

NOAA Celebrates Its Ninth

A Growing History

Formal announcement of plans to create NOAA – the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration – came, curiously, as the Environmental Science Services Administration (ESSA), largest by far of the nine organizations to be melded into the proposed agency, was observing its fifth anniversary.

On July 9, 1970, the President sent to Congress two reorganization plans – one establishing NOAA, the other the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The concept of a single agency as a focus for national oceanic and atmospheric programs had developed over more than a decade, the culmination of two concurrent trends in national science policy thinking. One was the growing conviction that the Nation should pay increased attention to wise development of oceanic resources, and the other was the growing recognition that protecting the quality of our environment called for new organizational approaches dealing with the interlinked problems of ocean and atmosphere.

In the mid-60's, first the National Academy of Sciences and then the President's Science Advisory Committee examined the national needs for ocean programs and recommended expanded efforts in marine sciences. The consensus among these groups and other leading members of the scientific community, as well as within the Congress, was that ocean programs were too widely dispersed, in too many government organizations, and that a more coherent effort was required.

Within the Congress, initia-



tives for increased development of oceanic resources led to the passage of the National Sea Grant Act and the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act in 1966. A key feature of the latter Act established a Commission on Marine Sciences, Engineering, and Resources. Purpose of the Commission was to study all aspects of marine science and recommend a comprehensive plan for a national oceanographic program that would meet present and future needs.

The Stratton Commission – as it came to be known for its chairman, Dr. Julius A. Stratton – was appointed in January 1967, and published its report, "Our Nation and the Sea," in January 1970. Its recommendations were founded on the premise that the misuse of ocean resources and of the total physical environment are inseparable. Therefore, the Commission urged that all of the oceans, the

atmosphere, and certain aspects of the solid earth be considered together in forming an organization to conduct the Nation's ocean program. The many existing ocean activities within the Federal Government, the Commission recommended, should be brought together with atmospheric programs to form a civil center of strength with the scientific and technical capabilities, facilities, and resources to carry out a concerted, unified national oceanic and atmospheric program.

Outlining several major efforts this new agency should conduct, the Stratton Commission established a blueprint for what became NOAA's early missions: a vigorous program to explore, assess, develop, and conserve the living and non-living resources of the oceans; a program to develop a comprehensive national environmental monitoring and prediction sys-

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Agency Holds Open House

In keeping with what has become an agency tradition, NOAA will hold open house at several of its facilities throughout the country to celebrate its ninth anniversary in October.

Established in October 1970 to combine all Federal research and technology programs dealing with the oceans and atmosphere, the agency encompasses the National Weather Service, the National Ocean Survey, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the National Environmental Satellite Service, the Environmental Research Laboratories, the Environmental Data and Information Service, the National Sea Grant Program, the Office of Coastal Zone Management, and the NOAA Corps, the Nation's smallest uniform service.

NOAA also operates the Nation's largest and most modern oceanographic research and

In the Washington, D.C. area, open house will be held on Oct. 12 and 13 in the World Weather Building and the National Ocean Survey headquarters.

survey fleet; a small squadron of aircraft, including a WC-130 Hercules and two WP-3D Orion airplanes used for weather modification, hurricane and severe storms research; and four weather satellites, two GOES (Geostationary Operations Environmental Satellite) and two TIROS-N.

Expanding beyond the mandate of scientific research and technology, NOAA has been given responsibilities by Con-

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Richard A. Frank
NOAA Administrator



NOAA ship Oceanographer



Radiosonde being launched.

Combining Research and Technology

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tem, providing both weather and ocean monitoring and forecasting and observing services; a program to foster the establishment of coastal zone management systems by the States under Federal guidelines and support; and exploration of the feasibility of control of atmospheric and oceanic processes for the benefit of mankind, as well as assessment of the effects of man's pollution of the oceans and atmosphere.

And, just half a year later, the reorganization plan incorporating many of the Stratton Commission's recommendations declared: "There is hereby established in the Department of Commerce an agency which shall be known as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration."

Without objection from Congress, NOAA was born on October 3, 1970, its arrival on the scene accompanied by a shower of management orders - "Interim System of NOAA Directives," "Designation of Management Control Center," "Organization of NOAA" - to keep the machinery running while the nine organizations were being shaped into one.

Of the nine, the largest was the Commerce Department's Environmental Science Services Administration, 10,000 employees strong and with a 1971 budget of \$234 million to operate the Weather Bureau, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Environmental Data Service, National Environmental Satellite Center, and Research Laboratories.

