



noaa week

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Dr. Potter Is Appointed NCC Director



Mr. Haggard

Dr. Potter

Dr. Thomas D. Potter has been named Director of the Environmental Data Service's National Climatic Center in Asheville, N.C., succeeding William H. Haggard, who has retired after more than 32 years of Federal service. Mr. Haggard had been Director of the Center since 1966.

Dr. Potter concluded 21 years' service with the U.S. Air Force in 1974. He retired as vice commander of the Air Weather Service and with the rank of colonel. He was awarded the Legion of Merit and cited for his leadership and achievements.

(Continued on page 3)

Munson To Head AMC and Become A Rear Admiral

Capt. Robert C. Munson will become Director of the National Ocean Survey's Atlantic Marine Center in Norfolk, Va., on May 1, 1976. He also will be promoted to temporary grade of rear admiral, which will remain in effect as long as he remains AMC Director.



Capt. Munson

Capt. Munson has served as Associate Director of the NOS Office of Marine Surveys and Maps since May 1972.

His 24 years of Federal service have included almost 10 years aboard seven Survey vessels, three of which he commanded. Among them were the Explorer, Pathfinder, Hodgson, Bowie, and the Discoverer. From 1968 through 1970, he headed the Survey's field office and International Tsunami Warning Center in Honolulu, and received a Certificate of Merit for "outstanding service" as Tsunami Advisor to

(Continued on page 4)

Pioneering Satellite Semi-Retired in Space

One of the Nation's most productive experimental satellites--ATS-3--which for more than eight years has provided pictures of the western hemisphere from outer space for use in weather forecasting, has been put into semi-retirement.

The spacecraft was launched Nov. 5, 1967, by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration primarily as a communications satellite. One of its additional instruments, a color camera, produced spectacular pictures of the earth and its cloud cover which were used by NOAA's weather forecasters. Now, thanks to still better pictures from newer spacecraft, ATS-3's camera has been turned off forever.

Positioned 35,800 km (22,300 miles) in space to orbit synchro-

(Continued on page 2)

Sediment Research Grant Given to U. Of South Florida

A \$49,000 grant for research on the sources, transport, and reactions of suspended particulate matter in the New York Bight, some of it from solid wastes dumped into waters off the coasts of New York and New Jersey, has been given to the University of South Florida by the Environmental Research Laboratories.

The grant recipient is Dr. Peter R. Betzer, an Assistant Professor in the university's Department of Marine Science at St.

(Continued on page 2)

CZM Advisory Committee Studies Problems of Caribbean Coast

Problems unique to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands in their efforts to develop a coastal protection program will be studied this month by the Coast-

al Zone Management Advisory Committee following a meeting in St. Thomas, V.I., on January 14 and 15. The 15-member committee was created by the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to advise the Secretary of Commerce on coastal zone policies and practices.

Agenda items of the meeting, which was conducted under leadership of NOAA, included coastal water planning and management, coastal zone boundary determination, program approval standards, CZM amendments and special legislation, options for assisting states in program adoption, and principles and processes of the coastal zone management for Puerto Rico, Culebra, and the Virgin Islands.

The sessions were open to the public, and time was set aside to allow interested citizens to make statements to the Committee on all agenda items.

An inspection tour of the problems peculiar to the Caribbean followed the meeting. This was the fourth such tour the Committee has conducted--

(Continued on page 4)

NOAA Receives Department Safety Honor Award

The Department of Commerce Safety Honor Award was presented recently to NOAA by Secretary of Commerce Rogers C.B. Morton. He stated, "The industrial type category has many more hazardous work exposures than the office type activity. Of the four primary operating units in Commerce which make up this category, NOAA has achieved the greatest overall reduction in disabling work injuries and has conducted a high quality Safety Program. Your fine efforts qualify NOAA for the Safety Honor Award for the second consecutive year and this is the third time NOAA has won it since it was established in 1970."

The Award was accepted for NOAA by Deputy Administrator Edward W. Pollock, Safety Engineer Milton S. Aronstam, and Safety Specialist Sydney Smith.



