

Interchange Program Open To NOAA Execs

NOAA executives in grades 13, 14 and 15 with a proven record of management ability, significant on-the-job accomplishment and a high intellectual capacity, may be eligible to take part in the President's Executive Interchange Program, a one-year assignment which can provide valuable management development experience.

Participation in the Program is recognized as one option within an agency-approved executive development and training program needed for eligibility to the Senior Executive Service.

Over 450 highly qualified executives have participated in

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MFSS Biologist Receives Diving Safety Award

William L. High, a Fisheries Biologist with the Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center in Seattle has been awarded the Leonard Greenstone Diving Safety Award for 1978.

The award, considered by many to be the most prestigious of its kind, is made by the National Association of Underwater Instructors. It was presented to High at the recent NAUI 1978 International Conference on Underwater Education in Anaheim, California.

The award consists of a 29 inch tall bronze statue, which is retained for one year, and a \$500.00 cash award. High also won numerous other gifts including an all expense paid diving trip in Hawaii.

In bestowing the honor, the NAUI cited High's contributions to diving safety over the past ten years and stated, "In 1968, Bill

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NOAA Opposes Va. Refinery Site

Building an oil refinery in Portsmouth, Va., poses a grave threat to the Chesapeake Bay's \$87 million shellfish industry and therefore should not be approved, NOAA Administrator

Richard A. Frank has informed the Chief of Engineers of the Corps of Engineers.

In a letter to the Chief of Engineers, Frank said that an oil spill in the area could have

severe adverse effects on the living marine resources, recreational uses, and the related economy of the area. Studies have shown that sediment-bound petroleum in estuarine areas can contaminate the area for more than 10 years. Said Frank, "Construction and operation of the Portsmouth refinery and terminal facilities pose a significant risk of substantial harm, including many lost jobs, to the Maryland and Virginia fishing industries, and thus, to the economies of those States. In my view, on the facts presented, these risks are not justified."

The Corps of Engineers recently announced its intention to issue a permit to the Hampton Roads Energy Company (HRECO) to build a marine terminal and operate a refinery on the Elizabeth River. The refinery is designed to refine 175,000 to 250,000 barrels of petroleum a day. In addition, the company would be permitted to dredge a tanker and barge approach channel and mooring areas, and to dispose of dredged material at the Craney Island Diked Disposal Area.

In the letter to the Chief of Engineers, accompanied by a 79-page report, Frank indicated that the risks of petroleum spills from the increased number of barges and tankers in the area had not been adequately considered in the decision on the refinery. Frank cited data to show that the accident rate of large tankers, of the size to be used by HRECO to transport both crude and refined products, is more than nine times greater than the overall tanker accident rate for the Hampton Roads area. Moreover, Frank noted, the Hampton Roads accident rate for these larger tankers is more than twice that of tankers of a similar size, worldwide.

Engineering Computer
(Continued on p. 2)

DOC Forms Task Force On Fisheries Development

A Department of Commerce task force on fisheries development policy has been formed to examine problems affecting the growth of the fishing industry in the United States.

The Department-wide task force is under the leadership of Frederick A. Schenck, Deputy Under Secretary of Commerce, and James P. Walsh, NOAA's Deputy Administrator. Members of the fisheries industry and

Congressional staff will be included in the task force's work.

"The work of the Fisheries Development Task Force is among the most important of current Departmental activities," said Schenck. "It will mobilize our resources on behalf of an industry with considerable development potential and show how the wide variety of resources found in the Department

(Continued on p. 2)



William L. High holds the Leonard Greenstone Award for 1978, which he received from the National Association of Underwater Instructors at their recent conference in California.



Karl Johannessen, Associate Director of the Office of Meteorology and Oceanography, presents the Unit Citation to Charles Neumann, Chief of the National Hurricane Center Research Unit; Dr. Preston Leftwich; and Brian Jarvinen.

NHC Research Unit Gets Citation

The National Hurricane Center Research Unit was presented a Unit Citation at the Fifteenth Annual NWS/NOAA Hurricane Conference in Dec. The group won the award for its development of objective hurricane forecast models for the Eastern North Pacific. These models have helped the forecasters at the Eastern Pacific Hurricane Center to make a significant improvement in their forecast accuracy. This has proved beneficial to the many marine interests that operate in the Eastern North Pacific.

Task Force (From p. 1) and elsewhere can be integrated."

Walsh said that it has become increasingly clear that if the U.S. is to take full advantage of the resources within the 200-mile fishery conservation zone, government must work with industry in a cooperative manner. "We must develop a capability to catch the fish that are available and supplant the foreign fishing off our shores," said Walsh. "In addition, there is a real need to develop the many resources found off our coasts that are not being used by anyone."

The benefits obtainable through fisheries development are quite substantial. Scientists estimate that there are enough fish and shellfish within the conservation zone to double or triple the amounts of seafood landed in the United States.

