



NOAA WEEK

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

President Signs Commerce FY 1973 Appropriations Bill

President Nixon signed into law the Commerce Department budget for Fiscal Year 1973 on October 25. NOAA's budget (excluding an item for the promotion and development of fishery products) totals \$389,360,000, or the total requested of the Congress.

The \$389,360,000 figure, however, should not be taken as final. The Presidential limitation on Federal outlays for FY 1973 may result in impoundment of some of the appropriation.

The NOAA budget follows:

FY 1973 Appropriation History
(in thousands of dollars)

	<u>Request to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Final Appropriation</u>
Salaries and Expenses.....	\$205,026	\$197,000	\$221,265	\$205,026
Research, Development, and Facilities.....	144,721	127,000	197,612	144,721
Satellite Operations.....	36,320	30,000	43,036	36,320
Administration of Pribilof Islands..	3,232	3,232	3,432	3,232
Fishermen's Protective Fund	61	61	61	61
Fisheries Loan Fund Limitation (non-add).....	(435)	(435)	(435)	(435)
Promote and Develop Fishery Products (non-add).....	(7,553)	(7,553)	(7,553)	(7,553)
TOTAL	\$389,360	\$357,293	\$465,406	\$389,360

Five Gold Medals, Ten Silver Medals Presented to NOAA Employees

Five Gold Medals and ten Silver Medals were presented to NOAA employees by Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson in an honors awards program at the Commerce Department auditorium this week.

Recipients of the Gold Medal, the Department's highest honor, bestowed for rare and outstanding contributions of major significance to the Department, the nation, or the world, such as major contributions to science, technology, or administration; highly distinguished authorship; heroic action involving jeopardy of life; and demonstrated outstanding leadership in the administration of major programs, were:

Herbert P. Benner, radar meteorologist in the Operations Division of the National Weather Service's Western Region Headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah, for his outstanding services in the field of radar meteorology. He was honored for his unusual initiative in developing utilization of the Federal Aviation Administration's Air Route Traffic Control radars to com-



(From left) Mr. Benner is applauded by Secretary Peterson as Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator, holds Mr. Benner's certificate.

Transplantation of Adult Fish Restores Salmon Stocks in Stream

Fourteen thousand adult pink salmon observed returning to spawn in a small creek in southeast Alaska last August and September represent an increase of 13,992--or 1,750 percent--over the eight salmon counted in the same stream a decade ago.

The "population explosion" was seen by National Marine Fisheries Service scientists as a tangible result of eight years of experimentation with techniques by which adult fish are transplanted into depopulated waters to re-establish once-productive pink salmon runs.

The studies were carried out by fishery biologists of the NMFS Biological Laboratory, Auke Bay, Alaska, in Sashin Creek, in the remote wilderness of Baranof Island. Assessments made in the 1950's of many of Alaska's spawning streams revealed that a combination of heavy exploitation and high natural mortality had taken a heavy toll of once abundant stocks of pink salmon, a highly valued commercial species. Sashin Creek had joined a growing list of depleted runs as early as 1948, when the 597 adult pink salmon counted in it were compared to the thriving population of 92,000 fish six years earlier.

In an experiment to restore depleted salmon runs, Federal and State biologists devised a regeneration plan based on the transplantation of adult specimens from another stream into Sashin Creek. In 1964, 2,000 adult pink salmon were captured alive by a commercial seiner and placed in holding tanks aboard a cannery tender, then carried 50 miles to Sashin Creek. They were released above a weir

that was emplaced to prevent returns to the home stream.

The transplanted salmon readily adjusted to the new environment and the first year saw a better-than-average survival rate of 13 percent of spawned eggs. The salmon fry migrated to sea during the spring of 1965 and returned as adults--6,000 strong--in the summer of 1966 to produce new generations in Sashin Creek.

By 1968 the run had increased to some 12,000 adults, gratifying to sponsors of the experiment because earlier attempts to stock barren Canadian and Russian streams with pink salmon eggs and fry from hatcheries had failed after initial successes. A slight drop to 10,000 fish in the 1970 Sashin Creek run apparently did not interrupt the regeneration process. Researchers are now confident that the run is truly re-established, and they look forward to additional increases to levels as high as 30,000 spawners, the most the stream can accommodate.

