



NOAA WEEK

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

NWS Changes Terminology Of Marine Storm Warnings

The National Weather Service has announced a change in terminology for the traditional announcement to small-craft operators of marginally hazardous weather conditions. Instead of "Small Craft Warnings," these weather messages are to be called "Small Craft Advisories," to reflect more accurately the true nature of their content. The change will take effect for salt-water sailors on January 1. It was introduced to Great Lakes boaters in 1971.

The NWS has an ascending series of alerting messages for mariners, keyed to increasingly hazardous weather. The lowest rung in the ladder has been the small-craft warning--for winds of about 18 to 33 knots and/or dangerous sea conditions. Next in urgency is the gale warning (for winds of 34 to 47 knots), then the storm warning (48 to 63 knots or more), and, lastly, the hurricane warning (winds of 64 knots or more produced by a tropical cyclone).

All but the small-craft warning are based on well-defined meteorological conditions, and will remain the same. The small-craft warning is less precise, and varies in meaning from one locality to another. In response to objections from mariners about vagueness and variability, the Weather Service is switching to the word advisory, and informing mariners to decide for themselves whether the observed or forecast conditions constitute a real danger to them.

When a small-craft sailor sees the familiar red triangle fluttering in the breeze, he is advised to tune in the latest marine weather forecast, decide if he is experienced enough in boat handling and if his boat is seaworthy enough to cope with the expected weather--or whether he had better stay in port.

A sample Small Craft Advisory is shown below, as it will be issued over the NWS teletypewriter circuits:

DELAWARE BAY
SMALL CRAFT ADVISORY IN EFFECT
WINDS NORTHEAST 20 TO 30 KNOTS THIS
AFTERNOON...SHIFTING TO NORTHWEST 20

(Continued on page 7)

Knecht Heads Task Force On Coastal Zone Activities

Robert W. Knecht, Deputy Director of the Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, Colo., is directing the work of a task force planning NOAA's activities in Coastal Zone Management. Coastal Zone Management (CZM) is a new responsibility placed by the Congress on the Secretary of Commerce and delegated to NOAA.

The act creating the Federal CZM function is designed on recommendations contained in "Our Nation and the Sea," the final report of the President's Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources, chaired by Julius A. Stratton of the Ford Foundation. The "Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972" provides for Federal funding to encourage the states bordering on the oceans and the Great Lakes to preserve, protect, develop, and use effectively the land and water resources of the coastal zone. When activated, NOAA's Office of CZM will provide two-to-one matching grants to the states to develop management programs, and, after approval of the plans by the Secretary of Commerce, similar funding for program administration. Additional one-to-one matching grants will be available for the acquisition of estuarine areas for research.

Harold L. Goodwin Is Appointed To Aquaculture Program Position

Harold L. Goodwin has been appointed Interim Program Manager of the NOAA Aquaculture Program, a new position that has been established in the Office of the Associate Administrator for Marine Resources. Mr. Goodwin will continue to devote about half of his time to the duties of Deputy Director of NOAA's Office of Sea Grant, the position he has filled since the office became part of NOAA in October 1970. He previously was Deputy Director of the Sea Grant Program under the National Science Foundation.

His first action will be to establish an internal task group comprising representatives of NOAA's Major Line Components, which will draw up a statement of NOAA's aquaculture goals, and develop preliminary plans for fulfilling them. It will also serve as a steering and liaison committee.

Robert S. Groper Is Named To New NWS Hydrology Post

Herbert S. Groper, who has been Meteorologist in Charge of the National Weather Service Office at Trenton, N.J., since early 1969, has been appointed to a new position with the Office of Hydrology at NWS Headquarters in Silver Spring, Md. Beginning December 4, he will be responsible for planning and coordinating the national flash-flood program, with particular emphasis on improving warning methods and community preparedness.