Though ESSA itself had ex-

isted for only five years, its components had traditions of service reaching far back in U.S. history. Senior was the Coast and Geodetic Survey, founded in 1807 to survey and chart the coasts of the United States and later responsible for the Nation's aeronautical charting and its geodetic control network. Then there was the Weather Bureau, which observed its centennial in the year of NOAA's establishment. It was organized in the administration of President U.S. Grant, to provide storm warnings to vessels on the Great Lakes, and it ultimately accrued a broad range of responsibilities for weather and river forecasts and warnings. Until the establishment of ESSA, many of the functions of the Environmental Data Service, the Satellite Center, and the Research Laboratories had been vested in the Weather Bureau.

Second largest organization to be placed in NOAA in terms both of manpower and funding was the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, which had 2,800 employees and a \$44.5 million budget. It came into NOAA from the Department of Interior, along with two smaller organizations, the Marine Game Fish Research Program and the Marine Minerals Technology Program. Like the Weather Bureau, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries had been founded during President Grant's administration, but precisely a year later, on February 9, 1871. Its primary responsibility was to carry out the programs, including research and assessment, needed to man-

age and conserve domestic and international fisheries resources.

Next largest to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in terms of funds - and bringing a wide variety of activities with them - were the Data Buoy Development Program, which came from the Coast Guard with 50 employees and a budget of \$13.5 million, and the National Sea Grant Program of the National Science Foundation, which managed its widespread \$13 million support programs with several employees.

A long-established unit joining NOAA - second only to the Coast and Geodetic Survey in longevity - was the Army Corps of Engineers' Lake Survey Center, which traces its history back to 1841. By 1970, the Center employed 120 persons and had a budget of \$2.1 million to chart and study the waters of the Great Lakes.

The Navy's National Oceanographic Data Center and National Oceanographic Instrumentation Center made up the remaining organizational elements brought into the new ocean-atmosphere agency.

These diverse groups were immediately reshaped into the new structure devised for NOAA. The National Ocean Survey combined the former Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Lake Survey Center. The National Marine Fisheries Service was formed from the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Marine Game Fish Research Program, giving it responsibilities in all salt-water fishing, both

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Decatur, harbor seal at the Northwest & Alaska Fisheries Center



Computers - every day tools in many NOAA offices



Lantern base - relic from the U.S.S. Monitor

New Directors for NWS Central & Eastern Regions

New directors for two National Weather Service regions have been named by Richard A. Frank, NOAA Administrator.

Allen Pearson, considered the Nation's top severe storm forecaster and for the past 14 years Director of NOAA's National Severe Storm Forecast Center in Kansas City, Mo., has become Director of the NWS Central Region, headquartered in Kansas City.

Gerald A. Petersen, a 20-year Weather Service veteran and formerly Chief of the Meteorological Services Division at NWS headquarters, is the new Director of the Eastern Region, in Garden City, N.Y.

Pearson now directs Weather Service operations in a 14-state area covering the Midwest from Michigan, Indiana, and Kentucky westward to the Dakotas, Wyoming, and Colorado.

He was named Director of the National Severe Storms Forecast Center at Kansas City, Mo., in 1965. Under his leadership the center has gained recognition for its innovations in developing accurate scientific methods for pinpointing small scale storms such as tornadoes throughout the country.

Pearson attended the Universities of Minnesota, California (UCLA), and Hawaii. He received a B.S. degree at UCLA and an M.S. degree at Hawaii. A Navy veteran, he joined NWS at Honolulu in 1951. Other assignments in the Weather Service included Wake Island and Washington, D.C.

Pearson was the recipient of the Department of Commerce Silver Medal for outstanding service in 1968 and was honored again in 1974 with the Department's highest award, the Gold Medal. He is a Fellow of the American Meteorological Society and is listed in "Who's Who in America."

Petersen has responsibility for a 15-state area which includes the Atlantic Coast states from South Carolina to Maine and

extends west to Ohio and West Virginia.

As chief of the Meteorological Services Division at the NWS headquarters near Washington, D.C., for the past four years, Petersen was responsible for the planning, development, coordination, and management of national programs for weather forecasts and warnings.

His career in meteorology has included service with the Navy and Air Force, in addition to 20 years with NWS. His assignments have involved public, aviation, marine, and hydrologic forecasting; development of field forecast procedures; data processing systems analysis, design, planning, and program management; and instructing courses in meteorology.

