



noaa week

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Dr. John R. Apel



Dr. Ben B. Balsley



Dr. Joshua Z. Holland



Dr. Chester P. Jelesnianski



Dr. William H. Klein



Dr. Reuben Lasker



Allen D. Pearson



Dr. Roland F. Smith

NOAA Employees Receive Gold, Silver Medals

Williams Is ERL Weather Mod Program Deputy

Merlin C. Williams, a pioneer in the field of weather modification, has been appointed Deputy Program Manager for Weather Modification at the Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, Colo.

Before joining NOAA, Mr. Williams was Director of the South Dakota Division of Weather Modification. While there he was responsible for the design, organization, and direction of a program for providing statewide weather modification activities for increasing rainfall and decreasing

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Lowering Home Thermostat Slightly Could Yield Dramatic Fuel Bill Savings

Lowering the thermostat slightly could produce dramatic savings in a householder's fuel bill, according to the Environmental Data Service.

EDS statistics can be used to estimate the percentage of heating fuels that can be saved during the coming winter for each degree that home thermostats are lowered. For example, the average householder in Bismarck, N.D., can reduce his use of fuel for heating by two percent for each degree he lowers the home thermostat. Average winter savings for each degree of lower indoor temperature would be

three percent in Pittsburgh, Pa.; four percent in Portland, Ore.; and more than five percent in Columbia, S.C.

In the northernmost states, the lower indoor temperature settings would reduce heating fuel use during winter months by 11 to 15 percent. The percentage saving realized increases in warmer regions, reaching more than 50 percent in the northernmost portions of Florida, Texas, and California. However, the actual quantities of heating fuel saved would be much greater in cold areas than in warm regions, because far

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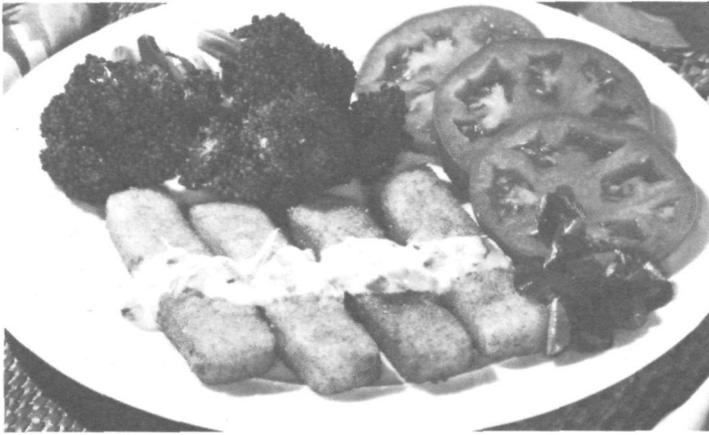
NOAA employees received eight Gold Medal Awards and 17 Silver Medal Awards from Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent in an honors award program this week in the Commerce Department auditorium.

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:

Dr. John R. Apel, Direc-

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recipe of the week



FISH CAPER

24 frozen fried fish sticks
(3/4 to 1-1/4 ounces each)
Caper Sauce

Place frozen fried fish sticks in a single layer on a greased cookie sheet, 15 x 12 inches. Bake in a hot oven, 400° F., for 15 minutes to 20 minutes or until heated through and crisp. Serve with Caper Sauce. Serves 6.

Approximately 240 calories in each serving.

CAPER SAUCE

1 cup yogurt
2 tablespoons chopped capers
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
2 teaspoons instant minced onion
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind

Combine all ingredients and mix thoroughly. Chill. Makes approximately 1-1/4 cups of sauce.

next week's best fish buys

According to the NMFS National Consumer Educational Services Office in Chicago, the best fish buys for the next week or so are likely to be fish sticks and portions and small shrimp along the Northeast Seaboard; grey sea trout and bluefish in the Middle Atlan-

tic States, including the D.C. area; red snapper and frozen peeled and deveined shrimp in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; salmon steaks and red snapper in the Midwest; turbot and fresh oysters in the Northwest; and mahi mahi and fresh catfish in the Southwest.

Williams Is Deputy Program Manager For Weather Modification at ERL

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Merlin C. Williams

ing hail, and the development of an integrated water resource management tool. He also acted as the contract officer for a major field program in South Dakota.

For five years previously,

Save Money by Lowering Home Thermostat

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more fuel is needed to heat buildings in colder areas.