He began his career with the Weather Service at Atlantic City, N.J., in 1942. Later that year, he enlisted in the Navy and spent three years as a military weatherman. In 1946, he rejoined the NWS and was assigned to the Atlantic Weather Patrol, with which he served on 30 patrols. In 1951 he was transferred to the Philadelphia WSO, and in 1966 became the principal assistant of the Baltimore WSO.

He holds a B.S. degree in meteorology from Pennsylvania State University.

Lieutenant Commander J.P. Brown Appointed To NOS Marine Surveys and Maps Position

Lieutenant Commander James P. Brown, Jr., is the new Chief of the Requirements Section in the National Ocean Survey's Office of Marine Surveys and Maps in Rockville, Md. He joined the commissioned corps in 1965, and has had nine years of sea duty with the Navy and NOAA ships. He was previously assigned to the Office of Ecology and Environmental Conservation.



Means and Taylor Head NGS Field Parties

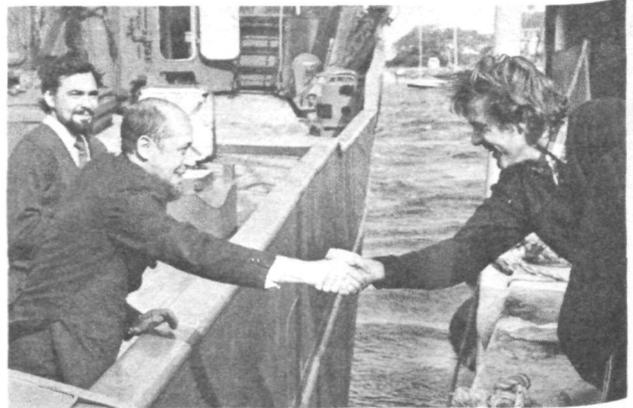


Mr. Means

Wesley O. Means has been named Chief of the National Geodetic Survey's Geodetic Field Party G-34. The party is currently performing reconnaissance for triangulation surveys in Erie County, N.Y. Mr. Means has served with geodetic field parties throughout the United States for the past 20 years.

James W. Taylor is the new Chief of the National Geodetic Survey's Geodetic Leveling Party G-36. The party is headquartered in Bay City, Tex., where it is conducting vertical measurements in the Gulf coast area. A Commerce Department employee for more than 30 years, Mr. Taylor has served with geodetic field parties throughout the United States.

Foreign Scientists Are Honored; F.L. Merchant Receives Award



Dr. Valentín Bryantsev, chief scientist aboard the Russian research vessel BLESK is greeted by Dr. Richard C. Hennemuth, Deputy Director of the NMFS Northeast Fisheries Center, on the vessel's arrival at Woods Hole, Mass. Vladimar Shatskikh, translator for the U.S.S.R. party, stands beside Dr. Bryantsev.

Following the arrival at Woods Hole, Mass., of the Russian research vessel BLESK, the West German R/V ANTON DOHRN, and the NOAA Ship ALBATROSS IV, and in Boston of the Polish R/V WIECZNO--all engaged in scientific work in the Atlantic--the National Marine Fisheries Service Northeast Fisheries Center was the setting for a reception honoring the foreign visitors.

Center Director Dr. Robert L. Edwards took the opportunity to present a Special Achievement Award to Floyd L. Merchant, steward on the ALBATROSS IV, who designed a plankton-sorting table that remains steady in even the roughest seas, using the gimbal technique that cradles ship compasses against violent movement. His invention employed spare cooking pots and scrap metal affixed to an ordinary table. NMFS cruise planners will use the gimballed sorting tables routinely on future research cruises, because it is a boon to those individuals assigned to sorting and counting tiny plankton species collected at sea.



Captain of the BLESK Seman Svyatkin (left) watched as Mr. Merchant accepted his award from Dr. Edwards (right). Behind Mr. Merchant is the NMFS Fisheries Center's Russian interpreter, William Beers.