He holds a bachelor of science degree in meteorology from the University of Wisconsin; a Master of Engineering Administration degree from George Washington University in Washington, D.C., and has completed course work for a Doctor of Public Administration degree at George Washington University.

Buoy Deployed In Great Lakes

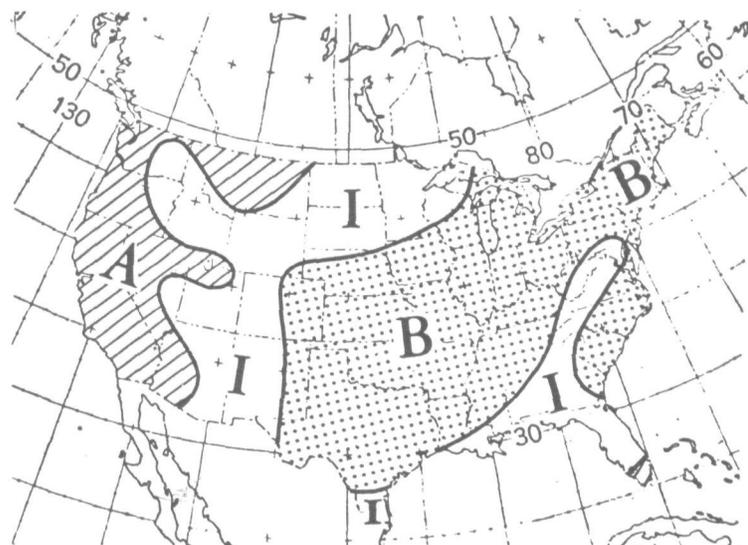
Marine interests on Lake Michigan will be getting improved weather forecasts from now on because of a 20-ton aluminum environmental buoy that NOAA deployed this month.

The boat-shaped buoy is the second of a network of eight to be set out in the Great Lakes by NOAA. Instruments on the float will measure wind speed and direction, air temperature, barometric pressure, surface water temperature, and wave height and period.

The buoy will automatically transmit its measurements by satellite every hour to NOAA's National Weather Service central forecast facility near Washington, D.C., where they will be processed and sent to forecasters in the Great Lakes area.

Outlook For Fall Average Temperatures

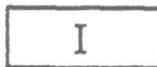
September through November 1979



Above Normal, 60% chance of occurrence



Below Normal, 60% 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 60% probability of occurring where forecast (shaded area), based on the verification scores of twenty years of experimental seasonal predictions.

Fall should be cooler than normal in most areas east of the Rockies this year. Three to two odds favor this outcome except from the Dakotas eastward to Lake Superior and along the zone reaching from Florida and the Gulf Coast northward along the spine of the Appalachians to Maryland, where the outcome remains entirely uncertain.

The Far West, western parts of the Southwest and Great Basin, and Montana are given 3 to 2 odds of enjoying a milder fall than normal. Temperatures in other areas closer to or in the Rockies can not be predicted this season.

The odds cited in this outlook are based on performance scores for 20 previous fall predictions.

Woods Hole Nautical Chart Offered

A new nautical chart for Woods Hole, Mass., has been published.

Produced from the latest marine data available, including new aerial photography and topographic surveys conducted by NOAA's National Ocean Survey, this chart covers an area from Nobska Point to the eastern part of Naushon Island including Nonamesset and Uncatena Islands.

This chart is a reissue of former C&GS chart 348.

The new chart, 13235, is priced at \$3.25 and may be purchased from National Ocean Survey, Distribution Division (C44), Riverdale, Md. 20840 (301) 436-6990; Counter Sales, National Ocean Survey, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Room 101, Rockville, Md. (301) 443-8005; or from local marine supply agents. Mail orders should include check or money order (in U.S. funds) made out to the Department of Commerce/NOS.

