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Largest Sea Grant Ever Is Awarded U. of California

The University of California has received the largest Sea Grant ever awarded, \$2,120,000, for continuing marine-related research, education, and advisory services, Commerce Secretary Elliot L. Richardson has announced.

The grant will be augmented by more than \$1,579,000 in matching funds from the State, local counties, and various private businesses.

Participating in the California program, now in its ninth year of support from the Office of Sea Grant, are the Berkeley, Los Angeles, Davis, San Diego, Santa Cruz, and Santa Barbara campuses of the University of California; San Diego State, Humboldt State, and Stanford Universities; California State University at Northridge; and the California Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Robert B. Abel, Director of the Office of Sea Grant, said the size of the grant was a strong indication of the enormous tasks the California Sea Grant program is continuing to undertake in the marine field.

"With its 47 separate projects involving more than 600 partici-

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NOAA-5 To Be Operational This Month

A polar-orbiting satellite will become operational the middle of this month, providing weather forecasters and others with a wide variety of environmental data.

NOAA-5 spacecraft, built for NOAA by RCA, was put into orbit by NASA on July 29, some 935 miles (1505 kilometers) above the earth's surface. Since then its various systems have been checked out, and late in August it was turned over to NOAA.

The new spacecraft replaces an earlier version, NOAA-4, as the primary operational polar-

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Hawaiian Monk Seal May Be Declared Endangered Species

The Hawaiian monk seal is in danger of becoming extinct and may be placed on the endangered species list, according to a proposed ruling by Robert W. Schoning, Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service, and Lynn A. Greenwalt, Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

The proposed rulemaking that would list and protect the Hawaiian monk seal *Monachus schauinslandi* as an endangered species throughout its range is issued under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

Found throughout the Hawaiian Archipelago, the Hawaiian monk seal breeds only on the

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Fishery Council Meeting Set

Representatives of Federal agencies and members of Congress will brief more than 250 participants on their management roles in the 200-mile fishery conservation zone at a national conference for Regional Fishery Management Councils, September 13-17 at the Sheraton National Motor Hotel, Arlington, Va.

The meeting is the first for 139 voting and non-voting members recently appointed to eight regional councils, established by the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 as the basic management tool for America's fisheries.

The council members will have a wide variety of responsibility

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Foreign Fishing Vessels Sighted Off U.S. Coasts Decline in July

The number of foreign fishing and fisheries support vessels sighted during July within 200 miles of the coasts of the United States decreased to 842 from the year's high of 970 sighted during June, according to preliminary reports of the National Marine Fisheries Service. Of the total, 531 came from Japan; 173 from the Soviet Union; 77 from South Korea; 31 from Cuba; 9 from Poland; 6 from Italy; 4 from the German Democratic Republic (East Germany); 3 each from Bulgaria, the Republic of China (Taiwan), and West Germany; and 2 from Spain.

The sightings, which also showed a decrease from the 856 vessels off the U.S. coasts in July of last year, were made by NMFS representatives and by personnel of the U.S. Coast Guard, conducting joint fisheries enforcement patrols from Coast Guard aircraft and cutters.

Five foreign vessels were seized during July: two from Japan, one from South Korea, one from Italy, and one from Mexico. The Mexican vessel was prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney, but was fined by customs. Cases against the others are pending. These seizures make

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BOARDING A U.S. COAST GUARD HELICOPTER at St. Petersburg, Fla., for fishery enforcement patrol over the eastern Gulf of Mexico is Special Agent Suzanne Montero of the Intelligence and Analysis Section of the Law Enforcement Division at the National Marine Fisheries Service Southeast Region. Currently the only female NMFS Special Agent and the second woman ever to qualify for the position, she participates in investigations of alleged violations of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Endangered Species Act and aircraft surveillance patrols to detect operations of foreign fishing vessels. She also has served short tours aboard local Coast Guard cutters and Customs patrol vessels involved in general law enforcement activities.

She was the first NMFS woman to complete the Treasury Department's Criminal Investigators School in Washington, D.C. (1974), where she qualified as "marksman" in the standard and night-pistol courses and "sharpshooter" in the combat course. Since then she has been working on a degree in Police Administration at St. Petersburg Junior College and has received specialized training in criminal interrogation and police photography.

