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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NOAA news

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Beach Walks Kick Off Year of the Coast



OCZM Assistant Administrator Michael Glazer meets the media at the Annapolis beach walk.

New Year's Day, thousands of Americans took time off from bowl games and recovering from the night before to ring in 1980's Year of the Coast celebrations by participating in beach walks around the country.

The walks, held at selected locations along the Atlantic, Great Lakes, Gulf, and Pacific coasts were the first official Year of the Coast activities.

Proposed by a coalition of conservation and civic groups, and endorsed by President Carter, the year long event will focus attention on the importance of coastal and ocean resources in American life.

Following the President's lead, NOAA will actively participate in Year of the Coast in conjunction with its own 10th Anniversary celebrations.

Newly Formed Interdepartmental Radar Group Located in NOAA

A Joint Systems Program Office to acquire the Next Generation Weather Radar (NEXRAD), the pulse-Doppler radars which show promise of improved severe weather detection capabilities has been established in NOAA.

The new office was formed as a result of recommendations made by an inter-agency working group

composed of the Departments of Commerce, Defense, and Transportation and endorsed by the Federal Committee on Meteorological Services and Supporting Research. Personnel for the office will come from these three participating departments.

The Joint Systems Program Office is responsible for
(Continued on p. 3)

Secretary Has History Of Public Service

Philip M. Klutznick, nominated to be Secretary of Commerce by President Carter in November, was confirmed by the United States Senate December 20.

A prominent Chicago attorney and businessman, Klutznick has devoted much of his life to public service in both the domestic and international spheres. He has served in various Federal Government posts under seven Presidents.

Klutznick was a member of several United States delegations to the United Nations. The first time was in 1957, during the administration of President Eisenhower.

The second was in 1961-63, in President Kennedy's Administration when U.S.



Philip M. Klutznick

Ambassador to the United Nations Adlai Stevenson appointed Klutznick as one of his principal deputies. He had the responsibility for development problems in the Third World and the financial aspects of the United Nations system.

From 1970 to 1976, he was chairman of the Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development. Since 1976 he has served as a vice-chairman

(Continued on p. 2)

Weather Modification Activities Begin in North Dakota, Utah

NOAA has begun a program to assess the effectiveness of on-going, state-sponsored weather modification projects in Utah and North Dakota, Administrator Richard A. Frank has announced.

To inaugurate the evaluation program, NOAA, awarded a contract for \$160,000 to Colorado State University in Fort Collins to design, in conjunction with other universities and private industry, appropriate evaluation schemes.

Klaus Liedtke, acting director of NOAA's Weather Modification Program Office in Boulder, Colo., said the North Dakota and Utah projects were chosen because they have continuity and are concerned with those areas of weather modification - increasing winter snowpack and rainfall - which offer the best chances for scientific breakthroughs.

The States will benefit from having an impartial
(Continued on p. 3)

NOAA Mourns Death Of David H. Wallace

David H. Wallace, Director of the Office of International Fisheries Affairs for the National Marine Fisheries Service, died January 5. He suffered a heart attack while shoveling snow at his home.

An internationally known environmentalist, he was a negotiator of many of the Nation's international fisheries agreements and a pioneer in utilizing the species approach to fish conservation, in which the state of an entire stock is a prime consideration in the allocation of fishing quotas.

Born in Barclay, Md., on Feb. 27, 1916, he graduated from Washington College in 1935, and received an M.S. from the University of Maryland in 1937.

He had been associated with the Fisheries Service and NOAA since joining NOAA as Associate Administrator for Marine Resources on May 11, 1971.

Highly regarded in the marine management community, he was awarded the Department of Commerce Gold Medal in 1976 for his distinguished record of international negotiations. He was honored as chief architect of a management approach for North Atlantic fisheries which reduced allowable catches to levels which protected stocks and at the same time increased the catch for U.S. fishermen.

Mr. Wallace was a U.S. Commissioner on the International Commission for North Atlantic Fisheries. He was chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, was chairman of the Commission's Eighth Session in Paris in 1973 and chaired the U.S. Delegation to the IOC Executive Council in Canada in 1975.

Before joining NOAA, Mr. Wallace had been Director of the Division of Marine and Coastal Resources, New York



David H. Wallace

State Department of Environmental Conservation for nine years and prior to that was Deputy Director of Fish and Game for the Marine Region, New York State Conservation Department, for seven years. From 1962 to 1965, he was also a research associate with the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

Mr. Wallace was active in Chesapeake Bay oyster culture from 1954 to 1961. He was executive director of the Oyster Institute of North America and the Sponge and Chamois Institute from 1951 to 1962.

