

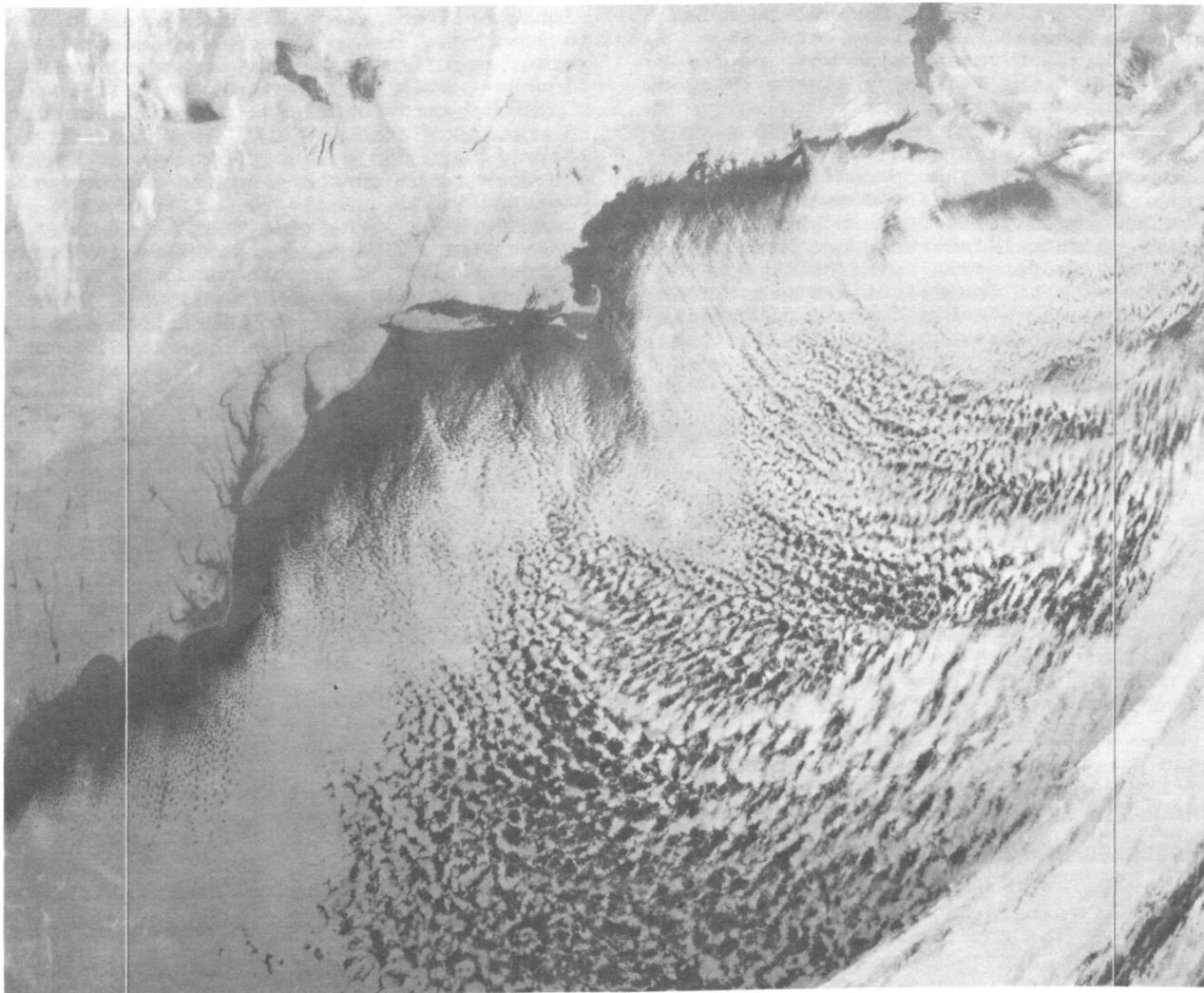


NOAA WEEK

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

NOAA-2 Satellite Views Eastern North America



An infrared image transmitted by the NOAA-2 satellite from 900 miles above the earth shows the east coast of North America from the Gaspé Peninsula to Florida. Coastal features visible in the image include Nova Scotia and the Bay of Fundy, Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Narragansett Bay, Long Island, Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay, Cape Hatteras and the Outer Banks, and Cape Fear. In the upper

left are Lakes Michigan, Erie, Ontario, and the Finger Lakes. Over the Atlantic in this image received December 18 is the leading edge of the frontal system that brought low temperatures to the eastern United States.

