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Upward Mobility Training in 8 Categories Available

Study of Probable Alaska Oil Lease Impact Expanded

A Federal effort to assess the environmental risks of developing the offshore petroleum potential of the northeastern Gulf of Alaska is expanding to cover five other key areas of the northern state's share—about 60 percent—of the nation's total continental shelf area.

The multimillion-dollar program, conducted by NOAA under the auspices of the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management, will examine the life forms and physical environment of these additional areas, selected for their petroleum potential:

—Two areas along the northwest rim of the Gulf of Alaska, one centered off Kodiak Island, the other running southwestward along the Aleutian Shelf to the Shumagin Islands; the present environmental study will continue in the northeast Gulf of Alaska.

—Two in the broad, shallow shelf area of the Bering Sea: one in St. George Basin, a prominent declivity north of the Aleutian chain; and one in Bristol Bay Basin, between the Alaskan "mainland" and the Alaska peninsula, which becomes the Aleutian chain.

—One in the Beaufort Sea, running eastward from Barrow to Alaska's boundary with Canada.

The proposed four-to-five year program, which will be managed by the Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, Colo., will seek to provide a basis for predicting the primary environmental impact of petroleum development along the Alaskan shelf. The program will be carried out in concert with other federal and state investigations.

These specific questions have been posed to guide the research program:

—What are the major biological populations and habitats subject to potential impact by petroleum exploration and development?

—What is the existing distribution and concentration of contaminants commonly associated with petroleum development?

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Message From the Administrator

I am pleased to announce that our Scientific Upward Mobility Training Programs (SUMTP), initiated as a major part of NOAA's expanded EEO Program in FY 74 and FY 75, have proved to be very successful. I am, therefore, authorizing these programs to continue operating at slightly increased dollar levels during FY 76 and FY 77. In addition, I am authorizing the development and expansion of our administrative upward mobility programs. As part of our total upward mobility effort, there will be a new program added: the Administrative Technician Program.

My hope is that this increased commitment will create a wider variety of opportunities for NOAA employees on a number of levels. These programs will be ongoing, and in the coming year will be over a million-dollar effort.

Our total NOAA upward mobility effort will be under the acronym of UMTP (Upward Mobility Training Program).

Dr. Robert M. White
NOAA Administrator

Unified System of Measurements Being Established for Continent

Nine nations—Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark (Greenland), El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and the United States—have combined in a program which will modernize the geodetic networks that provide the basis for all accurate distance (horizontal) surveying on the North American continent.

In the United States, the National Geodetic Survey is spearheading the program, which is expected to result in a modern unified system of precise measurements of the entire continent that will provide an improved base for topographic mapping, navigational charting and largescale engineering projects.

Cdr. John D. Bossler, project manager for the U.S. operation, said modernization of the horizontal network in the 48 contiguous states and Alaska is expected to be completed by 1983. The task, last performed almost a half century ago, may cost \$16 million. It has been estimated, however, that improved accuracy and expansion of the network will reduce survey costs in new construction alone in the United States by 25 to 50 percent at an annual estimated benefit of \$20 to \$40 million.

The hemispheric network will cover a land area of

approximately 10,230,000 square miles, extending from Greenland in the north, south to Panama, west to the International Date Line in the mid-Pacific and east to within 15 degrees (900 miles) of the meridian at Greenwich, England.

Cdr. Bossler said that the adjustment of the separate networks of the North American

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Comments Invited On Proposed Crab Policy Change

The National Marine Fisheries Service is inviting comments on a proposed policy related to the use of its financial assistance programs in the Alaska king crab fishery.

The proposed policy, which has the support of local and State agencies, would classify the fishery for Alaska king crab a "Conditional Fishery"—as Commerce Department regulations define one where there are already more than enough vessels to harvest the available catch.

NMFS Director Robert W. Schoning said NMFS is concerned that the king crab fishery in Alaska has been developed to

(Continued on page 2)

Openings are available in NOAA's expanded career opportunity training programs. Upward mobility training programs announced by Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator, will provide NOAA-financed training in eight broad categories: Administrative Technician, Scientific Technician, Administrative 20/20 Work Study, Scientific 20/20 Work Study, Administrative Trainee, Science Intern, Administrative Fellowship, and Graduate Scientist.

