



noaa week

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Data Buoy Is Deployed In Pacific

An advanced environmental data buoy for automatically gathering meteorological and oceanographic data from the marine environment was deployed in the Pacific Ocean last week approximately 300 nautical miles (555.7 kilometers) west of Astoria, Ore. The 35-ton (31.5 metric-ton) buoy was anchored in almost two miles (2.2 kilometers) of water.

The buoy, designated EB-02, is the first to be deployed in the deep ocean off the Northwest and will provide meteorological data to the National Weather Service for dissemination over U.S. national and the worldwide environmental data networks. EB-02 joins another large environmental data buoy (EB-03), located in the Gulf of Alaska, that has

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Dual Doppler Radars Track the Wind

Washington, Texas Receive Coastal Management Grants

NOAA has made a \$388,820 grant to the State of Washington and a \$360,000 grant to the State of Texas to assist them in developing their coastal zone management programs.

The grants were made under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 which is designed to ensure national and regional cooperation in achieving a balance of resource use and conservation along America's sea coasts and Great Lakes' shores. Such grants carry a matching-fund provision in which a state is required to furnish at least one-third of the funds for the program.

Washington Governor Daniel J. Evans has designated the State's Department of Ecology as the agency to administer its one-year grant, which will be used to pro-

duce a comprehensive program for coastal zone management.

This will include the collection and compilation of basic shoreline data to define the present nature of the State's marine waters and related lands; a number of study and analysis projects to better understand coastal processes and interrelationships; a data program including base mapping from existing sources and the purchase of a complete set of high-altitude infrared imagery for the entire Washington coastline; and identification of geographical areas of critical environmental concern and their designation for more detailed inventory and analysis.

Other studies would involve the development of

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To the human eye, the wind is invisible. But scientists with the Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, Colo., have found a way to track its twists and gyrations with doppler radar.

A team of researchers is putting the finishing touches on a new technique for measuring wind velocities in three dimensions, using a pair of doppler radars and computer techniques developed only in the last few months.

The dual doppler radar is the final product of a seven-year effort completed by Richard G. Strauch and his coworkers in ERL's Wave Propagation Laboratory. Its meteorological applications, say the researchers, are many.

With the radar system, meteorologists can study patterns of convection in the atmosphere to help predict the paths of dispersion of air

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GATE Equipment and Supplies Airlifted to Dakar



Equipment and supplies for the GATE project were transported recently from Andrews Air Force Base, near Washington, D.C., to Dakar, Senegal, aboard a C-5A operated by the USAF Military Airlift Command. (Left) The nose section of the 248-foot-long aircraft is raised for cargo loading. (Center) Four vans and trailer units loaded

on the plane contained equipment for the NASA direct readout ground station, to be established at the GATE Operations Control Center for receiving very high resolution images from NOAA spacecraft. (Right) Plenty of room! Cargo on the flight totaled more than 123,000 pounds (55,350 kilograms).

ERL Scientists Track the Wind With Dual Doppler Radars

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pollutants, portray the complex circulations within cloud systems, and probe the internal structures of storms.

Doppler radar can measure the radial velocity of a moving object—the rate at which it is moving toward or away from the antenna.

The radar system does not actually detect the wind itself. But the wind is betrayed by particles—water droplets, snow or hail—that it carries. These particles, or tracers, can be detected by radar. If natural tracers are absent, the NOAA scientists sometimes seed the wind with manmade chaff, dropping fine, aluminized fibers from aircraft.

Doppler radar as such has been used in meteorological research for over a decade. But a single doppler setup reveals wind motions in only one dimension.

Two doppler radars scanning a storm in unison provide a two-dimensional view of wind motions.

Once the wind motions in



One of two Army surplus radars converted to doppler radars by NOAA scientists.

two dimensions are known, the third component can be calculated, according to Dr. Earl E. Gossard, chief of meteorological radar research at the Wave Propagation Laboratory. The NOAA researchers have been scanning storms with the dual doppler system for two years, and in-

vestigators at other research institutions are also working on dual doppler radar systems. For example, the National Severe Storms Laboratory in Norman, Okla., is developing a larger non-transportable dual doppler system as part of its efforts to detect and forecast severe thunderstorms and tornadoes.