This image was captured by the very high resolution radiometer which obtains observations with a resolution of one-half mile.

Soviet and United States Scientists Consider Fish Resources

Soviet and American scientists have agreed that many species of food fish caught in waters off Oregon, Washington, southern British Columbia, in the Gulf of Alaska, and in the Bering Sea are overfished and that there is a pressing need for cooperative conservation measures. This agreement was reached at a recent Moscow meeting in which fisheries experts from the two nations exchanged information on the status of stocks of food fish sought by commercial fishermen in the northeastern Pacific.

The Soviet delegation to the 10-day meeting (Nov. 26-Dec. 5) was headed by Dr. A.S. Bagdanov, Director of the Soviet Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography, Moscow. Leader of the U.S. delegation was Dr. D.L. Alverson, Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service Northwest Fisheries Center at Seattle, Wash. Present also were representatives of the States of Alaska, Oregon, and Washington.

In a series of informal discussions, the group exchanged statistical and biological information on fish, proposed plans for joint research studies, recommended conservation regulations for a number of marine species of mutual interest, and made plans for future cooperative research. Of paramount concern to the scientists was the status of such valuable commercial species as crabs, flounders, herring, Pacific hake and ocean perch, pollock, rockfish, and sablefish (black cod).

The scientists agreed that:

...Ocean perch stocks off Oregon, Washington, southern British Columbia, and the eastern Bering Sea are in a depleted state on the basis of comparisons of catches with fishery effort expended, low catches, and biological characteristics noted in scientific study of specimens.

...Hake stocks off the coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington have declined to somewhat lower than average levels, probably as a result of fishing and poor spawning.

...Herring stocks have declined sharply in the eastern Bering Sea. Pollock catches have

risen significantly in recent years in the same area, as evidenced by the total current harvest of 3 1/2 billion pounds.

...Rockfish stocks are in a most unsatisfactory state in most areas of the northeastern Pacific.

...Sablefish have been overfished in the Bering Sea and are now under heavy exploitation in the northeastern Pacific. Yellowfin flounder stocks are also in trouble for the same reasons.

...Crabs in the Bering Sea are presently subjected to such heavy exploitation that continued protection is necessary for king crabs, and caution must be exercised in relation to tanner crab fishing.

As a result of their evaluations, the scientists recommended that joint regulations be established as soon as feasible to lower the fishing levels for ocean perch, rockfish, sablefish, and yellowfin flounder; that the level of hake fishing should be watched carefully until a better rate of population renewal is achieved; that fishing for pollock, catches of which are seen to be approaching the maximum expected yield, should be limited; and that fishing for herring must be limited pending more intensive scientific investigations of Bering Sea stocks.

These findings and advice will be presented to government administrators of fisheries affairs in both the U.S.S.R. and the United States. They will be considered for inclusion in joint conservation measures the scientists hope will be proposed at government-to-government meetings scheduled for early 1973 in Moscow.

Also discussed at the joint meetings were two Soviet research cruises scheduled for 1973 off the California coast, to be coordinated with similar U.S. activities. It will be recommended that American scientists participate in the voyages.

Part of the agenda was devoted to joint discussions of the anchovy resource off California and Mexico which has, in recent years, caught the attention of the Soviet fishing fleet.

NOAA Sends Experts To Investigate Earthquakes in Managua, Nicaragua

Following the December 23 earthquake in Managua, Nicaragua, Dr. Wilmot N. Hess, Director of the Environmental Research Laboratories, arranged for a four-man team of experts to go there to investigate the quakes.

