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Equal Opportunity Message From the Administrator

January 15 is the birthday of a great American, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr. King spoke often about his dream for America--an America with full opportunity for all. We should resolve, in this New Year, to move toward those ideals for which Dr. King fought and died and to re-dedicate ourselves to the task of providing equal opportunity for all.

Equal opportunity is more than a privilege--it is a right, guaranteed by laws, executive orders and Federal policies, and most recently buttressed by the Equal Employment Act of 1972.

All employees must have the fullest opportunity to improve their skills and qualify for advancement, and to that end it is NOAA's responsibility to provide the strongest possible career development experience for all employees, at all levels--obviously, without regard to race, color, sex, religion or national origin.

Making the equal opportunity right an equal opportunity reality in our day-to-day operations depends upon all of us. It is my intention that it be done, and that our efforts in that direction never cease. There is no better way to honor Martin Luther King, and the concept of the brotherhood of man.

Richard M. White

Dr. Ray Jensen To Head New Environmental Center

The National Weather Service has announced that Dr. Ray Jensen will head a new Environmental Study Service Center to be established for the states of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida in mid-1973.

Dr. Jensen, Chief of the Data Acquisition Branch of the NWS Southern Region Headquarters, at present is on extended detail to the Department of Transportation in Washington under a Department of Commerce Sci-

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NOAA Bathymetric Map Shows Musicians Seamounts in Pacific

At the bottom of the sea in the north-central Pacific are seamounts named for some of the world's most illustrious musicians--Rachmaninoff, Tchaikovsky, Mozart, Chopin, Haydn, Liszt, Paganini, Handel, Grieg, Ravel, Gounod, Sibelius, Scarlatti, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Gluck, Prokofiev, and Khachaturian. Submerged by one to three miles of water, they are part of a range of approximately 65 prominent seamounts and ridges that make up the Musicians Seamounts, a chain of undersea features which rise some 2400 to 12,000 feet above the bottom, approximately 400 nautical miles north of Honolulu, Hawaii. Two of the ridges bear the names of Bach and Beethoven.

A map showing the topography of a portion of the Musicians Seamounts and the surrounding area -- the most detailed of its kind to be published for this region -- has been issued by NOAA. The bathymetric map is based generally on data gathered during a decade of ocean research, from 1961 to 1970, by Commerce Department vessels. It is one of eighteen geophysical maps, portraying bathymetry, magnetics, and gravity, being prepared that will cover an area of approximately one million square nautical miles of two regions between Hawaii and the Aleutians, extending north and south about 1800 nautical miles and east and west approximately 1000 nautical miles.

The name for the chain had been suggested in 1964 by a Scripps Institution of Oceanography marine geologist, Henry W. Menard; however, the Undersea Committee of the U.S. Board of Geographic Names took no action, possibly because the vast area covered by the chain had not been sufficiently explored to enable oceanographers to delineate the seamounts in the chain.

Following detailed surveys of the area by the Coast and Geodetic Survey (now NOAA) Ships PIONEER and SURVEYOR, two oceanographers of the Pacific Oceanographic Laboratories, Frederick P. Naugler and David Rea, armed with the new data, assigned names to the 18 seamounts. The names were approved by the Undersea Committee which had already agreed to allow names of other than oceanographers to be used

(Continued on page 7)

Cecil E. Simmons Is Appointed MIC at Trenton, N.J., WSO

Cecil E. Simmons, who has been Principal Assistant at Charleston, W. Va., for the past two years, has been appointed Meteorologist in Charge at the Trenton, N. J., Weather Service Office.



Since entering the NWS in 1957 in the Extended Forecast Section at Washington, D.C., he has served at the Research Station at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., at the Boston, Mass., WSFO, as Principal Assistant at the Burlington, Vt., Weather Office, and as Principal Assistant and Fire-Weather Supervisor in Harrisburg, Pa. He served earlier in the U.S. Army as an engineering aide in electronics and as a Korean interpreter and translator.

A graduate of Mansfield, Pa., State College, he received his master's degree in meteorology at Penn State University.