But it was only a few months ago, explains Dr. Gossard, that the Wave Propagation Laboratory team finally mastered the complex procedure for calculating the complete wind field in all three dimensions.

The scientists are now working on a "second-generation," much-improved dual doppler radar. The new radar pair, adapted from Army surplus radars previously used for tracking Nike-Hercules missiles, will be controlled by computer. Each large dish antenna and a portable laboratory containing the instruments for

guiding the antenna and recording data are both mounted on flatbed trucks.

Dr. Gossard sees great potential for the dual doppler system in a variety of meteorological experiments. But for the immediate future, he says, "big payoff" will be studies of convective storms.

This summer—as they did last—the NOAA scientists are aiming their dual doppler system at hailstorms in northeastern Colorado, part of the National Hail Research Experiment. The hail project, supported by the National Science Foundation and operated by the National Center for Atmospheric Research, is aimed at understanding, and perhaps mitigating, these often devastating storms. The new major task for the dual doppler radar system will be a severe storm project being organized by NOAA's National Severe Storms Laboratory in Norman, Okla. Meanwhile, the system has also been applied to milder forms of weather, such as a snowfall near Boulder.

Environmental Data Buoy Is Deployed In Pacific Ocean Off Oregon Coast

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aided weather forecasting for Alaska and the west coast of North America by transmitting meteorological information from its ocean station 175 miles (280 kilometers) southeast of Kodiak Island since September 1972.

The buoy program is being conducted under the direction of the National Ocean Survey at its NOAA Data Buoy Office at NASA's Mississippi Test Facility near Bay Saint Louis, Miss. The Office is headed by James W. Winchester.

The buoy is a 29-foot (8.8 meter), deep keel, boat-shaped hull designed to withstand winds up to 155 knots (178 miles or 204.8 kilometers per hour), currents of six knots (seven miles or 11 kilometers an hour), and wave heights of 60 feet (18.3 meters).

Environmental data obtained by its sensors will be transmitted in near real-time to the Coast Guard Radio

Station at San Francisco for relay to the NOAA Shore Communication Station at the Coast Guard Radio Station in Miami. From there it will be sent to the National Weather Service and finally to worldwide recipients over the environmental data networks.

As the center for environmental data buoy technology and applications, the NOAA Data Buoy Office has developed and deployed five other meteorological data buoys around the coasts of the United States—two in the Atlantic Ocean, two in the Gulf of Mexico and one in the Gulf of Alaska. These buoys are part of a NOAA program to place unattended automatic reporting buoys in data-sparse areas. The buoys provide data for weather forecasts and for predicting fish migrations, the sea state, which is essential to marine transportation, and other conditions which impact man and his endeavors.

World Data Center A Receives Record Number Of Soviet Data in 1973

During 1973, the World Data Center A, Oceanography, collocated with the Environmental Data Service's National Oceanographic Data Center, received a record number of Soviet oceanographic station data from World Data Center B (U.S.S.R.). The Soviet stations received represent a 40 percent increase over the 1972 total. More than 74 percent of the 1973 data were for oceanographic stations taken during 1971 and 1972. Included in these totals are international cooperative survey data for five Cooperative Investigations for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions (CICAR) cruises, four Cooperative Investigation of the Mediterranean (CIM) cruises, and three Cooperative Study of the Kuroshio (CSK) cruises.

noaa week

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NWS Regional Directors Hold Annual Field Location Meeting

The annual field location meeting of the National Weather Service's Regional Directors was held in Kansas City, Mo., May 7-9.

NOAA Headquarters was represented by Dr. John W. Townsend, Jr., Associate Administrator of NOAA; Gerald A. Petersen, Director of Meteorological and Hydro-

logical Services, representing Dr. Edward S. Epstein, Associate Administrator for Environmental Monitoring and Prediction; and Ralph C. Reeder, Chief of NOAA Personnel Division.