"An increase of this size would provide substantial benefits in terms of employment and gross national product, help to stabilize the fishing industry, decrease the rate of inflation in fishery prices, and greatly reduce the U.S.' present \$2.1 billion

Refinery (From p. 1) Opteconomics, a consulting firm which analyzed the risks of oil spills for NOAA, projects there probably would be a product barge or tanker accident resulting in the loss of more than 5,000 barrels of petroleum in the area about every five years. In the letter, Frank emphasized this is a conservative estimate that does not include a major accident such as a sinking.

If the HRECO refinery is built, Frank said, it is estimated that the volume of petroleum moving through Thimble Shoals would increase as much as 331 percent. Petroleum movements throughout the Hampton Roads and the rest of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries are expected to increase by 35 percent over and above the 1975 level.

An Interagency Task Force formed by the Chief of Engineers to evaluate potential sites for refineries indicated that there were 17 sites along the Eastern Seaboard more environmentally sound than the Portsmouth location.

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Sea Grant Moves To Rockville

The offices of the National Sea Grant College Program have moved into new quarters at Rockville.

Dr. Ned Ostenso, Director, and his staff of 30 moved from the Page Complex in Georgetown to offices on the fifth and sixth floor of the WSC Building.

The new address is:

National Sea Grant College Program
NOAA
6010 Executive Boulevard
Rockville, MD 20852

New phone listings are: Dr. Ostenso, 443-8923; Bob Wildman, 443-8925; Arthur Alexiou, 443-8894; Hugh McLellan, 443-8926; Robert Shephard, 443-8886; Richard Kolf, 443-8977; Living Resources Division, 443-8290; Grants Management/Environmental Studies Division, 443-8926; Program Development/Non-Living Resources Division, 443-8894; Technology and Commercial Development Division, 443-8977; Marine Advisory Services and Human Resources Division, 443-8886; Public Affairs, 443-8975; and Dr. Athelstan Spilhaus, 443-8987.

Presidents Executive Interchange (From p. 1)

the President's Executive Interchange Program since it was established by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

The Program seeks fast-paced, self-motivated executives with clear top management potential. Qualified minority, handicapped, and women applicants are actively sought.

Though not on a one-for-one direct exchange, the Program places promising government executives in responsible private sector positions while simultaneously placing high-potential managers from business, industry and higher education in senior level government posts.

Each nominee is personally approved by the chief executive officer of the private sector organization or the head of the sponsoring Federal department or agency.

An extensive education program is an important part of the Interchange experience. Five days of seminars start off the year, acquainting the participants with the issues and problems affecting both sectors. Following that, Federal executives participate in a week-long executive seminar at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, featuring leading academicians and senior officials of several private sector organizations.

In the middle of the year, a ten day International Study

Seminar is held in Brussels, Paris, Bonn and Berlin, where executives meet with senior officials of various Governments and discuss political and economic alliances, along with trade and military pacts.

Nominations for the 1979/80 Interchange Year are now being accepted. Executives interested in further information should contact their personnel directors or the President's Commission on Personnel Interchange, 1900 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20415, Phone (202) 632-6834.

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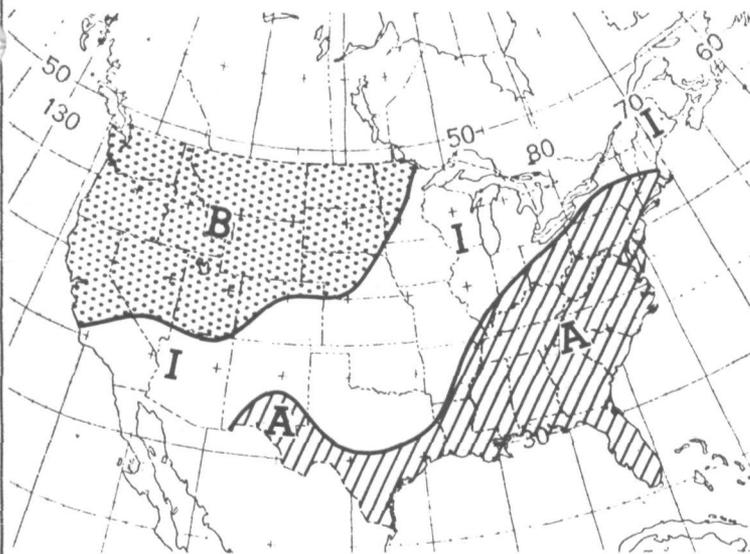
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Norma V. Reyes, Editor
Warren W. Buck, Jr., Art Director

Outlook For Winter Average Temperatures

December 1978 through February 1979



-  Above Normal, 65% chance of occurrence
-  Below Normal, 65% chance of occurrence
-  Indeterminate, 50% chance of Above Normal
50% chance of Below Normal

The two categories, Above and Below, are to be compared to the long-term average or "normal" temperatures of the years 1941-70. Each category has a natural climatic frequency or probability of 50%. Each carries a 65% probability of occurring where forecast (shaded area), based on the verification sources of 19 years of experimental seasonal predictions.

After two extremely severe winters, the Eastern United States is expected to gain a respite this year, but parts of the West may have to endure a cold season, according to the National Weather Service.