Klutznick (From p. 1)

of the CED Board.

Klutznick's interest in economic policy was also reflected in his earlier membership on the board of the National Bureau for Economic Research.

In the business world, Klutznick was associated primarily with real estate development. He founded and headed the Urban Investment and Development Company in Chicago, which is now a wholly owned subsidiary of the Aetna Life and Casualty Company. Overseas, he helped plan the construction in the 1950's of the industrial center and deep water port of Ashdod in Israel.

He has served many causes in the field of humanitarian and civic affairs. He was named by President Ford to membership on the President's Advisory Committee on Indo-Chinese Refugees that assisted in the resettlement in the United States of

He was Chairman of the Maryland Board of Natural Resources in 1949 and 1950. He joined the Maryland Department of Tidewater Fisheries as its Administrator in 1941, and became its Director in 1945.

From 1936 to 1940, he was engaged in fisheries research at the Chesapeake Biological Laboratory.

Mr. Wallace was a member of the Fisheries Advisory Committee to the Assistant to the Secretary, Department of State, from 1956 to 1970. He served on the Fish and Wildlife Advisory Committee to the Secretary of the Interior from 1956 to 1960.

In 1967 and 1968, he was a member of the U.S. Mission to negotiate a Middle Atlantic Fisheries Agreement with the Soviet Union. In 1970 he was an advisory member of the U.S. Mission to negotiate a Middle Atlantic Fisheries Agreement with Poland.

He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth of 15501 Prince Frederick Way, Silver Spring, Md., and three sons, David, Stephen, and Douglas.

thousands of people fleeing Southeast Asia. He has been a member of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America, and a trustee of the Eleanor Roosevelt Institute and the Adlai Stevenson Institute for International Affairs. In 1944-46, he was the commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority by appointment of President Roosevelt.

Long prominent in the Jewish community, Mr. Klutznick was president of the World Jewish Congress, chairman of the Institute of Jewish Policy Planning, and honorary international president of B'nai B'rith. He was a leader in supporting President Carter's initiatives that led to the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

A native of Kansas City, Mo., he did undergraduate work at the University of Kansas and the University of Nebraska, and received his law degree from Creighton University in Omaha in 1929.

Administrator Eulogizes Wallace

NOAA Administrator Richard A. Frank issued the following statement concerning David H. Wallace:

"It is with sorrow that we observe the passing of David H. Wallace, Director of NOAA's Office of International Fisheries Affairs in the National Marine Fisheries Service.

"Dave Wallace served NOAA in a wide variety of tasks for nearly a decade, and performed each of them with great distinction. His contributions to NOAA, to the conservation movement, and to the Nation he served so well will be remembered, not only by his friends in NOAA but his many international colleagues. He was a keen and well respected negotiator, forceful and energetic. And he was a faithful and dedicated civil servant.

"Fully as much as we admired his talent, his dedication, and his determination to conserve our natural resources, we who knew Dave also valued his kindness, his fairness, and his warmth. It was my pleasure and privilege to be closely associated with him.

"NOAA has suffered a great loss. We will miss Dave."

Bugbee Elected VP for Federal Photographers

William C. Bugbee, technologist in the Reproduction Division of the Office of Aeronautical Charting and Cartography was recently elected vice president of the Federal Photographers Association.

Bugbee has been with NOS (and the Coast & Geodetic Survey) for 30 years as assistant photographer, journeyman photographer, assistant chief of Photo Section, chief of Photo Section, and technologist.

Fighting Frederic Gets Awards for 44...

Forty-four individuals and agencies from Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi recently received NWS Public Service Awards for their outstanding contributions to the public safety during Hurricane Frederic in September.

The presentations were made by Dr. Richard E. Hallgren, NWS Director, during a ceremony in Mobile, Ala.—the scene of much of the action during the storm.

Frederic brought 130 mile-an-hour winds and 8- to 12-foot storm surges ashore near the Middle Gulf area causing

about \$2 billion in damage. Early warnings and effective emergency operation permitted a half million people to evacuate to safe areas. Civil defense organizations said that only two people lost their lives as the result of direct hurricane effects.

In making the awards, Hallgren cited the forecasts and warnings of the NWS's offices at the National Hurricane Center, the New Orleans Hurricane Warning Office, the Mobile, and Pensacola Weather Service Offices for giving the margin of time

needed for the preparations and warning actions. But he added: "As good as their meteorology was and as dedicated as they were to public service, their work would have been for nought if it just ended with a good forecast. Those forecasts had to be localized and communicated to the emergency action agencies and ultimately to the public by radio and TV. It took a veritable army of trained people, agencies, and volunteers to carry off that very successful action."

