



NOAA WEEK

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

Ocean-Atmosphere Advisory Committee Named; Will Advise Secretary of Commerce on NOAA

President Richard M. Nixon has appointed twenty-five members of the new National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere.

Established by Public Law 92-125 of August 15, 1971, the Advisory Committee will conduct a continuing review of the progress of the Nation's marine and atmospheric science and service programs, and advise the Secretary of Commerce with respect to NOAA, submitting a comprehensive report to the President and the Congress by June 30 each year.

The President named Dr. William A. Nierenberg as Chairman of the Committee and Dr. William J. Hargis, Jr., as Vice Chairman.

Dr. Nierenberg is Director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla, Calif. He was formerly a resident scientist on the Manhattan Project, and has served as consultant to the U.S. Navy and the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, and as a member of the Committee on Nuclear Constants of the National Security Agency and of the President's Special Projects Committee.

Dr. Hargis is Director of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science at Gloucester Point, Va., and Chairman of the Coastal States Association. He previously has been engaged in teaching and academic administration at the University of Richmond, The Citadel, College of William and Mary, and the University of Virginia. He is the author of numerous publications in the fields of oceanography, fisheries research, Sea Grant colleges, and marine resources.

In addition to Dr. Nierenberg and Dr. Hargis, who were appointed for three-year terms, the Advisory Committee members are:

Three-Year Term

Charles F. Baird, Vice President, Finance, International Nickel Company, Inc., Shore Hills, New Jersey; Wayne Burt, Dean of Research (Oceanography), Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon; Charles L. Drake, Professor, Department of Earth Sciences, Dartmouth College, Norwich, Vermont; Thomas A. Fulham, President, Boston Fish Market Corporation, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts; Brigadier General Joseph J. George, USAF, Retired, Director of Meteorology, Eastern Airlines, Miami, Florida; and Thomas F. Malone, Deputy Foreign Secretary, National Academy of Sciences, and Vice President, University of Connecticut, West Hartford, Connecticut.

Two-Year Term

William D. Carey, Senior Staff Consultant, Arthur D. Little Corporation, Washington, D.C.; Dayton H. Clewell, Senior Vice President, Mobil Oil Corporation and President of Mobil Research and Development Corporation, Darien, Connecticut; John P. Craven, Dean, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii; Francis S. Johnson, Acting President, University of Texas, Dallas, Texas; Ralph A. MacMullan, Head, Department of Natural Resources, State of Michigan, Lansing, Michigan; Mark Morton, Vice President and Group Executive, Aerospace Group (Valley Forge), General Electric Company, Narberth, Pennsylvania; John J. Royal, Secretary-Treasurer, Fishermen and Allied Workers Union, San Pedro, California; and Julius A. Stratton, Chairman of the Board, Ford Foundation, New York, New York.

One-Year Term

Werner A. Baum, President, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island; John C. Calhoun, Vice President, Texas A&M College, College Station, Texas;

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First Mini-Sub Dives Made in Florida Straits Research Project

In the first part of a three-week investigation of the Florida Straits, NOAA scientists working from the research submersible ALVIN, have gained new insights into mysterious seafloor features, and the relationships between these features and ocean bottom water currents.

The team, led by Dr. George H. Keller and John W. Kofoed of the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories, Miami, and including other scientists from AOML and from Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, made five dives in areas south of the Dry Tortugas and the outer keys, using the mini-sub operated by Woods Hole.

A half-mile-diameter hole in the ocean floor, 20 miles south of Key West, yielded both scientific results and striking evidences of man's casual use of the ocean. Such depressions had previously been discovered by the indirect methods of hydrographic surveying and seismic reflection profiling, but little was known of their detailed characteristics.

While exploring one such hole in a six-hour dive, Dr. Keller and Mr. Kofoed concluded that it is probably a sink hole caused by an undersea fresh water source that eroded away the limestone. Although the sea floor in the area is a smooth, hard pavement limestone, they collected sandy sediment from the bottom of the hole. There was also evidence of scouring at the bottom of the hole, and the scientific team believes that water currents curl over the lip of the hole, bringing any sediment in the area into it.