Dr. Sylvester T. Algermissen, Director of the Seismological Research Group in ERL's Earth Sciences Laboratories; Dr. James W. Dewey and Charley J. Langer, Geophysicists in ESL; and Dr. Karl V. Steinbrugge, a consultant to ERL, have with them equipment that will pinpoint the direction from which the tremors were coming.

National Communications System Plan Is Reviewed by NOAA and NWS Groups

The National Weather Service Communications Division has coordinated with the NOAA Telecommunications Management Division the general acceptance of the "NCS Annual Planning Review." This review has as its primary goal the setting up of guidelines so that all Federal agencies and the NCS will be aware of each other's plans, and thus be in a position to most effectively and economically meet the immediate and long-term telecommunications need of the Federal Government through coordinated planning.

Donald D. Reynolds of the Communications Division and Arthur R. Cooke of NOAA Telecommunications are working on this project.

Special Wind System To Monitor Air Pollution in Fairbanks, Alaska

Fairbanks, Alaska, in recent years has been experiencing extremely high levels of carbon monoxide gas during severe radiation inversions in the winter months. The reason for this is primarily that motorists allow their engines to idle for long periods because of the excessively cold environment.

These air pollution episodes can be mitigated to a great extent by wind speed increases of the order of one to two knots. Most wind finding systems are not sufficiently sensitive to detect such small changes in wind speeds, particularly when the mean wind is nearly calm.

To alleviate this situation, the National Weather Service, in cooperation with Climatronics, Inc., has developed the so-called F460 Wind System, which, due to its low damping ratio and great sensitivity both to wind direction and wind speed changes, is capable of discriminating wind variability at these low speeds. It has also been determined that this system can operate in temperatures as low as -40 to -50° F.

Therefore, NWSH is in the process of procuring such a system with analog readout of the data, and the system should be available in Fairbanks in about 60 to 90 days. It is hoped that the Weather Service at Fairbanks, using this system, will be able to alert local control agencies and the public in advance of conditions that may create or disperse these high pollutant concentrations.

Engineering Data Analysis Group Agrees Upon New System Design

A meeting of the Engineering Data Analysis Group of the National Weather Service's Engineering Division was held recently at NWS Headquarters.

During the meetings, redesign of the Electronic Maintenance Reporting System was discussed. Suggestions were offered for an ideal system, including data items to be collected, frequency of reporting, and description of output reports to be provided by the system. A new system design was agreed upon and results will be made public in the near future.

Attendees were: Russell L. Hovey, Chief, Engineering Data Analysis Group and chairman of the meeting; Buel J. Stevenson, Engineering Data Analysis Group; Marvin J. Walsh, Pacific Region; Carl Clark, Western Region; Richard Sumner, Alaska Region; Carl Bohanan, Southern Region; Howard J. Anderson, Central Region; Edward Mallumian, Eastern Region; L. A. Augspurg, NWS Technical Training Center, Kansas City, Mo.; Richard Wiggers, Chief, Equipment Maintenance Standards Branch; Henry Besmen, Chief, Facilities Engineering Branch; and J. C. Cunningham, Chief, Engineering Division.

Fishing Industry Insurance Rates To Be Studied in Conference

The National Marine Fisheries Service is sponsoring a meeting of representatives of the U.S. fishing industry from all parts of the nation and high level insurance executives and government officials in Washington, D.C., January 9 and 10, 1973, to discuss problems related to commercial fishing vessel insurance. Fishing vessel owners currently are paying record premium rates and in some cases are finding it difficult to obtain adequate coverage at an any rate.

Additional information about the conference is available from Morton M. Miller, Chief, Market Research and Services Division, NMFS, Washington, D.C. 20235 (Telephone 202-343-6907).

LSC Water Level Gaging Technicians Remove IFYGL Gages on Inspection Trip

Two technicians from the Lake Survey Center's Water Level Gaging Section recently traveled over 3000 miles in the Center's effort to provide continuous and precise water level information to the public year-round. Charles McWee and Val Conder began the trip November 15 and returned December 15. During their trip along the U.S. coasts of Lakes Erie and Ontario and the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers, they inspected twenty-two gages and made necessary repairs to the gages and the gage houses. In addition, they ran levels for each gage to insure the accuracy of the readings over the next four months.

