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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

# NOAA news

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

## CIRA To Explore Weather Effects On Humans

NOAA and Colorado State University (CSU) have agreed to create a research institute designed to explore atmospheric problems affecting the way humans adjust to their environment.

The institute will be called the Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere (CIRA) and housed on CSU's Fort Collins, Colorado,

campus. It is the seventh cooperative research institute established by NOAA, Administrator Richard A. Frank said.

The memorandum of understanding creating CIRA was signed by Frank and CSU Acting President Dr. Charles O. Neidt.

Frank noted that NOAA and CSU have collaborated

on atmospheric research for many years. "CIRA will complement the research activities of NOAA and the University's Department of Atmospheric Science," he said. "The institute will concern itself with atmospheric 'research themes' or programs upon which special expertise now available at either parent organization can be focused."

Frank added that the CIRA staff also will attempt to identify research areas in which it lacks sufficient expertise or material resources and will attempt to fill those needs through the recruiting of visiting fellows and the use of other facilities.

CIRA initially will focus on studies of global climate, local weather forecasting and weather modification, making use of temperature and moisture data gathered by NOAA's latest weather satellite, the GOES-4.

The institute will be staffed by scientists from NOAA's Environmental Research Laboratories, National Earth Satellite Service and CSU Department of Atmospheric Sciences. Scientists from other universities and agencies from both here and abroad also will be invited to work at CIRA. Visiting fellows will be selected on the basis of their scholarship and ability to contribute to CIRA research.

Professor Thomas H. VanderHaar, CIRA's 1st Director and head of CSU's  
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## 'You Can!' Film Premieres

Some movie stars who will never see themselves on the screen and some actors who can't hear a sound track attended the premiere showing October 29th, of NOAA's newest film.

At the Hubert H. Humphrey Health and Human Services building in Washington, D.C., two dozen handicapped youngsters were among the 250 people who attended the showing of *You Can*, a film that tells their story. The documentary is about handicapped high schoolers participation in what many people would have considered an impossible program for them — hands on marine science training.

The point of the film was emphasized by the reactions of the young people as they relived the challenges and the achievements of five weeks in the surf, salt marshes and laboratories of the Marine Science School for the Handicapped on Wallops Island, Virginia.

*You Can* depicts the third year of the program—the summer of 1979 when 22 students and eight staff headed by Dr. Edward Keller, a biology teacher at West

### TO THE NOAA FAMILY:

During 1980 NOAA has celebrated its 10th anniversary in both deeds and words. Now we can look back over this year of solid accomplishments and be proud of the record we have set. Our agency has taken on new responsibilities and continued to carry out ongoing programs, even as we tightened our belts to perform this activity with staff and resources remaining essentially constant.

Throughout the year NOAA's employees have responded in a highly professional manner, enhancing our agency's tradition of service to the Nation and setting a high standard for achievement and effectiveness. Our successes have been due to hard work all along the line. I thank you for your efforts and congratulate you on an exceptionally good year. NOAA is an agency in which we can all take justifiable pride. Please accept my very best wishes for the coming holiday season.

Richard A. Frank  
Administrator

Virginia University, took part in the course.

The school is the brainchild of Keller, who is orthopedically handicapped. He gained support for the program from the National Science Foundation in 1976. Keller enlisted the aid of the instructors from the Gallaudet College Model Secondary

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Because of the Christmas holiday, there will be no issue of *NOAA News* on December 29. Publication will resume on January 5.

## Pennsylvania CZM Plan Approved

The state of Pennsylvania has received Commerce Department approval of its coastal \$1.3 million grant to implement it.

At ceremonies in Erie and Philadelphia, Pa., Martin Belsky, head of NOAA's policy and planning office, congratulated the state for its successful efforts and emphasized the importance of Pennsylvania receiving federal approval of its program at this time.

"Right now is an oppor-

tune moment for Pennsylvania to become a part of the growing network of states with federally-approved coastal management programs," he said. "Congress recently authorized a multi-million dollar program for states like Pennsylvania to acquire coastal land and to construct low-cost projects aimed at revitalizing the nation's waterfronts."

Belsky added that Pennsylvania was unique because it  
*(Continued on p. 4)*

## LETTER FROM THE LABS

About half of the nearly 50 NOAA research facilities are located on or near a university campus. To capitalize on this fact, several NOAA/university cooperative institutes have been established in recent years. The two newest institutes (CIRA at Colorado State University in Fort Collins, and CIMSS, at the University of Wisconsin in Madison), along with the oldest (CIRES, at the University of Colorado in Boulder), were highlighted in a previous column (NOAA News, 11/17/80). The work of the remaining four institutes is touched on here.