These calculations employ a statistic called the heating degree day, a widely used, temperature-related measure of fuel demand. Heating engineers have found that when the outside daily mean temperature (the high and low divided by two) is 65 degrees or higher, most homes and buildings used no heat to maintain comfortable indoor temperatures. This observation is the basis of the "degree day" concept. For each degree the daily mean temperature is below 65 degrees, you accumulate one heating degree day. Thus, if the daily mean temperature is 62, three degree days accumulate for the 24-hour period. For every degree day, more fuel is required to maintain a comfortable indoor temperature. A day with a mean temperature of 35 degrees—30 degree days—would require twice as much heating fuel as a day with a mean temperature of 50—15 degree days.

he was Director of the Atmospheric Water Resources Research at the Fresno State College Foundation in Fresno, Calif. There he directed a major research project involved in the design organization, and direction of activities in atmospheric water resources, hydrometeorology, hydrology, and atmospheric pollution.

Mr. Williams also has acted as a consultant on weather modification and applied programs to the University of Oklahoma, the Salt Luis Valley, Colo., Barley Growers, and the government of Niger, Africa. He has published more than 20 scientific papers in his field.

He received a bachelor of science degree in civil engineering from South Dakota State University in Brookings, and later completed the U.S. Air Force program in meteorology at the University of Chicago. He received a master's degree and has completed pre-Ph.D. coursework in civil engineering at the University of Wyoming.

noaa week

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Catherine S. Cawley, Editor
Anna V. Felter, Art Director

Comments Invited On Proposed Shrimp Boat Regulations

NOAA is inviting comments regarding proposed regulations establishing a procedure for limiting the number of shrimp boats permitted to fish for shrimp in defined areas off the coast of Brazil.

The Offshore Shrimp Fisheries Act of 1973 implements a treaty between the United States and Brazil which established a basis for regulating shrimp fishing in a defined area off the coast of Brazil to help conserve the shrimp resources in the area. The Act, among other things, limits the number of vessels which could fish for shrimp in the designated area.

Regulations implementing the Act were published by the National Marine Fisheries Service in the Federal Register on July 26, 1974, and stated that additional regulations would be proposed which would establish a procedure for limiting the number of vessels in the area at any one time to 160 or any other number allowed by the Act.

Under these proposed regulations, published in the Federal Register on October 7, vessel owners will be required to submit estimates of the number of vessels

Line Forecaster of the Year Award Presented to E. L. Hill



New Orleans Weather Forecaster Eulah L. Hill (center) received the "Outstanding Forecaster of the Year" Award from Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator, at the dedication ceremonies for the new World Weather Building near Washington, D.C., last week. Mrs. Hill was present to share the glory with her husband.

they will have shrimping in the designated area. If the total number of vessels from all owners exceeds the maximum number allowed in the agreement area, a ratio will be established to determine the number of vessels an owner cannot employ in the area.

Written comments, views or objections concerning the proposed regulations may be made to the Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20235, through November 8, 1974.

TV Documentary Shows LSC Research, Johnson

A half-hour documentary shown on Saginaw, Mich., Station WNEM, Channel 5, on October 27, explored the research being performed by the National Ocean Survey's Lake Survey Center in connection with an Environmental Protection Agency project. Included were operations in Saginaw Bay of the NOAA Ship *Johnson*, operated by the LSC. The research operations involve a study of the flushing and diffusion action from the Bay into Lake Huron.

Gwinn Honored for Records Management

Jimmy G. Gwinn, former Chief of the Management Services Branch in the Administrative Operations Division of the Office of Administration at NOAA's Rockville, Md., Headquarters, last week received an "Award for Distinguished Accomplishment" from the Association of Records Executives and Administrators. Mr. Gwinn, who left NOAA recently to become the Treasury Department's Paperwork Management Officer, had been with NOAA and its predecessor agencies for ten years.

He received the award, the Association's highest, for organizing and managing a comprehensive records management program which raised the effectiveness of paperwork activities throughout NOAA from one that drew criticism to one that currently receives praise from both the Department of Commerce and the National Archives and Records Service.

As the top consultant to NOAA management on paperwork management, Mr. Gwinn provided valuable advice and assistance concerning the creation, use and disposition of records, resulting in more effective utilization of resources. He frequently participated in Government-wide paperwork management programs to discuss how NOAA succeeded in developing its outstanding program.