LSC, Canadian Charting Officials Discuss Coordination, Cooperation

Captain Kenneth A. MacDonald, Director of the Lake Survey Center, headed a group of LSC personnel who attended a recent meeting with the Director, Central Region, Marine Sciences Directorate, and representatives of the Canadian Hydrographic Service on the coordination of nautical charting and related operations on the Great Lakes. Other LSC people present at the meeting, held at the Canadian Centre for Inland Waters in Burlington, Ontario, were Commander Sigmund R. Petersen, Operations Officer, and Frank A. Blust, Carl B. Feldscher, and William J. Monteith.

The purpose of the meeting was to assess ongoing programs and to lay the foundation for further cooperative programs to coordinate NOAA's nautical charting and related publications with similar Canadian publications, to avoid duplication and reduce costs to both countries. One of the ongoing programs was initiated in 1963, and has worked toward achieving compatibility in the LSC and Canadian Hydrographic Service charts. This effort has been coordinated by Charting Advisors from each agency.

The highly successful technical exchange of personnel, which was conducted for the first time in 1972 and resulted in giving both agencies a broader perspective and understanding of each other's objectives, goals and projects, was discussed, as were ways to carry on possible further and even broader coordination and exchange. It was decided the subject should be studied by the Charting Advisors.

Objectives of this study tentatively agreed to were: to explore means of achieving even greater compatibility of LSC and CHS charts; to determine the feasibility of the publication of international charts of the Great Lakes; to study how best to achieve greater coordination between activities and chart production procedures; to recommend appropriate expansion of the Terms of Reference (the agreement under which the Charting Advisors operate); and to form new work groups to carry out the objectives. Plans for 1973 activities were also discussed.

Forecasters Handbook on Soaring Published

Forecasters Handbook No. 3, Soaring Meteorology for Forecasters, has been published and distributed. The authors were Stanley J. Lacy, National Weather Service Representative to the Federal Aviation Administration, and Charles V. Lindsay, Quality Control Officer at the Weather Service Forecast Office in Washington, D. C. The intent of the Handbook is to provide information concerning some of the meteorological concepts pertinent to forecasting for soaring flights.

Robert K. Crowell Becomes Executive Officer of NMFS

Robert K. Crowell is the new executive officer of the National Marine Fisheries Service. He has been employed in managerial positions with NOAA and its predecessor, the Environmental Science Services Administration, since 1966, in Miami, Fla., and Rockville, Md. His most recent post was as a management analyst with the Systems Development Project, headquartered at Rockville. During



the past year he participated in the design and implementation of a uniform financial management system for NOAA.

Mr. Crowell received his bachelor's degree from Concord College, W.Va., and later attended Ohio University in Athens and the Richmond (Va.) Professional Institute. He joined the Weather Bureau as a management intern in Washington, D.C., in 1962 after teaching school for five years and serving in the U.S. Army for two years.

Six Commended for Rescue Attempt in Alaska

Six officers and crewmen of the NOAA ships FAIRWEATHER and RAINIER have been officially commended for their attempts to rescue two occupants of a car which went off a pier at Kodiak, Alaska, in August. Rear Admiral Norman E. Taylor, Director, Pacific Marine Center, Seattle, Wash., stated that the six, all Scuba divers, made repeated dives under adverse conditions of darkness, poor visibility, and cold water to locate the vehicle and its occupants. The rescue effort proved unsuccessful. The six commended were Lieutenant (j.g.) Emerson C. Wood, Ensign Roger G. Hendershot, Earl R. Krick, Stewart D. Crandall, Charles Northcut, and Thomas M. Waters.

