

noaa week

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February 8, 1974

\$471.5 Million Requested for NOAA for FY 1975

NOAA PROGRAM LEVEL

(In millions of dollars)

Activity	FY 1973 Program Level	FY 1974 Program Level	Increases		1975 Request
			Base Adj.	Program	
Mapping, charting & surveying services*	48.3	44.6	+5.2	+5.2	55.0
Ocean fisheries & living marine resources**	52.4	59.0	+1.5	+3.5	64.0
Marine ecosystems analysis & ocean dumping	2.6	4.4	+ .1	+1.9	6.4
Marine technology	4.8	3.1	+ .3	—	3.4
Sea Grant	19.5	19.8	+ .1	+4.4	24.3
Coastal zone management	—	12.0	—	—	12.0
Basic environmental services	89.2	100.6	+1.9	+2.8	105.3
Environmental satellite services	37.5	62.6	-5.1	+6.2	63.7
Public forecast & warning services	39.1	39.5	+3.9	+5.7	49.1
Specialized environmental services	29.1	28.3	-1.0	+ .3	27.6
Environmental data & information services	10.1	10.9	+2.1	—	13.0
Global monitoring of climatic change	.5	.8	—	+ .5	1.3
Weather modification	4.4	12.7	+ .2	+1.1	14.0
International projects	6.3	8.4	—	+ .3	8.7
Retired pay, Commissioned Officers	1.6	1.6	+ .2	—	1.8
Executive direction and administration	17.3	18.2	+2.7	+1.0	21.9
Total, NOAA	362.6	426.5	+12.1	+32.9	471.5

President Nixon's FY 1975 budget request for NOAA is \$471.5 million—an increase of \$45.0 million, or about 11 percent more than NOAA's FY 1974 funding level.

Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator said: "The proposed budget for NOAA is directly responsive to major national needs, with strong emphasis on reducing the economic and social impact of natural disasters, promoting and protecting marine resources, and strengthening U.S. fisheries."

The FY 1975 request includes major program increases to:

- Improve disaster warnings, prediction, and community preparedness.

- Expand environmental monitoring from earth satellites.

- Strengthen U.S. marine fisheries.

- Promote safe and effective use of marine resources.

- Protect and conserve marine mammals.

- Provide modern reference system for earth surveying.

- Consolidate NOAA facilities at Fort Lincoln.

"In FY 1975," Dr. White said, "we will place special emphasis on promoting the safe and effective use of our marine resources to meet national needs for:

- ocean energy supplies and marine resources,

- adequate state management of the coastal zone,

- problems arising from the disposal of waste in the marine environment,

- protecting threatened living marine resources,

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Coral Reef Studies To Be Made From Underwater Laboratory

Teams of diver-scientists from France, Germany, and the United States will study environmental factors affecting the health of coral reefs in a series of continuing underwater investigations under the aegis of NOAA.

U.S. teams from the University of California at Berkeley, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of New Hampshire, and NOAA's Manned Undersea Science and Technology (MUS&T) program will use the habitat Hydro-Lab for week-long projects in February, March, and April.

Other projects will be added after these spring missions. A French team from the Endoume Marine Station near Marseille will work from Hydro-Lab in a biological science mission Feb. 10-17, and a German team from the University of Kiel will undertake familiarization work in benthic ecology and pollution beginning March 4.

Hydro-Lab is 16 feet long and eight feet in diameter, and can house up to four persons for a week. It is operated and supported by the

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Japan To Impose Fishing Limits, Conserve Halibut

In 1974, the Japanese government will voluntarily impose on its fishing fleet important restrictions designed to protect dangerously depleted halibut stocks in the eastern Bering Sea. The actions are undertaken as part of a three-nation conservation program with the United States and Canada, under the aegis of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission (INPFC). Japanese draft measures incorporating the new conservation moves, which were

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 —assessing the impact of deliberate environmental alteration.”

An associated program proposed for FY 1975 is aimed at strengthening the U.S. domestic and international economic position in marine fisheries. The U.S. fishing industry has steadily been losing its competitive position among fishing nations and has been unable to meet the increasing domestic demands for fish products. “We must vigorously undertake new and special efforts to make the U.S. fishing industry viable and competitive in both domestic and world markets,” the NOAA Administrator said.

The Marine Mammals Protection Act of 1972 placed a moratorium on the taking

and importing of certain marine mammals and marine mammal products. The Act imposed significant responsibilities on the Department of Commerce to conserve and protect whales and all seals and sea lions. The FY 1975 budget request provides for strengthened enforcement of the Act and an expanded research program.

“A substantial share of NOAA’s 1975 proposed budget,” Dr. White said, “is aimed at providing a balanced program for overall improvement of the monitoring, forecasting and warning dissemination capabilities. We will expand the use of satellites, radar, and other technology for remote sensing of severe storms and begin automating our National Weather Service field

operations and services. Additional efforts in community preparedness planning assistance and flash flood warnings will be directed to disaster-prone areas.”

