



noaa week

National Climatic Center

Volume 7 Number 24 LIBRARY June 11, 1976

Lightning Safety Rules Could Save Your Life

Hurricane Research Yields Insights; Stormfury Prelude

Preliminary results obtained by Environmental Research Laboratories scientists probing Atlantic hurricanes last year confirm that the giant storms have the developing—but still immature—cloud towers in the right places to make seeding of them feasible.

The NOAA researchers also found that winds from the surface to altitude were about what scientists had estimated, and that the ocean "remembers" the passage of a hurricane far longer than does the atmosphere.

Further, the studies demonstrated that more efficient flight patterns, redesigned to keep air-

(Continued on page 3)

S.C. Awarded CZM Grant

A \$417,257 grant has been awarded to South Carolina by the Office of Coastal Zone Management to assist in State development of a coastal management program.

The grant will partially support the State's efforts in designing a program to promote rational management and balanced use of its coast for recreation, beach homes, heavy industry, farmland, ports, harbors, highways, mineral mining, oil and gas development, and various other competing purposes.

South Carolina is developing its program in cooperation with private citizens, local governments, and with OCZM under provisions of the 1972 Coastal

(Continued on page 4)

Verna G. Mize To Receive Award For Conservation

Verna G. Mize, Secretary to the Director of the NOAA Corps since 1970, has been named to receive a 1976 American Motors Conservation Award, one of the most prestigious honors that can be accorded a conservationist.

Mrs. Mize joins such company as Patrick F. Noonan, President of the Nature Conservancy; Keith Hay, Conservation Director of the American Petroleum Institute; and Roy E. Larsen, Vice Chairman of Time, Inc., whose dedication to the cause of renewable-resource conservation was similarly rewarded in previous years.

Roy D. Chapin, Chairman of American Motors Corporation, announced that this year the committee of distinguished conservationists who selects the win-

(Continued on page 4)



Mrs. Mize The "First Lady of Lake Superior"

Lightning kills more people in the United States than tornadoes, floods, or hurricanes, but many people do not know the few simple safety rules which could save their lives during an electrical storm.

Lightning usually kills just one person at a time—attracting less attention than do the more spectacular hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods, which may kill hundreds of people in a single episode.

Nevertheless, during the 34-year period that ended Jan. 1, 1974, lightning was responsible for the deaths of about 7,000 Americans, or 55 percent more than were killed by tornadoes and at least 41 percent more than were killed by hurricanes and floods combined.

The National Weather Service and Environmental Data Service, after documenting years of lightning case histories, have drawn up a list of safety rules for avoiding death or injury from lightning.

The first is simply to learn to recognize the signs of an oncoming thunderstorm—the carrier of lightning. Watch for the towering dark "thunderhead" clouds, distant rumbles of thunder, and occasional flashes of lightning

(Continued on page 4)

Poster Showing Marine Mammals Of Western Hemisphere Issued

Marine Mammals of the Western Hemisphere, the latest in a series of posters depicting marine life, has been issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The 36 x 24-inch color poster displays 46 marine mammals against a background showing their natural habitat. The animals are pictured to scale and range from a sea otter to a blue whale, the world's largest marine mammal. Both common and scientific names for each animal are shown on the poster which is printed on washable, non-glare, plasticized paper to hang flat without curling.

The poster was developed by Bob E. Finley, Chief of the NMFS Fishery Education Center in Chicago, Ill., with the cooperation of the National Museum of Natural History and the Marine Mammal Commission.

Copies of Marine Mammals of the Western Hemisphere may be obtained from Government bookstores and the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402 for \$2.20.

Also available (for \$2.80 each) are: Marine Fishes of the North Atlantic, Marine Fishes of the North Pacific, Marine Fishes of

the California Current, and Marine Fishes of the Gulf and South Atlantic. Fishes of the Great Lakes costs \$2.65 and Mollusks and Crustaceans of the Coastal U.S. costs \$3.20.