Jimmy G. Gwinn



Participants in the 23rd Weather Service Operations II Course held at the National Weather Service Technical Training Center in Kansas City, Mo., August 27-September 19 were (front row, from left) Zane Soverly, WSO Pendleton, Ore.; James Irwin, WSO Tulsa, Okla.; Robert Carter, WSFO St. Louis, Mo.; John Collins, WSO Yakima, Wash.; Robert Mullin WSSF Wallops Island, Va.; Samuel McNeil, Jr., WSFO Cleveland, Ohio; Stuart McDermott, NMC Suitland, Md.; Donnie Musgrove, WSO Charleston, S.C.; (back row, from left) Frank Dillenkoffer, Instructor; Darryl Bertelsen, WSFO Topeka, Kans.; Roland Ho, WSFO Honolulu, Hawaii; Larry McEwen, Instructor; Jim Wantz, Instructor; Robert Thompson, WSO Ely, Nev.; Joe Audsley, Instructor; Joel Wertman, Instructor; Charles Frounfelner, WSO Youngstown, Ohio; Clarence Guinan, III, WSFO Indianapolis, Ind.; Donald Fleming, WSO Red Bluff, Calif.; and Alton Stone, WSO Greensboro, N.C.

personnel perspective

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
251-75	Resource Management Specialist	GS-9	NMFS	Terminal Island, Calif.	10/21/74	11/5/74
608-74	Electronics Tech. (correction)	GS-9	ERL	Brooklyn, N.Y.	10/23/74	11/7/74
252-75	Meteorological Tech.	GS-8	EDS	Asheville, N.C.	10/23/74	11/7/74
253-75	Supv. Electronics Tech.	GS-11	NWS	Great Falls, Mont.	10/23/74	11/7/74
255-75	Computer Systems Analyst	GS-12	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	10/24/74	11/8/74
256-75	Physical Scientist	GS-13	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	10/24/74	11/8/74
257-75	Interagency Coordinator	GS-14	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	10/24/74	11/8/74
258-75	Program Analyst	GS-13	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	10/29/74	11/12/74
259-75	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Atlanta, Ga.	10/29/74	11/12/74
260-75	Hydrologist	GS-12	NWS	Kansas City, Mo.	10/30/74	11/13/74
261-75	Supv. Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Bakersfield, Calif.	10/30/74	11/13/74
254-75	Program Analyst	GS-12	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	10/23/74	11/14/74
262-75	Visual Information Spec.	GS-12	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	10/31/74	11/14/74
264-75	Electronics Tech.	GS-12	NWS	Kansas City, Mo.	11/1/74	11/15/74
263-75	Physical Scientist	GS-15	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	11/1/74	11/22/74

Within-Grade Increases

Periodic within-grade increases have been established by law to enable full-time, regular part-time, when-actually-employed (WAE), and intermittent employees who occupy permanent positions under the law, to advance successively through the rates of their grade until the maximum rate is reached.

To be entitled to a within-grade increase, an employee must meet the following three basic requirements:

1. The employee must have served the required waiting period for advancement to the next higher rate. The waiting periods are as follows: (a) 52 calendar weeks (260 days in pay status) to go to steps 2, 3, or 4; (b) 104 calendar weeks (520 days in pay status) to go to steps 5, 6, or 7; (c) 156 calendar weeks (780 days in pay status) to go to steps 8, 9, 10.

2. The employee must not have received an equivalent increase during the waiting period. An equivalent increase normally occurs from a grade promotion, a within-grade increase or a change in pay systems. Quality increases, increases in statutory pay rates, premium pay for overtime, night or holiday duty, territorial and foreign post differentials are not equivalent increases. However, an employee who receives a quality step increase may enter a longer waiting period. For example, if the quality step increase raised his or her rate from step 3 to step 4 in April, he or she could not receive a normal within-grade to step 5 due in August, but would have to wait until the following August.

3. The employee's level of competence must have been determined to be acceptable. To receive a within-grade increase the employee's immediate supervisor and next

higher level supervisor must certify in writing that the employee's performance, including conduct, is at an acceptable level of competence for within-grade increase purposes. The determination as to whether an employee's work is of an acceptable level of competence must be based on the employee's work performance during the waiting period as it relates to the essential requirements of the employee's position. Provisions describing what constitutes an "acceptable level of competence" are stated in Chapter 05, Section 05 of the NOAA Personnel Handbook.