Proposed October Federal Pay Raise

Grade	Longevity steps									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	7,210	7,450	7,690	7,930	8,170	8,410	8,650	8,890	8,902	9,126
2	8,128	8,399	8,670	8,902	9,002	9,267	9,532	9,797	10,062	10,327
3	8,952	9,250	9,548	9,846	10,144	10,442	10,740	11,038	11,336	11,634
4	10,049	10,384	10,719	11,054	11,389	11,724	12,059	12,394	12,729	13,064
5	11,243	11,618	11,993	12,368	12,743	13,118	13,493	13,868	14,243	14,618
6	12,531	12,949	13,367	13,785	14,203	14,621	15,039	15,457	15,875	16,293
7	13,925	14,389	14,853	15,317	15,781	16,245	16,709	17,173	17,637	18,101
8	15,423	15,937	16,451	16,965	17,479	17,993	18,507	19,021	19,535	20,049
9	17,035	17,603	18,171	18,739	19,307	19,875	20,443	21,011	21,579	22,147
10	18,760	19,385	20,010	20,635	21,260	21,885	22,510	23,135	23,760	24,385
11	20,611	21,298	21,985	22,672	23,359	24,046	24,733	25,420	26,107	26,794
12	24,703	25,526	26,349	27,172	27,995	28,818	29,641	30,464	31,287	32,110
13	29,375	30,354	31,333	32,312	33,291	34,270	35,249	36,228	37,207	38,186
14	34,713	35,870	37,027	38,184	39,341	40,498	41,655	42,812	43,969	45,126
15	40,832	42,193	43,554	44,915	46,276	47,637	48,998	50,359	51,720	53,081
16	47,889	49,485	51,081	52,677	54,273	55,869	57,465	59,061	60,657	
17	56,099	57,969	59,839	61,709	63,579					
18	65,750									

The statutory limit on federal pay is \$47,500.

EDIS Ties In To NY Times Via KITS

The Key Issues Tracking System (KITS) is a new addition to the computerized information retrieval service provided to NOAA by its Environmental Science Information Center's Library and Information Services Division.

An expansion of EDIS' automated information files, KITS is a specialized news service developed by the Information Bank - a subsidiary of the New York Times Company. Originally created for the Executive Office of the President and two or three other executive agencies, the file allows timely monitoring of certain current issues and the activities of key leaders. It consists of references to statements of selected public figures or prominent newspapers on certain topics. With daily updates, the most recent file has news of the last 15 days. Older material can also be retrieved from other KITS files.

NOAA is the first organization outside of the creators of the file to gain access. Contact the User Services Branch, 443-8330.

Schedule Excess Annual Leave Now To Avoid Losing It

The 1979 leave year ends on January 12, 1980, for all employees except vessel employees whose leave year ends on December 31, 1979. At the end of the leave year, employees will forfeit all leave that is in excess of their ceiling.

The forfeiture rule does not apply to the Senior Executive Service from July 14 forward. Any leave earned prior to that date which was over ceiling and which has not been used, is subject to forfeiture this year.

Every effort must be made to accommodate employees to avoid forfeiture of their leave.

Luncheon

NOAA offices in the Washington, D.C. area will participate in the National Hispanic Heritage celebrations by sponsoring a luncheon on Oct. 4, to be held at the Knights of Columbus Hall in Bethesda, Md.

Tickets cost \$6.50 each and should be purchased in advance from Hispanic Employment Program Committee members. For further information, contact Anita Daymude, 443-8247.

Annual leave that would be subject to forfeiture by the end of the 1979 leave year *must* be scheduled in writing by November 1. Leave in the following categories is subject to forfeitures if not used.

-Leave in excess of the employee's personal ceiling.

-Leave restored in 1977.

Instructions in Chapter 12 of the NOAA Personnel Handbook and Chapter 10 of the NOAA Personnel Handbook for Vessel Employees will answer many questions. Servicing personnel offices will also provide assistance.

Time To Tee Off

The 1979 NOAA Golf Championship will be held in Myrtle Beach, S.C., at the Bay Tree Golf & Country Club, October 18-20.

Eligibility for participation is open to all NOAA employees, both active and retired. Headquarters for the tournament will be the Cabana Terrace Motor Inn, P.O. Box 745-B, North Myrtle Beach, S.C., 29582, telephone 803-249-1421. Special rates are available for NOAA participants. Attendees must make their own reservations.

The scores posted for the first two days of play will determine the flights into which each player is placed. The final day's play will determine the division champions. The women's 36 hole championship will be

decided the first two days of play. The popular fun and get-acquainted mixed-team event will be played on the afternoon of the 17th for all of those wishing to enter.

Although NWS Southern Region golfers have dominated the leader boards in recent outings the word is out that this year's site is attracting plenty of competitors from the Eastern Seaboard who are expected to challenge for the trophies.

For more information contact:

Weather Service Forecast
Office
Columbia Metropolitan
Airport
West Columbia, S.C.
29169
Attn: Bill Kerchusky

Dr. David B. Duane, Associate Program Director with NOAA's National Sea Grant College Program, has joined the staff of Senator Lowell P. Wickizer, Jr., (R.-Conn.) where he will take part in a 10-month career development assignment under the Commerce Department's Science and Technology Fellowship Program (Com Sci).

