



# noaa week

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## Final Phase Of SCOPE Underway

The concluding phase of a two-year environmental study of the southeast Atlantic Coast has been launched by the National Ocean Survey in the coastal waters off northern Florida, Georgia, and South and North Carolina.

Project SCOPE (Southern Coastal Plains Expedition), which began in January 1973, was designed to compress within two years progress which had previously been programmed for the next 15 years. Its objective is to provide marine information on the coastal plain region.

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## Vietnam Vets Day

March 29, 1974, has been proclaimed Vietnam Veterans Day by President Nixon. NOAA would like to join with the President and other citizens in recognizing the contributions and sacrifices made by men who fought in the Vietnam conflict. Yet recognition of these veterans is not enough. NOAA, together with other Federal agencies, through special recruitment efforts, must continue to support the employment of Vietnam era veterans who, through their service to their country, have proven themselves worthy of our honor and our trust.

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## 20 Sites Test New Tornado Detector



William L. Taylor calibrates one of his new electronic tornado detectors. This latest model senses the electrical impulses emanating from a tornadic thunderstorm, and also shows the general direction from which the signals are coming.

Twenty sites along America's "tornado alley" will test a new and significantly improved electronic tornado detector developed by the Environmental Research Laboratories' Wave Propagation Laboratory in Boulder, Colo.

The compact (office typewriter-sized) instrument and its four-antenna array constitute the latest model of a device which has been evolving since 1971. Cost of the new handbuilt units is about \$2,000 each, with about \$1,000 of that in parts.

During the 1974 tornado detector evaluation, instruments will be installed at National Weather Service facilities in Montgomery, Ala.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Tampa, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Evansville and Indianapolis, Ind.; Des Moines, Iowa; Topeka and Wichita, Kans.; Baton Rouge, La.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Springfield, Mo.; Grand Island, Nebr.; Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Okla.; and at the National Severe Storms Laboratory in Norman, Okla.; Memphis, Tenn.; Fort Worth, Houston, and Lubbock, Tex.

According to William L. Taylor, who leads the project for the Wave Propagation Laboratory, the new design provides a directional indication in addition to detecting the existence of the electrical "bursts" associated with tornado-bearing thunderstorms.

"The system we're putting into the field this year," he says, "uses a four-cornered array of antennas, instead of the former omnidirectional

## NOAA 3 Becomes Primary Operational Satellite

As part of a continuing effort to provide global imagery of the Earth and its environment on a regular daily basis, NOAA 3, the third in the polar orbiting Improved TIROS Operational Satellite (ITOS) series, became NOAA's primary operational spacecraft on March 12, 1974. Since its successful launch on November 6, 1973, NOAA 3 has been undergoing rigorous systems checkout by NASA and the National Environmental Satellite Service (NESS) technical personnel in preparation for its current mission. NESS assumed operational control of NOAA 3 on November 29, 1973.

NOAA 3 is the second of the ITOS polar orbiters to be equipped with two channel scanner (visible and infrared) Scanning Radiometers (SR) and Very High Resolution Radiometers (VHRR) rather than camera systems. An added feature of NOAA 3 is its capability to provide continuous direct broadcast of Vertical Temperature Profile Radiometer (VTPR) data. Properly equipped ground stations can now receive real-time data from which local area vertical temperature soundings can be computed. Several countries, including France and Norway, have estab-

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# WSO Chattanooga Receives Unit Citation

A NOAA Unit Citation has been awarded to the staff of the National Weather Service Office in Chattanooga, Tenn., for its outstanding performance during the floods last spring. In one instance, Lovell Field (where the WSO is located) was ordered evacuated as flood waters were forecast to top the levee. All electricity had been cut off to the area and no incoming telephone calls could be received, although outgoing calls could be made. The WSO personnel remained on duty and continued to issue warnings and statements to residents and news media by telephone until the Airport Manager ordered the WSO closed and all personnel evacuated. The WSO personnel continued to issue forecasts and warnings from their homes.



Glenn Audsley, NWS Southern Regional Hydrologist (left) presented the citation to Hugh E. Pritchard, Jr., who represented Meteorologist in Charge Ray R. Casada, who was ill.