(From left) Mr. Pollock; Donald B. Moore, Director, Office of Administrative Services and Procurement, DOC; Mr. Aronstam; Secretary Morton; and Joseph E. Kasputys, Assistant Secretary for Administration, DOC.

AN AWARDS CEREMONY was part of the recent annual meeting in Danvers, Mass., of the National Marine Fisheries Service Northeast Region Statistics and Market News Division. Shown here are Award recipients (front row, from left) Anthony P. Silvia, Hampton, Va.; Joseph F. Ledner, New York City; Ronnee L. Schultz, Woods Hole, Mass.; John J. O'Brien, Boston, Mass.; Kathleen M. Robitaille, Gloucester, Mass.; William E. Brey, Easton, Md.; Alphonse A. Autin, Chicago, Ill.; Christine L. Currier, Gloucester; (back row, from left) Louis R. O'Donnell, Boston; Richard C. Barnard, Rockland, Maine; Edward A. Hardy, Baltimore, Md.; Russell A. Meredith, New York City; Robert C. Morrill, Portland, Maine; Dennis E. Main, New Bedford, Mass.; Eugene A. LoVerde, Tom's River, N.J.; and Paul Swain, Plymouth, Mass.; and Francis Riley, Regional Chief of the Division at Gloucester, who presented the awards.



ATS-3 Is Semi-Retired in Space *(Continued from page 1)*

nously with the earth's rotation, the spacecraft was one of a series of geostationary experimental satellites and helped prove the concept that continuous viewing of the earth's cloud cover would provide meaningful weather information.

During its service, ATS-3 provided literally thousands of photographs of hurricanes, tornado-bearing thunderstorms, and other life-threatening weather phenomena. Among its more important services to humanity was the data it provided in August of 1969 which aided weather forecasters in providing reliable and timely warnings about Hurricane Camille prior to its assault upon the Gulf Coast.

Perhaps its most notable achievement, however, was taking the first color photograph of the earth in space, with its multi-color spin-scan cloud camera. Until the first Apollo spacecraft gave man a better camera on a higher platform, ATS-3 photographs provided the best view ever obtained of our planet's full face.

ATS-3 also helped pioneer such important communications

techniques as transmission of environmental data from land and sea-based data collection platforms, reporting water levels, sea-surface conditions, and the like.

While carrying out a variety of missions for NOAA, ATS-3 also provided numerous other services for NASA, including relaying of Apollo mission TV pictures to Europe, Australia and Japan; making live TV coverage of Pope Paul's visit to Bogota, Columbia, possible; and assisting in live TV coverage of the 1968 Olympic games in Mexico City.

Since the launch of the ATS-3, several other geostationary spacecraft have been put into service by NOAA and NASA, each more sophisticated in nature than the pioneering ATS-3. Today NOAA-operated spacecraft known as SMS-1, SMS-2, and GOES-1 provide better visual images, and also have the capability of nighttime imagery through infrared sensors. Too, the ravages of time have had an impact upon ATS-3.

Although its camera has been shut off, ATS-3 will continue to be utilized in transmitting weath-

er information, however, relaying data as part of NOAA's worldwide weather facsimile broadcast program. Additionally, it will be used by NASA in communications demonstrations, including medical and educational experiments.

Research Grant

(Continued from page 1)

Petersburg, who has been studying chemical reactions involving solid particles and sea water for the past decade.

The research project supports ERL's Marine Ecosystems Analysis (MESA) New York Bight Project. MESA's goal is to determine the physical, chemical, and biological processes which operate in the New York Bight—a 15,000-square-mile area of ocean off the New York and New Jersey coasts—and how these processes are affected by man's activities.

At present, tons of sewage sludge, dredge spoil, cellar dirt, and acid wastes are dumped annually into waters of the Bight. The quantity of solids associated with this dumping activity is so great that it exceeds the quantity of suspended sediment annually discharged to the ocean by all east coast rivers between the Canadian border and Chesapeake Bay.

Dr. Betzer and his colleagues are interested in determining where the dumped solids settle, and how they react when exposed to seawater. To answer the first question, they plan to use chemical tags or "fingerprints" to trace the movement of suspended particles in continental shelf waters.

