



noaa week

J.S. Department of Commerce
National Climatic Center
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Volume 6

Number 24

June 13, 1975

Special Cost Reduction Campaign

Message From the Administrator

NOAA has been requested to provide the Secretary of Commerce with plans for developing and implementing initiatives leading to economies in our operations. On May 6, 1975, President Ford iterated an aspect in which all employees can actively participate. The President's message is as follows:

"A victorious campaign against the problems of recession and inflation requires individual discipline and ingenuity as well as the total mobilization of America's greatest resources—the brains, the skills, and the will power of our people. In this fight, it is vital that all Federal civilian and military personnel become actively involved in cost reduction and energy conservation efforts.

"Each of you can make personal contribution by submitting constructive ideas and working cooperatively to eliminate waste, improve equipment, streamline operations or make more productive use of time, facilities and energy resources. I have established a special cost reduction campaign within the framework of the Federal government awards program to encourage cost saving suggestions.

"During the remainder of Calendar Year 1975, I will take special note of outstanding contributions of civilian and military personnel. I have asked to be informed of all suggestions, inventions and scientific and other contributions which result in first year measurable benefits to the Government of \$5,000 or more so that I may add my personal thanks and congratulations in addition to the cash awards available to participants.

"I strongly urge each of you to seek economies and other improvements within the Government while providing high quality services to the public. By working together, I am confident that Federal spending can be reduced and products and services improved."

I know that I can expect full participation in the efforts to cut costs, and I would like each supervisor to ensure that individual efforts, contributions and ideas are brought to the attention of the NOAA Incentive Awards Officer.

Dr. Robert M. White
NOAA Administrator

Washington CZ Program Given Preliminary Approval by NOAA

Engraved Prints Of Early Charts, Maps To Be Issued

In honor of the 200th anniversary of the birth of our Nation, the National Ocean Survey will issue a limited number of engraved prints of nautical charts, maps, and other reproductions produced from original copperplates dating back to 1845. Individually-numbered and suitable for framing, the prints will range in price from \$5 to \$15, and will be offered as collector's items, with a certificate of authenticity accompanying each copy.

Orders, limited to two engraved prints per order, will be filled on a "first-come, first-served" basis as long as the supply lasts. When the available

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Preliminary approval by NOAA of the Washington state coastal area management program has been announced by Secretary of Commerce Rogers C. B. Morton.

Notification of the preliminary approval—the first given any state program—was also made by Robert W. Knecht, NOAA's Assistant Administrator for Coastal Zone Management, at the recent coastal zone management conference in Pacific Grove, Calif.

Also announced recently have been these second-year grants for coastal planning: North Carolina, \$503,000; Hawaii, \$400,000; Wisconsin, \$340,600; and New Hampshire, \$120,000.

The Washington program is largely in compliance with the substantive requirements of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, which was passed to encourage and assist states in achieving wise and balanced use

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ERL—Developed Instrument To Study Dust Devils, Waterspouts, Tornadoes

A mobile laser wind sensor, developed by Environmental Research Laboratories scientists in Boulder, Colo., will soon hit the road on the first of several journeys to study such whirling weather phenomena as dust

devils, waterspouts, and tornadoes.

The wind sensing system gauges wind speeds with laser-generated beams of infrared radiation.

The infrared doppler device uses a lidar (the laser equivalent of radar) to measure the velocity with which wind-borne objects are moving toward or away from it. Electromagnetic waves scattered from a moving object undergo a change in frequency known as the doppler shift. The amount of frequency change depends on the object's velocity relative to the source of the waves. Doppler radar and doppler lidar take advantage of this phenomenon by bouncing waves of known frequency off a moving target and measuring the doppler frequency shift of the returned signal.

The NOAA doppler lidar, designed and built by Dr. Ronald L. Schwiesow, Richard Cupp,

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Seals To Radio Their Voyages To Scientists

Scientists at the National Marine Fisheries Service's Northwest Fisheries Center in Seattle, Wash., will equip fur seals with sound this summer to gain more information on their feeding, movements, and behavior.

