



noaa week

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Progress on Whale Conservation Measures Reported

Oregon Awarded First Estuarine Sanctuary Grant

NOAA has awarded a \$23,965 grant to the State of Oregon for the Acquisition of land at the South Slough of Coos Bay on the state's Pacific coast which is slated to become an estuarine sanctuary.

This is the first estuarine sanctuary acquisition grant made by NOAA under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. The Act is designed to ensure national and regional cooperation in achieving a balance of resource use and conservation along America's sea coasts and Great Lakes' shores. Estuarine sanctuary grants carry a matching-fund provision in which the state is required to furnish at least one-half of the funds for the program.

The purpose of the Oregon estuarine sanctuary program is to reserve an area as a natural field laboratory for long-term study of natural and human processes in estuarine ecosystems. Information gained from this natural site will be applied to coastal zone management decision-making. Carefully controlled levels of public recreation, fishing, and hunting, may be permitted, as well as an oyster aquaculture project.

The NOAA grant will be passed through the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development to the State Land Board for

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Scientists To Attempt To Modify Lightning

After two summers of preliminary research discharging the electrical fields beneath Colorado thunderstorms, scientists with the Environmental Research Laboratories will attempt to modify lightning itself, which is generated in the turbulent innards of developing storms.

This shift of the experiment into the interior of the towering, cauliflower-shaped

clouds called cumulus congestus—an intermediate growth stage between cumulus clouds and the cumulonimbus, or thundercloud—is a key difference for NOAA's 1974 lightning project, which runs from early July through August.

According to Dr. Heinz W. Kasemir, who directs the project for the Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry Lab-

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Although the United States did not achieve its goal of a 10-year moratorium on all commercial whaling, "significant progress" has been made in many aspects of international whale conservation, according to Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator and U.S. Commissioner of the International Whaling Commission. Dr. White has just returned from the 26th Session of the Commission, held in London, England.

Progress has been made in four major areas, Dr. White noted. They are:

—A selective moratorium will apply to any stock of whales that falls below optimum population levels;

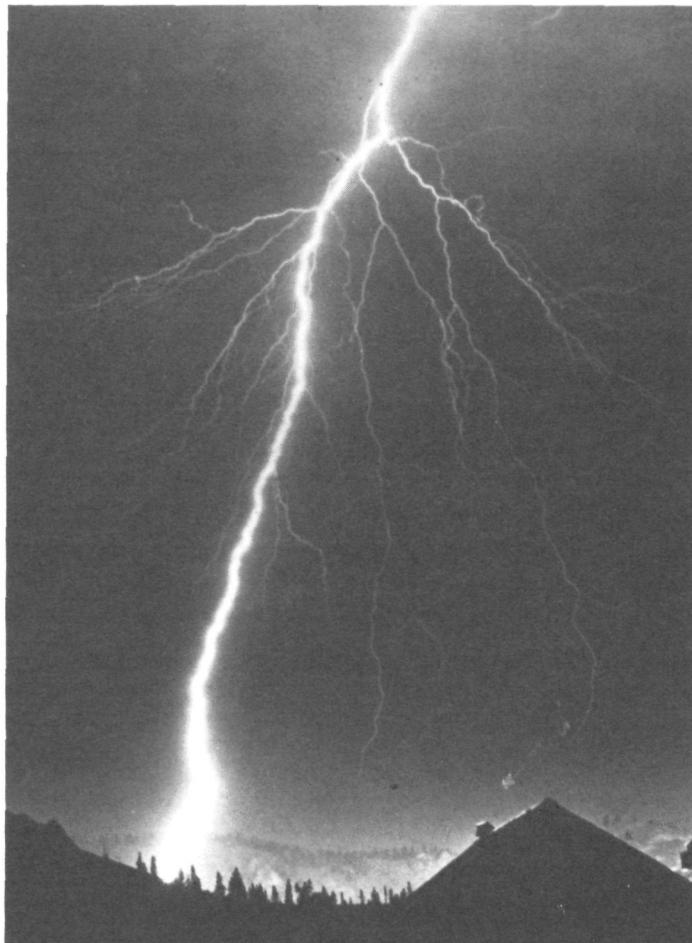
—World-wide quotas for whale species of most concern have been greatly reduced;

—Whale stocks will be managed by ocean areas rather than oceans as a whole;

—In establishing optimum stock levels, factors other than simple number of whales will be considered—factors that encompass the health of the total marine ecosystem, and that will lead to establishment of more conservative quota levels.

