



noaa week

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A very high resolution image from the NOAA-2 spacecraft—one of the first received by new equipment at NOAA's San Francisco Satellite Field Services Station—shows the California coastline, Baja California, and weather systems over the Pacific Ocean. The r-shaped white area in California is fog over the San Joaquin Valley, and next to it is the snow-covered Sierra Nevada mountain range. The San Francisco receiving equipment, now being checked and tested, will acquire three adjacent picture swaths twice daily when it becomes operational. The images, which have a resolution of one-half mile at the center, will significantly increase the weather information available to the National Weather Service Forecast Office at San Francisco and will be used in providing services to other interests, including shipping and fisheries. The NOAA satellites and the Satellite Field Services Station are operated by the National Environmental Satellite Service.

Agreement Reached On Global Monitoring

“For the first time, the opportunity is within reach to launch a global environmental watch with immense implications for benefiting life, health and well-being.”

Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator, thus described an issue before the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Program, meeting in Nairobi, Kenya.

U.S. Urges Japan To Conserve Salmon Resource

NOAA this week expressed deep concern that Japan has not taken any effective action regarding the operations of its high seas gill net fishery in 1974 on what is expected to be one of the lowest runs of Bristol Bay (Alaska) sockeye salmon in history. Immediate cooperative action by the Japanese is considered imperative, inasmuch as the Japanese fleet usually leaves for the North Pacific in early May.

Members of the U.S. Section of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission and others met in Seattle, Wash., in February to review the situation in light of U.S. concern for the resource. Those attending included U.S. Chairman Elmer E. Rasmuson, Anchorage, Alaska; Professor Donald L. McKernan of the University of Washington, Seattle; Robert W. Schoning, Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, D.C.; Harold Z. Hansen, representing Alaska's Governor William Egan; and staff members of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and NMFS who provided technical data.

Mr. Schoning said he was keenly disappointed at

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The UN body is considering recommendations for the goals and structure of a global environmental monitoring system, with major emphasis on pollutants and related environmental factors. They were first adopted by an Intergovernmental Meeting on Monitoring held by 55 nations in February. Dr. White headed the U.S. delegation to the conference.

The monitoring system would be a keystone of UNEP's EARTHWATCH, a proposed environmental assessment program to speed warning of potential hazards, the concept for which was established at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in June, 1972.

In addition to the basic goals of the monitoring system, the February conference approved recommendations on the pollutants and environmental conditions to be observed, the kinds of networks to be established, and arrangements for collecting and storing data gathered by the system.

Goals proposed by the United States and adopted at the meeting include improved international systems for human health and natural disaster warning, and assessments of the extent and impact of pollution in the air, oceans, and biological systems of the ecological

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R. T. Frost Will Fill ERL Lab Post

Robert T. Frost has been appointed Assistant Director of the Environmental Research Laboratories' Wave Propagation Laboratory, in Boulder, Colo. He will assist Dr. C. Gordon Little, Director of the Wave Propagation Laboratory, in areas such as program planning and management, and resource administration within the laboratory.



Robert T. Frost

Mr. Frost joined the Commerce Department's former Central Radio Propagation Laboratory in 1957. He served as its administrative officer for five years, and in 1967 was appointed Executive Officer of what is now ERL.

Mr. Frost received the Denver Federal Executive Board Honor Award in 1969 and several other Commerce Department awards during his years with the government. He served in the United States Air Force from 1952 to 1957. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in business finance from the University of Colorado.

William L. Denmark Dies

William L. Denmark, who retired in 1971 as the NOAA State Climatologist for Illinois, died on March 18. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Virginia Denmark of 1634 East Richmond Drive, Springfield, Mo. 65804.

Palozzi Named Chief Of NMFS Enforcement

Morris M. Palozzi has been appointed Chief of the National Marine Fisheries Service Enforcement and Surveillance activity.

Enforcement activities embrace regulations that affect the activities of both domestic and foreign fishing fleets operating in U.S. waters and national law that bears on the protection of endangered and threatened species of living marine resources. Surveillance responsibilities include the collection of data related to foreign fishing activities off U.S. shores. Implicit in all NMFS enforcement and surveillance work is close cooperation with other government agencies.

