

## Human Impact On Ozone Layer To Be Discussed

The effects of human activities on modification of the stratosphere will be discussed at an international meeting on the stratospheric ozone layer in Washington, D.C., March 1-9, 1977. The meeting is convened by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and will be co-hosted by the Department of State and NOAA.

The meeting will stress the scientific aspects of the issue of man's impact on the ozone layer. Activities as diverse as the use of fluorocarbon chemicals and the emissions of high flying aircraft may create this impact. Changes in the ozone layer caused by such activities may in turn significantly affect man and his biosphere.

A major purpose will be to examine work currently underway or planned in various countries and international institutions. The meeting will consider work being done on the physical and chemical aspects of the ozone layer as well as the wide range of known and potential

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## Radar May Give Early Tornado Warnings



The winners of the art contest held in Boulder to help NOAA celebrate its sixth anniversary (NOAA Week, Oct. 22, 1976) display their entries on the theme, "Understanding the Oceans and Atmosphere."

## Foreign Fishing Vessel Sightings Decline Fourth Consecutive Month

For the fourth consecutive month, the number of foreign fishing and fisheries support vessels sighted off the coasts of the United States declined—452 in October—from the year's high of 970 sighted in June.

The decline is attributed to the seasonal changes in the location and abundance of various stocks of fish taken by the foreign fleets.

The total number of sightings represented an increase from the 345 vessels seen off the U.S. coasts in October of last year. The counts were made by representatives of the National Marine Fisheries Service and by personnel of the U.S. Coast Guard, conducting joint fisheries enforcement patrols from Coast Guard aircraft and cutters. The ships included in the total were within 200 miles of the U.S. coast and came from 12 foreign nations.

The largest number of foreign fisheries vessels, 213, was from Japan, which had 187 ships off Alaska, 9 off New England, and 17 off the Mid-Atlantic. Second was the Soviet Union with 81, of which 42 were off Alaska, nine off the west coast, and 30 off New England. Third was the Republic of Korea, with 58, of which

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NOAA scientists have reported that with experimental radar they can detect the parent circulation of impending tornadoes more than half an hour before the twisters touch down, and can pinpoint the tornadoes, themselves, once they have developed.

The researchers, at the National Severe Storms Laboratory in Norman, Okla., have pinned down a characteristic radar "signature" that reveals the presence of vortices—rotating motions of the atmosphere—within thunderstorms. With a special kind of radar, both the narrow vortex of a tornado and the large-scale circular motion—called a mesocyclone—that can breed tornadoes, can be detected.

The NOAA group has set forth objective criteria for identifying tornadoes and mesocyclones by their radar signatures. With these criteria, Rodger A. Brown and Leslie R. Lemon of the ERL laboratory identified nine tornado signatures in radar data collected from 1973 to 1975. Seven of the nine had reported tornadoes or funnel clouds associated with them; the other two occurred in rural,

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## Employee Suggestions Cut Costs, Improve Overall Operations

"Green Light" thinking on the part of evaluators of suggestions prevented NOAA from throwing away dollars!

In order to recognize the contributions of NOAA employees who have offered suggestions on ways to cut costs, improve efficiency or safety or, in other ways, contribute to an overall improvement in the operations of NOAA, *Personnel Perspective* will publish on a quarterly basis, the names and suggestions of employees who have been given suggestion awards.

The first list of NOAA employees who have recently received suggestion awards is on page 8.



Attending the Atlanta Regional Training Seminar and Federally Employed Women Regional Conference in Miami, Fla., were Rita Sherrill (left), Cecilia Griffith, and Chantell Haskins. See page 3.

## Hurricane Season Skips September

### As Unusual Patterns Develop

"As far as we were concerned, this was the year without a September," according to Dr. Neil L. Frank, Director of the National Hurricane Center in Miami, Fla.

"The effect was that, for the first time since 1962, there were no tropical storms or hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico or the Caribbean."

The hurricane season officially ended November 30, and there is little likelihood of additional North Atlantic hurricanes to change that pattern, said Dr. Frank.

He said weather patterns over hurricane-producing areas of the Atlantic went from a "mid-summer pattern to a late-autumn pattern very rapidly this year, without ever producing the typical September pattern which has so often produced super-hurricanes in the past."

Dr. Frank said another unusual feature of the 1976 hurricane season was that upper-air steering currents repeatedly turned hurricanes northeast when still far from U.S. shores. "Three named storms approached the Azores this year," he said, "which was very unusual."

During 1976 there were eight named tropical cyclones of which two reached tropical-

storm force—winds of 39 to 73 miles per hour—and six reached hurricane force, winds of 74 miles per hour or more. This compares to an annual average over the past several decades of three tropical storms and six hurricanes.

Dr. Frank said, however, that, "while this pattern of tropical storm and hurricane formation was extremely unusual, it should under no circumstances be regarded as a reason for apathy along the U.S. Gulf and Atlantic Coasts next year."



Meteorologist in Charge Melvin Hull plays a NOAA Weather Radio transmission for guests at dedication ceremonies for the new service to the southern Oregon-northern California coasts. Others on stage for the Brookings, Oreg., ceremony were (from left) Lois King, an emissary of California Congressman Don H. Clausen; Crescent City (Calif.) Mayor Robert Brown; and Brookings Mayor Robert Kerr. (*Brookings-Harbor Pilot photo*)

## Early Warning Radar (Continued from page 1)

sparingly populated areas where a tornado could have gone unnoticed.

