



# noaa week

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National Climatic Center

## NOAA Employees Receive Gold and Silver Medals (story on Page 2)



Dr. Robert B. Abel



Dr. Elbert H. Ahlstrom



Dr. Eugene J. Aubert



J. Virginia Lincoln



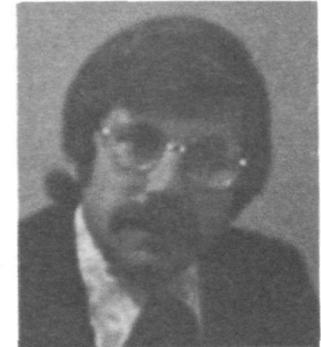
Dr. James D. McQuigg



Dr. J. Murray Mitchell, Jr.



Kenneth M. Nagler



Dr. William L. Smith



The Staff of the National Weather Service River Forecast Center at Harrisburg, Pa. (Front row, from left) Hydrologist in Charge O. D. White and Donald J. Close, Principal Assistant. (Back row, from left) Nicholas R. Pavick, Bruce A. Whyte, Lars Olaf Feese, Paul A. Marin, and Myron W. Gwinner. Michael C. Mark is not in photo.

# NOAA Employees Receive Gold and Silver Medals



James G. Howcroft



James C. Hunter



Robert S. Ingram



Jerry E. Randall

NOAA employees received ten Gold Medals and 16 Silver Medals from Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent in an honors award program this week in the Commerce Department auditorium.

Recipients of the Gold Medal, the Department's highest honor, bestowed for rare and outstanding contributions of major significance to the Department, the Nation, or the world, such as major contributions to science, technology, or administration; highly distinguished authorship; heroic action involving jeopardy of life; and demonstrated outstanding leadership in the administration of major programs, were:

Dr. Robert B. Abel, Director of the Office of Sea Grant, for his direction of the National Sea Grant Program. He was cited for his outstanding creative administration of the program and for his individual contributions to national marine development and conservation. He has established policies and procedures which have resulted in new administrative and program techniques in the Nation's major marine-oriented universities, in establishment of consortiums of universities with state agencies and industries, in renewed understanding of the National importance of the marine environment, and in new methods for its use and conservation.

Dr. Elbert H. Ahlstrom, Senior Scientist at the National Marine Fisheries Service Southwest Fisheries Center in La Jolla, Calif., for his leadership in developing an entire scientific technology, described as oceanic fish stock assessment by means of systematic surveys of eggs and larvae. Fishery scientists call the process a possible answer

to the need for additional food resources worldwide. He was cited for developing into a precise science techniques used to survey the abundance and distribution patterns of young stages of marine fishes in the ocean. His work has led to a basic scientific understanding of the fishery resources off California, and of how they can be exploited and used with maximum efficiency.

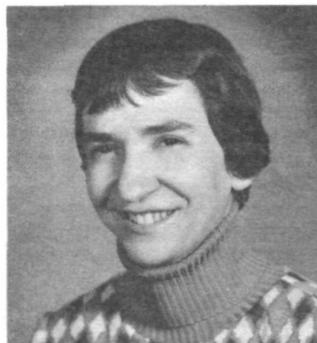
Dr. Eugene J. Aubert, for his leadership in directing the United States effort in the International Field Year for the Great Lakes. As U.S. Director of IFYGL, a key position in the Office of NOAA's Associate Administrator for Environmental Monitoring and Prediction, he coordinates U.S. participation in the joint U.S.-Canadian research program in the Lake Ontario Basin, designed to develop a sound scientific basis for water resource management on the Great Lakes. He was cited for outstanding initiative and leadership in planning and implementing U.S. participation in the study, and for his foresight and creativity in organizing and directing the field data acquisition phase, successfully completed in March 1973.

J. Virginia Lincoln, Chief of the Solar-Terrestrial Data Services Division in the Environmental Data Service's National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center, in Boulder, Colo., for her role as a leader in the development of NOAA's scientific data management programs of major benefit to the Nation and to the international scientific community. Ms. Lincoln was a prime mover in developing the former Aeronomy and Space Data Center (now NGSDC) and of related interna-

(Continued on page 4)



Dr. Eugene M. Rasmusson



Wanda E. Ross



George H. Schielein



Walter A. Schulz, Jr.