Mr. Palozzi comes to NMFS from positions of progressively greater responsibility as an attorney with the U.S. Treasury Department, which he joined in 1963. His first three years there were spent in investigatory work related to bank trust departments in several States, and the next five in customs law specialization, with emphasis



on the legal interpretation of maritime traffic regulations. During the past three years, he served as a customs law adviser and coordinator for special projects in the field of domestic and international commerce.

Mr. Palozzi is a native of Paterson, N.J., and a graduate of Seton Hall University. He earned his Juris Doctorate degree at the University of Maryland Law School in 1963, and was a student of Admiralty Law at George Washington University's Graduate School of Law during 1970 and 1971.

WSFO Great Falls CATV Program Is Now Presented in Color

The experimental cable television (CATV) program operated by the National Weather Service Forecast Office in Great Falls, Mont., has been converted to color presentation. All programs were previously done with a black and white television system.

According to Allen Lee, NWS CATV Program Leader, the use of color will provide a new dimension in disseminating weather information to the public via CATV. Although all graphics shown over the system must remain compatible with monochrome receivers, those viewers with color sets will note a new "liveliness" to the pictures and will gain more by seeing areas of weather depicted in different colors rather than shades of gray.

Another phase of the experiment is to broaden the program format to include information pertinent to much of the northern Rockies—Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and portions of the adjacent states—to test the NWS capability of providing information applicable to a large area from one forecast office.

Art Rozett, Lead Forecaster and CATV Project Leader in Great Falls, reports good progress in converting the program to the new format. Great Falls meteorologists who are major contributors to the experiment are Rick Douglas, Garland Byrom, Randy Halbert and Joe Johnson. Other members of the Great Falls forecast staff work in the program as schedules permit.

Sea Grant Funds Marine Information Exchange Study

A \$49,500 Sea Grant has been awarded to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to study the practical and beneficial of sharing marine-related information with other nations of the world.

The grant will provide initial funding for the study which the National Sea Grant College Program is directed to undertake by the Congress. Results of the study, to be carried out by investigators from a number of institutions throughout the United States under the direction of Dr. J. Kildow of MIT, will be submitted to the Congress by September 30, 1974.

Specifically, the grant will be used to examine ways of sharing, through cooperative programs with other nations, the results of marine research useful in the exploration, development, conservation, and management of marine resources.

noaa week

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Coastal Zone Conference Draws Top Participants

Key leaders from Federal, State, and local governments, and from private industry and conservation groups, met in Charleston, S.C. March 13 and 14 to discuss the meaning of "the national interest" in coastal zone management.

Sponsored by NOAA's Office of Coastal Environment, the meeting drew more than 400 participants. Every salt water coastal state, and most of the Great Lakes states, were represented. Canada and England also sent participants.

Among the speakers who lent their perspective to "The Coastal Imperative", the meeting's theme, were Nathaniel Reed, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Charles Fraser, President of Sea Pines Co.; Elvis Stahr, President of the National Audubon Society; and Wayne Gibbens, President of Mid-Continental Oil Co.

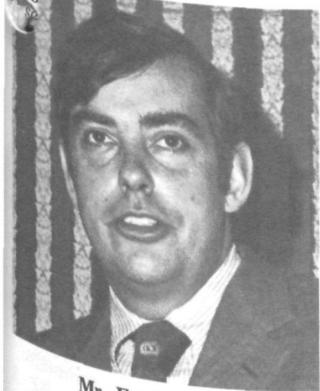


Major addresses were given at the coastal zone conference by Senator Ernest Hollings of South Carolina, (left) who gave the keynote address, and Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent, who spoke at the evening banquet.



J. Herbert Hollomon, Director, Center for Policy Alternatives of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke at Tuesday luncheon on "Grappling with the 'National Interest'".

Fairbanks Talks on "New Federalism"



Mr. Fairbanks

Domestic Council Associate Director Richard Fairbanks linked President Nixon's New Federalism to coastal zone management at Charleston, pointing out that both are aimed at better decision-making at all levels. States and localities are encouraged to make their own choices and resolve conflicts in their own programs and goals, while the Federal government's obligation is to identify and define the national interest.

