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## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA)

HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICES REVIEW PANEL

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PUBLIC MEETING

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THURSDAY
SEPTEMBER 18, 2014

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The Hydrographic Services Review Panel met in the Courtyard Marriott Grand Cypress Room, 125 Calhoun Street, Charleston, South Carolina, at 8:30 a.m., Scott Perkins, Chair, presiding.

## PRESENT

SCOTT R. PERKINS, HSRP Chair
WILLIAM HANSON, Vice Chair
RDML KENNETH BARBOR
RDML EVELYN FIELDS
DR. DAVID A. JAY
DR. GARY JEFFRESS
ED J. KELLY
DR. FRANK KUDRNA
CAROL LOCKHART
JOYCE E. MILLER
SUSAN SHINGLEDECKER
MATTHEW WELLSLAGER

## NON-VOTING MEMBERS PRESENT:

- ANDY ARMSTRONG, Center for Coastal and Ocean Mapping, University of New Hampshire
- JULIANA BLACKWELL, Director, National Geodetic Survey
- RICHARD EDWING, Director, Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services

## ALSO PRESENT

- RDML GERD F. GLANG, HSRP Designated Federal Official
- MICHAEL ASLAKSEN, Chief, Remote Sensing Division, National Geodetic Survey, NOAA
- PAUL BRADLEY, Policy Advisor, National Ocean Service, NOAA
- CAPTAIN (sel) RICK BRENNAN, Chief, Coast Survey Development Laboratory, NOAA
- RUSSELL CALLENDER, Ph.D., Deputy Assistant Administrator, National Ocean Service, NOAA
- TIFFANY HOUSE, Project Analyst, Remote Sensing Division, National Geodetic Survey, NOAA
- RACHEL MEDLEY, Chief, Customer Affairs Branch, OCS, NOAA
- LYNNE MERSFELDER-LEWIS, HSRP Coordinator CAPTAIN (USCG ret) RUSS PROCTOR, Chief, Navigation Services Division, OCS, NOAA
- KYLE WARD, Southeast Navigation Manager, NOAA
- KATHY WATSON, HSRP Coordinator
- DARREN WRIGHT, Maritime Services Program
  Manager, Center for the Operational
  Oceanographic Products and Services
  (CO-OPS)

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1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	8:32 a.m.
3	DAY 3 AGENDA AND RECAP OF DAY 2 PANEL
4	DISCUSSION
5	CHAIR PERKINS: Good morning.
6	Well, as we enter into the third day of the
7	HSRP here in Charleston, I'll take a few
8	minutes to recap on yesterday's presentations
9	and our charge in front of us to work towards
10	concluding with some solid draft
11	recommendations.
12	Margaret's remarks yesterday and
13	her challenging us to think about shallow
14	water and the national mapping strategy, Mike
15	and I talked a little bit about that there is
16	a plan for a coastal mapping strategy. So
17	when Mike gets back in the room, I asked him.
18	He's got a few slides that I think will be
19	informational for us on the framework for the
20	coastal mapping strategy.
21	Lynne and Tiffany and Kathy are
22	working to either send to us email or to have

1	for us handouts encapsulating the output from
2	the breakout sessions yesterday as well. Then
3	we'll have that in front of us to work from
4	and to consider in our deliberations.
5	Mike, are you plugged in? Almost?
6	I gave him a few minutes. I requested it two
7	minutes ago.
8	Does anyone have any initial
9	comments they want to make regarding a recap
10	of yesterday? Good, bad, ugly? All of the
11	above?
12	Okay. I did get some email
13	traffic last night from people that were
14	listening as well. So it's good to know that
15	the webinar piece, that piece of technology,
16	has been working and there have been people
17	listening and paying attention. I thought
18	that was encouraging.
19	MEMBER WELLSLAGER: Scott, while
20	they're doing that, what did some of the
21	conversations in the email indicate? Were
22	they happy with what was being done? Did they

1	have any positive?
2	CHAIR PERKINS: Yes, positive.
3	Nothing succinct that I can report in other
4	than they've been enjoying listening. It
5	sounds like you're working hard which I think
6	is true. We have been working hard.
7	MEMBER KELLY: Scott, just quick
8	as we're waiting for Mike.
9	CHAIR PERKINS: Yes please.
10	MEMBER KELLY: This is his first
11	rodeo. I guess I'm one and a half. So I'm
12	allowed to ask questions that might seem a
13	little bit inappropriate or naive. As far as
14	it goes with the public sessions is it
15	primarily our objective for us to see them or
16	for them to have a chance to see us or
17	something in the middle?
18	Because frankly, part of yesterday
19	there was a certain amount of duplicity that
20	was going on that we saw from the Port
21	Authority and from the Corps. We saw the very
22	same slides from some other people. And I'm

wondering if maybe did we need to see that or was it a good idea to let those people see us at that level, not just say the Jim Newsome level or working level so that they could understand what we can do for them.

purposes may have been better used either with internal discussion or perhaps reaching out to some other folks in the community. I'm just throwing that out there. Just very frankly, it was good to hear the Salty guy. But if I ever in my life really know where the Ashepoo Cutoff is, I'm going to shoot myself. I don't know if I needed to get that.

CHAIR PERKINS: We may still be on the public webinar.

MEMBER KELLY: Okay. I'm just saying I don't know if -- Just as far as the meetings themselves and just to clarify perhaps for me coming relatively new, if it's our intent to see or to be seen or some combination thereof.

CHAIR PERKINS: The intent is both bi-directional in that regard. It's to give the opportunity to observe and see how the panel is composed, what we're charged with and then the complete visibility through the website and the reporting out for them to see what our work product is.

attempted to do and what Kathy and I tried to put in place was that request in what maybe should have been a hard requirement to get those presentations in our hands and in a Board book or to have the opportunity to preview them and then have editorial control or censorship and eliminate the duplication.

With this many presentations, we recognize that there was a risk of having that crossover. And we did request that all of the presenters submit their materials in advance so that we could review them and try to avoid that if we put it out as a request and not a requirement. I think maybe there's an after-

action or an item we can learn there. Lynne and I have already discussed that of trying to change that mechanism so that we can filter that and hopefully solve that duplication item.

The time allotted for the presentations I think is very valuable. But, yes, as long as the fidelity of the content isn't the same thing. Point well made.

VICE-CHAIR HANSON: And I would add if we could ask the presenters to include a slide particularly at the end explaining what their request of the HSRP is, in other words, why you're here and what can we do for you. That serves two purposes. One is it focuses their presentation and also it requires them to look up a little bit about how NOAA HSRP actually is and our mission and focusing the work of the presentation other than pulling something out of their back pocket that they give every day.

CHAIR PERKINS: Good point.

1 VICE-CHAIR HANSON: And by the 2 way, Ed, when you probably make the cutoff, 3 you'll probably be in pretty good shape, hand behind your head, and just relax. 4 So it might 5 not be a bad thing. 6 (Laughter.) 7 All right. CHAIR PERKINS: The floor is yours, Mike. Thank you. 8 9 MR. ASLAKSEN: This was mentioned 10 a couple of times yesterday. Of course, I'm 11 not Jennifer Wozencraft. But this is a 12 presentation that was put together for the 13 briefing to the IWG, Ocean and Coastal Mapping 14 group. Next slide please. 15 And what this really is as what I 16 mentioned yesterday to Margaret, the national 17 coastal mapping strategy which has been worked 18 on pretty heavily for the last year and a half 19 and in fact unfortunately Dr. Chris Parrish 20 has left NOAA and went to Oregon State. But

this was most of his leadership to pull this

together.

21

22

But why was the IWG going after a national coastal plan? One was basically because we were from a national mapping standpoint and are the best organized at that time. So we leveraged that. But we did have the legislative mandate under the Ocean Coastal Mapping Act in 2009.

There is clearly a growing need for coastal mapping which really was kick-started with Sandy and the realization that we don't have this data that supports a lot of modeling. If you look at our charts, one of the biggest areas where we don't have data are shallow areas.

And then it leverages a lot of federal resources. And there are three main entities within this. It's USGS, NOAA and Army Corps that have these coastal mapping programs, but again, the map used many times.

The approach, again built on our current mapping coordination activities and this is really through the JALBTCX. You heard

that horrible acronym. But it is what it is
and it works.

I'm the lead for NOAA as far as that relationship with the Army Corps who is the chair of that group as well as the Navy and USGS. And our activities are very well coordinated in the data sharing. Much of the data the JALBTCX goes to the digital coast that you heard from Nicki yesterday. So there's some really good established relationships and procedures that are relayed that we take advantage of.

This is basically an aircraft that shows the acquisition type.

Again, run over the established relationship. We have very clear federal responsibilities. The Army Corps' mission is more about sediment transport. NOAA's is navigation. The GS is research and the Navy is from a defense standpoint. But collectively we've worked out day-to-day data collection standards that we can try to use

across those requirements. And then again there's a high priority data need. But pulling all the resources together, we do a pretty good job of trying to collect in this area.

Again, this speaks to why the IOCM folks really targeted this. It's all these players both private sector which is an important partner as well as the Federal capability. We've not only collected the data ourselves as a Federal capability or DoD capability, but also we leverage contract capability and have encouraged and grown that capacity.

I would say that as much collection is done by the Federal partners as is done by our private sector partners. And in some cases, we have really good models of go-co where we have government owned sensors operated by contractors and visa versa.

This is the last slide. This is the four main components of this plan. This

plan is out and I'll send it around to the membership for review to take a look at. But you've got the coordination activities.

There's a common specification matrix kind of broken down to virtual response, environmental mapping and then charting.

And it does have a whole life cycle approach. Under Ashley Chappell's leadership with the IOCM within NOAA, she's really pushed, really pushed, on how often do we need to resurvey, what type of moneys would take to do surveys and what the target really is of resurveying at least the lower 48 on a five year cycle, but then also approaching using this to do places like Alaska and Hawaii that are mapped less frequently.

And then again continuing what
we've always done at JALBTCX is look at what's
around the corner, what are the technologies
out there that we need to be evaluating and
then investing in. That's something that this
group has done pretty well. In fact, it's

1 what led NOAA to actually getting and 2 purchasing and flying and contracting 3 topopathy LiDAR. I went a little fast, sir, 4 but I think that's what you wanted. No, I just 5 CHAIR PERKINS: Yes. 6 thought that might help fill in the gaps. 7 heard about the coastal mapping strategy and 8 we didn't know what to do with that time slot 9 on the agenda this morning. 10 Yes, Gary. 11 MEMBER JEFFRESS: One of the 12 things that I failed to mention yesterday 13 afternoon after my little presentation looking 14 at the poor quality of the FEMA flight 15 insurance rate maps. Why aren't they using 16 digital coast? Why isn't FEMA using digital coast to make those maps look at least like 17 18 they're accurate rather than the childish 19 style that they use for the coast line? It would appear to be an 20 21 opportunity for the map used once many times. 2.2 So to leverage that.

1 CHAIR PERKINS: Yes. And I'm not 2 prepared to answer for FEMA. 3 Well, now that MEMBER JEFFRESS: 4 Juliana is a member of the TMAC. So there's 5 an opportunity. 6 CHAIR PERKINS: In a macro level, 7 I know they're moving away from flood mapping 8 to risk mapping. And in the process of moving 9 to risk mapping from the flood mapping, the 10 cartographic requirements for those maps have 11 changed and in their approach to delineating 12 In my part of the country there's been risk. 13 a lot of push and pull about the removal of 14 uncertified levees in flood or risk. They're 15 not flood protection structures. They're risk 16 reduction structures. At the removal of risk 17 reduction structures from the maps. 18 So highway embankments and 19 railroad grades and things that look and act 20 like levees or risk reduction structures, if 21 they're not certified by a civil engineer, 2.2 they're off the map. And the new risk

1	inundation contour, it's just like the
2	structures don't exist.
3	MEMBER JEFFRESS: It's just a
4	topographic accuracy. It's just not there.
5	CHAIR PERKINS: Well, I think that
6	in the new product it may be risk map. Do you
7	know Juliana?
8	MEMBER BLACKWELL: Juliana
9	Blackwell. This whole technical mapping
LO	advisory council is just getting underway.
L1	And it will be an opportunity to learn more
L2	about what FEMA's plans are and to make these
L3	recommendations to the FEMA administrator
L <b>4</b>	about the best way to establish mapping
L5	procedures and guidelines and how to improve
L6	the accuracy, the quality and the metrics for
L7	flood insurance rate maps as part of the
L8	charge to the Federal Advisory Committee to be
L9	able to do that and talk about things like map
20	maintenance.
21	I think in the past from my
22	experience with NGS and working with FEMA is

that they were using whatever data was available. And what I have heard from them in managing the height modernization program and working with FEMA through their map modernization initiative was more of the it's not their job to do that base mapping. It's their job to take whatever data is available and make it accessible to users so that they can use that information.

occurred over the past several years the understanding is more of we really need to have these things updated. But how do we do that? How do we coordinate it if it's not FEMA mission to do the base mapping per se? But how do we coordinate that so the new flood insurance rate maps and things that are produced are done in the most effective way and give you up-to-date heights rather than things that are just digitized, modernized and put out there even though the data itself is not accurate?