If a supervisor feels that an employee's work is not at an acceptable level of competence, the supervisor will notify the employee, in writing, at least 60 days before the date his or her within-grade increase is due. The written notice will specify the defect in the employee's quantity or quality of work which would be the basis for withholding the increase. If, at the end of the waiting period, the personnel officer determines that the employee's work is not at an acceptable level of competence, and denies the within-grade, the employee may secure reconsideration of the negative determination by filing a written request for reconsideration within 15 calendar days of the receipt of the determination. Procedures for filing for a reconsideration are contained in Chapter 05, Section 05 of the NOAA Personnel Handbook.

Within-grade increases are made effective at the beginning of the next pay period after the employee completes the required waiting period and meets the other conditions of eligibility. If a within-grade increase becomes due on the same date that the employee is to be promoted or changed to a lower grade, the within-grade is considered to have preceded the change to the new position to provide maximum benefit to the employee.

"Cancer Answers" Explains Breast Self-Examination

American women are more concerned about breast cancer than about any other disease, yet fewer than one in five examines her breasts regularly, and only half have an annual breast examination performed by a physician, according to a special Gallup study sponsored by the American Cancer Society.

The study revealed three main reasons for the failure of women to practice Breast Self-Examination:

1. Ignorance of the importance of doing it once a month.
2. Fear and anxiety.
3. Lack of knowledge about Breast Self-Examination and confidence about how to do it.

Today when breast cancer is detected early enough for

effective treatment, physicians can sharply reduce mortality.

If optimism about survival and progress in diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer can be effectively linked to a realistic understanding about incidence, this could help motivate women to both schedule breast examinations more frequently and to practice Breast Self-Examination regularly. Washington Metropolitan area women can learn how to do Breast Self-Examination by calling "Cancer Answers" on 462-7000 from October 15, 1974, through December 31. Women in other areas of the United States may obtain the same information by contacting their local office of the American Cancer Society.

When Injured at Work

When an employee is injured at work, he or she, may be entitled to certain benefits administered through the Office of Federal Employees Compensation (OFFEO) in the Department of Labor. Since these benefits are not paid automatically it is important for Federal employees to be aware of the benefits they may be entitled to and how to go about claiming them. The following paragraphs discuss what you should do if you become injured at work.

When injured, an employee should obtain first aid or medical treatment even if the injury is minor. While many minor injuries heal without treatment, a few result in serious prolonged disability that could have been prevented had the employee received treatment when the injury occurred. Report every injury to your supervisor. Submit written notice of your injury on Department of Labor Form CA-1&2, "Federal Employee's Notice of Injury or Occupational Disability," in all cases of injury. Form CA-1&2, may be obtained from your servicing personnel office, if your supervisor does not have copy, and should be submitted to your supervisor within 48 hours of the date of injury. For good reason, this time limit may be extended up to one year.

If you are disabled and in a non-pay status for more than three calendar days, suffer a scheduled permanent impairment, or are unable to resume your regular work, submit Department of Labor Form CA-4, "Claim For Compensation." This form may also be obtained from either your supervisor or your servicing personnel office. CA-4 must be filed within one year of the date of the injury. Supervisors should send all completed forms to their servicing personnel office for processing.

The benefits provided by the compensation law include:

1. **Medical Care.** All employees are entitled to first aid and medical care for their injury; this includes hospital care when needed. When available and practicable, the medical care is to be provided by Federal medical officers and hospitals, or physicians designated by the OFEC; otherwise it may be provided by any qualified physician. When travel is necessary to receive medical care, the injured employee may be furnished transportation and may be reimbursed for his or her travel and expenses.

2. **Compensation for Disability.** The injured employee may receive compensation for total disability for any pay loss in excess of three days. The compensation equals 66 and 2/3 percent of the employee's pay. When he or she has a dependent, an additional 8 and 1/3 percent of the pay is allowed. The monthly compensation may not exceed three-fourths of the basic monthly pay of the top step of

Grade GS-15. Compensation may also be paid for permanent disability.

3. **Compensation for Death.** The widow or widower, minor children and certain other dependents may receive compensation when the injury results in death. Necessary and reasonable funeral and burial expenses not to exceed \$1000 (up from \$800) may also be paid (see following paragraphs).

Recently President Ford signed into law a number of changes in disability compensation due to job-related injuries paid to Federal workers. The law does not increase payments to persons retired on disability, but it does include a number of improvements for people temporarily out of work due to job-related injury.