...& Citations for 2

NOAA Unit Citations for "exemplary services" during Hurricane Frederic last September were presented to the staffs of the Weather Service Offices in Mobile, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., by Dr. Harry Foltz, Director of the NWS's Southern Region.

The work of the staffs of the two WSO's was credited in keeping the loss of life at a minimum by their timely and precise warnings and flow of information as well as their outstanding community preparedness efforts through the years.

Weather (From p. 1)

review of their cloud-seeding program, Liedtke said, while the Federal government will obtain increased understanding of methods of evaluating operational programs.

NOAA has asked Colorado State University to develop designs which include both physical and statistical approaches to analyzing weather modification activities.

According to Liedtke, NOAA expects that the evaluation designs being tested in North Dakota and Utah will be applicable to other operational projects where geographical factors are similar.

Alcohol and Icy Water Don't Mix

Those rugged individuals who like to brave chilly waters for a "polar bear" swim on cold days ought to keep one thought in mind, polar bears don't drink alcoholic beverages.

Besides impairing your judgement and swimming ability, that "drink to warm you up" can cause deadly physical changes when mixed with cold water.

Neil Ross, a marine advisory specialist for recreation at the University of Rhode Island, who has been investigating the effects of alcohol and cold water on the human body under a NOAA Sea Grant, explains why:

"Alcohol opens up the small blood capillaries near the body's surface," Ross says. "As the warm blood circulates to the skin, it loses heat. This cooled blood returns to the heart and can then cool down the inner body. If the inner body temperature drops 20 degrees, it usually will result in heart attacks and death."

A drink just before the plunge may not be the only danger, Ross notes. Because it takes the body time to metabolize liquor — about an hour per ounce — someone who had a festive night might still be in trouble the next day, he says.

Ross, who is chairing an International Hypothermia Conference and Workshop at the University of Rhode Island, January 23-27, said that when there is no alcohol present in the bloodstream, the capillaries instinctively close down in defense as the body comes in contact with cold water. That keeps the blood deeper inside the body and delays the chilling effect.

Ross' advice to those who are determined to take a polar bear dip: drink a warm non-alcoholic beverage beforehand and be sure that help is around in case of trouble. He also advises that swimmers get thoroughly warm again after leaving the water.



Ray Barnes, Meteorologist in Charge, WSO Mobile, shares a hurricane story with Mobile Commissioner Lambert Mims and NWS Director Richard Hallgren.

Radar (From p. 1)

the planning, development, and procurement of a network of pulse-Doppler meteorological radars and processors needed by the participating Federal agencies to improve the severe weather warning capabilities of public, aviation, and military forecasters.

NOAA's Arthur L. Hansen, NWS, has been named program manager, and Francis M. Blake, NWS, has been assigned to the unit along with Maj. Cam Tidwell and Capt. David Bonewitz of the Air Force. The FAA will

assign two persons in early 1980.

The three Federal departments have conducted a joint experiment at NOAA's National Severe Storms Laboratory for the past three years to test the capabilities of a pulse-Doppler radar in severe storm forecasting in a pseudo-operational environment. The results of these experiments have shown a significant improvement in both lead time and accuracy of short-term severe storm prediction using pulse-Doppler radar as opposed to conventional meteorological radar.

Looking Ahead: R&D Spans the Agency

by Dr. Ferris Webster

The decade of the eighties promises to offer many exciting opportunities and to pose many difficult challenges to the activities under the direction of NOAA's Office of Research and Development.

It is inevitable that national interests and requirements in our "ever more complex" world will carry NOAA into new and currently unanticipated programs. However, some current major research efforts clearly will continue for much, if not all, of the coming decade. By focusing on these, it is possible to forecast where at least a large portion of our R&D efforts will be concentrated.

NOAA's R&D interests cover a spectrum ranging from solar-terrestrial to the depths of the oceans. A major program of the 80's which single handedly will cover this spectrum and which, in fact, promises to bring together the atmospheric, oceanographic and cryospheric research communities to an unprecedented degree is the World Climate Program.

Climate investigations will subject atmospheric, oceanographic and air-sea interaction processes to intensive scrutiny. NOAA scientists are expected to be leaders in the U.S. contribution to this international program. Recent advances which make the timing propitious for a major climate thrust as we enter the 80's include the availability of high quality satellite observations, the development of computers capable of simulating complex

factors which can't be observed, and the improvement of data handling capabilities necessary to process the sheer quantity of data anticipated.