1	I think as we get into this
2	Technical Mapping Advisory Council charge and
3	look at these different components of it I
4	think a lot of these different types of things
5	are going to get discussed and hashed out.
6	Then there will be the recommendations that
7	come forth from the group from a private
8	sector perspective as well as from the
9	federal, state and local governments
10	perspective.
11	The group is made of 20 different
12	individuals, four Federal designees and then
13	the other 16 members are either state, local
14	and other Fed representatives. And then there
15	are eight basically private sector folks.
16	Maybe private sector is not exactly the right
17	word, but outside of the government entity
18	that will be coming together to help formulate
19	these recommendations with FEMA.
20	I'll be happy to give you more of

an update after we get more into the meat of

it. But I think it certainly is great

21

22

1 questions and things to continue to look at 2 how it's being done and what recommendations 3 can we as a group or as NOAA put forward to 4 FEMA to help make this a better program. 5 CHAIR PERKINS: Yes and maybe 6 that's part of a national mapping strategy 7 that Margaret mentioned to try and use the 8 best data available for all applications. 9 Okay. Juliana, do you 10 MEMBER BARBOR: 11 have a time frame where you think you'd like 12 to bring that forward? Would the next meeting 13 be too soon? 14 MEMBER BLACKWELL: The TMAC is 15 meeting for its first in-person the end of 16 So that's a pretty advanced September. 17 timeline as far as they plan to meet six times 18 in a year. There is a report, at least one 19 report, due annually and there actually may be 20 two reports that are due. 21 So I think it's going to be very 2.2 aggressive and a lot of work being done

1 getting up to speed on a lot of the background 2 that will be presented. I think by next meeting I'll certainly be inundated with 3 4 information about TMAC and mapping. So I'll 5 be happy to share that next time. 6 CHAIR PERKINS: Great. I think we 7 look forward to that. Frank. 8 MEMBER KUDRNA: Mike, I guess when you listed the Federal agencies involved I 9 10 recognized one you talked about were the ones 11 that actually do the mapping. But I would 12 imagine the EPA and Interior use an enormous 13 amount of shoreline maps for their properties 14 and regulatory functions or contractors. Is 15 that the case or is there involvement from 16 them? 17 MR. ASLAKSEN: Correct. They're 18 primarily from the USGS and the coastal 19 program within the USGS that centers itself 20 out of St. Pete. They do a lot more with the contracting to collect those data for their 21 22 They do have a research level purposes.

1	system.
2	I think Interior is well
3	represented from the standpoint. And of
4	course all big users of our shoreline product
5	as well. And there's been a lot more depth in
6	interagency for using a consistent shoreline
7	primarily to NOAA because lots of folks are
8	doing different things.
9	But EPA, again we do reach out
10	from the intercoastal mapping standpoint to
11	other agencies as much as we can. But I've
12	not seen or really had table from the coastal
13	mapping standpoint. Doesn't mean I'm not
14	using the data. But as far as requirements,
15	I don't think we hear too much from them.
16	CHAIR PERKINS: All right. Paul,
17	are you prepared to roll early?
18	DR. BRADLEY: Yes. Thank you.
19	CHAIR PERKINS: I see nothing
20	wrong with getting ahead of the schedule.
21	NOAA/NOS CONGRESSIONAL AND BUDGET UPDATE
22	DR. BRADLEY: Good morning. It's

been I guess about a year and a half since my last budget and congressional update. So I've got a bit of talking to do. But I'll try to keep it to the highlights and leave time for questions.

We have two budget years to talk about and Fiscal Year 14 is about to come to a close. But I don't know that you've really seen a lot of the numbers that we've been looking at for what we actually received in 14. So we'll talk about that.

And then what's happening with FY
15 which as you know starts in a couple of
weeks. And we get to have funding for that
year.

And then there's been a lot of activity on the Hill despite inactivity in terms of an actual outcome. But we've been busy up on Capitol Hill. And there's a bit of legislation out there that you should be aware of. I've talked about it last May, but I'll just do a little recap.

Then we've also been busy working with other Federal agencies in D.C. So you should be aware of some of those activities, too.

Here is the budget trend for the National Ocean Service between Fiscal Year 2010 and FY 2015. Everything except 2015 is what we actually received or what we provided for in our spend plan after we got an appropriation.

The orange bars represent our operations, research and facilities or ORF.

And the blue is PAC which is procurement, acquisition and construction. Don't worry too much about the difference there between the two.

But the obvious trend here is life was pretty tough for NOS between 2010 and 2013. It's not atypical of the rest of the Federal Government. But it's a 20 percent decrease in the NOS budget over those few years. That's kind of a tough hit for the

1 agency.

And then you see since 2013 which was the sequestration year we've started an upward trend again which obviously speaks to a recovering economy. The Federal budget is doing a little bit better than they were in that sequestration year.

But I think it also speaks to the messaging the NOS has been doing both within the agency, within the Administration and on the Hill. We're doing a good job telling the story and they're recognizing the value of NOS.

I believe my boss, Glenn, briefed you on the new NOS budget structure in that May meeting. And if you don't recall, the National Ocean Service budget is broken into three subprograms.

The one that you're most interested in is the Navigation, Observations and Positioning which includes the three offices that you know of as Navigation

1 Services. And it also includes the Integrated 2 Ocean Observing System or IOOS. There's also Coastal Science and Assessment which includes 3 things like our National Centers for Coastal 4 5 Ocean Science (NCCOS) and the Office of 6 Response and Restoration which do oil spill 7 response and other hazardous spill responses 8 as well as things like marine debris. And then Ocean and Coastal 9 10 Management and Services, you're familiar with 11 Coastal Services Center. Margaret spoke here 12 yesterday. The Office of Ocean Coastal 13 Resource Management, those are finally 14 completing a merger and they'll now be called 15 the Office of Coastal Management (OCM). this also includes sanctuaries. 16 17 It looks like the right of this 18 might get a little bit cut off. If you could 19 move that over to the left side, we might be able to see those numbers a little bit better. 20 21 These are three buckets broken 2.2 Within that NOS budget restructuring, we out.

used to have 20 individual budget lines or these white individual lines here. We used to have 20 of those in the NOS budget.

restructuring so that we could provide a little more focus on the true priorities within NOS so that it didn't seem like we were just a collection of disparate parts. The goal is to reduce the size of our budget structure so that we could provide that focus. And then we also could provide some flexibility to the agency so that in tough budget years like 2013 we have a little bit more flexibility to make sure we're meeting our highest priorities and goals.

A few things I want to point out here. The first column is 2014. I couldn't squeeze 2013 on here so you could see the change from the 13 sequestration to 14. But the difference was somewhere in the ball park of \$20-\$25 million for all of NOS that we got back in 2014.

1	Congress has supported the budget
2	restructuring. From this point forward, this
3	is the budget structure that you'll see from
4	the National Ocean Service.
5	In general, 2014 was a better year
6	for NOS than 2013 because we didn't have
7	sequestration to deal with. And I'll get into
8	the one exception to that.
9	There was the budget deal in
LO	Congress. The Congress finally could come to
L1	some agreement in terms of how they wanted to
L2	set the overall funding cap for the Federal
L3	Government. And they agreed on a number for
L4	2014 and 2015.
L5	So that provided us the window of
L6	opportunity to actually get an appropriation
L7	in 14. And that's the still the magic number
L8	going forward for 2015. We'll see how that
L9	plays out on the Hill.
20	Let's see. I'll move. That's for
21	all NOS. I'm not going to get into all the
22	numbers here because I just want to focus on

the one program that you're most interested in, Nav, Obs, and Positioning, said program. You'll recall that the former NOS

budget had mapping and charting base. It had shoreline mapping. It had hydrographic research and technology. It had addressed survey backlog. All of those were the budget lines that more or less got wrapped up into this, geodetic services, tide and currents base. All of those are now kind of wrapped up into this Nav, Obs, and Positioning line.

The exception were things that go out the door. So this also includes the NOAA IOOS program budget. The money that goes out the door, big pots of money that go out the door, were identified separately. So Hydro Survey Priorities is our new name for Address Survey Backlog. And IOOS Regional Observations are the money that the IOOS program puts out the door to the 11 or 12 regional associations.

The one exception I talked about

between the Fiscal Year 13 to Fiscal Year 14 is the Hydro Survey Priorities or Address Survey Backlog. In FY 13 with sequestration, that number was just a little over \$25 million. And it's the one budget line in all of NOS that actually saw a decrease from FY 13 to FY 14 instead of about a five to ten percent increase.

So I think that's notable even though we haven't seen a rebound really since then. It's crept up a little bit, but for the most part that \$25 million is now the new base number for Hydro Survey Priorities. In 2010, it was \$31.2 million. So that line has gone down 20 percent since 2010.

I wanted to point out that take
that as a contrast for this external funding
for the IOOS Regional Program. In 2010, that
line was at \$14.5 million. So in the same
amount of time that the Hydro Survey
contracting line has gone down 20 percent, the
IOOS Regional Observations funding has

1 doubled. I have some thoughts on that, but I 2 point it out more as an observation than 3 anything else. Let's look at 2015. 4 The 5 President's budget was held to -- Because of 6 that budget deal, the President couldn't put 7 forward to Congress some big fat budget after 8 the Congress had just said, "Okay. Here's the number that we're working with for 2014-2015." 9 10 So the President was working with a limited 11 ceiling. 12 That's why basically OMB funded us 13 at roughly the same level that we got in 2014. 14 There were a few increases and a notable one 15 is a \$4 million increase for Topopathy LiDAR 16 and a \$1 million increase for Marine Sensor 17 Development under the IOOS Regional 18 Observation slot. 19 There were some other NOS increases in the 2015 President's budget. 20 21 of them was resilience grants. There was 2.2 another one that looked at extramural coastal

1 research under the NCCOS program. 2 Looking at the House CJS, not bad I mean normally the President's 3 4 budget goes to the Hill and the House says, 5 "Yeah, that's nice." And they drop it down 6 \$20 or so million. 7 This time they actually funded us -- at least for this line, for all of NOS, I 8 think they were about \$20 million under the 9 10 President's budget. They didn't like things 11 like the resilience grants that go out to the 12 regions. And they weren't crazy about the 13 extramural research we wanted to put out to 14 universities. 15 But they did like our Nav, Obs and 16 Positioning programs. So you see that funding 17 held pretty close to what we requested. 18 I don't know that the difference there is 19 anything noteworthy. 20 This bill, the House Commerce, 21 Justice, and Science Subcommittee, put it 2.2 through the committee back in the spring. It

passed the full committee. It passed the

House in May. And then it just sat there

because they couldn't work their way through

all 12 Appropriations bills. So that's there.

I meant to say before getting into the budget this is a bit of historical fiction. So I give you all this stuff that actually did happen, but the outcome is that we don't really know if any of it will come true.

The Senate mark on the Commerce,

Justice, and Science side of the Senate, they

tend to really look favorably on NOS. Their

budget tends to be higher than what the

President requests or at least higher than

what the House provides. And that held true,

although it's all really close which is a good

thing for us.

They essentially met the

President's budget with a few exceptions that

I wanted to point out. There's a perennial

earmark and I know it's not truly an earmark

now that those don't exist anymore. But there's a \$4 million regional geospatial modeling grant program that was added. And that for the most part comprises the difference you see there between the \$192 million and the \$196 million.