She is married, and the mother of two sons, four and nine years old.



Dr. Hebard Heads MESA Program

Dr. J. Frank Hebard, former Chief of NOAA's Marine Environmental Protection Office in Rockville, Md., has been appointed Director of the Environmental Research Laboratories' Marine Ecosystems Analysis (MESA) program.



The MESA program is concerned with the impact of human activities on selected marine ecosystems. Present studies focus on the marine life and environment of the New York Bight and Puget Sound, and on the environmental consequences of deep-ocean mining.

Dr. Hebard previously held

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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 where to apply.

Announcement Number	Position Title	Grade	MLC	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
773-76	General Supply Specialist	GS-9	NWS	Kansas City, Mo.	8-25-76	9-9-76
775-76	Computer Programmer	GS-9	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	8-25-76	9-9-76
777-76	Computer Systems Analyst	GS-11	ERL	Princeton, N.J.	8-25-76	9-9-76
779-76	Meteorological Tech.	GS-9	NWS	New York, N.Y.	8-30-76	9-14-76
780-76	Fishery Program Administrator	GS-14	NMFS	Honolulu, Hawaii	8-30-76	9-14-76
782-76	Program Analyst	GS-12	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	8-30-76	9-14-76
783-76	Communications Specialist	GS-12	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	8-30-76	9-14-76
784-76	Supv. Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Yuma, Arizona	8-30-76	9-14-76
785-76	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Salt Lake City, Utah	8-30-76	9-14-76
786-76	Meteorological Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Billings, Mont.	8-30-76	9-14-76
787-76	Supv. Construction Representative	GS-12	NWS	Salt Lake City, Utah	8-30-76	9-14-76
788-76	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Miami, Fla.	8-30-76	9-14-76
789-76	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	San Juan, P.R.	8-30-76	9-14-76
774-76	Supv. Meteorologist	GS-15	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	8-25-76	9-16-76
776-76	Supv. Electronics Tech.	GS-12	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	8-25-76	9-16-76
778-76	Physical Scientist	GS-15	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	8-25-76	9-16-76
790-76	Foreign Affairs Officer	GS-11	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	9-1-76	9-16-76
794-76	Meteorological Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Rapid City, S. Dak.	9-1-76	9-16-76
795-76	Meteorological Tech. (2 positions)	GS-9	NWS	Williston, N. Dak.	9-1-76	9-16-76
781-76	Public Participation Program	GS-13	HDQS	Washington, D.C.	8-30-76	9-21-76
796-76	Meteorological Tech.	GS-8	NWS	Greensboro, N.C.	9-7-76	9-21-76
797-76	Meteorologist	GS-11	NESS	Suitland, Md.	9-7-76	9-21-76
798-76	Meteorologist	GS-11	NESS	Suitland, Md.	9-7-76	9-21-76

Preventive Smoking Clinic

In cooperation with the American Cancer Society the Federal Women's Program at NOAA sponsored a clinic designed to help smokers quit. Thirty-five employees in the Rockville area completed the week-long course held July 26-30, 1976. Dr. John Jordan and Dr. Elvin Adams of the Seventh Day Adventist Hospital gave generously of their time, expertise and patience not only in stressing the dangers of smoking but in helping participants understand the value of maintaining good health habits throughout life. The clinic was an overwhelming success.

Below is one group of employees who attended the clinic.



Blood Donor Program

The American Red Cross offers a blood donor program in many communities across the country. This program provides free blood (except for handling charges) for an employee and for members of the family any where in the continental United States. Family members include children under 18, parents and grandparents (including "in-laws"), and any dependent relative living in the employee's household. If you are between the ages of 18 and 66, and weigh at least 110 pounds, you can donate up to five times a year at 2-month intervals. A person at age 17 is permitted to donate blood, however, a consent note from a parent or guardian is required unless the volunteer donor is married, self supporting, or in the armed forces.

Persons with a history of malaria, who for years were excluded from giving blood are now eligible to donate. It has been found that persons who have had malaria can be accepted as donors after three years following recovery from the disease.