Dr. George P. Cressman, NWS Director, was accompanied by Karl R. Johannessen, Associate Di-

rector for Meteorological Operations; Dr. Robert A. Clark, Associate Director for Hydrology; Dr. Frederick G. Shuman, Director of the National Meteorological Center; Merritt N. Techter, Director of the Systems Development Office; James A. Cunningham, Chief of the Engineering Division; Richard H. Hagemeyer, Chief of the Re-

sources Management Staff; and Samuel O. Grimm, Jr., Chief of the Manpower Utilization Staff.

For the first time, such a meeting welcomed an observer from another country. He was Frank W. Benum, who is in charge of the Field Services Directorate of the Atmospheric Environment Service of Canada.



(From left) Dr. Clark, Mr. Johannessen; Charles W. Woffinden, Director, Pacific Region; Dr. Cressman; Silvio G. Simplicio, Director, Eastern Region; Dr. Townsend; Hazen H. Bedke, Director, Western

Region; Mr. Benum; Charles G. Knudsen, Director, Central Region; Lawrence R. Mahar, Director, Southern Region; Mr. Techter; Dr. Shuman; and Stuart G. Bigler, Director, Alaska Region.

NOS Consolidates Flight Procedures Publications

Government publications providing aircraft flight procedures in Alaska, now published in various formats and on varying schedules, have been consolidated into one publication by the National Ocean Survey.

The consolidated publication meets both civil and military requirements and represents a cooperative effort by NOAA, the Defense Mapping Agency and the Federal Aviation Administration to reduce the price and volume of charts being issued for pilots.

As a result of the new program, NOAA announced a reduction of 37 to 63 percent in the price of certain aeronautical charts and publications. The program is limited so far to Alaskan charts.

The NOS publishes and distributes federal navigational charts through its Office of Aeronautical Charting and Cartography.

Public Hearing on Marine Mammal Permit Scheduled To Be Held in Washington, D.C.

A public hearing is scheduled to be held in Washington, D.C. on June 5, 1974, to consider a display permit application for the taking of seven Atlantic bottlenosed dolphins for public display at Sea-Arama Marineworld, Galveston, Tex. The exhibiting company, which now has eight dolphins in residence, wishes to increase its inventory to 15, and maintain a permanent inventory at that number through replacement of those animals lost in the course of normal attrition.

The hearing involves consideration of the general concept of granting in advance public display permits to maintain a constant number of marine mammals through replacement of those lost in the course of normal attrition. Also to be considered is the granting of "research of opportunity" permits which would authorize the

taking of already dead marine mammals, not specified by number or species, which are encountered in the course of other authorized research projects.

The adoption of these policies by the Fisheries Service would represent a major departure from the present system. Consequently, National Marine Fisheries Service Director Robert W. Schoning requests broad comment by the public concerning its reaction to the proposed approach. NMFS officials will conduct the hearings.

Sea-Arama Marineworld proposes to capture the seven dolphins from the Gulf of Mexico along the Texas coast, primarily in the vicinity of Galveston Island and Aransas Bay. A licensed veterinarian has certified that capture (by nylon net), transportation (by truck), and housing plans (three

dolphins in a tank 15 feet in diameter, 7 feet deep), are adequate for the animals' well-being.

Details of the scheduled hearing were published in the *Federal Register* of May 20, 1974, by NOAA-NMFS, which administers the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972.

Individuals and organizations may express their views or opinions by appearing at the hearing, or by submitting written comments for inclusion in the record between May 20 (the date of publication of the hearing notice) and 15 days after the hearing. Written comments and inquiries should be directed to the Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, Washington, D.C. 20235, or to Regional Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, 9450 Gandy Blvd., St. Petersburg, Fla. 33702.

