



noaa week

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IWC Advances World's Whale Conservation

Conservation of the world's whales was significantly advanced by the International Whaling Commission, whose members take over 90% of the world's whale catch, at its recent 28th meeting in London, Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator and U.S. Commissioner to the IWC, announced. Sharp differences between the whaling nations and those nations interested in the cessation of commercial whaling were decided in favor of further major reductions in the quotas allocated for the 1977 whaling season of 1976 and 1977. Quotas established for whales in all oceans were re-

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President Names New NACOA Members

President Ford has announced the appointment of eleven persons as members of the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere.

They are (for the remainder of a term expiring October 18, 1976):

-Lawrence J. Hogan, of Landover, Md., Attorney, Hogan and Hogan. He succeeds Tim M. Babcock, who has resigned.

-Edith M. McKee, of Winnetka, Ill., a Geologist Consultant. She succeeds Dr. Robert A. Charpie, who has resigned.

(And for the term expiring October 18, 1978):

-Dr. Werner A. Baum, of Milwaukee, Wis., Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Dr. Baum, who was Deputy Administrator of NOAA's predecessor, the Environmental Science Services Administration, in 1967-68, was one of the original 25 members of NACOA, and served a one-year term. He succeeds Arthur Godfrey, whose term has expired.

-Earnest Hubert Clark, Jr., of Downey, Calif., President and Executive Officer, Baker International, Orange, Calif. He succeeds Dr. Winona Vernberg, whose term has expired.

-Dr. A. Richard Kassander, Jr., of Tucson, Ariz., Vice President.

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OSU Awarded \$1,550,000 Sea Grant

Oregon State University will continue its broad marine research programs in such fields as salmon and oyster aquaculture, fisheries management, and coastal zone management under a \$1,550,000 Sea Grant marking its ninth year of support from NOAA. The grant will be augmented by more than one million dollars from State and private industrial sources.

"Through its Sea Grant-supported research and development," said Dr. Robert B. Abel, Director of the Office of Sea Grant, "Oregon State has created one of the Nation's strongest programs in molluscan and sal-

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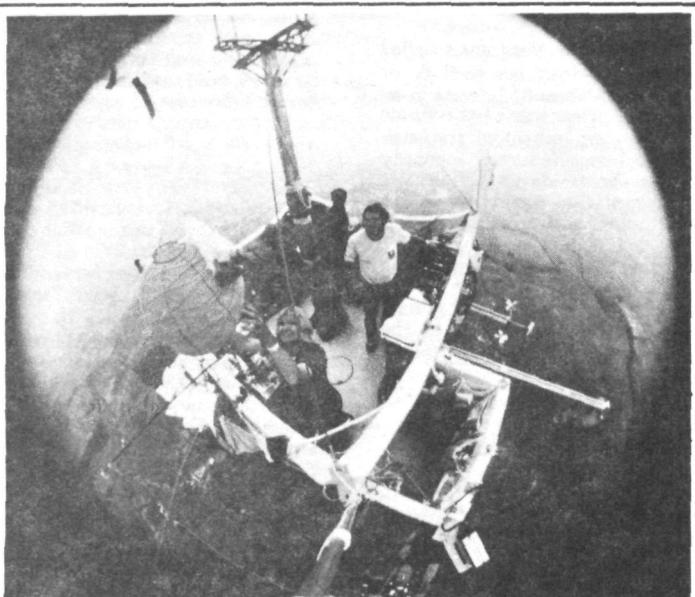
NOAA-5 Satellite Launch Scheduled

An environmental monitoring satellite, providing pictures and other data of value to such varied interests as weather forecasters, fishermen, aviators, oceanographers and hydrologists, will be launched the end of this month for NOAA.

The spacecraft, to be put into polar orbit by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration from its Western Test Range in Lompoc, Calif., will be known as NOAA-5, representing the fifth satellite of this type to be operated by NOAA.

