NOAA NEWS 6/10

VOLUME 2 NUMBER 12 JUNE 10, 1977

Five Named As Weather Advisors

Five additional members of a Weather Modification Advisory Board, established by Secretary of Commerce Juanita M. Kreps to help guide the development of a national policy and a research and development program on weather modification, have been named.

They are: Prof. Abram Chayes, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. John P. Craven, Dean of Marine Programs, University of Hawaii, Honolulu; Dr. John W. Firor, Director of the National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, Colo.; Ms. Martha A. McInnis, President of Enviro South, Inc., Montgomery, Ala.; and Prof. Herman Pollack, George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

The new members, and 12 others appointed in April, met earlier this month under the chairmanship of Harlan Cleveland, Director of the Program in International Affairs, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, for orientation and organizational purposes.

The Board will advise and

(Continued on page 2)

New Ozone Damage Estimates Made

Gathered at Riverdale, Md., to launch the new NOS mobile laboratory are (left to right): Clyde Duncan, William Nicholson, Don Linthicum, Tom Crane, NOS Deputy Director Dr. Gordon Lill, Robert B. Rollins, Jeff McGrath, and Don Sharp.

MESA Project Mobile Lab Developed by NOAA Staff

The National Ocean Survey's Engineering Development Laboratory in Riverdale, Md., recently developed a mobile laboratory for the MESA New York Bight Project to meet increasing demands for high quality water analysis at sea.

The lab, which will see service this summer aboard the NOAA Research Vessel George B. Kelez, provides scientists with an automated water sampling system. It also has the flexibility to handle a wide variety of analysis equipment.

Although the mobile laboratory and its support equipment are designed to withstand the severe marine environment aboard a ship, Tom Crane, Chief of EDL's Ocean Engineering Branch, said, "It is also well suited for shore duty wherever a clean room environment is needed to meet the rigors of sophisticated scientific laboratory work."

Here's "Tornado 77," the baby pony born soon after its mother was picked up and dropped some distance away by the tornado that hit Birmingham, Ala., April 4. Shown with owner Hilliard Dowdell, the mother, though blinded, and child are doing fine. (Photo by Meteorologist Paul Mott, WSFO, Birmingham.)

Pilots Will Get Special Storm Alert

Pilots flying during bad weather in the vicinity of any one of five major east coast airports this summer may find themselves involved in a test of thunderstorm warning procedures conducted by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the National Weather Service.

Scheduled to begin June 15, the three-month FAA-NOAA test is designed to find out if detailed alerts on severe thunderstorms can be relayed to pilots in time to help them avoid hazardous weather. It is similar to the test conducted last sum-

(Continued on page 2)

Dr. Carleton J. Howard, of Environmental Research Laboratories' Aeronomy Laboratory, working with Dr. Kenneth M. Evenson, of the National Bureau of Standards, recently made the first direct measurements of an atmospheric chemical reaction critical to ozone chemistry, indicating that supersonic aircraft may pose less of a threat to the ozone layer than had been thought, but that aerosol sprays may be even more destructive than formerly believed.

The two scientists found that the chemical reaction between nitric oxide and a molecule called the hydroperoxyl radical occurs much more rapidly – 10 to 40 times faster – than previously had been estimated. This new measurement, says Howard, has a profound effect on estimates of the importance of other ozone-destroying reactions in the atmosphere.

Howard and Evenson's new measurements were used in a computer model of atmospheric chemistry by Drs. Paul Crutzen of the Natioanl Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) and John McAfee of the Aeronomy Laboratory. The researchers found that high-flying aircraft will destroy only about half as much ozone as formerly was estimated. Fluorocarbons, on the other hand, could destroy 35 percent more ozone than earlier models had indicated.

The system to measure the reaction rate between the hydroperoxyl and nitrogen oxides uses a laser magnetic resonance spectrometer for detecting the radical.

The reaction rate is combined with information on the amounts of substances present in the atmosphere to develop computer models of atmospheric chemistry. Many chemical reactions are tied together, with the product of one reaction combining with something else to form yet another product.

The magnitude of the effect high-altitude planes have on the

(Continued on page 8)

Affirmative Action Plan For 1978 Due July 25

Each year NOAA reaffirms its commitment to equal opportunity for all employees by allocating resources and personnel for specific goals and objectives to achieve a successful EEO program. The prerequisite for success is a combination of a firm commitment from top management, and involvement of middle and line managers and all employees. It is the understanding and cooperation of everyone that makes for success.

On May 18, 1977, the Acting Associate Administrator, Dr. Wilmot Hess, issued a memorandum containing guidelines for the development of FY 1978 NOAA Equal Employment Opportunity Affirmative Action Plan. These guidelines are to be used by all NOAA staff with EEO responsibilities as tools for assessing, planning and developing affirmative actions.

The effective dates for submitting plans are:

—Headquarters, ADMIN and MLC plans in draft form (Parts A, B, C, D) are required in NOAA Headquarters, AD451 - JULY 25, 1977.