## Program To Increase Accuracy Of Geodetic Network Announced

Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent has announced a major program by the United States, Canada, and Mexico to modernize the geodetic network which provides the basis for all accurate horizontal surveying on the North American continent.

Because of the importance of the national horizontal network to surveyors, engineers, city planners and scientists, its modernization is expected to bring substantial benefits to the national economy, Secretary Dent said.

The United States portion of the program is being conducted by the National Ocean Survey's National Geodetic Survey. Efforts of the three governments are coordinated by Cdr. John D. Bossler, Scientific Advisor to the Director of the National Geodetic Survey; L.A. Gale, Chief of the Geodetic Survey of Canada in Ottawa; and Eng. J. Alberto Villasana, Secretary of the Office of the President in Mexico City. Mexican participation in the program is being handled by the National Territory Studies Commission (CETENAL). The Mexican horizontal network comprises approximately 2000 geodetic survey points, the Canadian horizontal network about 8000 points, and the American network an estimated 120,000 points.

The approximately 120,000 monumented points in the U.S. horizontal network are geographical sites whose latitude and longitude have been determined and each location identified with bronze plaques, one at the surface and another four feet below. These plaques mark the exact location of each site compared to a central point on Meades Ranch, Kansas, the geodetic center of the U.S.

Modernizing the U.S. network will involve re-evaluation and recomputation of some 2 1/2 million land measurements made since 1927, when the network was last updated, to arrive at a new and more accurate determination of latitude and longitude for each point in the network. In addition, a half million field observations will be made to add new points to the network. All measurements will be placed in a data bank, and the result will be a geodetic network as accurate as modern science can make it.

## Lake Survey Center Water Level Gages Winterized

Charles D. McWee and Edward Iwasko, engineering technicians in the Lake Survey Center's Water Level Gaging Section, are on an approximately 4000-mile, 40-day gage inspection and maintenance trip. They are scheduled to run level lines to ascertain the accuracy for each of the 40 permanent gages situated along Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Superior and the St. Clair River. These constitute the Center's water level system in this part of the Great Lakes. Also, in addition to any necessary routine maintenance, each permanent gage will be winterized to insure its continued operation in recording vital water levels in the coming months. Six seasonal gages set up this past spring will be removed. The trip began on October 15 and will be completed by about the end of November.

## U.S. Protests Japanese, Russian Noncompliance with IWC Decision

The Governments of Japan and the Soviet Union have effectively refused to comply with vital conservation decisions taken by the International Whaling Commission in London last June.

Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator and U.S. Commissioner to the IWC, termed their actions a serious setback to protection of the world's whale population. He said the U.S. Government is protesting strongly and urging them to reconsider.

"The nations of the world have indicated almost unanimously their determination that the whales be protected--at the UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972, and this year at the meeting of the Governing Council of the UN Environmental Program in Geneva," Dr. White said. "The world has been looking to the International Whaling Commission to transform these recommendations into realities. That Commission, responding to world opinion and to the best available scientific evidence, has voted for a series of important conservation measures. The action of Japan and the Soviet Union in ignoring the overwhelming sense of the Commission in which they sit, calls into question whether the IWC as presently constituted is capable of serving the cause of Conservation, or only that of the whaling industry.

"It is clear that if this continues, the convention of the IWC governing the protection and management of whales must undergo sweeping change. Five of the eight species of great whales are in danger of extinction, and their conservation must be a paramount consideration." In a communication from the Secretary of the IWC to Dr. White dated October 5, the U.S. Government has been informed that the Japanese have objected to IWC decisions to cease the taking of Antarctic fin whales by June 30, 1976; and that both Japan and the Soviet Union have objected to IWC decisions to set the next season's quota on minke whales at 5,000; and to set catch quotas on sperm whales in the Southern Hemisphere for the next season by areas. This means that these nations refuse to abide by these decisions."

## Ionospheric Research Grants Go to Cornell Men

Two grants, totaling nearly \$40,000, for research on irregularities in the ionosphere--the electrically charged portion of the upper atmosphere--have been given to Drs. D.T. Farley and Edward Ott of Cornell University's School of Electrical Engineering in Ithaca, N.Y., by the Environmental Research Laboratories.