Research on mesoscale meteorological processes including severe weather and very heavy rains will also represent a major challenge during the 80's. Progress in the development of models which include topographical features and are able to predict events on the 100-200 Km scale is expected to continue. At the same time improvements in observational capabilities due to improved systems such as doppler radar, lidar, airborne sensors and satellite remote sensing techniques should produce the high quality data sets necessary for forecast improvement.

Improved understanding of cloud physics and smaller scale processes is also a fundamental requirement in our weather modification program—clearly another major activity for the 80's. Continuation of STORMFURY and of other weather modification studies in the U.S., and participation in international activities such as the WMO Precipitation Enhancement Program should help answer fundamental questions about the cloud systems essential to understanding their seedability.

Major program efforts are also necessary in Marine Pollution studies, where the recently formed Office of Marine Pollution Assessment, soon to be augmented by transfer of the Ocean Dumping Program, will continue to provide science support on problems such as the recent Gulf of Mexico oil spills.

Initial activity during the 80's in the Global Atmospheric Research Program will focus on analyzing the unique data set collected during the recently concluded observational program of the Global Weather Experiment. The effort will be directed toward improved modelling of the large scale atmospheric circu-

lation processes, with a resultant improvement in weather forecasting capability. These studies should also yield an improved understanding of the annual climate cycle, tying back in to the Climate Program objectives.

Another major R&D challenge for the 80's will be to satisfy the ever increasing technology needs for NOAA in the ocean services area. Since there is no oceanographic equivalent of the existing atmospheric observation network, emphasis must be placed on the de-

velopment of such an observational capability.

Although it is not impossible to include mention of them in this brief summary, there are many more activities with which NOAA's office of R&D is currently involved and which we are sure to continue into the 80's. Also, it should be reiterated that new requirements will move us in currently unanticipated directions. However, the above problems clearly require major efforts and promise to be among our major challenges of the new decade.

EDIS Looks Ahead to Anticipated User and Information Increase

by Dr. Thomas D. Potter

OAS/EDIS currently provides environmental data and information products and services to over 135,000 users a year. We expect the number of users to continue to increase at an annual rate of five to seven percent.

During the coming decade, EDIS expects the volume of requests for multidisciplinary environmental data and information to continue increasing, many new data and information applications to be developed, and user demands for shorter response time to accelerate. Specifically, we expect the following with respect to our three major user categories:

1. *Decision- and policy-makers* at Federal, State, and local levels of government, and regulatory bodies, will require multidisciplinary assessments of environmental impacts, as well as supporting data bases with near-real-time update capabilities. Usually, the assessments will have to be presented in non-technical terminology.

2. *Individuals.* Citizens, attorneys, engineers, architects, business and professional people will continue to make the

largest number of requests. They will require relatively small amounts of data or information, concise summaries, tailored products, and interpretive guidance in non-scientific formats and presentations.

3. *Environmental scientists and other technically sophisticated users* will require large volumes of scientific data, often in near-real-time, remote terminal access, and multidisciplinary products and services.

To meet these user needs, EDIS will integrate its discipline-oriented operations into a single, user-oriented management and services system. The new system will provide access not only to multidisciplinary environmental data and information, but also to analysis, applications, and product-generation subsystems. Access will be provided at EDIS centers and liaison offices, and at NOAA libraries across the country; eventually users may be able to buy an inexpensive terminal and participate from their home or office. Emphasis will be placed on providing distilled information and answers to specific questions, as distinct from raw data or bibliographic listings.

**ENERGY.
We can't
afford to
waste it.**

Surveying, Charting, Caring for the Ocean

by R. Adm. H. R. Lippold, Jr.

Each day we see more activity in the oceans for energy, food, industrial operations, raw materials, transportation, recreation, and defense. Because we are only on the threshold of knowing how to intelligently use and protect these resources, we must increase our efforts to survey and monitor the oceans, and to develop more efficient ways to work in the marine environment. The major thrust of our programs in the 1980's will be oceanography and supporting programs.

In the decade of the 1980's, the National Ocean Survey (NOS) will improve its response to the critical needs of the Nation in the coastal and marine areas with emphasis on closer coordination within NOAA and with other Federal agencies.

NOAA's Coastal Hazards Mitigation efforts will be coordinated by the NOS Office of Coastal Hazards. The objective will be to assist local communities in data acquisition and planning to minimize the danger from hurricanes, tornadoes, and other natural hazards.