**CIMAS** – At the University of Miami, in Florida, scientists of the Cooperative Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Studies are developing a marine ecology model aimed at predicting the shifting balance between marine life, the physical environment, and human activities. According to Dr. Eric B. Kraus, CIMAS director, this major fisheries-oriented project will provide for better management of our marine resources.

In the area of climate research, a great deal of work is being done at CIMAS to plan a North Atlantic heat flow project. "This major undertaking to study the poleward transport of oceanic heat is likely to occupy the international oceanographic community for at least the next ten years," Kraus explains. Studies are also being made of climatic changes in the equatorial Pacific.

Another topic of concern at CIMAS is the problem of along shore sediment transport by waves and currents. Kraus states that "The most valuable piece of real estate in the nation is an 81,000-mile ribbon of land bordering our shoreline. More than one-third of this is being significantly eroded." A related problem is the silting-in of navigation channels.

**JISAO** – The role of the ocean in climate variations, particu-

larly year-to-year changes, is one of the focal points of research at the Joint Institute for the Study of the Atmosphere and Ocean. JISAO director John M. Wallace, of the University of Washington in Seattle, explains that work during the past year has centered on the response of midlatitude climate to changing sea surface temperatures in the tropics. Dr. Wallace states that visiting British scientist Brian Hoskins, more than anyone else, has put forth a clear explanation of how these teleconnections could occur.

"Traditionally, theoreticians have tended to idealize the atmospheric flow in terms of a family of waves encircling the poles, along latitude circles," says Wallace. But Hoskins has shown that waves generated in a particular area, such as the central equatorial Pacific, tend to follow great circle paths which may cut sharply across latitude circles.

Another visiting British scientist, noted physical oceanographer Adrian Gill was the driving force behind the recent JISAO-sponsored workshop that explored this and related climate problems (NOAA News, 10/6/80).

**JIMAR** – Dr. Dennis W. Moore directs the Joint Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Research, located at the University of Hawaii, in Honolulu. This institute, established in 1977 along with CIMAS and JISAO, studies tsunamis, equatorial oceanography, and climate. JIMAR climate studies, headed by Prof. Colin S. Ramage, include not only how the tropical ocean helps to regulate atmospheric circulation, but also how the atmosphere acts on the ocean (NOAA News, 6/30/80).

Moore states that JIMAR is now gearing up for the Pacific Equatorial Ocean Dynamics (PEQUOD) program. This new multi-year experiment, which Moore

helped to plan, will study the response of the tropical Pacific to wind acting on the sea surface. This will bring improved knowledge of the equatorial oceans including the dynamics of climate-related sea surface temperature.

Present tsunami studies at JIMAR involve theoretical and numerical modeling of the propagation of these seismic sea waves. Other recent advances include the development of an open-ocean tsunami recording system, using pressure sensors placed on the sea floor, and progress toward satellite telemetry of the tsunami data. **CIMMS** – The University of Oklahoma, in Norman, is the site of the Cooperative Institute for Mesoscale Meteorological Studies, established in 1978. (Note the distinction between Oklahoma's "mesoscale meteorological" CIMMS and Wisconsin's "meteorological satellite" CIMSS.) CIMMS research is directed toward understanding severe storms and the associated mesoscale weather systems.

Acting director Dr. Yoshi Sasaki singles out a recent CIMMS report summarizing laboratory investigations of tornado-like vortices, prepared by visiting scientist Hobutaka Monji of Kyoto University. The report states that the main reason for investigating vortices in the lab is that real tornadoes, being so sporadic and violent, are difficult to measure. (A mini-rocket for direct probing of tornadoes has been developed, but not yet put to the final test – see NOAA News, 12/1/80.) Such laboratory experiments can provide quantitative estimates of tornado characteristics for use in numerical models.

Drs. Saslo and Monji also helped to edit the recently-published lecture notes of last spring's CIMMS-sponsored Symposium on the Dynamics of Mesometeorological Disturbances, which featured five internationally-known speakers.

## Storm Jeanne Pushes West

Tropical storm Jeanne, downgraded from hurricane status, has pushed farther westward in the Gulf of Mexico than any other major tropical storm in recent history, according to Dr. Herbert Riehl, noted tropical meteorologist with NOAA.