Two of the previous four NOAA series of polar-orbiting spacecraft still provide limited information, but after two and

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ABOARD THE BALLOON GONDOLA OF PROJECT DaVINCI (which tracks pollution plumes over a distance, measuring dispersion and changes with time and distance) during the 24-hour flight in June, chief on-board scientist Dr. Rudolf J. Engelmann (left), of the Environmental Research Laboratories, works on a scientific experiment as the airborne laboratory floats over Illinois. Fish-eye lens photo (right), taken by team member and National Geographic Society photographer Otis Simons, as balloon pilot Jimmie Craig of the Naval Weapons Laboratory and Dr. Engelmann watch. The balloon was launched from St. Louis, hovered in the dirty air over the city most of the day, then drifted in the plume of stagnant air at night, and finally landed in an Indiana wheat field 150 miles away. The next flight in the series is scheduled to take place as soon after July 12 as weather conditions are favorable. The lead agency in the Project (which is carried out by Sandia Laboratories, Alamogordo, N. Mex.) is the Energy Research and Development Administration.

NOAA Promotes Safe Boating Week

Most motorboat operators involved in collisions or grounding accidents are not newcomers to the water, NOAA pointed out in promoting this week as National Safe Boating Week and outlining NOAA's contributions to boating safety.

A profile of the accident-prone boater, drawn from the more than 4,500 collisions or groundings reported to the Coast Guard last year, shows that the operator was between 26 and 50 years old with over 500 hours operating experience. In more than half of the accidents reported, he or she was operating a fiberglass open motorboat between 16 and 26 feet in length with an outboard engine of over 75 hp.

A new service of NOAA is the

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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 where to apply.

Announcement Number	Position Title	Grade	MLC	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
339-76	Meteorologists	GS-12 and 13	NWS	Fairbanks, Alaska	1-7-76	7-7-76
655-76 (Amended)	Administrative Officer	GS-11	NMFS	Honolulu, Hawaii	6-17-76	7-8-76
670-76	Meteorological Tech.	GS-11	NWS	Missoula, Mont.	6-23-76	7-8-76
672-76	Meteorological Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Des Moines, Iowa	6-23-76	7-8-76
673-76	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Boston, Mass.	6-23-76	7-8-76
675-76	Hydrologist	GS-13	NWS	Cincinnati, Ohio	6-23-76	7-8-76
676-76	Meteorologist	GS-14	NWS	Miami, Fla.	6-28-76	7-13-76
677-76	Meteorological Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Cheyenne, Wyo.	6-28-76	7-13-76
678-76	Administrative Support Assistant	GS-7	HDQS	Washington, D.C.	6-28-76	7-13-76
668-76	Electronics Engineer	GS-13	NOS	Washington, D.C.	6-23-76	7-15-76
671-76	Director, National Climatic Center	GS-16	EDS	Asheville, N.C.	6-23-76	7-15-76
679-76	Supv. Fishery Biologist	GS-13	NMFS	Highlands, N.J.	7-1-76	7-15-76
682-76	Meteorological Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Concordia, Kans.	7-1-76	7-15-76
683-76	Meteorological Tech.	GS-10	NWS	North Platte, Nebr.	7-1-76	7-22-76
680-76	Meteorologist	GS-14	ERL	Durham, N.C.	7-1-76	7-22-76
681-76	Biologist or Ecologist or Oceanographer	GS-14	ERL	Boulder, Colo.	7-1-76	7-21-76
684-76	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Fort Worth, Tex.	7-7-76	7-21-76
685-76	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Fort Worth, Tex.	7-7-76	7-21-76
686-76	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	San Francisco, Calif.	7-7-76	7-21-76
687-76	Supv. Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	San Diego, Calif.	7-7-76	7-21-76
688-76	Engineering Tech.	GS-11	NOS	Miami, Fla.	7-7-76	7-28-76
689-76	Geologist	GS-14	ERL	Boulder, Colo.	7-7-76	7-31-76
558-76 (Amended)	Administrative Tech. (10 positions)	GS-2 to GS-5	HDQS	Washington, D.C. and field locations	7-7-76	

Pay Allotments

You are reminded that, as an employee, you have the right to allot a portion of your pay to a bank, savings and loan association, or credit union for deposit into a savings or shares account bearing your name. NOAA is, in general, not interested in what use of the funds might be authorized by you; however, it is your individual responsibility to check that the correct amount is being deducted regularly and that the financial institution is using the funds as authorized. Errors and abuses should be reported promptly; but there is no substitute for individual good judgement when authorizing an allotment.