Deep in the hole, they saw fish--both food fish types and deep water exotics--some crabs, and huge moray eels, and, they reported, the ocean bottom in this area was littered with debris from many ships that have traversed the area. They saw dishes, boots, iron bars, and a great deal of other material.

The expedition also investigated the puzzling Tortugas and Agassiz sea valleys south of the Dry Tortugas. The scientific team in ALVIN discovered that these features are composed of ridges with sheer vertical sides, about 300-350 feet high and about 300 feet apart, with little current running through them. Thus they could not have been formed in the conventional way through scouring and erosion and are now believed to be the result of faulting or fracturing of the limestone.

North-south trending sediment ridges about at the western end of the Pourtales Terrace just south of Marquesas Key were investigated in two mini-sub dives, to find out what the ridges were made of and how they were formed. The scientific team found that they are old submarine features, smoothed over by sediment deposits. They also found strong westerly bottom currents across these ridges, although the Gulf Stream directly above flows strongly eastward.

Additional dives will be made during the ten-day period beginning October 21, again using ALVIN, the catamaran mother ship LULU, and the accompanying surface ship GOSNOLD, all from Woods Hole.

Advisory Committee Named *(continued from page 1)*

Gilbert M. Grosvenor, Editor and Vice President, National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C.; O. William Moody, Jr., Administrator of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department and Vice President of the Seafarers International Union, AFL-CIO, Silver Spring, Maryland; Verner E. Suomi, Director, Space Science and Engineering Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin; Edward Wenk, Jr., Professor of Engineering and Public Affairs, Aerospace Research Laboratory of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; Clement Tillion, member, Alaska State Legislature, House Minority Whip, Homer, Alaska; Myron Tribus, Vice President,

Xerox Corporation, Rochester, New York; and Rear Admiral Odale D. Waters, Jr., USN, Retired, of Alexandria, Virginia, Department of Oceanography, Florida Institute of Technology, N. Indianalantic, Florida.

Membership on the Committee was established by statute at twenty-five persons who may not be full-time officers or employees of the United States but should be drawn from State and local governments, industry, science, and other appropriate areas. Except for the first appointees, members will hold three-year terms on the Committee.

First Survey in Nearly 50 Years To Measure Height of Capitol Hill

For the first time in almost half a century, surveyors will measure the elevation of Capitol Hill -- the site of the U.S. Capitol -- and their instruments will be so precise that their measurements will be accurate within one half an inch and will reveal whether the 8,909,200-pound Capitol structure has caused the site to sink since its first measurement in 1884.

The measurements will be conducted later this month by the National Geodetic Survey, whose predecessor agency, the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, made the first measurements 87 years ago and placed a five-inch-square bronze plate inscribed "CAPITOL BENCH MARK US COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY 1884" under the first window of the southeast corner of the Capitol in the Senate wing.

The elevation was measured subsequently by the C & GS in 1914 and 1923, and by the District of Columbia Bureau of Public Buildings and Public Parks in 1926, when the heights determined were: House side, 87.103 feet; main (East) entrance, 90.558 feet; and Senate wing, 90.544 feet.

The survey is part of a larger NGS project being done for the Army Corps of Engineers, whose evaluation of the Chesapeake Bay resources may lead to a plan for maintaining and enhancing the Bay environment.

Three units of a 29-man NGS field party headed by Robert R. Gerrish, will check three routes within the District of Columbia which radiate from the Capitol. The routes are part of a leveling network that will connect tide gages along the shores of the Chesapeake and adjacent river estuaries.

Capitol Hill and its massive structure dominate the National Capital's skyline. The hill was the site at one time of a council house of the Powhatan Indians, located at its foot. When acquired by the government in 1791, it was known as Jenkins' Hill and was part of Cerne Abbey Manor, owned by Daniel Carroll.

