



noaa week

Volume 5, Number 39

September 20, 1974

N.Y. - N.J. Storm Evacuation Route Maps Published

Storm evacuation maps designed to facilitate evacuation of people from endangered areas have been published for a 150-mile stretch of New York-New Jersey coastal areas, including Elizabeth, Newark, Jersey City, New York and all of Long Island.

The National Ocean Survey has released six maps covering an area from Manasquan Inlet, N.J., inland to about 15 miles from (but not including) Trenton, N.J.; then north up the coast through Elizabeth, Newark, Jersey City and New York; then east across the length of Long Island to Montauk Point. Each small scale map covers an area of approximately 24-by-30 statute miles.

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Key Persons for Awards Luncheon Announced

The 1974 NOAA Awards Luncheon will be held on Friday, October 11, at 11:30 a.m., in the Bolling Air Force Base Officers' Club, Washington, D.C. All NOAA employees and their spouses are invited. Tickets are \$4.00 per person, and drinks from the cash bar will cost \$.85. Carpooling is encouraged, and parking is available at the Base.

When making reservations with one of the key persons listed below, attendees must indicate a choice of entree—Broiled Sirloin Tip Steak or Filet of Haddock with Shrimp Sauce.

- Bob Piffer, Room 1404, Gramax (161-77675)
- Louise Burkhart, Room



WHEN THE NOAA SHIP *Mt Mitchell* was in Washington, D.C., last week for the International Federation of Surveyors Congress, Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent and Under Secretary John K. Tabor were accompanied on a tour of the ship by Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator; Rear Admiral Allen L. Powell, Director of the National Ocean Survey; and Commander Ronald M. Buffington, the ship's Commanding Officer. From left above are Dr. White, Secretary Dent, Under Secretary Tabor, Commander Buffington, and Admiral Powell.

A public open house was also held aboard the ship on Saturday, September 14. See photos on page 8.

Public Hearings Scheduled in Alaska On Marine Mammal Protection Act

Public hearings are scheduled for late September to allow interested parties the

opportunity to comment on a proposed list of authentic articles of handicraft and clothing which are made from mammals protected by the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972. This Act, with certain exceptions, prohibited the taking of marine mammals.

Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos who live on the coast of the North Pacific or Arctic Oceans are generally exempt from this prohibition if the mammals are taken for subsistence or for creating and selling authentic native articles of handicraft and clothing.

On January 15, 1974, regulations governing the taking and importing of marine mammals were published in the Federal Register. It was stated at that time that a list of those items thought to qualify as authentic articles of handi-

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CZ Plan Criteria Issued

A key set of criteria to guide the management of the Nation's coastal areas has been issued by NOAA. They outline basic elements that a State coastal management program should contain to qualify for approval by the Secretary of Commerce.

Published in draft form in the Federal Register on August 21, 1974, the criteria will remain open for comments, suggestions, and criticism by all interested parties through October 15, 1974.

The criteria were issued in response to the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, which provides Federal funds to State governments wishing to develop coastal management programs. Participation in the program is voluntary, but all 34 eligible States and territories are expected to take part this year.

Under the Act, the 30 coastal states (including those along the Great Lakes) and four territories may submit for Federal approval management programs for protecting, developing, and restoring coastal lands and waters. When the Secretary approves the program, the State becomes eligible for additional funds to assist in its implementation. In addition, Federal activities carried on in the coastal zone, or which may affect the coastal zone—including grants, loans, licenses, and permits—must be conducted in a manner consistent with the program.

Among the new criteria is the provision that the man-

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Unit Citation Awarded to Tulsa, Okla., WSO

A NOAA Unit Citation has been awarded to the staff of the National Weather Service Office in Tulsa,

Okla., for attaining the very high level of operational readiness demonstrated on June 8, 1974.



(Front row, from left) Weather Service Specialists James L. Irwin and Melvin R. Reed; Electronics Technician Ray R. Jantz; (Standing, from left) Diana J. Smith, Hydrologist Intern at the Tulsa River Forecast Center who assisted at WSO Tulsa on the day of the tornadoes; Weather Service Specialists Arthur F. Kline and Lloyd M. Spyres; Ben P. Barker, Jr., Official in Charge; and NWS Director Dr. George P. Cressman, who presented the Citation.

Other WSO Tulsa personnel not in the photo are Weather Service Specialists Jack R. Wyatt and J.T. Ray, and Charlene Johnson, part-time clerk.

Twelve or more hours in advance of the tornadoes that day, WSO Tulsa alerted the people of Tulsa and neighboring Drumright to the threat of tornadoes and flash floods. An ever increasing tempo of releases, calls and direct broadcasts ensued, and when the watches were released, the real storm threat was repeatedly emphasized, along with continued dissemination of tornado safety rules. Tornado warnings were issued one to two hours before the storms struck, and flash flood warnings were issued six hours in advance of major flooding. WSO Tulsa also provided the impetus for the sounding of sirens which resulted in many persons seeking places of safety. The mayor of Tulsa and many others credit the warnings and their effective dissemination with saving scores, if not hundreds, of lives.