PARTICIPANTS IN THE RECENT DEDICATION of the new automatic tide monitoring station on the Chesapeake Bay Bridge Tunnel were (from left) William E. Anderson, Operations Manager, Bay Bridge & Tunnel District; R. Adm. Alfred C. Holmes, former Director of the National Ocean Survey's Atlantic Marine Center in Norfolk, Va.; U.S. Representative G. William Whitehurst of Virginia; and Col. Newman A. Howard, Jr., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk.

Survey Underway In Buzzards Bay

A major, seven-month hydrographic investigation in Buzzards Bay off New Bedford, Mass., to provide navigational information for seagoing commerce and recreational boating is being conducted by the National Ocean Survey.

The investigation will update existing charts, required by the increase of maritime traffic and the greater draft of vessels. It is part of an extensive NOS project to determine the depth and location of submerged wrecks, piles, rocks and shoals; the position of aids to navigation, piers, breakwaters, and bulkheads; and to sample the bottom of the bay to chart suitable anchorage areas.

The Buzzards Bay project, covering coves, rivers and creeks with Cuttyhunk Island as the south and west limits of the sur-

(Continued on page 3)

personnel perspective

Current Vacancies in NOAA

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

should contact their servicing personnel office for information on where to apply.

Announcement Number	Position Title	Grade	MLC	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
618-76	Administrative Assistant	GS-12	NOS	Rockville, Md.	6-1-76	6-15-76
626-76	Oceanographer	GS-14	ERL	Miami, Fla.	6-8-76	6-22-76
627-76	Mechanical Engineering Tech. (Part-time)	GS-10	ERL	Miami, Fla.	6-8-76	6-22-76
628-76	Oceanographer	GS-12	ERL	Miami, Fla.	6-8-76	6-22-76
630-76	Meteorological Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Anchorage, Alaska	6-8-76	6-22-76
631-76	Meteorological Tech.	GS-9	NWS	Marseilles, Ill.	6-8-76	6-22-76
632-76	Meteorological Tech.	GS-11	NWS	Huron, S. Dak.	6-8-76	6-22-76
633-76	Supv. Meteorologist	GS-14	NWS	San Juan, Puerto Rico	6-8-76	6-22-76
629-76	Electronics Tech.	GS-11	ERL	Las Vegas, Nev.	6-8-76	6-22-76
634-76	Deputy Regional Director (N.W. Region)	GS-15	NMFS	Seattle, Wash.	6-8-76	6-29-76

Designation of Beneficiaries

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 descendants 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 the aforementioned order of precedence is not suitable in your particular case, designations of beneficiaries may be made by completing Standard Forms 2808, 54, and 1152. These forms should then be sent to your servicing personnel office where they will be filed in your official personnel folder.

SF-2808, "Designation of Beneficiary, Civil Service Retirement System," is for lump-sum benefit purposes only and does not affect the right of any person who qualifies to receive survivor annuity benefits. Survivor benefits are never based on a designation of beneficiary.

SF-54, "Designation of Beneficiary, Federal Employees Group Life Insurance," is used solely for the disposition of proceeds of insurance under the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Program (FEGLI).

SF-1152, "Designation of Beneficiary, Unpaid Compensation of Deceased Civilian Employee," 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, salary due, etc.

The filing of a designation is advisable when evidence of a valid marriage is not readily available. This includes instances in which 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, births, etc.) 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 revoked by the employee in writing, (2) transfer to another agency (except by mass change), or (3) reemployment by the same or another department or agency of the government.

Cancellation of a prior designation of beneficiary may be effected without the naming of 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." The effect of 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 containing miscellaneous provisions such as "payment of just debts," "to John if he is living at home," etc., 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 desire that the money be paid only to a beneficiary who survives them by some specified period, may obtain this result by naming their estate as 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 designations of beneficiaries should be directed to your servicing personnel office.

Changes Sought in Wage System

The Civil Service Commission has submitted a legislative proposal to Congress which would change the operation of the Federal Wage System (blue collar paysetting system). This proposal would implement recommendations made by the President's Panel on Federal Compensation. The changes would be accomplished by eliminating the following statutory provisions:

-The "Monroney Amendment," relating to the use of out-of-area wage rate data in Federal wage surveys under certain circumstances;

-The requirement that each grade of a regular nonsupervisory wage schedule have five steps, with prescribed waiting periods for within-grade advancement;

-Uniform 7 1/2 and 10 percent differentials for second and third shift night work;

-The prohibition against including Governmental activities in Federal wage surveys; and

-The requirement for a fixed payline step.