That tends to be \$4 million every year. \$300,000 of that was set aside to establish a new ocean coastal mapping center. So there was some report language within the Senate CJS bill that says, "NOAA shall use \$300,000 to establish a new ocean coastal mapping center in another part of the country and it should be established at an institute of higher education."

Then I believe it's Senator

Murkowski that put that extra \$250,000 very

generously into the hydro survey priorities

line. There is some report language in the

CJS bill as well that calls for a report, NOAA

to put together a report on its Arctic

Hydrographic Surveying Program.

And we've briefed -- as I'll mentioned in a minute, we briefed Senator Murkowski's staff on the work that we've been doing up in Alaska and the Arctic. Too bad Lawson can't be here to tell us about how important that is.

The only other thing I'll mention from the Senate was there were PORTS language in there. So I know some external partners put a big push on the Senate side to try to get PORTS funding in there. The best they could really do was some language that said, "Within these numbers the tides and currents program gets \$5.5 million for PORTS," which is sort of what they spend on the in-kind services that 24/7 data management, quality assurance, product development, technology development, things like that.

The bill did recognize PORTS as an important program. We recognize that some funding is already provided. And the bottom line was we encourage the President to request

funding for the full operational costs
associated with PORTS in the future.

2.2

so the reality - that's all the fiction, the reality is that the Congress although they have all this great work leading up to actual appropriation in the spring and summer they couldn't get any of it over the finish line. So they're faced with having to do another continuing resolution that passed the House yesterday. They expect it to pass the Senate today. So it will be signed into law by the President probably by the end of this week.

Basically, we just get the same amount. If you're not familiar with budget-speak, continuing resolution just means you get what you got last year. They put in some anomalies, very few anomalies, to that.

For example, the satellite part of NOAA gets a free card to spend their money at their leisure as opposed to at a predetermined rate. So we tend to not be able to

spend as quickly as we want to. This continuing resolution will give the satellite program the flexibility they need to maintain their launch schedule. That's an example of how they work some tweaks into it.

But we'll get what we got last year at least until December. The continuing resolution runs until December 11th. And then it's anyone's guess what they'll do from there.

One option is a full-year continuing resolution that will just keep us at what we've got until the end of 2015, next September. Another option is that they just kick the can down the road to the new Congress. We've got a big election coming up. So who knows how the Congress will change in November. And the new people coming on might feel like, "Well, I'd kind of like to wait and have my crack at the budget. So let's push this continuing resolution until March and then we can think about how we want to fund

1 the Federal Government in March." 2 Of course, another option is that they do an omnibus sometime in December. 3 That's been thrown out there as an option, 4 5 that the Appropriations staff work hard over 6 the next couple months. 7 Congress is on break at the end of 8 this week by the way so they can focus on the election. So they'll be back sometime in the 9 10 middle of November. And then they get a few 11 short weeks before the holidays to figure out 12 what they want to do for funding for the rest 13 of 2015. So stay tuned. It should become 14 interesting. 15 Then I don't have a good track 16 record for how the other parts of NOAA do. 17 And I know you're interested in that. It's 18 something I can work on and get back to you. 19 But I want to at least show you how NOS does 20 within the NOAA pie and you see it pulled out 21 there in blue.

The biggest chunk is obviously the

1	satellite program. And then the weather
2	service, OAR, the research component of NOAA,
3	and then fisheries and then program support
4	which are things like OMAO and the
5	Headquarters operations.
6	So legislation - how am I doing
7	on time? I want to leave time for questions.
8	I know I had 10 minutes extra. So that's
9	good.
10	CHAIR PERKINS: Yes. No, you're
11	great.
12	DR. BRADLEY: Okay. Good. So
13	legislation, I've mentioned these things
14	before but I'll run through them quickly.
15	Hydrographic Services Improvement
16	under the foundational authority for the
17	programs that you're familiar with expired in
18	2013. What that means is that we still have
19	the authority to do the work. It just means
20	we don't have an authorization of
21	appropriations.
22	I think the Coastal Zone

Management Act authorization expired 20 years ago. So it doesn't mean a whole lot that your authorization lapses. It's fairly common.

It's nice to have, though. So we continue to work with the Hill to pursue that and make sure they're aware of the authority and make sure they're aware of the importance of the program. We care more that they recognize the value of the programs than they focus on the legislation anyways.

Congressman Young from Alaska introduced a reauthorization bill for HSIA in the spring of 2013. Admiral Glang testified on that and IOOS reauthorization bill in June of 2013.

The bill is fairly simple. It has a couple of changes. So it reauthorizes the programs for four or five more years, puts some strict funding caps on that. It doesn't give us this great head room to get more appropriations, although that really doesn't mean much. It's kind of monopoly money when

1 you talk about authorizations. 2 There were a couple of changes in there. They called for GAO to do a cost 3 4 comparison study between NOAA's fleet, hydrographic surveying and the private sector. 5 6 It set a limit of overhead on the hydrographic 7 survey priorities or the address survey 8 backlog line of five percent. So we can't 9 spend more than that on any in-house needs we 10 have in order to support contracting and apply 11 data to charts and that sort of thing and then 12 the reauthorization of appropriations. 13 Those were the three changes there 14 we testified on and shared some of our 15 concerns with those provisions. And it hasn't 16 moved since then. They haven't done a mark-It hasn't made it out of subcommittee. 17 18 So there hasn't been a whole lot of momentum 19 to push that or the IOOS Reauthorization Act over the finish line. 20 21 No activity in the Senate. 2.2 They're kind of aware of it, but not really

that motivated to take it up.

2.2

Ocean and Coastal Mapping
Integration Act, I'll call it the IOCM Act.
It's a little easier than the acronym. That authorization expires next year. So we're starting to mention to the Hill that we've got this really good IOCM Act that expires next year. We look forward to working with you and would be happy to share some thoughts for what we see for that program going forward.

We had a good briefing with the House Natural Resources majority staff to make them more aware of some of the IOCM's success stories. This is what we've been working with in the interagency world. This is what we've been doing within NOAA. We think that we've got some really good progress to show.

I was there and they were concerned if we're doing enough in terms of Federal coordination of geospatial activities.

And our story was yes, especially considering the funding for IOCM program.

1 I think we've made some good 2 It's not a sprint. progress. It's a 3 And that was the message that we marathon. 4 shared with them. But we'll continue to look 5 at that for next year. 6 Digital Coast Act, you learned 7 about Digital Coast yesterday. There is an 8 act that received a lot of support from the external Digital Coast partners, the National 9 10 Association of Counties, the Nature 11 Conservancy and the other partners. The MAPPS 12 group pushed it as well on the Hill. They were involved. 13 14 They've got a lot of folks aware 15 and interested in Digital Coast which is 16 It got a lot of support on the Hill. 17 There was some interest in introducing 18 legislation. Congressman Ruppersberger from 19 Maryland introduced it in the House side. 20 had some concerns with that. 21 The Senate side took it up and 2.2 Senator Baldwin is reported to be introducing

it today in the Senate. And they made some good changes to it from the House side so that some of those concerns were relieved.

But I see it as a great
integration into the IOCM Act. It's a good
example of IOCM at work. You heard from
Nicki. It's about taking data that are out
there being collected for primary missions and
building it into a repository or providing
access so that those data are -- anyway you
can find the data -- discoverable. Yes, it
sounds so much better. And it provides some
great integrated decision support tools.

example of IOCM at work. I think that we can work with the Congress next year to maybe integrate those two pieces of legislation so that we're working in tandem. We don't have a Digital Coast Act telling us to do these sorts of things and then IOCM Act telling us to do the same sorts of things, but in a different way. Then it's not really clear how

1 the two work together. So that's been our focus. 2 Let's make sure that we're moving 3 forward smartly on both of those efforts. 4 Then the last one I'll just 5 mention briefly, Map It Once, Use It Many 6 Times Act. This is something that MAPPS' 7 It would call for organization supports. 8 wholesale reorganization of Federal geospatial activities. Much of NOAA's geospatial however 9 10 you define those would move to a new agency in 11 DOI, as would geospatial activities of USDA 12 and USGS. They would move to this new entity 13 within DOI. 14 So it's a concern for us right off 15 It has about four committees of 16 jurisdiction. They did have a hearing in the 17 House Natural Resources Subcommittee, not the 18 one that has jurisdiction over NOAA, but a 19 separate one. 20 But the folks in our subcommittee 21 were kind of interested in our thoughts on it.

I think they wanted to take a look at that

versus IOCM Act and figure out how we're doing it now and would this be better than what we have. And our sense was a resounding, "No, I think we're making good progress." We haven't seen any more activity on that since the House hearing.

Again, legislation is out there.

Folks are interested in NOAA's programs.

They're just not really pushing anything over the finish line.

We've been up to the Hill a lot.

I've talked about the legislation. We've done
a number of briefings just to make folks on
the Hill more aware of what NOS does and what
the navigation programs in particular do.

So just to run through some of those things in particular. Senator Murkowski recently after I mentioned the Appropriations Bill and the report language, his staff was really interested in getting a briefing on the hydrographic surveying that we do in Alaska and the Arctic in particular. Admiral Glang

and Jeff Ferguson from Coast Survey went up
there and gave her staff a really good
briefing of these are all the activities which
are actually pretty impressive considering the
funding that we do have for those programs and
diversity of priorities that we have to
balance. Gave a briefing on all the work that
we have up there and that we have planned for
the next year or two.

And we gave a similar briefing to Senator Begich, the staff from Senator Cantwell, and staff from Senate Commerce Majority. I think they really appreciate that information and recognize that NOAA is doing the best it can in the Arctic with the resources we have.

Senate Commerce Minority, we sent
them a press release on the awarding of
contracts to the eight contract organizations
for hydrographic surveying. This was the five
year contract award that was notified some
time in the summer. They are interested in

learning a little bit more about the work that we do with hydrosurvey -- with private sector contractors, on hydrographic surveying.

So we went up there and talked to them a little bit about this is the process that we use in order to evaluate contractors who apply for those contracts. And this is how we award those contracts, how we work with them to award task orders and kind of that whole soup-to-nuts process.

We also provided some informational briefings to Senate Commerce Majority, House Natural Resources Majority, as I mentioned already, and Senator Baldwin on HSIA, the IOCM Act and Digital Coast Act.

Just to talk a little bit more about what these authorities do, why they're so important to NOAA. Digital Coast Act is kind of a newbie in there, so thinking a little bit about the things that I have already mentioned in terms of integrating those together. And then the House Natural Resources briefing that

1 I mentioned already.

2.2

These are Holly and Russell briefings I want to talk about. All the other ones were me going up there with Admiral Glang or other staff from Coast Survey, for example. So these are some briefings that Holly and Russell have done. There's a Senate Oceans Caucus that was really interested in our Ocean and Coastal Observing programs and where those are now and where we see them going in the future. Holly gave them a really good presentation to that Oceans Caucus staff on that issue.

And then my office has gotten

Holly and Russell up to the Hill a few times

over the year. We reserve a chunk of time on

their calendars. Then we go through an effort

to identify some of the members of Congress

that we think we can really build a

relationship with and can be champions for

NOS. So we've made an effort to get up to the

Hill and visit with some of these key members.

1	I threw some of those on there. I
2	think there are more. But these are some of
3	the big hitters. You can see them there.
4	They're all coastal districts, coastal states.
5	They tend to be key members because they're
6	either on our Authorization Committee or
7	they're an appropriater.
8	For all these briefings the format
9	that we tend to go with, Holly and Russell

that we tend to go with, Holly and Russell wanted to go up there with their priorities. We have coastal intelligence, coastal resilience, place-based conservative and talk to them about these priorities and the work that NOAA does in support of those priorities. And that's the main focus.

But in doing so, they bring up a short list of activities in the district or the state that they want the member to be aware of that helps tell that story. Within my office, we really put a big effort into providing some of those stories.

With Congresswoman Bonamici from

Oregon, for example, who is the Ranking Member of the House Science Subcommittee, we sent her up there with some information about the Columbia River PORTS system and how that system really works well with the local stakeholders to provide high efficiency of cargo loading. And the same for Senator Booker.

There is a recurring theme. A lot of these places tend to have a port. So we went through the effort to develop a one-pager that's kind of standard template on the front page. And on the back side we can customize it to show them the individual systems.