William J. Rogers Dies

William J. Rogers, retired Fruit-Frost Weather Service Meteorologist and Principal Assistant at WSO, Pomona, died October 2, 1971. Mr. Rogers retired from the Service in December 1968.

New Telephone Weather Service Begun for Western Stockmen

The National Weather Service began a new weather service for stockmen of Wyoming, North Dakota, and South Dakota on October 18. Specifically, it is a 24-hour recorded telephone service from which wool growers and stockmen can obtain a current forecast including winter storm watches and warnings, when appropriate, for their area.

The forecasts will be updated routinely three times daily, or oftener, if advisable, since livestock are especially sensitive to weather elements and weather changes.

One phone number in each state can be called to obtain the information: 701-567-2203 in Hettinger, North Dakota; 605-892-2511 in Belle Fourche, South Dakota; and 307-235-6269 in Casper, Wyoming.

At each location a local forecast for an area within a 50- to 75-mile radius of the recording city as well as the respective state forecast will be routinely recorded. In addition, and when appropriate, a brief weather synopsis will be given when inclement weather is expected to affect the area.

The new service will operate until June 1, 1972, covering the months most likely to be adverse to stockmen's operations.

P.M. Landgren Named MC at El Paso, Texas

Perry M. Landgren, meteorologist in charge at the Knoxville, Tenn., Weather Service Office since 1963, is the new meteorologist in charge at El Paso, Tex. A veteran of more than 30 years of weather work, he has served twice previously at El Paso.

He entered the Weather Service at Duluth, Minn., in 1941. Following four years of military service during World War II, he served at Juneau, Alaska, and Albuquerque, N. M., before going to El Paso in 1952. He subsequently served at Miami, Fla., and again at El Paso before being placed in charge of the Knoxville office.

Mr. Landgren is a graduate of Duluth (Minn.) State Teachers College and has studied at the University of Chicago and Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

REMINDER: Annual leave in excess of the maximum must be used by January 8, 1972, or forfeited.

NOAA Men Selected To Analyze Satellite and Skylab Data

Four NOAA scientists are among the group selected this week by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to analyze data gathered by the first Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS-A) and by the Earth Resources Experiment Package (EREP) aboard the manned Skylab. Dr. P.M. Kuhn of the Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry Laboratory, Boulder, Colo., will conduct a concentrated atmospheric radiation project; George A. Maul of the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories, Miami, will experiment with remote sensing of ocean currents; Morton Keller of the National Ocean Survey will examine the feasibility of EREP photography for coastal zone mapping; and William H. Stevenson of the National Marine Fisheries Service Aerospace Remote Sensing Program at Bay St. Louis, Miss., will relate oceanographic data to fish resource abundance.

The objective of both ERTS and EREP is to obtain multispectral images of the surface of the earth with high-resolution remote sensors and to process and distribute the images to scientific users in a wide variety of disciplines. At the end of each manned visit to Skylab, data from the experiment package will be returned to earth in the command module on photographic film and magnetic tape for processing by the Manned Spacecraft Center at Houston, Tex. Processed data on terrain features will be stored at a Department of Interior data center in Sioux Falls, S. Dak. Oceanographic and meteorological data will be stored by NOAA's National Environmental Satellite Service.

NOAA Magazine Receives Illustration Award

For illustration of the January 1971 NOAA Magazine article on "Mapping the Underwater World," NOAA has received an Award of Excellence for Story Illustration from the Industrial Art Methods Magazine. The magazine won a similar award last year.

Scrolls were received, in addition to one for the magazine, by Art Director Max Chesy, Chief of the Publication Art Group; and William Welsh, Designer in the same group.

The award was won in stiff competition against commercial magazines.