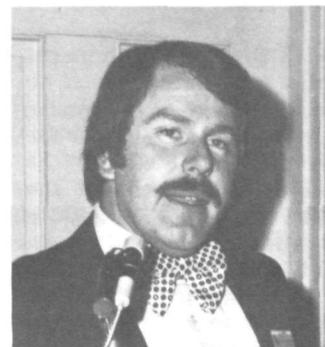


Conference highlight was talk of Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska on "Unraveling State and Federal Interests." Here, just before talk, Senator Stevens discusses issues with Robert Knecht, Director of NOAA's Office of Coastal Environment (left) and Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator.

"The Durham Dilemma" Was Last-Minute Addition

Christos Spirou, House Minority Leader of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, was added to the conference program at the last minute, following the state rejection of the proposed refinery at Durham, N.H. In a Wednesday luncheon talk Spirou outlined the reasons for the refinery, and described how citizen action and local and state decision-making processes operated in this recent coastal zone controversy.

Dent Presents First Coastal Zone Grants at Banquet



Following his major banquet address, Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent presented NOAA's first three coastal zone management planning grants to representatives of the recipient states. Left to right: Lieutenant Governor J. Joseph Garrahy of Rhode Island; James Ross, Executive Director of the Oregon Coastal Conservation and Development Commission; and Philip Savage, State Planning Director of the State of Maine.

The Changing Role of Personnel Management

In the paragraphs that follow, John Will, Director of Personnel, Department of Commerce, discusses Federal Personnel Management, 1974.

"Not too long ago managers and employees looked at the Personnel Office as the place where you got hired or fired with not so much happening in between.

"Today we have highly sophisticated programs in Government, our public demands service, and in providing this service we have developed a highly skilled and dedicated work force. In order to manage this work force a Federal personnel management system has evolved which is modern and equal to the best in American industry, in practically all respects.

"We have a system that provides for real competition for appointment and promotion to career positions. We have liberal and well-developed training programs available to all employees at all grades, practically all at Government expense and most on Government time. We have a pay comparability system which insures an annual review in order to provide equality with pay in private industry, except at the very highest grades.

"By a series of Presidential actions, employee unions have emerged as strong and vocal participants in the management of our work force. Fifty-five percent of all Federal employees are represented by unions and labor organizations, including 31 percent of Commerce employees.

"The strong social impacts of the past decade have seen a tremendous effort to assure Equal Employment Opportunities for all of our minorities and, more recently, the Women's Liberation movement has arrived. Hand-in-hand with EEO has been the development of Upward Mobility programs geared to providing opportunity for employees

with the desire and ability to gain the necessary skills will qualify them for better jobs.

"Commerce is a leader in Upward Mobility development of its employees; 5677 employees have participated at an annual cost outlay of \$4,410,000. We rank fifth among cabinet level departments in percentage of minorities in work force, ahead of such giants as Treasury, Defense, Justice, Agriculture and Transportation.

"Our employees are vocal, self reliant, and expect to participate in their management. Commerce is a highly educated organization; in a normal year we hire about 14 percent of whom have a master's degree and almost 2 percent have Ph.D. degrees. Currently 4045 (11.7 percent) of our employees have advanced degrees.

"The fringe benefits in working for the Government are outstanding. Our retirement, medical health, life insurance, annual and sick leave, workmen's compensation and severance pay package represents an amount of 27.8 percent of the payroll as against an industry figure of 26.6 percent. In other words we have slightly better fringe benefits than are found in industry.

"The employee has many retirement options. The individual may retire at 55 years of age with 30 years service or elect to work longer, up to 70 years of age.