N.Y. - N.J. Storm Evacuation Route Maps Published

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miles.

The maps, which show emergency evacuation routes, areas subject to flooding from hurricanes and other storms, and elevations which might afford "safety islands" for storm evacuees, will be distributed to state and local officials and community emergency preparedness committees by the National Weather Service. Maps may be purchased by the public for \$2 each from the National Ocean Survey Distribution Division (C44), Riverdale, Md. 20840.

The maps cover all, or parts of Suffolk, Nassau, Kings, Queens, Richmond, New York and Westchester counties in New York and Union, Passaic, Bergen, Essex, Monmouth, Middlesex, Ocean, and Hudson counties in New Jersey.

Storms, particularly hurricanes, on the Atlantic coast

and in the Gulf of Mexico at times cause extensive flooding of low-lying coastal regions. The NWS maintains a close watch on the storms, predicting the height of the storm surge and issuing emergency warnings for areas which might be subjected to flooding.

Contours on the maps provide a means of estimating areas of possible flooding, and also include delineation of the main evacuation routes and feeder roads; low points along the roads that might be engulfed; and high spots likely to remain above the flood waters, and thus afford some degree of refuge. Critical elevations are spaced on the maps at intervals of two miles or less.

The New York-New Jersey maps show areas subject to flooding in increments of ten feet, in distinctive color tones. Surfaced and unsur-

facated evacuation roads are identified, along with county, state and federal designations and the number of lanes for each road; urban populations, as well as season and off-season population figures for resort areas are shown to facilitate evacuation planning. Railroads that might offer avenues of escape are also shown.

The maps are printed at a scale of approximately one mile to the inch, and details are sufficiently clear so that they can be reproduced by mass communications media, including newspapers and television stations.

Storm evacuation maps are also available for New Orleans, La., to Mobile, Ala.; Galveston to Houston, Tex.; the Corpus Christi, Tex area; the coastal corridor from Charleston, S.C., to Savannah, Ga.; and the Norfolk, Va., Tidewater Area.

Marine Mammal Hearings Scheduled

(Continued from page 1)

craft and clothing would be published.

The proposed list generated considerable interest when it was published in the Federal Register (39FR19500) on June 19, 1974, by the Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service, Robert W. Schomberger.

The first hearing will be held on September 24 in Nome, Alaska. Additional hearings will be conducted in Fairbanks, Alaska, on September 26 and in Anchorage, Alaska, on September 27.

Individuals and organizations may express their views or opinions by appearing at the hearings, or by submitting written comments for inclusion in the record to the Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, Attention: Morris M. Palozzi, Chief, Law Enforcement Division, Washington, D.C. 20235, through October 11, 1974.

noaa week

Published weekly at Rockville, Md., by the Office of Public Affairs for the information of employees of the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Articles to be considered for publication should be submitted at least a week in advance to NOAA Week, Room 221, WSC 5, Office of Public Affairs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Rockville, Md. 20852. NOAA Week reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policies of the paper or the Administration.

Catherine S. Cawley, Editor
Anna V. Felter, Art Director

ERL- Developed Device Aids Ionosphere Study

Some of the chemical mysteries of the upper atmosphere may be solved by a new laboratory device developed by scientists at the Environmental Research Laboratories.

The instrument, a flow-drift tube, has been designed to improve the present understanding of chemical reactions in the ionosphere, the region of the atmosphere between about 40 miles (60 kilometers) and 250 miles (400 kilometers) above the earth's surface, where atoms and molecules of the atmosphere are ionized (or given a positive electrical charge by the removal of the negatively charged electron) by incoming radiation from the sun. This electrically charged

layer is responsible for the reflection of radio waves back to earth, making our global-range radio communication possible.

"Chemical reactions between the ions and molecules actually play a large role in controlling the density of electrons in the upper part of the ionosphere, and it is these electrons that are responsible for reflecting radio waves", explains Dr. Daniel L. Albritton, a physicist with ERL's Aeronomy Laboratory in Boulder, Colo.

"With the new apparatus, we can investigate how the rates of these ion-molecule reactions depend on the temperature of the ionosphere. This temperature de-

pendence is important because the ionosphere has not only its daily and seasonal temperature changes, but also experiences changes due to the variations in solar activity like sunspots and flares, which substantially increase the solar energy received by the earth's atmosphere."

Because the new flow-drift tube combines the best features of two previously used instrumental techniques—a flowing afterglow and a drift tube—it can study the reactions between a wide variety of ions and molecules over a previously inaccessible temperature range.