Among the major changes made in the disability compensation program are:

1. Disabled Federal workers will be allowed to receive disability payments from the Federal Government even if they are getting veterans' benefits, military retirement or retainer pay, or compensation for another injury.
2. The monthly maintenance allowance while undergoing vocational rehabilitation is increased from \$100 to \$200.
3. An injured female Federal employee will receive additional compensation if she has a dependent husband.
4. Workers who reach age 70 no longer need be recertified "needy" to retain their benefits.
5. The two-month waiting period following a Consumer Price Index rise triggering an increase in disability compensation benefits is eliminated.
6. The monthly maximum allowance for disabled workers requiring attendants is increased from \$300 to \$500.

Several improvements have also been made in the death benefits payable in the event of a job-related death. Included are equal survivor benefits for widows and widowers, a maximum burial allowance of \$1000 (up from \$800), and a sliding scale increase in benefits to widows and widowers.

Possible Retirement Cost-of-Living Increase

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) has exceeded the necessary three percent factor for both August and September, 1974. If it remains at three percent or higher in October, an annuity increase of at least 6.5 percent will become effective January 1, 1975. The increase could be higher if the CPI for October exceeds September's CPI rise. Information on the final approval and the exact amount of the potential cost-of-living increase should be available at the end of November.

Gold and Silver Medal Awards Presented to NOAA Employees

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tor of the Environmental Research Laboratories' Ocean Remote Sensing Laboratory at the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami, Fla. Dr. Apel has made outstanding scientific and technical contributions to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Earth and Ocean Physics Applications Program. From this program grew the concept of SEASAT-A, the Nation's first dedicated ocean-looking satellite. Through his efforts, the original concept of a strictly altimetric satellite was enlarged to include a broad spectrum of oceanic measurements of direct practical application to prediction of high seas, improved warnings of storms at sea, optimum ship routing, ice navigation, and basic oceanographic research. Once the plan was conceived, he personally chaired the SEASAT-A Program Definition Planning Group, the NASA Review Team, and the SEASAT-A User Working Group—all at NASA's request. He prepared and presented testimony on SEASAT to both the House and Senate. It was his briefing that was largely responsible for the decision to fund the \$58 million program.

Dr. Ben B. Balsley, a Physicist in the Scatter Radar Studies Program of ERL's Aeronomy Laboratory in Boulder, Colo. Dr. Balsley is a leader in the radar study of field-aligned irregularities in the ionosphere, including irregularities in the equatorial electrojet, the auroral electrojet, and equatorial spread F. His observations and interpretations provide most of our observational knowledge of irregularities in the equatorial electrojet and are the basis for almost all recent theoretical studies, some of which he is a coauthor. He and his group have also made fundamental advances in the study of the auroral electrojet and equatorial

spread F. Much of his dominant position in the field is due to his development of novel experimental techniques. In particular, Dr. Balsley has developed a portable phase-coherent radar system, including a portable and precise VHF antenna, which has most of the capability of much larger systems. His preeminence in this field has been achieved in only about five years, during which he has published over 30 papers. His great success is a direct result of his scientific and technical skill, his enthusiasm and energy, and his ability to stimulate and work with other scientists.

Dr. Joshua Z. Holland, Director of the Environmental Data Service's Center for Experiment Design and Data Analysis, in Washington, D.C. Dr. Holland has made major contributions to three large-scale scientific field experiments—the Barbados Oceanographic and Meteorological Experiment (BOMEX), the International Field Year for the Great Lakes (IFYGL), and the Global Atmospheric Research Program Atlantic Tropical Experiment (GATE). As chief scientist of the BOMEX Sea-Air Interaction Program, he provided on-site direction during the field operations. His dedication, his tireless efforts, and his ability to motivate those around him were key factors in the success of the field program which has resulted in a truly unique data set. He has played an equally fundamental and critical role in the planning of data management and in the structuring of scientific analysis programs for both IFYGL and GATE. Both as administrator and scientist, he has made contributions that have been of inestimable value in increasing our understanding of man's environment and in furthering the Department's role in environmental exploration.

Dr. Chester P. Jelesnianski, Storm Surge

Specialist in the Marine Techniques Section of the Techniques Development Laboratory in the National Weather Service's Systems Development Office. Dr. Jelesnianski designed and developed an automated method of forecasting storm tides caused by hurricanes. His computer program called Special Program to List Amplitudes of Surges from Hurricanes (SPLASH) is activated by forecasters of the National Hurricane Center when a hurricane threatens the Atlantic or Gulf Coasts of the United States. SPLASH produces both a graphical portrayal and a digital printout of storm tide height along the coasts. He has also applied SPLASH to determine tide potential for various coastal areas and to calculate effects of seeding hurricanes. As such, it has proven very valuable in the Housing and Urban Development flood insurance program in setting insurance rates and to NOAA in designing hurricane modification experiments.