Another scientist, Donald Burgess, focused on mesocyclones. Out of 350 thunderstorms the radar at Norman scanned in a five-year period from the spring of 1971 to the spring of 1975, 37 mesocyclones were identified. At least 23 were associated with reported tornadoes, and 12 others brought damaging wind and hail. "Fully 95 percent of all these mesocyclones produced some type of surface damage," Burgess reported. Furthermore,

no tornadoes occurred without the preceding mesocyclone signature. The average lead time between first identification of a mesocyclone and the occurrence of a tornado was 36 minutes.

The vortex identification technique depends on the unique talents of Doppler radar, according to the scientists. Unlike conventional radar, Doppler radar can reveal the velocity of winds parallel to its line of sight by a change in frequency of echoes from wind-borne targets such as rain or hail. This change is termed "a Doppler Shift."

Burgess noted there are several problems to be solved before the radar technique can be used to provide tornado warnings. For example, all the data so far are for spring storms in Oklahoma. He believes data should be collected on mesocyclones in other seasons and regions. Another problem is how to distinguish between mesocyclones that produce tornadoes and those that do not. The problems and possible benefits of applying experimental Doppler radar techniques to operational warning activities are under study within NOAA.

The scientists presented their findings at the American Meteorological Society's recent conference on radar meteorology in Seattle.

## OBITUARIES

### Andrew R.W. Stoessen

Andrew R. W. Stoessen, retired Meteorologist in Charge at Pensacola, Fla., died November 6 at the age of 81. He had served as the station's Meteorologist in Charge from 1935 until his retirement in November of 1953. His previous assignments included a term as MIC at Austin, Tex. Mr. Stoessen, a veteran of World War I and a native of Charleston, S.C., had resided in Pensacola for more than 40 years. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Laura T. Stoessen of 1919 East Mallory Street, Pensacola, and two sons and four grandchildren.

### Earnest W. McCracken

Earnest W. McCracken, for-

mer Lead Forecaster at WSFO, Memphis, Tenn., died November 22. He retired from the Weather Service in February 1974 after nearly 34 years of Government service. Mr. McCracken was a veteran of World War II. He is survived by his widow, Cecil, a son and two daughters. The family may be addressed at 1371 Randall Drive, Memphis, Tenn., 38116.

### Gaylord R. Miller

Dr. Gaylord R. Miller, Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory, Director of the Joint Tsunami Research Effort, died December 6, 1976, in Honolulu, Hawaii. Dr. Miller had been Director of the Joint Tsunami Research Effort in Honolulu since 1965 and was a recent recipient

of a Department of Commerce Gold Medal for outstanding leadership in the establishment of the Tsunami Warning System.

### Banner I. Miller

Dr. Banner I. Miller, long associated with the National Hurricane Center and the Hurricane and Experimental Meteorology Laboratory at Miami, Fla., died at his home November 22. Although a prolonged period of illness had forced Dr. Miller to retire in October of 1975, he continued his strong interest in hurricane research after retirement. He had served the Weather Service for some 38 years. His earlier assignments included San Juan and San Antonio. His widow, Mrs. Aisla Miller, may be addressed at 991 Apache St., Miami Springs, Fla., 33166.

### Joel B. Campbell

Joel B. Campbell, who retired from the Coast & Geodetic Survey in 1969, died November 17. He was the recipient of the Department of Commerce Silver Medal and Gold Medal.

During his more than three decades with the C&GS, (now National Ocean Survey) Campbell served as an engineering aide, assistant magnetic and seismological observer, geophysicist, physical science administrator, international programs coordinator, and construction planning officer. Before his retirement in 1969, he was the planning and projects officer of the Office of Seismology and Geomagnetism.

He is survived by his wife Mary, daughter Martha C. Steeper; his mother, Beatrice C. Campbell, his brother Austin and his sister Virginia S. Barr.

## NOAA In Miami Represented At Conference

Twenty-two representatives from NOAA attended the three-day workshops at the Atlanta Regional Training Seminar and F.E.W. (Federally Employed Women) Regional Conference on October 15-17, in Miami, Fla.

Cecilia Griffith, Physicist, National Hurricane Experimental Meteorological Labs, presented a workshop on "Career Counseling". As the Federal Women's Program Coordinator for NOAA/Miami, she discussed women in scientific and technical fields and included a slide presentation of Women In NOAA/Miami.

Ethel Howard, Meteorological Technician, WSMO, National Hurricane Center, discussed the use of visual media for communication and listed sources of visual aids.

National Environmental Satellite Services representative Suzanne Melisano, Stenographer, displayed weather satellite pictures. Karen Russell, Computer Aide, National Hurricane Center, assisted at the NOAA display booth with Cecilia Griffith, Ethel Howard and Suzanne Melisano where information and NOAA literature was distributed.

NOAA, Miami Field Finance Office was represented by Molly Garrison, Supervisor Accounting Technician; Cathy Delgado, Administrative Technician, Anita Bayuk, Sally Wells, Hilda Manning, Sandra Dohmen, Shirley Werbin, Christine Melisano and Gergory Fletcher. Other participants were Chantell Haskins, Meteorologist and Rita Sherrill, Supervisor Meteorological Technicians from National Hurricane Experimental Meteorological Labs.

## Vessels

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48 were fishing off Alaska, and 10 off the west coast.