Persons who have immigrated to the United States from malarial areas in Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America may donate after six months, provided they have been free of symptoms and have not taken anti-malarial drugs. Those persons who have taken anti-malarial drugs may donate three years after discontinuance of the drug if they have not had malaria in the interim. The U.S. Center for Disease Control released scientific data which states that the blood of such donors presents no hazard to patients receiving it.

A few minutes of your time to donate blood could mean the difference between life and death for a newborn child, a surgery patient, or an elderly man or woman. For many individuals the need for this life-sustaining substance, which cannot be reproduced in the laboratory, has come closer to home. Whether your donation is used for a friend, relative, or a complete stranger, that recipient is having a need satisfied which cannot be accomplished without those precious minutes taken by another individual who cared—YOU!

Since blood is a living tissue, the needs of the program are continual. The summer months, however, are especially crucial because many regular donors are vacationing and nonemergency surgery, especially for students, increases substantially. Need for negative blood types becomes particularly acute. Supervisors are authorized to grant up to four hours of administrative leave for this purpose (including any travel time and rest period afterward), exclusive of the lunch period on the day an employee actually gives blood.

The blood donor recruiter for your organization will be happy to make arrangements or provide more information.

Questions and Answers on How to Count Unused Sick Leave Toward Retirement

Question: How is unused sick leave credited upon retirement?

Answer: A retiring employee increases his or her annuity by adding the time represented by the unused sick leave to the retiring employee's actual service. Since the amount of annuity is partly determined by amount of creditable service, adding sick leave to actual service increases the amount of annuity.

Q: What credit is given?

A: Generally, each eight hours of unused sick leave equals one day of service. Days are converted to months and years on a 260-day work year basis. On this basis, approximately 22 days equals one month.

Q: I am able to retire with enough years of service only if I add my unused sick leave to my actual service. Is that permitted?

A: No, sick leave is credited only for computing the amount of annuity. It is not used for figuring the High-3 average salary or for counting toward the minimum length of service necessary to retire.

Q: Is deposit of contributions to the retirement fund required to obtain retirement credit for unused sick leave?

A: No.

Q: My personnel office told me that generally the maximum annuity I can receive is an amount equal to 80 percent of my High-3 average salary. Does this limitation apply to annuity based on unused sick leave?

A: No. Additional annuity resulting from sick leave credit is allowable, over and above the 80 percent limitation. Although sick leave cannot be used to meet minimum requirement for retirement, crediting sick leave is not restricted by maximum allowable service limitations. Therefore, the more sick leave you as an employee are able to save, the more it will benefit you in retirement.



A NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO THE 12th Coast Guard District Communication Station at Pt. Reyes, Calif., in appreciation of long-time cooperation by the Coast Guard in gathering weather reports from ocean-going vessels and for broadcasting marine facsimile products.
 (From left) Vice Adm. J. J. McClelland, Commander CG 12th District; Marvin H. Hofer, Port Meteorological Officer at the NWS Marine Observation Service Office, Oakland, Calif.; Arthur F. Gustafson, Meteorologist in Charge of the NWS Forecast Office in San Francisco, Calif., who presented the award on behalf of NWS Director Dr. George P. Cressman; Lt. Tom Maloney, Acting Officer in Charge of the Pt. Reyes Communications Facility; Ralph L. Cutshall, Technical Assistant at WSFO San Francisco; and Russell B. Hanns, Communications Manager, WSFO San Francisco.

Hearings on Oregon CZM Program Are Set

Two public hearings on the State of Oregon's coastal management program will be conducted on September 15 and 16 to receive public comments on the nature and adequacy of a draft environmental impact statement associated with possible Federal approval of the program. The State plan is designed to achieve a balanced use of Oregon coastal lands and waters.

The hearings will be held in the Oregon State University Marine Center Auditorium, in Newport, at 7:30 p.m. on September 15, and the next day at 7:30 p.m. in the Multnomah County Courthouse, County Commissioners Chambers, 1021 S.W. 4th Street, Portland.

Individuals wishing to testify at the hearing are asked to contact the Office of Coastal Zone Management, 3300 Whitehaven Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20235, as that a speakers' list may be developed. Speakers will be scheduled on a first-come basis with priority given to those with prepared texts.