## Buoy Silent; Reported Weather In Atlantic for Four Years

An unexplained incident at sea has silenced a large environmental buoy which has been keeping tabs for almost four years on ocean-spawned storms that could endanger the mid-Atlantic states and New England. It is not known whether the buoy suffered damage from a passing ship or whether the damage was the result of age in the 15-year-old buoy.

Environmental Buoy Number 1 (EB-01), anchored in the Gulf Stream in 9900 feet of water about 125 miles east of Norfolk, Va., ceased all transmissions on March 6. Two passing Navy ships subsequently reported the buoy had suffered severe damage.

The buoy is one of NOAA's five large experimental buoys off the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Pacific coasts that provide environmental data from the deep ocean. In view of the extensive damage reported, the NOAA Data Buoy Office, which manages the program, planned to recover the buoy and tow it to the Portsmouth (Va.) Coast

Guard Base for damage assessment.

The automatic data-reporting buoy has established a record of longevity in the deep sea for a device of its size and complexity. Since it was deployed in February 1970 it has been one of the prime sources of data that revealed the formation of more than 50 major storms off the mid-Atlantic and New England coasts. It has been refitted on two occasions with new and improved components and sensors.

The buoy was programmed to check all its sensors once each hour, record the acquired data and transmit the stored data every three hours to the Coast Guard Radio Station, Miami, Fla. The data were then transmitted to the National Meteorological Center in Suitland, Md., via landline and then disseminated worldwide via the regular weather networks. During its time on station, the buoy was interrogated by Miami Radio on numerous occasions during severe weather conditions.

## Tornado Detector Being Tested

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antenna used in the old unit. By sensing the sequence with which the signal crosses the antenna array, we can determine the 45-degree sector from which the signals are emanating. This means that Weather Service personnel, for example, can intensify their radar scan in the indicated area, call people there, and generally get ready for the possibility of a tornado warning operation."

The tornado sensors are wideband receivers operating over a frequency band from 10 to 80 megahertz (million cycles per second) for two threshold levels corresponding to signal amplitudes expected at ranges out to 12 miles (20 kilometers) and 43 miles (70 kilometers) from the instrument. Directional sectors are indicated only for signals at ranges between 12 and 43 miles. For signals from sources closer than 12 miles, the equipment indicates only that the signals are local. The system uses an array of four antennas located by the corners of a 20-foot (6 meter) square.

## U.S./Canadian Doppler Positioning Being Evaluated

The National Geodetic Survey is participating in a cooperative test with the Geodetic Survey of Canada (GSC) to evaluate the use of Doppler satellite positioning instrumentation with receivers to the NGS Doppler receiver, the Geociever. Both systems track satellites of the Global Navigation Satellite System to provide precise geodetic positions. The results of the Doppler positioning done in each country will be incorporated into a readjustment of the North American Datum.

James D. Swinney of the GSC is operating a Geociever in Ottawa, while the GSC is operating its receiver there. In addition, Rupert Colwell of the GSC and Donald MacQuarrie of the GSC are operating their receivers at Beltsville, Md., in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management Geociever, which NGS is currently testing for BLM. Doppler positions have previously been established at each site.

## noaa week

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# Ice Nuclei Studied for Clue to Man's Effects on Weather

In a long-term search for man's effects on weather, Environmental Research Laboratories scientists are probing the microscopic world of ice crystals and their nuclei—the tiny solid particles at the heart of precipitation-forming processes in both natural and man-modified clouds.

The study is being conducted by ERL's Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry Laboratory, using a newly developed microscopic method to study the frozen, crystalline terrain. The technique, adapted to cloud physics by Dr. Rudolph F. Pueschel and Dr. Farn P. Parungo, permits investigators to "visualize" particles smaller than 250 Angstroms (an Angstrom is a ten-billionth of a meter) and

analyze all the elements contained in the particle.

"Weather modification experiments have demonstrated that the deliberate introduction of a crystalline material such as silver iodide can produce changes in atmospheric conditions," says Dr. Pueschel, who leads the study. They have also shown us that a modern city may introduce enough suspended solids, or aerosols, into the atmosphere to produce significant inadvertent weather modification.

"The present study should give us a quantitative look at the relationships between precipitation elements—rain and snow—and the chemistry of the nuclei around which they develop."