In 1980, the Office of Fleet Operations will prepare for the fleet rehabilitation program which will improve NOAA's efficiency in meeting data acquisition responsibilities for ocean monitoring and dumping studies, fisheries research, resources investigations, and support for mapping and charting the oceans.

We are moving ahead with refurbishing of the National Tide and Water Observation Network which includes development of new sensors and data collection techniques. Data transmission via satellite will be developed in the later stages of this initiative.

Two stations in the POLARIS (Polar Motion Analysis by Radio Interfero-

metric Surveying) Network will become operational—signaling the beginning of a new method of determining earth rotation and polar motion data. This network will be expanded to meet the need for crustal motion data in coastal and oceanic areas.

Cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey will result in the production of over 100 bathymetric/topographic maps in response to the challenge of data needs for the coastal areas of the United States.

Modernization of data acquisition, analysis, and production techniques in aeronautical and nautical chart activities, and increased demands from the Federal Aviation Administration continue to be high priority activities in NOS.

An integral element in ocean assessment, the coastal wave program will be started in 1980 with a pilot network off the Delaware coast. A workshop to update wave user requirements and development of models and hindcasting methods are planned for 1980.

Ocean dumping activities will be expanded in 1980 to include dredge material investigations in the Chesapeake Bay, the Gulf of Mexico, and New York dredge dumpsites. Dumping investigations will be conducted at the Puerto Rico dumpsite, 106 Mile Deep Water Dumpsite, and the Philadelphia sludge dumpsite.

A program development for monitoring and measuring pollution focusing on nearshore ocean waters and the Great Lakes will be completed. A major thrust of the plan will be to identify trends of environmental change likely to impact human health and economic activities.

Specifications for new hydrographic surveying techniques using airborne lasers are being developed. These new approaches to marine surveys in shallow water offer the potential for greater accuracy.

Saving Lives Is Still Main Goal of the Weather Service

by Dr. Richard E. Hallgren

The next ten years will see some significant changes in the National Weather Service—both in the services we offer, and the way in which we provide them.

Service to the public and other users must and will be the central theme of the program for the eighties. Existing services will be maintained, improved, and provided with much greater efficiency.

Because of national priorities and scientific and technical opportunities, NWS will give special emphasis during the eighties to four broad areas:

- Warnings of severe weather and flooding
- Food and fiber production
- Water resources management
- Energy production, distribution and use

The Weather Service's primary responsibility and principal role will continue to be to save lives, reduce injuries and minimize property loss from the extreme weather events that plague our Nation every year. In the last year or so, our forecasts and warnings in Hurricane Frederic; in the devastating Wichita Falls, Texas tornado; and in the flash floods that hit south-central Texas were credited with saving thousands of lives. In the eighties, we have the opportunity to make this type of performance commonplace.

A number of technological possibilities for detecting severe weather, for communicating, integrating and displaying the data, and for disseminating weather forecasts and warnings can now be clearly foreseen. The geostationary satellite, the Doppler radar and a whole range of ground-based remote sensing systems will permit us to detect severe weather far

better. This new capacity to observe the small scale atmospheric circulation will dramatically improve severe weather and flash flood warnings. Low cost mini- and micro-computers now make it possible for our forecasters to assimilate the information and make critical decisions quickly. Finally, our ability to disseminate the warnings through radio and TV systems gives us the last link for a much improved severe weather and flash flood warning system.

The specialized weather needs of the farmer, the mariner and the aviator have continued to grow and the Weather Service of the future must be prepared to meet those increasing needs. But there are new major national concerns for which weather information and services are going to become critical during the eighties.

As our population has grown, the demands for food, fiber, water and energy have increased dramatically. We need the best weather information possible to manage these critical resources efficiently and effectively. For example, in food production we must continue to help the farmer, but we must also provide key information for national decisions on the production of food. In water resources, it's essential that we provide the best prediction possible of the water flow in the rivers. And as the Nation turns to the use of solar, wind, and ocean thermal energy, weather information becomes more and more vital.

The National Weather Service will continue to coordinate many of its programs with other Federal, state, and local agencies and to cooperate with private meteorologists. We must strengthen this coordination in the eighties to ensure an effective overall weather service program in our Nation.

LANDSAT Addition Makes NOAA Nation's Civilian Satellite Agency

by David S. Johnson

The 1980's will be an exciting period for personnel of NOAA as it assumes new areas of responsibility as the Nation's operational remote sensing satellite agency.