"Adoption of the principle of a selective moratorium represents a major change in the outlook for the preservation of the world's whales," said Dr. White. "Imposition of such a moratorium—suggested by the Australians as an amendment to the U.S. proposal for a 10-year moratorium on all whaling—will ensure the most rapid possible restoration of depleted whale

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22nd Weather Service Operations Class Held in Kansas City



Participants in Weather Service Operations Class No. 22, held at the National Weather Service Technical Training Center in Kansas City, Mo., May 29-June 20, were (standing, from left) Morris Tignor, Grand Island, Nebr.; William Isabell, San Francisco, Calif.; George Higa, Honolulu, Hawaii; Larry McEwen, Instructor; George Cebula II, Youngstown, Ohio; Bernard Utic, Green Bay, Wis.; Malcolm Lacy,

Oklahoma City, Okla.; Jim Wantz, Instructor; Francis McGill, Caribou, Maine; Ed Higdon, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Connie Hedgpeth, Instructor; Joe Audsley, Instructor; Paul Leshko, Harrisburg, Pa.; Richard (seated, from left) Kenneth Gove, Providence, R.I.; Richard Mitsutani, Hilo, Hawaii; Loran Gearhart, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Jean Weinbrecht, Savannah, Ga.; Richard Lettin, Tallahassee, Fla.; Robert Roe, Winslow, Ariz.; and Jack Poppe, Helena, Mont.

Progress on Whale Conservation Measures Reported

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stocks." He noted that the action makes possible a moratorium for certain species, such as the fin whale, for longer than 10 years.

The world-wide quotas established by the Commission provide significant reductions in the allowed catch of several species. In the case of the fin whale, last year's quota has been reduced by 35 percent, from 2,000 to 1,300, with an anticipated reduction to zero for the 1975-76 whaling season. The quota for the sei whale has been reduced 20 percent, from 7,500 to 6,000. The sperm whale quota was maintained at last year's level of 23,000.

Only in the case of minke whales has the quota increased, from 5,000 to 7,000, on the assurance of scientists that this level will not seriously affect stocks of this small whale.

The agreement that all whale stocks will be managed by ocean areas, rather than for the oceans as a whole, will make possible

much improved conservation and management by individual whale stocks. Quotas are established for each ocean area, rather than for the oceans as a whole.

The fourth area of major progress involves new methods for determining optimum population levels, and provides that factors such as the weight of the animals, the interaction among various species of whales and between whales and other living things, be considered.

"The progress achieved at this Commission meeting, while falling short of the U.S. objectives, is gratifying and is due to the recognition by member countries of the increasing need for improved conservation measures," Dr. White said. "A critical element in the changing attitude of the International Whaling Commission has been the advocacy of strong whale conservation measures by non-government environmental organizations both in the U.S. and in other countries.

"The United States remains concerned about many features of international whale management and conservation. Catch Per Unit of Effort of critical species of whales continues to fall. This is a warning signal that whaling stocks may be in less healthy shape than some data portray."

He also stated that in the U.S. view quotas are still being set too high, and the question of the humaneness of whale killing methods requires further examination.

In other actions at the meeting, the Commission decided to strengthen the Secretariat and its research activities. To that end it voted a budget increase from \$16,800 to \$86,400. There was agreement by all member countries for the first time to consider changes in the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling and a working party was established to undertake a thorough consideration of possible changes.

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Catherine S. Cawley,
Editor

Anna V. Felter,
Art Director

World Weather Briefing Held For U.S.D.A.

A weather briefing on world weather conditions was presented to U.S. Department of Agriculture personnel on June 14 by Dr. Richard E. Felch, Program Leader of the Agricultural Weather Support Service Program, Special Weather Services Branch, National Weather Service. This effort is another step forward in the World Agricultural Weather Watch which was initiated in October, 1973. The first product of this effort appeared in the February 19 issue of the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, when CLIMAT data for January was presented in map form for selected areas.

In the May 21 issue, a World Agricultural Weather Summary was published. This item was prepared jointly by the Economic Research Service and Foreign Agricultural Service of U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Weather Support Service Program Office. It provides a one-page synopsis of crop and weather conditions around the world.

The June 14 briefing was presented "to provide the latest information on weather conditions in the major crop producing areas to those members of USDA responsible for assessing current crop condition and expected production," according to Dr. Felch. In addition to the May CLIMAT data, the latest weather maps were used to provide information on early June weather.

These monthly briefings will continue on a regular basis in the future. In the brief time since their inception, the World Agricultural Weather Watch materials have become an integral part of USDA activities in assessing crop conditions around the world.