The programs are planned to train up to 10 Administrative Technicians, 50 Scientific Technicians, 8 Administrative 20/20 Work Study Trainees, 20 20/20 Scientific Work Study Trainees, 8 Administrative Trainees, 5 Scientific Interns, 4 Administrative Fellows, and 15 Graduate Scientists.

NOAA employees and outside candidates may now submit applications for the Upward Mobility Training Programs described below. Targeted positions for administrative training will be in the following fields: Budget, Finance, Personnel, Procurement, Computer Science, Administrative Operations and Economics. Targeted positions for scientific training will be in the following fields: Cartography, Chemistry, Computer Science, Fishery Biology, Geodesy, Geographics, Hydrology, Marine Enforcement, Mathematics, Meteorology, Oceanography, and Physics.

The Administrative Technician Program is a new on-the-job training program designed to foster para-professional administrative jobs throughout NOAA. It was created for employees in GS-2 through GS-5 or equivalent grades, who will be taught skills for their targeted positions by on-the-job and formal classroom training. This training will prepare employees for technician positions as they become qualified.

The Scientific Technician Program is an on-the-job training program designed to develop technicians in science or technology. Candidates at the GS-2 through GS-7 level, or equivalent, without specialized skills and experience in science or technology may apply. Upon selection, trainees will be taught scientific skills on-the-job and in specialized courses. Trainees

(Continued on page 3)

NWS Improves Forecasting For Idaho

The National Weather Service's Zone Forecast Service has been extended to Northern Idaho, providing routine weather forecasts and warnings for smaller geographical areas than previously, and enabling residents of Northern Idaho to more readily relate forecast weather conditions to their own particular area.

Under the Zone Forecast system, the large geographical area from Idaho County north, formerly covered by a single weather forecast issued by the Weather Service Forecast Office in Boise, is divided into three smaller, more meteorologically homogenous areas. The Panhandle Zone forecast will cover the area including Shoshone and Benwah Counties north, the Palouse-Lewiston-Grangeville Zone forecast will describe weather for all of Latah, Nez Perce and Lewis Counties, the western portion of Clearwater County and the Grangeville area; and the remainder of Idaho and Clearwater Counties will be included in the Central Mountain Zone.

According to Harry L. Elser, Meteorologist in Charge of WSFO Boise, the new service marks the completion of a major effort to improve weather service to the State of Idaho which began with the establishment of the Forecast Center at Boise in 1970. The new Zone Forecasts will be disseminated via the Idaho Weather Wire.

Proposed Crab Policy

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that point.

If the proposed policy is adopted, NMFS financial assistance programs could not be used to add more king crab fishing vessels to the existing fleet but would continue to be used to upgrade existing vessels, or to replace vessels lost or withdrawn from the fleet.

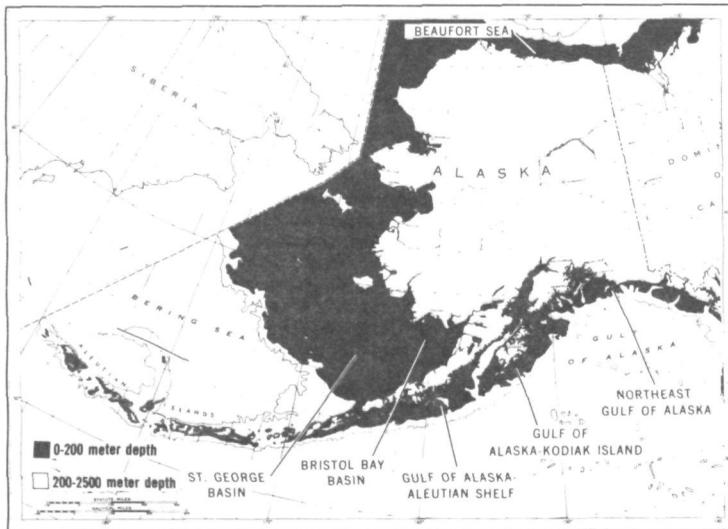
Under the Fishing Vessel Obligation Guarantee program, NMFS can guarantee up to 75 percent of the cost of constructing, reconstructing, or reconditioning commercial fishing vessels.