The system works by

scanning the specimen's surface (which is simultaneously "mapped" on a television monitor) with a collimated field emission electron beam. Because the scanning electron microscope operates by bombarding the specimen with an electron beam, characteristic x-ray photons are a byproduct of the scanning process, and can be analyzed to determine the elemental composition of the nuclei being scanned.

"With this relatively simple, extremely accurate technique," Dr. Parungo explains, "we will be able to determine ice nuclei sizes, shapes, and chemistries and how they vary from hour to hour, day to day, season to season. This will tell us much about how the natural

atmosphere produces precipitation, and how efficiently.

"It will also permit us to investigate changes in ice nuclei chemistry caused by man. For example, we will be able to correlate observed changes in ice nuclei chemistry in urban areas with such variables as rush-hour traffic emissions, weather conditions, and the like.

"As far as deliberate weather modification is concerned, this method of analysis gives us our first opportunity to examine thoroughly the interactions between silver iodide seeding agent and the precipitation particles, and to define the precipitation-forming efficiency and environmental consequences of cloud seeding."

## NOAA 3 Becomes Primary Operational Satellite

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used or plan to establish stations to receive VTPR transmissions.

In addition to providing high quality data for local and global weather analyses, warnings, and forecasts, there are numerous oceanographic and hydrologic ap-

plications that can be obtained from NOAA 3 satellite information. These include applications to marine pollution detection, fishery and water resource management, flood potential forecasting, quantitative snow cover measurements, ice charting, and ship routing.

## AMC Hosts USPS Charting Seminar

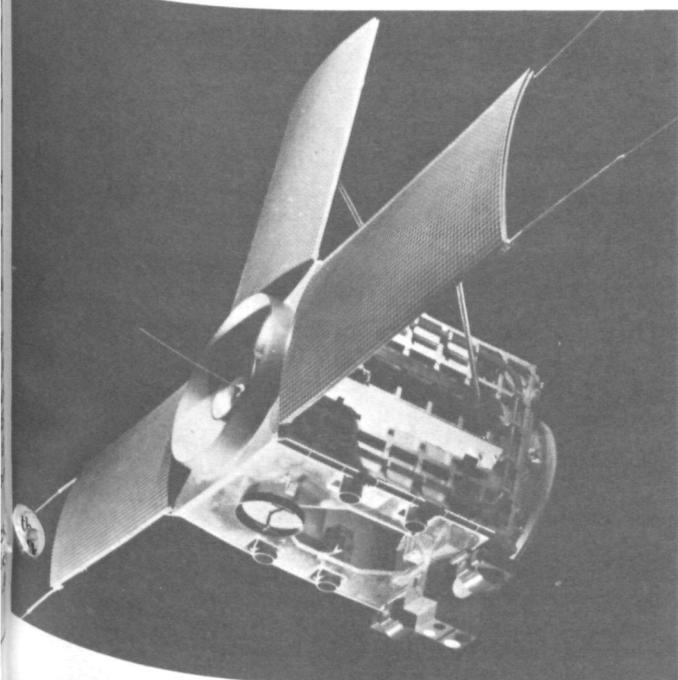
NOAA's Atlantic Marine Center in Norfolk, Va., was the site of the 10th Annual Cooperative Charting Seminar of the U.S. Power Squadrons National Committee on March 4-5. It was attended by 12 national leaders of the Power Squadrons and five National Ocean Survey representatives. Survey attendees included Rear Admiral Alfred C. Holmes, AMC Director; Captain John O. Boyer, Chief, Marine Chart Division; Herman C. Anderson, Chief, Chart Information Branch; Carl B. Feldscher, Chief, Compilation Branch, Lake Survey Center; and Allen G. Davis, AMC Public Affairs Officer. Twenty-nine Power Squadrons districts were represented at the seminar, which reviewed the cooperative charting program under which Power Squadrons members assist in keeping NOAA's nautical charts up-to-date. During 1973, members submitted 18,344 suggested chart revisions, a 20 percent increase over 1972.

## ERL Procuring New Computer System

Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent announced that a \$482,000 contract has been awarded to Modular Computer Systems of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., by the Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, Colo., for procurement of a new computer system termed COED (Communications and file EDitor), which is to be delivered to ERL later this year.