—Regional Plans required in CSC regional offices for a "post audit" are due MARCH 1, 1978.

—Regional Directors should submit 2 copies of their final plans to AD451 when they are completed.

For further information concerning any aspect of the Affirmative Action Plan, please contact Joyce Thomas, NBOC-2, AD451, Room 219, 443-8247.

Alert *(Continued from page 1)*

mer by FAA and NWS.

The airports involved are Washington National, Philadelphia International and the three New York area airports—Kennedy, Laguardia and Newark.

Participating pilots will be provided alerts only on severe thunderstorms, which on NOAA's scale of 1 to 6 includes level 4 thunderstorms or higher. In a level 4 thunderstorm, for example, there is lightning with severe turbulence likely; a level 6 thunderstorm also includes large hail and extensive wind gusts.

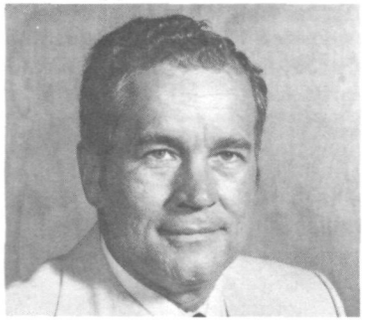
NWS will initiate the thunderstorm alerts using long-range weather radar at New York, Atlantic City and Patuxent, Md. When a severe thunderstorm is spotted within 50 miles of one of the participating airports, FAA's Central Flow Control Facility in Washington, D.C. will be notified and provided with all pertinent information on the thunderstorm such as intensity, location, shape, size, movement, speed and height.

United States Department of State Regional Fisheries Attaches reported on international fishery developments and received briefings May 12-17 by the Office of International Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service. Shown with Robert W. Schoning, NMFS Director (second from right) and Carmen J. Blondin, NMFS Assistant Director for International Fisheries, left, are Fisheries Attaches, left to right: James Johnson, U.S. Embassy, Tokyo, covering Japan and Asia; William Folsom, U.S. Consulate General, Casablanca, covering Africa; Norman Pease, U.S. Embassy, Copenhagen, covering Western Europe; and Rolf Juhl, U.S. Embassy, Mexico City, covering Latin America.

The Reproduction Division of the National Ocean Survey's Office of Aeronautical Charting and Cartography recently hosted the Fifth Federal Map and Chart Printing Symposium at the National Bureau of Standards, Gaithersburg, Md. Walter J. Chappas, Acting Associate Director of AC&C, is shown here delivering the keynote address emphasizing the "continued understanding among agencies" and the symposium's theme, "Today and Tomorrow." A total of 210 representatives from 11 agencies attended, and 17 technical papers were presented.

Dr. Jerry C. McCall Named Data Buoy Office Director

Dr. Jerry C. McCall, former executive vice chancellor of the University of Mississippi, has been appointed Director of NOAA's Data Buoy Office in Bay St. Louis, Miss.



Dr. Jerry C. McCall

Previously manager of IBM's Space Transportation System in Bethesda, Md., McCall at one time also was with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration as deputy director of its research and development activities in Huntsville, Ala.

The next NOAA Personnel Locator for the Washington, D.C., area will be distributed the first week in August. Closing date for additions or changes is June 28. Send NOAA Form 46-11 to AD12, WSC-5, Room 101, to bring your listing(s) up-to-date.

Advisors *(Continued from page 1)*

make recommendations to the Secretary of Commerce regarding administration of the National Weather Modification Policy Act of 1976. NOAA has been delegated responsibility for developing a comprehensive and coordinated policy on weather modification, and a national program of research and development.

Appointed to the board earlier, in addition to its chairman, Mr. Cleveland, were:

Dr. D. Ray Booker, President, Aeromet, Inc., Norman, Okla.; Dr. Roscoe R. Braham, Jr., Director, Cloud Physics Laboratory, University of Chicago; Stanley A. Changnon, Jr., Head, Atmospheric Science Section, Illinois State Water Survey, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.; Dr. James A. Crutchfield, Jr., Professor of Economics, University of Washington, Seattle; Robert D. Elliott, President, North American Weather Consultants, Inc., Goleta, Calif.; Dr. T. Keith Glennan, Reston, Va.

Also, Thomas L. Kimball, Executive Vice President, National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Thomas F. Malone, Director, Holcomb Research Institute, Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.; Wallace N. Robinson, III, Chairman, Western Kansas Groundwater Management District No. 1, Scott City, Kans.; Dr. Joann Simpson, Professor Environmental Sciences, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.; and S. Bryce Streibel, Fessenden, N.D.

Panic is your worst enemy

Rip Currents Can Kill

Dr. Harris B. Stewart, head of Environmental Research Laboratories' Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories, in Miami, Fla., has developed some simple rules every swimmer should know before going to the seashore this summer to avoid becoming the victim of a rip current.