NOAA Corps Recruiters' Conference Is Held at Rockville Headquarters



Participants in the Annual NOAA Corps Recruiters' Conference held last week in Rockville, Md., were (from left) Lieutenant Commander Charles Y. Molyneux, Jr., Pacific Marine Center Recruiter; Lieutenant (junior grade) William T. Turnbull, Commissioned Personnel Division; Lieutenant Michael Kawka, outgoing Atlantic Marine Center Recruiter; Lieutenant Commander Joseph W. Dropp, Officer in Charge at the NOAA Officer Training Center, U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, Long Island, N. Y.; Lieutenant (junior grade) Brent G. Harris, incoming Atlantic Marine Center Recruiter; Lieutenant (junior grade) Robert B. Zider, Kansas City Recruiter; Lieutenant Commander Christian Andreasen, Chief, Commissioned Personnel Division; and Rear Admiral Harley D. Nygren, Director, NOAA Corps. Also present for part of the conference, but not shown above, was Lieutenant Clarence W. Tignor, who has worked part-time on minority recruiting during the past year.

Lieutenant Gregory L. Miller Is Named Chief of Party G-52



Lieutenant Gregory L. Miller is the new chief of the National Ocean Survey's Gravity Party G-52. The party is conducting gravity surveys in Louisiana.

Lieutenant Miller joined the NOAA commissioned corps in 1970 and has served on the DAVIDSON and with triangulation survey party G-18.

Quadri-Lingual Volume on Fish Eggs Issued

A scientific document of interest to national and foreign fishery scientists was recently issued as NOAA Technical Report NMFS SSRF-652. Drs. William J. Richards, a zoologist with the National Marine Fisheries Service Southeast Fisheries Center, Miami, Fla., and Witold L. Klawe, with the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif., are co-authors of the quadri-lingual "Indexed Bibliography of the Eggs and Young of Tunas and Other Scombrids (Pisces, Scombridae), 1880-1970." The 107-page volume, in English, Spanish, French, and German, is on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402, for \$1.00.

EDS' World Data Center A Updates Handbook Of Ionogram Interpretation and Reduction

An updated version of "U.R.S.I Handbook of Ionogram Interpretation and Reduction" has been prepared and published by World Data Center A for Solar-Terrestrial Physics in Boulder, Colo. The first edition of the handbook was prepared in 1961 by the Worldwide Sounding Committee of the International Union of Radio Science (URSI) to standardize the routing procedures at the 150 or more ionospheric stations forming the worldwide network. Copies of the handbook are available from Environmental Data Service's National Climatic Center, Federal Bldg., Asheville, N.C. 28801 at \$1.75 a copy.

NOAA Employees Association Sponsors Ski Trip

A ski trip to Pennsylvania, the first to be sponsored by the NOAA Employees Association, has been scheduled for Feb. 2 through 4. Although the trip will feature skiing at Big Boulder and Jack Frost ski areas near Wilkes-Barre, it is open to non-skiers also. Mrs. Ruth Lee, association representative, said those making the tour would be picked up by bus at the Washington Science Center, the Gramax Building and Suitland, Md. For details concerning the trip, call Mrs. Lee at 146-8141.

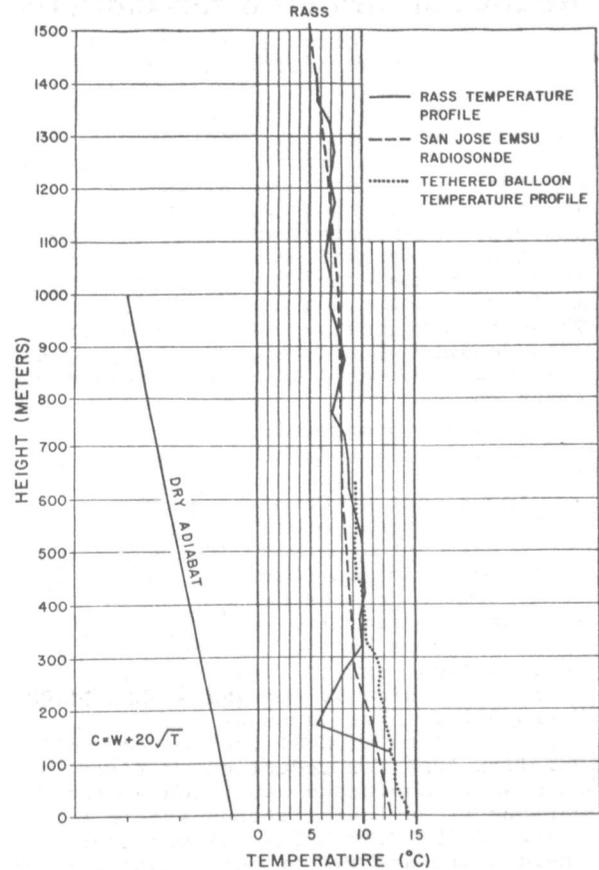
Radio Acoustic Sounding System Measures Atmospheric Temperature