COED, consisting of four small, file-cabinet-sized computers, will interconnect three other computers ERL already has—two Control Data Corporation 3800s and a Xerox Data Systems 940—and may eventually connect the laboratories with the Advanced Research Project Agency's nationwide computer network.

While COED's major feature is to interconnect computers, it will also store data, allow users to enter new data or change data, and have results printed.



# Sea Grant Scientists Study Fish Reaction to Hot Water

For almost two years, small bluegill and coho salmon have been trying to adjust to campus life at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. In the process, they are showing Sea Grant scientists just what water temperatures they prefer and what extremes they avoid.

"We don't know yet whether fish are ecologically prudent in these choices," says John Magnuson, zoologist and project leader. "But

we're getting good answers on how the animal will respond when it swims into the hot water discharged by a power plant."

The experiment centers on a set of electronically complex tanks. Each fish can cause the temperatures in its divided tank to gradually rise or drop by swimming through a tunnel from one side to the other. However, the fish must stay alert to reverse its field in order to

keep these constantly sliding temperatures from becoming either too cold or too warm. Bluegill, it has been found, maintain this range between 84 and 91 degrees Fahrenheit.

"Bluegill are fantastic at this, very intelligent and curious fish," says Tom Beiting, a graduate research assistant. "We've also run coho salmon and they avoid the upper temperatures very well."

However, at night coho will often stay on the side, letting the water usually cool to the system minimum level, just a few degrees above freezing, according to Mr. Beiting.

"He'll just sit there and refuse to play the game any more. Then at daylight he'll play the game, swim through the tunnel to the other side and let the temperature climb," says Mr. Beiting. "When it reaches the preferred level, he will move back and forth to the water close to that temperature—until night comes again."

The project includes related field studies of fish found in the thermal discharges of the Madison and Electric Company plants on Lake Monona, as well as the Point Beach nuclear plant on Lake Michigan. At both locations, sonar soundings from a boat traveling through the plume reveal the distribution of fish populations. At the same time, gill netting and trawling reveal the kinds of fish present.

## Employees Continue To Park Free on Rock-Wall Building Lot

Once again the threat of commercial parking converged on NOAA employees who have enjoyed free parking facilities in the headquarters area of Rockville, Md. This time, the Coastal Zone Management and other offices located in the Rock-Wall Building were the target.

Management-owners of the Rock-Wall Building had notified tenants they intended to begin charging a parking fee of \$20 a month beginning March 1. A group representing the Local American Federation of Government Employees Union,

lodge number 2702, the NOAA Employees Association, and other NOAA employees, as well as employees of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, met with Montgomery County officials to determine the legality of this notice relative to existing zoning laws.

A representative of NOAA's General Counsel's office eventually obtained a determination by the county Zoning and Licenses office that a commercial automobile parking lot was not a permitted use in the zoning category assigned to the site

on which the Rock-Wall Building stands, and that, therefore, it would be illegal to charge individuals daily or monthly fees for parking on the Rock-Wall lot.

Montgomery County subsequently notified the managers of the Rock-Wall Building that they may not charge individual parking fees to occupants for use of the lot on which the building stands.

However, the new parking lot behind the motel adjacent to the Rock-Wall lot is zoned under a different category which does allow for a commercial automobile parking lot.

## AMOS III-70 Class Meets at NWS Technical Training Center in Kansas City



Participants in the National Weather Service AMOS III-70 Class, S-02-03, held in February at the NWS Technical Training Center in Kansas City, Mo., were (seated, from left) Joe A. McHam, WSO El Paso, Tex.; Clyde R. Welch, WSMO Marseilles, Ill.; Henry Meunier, Alaskan Region; George J. Bradstreet, WSO Rapid City, S.Dak.; Charley Chapa, WSO Hondo, Tex.; (standing, from left) Fred Cherry,

Instructor; Frank Toren, WSO Providence, R.I.; Billie L. Plummer, WSMO Garden City, Kansas; John N. Walsh, WSFO Seattle, Wash.; Derald T. Wiley, RH Salt Lake City, Utah; Bernard Thorsen, WSO Worcester, Maine; Wilbur Ritter, Alaskan Region; Herman W. ... Anchorage, Alaska; and Dave Hughes, Instructor.