Harnesses with radio transmitters will be attached to 50 young male fur seals when they return

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Lake Erie Improved for Recreation Uses

The picture of a "dead" Lake Erie is no longer accurate, according to Sea Grant Scientists at the State University of New York and the New York-Pennsylvania Sea Grant Advisory Service in Fredonia, N.Y., is spreading the word.

Working closely with marine biologists, economists, and the media, the Advisory Service is letting the general public know the Lake is now in better condition for recreational uses such as fishing, boating, and swimming, than it has been in many years.

Rob Patten, Regional Marine Specialist for the New York-Pennsylvania Advisory Service, points out Lake Erie's problem. "While it is true that industrialization and urbanization have badly hurt the recreational resources and activities of the Lake, the evidence today suggests that we should take a new look at our 'deceased' friend."

A 1973 study commissioned by the Erie County (Pennsylvania) Health Department concluded that "in general,

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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 where to apply.

Announcement Number	Position Title	Grade	MLC	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
695-75	Staff Director For Ecology	GS-15	NMFS	Boulder, Colo.	5-27-75	6-17-75
694-75	Supv. Physical Scientist	GS-14	NESS	Marlow Heights, Md.	5-27-75	6-17-75
698-75	General Engr.	GS-15	NOS	Bay St. Louis, Miss.	5-27-75	6-17-75
706-75	Meteorological Tech.	GS-9	NWS	Bismarck, N.D.	6-4-75	6-18-75
707-75	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Anchorage, Alaska	6-4-75	6-18-75
708-75	Supv. Meteorological Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Bismarck, N.D.	6-4-75	6-18-75
710-75	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Oklahoma City, Okla.	6-6-75	6-20-75
711-75	Physical Scientist	GS-14	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	6-6-75	6-20-75
713-75	Writer-Editor	GS-9	NOS	Rockville, Md.	6-6-75	6-20-75
709-75	Supv. Meteorologist	GS-14	NWS	Kansas City, Mo.	6-4-75	6-25-75
712-75	Staff Director For OCS Data	GS-15	EDS	Boulder, Colo.	6-6-75	6-27-75
714-75	Equal Employment Opportunity Officer	GS-14	HDQS.	Rockville, Md.	6-6-75	6-27-75
719-75	Deputy Associate Director	GS-16	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	6-11-75	7-2-75

Our Own Worst Enemies

Many of us have heard the phrase "We have met the enemy, and he is us." Within the Federal workforce, there are some employees who seem to truly be their own worst enemies. Those few can, in turn, cause big problems for the rest of us.

Bureaucrats—civil servants—are a favorite target of the media and critics, especially when the high costs of government come under scrutiny. Those few among us who are their "own worst enemies" unwittingly aid the critics who then use the opportunity to generalize and taint the hard-working majority of Federal workers with the excesses of a few. A couple examples come to mind:

Recently a disenchanted Federal worker wrote to a Washington, D.C. newscaster about some things she said she had observed and felt should be brought to the public's attention.

She mentioned a well-paid superior who kept her cooling her heels in his outer office while he allegedly worked up his entry in a weekly football pool on government time. Then she spoke of employees in the agency who used company time to sell Christmas cards, candy, and cosmetics to fellow employees.

But the crowning complaint was reserved for an agency employee she encountered in the elevator with a supply of plastic trash bags obtained, allegedly for home use, from the GSA supply store with the office credit card. She quoted him to the effect that he couldn't remember the last time he had bought any of them with his own money.

The second incident was the news account of the indictment of a high-salaried employee for fraud in allegedly charging personal travel to his agency and for falsifying time and leave records.

These actions by a small number of employees have something in common. Each is a rip-off of Uncle Sam and of the taxpayer—and that means all of us. Even the worker selling items to fellow employees when he or she should be working is, in effect, stealing. So is taking home notebooks, pencils, etc., for use at home.

Excusing such minor infractions by saying: "Everybody does it," is just not acceptable. Although the cost of a single action may seem negligible, if such practices were widespread in a workforce of over two million, the annual loss to taxpayers and government would be great.