The rip current—a strong, narrow outflow of ocean water, moving away from shore, and carrying back to sea the water brought in by waves—becomes a killer when a swimmer tries to fight it in an effort to return to shore. Such efforts may cause exhaustion, and panic may increase the possibility of drowning. But the rip current can be easily recognized and its dangers avoided.

The rules, according to Dr. Stewart, are simple: Learn to recognize rip currents and avoid them. However, if you find yourself caught in one, don't fight it; swim parallel to the beach and at right angles to the current or let the current carry you out until it dissipates. Then swim to shore, well away from the narrow rip.

Here's how Dr. Stewart describes the appearance of a rip current:

Part of a generally circular pattern of water movement found off most long, gently sloping sand beaches, a rip current can travel at speeds up to two or three miles an hour, often changing position. The same beach may have several of these killer currents at one time and then go weeks without any at all.

Once outside the surf zone, the rip current dies rapidly, spreads out, and often forms a large, sluggish eddy which is called a "rip head."

The rip current, Dr. Stewart says, breaks up the normal wave pattern running parallel to the beach. One will appear as a criss-cross line running perpendicular to the beach. Small choppy waves may form a band from the shore out to the surf zone, and often the rough water will cause a foam line indicating the location of the rip current. Usually, the surf is lower where a rip current passes through the breakers.

If, while swimming, you notice yourself moving faster in one direction along the shore, you should expect rip currents to be developing. If you are walking from the beach into shallow water, and feel a current pulling at your legs, you may be able to see a spot down-current where a rip is moving water out to sea. Or look at the end of a jetty, groin, or other solid structure jutting out into the ocean, and there will probably be a rip current where the water has been deflected seaward.

You will know when you are in a rip current, according to Dr. Stewart. Your first indication is that if your feet touch the bottom occasionally you get the feeling the bottom is moving fast toward shore. When your feet are no longer touching the bottom you find you are farther out to sea than you had expected, or moving seaward faster than other swimmers near you.

This is the point where most swimmers start swimming their hardest toward the shore, making a fatal mistake. Since the current is seldom more than 10 to 20 feet wide, swimmers should swim parallel to the beach, and will soon be out of it.

An alternative is to relax and let the rip current carry you seaward through the surf zone into the rip head where it slows down. From there, you can have a leisurely swim back to the beach parallel to the rip current.

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.

Nancy Pridgeon, Editor
Warren W. Buck, Jr., Art Director

NESS Director David S. Johnson recently presented certificates to four persons who successfully completed the Graduate Scientist Program training. Shown (left to right) are: James Glasson, Cathy Rinaldi, Gary Davis, and Kathy Kelly, with Mr. Johnson.

A hundred miles a day

Cross-Country Biker Arrives

You can't accuse Larry Breaker, NESS oceanographer at Redwood City, Calif., of letting his professional career influence his choice of vacation activities.

Where some might expect an oceanographer to spend vacations on a leisurely sail or lying on the beach, not Breaker. He just spent 35 days of leave bicycling across the United States.

Averaging about 100 miles a day during 10 hours of pushing the pedals, Breaker offers several reasons for making the trip the way he did.

"I had about 240 hours of leave carryover I wanted to use up," he said, "and I had some good friends in Washington I wanted to see." Reminded that most people motivated to see good friends clear across the country take an airplane, Breaker did admit the challenge of cycling that distance was a factor.

His route took him through Arizona, New Mexico, the Texas Panhandle, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Riding alone and spending most nights in motels, Breaker found the most demoralizing part of his trip not climbing various mountain ranges, but coping with heavy rains in the Mid-West. The high point of the trip, literally and figuratively, was crossing the Continental Divide, 7500 feet high and amazing in its scenic beauty. Too, the friendliness of the people he met impressed him.

Next month Breaker begins a year-long training program in oceanography and meteorology at the Navy's Post Graduate School in Monterey, Calif. He says he'll fly back to California, only because he doesn't have enough time to go by bike.

Would he do it again? "Oh definitely," Breaker says, "but I would like to have someone join me."

Larry Breaker gets set to take off on the cross-country run from Redwood City, Calif., to Washington, D.C.

NOAA Goes to the Black Consortium Science Competition in Atlanta.

Dr. Richard E. Hallgren, Deputy Director of National Weather Service, presents the NOAA Awards to five divisional winners at the Black Consortium Science Competition, Atlanta, Ga., May 5.

Five persons from NOAA journeyed to Atlanta, Ga., in early May to participate in the National Consortium for Black Professional Development's science competition—"minority science fair"—held each year for black students from elementary through high school.

Heading the NOAA delegation was Dr. Richard E. Hallgren, deputy director of the National Weather Service, who presented special NOAA plaques to the competition winners. He was accompanied by Linda Trunzo, chief of Employee Relations and Advisory Services for NOAA Personnel; June Bacon-Bercey, NWS aviation meteorologist; Landry Williams, National Ocean Survey, the NOAA EEO Committee Chairperson; and Jean L. Hyatt, National Environmental Satellite Service, who also is on the NOAA EEO Committee.