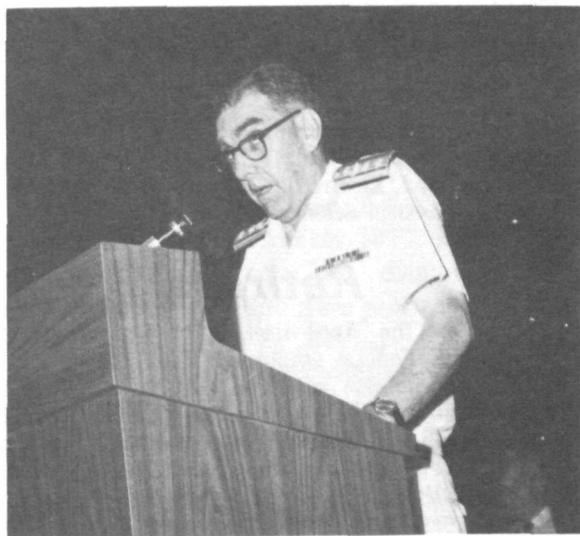
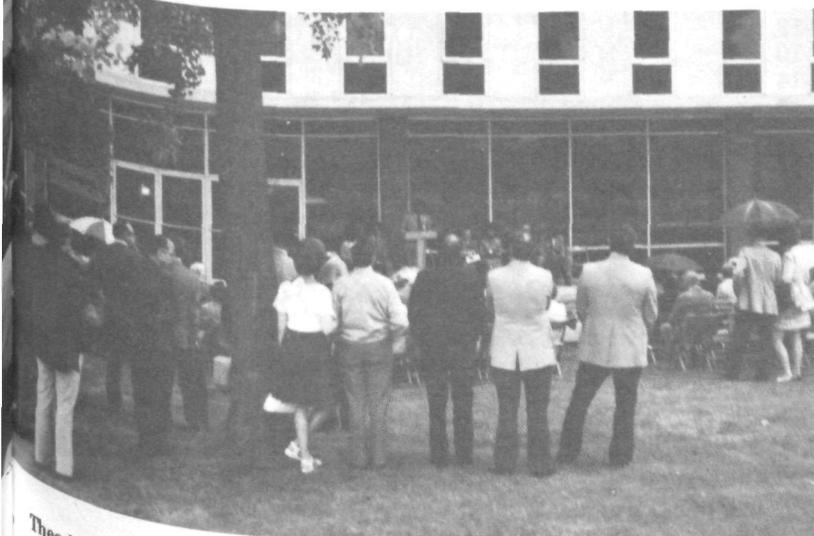
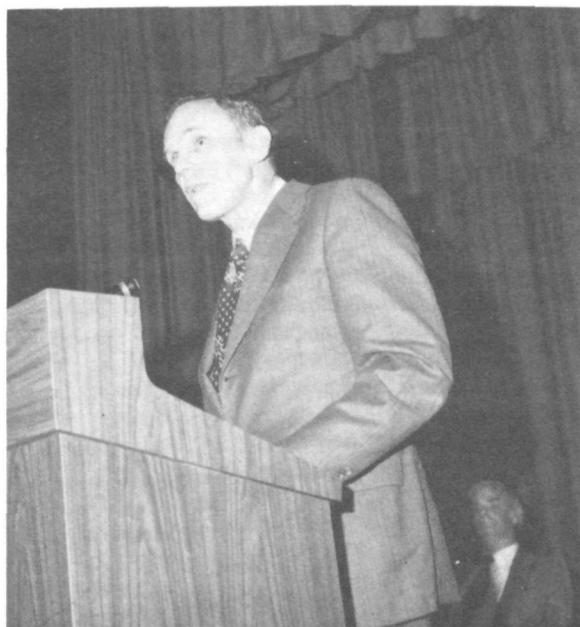
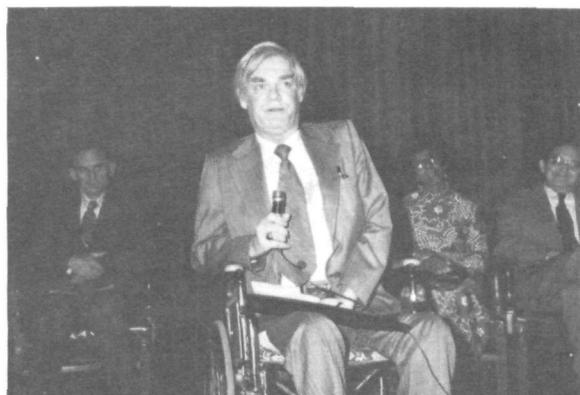
noaa eeo awareness day