The budget request also provides for modernization and strengthening of the North American horizontal geodetic datum network that forms the basis for all public and private sector surveying.

The tables show “base adjustments” in FY 1975. The net increases for these adjustments are \$12.1 million and consist of \$25.9 million increases and decreases of \$13.8 million.

The major base adjustment items contained in the increases are :

—Annualization of Octo-

ber ’73 pay increase
 —Payment to Standard Level User
 —Within-grade increases
 —Annualization of Environmental Satellite program Increases
 —Increased cost supplies and materials communications, and contractual services
 —Cost of one extra pensable day in FY 1975
 The major base adjustment decrease items are:
 —Non-recurring supplemental appropriations
 —Non-recurring outlay and equipment
 —Transfer of Sea and Geomagnetism to U.S. Geological Survey
 —Discontinuance ocean vessel program

NOAA SUMMARY BY CATEGORY (\$ in millions)

Category	FY 1973 Program level	FY 1974 Program level	FY 1975 Request
Ocean, Direct Appropriation	103.5	121.6	141.1
Promote & Develop Fishery Products	7.2	7.3	7.4
Trust Fund	4.7	4.4	4.4
1/ Subtotal, Ocean	115.4	133.3	152.9
Ocean & Atmosphere	77.2	108.1	112.4
Atmosphere	135.2	153.9	170.3
Earth	15.9	11.3	12.2
EXAD	19.0	19.8	23.7
Total, All Funds	362.6	426.5	471.5
1/ Ocean:			
Ops. & Res. & Facilities	100.3	105.9	125.0
Coastal Zone Management	...	12.0	12.0
Admin. of Pribilof Islands	3.1	3.6	3.9
Fishermen’s Guaranty Fund	.1	.1	.1
Promote & Develop Fishery Products	7.2	7.3	7.4
Trust Fund	4.7	4.4	4.4
NOTE: Amounts may not add due to rounding.	115.4	133.3	152.9

Matthew H. Kulawiec Is Appointed to AMS Committee on Forecasting

Matthew H. Kulawiec, Principal Assistant at the National Weather Service Western Regional Warning Coordination Center, in Salt Lake City, Utah, has been appointed to a three-year term on the American Meteorological Society Committee on Forecasting. He has replaced Philip Williams, Jr., Chief of the Meteorologi-

cal Services Division at NWS Western Region Headquarters, whose three-year term expired in January.

This nine-member committee sponsors the biennial National Conference on Weather Analysis and Forecasting, scheduled to be held this year March 4-7 in St. Louis, Mo. The committee also recommends a nominee

for the Annual Award for Outstanding Service by a Weather Forecaster and annually reviews and updates the AMS Statement on Weather Forecasting.

Other NOAA men on the committee are Dr. William H. Klein, Director of the Systems Development Office’s Techniques Development Laboratory at NWS

Headquarters, who is committee Chairman and who will serve until January 1975 as Principal Assistant, and who will serve as Principal Assistant, ex officio member. W. Clyde Connors, meteorologist in Charge of the Weather Service Office in New Orleans, whose three-year term ends in January 1975.

Public Hearing Scheduled on Marine Mammal Application

A public hearing will be held in Washington, D.C., on February 13, 1974, on an application to capture and train one California sea lion and transport it, and others, between exhibition sites in parks.

Nelly and Andre Bruneau Gillette, N.J., owners of the "Donwen's Seals," a traveling sea lion show planned around six trained sea lions, currently own five such animals, one having died in August 1973 after performing since 1956. The sea lions perform with puppets and at fairs and shopping centers 25 to 30 weeks each year, and have been exhibited throughout Europe and North America since 1955.

The sea lions are transported between shows in a truck. Two of the animals are housed in individual pens six feet wide, four feet high, and four feet deep. Three younger sea lions are kept in one cage eight feet wide, four feet high, and four feet deep. The animal

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Interdepartmental Conference On Hurricane Warnings Held

The Interdepartmental Hurricane Warning Conference was held January 23-25 at the National Weather Service's National Hurricane Center, at the University of Miami in Coral Gables, Fla. The purpose of the conference was to review the 1973 hurricane season, to discuss operating plans for 1974, and to review and revise the 12th edition of the National Hurricane Operations Plan.

NOAA was represented by (from NOAA Headquarters in Rockville, Md.) Meteorologists Alonzo Smith, Jr., and E. J. Cartwright of the office of Environmental Monitoring and Prediction; (from NWS Headquarters in Silver Spring, Md.) Karl R. Johannessen, Associate Director for Meteorological Operations; Samuel O. Grimm, Jr., and Charles L. Conway, of the Emergency Warning Branch, Weather Analysis and Prediction Division; and Philip A. Dales, Communications Division; (from the National Hurricane Center) Dr. Neil L. Frank, Director, and Gilbert B.