Dr. William H. Klein, Director of the Techniques Development Laboratory in the NWS Systems Development Office, and, since July 1974, Acting Director of the SDO, at NWS Headquarters in Silver Spring, Md. Under Dr. Klein's expert and dynamic leadership, the TDL has become internationally known for its work in weather forecast and analysis technique development. His contributions have been not only in the area of overall management of TDL, but he has also provided effective technical leadership. His own scientific work is described in the more than forty papers he has written during the past ten years while Director of TDL. Examples of the objective forecasting techniques that have been implemented under his leadership include temperature, winds, precipitation, clouds, severe storms, storm surge, water levels on the Great Lakes, ceiling and visibility, and waves and

swell on the open ocean. Dr. Klein has demonstrated a high degree of responsiveness, adaptability, and sourcefulness in refocusing TDL's research and development energies toward support of the expanding and accelerating Automation of Field Operations and Services Program. He has also shown outstanding managerial ability in selecting individual scientists whose training, aptitude, and experience have successfully meshed with program needs.

Dr. Reuben Lasker, Chief of the Stock and Recruitment Program at the National Marine Fisheries Service Southwest Fisheries Center in La Jolla, Calif. Dr. Lasker was recognized for his outstanding contributions as both scientist and scientist-editor. In connection with his role as a scientist, he has made significant contributions to the solution of specific problems affecting the survival/mortality of fish larvae, as evidenced by his research efforts which resulted in the successful rearing of pelagic marine fish in a laboratory. For the first time, more than 30 species of pelagic fishes, including the commercially valuable sardine, anchovy, and mackerel, have been reared in a laboratory from eggs through larvae to subadult stages. As a scientist-editor, he has greatly influenced and improved the scientific image of NMFS publications. He is singularly responsible for the upgrading of the 80-year old *Fishery Bulletin* to its present acceptance as an indispensable research journal to those in the field of fisheries.

Allen D. Pearson, Director of the NWS National Severe Storms Forecast Center in Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Pearson's outstanding leadership and direct participation in the preparation of the forecast products of the NSSFC for nearly nine years have resulted in a steady improvement in tornado and severe thunderstorm fore-

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Continued from page 6)

ating. The outstanding tornado forecasts issued by and his staff during the catastrophic tornado outbreak of April 3, 1974, were undoubtedly a large factor in the saving of many lives. He had the lead role nationally in the promotion of community preparedness for tornadoes and in the education of the general public in tornado safety. His efforts in these fields of preparedness and safety education have been instrumental in significantly lowering tornado casualties. Dr. Pearson has made outstanding contributions in tornado climatology, and his compilation of intensity-related statistics forms a solid base for future gains in tornado forecasting.

Dr. Roland F. Smith, Chief of the Living Resources Office in the Office of Marine Resources at NOAA's Rockville, Md., headquarters. Dr. Smith has shown outstanding leadership in the development and management of living marine resource programs, principally initiation of an internal review and evaluation of the options open to the United States for international management of fishery resources. His effort was essential to the development of the United States position for the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference held in Caracas, Venezuela, as well as for the establishment of a policy with regard to fisheries resources off its coastlines. He was also noted for his organizational and technical competence in formulating a plan to reduce growing national needs for environmental-logical investigations for energy, ocean dumping and coastal zone management which ultimately resulted in the NOAA Marine Ecological Analysis Project for the regional study of the New York Bight. This study has become the model for other studies to be conducted at selected sites off the U.S. coasts.

Silver Medals, awarded for contributions of unusual value to the Department, such as 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:

Robert Belesky, a Weather Service Specialist at the NWS Office in Cincinnati. Mr. Belesky was recognized for his superior radar interpretations and outstanding performance under extreme stress during the violent outbreak of the April 3, 1974 tornadoes and severe thunderstorms over a large area covered by the Cincinnati radar. His speed and accuracy in forwarding his interpretative observations to the Weather Service Offices and Weather Service Forecast Offices under the Cincinnati radar umbrella enabled them to issue timely warnings to the public and to minimize the loss of life.