Biologists Collect Shrimp Data Aboard Soviet Vessel KRILL



(From left) Mr. Wolotira; Dr. Murray Hayes, Director of the NMFS Kodiak Fisheries Research Center; Soviet Chief Scientist Yuri Skilarov; and U.S. interpreter Jerry Wilson on deck of the Soviet research vessel KRILL

NMFS biologist Robert J. Wolotira, Jr., has reported that his preliminary analysis of data collected early this year aboard the Soviet fisheries research vessel KRILL showed shrimp to be scarce in waters of the Alaskan continental shelf beyond the 12-mile U.S. fisheries zone. Bottom temperatures were very low during the sampling period.

Discussions with Russian scientists held in Moscow in 1970 resulted in a joint program to investigate shrimp resources south of the Alaska Peninsula and east of Kodiak Island. Primary objectives were to assess the standing stock of shrimp and to collect biological data to determine whether catches of shrimp taken both offshore and inshore are from one large homogeneous population or from separate stocks.

Early in March, when the KRILL, which had been on the grounds since January, called at Kodiak, members of the NMFS Kodiak staff and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game went aboard to discuss research progress and plans for the remainder of the cruise. At that time, the Soviet captain agreed to permit two American scientists to participate in the remainder of the Soviet operation.

Mr. Wolotira and another NMFS scientist, Perry A. Thompson, Jr., took many pictures and collected shrimp data during their stay aboard the KRILL. Data gathered by the Soviets during the entire cruise were passed on to the U.S. biologists.

Baltimore WSO Calls Close One

When baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn called the Baltimore Weather Service Office a little after noon on Sunday, October 10 for the latest word on the weather before making his decision to postpone the second game of the 1971 World Series, he was informed by weather service specialist Leonard S. Kmiecik that the rain would stop between 2:00 and 2:30 p.m. When the Baltimore Memorial Stadium clock said 2:19, the rain stopped.

The forecast had been made by weather service specialist Thomas E. Hostrander, with the assistance of Mr. Kmiecik and weather service specialist Kenneth Shaver.

MIC Clarence W. Reynolds explained that this prediction was a prime example of what can be accomplished by judicious use of radar in making very short range forecasts.

The accuracy of Mr. Hostrander's forecast that the rain would end shortly after 2:00 p.m. is borne out by the statistics which show that the total rainfall for the day was 2.38 inches and that except for a trace, all of it fell before 2:00.

Lake Survey Center To Host International Committee Meeting

The Lake Survey Center in Detroit is scheduled to host a meeting of the Coordinating Committee on Great Lakes Basic Hydraulic and Hydrologic Data on November 9, 1971. Formed in 1953 by the Corps of Engineers and its counterpart Canadian federal agencies for the purpose of internationally coordinating hydraulic and hydrologic data necessary for the development of the St. Lawrence Seaway and power projects, the committee has continued to perform a useful function since the completion of these projects.

In addition, recent federal government reorganizations in the United States and in Canada and present requirements for basic data resulting from the many evolving studies and programs for the development and improvement of Great Lakes water resources have exceeded the requirements originally envisioned.

At the meeting, questions of membership and the nature of future activities will be considered, as well as possible questions on the structure and membership of its subcommittees: the Lake Levels - Vertical Control Subcommittee; the River Flow Subcommittee; and the Physical Data Subcommittee.

NOAA Assisting FAA in Automated Air Traffic Control Service Plans

NOAA is assisting the Federal Aviation Administration in its plans to provide automated air traffic control service from take-off to landing.

The National Ocean Survey is furnishing geographical coordinates for specified points along the high and low altitude airways of the National Airspace System. The Airway Fix Files, as they are known, are listings which describe the air routes as a series of geographical positions, or fixes, listed in the order that they occur along each route from beginning point to termination point. The listing will be revised, printed, and distributed to each Air Route Traffic Control Center to coincide with revisions to the National Airspace System which become effective every 28 days.