It's got a map of all the different stations and sensors. It's got some data plots to show you what you saw from Captain Cameron yesterday, what water levels are actually doing versus the predictions.

And in instances where that's high, that means you've got more draft than you expected. So maybe you could load a little more cargo.

When it's low, you've got to be careful you don't hit the bottom.

Air gap data, the story there is obvious. So we try to bring some of that data up to the Hill to say, "This is what's actually existing in your state and your district and this is how your stakeholders are using it in order to support maritime commerce in the state and in the region." I think it's a really powerful message.

We've talked about chart updates, hydro surveys, shoreline mapping work, any of the activities that you can think within these programs. We go up there and try to tell those stories.

And then October 9th, Holly and the Director of the National Weather Service, Louis Uccellini, will be going up to meet with staff from the Congressional Ports Caucus and any other staff we can manage to round up to sit in on that briefing. I think PORTS stands for Ports Opportunities Renewing Trade and

1	Security or something like that. They swiped
2	the trademark from CO-OPS.
3	PARTICIPANT: We still have the
4	trademark.
5	DR. BRADLEY: Stomping over the
6	trademark. Yes, we're going to sue him for
7	it. Fund PORTS. So we're meeting with those
8	staff.
9	It's a great opportunity to reach
LO	out to a whole new crosscut of Congressional
L1	offices. There are a lot of members that are
L2	on that Congressional PORTS Caucus that I
L3	think they have about 80 members in total.
L <b>4</b>	And we haven't had a chance to
L5	talk to them yet. Some of them might be the
L6	same as the ones you see here. But there are
L7	a lot of new faces there, too. So it's a
L8	great opportunity. They're going to be
L9	talking very briefly about the program's
20	products and services that NOS and The Weather
21	Service provide in support of maritime
22	commerce. A lot of the things you know about,

the storm search work that we're doing with Weather Service, the weather forecast. They provide things like that.

My ask to you guys is I'd appreciate your thoughts on this. We're trying to find ways to make that presentation really engaging. You all know and are familiar with death by PowerPoint. I'm subjecting you to it here.

We're thinking of ways of how can we get Holly and Louie to really make that an engaging and interesting presentation. Not a question for you right now, but think about it and get back to me on email over the next week or so and if you have any ideas of this is what's really exciting.

We love it when you can present this type of data in this format. So we're thinking a little bit about do we bring in pilots. Do we present quotes from pilots about how they use NOAA's products and services? Do we do a little video blurbs or

hands-on things? How can we make that more
engaging for the staff?

I'll just run really quickly
through these last couple of mentions. FEMA
pre-scripted mission assignments, we talked
about that. Back in the spring, we submitted
a request for six or seven pre-scripted
mission assignments to FEMA.

The initial response had a couple of those moving forward. The final response which came about a month ago denied five of those six pre-scripted requests. As Mike pointed out, the one exception to that was the coastal advisor, coastal advisor on response, coastal advisor on recovery. That's different from a navigation manager. That's more thinking about coastal resource management issues. That's the one that's moving forward.

We're still working with them as
Russell mentioned. We're still working with
them to try to resolve this and have a
discussion about this.

1	Within the Hydrographic Services
2	Improvement Act there's authority for NOAA to
3	do a lot of these response activities. But it
4	also has authority in there for us to obtain
5	mission assignments. So we want to have the
6	lawyers talk about that and figure out what
7	does the mean. Does that mean we're still in
8	the running for some of these mission
9	assignments or not?
10	So that's still ongoing. We'll
11	see what happens. Their response as I
12	mentioned was if you have the authority to do
13	the work then you don't need a mission
14	assignment. We're not going to issue a
15	mission assignment. It's your responsibility
16	to get out there and do the work. So that was
17	the response. And we'll see how it plays out.
18	The Committee on Marine
19	Transportation System, Holly is the Department
20	of Commerce representative to its working body
21	which is the Coordinating Board. It meets

every three to four months. We get some

22

1 things done, but there's a lot of room for 2 bigger, higher priority discussion. We get 3 some working staff level projects and 4 interagency efforts in place that are good 5 efforts, good government sort of things. But 6 there's a lot of room for bigger picture 7 discussion. 8

We're working to get the principles of that CMTS -- that's the Cabinet level body. It's the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Army, really big picture guys. The Secretary of Transportation is the chair.

We're trying to get that meeting set up for the middle of October. It will be the first time they meet in six years. Kind of a big deal.

And we're trying to tee up some of those big picture issues. A lot of the big things you hear about here, port and harbor expansion, resilience, coastal resilience.

We're pushing hard to make sure that's in

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1 there.
2 Department of Commerce obviously

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4 That's another one we're pushing.

Infrastructure investment. So those are some of the big national issues that we want to try to get these Cabinet level officials in the same room to talk about. It's a big issue for us.

is big on the Natural Export Initiative.

And then lastly we're working with Army Corps and the National Academy of Science Marine Board to develop a resilience workshop that's going to help the Army Corps and NOAA really -- it's something that we've been interested in doing -- to develop some resilience metrics. How do communities, port communities, yes, but adjacent coastal communities evaluate their resilience? How well are they doing? Not really a report card, but some kind of performance measure of resilience.

We're looking at doing a workshop

1	with the Corps down in Mobile sometime early
2	spring next year to bring in a lot of
3	stakeholders and have a conversation about
4	that and start to really put some ideas on the
5	table with how that would actually work. And
6	then bring it back to the Marine Board and get
7	their input as to this is what we heard, this
8	is what we're thinking, what do you guys think
9	and push that down the road a bit.
10	I think that was it. So my wife's
11	been a trooper the last couple of days dealing
12	with this hell-raiser. And so I conclude with
13	that. I appreciate her holding out.
14	Hopefully gave her a better night last night.
15	I don't know if I have time for
16	questions, but I'm happy to take them.
17	CHAIR PERKINS: Frank.
18	MEMBER KUDRNA: A comment and two
19	questions. Over the years, we worked hard to
20	have NOAA use the expression "Ocean and Great
21	Lakes" because it implies ocean implies to
22	a lot of people that the Great Lakes are

included. And I encourage you to do that more and bring that back.

It's noticeable that you didn't have any Great Lakes representative on the list of contacts there. And Senator Kirk from Illinois is really an advocate for the Lakes and a Republican. And he'd be a great party to add to your visits along the way. You'd better mention Great Lakes along the way to do that.

But the two questions. One, concerning reauthorization, we had the discussion of how the Sea Grant FACA Committee provides a report back to Congress. And the discussion was that would be a really good idea to include something like that for HSRP in a reauthorization to have such a vehicle.

What would you suggest as a way of doing that? Would that be a logical recommendation for us to carry forward to the administrator to have NOAA include that in recommendations? Or what would you suggest?

1 DR. BRADLEY: I don't know. If I 2 gave the impression that I thought it was a 3 really great idea then I misspoke. 4 thought about it enough to have an opinion 5 whether it's a really good idea. 6 If it was my idea, then I think 7 it's fantastic. But I think it's certainly 8 something that the panel should consider. And I don't think that something like the most 9 10 wanted report, just using an example that's 11 already out there that this body has put 12 together, would be the right approach. 13 As you all have pointed out, 14 that's kind of a pie in the sky wish list. 15 These are all the things that we'd love to get 16 funding for. It has to be something a little more realistic, a little bit more this is 17 18 what's actually out there. 19 I'd have to put some thought into what the content of that would look like. 20 And 21 obviously it can't be something that's 2.2 terribly burdensome on the committee to put

1 It would require significant effort together. 2 on your part. 3 I know those most wanted reports 4 took a lot of effort and batting around between folks and a lot of effort on the NOAA 5 6 side, too. So it really has to be something 7 that's going to serve the agency well in 8 addition to informing Congress. I think that's probably, like 9 10 you've mentioned in other moments, Frank, that 11 informing Congress really is kind of the goal. 12 This is what the programs are doing. 13 We have a number of other reports 14 out there like we have two IOCM reports that 15 go to the Hill. So we have other ways that we 16 do communicate Congress. 17 And the early returns on those is 18 that no one on the Hill seems to pay a lot of 19 attention to them unfortunately. That's where I'd want to be real careful with what are we 20 21 providing and how are we going to make sure

that they pay attention to it.

1	MEMBER KUDRNA: But I think Scott
2	mentioned being on the Hill and concern
3	expressed during our early session. I think
4	that might be a way to respond.
5	My second question, your numbers
6	were very interesting where you talked about
7	the large bump in mapping funding. I think
8	nine or ten that occurred. And that
9	coincidentally is in the time range of that
10	most wanted report.
11	Do you think there's a
12	relationship between that report and I think
13	on your early slide you talked about a fairly
14	dramatic increase in the mapping element of
15	the NOS funding?
16	DR. BRADLEY: I don't think there
17	were Are you talking about the increase
18	here between
19	MEMBER KUDRNA: No, I'm talking
20	about in the particular line item for mapping
21	revisions. And on this slide you didn't show
22	the number. But you described how it took a

1	20 percent bump or something very significant
2	in the nine or ten area.
3	CHAIR PERKINS: Yes, from the 2008
4	levels.
5	DR. BRADLEY: Right, so it
6	decreased from 2010 to 2013, 2014, 2015. It's
7	all kind of the same from there, 20 percent.
8	So it went down 20 percent.
9	CHAIR PERKINS: Right. So I guess
10	the question if I may, Frank, is can we draw
11	a correlation that the most wanted report help
12	drive that number up from 2000 to 2006?
13	DR. BRADLEY: Oh, I see what
14	you're saying. I don't think it went up from
15	2000. It kind of stayed around the \$31-\$32
16	million mark up until 2010 where it started to
17	drop off. I think looking back and I don't
18	know how far back I could really think of the
19	numbers, but I think it was mostly around the
20	\$31-\$32. So I'm not sure we ever had upward
21	trend on that. It's mostly been kind of
22	CHAIR PERKINS: I don't know if

1	this is accurate, Frank, but I can draw the
2	observation that about the time the Ferdinand
3	Hassler got funded is about the time that the
4	money for the hydro survey backlog changed.
5	Are those two related or not in how Congress
6	treated funding?
7	RDML GLANG: No, they're not
8	related.
9	CHAIR PERKINS: That's not
10	related?
11	RDML GLANG: No.
12	DR. BRADLEY: I don't think that
13	I'd agree. I think there were some tough
14	years between 2010 and 2014 where either
15	Congress or the Administration had to make
16	some cuts. And maybe just being called
17	address survey backlog, I recall a comment
18	from then Lieutenant Governor Schatz in Hawaii
19	and now Senator Schatz who said if Congress
20	doesn't know what a line is, then they're not
21	going to support funding for it.
22	I think the name change from

1	Address Survey Backlog to Hydro Survey
2	Priorities was probably a smart one. And I
3	don't know that that necessarily means that
4	we're going to have an increase. But at least
5	it helps Congress identify that maybe the word
6	priority is magic somehow in a budget. Who
7	knows.
8	That will hopefully help avoid any
9	similar instances where it takes a hit because
10	it's maybe seen as a pot of money that goes
11	outside the organization and isn't critical to
12	its fundamental authorities and missions which
13	I would disagree with. Juliana.
14	MEMBER BLACKWELL: Paul, this is
15	Juliana. Contrary to that, you did mention
16	that the IOOS Regional Observations did get a
17	plus up or an increase.
18	DR. BRADLEY: Yes.
19	MEMBER BLACKWELL: Can you share
20	any of your thoughts as to what you think
21	maybe made that possible?
22	DR. BRADLEY: Yes. The big

difference there that I would note and I think
this speaks a little bit to Scott's point is
IOOS has a really strong external body, the
IOOS Association which used to be called the
National Federal of Regional Associations that
advocates for IOOS regions. There are 11 of
them. There's another body called the
Alliance for Coastal Technologies that does
sensor testing and validation.

And so that body is really active on the Hill with OMB, with NOAA, with the Department. They put a big effort into making sure that people realize these regional associations are out there and the work that they do. To be honest with you, we don't have that for the Navigation Services part of this NOS budget.

CHAIR PERKINS: Joyce.

MEMBER MILLER: You talked about
the IOCM Act and the Digital Coast Act
possibly mergering which makes a lot of sense
to me. But is there any chance on either of

1 them? I mean is there any horizon of funding
2 for either of them?