Clark, Paul Hebert, John R. Hope, Charles Neumann, Joseph M. Pelissier, Glenn Taylor, and Mark Zimmer; (from the NWS National Meteorological Center in Suitland, Md.) Dr. John Hovermale; (from NWS Southern Region Headquarters in Fort Worth, Tex.) Dr. Robert E. Helbush, Deputy Director; (from AWS/NWS, Scott Air Force Base, Ill.) Charles M. Woffinden, Liaison Officer; (from the Environmental Research Laboratories) Dr. H.F. Hawkins and Robert C. Sheets of the National Hurricane Research Laboratory in Miami; and Commander Gerald C. Saladin and W.J. Freedman of the Research Flight Facility in Miami; and (from the National Environmental Satellite Service) W. John Hussey and Vernon Dvorak of NESS Headquarters in Suitland, Md., and Donald C. Gaby of the Satellite Field Services Division in Miami.

The balance of the 65 attendees were representatives of the Department of Defense and the Federal Aviation Administration.

NOS To Issue Charts Of Northeast Pacific

The National Ocean Survey will undertake the preparation and production of nautical charts for the northeast Pacific Ocean, covering a vast area extending from the West Coast to Hawaii to Alaska.

A two-year effort will go into the preparation of the first two charts, planned for issuance in 1975, with two more to follow in 1976, and the final chart in 1977. One chart, covering the area from the West Coast to Hawaii, will be published at a scale of 1:10,000,000, the remainder at a scale of 1:3,500,000.

The charts will be prepared by the NOS Office of Marine Surveys and Maps, headed by Captain Robert C. Munson.

These will be the first international charts to be produced by NOAA as part of a multination program sponsored by the Monaco-based International Hydrographic Bureau. Other nations which have agreed to produce and issue international charts are Canada, West Germany, United Kingdom, France, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Italy, Netherlands, Japan, India, New Zealand, Australia, and possibly South Africa.

The program is designed to provide a standard series of charts for the entire world which can be used by all nations. Each member nation is authorized to reprint charts in its own language, but employing the same form of navigational information, such as depth curves, sounding spacing, aids to navigation, and nautical symbols. All data will be in metric units.

Some international charts already have been issued, including a chart for the western section of the North Atlantic Ocean by the U.S. Defense Mapping Agency.

Second Imprest Fund Cashiers Class Held



Participants in the Second Imprest Fund Cashiers Training Course, held on January 22 at NOAA Headquarters in Rockville, Md., were (back row, from left) Barbara L. Moore, Voucher & Accounting Technician, Finance Division; Evelyn R. Mudd, Alternate Cashier, National Ocean Survey, WSC-2; Bernadine L. Douglas, Sub-Cashier, WSC-1; Justine H. Kreutter, Principal Cashier, NOS, WSC-2; (front row, from left) Francis A. Sly, Office Services Assistant, Administrative Operations Division; Commander Archibald J. Patrick, Chief of Environmental Monitoring and Prediction, (GATE) WSC-5; Dan M. Garte, Administrative Officer, EM, (GATE) WSC-5; Richard Foster, Principal Cashier, AOD, FOB-4; Willard S. Kerr, Principal Cashier, AOD, Gramax; Lieutenant Raymond W. Reilly, EM, (GATE) WSC-5; and Raymond P. Hogan, Special Assistant for Field Operations Branch, Finance Division.

Albert Hinkle Dies

Albert J. Hinkle, Public Service and Communications Supervisor at the National Weather Service Forecast Office in Fort Worth, Tex., died on January 29. He joined the Weather Service in 1946 after serving in the U.S. Air Force, and had been in Fort Worth since 1948. He is survived by his wife, Jeane, of 6736 Victoria, Fort Worth, Tex., 76118, and three children, George, Stephen, and Sandra.

Nebraska Tax Changes

Employees who are subject to state tax withholdings for the State of Nebraska may notice a slight change in their state tax for the salary checks dated on or after February 13, 1974.

Federal Employees Health Benefits Program Described

Under the Federal Employee's Health Benefits Program, you can protect yourself and your family against the costs of illness or accident. The only employees not eligible to enroll are those serving under temporary appointments limited to one year or less, intermittent employees (those with no regular tour of duty), those employed on a fee basis, and those who are already covered under the Program through another person's "family" enrollment.

The decision to enroll is entirely voluntary, but a new employee must register to enroll or not to enroll on Standard Form 2809, "Health Benefits Registration Form," within 31 days after entering on duty. The Program offers you:

1. A choice among several plans, with different benefits and at different prices.
2. Better rates than under individual contracts through government contributions toward the total cost.
3. Easy payment through payroll deductions.
4. No medical examination, no age limit, and no waiting period. (Coverage begins with the first pay period after you enroll.)
5. Continued protection after retirement at the same rates, and during any period of leave without pay up to one year without cost.