The data in the file provide the basic information required by the computer system in the Air Route Traffic Control Centers to facilitate the clearance of Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) flight plans for the aviation community. Automation accomplishes this by processing all IFR flight plans, listing those that have been incorrectly submitted and processing those correctly filed. It also assists in the revision of the incorrect submissions, and displays processed data at control positions.

The preparation of the Airway Fix File by NOS' Aeronautical Chart Division and Electronic Computing Division, required utilization of automated procedures in order to meet the rigid time schedules, the large workload and accuracy of the mathematical computations.

NOAA EEO Affirmative Action Plan Issued

The new NOAA Equal Employment Opportunity Action Plan was issued as NOAA Administrator's Letter No. 5, dated September 30, 1971 and has been distributed to each employee. This plan will shortly be supplemented by plans developed by Primary Organization Elements and field stations and will be tailored to meet local situations.

Iowa, Michigan Withholding Taxes Rise

Employees who are subject to state tax withholdings for the States of Iowa and Michigan will notice an increase in their state tax beginning with the salary checks dated October 27, 1971. Commissioned officers' salary checks dated October 30, 1971, will have the increased rates.

NOTES ABOUT PEOPLE....

NOAA participants in the recent San Diego, Calif., Conference on Engineering in the Ocean Environment, sponsored by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers were: NOS - Virgil W. Rinehart, Director of the National Data Buoy Center; Edward E. Jones and Lt. Melvin Asato, electronic engineers from the Pacific Marine Center's Facilities Division; and Robert Kohler, geophysicist, Marine Geophysics Group; EDS - Dr. Thomas S. Austin, Director; Robert V. Ochiner, Acting Director, National Oceanographic Data Center; and Richard Morse, consultant, Marine Sciences; Office of Sea Grant - Robert B. Abel, Director; NMFS - William L. High, fishery biologist, Marine Fish, Shellfish and Oceanography, Seattle, Wash.; ERL - Burton B. Barnes, research supervisor (geophysicist) and Roy Newman, supervisory electronics technician, from the Marine Minerals Technology Center, Tiburon, Calif.

Michael Sims, chief of the Reliability Division of the NOS National Oceanographic Instrumentation Center, was a member of the Technical Program Committee of the Conference.



(From left) Mr. Barnes, Mr. Wyatt, and W.H. Haggard, Director, National Climatic Center

Robert B. Wyatt, meteorological technician in the Applied Climatology Division at EDS' National Climatic Center, and Jason Barnes, mail and file clerk in the Administrative and Technical Services Group at the Center, were honored at a retirement ceremony, Oct. 6. Mr. Wyatt, who retired after 25 years of Federal service, joined the National Climatic Center in January 1964, after previous service with the U.S. Postal Service. Mr. Barnes, who retired after nine years of service with the National Climatic Center, served with several law enforcement organizations, including the North Carolina State Highway Patrol, before joining the Center.

F.O. Diercks, Associate Director for Aeronautical Charting, NOS, delivered the graduation address and presented diplomas to the graduates of the Topographic Engineer Officers Course at the U.S. Army Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, on October 1. He was Chief of the School's Department of Topography in 1950-52 while on active duty in the Army.

Allen Pearson, Director of the National Severe Storms Forecast Center, addressed a session of the 27th Annual Convention of the Manufactured Housing Association of America, Inc., in Las Vegas, Nev., on October 18. He spoke on "The Importance of Emergency Action and Tie Downs in Severe Storms."