Riehl takes his facts from the NOAA publication "Tropical Cyclones of the North Atlantic Ocean, 1891-1977," plus his long years of experience in tropical meteorology. "The tropical storm got this far west because it intensified while moving into the Gulf," Riehl explained. "Since intensifying storms tend to move to the left, this kept it away from the dry air along the north Gulf coast."

The fact that this development is occurring while cold polar air is dumping snow over the Rocky Mountain states makes the situation all the more unique, said the scientist. "Normally, when a tropical storm finally hits the coast, it dies off as its moisture supply is cut off. But in this case, the mixing of tropical air with cold, moist air from the north could cause the tropical storm to redevelop into a major extratropical storm. It could retain enough of its present punch to be a big precipitation producer in the eastern United States." He emphasizes that he discusses this possibility as a researcher and not as a forecaster.

According to Riehl, this type of weather event occasionally occurs as late in the year as September, but there is no record of it ever happening as late as November. "The remarkable fact is the juxtaposition of the winter snowstorm over the Rockies and the tropical storm in the Gulf, bringing the Arctic and the deep tropics very close together indeed."

Dr. Riehl has been a teacher and researcher in the field of tropical meteorology for some 40 years.



**Thorough inspection** — Visitors view cetacean skulls at the La Jolla NMFS Center.

## Open Houses Held Nationwide

Six fisheries centers from California to Florida and a marine center in Virginia have held open houses the past couple of months.

The open houses at the Southeast Fisheries Centers in Charleston, S.C.; Miami, Fla.; Pascagoula, Miss.; Beaufort, N.C.; and Sandyhook, N.J., were all well attended.

Two thousand and eleven visitors toured the Charleston, S.C. laboratory on October 5 and 6. The open house was a joint cooperative effort between the lab and the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Center complex.

The Miami fisheries center also held a joint open house with the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory at the Virginia

Key Marine Science complex. A total of 3,886 visitors viewed displays and demonstrations that included net mending, mini-sub, diverse aquaria and satellite oceanography.

The Mississippi laboratory's Pascagoula facility opened its doors on October 25 and reported 150 visitors. The two most popular attractions were the net mending demonstration and a tour of the *Oregon II*.

The Beaufort laboratory, located on Pivers Island near Beaufort, N.C. held a multi-



**Welcome aboard** — Capt. Ron Newsom greets Va. Governor John Dalton on the *Researcher*.

ple celebration the week of September 29. The lab hosted 125 visitors October 3. Governor Hunt proclaimed "Coastal and Marine Week in North Carolina" to focus attention on the variety of programs and problems that significantly affect coastal resources.

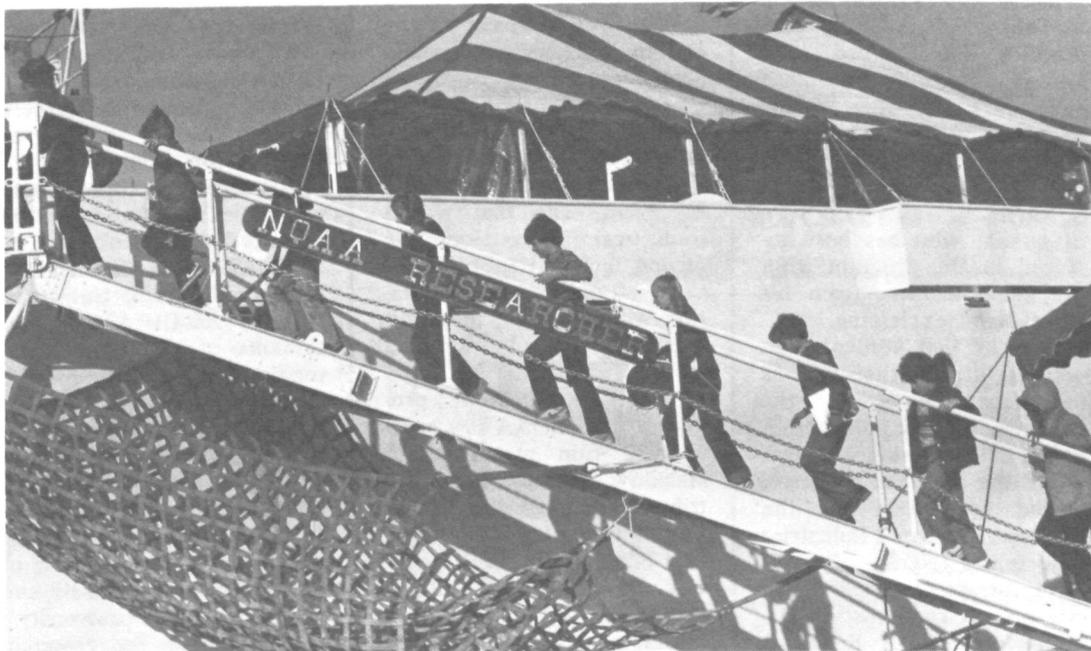
The 10th annual open house at the Sandy Hook laboratory in Highlands, N.J. took place October 17. Students and other guests were shown current research activities through poster and aquaria displays. Staff divers had set up an underwater communications exhibit.