There are two Federal government-wide plans: the Service Benefit Plan, offered by the Blue Cross-Blue Shield, and the Indemnity Benefit Plan, offered by the insurance industry through the Aetna Life and Casualty Company. Each plan offers a choice between individual coverage and family coverage, and between "high" and "low" cost options. You should review each plan's brochure of information about the extent of protection before you make your enrollment decision; if you do not already have these brochures, they are available through your servicing personnel office.

A different approach to health expenses is available in certain localities through comprehensive medical plans covering the services of physicians as well as hospital benefits on essentially a prepayment basis. A few comprehensive plans offer both high and low cost options. Enrollment is usually limited to those who reside or work within the area. If you are in a locality served by such a plan, your personnel office has a copy of its brochure for your review.

A number of employee labor unions also sponsor approved health benefits plans, generally with both high and low options. In most cases, you must be, or become a member of the organization in order to enroll in the plan, but in some cases membership is open to all Federal employees for health insurance purposes. Brochures of labor union plans are available for your review on request through your personnel or administrative office.

On January 31, 1974, President Nixon signed Public Law 93-246 which increases the Federal government's share of average health benefits premiums from 40 percent to 50 percent for Calendar Year 1974. The increase to 50 percent has been made effective retroactively to the first pay period on or after January 1, 1974, which for most NOAA employees, will be January 6, 1974. In CY 1975 the government's share of average health benefits premiums will be raised to 60 percent. The effect of the new law will be to reduce the amount that a Federal employee has to pay out of his or her pocket for health benefits coverage. The Civil Service Commission's "1974 Federal Employee Biweekly Health Benefits Rates" (BRI 41-212) or the "1974 Federal Employee Monthly Health Benefits Rates" (BRI 41-213) list the new employee contributions to each plan. Copies of

these publications will soon be available from your personnel office.

Each year between November 15 and 30 there is an enrollment period. At that time any eligible employee not enrolled can enroll in any plan, or an enrolled employee can change from one kind of coverage to another. Changes of enrollment at other times are usually possible if an event such as a change in marital status, change in status, relocation from an area served by a company plan, or loss of coverage under a parent's or spouse's enrollment in this Program. Any change of enrollment during the "open season" must be made within strict time limits. The event that makes it possible (generally within 30 days) so see your personnel or administrative office personnel if you have a question about enrollment or change of enrollment.

A family enrollment covers you, your spouse, and dependent children under age 22. Older children are included if they are incapable of self-support because of a physical condition which began before age 22. Other family members include parents, brothers or sisters are not covered even if they are with and are dependent on you.

Coverage continues if you transfer to another agency or if you go on leave without pay for up to one year. Coverage does not continue if you enter military service for a period of more than 30 days active duty, but enrollment is reinstated when you return. After re-enrollment the Federal Employees Health Benefits Law allows you to continue his or her health benefits into retirement or her retirement is:

1. on an immediate annuity
 2. after 12 or more years of service or under the provisions of the retirement law, and
 3. after enrollment in a plan under the Program during the 5 years of service immediately preceding retirement or
- all service since his or her first opportunity to enroll. Because there is no authority to waive these requirements, employees should be aware of the above.

Another important feature of the Program is that if an employee or annuitant dies while enrolled for himself or "family," the surviving members of the family continue to be covered so long as at least one of them receives a retirement annuity.

You have the right to cancel your enrollment at any time, but your enrollment cannot be canceled by the company because of the state of your health or the health of any member of your family. Coverage stops immediately if you resign, but if your enrollment is terminated for any other reason (such as resignation from your position), you remain covered for 31 days and you have the right to convert to a private health insurance contract offered by the company that was carrying your enrollment, or to a government contract, at standard commercial rates.

A NOAA/NBS Energy-Saving Tip

Do lower indoor temperatures leave you cold? A long-sleeved sweater and a pair of heavy socks will keep you warm.

Experts say that arms and ankles can be a key to your comfort. Bare arms and ankles, they point out, tend to make a person feel colder in heated spaces.

With thermostats set back throughout the winter, long-sleeved clothing and heavier, longer socks are in fashion this year.

Federal Employee Suggestion Program Is Discussed

Better ideas submitted by Federal employees last year resulted in \$156.7 in measurable benefits to the government during Fiscal Year 1973 according to the Civil Service Commission. The Federal Employee Suggestion Program provides means for recognizing employees who suggest new ideas which, when adopted, contribute directly to economy or efficiency, or directly increase effectiveness, in carrying out the government's programs or missions.