The Capital Construction Fund program may be used to obtain deferment of taxes on certain income derived from commercial fishing operations when such income is deposited in a special fund with the intention of using it for constructing, reconditioning, or (under limited circumstances) acquiring a commercial fishing vessel.

Comments should be sent to Mr. Schoning by July 9, 1975.

Study of Probable Alaska Oil Lease Impact Is Expanded

ALASKA AND ADJACENT CONTINENTAL SHELF



(Continued from page 1)

—What are the nature and effectiveness of physical, chemical, and biological processes which transport pollutants?

—What are the effects of hydrocarbon and trace metal contaminants on Arctic and sub-Arctic biota?

—What is the likelihood and timing of recovery of populations from the effects of development?

—What hazards does the environment pose to the safety of petroleum exploration and development activities?

—What conclusions may be drawn regarding the impact of Outer Continental Shelf petroleum development on the Alaskan marine ecosystem?

To answer these questions, NOAA will draw upon the expertise of its own scientists, and those in other federal and State of Alaska agencies and in several universities.

Over the first two years of the program, investigators will intensively study Alaskan marine ecosystems.

The marine food web from birds and mammals to planktonic

Measurement System

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countries involves the recomputation of about 300,000 geodetic survey positions, including an estimated 200,000 in the United States, 8,000 in Canada and 2,000 in Mexico.

At present, the project, which has been underway since 1973, is concentrating on converting millions of measurements into a form that can be fed directly into an electronic computer and on the development of mathematical procedures that will enable this to be accomplished at the least possible cost.

Several Central American countries which have not yet joined the program are expected to do so.

life forms and marine microbes will be censused, and their pathologies determined. Scientists will attempt to define the peculiar adaptations of these life forms to their northern environment, and their susceptibilities to contaminants. Efforts will also be made to determine the role played by regional life forms in transporting, storing, and breaking down some hydrocarbon and trace-metal contaminants.

Alaskan waters will be investigated in detail, to determine how natural circulations, sediment transport, and other processes affect life there, what role these processes would play in spreading contaminants from a site of petroleum development, and what natural hazards face oil development activities.

Each area will bring its unique set of problems.

Along the Gulf of Alaska branches of the project, scientists will be studying the comparatively narrow shelf which terminates at its southwestern end in the deep Aleutian Trench, one of the world ocean's major bathymetric features, in the ring of intense earthquake activity which borders the Pacific.

Biological investigations will be quite intensive throughout, but with special emphasis on the possible impacts of oil development on marine life in the Bering Sea and Bristol Bay areas. These are among the biologically most productive waters in the world.

Farther north, the investigations will begin to be complicated—and finally dominated—by low temperatures and sea ice.

"I think we have eight to ten years before possible oil and gas production activities along the Outer Continental Shelf of Alaska could be environmentally significant," ERL Director Dr. Wilmot N. Hess explains. "We hope in this time to develop an

Ships Begin Impact Studies

NOAA's ships that have been assigned to conduct environmental impact studies in potentially oil-rich Alaskan waters this year are the Discoverer, Surveyor, Miller Freeman and Townsend Cromwell—which have been reactivated recently—and the Rainier. All are based at the National Ocean Survey's Pacific Marine Center in Seattle, Wash.

The Discoverer, commanded by Capt. Clinton D. Upham, will leave early next month for the Bering Sea, where she is slated to remain until late this year.

The Surveyor, commanded by Capt. Kenneth A. MacDonald, is already conducting ecology studies in the northeastern Gulf of Alaska, operating out of Juneau, Seward, Kodiak and Yakutat.

The Miller Freeman, commanded by Cdr. Sigmund R. Petersen, is now being refitted and will sail for Alaskan waters in July.

The Townsend Cromwell, commanded by Cdr. Merritt Walter, has left for Seward to conduct 32 days of environmental studies in the Gulf of Alaska. She will return to Seattle June 13 and then proceed to Hawaii to support research of the National Marine Fisheries Service Honolulu Laboratory.

The Rainier, commanded by Cdr. Charles K. Townsend, will leave Seattle for Alaska in May, and will conduct nautical charting surveys, in addition to her environmental impact studies.

The Oceanographer, commanded by Capt. William D. Barbee, conducted environmental studies in the northeastern Gulf of Alaska in February in connection with the program.

understanding of the undisturbed ecosystem and learn a great deal about the effects of oil under conditions unique to Arctic and sub-Arctic regions."