In recent years Dr. Farley and B.G. Fejer, also of Cornell, have been collaborating with Dr. Ben B. Balsley of ERL's Aeronomy Laboratory in Boulder, Colo., and scientists at the Jicamarca Radar Observatory in Peru, concerning ionospheric characteristics above the earth's magnetic equator.

University and Federal scientists are interested in this particular atmospheric region, which lies above the stratosphere, because it helps and sometimes hinders radio communications.

# NOAA Employees Receive Gold and Silver Medals (Continued from page 2)



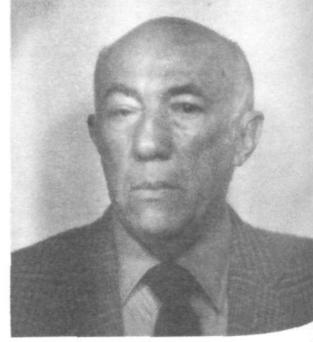
Cdr. R. Lawrence Swanson



George Taft



Cdr. Charles K. Townsend



Julius Badner

tional activities associated with the Center's parallel role as a World Data Center-A sub-center for solar-terrestrial physics.

Dr. James D. McQuigg, Research Meteorologist in the Environmental Data Service, located at the University of Missouri in Columbia, for his significant contributions to the formulation of effective design and operating strategies for large interconnected electrical power systems, strategies for constructing large buildings, and the cost effectiveness of artificially cooling dairy barns to maximize production. In cooperation with University of Missouri experts in the fields of engineering, economics, agriculture, human health, and statistical methods, he has been a leader in the use of computer simulation of the environment to make it possible to translate climatic data into realistic, useful parameters, which, in turn have been used to produce estimates of the economic effects of weather modification and to define and increase understanding of the meteorological component of electrical energy production and distribution problems.

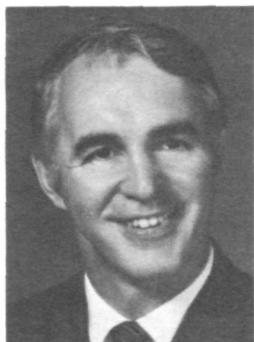
Dr. J. Murray Mitchell, Jr., Project Scientist for Climatic Change in the Environmental Data Service, for his sustained, outstanding leadership and accomplishments in developing environmental programs of major benefit to the Nation and the international scientific community. Specializing in the field of climatology with emphasis on the climatic history of the earth throughout his career, he has been a prolific contributor to scientific literature on the subject, and today enjoys an international reputation as a preeminent authority in his field as an investigator on the impact of man's activities

on the climate of the world. His accomplishments have made him a unique channel of communication between those reconstructing the natural history of the earth and those engaged in understanding that history with a view to the prediction of future environmental conditions.

Kenneth M. Nagler, Chief of the National Weather Service Space Operations Support Division, for his leadership in weather support for U.S. manned spaceflights. He was cited for developing forecasting programs that played a vital part in every spaceflight from Project Mercury through the Gemini, Apollo, and Skylab missions. He has established weather-support units at the NWS Honolulu Forecast Center; the National Meteorological Center in Suitland, Md.; the National Hurricane Center in Miami, Fla.; and at NASA centers at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida and at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Tex.; and has personally briefed the astronauts before launches.

Dr. William L. Smith, Chief of the Radiation Branch in the National Environmental Satellite Service's Meteorological Satellite Laboratory, for his work in conceiving, developing, and demonstrating pioneering techniques for obtaining vertical soundings of the atmosphere from satellites. Satellite soundings of the atmosphere are essential for the improvement of computer weather predictions for the U.S. Dr. Smith has conceived new methods of obtaining satellite soundings in the presence of clouds, devised special techniques for processing the data, and led the design and development of advanced satellite instruments. As a result,