If the above changes are approved by Congress, the Commission intends to issue regulations which would correlate within-grade steps and shift differentials to industry practices and would permit the use of State and local government rates in areas where they constitute significant influence on the local wage rate structure. The Commission also would develop a payline structure which would be based on a comparison between average rates in industry and average rates being paid to Federal wage employees.



AN AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING OBSERVER PERFORMANCE
 IN 1975 was presented recently to the personnel of the National Weather Service Office in Pocatello, Idaho, by Western Regional Director H. H. Bedke. According to the Quality Control Evaluation of Surface Observations by the Environmental Data Service's National Observations Center, last year WSO Pocatello made the fewest number of observations errors, not only in the Western Region, but in the entire NWS.
 (From left) Dave Cain, Paul Kane, John Fleming, Mr. Bedke, Reed Lyons, Dan Riedy, Terry Ashby, and Del Sharp.

Buzzards Bay Survey Underway

(Continued from page 1)

vey, is being carried out by the NOAA ships Peirce and Whiting and four automated survey launches that determine and record water depths. To update tide information in the area and to control hydrographic operations, 24 tide gages will be installed.
 A medium-range electronic positioning system to assist the Peirce and her launches in the

project will require the placement of three transmitting stations—on Cuttyhunk Island, at the end of Stony Point Dike, and in the vicinity of Woods Hole or Quisset Harbor. Each station consists of a 90-foot antenna and a small trailer that houses electronic transmitting equipment.

To control vessel operations during the survey, the Whiting and her launches will be using a short-range electronic positioning system consisting of oblong metal containers on top of tripods. These will be placed at sites near the shoreline for periods of one to three weeks with the permission of property owners.

The Commanding Officer of the Peirce is Cdr. Joseph W. Dropp, and the Whiting is commanded by Cdr. Robert A. Trauschke.

Jimmy Pierce Dies

Jimmy Pierce, Electronic Technician at the National Weather Service Office in Knoxville, Tenn., died on May 30. He had been at WSO Knoxville for 18 years. His Federal service included five years with the Federal Aviation Administration and three in the Air Force. He is survived by his wife, Carolyn, and three sons.

Hurricane Research

craft in rainbands just outside the region of greatest winds for extended periods of time, could be flown safely through hurricanes.
 Although no hurricane seeding was carried out last year (the last hurricane seeded by NOAA was Ginger, in 1971), 1975 results reinforced the seeding strategy now evolving for Project Stormfury. That experiment, expected to resume two years from now,

Yields New Insights; Prelude to Stormfury

(Continued from page 1)

will explore whether hurricanes can be modified by seeding, with beneficial results.

Scientists from ERL's National Hurricane and Experimental Meteorology Laboratory in Miami, Fla., flew a total of seven missions into three Atlantic hurricanes last year—Hurricanes Caroline, Eloise, and Gladys.

One major question about hurricane modification has been whether the storms contain clouds in the proper location, with the dynamic ingredients which make them seedable. The dynamic seeding technique proposed for Stormfury is based on the premise that super-cooled water (water cooled below the freezing point but still in liquid form) in the cloud can be induced to freeze by seeding it with a crystalline material like silver iodide. As the water freezes, it releases heat energy into the cloud, causing the cloud to grow.

In Stormfury, this technique would be used to restructure the hurricane. Theoretically, seeding clouds outside the eyewall would cause them to grow at the expense of the eyewall clouds. This cloud growth would effectively

600 Foreign Fishing Vessels Sighted Off U.S. During April

The number of foreign fishing and fisheries support vessels sighted during April within 200 miles of the U.S. coasts increased to 610 from the 435 sighted during March, according to preliminary reports of the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The increase is attributed to a buildup of the Soviet fishing effort for Pacific hake off the California coast and an increase in Soviet and Japanese fishing for mackerel, pollock, and rockfish off the Alaskan coast.