Robert W. Knecht, NOAA Assistant Administrator for Coastal Zone Management, said that, de-

pending upon the number, speakers may be limited in the time they are allowed to testify. He added that written comments will be accepted by his office from persons unable to attend the hearings until September 24, 1976, for consideration in the final environmental impact statement.

Comments received as a result of the hearings will be used to revise, as appropriate, the Oregon coastal management program and the draft EIS. The final environmental impact statement will include the revisions before any decision is made by the Secretary of Commerce whether to approve the management program.

Notice of the hearings was published in the Federal Register on August 13, 1976.

UC Is Awarded Largest Sea Grant (Continued from page 1)

pants, the program is one of the State's best tools in the efficient and effective use of its more than 1100 miles of coastline," he commented.

One of the most innovative of the current Sea Grant projects, underway at UC, San Diego, deals with the substantial potential energy that exists between large masses of water with different salinities. This energy is particularly concentrated where rivers flow into the ocean, and although "salinity power" has been recognized for several years,

Hebard (Continued from page 1)

several posts in the National Marine Fisheries Service. He began his career as a biological oceanographer in Seattle, Wash., and later served at the Auke Bay Biological Laboratory in Alaska.

He received a B.A. degree from San Jose State College; an M.S. degree from the University of Washington; and his Ph.D. in biological oceanography from Oregon State University.

Some Potential Ozone Destroyers Dissipated Before They Can Do Harm

A restless chemical scavenger in the atmosphere may devour certain potential ozone-destroyers before they ever reach the protective shield in the stratosphere.

Dr. Carleton J. Howard of the Environmental Research Laboratories is conducting chemical experiments to help determine the odds that a given compound released at earth's surface will be rendered harmless.

"The ubiquitous hydroxyl molecule, consisting of one oxygen and one hydrogen atom, is capable of removing various polluting gases in the lower atmosphere," explains Dr. Howard, a researcher at ERL's Aeronomy Laboratory, in Boulder, Colo. "For example, lethal carbon monoxide, released in automobile exhaust, is oxidized by the hydroxyl and converted to carbon dioxide, a harmless gas."

But until recently, little was known about how hydroxyl reacts with another class of compounds, the halocarbon compounds, containing chlorine, bromine, and fluorine.

These three elements, if they reach the stratosphere, can destroy ozone.

"If significant amounts of chlorine contained in industrial compounds reacted with the hydroxyl molecule, that would reduce their atmospheric lifetimes in the troposphere (the lowest layer of the atmosphere)

Ships (Continued from page 1)

a total of 12 vessels seized and detained through July of this year as compared to a total of 20 seized in 1975. Total fines through July amount to \$2,985,000 compared to \$3,759,000 for the entire year of 1975.

there have been few attempts to put it to work.

According to scientists working on the project, the osmotic pressure difference between seawater and fresh water is equivalent to the water head in a dam over 780 feet high. Between river water and the water of a highly saline area like the Great Salt Lake, the pressure is equivalent to a dam some 15,000 feet high. Researchers are now building a model to test several methods to capture this energy.

Another project in the energy field is aimed at minimizing the hazards that earthquakes pose to offshore oil facilities—wells, platforms, and pipelines.

Work is underway on a variety of other projects including an assessment of the sand and gravel potential of California's central continental shelf, a search for antiviral compounds in algae that show promise in treating disease in humans, and a continuing effort to grow land crops using seawater for irrigation.

and effectiveness in destroying ozone in the stratosphere," Dr. Howard said.

He and his colleagues tested the hydroxyl, ever-present in the atmosphere from natural sources, with a variety of compounds in which one or more of the hydrogen atoms in industrial methane, ethane, or ethylene had been replaced with a halogen atom.

They found that the rate of reaction between the hydroxyl and halocarbons—and thus the latter's likelihood of being removed in the troposphere—depends on the availability of a hydrogen atom in the halocarbon. "The hydroxyl molecule is capable of removing hydrogen atoms from ethane and methane type molecules to form unstable organic molecules and a water molecule," Dr. Howard explained.

Thus, molecules containing no hydrogen atoms, such as fluorocarbon 11 and 12, used in aerosol sprays and as refrigerants, do not react with hydroxyls and therefore may pass intact through the troposphere.