For purposes of the Suggestion Program a suggestion is defined as a constructive proposal submitted in writing by one or more employees intended to accomplish a job better, faster, or cheaper; to simplify or improve operations, tools, procedures, methods, or organization; to conserve manpower, materials, or money; or for similar purposes. Even suggestions which fall within the suggester's job responsibilities can be the basis for an award if they clearly exceed acceptable performance requirements.

Once a suggestion is determined to be eligible for award consideration (if accepted) it is controlled, acknowledged, and sent to a specialist in the subject matter area for study and appraisal. This is generally a joint effort on the part of two or more people. A report of their findings is then sent to the Incentive Awards Program Officer, who informs the suggester of the action taken. Such a system assures the suggester anonymity. However, when it is believed a real purpose can be served by a discussion between the suggester and those evaluating the suggestion, a meeting will be arranged by the Awards Office.

Cash awards for adopted suggestions can be based on estimated first-year measurable benefits, or they can be based on the value of intangible benefits, or a combination of both. For benefits that can be measured in dollars—such as savings in production time, man-hours, supplies, equip-

ment, and space—the award is based on dollar benefits according to a government-wide scale. For benefits that can't be expressed in terms of dollars—such as better service or improved quality—the amount of award is determined by the importance of the program affected by the suggestion and its impact on that program. If a suggestion has application in more than one bureau or agency, the award is increased proportionately.

There are several types of suggestions which are not eligible for award consideration under this Program, but which should be directed to the appropriate office for such action as may be necessary or desirable. These include:

1. Proposals which merely call attention to the need for routine maintenance or repair work;
2. Proposals for improvement which the employee would normally be expected to accomplish;
3. Proposals for services and benefits to employees such as vending machines, cafeteria services, restroom facilities, parking facilities, or holidays;
4. Normal or routine safety practices such as normal protective devices or removal of obstructions;
5. Proposals which vaguely state a problem but do not propose a specific method to solve the problem; and
6. Proposals in the nature of a personal complaint or grievance.

Employees wishing to submit suggestions should send them to the Incentive Awards Officer in their servicing personnel office. Suggestions submitted through channels other than those of the Incentive Awards Program and placed into effect, may be considered for an award provided they are submitted through the Awards Program not later than three months after date of implementation.

Carpoolers Should Check Their Automobile Insurance Coverage

Employees interested in joining carpoools should review their insurance coverage and the coverage of the people with whom they will be riding.

Many drivers don't carry enough insurance to pay damage costs resulting from a multi-injury accident. If a driver without adequate liability insurance caused an accident that injured several people, he or she might be sued. Carpooling has increased the likelihood of an accident injuring several persons.

One insurance company recommends that the minimum liability coverage should be \$100,000 for one injury and \$100,000 for all injuries incurred in an accident. The minimum medical payment coverage should be \$2,000 for each person injured in an accident. This coverage is well worth the slight increase in cost. This company also recommends that carpoolers keep a record of their mileage since a reduction in the number of miles driven could reduce the cost of their insurance.

Drivers should be aware that operating a carpool for profit might nullify their regular insurance, since their automobile could be considered a public conveyance. However, most insurance companies would allow a fee covering the fuel plus a small amount for wear and tear on the automobile. Carpool drivers should not report amounts received from fellow passengers as income on their tax returns unless the amounts received exceed their expenses. Also, the cost of operating carpoools is not a deductible item for tax purposes.

Approving Officials for Restoration Of Annual Leave Are Announced

Public Law 93-181, signed on December 14, 1973, by President Nixon legislated several changes in the administration of annual leave. The January 25, 1974, edition of Personnel Perspective discussed the details of the new law.

Among other changes, the law provided for exceptions, in certain cases, to the forfeiture of annual leave at the end of the leave year. Following is a list of approving officials for the restoration of annual leave:

—Assistant Administrator for Administration—employees serviced by NOAA headquarters and NASO personnel offices.

—Director, Environmental Research Laboratories—employees serviced by Boulder, Colorado, personnel office.

—Regional Directors—employees under their jurisdiction.

—Center Directors not under the jurisdiction of a Regional Director—employees under their jurisdiction.

Documentation for restoration of leave forfeited at the end of the 1973 leave year must be submitted through your servicing personnel office to the appropriate official for approval as close to February 15, 1974, as possible. If leave is restored, the Finance Division will place the restored leave into a separate account for use within two years from the date of restoration. Restored leave does not alter the employees regular ceiling and is lost if not used (or paid in a lump sum at separation) at the end of the two-year period.



CORRECTED COPY—Please destroy recipe as printed in 2-1-74 issue of NOAA WEEK.