Early in the decade NOAA will begin the design of an operational land remote sensing satellite system that will evolve from the current NASA LANDSAT research and development program. As with the present NOAA operational satellites — the GOES and the TIROS-N series — NOAA functions will include operating the spacecraft, recovery and pre-processing of the data, and assuring that the data will be available to a wide variety of users throughout the world. NOAA, additionally, will be working with NASA to improve the continuity of operationally useful data from the LANDSAT satellites during an interim operational period.

The operational enhancement of the present R&D system and the design of the new system will require NOAA to work with various private and governmental user groups to see how benefits to them from the use of land remote sensing data can be maximized and to involve them in specifying the objectives to be met by the new system. NASA will work closely with NOAA in providing the needed space technology and in designing the required operational satellite and associated ground systems.

If current proposals are accepted, NOAA, through the Department of Commerce, also will become heavily involved during the early 80's in the development and ultimate operation of a new series of satellites designed to collect oceanographic information. Last November when President Carter designated NOAA as the agency to manage all operational civilian

remote sensing activities from space, he also indicated that if it were decided to develop operational ocean satellites, a joint management of the program by NOAA, the Department of Defense, and NASA would be pursued.

Already a small task force of NOAA, NASA and DOD personnel has spent considerable time in preparing preliminary plans for a national oceanic satellite system. The plans being developed by this tri-agency group will be the cornerstone of any future ocean satellite program that may be approved.

The President also directed that separate operational weather satellite programs for the military and civil sectors be continued under Defense and NOAA because of their differing needs. Procurement of polar orbiting meteorological spacecraft of the current design will continue until development of a new system design is fully justified; future satellite design and development will be jointly undertaken by NOAA, NASA and Defense to maximize technology sharing and to minimize cost.

The fourth spacecraft in the GOES series, GOES-D, is scheduled for launch in the last half of 1980. It is possible that the third satellite in the TIROS-N series, NOAA-B, also will be launched this year. Present planning calls for at least two additional GOES spacecraft to be launched before the middle of the decade, and at least five more NOAA polar orbiting satellites by 1984.

Tax Note

Employees who are subject to state tax withholdings for the State of Nebraska may notice a minor change in their state tax for salary checks dated on or after January 23.

Hatch Act Revisited

Employees Covered

The Hatch Act applies to all full-time and part-time Federal employees in both the competitive and excepted service. Those who are employed on an intermittent or occasional basis, such as experts, consultants or members of NACOA, are only covered by the restrictions for the entire twenty-four hours of any day of actual employment.

If you are subject to the Hatch Act, you continue to be covered while on annual leave, sick leave, leave without pay, administrative leave, or furlough.

Notably exempted from coverage are: (1) employees appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who determine policies to be pursued by the United States in the nationwide administration of Federal laws, and (2) public members of the Regional Fishery Management Councils, as well as Council employees appointed by these members.

Basic Statutory Restrictions and Penalties

No officer or employee may use his or her official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with or affecting the result of an election. Further, no covered officer or employee may take an active part in partisan political management or in political campaigns.

An employee who violates these provisions of the Hatch Act may be removed from his/her position; at the least, a penalty of not less than 30 days' suspension without pay could be imposed. (In addition, Chapter 29 of Title 18, United States Code provides criminal penalties for certain proscribed political activities specified in that Chapter).

Examples of Prohibited Activities

According to the Office of Personnel Management, the following are examples of political management and campaign activities prohibited by the Hatch Act:

1. Serving as an officer of a political party, a member of a

National, State or local committee of a political party, an officer or member of a committee of a partisan political club, or being a candidate for any of these positions;

2. Organizing or reorganizing a political party organization or political club;

3. Directly or indirectly soliciting, receiving, collecting, handling, disbursing, or accounting for assessments, contributions, or other funds for a partisan political purpose;

4. Organizing, selling tickets to, promoting, or actively participating in a fund-raising activity of a candidate in a partisan election or of a political party, or political club;

5. Taking an active part in managing the political campaign of a candidate for public office in a partisan election or a candidate for political party office, including volunteer work for a partisan candidate, committee, party or nominating convention;

6. Becoming a candidate for, or campaigning for, an elective public office in a partisan election;

7. Soliciting votes in support of or in opposition to a candidate for public office in a partisan election or a candidate for political party office;

8. Acting as recorder, watcher, challenger, or similar officer at the polls on behalf of a political party or a candidate in a partisan election;