In the Southwest, The La Jolla, California Center and the *David Starr Jordan* were the sites of open house observances on October 3 and 4. During the two days, an estimated 700 people toured the lab and 1,500 trooped through the ship.

Another arm of the agency, the Atlantic Marine Center in Norfolk, Va. held an open house on October 20. Approximately 1,000 visitors toured the *Researcher* and the *Mt. Mitchell* ships and viewed various exhibits depicting programs, works, and instruments used by NOAA.



**Lab Tour** — Charleston laboratory experiments are explained to visitors.



**Captains for a day** — Children from Norfolk area junior high schools board the *Researcher*.



## 'You Can!' Premieres

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School for the Deaf and the West Virginia school for the Blind, as well as from NOAA.

The program offers outstanding handicapped high school students pre-college experience in the marine sciences and exposure to practicing oceanographers like NOAA's Dr. Thomas S. Austin.

Austin, who has been involved in the program from the start, lectures from his wheelchair, explaining scientific tasks that students can perform despite their various handicaps. He is, for the students, the role model from which the film takes its name.

At the October premiere, hosted by NOAA and the National Ocean Industries Association (NOIA), Deputy Administrator James P. Walsh introduced Dr. Austin, Dr. Keller and NOIA President Charles D. Matthews. Mat-

thews spoke briefly on the important role of both government and industry to provide opportunities in the marine sciences for young people.

Two versions of the 28-minute, color film have been produced by NOAA and both were screened at the October 29 event. The first was a traditional film version. The second included subtitles for the deaf and expanded narration which enables the sight-impaired to get the full meaning of the film.

*You Can*, which was produced by NOAA's award-winning film maker, Elliot Macklow, is now being distributed through the NOAA film library at 11420 Rockville Pike (Room 039), Rockville, MD, 20852. The film is available in 16mm color with sound.

— Ryck Lydecker

## Heed The Wind Chill Factor

Knowing the wind chill factor this winter is as important to your comfort and safety as determining the temperature, say NOAA.

The wind chill factor indicates the combined cooling effect of wind and temperature on the human body, meteorologists with NOAA's National Weather Service note.

When the temperature drops to 30 degrees Fahrenheit (F) and the wind is blowing at 10 miles per hour, the effect on exposed skin is 16 degrees F.

The same wind speed at minus 30 degrees F produces the effect of minus 58 degrees F.

National Weather Service meteorologists say that knowing the wind chill factor, you can guard against frostbite and hypothermia — the rapid lowering of the body's internal temperature that affects judgment and sometimes results in death.

## CIRA Created

(Continued from p. 1)

Department of Atmospheric Sciences, noted that CIRA will provide a structure for continuity of research and funding that was unavailable in the past. "We can now look ahead and take on broader projects," Vander-Haar said, adding:

"The co-location of NOAA scientists on the CSU campus also immensely strengthens our ability to conduct top quality research on problems of unusual economic importance to the country."

Earl G. Droessler, head of NOAA's Office of University Affairs, said CIRA is further evidence of NOAA's growing relationship with the academic world. He praised the institute as a means of finding solutions to technical and scientific problems related to NOAA's mission.

CIRA will be run by an executive board consisting of NOAA and CSU officials, and chaired by the university's vice president for research, George G. Olson.

Hypothermia usually occurs when a person wearing wet clothing is exposed to temperatures at or slightly above freezing. Winds help bring on hypothermia by increasing the loss of body heat.

Frostbite occurs when wind chill temperatures drop below minus 25 degrees F.