They also plan to define the chemical composition of sediments in several important rivers such as the Hudson and Raritan, which empty into the New York Bight waters. They plan to use natural chemical tracers already associated with the solids from the various sources to follow the movement of several solid and acid wastes and river-borne sediments and to differentiate them when they mix with one another.

NOAA and AMC Are Commended For Cooperation

Rear Adm. Alfred C. Holm, Director of the National Ocean Survey's Atlantic Marine Center in Norfolk, Va., has received a letter expressing the appreciation of the City of Norfolk and its Christian Radich Welcoming Committee for the cooperation of NOAA and AMC when the Danish Norwegian Sail Training Ship visited there last summer.

The letter states, in part: "The special considerations that you made at considerable inconvenience to your normal operations reflect a civic consciousness by NOAA that is essential to a greater understanding and relationship between the diverse elements of our community. With no reservations, it can be said that without the complete and enthusiastic cooperation of NOAA this unusual ship's visit could not have gone as smoothly and been the resounding success that it was. In that regard, over 12,000 people went aboard in thirteen hours, which attests to the precise logistical planning by your staff. And, the Captain has expressed gratitude in saying that nowhere did he receive such overwhelming treatment as he did in Norfolk."

"We would particularly like to draw attention to the invaluable assistance of Mr. A. G. 'Red' Davis of your staff. From the initial planning meeting, Mr. Davis maintained constant contact with the committee, maintaining day to day attention to detail, and contributing essential advice when called upon. It was, in fact, his thorough professional charge of dockside handling and coordination with the City traffic and police personnel that enabled the committee to concentrate more on hospitality for the ship's Captain, crew and cadets. Additionally, his dressing of the NOAA facility, especially the welcoming sign in Norwegian, was a gesture that to our knowledge the ship did not receive at any other port."

calendar of events

February 4-6, 1976 AGU Chapman Conference on Yosemite, Calif.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration, (Cynthia Beadling, AGU, 1909 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. 202-331-0370.)

February 22-28, 1976 American Congress on Surveying and Mapping/American Society of Photogrammetry Washington, D.C.

David C. Leshner, Publicity Chairman, Route 5, Woodlyn Court, Frederick, Md. 21701; Exhibitors: Paul H. Alban, Deputy Director for Exhibits, 6104 Bryn Mawr Ave., Glen Echo, Md. 20786. 202-227-2232.)

April 12-16, 1976 1976 Spring Annual Meeting of American Washington, D.C. Geophysical Union. (Cynthia Beadling, AGU, 1909 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. 202-331-0370.)

December 10-17, 1976 International Symposium on Land Subsidence, sponsored by International Association of Hydrological Sciences. Deadline for receipt of abstracts - January 31, 1976. (Arnold I. Johnson, President, International Commission on Subsurface Water, International Association of Hydrological Sciences, U.S. Geological Survey, National Center, MS 417 Reston, Va. 22092. FTS: 928-6931, Comm: 703-860-6931.)

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

Deepwater Port

Applications

Are Submitted

The Secretary of the Department of Transportation has received applications from both the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port (LOOP) Inc., and Seadock, Inc., for licenses to own, construct, and operate deepwater ports capable of handling oil super-tankers up to 700,000 Dead Weight Tonnage (DWT). LOOP intends to build a 3.5 million barrel per day capacity facility 18 miles off the coast of the Mississippi River Delta, while Seadock is planning a facility with a throughput of 2.5 million barrels per day 26 miles off the coast of Freeport, Tex. Each installation will consist of an offshore marine terminal, single point moorings (buoys), and associated pipelines for transporting the oil to shore. LOOP will utilize a leached-out salt dome for storing oil, while Seadock, Inc., will employ a conventional tank farm.

If these applications are accepted, to meet NOAA's obligations under the Deepwater Port Act of 1974, the Environmental Data Service's Deepwater Ports Project office will review, evaluate, and prepare recommendations for the Administrator on DWP license applications, related environmental impact statements, and adjacent coastal State status.