The Sashin Creek program illustrates an important NOAA objective--to restore and conserve natural fishery resources in the United States. Transplantation of pink salmon already has been used by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to rehabilitate fish runs in Prince William Sound waters adversely affected by the severe earthquake of 1964. Alaska biologists have identified a number of impoverished streams that were once the source of good runs of pink salmon. In a continuing restoration effort, these will be stocked with spawners from streams with surplus pink salmon as soon as possible.

Bronze Medal Presented to Edwin J. Heath

Edwin J. Heath (right), who was recently appointed Meteorologist in Charge of the Weather Service Office in Akron, Ohio, received a Department of Commerce Bronze Medal on the day he assumed his new position.



It was presented to him by Walter G. Seibert, Chief of the Weather Analysis and Prediction Branch at the NWS Eastern Region Headquarters. Mr. Heath was cited for his years of exceptional performance

as a Weather Service Specialist at Columbus, Ohio, in providing service to the public and aviation community, and his superior skills in regard to knowing when and how to issue timely weather warnings.

Ducks Gage Pesticides, Contaminants in Lake

Two University of Wisconsin Sea Grant researchers have found that Oldsquaw Ducks in the Lake Michigan area are living gages of pesticides and other contaminants in the lake.

Robert S. Ellarson, a professor of wildlife ecology, and Steven R. Peterson, a graduate student from Eau Claire, reasoned that as these ducks spend the summer months living and breeding in the Arctic--an environment relatively free of microcontaminants found in Lake Michigan--any pesticides found in the ducks wintering on the lake have probably been picked up there. Confirming their theory, the two scientists discovered that ducks caught in the spring, near the end of their annual stay on the lake, had about 10 times the pesticide content of ducks caught in the fall, when they had just arrived from the Arctic.

The researchers also found wide variations between the content of ducks caught in heavily polluted areas, such as Milwaukee Harbor, and of those caught in more isolated waters.

Certificate Is Presented to NWS For Safe Boating Week Activities



The National Safe Boating Committee recently awarded a Certificate of Appreciation to the National Weather Service in recognition of the effective work of the NWS in disseminating information during National Safe Boating Week. The certificate was presented to NWS Director Dr. George P. Cressman (right) on behalf of the Committee by Rear Admiral Harley D. Nygren, Director of the NOAA Corps.

Survey in Nebraska and Wyoming Will Extend Through 16 Counties

A five-month, 500-mile federal geodetic survey being carried out by the National Geodetic Survey will extend through 16 counties from near Monroe, Nebr., to Saratoga, Wyo. The 16-man NGS field party headed by Woodrow M. Johnson is conducting the survey.

Estimated to cost about \$100,000, the project will provide an effective basis for the delimitation of land boundaries, enabling each property owner to determine the precise area of his land holdings. Also, it will aid in the administration of public services through assistance in the mapping of natural resources, the developing of land and the planning of alignment of highways and public utilities.

The project is part of a long-range program to upgrade the national network of geographic locations which provide a basis for all other types of surveying. This long-range program, begun in 1961, is scheduled for completion in 1976.

Processing of BOOM Data Completed by CEDDA

The Environmental Data Service's Center for Experimental Design and Data Analysis, under the direction of Dr. Joshua Holland, has completed processing of BOOM data collected during the Barbados Oceanographic and Meteorological Experiment. Archivable magnetic tapes containing these automated surface observations have been produced for all five stationary ships (DISCOVERER, OCEANOGRAPHER, RAINIER, MT MITCHELL, and ROCKAWAY).

MT MITCHELL Completes Survey Of South Carolina Coastal Waters

An extensive hydrographic survey conducted by the NOAA Ship MT MITCHELL in the waters off the South Carolina coast has been completed.

During the three-month survey in a 450-square-mile area of Long Bay, between Little River and Murrells Inlet, the ship, commanded by Captain Edwin K. McCaffrey, obtained up-to-date bathymetric and navigational information for seagoing commerce, recreational boating and the scientific community. The survey was part of a long-range program begun off Cape Fear, N.C., in 1964. The work provided information on shore facilities, water depths over channels and navigational hazards, and the general shape of the sea floor.

LSC Readies Marine Weather Service Charts

The Lake Survey Center's Reproduction Branch has finished the preparation necessary for printing the Marine Weather Service Charts for the National Weather Service. The series of 14 charts shows locations of coastal warning display stations and the radio stations broadcasting the National Weather Service coastal forecasts and warnings. They cover the entire coastal water of the continental U.S., including the Great Lakes, as well as Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The charts have been re-designed and standardized and will be published by the Lake Survey Center and ready for distribution by January 1973.