Individual heat loss at various wind chill temperatures vary according to a person's health, general metabolism and the appropriateness of dress. The

(Continued on p. 5)

## Grant Approved

(Continued from p. 1)

is the only approved state with both a fresh and salt water coastal zone.

The current grant from the Office of Coastal Zone Management will be augmented by more than \$325,000 in matching support from the state.

Several projects supported by the grant are aimed at improving Pennsylvania's urban waterfront and increasing public access to the state's Lake Erie recreation areas. Included are:

- A \$30,000 study to upgrade Philadelphia's rail system, involving Conrail, the Chessie system and the Pennsylvania Railroad;
- A \$39,000 project to prepare plans and engineering drawings to build a recreation area at Philadelphia's two-and-one-half-acre William Penn Park;
- A three-month effort in Erie County to increase public access to Elk Creek, a wooded area in Girard Township now owned by the Pennsylvania Electric Company that has been offered to Girard, and
- A \$37,500 plan to set up a special bus route to bring some of the estimated four million annual visitors to Lake Erie's Presque Isle State Park.

# 24 NOAA Components Receive Unit Citations

At the annual NOAA awards ceremony held Dec. 5, 24 offices received unit citations for commendable performances and outstanding contributions during the past year.

● **NWS – Techniques Development Laboratory** – For an outstanding level of productivity and scientific research and development. The development of Model Output Statistics ranks as one of the major contributions in the history of forecast guidance.

● **NWS – WSO Pensacola** – For its exemplary performance in the face of the severe threat of Hurricane Frederic in September 1979.

● **NWS – WSO Mobile** – For its exemplary performance in the face of the severe threat of Hurricane Frederic in September 1979.

● **NMFS – Harvesting Technology Sea Turtle Excluder Trawl Project** – For its outstanding collective efforts toward furthering management capabilities of the Service.

● **NMFS – Enforcement Division** – For producing an Enforcement Operations Manual which is a vital step in efforts to manage and increase the productivity of enforcement activities.

● **RD – Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Assessment Program** – For the development of a program of multidisciplinary scientific research which meets the environmental information needs of decision-makers responsible for leasing the Alaska OCS for oil and gas development.

● **NWS – WSO Evansville** – For its superb performance during the disastrous July 26 flash flooding in southern Indiana.

● **NWS – WSO Klamath Falls** – For its general weather services and specialized agricultural services to southcentral Oregon and northeastern California.

● **NWS – WSO Bethel** – For its outstanding performance and accomplishments in observations which

has given it an excellent rating in the Alaska region.

● **NWS – Pacific Region, Regional Substation Management Section** – For outstanding contribution and achievement in three NOAA/NWS programs.

● **NWS – Facilities Engineering Branch** – For outstanding performance in the preparation of sites for installation of equipment for the AFOS Program.

● **ERL – Research Facilities Center** – For outstanding performance in logging over 2300 flight hours in support of a multitude of national and international programs.

● **ERL – Users' Network of Applied Models for Air Pollution** – For its contributions to the creation and implementation of UNAMAP.

● **ERL – Space Environment Services Center** – For unusual dedication and ingenuity in greatly advancing and improving the NOAA/ERL program of solar-terrestrial services.

● **CZM – Marine Sanctuaries Operations and Enforcement Staff** – For its individual and collective efforts in management of NOAA's marine sanctuaries.

● **NWS – Jacksonville Center, Weather Service Unit** – For outstanding support provided to the FAA's Jacksonville, Florida, Air Route Traffic Control Center during 1978 and 1979.

● **ERL – Boulder Atmospheric Observatory** – For outstanding performance in bringing the BAO tower into operation and planning and formulating the BAO scientific program.

● **ERL – Real Time Data Group** – For unusual dedication and ingenuity in obtaining parts and developing software to collect, process and display data from SELDADS.

● **NMFS – Financial Services Division** – Washington, D.C.; **Financial Assistance Branch** – Northeast Region; **Financial Services Branch** – Southeast Region; **Financial Services Office** – Northwest

**Region; Financial Services Office** – Southwest Region. For administering five active programs of varied financial services for the fishing industry and performing residual administrative duties for two inactive programs.

● **NOS – NOAA Ship Researcher** – For outstanding contribution to the scientific field during 1979.

● **NMFS – Plan Review Program** – For outstanding performance in meeting its responsibilities under the FCMA.

● **NMFS – Southeast Region Law Enforcement Division** – For a commendable job in meeting its responsibilities with limited re-

sources through an innovative approach to solving enforcement problems.