NOAA EEO AWARENESS DAY in the Washington Metropolitan area was established by Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator, at the suggestion of the NOAA EEO Committee, in an effort to create an understanding and awareness of equal employment opportunity activities throughout the NOAA community. On May 24, the designated day, Dr. White was accompanied by Simon Morgan, Equal Employment Opportunity Officer for NOAA, and Lena Loman, NOAA's EEO Committee Chairperson, on a five-stop tour of NOAA facilities in the D.C. area, to enlighten NOAA employees and visitors about NOAA's accomplishments and plans in the area of

equal opportunity. At each location they were joined on the program by the Director and EEO Committee Chairperson of one or more of the Major Line Components, and EEO Counselors present were introduced.

At Washington Science Center Building 1 in Rockville, Md., National Ocean Survey Director Rear Admiral Allen L. Powell and NOS EEO Chairperson Palmer Rutledge participated, and EEO Counselors Worthington Ross and Sarah Ceasar were introduced. At Building 5, Assistant Administrator for Administration



Theodore P. Gleiter, Chairperson of the ADMIN EEO Committee Sam Dean, and Chairperson of the Administrator's EEO Committee George Younger participated, and EEO Counselor Brenda Shelton was introduced.

At the presentation for employees of the Gramax Building in Silver Spring, Md., National Weather Service Director Dr. George P. Cressman, Admiral Powell, NWS EEO Committee Chairperson Walt Rolling, and Mr. Rutledge participated, and EEO Counselors Irving Dean and Woodford Schafer were introduced.

At the Department of Commerce Auditorium in Washington, D.C.,

National Marine Fisheries Service Director Robert W. Schoning, Environmental Data Service Director Dr. Thomas S. Austin, Admiral Powell, NMFS EEO Committee Chairperson Norman Fitz, EDS EEO Committee Chairperson Bob Stein, and Mr. Rutledge participated, and EEO Counselors William Davis and Kitty Clark were introduced.

In Suitland, Md., National Environmental Satellite Service Director David S. Johnson, Dr. Cressman, and NESS EEO Chairperson William Chapman participated and EEO Counselor Helen Hamlett was introduced.

Current Vacancies in NOAA

To insure that NOAA employees are aware of job possibilities throughout the agency, a list of current NOAA-wide vacancies is published below. Employees

interested in any of the listed vacancies should contact their servicing personnel office for information on where to apply.