A recent experiment provides convincing evidence that a Radio Acoustic Sounding System called RASS, now being developed by Stanford University under contract to the National Weather Service, can accurately measure the atmospheric temperature profile to heights of 5,000 feet. The experiment was under the direction of Professor Allen M. Peterson of Stanford's Radioscience Laboratory and H. Dean Parry, Chief of the Exploratory Development Branch of the NWS Systems Development Office's Equipment Development Laboratory.

The RASS system is based on the fact that temperature alone controls the speed of sound in the atmosphere. A short burst of sound is sent vertically upward and tracked with an inexpensive radar. This radar measures the speed of travel of the pulse much as a police radar measures the speed of a car. According to Mr. Parry, the temperature at every altitude can be computed from the measured speed at the corresponding altitude.

In the experiment, a tethered balloon temperature profiler developed in the EDL was installed at the Stanford RASS site. Simultaneous measurements of the temperature profile were made by RASS, the tethered balloon temperature profiler, and a radiosonde located at San Jose, about 30 miles away. There was excellent agreement between the RASS measurements and the measurements made by the in situ sensors.

Three typical profiles are plotted on the diagram. Differences between the RASS and the in situ measurements in the first 300 meters are due to a bistatic error in the RASS. This error is understood and will be corrected. The RASS profile corresponds to the local measurement in the lower layers. Local differences disappear



with height, so that at elevations above approximately 750 meters, RASS corresponds very well with the San Jose radiosonde profile.

notes about people...

Mark E. Alford, a Statistical Assistant in the Economic Research Laboratory, National Marine Fisheries Service, and a Gallaudet College graduate, recently visited with a fourth grade class in Montgomery County, Md., which was studying problems of handicapped people. He demonstrated two types of alarm clocks and different methods of communication, and described how the deaf and hearing impaired and deaf-blind people live in both deaf and hearing societies. Gallaudet is a Washington, D. C., college for those with hearing impairments.



Mr. Alyea

John Alyea, State Climatologist at Cheyenne, Wyo., has been named to an advisory committee to the Wyoming Water Resources Research Institute in that state.

1970 Auroral Electrojet Indices Available

The World Data Center A for Solar-Terrestrial Physics at Boulder, Colo., recently issued "Auroral Electrojet Magnetic Activity Indices (AK) for 1970 - Report UAG-22." This report is a result of a new geomagnetic project begun last year by Environmental Data Service's National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center, and is intended for use by space scientists in research and applications on the practical effect of magnetic disturbances on telecommunications.

The Auroral Electrojet Index, AK, has been adopted internationally to provide a global, quantitative measure of magnetic activity produced by enhanced ionospheric currents flowing along an accurate circumpolar band where "northern lights" are common. Users desiring detailed values may obtain them upon request from WDC A for Solar-Terrestrial Physics. All indices are available on digital magnetic tape. Other conversions are possible upon special request. Microfilm copies of the index graphs are also available.

Reduction-In-Force Regulations

Prior to any action to reduce the work force, it is NOAA policy to try to make the required reduction through voluntary losses, (transfers, retirements, resignations, etc.), reassignment of employees to vacancies, and restriction (freeze) on outside employment. By careful planning it is frequently possible to meet employment and monetary ceilings without involuntary separations. In the event this cannot be done, however, reduction-in-force regulations are invoked. These regulations specify in considerable detail the order by which employees are to be separated to achieve personnel cutbacks.

First, the geographical area within which employees will be in competition--the COMPETITIVE AREA -- is prescribed. The Department of Commerce specifies that each bureau (operating unit) in the departmental service and each field installation of an operating unit in a local commuting area be considered a separate competitive area. This means that employees in the Washington Metropolitan Area, except field service activities physically located within the Metropolitan Area (such as the Weather Service Office of NWS) are in one COMPETITIVE AREA for reduction-in-force purposes. Employees stationed at the various field installations are in separate COMPETITIVE AREAS, except that where there are two or more installations of one Primary Organization Element within the local commuting area, the COMPETITIVE AREA consists of all such installations.