In addition, Coast Guard and NMFS personnel sighted vessels from Poland, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), West Germany, Italy, Spain, the Republic of China (Taiwan), Bulgaria, Liberia, and Panama.

## Rolph Juhl Is Named Director of NMFS Southeast Center

Rolf Juhl, Laboratory Director of the NMFS Southeast Fisheries Center in Pascagoula, Miss., has been appointed United States Regional Fisheries Attache for Latin America.

As Fisheries Attache, Juhl will be responsible for covering fishery developments in Latin America. He will have a special responsibility to act as a liaison between the United States and Mexico regarding tuna, shrimp, snapper, grouper, and spiny lobster fisheries. He will be assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City.



Mr. Juhl

## Ozone

(Continued from page 1)  
effects of ozone depletion on climate, health, agriculture, etc.

In addition to taking inventory of the international scientific work being conducted on issues relating to the ozone layer, the meeting will seek agreement on whether and where significant gaps exist, and will make recommendations for coordination of work to ensure that optimal use is made of the resources available for the study of this important global issue. A successful outcome will improve the basis for consideration of alternative strategies.

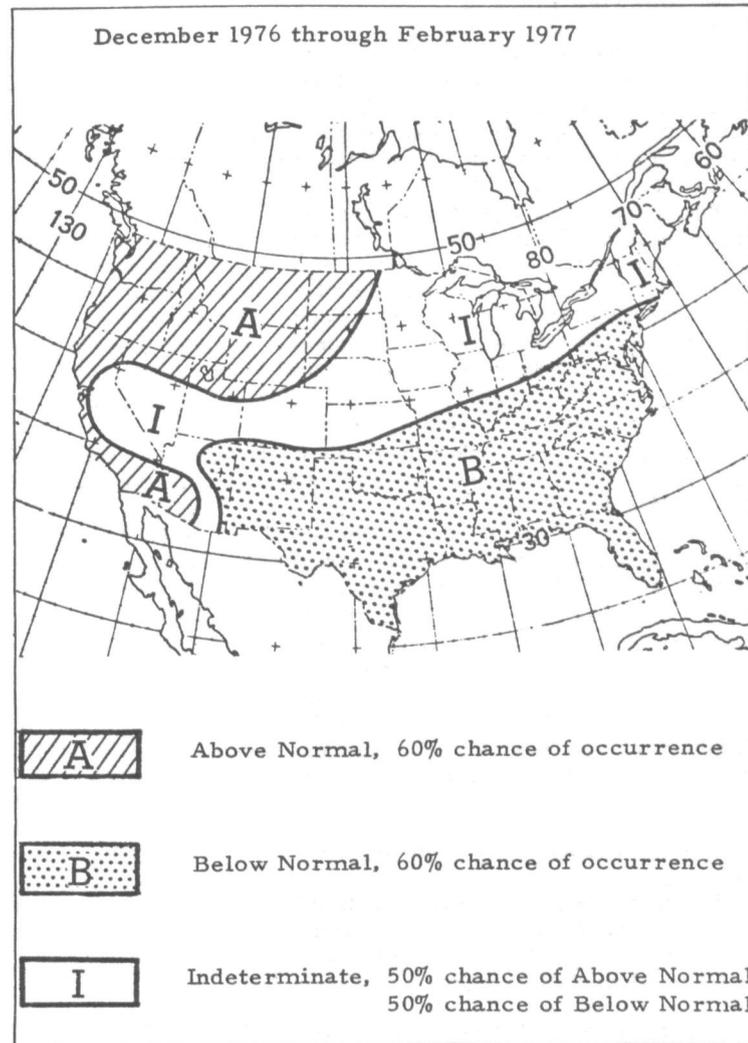
## EDS Takes Lead Responsibility For Coastal Study

The Environmental Data Service has taken lead responsibility for a study of Federally funded marine science and engineering programs in the Atlantic coastal region between Cape Hatteras and Maine. The study was initiated last summer by the Interagency Committee on Marine Science and Engineering (ICMSE).

The goal of the study is to assure the adequacy of the technical and scientific information available as a base for management decisions about the Atlantic coastal margin. The study will identify all Federally supported marine science and engineering programs in the study

## NWS Winter Weather Outlook

The National Weather Service's Long Range Prediction Group at the National Meteorological Center has issued a three-month outlook for average temperatures to be expected during December 1976 through February 1977. On the map, the two categories Above and Below are to be compared to the long-term average or "normal" temperatures of the years 1941-70. Each category has a natural climatic frequency or probability of 50 percent. Each carries a 60 percent probability of occurring where forecast (shaded area), based on the verification scores of seventeen years of experimental seasonal predictions.



Here is a summary of many significant new laws enacted during the 2nd Session of the 94th Congress that may affect NOAA, NOAA employees, and certain private industries. The summary, compiled by NOAA's General Counsel, is for guidance only. If specific information about a law is needed, the law itself should be consulted. The laws are arranged in chronological order.

**Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976—P.L. 94-265 (H.R. 200) April 13, 1976.**

The Act extends the U.S. exclusive fishery zone from 12 to 200 nautical miles. It provides the U.S. with exclusive management authority over (1) all fish in the fishery conservation zone; (2) all anadromous species throughout their migratory range beyond the conservation zone, with an exception; and (3) all Continental Shelf fishery resources beyond the conservation zone. Highly migratory species (tuna) are excluded.