U.S. Fishery Scientists Are in Moscow

Four National Marine Fisheries Service scientists are in Moscow meeting with their U.S.S.R. counterparts in informal meetings on bilateral agreements on fisheries of mutual concern. Dr. Dayton L. Alverson, Director of the Northwest Fisheries Center, Seattle, Wash.; Murray L. Hayes of Kodiak, Alaska; Francis M. Fukuhara of the Seattle Fisheries Center; and Dr. Paul E. Smith of the Central Pacific Fisheries Research Center in La Jolla, Calif., are accompanied by Alexis N. Obolinsky, NMFS interpreter from Washington, D.C., and Professor Donald E. Bevan, of the University of Washington School of Fisheries, Seattle, Wash., a consultant to the U.S. delegation.

Three state representatives are also attending. They are: Gene Di Donato, Washington; Dr. Eugene Cruze, Oregon; and Peter Jackson, Alaska.

Equal Employment Opportunity

The Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, as reported in the June 9, 1972 issue of Personnel Perspective, gives the U.S. Civil Service Commission a stronger role in assuring equal opportunity in all aspects of Federal employment. Accordingly, CSC has issued regulations placing the Federal provisions of the law into effect. This edition of Personnel Perspective will discuss the substance of these new regulations and their anticipated effect on NOAA's EEO effort. EEO Officers and Counselors, charged with responsibilities in this area, are identified in NOAA Circular 72-97, August 7, 1972, and NOAA Circular 72-12, October 12, 1972, which have been distributed to all employees. In future issues of NOAA WEEK each major line component's EEO Committee will be identified by photograph. Changes in these committees or in the rosters of EEO Officers and Counselors will be published in Personnel Perspective as they occur. For informational purposes, the procedures for filing a discrimination complaint, which were detailed in the June 23, 1972 issue of Personnel Perspective, are repeated here reflecting applicable regulatory changes.

EEO Regulatory Changes

CSC regulations necessitated by the enactment of the EEO Act of 1972 are not wholesale replacements of existing EEO rules. They are, rather, substantive revisions of those rules created to strengthen the system of discrimination complaint processing. They are designed to assure employees and applicants of their right to fair and fast adjudication of discrimination complaints and to assure that agencies move affirmatively in accordance with the law in effecting equal employment opportunity for all persons.

The following is a summary of the major changes in the regulations:

1) Requirements Statements - To emphasize the affirmative aspects of agency equal employment opportunity obligations, the requirements for submission of national and regional EEO plans and the responsibility of agency heads to assure that principal and operating EEO officials meet qualification requirements are stated. This puts the onus on NOAA to insure that its EEO personnel are of a high caliber and its program is workable.

2) Federal Women's Program Coordinator - Agencies are required to designate a Federal Women's Program Coordinator with responsibility for advising the Director of EEO on matters affecting the employment and advancement of women. As reported in the November 3 issue of Personnel Perspective, Ms. Rosa Hill of the Personnel Relations Branch, NOAA Personnel, has been designated to this post.

3) EEO Officials Publicity - Agencies are required to publicize and post permanently on bulletin boards the names and addresses of various EEO officials. NOAA has posted the names and photographs of its EEO Counselors already and is arranging for posting of the names and locations of its EEO Officers.

4) Religious Accommodation - Agencies are required to make reasonable accommodation to the religious needs of applicants and employees (including those who observe the Sabbath on other than Sunday) when the accommodation can be made by a substitution of a qualified employee, a grant of leave, or other means without undue hardship on the business of the agency. The agency has an affirmative duty to attempt to accommodate and if a complaint arises in this connection, the agency has the duty to demonstrate its inability to accommodate.

5) Time Limit to Contact Counselor - The time limit for contacting an EEO Counselor is extended from 15 to 30 calendar days from the date of the alleged discriminatory act and agencies are required to assure that full cooperation is provided to the counselor by all employees in the performance of his duties.

6) Complaint Recipients - In addition to EEO Officers, the officials designated to receive a complaint include the head of the agency, the Director of EEO, the head of a field establishment, the Federal Women's Program Coordinator and any other officials designated for this purpose by the agency. Any additions to the above list within NOAA will be promptly published.