DR. BRADLEY: The funding aspect is an interesting one for Digital Coast. The MAPPS' involvement in Digital Coast Act was a bit of a sticky point for the Hill because in the House version of that bill it included an authorization of appropriations of \$80 million to collect data because that's a component of Digital Coast Act is that it identifies that a set of coastal data that are priority for the program. So it authorizes \$80 million to go out and collect those data.

There's no chance they would ever see, NOAA would ever see 80 million new dollars to do data collection. And that was a problem for the Senate. So the external partners have to back away from that issue and be willing to come take that off the table.

Is there a chance that we could see funding for that or for IOCM? I'm sure there's always a chance. Digital Coast Act

1	did get a pretty we've got a lot of
2	interest. When it comes to actually writing
3	a bill and introducing a bill, Senator Baldwin
4	took the pen and ran with it, from Wisconsin.
5	And there are other members, too, and
6	committee staff that were interested in that.
7	So if you get a certain amount of political
8	will, then anything is a possibility.
9	But I have a hard time seeing any
LO	new money for those activities. I think it's
L1	going to continue to be out of hide thing. I
L2	mean we have money for Digital Coast, but in
L3	terms of new dollars for that or IOCM, it's
L <b>4</b>	going to be an uphill battle because it's got
L5	to come from somewhere.
L6	I mean obviously the bottom line
L7	is not increasing by a whole lot. So it's got
L8	to come from somewhere. And NOAA wants to be
L9	very careful that we're not robbing Peter to
20	pay Paul.
21	CHAIR PERKINS: Great. Last
22	question.

1	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: This one
2	may be specific and maybe we need to move it
3	to our later discussion. And from New York
4	when we made the recommendation about going
5	after pre-scripted mission assignments, I
6	believe the intent with that recommendation
7	was to improve the efficiency through which
8	NOAA resources could be accessed in an
9	emergency situation through the ICS structure.
10	It seems like that has kind of by
11	FEMA been put aside. From NOAA's perspective,
12	do you guys still feel strongly that that's
13	something that's needed? I mean they're
14	saying you're already authorized to do that
15	work. Go do it.
16	But I believe we made the
17	recommendation because we felt that maybe it
18	could be done more efficiently if you had that
19	prescriptive mission assignment. Do we need
20	to keep pushing on that or do we just say
21	"FEMA, okay. We'll wait"?
22	RDML GLANG: I think it's clear

1	that NOS is going to keep pushing on this. I
2	think that's what Paul described yesterday.
3	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: Do you want
4	us to keep pushing on it?
5	CHAIR PERKINS: Would it be
6	beneficial for us to speak to that topic again
7	to the administrator?
8	DR. BRADLEY: I think Dr. Sullivan
9	is aware of the issue. When we got the notice
LO	from FEMA on August 22nd or so, Holly sent a
L1	heads-up to Dr. Sullivan because she was
L2	meeting with the FEMA administrator either
L3	that week or the week after. She's aware of
L <b>4</b>	the issue.
L5	I think she's aware that NOS is
L6	continuing to push it at a high level. Holly
L7	has met with the No. 2 from FEMA and has
L8	expressed to him this disappointment that not
L9	just the response itself but that we didn't
20	have an opportunity to really have a dialogue
21	between the legal counsel into whether we
22	think the mission assignment is warranted or

1	not.
2	There is definitely some
3	continuing efforts at a high level. And I
4	think mentioning that in a letter will
5	recognize that the HSRP is keeping an eye on
6	this and is interested in the outcome. But we
7	can't do any more than what we're already
8	doing.
9	RDML GLANG: Let me just add this
10	to answer your question, Susan. I think that
11	if NOAA having prescripted mission assignments
12	with FEMA helps add flexibility so that we can
13	bring resources to bear for national response
14	effort, then that's a useful thing.
15	DR. BRADLEY: I started ten
16	minutes early and I'm ending ten minutes late.
17	That's good efficiency.
18	(Laughter.)
19	Thank you very much.
20	CHAIR PERKINS: Thank you, Paul.
21	(Applause.)
22	CHAIR PERKINS: Next on the agenda

1	is our briefings from the triservice offices.
2	How is everyone doing? Do we need a short
3	break? Everybody is okay.
4	MEMBER ARMSTRONG: If I can just
5	make one comment to the Chairman. We do have
6	to check out by 12:30 p.m. Some of us may
7	want to somewhere in the schedule between now
8	and 12:30 p.m. want to have a chance to run up
9	to our rooms and grab our bags.
10	CHAIR PERKINS: Okay. How about
11	if we do that at the conclusion of the
12	triservice office updates? We'll take an
13	unscheduled break for the hotel logistics.
14	MEMBER ARMSTRONG: Thank you.
15	CHAIR PERKINS: Is that okay with
16	everybody? Great. Triservice Office updates
17	and, Admiral, you're first because you're the
18	most important.
19	NOAA NAVIGATION SERVICES OFFICE UPDATES
20	RDML GLANG: All right. Good
21	morning. I'm Gary Glang. I'm the Director of
22	Coast Survey and the Designated Federal

1 Official for this panel.

on them. They provided some guiding questions. They wanted to hear how the -- I'm paraphrasing here. I don't have the words in front of me. They wanted to hear from the programs who we do our outreach with, how we reach our stakeholders and our users.

what I've constructed is a presentation to describe to you what I view as my priorities and how we've changed our thinking and how we've made progress in our roadmap that we've developed internally. In how we changed our thinking, I sort of sliced into our different sectors to describe to you who we're listening to and what we're hearing and seeing from those folks.

Last year, I asked our folks to -we've been doing these strategic retreats for
several years now and we've come up with very
big and complicated strategic plans. Last
year, I basically said, "Look. I've got four

priorities for Coast Survey for our organization."

and the first is we must transform our charting. And the second is we need to innovate how we collect our data, where it comes from and what those sources are. The third is we're going to change navigation.

We're going to change the experience that users have of how they use our charts and how they navigate. And the fourth is we have a unique value proposition in Coast Survey and that is our expertise. There is no other national program that does what we do from end to end.

improving our internal processes and our infrastructure and our organizational structure so we get our charts out more timely and with a better quality on them. And we're also working very hard to provide our product in multiple convenient formats. That's what transform charting is all about. It's been

probably the most significant amount of effort that's gone into that priority right there.

The second one has to do with innovating hydrography. We talked yesterday about different technologies that can be brought to bear. We talked about crowd sourcing. We also looked at satellite bathymetry. We also have some advanced research projects underway that look at x-band, marine band radar for extracting bathymetry.

all these other sources don't necessarily lead you to get data that can be put on the chart. But they certainly do help inform where your chart needs more work or where there are certain hazards that could be brought through.

Changing navigation, this is about us leading the future of navigation and changing the experience. And we do that both here at home, and I'll have some examples of that here in the United States, but also

1 internationally.

A significant part of my personal portfolio is I serve as the U.S. National Hydrographer. And I interact with the International Hydrographic Office through the several bodies underneath that. There's a long list of working groups that our program supports. And many of those are involved in developing new standards for electronic charting systems in particular.

And the fourth I mentioned is our expertise. So our hydrographers and our cartographers are a unique workforce. They have a unique skill set. It's acquired in a unique way. And you'd be very hard pressed to reproduce that elsewhere and still have a skill set that can build charts from end to end.

In the international definition, hydrography really is the whole thing. It's everything from collecting the data all the way through building the products and

delivering them.

The leading question from the panel was that they wanted to understand how we interact with our stakeholders. We've been doing for the last several years a deliberate effort to go and reach our customers and understand how they use our products, what kinds of decisions do they need to make and do they have the right tools, the right NOAA navigation products, to do that.

Actually, I've been on the road quite a bit. I've been to San Diego. I've been to Seattle, Tacoma. I was in New Orleans. So I'm certainly making an effort to get out and go meet with locals. And we'll have some more discussions on that.

What I wanted to describe to you was how do we view our customers, our stakeholders, our users. And we broadly bin them into six categories. We have the traditional, SOLAS class. These are the big deep draft guys who have to comply with the

1 International Maritime Organization. 2 have to have a certain kind of navigation 3 system on the bridge of their ship. These are the guys where ECDIS, 4 5 the Electronic Chart Display Information System, started to come into force. So they 6 7 have to go electronic here and transition in 8 the next several years. 9 We separate out the pilots who 10 although they operate on solar ships. 11 pilots really use our navigation information 12 in a different way. Frankly, they only use 13 our paper chart for reference. 14 They're not walking up or climbing 15 up the Jacob's ladder with a chart rolled up 16 under their arm. They've got some kind of an electronic device or you still see several 17 18 pilot organizations where the pilots rely on 19 the more traditional. 20 They've been in and out of that 21 They've passed their license. They waterway. 22 know that body of water by memory. And they

1 don't use any kind of additional tool. 2 And then we separate out 3 government and military because they are a different creature and we serve them in 4 5 different ways. And it did take some focused effort to make sure that we're delivering what 6 7 they think they need. 8 We separate out the recreational The commercial I include in that the 9 users. 10 fishing vessels and the tug and towing 11 industry. They have some different 12 requirements. 13 And then certainly in the last ten 14 years we've recognized that there is a very 15 heavy demand for aeronautical charting 16 information by non-navigation users in the GIS context. So we've also worked hard to address 17 18 their needs and make sure our products deliver 19 them. 20 What this slide shows, I call it 21 the Cloud Slide. It's really our value chain. 22 I'm going from the top down. Traditionally,

we don't interact with those end users. And that's what you all have done here by going over to the port.

But our charts, our navigation information, is not being used by those end users in paper form. They're actually using a product that gets our charts to them in a different way.

And that's all in our value chain.

So you've got the Furunos with their chart

systems, the electronic chart systems, the

ECDIS. And then there's a whole variety of

other users who use our chart information in

different ways to provide end users a

different experience for them to make

decisions.

Increasingly, we recognize that that's where we need to be going to talk. But that's a huge ecosystem out there of many, many different companies and software developers that operate in different ways. So I have some examples on that.

1 At the bottom, that square box, 2 that's really where we sit. So we've envisioned that our data, pulled out of a 3 database, has to be formatted and distributed 4 in particular ways. And I'm showing five of 5 those here. 6 7 RNCs are the traditional Raster Nautical Charts that are available for free 8 9 download. Then we've got the Electronic 10 Navigation Charts, the ENCs, that fuel the 11 ECDIS. That's the vector-based product. 12 So the Raster and the vector-based 13 product are two different things and will give 14 you two different experiences. But they both 15 can serve the same purpose. 16 We have our print on demand product which we've significantly changed. 17 18 We've got the PDF portable document format 19 charts that are available for free and come in 20 a couple of flavors. Then more and more we're 21 putting our data through web services so that 22 other users, both in the navigation and non-

1 navigation communities, can grab that data. 2 I've broken the next few slides to 3 show you in those different sectors, those different market sectors, to give you some 4 5 examples of how we interact with those folks. The SOLAS guys, the deep draft 6 vessels who typically have to sail with ECDIS 7 8 systems, we've brought in professional 9 mariners, sat them down in front of ECDIS system and said, "Okay. Take us through the 10 11 process of when you make arrive into, in this 12 case, Port of Los Angeles and Long Beach." We 13 had them take us into Cherry Point and we went 14 into San Francisco. 15 We just sat there and watched what 16 they experienced with our ENCs. And we had a group of our cartographers on our side and 17 18 they got to interact with professional 19 mariners. And this was the captain and the 20 first mate in the one case from Alaska Tanker 21 Company. 22 They bring in a 1,200 foot crew

1 carrier from Alaska into Long Beach. They had 2 some real experience in using our charts. 3 there are a lot of things that mariners don't know about our charts that are frankly stupid. 4 5 So our conclusion, our takeaway, was that in a lot of case our ENCs are really 6 7 not that well suited for ECDIS. But our ENCs are fully encoded to meet standards. 8 correct. But it's the information content. 9 10 And it turns out that the way 11 people use our chart has really changed. 12 the information content that they need to make 13 decisions isn't rich enough. 14 Yesterday we had some great 15 presentations and the day before about the size of the ships. And I'll get into that a 16 17 little bit more. But what we're envisioning is sort of a focused effort to improve the 18 19 content of the ENCs in ports and harbors. 20 There's an ENC 2.0 we're calling But the ENC 1.5 version if you will is 21 it. 22 really about looking at our ENC suite in a

1 holistic sense. As you travel from cell to 2 cell, ENCs are divided into cells and not 3 individual charts, to really improve the quality of those transitions. 4 5 We know we need additional depth We hear that firsthand. I was in Ft. 6 areas. 7 Lauderdale last year with the visiting cruise 8 line companies. And they were complaining 9 that our charts were broken when they came in. 10 They couldn't get the 10 meter contour to turn 11 on. 12 The ENC was built from the paper 13 nautical chart. The U.S. paper nautical chart 14 when you come into Ft. Lauderdale does not 15 have a 10 meter contour. So here's an 16 understanding that the mariner has that isn't 17 quite right. And yet clearly they have a 18 requirement.