9. Driving voters to the polls on behalf of a political party or a candidate in a partisan election;

10. Endorsing or opposing a candidate for public office in a partisan election or a candidate for political party office in a political advertisement, a broadcast, campaign, literature, or similar material;

11. Serving as a delegate, alternate, or proxy to a political party convention;

12. Addressing a convention, caucus, rally, or similar gathering of a political party in support of or in opposition to a partisan candidate for public office or political party office; and/or

(Continued on p. 7)

NOAA Lists Current Vacancies

| Announcement Number | Position Title | Grade | Organization | Location | Issue Date | Closing Date |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------|--------------|
| HQS 79-152(CB) | Personnel Officer | GS-15 | HQS | Rockville, Md. | 1/10 | 1/31 |
| NOS 80-23(LAD) | Reproduction Officer | GS-15 | NOS | Washington, D.C. | 1/16 | 2/6 |
| NOS 80-21(MME) | Supervisory Cartographer | GS-15 | NOS | Silver Spring, Md. | 1/16 | 2/6 |
| NWS 80-29 | Hydrologist | GS-14 | NWS | Silver Spring, Md. | 1/11 | 2/1 |
| NWS 80-28(GZJ) | Supervisory Electronics Engineer | GS-14 | NWS | Silver Spring, Md. | 1/11 | 2/1 |
| NOS 80-24(LAD) | Ast. Chief, Reproduction Division | GS-14 | NOS | Washington, D.C. | 1/16 | 2/6 |
| EDIS 80-24(CG) | Supervisory Oceanographer | GS-13 | EDIS | Washington, D.C. | 1/10 | 1/31 |
| EDIS 80-20(EAF) | Meteorologist | GS-13 | EDIS | Houston, Tex. | 1/10 | 1/31 |
| EDIS 80-25(CG) | Supervisory Physical Scientist | GS-13 | EDIS | Washington, D.C. | 1/10 | 1/31 |
| HQS 79-162(CB) | Classification Specialist | GS-13 | HQS | Washington, D.C. | 1/10 | 1/31 |
| WR 80-07(DD) | Electronics Technician | GS-13 | NWS | Salt Lake City, Utah | 1/16 | 1/30 |
| EDIS 80-23(CG) | Supervisory Physical Scientist | GS-13 | EDIS | Washington, D.C. | 1/16 | 2/6 |
| HQS 79-159(RW) | Program Analyst | GS-13 | HQS | Washington, D.C. | 1/8 | 1/29 |
| HQS 79-165(CB) | Public Information Specialist | GS-12/13 | HQS | Rockville, Md. | 1/11 | 2/1 |
| CR 80-4(GL) | Supervisory Electronics Technician | GS-12 | NWS | Denver, Colo. | 1/16 | 1/30 |
| CR 80-1(MK) | Meteorologist | GS-12 | NWS | Kansas City, Mo. | 1/16 | 1/30 |
| WR 80-04(DD) | Hydrologist | GS-12 | NWS | Portland, Ore. | 1/16 | 1/30 |
| WR 80-02(DD) | Hydrologist | GS-11/12 | NWS | Seattle, Wash. | 1/16 | 1/30 |
| WR 79-152(DD) | Electronics Technician | GS-11 | NWS | Reno, Nev. | 1/16 | 1/30 |
| | | (promotion potential GS-12) | | | | |
| WR 79-153(DD) | Electronics Technician | GS-10 | NWS | Eugene, Ore. | 1/16 | 1/30 |
| | | (promotion potential GS-11) | | | | |
| ER 79-102 | Electronics Technician | GS-10/11 | NWS | Charleston, W.V. | 1/16 | 1/30 |
| WR 80-01(DD) | Meteorological Technician | GS-10 | NWS | Sacramento, Calif. | 1/16 | 1/30 |
| WR 80-08(DD) | Electronics Technician | GS-9/10 | NWS | Portland, Ore. | 1/16 | 1/30 |
| CR 80-3(GL) | Meteorological Technician | GS-9/10 | NWS | Omaha, Nebr. | 1/16 | 1/30 |
| SER 80-6 | Fishery Biologist | GS-9 | NMFS | Beaufort, N.C. | 1/16 | 1/30 |
| | | (promotion potential to GS-11) | | | | |

PERSONNEL

Recently, the Career Development Division, MB/PER2, reorganized the Employee Development Assistants. Their responsibilities include not only processing requests for training, but also providing technical guidance in all of the administrative aspects involved in enrolling only Washington area NOAA employees in courses of training under the Government Employees Training Act, including in-house, Agency, interagency, non-government and university training. The assistants and their areas of responsibility are:

Irene Churgin, Office of Management and Budget
Margaret Griffin, NWS and NESS
Gail Nimetz, NOS and EDIS
Frances Teachum, NOAA Headquarters, R&D, Office of Fisheries, and OCZM

Any administrative questions concerning training should be directed to the person responsible. The telephone number for all is 443-8626.