Also included in their schedule was the removal of seven temporary Lake Ontario gages used in the IFYGL Program, which had been in operation since April and provided hourly water level readings through November 30th.

Burgling Brown Bears Strike Again

Not content with the \$6,000 damage they inflicted upon National Marine Fisheries Service buildings in Alaska last fall, burgling brown bears struck a month later in the Brooks Lake area. They gained access to the main NMFS laboratory building through windows and doors, and rampaged through equipment and furniture, causing about \$12,000 damage. Furnishings and fixtures, including a large chest freezer, were completely demolished and the rubble piled in the middle of the floor. A boarded-up stairwell leading to stored scientific and electronic equipment did not deter them--they tore out several thick-nesses of ceiling to gain entrance to the loft. They smashed a \$1,500 radio and other gear, but fortunately did not venture into all sections of the storage area.

More Questions and Answers About the Freeze

13. Does the freeze cover employment of experts and consultants?
 Answer: Yes
14. May reimbursable details be made between agencies during the freeze period?
 Answer: Yes. Such details may result in the best utilization of current employees.
15. Can a hiring commitment be considered "firm" if the commitment was subject to the individual being certified by the Commission and being within reach for appointment?
 Answer: No. An agency is not in a position to make a firm commitment unless it has received the certificate or had been advised by an appropriate Commission official that the individual was being certified and would be within reach for appointment. Likewise, an agreement to promote an employee subject to his being within reach is not considered a firm commitment.
16. Can a person serving under a temporary promotion be given a permanent promotion during the freeze?
 Answer: No, unless he is covered under one of the exceptions to the promotion freeze discussed in Question 10 in the original question and answer sheet.
17. Are quality-step increases or superior performance awards permissible during the freeze?
 Answer: Yes. The freeze applies only to hires and promotions.
18. Can an employee serving under a temporary appointment have his appointment extended or converted to a permanent appointment during the freeze period?
 Answer: If conditions for extension are met, temporary appointments may be extended by the agency, if it has authority, or by a CSC office where such approval is required. A temporary appointment may not, however, be converted to a permanent appointment since this would increase the permanent work force during the freeze period.
19. Can an employee with a Veterans Readjustment Appointment be converted to career-conditional during the freeze period?
 Answer: Yes, assuming he has otherwise fulfilled the requirements for career-conditional appointment.
20. May a part-time employee have his regular work hours increased under the same type appointment during the freeze period?
 Answer: Yes. If there is no change in position or grade, it is permissible to adjust the time basis on which an employee is paid.

Voluntary Action Opportunity

There is a need in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan area for secondary school tutors in mathematics, English and the sciences. A tutorial assistance program for District of Columbia public school students began this fall under the auspices of the D.C. Cooperative Extension Service.

To participate in the program, employees do not have to be experts in tutoring. They do, however, need a high school diploma or teaching experience or expertise in the field they plan to tutor. They also must be available for tutoring during the regular school hours of 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Participating employees will be required to adjust their work schedules, if that is possible, or request leave while tutoring unless the tutoring experience is work related and, as such, falls properly within official duty.

Employees interested in tutoring should contact Mr. Russell Gaskins, the program's coordinator, on 727-2002. The Employee Relations Section (770-0983) of the Personnel Division also can provide additional information.

Wage Marine Pay Negotiations

Delays in completing 1972 industry-union pay negotiations for some wage marine occupational groups combined with the need for Governmental reviews and clearances of increases in excess of the President's 5.5% pay guidelines, have prevented the timely issuance of NOAA wage marine pay schedules in 1972.

The conversion to a single pay system for the NOAA fleet has resulted in the continuation of pay rates for many current positions which are in excess of rates authorized under the single NOAA pay system. In order to provide for the hiring of new vessel employees, separate schedules will be issued for vessel occupational groups, wherein 1972 industry-union pay agreements have not been completed. These schedules will reflect industry rates prior to June 16, 1972.