Duane, a marine geologist who has been with the Sea Grant Program since 1974, joins 18 other Commerce Department scientists, engineers, and technologists in the program, designed to afford the individuals with an opportunity to study national and international issues related to science and technology.

Dr. Ned A. Ostenso, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Research and Development, and Director of the National Sea Grant College Program, returned recently from a three-week trip to Russia and Japan. Ostenso visited two cities in Russia: Khabarovsk, where he attended the Organizing Committee meeting of the Pacific Science Congress and presented paper on "The U.S. National Sea Grant Program: A New Mechanism for Assisting Developing Nations;" and Moscow, where he attended the mid-year review of the U.S./U.S.S.R. World Ocean Agreement. While in Japan, he discussed official business with representatives of the U.S. Embassy and the Office of Naval Research.

Robert W. Jackson, Jr., is the new Meteorologist in Charge of the NWS office in Lansing, Mich. He has served at the National Climatic Center in Asheville, N.C., and at the NWSFO in Anchorage, Alaska. He is a graduate of Western Illinois

TAX NOTES

Employees subject to the following city or state tax withholdings may notice a minor change in their city or state tax for salary checks dated on/after the listed date:
 City of New York, Sept. 9,
 State of New York, Sept. 19,
 States of Delaware, Iowa and Montana, Oct. 3.

NOAA EEO Committee Elects Officers



Norma Hughes



Delores Reese



Jesse Rodriguez

The NOAA EEO Committee was formed to serve as an advisory body for the NOAA Administrator on equal employment opportunity within NOAA. The NOAA EEO Committee is made up of the chairpersons and vice chairpersons of the EEO Committees in NOAA's major line components, the Office of the Administrator and headquarters staff element, and a representative of the NOAA Corps. Members of the committee are elected in January and serve for one year. Election of officers occurs each June, and they assume office July 1. The following officers were elected for the period July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980: Norma Hughes, Office of Personnel, chairperson; Delores Reese, EDIS, vice chairperson; Jesse Rodriguez, NESS, secretary.

University and of Colorado State University where he received a Master's of Science.

Lewis H. Ramey has been appointed the new Meteorologist in Charge at the Columbus, Ohio WSO. He began his NWS career in 1959 at Washington National Airport, subsequently serving at Dulles International Airport, Washington, D.C., Beckley, W.Va., and Columbus.

Herman F. Mondschein has been appointed Regional Hydrologist of the NWS Central Region. He had been hydrologist in charge of the Kansas City RFC since 1972 and its principal assistant for ten years prior. He has also served in NWS at the old St. Louis RFC. He holds a B.S. in meteorology and an M.S. in meteorology and hydrologic engineering from St. Louis University.

Lawrence K. Smith, who has served as principal assistant at the NWS Amarillo office in



Lawrence K. Smith

Texas since 1972, has been appointed Meteorologist in Charge of that office. He received his initial training in meteorology in the U.S. Air Force and entered the Weather Service at Amarillo in 1956. Smith served in Daytona Beach, Fla., and Jackson, Miss. before returning to Amarillo.



Dr. George S. Benton, (fourth from left), NOAA Associate Administrator, administers the oath of office to five new appointees to the Sea Grant Review Panel. The new members, sworn in recently are: (l. to r.) Dr. Charles L. Drake, Dartmouth College; Dr. John Blair, Raytheon Corporation; Dr. William C. Achermann, Illinois State Water Survey; (Benton); Christopher Weld, Boston attorney; and Willard Bascom, Southern California Coastal Water Research Project. Looking on at the right is Dr. Ned A. Ostenso, Director, National Sea Grant College Program.

OBITUARY

Frazier E. Sheppard

Frazier E. Sheppard, retired NWS employee, died July 11. He worked at the WSFO Columbia, S.C., until his retirement in 1976. He is survived by his wife, Minnie.

OPM and MSPB: What Issues Does Each Office Handle?

With the enactment of the Civil Service Reform Act (CSRA) last January, the U.S. Civil Service Commission was abolished and replaced by two new agencies – the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB). The purpose of the reorganization was to separate the Commission's responsibility for managing Federal employees from its responsibilities for ensuring merit principles and deciding employee appeals. This division was in keeping with the same "separation of powers" philosophy that separates the Executive Branch from the Judicial.