Beginning March 1, 1977, foreign fishing within the zone or for anadromous or Continental Shelf fisheries will be controlled by the U.S. under a permit system. Fishery Management Councils and the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of State will be involved in determining the levels of foreign fishing. The Act also establishes a domestic marine fisheries management program involving the Councils and the Secretary. Final authority rests with the Secretary.

**National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (Presidential S&T Advisor)—P.L. 94-282 (H.R. 10230) May 11, 1976.**

To establish a science and technology policy for the United States, to provide for scientific and technology advice and assistance to the President, to provide a comprehensive survey of ways and means for improving the Federal effort in scientific research and information handling, and in the use thereof, to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 and for other purposes. The Act can have a significant impact in marine atmospheric affairs. Title III (President's Committee on Science and Technology) and Title IV (Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology) may require NOAA support for studies and meetings.

**Uniformed Services (travel expenses)—P.L. 94-296 (H.R. 8089) May 29, 1976.**

To amend section 404(d) of title 37, United States Code, relating to per diem expenses of members of the uniformed services traveling on official business. The Act is of primary interest to members of the NOAA Corps.

**Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1976—P.L. 94-303 (H.R. 13172) June 1, 1976.**

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, and the period ending September 30, 1976, and for other purposes. NOAA's supplemental appropriations, Research, and Facilities totaled \$2 million. The sum of \$270,000 was provided for the Offshore Shrimp Fisheries Fund.

**Federal Employees (court leave)—P.L. 94-310 (H.R. 11438) June 15, 1976.**

To amend title 5, United States Code, to grant court leave to Federal employees when called as witnesses in certain judicial proceedings, and for other purposes. The Act's primary effect is on NOAA employees called as witnesses in judicial proceedings.

**Endangered Species Act Amendment/Appropriation Authorization Extension—P.L. 94-325 (S. 3122) June 30, 1976.**

Extends the appropriation authorization under section 15 of the Act for the Departments of Commerce and Interior for administration of the Endangered Species Act of 1973. The Commerce Department's current funding level of \$2 million per fiscal year is increased to \$500,000 for the fiscal transitional period ending September 30, 1976, and a combined total of \$5 million for the 2 fiscal years 1977 and 1978.

**Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act/Extension—P.L. 94-326 (S. 3147) June 30, 1976.**

Extends appropriation authorizations to carry out provisions for Titles I, II and III of the MPR and SA for fiscal year 1977. Authorizes \$4.8 million for the EPA permit program under Title I (Ocean Dumping); \$5.6 million for the NOAA research program under Title II (Ocean Dumping); and \$500,000 for marine sanctuaries under Title III.

**Federal employees' health benefits—P.L. 94-342 (H.R. 11439) July 6, 1976.**

Survivor annuitants, eligibility. To amend title 5, United States Code, to restore eligibility for health benefits coverage to certain individuals whose survivor annuities are restored. This Act affects retired employees and their survivors.

**Central, Western, and Southern Pacific Fisheries Development Act/Appropriation Authorization Extension—P.L. 94-343 (H.R. 13380) July 6, 1976.**

Authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to continue the program for the development of tuna and other latent fisheries resources in the Central, Western, and South Pacific Ocean for an additional three years, through fiscal year 1979. Authorizes the sum of \$3 million to be appropriated during this period. Also, requires the Secretary to make annual reports not later than January 30 of each year to the President and the Congress on his activities under the program.

**Airport and Airway Development Act Amendments of 1976—P.L. 94-353 (H.R. 9771) July 12, 1976.**

To amend the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970. The Act could have an impact on NOS by requiring rescheduling of aeronautical charts, all work to be on a reimbursable basis.

**Endangered Species/Scrimshaw, Sperm Oil—P.L. 94-359 (S. 229) July 12, 1976.**

Amends the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to grant exemptions for a period of up to three years for the sale of legally obtained pre-Act endangered species parts, including scrimshaw and sperm whale oil and its derivatives. Preserves the right of the Department of Commerce to prosecute persons who have violated existing Endangered Species Act prohibitions prior to the date of enactment of this law.

**Commerce appropriations for FY-77—P.L. 94-362 (H.R. 14239) July 14, 1976.**

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce (including NOAA), the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977, and for other purposes. NOAA's operations, research, and facilities; Coastal Zone Management; Fishermen's Guaranty Fund; and construction funds are provided for in title III of this Act.

**Coastal Zone Management Act Amendments of 1976—P.L. 370 (S. 586) July 12, 1976.**

The Act amends the Act to extend and expand the basic coastal zone management program through fiscal year 1980. The Act establishes a new, ten year, \$1.2 billion energy impact program to provide financial assistance to coastal states and communities affected by coastal energy activity.

The Act also establishes new requirements for State coastal zone management programs. Interstate coordination grants and research and technical assistance programs are also provided for. A program for acquiring access to public beaches and other public coastal areas is established. Additionally, the Secretary of Commerce is required to undertake a study of the molluscan shellfish industry and the Federal water quality regulations that affect it.

**Civil Service annuities (Reemployed annuitants)—P.L. 94-397 (H.R. 3650) September 3, 1976.**

To clarify the application of section 8344 of title 5, United States Code, relating to civil service annuities and pay upon reemployment, and for other purposes. This Act more directly affects retired NOAA employees and potential retirees. There is no monetary effect on NOAA.