Vaughn D. Rockney, NWS OOPS Chief, Has Retired



Vaughn D. Rockney, who has been Chief of the National Weather Service Overseas Operations Division since it was formed in 1965, has retired after more than 35 years' service.

He began his weather service career in 1938 as a Minor Observer at Devil's Lake, N.Dak.; later became a Junior Observer at Fargo, N.Dak.; and subsequently served as Official in Charge at three Alaska stations and as a General Maintenance Technician for the Chicago Regional Office before becoming an Upper-Air Observational Specialist in Washington in 1948.

He received his B.S. degree from State College, Mayville, N.Dak., in 1948, followed by night school training in meteorology, and entered the Meteorologist ranks in 1950. In 1956, he was made Chief of the Observation Section of the Observations and Station Facilities Division, and in 1963, became Deputy Chief of the Division.

During the first half of his service in Washington, he led the upgrading of the Weather Service's radar, upper-air and aviation observational programs. For the past ten years, he managed the overseas and marine weather observational programs NWS maintains in cooperation with foreign countries.

He studied radar meteorology at MIT in 1953-54 on a weather bureau scholar-

Kolf Named to Coastal Zone Sea Grant Liaison Post

Dr. Richard C. Kolf has been named Coastal Zone Coordinator in NOAA's Office of Sea Grant.

In this new position, Dr. Kolf will act as liaison between the Office of Sea Grant and Office of Coastal Zone Management to assure that work being conducted under the National Sea Grant Program is coordinated with federal, state, and local needs set forth in the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972.

Dr. Kolf is also Sea Grant Associate Program Director for Project Support Programs.

The Office of Sea Grant administers federal grants for marine-related projects in research, education, and advisory services to universities, laboratories, and other institutions. Its purpose is to encourage the development of America's marine resources in the waters and coastal areas of the oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Great Lakes.

EDS Briefing Held

Richard Sprince, a member of the U.S. Senate Staff (National Ocean Policy Study), and Robert Niblock, of the Office of Technology Assessment, Congress of the United States, were briefed on the Environmental Data Service's mission and services on June 24. A tour through EDS centers housed in the Page Building Complex followed the briefing.

ship and received a master's degree in public administration from American University in 1969.

He received the Commerce Gold Medal award in 1962 for his "leadership of the Weather Bureau's storm detection radar program and for exceptional performance in directing operations of the Galveston radar in the path of destructive Hurricane Carla."

Before joining NOAA, Dr. Kolf was with the Division of Environmental Systems and Resources of the National Science Foundation, where he was responsible for coastal zone matters involving the agency's Environmental Systems Program. Prior to this, he was a Staff Associate in the NSF Office of Interdisciplinary Research, and Program Director for Undergraduate Instructional Programs. In addition to engineering experience in private industry, Dr. Kolf has taught at the University of Wisconsin (where he received his B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees), Marquette University, and Loyola University. During his tenure as Dean of Loyola's College of Engineering, Dr. Kolf achieved initial accreditation of all three Engineering Departments—Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, and Electrical Engineering—by the Engineer's Council for Professional Development.

Field Party Completes Survey in California

A 20-man National Geodetic Survey party headed by James W. Taylor, has completed a seven-month survey of ground elevations in Southern California to determine changes in elevations along a route last surveyed in 1953 and 1961. The survey route extended from Caliente through Tehachapi, Mojave, Boron, Barstow, Amboy, Twenty-nine Palms and Coachella to 19.2 miles northwest of Niland, with a branch line from Mojave to Rosamond.

The survey expands the Southern California Cooperative Leveling Network of Elevations in the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Ventura, Riverside and San Diego into additional earthquake-prone areas and adds recent surveys of elevations in Imperial County.

Current Vacancies in NOAA

To insure that NOAA employees are aware of job possibilities throughout the agency, a list of current NOAA-wide vacancies is published below. Employees

interested in any of the listed vacancies should contact their servicing personnel office for information on where to apply.