Of the ethylene compounds tested, only perchloroethylene, contained in industrial cleaning solvents, has a chance of running the hydroxyl gauntlet.

Seal (Continued from page 1)

islands of the Leeward Chain, including French Frigate Shoals, Laysan Island, Lisianski Island, Pearl and Hermes Reef, Midway Atoll, and Kure Atoll.

A status review undertaken by NMFS reflects the rarity of the species, the high mortality in pups, the relatively low reproductive rate, and indications of population decline and harassment.

The Marine Mammal Commission and its Committee of Scientific Advisors agree with the NMFS status review and recommend that the species be listed as endangered.

Research efforts since December 1975 by NMFS in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are outlined in a preliminary document released in May 1976 by the NMFS Northwest Fisheries Center. The report includes the count of recent beach and shipboard surveys of this species.

NMFS believes this information clearly indicates the Hawaiian monk seal is presently in danger of extinction and supports a proposed endangered status.

As a further reflection of concern over the viability of this species, NMFS recently classified the Hawaiian monk seal as depleted under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972. However, it is believed that by listing the seal as endangered, a higher level of protection may be afforded the animal and its habitat.

noaa week

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

NOAA Releases Space Technology Is Being Applied to Fisheries Resources Research

"Estuary" Film

NOAA has released a new 28-minute, 16-mm color film on the estuarine areas of the United States—upon which much of our seafood is dependent.

"Estuary," produced by NOAA and sponsored by the Environmental Protection Agency, depicts industrial uses of estuaries, and shows their importance as a principal source of food, a breeding place for fish and wildlife, and a site for recreation.

It stresses that any human action taken in an estuary is likely to have a series of important reactions and points out the need for wise management.

Of interest to anyone concerned with the environment, the film is aimed at general audiences but is appropriate for science and ecology classes in educational institutions of all levels.

The film was produced under contract, using personnel and facilities of Hal Kirm Associates of Washington, D.C., and was supervised by Elliot Macklow, Chief of NOAA's Motion Picture Services. It has an original score by William Penn and is narrated by Mel Brandt. Estuarine areas depicted are the Chesapeake Bay, Tampa Bay, San Francisco Bay, and Coos Bay, Ore.

Prints are available on loan, free of charge, from NOAA Motion Picture Service, ESTUARY, 12231 Wilkins Ave., Rockville, Md., 20852, telephone (301) 443-8411. A catalogue listing all NOAA films is available at the same address.

NOAA also has two other films dealing with estuaries in distribution; "Estuarine Heritage," and "The Biologist and the Boy," which is theatrically distributed as "Crisis on the Coast."

AMONG THOSE ATTENDING THE RECENT NATIONAL AMERICAN GI FORUM in Denver, Colo., were Anita Daymude (left), Coordinator of Spanish-Speaking Programs for all NOAA segments, and Marilyn Rivero, Personnel Management Specialist with the Boulder Laboratories. The Forum is the oldest and most active veterans-family service organization in the U.S.

The Environmental Research Laboratories, the National Bureau of Standards, and the Office of Telecommunications prepared an exhibit for the Forum's Industry and Commerce Show, which featured a video tape show depicting the major programs at the Boulder Laboratories and the contributions Hispanic staff members have made to those programs. Other NOAA staff members who took an active part in the convention planning included Eduardo Padilla, Forum Coordinator for the Boulder Laboratories, Alice Sanchez, Art Vigil, and Kathleen Erdmann.



A team of fishermen, engineers, physicists, oceanographers, biologists, and computer specialists have "found" fish with a satellite in a unique experiment off the Louisiana coast. The project represents the culmination of a larger effort—the LANDSAT Menhaden and Thread Herring Investigation—which NOAA initiated last year.

Investigating the feasibility of using satellite data for assessing fisheries resources in the northern Gulf of Mexico, and thereby enhancing management of them, has been a cooperative industry-Federal Government project. Personnel from the Earth Resources Laboratory of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Marine Fisheries Service Southeast Fisheries Center have been working to-

NOAA-5 (Continued from page 1)

orbiting satellite. NOAA-4 will become the back-up spacecraft. An even older polar orbiting satellite, launched in November, 1973, was deactivated August 31.