Announce- ment No.	Position Title	Grade	MLC	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
662-74	Meteorologist (General Forecaster)	GS-12	NWS	Buffalo, N.Y.	5/24/74	6/8/74
663-74	Public Information Specialist	GS-12	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	5/24/74	6/8/74
664-74	Meteorologist (Fire-Weather)	GS-11	NWS	Redding, Calif.	5/24/74	6/8/74
665-74	Meteorologist (Ag-Forecaster)	GS-12	NWS	Riverside, Calif.	5/24/74	6/8/74
666-74	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	5/24/74	6/8/74
667-74	Electronics Technician	GS-12	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	5/24/74	6/8/74
668-74	Civil Engineer	GS-9	NOS	Detroit, Mich.	5/24/74	6/8/74
670-74	Supv. Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Brownsville, Tex.	5/24/74	6/8/74
671-74	Electronics Technician	GS-11	NWS	Bristol, Tenn.	5/24/74	6/8/74
673-74	Program Analysis Officer	GS-15	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	5/24/74	6/8/74
674-74	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5/24/74	6/8/74
675-74	Fishery Biologist (General)	GS-12	NMFS	Pascagoula, Miss.	5/24/74	6/8/74
676-74	Fishery Biologist (General)	GS-12	NMFS	Pascagoula, Miss.	5/24/74	6/8/74
677-74	Supv. Electronics Engineer	GS-14	NMFS	Pascagoula, Miss.	5/24/74	6/8/74
678-74	Program Analyst	GS-13	ERL	Stony Brook, N.Y.	5/24/74	6/15/74
661-74	Geodesist	GS-14	NOS	Rockville, Md.	5/24/74	6/15/74
669-74	Physical Scientist	GS-14	NESS	Suitland, Md.	5/24/74	6/15/74
672-74	Chemical Engineer	GS-9	NOS	Washington, D.C.	5/24/74	6/15/74
511-74	Supv. General Engineer	GS-13	NOS	Miami, Fla.	5/24/74	9/30/74
181-74	Fishery Biologist	GS-12/13/14	NMFS	Seattle, Wash.	4/1/74	6/14/74
679-74	Supv. General Engineer	GS-13	NOS	Washington, D.C.	5/31/74	6/14/74
683-74	Electronics Technician	GS-11	NWS	Key West, Fla.	5/31/74	6/21/74
682-74	Supv. General Engineer	GS-15	NOS	Bay Saint Louis, Miss.	5/31/74	6/21/74
681-74	Gen. Physical Scientist	GS-14	NOS	Rockville, Md.	5/31/74	6/21/74
680-74	Public Information Officer	GS-14	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	5/31/74	6/21/74
684-74	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Garden City, N.Y.	5/31/74	6/21/74
685-74	Meteorological Technician	GS-10	NWS	Cape Hatteras, S.C.	5/31/74	6/21/74
686-74	Supv. Fishery Biologist	GS-14	NMFS	Miami, Fla.	5/31/74	6/21/74
687-74	Geophysicist	GS-13	NWS	Honolulu, Hawaii	5/31/74	6/21/74
688-74	Supv. Computer Specialist	GS-14	HDQS	Washington, D.C.	5/31/74	6/21/74
689-74	Meteorological Tech.	GS-11	NWS	Kansas City, Mo.	5/31/74	6/21/74
677-74	Supv. Electronics Eng.	GS-14	NMFS	Bay Saint Louis, Miss.	5/31/74	6/21/74
690-74	Physical Science Admin.	GS-15	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	5/31/74	6/21/74

Retirees Will Receive 6.4 Percent Bonus

Because of the April rise in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), retired Federal employees will receive a 6.4 percent cost-of-living increase effective July 1, 1974. The annuity increase will be reflected in the checks retired Federal employees will receive in August.

Since the passage of Public Law 93-136 (see November 16, 1973 edition of *Personnel Perspective*), there is no longer a deadline requirement for retirement which employees must meet to take advantage of the bonus. Federal employees who retire after an annuity increase goes into effect are entitled to annuities that would be no less than the ones they would have received had they retired prior to the increase.

The July bonus will be the second cost-of-living raise for retired Federal employees in six months. The last one raised annuities 5.5 percent and occurred last January. Some employees may want to retire on or before June 30, 1974, in order to take advantage of the minimum guarantee of the

5.5 percent increase which became effective last January. An example of how an employee's annuity would be computed if he or she did retire before June 30, 1974, follows:

	<u>December</u>	<u>June</u>
High-3 average:	\$15,000	\$15,500
Years of Service:	30 years	30 1/2 years
Earned monthly annuity: (includes survivor benefit)	\$655.	\$688.
Cost-of-living adjustment:	\$655.x5.5%=\$36.	
Monthly annuity employee would receive:	\$655.+\$36.=\$691.	\$688.

The December figure would be greater and would be the basic annuity. Then the 6.4 percent would be added to this basic annuity. If an employee chooses to retire after June 30, 1974, he or she would get the benefit of the 6.4 percent increase but not of the 5.5 increase which became effective last January, 1974.

Federal Maternity Benefits

Maternity leave is receiving considerable attention lately, partly from activist campaigns by the women's movement and partly from court decisions on the issue.

Under Federal policy, maternity leave—a period “of approved absence of an employee who is considered unable to work because of pregnancy and recent confinement (delivery)”—is not a special kind of leave. During periods of pregnancy and/or confinement, employees will be granted sick leave or annual leave which they have accumulated or leave without pay.