# New Legislation Affecting NOAA Employees

**Government and the Sunshine Act—P.L. 94-409 (S. 5) September 13, 1976.**

To provide that meetings of Government agencies shall be open to the public, and for other purposes. It is the policy of the United States that the public is entitled to the fullest practicable information regarding the decisionmaking process of the Federal Government. It is the purpose of this Act to provide the public with such information while protecting the rights of individuals and the ability of the Government to carry out its responsibilities.

**Legislative Branch Appropriations—P.L. 94-440 (H.R. 14238) October 1, 1976.**

Federal pay raise—the final version banned the October pay raise for all top-level Federal officials but reserved judgment on any other pay raise in 1976. This Act affected a number of higher-grade employees.

**Tax Reform Act—P.L. 94-455 (H.R. 10612) October 4, 1976.**

Sections 807, 1207, and 1313 are of interest to NOAA. Section 807 extends the Capital Construction Fund provisions of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to all commercial fishing vessels over two net tons. Section 1207(e) permits boat crewmen to consider themselves "self employed" for Federal tax purposes if their pay is a share of the boat's catch and if the operating crew of the boat normally consists of fewer than ten individuals. Section 1313 broadens the definition of agriculture to include harvesting aquatic resources, thus extending tax exempt status to fishermen's organizations.

**The Sea Grant Improvement Act of 1976—P.L. 94-461 (H.R. 13035) October 8, 1976.**

Amends the Sea Grant College and Program Act of 1966 to extend and expand the scope of the Sea Grant Program at a \$50 million appropriations authorization level through fiscal year 1977. Adds several new programs including a new international cooperation assistance section for which \$3 million is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1977.

**Toxic Substances Control Act, 1976—P.L. 94-469 (S. 3149) October 11, 1976.**

To regulate commerce and protect human health and the environment by requiring testing and necessary use restrictions on certain chemical substances, and for other purposes. This Act has an indirect effect on NOAA, but a direct effect on the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. NOAA may become involved because section 6 requires the regulation of hazardous chemical substances and mixtures. The scope of regulations states if the Administrator finds that there is a reasonable basis to conclude that the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use, or disposal of a chemical substance or mixture, or that any combination of such activities, presents or will present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment, the Administrator shall by rule apply one or more requirements to such substance or mixture to the extent necessary to protect adequately against such risk using the latest burdensome requirements.

As a result, the Administrator of EPA may call upon NOAA to assist in the evaluation of the disposal of hazardous substances with possible risk of injury to the environment.

**Foreign Investment—P.L. 94-472 (S. 3839) October 11, 1976.**

Authorizes the President to institute regular and comprehensive data collection programs. The collection of such data concerning foreign direct and portfolio investment in the U.S. and U.S. direct investment abroad shall be done at least once every five years. The collection of U.S. portfolio investment abroad is also required but at the President's discretion after an initial "benchmark survey". The data collected from such programs is to be published on a regular and periodic basis. Appropriations are authorized for fiscal years 1978 and 1979 in the amount of \$1 million each such year.

Collection of foreign investment data as it affects the U.S. fishing industry will be a priority. This information will enable an accurate assessment to be made of the impact of these ventures on the U.S. fishing industry and on the extended jurisdiction law.

**Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act (P.L. 88-309) Amendments—P.L. 94-485 (S. 1414) October 12, 1976.**

Extends the coverage of the P.L. 88-309 program to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, thus enabling it to receive Federal funds in carrying out commercial fisheries research and development projects. Additionally, provides for more efficient management of the grant-in-aid program by modifying certain administrative procedures involved with the apportionment of Federal funds, i.e., enables a State to receive advance payments, upon request, for approved projects; makes States receiving the six percent maximum apportionment eligible for any funds voluntarily released by another State; and requires any unused funds appropriated for this program to remain available until expended to carry out the purposes of the Act as determined by the Secretary.

**Weather Modification Policy Act of 1969—P.L. 94-490 (S. 3383) October 13, 1976.**

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Commerce to develop a national policy on weather modification, and for other purposes. This Act has significant effect on NOAA, and NOAA is expected to request supplemental appropriations of \$850,000 to cover costs of additional weather modification responsibilities. The Department of Commerce (NOAA) is to conduct a comprehensive investigation and study of the state of scientific knowledge concerning weather modification, its technology, any problems associated with that technology, and other related matters. The Act requires the Secretary to submit to Congress within one year a report describing the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study. The Secretary is required to make a number of recommendations relating to national policy on weather modification, necessary research and development, levels of fundings required, and any regulations or additional legislation necessary to implement a national policy and research development program and an international program for the peaceful uses of weather modification activities.

The Act also extends the authorization of Public Law 92-205 for appropriations at the current level of \$200,000 for each of the fiscal years ending September 30, 1978, 1979, and 1980. The Act provides for reporting of all non-Federal weather modification activities in the United States. Presently, the authorization for the reporting program expires on June 30, 1977.

**Whales/Study—P.L. 94-532 (H.R. 15445) October 17, 1976.**

Requires the Secretary of Commerce to conduct comprehensive studies of all whales found in waters subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S., including the 200-mile fisheries conservation zone established under P.L. 94-265 and report to Congress by January 1, 1980. The studies are to be used as a basis for formulation of adequate protection and conservation laws and regulations. In addition, directs the Secretary of Commerce through the Secretary of State, to initiate negotiations for bilateral agreements with Mexico and Canada for the protection of whales. Appropriations are authorized for fiscal years 1978 and 1979 in a sum not to exceed \$1 million.

