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| JOB NO NC 1-370-77-1 | |
| DATE RECEIVED SEP 2 1976 | |
| NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY | |
| In accordance with the provisions of 44 U.S.C. 3303a the disposal request, including amendments, is approved except for items that may be stamped "disposal not approved" or "withdrawn" in column 10 | |
| WITHDRAWN | |
| Date | Archivist of the United States |

TO: **GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE, WASHINGTON, DC 20408**

1. FROM (AGENCY OR ESTABLISHMENT)
Department of Commerce

2. MAJOR SUBDIVISION
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

3. MINOR SUBDIVISION
EDS: Nat. Geophysical & Solar-Terrestrial Data Center

| | |
|---|---|
| 4. NAME OF PERSON WITH WHOM TO CONFER Peter Donald Jiron, Mgmt. Analyst, or Walter V. Barbash, Chief, Mgt. Ser. Br. | 5. TEL. EXT 443-8594 443-8571 |
|---|---|

6. CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE

I hereby certify that I am authorized to act for this agency in matters pertaining to the disposal of the agency's records; that the records proposed for disposal in this Request of 2 page(s) are not now needed for the business of this agency or will not be needed after the retention periods specified.

- A** Request for immediate disposal.
- B** Request for disposal after a specified period of time or request for permanent retention.

| | | |
|---------|---|--|
| C. DATE | D. SIGNATURE OF AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE Ivy V. Parr | E. TITLE Departmental Records Management Officer |
|---------|---|--|

| 7. ITEM NO. | 8. DESCRIPTION OF ITEM (With Inclusive Dates or Retention Periods) | 9. SAMPLE OR JOB NO. | 10. ACTION TAKEN |
|-------------|--|----------------------|------------------|
| | <p>THIS CERTIFIES THAT THE RECORDS DESCRIBED ON THIS FORM SHALL BE MICROFILMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS SET FORTH IN 41 CFR 101-11.504 AND THAT THE SILVER ORIGINAL MICROFILM NEGATIVE PLUS TWO POSITIVE COPIES OF EACH MICROFILM WHICH IS A SILVER POSITIVE COPY SHALL BE OFFERED TO THE FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER AND ARCHIVES, DENVER, COLORADO.</p> <p>The attached schedule describes records received and maintained at the National Geophysical and Solar Terrestrial Data Center, Boulder, Colorado</p> <p>Item 4.a. replaces II-NNA-1300 item 126 Item 6.a. further defined by NRDS 20 item 32a Item 8.a. replaces II-NNA-1300 item 125 Item 8.c. further identified by NRD20 item 32a Item 9 replaces II-NNA-1300 item 122 Item 10 replaces II-NNA-1300 item 123 Item 11.a. replaces II-NNA-1300 item 124 Item 11.b. further defined by NRDS 20 item 32a Item 16 replaces II-NNA-1300 item 127 Item 17 replaces II-NNA-1300 item 128 and further defined by NRDS 20 item 32a Item 18 replaces II-NNA-1300 item 129</p> | | WITHDRAWN |

REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO DISPOSE OF RECORDS—Continuation Sheet

| 7. ITEM NO. | 8. DESCRIPTION OF ITEM (WITH INCLUSIVE DATES OR RETENTION PERIODS) | 9. SAMPLE OR JOB NO. | 10. ACTION TAKEN |
|----------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Item 19 | replaces II-NNA-1300 item 130 | | |
| Item 20 | replaces II-NNA-1300 item 131 | | |
| Item 21 | replaces II-NNA-1300 item 149 | | |
| Item 22 | replaces II-NNA-1300 item 145 | | |
| Item 23 | replaces II-NNA-1300 item 146 | | |
| Item 24 | replaces II-NNA-1300 item 147 | | |
| Item 25 | replaces II-NNA-1300 item 148 | | |
| Item 27 | replaces II-NNA-1300 item 144 | | |
| Item 28 | further defined by NRDS 20 item 32a | | |
| Item 29 | further defined by NRDS 20 item 32a | | |
| Item 30 | further defined by NRDS 20 item 32a | | |
| Item 36 | replaces II-NNA-1300 item 142 | | |
| Item 37 | replaces II-NNA-1300 item 136 | | |
| Item 38 | replaces II-NAA-1300 item 137, 138, 139 and 140 | | |
| Item 39 | replaces II-NNA-1300 item 135 | | |
| Item 40-Aa | further defined by NRDS 20 item 32a | | |
| Item 41a | further defined by NRDS 20 item 32a | | |
| Item 42 | replaces II-NNA-1300 item 134 | | |