What then can we do about such practices, even if they are only isolated incidents?

Basically, supervisors and managers need to do a better job in making employees aware that misuse of government time, facilities, and goods is improper and may be the basis for disciplinary action. And they need to do a better job of supervision and management to monitor for such infractions. But the hard-working, honest Federal workers—and that is practically all of us—can play an important role, too, through peer pressure. When we see infractions that reflect on us, let the offenders know that we don't appreciate what they are doing—because it is wrong and because it mars the good reputation of the rest of us. We've got critics enough—we don't need enemies within.

Possible Retirement Cost-of-Living Increase

There is a possibility that a cost-of-living increase will be granted to retired Federal employees effective August 1, 1975.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) has exceeded the necessary three percent factor for both March and April, 1975. If it remains at three percent or higher in May, an annuity increase of at least 4.7 percent

will become effective on August 1, 1975. The increase could be higher if the CPI for May exceeds April's rise. Information on the final approval and exact amount of the potential cost-of-living increase should be available at the beginning of July.

UMTP Reminder

NOAA employees interested in applying for any of the Upward Mobility Training Programs announced in the April 25, 1975, edition of NOAA WEEK, should submit a CD-261, "Merit Promotion Interest Statement," a SF-171, "Personnel Qualifications Statement," and NOAA Form 52-18, "Employee Appraisal," to: NOAA Personnel Division, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, Maryland, 20852. ATTN: AD422. Candidates should send an application for each program for which they wish to apply. Candidates who have successfully completed one program may apply for consideration in another program after a 12-month waiting period. Candidates are encouraged to discuss program content with their supervisor and/or servicing personnel office. Closing dates for acceptance of applications are:

Application Closing Dates	Program Starting Dates	
Graduate Scientist (All Others)	June 23	Aug.
Science Intern	June 23	Aug.
Scientific 20/20 Work Study	June 23	Aug.
Administrative Technician	June 30	Sept.
Scientific Technician	July 31	Oct.
Administrative Fellowship	Aug. 31	Nov.
Administrative Trainee	Aug. 31	Nov.
Administrative 20/20 Work Study	Oct. 31	Jan.

Updating Career Management Records

Semi-annually, NOAA employees in career management programs for specific occupational fields should review their recent training and development activities and update their Commerce Department (CD) Form 253, "Career Program Qualification Record," which is maintained by their servicing personnel office. These changes should reflect such things as additional training, education, awards, community activities, duties, responsibilities, geographic availability, and revised career goals. Employees can accomplish the updating by submitting, in duplicate, a completed CD-254, "Career Program Qualification Record Supplement," to the appropriate personnel office.

The specific career fields for which there are operational career management programs include: Personnel Administration, Financial Management, Procurement, Economics, Library Science, Electronics Technician, Cartographer, and Hydrologist. Maintaining current information related to the occupational and personal development of each employee is essential to the proper functioning of these career management programs. If employees do not update their Career Management Qualifications Records, it is possible that they may not be considered for job opportunities for which they are qualified simply because their records do not reflect recently acquired skills or training. Many experiences both inside and outside the Federal service, paid or voluntary, contribute to the growth, personal development and qualifications of NOAA employees. These experiences, in addition to normal position duties, should be evaluated and recorded by employees.

THE NOAA SHIP JOHN N. COBB HAS RECEIVED AN AWARD

in appreciation of her participation in the 1974 Salty Sea Days. During the community celebration sponsored by the City of Everett, Wash., over 1500 visitors toured the fisheries research vessel. Robert P. Larsen, the ship's master, is shown here receiving the award from Marilou Keppler, president of the Salty Sea Days Association.



Seals To Transmit Radio Signals to Scientists

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to St. George Island in July. St. George and St. Paul are two of the Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea used for breeding grounds by approximately 80 percent (1.3 million) of the world's northern fur seals.