The National Consortium for Black Professional Development sponsors the Black Consortium Science Competition each year to encourage minority youths to explore potential roles in science and technology.

This year's competition was held in the Hickman Student Center on the Morris Brown College campus from May 2 through 6, and attracted contestants from all over the Nation. A NOAA exhibit, staffed by Linda Trunzo, Landry Williams, and Jean Hyatt, was in place in the building throughout the period, open until around 10 o'clock some nights.

Winners in the Physical, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences category are shown here with some of the NOAA personnel who attended the banquet. Left to right: David Williams, Carlos Dunn, Meteorologist-in-Charge of the Atlanta WSFO, Robert Belcher, Gerard Tucker (in back) with Cynthia Kornegay (in front), Weather Service Deputy Director Dr. Richard E. Hallgren, Michael Watler, and NWS Meteorologist June Bacon-Bercey.

"The thing that struck me," said Trunzo, "was the dedication of the black adult scientists—the time they spent with the children, the real commitment they showed towards the budding scientists, as if they were saying, this is the future, here are our hopes and expectations."

Trunzo, who directs the NOAA Incentive Awards program, felt the competition offered an opportunity to show that NOAA is involved in minority recruitment and is a major employer of scientists. A former school teacher, she was especially pleased by the interest displayed by the students, whom she felt were mature in their outlooks.

Many companies and government scientific agencies offered prizes to the winners. NOAA offered an engraved plaque and a tour of the Atlanta Weather Service Forecast Office to the Divisional First Place Winners in the Physical, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences category. Originally planned as four awards, the number of plaques presented was quickly increased to five when two students tied for first place in one of the divisions.

Winner of Division I (Grades 5-6) was Cynthia Kornegay, a fifth grader from Noyes School in Sudbury, Mass. Her project was "A Model Water Treatment Plant." She was sponsored by her parents.

Division II (Grades 7-8) had two entrants tied so both received awards. Michael Watler, in the eighth grade at Decatur Junior High School in Brooklyn, N.Y., displayed "Fuel from Cactus?" as his prize-winning entry. David Williams, in the eighth grade at Harper High School in Atlanta, also won a first place for his "A Study of the Colloidial Particles in the Chattahoochee River."

A tenth grader, Gerard Tucker, from the Boggs Academy in Louisville, Ky., was the Division III (Grades 9-10) winner. His project was "Thermoclear Heating Unit."

Robert Belcher, in the 11th grade at Atlanta's Harper High School, not only was the Division IV (Grades 11-12) winner, but also the winner of the entire Physical, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences category. His entry was "Effect of Water and a Chloride Reagent on the Migration of Chlorides from PVC."

For most of the children entered, it was their first competition. But for Robert Belcher, it was his second. He spent a great deal of his time coaching the other participants in how best to present themselves and their entries to the judges.

While the competition was in progress, June Bacon-Bercey was busy participating in a caucus and making recommendations. She is on the Board of Directors of the Black Consortium. In addition, she did a survey among those students present on the impact of the NOAA film, "When You Grow Up," a career education series featuring Dr. Neil Frank, Director of the NWS National Hurricane Center in Miami, and his staff, to see if it would be feasible for National Weather Service to buy copies for distribution.

"It was an illuminating experience for both Dr. Hallgren and me," said Bacon-Bercey. "We were overwhelmed with the scientific talent in the adult black community."

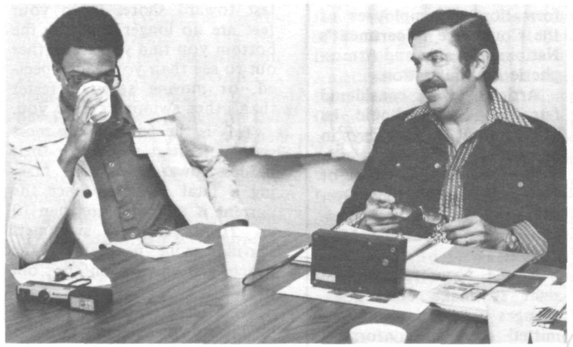
A banquet honoring the award winners was held at the Atlanta Internationale Hotel on May 5. Dr. Hallgren, who presented the awards on behalf of NOAA, said:

"I was particularly impressed with the quality of the work done by these young people. It was a privilege for me to present the awards as NOAA's way of honoring their achievements and helping in some small way to get them started on their scientific careers."

The next day, the Atlanta Weather Service Forecast Office played host to the winners. A tour of the facility was scheduled, but before the youngsters arrived, Anne Bruce of the WSFO felt they surely would be hungry, so she arranged for coffee, juice and doughnuts to be available before the tour started. While they were eating, Carlos Dunn, Atlanta WSFO Meteorologist-in-Charge, briefed them on Weather Service operations.