Recent Congressional Activity of Interest to NOAA Personnel

During 1975 several significant legislative items cleared Congress: --About three years after the House voted to open its committee bill-drafting sessions to the public and the press, the Senate in November adopted similar rules. At the same time, the Senate voted to require open conference committee sessions on bills unless a majority of conferees from either the House or the Senate voted to close them. The House had, voted for the change

Dr. Potter

(Continued from page 1)

During his Air Force career, he served as a weather forecaster, detachment commander, applied climatologist and commander of the U.S. Air Force Environmental Technical Applications Center. He was deputy director of programming and policy at headquarters, Military Airlift Command, prior to becoming vice commander of the Air Weather Service in 1971.

Since his retirement from the Air Force, Dr. Potter has been an associate professor of meteorology at St. Louis University in St. Louis, Mo.

ERL Names Three To Supervise OCSEAP Activities

Three scientists, Drs. Douglas Arthur Wolfe, Herbert E. Bruce, and Louis W. Butler, have been appointed to supervise activities within the Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Assessment Program (OCSEAP) by the Environmental Research Laboratories. OCSEAP, a major environmental study conducted by ERL for the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management, seeks to determine the probable ecological impacts of oil exploration and development on Alaska's Outer

Continental Shelf.

Dr. Wolfe, who has been appointed Director of Ecology, is coordinating the ecological aspects of OCSEAP research, and will act as a liaison with the National Marine Fisheries Service in Washington, D.C., and its field research centers throughout the U.S. He was previously Director of the Division of Ecology at the NMFS Atlantic Estuarine Fisheries Center in Beaufort, N.C., and an adjunct associate professor of zoology at North Carolina State

University. He joined the Fisheries Service in 1964.

Dr. Bruce has been appointed Project Manager for OCSEAP's Juneau, Alaska, office, which is supervising NOAA's marine research and environmental assessment projects in the northeast Gulf of Alaska and the southeast Bering Sea. Specifically he is coordinating evaluations of proposed programs and providing technical counsel to NOAA, interagency, state, and international groups on what part each group should play in the environmental assessment programs. He had been Deputy Laboratory Director for the past four years at the NMFS Auke Bay Fisheries Laboratory in Alaska, where he planned, implemented, and coordinated multidisciplinary research projects related to commercial fisheries.

Dr. Butler, formerly with ERL's Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami, Fla., has been appointed Deputy Project Manager for OCSEAP in Juneau. For the past five years he was Deputy Director of AOML's Marine Geology and Geophysics Laboratory. As part of his new duties, he will serve as chief executive officer in the Juneau project office with responsibility for planning, coordinating, and supervising the implementation and execution of OCSEAP studies on the Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska Continental Shelf. Project participants include approximately 50 principal investigators at numerous university, state, and Federal laboratories.



THE OPEN HOUSE IN CELEBRATION OF NOAA'S FIFTH ANNIVERSARY at the National Ocean Survey's Pacific Marine Center in Seattle, Wash., was delayed until recently when the NOAA Ships Oceanographer, Surveyor, Fairweather and John N. Cobb (shown here being boarded by visitors) were in port. More than 450 persons toured the ships and the PMC Processing Division, and examined exhibits by the National Weather Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, and Environmental Research Laboratories' Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory.

early in the year. The legislation was dubbed the "Government in the Sunshine" resolution.

--Early in December, Congress gave final approval to Metric Legislation that culminated in a Public Law establishing a national board to coordinate voluntary conversion to the metric system. The law does not mandate national use of the metric system.

--Late in the year Congress approved legislation repealing Federal exemptions that protected state "fair trade" laws, which allowed manufacturers to dictate minimum retail prices for their products. The President and Congress agreed this practice amounted to price fixing that was costing consumers about \$2 billion a year.

--Congress passed legislation designed to give consumers more information about the settlement charges connected to buying or selling a home.

--Although Congress did not complete formal action, it effectively blocked a regulatory proposal to allow lenders to make mortgage loans carrying interest rates that would float up and down with the market over the life of the loan. At present, al-

most all mortgages carry fixed interest rates, and opponents of variable-rate mortgages argued that floating rates would hurt the consumer.

--Late in the year, Congress passed and the President signed legislation making an important new Federal commitment to the education of handicapped children. The legislation requires school districts to educate or provide equivalent appropriate services to all handicapped children by 1980.