Fur seals are harvested each year on St. Paul Island by NOAA under the provisions of the Interim Convention on the Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals. Commercial harvesting on St. George Island was stopped in 1973 to permit scientists to study a protected population of northern fur seals.

Practically nothing is known about the normal cyclic activity of the young males because they have traditionally made up most of the annual harvest, which normally took place in June or early July. Lack of this knowledge reduces the accuracy of population estimates for young males. A count of these animals on land cannot give the total population because there are always animals feeding at sea and many are as late as October in arriving on the island. The census is further complicated because of differences in behavior due to age and because the ratio of the number of animals on and off-shore probably changes because of weather and human disturbances.

The use of telemetry equipment is essential in studying the behavior of young males because, unlike adult males and females with pups, they do not confine themselves to a particular land area, but move readily from one land area to another, and it is difficult to keep an accurate record of their movements.

The transmitters have a range of about one-half mile and will be monitored for a little over three months. Each has a different frequency and pulse repetition to permit the scientists to identify the individual seals.

The seals to be equipped with the radios will be between two and five years old and weigh 50 to 115 pounds. (Full grown males weigh 400 to 600 pounds.) The harnesses will be recovered from the seals. However, in the event any harness is not recovered, a saltwater corrosion mechanism will release it, and prevent any adverse long term effect on the animal's movement.

Sensor To Study Dust Devils, Waterspouts, Tornadoes

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and others of the Wave Propagation Laboratory, emits a signal in the infrared range—the same wavelength, in fact, as the infrared radiation emitted by the human body.

Over the next year, teams of researchers with the atmospheric spectroscopy group of the Wave Propagation Laboratory plan to drive the mobile sensor to different locations around the United States, probing a variety of weather phenomena.

The infrared doppler lidar should be able to pick out objects swirling through a storm—dust, water droplets, or debris—and gauge their relative velocity, and thus the velocity of the wind.

The first targets will be dust devils in Arizona. Dust devils, explains Dr. Schwiesow, are a handy substitute for tornadoes. Horizontal corrugations that have been theoretically predicted on the outside surface are among the dust devil idiosyncrasies the researchers hope to detect.

NWS AFOS R&D in Single Lab; Implementation Staff Established

The Systems Integration Division and the Systems Design and Experimentation Division of the National Weather Service Systems Development Office have been combined to form the Integrated Systems Laboratory.

At the same time, an AFOS (Automation of Field Operations

and Services) Implementation Staff has been established in the Office of the NWS Director.

The purpose of this reorganization is to put all AFOS system level research and development under a single laboratory and to provide an NWS focal point for planning and coordinating actual system field implementation.

Robert E. Johnson has been named Acting Director of the Integrated Systems Laboratory, and Russell G. McGrew is the Acting Chief of the AFOS Implementation Staff.

CG Assists Peirce In Bight Survey

The NOAA Ship Peirce reports that the New York area Coast Guard facilities, and especially the Governors Island Support Center, were extremely cooperative in assisting the Peirce in the initial stages of her survey in the New York Bight area.

While the ship was berthed at the Coast Guard Base at Governors Island recently, Coast Guard visitors included Capt. L. E. Lenczyk, Deputy District Commander; Capt. D. E. Perkins, Chief of Staff; and Capt. N. W. Allen, Commanding Officer of the Support Center, who toured the ship; and Capt. C. J. Glass, Area Chief, Aids to Navigation; and Cdr. J. J. Rooney III, Comptroller, who were briefed on the PEIRCE's project.

Colonel Joy, Deputy Division Engineer of North Atlantic Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, also visited the ship.



Mr. Johnson Mr. McGrew

Lake Erie Is Surveyed

The Lake Survey Center's Horizontal Control Section, under the leadership of William Bergen, has begun second and third-order control surveys in the west end of Lake Erie near Monroe, Mich. The surveys are being carried out to resolve some questions on the position of charted landmarks, resolve charting questions on the navigation channels leading to Monroe and Toledo, and to assist in calibration of the Del Norte SHF (super high frequency) positioning system.