**National Resource Lands Management Act (land use)—P.L. 94-579 (S. 507) October 21, 1976.**

To provide for the management, protection, and development of the national resource lands, and for other purposes. This Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to manage the national resource lands in accordance with the policies and procedures of the Act and, in particular, the land use-plans which he is to prepare with public participation on the State and local levels. Section 2 defines "national resource lands" as including all lands and interest in lands and their renewable and nonrenewable resources which are administered by the Bureau of Land Management (except the Outer Continental Shelf). National resource lands include both public domain and acquired lands. The term, therefore, resolves much of the definitional difficulties that arise in connection with public land legislation.

This land use Act managed by the Department of the Interior, coupled with the Coastal Zone Management Act administered by the Secretary of Commerce, strengthens the Federal Government's position in management of natural resources.

## Survivor Annuity Benefit Options for Retirees Explained

Election or non-election of a survivor annuity by a Federal employee planning to retire is an important step. At the time of retirement an employee may choose one of three types of annuities: (1) annuity without survivor benefit, (2) annuity with survivor benefit to widow or widower, or (3) annuity with survivor benefit to a named person having an insurable interest.

### Smoking Hazards Cited in Report

The most important health consequence of smoking is premature coronary heart disease—smokers face a twofold higher risk of dying from a heart attack than non-smokers. Heart disease is the number one cause of death in America.

One million deaths per year occur from diseases of the cardiovascular system. Coronary heart disease is responsible for 600,000 deaths.

A second major consequence is the risk of lung cancer—10 times greater for cigarette smokers, than for nonsmokers. For men between the ages of 35 and 74 cancer was the second leading cause of death, a 1973 survey found. It also found that 72,000 persons died of lung cancer in the United States in that year.

For women, lung cancer is now the fourth leading cause of death. In the past they had far lower rates than men. Fewer women smoke than men, and generally they select filter and low tar and nicotine cigarettes. But the percentage of women smokers in the United States has increased steadily. As a result, the death rate has increased dramatically, proportionately more rapidly than the rate for men.

Besides lung cancer, cancer of the larynx, mouth, esophagus, pancreas, and urinary bladder occur at statistically higher rates.

Cigarette smoking is cited as the primary cause of bronchitis and emphysema, accounting for 25,000 deaths in 1969.

The report is based on extensive research conducted in several countries.

Electing an annuity with survivor benefit to widow or widower assures that a retiree's spouse will continue to receive a percentage of his or her annuity should the retiree die. When electing such an annuity the retiring employee may choose all or any portion of his or her annuity as a base for figuring the amount of the survivor annuity. The survivor would normally receive 55 percent of the amount which the employee chooses as a base. The election of this type of survivor annuity requires that the retiring employee's annuity be reduced by 2½ percent of the first \$3,600 of the base plus 10 percent of any amount over \$3,600. The election of this type of annuity may be changed only in the following ways:

1. An election of an unreduced annuity (without survivor benefit) by an employee who is not married at the time of retirement may, if the employee later marries, be changed to a reduced annuity with survivor benefit to widow or widower. To accomplish this, the annuitant must send a request for such a change to the Civil Service Commission in writing no later than one year after the date of the marriage. The election of an unreduced annuity without survivor benefit made by an employee who is married at the time of retirement cannot be changed after it has been accepted by the Commission. If, after retirement, the retiree divorces his or her spouse and then remarries, he or she cannot elect to have his or her annuity reduced to provide a survivor benefit for the new spouse.

In other words if you are married at the time you retire and you choose, at that time, to receive an annuity without survivor benefit, you cannot, at a later date, change your mind.

2. A reduced annuity with survivor benefit to widow or widower may be recomputed to eliminate the reduction for survivor benefit when the marriage of the annuitant dissolves. The new rate would begin with the month following the one in which the marriage ended. If at a later date this retiree remar-

ries, he or she could again elect to have their annuity reduced to provide a survivor benefit for the new spouse. In such a case the reduced annuity would begin on the first day of the month in which the marriage had been in effect for one year or after a child is born of the marriage, whichever occurred first.

Electing an annuity with survivor benefit to a named person having an insurable interest will assure that this person will receive a percentage of the retiree's annuity after the death of the retiree. An insurable interest exists if the person named can reasonably expect to receive some kind of financial benefit from the continuance of the life of the retiring employee. When this type of an annuity is elected by a retiring employee, his or her annuity will be reduced. The amount of the reduction ranges from a minimum of 10 percent to a maximum of 40 percent depending on the difference between the ages of the employee and the person named. The person named as having an insurable interest would normally then receive 55 percent of the reduced annuity after the death of the retiree.

An election of a reduced annuity with survivor benefit to a named person having an insurable interest may be changed to a reduced annuity with survivor benefit to widow or widower if the employee later marries. The reduction would be adjusted to take account of the change. To accomplish such a change, the annuitant must send a request to do so to the Civil Service Commission no later than one year after the date of marriage.

Your children are also provided certain annuity rights. Regardless of the type of annuity elected at retirement, the children of a deceased annuitant are entitled to a survivor annuity under the same conditions and in the same amounts as the children of a deceased employee. The conditions are: The child must be unmarried and under age 18. However, an unmarried child who is 18 or over and is incapable of self-support because of a physical or mental disability which began

before age 18 or an unmarried child who is a student ages 18 through 21, may also be eligible.