Gerard Tucker (left) receives a NOAA plaque from Dr. Richard E. Hallgren. The persons in the foreground are members of the National Consortium for Black Professional Development's Board of Directors.

Michael Watler, David Williams, Cynthia Kornegay, and Robert Belcher watch John Schilling (seated), WSFO Lead Forecaster, prepare a forecast in the Atlanta WSFO.



Robert Belcher (left) and Carlos Dunn enjoy coffee, juice and doughnuts in the Atlanta WSFO conference room just before starting the WSFO tour. Not shown but present are Cynthia Kornegay, Michael Watler and David Williams. After the tour, the group was treated to lunch by the Weather Service personnel.

Seeing how it works are Robert Belcher (seated), David Williams, and Michael Watler. Cynthia Kornegay is recording the Boston forecast just requested over teletype as John Schilling, Atlanta WSFO Lead Forecaster, Carlos Dunn, and Ken Koch, Forecaster and Disaster Preparedness Meteorologist, look on.

"The thing that impressed me the most was the interest in our operations and their understanding of what we were doing and how we were doing it," said Dunn. "Compared to the standard group of students, they were very knowledgeable. Those young science students asked some very intricate questions."

The students, for their part, thoroughly enjoyed the tour. They were permitted to record on NOAA Weather Radio and planned how they would tell their classmates all about what they had seen and done. They agonized because only one had brought a camera, and it didn't work.

After the tour, the staff of the WSFO took them to lunch at a nearby cafeteria.

About the experience, Linda Trunzo was most enthusiastic.

"It reaffirms your faith in the school systems and people in general," she said. "I talked to one student about his hopes and ambitions, and found he was torn between becoming a basketball superstar or being a scientist. One traditional way for a black to excel has been in the sports field. Here was a young man clinging to a traditional role model, yet now able to look beyond and see another way—one, incidentally, in which he was very good."

Next year, NOAA hopes to reach even more young black students with a message of encouragement.

"This year, NOAA only was represented in the Physical, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences category," said June Bacon-Bercey. "Next year, NOAA will be represented in more categories—computer, oceans, life sciences, engineering—because NOAA is involved in all of these fields, too."

Are Your Beneficiary Designations The Way You Want?

Federal employees are given the opportunity to file designation of beneficiary forms to insure proper payment of benefits due in case of the death of an employee in the Federal Service. Forms may be filed to designate beneficiaries for unpaid compensation, Federal Employees Group Life Insurance, and lump-sum retirement benefits.

As a Federal employee, you need to file designation of beneficiary forms only if you wish to name a person or persons not included in the usual order of precedence or to change the order of precedence. Employees who are satisfied with the order of precedence which follows need not file designation of beneficiary forms. If no designation of beneficiary forms are filed, benefits are paid in the following order:

1. To your widow or widower.

2. If neither of the above, to your child or children in equal shares, with the share of any deceased child distributed among the decendants of that child.

3. If none of the above, to your parents in equal shares or the entire amount to the surviving parent.

4. If none of the above, to the executor or administrator of your estate.

5. If none of the above, to your next of kin under the laws of your state of domicile.

If this order of precedence is not suitable in your case, specific designations of beneficiaries may be made by completing Standard Forms 2808, 54, and 1152. SF-54 and SF-1152 should be sent to your servicing personnel office where they will be filed in your Official Personnel Folder. SF-2808 should be sent to the U.S. Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Retirement, Insurance and Occupational Health where it will become a permanent Civil Service Commission record.

SF-2808, "Designation of Beneficiary, Civil Service Retirement System," is used solely for the disposition of unpaid compensation at the death of a civilian employee. Examples of unpaid compensation would be lump-sum leave or salary due.

The filing of a designation is advisable when evidence of a valid marriage is not readily available. This includes the case where the employee does not have and cannot easily secure a certificate of a ceremonial marriage or evidence of death or divorce dissolving a prior marriage.

It is very important to keep designations current once they have been filed. Changes in family status (marriage, divorce, death, or births) may require corresponding changes in the designation.

Designations of beneficiaries for unpaid compensation and FEGLI will remain in effect and full force until: (1) expressly changed or canceled by the employee in writing, (2) employee transfers to another agency (except by mass change), or (3) employee is reemployed by the same or another department or agency of the government.

Cancellation of a prior designation of beneficiary may be effected without naming a new beneficiary by executing new designation of beneficiary forms and inserting in the space provided for the name of beneficiary the words, "Cancel prior designations." This action will require payment to be made in the order of precedence listed at the beginning of this article.

A change of beneficiary may be made at any time and without the knowledge or consent of the previous beneficiary. This right cannot be waived or restricted.

In the case of designations of beneficiaries under FEGLI, the following applies:

1. Designations containi' miscellaneous provisions such . "payment of just debts," "to John if he is living at home," and so on, are not acceptable, nor can an agency of the Federal or District of Columbia Government be named as a beneficiary.