Second, the manner in which positions shall be grouped--the COMPETITIVE LEVEL-- is determined. Jobs are put in the same level when they are so similar in all important aspects that employees can be moved from one to the other without significant training and without undue interruption to the work program. A level may consist of only one job when that job is so nearly unique that it is not interchangeable with other jobs.

Jobs placed in the same COMPETITIVE LEVEL must require:

- 1) the same basic experience and training,
- 2) the same skills and aptitudes,
- 3) little or no time for training in order to reach a satisfactory level of performance.

Illustration:

Typists and stenographers would not be placed in the same level even though in a particular case a person employed as a typist might have stenographic skills. These two jobs are not interchangeable in that a typist position does not require stenography.

Each competitive level is assigned an individual code number and each employee is identified by the appropriate code on the basis of the official position description of record, regardless of the duties he or she may actually be performing.

Illustration:

Code 2005.001 Supply Clerk
2005.011 Supply Clerk-Typing

Third, RETENTION REGISTERS are established for each COMPETITIVE LEVEL in each COMPETITIVE AREA showing, for each employee, his retention standing. This retention standing reflects the official status of the employee in terms of:

- (1) Employment tenure
 - I - Career
 - II - Career Conditional
 - III - Temporary
- (2) Veterans Preference
 - A - Entitled to preference
 - B - Non-veteran
- (3) Length of service
EOD (entrance on duty) date, or
SCD (Service Computation Date)
reflecting all periods of service
from the present back to a computed date reflecting total period of service.

Illustration:

IA - Employee #1	SCD	11/1/65
IA - Employee #2	SCD	2/1/66
IB - Employee #3	SCD	5/1/63
IB - Employee #4	SCD	3/1/68
IIA - Employee #5	SCD	1/2/71
IIA - Employee #6	SCD	5/1/71
IIB - Employee #7	SCD	12/15/70
IIB - Employee #8	SCD	5/15/72
IIIA - Employee #9	SCD	6/30/72
IIIB - Employee #10	SCD	5/15/72

An employee who receives an "Outstanding" Performance Rating has his years of service increased by 4, i.e., an SCD of 2/1/66 would be modified to 2/1/62.

In the illustration above, you will note that employees are listed first according to tenure, next veterans preference, and last by length of service. The next article in this series will explain the manner in which employees are reached for separation in the competition level.

More Questions and Answers About the Freeze

21. Are there any exceptional circumstances under which a hiring commitment may be considered firm in the absence of certification or notification by CSC that this individual was being certified and would be within reach?

Answer: Yes. If in a particular instance an authorized official of an agency made a firm commitment to an individual prior to the freeze of December 11 and that individual was recruited under a recruiting authority, issued by the Civil Service Commission or under circumstances normally covered by a recruiting authority, the individual may be appointed, provided all other legal requirements are met.

22. Can agencies make commitments during the freeze for EOD after the freeze ends?

Answer: In general, commitments may not be made during the freeze for EOD after the freeze ends. Commitments may be made only with specific OMB approval.

23. Do properly executed cooperative education program agreements between a Federal agency and a higher education institution constitute a "prior commitment" for hiring new co-op students?

Answer: Yes. Co-op program agreements signed prior to the freeze are prior commitments; new co-op students may be entered on duty during the freeze to replace co-op students departing the agency to return to school.

24. Can career program, career ladder, or similar promotion patterns be considered "prior commitments" to promotions during the freeze?

Answer: No. Such programs do not constitute prior commitments of individuals to specific promotions during the freeze period, unless covered by a written training agreement which provides for promotion at predetermined times.

Within Grade Increases

Employees paid under the General Schedule (GS) are due regular within grade increases at the end of one year (steps 1, 2, 3,) two years (steps 4, 5, 6,) or three years (steps 7, 8, 9, 10,) except where such increase would result in a salary rate in excess of \$36,000, which is the present legal limit under the General Schedule. Such increases are approved if the employee's supervisor makes the determination that he or she has been performing at an acceptable level of competence during the waiting period and, therefore, merits the increase.

At least 60 days before the employee's within-grade increase is due, a supervisor who does not feel that he can certify that an employee is entitled to an increase and who contemplates withholding a within-grade increase, must discuss with employee the factors that raise question about the work being of an acceptable level of competence. This discussion should be summarized in writing and a copy must be given to the employee, noting the date of the discussion and the warning that failure to improve could result in denial of the within-grade increase.