A milder winter than normal is favored by 2 to 1 odds along the East Coast from Massachusetts to Florida, throughout the Appalachians, the Ohio-Tennessee Valleys and the deep South, and along the Gulf Coast westward through the Rio Grande Valley. Colder temperatures than normal are expected, at the same odds, to prevail in the northern Great Plains and Rockies, in the Great Basin, and from the Pacific Northwest southward to central California.

An intermediate zone,

stretching from Maine through the Great Lakes area and central Great Plains to the Southwest, remains unpredictable.

Short odds of 11 to 9 favor a wetter than usual winter in many areas; among them the Great Basin, northern Great Plains and Rockies, and everywhere eastward from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic except Florida and the Southeast Coast. Only in the southern Great Plains and south Texas do similar odds favor a drier winter than usual. Precipitation for the West Coast, Southwest, and central Great Plains cannot be predicted this year.

The odds cited in this outlook are based on average performance scores for 19 previous winter predictions.

5-Year Research Phase Of NY Bight Project Ends

The research phase of one of the most ambitious marine environmental studies ever is coming to a close, and the task of consolidating its results into a form that can guide decision-makers has begun.

NOAA scientists who have been studying the ocean waters off New York City met recently with the administrators who will determine the fate of those waters to begin synthesizing the results of NOAA's massive New York Bight project.

For the past five years, NOAA has worked with universities and private industry in an unprecedented investigation of the area. Under the guidance of NOAA's Marine Ecosystems Analysis project, nearly every oceanographic tool available has been used to define the relationship between this 15,000-square-mile (39,000-square-kilometer) patch of ocean and the millions

of humans who use it.

At the recent meeting, NOAA scientists and New York-area administrators worked to find a common ground between knowledge of Bight ecology and the realities of government and industry. The results of this meeting, according to Dr. Larry Swanson of NOAA, will become part of a summary of what has been learned about the Bight — and about marine ecology in general — and will help decision-makers foresee the environmental consequences of their actions. It is anticipated the final manuscript will be ready by the end of 1979.

Lightning Echoes

110 Miles Away

Detected By Radar

Lightning echoes as far away as 110 miles (180 km) have been detected with a powerful Doppler radar, and probably are identifiable at even greater distances, according to NOAA scientists, Drs. Edwin W. Szymanski and W. David Rust.

Radar detection of lightning discharges at such distances raises the possibility that this destructive but incompletely understood phenomenon could be monitored conveniently over thousands of square miles, and perhaps linked to other dynamic processes — for example, tornado formation — in severe storms, the NOAA researchers report.

It may also facilitate warning against areas of hazardous lightning and help air traffic controllers steer aircraft around patches of intense lightning, they say.

Reporting at the fall meeting of the American Geophysical Union in San Francisco, Szymanski and Rust, both of the National Severe Storms Laboratory in Norman, Okla., also noted that lightning radar echoes observed during severe storms in Oklahoma appeared to last nearly 70 percent longer than those obtained for New Mexico thunderstorms.

Buoys Provide Info To Aid Mid Atlantic Coast

The NOAA ship Whiting has deployed three orange and yellow buoys designed to monitor wave conditions along the Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey coasts.

Dr. Marshall D. Earle, project manager for NOAA's National Ocean Survey's wave monitoring program, said the buoys provide wave information for beach erosion prevention, management and planning, safe and economical design of coastal and offshore structures, wave forecasts to vessels, and the planning of marine operations.

The buoys measure wave motion with accelerometers as they move up and down with the waves. The data are radioed to shore receiving stations; sampled in a computer compatible format; and transmitted via phone lines to a computer at NOS headquarters in Rockville.

The 163-foot Whiting is captained by Cdr. K. W. Kieninger of Culver Lake, N.J.

Underwater Diving

Fatality Report

Issued By NOAA

Deaths of nonprofessional scuba divers increased slightly in the U.S., from 131 in 1975 to 147 in 1976 – the latest year for which figures are available – according to a report just released by NOAA.

“With an estimated 2 1/2 million active scuba divers in the Nation, the number of fatalities is very small,” said Lt. David H. Peterson, Assistant NOAA Diving Coordinator. “Scuba diving continues to be a safe and enjoyable sport.”

Deaths jumped sharply in Hawaii and continued high in Florida in 1976, the report notes. Increasing use of warm water recreational areas by casual diving visitors account for the relatively high level of fatalities in those states and in California, according to Peterson. Florida continued to have the nation's highest toll, 40, while fatalities in Hawaii increased from six in 1975 to 11 in 1976.

Second highest death toll was recorded by California with 23 deaths, up from the 17 recorded in 1976 but still well below the 36 and 32 set in 1974 and 1975 respectively.

California has conducted an intensive scuba safety program in recent years to reduce the number of deaths, NOAA officials said.

“Analysis of the figures shows that in many cases the divers who died ignored the teachings of their scuba instructors or took chances in unfamiliar situations,” Peterson said. “The overwhelming majority of divers carefully adhere to good diving practices, and dive safely.”

The report shows that scuba diving deaths are not confined to the coasts and Great Lakes states, but also occur in inland lakes, rivers, quarries, and mine shafts.