"The work force composition has undergone a vast change. The Government is no longer composed of an army of clerks and a handful of managers. Commerce is a representative example of this change—we have thousands of professional and technical employees. Slightly over 60 percent of the permanent work force is engaged in scientific

(Continued on page 5)

Deposit and Redeposit in the Civil Service Retirement System

Most NOAA employees are covered by the provisions of the Civil Service Retirement System and have money deducted from their basic pay to contribute to the retirement fund. In some cases when employees are ready to retire they have periods of service for which either no retirement deductions were made or retirement withholdings were refunded. To receive a full retirement annuity, employees in these situations must deposit or redeposit the amount of money that would have been withheld for the period of service in question. Deposits and redeposits to the retirement fund are accomplished by completing Standard Form 2803, "Application to Make Deposit or Redeposit" and returning it to your servicing personnel office.

A deposit is a payment to the Civil Service Retirement Fund to cover a period of Federal service during which no retirement deductions were made. If deposit is not made, credit is still received toward the retirement annuity for the period of service not covered by salary deductions. The annuity, however, will be reduced by 10 percent of the amount due as deposit. For example, if a deposit of \$500 is required and not paid, the annuity is reduced by \$50 a year. Thus, in ten years the amount of annuity lost totals \$500. Had the \$500 deposit been paid, the annuitant would recover that amount in ten years (at \$50 extra a year) and continue to receive the higher annuity thereafter.

A redeposit is a payment to the retirement fund to cover a period of service for which retirement deductions were withheld from an employee's salary and later refunded. If redeposit is not made after reemployment or before retirement, no credit will be given in the computation of an

annuity for the period of service covered by the refund. This usually results in a sharp reduction in the amount of the annuity.

The making of a deposit or redeposit is purely optional. Whether employees should make deposits is a personal matter on which no general advice can be given. Making deposits will assure the employees and their survivors maximum retirement protection. Employees should view this matter as they would any other investment for the betterment of themselves and their families. In the case of a redeposit, however, in most circumstances it is usually to the employee's advantage to make the payment.

If you leave Federal employment before you complete five years of service, you may have your retirement deductions returned to you.

If you leave after completing at least five years of service but before you are eligible for an "immediate" annuity, you have a choice of having your deductions returned or leaving the money in the retirement fund. If you leave your money in the fund, you will be entitled to a "deferred" annuity at age 62.

Employees who leave the Federal career service who have five or more years of civilian service to their credit should weigh the pros and cons of leaving their money in the retirement fund. If they leave their money in the fund, it earns no interest but will be available as a retirement benefit at age 62.

When employees with five or more years of civilian service leave Government early, they should consult Civil Service

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Interviewing: A Non-Sexist Approach

Common sense, common courtesy, and a professional approach are the cardinal rules in successful interviewing and, in theory, men and women job applicants should be treated in the same way. In practice, however, many job interviewers (both male and female) must make a conscious effort to avoid asking women sexist questions, irrelevant to the job for which she is applying. The *Civil Service Journal* offers the following guidelines to supervisors "to make a favorable impression on your organization, to do the right thing, and to avoid embarrassment for yourself and the people you interview:

-Use the right words: Women in your office are not 'girls', and the woman you are interviewing isn't 'sweetie,' 'honey,' or 'dear.'

-Don't inquire into areas that are irrelevant to the job: marital status, husband's job, whether she has children (or plans to).

-Don't bring up your prejudices: women shouldn't travel alone; they are too emotional; they aren't aggressive enough, etc.

-Don't joke. Some men find it embarrassing to behave toward women in a completely businesslike way. It can bring on the same kind of feelings you had as a child when you were trying to lie and thought the smirk you were suppressing must be obvious to everyone.

-Don't flirt or patronize.

-Don't indicate your interest in a woman as a statistic to prove your EEO picture. It is an insult that you would apply different standards based on the applicant's sex.

-Don't go to the opposite extreme by taking pains to point out how fair minded you are or to give an instant replay of every female success story."

In short, stick to questions that are relevant to the job itself. While in most cases men would have no reason to suppose improper significance to questions regarding, for instance, marriage plans, women, because of past discrimination, do.

CSC Lithographic Occupational Study

The functions and responsibilities of the Interdepartmental Lithographic Wage Board are being assumed by the Civil Service Commission. The Commission is currently in the process of conducting a fact-finding and information gathering survey of lithographic positions and functions in all Federal agencies nationwide. A representative of the CSC has already visited the NOAA facilities. Concurrently, the private sector is being examined to insure the proper alignment of Federal jobs with those in private industry. The product of the survey will be a coordinated package of both Federal and industry data from which, written standards will be produced so that uniform and consistent classification of all Federal lithographic jobs will be achieved. This effort is well planned and promises to result in providing a helpful and sound tool for the uniform classification of jobs in this occupational field.