John R. Burke, Meteorologist in Charge of the NWS Forecast Office in Louisville, Ky. Mr. Burke's outstanding leadership and his direct participation in the operations of the Louisville WSFO have fostered a high degree of capability among his staff. WSFO Louisville provided warnings for most of the catastrophic tornadoes that occurred in Kentucky on April 3, 1974. Mr. Burke's advance community preparedness resulted in full-time warning coverage being provided by WHAS Radio (the Emergency Broadcast Station in Louisville) prior to and during the tornado. Although no funnel was visible, his personal reporting of the storm, while standing nearly in direct path of the tornado, alerted the public to take cover, resulting in much saving of life.

Clarence L. David, Lead Severe Storms Forecaster at the NWS National Severe Storms Forecast Center in Kansas City, Mo. Mr.

David was recognized for outstanding performance of duty as leading forecaster, Severe Local Storms, during the disastrous outbreak of tornadoes on April 3, 1974. In this capacity and under the stress of almost unmanageable deadlines, he acted with professional calm and deliberation. He continuously monitored a wealth of incoming data, translating this information into extremely accurate tornado watches. For example, at one point he issued a series of 8 forecasts which correctly located 48 reported tornadoes.

Denzil R. Davis, Assistant Director of the NWS Environmental Study Service Center at Auburn University in Auburn, Ala. Mr. Davis has made significant contributions to the NWS Agricultural Weather Program as evidenced by practical applications of scientific research and documented by over 30 professional papers on a diversity of subjects. Following research on complex relationships between meteorological phenomena, terrestrial ozone, and the plant disease called "Weather fleck", he developed an ozone forecasting technique and operational advisories which saved farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Commander Joseph W. Dropp, formerly Officer in Charge of the NOAA Officer Training Center at Kings Point, N.Y., and now Commanding Officer of the NOAA Ship *Peirce*. Commander Dropp demonstrated outstanding technical and managerial leadership in the planning and development of an extremely effective training program for newly commissioned officers of the NOAA Corps. He distinguished himself by graduating highly competent young men and women officers for leadership positions throughout the NOAA fleet. The development of this effective program has produced officers with the necessary

drive and initiative to carry out the scientific and technical missions of the fleet.

James B. Elliott, Weather Service Specialist at the NWS Forecast Office in Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Elliott was cited for his extraordinary competence during a series of devastating tornadoes that occurred in Northern Alabama during 1973. His exceptional skill and devotion to duty in the timely and effective issuance of tornado warnings were instrumental in keeping the loss of life to a minimum. His initiative, talent, and dedication have enabled him to become a leader in the area of severe weather warnings.

Patrick E. Hughes, Chief of the Publications and Media Staff in the Environmental Data Service at EDS Headquarters in Washington, D.C. Mr. Hughes is the author of scores of technical papers, popular articles, news stories, and management and program position papers that have helped define and explain EDS and NOAA scientific and technical programs, policies, plans, and services to national and international user publics. Many of his articles have been widely reprinted and disseminated by the press, other government agencies, and international bodies such as the United Nations.

Bernard D. Hull, Chief of the Planning and Evaluation Branch of the Personnel Division in the Office of Administration at NOAA Headquarters in Rockville, Md. Mr. Hull was recognized for his long and distinguished record of accomplishments in the personnel field. Although there are several areas in which he has excelled, his work in labor relations has been most notable. He made a unique contribution to the Federal service at large and to the Department of Commerce particularly when, in 1969, he negotiated the first multi-unit agreement with the National Association of Government Employees. This

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Gold and Silver Medal Awards Presented to NOAA Employees

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effort represented a major breakthrough in labor-management relations and continues to provide a positive framework for labor relations activity in NOAA. His expertise was a major force in the unusually smooth transition during two major reorganizations.

Hope I. Leighton, Chief of the Publications Branch of the Solar-Terrestrial Data Services Division at EDS' National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center in Boulder, Colo. Miss Leighton's knowledge of solar-terrestrial physics together with meticulous attention to detail and adherence to high quality standards has permitted NOAA's monthly publication *Solar-Geophysical Data* to obtain international recognition. Her resourcefulness in obtaining new types of data, in compiling data into the most usable forms, and in spotting errors and inconsistencies in the submitted data, has made the publication sought after by the worldwide solar-terrestrial physics community. The publication is constantly referred to as the source of data both in major journal publications and in presentations at scientific meetings.