Eliminate the possibility of the LOSS or THEFT of your check—join the Composite Check Program. Call 301-496-8507 for information.

In late summer, the infrared lidar will head for the Florida Keys to measure peak velocities and the velocity structure of waterspouts. These seagoing twisters are fairly common in the Florida area, and can run ashore, causing considerable damage. Greater understanding of the dynamics and occurrence of waterspouts would aid in power plant siting and construction, and design of shoreline struc-

tures. It would also help tornado research.

Next year, the group will join researchers at ERL's National Severe Storms Laboratory in Norman, Okla., for tornado studies. The researchers hope that comparing wind structure measurements with visual aspects, such as the darkness of the cloud, will provide new perspectives on the wind patterns in a 'ornado.

The doppler lidar is housed in a small, standard camper shell mounted on back of a pickup truck. Power for the system is provided by a portable generator installed in a small trailer that can be hauled along behind the truck.



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.

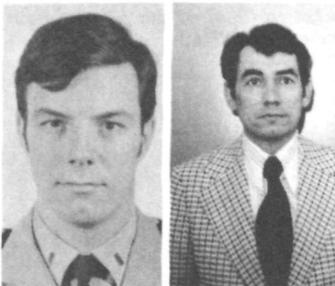
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Catherine S. Cawley, Editor
Warren W. Buck, Jr., Art Director

notes about people

Lt. Robert Zider, who has been enrolled in graduate studies in business administration at the Harvard Business School since last September, has been elected President of his 800-member class. He was also recently elected chairman of the General Affairs Committee, and was accorded membership in the HBS Century Club, which is the top honors group in the school.

He has been a member of the NOAA Corps since 1971.



Lt. Zider

Dr. Merritt

Dr. Lester P. Merritt has accepted a full-time position as a Research Meteorologist with the AFOS (Automation of Field Operations and Services) Systems Experimentation Branch of the

National Weather Service's Systems Development Office, to which he has been detailed for the past year from the Environmental Research Laboratories' National Severe Storms Laboratory in Norman, Okla., to provide a link between NSSL and the AFOS Program Office.

Part of the development of the AFOS system includes procedures for analyzing data and presenting it to the forecaster in ways which take advantage of the AFOS systems capabilities. Using the facilities of the Digital Radar Experiment (D/RADEX), Dr. Merritt has worked out a method of integrating analysis procedures developed at NSSL into AFOS compatible computer programs.

He recently received a Special Achievement Award from NSSL for his liaison work with AFOS.

As has been the case for several years, NOAA this year supplied an exhibit for the Annual Prince Georges County (Md.) Area Science Fair at the University of Maryland's Cole Field House in College Park, and NOAA employees helped judge student's projects.

NOAA was one of eight agencies which supplied an exhibit in

Wash. CZ Plan Given Preliminary Approval

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of their coastal lands and waters.

Washington's shoreline management program, Secretary Morton said, comprises a comprehensive and innovative method for effective management of its coastal zone; however, he added, the state has not yet fully developed the organizational network necessary to ensure that all

coastal interests are adequately considered during the administration of the program.

Once the network is developed, the state's program will be eligible for final approval and federal financial support for implementation. This action is estimated in about six month's time.

Through the Office of Coastal Zone Management, NOAA last year provided the state \$388,820 in support of program development, and Washington added an additional \$194,410. The first state in the nation to develop a coastal zone management program, Washington adopted a Shoreline Management Act in 1970 by act of the State Legislature, and the voters reaffirmed it in a 1971 referendum.

A fundamental aspect of the program is its reliance on local government to develop and administer local master programs for their individual jurisdictions, within state policies, guidelines, and continuing managerial support.

The purpose of the preliminary approval, Mr. Knecht explained, is to provide formal recognition that a state has substantially complied with the criteria for management program approval, but has not fully developed either its legislative authority or organizational network. The state and the Office of Coastal Zone Management have agreed to undertake a series of tasks to fulfill these requirements.

keeping with this year's Science Fair theme, Harnessing Energy Sources, according to Sidney O. Marcus, Jr., Physical Scientist in the Environmental Data Service's National Oceanographic Data Center. Mr. Marcus is a Life Member of the Fair Association and also Chairman of the Association's Special Exhibits Committee.