Leave should be granted according to the employee's physical condition (as determined by herself and her doctor) and the type of work she does. For example, a worker involved in heavy physical labor may choose to stop work sooner than one in a typical desk kind of job. The total initial amount of leave granted for maternity purposes may not exceed six months. Leave for other purposes, such as child care, may be granted at the discretion of the personnel officer.

Advanced sick leave may also be granted in accordance with NOAA's regulations governing the granting of advanced sick leave which are contained in Chapter 12, Section 03.9 of the NOAA Personnel Handbook. Such leave may be granted only if there is reasonable assurance that the employee will return to duty. Temporary employees, however, may not be granted advanced sick or annual leave leave without pay for maternity purposes.

After an employee has reported her pregnancy, NOAA's prime consideration will be to determine whether her duties or surroundings involve exposure to hazards which can be reduced or eliminated. If such hazards, which may be injurious to the health of the pregnant woman, are discovered, NOAA will make a reasonable effort to detail or temporarily reassign the employee to other available work for which she is qualified. In cases where such assignments are not available and a doctor certifies that the employee is physically unfit to perform her duties, NOAA will place the pregnant employee on leave—sick leave, annual leave, and, as necessary, leave without pay.

In many cases, perhaps the majority, there is no health hazard and the pregnant employee who wishes to continue work may do so until she is ready to begin maternity leave. The supervisor, in these instances, should discuss with the employee the specifics of her leave: how long she plans to stay out, when she is intending to return after the period of confinement, employment rights, benefit coverage, etc..

The pregnant employee who is enrolled in a health benefit plan will automatically be continued in that plan, with deductions made from her salary as long as she is on pay status. Enrollment will continue without cost, while she is on a leave without pay status for up to one year. If she resigns or is separated, health benefits coverage will stop 31 days after date of separation. Maternity benefits themselves, however, differ according to the health benefit plan.

Under Government Employees' Group Life Insurance (regular only, or regular and optional), deductions will continue to be made from the employee's salary as long as she is on pay status. Coverage will continue without cost to the participant while she is in a leave without pay status for up to one year. If she resigns or separates, life insurance coverage will terminate, but she will have 31 days to convert to individual coverage.

Further information regarding maternity leave may be obtained from your servicing personnel office.

Scientific Upward Mobility Training Program Becomes Operational

Monday, April 29, 1974, marked an important date for NOAA and fourteen of its employees. On that date, NOAA's Scientific Upward Mobility Training Program (SUMTP) became operational when the first fourteen candidates entered the Program and began their training under the Scientific Technician portion of SUMTP. Seventeen additional participants began their training during May: six entered the 20/20 Work Study section of the Program on May 12, 1974; eleven entered the Scientific Technician portion on May 26, 1974. It is anticipated that an additional 59 participants will enter SUMTP by July 22, 1974.

SUMTP participants have been selected from a number of different NOAA elements, both in the Washington Metropolitan area and field locations; as well as from outside the agency. The majority of the trainees will begin their training in Washington, D.C. with one week of orientation to the overall mission of NOAA. This general orientation will be followed by a specific orientation, lasting from one to three weeks, in the particular Major Line Component where the trainee will be assigned. Following the orientation phase of SUMTP, trainees will begin on-the-job training which will last anywhere from three weeks to three months. On-the-job training will be supplemented by formal classroom training.

Three Upward Mobility Counselors located in Rockville, Md.; Kansas City, Mo.; and Seattle, Wash., will provide program and training guidance to SUMTP participants, supervisors and MLC officials.

Retroactive Pay Adjustment

The President signed Executive Order 11777 on April 12, 1974, which provides for the pay raises effective January 1973 to be made retroactive to October 1972. Pay will be recomputed for every person who was employed in a General Schedule (GS) position during the retroactive period or any portion of that period (other than persons whose pay was limited to \$36,000) and a retroactive payment, if appropriate, will be made by the agency which employed the person during the retroactive period. Premium pay as well as basic pay will be recomputed, as will allowances and differentials based on basic pay, and deductions for retirement, insurance, etc.