Announcement No.	Position Title	Grade	MLC	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
1-75	Meteorologist	GS-14	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	7/1/74	7/22/74
3-75	Computer Specialist	GS-9	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	7/11/74	7/25/74
4-75	Meteorological Technician	GS-9	NWS	Buffalo, N.Y.	7/11/74	7/25/74
5-75	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Buffalo, N.Y.	7/11/74	7/25/74
7-75	Computer Programmer	GS-7	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	7/15/74	7/29/74
8-75	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Camp Springs, Md.	7/15/74	7/29/74
9-75	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Des Moines, Iowa	7/15/74	7/29/74
10-75	Meteorological Technician	GS-10	NWS	Des Moines, Iowa	7/15/74	7/29/74
11-75	Meteorological Technician	GS-10	NWS	Rochester, Minn.	7/15/74	7/29/74

Federal Women's Program Reinforced

Over the past three years the Office of Personnel of the Department of Commerce has attempted to establish a Federal Women's Program organizational structure which would result in maximum contribution to the status of women within Commerce. One significant element of this structure was the establishment of the Federal Women's Program Coordinator structure. Acting in an advisory role, this group of personnel office staff specialists assumed their assignment with vigor and enthusiasm. A major contribution to the FWP was made when the Coordinators developed a significant training segment for the extensive Commerce-wide managerial training course. The continued efforts of these Coordinators should produce greater progress for women within Commerce.

Commerce agencies have recently been instructed to fully integrate the FWP within their existing EEO system. In most offices this will be accomplished by assuring that women are represented on EEO Committees by membership, and that a proportionate amount of the Committees' time is devoted to FWP matters. This will allow for program initiatives and

modifications to be instituted at the agency level which will have an immediate beneficial impact.

NOAA has fully integrated the FWP in its EEO system through the establishment of a Federal Women's Program Subcommittee to NOAA's EEO Committee. This Subcommittee, located in the Washington Metropolitan area, is comprised of six women and one man. In addition, the chairperson of NOAA's 1974 EEO Committee is a woman. Field EEO Committees are also being encouraged to establish FWP Subcommittees to serve in an advisory capacity to their respective EEO Committees in the Committees' efforts to provide increased advancement and employment opportunities for women employees and applicants. Hopefully, more measurable results will develop with this type of emphasis.

This revised FWP design will reinforce its importance as an integral part of the EEO program, highlight its significance in the general scheme of things, and continue the needed emphasis for positive action to beneficially affect the status of women within Commerce.

Conserving Gasoline-An Important Goal

Although lines at gas stations have eased somewhat, the price of gasoline has remained high and the conservation of gasoline is still important if we are to avoid a worldwide energy crisis. Listed below are twelve ways to save gasoline while driving. Hopefully, these suggestions will help NOAA employees keep their fuel costs down and encourage the wise use of gasoline.

1. First, determine to drive in a manner that saves fuel; attitude is an important element of economy driving.
2. Avoid "jack-rabbit" starts. Acceleration should be smooth with either manual or automatic transmission, getting into high gear early. Up to five times as much fuel can be used in a full throttle start.
3. Hold a steady accelerator pedal position when possible. Steady speeds are ideal for economy, unnecessary speed wastes gas. At 70 mph, fuel consumption is almost 25 percent greater than at 50 mph.
4. Watch traffic conditions ahead to anticipate speed changes. Losing vehicle momentum means extra gasoline must be consumed to regain it. Good drivers will avoid braking by adjusting the car's speed to the traffic flow.
5. Choose routes which avoid stop-and-go traffic if possible. Starting from a stop uses much more fuel than cruising at a steady speed.

6. Accelerate gradually before going uphill to build up momentum and avoid the need to unnecessarily open the throttle.

7. Turn off the engine when stopped for more than a minute; idling requires a rich mixture, and even a minute burns more gasoline than needed for restarting.

8. Winter driving conditions cut economy—another good reason for preparing the car for cold weather use. Change to winter grade crankcase oil for better fuel economy through reduced engine friction.

9. Let the car's cold engine warm up while driving at a light throttle for the first mile or so; not with the car sitting still. Warm-up will be faster and with less wear.

10. Check tire pressure regularly. Under inflation increases the rolling resistance of the car which has a marked effect on fuel usage. For best comfort, fuel economy and tire life, tires should be properly inflated according to the recommendations in the Owner's Manual.

11. Maintain your car as recommended in your Owner's Manual. A tuned-to-specifications engine will give better fuel economy and performance.

12. Drive courteously. The thoughtful driver invariably is a driver whose actions provide better fuel economy.

CSC Replaces FSEE with PACE

The U.S. Civil Service Commission recently announced that the Federal Service Entrance Exam (FSEE) will be replaced in October, 1974, by a new Professional and Administrative Career Examination (PACE).

PACE will serve as a principal means of entry into the Federal civil service for college graduates and others with appropriate responsible work experience. PACE, like the FSEE, its predecessor, will be a single examination used to fill a variety of entrance-level positions in professional, administrative and technical areas. Specialized civil service examinations covering professional positions in engineering, science, accounting and some other fields, as well as separate examinations for positions at grades above entry levels, will continue unchanged.