Personnel Management (Continued from page 4)

"Engineering work or in direct support of same.
"Our personnel management system is changing rapidly. We are all fortunate to be a part of the Federal work force which has a personnel system as good as any and better than most."

NOAA Merit Promotion Program

Recently, NOAA's Merit Promotion Program (Chapter 06, NOAA Personnel Handbook) was revised to reflect changes in Civil Service Commission and Department of Commerce guidelines. In addition, an effort was made to make NOAA's procedures more efficient and uniform.

This is the first in a series of articles to be published in *Personnel Perspective* which will explain NOAA's Merit Promotion Program. This first article will discuss vacancy announcements and how to apply for them.

Personnel Officers, both in Headquarters and at field installations, prepare vacancy announcements to advertise available positions. These positions may be vacant because the former incumbent has left, or because they are newly established. In any case, all qualified, interested employees may be considered for these positions.

Vacancy announcements indicate the title, series, grade, and location of the position that is to be filled. They specify the qualifications required to perform the duties of the position which are described briefly on the announcement. All announcements are publicized in accordance with the procedures established in Section 06-02 of Chapter 06, NOAA Personnel Handbook, which describes the area of consideration.

An employee wishing to be considered for any vacancy, whether or not a promotion is involved, should submit a CD-261, "Merit Promotion Interest Statement," in accordance with instructions on the vacancy announcement. Upon receipt of the application, the appropriate personnel officer will request that the supervisor evaluate the employee's present performance on NOAA Form 52-18, "Employee Appraisal Form," if a current evaluation is not on file. The employee is entitled to see the supervisor's evaluation of his or her performance and to sign the appraisal to indicate that he or she has reviewed it. The absence of the employee's signature, however, does not negate the validity of the appraisal.

Supervisors are urged to honor requests for evaluations expeditiously. Any delay in responding prolongs the filling of the vacancy as well as an employee's possible promotion.

Employees must be sure to submit their applications before the closing date of the announcement. If an application is being mailed during the three-day period before the closing date, the employee must call the appropriate personnel office to tell them that the application is enroute. Otherwise, they may fail to receive proper consideration.

The next article in this series will explain what happens when the application reaches the personnel office.

Deposit, Redeposit in Retirement System

(Continued from page 4)

Pamphlet, "Retirement Benefits" (SF-2802-A). This pamphlet explains refunds and deferred annuities in simple terms and gives all the information needed to enable employees to make a choice as to whether to withdraw or leave contributions in the retirement fund. This pamphlet can be obtained from your servicing personnel office.

Standard Form 2803, "Application to Make Deposit or Redeposit," can also be obtained from your servicing personnel office. The completed form must be returned to that personnel office, not to the Civil Service Commission. However, after the form is forwarded to the Commission and processed there, they will notify you of the amount due and arrange for payment. Payments are made directly to the Civil Service Commission.



MUER'S HEARTY SMOKED FISH SALAD

- 1 to 2 pounds smoked chubs or other Great Lakes smoked fish*
- 8 cups coarsely torn crisp mixed salad greens — iceberg, Boston, Romaine, or Bibb
- 1 pint cherry tomatoes, halved
- 1 small sweet onion, thinly sliced
- 6 green onions with parts of tops, sliced
- Salad Dressing (recipe follows)

Skin, bone, and break fish in large chunks. Prepare salad in one of two ways. Arrange vegetables attractively on individual salad plates. Place an equal amount of fish in center of each salad and serve with dressing. If preferred, arrange greens in large salad bowl. Place fish in center. Circle with cherry tomato halves and sweet onion rings. Sprinkle with sliced green onion. Pour salad dressing, as desired, over vegetables and toss carefully. Any leftover dressing may be served and used on tossed salads. Makes 6 servings.

*When served on individual salad plates use 1 pound of fish, when served as a luncheon or supper entree, use 2 pounds of fish.