# Officers Complete Fisheries Training Program

Four NOAA commissioned officers have completed a special five-week marine fisheries training program at the University of Rhode Island, the first to participate in such a program. The concentrated course was organized especially to familiarize NOAA Corps officers with the design and operation of fishing gear and equipment used on NOAA ships engaged in fisheries research and surveys. The group included the NOAA Fleet Inspection Officer, the Ship Operations Supervisor at the Sandy Hook, N.J., base of the *Delaware II*, and two assignees to fisheries programs at the Northwest Fisheries Center, Seattle, Wash. The four officers are Lieutenant (junior grade) Michael S. Bohle, Lieutenant (junior grade) Theodore C. Kaiser and Lieutenant (junior grade) Kurt X. Gores.



Lieutenant (j.g.) Gores



Lt. Commander Walter



Lieutenant (j.g.) Bohle



Lieutenant (j.g.) Kaiser

# Wire Drag Ships Begin 8-Month Survey in Gulf

NOAA's ocean wire drag ships, the *Rude* and *Heck*, are scheduled to spend eight months beginning about April 1 scouring the waters off Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas for more than a dozen derelict vessels reported lying in ship channels leading into Gulf Coast ports.

While the approximate locations of the wrecks, some dating back to 1959, are known, the ships will determine their exact positions and the depths in which they lie. This information will then appear on the nautical charts issued by the National Ocean Survey, which operates the ships.

The ships, commanded by Commander Leonard E. Pickens, carry normal complements of 10 men.

Searching out the wrecks is part of a project which began in 1970 to survey all navigational hazards in shipping lanes in the Gulf in an area extending from Port Isabel, Tex., to Pensacola, Fla. The shipping lanes, known also as safety fairways, were placed on the charts to guide coastal and ocean-going vessels between the numerous oil platforms which rise above the Gulf surface as far out as 150 miles.

The 90-foot, 200-ton sister ships have already dragged shipping lanes and anchorages off Port Aransas and Galveston, Tex., in the Mobile Bay area and in the Southeast Pass of the Mississippi River entrance.

This year's program provides for wire dragging fairways leading to the ports of Gulfport and Pascagoula, Miss.; Calcasieu, La.; Beaumont, Port Arthur, Sabine and Galveston, Tex.; Pensacola, Fla.; and Mobile, Ala. Since progress is dependent in good part on the weather, the program may be shortened or expanded as necessary.

# NWS Gives Course for SCS Engineers

A course in hydrometeorology was given for 18 Soil Conservation Service engineers by the Special Studies Branch of the National Weather Service's Office of Hydrology from February 25 to March 1.

Dr. Robert T. Clark, NWS Associate Director for

Hydrology, outlined the NWS responsibilities in hydrology; John F. Miller, Chief of the Water Management Information Division, discussed the background of the NWS program in hydrometeorology, and the classes were taught by Vance A. Myers, Chief, and Ralph H. Frederick, Assistant Chief, of the Special Studies Branch.

Lectures were given by Dr. Douglas R. Greene, Radar Hydrologist in the Office of Hydrology, on Radar Meteorology; Walter T. Sittner, Research Hydrologist in the Hydrologic Research Laboratory, on Conceptual Models in Hydrology; Donald R. Wiesnet, Senior Research Hydrologist at the National Environmental Satellite Service, on the Hydrologic Application of Satellites; and Herbert S. Groper, Flash Flood Program Leader in the Office of Hydrology, on the Flash Flood Program.

Services of NMFS are available free by writing to Technical Information Division, Environmental Data Service, NOAA, Washington, D.C. 20235; or from any of the NMFS Regional Offices in Gloucester, Mass.; St. Petersburg, Fla.; Terminal Island, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; and Juneau, Alaska.

Single copies of *Marine Fisheries Review* are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for \$1.25 each; a one-year subscription costs \$12.50.

# New Guide Lists NMFS Publications And Services

A guide to the publications and services provided by the National Marine Fisheries Service is being printed in the March 1974 issue of *Marine Fisheries Review* published monthly by NMFS. The guide identifies which publications and services are free and those that are for sale, and how each can be obtained. It was compiled by J. David Almand of the NMFS/NOAA Extension Division.