R.G. Loffredo Heads Wilmington, Del., WSO

Roland Guy Loffredo, a forecaster in Pittsburgh, Pa., since 1968, has been appointed Meteorologist in Charge of the



Weather Service Office in Wilmington, Del. He will also be the State User Services Representative. He entered the NWS as a briefer-observer at J. F. Kennedy International Airport, N. Y., in 1962 and transferred to Raleigh, N.C., the next year. In 1964 he was called to ac-

tive duty with the U.S. Air Force, and served as a weather officer until his discharge in 1968. He returned briefly to New York before going to Pittsburgh. He is a graduate of the City University of New York and attended Colorado State University for graduate studies.

PERSONNEL PERSPECTIVE

EEO Counselors



Left to right: Frank Christilf, Lecturer; Worthington Ross, Fred Hochreiter, Joe Cardono, Norma Hughes, Evelyn Boston, Irving Dean, Catherine Hiland, Robert McDevitt, and Warren Jacobs (guest).

The Personnel Division is currently conducting training sessions in personnel administration for EEO Counselors in the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area, because experience has shown that most problems encountered by the Counselors are related to personnel matters. It follows, then, that training in various areas of personnel management will make the Counselors' jobs considerably easier and facilitate their discussions with employees.

Sessions to date have covered case writing, human relations, and the Merit Promotion Program. Future sessions will include such topics as position classification, labor-management relations, recruitment, examining, certification, and selection, performance ratings, training, leave administration, special programs, EEO complaint procedures, and disciplinary actions. In addition, sessions are planned which will cover the various avenues of appeal available to NOAA employees, as well as NOAA's program for counseling employees.

When attempting to make informal resolutions of complaints of discriminations, the Counselors are often confronted with complaints which, while not involving discriminations, are nevertheless complaints which should be channeled to the proper authorities for investigation. The current sessions should result in the Counselors' becoming aware of the alternatives for referral of such complaints.

Summer Employment Examination

Announcement 414, Summer jobs in Federal Agencies, was issued on October 30, 1972, with written tests scheduled for January 6, February 10, and March 10.

Applicants rated eligible in 1972 on the basis of the written test need not take the written test again unless they wish to improve their scores. However, as a result of the removal of engineering, architecture and physical science positions from a "shortage category" status, students with these majors, including last year's grade-point average eligibles, must have at least a 3.5 grade-point average--the same as students with other majors--to qualify for employment consideration without taking the written test. All applicants rated eligible in 1972 will be sent special forms with which to update their qualifications and indicate their availability for employment in 1973.

NOAA Federal Women's Program Coordinator

Ms. Rosa Hill of the Personnel Relations Branch, Personnel Division, has been designated to serve as the Federal Women's Program Coordinator for NOAA. This is a part-time assignment which Ms. Hill will perform in addition to other regular duties associated with the college recruitment program and activities associated with special program emphasis.



Personnel Division Appointments Annual Leave Forfeiture

Bernard Hull, who has been serving as Chief, Operations Branch in the Personnel Division, has been reassigned to the new position of Chief, Planning and Evaluation Branch.



As the leave year nears its conclusion, NOAA employees should check their annual leave balances to insure no forfeiture of leave occurs at year's end. The majority of Federal employees may accumulate annual leave for later use up to a maximum of 240 hours. This leave may be carried forward from year to year but any leave in excess of this amount must be forfeited at the end of a given leave year. Hence, NOAA employees should make certain all their leave will be used before January 6, 1973, to eliminate the possibility of annual leave forfeiture.

As many long term employees realize, a savings clause exists entitling some employees to carry forward to the new year more than the 240-hour annual leave maximum. This clause applies to Federal workers who accrued more than 30 days prior to the institution of that maximum figure. Should an employee in that situation use more annual leave in a leave year than he earns, the balance carried forward becomes his new leave ceiling unless he lowers his leave balance to 240 hours or less. Employees should consult their supervisors to schedule excess annual leave if leave forfeiture is a possibility.



Roy C. Brown, formerly a Personnel Staffing Specialist with the Office of Personnel, Department of Commerce, has replaced Mr. Hull as Chief of the Personnel Operations Branch.