Cancelled 10-17-77

| | DESCRIPTION OF RECORDS | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| | <p>U.S. Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Environmental Data Service National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center, Boulder, Colorado</p> <p>The National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center (NGSDC) is the repository for environmental data from the fields of seismology, marine geology and geophysics, geomagnetism, solar activity, interplanetary phenomena, the ionosphere, cosmic rays, aurorae and airglow which is received from other agencies of the Federal Government, state agencies, academic institutions, private companies, and foreign sources including government and non-government organizations. Most of the data received falls into the data series of seismology, Geomagnetic Main Field, Marine Geology and Geophysics and Solar-Terrestrial Physics</p> <p>World Data Center A, for Seismology World Data Center A, for Solar-Terrestrial Physics World Data Center A, for Solid-Earth Geophysics</p> <p>World Data Centers A (WDC-A), Seismology, Solar-Terrestrial Physics, and Solid-Earth Geophysics are a number of World Data Center subcenters established by international agreement to catalogue, archive, and exchange data gathered during the IGY-IGC period (1957-59) and subsequently continued indefinitely under the auspices of the International Council of Scientific Unions. Host countries fund the operations of subcenters located within their boundaries. WDC-A, Seismology, Solar-Terrestrial</p> | <p><i>Cancelled 10-17-77</i></p> | <p>I. GENERAL RECORDS- ITEMS 1-3</p> <p><u>SOLID EARTH RECORDS:</u></p> <p>II. SEISMOLOGY RECORDS- ITEMS 4-15</p> <p>III. GEOMAGNETIC MAIN FIELD RECORDS ITEMS 16-27</p> <p>IV. MARINE GEOLOGY and GEOPHYSICS RECORDS ITEMS 28-35</p> <p><u>SOLAR-TERRESTRIAL PHYSICS RECORDS:</u></p> <p>V. GEOMAGNETIC VARIATION DATA ITEMS 36-42</p> <p>VI. AURORAL DATA- ITEM 43</p> <p>VII. SOLAR and INTERPLANETARY PHENOMENA OBSERVATIONAL DATA- ITEM 44</p> <p>VIII. IONOSPHERIC RECORDS- ITEMS 45-48</p> <p>IX. AERONOMY DATA, INCLUDING AIRGLOW-49</p> <p>X. COSMIC RAY DATA - ITEM 50</p> <p>XI. MISCELLANEOUS DATA - ITEM 51</p> |

and the WDC-C centers
located in Western
Europe and Asia

| ITEM NUMBER | DESCRIPTION OF RECORDS | DISPOSITION AUTHORITY | DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS |
|-------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| | <p>Physics, and Solid-Earth Geophysics receives data from worldwide sources and exchanges data with WDC-B located in Moscow, NGSDC provides administrative support for WDC-A, Seismology, Solar-Terrestrial Physics, and Solid Earth Geophysics.</p> <p>In general this schedule calls for the disposal of the paper records after microfilming if the film is of good quality with a security copy stored elsewhere and if the paper records are the property of the Data Center. Only about 5% of all data received is collected by NOAA, with about 35% received from other US agencies and universities and about 60% received from foreign organizations. Much of this material is simply loaned to the Data Center for microfilming then returned.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GENERAL RECORDS</p> <p>1. <u>Data Requests.</u> Records include original correspondence and copies of invoices. Record copy of invoices are sent to the NOAA Field Finance Office.</p> <p>2. <u>Invalid or Non-readable Data.</u> Records received that are of no scientific or historical value because of poor or absent documentation or because the data are invalid or non-readable.</p> <p>3. <u>Duplicate Data Files:</u> Machine listings, publications, and manuscript data sheets superseded by up-dated or other data reports received for inclusion in the WDC-A holdings.</p> | | <p>Destroy 3 years after monies have been collected.</p> <p>Destroy after 30 days, except in the case of time-series data whole early interval must be accounted for in the data set.</p> <p>Destroy when obsolete or superseded.</p> |

RECORDS DISPOSITION SCHEDULE

| ITEM NUMBER | DESCRIPTION OF RECORDS | DISPOSITION AUTHORITY | DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------|---|
| 4. | <p style="text-align: center;">SEISMOLOGY RECORDS</p> <p><u>Seismograms</u> - These are drum-wound sheets on which are automatically recorded in continuous graphic form by the seismograph the earth's movements and vibrations of all types. These are interpreted and studied to learn more of the characteristics of the various types of earth vibrations caused by earthquakes, storms, other natural phenomena, and those caused by man. NGSDC receives some 300,000 seismograms per year from about 150 earthquake-monitoring stations. Of these 300,000 seismograms, 230,000 are loaned to NGSDC where they are microfilmed and the original manuscript seismograms returned to offering stations. All other seismograms are also microfilmed and the originals transferred to the U. S. Geological Survey.</p> <p>a. <u>Original Seismograms</u> (to be filmed or currently being stored in FRCs)</p> <p>b. <u>Microfilmed Seismograms</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 70mm 1000 ft. station year roll 2. 70mm chips of each seismogram 3. 35mm 1000 ft. rolls (.station year) | <p>II-NNA-1300 item 126</p> | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive. Destroy when no longer needed for research or reference purposes. Destroy when no longer needed for research or reference purposes.</p> |