TUNA CHEESE SWIRLS

- 2 cans (6-1/2 or 7 ounces each) tuna
- 1/2 package (10 ounce) frozen peas (1 cup)
- 1/2 cup chopped onion
- 2 tablespoons margarine or cooking oil
- 1 can (10-3/4 ounce) condensed Cheddar cheese soup
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 2 cups prepared biscuit mix
- 1/4 cup milk

Drain and flake tuna. Cook peas and onion in margarine or cooking oil until tender. Stir in 1/2 cup of undiluted soup and salt. Fold in tuna. Prepare biscuit mix as directed on package. Knead dough about 5 times on lightly floured board. Roll into 12 by 9-inch rectangle. Spread tuna mixture evenly over biscuit mixture. Roll up jelly-roll fashion starting at narrow edge. Cut into 6 slices, about 1/2-inch each. Place slices in greased shallow 1-1/2 quart casserole. Bake in hot oven, 400° F., about 25 minutes or until dough is done and lightly browned. Combine remaining soup and milk; heat. Serve with tuna rolls. Makes 6 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 fresh flounder fillets and frozen turbot fillets along the Northeast Sea-

board; fresh whole buffalo-fish and fresh pan-dressed smelt in the Midwest; frozen dressed whiting and fresh sliced sablefish in the Northwest; and fresh sablefish steaks and frozen fillets of mahi-mahi in the Southwest.

Coral Reef Studies To Be Made From Underwater Laboratory

(Continued from page 1)

Perry Foundation, Inc., and the Bahamas Undersea Research Foundation on a non-profit basis. Sited at a coral and sand bottom, it is adjacent to the outer coral reef and about 800 feet in-shore of a steep drop-off into the deep Tongue of the Ocean, thus affording a variety of close-by undersea environments for scientific study.

The NOAA-supported projects to be carried out during the spring series of Hydro-Lab investigations are as follows: Two French scientists, Dr. J. Laborel of the Endoume Marine Station and Dr. J. Jaubert of the Faculte des Sciences, Nice, will—after becoming familiar with saturation diving procedures—make excursion dives from the Hydro-Lab to compare flora and fauna of the reef with observations they have previously made elsewhere. The French scientists have had extensive coral reef study experience in the Pacific, the Red Sea, and near Madagascar, and hope to dive to 100-150 feet depths for their Hydro-Lab studies. They will use instruments brought with them from the University of Nice, including an in-situ Recording Irradiance Meter developed at the university.

Dr. Louis DiSalvo of the University of California at Berkeley will begin work on Feb. 20, leading a team that will study the role of marine bacteria in the internal regeneration systems and oxygen balance of coral reef communities. They are particularly interested in determining the recycling rates of nutrient material, and the oxygen consumption of the bacterial communities. Bacterial functions will be separated from those of other inhabitants of the coral reef through use of antibiotic techniques.

Sponsored by Professor Dr. Wolfram Noodt of the

University of Kiel's Zoological Institute, Dr. Petriconi of the University of Bochum will begin a saturation diving session at Hydro-Lab on March 1. Petriconi's particular interests lie in the influence of ocean currents on collection of marine animals; the rest of the group's study nearshore hydroecology and pollution. The University of Hampshire will provide sport divers during the project, and will also evaluate some of the instruments developed by U.N.H. under Sea Grant.

Dr. James T. Enright of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography will lead a team in the third of a series of four Hydro-Lab studies—studying experimental mechanisms that maintain coral reef communities in the face of increased suspended solids and sedimentation. To be studied by comparing between natural reefs and experimentally artificially closed with sediment. Sediment tolerance and cleaning behavior of reef organisms will be measured and documented photographically.

MUS&T will send a team to Hydro-Lab beginning April 3 in the second series of three dives to establish permanent marks and transect in the Hydro-Lab area to be used as a basis for long-term studies of abundance, distribution, and diversity of marine organisms, especially corals. Covering an area of 100 meters square, these permanent markers will assist in determining long-term relationships between environmental conditions and number and kinds of organisms on the reef. The markers will be of use to marine scientists for many years. Dr. J. Morgan of NOAA will head this

Effective Supervision Course Taught in Norfolk, Va.

A one-week Effective Supervision Course was taught in Norfolk, Va., from January 14-18 by Mrs. Margaret Barnes and Anthony Mackel from the NOAA Personnel Division. Participants were Robert L. Hawkins, William E. Hudson, and Gerald D. Mott from the

National Environmental Satellite Service Command and Data Acquisition Station in Wallops Island, Va.; Albert L. Pardue Jr., and June B. Tate from the Atlantic Marine Center, Norfolk; Lieutenant Commander Carl W. Fisher, National Ocean Survey Headquarters, Rockville,

Md.; Lieutenant Martin R. Mulhern, Lieutenant (junior grade) Jon M. Barnhill, and Chief Engineer Aubrey V. Ansell from the Peirce; Ensign Earl W. Fenstermacher, Chief Boatswain Harry M. Braudrick, Chief Survey Technician Thomas J. McConnell, and Chief

Electronics Technician Alwyn M. Meyer, Jr., from the *Mt Mitchell*; Ensigns Harold B. Arnold and Thomas Bergner from the *Rude* and *Heck*; Chief Boatswain William N. Brooks from the *Rude*; and Chief Boatswain David L. Brannon from the *Ferrel*.