Salad Dressing

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2/3 cup lemon juice | 1/4 teaspoon salt |
| 1/3 cup red wine vinegar | 1/4 teaspoon garlic salt |
| 1/2 cup salad oil | 1/8 teaspoon oregano |
| 2 teaspoons sugar | 1/8 teaspoon basil |
| 1 teaspoon prepared mustard | |

Combine ingredients; mix well. Chill until ready to use. Makes 1-1/2 cups dressing.

Next Week's Best Fish Buys

According to the NMFS National Consumer Educational Services Office in Chicago, the best buys for the next week or so are likely to be flounder and small shrimp along the Northeast Seaboard; speckled trout and fresh and frozen

shrimp in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; breaded fish sticks and canned tuna in the Midwest; silver salmon chunks and sliced blackcod in the Northwest; and sablefish and fillets of sole in the Southwest.

Ben P. Barker Named Official Of WSO in Tulsa, Okla.

Ben P. Barker, Jr., has entered on duty as Official in Charge at the National Weather Service Office in Tulsa, Okla. He was previously Principal Assistant at WSO Montgomery, Ala., where he established a reputation for outstanding work in community natural disaster preparedness and was cited by numerous public officials for his contributions.



He entered the Weather Service at Little Rock, Ark., in 1956 after a tour of duty in the Navy, and subsequent-

ly served at Athens, Tampa, Fla.; and in Trust Territories in Pacific.

U.S. Urges Japan To Conserve Salmon Resources

(Continued from page 1)

Japan's continued failure to respond in a meaningful way to the critical conservation needs which he said were clearly enunciated at a meeting of the full Commission in Tokyo last November. INPFC comprises representatives of Canada, Japan, and the United States; and one of its primary missions is to ensure the maximum sustained productivity of the fishery resources of the North Pacific.

The Bristol-Bay sockeye run in 1974 is forecast to be about 5 million fish, but the minimum number needed for brood stock to ensure maintenance of the resource is about 9.5 million fish, almost twice the number expected to be in the run. The U.S. is now planning a virtual shutdown in its harvest of sockeye salmon in Bristol Bay in 1974.

The State of Alaska has announced plans to impose severe restrictions on all fishing for sockeye under its

jurisdiction, and in addition in an unprecedented move the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has prohibited sport fishing for sockeye and sharply curtailed sockeye subsistence catches in the Bay by natives in 1974.

Director Schoning points out that Japan's failure to take meaningful action to save such a valuable resource is the U.S. fisheries position under the Law of the Sea negotiations. In that forum the position is that in order to ensure effective management of anadromous species such as salmon and steelhead should be under the jurisdiction of the host State (the State whose waters spawning place) as far offshore as the biological range. Due to the biological characteristics of the stocks, the U.S. feels that rational management of the best be accomplished if the stocks are harvested in coastal waters, where separate runs can be recognized instead of in waters far from the high seas.

NOVAC Annual Meeting March 28

It is not too late to plan to attend NOVAC's Annual Meeting and hear Jim Vance speak on the NOVAC purpose: "Helping People Help Themselves."

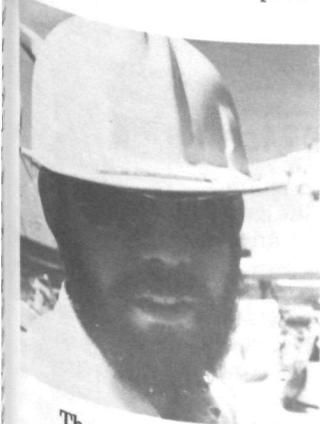
Call Barbara Jones on 496-8425 to make reservations for the dinner, to be held at the Flagship Restaurant, 1321 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Md., at 7:30 p.m. on March 28. Tickets: \$6.25. Everyone is welcome to attend.

Branch Chiefs Named for NOS Engineering Development Lab

Charles Kears and Thomas Bartholomew have been named branch chiefs in the National Ocean Survey's Engineering Development Laboratory.