| ITEM NUMBER | DESCRIPTION OF RECORDS | DISPOSITION AUTHORITY | DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| 5. | <p><u>Unique Seismological Data from the People's Republic of China.</u></p> <p>a. <u>Preliminary Seismological Report of the Central Station, Peking and Auxiliary Stations (1960-65 inclusive).</u> Earthquake arrival times and epicenters recorded at as many as 13 stations in the People's Republic of China. Also included are station locations and standard instrumental response characteristics. About 950 pages. In English.</p> <p>b. <u>Chinese Seismological Station Reports (1971, 1972, 1973).</u> Earthquake arrival times and epicenters recorded at as many as 17 stations in the People's Republic of China. Also included is a list of stations and plots of instrumental characteristics. About 250-400 pages each bulletin. Some Chinese text.</p> <p>c. <u>Monthly Earthquake observation Report for Peking Station.</u> Lists phase arrival times and magnitudes. About four pages each. Text in Chinese.</p> <p>d. <u>Catalog of Chinese Earthquakes.</u> Published in 1970. Covers from 1177 B.C. to 1949 A.D. Dates, epicenters, magnitudes, intensities at various locations, descriptive material on damage and effects and isoseismal sketches. 359 pages. Text in Chinese. Title page, table of contents, and preface translated. Original document is on deposit at the Library of East Asian Research Center, Harvard University.</p> <p>e. <u>Copies of Seismograms for stations in the People's Republic of China.</u> Earthquakes of November 8 and 18 1971. Twelve station days, three components each. Stations are Peking, Pootow, Lhass, Nanking, Seh-Shan, Wuchang, Urumchi, and Sian.</p> | | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> |
| RECORDS DISPOSITION SCHEDULE | | | |

| ITEM NUMBER | DESCRIPTION OF RECORDS | DISPOSITION AUTHORITY | DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS |
|-------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| 6. | <p><u>Earthquake Data File</u> contains data on earthquakes throughout the world for the period 1900 to the present. Historical U.S. earthquakes are included for the period 1638-1899. It contains over 105,000 locations of earthquakes, known or suspected explosions and associated collapse phenomena, coal bumps, rock hursts, quarry blasts, and other earth disturbances recorded world-wide by seismographs.</p> <p>a. <u>Scientific Master Tape File</u>. Searches of the entire file may be made of the following parameters, singly or in combination: date, origin time, geographic locations, depth, magnitude, intensity, and others. The complete file is available on magnetic tape in either of two versions: 1) a chronological sort; 2) a geographical sort according to 10° Marsden Squares and subdivided in 1° Marsden Squares. The tapes can be furnished in 7-track or 9-track made, 556, 800, or 1600 6pi.</p> <p>b. <u>Complete data file on 16mm microfilm.</u></p> | NRDS 20 <i>Item 32a</i> | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> |
| 7. | <p><u>Earthquake Reports</u></p> <p><u>The Preliminary Determination of Epicenters Monthly Listing and Earthquake Data Report (bi-weekly)</u> published by NOAA and predecessor agencies through May 1973 and by USGC from June 1973 to the present, are chronological listings of world-wide earthquakes. The Preliminary Determination of Epicenters Monthly Listing contains for each event the date of occurrence origin time, geographic location, epicentral region, felt and damage data, focal depth, magnitude, and the number of seismic stations used in computing each epicenter. It is the official source of earthquake epicenter data used and referred to by</p> | | |