Allotments to financial organizations may be made by completing Standard Form 1198, "Request By Employee for Allotment of Pay for Credit to Savings Account with a Financial Organization," (financial organization must sign the form also) and submitting it to the NOAA Finance Division, Personnel Services Accounting Branch, AD561, Rockville, Maryland, 20852.

FLSA Appeals

A new system of appeals of agency actions taken under the Fair Labor Standards Act has been instituted by the Civil Service Commission. Appellants may now seek redress directly from the CSC although it is urged that Agency review be sought first. Full particulars are not yet available but will be the subject of an article in Personnel Perspective at the earliest date possible.

5% Pay Cap Supported

The House and Senate agreed to the 5 percent 'cap' on Federal salary increases this October, as proposed by President Ford.

The 'cap' on salary increases is derived from the pay panel appointed by President Ford and headed by Vice President Rockefeller. Full comparability under the Federal Comparability Act of 1970 would have meant an over 11 percent raise. It was also recommended that Federal blue-collar workers receive an average increase of 3.4 percent this year.

Illness "Insurance"

The average Government employee could not afford to buy sickness and accident insurance that would pay his or her full salary for a year and a half at, say, age 50.

But that is exactly what sick leave can offer if he or she conserves it for use in a real emergency. The legitimate use of sick leave of 1951 is wise and is encouraged. If any employee is fortunate, however, and can save sick leave and permit it to accumulate, his or her benefits mount as follows:

- 10 years - 130 days or 1040 hours
- 15 years - 195 days or 1500 hours
- 20 years - 200 days or 2080 hours
- 25 years - 325 days or 2600 hours
- 30 years - 390 days or 3120 hours

As one gets older, extended illness is more likely to strike. Used conservatively, sick leave "insurance" will give benefits you otherwise would not have.

Another advantage of conserving your sick leave is that your accumulated sick leave at time of retirement will give you additional credits and add to your annuity.

We are not all blessed with good health. But those of us who are should remember - sickness often strikes suddenly and without warning. Recovery from lengthy illness is difficult enough without having the additional worry of meeting regular expenses. Your sick leave "insurance" will soften the financial blow and relieve you of worry that might otherwise impede your recovery.

One day, perhaps when you least expect, your sick leave "insurance" may prove invaluable. It will pay off in dollars - and sense.

NOAA Form 53-1, Request for Training

Many employees and supervisors are continuing to use an obsolete edition of NOAA Form 53-1, "Request For Training." The correct edition to use is dated 1-74. Effective July 1, 1976, only this edition will be accepted in Personnel Offices for processing. Accuracy in completing the required coded items on the Form 53-1 is absolutely essential, since this information is processed into NOAA's Automated Data Processing system as a permanent record for each employee. Inaccurate or missing coded information on this form can lead to improper credit or no credit at all for the training. Also, employees are reminded that any changes such as cancellation, rescheduling or substitution of the trainee from the original submission should be reported immediately to the Career Development Branch, AD42, Washington Area employees, and to the servicing Personnel Office for field employees.



Participants in the NOAA Corps Recruiting Officers Conference held at NOAA Headquarters in Rockville, Md., June 21-23 were (seated, from left) Capt. Miller J. Tonkel; Lt. Edward E. Seymour, Jr.; R. Adm. Harley D. Nygren, Director, NOAA Corps; Lt. (jg) David C. Jarrett, Pacific Marine Center recruiter; Cdr. Ralph J. Land, Chief, Commissioned Personnel Division; (standing, from left) Lt. Wayne F. Turnadiff, outgoing Mid-Continent recruiter; Lt. (jg) Karen L. Pascuti, Assistant Training Officer; Lt. Andrew A. Armstrong, Mid-Continent recruiter; Lt. Michael C. Meyer, Assistant Training Officer; and Lt. George W. Jamerson, Atlantic Marine Center recruiter.

Whale Conservation Advanced *(Continued from page 1)*

duced by almost 6,000 from last year's quotas of 32,000 animals. This reduction is all the more significant because it involved reduced quotas on the largest whales such as the sperm, fin, sei and bryde's.