Cdr. Patrick



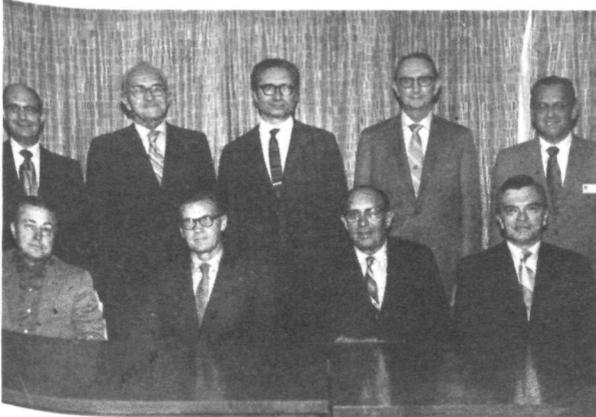
Lt. Cdr. Allbritton

Commander Archibald J. Patrick is the new Executive Officer of the NOAA Ship DISCOVERER. Succeeding him as Operations Officer is Lt. Cdr. Richard H. Allbritton, who was attached to the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami, Fla. Cdr. Patrick, who has been a commissioned officer since 1960, has served aboard the PATHFINDER, PIONEER, SURVEYOR, HODGSON, and BOWIE. Lt. Cdr. Allbritton's service began in 1962, and includes time aboard the EXPLORER, SURVEYOR, and PATHFINDER.

As part of the continuing program of detailing NWS Spaceflight Meteorology Group personnel to support NASA's Earth Observations Aircraft Program, Richard K. Siler, MIC of the Group's Houston Section, was detailed to McClellan AFB, Calif., from October 11-22. During this period flights were made to obtain multi-spectral photographs of sites in Arizona, California, Washington, Nevada, and Colorado.

Max W. Mull, NWS Marine Weather Services, recently attended a meeting of the Advisory Working Group of the WMO Commission for Marine Meteorology in Geneva, Switzerland, and subsequently went to Paris, France, to work with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Secretariat as a team member to help develop the detailed plan for the pilot project of the Integrated Global Ocean Station System.

Climatological Services Conference Held in Silver Spring



Shown above are the regional climatologists and some of the National Weather Service headquarters officials who attended the Climatological Services Conference in Silver Spring, Md., last week. They are, (front row, from left) Marvin D. Magnuson (Western Region); Dr. George P. Cressman, Director, National Weather Service; Harold B. Harshbarger, Chief, Climatological Services Division, NWSH;

Norman L. Canfield (Eastern Region); (back row, from left) Harold S. Lippmann, Assistant Chief, Climatological Services Division, NWSH; Lothar J. Joos (Southern Region); Saul Price (Pacific Region); Harold W. Searby, (Alaska Region); and Milo J. Andre (Central Region).

Other participants who were not available for the picture were: (From NWS) Karl R. Johannessen, Associate Director, Meteorological Operations; Ralph F. Kresge, Assistant to the Associate Director for Hydrology; Harold A. Scott, Public Weather Service; Burton H. Kirschner, Air Pollution Weather Service; (from DATAC Division) George S. Stevenson, Chief, Substation Management Section; Tillman F. Gladney, Chief, Surface Systems Branch; and Thomas Blackburn and Parke P. Starke; and Edwin P. Weigel, Public Affairs Officer. (From EDS) Arnold R. Hull, Acting Associate Director for Climatology; Herbert C. S. Thom, Senior Research Fellow; and Robert W. Schloemer, Executive Officer.

Trial Retirement Program Explained

Several inquiries have been received recently regarding the DOC-NOAA Trial Retirement Program. This program offers two plans: (1) Full retirement with re-employment rights, and (2) Retirement with part-time employment.

Under the first plan, the employee is retired and enjoys full time leisure with regular retirement annuity, for a period not to exceed one year; but, no later than one year from the effective date of such retirement, must either return to full-time duty or remain in full retirement without further reemployment rights.

Under the second plan, the employee is retired but is immediately reemployed on a part-time basis for a period not to exceed one year. During this year the employee must decide to either return to full-time duty or enter into full-time retirement without further reemployment rights.

An employee who elects to return to full-time employment from trial retirement will be placed in a position of similar grade and salary, and with similar tenure, to that held prior to the trial retirement period, except for (a) an employee in a position in grade GS-16 or equivalent or higher, who will be placed

in a GS-15 position with the minimum reduction in salary permitted by law, or (b) an employee who agreed at the time of trial retirement to reemployment in a lesser position, who will be placed in a position commensurate with such agreement.