| ITEM NUMBER | DESCRIPTION OF RECORDS | DISPOSITION AUTHORITY | DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS |
|--------------------|--|---|--|
| 7. <i>cont.</i> | <p>scientists world wide. The earthquake Data Report, a biweekly compilation of data used in compiling the above listing contains station arrival times, individual distances, azimuths, and travel time residuals.</p> <p>16 mm microfilm</p> | | Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive. |
| 8. | <p>(Accelerograms) <u>Strong-Motion Records</u> produced by the National Strong-Motion Instrumentation Network, which is operated by the USGS. These are special types of seismograms made during the progress of an earthquake by an accelerograph and displacement meters of several types which remain on standby until activated by strong earthquake vibrations. In contrast to observatory seismographs they have magnifications of up to one million and can record moderate earthquakes occurring throughout the world. Strong-Motion instruments are located in seismic areas in anticipation of the extremely large motions of nearby earthquakes.</p> <p>a. Original Paper Records</p> <p>b. Microfilmed Copies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 70mm 1000 ft. station year rolls 2. 35mm 1000 ft. station year rolls 3. 70mm chips of original accelerograph records <p>c. <u>Digitized Data (Scientific Master Tapes)</u> Approximately 400 of the most important U.S. records have been digitized, translating the analog records into the time and acceleration for each of the three orthogonal components. The complete file is available on six (7 or 9 track) magnetic tapes.</p> | <p>II-NNA-130a <i>item 125</i></p> <p>NRDS 20 <i>item 32a</i></p> | <p>Transfer to the USGS after microfilm has been verified.</p> <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> <p>Destroy when no longer needed for research or reference purposes.</p> <p>Destroy when no longer needed for research or reference purposes.</p> <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> |

| ITEM NUMBER | DESCRIPTION OF RECORDS | DISPOSITION AUTHORITY | DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS |
|-------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| 9. | <p><u>Seismogram Interpretation Records</u> These are cards ^{and tapes} to which information from the seismogram is transcribed. The information listed includes the name and location of the station, phase, type, and arrival time of the vibration wave at the station. These data are published.</p> | II-NNA-1300 Item 122 | Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive. |
| 10. | <p><u>Epicerter Data Sheets.</u> These are forms on which are transcribed data from a number of stations regarding a single particular earthquake, such as the principal earthquake vibration wavier as recorded by stations throughout the world. By computation of the wave characteristics, the location of the earthquake can often be determined. However insome cases, the locations of the quakes cannot be determined because of inaccurate or incomplete reports. As such, these records have no value, and are disposable when the computations fail to disclose the quake's location. NGSDC has in the past collected these data but does not now.</p> <p>a. Reports on located quakes</p> <p>b. Incomplete reports or reports on unlocated quakes.</p> | II-NNA-1300 Item 123 | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> <p>Destroy 30 days after non-determination of quake's location.</p> |
| 11. | <p><u>Earthquake Intensity Data File.</u></p> <p><u>Non-Instrumental Reports.</u> This is a documentation file used in maintaining the earthquake history of the U.S. and territories and in compiling the publication "U.S. Earthquakes." It consists of both record and non-record material including newspaper clippings, questionnaire canvass reports, correspondence, and narrative reports of quakes experienced, and other miscillaneous and related material.</p> | II-NNA-1300 Item 124 | Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive. |

RECORDS DISPOSITION SCHEDULE

| ITEM NUMBER | DESCRIPTION OF RECORDS | DISPOSITION AUTHORITY | DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS |
|--------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | <p>b. <u>Scientific Master Tape file</u>. Contains information on how earthquakes were felt in cities throughout the United States. This file represents a digitized version of the publication, "U.S. Earthquakes."</p> | NRDS 20 Item 32a | Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive. |
| 12. | <u>Earthquake and Tsunami Damage Photographs</u> | | Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive. |
| 13. | <u>Station Bulletins</u> . Monthly or annual publications listing data derived from seismograms. | | Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive. |
| 14. | <u>Volcanology Records</u> . Includes data on active volcanos from prehistoric times to the present. Includes historical photographs. | | Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive. |
| 15. | <u>Gray Literature File</u> . Contains data not duplicated in scientific publications or available through the library system. | | Destroy when superseded or obsolete. |
| GEOMAGNETIC MAIN FIELD RECORDS | | | |
| 16. | <u>Compass Data for Nautical Charts</u> : This file consists of index cards and is used as a working file for placing compass data on nautical charts. Listed data includes the chart number, scale, title, and compass data such as declination, annual change, etc. | 11-NNA-1300 Item 127 | Destroy 10 years after being replaced by new cards. |
| 17. | <u>Field Data File</u> . This is a reference file used to give the values of the magnetic elements for purpose of chart construction and general information. It contains both record and non-record material related to magnetic stations throughout the world. Included in this file are various magnetic charts, lists of stations, with the magnetic values observed thereon and the dates. | primarily on magnetic tape 11-NNA-1300 Item 128 NRDS 20 Item 32a. | Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive. |