*(Continued on page 6)*



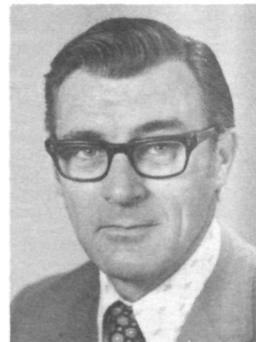
William A. Rammer



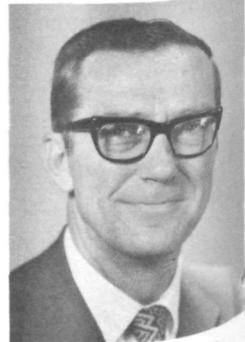
Burton D. Goldenberg



LeRoy S. Nordahl



Robert H. Hanson



Chester C. Slama

## Increased Weather Data Collection For NWS by NOAA Fleet Is Planned

Negotiations have begun between the National Ocean Survey and the National Weather Service to increase the quantity and quality of NOAA ship weather reports. At a recent meeting, the NWS delegation, led by Karl R. Johannessen, Associate Director for Meteorological Operations, explained where and when ship reports are needed and offered observer training and other necessary support to obtain high quality weather observations.

The National Ocean Survey contingent, led by Rear Admiral Eugene A. Taylor, Associate Director for Fleet Operations, explained how the fleet operates and how various ships in the fleet would be the best to provide the type of ship reports the NWS needs.

A draft agreement has been prepared outlining the individual obligations for maintaining a highly effective NOAA ship reporting program, and the relationships between the various NWS regions and NOS Marine Centers. According to Robert W. Schoner, Marine Specialist in the NWS Data Acquisition Division, and Earl W. Rayfield, Chief of the Operational Support Branch of the NOS Office of Fleet Operations, plans are being formulated to prepare a special training course which will enable NOS ship personnel to make observations for the NWS.

## Dr. Lavoie Is Named To Fill Environmental Modification Post

Dr. Ronald L. Lavoie has been appointed Director of the Office of Environmental Modification under the Associate Administrator for Environmental Monitoring and Prediction. He has been an Associate Professor at Pennsylvania State University since 1968, and last year was on assignment from there to the National Science Foundation in Washington, D.C., as Associate Director of the Meteorology Program.

From 1959-1968 he was an Assistant Professor at the University of Hawaii, and from 1957-1959 he was Meteorologist-in-Charge at the Mt. Washington Observatory in New Hampshire.

He served as a research assistant in tropical meteorology at Florida State University from 1954-1957, including several months with the National Hurricane Research Project during its formative year in West Palm Beach, Fla.

He received his B.A. in mathematics from the University of New Hampshire; his M.S. in meteorology from Florida State; and his Ph.D. in meteorology from Pennsylvania State University.



## Efforts To Save Rare Marine Mammal Specimen Beached in Mississippi Fail

Despite strenuous efforts to save the life of a baby pigmy sperm whale, the rare specimen died two days after it had beached itself (Oct. 2) on the Mississippi shore of the Gulf of Mexico.

Its rescuers and its legal guardian--NOAA--had high hopes for the survival of the small whale, in view of its relatively unharmed condition and the rapidity with which it was removed to a safe haven.

The pigmy sperm whale is seldom seen by man--only three captures of such animals are on record, and one of those survived for 21 days.

The baby whale was a female, four feet six inches long, weighing 73 pounds. She was apparently in reasonably good health,



Steve Martin of Marine Life, Inc., holds the pigmy sperm whale, as Mississippi Marine Conservation Inspectors Tom Welch (left) and Glenn McQueen examine her. (Photo by Richard Glazier)

which seemed to improve during the two days following her rescue. Observers from NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service--in charge of the administration of the Secretary of Commerce's responsibilities under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972--and the Mississippi Marine Conservation Commission said she was between four and six months old and, under normal circumstances, would have remained dependent on her mother for some time to come.

Large quantities of a hefty formula approximating whale mother's milk was prepared for her. The recipe used whipping cream, milk, squid, a concentrated food compound called "lactating ringer solution," cod-liver oil and several kinds of vitamins. The whale began feeding a few hours after she had been introduced to her new home, on an "on demand" schedule, at the rate of about 32 ounces every three hours.

A surrogate mother, in the person of a male diver, was assigned to a day and night vigil, either in the tank or splashing at the edge, ready to join the baby whenever she seemed to need reassurance or affection.

The little whale apparently adjusted well to her new surroundings within hours. Two days after her traumatic experience, she frisked around her pool, touched and brushed against the baby-sitter, and allowed him to pet and feed her.

After she died, at midnight on October 4, a gross autopsy was performed, but cause of death was not detectable. Anatomical samples will be studied at a later date by scientists of the Smithsonian Institution's Division of Mammals, in a further attempt to determine the cause of death.