Rules governing the length of time a survivor annuity will last follow. Briefly, a survivor annuity to a widow or widower ends on the last day of the month preceding the month in which he or she dies or remarries before age 60. Remarriage after age 60 does not terminate the surviving spouse's annuity if the remarriage occurred on or after July 18, 1966.

A survivor annuity to a child ends on the last day of the month preceding the one in which the child marries, dies or becomes age 18 except in the following cases: Payment to a child age 18 or over who is incapable of self-support because of disability which began before the age 18, stops at the end of the month before the one in which he or she marries, dies, or becomes capable of self-support. A student's annuity stops at the end of the month before the one in which he or she marries, dies, ceases to be a student, or reaches age 22, whichever occurs first.

A survivor annuity to a person having an insurable interest ends on the last day of the month preceding the month in which the designated person dies.

### NOAA NEWS

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*NOAA News* reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policies of the paper or the Administration.

# NOAA Personnel Division Lists Current Vacancy Announcements

Announcement Number	Position Title	Grade	MLC	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
105-77	Fishery Administrator	GS-13	NMFS	St. Petersburg, Fla.	11-29-76	12-13-76
106-77	Fishery Administrator	GS-14	NMFS	St. Petersburg, Fla.	11-29-76	12-13-76
107-77	Fishery Administrator	GS-14	NMFS	St. Petersburg, Fla.	11-29-76	12-13-76
108-77	Fishery Administrator	GS-14	NMFS	St. Petersburg, Fla.	11-29-76	12-13-76
112-77	Communications Specialist	GS-11	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	11-29-76	12-13-76
113-77	Meteorological Tech.	GS-8	NWS	Swan Island, Honduras	11-29-76	12-13-76
92-77 (Amended)	Congressional Liaison Specialist	GS-13	HDQS	Washington, D.C.	11-22-76	12-14-76
114-77	Supv. Meteorologist	GS-15	NWS	Atlanta, Ga.	12-1-76	12-15-76
115-77	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Stoneville, Miss.	12-1-76	12-15-76
109-77	General Engineer	GS-14	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	11-29-76	12-20-76
110-77	General Engineer	GS-12	HDQS	Bay St. Louis, Miss.	11-29-76	12-20-76
111-77	Position Classification Specialist or Personnel Management Specialist	GS-13	HDQS	Washington, D.C.	11-29-76	12-20-76
120-77	Electronics Engineer	GS-13	NESS	Suitland, Md.	12-6-76	12-20-76
124-77	Fishery Biologist	GS-9	NMFS	Seattle, Wash.	12-6-76	12-20-76
125-77	Fishery Biologist	GS-14	NMFS	Miami, Fla.	12-6-76	12-20-76
126-77	Fishery Biologist	GS-15	NMFS	Miami, Fla.	12-6-76	12-20-76
127-77	Fishery Biologist	GS-15	NMFS	Galveston, Tex.	12-6-76	12-20-76
128-77	Fishery Biologist	GS-15	NMFS	Miami, Fla.	12-6-76	12-20-76
129-77	Fishery Biologist	GS-14	NMFS	Pascagoula, Miss.	12-6-76	12-20-76
130-77	Electronics Tech.	GS-11	NWS	Sterling, Va.	12-7-76	12-21-76
131-77	Meteorologist (Part-time)	GS-12	ERL	Las Vegas, Nev.	12-7-76	12-21-76
132-77	Supv. Fishery Biologist	GS-13	NMFS	Port Aransas, Tex.	12-7-76	12-21-76
133-77	Fishery Administrator	GS-14	NMFS	Miami, Fla.	12-7-76	12-21-76
135-77	Supv. Survey Statistician	GS-14	NMFS	Miami, Fla.	12-7-76	12-21-76
137-77	Technical Publications Writer/Editor	GS-12	NMFS	Miami, Fla.	12-7-76	12-21-76
116-77	Associate Director for Field Operations	GS-16	NESS	Suitland, Md.	12-1-76	12-22-76
117-77 (Reissue)	Biologist or Ecologist or Oceanographer	GS-14	ERL	Boulder, Colo., or Juneau, or Fairbanks, Alaska	12-1-76	12-22-76
119-77	Center Director	GS-16	NMFS	La Jolla, Calif.	12-1-76	12-22-76
140-77	Electronics Tech.	GS-9	NWS	New York (JFK Airport)	12-8-76	12-22-76
141-77	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Cleveland, Ohio	12-8-76	12-22-76
142-77	Fishery Administrator	GS-13	NMFS	St. Petersburg, Fla.	12-8-76	12-22-76
143-77	Hydrologist	GS-12	NWS	Denver, Colo.	12-8-76	12-22-76
144-77	Meteorological Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Des Moines, Iowa	12-8-76	12-22-76
145-77	Meteorological Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Pueblo, Colo.	12-8-76	12-22-76
146-77	Hydrologist	GS-12	NWS	Kansas City, Mo.	12-8-76	12-22-76
88-77	Supv. Survey Statistician	GS-12	NMFS	Beaufort, N.C.	12-6-76	12-28-76
123-77	Program Management Staff Supervisor	GS-14	HDQS	Bay St. Louis, Miss.	12-6-76	12-28-76
134-77	Program Analysis Officer	GS-13	NMFS	Miami, Fla.	12-7-76	12-29-76
136-77	Supv. Survey Statistician	GS-13	NMFS	Miami, Fla.	12-7-76	12-29-76
138-77	Computer Systems Analyst	GS-13	NMFS	Miami, Fla.	12-7-76	12-29-76
139-77	Electronics Engineer	GS-13	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	12-8-76	12-30-76
553-77	Physical Scientist	GS-15	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	12-6-76	12-31-76
121-77	Fisheries Management Regional Resource Specialist	GS-14	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	12-6-76	1-11-77
122-77	Fisheries Management Regional Resource Specialist	GS-15	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	12-6-76	1-11-77

## Suggestion Awards

The following NOAA employees received suggestion awards during the period of July 1 through September 30.