The listing is intended to acquaint fishermen, fisheries associations, Federal and State agencies, universities and other interested citizens and groups with the various publications and services, and serve as a useful reference as to the person or office to be contacted for various functions. Copies of Publications and

## GOURMET BROILED FISH

2 pounds fish fillets (cod, sole, haddock, or other fillets), fresh or frozen  
3 tablespoons lemon juice  
1 teaspoon seasoned salt  
1/3 to 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing  
1/8 teaspoon paprika

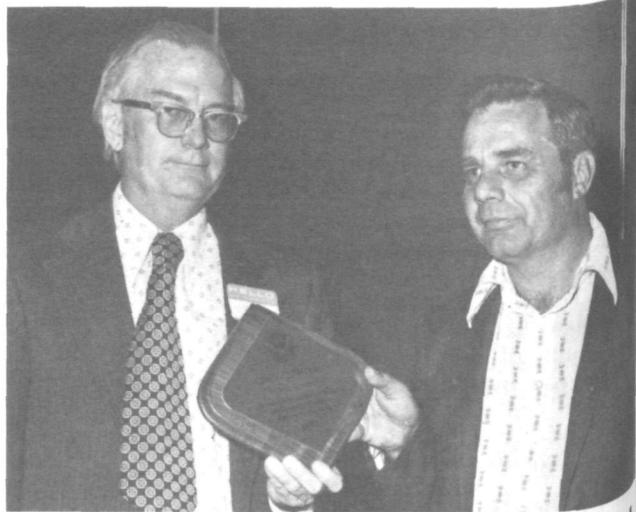
Thaw frozen fillets. Marinate fillets in lemon juice in refrigerator 1 hour. Arrange fillets in shallow 2-quart baking dish. Sprinkle with salt. Coat fillets lightly with mayonnaise or salad dressing. Sprinkle with paprika. Bake in moderate oven, 350° F., about 20 minutes or until fish flakes easily when tested with a fork. Broil 3 to 5 minutes or until topping is lightly browned. Makes 6 servings.



## Next Week's Best Fish Buys

According to the NMFS National Consumer Educational Services Offices in Chicago, the best buys for the next week or so are likely to be fresh fillets of pollock and ocean perch along the Northeast Seaboard; king mackerel and all

forms of shrimp in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; northern pike and breaded fish sticks in the Midwest; turbot and cod fillets in the Northwest; and whiting fillets and Spanish mackerel in the Southwest.



## NOAA Unit Citation Presented To WSMO Centreville, Ala.

Harold S. McCrabb (left), representing NWS Southern Regional Director Lawrence R. Mahar, presented a NOAA Unit Citation to Dale Black, Meteorologist in Charge of the Weather Service Meteorological Observatory at Centreville, Ala., at a recent conference of Alabama MIC's. The WSMO staff was cited for its outstanding weather warning service during the severe weather outbreak in May 1973.

## LSC Celebrates Birthday

On March 3, 1974, the Lake Survey Center celebrated its 133rd birthday. Under the National Ocean Survey, the Lake Survey continues, as it has throughout its long history, to produce quality charts for the U.S. waters of the Great

Lakes and certain contiguous waters; provide Great Lakes water level information; conduct limnological studies of these vast waters. It was created by an Act of Congress in 1841 to help westward-bound pioneers survive the perilous Lakes.

## Final Phase of SCOPE Underway

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region which will aid federal, state, local and private agencies in making decisions concerning environmental problems. Data processing for the project has been accelerated to expedite the release of the information for nautical charts and for environmental development studies such as ecology, pollution control and marine engineering.

SCOPE operations will be concentrated this year in coastal areas between Daytona Beach, Fla., and Cape Hatteras, N.C. The *Mt Mitchell*, under the command of Commander Ronald M. Buffington, will work in areas off Brunswick, Ga., and Charleston, S.C.; *Peirce*, under Commander Ralph J.

Land, coastal waters from Cape Fear to Cape Hatteras, N.C.; *Whiting*, under command of Robert Trauschke, the coast from Savannah, Ga., southward and the Atlantic Hydrographic Party, under tenant Commander Fido Smith, the coastal waters from Jacksonville, Fla., northward to Edisto Island, S.C.

Land-based support parties from the Atlantic Marine Center in Norfolk, Va., will assist in the study marking sites and erecting electronic control stations on the beach to be used by ships for determining positions at sea, establishing tide gages and checking prominent landmarks for coastal mapping.