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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
Anna V. Felter, Art Director

Deepwater Dump Survey Data Available

Oceanographic station data (temperature, salinity, oxygen, nutrients, etc.) collected from the Deepwater Dump Site, located 106 miles offshore of the entrance to New York Harbor, are now available from the Environmental Data Service's National Oceanographic Data Center.

The Deepwater Dump survey was carried out under the direction of NOAA's Office of Marine Resources Ocean Dumping Program as a baseline investigation in May 1974. The two-ship operation sought to acquire sufficient data to assess the environmental impact of present dumping practices, provide a data base against which future effects could be gaged, and determine the possible long-term effects of dumping. The investigation also tried to assess the adequacy of present dumping techniques and provide information for a decision on whether dumping at the site should be continued.

NOAA made this survey under the responsibilities assigned it by the Marine Research, Protection and Sanctuaries Act of 1972.



A NOAA UNIT CITATION has been awarded to the Polar Scanner Product Development Section of the National Environmental Satellite Service's Office of Operations for its efforts in developing an automated library system; effecting a savings of 80 percent in computer paper stock; and the design, development, implementation and management of a Scanning Radiometer data base. From left above are Theodore Signore; Hilda Gohrband; NESS Director David S. Johnson, who presented the Citation; Robert Brower; Charles Walton; and William Pichel.

Use of Composite Check System Increases

An increasing number of Federal employees have found the composite check program to be the answer to their paycheck delivery problems. The composite check is a Treasury check issued to a financial institution, which represents net pay of all the employees of an agency who bank at the same place. A list of the names and net salary amounts of these employees is sent along with the composite check, so that each employee's checking or savings account can be properly credited.

Under the composite check program an employee is guaranteed that his net salary will be available in his bank account each payday, even if the check

sent by the Treasury is lost or delayed in transit. Also, employees need never be concerned about the possibility of forgery, since the composite check is made out to the bank and is "forgery proof." (A check lost or stolen before or after being received by an employee means a delay while a substitute check is issued.)

The composite check program also deposits an employee's paycheck when he is absent from the office due to sickness, leave or travel.

To participate in the program, fill out Standard Form 1189, available from your normal form supply source.

Hearings Scheduled On Proposed CZM Program in Maine

Maine residents will have the opportunity in May to express how they feel a proposed coastal zone management program for the mid-coast area may affect the environment, the Office of Coastal Zone Management has announced.

Public hearings on a draft environmental impact statement (EIS) concerning the mid-coast segment will be held at the Wiscasset Municipal Building on May 5, at 7:30 p.m., and on May 6, at 7:30 p.m. in the Ellsworth City Hall.

After state and Federal officials discuss the draft EIS, the public will be given the opportunity to state their views. The draft EIS was prepared by OCZM as an important step in reviewing Maine's program prior to approval.

Robert W. Knecht, Assistant Administrator for Coastal Zone Management, said the Maine State Planning Office had chosen to seek approval of the state's coastal zone management program on a segmented basis because of the urgent need for effective management in the mid-coast area, from Gouldsboro to Brunswick, which is experiencing more pressure and conflict than other segments of the Maine coast.

Openings Announced in 8 Categories of Career Training Programs

(Continued from page 1)
selected for positions in the National Weather Service and National Marine Fisheries Service will be required to sign a mobility statement. It is anticipated that these positions will be in the field.

The Administrative 20/20 Work Study Program was created as a half-time study program for candidates in grades GS-4 through GS-9, or equivalent grades, who possess a minimum of one year of administrative experience or one year of post high school education. Upon selection, selectees will be expected to carry a nine semester hour course load and work 20 hours per week. Sponsorship by NOAA will end after one year. NOAA will fund salary and training for one year only under this program.

The Scientific 20/20 Work Study Program is a half-time study program for candidates at the GS-4 through GS-9 level who possess a minimum of one year of technical experience or one year of post high school education. Upon selection, trainees will work a minimum of 20 hours a week, taking college courses which are career-oriented to NOAA's scientific professions, the balance of the week.