The sightings, which also showed an increase over the 574 vessels off the U.S. coast in April 1975, were made by representa-

tives of NMFS and personnel of the U.S. Coast Guard conducting joint fisheries enforcement patrols from Coast Guard aircraft and cutters.

The largest number of foreign fisheries vessels, 318, were from the Soviet Union, which had 147 ships operating off Alaska, 88 off New England, and 83 off the west coast. Second was Japan, with 188-179 off Alaska, seven off the Mid-Atlantic States, and two off the Gulf Coast. Third was the Republic of Korea, with 25-21 off the west coast and four off Alaska.

Also sighted were vessels from Poland, Romania, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Italy, Ireland, Cuba, Spain, and the Republic of China (Taiwan).

During April two foreign fishing vessels were seized.

A Spanish vessel, the Ana Maria Gandon, seized off New Jersey, violated the U.S. Continental Shelf fishery regulations, and forfeited \$100,000 in an out-of-court settlement.

The Japanese vessel Kohoku Maru#12, seized off the Aleutian Islands, was the first seized in Alaskan waters for illegal taking of king crab, a designated Continental Shelf fishery resource. The vessel also was cited for taking halibut in violation of regulations of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, and will be turned over to Japanese authorities for further investigation and possible prosecution. Total forfeitures in the case totaled \$700,000.

(Continued from page 1)

Annette Is Season's First Pacific Hurricane

The National Weather Service Pacific Hurricane Center in San Francisco, Calif., issued bulletins on the first hurricane of the 1976 season, Annette, on June 7. The storm was located over the Eastern Pacific about 325 miles south of Acapulco, Mex. Other eastern North Pacific tropical storms and hurricanes this year will be named:

- | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|
| Bonny | Iva | Pauline |
| Celeste | Joanne | Rebecca |
| Diana | Kathleen | Simone |
| Estelle | Liza | Tara |
| Fernanda | Madeline | Valerie |
| Gwen | Naomi | Willa |
| Hyacinth | Orla | |

(The list of names in last week's issue of NOAA Week was for hurricanes in the Atlantic, Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico.)

transfer the hurricane's center of action to a new, outer eyewall, spreading an intense storm into a moderate one.

Analysis of data from Caroline and Eloise flights identified individual cloud towers imbedded in the stratiform layer that looked like potential seeding targets.

Hurricane Eloise, possibly the best-measured hurricane in history, yielded the first comprehensive look at a storm's vertical wind profile, and its impact on the sea.

"One question always has been, if you change the wind at the 5,000-foot-level—what happens at the surface?" Dr. Robert C. Sheets, who leads the hurricane field effort at the Miami Laboratory, said. "The Eloise data linked our aircraft measurements to winds down at the buoy. It turns out that surface winds are what we had inferred from less direct observations."

"The other major lesson from Eloise—and also Gladys—was that the passage of a hurricane causes deep upwelling and mixing in the ocean, and that these effects last for many days after the storm has passed."

Eloise also taught the scien-

tists something about wind-forecasting and the peculiar forms hurricanes can take. They found that conventional techniques of estimating wind speeds from satellite photos and aircraft-measured pressures were off by some 50 percent. "The pressure-wind relationship is still the best single tool we have to estimate hurricane strength, but the kind of structure we saw in Eloise, when the storm was in one of the weaker stages of hurricane development, will have to be taken into account," said Dr. Sheets.

The 1975 missions also provided the first tests of the redesigned flight paths planned for Project Stormfury. In the old Stormfury design, the seeding aircraft—usually jet fighters without environmental instrumentation—entered one side of the hurricane and made a quick, radial pass through the storm and out the far side. The new design puts a research aircraft and its instrumentation into the area to be seeded, and keeps it there for repeated seedings and cloud physics measurements of seeding-related changes in the storm.

noaa week

Published weekly at Rockville, Md., by the Office of Public Affairs for the information of employees of the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Articles to be considered for publication should be submitted at least a week in advance to NOAA Week, Room 221, WSC S, Office of Public Affairs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Rockville, Md. 20852.