2. A common-disaster clause inserted in a designation will not be recognized as binding. Title to insurance money automatically vests in the beneficiary who survives the employee by even an instant (if established), so that if the beneficiary should die before receiving payment the money would be payable to the beneficiary's estate. Employees who wish the money to be paid only to a beneficiary by naming their estate as the beneficiary who survives them by some specified period, may achieve this result by naming their beneficiary on SF-54 and then stipulating in their will the particular conditions or restrictions they wish their executor to follow in handling the insurance payment.

Questions concerning desi nations of beneficiaries should be directed to your servicing personnel office.

NOAA Personnel Division Lists Current Vacancies

Announcement Number	Position Title	Grade	MLC	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
544-77	Biometrician or Operations Research Analyst	GS-12	NMFS	San Diego, Calif.	6-2-77	6-15-77
482-77	Communications Specialist	GS-11	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	6-1-77	6-15-77
519-77	Distribution Officer	GS-15	NOS	Riverdale, Md.	5-25-77	6-16-77
520-77	Supv. Meteorologist	GS-15	NESS	Camp Springs, Md.	5-25-77	6-16-77
521-77	Supv. Meteorologist	GS-15	NESS	Camp Springs, Md.	5-25-77	6-16-77
522-77	National Policy Dev. Officer	GS-15	HDQS	Washington, D.C.	5-25-77	6-16-77
523-77	General Engineer	GS-12/13	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	5-16-77	6-17-77
531-77	Program Analysis Officer	GS-14	HDQS	Washington, D.C.	5-26-77	6-17-77
531-77	Financial Analyst	GS-13	HDQS	Washington, D.C.	5-26-77	6-17-77
546-77	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	6-6-77	6-20-77
548-77	Electronics Technician	GS-9	ERL	Ann Arbor, Mich.	6-6-77	6-20-77
549-77	Computer Programmer	GS-11	NMFS	Miami, Fla.	6-6-77	6-20-77
550-77	Meteorologist	GS-13	EDS	Washington, D.C.	6-6-77	6-20-77
501-77	Economist	GS-14	EDS	Washington, D.C.	5-16-77	6-21-77
533-77	Industry Economist	GS-13	NMFS	Miami, Fla.	5-31-77	6-21-77
534-77	Industry Economist	GS-11	NMFS	Miami, Fla.	5-31-77	6-21-77
535-77	Fishery Biologist	GS-14	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	5-31-77	6-21-77
551-77	Grants Management Officer	GS-13	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	6-7-77	6-21-77
540-77	Survey Statistician	GS-12	NMFS	Beaufort, N.C.	6-1-77	6-22-77
542-77	General Physical Scientist	GS-11	NOS	Riverdale, Md.	6-2-77	6-23
545-77	Labor Management Relations Spec.	GS-12	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	6-6-77	6-27-77
547-77	Physical Scientist or Computer Systems Analyst	GS-14	EDS	Asheville, N.C.	6-6-77	6-27-77
530-77	Ecologist or Environmental Spec.	GS-13	EDS	Washington, D.C.	5-26-77	6-29-77

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

July 13-15
Washington, D.C.
Federally Employed Women (FEW) National Convention, Sheraton Park Hotel, with seven workshops open on a first-come, first-served basis. (Contact: FEW, Inc. (NTP), National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20045. For hotel reservations: Sheraton Park Hotel, 2660 Woodley Rd., Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 265-2000.)

Oct. 2-6
Mount Airy, Pa.
Estuarine Research Federation Fourth Bicentennial International Conference. Theme: "Estuarine Processes." (Contact: Jerome Williams, Oceanography Department, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 21402.)

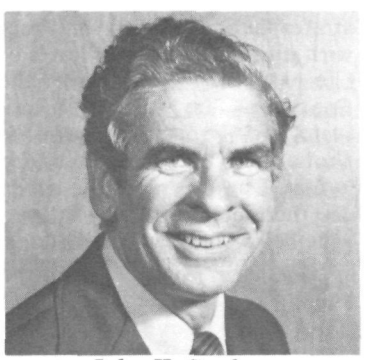
Oct. 17-19
Washington, D.C.
American Shore and Beach Preservation Association Annual Meeting to discuss problems and needs of the coastal zone at local level and how Federal policy, assistance and aid can help to solve the problems and meet the needs. (Contact: Jay Combe, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Coastal Engineering Research Center, Kingman Bldg., Ft. Belvoir, Va. 22060 (202) 325-7127.

Nov. 6-11
New Orleans, La.
4th Joint Conference on Sensing of Environmental Pollutants. (Contact: Dr. V. E. Derr, Program Chairperson, NOAA, ERL (R45x3), Boulder, Colo., 80302.)

John H. Cawley Named to Post in Ocean Engineering

John H. Cawley, a senior staff member with Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., has been named Director of NOAA's Ocean Instrumentation Engineering Office, in Rockville, Md.