The new quota levels are the lowest in the history of the Commission. For the first time, all commercially harvested whales are under IWC quotas. Fin whales in the southern hemisphere, regarded as being the most depleted of those being commercially harvested, have been placed under total protection with the inclusion of the last area of the Antarctic Ocean in which catches of such whales were allowed prior to this year. Some increases in the quotas of Minke whales, the smallest of the great whales and hitherto relatively unexploited, were agreed to.

This year's meeting reaffirmed the management procedure which governs the conservation and taking of whales agreed to last year, when a procedure was adopted as a compromise between those nations which desired a total cessation of commercial whaling, such as the United States, Mexico, France, Argentina, and New Zealand, and

those that wish to continue commercial whaling to provide a source of food and material. Reaffirmation of this procedure represented a key decision by the Commission to strengthen its program of whale conservation.

In spite of the efforts of the Commission to encourage the participation of non-member whaling countries in its work, the whale catch by these countries which operate outside the international regulations established by the Commission continues to represent a problem, weakening international conservation measures. These countries are Portugal, Chile, Spain, Peru, South Korea and Somalia. Resolutions were adopted by the Whaling Commission specifically directed at these countries.

New NACOA Members Appointed *(Continued from page 1)*

dent for Research, University of Arizona, Tucson. He succeeds Dr. Charles Hosler, Jr., whose term has expired.

—Dr. Leonard J. Langfelder, of Cary, N.C., Professor of Civil Engineering and Director of Center for Marine and Coastal Studies, North Carolina State University, Raleigh. He succeeds Perkins Bass, whose term has expired.

—John A. McWilliam, of Toledo, Ohio, General Manager and Chief Executive Officer, Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority. He succeeds Clement Tillion, whose term has expired.

—Oliver L. Peacock, Jr., of Ft. Pierce, Fla., President and General Manager, Peacock Fruit and Cattle Corporation, and Director, Florida Wildlife Federation. He succeeds Dr. Donald B. Rice, Jr., whose term has expired.

—Jim Reardon, of Homer, Alaska, Outdoors Editor of *Alaska Magazine*. He succeeds Elmer P. Wheaton, whose term has expired.

—Dr. Kenneth C. Spengler, of Arlington, Mass., Executive Di-

Instrument Calibration Services Memorandum of Agreement Signed

NOAA has signed a memo of understanding with the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office (NAVOCEANO) under which, effective July 1, NAVOCEANO began providing oceanographic instrument calibration services at the National Space Technology Laboratories at Bay St. Louis, Miss.

The Gulf Regional Calibration Center (GRCC) of the National Ocean Survey's National Oceanographic Instrumentation Center has been providing calibration services to the community, in addition to supporting the marine and atmospheric calibration requirements of the NOAA Data Buoy Office, which is also located at Bay St. Louis.

GRCC has been utilizing a multi-million dollar calibration and test facility designed for marine and atmospheric instrumentation calibration that was established at NSTL in 1971 by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Economic and other factors dictate that this modern, state-of-the-art equipment be utilized by NAVOCEANO, whose personnel are being relocated at Bay St. Louis. NAVOCEANO's calibration services will also be available to the marine community.

NOAA will provide engineering assistance to train Navy personnel in the calibration of the instruments not normally utilized

by Navy, and will assist in the establishment of a Naval Oceanographic Office liaison with the Center's present customers.

The Navy will assure the quality of its instrument calibrations. Measurements will be traceable to the National Bureau of Standards through the Navy Metrology Calibration program, and to recognized international standards.

NOAA-5 Launch

(Continued from page 1)

one-half years and one and one-half years in orbit, respectively, are deteriorating from the harsh environmental conditions 900 miles (1440 kilometers) in space.

The orbit projected for the new spacecraft will let it scan the entire globe twice every 24 hours. It will move westward slightly on each orbit so that at any given location on the Equator the satellite will cross it headed southbound at 8:30 a.m., local time, and northbound at 8:30 p.m.

The launch of NOAA-5 will maintain an operational satellite system begun some 10 years ago that today provides regular global observations of cloud cover, snow and ice, and the sea surface for an ever-increasing variety of uses.