Cave diving is among the most dangerous, the report notes. The National Underwater Accident Data Center (NUADC)



Participants in NOAA's Basic/Advanced Diving Class held at AOML/NMFS in Miami recently were: (1 to r, front row) Ens. Jay Rodstein, NOAA ship Pierce; Ens. Michael Mallette, NOAA ship Researcher; Dick Rutkowski, ERL Diving Officer; Melissa Smith, Dept. of Interior, BLM; Rich James, NOS Tides Branch; Ens. Andy Shepard, NOAA ship Mt. Mitchell; Wendy Taylor, NMFS; (middle row) Ens. Dan Herlihy, NOAA ship Ferrel; Peter Conners, NOAA ship Heck; Paul Morton, NOAA ship Mt. Mitchell; Steve Wagner, NOAA ship Kelez; Jess Hunt, Dept. of Interior, BLM; Kirk Whitten, NOAA ship Researcher; Mike McGovrty, NOS Tides Branch; Ens. John Humphrey, NOAA ship Kelez; Morgan Wells, NOAA Diving Coordinator; Lt.Cdr. Tom Ruzsala, AMC Diving Officer; (top row) Jeff Marlow, NOAA launch 1286; Alan Hickey, NOAA ship Whiting; Ens. Wayne Porter, NOAA ship Researcher; Lt.Cdr. Mel Grunthal, NOAA ship Rude and Heck; and Joe Dimartino, NOAA ship Mt. Mitchell.

at the University of Rhode Island, which compiled the report, recorded seven instances in 1976 where two people died in cave diving accidents, six double deaths in Florida and one in New Mexico. “NUADC has not been able to establish the number of people engaged in cave diving . . .” the report says, “but there is no question in the author's opinion that cave diving is the most dangerous of all sport diving activities.”

The report dismisses equipment failure as a cause of fatal accidents. For example, it says that in 1976 “no fatality could be directly assigned to a properly maintained regulator as the primary cause.”

The report, “U.S. Underwater Diving Fatality Statistics, 1976”, was prepared by NUADC for the Manned Undersea Science and Technology program, Office of Research and Development, NOAA, and the Underwater Safety Project of the U.S. Coast Guard's, Office of Merchant Marine Safety, Department of Transportation. Single copies are available at no cost from either of the two agencies.

High Receives Diving Safety Award *(From p. 1)*

High recognized the need for the divers in the north Pacific area to have access to timely information about the training of divers, research and recreation diving and new developments, as they all relate to diving safety. He consequently conceived, developed and implemented ‘The Man in the Sea Symposium’ which he has personally organized and directed annually for the past 10 years.” It continues, “Since the inception, the Symposium has become recognized as a major diver educational event.”

The citation noted that High, in 1958, wrote the “Science Diving Safety Regulations” for the International Pacific Halibut Commission and in 1963 he wrote the first comprehensive safety regulations for the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

In 1970 he prepared the operational diving procedures for NOAA which were then adopted for use by all the agency's various components. He also contributed to Washington State Diving Operational

Regulations and aided in drafting the operational procedures for other state and Federal agencies.

High is a recognized leader as a diving instructor and has provided diving courses for nearly 8,000 persons. As a volunteer, he created and conducted scuba training at Washington State Prison.

He has written more than 60 articles on recreational and scientific diving and he has developed special safe diving techniques for research diving within the influence of fish trawls.

As a leader in diver training and education, High directed and contributed directly to more than 13 NAUI and YMCA instructor courses. He has developed courses and conducted specialty training for Federal, State, and local research teams. He served 10 years on his own time as a NAUI Branch Manager, promoting and fostering diver and instructor education. He has been elected President of NAUI three times.



Courtesy of *Newsday*, Long Island

NWS Issues Forecast Definitions

With winter here, residents of areas where snowstorms and blizzards may occur need a new vocabulary, NOAA officials believe.

These residents need to know what each of the numerous weather terms used by NOAA's National Weather Service in its forecasts means.

NOAA has provided a glossary of terms likely to be used in winter forecasts, as well as in "watches" — when severe weather may occur — and in "warnings" — when severe weather is almost certain to occur and may threaten life or property.

Unless qualified in a National Weather Service forecast by such words as "occasional" or "intermittent," a prediction of "snow" indicates a steady fall for several hours.

"Snow flurries" are short durations of snowfall at intermittent periods. Accumulation generally is small.

"Snow squalls" are brief, intense falls of snow, accompanied by gusty surface winds.

"Heavy snow warnings" are issued when a fall of four inches or more is expected in a 12-hour period, or a fall of six inches or more is expected in a 24-hour period. This may vary in different parts of the country. Where four-inch snowfalls are common, for example, the emphasis on heavy snow is generally associated with six or more inches of snow.

In other parts of the country where heavy snow is infrequent, or in metropolitan areas with heavy traffic, a snowfall of two

Be Prepared For The Worst In Winter

Recent winters in the United States have taught residents the only thing they can expect of the weather is the unexpected. And this, NOAA weather experts believe, is good reason for homeowners to be prepared for the worst.