Those cruise ships draw 9.3 meters

I think when they come in. And they want the

10 meter safety contour. We should be able to

offer them that.

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The way the ENCs are encoded, a lot of dangers show up in this really large red X. And it's a symbology that meets the standard, but we can probably improve that because it's not constructed to keeping situational awareness on the chart.

We had a problem for a while where in our production system where we essentially had four different production systems, production lines, in parallel to produce our charts; the Raster and the vector product were not synchronized closely enough. So we worked very hard in the last two years to fix that. And it is fixed now.

And then we also hear from the cruise line industry that they have trouble getting NGA charts at certain ports of call.

And so we worked hard through our colleagues at NGA and with the international community to try and resolve that. That's very slow going. In most cases, that involves actually getting the country that has the charting authority to

build new ENCs. We've got a couple of small cases of success. But we know there are quite a few ports that aren't adequately charted for the cruise industry to meet the ECDIS mandate.

Pilots. I mentioned this was a special case. They really don't use our paper nautical charts. We interact with them through our navigation managers at the Regional Harbor Safety Committee meetings or the Area Maritime Safety Committee or they've got different acronyms but essentially serve similar purposes.

Our navigation response teams when they're in a region will work with the pilots on emergent survey issues. And we certainly visit with the pilots. As I've mentioned, I've gone to different ports and I always visit the pilots and spend time with them.

We have made a deliberate effort to interact more with the pilots through the different American Pilots Association venues and have established a good relationship

1 there. I think NOAA signed an MOA with the 2 APA two years ago, three years ago, Rachel. 3 MS. MEDLEY: Two years ago. RDML GLANG: So what are we 4 hearing and also seeing from the pilots? 5 mentioned this once and we've talked about it 6 7 yesterday. There is clearly a difference 8 between the precise navigation that they have 9 to do when they're coming into ports where meters and feet count versus coastal 10 11 navigation where miles are really sort of the 12 envelope that you're operating in. 13 So the ships are getting larger 14 and essentially the sea rim is getting smaller 15 in ports. They really need better decision 16 support tools. 17 What is it that they use? 18 portable pilot units in many cases that they 19 do use whether they're Pilot Mate, whether 20 they're Raven Software, several other firms 21 out there in commercial software that they 22 use.

1 Those software packages don't use 2 the full range of NOAA data. And we have 3 examples where pilot organization are already starting to develop improvements to those 4 5 through those software vendors to bring in, for instance, PORTS data through AIS and 6 7 similar things. We want to make a more deliberate 8

effort to get into that ecosystem and understand all the vendors and build a relationship with them so that we can offer them awareness and improvements in the product that they deliver to help support the pilot's decision making.

And then the other thing that we learned and it's not just the pilots who tell us this is that lots of NOAA data is out on different websites. But it's not necessarily available or put together in a context where it's useful for their particular kind of a decision.

Government and military sector.

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We interact with these folks a lot more than

I can ever remember. The picture on the right
is our new Chief of the Marine Chart Division,

John Nyberg. On the left is Captain Mark

Eckert; he's the Deputy Hydrographer for the

Navy.

We have a monthly phone call, a

We have a monthly phone call, a monthly teleconference, that lasts about two and a half to three hours with NGA and Navy and NOAA. We're reviewing our international issues as well as coordinating on interagency issues.

And these are monthly meetings.

We rarely miss one. And we spend a lot of
time and energy in these relationships.

Our managers are also involved with through NGA the Allied Maritime Subgroup which is component under the Five Eyes, the five allied nations. We're also supporting NGA. They've set an advisory group that was an outcome of their assessment of the circumstances that led to grounding of the USS

Guardian. And this advisory group is going to help transition the military to all electronic navigation.

And, of course, you know that our navigation managers are involved with the Coast Guard on different levels, but in particular at their Maritime Transportation System Response Units and their Incident Command Centers when we've got circumstances there.

Military transition away from paper charts is years. It's going to be a long time coming. And this is why we treat them in a special category.

Hopefully, you all recall that we ended production of paper lithographic charts. The military was our largest consumer. So they chose to solve their problem by going to DLA. So we've been engaged at the technical level extensively with NGA and DLA to make sure that we deliver a product that DLA can then reproduce.

And many of the NGA charts of foreign waters are being withdrawn. And this has to do with NGA's bilateral agreements with those other countries. And then those that are available are not being updated.

This matters because it's our print on demand chart printing agents that are also wanting to provide NGA charts. So we're in that relationship for better or for worse. So we're finding we have to manage the expectations more and more because NGA does not spend a lot of time interfacing with the public.

Recreational boaters. So this is another sector that we spend a whole lot more time on in the last year and a half certainly. And we reach them and we reach all our customers to the extent they participate through a once-every-two-years customer satisfaction survey. And we've got that scheduled for a separate information briefing in the near future.

1 We got to the Boat Shows. 2 to the Recreational Association meetings. 3 interact with the power squadrons and the Coast Guard Auxiliary. We just signed new 4 5 agreements with the power squadrons and the The power squadrons we've had a 6 auxiliary. 7 relationship with for over 50 years now. 8 I mentioned that we're now also 9 listening through an arrangement with 10 ActiveCaptain. We're paying attention to 11 their navigation hazard reports and we use 12 that as information source for improving our 13 charts. 14 And then last year we went through 15 two separate Federal Register Notice processes 16 to get comments from the public. The one topic had to do with the Magenta Line. 17 18 the other one had to do with transitioning 19 away from litho charts. 20 The takeaway here is that we hear 21 and what we see, of course. There are more 22 and more folks using apps and we've certainly

1 heard that and seen that from the pilots 2 whether they're on their tablets or their 3 smartphones. Last year we did have a beta 4 5 version of an app which was really to understand if people would be interested in 6 7 using a digital coast pilot. But the 8 programmer who built it did a tremendous job 9 of linking the coast pilot with the chart. 10 You could jump back and forth and look at the 11 coast pilot in context. It was really a good 12 app as far as navigation apps go. 13 However, I don't want to be in the 14 app business. There's that whole cloud 15 ecosystem out there. So we ended that, 16 collected some information. And that's 17 informed how we're going to move ahead on 18 this. 19 Boaters are looking for more tide 20 and current info. They don't like vector 21 charts generally as a rule. They want the 22 Raster charts which if you think about our

product evolution we're still going to have to maintain a Raster product line because it's still being used. It's a preferred product for many of these customers in the electronic environment and it also still fuels a paper product.

Boaters who use charts are often buying the third party chart kits. And if you think about that, those chart kits can run around \$126, those big spiral bound. It's a beautiful format. But they're only good for the moment that they buy them maybe or maybe they're already outdated when you buy them.

Our objective is to make sure recreational boaters have access to the latest and most correct navigation information. So a lot of our effort, especially to the app building and the industry outreach we're doing, is to focus on that opportunity. And I'll talk some more about that.

On-screen charts for planning and reference. And then, of course, their

response with the Federal Register Notice

process on the Magenta Line was overwhelming

keep it. And we will be rescheming that

directional guidance for the AIWW on our

charts.

Light commercial vessels, the

towing industry, we haven't spent a whole lose

towing industry, we haven't spent a whole lot of time on these folks. We're painfully aware that they're caught between the old and the new. By regulation, they have to maintain paper charts and paper publications.

Yet most of them are savvy on the electronics. We visited Harley Marine in Seattle. A fantastic outfit. They have several companies around the country. But in this case the focus of their business out of Seattle we're really talking about their service up to Alaska and what their experiences were.

But they're using Rose Point software. It's an excellent software package.

And it works really well for them. And yet

they still have to maintain paper. We can't help with that; that's a Coast Guard rulemaking issue. But we're looking forward to that being resolved for them.

So the six of that final market

So the six of that final market sector is the non-navigation. And we spend an awful lot of time thinking about this because in the GIS enterprise that we're building it plugs in directly to the rest of the world.

information infrastructure, the databases that we're building, are all geared around modern GIS technology. And those are also in the commercial world or in the private sector.

Most of the users are grabbing our information through, for instance, web mapping services which is really the way you share information in a GIS enterprise.

They're interested in and they
understand our observations and our modeling
capabilities and especially the Reinsurance
Association of America. It's a much different

group of users. But they are interested in our data and our products to help them in their work.

I've just recently started a contact with the American Institute of Marine Underwriters to see if they care about navigation charts and about navigation information. So we'll see where that conversation leads to.

In the picture is Shepp meeting with Jack Dangermond, the President of Esri, and we have a really good relationship with Esri in particular. And we interact with them at a whole range of levels, at the technical level. I was at a senior executive conference a few months ago.

So we're learning a lot from them.

And what we're learning from them is how we
can better serve up our data to make our
business more efficient, not just to the nonnav communities, but also to the navigation
communities.

Washington DC

A couple of points I wanted to make about inside that cloud of ecosystems in our value chain and how we're addressing those. So one thing that's coming up very quick is an Industry Day on October 10th.

We've invited the industry, app developers, software developers who serve and also the folks who make the systems like Farinos and the Garmins that boaters use to a one-day seminar where we've invited from NOAA speakers to come and talk about the whole range of NOAA

products and services.

We'll have the Weather Service
there. We've got IOOS coming. We've CO-OPS
coming, I'm pretty sure we've got NGS coming.
I can't even think. There's the satellite
folks will be there. And they're all going to
talk about their products and services. The
Weather Service I mentioned. And we're going
to try and see if we can't get the industry
excited, these app developers, about being
more innovative and delivering better data to

help make better decision support tools for the whole range of end users and in this case in particular the recreational boater.

How am I doing on time? I'm almost done. Okay. You guys have to hold up a time sheet.

All right. So we mentioned some of our new traditional products that these are a direct result of what we hear from our users. We have the New Charleston chart which we've talked about quite a bit. But we also produced a new chart for the St. Mary's River up in the Great Lakes. Great Lakes shout-out, Frank.

## (Laughter.)

And then we also received very extensive short line updates from RSD, which was applied to the chart -- the Great Lakes charts -- in the last year. And those were pretty significant. Those had to do with a lot of datum shifts which was the main reason our shore line was off.

1	So if you go back into the history
2	of I may as well go over time in a big way.
3	If you go back in the history, there used to
4	be Great Lakes Charting Service, Andy. The
5	Great Lakes. It was a different organization.
6	-
7	MEMBER ARMSTRONG: Lake Survey
8	Center.
9	RDML GLANG: The Lake Survey
LO	Center, right. And their charts were on a
L1	datum as I understand it. I think we finally
L2	
L3	MEMBER ARMSTRONG: 1912.
L4	RDML GLANG: Yes, finally after
L5	many decades, I think we've gotten all that
L6	straightened out. This is important because
L7	the mariners and the shippers are operating up
L8	there with GPS. So if our charts are on a
L9	different datum, that's not going to do you
20	any good. So you can see in the red in the
21	picture down here the red line. That was the
22	old shore line or the new shore line. I can't

1 remember which, but substantial shift. 2 And then we're also recapitalizing 3 our boats. It's a very slow process, but we're looking at contractor work any day now 4 5 to start with the first two boats. New format. So I mentioned we 6 7 went through this period when we ended litho we said how can we make sure we're better 8 9 serving especially the low end customer, the 10 recreational boater, the kayakers. How can we 11 make sure they get the latest chart in their 12 hand? How can we serve folks don't need a PDF 13 chart for the purpose of bridge navigation but 14 need access to a paper chart? So we made the PDF charts 15 16 available on a trial basis. And then based on the responses, the PDF really is the backbone 17 format for all of our paper products. 18 19 just that we have to create different overlays 20 for those for each of whether it's POD or the DoD version and so on. 21 22 We also have the handy

BookletChart which that product came out several years ago. But what we've done now is we formally incorporated that product into our Format and Distribution Branch which is a new branch that was an outcome our reorg.