GIVE BLOOD

Hatch Act (From p. 6)

13. Initiating or circulating a partisan nominating petition.

Examples of Permissible Activities

All employees are free to engage in political activity which is consistent with the Hatch Act and the prohibited activities listed above. Each employee retains the right to—

1. Register and vote in any election;
2. Express his/her opinion as an individual privately and publicly on political subjects and candidates;

3. Display a political picture, sticker, badge, or button;

4. Participate in the nonpartisan activities of a civic, community, social, labor, or professional organization, or of a similar organization;

5. Be a member of a political party or other political organization and attend meetings open to the general membership and vote on candidates and issues;

6. Attend a political convention, rally, fund-raising function or other political gathering as a spectator;

7. Sign a political petition as an individual;

8. Make a financial contribution to a political party or organization;

9. Take an active part, as an independent candidate, or in support of an independent candidate, in a partisan election in certain excepted localities (which can be identified upon your request);

10. Take an active part, as a candidate or in support of a candidate, in a nonpartisan election;

11. Be politically active in connection with a question which is not specifically identified with a political party, such as a constitutional amendment, referendum, approval of a municipal

ordinance or any other question or issue of a similar character;

12. Serve as an election judge or clerk at the polls on behalf of a jurisdiction which conducts the election while discharging the duties in an impartial manner;

13. Otherwise participate fully in public affairs, except as prohibited by law, in a manner which does not materially compromise the employee's efficiency or integrity, or the neutrality, efficiency or integrity of the agency.

Any reports or complaints concerning possible violations of the Hatch Act should be referred to the General Counsel's Office.

FROM THE GALLEY

CRABMEAT BROCCOLI CASSEROLE



- 1 package (6 ounces) frozen king, snow, or other crabmeat or
- 1 can (6½ or 7½ ounces) crabmeat
- 1 package (10 ounces) frozen broccoli spears
- 2 tablespoons margarine or butter
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 1/2 teaspoon salt

- 1 cup half-and-half or milk
- 1/4 cup thinly sliced green onion
- 1 tablespoon coarsely chopped pimiento
- 2 tablespoons slivered almonds

Thaw crabmeat if frozen; drain well. Remove any remaining shell or cartilage. Thaw broccoli and cut stems into bite-size pieces, keeping flowerettes separate. Melt margarine or butter in small pan; stir in flour and salt. Stir in half-and-half or milk; cook over moderate heat until thickened, stirring constantly. Fold in crabmeat, onion, and pimiento. Arrange broccoli flowerettes around edge of a shallow baking dish or heatproof platter, 10 by 6 by 2 inches. Fill center with remaining broccoli pieces and spoon sauce over broccoli in center of casserole. Sprinkle nuts over top. Bake in moderate oven 375°F., 20 minutes or until hot and bubbly. Makes 4 servings.*

*To serve 6 or 8, double recipe and increase baking time to 25 to 30 minutes, or until hot and bubbly.



NOAA Corps Graduates 66th Class

The recent graduation ceremonies of the 66th NOAA Corps Officers Training Class held at Kings Point, N.Y., included guests James P. Walsh, NOAA Deputy Director, Capt. Kelly E. Taggart, NOS Office of Fleet Operations, and Howard Case, Acting Superintendent of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. From left to right (1st row): Cdr. Walter F. Forster II, Officer-in-Charge of the NOAA Officer Training Center; Walsh; Case; Taggart; (2nd row) Lt.(j.g.) Roger L. Parsons, Assistant Instructor; and graduates: Ensigns Peter J. Celone III, Ann F. (Lisa) Trimble, Daniel J. Marler, Gary A. Van Den Berg, (3rd row) J. Scott Ferguson, John Azbitchuck, George E. White, James R. Gordon, (4th row) Richard E. Groff, Darryl J. Williams, John L. Leslie III, and Steven J. Konrad.

NOAA news

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Anastasion to NACOA

Steven N. Anastasion, Director of the Office of Ocean Engineering, accepted the position as Executive Director of the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere effective January 4.

Capt. William D. Barbee has been designated Acting Director, Office of Ocean Engineering.



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