The worst, according to NWS, could include blizzards which paralyze communities for several days, interrupting vital services and imprisoning residents in their homes.

These are ingredients for potential tragedy. A number of deaths and severe injuries are caused each winter by homeowners suffering heart attacks while shoveling snow, falling on icy surfaces, or being over-exposed to cold temperatures.

Others die in home fires caused by defective heating systems, while collapsing roofs overburdened by snow accumu-

lation also represent a threat.

or three inches will justify a heavy snow warning. "Blowing" and "drifting snow" generally occur together. "Blowing snow" reduces horizontal visibility, while the term "drifting snow" indicates that strong winds will cause significant drifts.

In the northern plains, the combination of blowing and drifting snow *after* a substantial snowfall has ended, is often referred to as a "ground blizzard."

Blizzard warnings are issued when winds with speeds of at least 35 miles per hour are accompanied by considerable falling or blowing snow, and visibility is dangerously restricted.

"Freezing rain" and "freezing drizzle" warn that a coating of ice is expected on the ground

and other exposed surfaces, while "ice storms" indicate ice coatings may damage trees and burden telephone wires.

"Sleet storms" mean frozen raindrops (ice pellets), smaller than hail, which bounce when hitting the ground. Sleet does not stick to trees or wires, but in sufficient depths makes driving hazardous.

"Travelers' Advisories" are issued to indicate that falling, blowing, or drifting snow, freezing rain or drizzle, sleet or strong winds may make driving difficult.

"Stockmen's Advisories" alert ranchers and farmers that livestock will require protection from wet, windy, chilling conditions. Advisories are not issued when other winter warnings are in effect.

just your freezer to as cold as possible, extending the period food stored in the freezer will remain frozen. Once electrical power is lost, open the refrigerator and freezer as infrequently as possible.

Increase your supply of heating fuel. Sources of fuel may not be able to move if a winter storm buries your area in snow. Fill camp stoves and lanterns.

Check battery powered equipment before the storm arrives. A portable radio or television set may be your only contact with the world outside the winter storm, and a flashlight your salvation in the dark.

Prevent fire hazards caused by overheated coal or oil burning stoves, fireplaces, heaters, or furnaces.

Stay indoors during storms and cold snaps unless in peak physical condition. If you must go out, avoid overexertion. Shovel less snow or none at all. Snow shoveling is hard work for anyone in less than prime physical condition, and can bring on a heart attack. Dress to fit the weather. Outdoors, wear loose-fitting, lightweight, warm clothing in several layers. Layers can be removed to prevent perspiring and subsequent chill. Outer clothing should be tightly woven, water repellent, and hooded. The hood should protect much of your face and cover your mouth to ensure warm breathing, and protect your lungs from the extremely cold air. Remember that entrapped, insulating air, warmed by body heat, is the best protection against cold. Mittens, snug at the wrists, are better protection than fingered gloves.

Chairman Outlines New Office Of Personnel Management

Chairman Alan K. Campbell of the U.S. Civil Service Commission told Congress that the new Office of Personnel Management will assume the leadership role in improving productivity in Federal programs and services.

He told members of the House Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization that the Office of Management and Budget will propose to the President a Productivity Council. Under such a plan, the Office of Personnel Management, as the central personnel management agency, would take the lead for the Federal sector program.

Chairman Campbell also discussed aspects of the Civil Service Reform legislation that will aid and encourage improved productivity.

OPM is the agency created under Presidential Reorganization to carry on the personnel management functions now assigned to the Civil Service Commission. The Commission itself became the Merit Systems Protection Board on Jan. 1, 1979.

Chairman Campbell said the President will look to the OPM to assume the primary role in Federal productivity improvement and that he welcomed it for several reasons. "Perhaps foremost is that developing a more productive government—that is, a more responsive and efficient government—will require improving the use of the Federal work force through effective personnel management. OPM's central management re-

sponsibility is clear in this regard," he said.

Chairman Campbell pointed out that with its strong service orientation and high labor intensity, the Federal sector must rely on its employees and on good managers for productivity improvements. He stressed that management is practiced not only at the top—it ranges from the cabinet level down through layers of officials to the first line supervisors who head small units.

He indicated that OPM will focus on strengthening management capability by: (1) encouraging the use of new concepts, techniques, and initiatives for improved management of public services; (2) helping agencies design their own systems to

improve individual and organization performance; and (3) providing more comprehensive technical assistance to agencies.

Noting that administrative deficiencies have impeded productivity improvement in the past, he spelled out areas of the Civil Service Reform bill that will contribute to improved productivity in the Federal sector. Among the provisions cited were:

1) creation of a Senior Executive Service whose members will be held accountable for program success—goal setting and goal accomplishments;

2) linking compensation and tenure to organization performance;

3) delegation of recruiting and examining authorities to agencies, eliminating cumbersome administrative procedures and making it easier to hire appropriate people;

4) authorization of incentive pay for mid-level managers as a means of tying pay to performance;

5) streamlining the processes for correcting or firing unsatisfactory performers with full protection of their rights;

6) improving performance appraisal systems which will be the basis for developing, rewarding, assigning, demoting, retaining or firing employees;

7) authorization of research and demonstrations that can further test the effectiveness of various incentives for improving productivity.