RECORDS DISPOSITION SCHEDULE

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|-------------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 18. | <p><u>Observatory Curves.</u> These are plotted graphs which show on a yearly basis the values of the magnetic dip, declination, and horizontal intensity.</p> | <p>II-NNA-1300 Item 129</p> | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> |
| 19. | <p><u>Computer Listing Sheets.</u> These are tabulations consisting of three types:</p> <p>a. Field Data Sheets which list the station or source of data, geographic position, observed values, date of observations, and other data.</p> <p>b. Reduction Sheets which contain data necessary for the reduction to true values of the magnetic elements; and</p> <p>c. Meaning Sheets which give the mean values for the various magnetic elements. These data are reduced and correlated and plotted on charts to indicate isogonic, isoclinic, and <i>isodynamic</i> lines.</p> | <p>II-NNA-1300 Item 130</p> | <p>Destroy when 10 years old.</p> |
| 20. | <p><u>Instrument Calibration Records.</u> These are records used in determining the instrumental constants such as temperature and induction coefficient. These constants are applied in standardizing the instruments by making the corrections to the observed base line values to obtain the true base line values. These records are of several types and include related computation forms.</p> | <p>II-NNA-1300 Item 131</p> | <p>Permanent. Transfer to the appropriate Federal Archives and Records Center when 3 years old. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> |

RECORDS DISPOSITION SCHEDULE

| ITEM NUMBER | DESCRIPTION OF RECORDS | DISPOSITION AUTHORITY | DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------|---|
| 21. | <p><u>Compass Rose Survey Cahiers.</u> These records are created as a result of detailed surveys of the declination in a specific area such as airfields, etc., for the purpose of standardizing and calibrating aircraft compasses and compensating for the errors on the various headings. The cahiers contain charts showing the position of the compass rose in relation to the area; table of listings of declination observations at a number of points within the area, which are later transcribed to a graphic report of the declinations; various time records, descriptions and computations records, narrative reports for the project relating to transportation, preparations, testing, etc.</p> | <p>II-NNA-1300 Item 149</p> | <p>Permanent. Transfer to the appropriate Federal Archives and Records after publication of data. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> |
| 22. | <p><u>Index of Results.</u> These are cards listing the history of the magnetic elements of each station obtained by observation over a period of years, and the corrected and reduced values of these elements. These data are published.</p> | <p>II-NNA-1300 Item 145</p> | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> |
| 23. | <p><u>Index to Standardizations.</u> This index consists of several types of cards which are a history of the magnetic corrections made for the purpose of standardizing the instruments.</p> <p>a. Blue cards. Place in "Magnetic Station Description File, item 26", when 1 year old.</p> <p>b. White Cards.</p> | <p>II-NNA-1300 Item 146</p> | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> |
| 24. | <p><u>Computation of Magnetic Declination.</u> Showing Secular Changes. These are forms on which are listed and computed the changes in magnetic declination over the year for a particular point. These data are transcribed to the "Index of Results", item 22.</p> | <p>II-NNA-1300 Item 147</p> | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> <p>Destroy when 1 month old.</p> |

RECORDS DISPOSITION SCHEDULE

| ITEM NUMBER | DESCRIPTION OF RECORDS | DISPOSITION AUTHORITY | DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS |
|-------------|---|---------------------------------|--|
| 25. | <p><u>Airborne Magnetometer Survey Cahiers.</u> These records are assembled by project and relate to magnetic studies made by airborne instruments, by means of which large areas may be surveyed quickly. These surveys are made to determine the directions and/or intensities of the various magnetic elements present above the earth. The cahiers usually contain the following: annotated flight charts, which show the areas covered and the courses flown, magnetometer tapes on which are recorded in continuous graphic form the magnetic elements together with auxiliary information necessary to apply corrections and various computation forms and sheets on which are transcribed the data from the graphs for the determination of the true values of the magnetic elements. The end result is a tabulation giving the directions and intensities of the magnetic field at points along the curve flown. Some records relating to active projects in this series are presently classified.</p> | <p>II-NNA-1300 Item 148</p> | <p>Permanent. Transfer to the appropriate Federal Archives and Records Center after publication of data.</p> |
| 26. | <p><u>Magnetic "Stations" Site Descriptions Files.</u> A magnetic station is a marked point on the ground where the magnetic and true meridians have been determined accurately, thus making it possible to determine the index correction of a surveyor's compass. Several thousand of these stations have been established throughout the United States. The site description tells where the station is, how it is marked, and gives true azimuths of several prominent objects.</p> | | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> |