The Administrative Trainee Program was designed to prepare NOAA employees presently in grades GS-4 through GS-8 or equivalent grades, and who have been with NOAA at least one year, to enter professional administrative positions. It will consist of 12 months of intensive on-the-job training and also formal classroom training in the appropriate administrative area. After successful completion of all program requirements, each trainee is considered for promotion and/or reassignment to the target position either in the Washington metropolitan area or in the field.

The Science Intern Program is a full-time one-year study program designed to develop professional scientists. Candidates at GS-4 and above who possess an Associate Degree or have successfully completed two or more academic years of post high school education in an accredited college, junior college or technical institute are eligible for consideration for entry into the program. This study must have included 24 semester hours of scientific or technical courses such as biology, physics and mathematics. Upon selection, interns will be placed in target positions.

The Administrative Fellowship Program is a program open to employees in grades GS-9 through GS-12, or equivalent grades, with a high degree of managerial potential who have been with NOAA for at least one year. Training consists of one year of broad introductory training and developmental experience in administrative work. After successful completion of all program requirements, each trainee is considered for promotion and/or reassignment in the targeted position either in the Washington metropolitan area or in the field.

The Graduate Scientist Program is a one-year full-time undergraduate or graduate level study program designed for candidates who possess a Bachelor or Masters Degree, but lack scientific training in a specific NOAA discipline (e.g., a physics major who lacks hours in meteorology to qualify as a meteorologist).

Candidates who have successfully completed one program may apply for consideration to another program after a twelve-month waiting period. More detailed information on eligibility requirements is contained in the Scientific and Administrative Upward Mobility Training Program brochures scheduled for NOAA-wide distribution by April 30, 1975. NOAA employees interested in applying should submit an Employee Interest Statement (NOAA Form CD 261), and an up-to-date Personal Qualifications Statement (SF 171) to: NOAA Personnel Division, AD422, 6001 Executive Blvd., Rockville, Md. 20852. Candidates are encouraged to discuss program content with their supervisor and/or servicing personnel office. Closing dates for acceptance of applications are as follows:

Application Closing Dates	Program Starting Dates
May 31	July Aug.
May 31	Aug. ---
May 31	Aug. ---
June 30	Sept. Mar.
July 31	Oct. Feb.
Aug. 31	Nov. ---
Aug. 31	Nov. ---
Oct. 31	Jan. ---

notes about people

Kent H. Hughes has joined the Environmental Data Service as Special Assistant for Marine Sciences. He will replace Richard M. Morse, who has accepted a two-year assignment with the United Nations in Nairobi, Africa, where he will assist in implementing the United Nations Environment Programme International Referral System.



Mr. Hughes

Mr. Hughes was previously with the Office of the Associate Administrator for Environmental Monitoring and Prediction, and earlier with the Naval Oceanographic Office.

He holds a bachelor's degree in biology from the University of Oregon and master's in oceanography from the University of Washington.

Robert J. Shephard has been appointed Program Manager for the Marine Advisory Service within the Office of Sea Grant. He will replace Howard H. Eckles, who will retire in July.



Mr. Shephard

Mr. Shephard was formerly president of Washington Technological Associates, a subsidiary of Quanta Systems Corporation. Between 1968 and 1972, he was senior vice president and technical director of Trident Engineering Associates, an Annapolis, Md. research

and development company engaged in ocean-related technological and industrial safety analysis, and for 12 years was with the Westinghouse Electric Corporation's Oceanographic and Underseas Division.

In 1967 and 1968, he was a staff member of the President's Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources, and participated in preparing the Commission's report, "Our Nation and the Sea."

He received his bachelor's degree in marine and electrical engineering from the Massachusetts Maritime Academy.

Curtis J. Smith is the new Chief of Substation Management at the National Weather Service Eastern Region Headquarters in Garden City, N.Y. He succeeds Dwight Rigney, who has retired.



Mr. Smith

Mr. Smith previously operated as a Substation Network Specialist out of NWS Central Region Headquarters and for the State of Nebraska.

Robert C. Clark, Jr., research oceanographer at the National Marine Fisheries Service in Seattle, Wash., presented a paper at the recent 1975 Conference on Prevention and Control of Oil Pollution in San Francisco, Calif.

He reported on a study of petroleum hydrocarbon patterns in plant and animal populations following a spill of heavy fuel oil from the grounded troopship General M. C. Meigs in 1972. By the fall of 1974, investigations showed the area had returned to normal.