The new five-part test battery will provide an improved tool for matching candidates with jobs. Eligible candidates will be referred for specific positions according to the relative importance of different measured abilities, as indicated by test results, to successful performance in different job categories.

The previous provisions for recognizing outstanding scholarship will also be changed in the PACE examination. Applicants who rank in the upper 10 percent of their graduating classes, or who have a 3.5 grade point average on a scale of 4.0, will continue to be eligible in the examination on the basis of their academic standing. Such academic standing will be recognized by combining additional point credit for outstanding scholarship with ratings on the written test. All candidates will be required to take a written test, regardless of class standing, so that a final examination rating can be determined by this new method.

Federal agencies will be encouraged by the Commission to make initial appointments at the GS-5 grade level except in those instances where entry duties require graduate education, work experience, or particular qualifications that make appointments at the GS-7 level advisable.

No changes are being made in the provisions granting eligibility at the GS-7 level on the basis of graduate education, a law degree, or qualifying work experience. Also, candidates can continue to qualify for GS-7 on the basis of a combination of superior academic achievement and a high test score.

The Management Intern option is not included in PACE. The Commission plans to retain the register, which has about 2,500 applicants on it, through FY75 and reinstatement of this option will be reviewed during that time.

The Commission described the research basis for PACE as the most extensive professional inquiry ever conducted into the identification and measurement of abilities needed for successful performance in professional, administrative, and technical positions normally filled by recent college graduates. It is anticipated that the new PACE examination announcement will be issued in October and the first written test given in November 1974. Subsequent exams will be held monthly from January through May of 1975. The current register of FSEE examination eligibles will be used through December 1974, and then abolished. Individuals on this register will have to reapply under PACE. The Commission hopes to have the new PACE register ready by January 1, 1975.

A Warning from the American Cancer Society

As summer nears, the American Cancer Society is particularly anxious to remind people of the dangers of sun worship. People with fair complexions and the elderly are highly susceptible to skin cancer. Sailors and construction workers—those whose occupations keep them under the sun—must exercise extra care.

Approximately 300,000 Americans will develop skin cancer this year. Deaths run to about 5,000 a year.

Skin cancer is both largely preventable and highly curable. The American Cancer Society estimates that about 95 percent of skin cancer cases could be cured if people heeded early warning signals and reported promptly to a physician. Any sore that does not heal; and change in the size or color of a mole or wart should be brought to a physician's attention.

Sun hats, long sleeves,—gloves, if need be—and beach umbrellas can be weapons in the fight to prevent skin cancer. Lotions or ointments are also helpful. Most suntan lotions contain chemicals called sun screens which absorb burning ultraviolet rays of sunlight to various degrees. The better lotions allow you to remain in the sun for a longer period of time. Among the most effective sun screens are paraminobenzoic acid and its derivatives, the salicylates, and newer, benzophenone compounds.

It is a good idea to read the label before using a suntan product for the sun screen ingredient is usually listed.

Suntan products must be reapplied at least every two hours after each swim. If you get a sunburn in spite of precautions, apply a soothing lotion or ointment. If excessive pain or extensive blistering is present, consult a physician immediately.

In the Washington Metropolitan area, a guide to sun preparations can be obtained by calling the American Cancer Society at 483-2600.

Throughout the summer, Washington area residents can hear information on skin cancer by dialing 462-7000, the American Cancer Society's 24-hour telephone service, "Cancer Answers." NOAA field employees can write to their local American Cancer Society office for a free pamphlet, "Facts About Skin Cancer."

NWS Personnel Officer

Mr. Hasker B. Samuel, Jr., has recently joined the NOAA Personnel Division as Chief of the National Weather Service Section, Personnel Operations Branch.

After serving for 10 years as an officer in the United States Army, Mr. Samuel began his career in Personnel Management with the Navy Department as a personnel specialist with the Consolidated Civilian Personnel Office. He has also served as a personnel specialist in Navy's Career Management Staff.

Mr. Samuel is a graduate of the Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, and has done graduate work in Personnel Management at George Washington University, Washington, D.C.