Employees eligible to participate in this program are those who are eligible for regular optional retirement (e.g., age 62 or older with 5 years or more service, age 60 with 20 years service, or age 55 with 30 years service). Employees applying for disability retirement or discontinued service retirement are not eligible to participate in the trial retirement program.

Each application for trial retirement is subject to approval by an appointing officer, and will be approved only when the appointing officer determines that the application (1) is consistent with existing and foreseeable manpower requirements and limitations including the availability of a position in which the employee could be reemployed, and (2) would be in the best interests of NOAA.

Employees desiring more information on this program should contact their personnel office.

Fifth Annual Intra-NWS Severe Storms Conference Held



(Front row, from left) D. Holmes, A. Pearson, K. Johannessen, C. Knudsen, F. Wells, C. Woffinden, and E. Weigel.
(Back row, from left) H. Foster, NWS Technical Training Center Instructor

Michael Weinrich, H. McCrabb, L. Pitts, E. Balke, A. Skrede, J. Strahl, L. Shaffer, R. Black, B. Edelman, P. Wood, W. Seibert, L. Hughes, H. Mondschein, R. Beebe, and J. Galway.

The fifth annual Intra-NWS Severe Local Storms Conference was held in Kansas City on October 8. Participants were: NWS Headquarters - Karl Johannessen, Fred Wells, David Holmes, Bernard Edelman, Edwin Weigel, Joe Strahl; Central Regional Headquarters - Charles Knudsen, Charles Woffinden, Lawrence Hughes, Elroy Balke, Robert Beebe, Al Skrede, Perry Wood, Lawrence Shaffer, Loren Pitts; Southern Regional Headquarters - Harold McCrabb; Eastern Regional Headquarters - Walter

Seibert; Western Regional Headquarters - Robert Black; National Severe Storms Forecast Center - Allen Pearson, Joseph Galway, Hal Foster; River Forecast Center - Herman Mondschein.

Agenda items were for the most part non-controversial and for the first time the conference was completed in one day.

Field offices will be advised by letter of the recommendations of the conference as soon as the minutes of the conference are received from NWS Headquarters.

Oregon State University Sea Grant Program Wave Measurement System Being Installed

Under a NOAA Sea Grant Program, the University of Oregon has set a ten-ton anchor stone in the ocean in 50 feet of water near the end of the north jetty at Yaquina Bay in Newport. Setting the anchor was the first step for installing an Oregon State University wave measuring system for improving ocean forecasts. Other components of the system to be installed include a pressure sensor, mounted on the anchor stone, armored electrical cable to a terminal station on the south jetty, and a recorder at the National Weather Service station at the OSU Marine Science Center. The pressure sensor, mounted on the rock anchor, will send signals to the recording station at the Marine Science Center. There, observations of wave height and period will be gathered and analyzed in an effort to develop better wave forecasting techniques for the Yaquina Bay area, then extend them to the entire coast.

Keypunching Begun on Zooplankton Volumes And Biological Classification Code Data

By agreement between World Data Center A, Oceanography, and the Indian Ocean Biological Center, Cochin, India, EDS' National Oceanographic Data Center has begun keypunching the final shipment of zooplankton volumes and biological classification code data. These data will be transferred to magnetic tape and forwarded to the University of Hawaii for analyses and inclusion in an atlas series on the International Indian Ocean Expedition.

Airport Survey Underway in Washington

An airport survey party headed by Paul D. Crabtree has begun a three-week survey of the Bellingham (Wash.) Airport.

Data obtained, in conjunction with aerial photographs taken previously by the National Ocean Survey, will appear on an Airport Obstruction Chart to be published in five or six months.

Items to be considered for publication in NOAA WEEK should be submitted to:
Office of Public Affairs, NOAA, Room 221, Bldg. 5, Rockville, Md. 20852. Phone (301) 496-8243.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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