Funding authorization is necessary before final retroactive salary payments can be made. There is pending a Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1974, to provide the sources for funding the retroactive pay adjustments. NOAA has completed preliminary plans for implementation of the retroactive salary adjustment but will not be able to effect final payment until the issue outlined above is settled.

System for Short-Range Forecasts Of Severe Weather Is Developed

Dr. Jerome P. Charba, Research Meteorologist in the National Weather Service's Techniques Development Laboratory, has developed an automated system for forecasting severe weather probabilities two to six hours into the future. The once-daily forecasts, valid for the period 23 o'clock to three o'clock GMT over areas of about 12,000 nauti-

cal miles squared (approximately 40,000 kilometers squared), are primarily intended to aid forecasters at the National Severe Storms Forecast Center in issuing their tornado and severe thunderstorm watch areas. They are being generated at the National Meteorological Center and experimentally transmitted to Kansas City for evaluation by NSSFC.

Baitfish Workshop To Be Held in Honolulu

Scientists and industry representatives from Hawaii, the mainland United States, Japan, and the western Pacific have been invited to a workshop on baitfish, with emphasis on skipjack tuna live-bait fishing in the Pacific Ocean, scheduled to be held June 4-6 in Honolulu. Co-sponsored by the National Marine Fisheries Service Southwest Fisheries Center Honolulu Laboratory and the Sea Grant Program of the University of Hawaii, it will be hosted by NMFS, according to Richard S. Shomura, Director of the

Honolulu Laboratory.

Sea Grant has been a consistent supporter of efforts to alleviate baitfish shortages. Notable effort has been on work with the fragile nehu, a Hawaiian anchovy preferred by local fishermen as live bait for skipjack tuna fishing. Sea Grant has aimed at improving the survival of nehu in the baitwells of fishing vessels and determining factors that could increase the presently unsteady supply.

The prepared papers and results of the workshop will be published.

Washington and Texas Receive Coastal Zone Management Grants

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"permissible use indices," marine resources in Puget Sound, Grays Harbor, Willapa Bay, and the Columbia River Estuary, a public information and participation program, and a program evaluation and projection of the program's impact.

The Texas General Land Office has been designated by Governor Dolph Briscoe as the State agency to administer Texas' grant.

The first year of work with the grant funds will involve Texas in three initial inventories: an inventory of groups with interest in

coastal zone management, an investigation of present coastal zone management authority, and an inventory of existing data on all aspects of the Texas coastal zone. These efforts will provide the substance for a series of hearings and workshops to inform the public of the problems and issues of the coastal zone and provide an opportunity for public input and comment on programs and plans.

The grant will also be used to initiate or continue technical studies which will examine coastal zone developments of statewide concern, identify coastal resource demands, assess resource capability, and determine alternative institutional mechanisms through which coastal zone objectives might be gained.

recipe of the week



TUNA-FRUTTI SALAD

- 2/3 cup salad oil
- 1/3 cup honey
- 1/3 cup lemon juice
- 1 tablespoon grated onion
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon dry mustard
- 1/2 teaspoon paprika
- 1/2 teaspoon celery seed (optional)
- 3 cans (6-1/2 to 7 ounces each) tuna, drained, broken in chunks
- Crisp salad greens
- 1 can (1 pound 4 ounces) pineapple chunks or slices, chilled, drained
- 2 large oranges, peeled and sliced
- 1 ripe avocado, peeled and sliced
- Mint sprigs or watercress

Combine first 8 ingredients in large bowl; mix well. Add tuna; cover and refrigerate several hours. Drain tuna; save marinade. Line shallow salad bowl or serving platter with salad greens; pile drained tuna in center of dish. Arrange pineapple, orange, and avocado slices around tuna. Garnish with mint sprigs or watercress. Serve with reserved marinade or, if preferred, honey-celery seed dressing. Makes 6 servings.

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 cod and striped bass along the Northeast Sea-

board; shrimp and grouper in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; ocean perch and turbot in the Midwest; and Dover sole and sablefish in the Northwest and Northwest and turbot in the Southwest.



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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