Significant legislative items that did not clear Congress in 1975 included:

--A major land use bill which would have provided Federal aid to states willing to set up systematic procedures for classifying land according to industrial, agricultural, environmental, or other uses. Participation by the states would have been voluntary, but many criticized the bill as the first step toward Federal zoning of private property.

--A bill which would have given the Secretary of the Interior flexible powers with which to manage the national resource lands. The bill is significant be-

cause about 60 percent of all Federally owned property is administered as "national resource lands" by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management. The bill also would have amended the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 to increase to 60 percent from 37.5 percent the state share of mineral leasing revenues paid under the 1920 law.

--Several measures intended to set guidelines for development of oil and gas resources on the Outer Continental Shelf and to provide some form of aid to coastal states affected by this development. The Senate approved two bills while the House set up a select committee to consider a similar House bill. The select committee held hearings but did not send the bill to the floor of the House for a vote before the end of the session.

--Legislation amending the 1970 Clean Air Act. The bills considered in 1975 would have stretched out the timetables for compliance with pollution limits on cars and industrial plants, but not to the extent requested by the Administration and many of the affected industries.

ERL Research Grant Awarded To U. of Oregon

A \$17,600 grant for research on designing improved radiometers for atmospheric water vapor measurements has been given to the University of Oregon by the Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, Colo.

Grant recipients are Dr. Russell J. Donnelly, a professor in the Department of Physics, and co-principal investigators, Dr. Ira G. Nolt and James V. Radostitz, research associates in the same department.

A joint effort has been underway between the University of Oregon, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and NOAA during the past three years to develop more complete information on infrared emissions and water vapor content of the stratosphere.

The principal objective of the University of Oregon research is to improve NOAA's radiometer instrument sensitivity to measure the low water vapor and heat levels encountered in the stratosphere. Measuring water vapor emissions in the far infrared region of the spectrum is an ongoing research program undertaken by Dr. Peter M. Kuhn at ERL's Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry Laboratory.

Within the past three years, the Oregon scientists have completed an extensive instrument calibration comparison between NOAA's infrared radiometer and the university's helium-cooled spectrometer aboard NASA's C-141A Starlifter.

Results of the ongoing research have shown close agreement between the two instruments except during rapidly changing atmospheric conditions. To overcome this defect, the Oregon scientists are evaluating the improvements an air temperature radiometer could provide for NOAA water vapor measurement studies during atmospheric conditions of rapid variability. They also plan to supply NOAA with improved design suggestions for an advanced prototype instrument.

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 pollock and squid along the Northeast Seaboard; sea bass and hard crabs in the Middle Atlantic States, including the D.C. area; kingfish and Spanish mackerel in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; whitefish and catfish in the Midwest; rainbow trout and Dungeness crabs in the Northwest; and butterfish and turbot in the Southwest.

notes about people

Nile E. Woltman, Meteorologist in Charge at the National Weather Service Office in Eugene, Oreg., an Air Force Reserve lieutenant colonel, has assumed command of the 313th Military Airlift Squadron, 446th Military Airlift Wing (Associate), at McChord AFB, Wash. A rated Master Navigator, he is the first non-pilot officer to command a reserve flying squadron. He averages 200 flying hours a year in the four-engine jet transport.



Mr. Woltman

He joined the NWS in 1967 after 14 years' active duty with the Air Force, and was Fire Weather Forecaster at Pendleton, Oreg., until becoming MIC at Eugene in 1972.

James R. Brooker, Staff Specialist of the National Fisheries Service Fishery Products Inspection and Safety Division, recently participated in an International Workshop on Fish Handling, Plant Sanitation, Quality Control, and Fish Inspection jointly sponsored by Food and Agricultural Organization and the Danish International Development Agency. The workshop, held at the Fishery Technological Laboratory in Bangkok, Thailand, was attended by 26 participants from the Southeast Asian countries of Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.



Mr. Brooker

The objective of the workshop was to train participants in modern practices of fish handling.