7) Complaint Filing Advice - EEO Counselors are prohibited from attempting in any way to restrain a person from filing a complaint of discrimination. Counselors may not advise a person not to file a complaint.

8) Counseling Completion Time Limit - The time limit for completion of counseling has been converted from 15 work days to 21 calendar days for consistency with other time limits which are stated in calendar days. If the final counseling interview is not completed in 21

PERSONNEL PERSPECTIVE

(Continued from page 4)

days, the counselor must on the 21st day notify the person counseled of his right to file a complaint at any time thereafter and up to 15 days after the final interview has been conducted.

9) Hearing Request - If after investigation of the complaint an adjustment is not arrived at, the complainant is allowed 15 days instead of 7 from the date of receipt of the proposed disposition to request a hearing. The complainant's request must be in writing.

10) Remedial Action - When there is a finding of discrimination agencies must take remedial action, with or without back pay, as appropriate, and must review the case to determine if disciplinary action should be taken and record the basis for the decision to take or not to take disciplinary action.

11) Appeal Procedure Choice - Where an action otherwise appealable to the Commission involves a discrimination issue, the agency must inform the employee of his right to elect to proceed under the discrimination complaint procedure.

12) Filing Date - A complaint is deemed filed (For the purpose of determining time limits) on the date it is delivered to an agency official designated to receive complaints or, if mailed, on the postmark date. Agencies are required to acknowledge receipt of complaints in writing and in the acknowledgement notice advise the complainant of his rights, including appeal to the Commission and right to file a civil action.

13) Complaints of Coercion or Reprisal - Allegations of coercion or reprisal by a complainant or his representative or by a witness at a discrimination hearing may be handled during the hearing on the original complaint, or, if a charge arises before a hearing, agencies will be required to investigate and report to the Commission on actions taken on the charge within 15 days of receipt of the charge.

14) Investigative File - Agencies are required to furnish the investigative file promptly to the complainant and provide him an opportunity to discuss the file with appropriate officials.

15) Complaint Resolution - Complaints must be resolved within 180 days of filing. Agencies are required to report monthly to the Commission on pending complaints. If a decision on the complaint has not been made within 75 days of filing and the Commission has not been requested to supply a complaints examiner within that time period, the

agency will be required to take whatever measures the Commission considers appropriate to expedite processing or the Commission may assume responsibility for processing the complaint, including the agency investigation and requiring the agency to propose a disposition to the complainant within 15 days of receipt of the investigator's report.

16) Findings of Discrimination - A recommendation for a finding of discrimination by a complaints examiner will become a final decision of discrimination binding on the agency 30 days after the recommendation is made, where the agency has failed to issue a final decision within 180 days of filing of the complaint. Remedial action on behalf of applicants or employees in cases where there is a finding of discrimination must be taken by the agency. Such remedial action may include offer of employment to a job applicant discriminated against, back pay up to two years prior to the initial filing date, or priority consideration for promotion.

17) Third Party Complaints - Complaints by third parties or organizations must be investigated by the agency and the agency must prepare a file reflecting the results of the investigation and make the file available to the complaining parties along with its decision on the complaint. Within 30 days, the complaining party may request that the decision be reviewed by the Commission which may require additional investigation by the agency or make its own investigation and order corrective action, including back pay, as it deems appropriate.

These changes become effective December 1, 1972. NOAA, through this special edition of NOAA WEEK and other internal means, is notifying all persons within the organization responsible for EEO program operation of their new or changed responsibilities vis-a-vis the revised regulations.

Discrimination Complaint Processing

When an employee believes he has been discriminated against because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin, he has a separate and distinct procedure to follow to attempt to resolve his complaint. This article will briefly describe the provisions of that procedure reflecting the new regulatory changes.