Performance Ratings For Vessel Employees

The performance rating period for vessel employees is from January 1 to December 31 of each year, or from the date of employment, reassignment, or promotion. Employees who entered on duty after September 30, 1972, will not be rated until the next performance rating year.

All supervisors of civilian vessel employees are required to discuss each employee's performance with him, emphasizing both strong and weak aspects of his work. These discussions must be confidential and objective. At the time of the discussion, the employee must be advised of his right to appeal his rating.

An employee must be given a 90-day warning notice before he can be rated unsatisfactory. During this 90-day period he must be given help in his efforts to improve. Then, if the employee's performance is still unsatisfactory, he may be so rated. In order to make certain that all such actions are taken properly, the proposed unsatisfactory rating and justification must be coordinated with the appropriate personnel officer before it is issued to the employee.

Any questions pertaining to performance rating procedures should be referred to the servicing personnel officer.

Raymond M. Lumpkin, formerly Chief of the National Weather Service Central Region Personnel Division, has transferred to the headquarters Personnel Division as Chief of the NOAA Headquarters Personnel Operations Unit.



Delivery of Salary Check

Designated Agents are not authorized to deliver salary checks to employees prior to the date of issue shown on the check. However, checks that are mailed to banking institutions for credit to an employee's bank account are generally credited by the bank prior to the date of issue shown on the check. If you would prefer the latter arrangement, please complete and submit to the Payroll Section, AD562, a Standard Form 1189, Request by Employee for Payment of Salaries or Wages By Credit to Account at a Financial Organization.

NOAA Employees Receive Medals (Continued from page 1)



Dr. Joanne Simpson



Dr. Charles A. Whitten



Dr. Kikuro Miyakoda



Dr. Clayton E. Jensen

plete national radar weather coverage. The expansion of this program has provided nearly complete coverage for the West, and has greatly improved weather services at a fraction of the cost of establishing independent weather radars.

Dr. Clayton E. Jensen, who leads NOAA's environmental monitoring activities, for his leadership in formulating plans for global environmental monitoring and for protection from natural disasters. He was cited for the extraordinary organizational ability and technical competence demonstrated "in leading the national efforts, on behalf of NOAA, in preparing for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment," held at Stockholm in June 1972. Also during the past year, he led the preparation of a report for the Executive Office of the President on new technological opportunities for protecting life and property from natural disasters.

Dr. Kikuro Miyakoda, group leader at the Environmental Research Laboratories' Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory in Princeton, N.J., for developing a computer model potentially capable of accurately forecasting atmospheric conditions a week in advance. In addition, Dr. Miyakoda has mathematically defined the atmosphere's intrinsic predictability limits. These and other innovative improvements in atmospheric modeling distinguish him as a leader in his field.

Dr. Joanne Simpson, director of ERL's Florida-based Experimental Meteorology Laboratory (EML), for pioneering research in tropical weather modification. Under her direction, EML participated in a joint Federal-state program to attempt to mitigate the 1971 Florida drought. This effort contributed an estimated five to ten percent of the actual April-May rainfall in southern Florida. By pioneering in the development of a forecasting and research cumulus cloud computer model, she has moved her laboratory to the frontier of weather modification research.

Dr. Charles A. Whitten, former chief geodesist of the National Ocean Survey, for his worldwide leadership in geodesy, especially for advancing new concepts to improve man's understanding of crustal motion of the earth. He retired recently af-

ter more than 42 years of service to the NOS and its predecessor, the Coast and Geodetic Survey. His citation states, "His methods for analyzing precise geodetic measurements are effectively contributing to the investigation of large-scale seismic mechanisms and may someday lead to the prediction of earthquakes. His many scientific writings and positions of leadership in major national and international organizations have brought to a sharp focus the interdependency of the earth sciences."

Silver Medals, the Department's second highest honor, awarded for very valuable contributions to science, technology, or administration; outstanding skill or ability in the performance of duties which has resulted in program advancement; meritorious authorship; or unusual courage or competence in an emergency, were presented to:

Arthur G. Alexiou, of the Office of Sea Grant, for his role in establishing and maintaining the Institutional Support and Sea Grant College Program in the National Sea Grant Program.

Herman C. Anderson, chief of the Chart Information Branch in the NOS Marine Chart Division, for his role in the development of a cooperative charting program which enlisted the aid of the U. S. Power Squadrons and the U. S. Coast Guard Auxiliary in the maintenance of up-to-date nautical charts.