And then we've almost made significant improvements to our website. It's not the big overhaul of our website that we really want to do. It was kind of a light touch. But we really by going and listening to our users and by thinking this through we tried to implement three clicks; it should be three clicks to get at any of our products. And I think we've been more or less successful.

We've asked the Coast Guard to approve the use of a digital version of the Coast Pilot to meet carriage requirements so that mariners don't have to carry a paper copy of the Coast Pilot. This will have to go through a rulemaking process. I think it's out there right now.

There's kind of this broad Federal 1 2 Register Notice where the Coast Guard is 3 collecting comments on all kinds of digital navigation products. But buried in there 4 5 really is also the outcome for the Coast Pilot. 6 7 The notion of having an eReader or 8 a tablet in the wheel house of the ship so 9 that you can refer to the Coast Pilot and 10 easily update it, that's kind of a pretty 11 powerful modern idea. That's what we were 12 pushing here. 13 What you don't know in the 14 background maybe is that we've completely 15 revamped the Coast Pilot. It lives in a 16 database. We can update it and it's available 17 in at least three different electronic 18 formats. 19 And then I mentioned our 20 transition from litho printing to an all print 21 on demand environment. And in less than a

year we went from two to 15 print on demand

1 partners. And the exciting thing is that 2 these print on demand partners have all to meet our standards as far as producing a paper 3 product. And we certify the product that they 4 5 give us for an inspection. We'll certify that you're a certified NOS chart producer. 6 7 And they've come up and been very 8 creative and offer a variety of paper formats 9 and also have made the prices really 10 competitive. So you can go out and find a 11 nautical chart for \$15 where under the litho 12 environment it might have been \$21 or \$26 13 depending on the chart. 14 That has been a good thing. And 15 we've enabled business. We like to hold that 16 up when Secretary Pritzker talks about open for business. 17 18 There's my salute photo to lithographic printing. That's a stone plate 19 20 there actually that they're rolling ink on. 21 Those guys are all retired now. 22 (Laughter.)

1 Those are the stone tablets that 2 came down with Moses, yeah. 3 The big changes though are some really big changes that are not readily 4 5 apparent to the outside world. I'll mention a few. But it's really been this ENC First. 6 7 And I mentioned that essentially four parallel production lines depending on whether the 8 charts were in Raster or vector format or 9 whether they were in continual maintenance or 10 11 in the new addition maintenance. 12 We've scaled that down to two 13 production lines and we're working hard to go 14 to one production line and that's all hinged 15 on building and populating our database, which 16 is going to be our priority here for the next three years. And that will be one of our 17 major priorities in the coming roadmap that 18 19 we're going to be developing for the next two 20 years. 21 New products, ENC Viewer. This is 22 a big deal because when you download it in

ENC, a TripleZero file, there was no way to open it. You could go and grab a proprietary viewer. It was really clunky. But one of the most common email complaints we got was "I downloaded this TripleZero file and I can't look at it."

So now you can go to our website and you can actually look at the ENCs. You

and you can actually look at the ENCs. You don't download them from there. But you can browse all of our ENCs, zoom in, see all the features, all the codes.

I mentioned the quicker updates.

There are some real good statistics there

where we've reduced the latency. Because we

got out of the paper business, the notion of

a new addition of a chart went away. So we'll

still produce new additions of the charts, but

we can now put a broader range of new

information on the charts and push those out

on a weekly basis.

In process, getting our datasets compatible with web services. And one example

is we have our new REX database online. It's not a full realization of what you could do with that, but I think it meets what we heard from our customers on getting access to our REX database.

Future products. We'll be talking about some more of the high resolution overlay for LA Long Beach, the Raster Chart Tile Service which goes directly to the industry on making our charts more easily available for app developers. And then working with the pilot unit manufacturers to improve mariners' experience.

We also have a socio-economic study that just got awarded and that will get underway here in the next year. So hopefully next year we can brief that out. And the contracts were already mentioned. June 26th we awarded the new five year contracts.

The whole thing has a \$250 million ceiling. I don't know if you saw the press release from Litos, but they claim that they

1 were awarded a \$250 million contract. 2 Not quite right. It's a ceiling. 3 If you do the math, \$25 million times five years doesn't get you to \$250 million. 4 we've done is added in -- and we've done this 5 before -- head room into our contract to allow 6 7 for supplementals to be executed through the 8 contract. Based on past experience, it would 9 appear it's likely we get a supplemental in 10 the future for particular disaster. 11 But this new batch of contracts 12 builds on already a program with 15 years of 13 experience. And we've awarded over \$400 14 million in contracts. That's a lot of money 15 going out to the private sector. 16 (Applause.) 17 And at this time there are eight 18 private survey firms. We've gone up by one. 19 Four happen to be large business and four are 20 small business. So that's the end of that. 21 Got any questions? I'll take them now or 22 later.

1 Oh, key concerns. The last thing 2 the panel asked us to offer and I've been 3 thinking about what would be a key concern that I have. So I put it through the What 4 Keeps Me Up At Night filter and there are 5 probably a couple of those things. 6 7 But the one that I think the panel should be aware of and the public is that NOAA 8 has two vessels that are devoted to mapping in 9 10 the Arctic and in Alaska, the Rainier and the 11 Fairweather. And those ships are 46 years 12 old. 13 They are the most productive and 14 effective hydrographic survey platforms in the 15 world. No question about it. When everything 16 works on them and they're fully staffed and we 17

have a full field season, there is nobody public or private that can beat the productivity of those vessels.

But those ships will be retired probably in the next 10 to 12 years, depending on how well we can take care of, how well

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we're funded to do the maintenance and the O&M on those.

ship. By the mid '20s, NOAA will have no capability for surveying in the Arctic. If you read -- and we went through this and we could go through it -- we've got half a million square nautical miles of US EEZ in the Arctic. And about 40,000 square nautical miles of that are critical or are navigationally significant for the purpose of the marine transportation system and coastal routes in and out of ports in Alaska to support fisheries and other resource extraction, to support navigation through the Beaufort Sea and up into the Chukchi and in the Arctic Ocean.

That capability is going to go
away about the same time that more and more of
the Arctic will be open. I would view that as
a problem. There's nobody in the private
sector that's building vessels to go do

1	hydrographic surveying up there because
2	they're \$25 million a year spread across eight
3	contractors. Frankly, the cost value of the
4	proposition is no good.
5	So NOAA operates ships for a
6	reason. We do that because you have to go to
7	sea to get the science done, whether it's
8	hydrography or fishery science or whatever the
9	science. That's a policy decision. As a
10	federal agency, as an ocean agency, that's our
11	mission to go to sea and do that.
12	So that would concern me that we
13	would lose that capability in 10 to 12 years.
14	And I think that should concern you all as
15	well. That's one of the things that keeps me
16	up at night. Thanks.
17	MEMBER JEFFRESS: I have a
18	question. Has Google approached you about
19	adding all of your charts into Google Ocean?
20	RDML GLANG: Yes.
21	MEMBER JEFFRESS: And what
22	happened?

RDML GLANG: I'm not sure exactly if anyone is actually implemented that. But they're available. I'd have to follow up exactly. I know we had Google come and we've talked with them. They were more interested in the REX database.

Certainly, Esri makes all of our charts available. In fact Esri is the one that really took a stab at that ENC Viewer to make that available. And all our charts are available as base layers through the Esri product line.

But I don't know if anyone has actually implemented our charts in Google. I'm sure someone has. We have the Raster chart tile service or the Raster chart server, which makes all our Raster charts available. And then tile service is being developed in an open source format which would fit readily into a Google map I would think. It's essentially the same kind of tile format Google uses.

1	Joyce.
2	MEMBER MILLER: What's the
3	operational schedule on hydro ships this year?
4	I mean are the ships out and how many
5	operational days do they have?
6	RDML GLANG: The sea day
7	allocation was very good for FY 14, somewhere
8	in the order of 180-190 days at sea for each
9	of the ships. However, the fleet and just
10	to be clear to everybody, I don't manage the
11	hydrographic ships. I am the program.
12	The ships are owned and operated
13	and managed by the Office of Marine and
14	Aviation Operations. It's a separate budget.
15	They do all the allocation planning. They
16	control the maintenance. They control the
17	staffing.
18	But I'm a user of them. They do
19	my science and I get it.
20	The challenge for the fleet this
21	year has been it's a three-legged stool. It's
22	either sea day allocation, which we've had

some very tight years and you saw the dip in NOS funding and that was similarly reflected in their budget lines. This year we did well on sea days.

The second leg in the stool is maintenance. Is the ship in good repair? The Fairweather was off line last year or the year before for an extended period to have its damage replaced. So we essentially were not getting any data from the Fairweather for about a year -- the Rainier the year before that because of the major overhaul period.

And then the third leg is staffing. And it turns out that a very critical staffing on the ships are licensed engineers. And if you're short one licensed engineer, the ship doesn't sail. And that's been our Achilles heel this year. We have not had enough licensed engineers to staff the ships so that they could operate.

So the ships have been in different ports for extended periods of time.

They've made up for some work with just operating with launches while the ship didn't get underway. But frankly we lost a lot of time because we did not have licensed engineers.

There's a reason for that. That's because of the oil business in the Gulf is extremely well paying and lucrative. And in the demographics of licensed engineers, it is the new third assistant engineers, who are coming out of the Academies, who don't want to sail on NOAA ships because we make them share They don't have single bunks because NOAA is not good enough at the basics of meeting the administration nuances of making sure they're paid at the appropriate level, that they get travel reimbursements. We sort of screwed up at the basics. And they're getting paid way more money for working much less time in the private sector like the oil business.

This year has been tremendously

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1 harmful to our productivity because we've been 2 short on people. It's a consistent struggle 3 between those three legs of the stool. this year that one leg was whacked pretty 4 5 hard. And now we're at a situation where 6 7 both the Rainier and the Fairweather have developed age-related problems that have to be 8 9 addressed. So they're both needing to undergo 10 repairs. So they're not productive. 11 The Thomas Jefferson had 12 challenges as well early in the year with 13 repairs and with engineers and with a launch 14 being done. I think right now they're all 15 back up and operating and in order. And the Hassler was scheduled for 16 some modifications that were -- without those 17 she is really limited in her operating range. 18 19 So I'm not sure. She had some dockside work 20 scheduled which hasn't happened yet. We've 21 been waiting for that contract award.

But activity-wise it has been a

1	good year for us. But the issues are really
2	related to staffing and to repairs. They are
3	symptoms of an aging fleet.
4	MEMBER BARBOR: Truly appreciate
5	the brief. I thought it was very good. Some
6	apparently very honest comments. Obviously,
7	I would be concerned about the military
8	government side. But I'll brush that one
9	aside and I'll say the SOLAS slide really
10	concerns me. It does not sound good.
11	RDML GLANG: In what way?
12	MEMBER BARBOR: If your ENCs are
13	not fit for purpose, that sounds like a
14	problem. Go back to that.
15	RDML GLANG: We're interpreting
16	here. Yes, I know what you're saying. I
17	thought twice about that and I said we know we
18	can do better. We know the information
19	content. When the cruise line says we're
20	trying to turn on 10 meter contour in our
21	ECDIS, we go back and say it doesn't exist.
22	Why doesn't it exist? Well, the

chart, the ENC was built from the paper chart. There's a change in use going on here. As we've transitioned into the electronic world and people are having to relearn how to use these electronic systems, ships have gotten bigger and bigger. Now we have new demands, a requirement for new information.

Our big push to get all of our charts fully populated into our database, if we can get that done here in the next few years, then we can start improving the information content.

The Charleston charts actually is an example where we did go to the users and ask them, "What contours do you need?" So we actually put that in up front.

