear in five or six weeks on an Airport Obstruction Chart (used by the Federal Aviation Administration in planning operational procedures for plane arrivals and departures).

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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