But how does this reorganization affect you as a Federal employee? What kinds of issues would bring you in contact with these new agencies, and which issues would you take to which agency? Here are some general ideas, although for specific questions check with your servicing personnel office.

You would go to the Office of Personnel Management if you wished to appeal a job examination rating or the rejection of your job application; the way your position was classified or your job was graded; a dispute about overtime pay; or a decision of an insurance carrier to deny a claim of an employee, annuitant, or family member.

With only a few exceptions (such as matters covered under negotiated agreements with labor unions), virtually all other issues you may appeal should go to the Merit Systems Protection Board. This would include denial of within grade increases, adverse actions, removals or demotions based on unacceptable performance, reduction-in-force, denial of reemployment rights granted by OPM regulation, disqualification of employees or applicants by OPM based on suitability determinations, rulings, or retiring applications and annuities by OPM, and Hatch Act violations by certain State, local and Federal employees.

Under the new legislation,

there are certain issues that should go to MSPB on appeal, and OPM regulations have made some other issues appealable to MSPB. Check with your servicing personnel office to see what your appeal rights are on any specific issue. If however, you have questions regarding the procedures to be followed in making an appeal to MSPB (such as time limits for filing appeals or review procedures), ask your servicing personnel office.

One other factor affects where to appeal. CSRA requires employees represented by unions to settle most matters that would otherwise be appealed to MSPB or OPM through negotiated procedures. This, of course, applies only to matters covered by negotiated procedures.

There are three kinds of

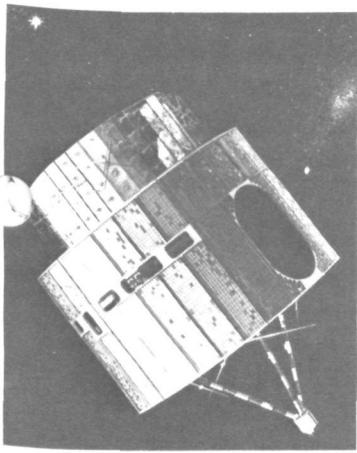
issues where you may either file a grievance under negotiated grievance/arbitration procedures or use the formal appeals system. You may use one method or the other, but not both. If you appeal under one method and do not like the decision, you cannot then appeal under the other method. The issues for which you have this choice of appeal methods are: prohibited discrimination; adverse actions (except suspensions of 14 days or less); and removal or demotion for unacceptable performance. If the issue involves discrimination and you choose the negotiated grievance procedures, you can still request review of the decision by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC).

There are also a few issues excluded by law from being

decided through negotiated grievance procedures. These concern prohibitions against political activity; retirement, life or health insurance questions; suspensions or removals for national security reasons; examinations, certification, or appointment issues; and classification matters that don't result in reduction in grade or loss of pay. Also, in negotiating an agreement, an agency and a union may decide jointly to exclude additional issues from the scope of their grievance procedures. If you wish to appeal an issue excluded from the negotiated grievance procedures, you may use the formal appeals system. If you have questions concerning coverage of negotiated grievance procedures, ask your supervisor or union representative.

NOAA Personnel Division Lists Current Vacancies

Announcement Number	Position Title	Grade	Organization	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
ER-79-61(SB)	Electronics Technician (Communications and Hydrologic Systems Specialist)	GS-11	NWS	Garden City, N.Y.	9/14	9/28
NWS 79-107(GZJ)	Meteorologist	GS-12/13	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	9/14	9/28
NWS 79-108(WL)	Oceanographer	GS-11	NWS	Camp Springs, Md.	9/14	9/28
NWS 79-110(NS)	Computer Programmer (two vacancies may be filled from this announcement)	GS-11 (promotion potential to GS-12)	NWS	Suitland, Md.	9/18	10/2
NASO 79-C36 (RCF)	Operations Research Analyst	GS-12 (may be filled by GS-11)	NMFS	La Jolla, Calif.	9/19	10/3
NMFS 79-99(MM)	Program Support Assistant	GS-6	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	9/19	10/3
NMFS 79-103MM	Fiscal Analyst	GS-11/12	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	9/19	10/3
ER 79-65(SB)	Electronics Technician (AFOS)	GS-10 (promotion potential to GS-11)	NWS	Youngstown, Ohio	9/19	10/3
SR 79-60(GC)	Meteorologist (ARTCC Resource Met)	GS-12 (may be filled at lower grade)	NWS	Houston, Tex.	9/19	10/3
SR 79-62(GC)	Meteorologist (ARTCC Resource Met)	GS-12	NWS	Atlanta, Ga.	9/19	10/3
WR 79-103(DD) Readvertisement	Electronics Technician (Senior Electronics Tech)	GS-11 (promotion potential to GS-12)	NWS	Los Angeles, Calif.	9/19	10/3
ER 79-60(SB)	Supervisory Meteorologist (Meteorologist in Charge)	GS-15	NWS	Philadelphia, Pa.	9/14	10/5
NMFS 79-96CG	Financial Assistance Specialist	GS-13	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	9/17	10/9
NWS 79-109(NS)	Computer Specialist	GS-12 (promotion potential to GS-13)	NWS	Suitland, Md.	9/18	10/1
OCZM 79-100EAF	Economist	GS-13	OCZM	Washington, D.C.	9/19	10/11
NMFS 79-97CG	Fishery Management Officer	GS-13/14	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	9/19	10/11