The National Environmental Satellite Service operates two satellite systems; one is polar orbiting, while the other consists of two geostationary satellites which remain in the same relative position to the earth's surface at all times.

The polar-orbiting spacecraft scans any given spot on earth twice every 24 hours, returning visual and infrared imagery of cloud cover, sea surface temperature, and other environmental indicators.

Among other uses, polar orbiting imagery is being utilized to help supply vessels pick their way through the summer ice off Alaska's North Slope en route to Prudhoe Bay, a major supply depot for Alaskan pipeline activities.

together with boats, planes, and crews from member companies of the National Fish Meal and Oil Association.

Their work has shown that there are relationships between the distribution of menhaden and water turbidity—which the LANDSAT sensor measures as water color. From the water colorations sensed by LANDSAT, scientists can infer the probable presence or absence of menhaden. The satellite cannot sense, or "see" fish directly.

Menhaden vessels, fishing under the direction of their spotter aircraft pilots, confirmed the presence of menhaden in most, though not all, of the high probability concentration areas predicted by analysis of LANDSAT data, while special navigation systems plotted the locations of the fish precisely, and scientific observers on board several vessels collected water samples.

Thus, they validated a technique for locating fish concentrations from space which may lead to a greatly improved understanding of coastal fishery ecology and to better methods for resource assessment and management.

The analysis of LANDSAT data in near "realtime" began when LANDSAT I passed over the selected study area in the late morning hours of July 19, 1976, sending electromagnetic multispectral scanner data to a receiving station at the Goddard Space

Flight Center in Greenbelt, Md. At the receiving station, investigators reviewed the data or to storing it on four magnetic tapes. The tapes were then hand-carried to NASA's Earth Resources Laboratory in Slidell, La., where another team of scientists further processed the satellite's information, geographically referenced it, and analyzed it for high probability menhaden areas. At approximately 7:15 a.m. on July 20, less than 21 hours after the satellite began viewing the study area, the first telephone calls were made to inform spotter pilots and vessel captains of the probable locations of menhaden so they could compare and check their vessel findings with the scientific predictions as an experimental control. Early reports from the fishing industry indicate the satellite did its job well.

While the test was a success, considerably more work will be required before an operational satellite system can be made available for application to fishery problems. At best it will take three to five years before such a system could become operational. Other coastal, and perhaps oceanic, species will have to be considered and additional investigations may be required. Special computer programs and facilities will have to be developed. The concept, however, has been demonstrated and that should make future efforts easier.

Fishery Management Council Meeting (Continued from page 1)

for managing the fisheries within their regions, including:

- developing fishery management plans and amendments to them;
- reviewing and revising assessments of optimum yield and allowable foreign fishing;
- conducting public hearings on development of fishery management plans.

Congressional members invited to address the group include Senators Warren G. Magnuson of Washington, Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, and Ted Stevens of Alaska, as well as Representatives Leonor K. Sullivan from Missouri, Robert L. Leggett from California, and Edwin B. Forsythe from New Jersey.

Other speakers scheduled to address the group are Elliot L. Richardson, Secretary of Commerce; Ambassador Rozanne L. Ridgway, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Fisheries Affairs, State Department; Admiral Owen W. Siler, Commandant of the Coast Guard; Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator; and David H. Wallace, NOAA's Associate Administrator for Marine Resources.

Robert W. Schoning, Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service, will serve as moderator for the meeting.

The conference will bring to-

gether leading fishery authorities from around the country to discuss such topics as management council responsibilities, authorities, and duties; scientific and technological requirements for managing fisheries; requirements with respect to foreign fishing under extended jurisdiction; and fishery management plans.

D.C. AMS Meeting Is Scheduled

R. L. Southern, Regional Director of the Australian Weather Service, and Jerry LaRue, President of the National Weather Association, are scheduled to speak at the September 15 meeting of the D.C. Chapter of the American Meteorological Society, which will be held at 8 p.m. in room 707, World Weather Building, Camp Springs, Md.

Mr. Southern's topics are "Bicentennial and US-Australian Cooperation in Meteorology" and "Cyclone Tracy and the Australian Tropical Cyclone Warning Program." Mr. LaRue will discuss the newly formed National Weather Association.

Refreshments will be served.



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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