Front row, from left) Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Meyer, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Braudrick, Mr. Brannon, Ms. Tate, Mr. Pardue, and Mrs. Barnes. (Second row, from left) Mr. Mott, Lt. Mulhern, Mr.

Ansell, Lt. (j.g.) Barnhill, Lt. Cdr. Fisher, Mr. Brooks, Ens. Bergner, and Ens. Arnold.

Dealing on Marine Mammal Application Scheduled

(Continued from page 3)

Applied for would be maintained in a facility similar to the latter. Two pools are available to the sea lions; one 18 inches deep is within the truck, directly beneath the cages. The second is a portable pool six feet long, five feet wide, and three and one-half feet deep. A licensed veterinarian has certified that the facilities and arrangements are adequate to ensure the animals' well being.

The National Marine Fisheries Service, which administers the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, has received inquiries from three other owners who have similar sea lion acts and use trucks to transport the animals. NMFS seeks public

comment on the specific application from the Bruneaus as well as on the concept of traveling marine mammal exhibits.

Individuals and organizations wishing to comment on the application are requested to send such comments to the Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, Washington, D.C. 20235; or to the Regional Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, 14 Elm St., Gloucester, Mass. 01930; or to the Regional Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, 300 South Ferry St., Terminal Island, Calif. 90731. Comments will be accepted if postmarked no later than midnight February 28, 1974.

NOAA Flying Laboratory To Receive New Data System; Readied for GATE

A new airborne data system, described as the forerunner of advanced systems due several years from now, is being prepared for one of NOAA's winged laboratories.

The new system was designed by the Environmental Research Laboratories' Weather Modification Program Office for its Research Flight Facility, headquartered at the Miami (Fla.) International Airport. The minicomputer-centered, \$68,000 system is being built by Datacom, Inc. of Fort Walton Beach, Fla., under contract to NOAA.

According to Byron B. Phillips, who leads the Instrumentation Task Force in Boulder that developed the system, the new unit represents a step toward the data systems planned for the new generation of research aircraft expected later in the decade.

"It was developed mainly to get the NOAA DC-6 aircraft ready for the Global Atmospheric Research Pro-

gram Atlantic Tropical Experiment this summer," he says.

The DC-6 had no minicomputer, and very little in the way of real-time data displays except for radarscopes. With the new units there will be video displays at key stations of a wide range of meteorological and aircraft position and performance data. The computer will format and output raw data to a magnetic tape recorder, and at the same time perform certain calculations on the raw data for presentation on the video displays.

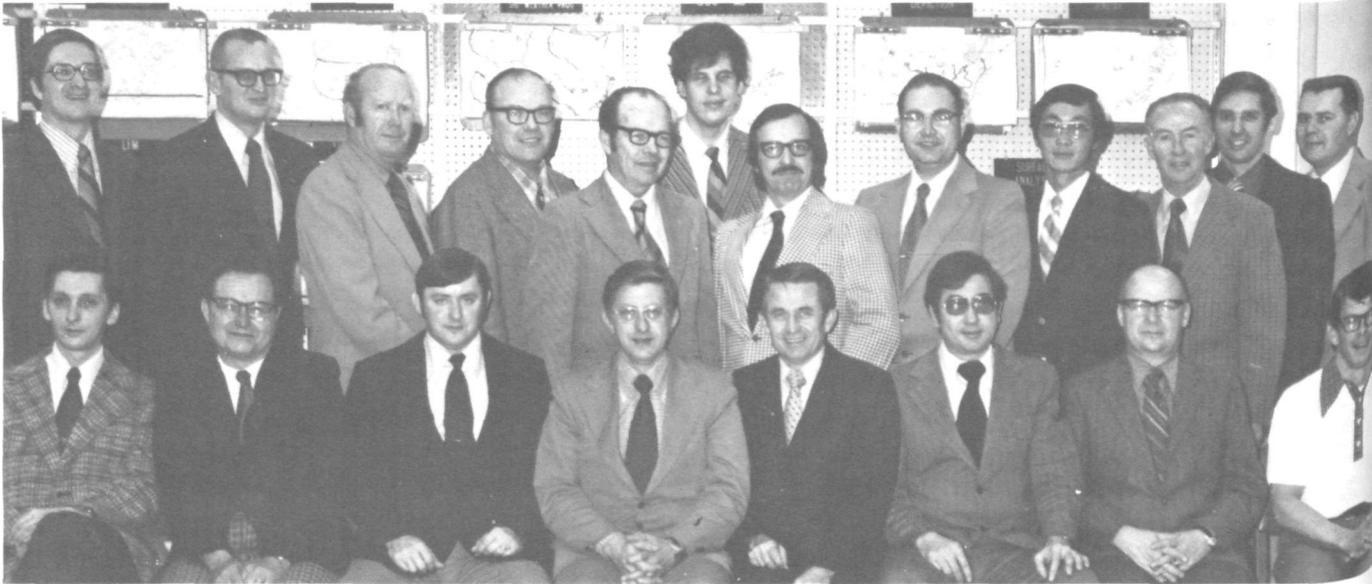
"This should make the DC-6 considerably more versatile as an airborne research platform," says Mr. Phillips.