● **NMFS – Southeast Region Environmental Assessment Branch** – For exemplary implementation of contracting permit application reviews in the Southeast Region. Recognized were the **Regional Office** – Beaufort Field Office – Panama City Field Office – Galveston Field Office

● **NOS – New Datum Section** – For outstanding performance and accomplishments during the transition period from one computer for another in transferring 3,100 horizontal adjustment sets of data.

## NWS Golf Association Formed

At their annual meeting during the NWS sponsored golf tournament in October, the players voted to form the National Weather Service Golf Association. The stated purpose of the Association is "the furtherance of the camaraderie and fraternity that has grown from our common enjoyment of the game of golf." The Association is the product of the continued growth in popularity of the annual golf tournament the

NWS has sponsored since 1971.

Ray Barnes from Mobile, Ala., was elected the first president and Marshall Hatch from Miami, Fla., is the Executive Director. Membership and participation are invited from all NOAA employees both active and retired. For information write Christelle Christian, Secretary NWSGA, 2564 West End Rd., West Palm Beach, Fla. 33406.

## Heed The Wind Chill Factor

(Continued from p. 4)

following wind chill table, however, shows the cooling power for various combinations of wind and tempera-

ture and should help gauge the amount of protection needed despite what the thermometer shows.

Calm	15	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45
5	12	27	22	16	11	6	0	-5	-10	-15	-21	-26	-31	-36	-42	-47	-52
10	22	16	10	3	-3	-9	-15	-22	-27	-34	-40	-46	-52	-58	-64	-71	-77
15	16	9	2	-5	-11	-18	-25	-31	-38	-45	-51	-58	-65	-72	-78	-85	-92
20	12	4	-1	-10	-17	-24	-31	-39	-46	-53	-60	-67	-74	-81	-88	-95	-103
25	8	1	-7	-15	-22	-29	-36	-44	-51	-59	-66	-74	-81	-88	-96	-103	-110
30	6	-2	-10	-18	-25	-33	-41	-49	-56	-64	-71	-79	-86	-93	-101	-109	-116
35	4	-4	-12	-20	-27	-35	-43	-52	-58	-67	-74	-82	-89	-97	-105	-113	-120
40	3	-5	-13	-21	-29	-37	-45	-53	-60	-69	-76	-84	-92	-100	-107	-115	-123
45	2	-6	-14	-22	-30	-38	-46	-54	-62	-70	-78	-85	-93	-102	-109	-117	-125

**FGLI Improved**

President Carter signed into law October 10 a bill designed to improve the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance (FGLI) program.

Approximately 2,350,000 Federal employees enrolled in the OPM administered program are affected by the new law.

The changes, which go into effect with the first pay period on or after October 1, 1981, increase the amount of insurance available to younger employees and offer options for additional coverage to all brackets.

According to OPM Director Alan K. Campbell, the new package "gives employees a better insurance buy for their money." It is also designed to end unfair cost discrimination against younger employees.

Under the revised plan, employees age 35 or less will receive twice the amount of coverage with no increase in premiums. Employees age 36 to 44 will also see their coverage increased with no hike in costs, but the increase will be smaller as the employee's age approaches 45.

The government will continue to pay its share of one third the amount of employee premiums, as it did before the law was passed.

Who, then, will assume the cost of the newly extended coverage? Under the revised plan, beginning in 1989, employees who retire

before the age of 65 will have to pay life insurance premiums until their 65th birthday. Under the former plan, early retirees paid no premiums after the date of their retirement, even though they retained full coverage until age 65.

There are other changes as well. All employees will be able to purchase additional optional insurance at competitive group rates in multiples of one to five times their annual pay (rounded to the next higher thousand).

Employees will also be permitted to purchase life insurance on family members. Coverage will include \$5,000 upon the death of an employee's spouse and \$2,500 on the death of an unmarried dependent child under age 22.

The costs of additional optional insurance will be borne entirely by the employee and may be elected during a special open season which OPM will announce at a later date.

A third major change in the FGLI program will permit employees retiring in the near future to choose a lesser reduction in their post-retirement regular insurance coverage. Under the old plan, insurance for annuitants depreciated after age 65 at 2 percent of face value per month, down to a minimum of 25 percent of the amount of coverage at retirement. The new premiums and reduction levels have not yet been finalized.