When the 1972 negotiations within the industry have been completed and any new pay rates effected for any of these occupational groups, NOAA will make appropriate recommendations to the Department of Commerce, taking into account the industry's revised pay schedules and retroactivity of pay.

Reduction-in-Force

Reduction-in-force is the term used to describe the procedures which are followed when it is necessary to lay off employees from their jobs in order to achieve personnel cut-backs. These procedures are established by law, civil service regulations and, to a limited extent, by agency policy.

When it may appear that some curtailment of the work force is required because of lack of funds, reductions in the level of operating programs, or reorganizations, efforts are made by the management to make the necessary adjustments prior to invoking reduction in force actions. Sometimes it is possible to reassign an employee who is surplus in one job to a vacancy in another job or geographic area. Restrictions on hirings help to make jobs available into which employees possible can transfer.

In the past, the joint efforts of management, the unions, personnel officials in other government agencies and the cooperation of employees have been highly successful in solving many problems in advance of a formal reduction in force. It will continue to be the policy of NOAA and the Department of Commerce to extend all possible assistance to employees involved in any future staff reductions.

The next several issues of NOAA WEEK will feature a series of articles explaining some of the details of the reduction-in-force procedures. Pending completion of the series, employees who have questions or suggestions are invited to contact their field personnel office or the Chief, NOAA Personnel Division, AD4.

Discontinued Service Retirement

The authority to request an employee's resignation in a reduction-in-force situation in order to qualify him for immediate discontinued service retirement annuity as described in the Federal Personnel Manual, is being rescinded effective January 1, 1973.

A separation occurring after December 31, 1972, and resulting from a resignation requested in a reduction-in-force situation will not entitle an affected employee to immediate discontinued service annuity.

If, however, an employee resigns after receiving a written notice of separation in a reduction-in-force, the employee will continue to be classed as involuntarily separated for retirement purposes and he or she could apply for immediate annuity if age and service requirements are met (Under 50 with 25 years of service or over 50 with 20 years of service).

Health Benefits Enrollment

New enrollment for employees who are paid biweekly and who changed insurance companies, options, or enrolled for the first time begins January 7, 1973, for the pay period ending January 20, 1973. The new deduction will be reflected in the paycheck received January 31, 1973.

The identification cards are issued by insurance companies, not by NOAA, and take about eight (8) weeks to reach the employee. Employees should, therefore, receive the card April 1, 1973. Should medical services be needed prior to the receipt of the card, the hospital, nurse, or physician should be alerted that a change has occurred. It is their responsibility to verify coverage.

The ID number (called carrier control number by insurance companies) is changed when the company is changed; therefore, the old ID card should not be used after January 6, 1973. When changing from low to high option or vice versa, the card is still valid. The physician, however, should be notified of the new option.

Award Record Set

New records were set in the Federal Suggestion Program in the fiscal year which ended June 30. Better than one out of every four suggestions submitted to the Federal Suggestion Program for fiscal year 1972 was adopted, totaling 81,375 adopted suggestions. Cash awards averaged \$83 and benefits to government \$3,593 for an aggregate of \$202.1 million--the highest ever. NOAA-wide, 408 suggestions were submitted; for which 104 cash awards, averaging \$64, were given.

Government-wide, 104,297 employees received performance awards for an average of \$177 and Quality Salary Increases were awarded to 42,570 employees. Total awards for NOAA were 869 averaging \$186, and Quality Salary Increases were awarded to 510 employees.

Night Differential

As of November 26, 1972, all NOAA wage schedules for Wage Grade and Wage Printing employees were amended to show the following night differential rates, which were made uniform by Public Law 92-392 passed in August 1972:

- A. **Second Shift** - A rate of 7 1/2% of the employee's scheduled rate for regularly scheduled non-overtime work shall be paid when the major portion of his work hours occurs between 3:00 p.m. and 12:00 midnight.
- B. **Third Shift** - A rate of 10% of his scheduled rate shall be paid if the major portion of his regularly scheduled work occurs between 11:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m.