SUGGESTER'S NAME	AMOUNT OF AWARD	SUGGESTION TITLE
Allen Kerner	\$ 25	Equipment Familiarization Training
Robert W. Baskerville, Jr.	\$ 75	Coast Guard Certificate of Membership
John R. Mercurief	\$100	Airport Light Markers
Brian E. Peters	\$ 50	Procedure for the Identification of VHF-FM Stations
Walter A. Sitarz	\$300	Special Cost Reduction Campaign Review of Overtime Payment for 0600Z Observation
Gay F. Weightman	\$ 25	Funding Procedures for Training at NWSTTC, Kansas City, Mo.
Stephen W. Fortenberry	\$ 25	Distribution of Publications
Barry D. Brodnax	\$150	DARDC Tipping Bucket Simulator
Thomas P. Clarke	\$ 50	Tape Winder for F/P Tape
Julius Fey	\$ 50	Water Flow Cut-off Valve
George Carte	\$ 25	Personal Property Management Record Forms Letter
LaRue F. Amacher	\$230	Retain Tapes + Cost Save + Save Rehandling and Shipping
Mary K. Kettner	\$125	Communications Locator Information
Francis Mulher	\$ 50	Improved ADR Settings Quality Control
Joseph H. Bradshaw	\$ 50	Check List for Aeronautical Reproducibles
George P. Brandon	\$ 25	Tension Arm Sensor Lamp Replacement
Herbert J. Alleman	\$ 25	Intersection, Nav-aid and Way-point Printout (Listing) for the IAPC Branch
Dale Clay	\$ 25	Gas Cap Fuel Regulator for Mite-Lite Generator
L. G. Thorgren	\$ 25	Change in NOAA Form 34-8
Ed Owen	\$ 25	Transfer of Technical Information
Randy M. Steadham	\$ 25	State Temperature and Precipitation Tables
George M. Detrick	\$100	Bearing Replacement
Barbara H. Carson	\$ 35	Recording Leave on Form 8 From Daily Time Card
Roy L. Morton	Certificate	Revision of Inform Request Form
Sarah C. Lackey	Certificate	T & A Initial Color Change
John A. Joyce	\$ 50	Cut Size - Cut Cost
John A. Joyce	\$ 50	Delays in Changing Addresses
James V. Taormina	\$ 50	Color-coding of NOAA Vacancy Announcements

## Connecticut Receives \$444,063 Grant To Develop Coastal Zone Plan

NOAA has awarded the State of Connecticut a third year grant of \$444,063 to continue developing a management program for coastal land and water resources.

Connecticut will contribute an additional \$111,148 towards the master plan for guiding public and private uses of the coast.

According to State officials, the third year work program will include developing policies for the coastal program, developing the authorities and legislation to implement the program once it is approved, commenting on concerns raised by Federal, State, and local agencies as well as by the public,

and preparing a draft of the program to submit to NOAA.

A rough draft of the program and implementing legislation will be presented next spring for preliminary review at a series of public meetings and workshops, State officials indicated.

In addition, they noted, development of the program will continue to be coordinated with existing planning and regulatory programs,

## Sea Grant Award Presented To Paul E. Atkinson

Paul E. Atkinson, president of Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, in Chester, Pa., has been honored with the 1976 Sea Grant Award. With the presentation at the ninth annual meeting of the National Sea Grant Association in Los Angeles, Atkinson became the first industry person to receive the award.

Dr. Stanley Murphy, Association president, said that Atkinson "exemplifies the industrial leadership so essential to achieving the Sea Grant objective—wide use of the nation's marine resources."

As President of Sun Ship since 1961, according to Dr. Murphy, Atkinson has been "a leader in creating commerce and stimulating international trade through excellence in ship design and operation; in encouraging innovation in design and fabrication of ocean test and exploration equipment, and in stimulating marine education."

The presentation was made on behalf of the more than 50 educational institutions across the nation that belong to the Association. Among past Sea Grant Award recipients have been Senator Claiborne Pell (R.I.), author of the 1966 legislation that created the Sea Grant Program, and Dr. Lauren R. Donaldson, professor of fisheries at the University of Washington and an expert on fish breeding and culture.

### BEST FISH BUYS

According to the NMFS National Fishery Education Center in Chicago, the best fish buys for the next week or so are likely to be filets of pollock and cusk along the Northeast Seaboard; croaker and fluke in the Middle Atlantic States, including the D.C. area; mullet and speckled trout in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; fish portions and ocean perch filets in the Midwest; Alaskan shrimpmeat and silver salmon in the Northwest; and Dungeness crab and butterfish filets in the Southwest.

### Correction

The article entitled "NOAA Golfers Win Trophy Second Year" (*NOAA Week*, Nov. 12, 1976) failed to list team member Ken Murphy. *NOAA News* regrets the omission.



# **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

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