Dr. Douglas R. Greene, Radar Hydrology Program Leader in the National Weather Service's Office of Hydrology, has been appointed to a three-year term on the American Meteorological Society Committee on Radar Meteorology.

Lt. Cdr. John O. Rolland is the new Chief of the Atlantic Hydrographic Party. The 20-member party, composed of four units, conducts coastal nautical charting surveys. Since joining the commissioned corps in 1965, Lt. Cdr. Rolland has served aboard the Ships Patton, Davidson, Rude, Heck and Pierce.



Lt. Cdr. Rolland

Louis J. Boezi recently was selected as Chief of the Instrument Engineering Branch of the National Weather Service Engineering Division.



Mr. Boezi

Since 1971, he had been the Upper Air Program Engineer in the Engineering Division and earlier was an Electronics Engineer in the Upper Air Program.

Howard Booker of the Lake Survey Center's Instrument Branch designed a circuit, etched it, put the parts together and produced a digital fathometer calibrator to check survey fathometer and depth recorder data validity. The project was in-

itiated primarily because sounders could not be calibrated in the lab and overall calibration was needed. The new calibrator has lived up to expectations and survey fathometers and depth recorders can now be checked through its full range. The Center's fathometers and recorders play an important role both in its chart survey work and in the research activities carried out for the Environmental Research Laboratories' Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory.

When the NOAA Ship Ferrel requested assistance from the Atlantic Marine Center in Norfolk, Va., to find a missing buoy with thousands of dollars of gear attached, it was discovered that all AMC-based NOAA Corps pilots were at sea.



R. Adm. Holmes

Rear Admiral Alfred C. Holmes, AMC Director, who holds a pilot license, rented a plane and launched a successful search for the missing buoy. The buoy was recovered with Coast Guard assistance.

John Robinson has been appointed Meteorologist in Charge at the National Weather Service Office in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he has been Principal Assistant since 1971. With the NWS since 1957, he has been in Cincinnati nearly all of the time.



Mr. Robinson

International Cooperation Prominent in Shrimp Culture Development and Related Research

The National Marine Fisheries Service Gulf Coastal Fisheries Center in Galveston, Tex., continues to play a prominent role in the development of shrimp culture and related research ac-

tivity in Latin America. Close working relationships have developed between groups in several South and Central American countries and the Galveston aquaculture team. Activities of this growing cooperative relationship have included:

—For extended periods during 1974, six scientists from Brazil, Guatemala, Mexico, and Nicaragua studied the state of the art of shrimp culture and learned research techniques in use at Galveston, including methods of rearing larval shrimp developed by NMFS researchers. In addition, many visitors from Latin America stayed at the Laboratory for periods up to two weeks.

—Cornelius R. Mock and Zoula Zein-Eldin of the Center conducted a two-week training

course in shrimp biology and culture in Natal, Brazil, for 27 Brazilian biologists, at the invitation of the Marine Institute of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte and the Banco de Desenvolvimento do Rio Grande do Norte.

—Dr. Joseph Angelovic, Center Director of the Gulf Coastal Fisheries Center, and Dr. Richard A. Neal, Investigation Chief of the Aquaculture Investigation, recently visited two new commercial shrimp farming ventures in Central America. Supported by private U.S. financing and technical expertise, Sea Farms, in Honduras, and Agromarina de Panama, in Panama, selected Central American locations because of the warm climate, inexpensive land and labor, and the legal in-

centives to new industry in these countries.

—Mr. Mock spoke at the Food and Agriculture Organization/Regional Fisheries Advisory Commission for the Southwest Atlantic Symposium on Aquaculture in Latin America in Montevideo, Uruguay, which served as a forum for the review of all aquaculture activities in Latin America.

The basic studies of shrimp nutrition, maturation, and diseases being conducted in Galveston support the development of shrimp farming efforts both here and abroad, and the growing spirit of international cooperation among scientists certain to aid in our comm-

search for new sources of foods.

NOS Chart Recognized For Its Excellence

A new NOAA chart has been recognized for its excellence by the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping. The World Aeronautical (VFR Radio Navigation) Chart entered in the ACSM design map competition received honorable mention and was displayed at the organization's convention in Milwaukee, Wis. The chart was produced by the National Ocean Survey's Office of Aeronautical Charting and Cartography.



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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