Referring to the change in national employment from manufacturing to service, Chairman Campbell stated, "Federal, State and local governments account for one-third of our Gross National Product and currently employ one of every six civilian workers. Given these shifts and the significance of the service government provides, public sector performance is central to improving national productivity."

NOAA Personnel Division Lists Current Vacancies

Announcement Number	Position Title	Grade	Organization	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
SR-78-78(GC)	Supervisory Meteorologist	GS-15	NWS	Fort Worth, Tex.	1/17	1/31
SR-78-77(GC)	Hydrologist	GS-12 (or lower grade)	NWS	Atlanta, Ga.	1/17	1/31
ER-78-88(SB)	Meteorologist (Forecaster) 2 positions	GS-13	NWS	Washington, D.C.	1/17	1/31
ER-78-87(SB)	Supervisory Meteorological Technician	GS-11	NWS	Cleveland, Oh.	1/17	1/31
CR-78-91(MK)	Supervisory Meteorologist (Supervising Forecaster)	GS-12	NWS	Omaha, Neb.	1/17	1/31
CR-78-90(GL)	Hydrologist	GS-12 (may be filled at 11)	NWS	Minneapolis, Minn.	1/17	1/31
CR-78-89(GL)	Hydrologist, 3 positions	GS-13 (may be filled at 12)	NWS	Minneapolis, Minn.	1/17	1/31
EDIS-78-88(EAF)	Computer Specialist	GS-12	EDIS	Washington, D.C.	1/17	2/7
ERL-78-418(AS)	Meteorologist	GS-15	ERL	Coral Gables, Fla.	1/17	2/7
ERL-078-430(BG)	Supervisory Budget Analyst	GS-11/12	ERL	Boulder, Colo.	1/17	1/31
ERL-78-427(SG)	Supervisory Meteorologist	GS-15 (potential 16)	ERL	Boulder, Colo.	1/17	2/7
AR-79-22(IH)	Meteorological Technician	GS-9 (or lower)	WSO	Bethel, Ak.	1/17	1/31
AR-79-21(IH)	Meteorological Technician	GS-9	WSO	Barter Island, Ak.	1/17	1/31
WR-79-3(DD)	Meteorological Technician (Weather Service Specialist)	GS-5 thru 9	NWS	Ely, Nev.	1/19	2/2
WR-79-2(DD)	Electronics Technician	GS-10	NWS	Salem, Ore.	1/19	2/2
WR-79-1(DD)	Meteorologist (Leading Forecaster)	GS-12	NWS	Reno, Nev.	1/19	2/2
CR-78-92(FJ)	Meteorological Technician	GS-10 (may be filled 9, 8, 7)	NWS	Lansing, Mich.	1/19	2/2
NWS-79-4(BJJ)	Meteorological Technician	GS-8 Temp. (1 year)	NWS	Camp Springs, Md.	1/19	2/2
NWS-79-3(NS)	Electronics Engineer	GS-12	NWS	Silver Springs, Md.	1/19	2/9
NWS-79(NS)	General Engineer	GS-13	NWS	Silver Springs, Md.	1/19	2/2
NWS-78-91(FM)	Program Assistant	GS-7	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	1/19	2/2
ERL-78-433(PD)	Meteorologist	GS-9	ERL	Triangle Park, N.C.	1/19	2/2
ERL-78-432(PD)	Meteorologist	GS-11 (potential 12)	ERL	Triangle Park, N.C.	1/19	2/2
AR-79-23	Meteorological Technician	GS-9 (or lower)	WSO	Cold Bay, Ark.	1/19	2/2

Counseling Programs Improving, Statistics For 1977 Indicate

More than 27,000 Federal workers received counseling for alcohol, drug, emotional, or personal problems during the year ending Sept. 30, 1977.

Of these, 11,400 were counseled for alcohol or drug problems, 61 percent more than in the year before.

These statistics "do not mean that the number of employees having problems with alcohol or drugs is increasing, but rather that the agency programs to identify and constructively assist such employees are improving significantly," stressed Thomas A. Tinsley, Director of the Civil Service Commission's Bureau of Retirement, Insurance, and Occupational Health.