Should the original negative determination be sustained, the employee may appeal that decision to the Civil Service Commission within 15 calendar days of the decision. Also, within 52 calendar

weeks of when the within-grade increase was due, a new determination as to the employee's acceptable level of competence will be made. A favorable determination results in immediate granting of the within-grade increase. A negative determination re-initiates the reconsideration process.

Should the supervisor decide to deny the within-grade increase, the negative determination is discussed with the employee no later than the completion of the waiting period. A record must be made of this discussion. The documentation must include the name of the official with whom the employee may file a request for reconsideration within the 15-day limitation of the receipt of the negative determination.

With the next higher level superior's signature as reviewing official, the supervisor forwards the documentation to the personnel office.

If the within-grade increase is approved, the Personnel Office processes the action and documents it in the employee's Official Personnel Folder. If it is denied, and a timely reconsideration request has been filed, the case is reviewed promptly and a decision is rendered by the appropriate official. The review includes an opportunity for the employee and a representative to contest, personally and in writing, the basis for the negative determination.

Bibliography on Pollutant Produced With Sea Grant Funds

A new bibliography, Chitin and Chitin Derivatives: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Publications from 1965 through 1971, has been prepared with support from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Sea Grant Program. The book was prepared by E. Ray Pariser, the new MIT Sea Grant Program Advisory Services Officer who was formerly Senior Research Scientist in MIT's Department of Nutrition and Food Science and Educational Research Center, and Susan L. Bock, an undergraduate in the Department of Biology at MIT. Previously, Mr. Pariser was Program Leader of the Fish Protein Concentrate Program of the National Marine Fisheries Service in College Park, Md.

The bibliography was a result of new water anti-pollution laws that have put pressure on the crustacean fishing industry to stop dumping into the ocean lobster, shrimp, and crab carcasses, which are primarily chitin--a substance that resists biodegradation and thus is a source of visual and biological pollution. It is a guide to some of the important investigations on the subject and illustrates the great diversity of problems upon which the distribution, properties, reactions, and actual and potential uses of chitin and its derivatives impinge. The book may also stimulate new theoretical and applied research projects to find new ways of disposing of the chitin, or better, new ways of utilizing it. Either of these may save smaller processors from being forced out of business because they cannot afford expensive disposal methods.



(From left)
Dr. Alfred A. H. Keil, Director of the MIT Sea Grant Program and Dean, MIT School of Engineering; Miss Bock; and Mr. Pariser discuss the new bibliography.

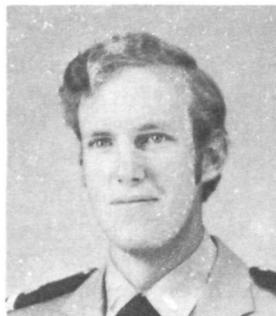
Hot Springs, Ark., Airport Being Surveyed

A National Ocean Survey airport survey party, headed by Darrell L. Wright, has begun a field survey of Hot Springs, Ark., Memorial Field as part of a joint program with the Federal Aviation Administration to advance air safety.

Results of the survey, in conjunction with aerial photographs taken previously by the NOS, will appear on an Airport Obstruction Chart to be published in five or six months.

Ensign John A. Murphy Is Top Man In NOAA Officer Training Class

Ensign John A. Murphy, of Torrance, Calif., was top man in the 17-member NOAA commissioned officers 42nd training class at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N.Y. The top four men in the intensive 10-week training course were separated by only a few points, according to Lieutenant Commander Joseph W. Dropp, officer in charge of the training center. The others were Ensigns Kevin T. Mahoney of Brooklyn, N.Y., Richard H. West of San Diego, Calif., and Thomas A. Bergner of Santa Monica, Calif.



Ensign Murphy

Adam Legako Dies

News of the death last May of Adam Legako, former Chief Quartermaster-Surveyor aboard the HODGSON, has just been received. Mr. Legako retired in 1965 after 30 years' service, the last 19 years of which were on the HODGSON. He resided in Oklahoma after retirement.

Dr. Ray Jensen (Continued from page 1)

ence and Technology Fellowship.

The new center will be located somewhere in the three-state area. A site-selection committee will submit recommendations shortly on possible locations. The center will concentrate in one place the specialized skills needed to supply expert climatology and agrometeorology to the southeastern United States. A prime goal will be to distribute these services as equitably as possible throughout the area, filling gaps presently evident. Some existing climatological and agricultural-advisory offices of the Weather



Dr. Jensen

Service will be absorbed by the new center. Emphasis will be on cooperative programs that will benefit scientific organizations, businesses, and modern agriculture.