Hasker B. Samuel, Jr.

recipe of the week



FLOUNDER ROLLS WITH CARROT STUFFING

2 pounds flounder or Dover or English sole fillets, (6 to 8 fillets) fresh or frozen
1 teaspoon salt
1/8 teaspoon white pepper
2 cups finely shredded carrot
1/4 cup finely chopped onion
1/4 cup butter or margarine
2 tablespoons chopped parsley (optional)
1 can (10-1/2 ounces) condensed cream of celery soup
1 can (4 ounces) sliced mushrooms, drained
2 tablespoons lemon juice

Thaw frozen fish. Sprinkle fillets with salt and pepper. Saute shredded carrot and onion in butter or margarine until onion is tender, but not brown. Stir in parsley (if desired). Spread an equal amount of carrot mixture over each fillet. Roll up and secure with metal skewers or wooden picks. Combine soup, mushrooms, and lemon juice; mix. Pour into a shallow 1-1/2 quart baking dish. Arrange rolls in soup mixture. Bake in a moderate oven, 350° F., about 30 minutes or until fish flakes easily when tested with a fork. Spoon sauce over rolls several times during cooking. Makes 6 to 8 servings.

next week's best fish buys

According to the NMFS National Consumer Educational Services Office in Chicago, the best buys for the next week or so are likely to be ocean perch and sea trout along the Northeast Seaboard; croaker and spot in the Middle Atlantic

States, including the D.C. area; green headless shrimp in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; fish sticks and breaded shrimp in the Midwest; fillets of sole and snapper in the Northwest; and blackcod and turbot in the Southwest.

Scientists To Attempt To Modify Lightning

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oratory, the 1974 program will also see a shift in emphasis from lightning investigation to lightning suppression—an important distinction.

"In the past two seasons," he says, "we concentrated mainly on determining whether chaff seeding was effective in reducing the electrical field beneath a thunderstorm. Our results were encouraging.

"Now we are beginning the next step—to see whether chaff seeding can be used to suppress lightning, which originates from centers of electrical charge inside the thunderstorm."

The NOAA physicist notes that the object of this year's experiment is not to suppress all lightning, but to learn what effect chaff seeding has on the most destructive aspects of these large electrical sparks.

"We are interested in developing a way man can control lightning when it becomes severely damaging," he says. "We are aware that lightning adds nitrogen to the rain and consequently to the soil, and plays an important role in balancing the planet's electrical budget.

"But we are also aware that lightning takes a large toll in human and animal life each year, and that in some areas, such as the Pacific northwest, it causes an estimated 70 percent of the destructive forest fires.

"We want to be able to suppress severe lightning that comes when it is least welcome—for example, during very dry periods in forest areas, and during spacecraft loading and launching operations."

This year's experiment will use two aircraft—last year's B-26 and a Convair T-29 on loan from the Air Force—operated by the University of Nevada's Desert Research Institute, in Reno, to fly penetrations of devel-

oping thunderstorm clouds. Both aircraft carry a chopper device which feeds and cuts a fine, aluminum-coated nylon thread into 10-centimeter-long fibers, and sprays them out into the atmosphere at the rate of millions per minute. The aircraft also carry field mills—devices which sense the electrical field in thousands of volts per meter—and instruments capable of detecting nearby lightning discharges.

Other airborne instruments sense the electromagnetic frequencies of lightning discharges, so that scientists can study the spectra of seeded versus "natural" lightning. An aircraft-mounted antenna senses the onset of corona discharge, the relatively low-power phenomenon to which, the scientists believe, chaff seeding can convert the more violent discharge of a lightning stroke. The aircraft will fly the penetrations at two levels through the cloud—the B-26 at the freezing level, about 16,000 feet (5,000 meters), and the T-29 at the minus twenty degree Celsius level, about 20,000 feet (6,000 meters).

Both aircraft will penetrate, make their seedings, and remain in the cloud as it develops, sampling electrical fields and associated weather phenomena—ice, water droplets, updrafts and downdrafts. Then, as electrical activity indicates the cloud is maturing into a thunderstorm, the aircraft will leave the cloud and fly monitoring patterns near, but outside, the storm.

Working with Dr. Kasemir on the project are William E. Cobb, F. James Holitza, Fredric N. Caldwell, and Elemer Magner Gould, and the Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry Laboratory, and Dr. W. Davison Rust, on a post-doctoral grant from the National Research Council.

Five More States Receive Coastal Zone Management Grants

Five more states—North Carolina, Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Alabama—have received grants from NOAA for the development of Coastal Zone Management programs.

North Carolina Governor James E. Holshouser, Jr., has designated the state's Department of Natural and Economic Resources as the agency to administer its \$300,000 grant.

In the initial year, the state will conduct a public information and participation program to encourage citizen involvement in coastal zone administration and exchange ideas on how the area may best be used to the benefit of all.