The heart of the new apparatus consists chiefly of a shiny stainless-steel, horizontal cylinder approximately 3 inches (8 centimeters) in diameter and 4 feet (125 centimeters) long. Large pumps maintain a steady flow of helium, the ion-transporting gas, down the tube. The desired ions are created in the upstream end of the tube by selected chemical reactions, which is the same versatile technique used for many years in a conventional flowing afterglow apparatus (also pioneered at the Boulder Laboratories by Drs. E.E. Ferguson, F.C. Fehsenfeld, and A.L. Schmeltekopf of the Aeronomy Laboratory). The flowing helium gas then transports these ions to the downstream part of the tube, which is constructed like a conventional drift tube. It has a weak electric field, which increases the speed of the ions, so that when they collide with neutral molecules added to this section for that purpose, they do so at elevated effective temperatures.

The NOAA scientists have found that many of the ion-molecule reactions that occur in the ionosphere depend sensitively on the temperature. With this information, ionospheric physicists can better understand the behavior of this important region of our earth's atmosphere.

Hollis Named Deputy In NOS Marine Technology Office



Captain Steven L. Hollis

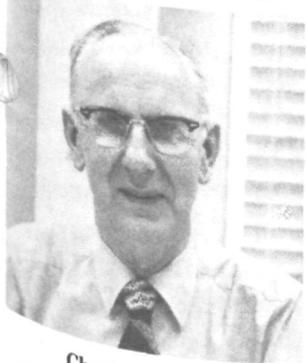
Captain Steven L. Hollis has been named Deputy Associate Director of the National Ocean Survey's Office of Marine Technology in Rockville, Md. A commissioned officer since 1948, Captain Hollis most recently served as the NOAA liaison officer with the Oceanographer of the Navy, and prior to that he commanded the NOAA Ship *Researcher*.

As Deputy Associate Director, Captain Hollis serves under William M. Nicholson, Marine Technology Associate Director.

"So You Bought a Boat!" Is Being Reprinted

Recently, Washington Sea Grant announced the publication of *So You Bought A Boat!* by Captain Robert E. Williams, NOAA. Reviews have been widespread and favorable, and the number of requests for copies has been overwhelming. They are swamped with orders and are in the process of reprinting since initial supplies have been exhausted. To help defray the additional cost involved, it will be necessary to charge for future orders. Should you wish a copy of the booklet, it is available at \$.50 per copy from: Washington Sea Grant Communications, Division of Marine Resources, University of Washington HG-30, Seattle, Washington 98195.

WRH Met Services Post Filled by Chester Glenn



Chester L. Glenn

Chester L. Glenn was recently appointed Assistant Chief of the Meteorological Services Division at National Weather Service Western Region Headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah. He has been program leader for Public Weather, Community Preparedness and Emergency Warnings, and will continue to head up these programs. Mr. Glenn started his weather service career at Havre, Mont., after graduating from the University of Washington. Later he served at Ellensburg, Wash.; Billings and Great Falls, Mont.; and Denver, Colo., before transferring to Western Region Headquarters in 1964. He earned an M.S. degree in Meteorology at New York University.

NASA Grant Funds Study by NESS Men

Two National Environmental Satellite Service scientists, D.R. Wiesnet and Dr. D.F. McGinnis, have been tentatively selected as principal investigators in hydrology for the ERTS-B satellite, scheduled for launch in January 1975. The amount of the grant is approximately \$41,000, over a two-year period.

Using ERTS-B data, the two scientists will attempt to determine not only the areal extent of snow cover but also the condition of the snow, especially whether it is melting or not, by analyzing the spectral radiance of the snow surface. Attempts to detect snow in heavy forests such as the Adirondack Mountains of New York State will also be made. Specially equipped NASA aircraft are slated to provide additional spectral measurements. During the summer selected test sites will be monitored to measure the effect of soil moisture on spectral reflectance.

Both Mr. Wiesnet and Dr. McGinnis are members of the Environmental Sciences Group of NESS, which is under the direction of Dr. E.P. McClain.

personnel perspective

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.