# Davidson Surveying Tacoma, Wash., Harbor

A marine charting survey of the harbor at Tacoma, Wash., and adjacent Commencement Bay that will provide a new data base for ecological, pollution, engineering and other scientific studies is being conducted by the National Ocean Survey. The area was last surveyed in 1935-36 by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, predecessor of the NOS.

The survey, being carried out by the NOAA Ship *Davidson*, is scheduled to be completed April 26. The 175-foot, 995-ton survey vessel, commanded by Commander Michael H. Fleming, carries a normal complement

of 36 officers and crew. To assist in the survey, a tide gage will be installed in Blair Waterway or at the Tacoma Municipal Pier and will record the tides for at least 30 days.

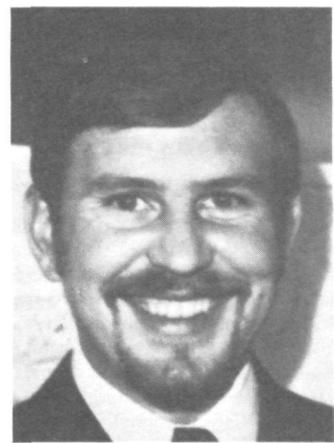
The *Davidson* will measure the depths of the water, determine the characteristics of its bottom and gather tide data. Significant changes will be reported immediately through Notices to Mariners and eventually incorporated in revised editions of existing charts of the area—Small Craft Chart 185-SC and conventional charts 6407 and 6460.

# Lieutenant (j.g.) Westcott Heads NGS Anchorage Office

Lieutenant (junior grade) Burl L. Westcott is now Officer in Charge of the National Ocean Survey's National Geodetic Survey office in Anchorage, Alaska. The office distributes navigational charts and geodetic control data. Lieutenant (j.g.) Westcott succeeds Commander Ray M. Sundean, who replaced Sidney Henderson, Jr., when the latter was forced to retire because of illness. Mr. Henderson, well-known to many Alaskans, resides at 1674 Maypop Road, West Palm Beach, Fla., 33406.

Lieutenant (j.g.) Westcott, a graduate of Alaska Meth-

odist University in Anchorage, joined the NOAA commissioned corps in 1971.



Lieutenant (j.g.) Westcott

# NODC, WDC-A Oceanography Located in Page Building Complex

After more than a decade in Building 160, Washington Navy Yard, the Environmental Data Service's National Oceanographic Data Center (NODC) and the collocated World Data Center A (WDC-A) Oceanography have moved to the Page Building Complex, 2001 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20234.

The move is part of a continuing effort to consolidate NOAA activities in the Washington area. NODC has been located in the Washington Navy Yard since shortly after being chartered in 1960; WDC-A, Oceanography moved there in 1962. The new mailing address for the NODC is: National Oceanographic Data Center, Na-

tional Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Washington, D.C. 20235. Telephone: (202) 343-8921.

The WDC-A, Oceanography mailing address is: World Data Center A, Oceanography, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Washington, D.C. 20235. Telephone: (202) 343-4064.

# Susie Beall Dies

Miss Susie Beall, of Beltsville, Md., possibly the oldest "alumnus" of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, has died at the age of 90. She was em- ployed by the C&GS, predecessor of the National Ocean Survey, during World War I.

# SNS/AES/FAC-TECH Conference Is Held in NWS Western Region



Participants in the Substation Network Specialist/Area Electronics Supervisor/Facilities Technician Conference held in National Weather Service Western Region Headquarters February 26 through March 1 were (front row, from left) Carl Clark, Bob Barrus, William Pogerman, Harry Elser, Hazen Bedke, Hugo Lehrer, Alex Halverson, Le Grande Lewis, Richard Anderson, (second row, from left) Ray Huey, William Powell, Frank Bedford, William Downs, Walter Marten, Earl Hetts, Robert McKinney, Dan Schlichtig, Jack Bird, Joe Mack, Dean Hirschi, (third row, from left) Earl Pickering, Edgar Sessions, Daryl Hahn, Earl Reynolds, Glade

Gerber, Sid Howick, Norm Wolcott, Leonard Sabin, Robert Baker, William Folson, and William Johnson.