The boundaries of the coastal zone will be delineated and a mapping of natural areas in coastal counties will be carried out. The state will also inventory and map areas of environmental concern in the coastal zone. Studies of environmental and land use permits in the coastal area will be undertaken and guidelines for permissible land and water uses in the zone will be set forth.

Coastal management legislation already in effect in North Carolina places the major responsibility for developing individual land use plans at the county level with local governments. The state has determined that a

large percentage of the funds available for program support will be passed on to local governments in support of their planning work. Local grants criteria by which such money will be awarded will be prepared as part of the work program of the Department of Natural and Economic Resources.

Wisconsin's coastal zone management grant was for \$208,000. Governor Patrick J. Lucey has designated the Wisconsin Department of Administration as the agency to coordinate the administration of the grant.

The state's first year's efforts toward the development of a management program for the land and water resources of its coastal zone will be devoted to: the establishment of boundaries of Wisconsin's coastal zone; the development of a definition of land and water uses which have a direct and significant impact on coastal waters; the identification of coastal areas of particular interest to the state; the establishment of means by which the state and other levels of government can exert control over land and water uses in the coastal zone; the identification of priority uses within specific geographic areas throughout the coastal zone; and describing the organizational structure and inter-governmental arrangements needed to develop and main-

tain the management process.

Governor Daniel L. Walker has designated the Illinois Department of Conservation as the state agency to administer its \$206,000 grant.

During its first year, the state will conduct a number of studies including one to identify the boundaries of Illinois' coastal zone subject to the management program and another to define what shall constitute permissible land and water uses within the coastal zone which have a direct and significant impact on the Lake waters. An inventory of areas of particular concern from the standpoint of archaeology, history, architecture, etc., will be undertaken. Broad guidelines on the priority of uses in particular areas will be set up, and the planners will identify the means by which the State proposes to exert control over land and water uses along the shore zone which have significant impact on the coastal waters, including a list of relevant constitutional provisions, legislative enactments, regulations and judicial decisions.

The coastal zone management grant to Pennsylvania totaled \$150,000. Governor Milton J. Shapp has designated the state's Department of Environmental Resources as the agency to administer the grant.

Pennsylvania has two coastal zones: the tidal area in the lower Delaware River and the Lake Erie coast. The management program for each will contain the same basic elements.

During the first year of

work on a coastal zone management plan, the state will define goals and objectives for the coastal zones, and the interrelationship between the coastal zone and the State land-use programs. It will establish inventories of existing conditions, both natural and cultural. An analysis of existing conditions, and of requirements for alternative management techniques, will be undertaken. Planners will establish realistic management objectives for the program. The state will also establish precise boundaries of the coastal zones for management purposes.

Governor George C. Wallace has designated the Alabama Development Office as the agency to administer its \$100,000 grant.

Major areas of the state's first year work on a coastal zone management program include the acquisition and evaluation of data on such matters as industrial, commercial and residential development, recreation, mineral extraction and fossil fuels, transportation and navigation, waste disposal, fisheries, and agricultural production. Another program will study the boundaries of the coastal area, permissible land and water uses, geographic areas of particular concern, priority uses throughout the coastal area, and the organizational structure and alternate strategies for controlling the zone. A public participation program will conduct workshop activities and hold educational and planning meetings with citizen-user groups with interests in the state's coastal zone.

EDS, NMFS Provide Environmental Data to CEQ

The Environmental Data Service, with input from the National Marine Fisheries Service, provided the President's Council on Environmental Quality with a revised version of "Environmental and Living Resources Descriptions: for the Floating Nuclear Power Plant (FNPP) Study," as well as

material for the chapter on environmental impacts. The approximately 450-page EDS sections provide a comprehensive description of the physical environments of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts, and the Great Lakes, and descriptions for four selected Atlantic coastal areas.

Obituaries

Lawrence W. Luxmore

Lawrence W. Luxmore, Meteorological Technician at the National Weather Service Office in Medford, Oreg., died on July 1.

Except for four years in the Navy, all of his nearly 23 years' Federal Service was with the NWS. His previous duty stations included Salem, Oreg., and the Pacific Weather Patrol.

He is survived by his wife, Carol, of 2670 Griffin Creek Road, Medford, Oreg.

97501, and three children—Daniel, Morgan, and Rebecca.

Paul E. Johnson

Paul E. Johnson, former Meteorologist in Charge at the Weather Service Office in Grand Rapids, Mich., died on July 2. He had retired in 1958, after a Weather Service career that began as a messenger and spanned more than 51 years. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, of 165 Alten, Grand Rapids, Mich. 49503.