Initially, the polar-orbiting spacecraft was used to provide meteorologists with additional information from which to make weather forecasts, but throughout the years other uses of the visual and infrared images have been found by the National Environmental Satellite Service.

Satellite pictures have helped in the control of locusts in Africa, provided information on ice in the Great Lakes and around Alaska, and been at least partly responsible for saving thousands of lives by early detection and tracking of hurricanes and tropical storms.

More recently, data from the polar-orbiting satellites have been put to use by the U.S. Coast Guard and the Civil Air Patrol in their search and rescue missions; by tuna and salmon fishermen off the West Coast in their searches for more productive fishing grounds; and by planners in predicting how much water from snow melt in the mountains and higher elevations will flow into rivers, streams and reservoirs.

The spacecraft manufacturer, RCA, has had 24 polar-orbiting satellites of this general type successfully launched since 1960, a number of them research and development spacecraft operated by NASA. During that time, the satellites have returned some three million views of the world's weather to earth, and since 1966 no major storm has gone unobserved by them.

NOVAC CARES!

HELP NOVAC HELP OTHERS!

noaa week

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

Computer Model Mimics Hydrologic Cycle of World

Two Environmental Research Laboratories scientists have developed a mathematical model of atmospheric circulation that simulates the seasonal changes in the movement of water through the global environment. With such a model, scientists can manipulate conditions like sea surface temperature to single out the factors that affect precipitation.

Working toward the ultimate goal of predicting weather and climate, scientists at ERL's Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory in Princeton, N.J., are developing and refining computer models of the atmosphere and its components. The hydrologic cycle—moisture's round-trip excursion through rainfall, streams, oceans, evaporation, clouds, and back to rain—is one of the main ingredients of weather and climate, and one of the most difficult to predict. With an artificial earth that exists only as computer instructions based on physical laws, GFDL researchers will be able to conduct experiments to determine the effects on climate of mountains or changes in sea temperature and carbon dioxide concentrations.

Drs. Syukuro Manabe and J. Leith Holloway, Jr., have succeeded in developing a model that, though simplified, does a satisfactory job of simulating the hydrologic cycle and climate. It already has been used to study the effects of sea surface temperature anomalies over the Arabian Sea on the Indian monsoons.

The model takes into account such factors as solar radiation, water vapor, and sea surface temperature, and the variations of these factors in time and space. To test their model, they allowed it to run through three artificial "years," and compared the results with observations in the real world.

Nautical Charts, Weather Information Essential for Boating Safety

addition of Loran-C lines of position for long range navigation to over 100 nautical charts since the program was launched a year ago.

The National Ocean Survey has updated and printed new editions of approximately 550 nautical charts; published four new charts, one reconstructed chart and one new training chart; extended the limits of two charts; added traffic separation schemes implemented by the U.S. Coast Guard to separate inbound and outbound traffic to some charts; and added safety fairways to others.

The NOS marine centers in Norfolk, Va., and Seattle, Wash., are sponsoring Cooperative Charting and Chart Updating

EDS Participates In Workshop

Members of the Environmental Data Service Environmental Science Information Center (ESIC) recently participated in a day-long comprehensive workshop called Interactive Computer Information Systems for Every Citizen. Approximately 250 persons attended the workshop, which was sponsored by the Federal City College and held at George Washington University. ESIC's participation included two 30-minute presentations, an exhibit of EDS information products and services, and basic instruction on searching online data bases for approximately 60 attendees.

The workshop program was geared to beginning professionals in media/librarianship/information science, as well as to the more experienced professional. ESIC personnel who contributed to the workshop were Dr. Joseph F. Caponio, James Stear, Delores Reese, Elizabeth McElroy, Elwynda Chapman, and Barbara Miller.

OSU \$1,550,000 Sea Grant

monid aquaculture, including aspects of fish pathology, husbandry, economics, law, and nutrition."

Under this year's grant, OSU's fisheries biologists will track and evaluate previous years' releases of chum salmon fry into Netarts Bay to perfect the school's "ocean ranching" techniques. Ocean ranching involves releasing young salmon through streams into the ocean, and harvesting them when they return to their home streams three or four years later.

Surplus eggs and sperm from the project will be supplied to commercial hatcheries in the Northwest to help them establish their own stocks and systems for more efficient harvesting of returning salmon.