The first step an employee must take toward resolution of a discrimination complaint is to consult with the appro-

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)

appropriate Equal Employment Opportunity Counselor within 30 calendar days of the incident. The Counselor makes whatever inquiry he believes necessary into the matter, seeking an informal solution. Whatever the extent of his inquiry, he conducts his final interview with the aggrieved person within 21 calendar days of the initial contact, insofar as practicable. Should the Counselor fail to resolve the complaint, the employee has 15 calendar days to file a formal complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Officer. In presenting a complaint, including the initial counseling activity, the complainant is free from restraint, interference, coercion, discrimination or reprisal and has the right to be accompanied, represented and advised by a representative of his choice. Complainants are also afforded a reasonable amount of official time to present their complaints if they would otherwise be on duty.

Upon receipt of a formal complaint, the EEO Officer assigns a trained investigator to the case and requests a report of the informal proceedings from the Counselor who initially attempted resolution. The EEO Officer keeps the employee and his representative informed of the matter's progress at all times. The investigator looks into all aspects of the complaint, obtaining necessary testimony and affidavits from whomever he deems appropriate. The investigation always includes a thorough review of the circumstances plus a comparative analysis of the situation to others of a similar nature. Upon completion of his investigation, the investigator transmits the investigation file to the EEO Officer. The EEO Officer furnishes a copy of the investigation file to the complainant or his representative. After the employee has reviewed the file, the EEO Officer provides an

opportunity for an informal mutual adjustment of the complaint. If agreement is reached, the terms are made part of the complaint file, all parties are so advised and the matter is closed.

If agreement is not reached, the EEO Officer recommends disposition of the complaint to the Director of Equal Employment Opportunity. At the same time, the EEO Officer notifies the employee of the recommendation and of the employee's right to a hearing with subsequent decision by the Director of EEO. The complainant has 15 calendar days from receipt of the notice to notify the EEO Officer whether or not he wants a hearing.

Discrimination hearings are conducted by Civil Service Commission trained Complaint Examiners obtained on request by the Director of EEO. Every hearing includes examination of witnesses under oath, oral argument, presentation of documentary evidence and whatever else the Complaint Examiner feels is necessary to obtain a complete record. At the hearing's conclusion, the Complaint Examiner incorporates the transcript of the hearing into the complaint file and, together with his findings and analysis of the matter and his recommended decision on the merits of the complaint, transmits the file to the Director of EEO and notifies the complainant of the date on which this is done.

The final decision of a formal complaint is made by the Director of EEO. His decision is based on information in the complaint file. The decision resolves the discrimination issue and requires any necessary remedial action. The complainant and his representative receive copies of the decision. The complainant has the right to appeal the final decision to the Civil Service Commission.

National Marine Fisheries Service Headquarters EEO Committee



In this second series in the pictorial identification of the various EEO Committees throughout NOAA, we are featuring the NMFS Headquarters EEO Committee which serves National Marine Fisheries Service employees in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

From left to right: (First row) Norma Hughes, Norman Fitz (Second row) Roland Finch, Louise Turner, Betty Hackley, Rosa Newman, Thelma Bell (Third row) Bernice Perry, Myra Wells - NOAA Personnel Representative to the Committee, Catherine Joseph, Thomas Billy, Jurate Micuta, Benjamin Remington

U.S., Japanese Aquaculture Panels Hold Second Joint Meeting in U.S.