## NOAA Employees Receive Gold and Silver Medals (Continued from page 4)

NOAA satellites now obtain useful soundings over most of the earth.

William M. Terry, Director of NOAA's Office of International Affairs until his death last May, was honored posthumously for his leadership, unique knowledge, and experience in international fisheries affairs. He was cited for his brilliance and competence which enabled him to deal almost single-handedly with the myriad problems in international activities for NOAA and its component agencies. His leadership was a key factor in leading the international community toward acceptance of more effective and sophisticated concepts of international marine resource management off the east coast of the U.S., particularly during his last few years when he served as U.S. Commissioner on the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries.

The eight-man staff of the National Weather Service River Forecast Center at Harrisburg, Pa., for extraordinary performance in issuing Flood forecasts and warnings during Tropical Storm Agnes in 1972. They are credited with saving many lives and much property. O.D. White, Hydrologist in Charge; Donald J. Close, Principal Assistant; Hydrologists Lars Olaf Feese, Myron W. Gwinner, Michael C. Mark, Nicholas R. Pavick and Bruce A. Whyte; and Paul A. Marin, Hydrologist (Intern) produced the warnings under extremely adverse conditions (a power failure had rendered their lights and elevators inoperative; river gaging stations were destroyed; their radio out) 24 hours a day for four days, and about 16 hours a day for an additional week, using lanterns and flashlights at night. They produced forecasts by hand because their computer had no power.

Silver Medals, the Department's second highest honor, awarded for very valuable contributions to science, technology, or administration; outstanding skill or ability in the performance of duties which has resulted in program advancement; meritorious authorship; or unusual courage or competence in an emergency, were presented to:

Dr. Felix Favorite, a Supervisory Oceanographer at the National Marine Fisheries Service Northwest Fisheries Center in Seattle, Wash., for his major contribution to fishery and oceanographic science, particularly in relation to the Alaskan Stream.

James G. Howcroft, a Research Meteorologist in the Development Division of the National Weather Service's National Meteorological Center in Suitland, Md., for his leadership in development of a numerical weather-prediction model of the atmosphere.

James C. Hunter, Leading Forecaster at the National Weather Service Forecast Office in Washington, D.C., for his superior performance as a Lead Forecaster for more than 25 years.

Robert S. Ingram, Meteorologist in Charge of the National Weather Service Forecast Office at Phoenix, Ariz., for outstanding accomplishments as head of that office.

Jerry E. Randall, Chief Boatswain on the NOAA Ship Surveyor, for developing new systems for shipboard handling of oceanographic data-gathering equipment on ships of the NOAA fleet.

Dr. Eugene M. Rasmusson, a Physical Scientist in the Environmental Data Service, for his scientific contributions to NOAA's fulfillment of its lead agency responsibilities in the Barbados Oceanographic and Meteorological Experiment in 1969, and NOAA's responsibilities for the International Field Year for the Great Lakes and the GARP Atlantic Tropical Experiment.

Wanda E. Ross, Supervisory Analog-Digital Specialist in the Environmental Data Service's National Climatic Center in Asheville, N.C., for diligence and expertise in converting pictorial and graphic data to digital data formats suitable for computer use.

George H. Schielein, Lead Aviation Forecaster at the National Weather Service Forecast Office at Albany, N.Y., for his initiative during a serious flood threat in the Rochester, N.Y., area in June 1972. His action is believed to have saved lives and averted much property damage.

Walter A. Schulz, Jr., a Meteorological Technician and Radar Specialist at the National Weather Service Forecast Office in Jackson, Miss., for his outstanding contributions to the technology of tornado warnings.

Commander R. Lawrence Swanson, now Project Manager and Scientific Coordinator for the New York Bight Project (the first regional ecology project undertaken by NOAA's Marine Eco-Systems Analysis program) for his role in establishing national estuarine oceanographic programs while in his previous position as Chief of the National Ocean Survey's Oceanographic Division.

George Taft, an Attorney in NOAA's Office of the General Counsel, for his exemplary skill in formulating and negotiating NOAA's position in law of the sea matters.