Strong support for the new Environmental Study Service Center was evidenced by representatives of land-grant colleges and other concerned groups at a meeting at the Tall Timbers Research Station, Thomasville, Ga., early in December. Although the center will be experimental, it may turn out to be a prototype for future such units elsewhere in the U.S.

National Severe Storms Laboratory Building Is Dedicated



Dr. White speaking at the dedication of the National Severe Storms Laboratory.

Jointly sponsored by NOAA and the University of Oklahoma, the new National Severe Storms Laboratory building at Norman, Okla., was dedicated recently.

Dr. Wilmot N. Hess, Director of the Environmental Research Laboratories, was master of ceremonies, and speakers included Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator; Dr. Paul F. Sharp, OU President; Colonel John W. Collens, Vice-Commander of the Air Force Air Weather Service; Dr. Richard J. Reed, President of the American Meteorological Society; Allen D. Pearson,

Director of the National Severe Storms Forecast Center and representing the National Weather Service; and Dr. Edwin Kessler, NSSL Director.

During the ceremony Dr. White presented to NSSL a unit citation "in recognition of outstanding individual and collective contributions in furthering NOAA's mission."

In addition to the formal dedication ceremony, activities included presentation and discussion of scientific papers, open house for two days, and a dinner attended by approximately 175 persons.

Coral Reef Fish Ecology Report Available

A 180-page volume reporting on nine different projects related to the ecology of coral reef fishes, accomplished from the Tektite Underwater habitat, was recently published as Los Angeles County Natural History Museum Science Bulletin 14. Drs. Bruce B. Collette and Sylvia A. Earle are the editors of the work, entitled "Results of the Tektite Program: Ecology of Coral Reef Fishes."

The Tektite habitat was located in 50 feet of water in Lameshur Bay, St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands, for two months in 1969 and seven months in 1970. The object of the program was to show that saturation diving from an underwater laboratory can be done efficiently, safely, and at a relatively moderate cost. Tektite was sponsored by the Department of the Interior, which at that time included the National Marine Fisheries Service, a major participant in the venture.

Dr. Collette is assistant director of the NMFS Systematics Laboratory, and a co-author of one of the scientific papers in the volume. Dr. Earle, who works at the Los Angeles County Museum, also co-authored one of the papers and was a team leader of one of NOAA's FLARE projects, winter 1972. NMFS personnel contributed three studies to the work. Several color plates are included, as well as a foldout chart of reef fishes and a 33-1/3 RPM record of marine animal sounds.

Musicians Seamounts Map (Continued from page 1)

for undersea features, since there were not enough oceanographers to go around for the estimated 10,000 seamounts in the Pacific.

The map, which measures 3 1/2 by 2 3/4 feet, is available for \$2 from the NOS Distribution Division (C44), Riverdale, Md. 20840. It is part of the NOS Seamap Series of the North Pacific Ocean and bears the designation 15524-10B. Geophysical overlays will probably be available within the next two months, and will sell for \$2 each. The magnetic overlay will bear the designation 15524-10M, and the gravity overlay will be identified as 15524-10G. In addition to the Musicians Seamounts Chain, the map also covers the western part of the Murray Fracture Zone.

The mass of data gathered over a decade of painstaking ocean surveys was processed by geophysicists of the National Ocean Survey in Rockville, Md., and the Pacific Oceanographic Laboratories in Seattle, Wash., and was evaluated by the University of Connecticut's Marine Sciences Institute as to the accuracy and value of the data. Publication of the maps is being supported by the National Science Foundation as part of the seabed assessment program of the International Decade of Ocean Exploration.

NOAA and NWS Representatives Meet With NAGE Officials

NOAA and National Weather Service officials met recently with National Association of Government Employees officials for consultations as

required by the labor contract between NAGE and the NWS. Participants were (from left and clockwise) Carl W. Hostetter, Jr., NAGE Southern Region;



Rhudolph Burkett, NAGE Central Region; Alan J. Whitney, NAGE Executive Director; Harvey Teyler, NAGE Central Region; Roger Kaplan, NAGE General Counsel; Andrew Husser, Chief, NWS Personnel Section, NOAA; Richard G. Wiggers, Chief, Equipment Maintenance Standards Branch, NWS; Elmer G. Neumann, Labor-Management Advisor, NOAA; James K. Huntoon, Chief, Manpower Utilization Staff, NWS; Gerald A. Petersen, Chief, Public Weather Branch, NWS; Oscar Nichols, NAGE Western Region; and Leo Harrison, NAGE Eastern Region.