Announcement No.	Position Title	Grade	MLC	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
170-75	Meteorologist	GS-13	EDS	Washington, D.C.	9/9/74	9/23/74
171-75	Meteorologist	GS-13	EDS	Houston, Tex.	9/9/74	9/23/74
157-75	Physical Scientist	GS-14	HDQS	Washington, D.C.	9/6/74	9/27/74
158-75	Supv. General Engineer	GS-14	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	9/6/74	9/27/74
159-75	Computer Spec.	GS-12	NOS	Rockville, Md.	9/6/74	9/27/74
161-75	Supv. Electronics Engineer	GS-12	NWS	Kansas City, Mo.	9/6/74	9/27/74
173-75	Meteorologist	GS-13	ERL	St. Louis, Mo.	9/13/74	9/27/74
174-75	Meteorologist	GS-9	ERL	Princeton, N.J.	9/13/74	9/27/74
175-75	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Salt Lake City, Utah	9/13/74	9/27/74
176-75	Meteorological Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Sacramento, Calif.	9/13/74	9/27/74
179-75	Meteorological Tech.	GS-9	NWS	Marseilles, Ill.	9/13/74	9/27/74
182-75	Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-9	NOS	Detroit, Mich.	9/13/74	9/27/74
180-75	Meteorological Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Aberdeen, S.Dak.	9/13/74	9/27/74
181-75	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	San Juan, P.R.	9/13/74	9/30/74
184-75	Meteorologist	GS-9	ERL	Princeton, N.J.	9/16/74	9/30/74
185-75	Meteorologist	GS-12	ERL	Durham, N.C.	9/16/74	10/4/74
177-75	Technical Publications Writer-Editor	GS-13	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	9/13/74	10/4/74
178-75	Physical Scientist	GS-14	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	9/13/74	10/4/74
183-75	General Physical Scientist	GS-13	NOS	Rockville, Md.	9/13/74	10/4/74
188-75	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Portland, Oreg.	9/20/74	10/4/74
189-75	Hydrologist (2 positions)	GS-12	NWS	Sacramento, Calif.	9/20/74	10/4/74
187-75	Supv. Oceanographer	GS-14	EDS	Washington, D.C.	9/18/74	10/9/74

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT SURVEYS

Personnel Management Surveys (PMS) are conducted periodically by NOAA personnel specialists. These surveys are an outgrowth of a similar NOAA review program known as Position Maintenance Reviews (PMR) which was implemented in 1968.

The current personnel management surveys in which you as a NOAA manager or employee are an active participant, reflect the growth of the Federal personnel management system over the past decade. Increased emphasis on personnel programs and matters such as: merit promotion; EEO affirmative action plans; training; skills utilization; employee motivation; and career counseling contributed to the outdated of the restricted coverage and format of the PMR program which emphasized position classification.

These more comprehensive surveys require the services of all personnel specialists and the participation of employees and managers at all levels of NOAA. They provide for coverage of all personnel management areas having an impact on or of interest to employees within a specific NOAA organizational element. Current Civil Service Commission, Department of Commerce, and NOAA policies and procedures governing the conduct of the PMS require that each NOAA installation be reviewed at least every two years, preferably by a personnel specialist. Ideally, each employee at an installation should be contacted during the onsite visit. However, circumstances do not always allow for such complete "personal involvement" and, as a consequence, adjustments must be made during survey visitations.

Surveys are planned and conducted by the servicing personnel offices. Annual survey plans and schedules of onsite visits are developed by the personnel offices taking into consideration such factors as: recency of prior surveys; geographical locations of installations; available funds and

manpower to conduct the surveys; and known or anticipated personnel management problems.

Normally, in the case of an onsite visit, the installation manager is notified of the planned survey at least 15 days prior to the intended visit. Survey questionnaires are provided for each employee in the organizations to be surveyed. These are completed and returned to the servicing personnel offices prior to the beginning of the onsite survey. In completing the questionnaires, employees have an opportunity to provide confidential information which has a direct and significant bearing on the scope of the survey.

The personnel specialist schedules his or her allotted time to accommodate an employee and manager interview schedule as well as to permit discussions with groups and individuals when such discussions are considered desirable or necessary. It is during the actual conduct of the onsite survey that employees and managers are provided with a direct opportunity to discuss aspects of personnel management, as they affect job employment, with the representative of the servicing personnel office.

Managers are responsible for assuring that employees are fully informed of the purpose of the survey, assisting in its implementation within their organizations, and following up on and initiating any personnel management actions required as a result of the survey findings.

Employees are responsible for providing information regarding the completion of questionnaires, participating in discussions concerning their job duties and responsibilities, and providing any comments or recommendations they feel are pertinent to the advancement or correction of personnel management policies.

Upon completion of a survey, the personnel specialist

(Continued on page 1)

"Open Season"

The U.S. Civil Service Commission has scheduled a health benefits "open season" during November 15-30, 1974. During this time, eligible employees may newly enroll and employees and retirees already enrolled may change from one plan or option to another or from self-only to family coverage. Employees not wishing to make a change in enrollment need take no action during the open season.

To enroll or change enrollment, employees should complete Standard Form 2809, "Health Benefits Registration Form," and forward it to their servicing personnel offices before the November 30, 1974, cut-off date. Changes and new enrollments made during the open season will become effective the first full pay period in January 1975.

Prior to November 15, 1974, each employee will receive Pamphlet BRI 41-117, "Open Season Instructions" which includes information about plan changes which take effect on January 1, 1975; and either BRI 41-212 (biweekly) or BRI 41-213 (monthly) rates sheet depending upon whether they are paid biweekly or monthly.