**New SES Program**

Eleven candidates have been selected to participate in NOAA's first Senior Executive Service Candidate Development Program. They are:

Henry R. Beasley, NMFS Chief, International Organization and Agreements Division

Louis J. Boezi, OA/NWS Chief, Operational Systems Engineering Branch

Dr. David B. Duane, RD/SG Program Development

Roland A. Finch, NMFS Chief, Plan Review Division

Dr. William H. Hooke, RD/ERL Chief, Atmospheric Studies

Dr. John B. Hovermale, OA/NWS Chief, Development Division, NMC

Donald E. Humphries, MB Chief, Management Analysis Division

W. John Hussey, OA/NESS NOSS Deputy Program Manager for NOAA

Lawrence E. Hyatt, OA/NESS Chief, Application Division

Thomas E. Johnson, OA/NOS Chief, Scientific Services Division

Elizabeth J. Yeates, OA/EDIS Chief, Library and Information Service Division

Announced in April of this year, the program responds to the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 and subsequent Office of Personnel Management and Department of Commerce regulations which require the establishment of

programs for the systematic development of candidates for the Senior Executive Service for the purpose of improving individual executive performance and the productivity of Federal organizations. A graduate of this two-year, part-time program may be appointed to SES managerial positions (for which technical/professional qualification requirements are met), after certification by a Qualifications Review Board, without a further merit staffing process.

Eligibility for the program this year was limited to employees of NOAA at the GS-15 level. A Personnel Management Review Panel comprised of three SES members rated and ranked one-hundred sixteen applicants for the program against announced criteria and twenty-seven, determined to be "Best Qualified" on the basis of overall numerical ratings, participated in the Department of Commerce Managerial Assessment Center to provide additional information on potential for assuming executive level responsibilities. In making its final selections for the program, the Executive Resources Board reviewed applications and assessment data for all "Best Qualified" applicants, considered organizational and mission needs of NOAA, anticipated SES staffing requirements, affirmative action, and the recommendations of appropriate MLC and MPE Directors.

The eleven candidates selected for the program will participate in a combination of developmental experiences, rotational assignments, and formal training that includes the OPM-sponsored Executive Development Seminar and designated core curriculum established by the Department and NOAA, as well as additional formal training based on identified developmental needs of the individual.

**Next Issue — 1980 NOAA Awards**

Constance M. Johnson, Personnel Management Specialist for the Office of Personnel, Planning and Evaluation Division, died on October 20 after a brief illness. She enter-

ed the Federal service 31 years ago with Coast and Geodetic Survey. Most of her career with NOAA and predecessor agencies was in personnel management.

Dr. Robert J. Mahler has been appointed Director of the Office of Programs for the Environmental Research Laboratories (ERL) in Boulder.

Mahler's job is to provide management advice and support to both the ERL director and the various laboratories and program offices throughout the United States.

Before assuming his present duties, Mahler headed the Office of Program Development of the National Bureau of Standards' Time and Frequency Division. He has previously served as Chief of the Solid State Physics Section, helping to develop highly accurate, celebrated infrared detectors. Earlier work for that agency included basic research on magnetic resonance in various materials.

Prior to becoming a physicist, Mahler worked as an oceanographer for the Navy Hydrographic Office, gathering data for the study of underwater sound propagation. Before that, he served as an Air Force meteorologist, forecasting weather in support of military flight operations at Ladd Air Force Base in Fairbanks, Alaska, and attaining the rank of Captain.

A native of Los Angeles, California, Mahler received a B.A. in meteorology from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1955 and a PhD in physics from the University of Colorado in 1963. He will complete work toward a Master of Business Administration at the University of Colorado in December.

Dr. Mahler is a member of the American Physical Society and has authored more than 30 publications.

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Dr. Harold W. Yates, director of the Office of Research, NESS, has been named acting technical director, it has been announced. He replaces Dr. George Ludwig who has transferred to ERL.

Robert B. Scott has joined the Environmental Data and Information Service's (EDIS) headquarters staff as Special Assistant for Land Remote Sensing for a 2-year period under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act.

Scott comes to EDIS from the State of Washington's Department of Natural Resources, where he supervised photogrammetric and remote sensing operations and development including applications of LANDSAT data. His 30 years of professional experience includes geological exploration and development in Northern Canada and Southwest Africa (now Namibia) and development of manufacturing applications of physical metallurgy in the aerospace industry.