Mr. Kears is responsible for the Ocean Engineering Branch in Miami, Fla. This branch provides the design development of structures, platforms and moorings, as well as the development of deployment and retrieval procedures for ocean systems. It also provides the necessary subsystem and system test and evaluation program to assure that the operational requirements are met.

Mr. Bartholomew heads the Instrument Systems Development Branch in Rockville, Md. This branch performs systems engineering analysis and the design and development of systems and subsystems in support of processing acquisition and processing.



Thomas Bartholomew

Mr. Kears, a recipient of a Department of Commerce Silver Medal, has been with the NOS since 1951. Most recently he was responsible for the laboratory's engineering support of the Cook Inlet (Alaska) Circulatory Project and the Marine Ecosystems Analysis Project (MESA).

Mr. Bartholomew, who has been with the laboratory since 1960, is presently project manager of its Cook Inlet Phase II effort. From 1970 thru 1973 he was as-



Charles Kears

sociated with the Ocean Engineering Branch in Miami where he was responsible for design of portions of the Deep Sea Tide Gauge Current Meter System, integration of the free drift buoy/satellite tracking system, design and development of a Deep Sea Tide Gauge Data Acquisition System and design work and management of the buoy/mooring system

Basic Meteorology Class Meets At NWS Technical Training Center



Participants in the National Weather Service Basic Meteorology II class held at the Technical Training Center in Kansas City, Mo., from February 12-28 were (standing, from left) Don Whitman, Instructor; Clifford Fernandez, Fairbanks, Alaska; Jim Wantz, Instructor; Stephen Miller, McGrath, Alaska; Larry McEwen, Instructor; Gary Ennen, Kodiak, Alaska; Bill Winkert, Instructor; (seated, from left) Tom Brown, Jr., Barrow, Alaska; Richard Grossl, Unalakleet, Alaska; James Landlord, Bethel, Alaska; John Johnson, Nome, Alaska; and William Tcheripanoff, Cold Bay, Alaska.

Satellite Observation Technique Used To Determine Oil Platform Locations

A test program designed to prove the feasibility of accurately determining the location of oil platforms at considerable distances from shore has been completed by the National Geodetic Survey.

An NGS team, G.S. Peterkin and W.F. Perryman, established the latitude and longitude of two platforms in the Gulf of Mexico, 40 and 100 miles (64 and 161 kilometers) off the Louisiana coast, by making doppler observations on a Navy navigation satellite with a geodetic receiver.

Precise determination of the position of offshore oil platforms would enable the oil industry to develop their offshore holdings more fully. At present, boundaries of the oil leases are not sufficiently accurate to allow complete development of petroleum deposits because of the possibility of encroaching on adjacent leases.

It has been difficult to determine the exact dimensions of leased areas, and some boundaries are off by a significant amount.

The satellite-doppler effect system could also delineate areas of ecological concern more accurately, thus affording them greater protection. The system can extend the limits of land-based geodetic controls into marine areas, benefiting all forms of marine development, including fishing, seabed mining, and nautical charting.

In the test survey, the geodetic receiver (Geoceiver), which weighs less than 100 pounds, received signals from the satellites of the Navy Navigation Satellite System and measured the doppler shift and precise time of the satellite signals with signals generated by the Geoceiver. With this information and precise orbital data supplied by the Naval Weapons Laboratory at Dahlgren, Va., the NGS was able to determine the platforms' geographical positions.

J.D. D'Onofrio, Chief of the National Geodetic Survey's Satellite and Marine Applications Section, said it is difficult to determine the latitude and longitude of platforms which are out of sight of shore through normal land surveying methods. He pointed out that NOAA geodetic survey teams use portable towers in land measurements to overcome the loss of sight occasioned by the earth's curvature. While this system of geodetic measurements can be used at sea from some existing platforms, it is costly and time consuming and cannot be used in areas where platforms are widely separated. With offshore oil development pushing further and further to sea, another method of measurement had to be devised. D'Onofrio believes the system tested in the Gulf is the best "until better technology comes along."

NOAA Planning Computerized Carpool System

NOAA is establishing a computerized carpool system for employees in the Washington Metropolitan area.