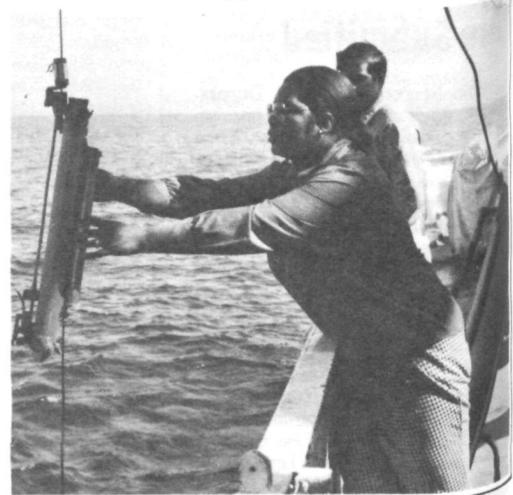
CZM Advisors

(Continued from page 1)
previously Committee members visited Santa Barbara, Calif., to study the environmental concerns of offshore oil development, observed port problems and shoreline erosion in the Great Lakes, and examined Gulf Coast facilities and issues.

New Committee members present for the first time at this meeting were: Janet Adams, California Coastal Alliance; Don Allen, New England Electric System; Robert Cahn, Conservation Foundation; Ann Jennings, Sierra Club; former Oregon Governor Tom McCall, Linfield College; William Moody, AFL-CIO; Joe Moseley, Texas Coastal and Marine Council; and Carl Savit, Western Geophysical Company.

DURING A TWO-WEEK ORIENTATION TOUR aboard the NOAA Ship Fairweather at its working grounds off Southern California,

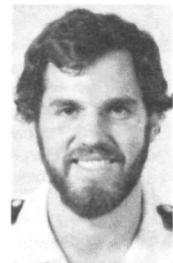
Thelma Jones recovers a water sample from a Nansen bottle. Ms. Jones, of the Verification Branch at the National Ocean Survey's Pacific Marine Center in Seattle, Wash., participated in various phases of combined survey operations, including several ship hydrographic and horizontal control subunits.



and processing and provide information and practical exposure to quality assessment and control in order to help the industry to better utilize national resources and manufacture clean, wholesome fishery products for local markets and exports that meet international marketing requirements.

Mr. Brooker was one of a team of experts engaged by FAO to provide a series of lectures and practical demonstrations on different aspects of fish handling, processing and quality control. The other lecturers were from Australia, United Kingdom, Denmark, and Indonesia.

Lt. Richard P. Moore is the new Chief of the National Ocean Survey's Pacific Tide Party. Since joining the NOAA Corps in 1971, he served aboard the NOAA Ship Ferrel for two years, and most recently was assigned to the NOS Oceanographic Division in Rockville, Md.



Lt. Moore

He received his degree in mathematics from the State University of New York at Oswego in 1970.

Capt. Munson

(Continued from page 1)
The Hawaii State Office of Civil Defense.

Capt. Munson is a native of Oneonta, N.Y. He joined the commissioned corps of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, predecessor of the NOS, in 1951 following graduation from Cornell University with a civil engineering degree. In 1967, he received a master's degree in geophysical engineering from the Colorado School of Mines.

Dr. Brian J. Rothschild, Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service Southwest Fisheries Center in La Jolla, Calif., was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Standing Committee for Research and Statistics (SCRS) of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) for a second two-year term at its recent annual meeting in Madrid, Spain.

Dr. Rothschild is the second scientist and first American to occupy the post of Chairman SCRS since the formation of ICCAT in 1969. The chairmanship of SCRS is a critical position for the conservation of Atlantic tuna resources, since it is this group which analyzes and advises the Commission on the status of tuna fish populations with regard to levels of fishing and makes recommendations based on scientific findings on the need for measures to conserve the resource.

The Commission, headquartered in Madrid, has the responsibility for the conservation of tuna and tuna-like fish resources in the Atlantic Ocean. The U.S. is one of 13 Atlantic tuna fishing countries represented in the Commission.

Larry W. Mowery has been selected as Official in Charge of the National Weather Service Office in Flint, Mich., replacing **Aubrey Burgdorf**, who has retired.

Mr. Mowery has served at the Weather Service Office in Evansville, Ind., since entering the NWS in 1959.



Mr. Mowery



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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