The 1974 brochures describing the health benefits plan in which you are enrolled, coupled with the information in BRI 41-117 will provide up-to-date information on your particular health plan's benefits.

Six new comprehensive health benefits plans have been approved for participation in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program effective January 1, 1975. The six new plans are: (1) Arizona Health Plan, Phoenix, Ariz. (2) DePaulo Health Plan, Inc., Santa Monica, Calif. (3) Lovelace-Bataan Health Program, Albuquerque, N.Mex. (4) Michael Reese Health Plan, Inc., Chicago, Ill. (5) Union Health Services, Inc., Chicago, Ill. (6) University Affiliated Health Plans, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Only eligible employees in the enrollment areas of these plans may enroll in them. Every eligible employee in the enrollment area of one of these plans will receive a brochure describing the applicable plan.

Employees who are enrolled in the Government-wide Indemnity Benefit Plan (AETNA) may direct claim questions to AETNA's Richmond, Va., office on the following toll-free number: 804-467-6993.

Prospective Retirees May Elect Income Tax Deduction Option

Employees planning to retire may request a straight 20 percent Federal income tax deduction on lump sum leave payments. Use of the regular percentage withholding method may cause a larger than normal amount of tax to be withheld on final salary payments, especially if the annual leave balance is 240 hours or higher.

Employees desiring to use the 20 percent tax factor option must forward a memorandum requesting this option to the Finance Division, Payroll and Labor Cost Branch, Payroll Section: AD562. To assure timely processing the memo should include—name and employee number and be received by Payroll at least two weeks before the last day of employment.

An employee who requests the 20 percent tax factor option will receive a final salary check followed in two weeks by a lump sum leave check. An employee not electing the 20 percent factor will normally receive a lump sum leave payment in the same check as the final salary payment. For those who do not choose the 20 percent tax option on lump sum, adjustments will not be made after final salary payments.

"Gold Nugget"

The Civil Service Commission has announced plans for the 1975 Federal Executive Development ("Gold Nugget") Program. CSC has sent applications to all GS-15 employees registered in the Federal Executive Inventory.

All employees who received applications and are interested in a one-year developmental assignment in career management should complete the application and forward it to their servicing personnel office by October 10, 1974. All applications will be evaluated in accordance with Civil Service Commission criteria.

The Federal Executive Development Program consists of two major components, one which includes seven weeks of extensive training at the Federal Executive Institute, and the other which consists of a ten-month developmental work assignment in public agencies at the Federal, State, and local level.

The Department of Commerce is limited to fifteen nominations by the Civil Service Commission and NOAA may submit six candidates for Department consideration. The CSC will make the final reviews and selections.

Any GS-15 employee who is not currently registered in the Federal Executive Inventory, but who wishes to apply for the "Gold Nugget" program, may receive application information by contacting their servicing personnel office.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT SURVEYS

(Continued from page 4)

briefs the manager on special problem areas and gives him or her a general assessment of the status of the personnel management program at the installation. A subsequent and detailed report, which covers all favorable and unfavorable practices of the activity, is prepared by the specialist and forwarded to the manager. Those problems requiring action on the part of local managers are monitored by a follow-up action, by the servicing personnel office, to assure compliance. Copies of survey reports are supplied to the NOAA and DOC personnel offices for further review and any action required on the part of those offices to implement new or modified personnel policies.

There are several benefits derived from this program. These surveys provide managers with information relative to employee needs, attitudes, and concerns thereby enabling managers to compare their own assessments of internal work situations with those developed by the personnel specialists during onsite visitations. By analyzing questionnaire results and onsite discussions with employees, the surveys provide a means by which group or individual employee-oriented personnel management problems can be identified. They afford an opportunity for the servicing personnel office and higher echelons to recognize the need for: special personnel management emphasis; implementation, reinforcement or correction of personnel management policies and practices; and further guidance to personnel specialists and managers about their personnel management responsibilities.

Increased emphasis is being placed on this program throughout the government as a means for assessing the need for developing personnel management programs, the strengthening of existing programs, and the improvement of internal systems of personnel management evaluation. NOAA will continue its efforts to maintain continuing personnel management surveys which will enable all employees, managers, and personnel offices to reap the greatest benefits from our ongoing personnel management programs.

calendar of events

September 23-25
Washington, D.C.

10th Annual Marine Technology Society Conference and Exposition, "National Needs and Ocean Solutions." A one-day briefing on the June-to-August law of the sea conference will be held on September 26. (Mrs. Mary Ann Paturis, MTS, 1730 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. 202-659-3251)

October 2
Chincoteague, Va.