GOES satellite



P-3 Research Aircraft



With Policy Making Responsibilities

(From p.2)

commercial and recreational. The Environmental Data Service (now known as the Environmental Data and Information Service) comprised ESSA's Environmental Data Service and the Navy's Oceanographic Data Center.

The National Weather Service, National Environmental Satellite Service, Environmental Research Laboratories, Office of Sea Grant, and the NOAA Commissioned Corps essentially reformed their previous forms and functions, but gained new names.

Early in 1971, the President announced his intention to nominate Dr. Robert M. White as the NOAA Administrator, former Alaska Congressman Howard W. Pollock as Deputy Administrator, and Dr. John W. Townsend, Jr., as Associate Administrator. The nominations were approved by the Senate, and the three men sworn into office on March 18.

Within a week of gaining its permanent officials, NOAA also had its own emblem. Given the opportunity to vote on three designs or suggest alternatives, NOAA employees overwhelmingly chose the now-familiar white gull-like form linking a deep-blue atmosphere to a light-blue earth or sea.

A change of command came in 1977 when the President selected Richard A. Frank as the new Administrator of NOAA. James P. Walsh and Dr. George S. Benton were appointed Deputy Administrator and Associate

Administrator, respectively.

The new team was further augmented by selection of Dr. Ferris Webster as Assistant Administrator for Research and Development, Dr. Thomas Owen as Assistant Administrator for Oceanic and Atmospheric Services, and Terry L. Leitzell as Assistant Administrator for Fisheries. Robert Knecht became Assistant Administrator for Coastal Zone Management. Among other things, these appointments reflected Administrator Frank's careful reorganization of the agency, with research and development becoming a strong entity, fisheries receiving a significant upgrading, and the service components being consolidated and strengthened.

Over the past nine years, NOAA's mandate has been transformed by Congress from a scientific service organization into a major instrument of oceanic and atmospheric policy in the Federal government with the passage of several acts for which the agency has partial or total responsibility for enactment. Some of these acts are:

- 1972 – Coastal Zone Management Act
 - Marine Mammal Protection Act
 - Marine Protection, Research, & Sanctuaries Act
 - Offshore Shrimp Fisheries Act
 - Weather Modification Reporting Act
- 1973 – Endangered Species Act

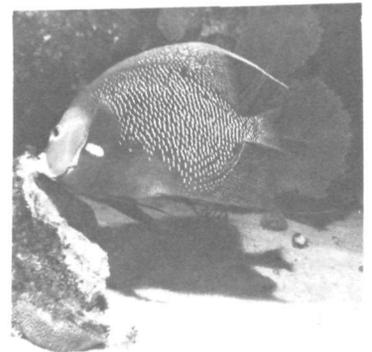
- 1974 – Deepwater Port Act
- 1976 – Fisheries Conservation and Management Act
- 1978 – National Climate Program Act
 - National Ocean Pollution Research & Development & Monitoring Planning Act

Among other agreements and highlights in NOAA's history are:

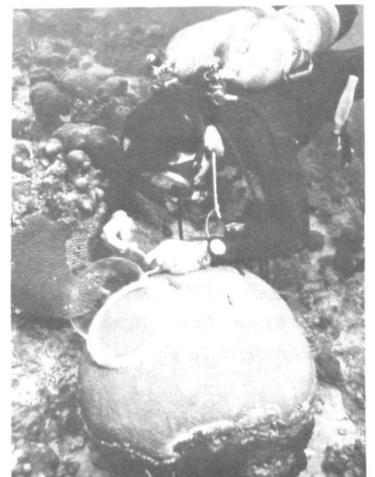
- 1973 – Agreement on cooperation in Studies of the World Ocean
- 1975 – first marine sanctuary – site of the U.S.S. Monitor wreck
- 1976 – first meeting of U.S./U.S.S.R. Experts on Data Exchange held at EIDS headquarters in Washington, D.C.
- 1978 – NOAA's Office for Civil Rights established
 - NOAA-EPA Interagency Committee for Program Coordination Agreement
- 1979 – Administrator signs accords with China establishing collaborative efforts in atmospheric science and technology
 - Global Weather Experiment gets under way
 - Marine Pollution Office established