Cawley previously was with the General Atomic Division of General Dynamics Corp., in San Diego, Calif., where he concurrently operated his own company developing oceanographic instrumentation and conducting studies for government and industry. Additionally, he was a staff member at Scripps Institution of Oceanography, designing and evaluating oceanographic research instruments and measurement systems.



John H. Cawley

There's a choice

Retirees May Request Optional Tax

Employees planning to retire may request a straight 20 percent Federal income tax deduction on lump sum leave payments. Use of the regular percentage withholding method may cause a larger than normal amount of tax to be withheld on final salary payments, especially if the annual leave balance is 240 hours or higher.

Employees who want to use the 20 percent tax factor option must forward a memorandum requesting this option to the Finance Division, Personal Services Accounting Branch, Operations Section: AD461, Rockville, Md., 20852. To assure timely processing, the memo should include the requestor's name and employee number and be received by the Operations Section at least two weeks before the last day of employment.

An employee who requests the 20 percent tax factor option will receive a final salary check followed in two weeks by a lump sum leave check. An employee not electing to use the 20 percent factor will normally receive a lump sum leave payment in the same check as the final salary payment.

Awards Given to Boulder Staff for Exemplary Work

Several Boulder staff members of NOAA's Environmental Research Laboratories recently received awards for outstanding research papers, supervisory qualities, leadership in spilled-oil research, and service in Antarctica. Dr. Wilmot N. Hess, ERL director made the award presentations.

Craig H. Hooper, a program analyst with NOAA's Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Assessment Program office received a $1,000 cash award as the former project director for the NOAA Spilled Oil Research Team effort.

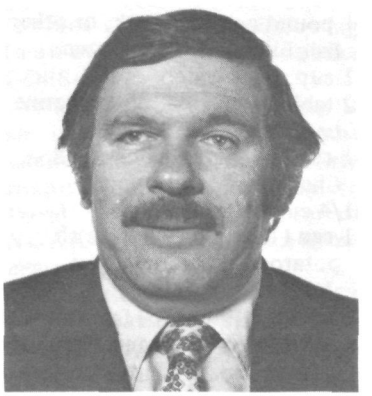
Four NOAA scientists from Boulder received outstanding paper awards. They included Drs. Steven F. Clifford and Ting-I-Wang of the Wave Propagation Laboratory; and Dr. Jerome Weinstock of the Aeronomy Laboratory; and Dr. Earl Barrett of the Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry Laboratory. Clifford and Weinstock have both won awards in previous years.

Robert S. Lawrence, chief of the Wave Propagation Laboratory's optical propagation program, received the Outstanding Supervisor Award for the year.

Two scientists with NOAA's Air Resources Laboratories also received awards. James R. Jordan and Valentine Szwarc were given Antarctic Service Medals from the National Science Foundation for their service with the Global Monitoring for Climatic Change (GMCC) Program.

Rosemary Miller, a mathematics technician with NOAA's Space Environment Laboratory was given a certificate for completing her one-year scientific internship as part of NOAA's upward mobility training program.

Izadore Barrett Heads Southwest Fisheries Center

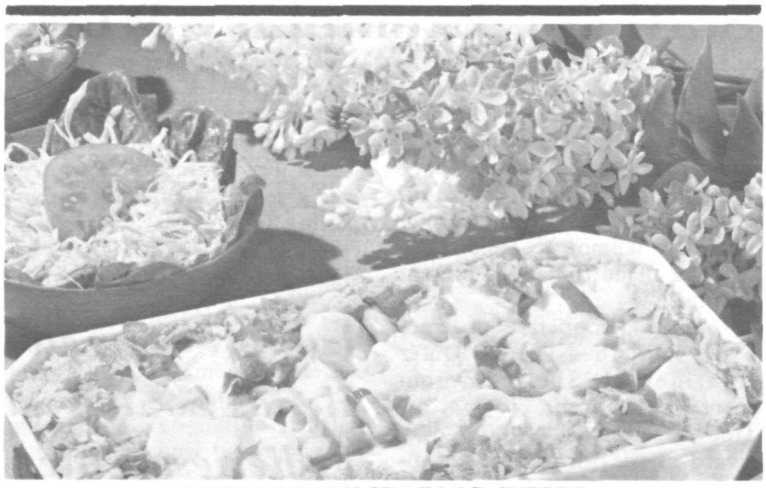


Izadore Barrett

After 11 years as a scientist with the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission in La Jolla, Barrett was the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Advisor for Fisheries to the government of Chile from 1969 to 1970, and Chief Fishery Biologist for the FAO in Santigo, Chile, from 1967 to 1969.

NESS's Satellite Winds Section recently was presented a Unit Citation for superior performance from April 1975 through March 1976. The Section worked on a new satellite derived product, temperature-height located wind vectors; increased wind vector output 139%, and maintained a 99% timely delivery schedule to the NWS National Meteorological Center and the Global Telecommunications System. Shown left to right: Mike Young, Chief of the Section, NESS Director David S. Johnson, Richard Garey, Shoji Takasugi, Edwin Danaher, John Moses, and Benjamin Watkins. Not shown: Richard Borneman, Ronald Gird, Allen Hess, Gene Legg, and Philip Poole.