As a first step, each employee has received a memorandum from Dr. John W. Townsend, Jr., NOAA's Associate Administrator, and a questionnaire to complete and return by March 31.

The information will become part of a computer program that will make available to each person a list of potential carpool members, their office phone numbers, and information on whether they are interested in driving, riding, or both.

Dr. Townsend's memorandum stresses that "completing the questionnaire will in no way commit you to participating in a carpool. The decision to use the list you receive to form a carpool will be completely up to you."

Since the near future does not hold much promise of relief from either the shortage of gasoline or its higher price, Rear Admiral Harley D. Nygren, NOAA's Energy Conservation Project Manager, joins Dr. Townsend in urging NOAA employees to cooperate in this carpool-establishing effort.

Save Gas

Don't drive to the bank to cash your paycheck! Have it mailed to your bank by the Treasury and everyone saves. See NOAA Week for November 30, 1973, for details, or simply fill out SF 1189, available from your normal supply source.



NMFS, BSF&W Confirm Joint Responsibility For Certain Fish and Wildlife Resources



Lynn A. Greenwalt (left), Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Interior Department; and Robert W. Schoning, Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, spoke to an assemblage of NMFS associate, regional, and center directors in Washington, D.C. on February 28. Later, on March 5, both men signed and issued a "Declaration of Policy" which confirmed the viewpoint that NMFS and BSF&W share the responsibility for the protection, conservation, development, and management of certain fish and wildlife resources. The document pledged the support of both agencies to a strong and enduring effort to expand cooperative actions at all levels. Special attention was drawn to the need for mutual support of programs concerned with endangered species, water resources, marine mammals, and anadromous fish.

International Agreement Reached on Global Monitoring

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effects of environmental changes, and of critical environmental problems affecting agriculture and land and water use.

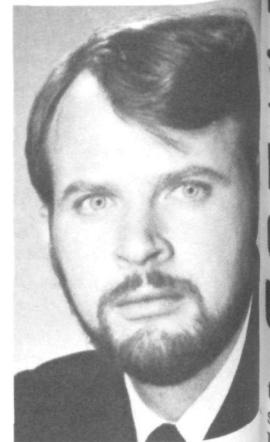
Pollutants selected for monitoring by the global system are, in order of priority: 1) sulfur dioxide and suspended particulates in the air, and radionuclides in food; 2) ozone in the air, and DDT and related compounds in the food chain and in man; 3) cadmium in food, water, and man, nitrates and nitrites in food and water, and nitric oxide and nitrogen oxide in the air; 4) mercury in food and water, lead in food and air, and carbon dioxide in the air; 5) carbon monoxide in the air, and petroleum hydrocarbons in the sea; 6) fluorides in fresh water; 7) asbestos in the air, and arsenic in water; and 8)

mycotoxins and microbial contaminants in food, and reactive hydrocarbons in the air.

The monitoring effort approved at the conference also encompasses meteorological, hydrologic, geophysical, and climatic observations, as well as indicators of water and soil quality, and of the health of man, animals, and plants. These measurements, together with the pollution observations, are needed to fulfill the program's goals.

The observations should be made by networks of global (baseline), regional, and local monitoring stations, the conference agreed. Existing national and international facilities would be incorporated in the networks and new stations established where needed. The United Nations Environment Fund would support developing

Daniels Is Whiting Executive



Lieutenant Commander William R. Daniels is the new Executive Officer of NOAA Ship *Whiting*. Commander Daniels has been a NOAA commissioned officer since 1969 and served previously on the *Mitchell* and as Assistant Training Officer at NOAA Officer Training Center, Kings Point, N.Y. *Whiting* is based in Norfolk, Va.

countries' participation in the program.

Another proposal for the creation of regional monitoring centers by agreement between nations. These centers would collect, process, and store regional data, provide education and training, perform such services as analysis, instrument development, and quality control, and guide regional programs.

The U.S. Delegation to the Third Meeting of the UNEP Governing Council, which began March 11 and continues through March 22—is chaired by Chester A. Herter, Jr., Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Environmental Affairs. Dr. Clayton Jensen of NOAA, who will be a delegate to the conference, is also attending the meeting of the governing Council.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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