Ultraviolet sensor



Exotic tropical fish



Underwater research being conducted on coral



OFFICIAL BUSINESS

FROM THE GALLEY



SQUID TOMATO MUSHROOM SAUCE ON NOODLES

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2 pounds whole squid, fresh or frozen* or | 1 can (8 or 10 ounces) tomatoes |
| 1 pound cleaned squid mantles, fresh or frozen | 1 can (6 ounces) tomato paste |
| 2 tablespoons oil | 1/2 teaspoon thyme |
| 3 cups chopped onion | 1/2 teaspoon salt |
| 1/2 pound small fresh mushrooms, halved | 1/2 teaspoon sugar |
| 1 cup diced celery | 2 tablespoons flour |
| 3 cloves garlic, minced | 1/4 cup margarine or butter, melted |
| 1-3/4 cups water | 1 package (1 pound) medium noodles, cooked and drained |
| | 2 tablespoons chopped parsley |

Thaw squid if frozen. Clean squid according to footnote. Cut mantles in quarters and coarsely chop arms, if used. Cook onion, mushrooms, celery, and garlic in oil until tender, about 5 minutes. Add 1-1/2 cups water, squid, tomatoes, tomato paste, thyme, salt, and sugar; mix well. Cook uncovered over moderate heat 10 minutes. Cover and reduce heat; simmer 15 minutes to blend flavors. Combine 2 tablespoons flour and remaining 1/4 cup water; stir until smooth. Add to mixture, stirring constantly. Cook until thickened. Add melted margarine or butter to hot noodles; toss. Serve sauce over noodles; sprinkle parsley over top. Makes 7-1/2 cups sauce, 6 to 8 servings.

*To clean squid, grasp head and mantle (body) firmly in hands; pull off head, arms, and ink sac. Reserve arms. Pull transparent backbone or quill from mantle. Squeeze any remaining entrails from inside mantle. Wash mantle thoroughly inside and out. Cut mantle into 1-1/2 inch strips. Cut arms into 1-inch pieces.

Agency Holds Open House

(From p. 1)

gress in the enactment of national and international oceanic and atmospheric issues. Among the acts for which NOAA has responsibility is the Coastal Zone Management Act. Under this Act, the recently discovered remains off Cape Hatteras, N.C., of the Civil War ironclad, U.S.S. Monitor, were declared a marine sanctuary, protecting them as a national heritage for the American public.

The protection of the endangered whales and other marine animals in U.S. waters is also under the jurisdiction of NOAA. The NOAA Administrator serves as the U.S. representative to the International Whaling Commission which recently created a whale sanctuary in the Indian Ocean and reduced whaling quotas worldwide.

Besides the day-to-day weather predictions, NOAA's forecasters and researchers conduct experiments aimed at improving not only the predictions but also the ways weather can be changed to help the world population. One such effort is the Hurricane Strike project. NOAA scientists aboard the agency's research aircraft fly within and around a hurricane — such as the recent Hurricane David — record conditions and transmit the measurements via a NOAA weather satellite to the agency's National Hurricane Center in Miami, Fla. The research effort is expected to ultimately improve the ability of hurricane forecasters in predicting the time, place, intensity, expected storm surge and rainfall, and possible destruction of hurricanes moving ashore.

In the Global Weather Experiment, involving 144 countries working together to give

the Earth a year-long concentrated study of its weather, NOAA is the coordinator for the 14 Federal agencies and academic institutions participating.

NOAA scientists and resources have been involved in supplying scientific support to the Coast Guard during the Campeche oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. The agency will assess the present and long-term impacts of the oil spill on the fragile coastal ecosystems of South Texas.

The work and research done by NOAA — whether it be in providing information on how to save lives during a hurricane or tornado or in supporting research to improve a fish catch — all touch the lives of every citizen. Especially during the month of October NOAA encourages the public to attend open house activities in all local areas.

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Norma V. Reyes, Editor

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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