Commander Charles K. Townsend, for his role as the Department's representative on a Federal task force which conducted a Government-wide study of mapping, charting, and geodetic activities and related supporting research and development, while he was Chief, Mapping, Charting and Geodesy, in the Office of the Associate Administrator for Marine Resources. He is now Executive Officer of the Oceanographer.

Julius Badner, Chief, and William A. Rammer, former Deputy Chief, of the Aviation Weather Forecast Branch at the National Weather Service National Meteorological Center in Suitland, Md., for their contributions to the effectiveness of the Weather Service's aviation and air pollution programs, and for outstanding management of the Aviation Branch for the past 3-1/2 years.

Burton D. Goldenberg, former Chief, and LeRoy S. Nordahl, Staff Meteorologist, of the Rawinsonde Section of the National Weather Service's Data Acquisition Division, for planning and execution of a program for automation of data reduction from upper-air observations by radiosonde. Mr. Goldenberg is now Program Leader, Environmental-Quality Weather Services, in the NWS Weather Analysis and Prediction Division.

Robert H. Hanson, Research Photogrammetrist, and Chester C. Slama, Cartographer in Photogrammetry, in the National Ocean Survey's Geodetic Research and Development Laboratory.

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## NCC Develops Computer Program For Great Lakes Data Summaries

The Environmental Data Service's National Climatic Center in Asheville, N.C., has developed a computer program to produce climatological summaries of the durations of high surface winds in the Great Lakes area. Jointly funded by EDS and the National Weather Service, the effort was prompted by the record high water levels that have prevailed on the Great Lakes during the past year. The high water levels have increased greatly the potential for damage to lake shore areas from wind-driven waves and seiches. The high wind summaries are expected to be used in long-range planning of construction on shore areas, and as background material to provide accurate warnings before and during high winds. To date, summaries have been prepared for four stations in the western Lake Erie-Saginaw Bay area: Toledo, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Oscoda/Wurmsmith Air Force Base, Mich.; and Mt. Clemons/Selfridge Air Force Base, Mich.

## Ocean Affairs Board Seeks Papers for Meeting

The Ocean Affairs Board of the National Academy of Sciences is organizing a meeting to deal with the subject of U.S. marine scientific research technical assistance programs to developing States. Scheduled to convene in Washington, D.C., between January 27 and February 1, 1974, the meeting will explore the relationships between U.S. marine scientific research efforts and the national interests of developing States and attempt to determine the extent and scope of existing U.S. activity in this area. It is hoped that the results of this meeting will assist in increasing the effectiveness of such efforts in the future.

Individuals who have had experience with such programs are welcome to attend. Papers, describing either individual or institutional programs, are also solicited.

For further information, contact Gerald J. Kovach at the Ocean Affairs Board, 202-961-1536.

## Gold & Silver Medal Awards (Continued from page 6)

in Rockville, Md., for their role in the establishment of a worldwide satellite triangulation network.

Dr. Isaac Van der Hoven, Chief, and Research Meteorologists Gilbert J. Ferber and Jerome L. Heffter, of the Environmental Research Laboratories' Air Resources Environmental Laboratory in Silver Spring, Md.; George C. Bolzworth and Paul A. Humphrey, Supervisory Research Meteorologists assigned to the Environmental Protection Agency's Meteorology Laboratory at the National Environmental Research Center, Triangle Park, N.C.; and Ralph F. Quiring, a Meteorologist at the Air Resources Laboratory in Las Vegas, Nev., for developing new methods for evaluating the impact of pollutants over large areas. The scientists comprised a Meteorology Work Group that produced the Southwest Energy Study, a major effort to evaluate the total ecological effect of utilizing the resources represented by vast coal deposits in the southwestern U.S.

## New School on St. Paul Island, In Pribilofs, Opened by NOAA

NOAA has opened a new school on St. Paul Island, one of the two inhabited Pribilof Islands, about 900 miles southwest of Anchorage in the Bering Sea. It will provide education for about 140 Aleut students, in its eight grades.

The Pribilof Islands are the land habitat of the world's largest herds of northern fur seals, and are administered by the National Marine Fisheries Service. The nearest school to St. Paul is on St. George Island, about 40 miles away, housing about 50 Aleut students in eight grades.