Marian D. Renfrew Is Named To Head WSO in Trenton



Marian D. Renfrew

Marian D. Renfrew has been appointed Meteorologist in Charge at the Trenton, N.J., Weather Service Office. She succeeds Cecil E. Simmons who recently transferred to a new assignment at Cleveland, Ohio.

Ms. Renfrew entered the NWS in 1967 in Pittsburgh, Pa., where she received initial training as a meteorological intern and radar meteorologist. In 1970 she transferred to the NOAA Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory in Princeton, N.J., as a meteorological computer programmer and a year later accepted a new assignment at Portland, Maine. In 1972 she was promoted and assigned to the forecast office at Philadelphia, Pa., and transferred to the Trenton Weather Service Office that same year. Prior to formal entry into the National Weather Service, she held summer student trainee assignments in Hartford, Conn., and Philadelphia.

Ms. Renfrew received her meteorological education at the Pennsylvania State University.

notes about people

Robert W. Knecht, Director of the Office of Coastal Environment, will be the keynote speaker at the Mississippi Governor's Conference on Coastal Zone Management, scheduled to be held July 24-25 in Biloxi. He will speak on the "Office of Coastal Zone Management Relationship to Coastal Zone Management—an Overview from the Federal Standpoint."

Further conference details are available from J. Baron McIlwain, Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant Consortium, P.O. Drawer 18, Ocean Springs, Miss. 39564 (601-875-9341).

Dr. Donald J.P. Swift of the Environmental Research Laboratories has been appointed to the National Science Foundation's Oceanography Advisory Panel representing the area of Marine Geology and Geophysics. He is a research oceanographer with the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories' Marine Geology and Geophysics Labora-

tory in Miami, Fla., which has been responsible for developing the geological portion of the Marine Ecosystems Analysis Study in the New York Bight region.

Dr. T.R. Rice, Director of the Estuarine Fisheries Center in Beaufort, N.C., has returned from a two-week trip to the Soviet Union sponsored by the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Working

Group on the Effects of Marine Pollution. While in the Soviet Union, Dr. Rice visited Moscow State University; Institute of Biology of the South Seas, Sevastopol; Zoological Institute, Leningrad; Kartish Laboratory and Laputza Laboratory in the Murmansk District. The last two laboratories are in the Gulf of Kandalaksha and the White Sea within the Arctic Circle.

of the three installations of the National Marine Fisheries Service's Middle Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Center in March at an EEO meeting in Sandy Hook, N.J., and most recently at Milford, Conn.

Dr. Priscilla Ransohoff, Educational Advisor to the Director of Research and Development in Engineering at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, was guest speaker at general staff meetings at two



(From left) Shearon Dudley, Chairman, MACFC EEO Committee; Dr. Ransohoff; and Sheila Stiles, NOAA Counselor, MACFC.

Oregon Is Awarded First Estuarine Sanctuary Grant

(Continued from page 1)

acquisition of the sanctuary site. The State Land Board will then act as holding body for the property.

Coos Bay is on the Pacific Ocean approximately 253 miles south of the Columbia River. The South Slough sanctuary area—approximately 4,120 acres, 700 of which are wetlands—is dominated by two key features: Valin's Island, a 23-acre forest- and brush-covered island, and Long Island Point, a narrow, heavily forested finger of land dividing the slough into two arms. The South Slough watershed includes an area of about 26 square miles with three major creeks and several smaller ones feeding into the main slough.

Near Coos Bay, a broad wetland area exposes itself

fully to the sun, effectively trapping the light and receiving nutrients from both the land and sea. The shallow estuarine waters are literally an organic soup of microscopic and macroscopic plant and animals drifting with the tides and currents. Many species of animals spawn in these warm estuarine waters. South Slough is an irreplaceable nursery and food bank for fish and is used heavily by migratory birds as well as resident waterfowl and wading birds.

The upland and marsh environments are home for a wide variety of animals. Chipmunk, squirrel, raccoon, fox, beaver, muskrat, black-tail deer, rabbits, black bear, and bobcats roam the forest. Marine mammals feed in the waters of the slough. The area provides a habitat for

several rare and endangered species including the American Bald Eagle and the Brown Pelican.

When the sanctuary is established, researchers will seek to develop baseline ecological measurements, monitor changes which have significant effect on the estuarine ecosystems, assess man's influence on the environment, and determine the area's carrying capacity.

According to state planners the program will be of substantial benefit to coastal zone management in Oregon as a research area, to the national coastal zone management program as a representative estuary of the Columbian zoogeographical classification, and to research efforts worldwide attempting to understand the complexities of unaltered estuaries.



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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