| ITEM NUMBER | DESCRIPTION OF RECORDS | DISPOSITION AUTHORITY | DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 27 | <p><u>Field Survey Cahiers</u>. These cahiers contain the original observation sheets resulting from occupation of field stations for the purpose of measuring one or more elements of the earth's magnetic field. They may also contain station descriptions, bearings of prominent objects, and observations for determination of geographic position.</p> | <p>II-NNA-1300 item 144</p> | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> |
| MARINE GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS RECORDS | | | |
| 28 | <p><u>Multichannel Common Depth Point (CDP) Seismic Reflection Data</u>. As part of a program by the U.S. Geological survey to gain a better understanding of the general geologic framework of the Continental Shelf, Slope, and Rise and its relationship to onshore geology and to help assess the petroleum potential of the Continental Margin, a number of multichannel common depth point (CDP) seismic reflection lines will be collected from the Atlantic, Pacific, and Alaskan coastal areas over the next several years. The NGSD will serve as the agency to make these data available for general use as they are released by the USGS.</p> <p>a. Digital tapes.</p> <p>b. Stacked sections (including velocity profiles and shot point location listings).</p> | <p>NRDS 20 item 32a</p> | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> |
| 29 | <p><u>Ship-Track Profiles of Geophysical data of the observed geophysical parameters -- magnetic, gravity, and bathymetry, and seismic reflection.</u></p> <p>a. Magnetic tape.</p> <p>b. Original strip charts on microfilm.</p> | <p>NRDS 20 item 32a</p> | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> |

RECORDS DISPOSITION SCHEDULE

| ITEM NUMBER | DESCRIPTION OF RECORDS | DISPOSITION AUTHORITY | DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS |
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| 30 | <p><u>Digitized navigational data</u> supplied to NGSDC by most federal agencies and academic institutions engaged in marine geophysical surveys. At the present time more than two million trackmiles of data are available and the file is continuously updated as more data are received. Large scale plots of cruise tracklines can be produced to show where underway marine geophysical data have been taken.</p> | NRDS 20 item 32a | Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive. |
| 31 | <p><u>Mareographic data.</u> Consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. From stations whose records show a perceptible tsunami height: copies of mareograms showing a tsunami for a period of 7 hours before and continuing for the entire period in which the tsunami is detectable. b. From stations whose records do not show a perceptible tsunami height: a negative report. c. On a voluntary basis: any available tsunami tide gauge data in digitized format. d. Station Descriptions of stations and equipment with all information necessary for the scientific analysis of data. | | Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive. |
| 32 | <u>Bottom Photographs.</u> | | Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive. |
| 33 | <u>Bottom Sample Data.</u> | | Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive. |
| 34 | <u>Heat Flow Data.</u> | | Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive. |
| 35 | <p><u>Digitized Soundings and associated data</u> received by the National Ocean Survey through their nautical charting and bathymetric project. NOS gives copy to the National Archives.</p> | | Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive. |

RECORDS DISPOSITION SCHEDULE

| ITEM NUMBER | DESCRIPTION OF RECORDS | DISPOSITION AUTHORITY | DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS | |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | <p style="text-align: center;">SOLAR-TERRESTRIAL PHYSICS RECORDS</p> <p>GEOMAGNETIC VARIATION DATA</p> <p><u>Magnetograms</u>. These are graphic records made automatically and continuously by a magnetograph. They are records of the variation of the earth's magnetic field at each observation point. They show the variation of the declination and the horizontal and vertical intensity of the magnetic forces. Included with the magnetograms are time records, tables of baseline and scale values, and magnetograph operation logs. These items are microfilmed along with the magnetograms. The magnetograms have many uses ranging from locating early survey lines and bringing them up to date, to applications of research of the earth's environment.</p> <p>a. <u>Original records</u>. Current practice is to transfer to the U.S. Geological Survey after microfilming. Some older records are retained by the Center.</p> <p>b. <u>35 mm. microfilm</u>.</p> | II-NNA-1300 item 142 | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> | |
| | 37 | <p><u>Geomagnetic Hourly Values</u> are prepared from the magnetograms either by manual scaling or by automated digitizing techniques. These data are archived as observatory publications, listings on paper, microfilm copies, or on magnetic tape. As resources permit the Center is converting paper records to microfilm or magnetic tape.</p> | II-NNA-1300 item 136 | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> |
| | 38 | <p><u>Geomagnetic magnetograph calibration computation records and Absolute Determination Records for</u></p> | II-NNA-1300 items 137, 138, 139 + 140 | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> |
| | <p>RECORDS DISPOSITION SCHEDULE</p> | | | |