FROM THE GALLEY



QUICK 'N' EASY SEAFOOD SUPPER

1 pound cod, haddock, or other fish fillets, fresh or frozen
1 cup sliced onion
2 tablespoons melted margarine or cooking oil
1 can (11 ounce) condensed Cheddar cheese soup
1/4 cup water*
1 can (1 pound) whole Irish potatoes, drained and sliced (2 cups sliced)
1 package (9 ounce) frozen cross-cut green beans, thawed
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon pepper
1/4 teaspoon dry mustard
1 cup shredded process American cheese
3/4 cup dry bread crumbs mixed with 2 tablespoons melted margarine or cooking oil**

Thaw frozen fish; cut into 1 1/2 inch chunks. Cook onion in margarine or cooking oil until tender, but not brown. Add soup, water, potatoes, beans, salt, pepper, and mustard; mix well. Heat until bubbly. Fold in fish and 1/2 of the cheese. Spoon into shallow 1 1/2 quart casserole. Sprinkle remaining cheese over top of fish misture and cover with bread crumbs. Bake in moderate oven, 350° F., until hot and bubbly, 25 to 30 minutes. Makes 6 servings.

*Water drained from potatoes may be used, if desired.

**Fine cornflake crumbs may be used instead of bread crumbs and margarine.

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 frozen haddock fillets and fresh cod fillets along the Northeast Seaboard; fresh whole croaker and fresh sea scallops in the Middle Atlantic States, including the D.C. area; fresh Spanish mackerel fillets and mullet in-the-round in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; frozen dress whiting and smelt in the Midwest; fresh Dungeness crab and rockfish fillets in the Northwest; and fresh Pacific red snapper fillets and frozen rex sole fillets in the Southwest.

Leave Cannot Be Restored If No Schedule Was Filed

In past years, a number of requests for restoration of leave have not adequately shown that leave to be restored had been scheduled during the leave year. This has caused delays in the approval of restoration requests and apparently stems from confusion as to the requirements for restoration. Most problems arise from the question of scheduling. The Comptroller General recently has decided a claim which makes abundantly clear that the scheduling requirement, being a point of law, cannot be ignored or waived.

Chapter 12 of the NOAA Personnel Handbook and Chapter 10 of the Vessel Handbook indicate that leave, through the leave year, must be scheduled as of March for all employees.

Again, regardless of the reason leave was lost, it cannot be restored if it cannot be shown that it had been prescheduled and approved.

Scheduling means a planned amortization of leave over the leave year approved by competent authority. Scheduling includes, also, rescheduling of leave to take account of emergency operational needs which may have prevented the taking of the originally planned leave.

Further, the Comptroller General has decided that administrative error cannot be claimed for the lack of scheduling in restoration requests.

All supervisors and employees are urged to become familiar with the leave chapters of the above two Handbooks so that leave restoration situations, when they do arise, can be accurately and quickly processed.

Ozone *(Continued from page 1)*

stratospheric ozone layer varies with altitude. At upper levels of the stratosphere, where the Concorde flies, the new estimate of ozone reduction is about 50 to 60 percent less than before. The Boeing SST's ozone destruction rate may be 40 percent below previous predictions.

OBITUARY

Dorsey P. Marting

Dorsey P. Marting, 82, retired from National Weather Service in 1964, died at his home April 28, 1977, following a three-month illness. After a 36-year career as a meteorologist, he turned to writing and became a newspaper reporter and freelance writer. He is survived by his wife, Dorila A. Marting, 413 East Prince Road, No. 1, Tucson, Ariz. 85705, two sons, three daughters, 22 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

The Station Management and Supervision Course January 4-20 at the NWS Technical Training Center in Kansas City, Mo., was attended by (seated from left) John T. Curran, Topeka, Kans.; George C. Joyner, San Juan, P.R., Bobby C. Oehlerich, San Antonio, Tex.; Charles W. McCain, Denver, Colo.; Barbara J. McKain, Amarillo, Tex.; William T. Winkert, NWSTTC, Kansas City, Mo.; William P. Palmer, Seattle, Wash.; (standing from left) Elmer A. Updegraff, Elko, Nev.; Frank Dillenkoffer, Instructor, Robert Krebe, NWSTTC, Kansas City, Mo.; Jack V. Bowman, Tulsa, Okla.; Lee W. Larson, Kansas City, Mo.; Bert L. Nelson, Billings, Mont.; C. John Doiron, Brownsville, Tex.; David K. Williams, Bethel, Alaska; Ralph Tice, Instructor, Billy C. Tucker, King Salmon, Alaska; William D. Powell, Salt Lake City, Utah; George L. Josephs, International Falls, Minn.

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