Robert B. Scott

Following World War II service as an officer in the Royal Canadian Engineers, Scott received a bachelor of science degree in mining engineering and geology from the University of Toronto in 1946. He completed additional graduate studies in economic geology at the University of British Columbia and at the University of Washington in physical metallurgy and in remote sensing of natural resources.

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Edward L. Ridley has been named Director of the Environmental Data and Information Service's National Oceanographic Data Center. Ridley was formerly chief of

the Center for Environmental Assessment Services' Marine Environmental Assessment Division.

Ridley first entered the Federal Government as an oceanographer with the Naval Oceanographic Office in 1954. In 1961, he assumed



Edward L. Ridley

responsibility for a marine science program to provide the Department of the Navy with marine environmental information to design, develop, and implement an underwater test range in the Tongue of the Ocean in the Bahamas.

In 1964, he was selected to manage a generalized oceanographic survey program that involved four ships and some 70 professional and support personnel. Subsequently, Ridley was appointed Director of the Naval Oceanographic Office's Physical Oceanography Division where he designed and implemented programs to monitor the extent of marine environmental degradation resulting from at-sea disposal of contaminated dredged material. These studies included field measurement programs and data interpretation and reporting.

In 1973, Ridley became acting Director of the Naval Oceanographic Office's Ocean Sciences Department with responsibility to provide marine related data to the Navy's fleet. This included a program of oceanographic measurements from aircraft

and assessing the utility of observations from satellites in documenting oceanographic phenomena.

In 1978, Ridley transferred to the Environmental Data and Information Service where he managed a NOAA program of assessments of the impact of human activities on the marine environment.

Ridley is an alumnus of St. Paul's College in Lawrenceville, Va., and also did graduate work in oceanography at Johns Hopkins University and the University of Rhode Island. His membership in professional and scientific societies includes the Marine Technology Society and the American Meteorological Society.

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OIC Dave Horner, Larry Blanchard, Dave Larm, and Del Porter were presented awards for their performance during the May 12th tornado at Sedalia, Mo. It was the second time in three years the Columbia, Mo. NWS staff has issued timely tornado warnings for the Sedalia area. The warnings have saved lives and reduced the number of people injured in those tornadoes.

\* \* \*

Robert J.C. Burnash, Hydrologist in Charge of the Sacramento, Calif., River Forecast Center of the National Weather Service recently spoke on "Water as a Dangerous and Endangered Resource" at Bucknell University.

A 1953 graduate of Bucknell, Burnash has been with the Sacramento River Forecast Center since 1963. He has been instrumental in the development and implementation of a flash flood warning system in California that is being used as the model for an enhanced flash flood alert program planned for Pennsylvania.

FROM  
THE  
GALLEY



### CATFISH, SPANISH STYLE

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 2 pounds catfish fillets, or other fillets fresh or frozen | 1 medium lemon, thinly sliced |
| 2 small tomatoes, peeled and sliced                        | 1 1/2 teaspoons salt          |
| 2 small onions, thinly sliced                              | 1/8 teaspoon cayenne          |
| 1 medium green pepper, cut in half lengthwise and sliced   | 2 tablespoons olive oil       |
|  | 6 to 8 stuffed olives, sliced |

Thaw fish if frozen. Arrange fillets in a 2-quart shallow baking dish alternating fish with sliced tomato, onion, green pepper, and lemon. Sprinkle with salt and cayenne. Drizzle with olive oil. Cover with aluminum foil, crimping it tightly to edges of dish. Bake in hot oven, 400°F., 30 minutes. Uncover. Baste catfish and vegetables with cooking liquid. Return to oven and continue baking, repeating basting procedure several times. Bake about 10 minutes or until fish flakes easily when tested with a fork. If desired remove excess liquid with a spoon or baster before serving. Garnish with olive slices. Makes 6 servings.



Ask the man who owns one — On the bridge of the *Researcher*, Office of Oceanography Associate Director, Capt. Wesley V. Hull (left) discusses NOAA current tables with a man who depends on them every day, Chesapeake Bay pilot, Robert L. Face (center). Hull and other NOAA staff held a shipboard press briefing, hosted by the ship's master, Capt. Ronald L. Newsom (right), as the *Researcher* made its way up the Potomac River for NOAA's 10th Anniversary celebration. Face, a member of the Virginia Pilot Association, commented on the accuracy of the NOAA publication while the dog-eared copy he carried aboard, attested to its usefulness.

## NOAA news

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