VHF-FM Radio Weather Station Is Dedicated at Kauai, Hawaii



National Weather Service Pacific Region Director P. H. Kutschenreuter (third from right) unties maile lei at the recent dedication ceremonies for the new VHF-FM Radio Weather Station at Kokee, Kauai. The VHF retransmitter is installed in the NASA tracking station there. All of the continuous weather broadcasts originate in Honolulu on 162.55 MHz and are repeated from Kauai and Maui on 162.40 MHz.

In the photo are (from left) Tad Miura, representing the office of the Mayor of Kauai County; Virgil True, director of the NASA station; Mark Takata, OIC of WSO Lihue; Chuck Trembath, director of WVVH broadcast station at Mana; Lt. Bruce Blandford, U.S. Coast Guard; Mr. Kutschenreuter; Kenneth M. Nagler, Chief, Space Operations Support Division; NWSH; and Dick Takemoto, WSO Lihue.

notes about people...

Harry A. Miller, Chief of the Facilities and Schedules Branch of the National Weather Service's Communications Division, recently returned from Geneva, Switzerland, where he participated in the World Meteorological Organization's Digitized Facsimile Meeting.

Lieutenant Commander John K. Callahan, Jr., of Washington Township, Westwood, N. J.,



has been admitted as a practicing attorney at law in the District of Columbia after passing the D. C. Bar Examination. He is believed to be the first member of the NOAA Commissioned Corps to achieve this distinction. An officer since 1966, he received his law degree this year from Catholic University. He is now serving aboard the NOAA Ship PEIRCE as Executive Officer.

Harold B. Harshbarger, Chief, Climatological Services Division, NWS, recently chaired a meeting of the WMO's Commission for Special Applications of Meteorology and Climatology Working Group on the Guide and Technical Regulations in Geneva, Switzerland. At the meeting plans were drawn up for revising the guidance material necessary to

NWS Personnel Brief DCPA Group On NWS Watch, Warnings Program

National Weather Service personnel recently briefed the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency on the NWS watch and warnings programs, terminology, and dissemination systems. The briefing was part of a meeting DCPA held to discuss its On-Site Assistance program, the National Warning System, and other communications systems.

NWS participants were: Samuel O. Grimm, Jr., Chief, and Charles L. Conway, Project Leader for Hurricanes and Preparedness, Emergency Warnings Branch, Weather Analysis and Prediction Division; Harold A. Scott, Public Weather Services, WXAP; Bernard Edelman, Chief Warnings and Special Transmissions Branch, Communications Division; Joseph A. Strahl, Operations and Field Services Division, Office of Hydrology; and Mark G. Spaeth, Geophysicist in the Office of Oceanography.

DCPA has selected 300 communities for its On-Site Assistance, and 79 Action Plans have already been developed. It was recommended that DCPA hold meetings with NWS Regional personnel to develop a working relationship for the development of Action Plans which will adequately cover natural disaster preparedness.

Future meetings will be held to develop an interface and improve the utilization of DCPA and NWS communications systems for the distribution of warnings and warning information and On-Site Assistance.

cover the Commission's new responsibilities to include applications of meteorology and climatology.

Physical Science Technician Wilma Hill of the National Marine Fisheries Service Regional Office in Gloucester, Mass., recently was commended by the Gloucester Fisheries Commission for an intensive literature search she completed. The Commission had requested a search for back-ground on a law on the books but heretofore never enforced in the State ordering that gills of groundfish be removed at sea. Ms. Hill's research revealed no foundation for such a law.

Charles G. Reeves, of the NWS Communications Division's Communications Standards and Procedures Branch, has spent the past



three months at WMO Headquarters in Geneva assisting the WMO Secretariat in sorting out and consolidating Member's comments on the new synoptic code form to be implemented in 1975. He also produced a number of documents on the subject for the CBS Codes Working Group and for the Informal Planning Meeting on codes which was convened in early December to discuss implementation of the new synoptic code.