Marine Sanctuary Public Meeting to solicit local reaction to the concept of a marine sanctuary in waters adjacent to natural seashores and wildlife preserves. Sponsored by the Office of Coastal Zone Management and conducted by the Virginia Institute of Marine Science. (Theodore Smolen, VIMS, Gloucester Point, Va. 23062. 804-642-2111, Ext. 117.)

October 3
Berlin, Md.

Eighth Geodesy/Solid-Earth and Ocean Physics Research Conference, "Lunar Dynamics and Selenodesy." Sponsored by American Geophysical Union, Defense Mapping Agency, NASA, NOAA, Ohio State University Department of Geodetic Science, and U.S. Geological Survey. Applications for attendance had to be received by August 23. (Cynthia Beadling, AGU, 1707 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. 202-293-1144 or Dr. Hyman Orlin, Chief Scientist, National Ocean Survey, Cx4, NOAA Headquarters, Rockville, Md. 20852. 301-496-8720.)

November 4-6
Boston, Mass., area

International Conference on Toxic Dinoflagellate Blooms. Sponsors include Massachusetts Science and Technology Foundation and Massachusetts Institute of Technology Sea Grant Program. Oceanographic conditions, biology, toxin chemistry, pharmacological effects of blooms, including red tide, and food processing, economic significance, and public health management of paralytic shellfish poisoning. (Vin LoCicero, Massachusetts Science and Technology Foundation, Lakeside Office Park, Door 10, Wakefield, Mass. 01880. 617-246-1250)

November 10-14
Miami Beach, Fla.

27th Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute and 17th International Game Fish Research Conference, sponsored by the University of Miami. Symposia on The Status and Future of the Law of the Sea, The National Ocean Policy, and Marine Conservation and Domestic Regulation, will be held the first two days, and the groups will meet separately the last two days. (James B. Higman, Executive Director, Division of Biology and Living Resources, Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, Uni-

versity of Miami, 10 Rickenbacker Causeway, Miami, Fla. 33149. 305-350-7533.)

February 10-13, 1975
Washington, D.C.

Third Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instruments sponsored by the American Meteorological Society, with cooperation from the World Meteorological Organization, the American Geophysical Union, NOAA, and the Department of Defense.

Theme: "Observations and Instruments for Mesoscale Phenomena." Papers are being solicited on: requirements for data; upper air sounding systems; mesoscale observing network operations; indirect sensing from satellites; remote surface-based coastal zone observations; "conventional" surface instruments; and automatic observing stations. Papers must be received in final form by November 1 by James Giraytys, Program Chairman, National Weather Service, W141, 8060 13th St., Silver Spring, Md. 20910 (301-427-7767).

An instrument show and exhibit will be held during the Symposium. Prospective exhibitors should contact David George, Exhibit Director, NWS, W142x1, 8060 13th St., Silver Spring, Md. 20910 (301-427-7767).

Feb. 14-19, 1975
Washington, D.C.

WMO Technical Conference on Automated Systems. Sponsored by the Commission for Instruments and Methods of Observation, WMO, in conjunction with the American Meteorological Society. Topics will include automatic and semiautomatic weather stations for land, marine, and airborne use; development of high-reliability sensor for use with automated systems; operational experience with automated systems; automated systems used for satellite data acquisition. Titles and abstracts should be sent by September 30 to Mr. Giraytys (see address in item above), who is also the contact for this conference.

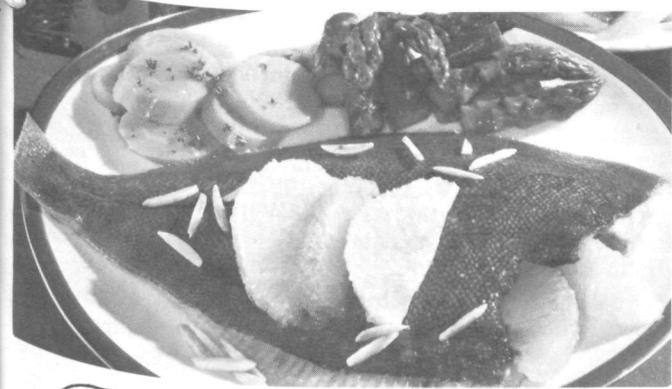
obituary

Riley M. Lorentz

Riley M. Lorentz, who retired from the National Weather Service at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1972, died on September 9. He began his meteorological career with the U.S. Air Force during World War II, and entered the Weather Service in

Tokyo, Japan, in 1946. In 1947 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained, and was promoted to a Weather Service and Radar Specialist when he retired. He is survived by his wife, Wanda, of 2374 North Forest Avenue, Thomas, Ky. 41075.

recipe of the week



FLOUNDER AMANDINE WITH FRUITS

- 6 dressed flounder (about 10 to 12 ounces each), fresh or frozen
- 1-1/4 teaspoons salt
- 1/3 cup lemon juice
- 1/4 cup cooking oil
- 3 tablespoons honey
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon dry mustard
- 1/2 teaspoon paprika
- 2 large oranges
- 2 grapefruit
- 1/4 cup butter or margarine
- 1/2 cup sliced or slivered almonds