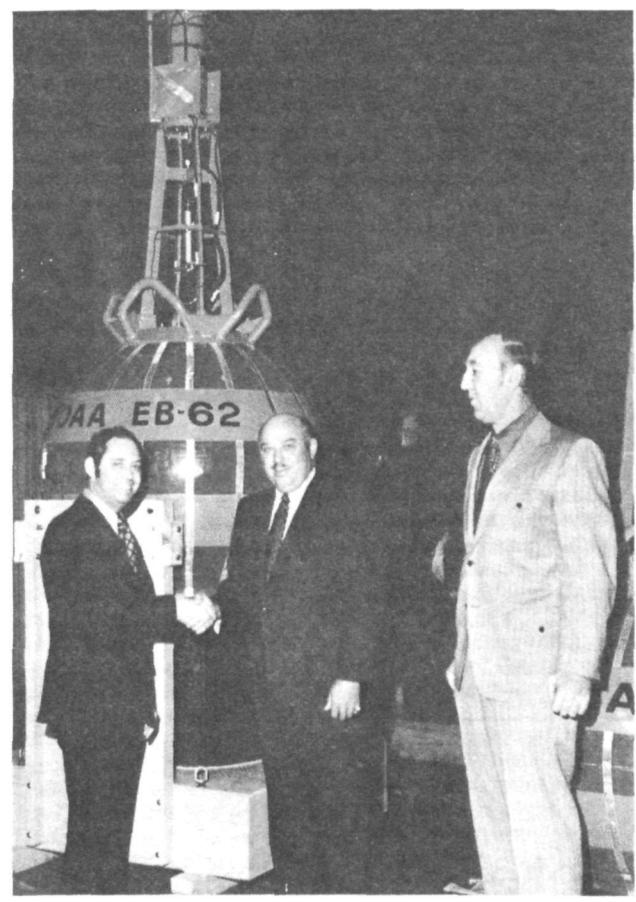
The Second Joint Meeting of the U.S. and Japanese Aquaculture Panels of the U.S.-Japanese Cooperative Program on Natural Resources (UJNR) was held in Washington, D.C., recently, and followed by a ten-day tour of aquaculture sites throughout the U.S. and a closing meeting in Seattle, Wash. The purpose of the meeting was to exchange scientific and technological information of mutual benefit in the field of aquaculture.

Three Japanese members participated: Dr. Atsushi Furukawa, Director of the Japan Sea Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory, Niigata, Chairman of the Japanese Panel; Dr. Hisashi Kan-no, Chief/Aquaculture, Tohoku Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory, Shiogama; and Dr. Jiro Tanaka, Chief Researcher, Tokai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory, Yokosuka City. NOAA personnel attending included Robert D. Wildman, Program Director, Projects Support, National Sea Grant Program; William N. Shaw, Chief, Estuarine Resource Assessment Investigation, Oxford, Md., Chairman of the U.S. Panel; John B. Glude, Deputy Regional Director, Northwest Region, National Marine Fisheries Service, Seattle, Wash.; Cornelius R. Mock, Fishery Biologist, NMFS Gulf Coastal Fisheries Center, Galveston, Tex.; Dr. Arlene Longwell, Research Geneticist, NMFS Middle Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Center, Milford, Conn.; and Harvey Willoughby, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Denver, Colo., also a member of the U.S. Panel.

Plans for the exchange of both scientists and literature were formalized during the meeting and discussions were devoted to preliminary planning for joint research programs centered on pathology and/or nutrition.

The next meeting of the Joint Panel on Aquaculture is planned for late 1973 in Japan.

Limited Capability Buoys Arrive At National Data Buoy Center



A NASA PHOTO

James W. Winchester (center), Director of the National Data Buoy Center, accepts delivery of four General Electric Limited Capability Buoys (LCBs) at the Mississippi Test Facility in Bay St. Louis, Miss., from Edward Ray, general manager of GE's Ocean Systems Department, Re-entry Division, as Calvin Lawson (right), GE LCB program manager, watches. The LCBs are smaller, less costly, report fewer environmental parameters and have a shorter deployment life than the larger, more complex buoys also under development. There are a variety of operational and scientific applications where LCBs are required in NOAA's program to develop a national system of environmental data reporting buoys for America's coastal waters and the deep sea.

Storm Warning Changes (Continued from page 1)

TO 30 KNOTS TONIGHT AND 15 TO 25 KNOTS WEDNESDAY.
WEATHER...RAIN POSSIBLY HEAVY AT TIMES THIS AFTERNOON ENDING TONIGHT...CLOUDY WEDNESDAY.
VISIBILITY...1 to 3 MILES IN RAIN AND FOG...IMPROVING TO 5 MILES OR MORE TONIGHT.