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

Catherine S. Cawley, Editor
 Warren W. Buck, Jr., Art Director

ENDEX Distribution Plots Available

Plots showing worldwide distribution of the Environmental Data Service's Environmental Data Index (ENDEX) data files are now available. ENDEX is a computer referral system to data files of many scientific disciplines held by NOAA and many other scientific organizations. It references about 5,500 environmental data files that pertain mostly to the coastal zone of the United States and the Great Lakes area.

Several types of distribution plots can be prepared. One plot shows the distribution of data worldwide and indicates the number of data files available for each 10-degree square. Other plots for a specific geographic area can be made to show file counts by 10-degree or one-degree square areas. Plots also may be made showing only files that contain specified parameters.

Requests for ENDEX plots or other information should be directed to the Data Index Branch, D782, National Oceanographic Data Center, Washington, D.C. 20235. Tel.: 202-634-7298. Access to ENDEX is free to NOAA employees.

Verna Mize Is Honored

ners chose 17 men and five women to receive awards.

Mrs. Mize was recognized for her single-handed, relentless, ten-year campaign to arouse public concern about the dumping of mining wastes into Lake Superior. The results of her efforts prove that an individual can have major impact on an important issue. Largely because of her, the longest environmental litigation in history is underway, and, although the case is still pending, the company involved is now on notice that it must stop dumping taconite tailings into Lake Superior.

The eventual outcome, she hopes, will be that the company soon will be forced to stop for all time the disposing of its industrial wastes into Lake Superior—the cleanest and largest of the Great Lakes, which flushes the others—and thus into all of the Great Lakes.

A native of Houghton, Mich., Mrs. Mize grew up loving the beauties of Lake Superior, and in 1967, when she learned of the threat to it, she decided to do something about it. Always at her own expense and on her own time—nights, weekends, vacations—she gathered information and facts, and conducted a campaign of letters, of organizing petition drives, collaring State and Federal officials, and pressing for news coverage. She made numerous radio and television appearances. She spoke at William James College in Allendale, Mich. When a governors' conference was held in Washington, D.C.,

Learn These Lightning Safety Rules

(Continued from page 1)

which will indicate an approaching storm. Also listen to radio and television for NWS forecasts and warnings. There is usually ample time to find shelter.

When a thunderstorm threatens, all lightning experts agree that the most important single thing you can do is to get inside a home or large building, or inside an all-metal (not a convertible) vehicle. An enclosed truck or car is an excellent lightning shelter. If struck, it will allow the current to be discharged harmlessly into the ground.

Inside a home, avoid using the telephone, except for emergencies.

Surveyor Seeks Photos

The NOAA Ship Surveyor, OSS 32, is collecting photographs from previous operations to assemble a comprehensive portfolio. Donations of any color or black & white prints, or color slides will be acknowledged with a suitable caption. Originals will be copied and returned if desired. Please include a short explanation of the photograph. Contact Lt. (jg) Harrigan, NOAA Ship Surveyor, FPO, Seattle, Wash., 98799.

(Continued from page 1)

she took leave from work to be in the hotel so she could appeal directly to governors. She finally appeared before a Congressional committee.

Mrs. Mize now is referred to as the first lady of Lake Superior by Michigan's Governor William G. Milliken and other government leaders.

Her efforts led to intensive study of Lake Superior by the Federal government and the governments of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and actions aimed against dumping of mining wastes into the lake.

Mrs. Mize has been with NOAA and its predecessors since 1964, when she became Secretary to the Deputy Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. She remained his Secretary when he was named C&GS Director when the Environmental Science Services Administration was formed the following year. In 1968 she became Secretary to R. Adm. Harley D. Nygren, who was then Associate Administrator of ESSA.

She began her Government career as a Secretary for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and worked for the Navy Department and the Office of the Secretary of Defense before going to the C&GS.

When interviewed about the Award, Mrs. Mize said her one regret was that her staunchest supporter, her husband—who shared the rigors and frustrations during most of her crusade—did not live to also share this recognition of her efforts. Mr. Mize died late in 1975.