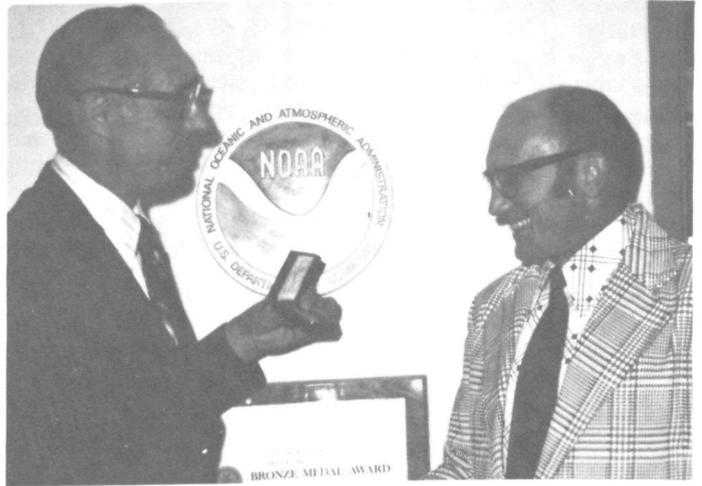
Thaw frozen fish. Sprinkle 1 teaspoon salt evenly over inside and outside of fish. Arrange in greased baking pan, dark side up. Combine 1/4 cup lemon juice, oil, honey, sugar, mustard, paprika, and remaining 1/4 teaspoon salt; mix well. Reserve 3 tablespoons of mixture for fruit. Brush inside and outside of each fish with lemon juice-oil mixture. Bake in moderate oven, 350°F., for 18 to 20 minutes or until fish flake easily when tested with a fork. Baste fish with pan drippings 2 or 3 times during baking. Peel fruit, removing all white membrane; cut into sections. Arrange fruit in separate baking dish; spoon reserved lemon juice-oil mixture over fruit. Place in oven to heat 10 minutes before fish is done. Melt butter or margarine in small skillet; add almonds and brown lightly, stirring constantly. Add remaining lemon juice. Spoon over fish; serve with hot fruit. Makes 6 servings.

next week's best fish buys

According to the NMFS National Consumer Educational Services Office in Chicago, the best fish buys for the next week or so are likely to be frozen haddock fillets and dressed whiting from the Northeast Seaboard; fresh spot and grey sea trout in the Middle Atlantic States, including the

D.C. area; Spanish mackerel and all forms of shrimp in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; round breaded shrimp and fish sticks in the Midwest; canned tuna and red snapper fillets in the Northwest; and fresh rockcod fillets and Idaho trout in the Southwest.

Kachenmeister Is Awarded Commerce Bronze Medal



Merle G. Kachenmeister (right) recently received a Commerce Department Bronze Medal for "superior performance of duties as a Weather Service Specialist and for establishing an Amateur Radio Network for the dissemination and relay of severe weather information." The Medal was presented by Milton Schmitz, Meteorologist in Charge of the Weather Service Office in Toledo, Ohio, where Mr. Kachenmeister has served for the past 15 years.

Coastal Zone Plan Criteria Issued

(Continued from page 1)

agement program describe how the State will exercise control over the use of coastal resources of State-wide interest in cooperation with local governments and regional bodies.

Another criterion provides that States designate areas of particular concern within the coastal boundary—such as areas of historical and scenic importance as well as of significant ecological value. Additional consideration should be given to coastal areas vulnerable to natural disasters or of high recreational potential and urban concentration.

Recent proposals to accelerate oil and gas production in the offshore waters of the United States have intensified interest in wise coastal zone management. Oil refineries, beaches, harbors, second homes and condominiums, power plants, wildlife refuges, airports,

highways and commercial development all compete for a relatively limited, but extremely critical, strip of shoreline.

Robert W. Knecht, Director of the Office of Coastal Zone Management, says the new criteria "represent a major step forward in building the kind of 'shared partnership' between the Federal, State and local governments that is visualized in the Coastal Zone Management Act."

He added, "Coastal States are encouraged to submit coastal zone management programs meeting the criteria established by the Secretary of Commerce. In exchange, the Federal Government is committing itself to conform Federal actions to the approved State program."

Mr. Knecht emphasized that the basic coastal resource management decisions would continue to be made by State and local governments.

NOAA/National Bureau of Standards Energy Tip

Trees can be placed to shield large areas of a house, keeping some solar radiation off roof and walls.

Volunteer Weather Observers Honored for Service to Nation

Thirty-six volunteer weather observers are winners of the National Weather Service's 1974 Thomas Jefferson and John Campanius Holm Awards.