Sport Fishing Records Broken By Tuna Caught Off N.Y.-N.J.

A 321-pound bigeye tuna, caught recently near the head of the Hudson Canyon off New York-New Jersey by sport fisherman Vito LoCaputo, will set two new world records once the catch is authenticated by the International Game Fish Association. Using 50-pound test line, Mr. LoCaputo stood and fought the big tuna for two hours before boating it. His feat will set an all-tackle and a 50-pound tackle record for bigeye tuna caught in the Atlantic. The existing record for bigeye was established with a 295-pounder caught off the Azores in 1960. The Pacific record for the species stands at 435 pounds, for a catch off Cabo Blanco, Peru, in 1957.

Mr. LoCaputo thought at first that he had hooked a bluefin tuna. Though the bluefin generally is larger than the bigeye, and biological differences exist, the two tunas are lookalikes. Close inspection, however, revealed certain dissimilarities to Mr. LoCaputo, an expert fisherman, whereupon he brought the tuna to the National Marine Fisheries Service Sandy Hook, N.J., laboratory for identification.

The fishery biologists determined that the uncommon catch was a bigeye tuna, then weighed and measured the specimen. The species, not often seen in the temperate western Atlantic, is abundant in the tropical eastern Atlantic Ocean. The first catch of bigeye tuna was recorded off the eastern coast of the United States in 1956. Bigeye tunas traditionally form a substantial part of the commercial catch in the eastern Atlantic off West Africa.

Chester River Study Completed With NOS Engineering Support

NOAA has now completed the year-long engineering support provided for the State of Maryland in its environmental study of the Chester River, an important Chesapeake Bay tributary. The support consisted of furnishing sophisticated instrumentation for monitoring the river's flow and processing the resulting data. The \$800,000 study was funded by the state and Westinghouse Electric Corp. Its purpose was to obtain a complete picture of the distribution of chlorinated hydrocarbon pollutants. A.J. Goodheart of the National Ocean Survey's Engineering Development Laboratory was responsible for the system engineering, deployment and verification, while R. Dennis of the Oceanographic Division's Tides and Currents Branch provided the software and processing services.

K.W. Jeffers Named Exec of OCEANOGRAPHER

Commander K. William Jeffers has become Executive Officer of the NOAA Ship OCEANOGRAPHER. He was previously Chief of the Operations Division at the Pacific Marine Center. Since he became a commissioned officer in 1956, his assignments have included serving aboard the PATHFINDER, PATTON, SCOTT (as Commanding Officer), EXPLORER, MARMER, and DAVIDSON (as Commanding Officer), and as Chief of the Processing Division at the PMC.



Second FY-73 Forecasters Class Is Held at NWS Headquarters



Participants in the second FY-73 Forecasters Training Class held at National Weather Service Headquarters from November 28 - December 14 were: (seated, from left) Warren Price, Great Falls, Mont.; Edward Honodel, Denver, Colo.; Edward Reich, Buffalo, N.Y.; Raymond Williams, San Francisco, Calif.; Leon Schirn, Kansas City, Mo.; John Laing, Atlanta, Ga.; (standing, from left) Robert Derouin, Instructor, NWSH; Alexander Sadowski, Instructor, NWSH; Charles Defever, Detroit, Mich.; Robert Lee, Portland, Oreg.; Michael Hussli, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Ronco, Portland, Maine; Carl Boettger, Wallops Island, Va.; Marvin Marshall, St. Louis, Mo.;

Paul Montgomery, Cleveland, Ohio; Donald Lust, Los Angeles, Calif.; Bert Weiner, Philadelphia, Pa.; Captain William Newman, Andrews A.F.B., Md.; Richard Coleman, Little Rock, Ark.; Jack Neale, Memphis, Tenn.; Robert Sims, Boise, Idaho; Rodney Becker, National Environmental Satellite Service; Lester George, National Meteorological Center; Freddie Rosenblum, Anchorage, Alaska; Thomas Cassell, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Clarence Lee, Honolulu, Hawaii; Stan Doore, Instructor, NWSH; Maury Pautz, Instructor, NWSH.; and (not in photo) Ronald White, Overseas Operations Division.