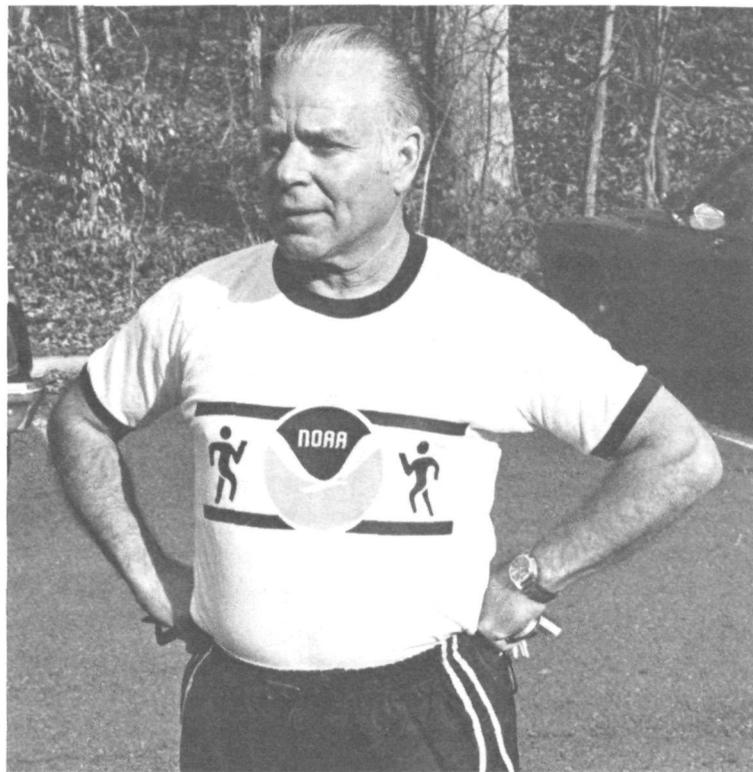
The counseling has helped 75 percent of the employees with alcohol or drug problems to bring their performance back to an acceptable level.

NOAA employees who require counseling for alcohol,

drug or emotional problems are encouraged to seek help through the Employee Assistance Program. The program's policy can be found in NOAA's Personnel Handbook, Chapter 16. There is an Employee Assistance Program Coordinator at each field personnel office. For more information, call your field coordinator or Sue Balboa, 443-8105, at headquarters.

Vadus Elected To MTS Office

Joseph R. Vadus, manager of Advanced Technology in NOAA's Ocean Instrumentation Engineering Office, R&D, was recently elected vice president for technical activities, Marine Technology Society. Vadus has been chairman of the MTS Undersea Vehicles Committee since 1975 and has served the Society in a variety of other positions.



Modeling the latest in NOAA jogging shirts is Bernie Edelman, NWS. Since more and more NOAA employees and their families are participating in jogging, Edelman thinks it would be good for the NOAA image if they all wore NOAA jogging shirts. For more information on how to get one, contact Lou Boezi in Silver Spring, 427-7841.

NOAA Employees Help Agency With Their Suggestions

Employees who had suggestions accepted for adoption during the months of July through September 1978 include:

Lawhorn, J.M.	\$ 25	Job Ticket Form	Young, Eldon S.	\$100	RAMOS and DCPRS Battery Charging Protection
Martin, Sarah	\$ 25	Addressing Envelopes for NOS/USPS/USCGAUX Cooperative Charting & Chart Update Programs	Merrill, George F. and Lambert, Douglas N.	\$100 (ea.)	Replacement of Metal Sediment Core Catchers with a Comparable Plastic Component
Horton, Thelma M.	\$ 25	Relocation of Exit Sign	Blair, Jay L.	\$275	Modification of Air Handler in Computer Operations at AOML
White, Frederick L., Jr.	\$750	Redundancy of CDA Station Timing and Frequency System	Kaimal, Lorraine M.	\$ 25	Implement Better Lighting over Vacancy Announcement Board
Carlucci, John A.	\$ 25	Beacon Attitude Tapes	Merrill, George F. and Lambert, Douglas N.	\$100 (ea.)	Replacement of Metal Sediment Core Cutters with a Comparable Plastic Component
Record, Nancy R. and Clark, Mary M.	\$ 25 (ea.)	To Supply a Space on the NOAA Form 55-1 for an Identification Number	Reed, Jerry H.	\$215	Mailing Distribution
Robey, Robert C.	\$600	Video Control Form	Thompson, Robert A.	\$ 25	DARDC Digital Display
Tardy, John and Regelin, Nancy J.	\$ 12 (ea.)	New Form: DFS Schedule	Thompson, Robert A.	\$ 25	Code-A-Phone Call Simulator
Hunt, Martin	\$ 75	Eye Washer	Wontroba, William J.	\$ 25	Modification to WBRR
Smith, Arthur H., Jr.	\$200	Use of GEOS-3 Data at the SFSS To Provide Realtime Observations of Winds and Waves.	Jaffe, E. Martin	\$200	Description of Films Available from NOAA Personnel Division
Ince, Wallace, Jr.	\$300	Tilting Rack for G-Mast	Sawyer, Linda M.	\$125	Cost/Time Saving Mailing Procedure
Inouye, Alice R.	\$285	Savin 760 Copier	O'Leary, Joseph	\$100	F-420 Wind System Freeze
Smith, Laurence K.	\$100	Civil Defense Fallout Winds Computation Chart #2	Kehner, Francis	\$ 50	NOAA Weather Radio Tape Dispenser and Rotator
Hursh, John S.	\$ 50	Reduction of Cost, Storage Space, Material and Time by Changing Chart Speeds	Johnson, Edward and DiCiccio, Guido	\$ 50 (ea.)	Speed Control Knob on the WSR-74-C Radar
Whitley, James N.	\$100	Modification of B100 and B103 VHF Transmitters	Morales, Claudia	\$ 50	Publication of Suggestions in Regional Outlook
Minssen, Carla R.	\$ 25	Uniform and Practical Preparation of NOAA Directives Manual Issuances	Poust, William K.	\$ 25	Photographic Work Request Form
			Baker, Travis and Brauch, Robert	\$ 50 (ea.)	Electronic Protection for Mini-computer Tapes
			Goods, William	\$ 50	Hydrogen Generator Blow-down Valve Modification