More than 13,000 volunteer National Weather Service weather observers are located throughout the United States and its territories. The network is made up of persons who make daily readings and recordings on their own time and collectively make thousands of weather observations each day. An important part of the nation's weather history, the detailed weather information gathered by these cooperative observers is processed and published by the Environmental Data Service.

Seven observers received the Thomas Jefferson Award for unusual accomplishments in meteorological observations which was originated by the NWS in 1959, to honor Jefferson, who made a nearly continuous series of weather observations from 1776 to 1816.

They were:

—Kenneth E. Gould of Lakeport, N.H., who has provided NWS a continuous record of observations for over 35 years, although winters in his area are unusually severe. He also writes weather narratives for the local news media, and sponsored the Climatological Summary for Lakeport in cooperation with a former NOAA climatologist.

—Robert H. Jennison of

Healy, Kans., who has recorded the weather in western Kansas for 30 years, supplying local newspapers with weather summaries and doing special summaries for others upon request. In addition, the Jennison family has contributed weather records for a total of 73 years. Despite hazardous and extreme weather conditions, Mr. Jennison and his family kept exceptionally accurate and consistent records.

—Mrs. Etta L. King of Holley, Oreg., who reported river and rainfall data for 34 years, issuing supplementary reports during extreme conditions. From her home on the bank of the Calapooia River, she served the NWS river forecasting program and the U.S. Geological Survey's river analysis. The Calapooia River is a tributary of the Willamette River, thus Mrs. King contributed to the safety of people living in the Willamette Valley. She received the John Campanius Holm Award in 1964.

—Ralph Kleger of Clatskanie, Oreg., who began weather observations in April 1935 and never missed an observation. He makes his records available to the Clatskanie newspaper, the logging industry and other local interests. He conducted a tree growth study with forestry officials and welcomes school groups to tour his farm. He received the John Campanius Holm Award in 1966.

Dr. William R. Sherman of Hillsdale, Mich., who is "Mr.

Weatherman" for his community. A retired college professor, he maintained the continuity of his records even during illnesses and absences. He prepares monthly and annual weather summaries for local newscasters and talks to school groups on the weather. He received the John Campanius Holm Award in 1965.

—Cale Sleffel of Norton, Kans., who recorded maximum and minimum temperatures and precipitation records for northwest Kansas over a long period of time. Records compiled by him and his family are one of the most complete long-term weather records in Kansas. A farmer who serves as school board and township board member, he received the John Campanius Holm Award in 1963.

—H. Kyle Vickrey of Stover, Mo., who took precipitation and occasional river observations for nearly 51 years. A retired banker, he still maintains an office at Farmers Bank in Stover to disseminate weather information. He also provides NWS with data on thunderstorms and damage done by these storms. He received the John Campanius Holm Award in 1967 and a 50-year service award in November 1973.

The John Campanius Holm awards are presented annually for continued excellence as volunteer weather observers. The Reverend Holm was the first person known to have ob-

served and recorded in weather systematically in American colonies. He corded weather data, out instruments, in 1644, 1645, near the present of Wilmington, Del.

Volunteer weather servers receiving the John Campanius Holm Award 1974 are:

Mrs. Nell B. Armstrong, Pickens, W.Va.; Mrs. D. Boettger, Noti, Oreg.; William H. Cullom, Lexington, Mo.; Mrs. Mildred Dempsey, Norcross, Ga.; W. English, Greenville, S.C.; Edward Entwistle, Hillsdale, N.J.; William Fischer, Flemingsburg, Ky.; Albert H. Gull, Edgemont, S.Dak.; Mrs. Hazel Hodgson, Garnett, Kans.; Robert Kohls, Herington, Pa.; Arthur D. Lewis, Mo.; Thomas E. Logan, field, Okla.; Richard McCleary, Honey Brook, Tex.; Raymond K. Corinna, Maine; George Porter, Madill, Okla.; A. Ragaz, Mayville, N.D.; John L. Reid, Confluence, Pa.; James Rintoul, brook, Conn.; Andrew Rothovius, Milford, N.J.; John H. Sass, Oregon; Lloyd E. Sims, Kansas; Carl W. Stephenson, Bethany, Mo.; Clarence Ohio; Kent R. Valley Head, W.Va.; M. Ting, Escondido, Grant Vannoy, Intricate Alaska; George P. Jr., Unionville, Md.; Calvin Walker, Grove, Utah.

Open House Held Aboard NOAA Ship Mt Mitchell in Washington, D.C.



In the photo at the left, Ensign Evelyn J. Fields welcomes visitors to the open house; in the center photo, Ensign Karen L. O'Donnell explains the control instruments of the ship to a group of visitors; and the photo on the right shows some visitors leaving after their tour of the ship.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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