Vernon F. Dvorak, a meteorologist in the Analysis Branch of the National Environmental Satellite Service's Data Processing and Analysis Division, for an outstanding contribution to increased usefulness of satellite data in the analysis of tropical storms.

Isaiah Y. Fitzgerald, chief of the Coastal Surveys Section of the NOS Coastal Mapping Division, for his role in the development of remote sensing techniques for gathering field data for surveys of coastal waters.

Joseph W. Greenough, a biometrician with the National Marine Fisheries Service Auke Bay, Alaska, laboratory, for valor above and beyond the call of duty when he volunteered for and participated in a search-and-rescue mission following the crash

Use of Radiation-Pasteurized Fish As Main Protein in Diet Is Tested

Twenty-one nations will participate in a two-year experiment to test the effects of using radiation-pasteurized fish as the main protein ingredient in the diets of experimental animals. The study is scheduled to begin this month. The National Marine Fisheries Service Atlantic Fishery Products Technology Center, Gloucester, Mass., will supply the fish--cod and ocean perch--to be added to the other food components fed to rats and mice by the two American firms handling the contract.

NMFS scientists at Gloucester will purchase the required fish in commercial markets, obtain as much data as possible concerning background of the catch, pasteurize by radiation in the Gloucester laboratory, then package the fish and deliver it to the experimental laboratory. They will also advise on various procedures to be followed, such as quantities of fish required for mixing with other ingredients, amount of radiation to be applied to the fish, preservation periods, rate of intake by experimental animals, and other factors requiring technological expertise.

The study is sponsored by the European Nuclear Energy Agency, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Work at the NMFS center is under the direction of John D. Kaylor, Program Leader for Radiation Preservation.

Medals Presented (Continued from page 6)

of a commercial airline plane in Alaskan mountains in September 1971.

Olin R. Houston, deputy chief of the Basic Weather Forecast Branch at the National Meteorological Center in Suitland, Md., for his exceptional accomplishment in the improvement of computer-produced weather forecast charts.

Roger Rhodes, assistant director of ERL's Wave Propagation Laboratory in Boulder, Colo., for outstanding administrative leadership and his valuable contribution to the future of atmospheric remote-sensing techniques.

Arnold L. Sugg, deputy director of the NWS' National Hurricane Center in Miami, Fla., for his exceptional services in developing and administering an important program of hurricane-warning services.

Robert D. Wildman, of the Office of Sea Grant, for his role in establishing special marine science projects in the National Sea Grant Program.

Commander J. Austin Yeager, chief of the Satellite and Marine Applications Division of the NOS, for his role in the world satellite triangulation program, a four-year effort involving 32 nations which resulted in the most accurate measurement ever made for determining the size and shape of the earth.

Successful Wire Drag Season Is Completed by RUDE and HECK

The NOAA Ships RUDE and HECK have completed the most successful wire drag season in the history of this specialized program of investigations of navigational hazards along America's coasts. Commander James Collins, Commanding Officer of the two sister ships, reported that a record 555 square miles of wire dragging was accomplished during the past nine months in the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays and the Gulf of Mexico. The ships also hold the daily record of 22.4 square miles for wire dragging.

The small vessels use a method for ocean wire dragging perfected by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, predecessor of the National Ocean Survey, more than a half century ago--towing between them a steel wire suspended underwater from surface buoys to detect hazards to shipping such as pilings, pipes, sand bars and rocks, wrecks and partially removed oil platforms.

The RUDE and HECK are scheduled to return Nov. 15 to Norfolk, Va., their home port, from their working grounds off Galveston, Texas. Cdr. Collins, who has been CO for the past 15 months, will report to Rockville, Md., soon to assume the position of Deputy Director of the National Geodetic Survey.

Woffinden Is Welcomed to New Position

Charles L. Woffinden (right), former Chief of Operations for the National Weather Service Central Region, officially reported for duty as NWS representative at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois on October 10, and was greeted by Brigadier General William H. Best, Jr., Commander of the USAF Air Weather Service.



In his newly created position, Mr. Woffinden will help coordinate planning for joint activities involving the NWS, the Air Force, and the Environmental Research Laboratories.