EDS Publishes CICAR Volume III On Marine Geology, Geophysics

"CICAR, Volume III, Bibliography on Marine Geology and Geophysics" has been published by Environmental Data Service's National Oceanographic Data Center with funds provided by the National Science Foundation. The publication is an assemblage of published knowledge on the CICAR (Cooperative Investigation of the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions) area. Part I includes an extensive compilation of published literature on the marine geology and geophysics of the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Greater and Lesser Antilles regions, and the adjacent areas of North, Central, and South America. All references appear chronologically and are alphabetized by author within each year. A subject matter index, an author index, and a geographic index make up most of part II.

Preparation of the volume's contents was a cooperative effort of many countries, institutions, and individuals. Original manuscript material was organized, cataloged, and edited under contract by the Franklin Institute Research Laboratories. Address all inquiries concerning the availability of the publication to: National Oceanographic Data Center, Rockville, Md. 20852.

Routh Named Personnel Chief at NWS CRH

Jack R. Routh has been selected as the Chief of the National Weather Service Central Region's Personnel Division. He has been Chief of Personnel in the NWS Alaska Region since 1971. He began his Federal career with the Bureau of Reclamation in 1962 as a Personnel Officer, and worked for the Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Customs before becoming a Position Classification Specialist in the NWS Western Region in 1966. He holds a bachelor's degree in education and attended the University of Utah for training in public administration.



ASP-ACSM Convention To Be Held March 11-16

The American Society of Photogrammetry and the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping will hold their annual convention March 11-16, 1973, at the Washington Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C. The theme of the meeting will be "New Vistas in Earth's Environment." It is expected to attract about 3,000 scientists, engineers, and technicians from government and private industry who are active in cartography, geodesy, hydrography, photogrammetry, remote sensing, land surveys, geography, and the earth sciences.

Great Lakes Marine Service Discussed at Cleveland Meeting

Representatives of the National Weather Service Eastern and Central Regions, the Meteorologists in Charge of forecast offices in Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, and Toronto, and the Great Lakes port meteorological officers of the U.S. and Canada met recently in Cleveland to review the marine program and make recommendations for the future. The group agreed to draft warning procedures and nomenclature for severe floods on the Lakes; to press for a strengthened cooperative observation program; and to set up monitoring procedures for the new marine circuit. In addition, the group discussed a number of related service matters.

Those who attended the meeting were: Richard Fay, MIC, H. David Dyck, Marine Forecaster, and Daron Boyce, USCG Ice Forecast Liaison, WSFO, Cleveland; Robert P. Krebs, Service Operations Evaluation Meteorologist, Central Region; William J. McKee, Regional Marine Meteorologist, Eastern Region; Joe R. Fulks, MIC, WSFO, Chicago; Charles Robert Snider, MIC, WSFO, Detroit; Max Mull, Marine Weather Services, NWSH; Ted Wiacek, MIC, Canadian Forecast Office, Toronto; and Geoffrey Meek, Port Meteorological Officer, Great Lakes, Canada.

Speer Named Operations Chief at PMC; Bradley Replaces Him as RAINIER Exec

Commander Raymond L. Speer, who formerly was the Executive Officer of the NOAA Ship RAINIER, is the new Operations Chief at the Pacific Marine Center in Seattle, Wash. A commissioned officer since 1959, his previous assignments have included those of Operations Officer of the SURVEYOR, plus service on the HYDROGRAPHER, with various geodetic field parties, and with photo missions as pilot and copilot of photogrammetric aircraft.



Cdr. Speer

Commander Walter L. Bradley is now the Executive Officer of the RAINIER. He was formerly Chief of the Processing Division at PMC. A commissioned officer since 1966, he has served on the NOAA Ships PATHFINDER and OCEANOGRAPHER and with field parties G-19, G-37 and G-25.

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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