While not a new aircraft, the DC-6 has been carefully maintained and instrumented to provide NOAA with a long-endurance aircraft capable of carrying out a wide variety of environmental research assignments, anywhere in the world.

NOAA/NBS Energy-Saving Tip

Let the sun shine in. On sunny winter days, solar heat can help conserve energy warming your home and providing light. To harness the sun's free energy, keep draperies, shades, and blinds on the sunny side of the house wide open during daylight hours. Close them when the sun goes down.

Weather Service Operations Class Held in Kansas City



Participants in the Twentieth Weather Service Operations Class held at the National Weather Service Technical Training Center in Kansas City, Mo., from January 8-31 were (seated, from left) John P. Armbrust, Peoria, Ill.; Michael S. Hvizdak, El Paso, Tex.; Kenneth A. Holmes, Augusta, Ga.; Marvin E. Hasse, Madison, Wisc.; Harry S. Shaw III, Memphis, Tenn.; James R. Hyder, Kotzebue, Alaska; James D. Stevenson, Wilmington, N.C.; Edward H. Baker, Flagstaff, Ariz.;

and (standing, from left) Mike Weinrich, Instructor; Reed M. Jr., Reno, Nev.; Alton M. Redd, Austin, Tex.; J. Phillip Yakutat, Alaska; Clyde H. Blackwood, Worcester, Maine; Jim Instructor; Martin A. Pfeiffer, South Bend, Ind.; Dennis R. Suitland, Md.; Roger Kawasaki, Kahului, Hawaii; Francis J. Yakima, Wash.; Larry McEwen, Instructor; and Bill Winkert, Instructor.

Japan To Impose Fishing Restrictions To Conserve Halibut

(Continued from page 1)

based on recommendations initiated by the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC), have been studied and approved in a series of recent meetings with U.S. and Canadian officials. Representatives of National Marine Fisheries Service, which is deeply involved in the U.S. effort to conserve and protect marine resources, participated in the discussions. The consequent understandings as to voluntary measures to be taken by Japan will be made a matter of official record without delay through circulation by the INPFC to the three governments, together with the INPFC's recommendations for joint measures to conserve halibut in the eastern Bering Sea. The new understandings stated that Japan would take

the following additional domestic measures in 1974 for the purpose of protecting the halibut fishery:

—Prohibition of operations of mothership and North Pacific trawl fisheries in Area A south of 55°30' North Latitude January 1 to March 31, 1974. The closure will apply for next winter also, but will begin on December 1, 1974.

—Prohibition of operations of mothership and North Pacific trawl fisheries in Area E south of 56° North Latitude December 1 to March 31. This closure will begin in December 1974.

The new Japanese measures were agreed upon in the weeks following the annual meeting of the INPFC held in Tokyo last November. Japan noted at the Tokyo conference that it would

institute certain domestic conservation measures for halibut in the eastern Bering Sea including continuation of the ban on retaining trawl-caught halibut in most areas, increasing the minimum size limit from 26 to 32 inches, and other measures including improved enforcement. However, disagreements arose at that meeting concerning proposals made by the United States and Canada that Japan further curtail its trawl fishery in the eastern Bering Sea, believed to have a definitely destructive effect on halibut stocks because of the capture of large numbers of juvenile halibut in the fishery's "incidental" catch. The Tokyo meeting ended in an impasse on the halibut question. For the first time since 1963, the INPFC failed to recommend halibut con-

servation measures for the eastern Bering Sea annual conference.

Robert W. Schoning, Director of the NMFS, U.S. Commissioner on the IPHC, and an Alternate Commissioner on the INPFC, said that the United States was pleased at the Japanese decision to take a greater role in international endeavors to protect a valuable asset through the expansion of setting a ban on trawling in certain areas and efforts to reduce rates of catch and resultant high mortality of juvenile halibut.

Mr. Schoning said that Japanese moves represent definite progress toward meaningful and effective conservation action through the INPFC through its member nations, Canada, Japan, and the U.S.

Items to be considered for publication in NOAA WEEK should be submitted to:

Office of Public Affairs, NOAA, Room 221, Bldg. 5, Rockville, Md. 20852. Phone (301) 496-8243.



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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