1973 Geophysical Calendar Is Distributed

The Operational Edition of the International Geophysical Calendar for 1973 has been distributed to the worldwide scientific community. A. H. Shapley, Acting Director of the Environmental Data Service's National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center, and J. Virginia Lincoln, also of NGSDC, prepared the calendar for the International Ursigram and World Days Service.

NCC Produces Environmental Guide To Gulf Coast for Army Engineers

Sale of Early Charts and Maps Is Discontinued by NOS Branch

The Environmental Data Service's National Climatic Center at Asheville, N.C., is producing and publishing an Environmental Guide for the U.S. Gulf Coast for the U.S. Corps of Engineers. The information included will be for eight ports. The format will be similar to that prepared for the President's Council on Environmental Quality entitled "Environmental Guide for Seven U. S. Ports and Harbor Approaches."

NOS To Resume Long-Range Charting Program

The National Ocean Survey will resume in mid-November its long-range charting program of the waterway extending through Mississippi Sound and Lake Borgne off the coasts of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

A detailed hydrographic survey will be concentrated in Louisiana's Lake Borgne waters extending from Pearl River Island westward into the lake. The survey, which will be performed by a 12-man field party headed by Commander Ned C. Austin, is part of the agency's program to provide up-to-date navigational information for commercial and recreational boating and for development of the area.

The survey has been carried out intermittently in the waterway for nine years. Portions of Mississippi Sound required resurveying during 1969 and 1970 after Hurricane Camille struck the Gulf Coast.

EDS Headquarters Has New Address and Hours

The Environmental Data Service Headquarters, now located in Page Building 2, 3300 Whitehaven St., N.W., Washington, D.C., has changed its working hours to 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Telephones are covered until 5:00 p.m.

Survey Underway at Elkins, W. Va., Airport

A National Ocean Survey airport surveying party, headed by Lt. Andrew L. Sikes, is conducting a field survey of Elkins-Randolph County Airport in Elkins, W.Va., as part of a joint program with the Federal Aviation Administration to advance air safety.

Results of the survey, in conjunction with aerial photographs taken previously by the NOS, will appear on an Airport Obstruction Chart to be published in five or six months. The FAA uses these charts in planning operational procedures for the arrival and departure of aircraft.

The National Ocean Survey discontinued on November 1 its sale of 19th century and early 20th century nautical charts. Over 11,000 inquiries were received regarding the charts by the Physical Science Services Branch, headed by William A. Stanley, which supervised the distribution. The charts were declared surplus after being on file for many years, in some instances more than a century. The sale began last March and netted nearly \$7,500. Approximately 10,000 charts were sold. Additional sales were also realized of other historical items distributed by the Survey, including the first maps of Washington, Civil War maps, and charts issued after the Wilkes Expedition of 1841 to the Pacific Northwest.

notes about people...

J. Virginia Lincoln, Director of World Center A. for Solar Terrestrial Physics at Boulder, Colo., recently attended the XVII General Assembly of the Union Radio Scientifique Internationale in Warsaw, Poland. During the Assembly, Commission III, Ionosphere, initiated a new structure of Working Groups to operate between General Assemblies. The Ionospheric Network Advisory Group became Working Group III.1, with W. R. Piggott of the United Kingdom as chairman, and Ms. Lincoln as vice chairman.

Kenneth M. Nagler, Chief of the Space Operations Division at National Weather Service Headquarters, is presently visiting the Pacific Area weather stations. He will also serve as the NWS Headquarters Representative on a Field Office Management and Manpower Utilization Survey of the Space Operations Support reimbursable activities in the Pacific Region and of the NWS offices at Majuro, Lihue, Honolulu, Hilo, and Pago Pago.

Dr. Joao da Rocha Hirson, director of the Institute of Geosciences at the University of Brasilia, Brazil, is spending a week at the Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, Colo. The objective of his U.S. visit, related to the proposed establishment of a Department of Meteorology, co-sponsored by the WMO, in his Institute at the University of Brasilia, is to broaden his knowledge in the fields of meteorology, hydrology, and geology. His visit began with the transfer of title to a seismograph station in Brasilia from NOAA to the University of Brasilia. Dr. Wilmot N. Hess, director of ERL, made the presentation.

Items to be considered for publication in NOAA WEEK should be submitted to:
Office of Public Affairs, NOAA, Room 221, Bldg. 5, Rockville, Md. 20852. Phone (301) 496-8243.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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