Herbert S. Lieb, recently appointed Director of the NWS Office of Community Preparedness at NWS Headquarters in Silver Spring, Md., and former Deputy Director of Public Affairs at NOAA's Rockville, Md., Headquarters. Mr. Lieb's conception, supervision, and execution of NOAA public safety programs have been consistently outstanding. His achievements in articles, radio and television, slide presentations, films, and the organization and conduct of major special events have materially advanced the Nation's preparedness for natural hazards, particularly hurricanes and tornadoes. His participation in natural disaster survey teams has improved weather warning

dissemination and public response to it. His efforts have brought closer relationships with other governmental and private safety organizations.

Harold S. McCrabb, Assistant Chief of the Meteorological Services Division at the NWS Southern Region Headquarters in Fort Worth, Tex. The NWS Southern Region has one of the most outstanding storm warning systems in the Nation. Much of the credit for this achievement must go to Mr. McCrabb. He has become a nationally recognized expert in the development and management of warning systems. In addition to managing his warning program in an outstanding manner, he has contributed important original ideas on the detection of tornadoes and preparedness planning which are now being adopted nationally.

Paul L. Moore, Chief of the Scientific Services Division at the NWS Southern Region Headquarters in Fort Worth, Tex. Mr. Moore was cited for his latest work, the numerical depiction—or digitization—of weather radar data, which may be his most significant effort because of its contribution to public safety. Specifically, he devised and implemented a method to collect radar data in digitized form. As a consequence, weather forecasters throughout the country are now able to detect with better precision than before areas where disastrous local storms and flash flooding will soon occur. The new procedure has greatly increased the value of radar information by making it computer-compatible and subject to rapid retrieval and display. As a consequence, the NWS is better able to warn civil preparedness agencies and the public of flash flooding of rivers and estuaries.

John M. Robinson, Principal Assistant at the NWS Office in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Robinson was recognized for his performance and timely issuance of

warnings that minimized loss of life on April 3, 1974, during the violent outbreak of several tornadoes and severe thunderstorms over a large area covered by the Cincinnati radar, and for his outstanding leadership, and cool and decisive actions under extreme stress. His direction of the operations of the Cincinnati Office, his skillful coordination with other weather offices in the four-state area, and his close cooperation with community action authorities were instrumental in the saving of an untold number of lives.

Alan N. Sanderson, Chief of the NWS Spaceflight Meteorology Group at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Tex. Mr. Sanderson demonstrated outstanding leadership and initiative in guiding NWS support to spaceflight programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He directed the complex weather operations needed for the Gemini, Apollo, and Skylab flights. The long Skylab flights in 1973 and 1974 and the associated earth observations aircraft flights were particularly demanding in their weather support needs from the SMG. Through his leadership, the extensive program of background studies, simulations, forecasts, and briefings was carried out very successfully.

Commander Donald R. Tibbit, Deputy Associate Director in the National Ocean Survey's Office of Marine Surveys and Maps at NOS Headquarters in Rockville, Md. Commander Tibbit was recognized for his outstanding leadership and service to the Nation in the development and coordination of the Southern Coastal Plains Expedition (SCOPE), an entirely new concept in which NOS resources were concentrated in systematic surveys of the continental shelf region of North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. He displayed great dedication and a high order of professionalism in the for-

mulation of plans, direction of field operations, and information processing of SCOPE. Data from the surveys has reached users of a near real-time schedule—sooner than would ordinarily be expected.

Friason G. Travis, Assistant Chief of the Aeronautical Chart Division in the NOS Office of Aeronautical Charting and Cartography. Mr. Travis was recognized for exceptional leadership in planning and developing the Airway File for the Federal Aviation Administration. This File is a library of information in digital format which supports the air route tracking program managed by the FAA to direct safety air traffic in the National Airspace System. The File is used by air traffic controllers at FAA's 25 Air Route Traffic Control Centers and 354 Airport Control Towers to control over 22 million flights on 300,000 miles of U.S. airways, involving 10 million aircraft operations on takeoff and landing operations.

Official in Charge Douglas L. Davis, Principal Assistant Wilton L. Rodgers, and Thomas E. Ward, at the NWS Office in Huntsville, Ala. They were cited for their devotion to duty and outstanding courage during the Huntsville tornado on April 3, 1974. The tornado was sighted in the late afternoon rapidly approaching Huntsville from the southwest on a projected path that included their posts, disregarding their personal safety, to perform duties essential to the process of providing warnings of the impending danger to the public. Dramatic warning messages were broadcast over radio and TV alerting the surrounding residents of the coming disaster. Many lives were saved by the dedication of these three Weather Service employees.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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