Along with this change in terminology, marine weather forecasters have begun to issue by radio a new warning that carries the label "Special Marine Warning Bulletin." No visual displays accompany the bulletin. It is issued whenever a severe local storm or strong wind of brief duration is imminent, and is not covered by existing warnings or advisories. Boaters will receive these special warnings if they keep tuned to a Weather Service VHF/FM or Coast Guard radio station, or to a commercial station that carries marine weather.

Cranberry Growers Commend WSO Milwaukee, Wis.

The Milwaukee, Wis., Weather Service Office has been commended by the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers Association for its outstanding service to the cranberry growers. A large crop and late season were responsible for a later than normal harvest, and accurate forecasts during the harvest period were critical. The Association stated, in a recent letter to Charles G. Knudsen, Director of the National Weather Service Central Region, that the "Accuracy was outstanding, thus saving many thousands of dollars to the industry."

Sixth Weather Radar Class Held at NWS Technical Training Center



Participants in the Sixth Weather Radar Class, held at the National Weather Service Technical Training Center in Kansas City, Mo., from October 25 - November 16, were (front row, from left) Charles Spurlock, Nashville, Tenn.; Donald Klein, Bismarck, N. Dak.; Takaharu Mizukami, Barking Sands, Hawaii; Keith Blessum, Fargo, N. Dak.; Donald Stokes, Grand Island, Nebr.; Frederick Roush, Monett, Mo.;

Billy Crane, Midland, Tex.; (standing from left) Robert Mosley, Buffalo, N.Y.; Bill Winkert, Instructor; Donald Faulkner, Fort Worth, Tex.; Larry Burns, Instructor; Don Whitman, Instructor; James Robinson, New York, N.Y.; Donald Edwards, Patuxent River, Md.; Jim Wantz, Instructor; Robert Coe, Centreville, Ala.; and Marshall Goff, Jr., Minneapolis, Minn.



notes about people...

Edward W. Bisone, General Physical Scientist in the Spacecraft Systems Group of the National Environmental Satellite Service's Office of System Integration, is serving as President of the League of Federal Recreation Associations. The League includes over 70 agency recreation associations, among which is the NOAA Employees Association, and services the more than 200,000 agency members by arranging for discounts and travel and by sponsoring sporting events. Additional activities are advertised in the "Recreation Register," the League paper, which is distributed to the NOAA Employees Association.

Elizabeth Hochberg, an accountant in NOAA's Finance Division, recently captured the individual honors at the American Contract Bridge League's national tournament in Lancaster, Pa., with a score of 320 1/2 points. She will have an opportunity to defend her title as "Individual Champion" next July, when the Nationals will be held in Washington, D. C.

Francis E. O'Leary of Orlando, Fla., was selected as Meteorological Technician for Swan Island, replacing Billy J. Spencer, who transferred to the Alaska Region.

L. B. Byrd, Chief of State-Federal Relationships Division in the Southeast Regional Office of the National Marine Fisheries Service, recently was awarded a runner-up certificate for "Federal Employee of the Year" in Pinellas County, Fla. The program is sponsored by the Federal Executive Association in recognition of outstanding employees. The county has a Federal population of 3,900.

Vaughn D. Rockney, Chief of the National Weather Service Overseas Operations Division, will coordinate U. S. participation in two major conferences scheduled to be held in Helsinki, Finland, in 1973. Earlier this month, as President of the World Meteorological Organization's Commission for Instruments and Methods of Observation, he attended a meeting in Geneva of the WMO-World Health Organization Planning Committee for the Technical Conference on the Observation and Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution, to be held July 30 - August 4. The second meeting, an international exhibition of meteorological and air pollution instruments, is called METEOREX-73, sponsored by the host country, and is to be held August 2 - 9. Further information on the meetings is available from Mr. Rockney, W13.

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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