| ITEM NUMBER | DESCRIPTION OF RECORDS | DISPOSITION AUTHORITY | DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS |
|-------------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 39 | <p>for recent years are held by the U.S. Geological Survey. Some old records are held by the Center.</p> <p><u>Magnetic Activity Indices.</u> These are many types of indices, each designed to indicate specific phenomena. Indices for all time periods are widely used for many kinds of technology and research. Some indices are routinely published; other held in paper format, on microfilm or on magnetic tape.</p> | <p>IT-NNA-1300 item 135</p> | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> |
| 40 | <p>The Center digitizes selected magnetograms to convert the analog records to digital values at 1 or 2.5 minute time resolution. These digital data, on magnetic tape, are used for a variety of purposes such as for preparing AE indices, producing common-scale magnetograms, generating hourly values, and for a wide variety of research applications such as deriving equivalent ionospheric and magnetospheric current systems.</p> | | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> |
| 40-A | <p><u>Magnetograms Reduced to Common Scale.</u> Magnetograms replotted to common amplitude and time scales are often used in studies of selected geomagnetic storms or events. They are an aid to identify and illustrate significant points of many kinds of analyses.</p> <p>a. <u>Digital records</u> in computer format and on paper.</p> <p>b. <u>35 mm. microfilm.</u></p> | <p>NRDS 20 Item 32a</p> | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> |

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| 40-8. | <p>The AE index is derived from the magnetograms from a selected network of auroral zone geomagnetic stations (usually eleven) well distributed in longitude. The analog magnetograms are digitized at 2.5 minute intervals; only the H component is used for AE. The monthly quiet-time level is subtracted from the individual values of H. The resulting values of H from the 11 observatories are compared for each data interval and the most positive deviation is designated AU, the most negative is AL, their difference is AE and their mean is AO. Thus for each data interval the indices represent the extreme variations in H. The AE index at the 2.5 minute data interval illustrates and measures sub-storm activity. The hourly (and daily) averages are measures of overall geomagnetic disturbance. The 2.5 minute AE indices (mostly 11-station indices denoted AE(11)) have been produced for each of the years 1966-1973, and will be produced for subsequent years.</p> <p>a. The data in the above reports are also available on magnetic tape, 7 channel, 556 6pi.</p> <p>b. Indices AE, AO, AU, AL and hourly averages of each. one magnetic tape/year.</p> <p>c. Microfilm graphs - one 35mm. reel (365 frames/year)</p> | | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive</p> |

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| <p>40-B. <i>cont.</i></p> | <p>d. In addition are intermediary 2.5-minute data products:</p> <p>1. ΔH for individual stations used for AE index derivation. One year's data for the 11 stations is contained on two magnetic tapes.</p> <p>2. Relative values of H, D, and Z components for individual stations used for AE derivation, usually 11 stations. Three station years on one <i>magnetic tape.</i></p> | | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> |
| <p>41.</p> | <p><u>Geomagnetic magnetic pulsation (magnetospheric micropulsation) data.</u> These data are the observations from several stations in the Western Hemisphere and Antarctica during the period from 1963 to the present. Pulsation data have been used in the study of a number of phenomena of the magnetosphere and the ionosphere (particle injection, field line mapping, substorms, current systems, auroral activity, absorption, etc.) Solar activity strongly influences pulsations.</p> <p>a. Main body of these data are on <u>audio-frequency FM magnetic tapes.</u></p> <p>b. <u>N-S geomagnetic field pulsation strip charts</u> are recorded at rates of 3 or 6 inches per hour.</p> | <p>NRDS 20 <i>Item 32a</i></p> | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> |

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| 42. | <p><u>Principal Magnetic Storms.</u> This is a monthly report of the principal magnetic storms. Listed are the observer, date, beginning and end of storm period, degree and magnitude of activity, and the ranges of activity for the magnetic elements.</p> | II-NNA-1300 item 134 | Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when 15 years old. |
| 43. | <p><u>Auroral Data.</u> NGSDC receives auroral data from ground observatories worldwide and from earth orbiting satellites. These data include all sky camera synoptic observations, visual observations, patrol spectrographs, scanning or patrol photometer data, radio and radar observations, auroral imagery and precipitating electron data. The bulk of these records consist of the auroral imagery and precipitating electron data.</p> <p>a. <u>Auroral Imagery.</u> The USAF satellites are in sun-synchronous orbits of 99° inclination, with altitudes between 815 and 850 km and orbital periods of about 102 minutes. The satellite auroral imagery systems are sensitive in the wavelength range 4,000-11,000 Å, peaking at about 8,000 Å. Data are obtained from satellites in both dawn-dusk and noon-midnight orbits. The images telemetered from the satellite sensors show a nearly 3000 km wide strip of the earth. The geographic positions of auroral forms can be determined by means of automatically recorded ephemeris information along with coordinate grids, and by ground features indicated by lights or moonlit terrain, when visible. NGSDC microfilms the original auroral imagery onto 35 mm microfilm.</p> | | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> |