Visiting speakers at the Conference included William I. Pogerman, Substation Program Manager in the NWS Data Acquisition Division, Silver Spring, Md.; Richard G. Wiggers, Chief of the Equipment Maintenance Standards Branch in the NWS Engineering Division, Silver Spring; and Hugo V. Lehrer, Assistant Chief of the Cooperative Data Branch of the Data Operations Division at the Environmental Data Service's National Climatic Center in Asheville, N.C.

# Advanced Prediction Techniques Course Held at NWSH



Participants in the Advanced Prediction Techniques Course at National Weather Service Headquarters in Silver Spring, Md., February 5-21, 1976 (standing, from left) Walter Cottrell, Instructor, NWSH; Dr. Charles Chow, Instructor, NWSH; Robert Derouin, Instructor, NWSH; James Howes, Instructor, NMC; Thomas Rush, Tallahassee, Fla.; Dr. Duane Cooley, Chief, Technical Procedures Branch, NWSH; Harry Hassel, Salt Lake City, Utah; John Zimmerman, Little Rock, Ark.; Terry Schoeni, NESS, Kansas City, Mo.; Robert Gustafson, Minneapolis, Minn.; John Eakin, Kansas City, Mo.; Ralph Arnett, Fort Worth, Tex.; Gerald Burdwell, Boise, Idaho; Roger Tucker, Test & Evaluation Laboratory, Sterling, Va.; Charles Heckler, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Arnold James, Boston, Mass.; Claude Graves, Portland, Oreg.; Virgil Hendricks, Chicago, Ill.; Wayne McCarter, Los Angeles, Calif.; Kenneth Hagy, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jack Mason, Jackson, Miss.; Antonio Dreumont, San Francisco, Calif.; Richard Hoopes, Juneau, Alaska; Ronald Crandall, Topeka, Kans.; Alexander Sadowski, Instructor, NWSH; (seated, from left) Leonard Hand, Portageville, Mo.; Richard Sasaki, Honolulu, Hawaii; Edward Sarnowski, Buffalo, N.Y.; Richard Browne, NMC; Paul Mott, Birmingham, Ala.; Lieutenant Commander Joseph Ford, Fleet Weather Facility, NMC; Captain Stanley Strader, Andrews A.F.B., Washington, D.C.; and (not in photo) Ronald Chudnowski, Cleveland, Ohio; and Maury Pautz, Course Supervisor, NWSH.

## notes about people



The NOAA Ship *Peirce* has a new Operations Officer. He is Lieutenant Donald L. Suloff. A commissioned officer since 1969, he served previously on the *Rainier* and with Aero Parties 81 and 82. The Norfolk, Va.-based *Peirce* is participating in the SCOPE environmental studies off the southeast coast.

The new Video Imprest Fund Cashiers Training Course has been completed by two more NOAA Headquarters employees: Helen M. Broadhurst, Personnel Assistant, Personnel Division, NBOC-2; and Richard A. Feeney, Chief of the Special Project Group in the Visual Services Branch of the Administrative Operations Division, Wilkins Ave., Rockville.

The attending instructors were Francis A. Sly, Office Service Assistant, AOD; and Barbara Moore, Senior Voucher and Accounting Technician, Finance Division.

Donald M. McGuire has joined the staff of the Environmental Data Service as an assistant and advisor to the Director in developing and maintaining staff and program interfaces with other components of NOAA and with other Federal agencies concerned with the use and application of marine environmental data.

Mr. McGuire's last position was as a research analyst with Presearch, Inc., where he was involved in conducting a study of the



Candace A. Turner, first woman Administrative Trainee at the Northwest Administrative Service Office in Seattle, Wash., receives her certificate of training for successful completion of the one-year NOAA Administrative Trainee Program from NASO Director John Patton, Jr. The certificate was presented at an all employee meeting held in the NOAA Training/Conference Center in the Lake Umbagog Building in Seattle.

Ms. Turner is assigned as a personnel management specialist in the NASO Personnel Division.

Navy Department's implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act. Prior to that, he was a Coast Guard Officer on detail to NOAA's National Data Buoy Center in Bay St. Louis,

Miss. He holds a bachelor's degree in geology and a master's degree in geophysics-geology from the University of Hawaii.



# **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

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