Biologists, economists, and oceanographers will work on a wide variety of fisheries management projects, including a study

Seminars for leaders of the U.S. Power Squadrons and U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary to equip them better for volunteer investigations in support of the nationwide chart correction programs.

The National Weather Service prepares forecasts for shore areas of the U.S. every six hours, more often when conditions change rapidly. Covering specific coastal areas, such as Block Island, R.I., to Manasquan, N.J., when strong winds or hazardous seas are anticipated, the forecasts include statements of the degree of hazard and areas where warning signals will be displayed. Similar forecasts and warnings are issued for the Great Lakes and many inland lakes, reservoirs and waterways.

Five States Awarded CZM Grants

Grants awarded by the Office of Coastal Zone Management to assist states in development of their coastal management programs that were announced this week were:

—A \$551,017 grant to North Carolina, to which the State will add \$275,509 in non-Federal matching funds. The money will be used to work on solutions to such problems as maintaining the coastal environment while permitting economic development in the area; protecting water quality and prevention of pollution; providing adequate shoreline recreational opportunities; and minimizing the impact of agribusiness activities on coastal resources.

—An amended grant to Oregon which will allow it to receive an additional \$547,135. Under the revised grant terms, the State will add \$273,568 in matching funds. In amending the grant, originally made in March for \$350,000, OCZM extended the time Oregon will have to finish developing its coastal management program. The State, which

has already submitted a draft of its program to OCZM for Federal review, has received nearly \$1.5 million in three annual grants and has added approximately \$750,000 in matching funds.

—To Michigan, a \$436,308 grant, its third from OCZM, to which the State will add \$218,154 in State matching funds. Since Michigan began its program, OCZM has awarded it nearly \$1.2 million, and the State has added about \$584,000. The year's work program will involve completing the ongoing development of a draft management program for Federal review and approval and continuing to conduct supporting activities. Sub-tasks will include preparing economic impact statements, refining data collection for implementation of the State Shorelands Act, and mapping the coastal boundary.

—\$337,000 to New Jersey, to help the State's Department of Environmental Protection determine and prepare for the onshore effects of offshore oil and gas production. Studies concerning Outer Continental Shelf energy exploration and development will be conducted, and on-going studies in this area will be monitored, reviewed and assisted by the State. Industry siting requirements will be studied and a close look taken at energy facility operations, including contingency and legal planning for malfunctioning of the energy production systems.

—A \$292,000 grant to Pennsylvania, which will add \$146,000 in non-Federal funds, to build a program of balanced, prudent use of its two coastal areas—the Lake Erie coast and the tidal estuary in the Lower Delaware River. A portion of the grant will be used to determine physical, social, and economic effects of Outer Continental Shelf leasing and energy production, and provide policy guidance and advice for decision-making in the Delaware Estuary Coastal Zone.

Benjamin Bodison Dies

Benjamin F. Bodison, Budget Analyst in the Budget Execution Branch of the Integration and Control Division of the Office of Programs and Budget at NOAA Headquarters in Rockville, Md., died on July 4. He had been with NOAA and its predecessor agencies since 1961, and served earlier in the U.S. Army. His Federal service totaled 19 years.

He is survived by his wife, Dorothea, and two children, Brian and Stephanie.

In a growing number of shore areas, weather information can now be received through VHF-FM radio stations operated by the NWS. The more than 60 stations along the coastal areas are on the air continuously, repeating taped weather messages every four to six minutes, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Tapes are updated periodically, usually every two to three hours, and revised also to meet fast-changing weather. Special receivers or tuners are required since the weather forecasts are made on 162.40, 162.475, and 162.55 MHz.

As a supplement to NOAA Weather Radio, the U.S. Coast Guard broadcasts the NWS forecast four times a day from sta-

tions strategically positioned on the Nation's coast line. It also has 54 stations broadcasting with short-range VHF-FM radio transmitters. Other information available to the mariner is from the National Bureau of Standards time signals which are broadcast world wide over its stations WWV (Ft. Collins, Colo.) and WWVH (Kauai, Hawaii).

The National Marine Fisheries Service will make available again to commercial fishing vessels safety placards on how to deal with emergency problems at sea.



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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