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| 43. cont'd | <p>b. <u>Precipitating Electron Data.</u> The electron data are in counts per second with a sampling interval of one second. They are organized by time with geographic and corrected geomagnetic coordinates. These data are primarily on magnetic tape but some of the early data are on computer printouts only.</p> | | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> |
| 44. | <p><u>Solar and Interplanetary Phenomena Observational Data</u> are gathered from ground stations worldwide and from earth orbiting satellites. These records are comprised of observational reports and optical, x-ray, and different spectral wavelength photographs or tracings. The data on these records include solar flares, solar flare associated observational data, sunspots, solar magnetic fields, calcium plages, optical observations of the corona, total radio flux measurements, radio and radar maps of the solar disk, radio east-west scans of the solar disk, solar x-ray and UV background levels, energetic solar protons and solar electrons, solar wind, comet tails, interplanetary scintillations, zodiacal light, sporadic radio emissions from Jupiter, total solar radiation and interplanetary magnetic and electric fields. These data may be on paper, strip charts, magnetic tape, punch cards or film.</p> | | <p>Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive.</p> |

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| 45. | <p><u>Ionospheric Vertical Soundings</u> data from over 200 stations from the worldwide ionosode network include original filmed data of <u>groundbased (bottomside) ionograms and satellite (topside) ionograms</u>. Total accumulation of ionograms: 18 million feet on 35 mm film. Records also include data formats reduced from these ionograms such as electron density profiles, f-plots, and hourly value tabulations. These data may be on paper, magnetic tape or punched cards, and microfilm.</p> | | Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive. |
| 46. | <p><u>Other Ionospheric Phenomena Data</u>. NGSDC also receives observational data on ionospheric drifts, ionospheric absorption, ionospheric scintillations from satellite beacons, whistlers and VLF emissions, atmospheric radio noise, partial reflection data, back scatter, forward scatter, and other ionospheric phenomena or measurements. These data, for all times, are of permanent value for studies of ionospheric physics, the earth's environment and impact on man's activities. Data may be on paper, film, or in computer format.</p> | | Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive. |
| 47. | <p><u>Incoherent scatter radar observations</u>. Radar Installations that can make incoherent scatter observations are complex and extremely expensive to operate. Consequently, ionospheric Observations are not typically made on a routine basis, but rather during systematically pre-selected time periods, or on an "as needed" basis. The formats for incoherent scatter data can be graphical representations on paper, tabulations of data on paper, or digital data on magnetic tape. For most observatories signal-to-noise and autocorrelation function values have been converted to profiles of electron density, electron</p> | | Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive. |

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| 47. cont'd | temperature, and ion temperature versus height above the station. Other data parameters are also sometimes available from the incoherent scatter systems, namely ionospheric plasma drift velocity and ion composition. | | |
| 48. routine | <u>Riometer Data consisting of microfilmed original riometer strip charts.</u> The riometer (relative ionospheric opacity meter) is designed for sensitive measurements of ionospheric absorption by monitoring the power level of cosmic radio noise propagated through the ionosphere. Riometer data are typically used for studies of auroral absorption events, solar flare associated sudden cosmic noise absorption (SCNA) events and polar cap absorption (PCA) events. Data Center has riometer records from some 20 stations at high and midlatitudes for the years 1963-1972. Twelve stations now send records regularly. A station year of strip charts is reduced to about 100 feet of 35 mm microfilm. The paper records are destroyed after the microfilm has been verified. | | Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive. |
| 49. | <u>Aeronomy Data including Airglow.</u> These data of the physics and chemistry of the earth's upper atmosphere are used in ionospheric studies and are becoming increasingly important for studies of the environment of the earth. Data may be on film, paper, or on magnetic tape. | | Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive. |
| 50. | <u>Cosmic Ray Data.</u> These are data of galactic and solar cosmic rays as measured by any of a variety of sensors. These data show variations due to the cosmic ray sources as well as modulation effects due to variations in the earth's magnetosphere or the interplanetary medium. Data may be on magnetic tape or in paper formats. | | Permanent. Offer to the National Archives when inactive. |

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| 51. | <p><u>Miscellaneous Data Sets.</u> These are miscellaneous data sets which are of value to the broad area of Solar-Terrestrial Physics such as Noctilucent Cloud data and Atmospheric Ozone data. Some data sets cover interdisciplinary projects. Data formats may be paper, film, or computer format.</p> | | <p>FRC Archives should be reviewed periodically (5 years) until decision made to destroy or make permanent archive.</p> |