William L. Peck, Director of the Pribilof Island Program, said the new school replaces a deteriorating three-story structure built in 1930 and enlarged in 1949. The old structure was condemned by the Alaska State Fire Marshall in 1969, and kept open only by the addition of outside fire escapes and other emergency measures.

By special arrangement with the State of Alaska, funds were appropriated for construction and made available to the Federal Government subject to repayment on an amortization schedule.

The new building is a one-story, 20,000-square-foot structure of weather- and fire-resistant construction suitable to the isolated location. It contains nine classrooms, a gymnasium, science and home economics rooms, manual training shop, and library. Architectural design and construction inspection was provided by Alaska's Department of Public Works and all labor and materials were supplied by NMFS and supplies were transported on the NOAA/NMFS vessel Pribilof. Resident Aleuts employed by NMFS accomplished the construction and off-island workmen were required only for specialized jobs, principally electrical.

The residents of St. Paul urged that the new school be adequate to provide education through the 10th grade. Nine grades will be taught this school year, and a tenth grade is planned for the 1974-1975 school year. Previously only eight grades were taught at the St. Paul school, and students went to the mainland for further education.

Mr. Peck said that the school is operated by the State of Alaska under an agreement requiring the State to provide education to the natives of the Islands. It is expected that approximately 140 students will be taught by nine teachers. The State-operated school system of Alaska is reimbursed by the Federal Government for operating the Pribilof Island schools. The cost of operating both schools is currently being negotiated with Alaska.

## Geodetic Survey in Oregon Is Completed

An eight-month geodetic survey of 1660 square miles in the Mid-Willamette Valley of Oregon has been completed by the National Geodetic Survey in cooperation with the Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Governments. The survey, conducted by a 20-man field party headed by Lowell D. Fair, covered Marion, Polk and Yamhill counties.

## 14th NWS Central Region WSFO IS Dedicated at Milwaukee, Wis.

Completion of the Forecast Reorganization in the National Weather Service Central Region was marked by the formal dedication of the 14th Weather Service Forecast Office at Milwaukee, Wis. An overflow audience of 75 guests heard comments by Deputy Regional Director Robert C. Baskin, who represented the Regional and National Directors of the NWS, and Meteorologist in Charge Raymond C. Waldman. An honored guest and impromptu speaker was Dr. Werner A. Baum, who was recently appointed Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. Dr. Baum recalled his experience as Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Science Services Administration (predecessor of NOAA) and some of the early discussions of what is now called the "Forecast Reorganization."



Dr. Werner A. Baum

## NCC To Cooperate in Field Test of New Method For Evaluating General Schedule Positions

The Environmental Data Service's National Climatic Center has been asked by the Civil Service Commission to cooperate in a nationwide field test of a new method for evaluating Federal General Schedule positions.

The new approach to the evaluation of General Schedule (GS) positions is called the factor ranking/benchmark approach. It involves analyzing a given position in terms of factors, then measuring these factors against previously approved benchmark position descriptions. Using this method, point values are assigned to each factor. The points are totaled and then converted to a grade, GS-1 through GS-15.

The purpose of the field test is to help the Civil Service Commission determine whether this new approach will result in accurate and consistent grade levels for the positions tested; whether it will be understood by field employees and supervisors; and whether it will be administratively feasible. Employee participation in this test is voluntary.

## recipe of the week

### SALMON LASAGNA

- 1 can (1 pound) salmon
- 1 package (6 ounce) sliced mozzarella cheese
- 1/2 pint (1 cup) creamed cottage cheese
- 1 egg, beaten
- 1 jar (15-1/2 ounce) meatless spaghetti sauce
- 6 lasagna noodles (about 1/3 pound), cooked
- 1/3 cup grated or shredded Parmesan cheese

Drain and flake salmon. Dice 1/2 of the mozzarella cheese; cut remaining cheese into 1-1/2 inch squares. Combine diced mozzarella cheese, cottage cheese, and egg; mix. Spread a thin layer of spaghetti sauce over bottom of shallow 2-quart casserole. Top with layers of the following: 3 lasagna noodles, 1/2 each of the cottage cheese mixture, salmon, the remaining spaghetti sauce, mozzarella and Parmesan cheeses. Repeat using remaining ingredients. Bake in moderate oven, 350° F., 25 to 30 minutes or until thoroughly heated. Let stand 10 to 15 minutes before serving. Makes 6 servings.



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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