Length of Service Awards

National Weather Service Eastern Region employees who received Length of Service Awards in December were: 35 years - William T. CONNER, WSO Charlotte, N.C. 30 years - Kenneth H. CARROLL, WSFO Raleigh, N.C.; Raymond A. WRIGHTSON, WSFO Albany, N.Y.; Eugene W. KILGORE, ERH Garden City, N.Y.; Robert J. FOSTER, WSO Toledo, Ohio; Edward A. McCAHERN, WSO New York, N.Y.; William E. RAY, RFC Cincinnati, Ohio; David L. WILLIAMS, Jr., FIU Philadelphia, Pa.; and William J. WRIGHT, Jr., ERH Garden City, N.Y. 25 years - Endo KIYOTO, AWP Norfolk, Va.; Eulas J. MILLER, WSO Cape Hatteras, N.C.; and Joseph R. VAZZO, WSO Youngstown, Ohio; 20 years - James H. DILL, WSO Syracuse, N.Y.; Edward P. JOHNSON, WSFO Washington, D.C.; Harold D. MILLER, WSO Wilmington, N.C.; and Douglas L. DAVIS, WSO Richmond, Va.

National Ocean Survey National Geodetic Survey Operations Center employees who received Length of Service Awards in December were: 30 years - James C. CORBETT, Party G-19. 25 years - Charles R. LESLEY, Party G-33; and Richard MAXEY, Party G-48.

National Weather Service Central Region employees who received Length of Service Awards in December are: 30 years - John E. BOWERS, WSO Springfield, Miss.; Truman P. DINGELDEIN, WSO Cairo, ILL.; Robert E. DOUGLAS, WSO Topeka, Kans.; Jack Albert FROST, WSFO Denver, Colo.; Ruth D. GARRISON, CLSC Kansas City, Mo.; Marshall F. GRACE, WSFO Denver, Colo.; Eugene C. HARRIS, WSFO Chicago, Ill.; Donald R. PITTMAN, WSO Casper, Wyo.; and LaVerne M. WERMICH, WSFO Chicago, Ill. 25 years - Lawrence K. EIDE, WSTTC Kansas City, Mo.; and Clarence C. HILL, WSO Wichita, Kans.

NOAA headquarters employees who received Length of Service Awards in December were: 30 years - Fredrick J. LANEY; John A. MIRABITO; Raymond GLASER; Jeter P. BATTLE, Jr.; Rexie A. KING; A. Joseph WRAIGHT; James V. BOWMAN; Marshall M. RICHARDS; and William K. BYLE. 25 years - Helen P. KOKA; Henry D. RODGERS, Jr.; James Francis ONEILL; and Dolores D. REDMAN. 20 years - Wilma AMANTE; Laetitia I. NORTON; Belva E. MATHIESON; Helen S. STETTNER; Doris G. STEWART; Howard W. GRANOFF; Wilbur C. NORTON; Esther S. SHWEDICK; Walter J. WEYRES; Alonzo R. CARTER; and Benjamin BERKOFKY.



Frederick J. Laney (right) received his 30-year Length of Service Award from William M. Terry, Director of NOAA's Office of International Affairs.

National Weather Service Southern Region employees who received Length of Service Awards in December were: 35 years - Charles F. BRADLEY, Jr., WSFO, Birmingham, Ala.; and Clyde C. JOHNSON, WSO, Daytona Beach, Fla. 30 years - Virginia H. CARSWELL, WSO, Augusta, Ga.; Francis D. McCAUL, WSFO, Memphis, Tenn.; Forrest D. PAXTON, WSFO, Albuquerque, N.M.; Harrison S. MANSON, WSFO, Albuquerque, N.M.; Donald C. RUSSELL, WSO, Daytona Beach, Fla.; and Eulah L. HILL, WSFO, New Orleans, La. 25 years - Milo J. ANDRE, WSRH, Ft. Worth, Tex.; James A. MIDDLETON, WSFO San Antonio, Tex.; and Arthur O. CLARK, Jr., WSO, Del Rio, Tex. 20 years - Raymond H. SEWAKE, WSFO, Memphis, Tenn.

Items to be considered for publication in NOAA WEEK should be submitted to:
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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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