NOAA employees who served as exhibit judges included Mr. Marcus, James Churgin, Barbara Pijanowski, Frederick S. Zbar, Kenneth Bergman, William G. Collins, Clifford Dey, Paul Goland, James E. McDonnell, Ron McPherson, Joseph Sela, John Stackpole, and James Schultz.

Dr. Wilmot N. Hess, Director of the Environmental Research Laboratories, recently presented ERL's outstanding paper awards for 1974. The recipients were

Dr. Steven Clifford, Dr. Thomas M. Georges, Robert S. Lawrence, Gerard R. Ochs, and Dr. Farouk Parungo, of the Boulder Laboratories; Dr. Donald V. Hansen of Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami, Fla.; Dr. Roger Pielke, a former NOAA employee; and Dr. Maurice Rattray, Jr., of the University of Washington in Seattle.

Dr. Clifford was the first scientific author in ten years to receive two outstanding paper awards for the same year. Dr. Georges, Dr. Hansen, and Mr. Lawrence have all won the award in previous years.

The research, tutorial, and review papers were recognized for their originality, scientific or applied importance, writing quality, longevity, and relevance to NOAA missions. Single authors received cash awards of \$500, and multiple authors, \$250 each.

Manning the NOAA/National Weather Service exhibit at the recent International Sport, Camping, Vacation and Travel Show at the New York Coliseum

when this photo was taken were E. Kilgore of NWS Eastern Region Headquarters and W. Stoddard of the Weather Service Forecast Office in New York City. A questionnaire distributed to sample users at



the exhibit, jointly sponsored by ERH and WSFO New York City, is being evaluated.

Engraved Prints

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85-200 prints of each item have been sold, the copperplates will be returned to a NOAA vault, where they will remain as treasured records of a vanished art.

Also for sale will be an unlimited number of lithographic prints of the 45 items, most of which will cost \$3.50.

The prints available include one chart for each coastal state; charts of certain prominent coastal sites, such as Cape Hatteras, Cape Cod, Galveston Bay, and Puget Sound; the Ellicott map—the first official map of Washington, D.C.; and views of 16 Federal landmarks in Washington, D.C., in 1856.

A free catalog showing the complete list of items, number printed, cost of each, and instructions for ordering is available from the NOS Distribution Division (C44), Riverdale, Md. 20840.

The prints will go on sale July 7. Orders received beforehand cannot be filled, and will be returned to the sender.

Lake Erie Improved for Recreation Uses

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the water in the Pennsylvania region of Lake Erie is good to excellent when compared to the most stringent criteria for recommended uses established by the Pennsylvania Environmental Quality Board and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency."

More recently, information on sports and commercial fish landings is beginning to reflect the Lake's new vitality, with sport-fishermen reporting increased catches of yellow perch, walleye pike, and salmon and commercial landings rising sharply.

The apparent change in the condition of the Lake has been primarily a result of the widespread use of more efficient pollution control devices in industry, according to Sea Grant ecologists. In addition, stricter standards for effluent discharges and the construction of new sewage treatment plants along the Lake have had a beneficial effect on water quality.

Since August 1974, the Marine Advisory Service has been pro-

ducing and recording a Recreational Report for fishermen, boaters, and swimmers. Prepared daily during the summer from information gathered through state and city park personnel, the National Weather Service, and various bait and tackle stores, it includes news ranging from special waterfront activities to information about a local boat loading ramp occasionally unusable because of weather conditions. Several regional radio stations in Pennsylvania and New York broadcast the reports ten to 15 times a day during peak listening hours, to audiences along more than 100 miles of Lake Erie coastline.

How successful has the new program been? One yardstick is attendance at state parks. Day use in the summer of 1974 at Lake Erie State Park was up 16 percent over the 1973 figures, and camping increased more than 20 percent over the same period.



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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