If outside, with no time to reach a safe building or an automobile, follow these rules:

—Do not stand underneath a natural lightning rod such as a tall, isolated tree in an open area.

—Avoid projecting above the surrounding landscape, as you would do if you were standing on a hilltop, in an open field, on the beach, or fishing from a small boat.

—Get out of and away from open water. (If you're swimming, lightning current from a nearby stroke can flow through the water to you.)

—Get away from tractors and other metal farm equipment.

—Get off of and away from motorcycles, scooters, golf carts and bicycles. Put down golf clubs.

—Stay away from wire fences, clotheslines, metal pipes, rails and other metallic paths which could carry lightning to you from some distance away.

—Avoid standing in small isolated sheds or other small structures in open areas.

—In a forest, seek shelter in a low area under a thick growth of small trees. In open areas, go to a low place such as a ravine or valley.

If you're hopelessly isolated in a level field or prairie and you feel your hair stand on end—indicating lightning is about to strike—drop to your knees and bend forward putting your hands on your knees. In this position, if lightning strikes near you, the chances of it using your body as

a conductor are minimized. (In the past, some authorities have recommended lying flat in the situation, to get as low as possible. But the International Commission on Atmospheric Electricity of the World Meteorological Organization disapproved this practice. It recommends kneeling, instead, so that a low profile is maintained while at the same time keeping as small an area of the body in contact with the ground as possible. The Commission also discourages lying in a ditch or hollow where surface water or saturated soil is likely to be a better conductor of electricity than the surrounding area.)

—Groups of persons in exposed situations, such as hikers or mountain climbers, should spread out—staying several yards apart—so that if lightning strikes nearby, the smallest number will be affected.

Many people apparently "killed" by lightning can be revived if quick action is taken. When a group is affected, the apparently dead should be treated first; those unconscious but breathing will probably recover spontaneously.

First aid should be rendered to those not breathing within four to six minutes or less to prevent irrevocable damage to the brain, says the American Red Cross. Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation should be administered every five seconds to adults and once every three seconds to infants and small children, until medical help arrives.

If the victim is not breathing and has no pulse, cardiopulmonary resuscitation is necessary. This is a combination of mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and external cardiac compression. It should be administered by persons with proper training. The technique can be learned from local Red Cross or Heart Association chapters in one-day sessions.

Medical attention also should be given to victims who appear only temporarily stunned or otherwise unharmed, since there may be hidden effects.

Note for Retirees

Interested NOAA retirees are invited to apply for the half-time position as Executive Director of the Virginia Society of Professional Engineers in Richmond. A registered Professional Engineer is preferred for the position, which will be open December 1. Duties include chapter visitation, legislative activities and general administration. Send resume to VSPE, 105 N. Virginia Ave., Falls Church, Va. 22046.



S.C. CZM Grant

(Continued from page 1)

Zone Management Act. The State has received two previous grants totaling nearly \$900,000 from OCZM to develop its program, and has contributed an additional \$452,000 in State matching funds.

The third NOAA grant will be used to complete development of the coastal management program, qualifying it for Federal approval. The work program will include computer mapping, drafting, and remote sensing of the South Carolina coast; accelerating activities to increase public involvement in program development; conducting specialized studies, such as development of a method to gauge the relative productivity of specific ecosystems, through contracts with other government agencies; and helping local governments prepare for the onshore impacts—socially, economically, and environmentally—of offshore oil and gas development.

The South Carolina Coastal Council in Charleston will administer the grant and allocate portions of it to other intrastate agencies for assistance in completing the third-year work program.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

ERRATA NOTICE

One or more conditions of the original document may affect the quality of the image, such as:

Discolored pages

Faded or light ink

Binding intrudes into the text

This has been a co-operative project between the NOAA Central Library and the Climate Database Modernization Program, National Climate Data Center (NCDC). To view the original document, please contact the NOAA Central Library in Silver Spring, MD at (301) 713-2607 x124 or Library.Reference@noaa.gov

HOV Services
Imaging Contractor
12200 Kiln Court
Beltsville, MD 20704-1387
July 23, 2010