TUNA EN CROUTE WITH ONION SAUCE

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|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2 cans (6-1/2 or 7 ounces each) tuna | 1/2 cup dairy sour cream |
| 2 tablespoons margarine or butter | 1 teaspoon salt |
| 1 cup chopped onion | 1/2 teaspoon tarragon |
| 1 cup thinly sliced carrot | 2 eggs |
| 1 cup sliced fresh mushrooms | 1 package (11 ounces) pie crust mix |
| 1/2 cup long grain rice, cooked | Onion Sauce |

Drain and flake tuna. Melt margarine or butter in 10-inch skillet; add onion and carrot; cover and cook over low heat 10 minutes. Uncover. Add mushrooms; cook until tender. Stir in rice, sour cream, salt, and tarragon. Beat eggs; save 1 tablespoon beaten egg for glazing crust. Stir remaining beaten egg into rice mixture. Stir in tuna. Prepare pie crust mix as directed on package; shape into a flat patty. Roll 1/3 of pastry into a 12 by 6-inch rectangle on a lightly floured surface. Place on baking sheet. Roll remaining pastry into a 14 by 9-inch rectangle. Mound tuna mixture on the smaller rectangle, shaping it into a loaf, leaving 1-inch pastry around edges. Cover with remaining pastry rectangle. Shape pastry down around tuna mixture, pressing it down firmly around bottom to seal dough together. Trim off excess pastry leaving a 1-inch edge all around loaf. Roll up pastry edges against loaf and flute. Roll out small leftover pieces of pastry and cut into attractive designs to decorate loaf. Brush loaf with beaten egg. Decorate with pastry cut-outs and brush cut-outs with beaten egg. Bake in moderate oven, 375°F., 30 to 35 minutes or until pastry is browned. Let stand 15 to 20 minutes before transferring to heated serving platter or cutting. Serve with Onion Sauce. Makes 6 servings.

Onion Sauce

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1/3 cup finely chopped onion (or sliced green onions, if desired) | 1 cup water |
| 2 tablespoons margarine or butter | 1 chicken bouillon cube, crushed |
| 1 tablespoon cornstarch | 1 egg yolk, beaten |

Saute onion in margarine or butter. Stir in cornstarch. Add water and bouillon cube. Cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Pour a small amount of hot mixture over egg yolk, beating constantly. Stir into hot mixture. Heat until thickened, stirring constantly. Makes 1 cup sauce.

Miller Freeman

Ends 1978 Tour With A Flourish

The NOAA Ship Miller Freeman, one of the largest American stern trawlers, recently returned to Seattle from the Gulf of Alaska, completing a highly successful 1978 field season. To celebrate the end of the 250 seaday work season, the Freeman ceremoniously sailed through Seattle's ship canal with the sound of bagpipe music played by the Chief Electronics Technician, Laird Hail.

The Freeman's complement of 51 officers, crew, and scientists, commanded by Cdr. Richard H. Allbritton, has spent most of last year's field season exploring fisheries populations and gathering oceanographic data in Alaskan waters.

Two highlights of the field season were the initial fishing trials with the large Herman Engel trawl net (100' x 100' x 420') and the formation of the first seagoing Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) station.

With the Herman Engel net, huge power requirements are needed to set the net. The Freeman is one of the few American fishing vessels with such capabilities. Aided by the ship-handling expertise of Field Operations Officer, Lt. Edward

BEST FISH BUYS

According to the NMFS National Fishery Education Center in Chicago, the best fish buys for the next week or so are likely to be frozen cod fillets and frozen turbot fillets along the Northeast Seaboard; fresh whole fluke and fresh whole croaker in the Middle Atlantic States, including the D.C. area; fresh whole mullet and fresh whole Spanish mackerel in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; canned tuna and frozen cod fillets in the Midwest; frozen shrimp meat and canned tuna in the Northwest; and frozen turbot fillets and frozen pan-ready whiting in the Southwest.

Blood supplies diminish during the holiday season. Please give blood so that adequate amounts are available when needed.

Gullekson, and the Fishing Officer, Lt(jg). Herbert Kirch, the ship's fishermen handled the cumbersome net efficiently.

Another highlight of this season for the Freeman was becoming the first seagoing Air Force MARS station. The MARS station enables continuous communications with land for the Freeman's complement.

NOAA



Edith C. Fuerst of the National Ocean Survey's Office of Aeronautical Charting and Cartography discusses NOS services with a helicopter pilot from Edgewood Arsenal (Md.) during a recent open house at the College Park Airport.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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