But if you remember the build out of ECDIS by the whole world it was a long and painful process. And different countries took different approaches. The purest approach is collect all new digital data, build high resolution surfaces, cut contours at every

1	meter and the mariner can turn on and off
2	whatever they need.
3	But that's sort of the nirvana.
4	The reality is we have to crank out and
5	produce ENCs. What we're finding now is it's
6	really not the right information for the
7	purpose of this chart.
8	We'll get these issues resolved
9	here in the next few years in the key places
10	I think. But the only way we know if we go
11	and ask these people. Right. That's key.
12	MEMBER BARBOR: Like I said, I
13	think the brief was great and apparently very
14	honest. But that does concern me and I think
15	obviously it concerns you. I'm not
16	belittling. But it's the sort of thing I
17	think we would wish to address and ensure that
18	there is a work line there that is meeting
19	those issues.
20	RDML GLANG: I've probably taken
21	twice my time, right.
22	VICE-CHAIR HANSON: Sir, you can

1	have as much time as you want, can't you?
2	(Laughter.)
3	I want to ask a couple of
4	questions as much for you as for Paul. But
5	what would a fully funded NOS budget look
6	like?
7	RDML GLANG: NOS budget? It's a
8	100 percent requirement question. Rich knows
9	this one.
10	MEMBER EDWING: It's been awhile.
11	VICE-CHAIR HANSON: Okay. There's
12	a purpose for the question and the reason is
13	on the infrastructure side, we've got the term
14	shovel-ready. And that came about and the
15	most efficient agencies have a list of
16	projects, a capability list. This is what
17	they can perform in a given year.
18	This is what they can ramp up to
19	given how they can accomplish the goal. In
20	this case when we started talking about this,
21	this was to maintain every port in the country
22	to its authorized dimensions.

1 And the Corps actually developed a 2 plan that we could do that and get there in 3 five years with full funding. And there were numbers attached to it. And then, of course, 4 5 after you fully and efficiently maintain a system, the annual cost actually decreases 6 7 because you're not playing catch-up all the That's anecdotal but intuitive. time. 8 9 And we've done the same thing with 10 the research side trying to chime in some of 11 our academic friends. If you want us to get 12 some money for you for research, where is your 13 research ready list? Don't just ask us to go 14 get money for you. And then you'll figure out 15 where it's going to go later. That doesn't 16 help. But to have a true list. 17 Survey ready becomes the next question. And we're looking at your most 18 19 wanted list again. 20 RDML GLANG: So different ways to 21 answer this question. But there's not a 22 single place I think that you could put a

large amount of money and make progress on.

There are pieces that NGS has to accomplish.

There are pieces that CO-OPS has to accomplish for us in order for us to execute a successful survey, whether it's us or a contractor.

And then there's that other piece, the tail here, is actually taking that information and building a chart or creating another product. And more and more we realizing that our models have value to the navigation community as well as to the resilience community. There's also this modeling demand that's coming on us which we didn't even talk about here today on both the development side and on the operational side of the model.

I think 100 percent today looks a little bit different maybe than it did ten years ago when we were doing PPBES. But we could certainly crank out a whole lot more surveys if we just poured more money into that address survey backlog. But it's like the

1	snake swallowing the pig. That thing is going
2	to work itself down and eventually I have to
3	deal with that lump of data. Whether it's the
4	air surveys, the shoreline surveys that RSD
5	was flying, they had to deal with that.
6	And then that data came to us and
7	the initial assessment was, "Oh, it will take
8	us seven years to put all that data on the
9	lake charts." It didn't because we told them
10	they can't have many years.
11	MR. ASLAKSEN: And by the way
12	you've got 11,000 miles to show on this year.
13	RDML GLANG: I'm not turning the
14	money down though.
15	VICE-CHAIR HANSON: But you're not
16	going to get it if you don't have a plan. And
17	you've got to have numbers to toss around. In
18	fact, looking at the most wanted list again,
19	we continue to fail to meet our goals.
20	If somebody said how much money do
21	you need, what would be your answer?
22	DR. BRADLEY: The President's

1	budget.
2	(Laughter.)
3	VICE-CHAIR HANSON: Okay. So
4	that's a plan. That gives you something to
5	work with. If you don't have a plan, you're
6	just excuse me because we get accused of
7	this all the time. Contractor are just lying.
8	And I'll tell you how we plan to fix it.
9	We've got nothing to talk about really. We
10	continue to put out products. I suspect OMB
11	would let you put a number on the most wanted
12	list because that would be another place for
13	it.
14	But I'd like to see a five or ten
15	year plan. And I think from that you build
16	your new vessel. You take this anemic \$25
17	million budget and you turn into something and
18	you can actually accomplish something. You
19	get contractors willing to invest in equipment
20	and innovation. And the whole industry grows
21	together.
22	I think that's how you have to

1	approach that. And I'd like to see a little
2	more discussion. Maybe some of the numbers
3	are available. Maybe there are some things
4	you can't talk about because you're not
5	allowed to. But certainly we're not meeting
6	the goal and I'd hate to walk out of another
7	meeting without a forward direction.
8	DR. BRADLEY: Maybe you can
9	forward the HSRP report to Congress.
10	VICE-CHAIR HANSON: I'm sorry.
11	DR. BRADLEY: Maybe you just send
12	the HSRP report to Congress.
13	VICE-CHAIR HANSON: And then
14	report to the Administrator and we can deliver
15	it to Congress.
16	DR. BRADLEY: I'll just briefly
17	point out a couple of things, but I think it's
18	a really good question and a really good
19	point. And obviously, we're somewhat limited
20	in public meeting with respect to how we can
21	answer that question.
22	But to look at a couple of

1 examples of where we've looked to do more for 2 NOS, the 2014 President's budget had some more 3 funding in it for some of the priority efforts, GRAVD, our water level network, the 4 topobathy LiDAR. So there are a few examples 5 in there where we really tried to put a little 6 7 more skin in the game for NOS. And it didn't work out in the Hill. 8 So there's that and then there's 9 10 the Sandy Supplemental, where we did a lot of 11 funding for mapping and charting for marine to 12 marine mapping, for different components 13 within NOS. And it gives you kind of a flavor 14 for how NOS would go about it. If we were to 15 have more money, what are some of the things 16 that we'd do with it? 17 So those are a couple of things 18 you could take a look at. I'm happy to share 19 any details from those if you would like me 20 to. 21 MEMBER EDWING: And to Bill's 22 point, I'll just point out the IOOS

Association has their plan. They've got a big number of \$528 million or \$700. It's a big number that they put together and that may be a partial explanation as to why the numbers got. The whole Association put that together for them.

And it's really about the Association. It's not so much about the federal side. It appears to have been an effective tool for them.

MR. ASLAKSEN: I think we've been good about components. It's 100 percent requirement. We need an additional \$10 million to do the shoreline every five years. But I've never seen or can think of a metric of what it would take to do the charts, have update to charts, revisit every two years or what that conglomeration of all the support data to build a most accurate chart would be.

That takes all the components and builds it into one number. But I don't think I've ever seen that. What would it take to

keep charts updated near real time or current or what that would be?

MEMBER KUDRNA: Bill's quite absolutely on target. And when you go to OMB, they want to know what you're going to do for the money. What exactly is going to get accomplished? And that's really an important question. They use as the poster child The Weather Service. They say The Weather Service as you throw much more money. We're going to give you so much more alert time and it's going to save so many lives. They want to know the benefits that are going to occur from the expanded funding.

And I think this shipbuilding is a really legitimate topic. If you're going to have to take ships out of service or reduce time and activity and you've got a lead time of ten years, that's something you really ought to be talking about now. And we probably should be talking about it and elevating that topic in terms of comments and

1	recommendations going forward.
2	The disaster for a long time was
3	replacing satellites for NOAA because it's
4	such a big enchilada that it takes out of the
5	budget. NOAA should probably be talking about
6	a capital investment plan for the rest of NOAA
7	which includes ships associated with your
8	activities plus the rest of NOAA that would
9	continue major funding after the satellite
10	piece takes place instead of just falling off
11	the table.
12	I think that's a prime target.
13	And it meets that requirement that OMB looks
14	for. If you don't do this, what are the
15	consequences? And they're major.
16	CHAIR PERKINS: Rich, I apologize.
17	I know you're ready to go. But I think it
18	would be
19	MEMBER EDWING: I think that was
20	the clue
21	(Laughter.)
22	CHAIR PERKINS: It's been

1 requested and I think it's a good idea that we 2 insert a short break here for those of you that are traveling this afternoon have an 3 opportunity to complete your checkout process 4 5 and get things in order. If we can take no more than 15 minutes right now to allow those 6 7 who have to travel this evening to get that accomplished. Please be back in less than 15 8 9 minutes and we'll get rolling again. 10 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 10:37 a.m. and 11 12 resumed at 11:08 a.m.) 13 CHAIR PERKINS: We'll continue the 14 briefings from the Triservices. 15 MEMBER EDWING: Good morning, everyone. Rich Edwing, Director of CO-OPS. 16 17 I certainly can't get us back on schedule, but 18 I'll help minimize us falling further behind 19 schedule. And I'll really address the 20 question that the HRSP panel put to us, which 21 is how do we do outreach to the local maritime 22 communities.

Just starting off with this slide,
turning operational oceanographic data into
meaningful information for the nation, that's
been our catch phrase on our website for
longer than I can remember. In one way, it's
another way of saying providing coastal
intelligence, I think.

But really the main point is in order to know we're providing meaningful information we have to be interacting with our users in the community to make sure they're finding it meaningful and useful. We serve a number of sectors besides the maritime communication-maritime transportation system.

A little over five years ago we restructured ourselves into a bit of matrix match organization where we have four programs and four program managers. And really, they're the tips of the spear, in terms of it's really their responsibility to be the main points of contact for interacting with different groups of stakeholders, making sure

that they understand their needs or requirements, and getting feedback on how well we're doing, and making sure those communities are well serviced.

We call one of these the Mapping and Charting Service. Laura Rear McLaughlin is our program manager. And this is really the foundational level of services we provide, mainly the title datums of things that are served up through the water level observation network. This is really more of an internal, customer focused area because it's how we're servicing the needs of Coast Survey and, you know, the hydrographic surveys and NGS for shoreline mapping. But they're also working closely with other Federal partners, like Corps of Engineers when they need help on datums and those sorts of issues.

And down right here is our

Maritime Services Program Manager and this is
the externally focused aspect of our Maritime
Transportation Services. This is where we're

working along side Coast Survey and NGS to deliver that suite of products and services needed for safe and efficient maritime commerce, our real time data, primarily through the PORTS program, tides and currents predictions through our current observation program and other ways, and also the models. Gerd had mentioned those in his presentation. Coast Survey develops and we operate the forecast models that provide oceanographic information.

And then we have our resilience program. Actually up until recently, this was called the coastal program. This is non-navigation, you know, how do we service the non-navigation community. But we recently brought in a new program manager. And she said, when I look at this suite of things this says resilience to me.

And we said, you're right. So we changed the name to resilience. But it's really about coastal hazards. We provide a

lot of services that help with storm surge warnings and tsunami warnings and those sorts of things, climate, the long-term sea level trends we've heard mentioned over the last couple of days, and also ecosystem habitat management restoration and those sorts of things.

Those were the three original programs. But we recently established a fourth program manager for ecological forecasting. And this is really in support of the cross NOAA effort that's going on for ecological forecasting. And Allison Allen, who was our Coastal Program manager moved over to manage this piece.

We've been doing the harmful algal bloom forecasting for quite some time. But the ecological forecasting roadmap has brought in looking at doing forecasts of hypoxia and pathogens and those sorts of things. It's not maybe as relevant to the maritime group as maybe these other three. But that's how we're

dealing with -- that's how we identify our groups of stakeholders and internally try to handle that.

infrastructure to do that. Gerd talked about his four priorities. We have our four priorities captured in our -- coincidentally, we have four priorities identified through our strategic plan. And the very first one is to recognize that we need to be doing good. We need to provide good customer service. In order to do that, we need to be out there doing outreach, and education, and so forth with the communities.

The personnel we have, like the program managers, again, are the tip of the spear and have the ultimate responsibility for the sorts of interactions. Anybody in your organization can bring in a requirement or something. But it all has to be funneled back to these guys until their heads explode.

We also have a communications

specialist who helps with some of those aspects, project leads, field crews or other people who were out there typically interacting with the communities and can bring back requirements or feedback or those sorts of things.

And, of course, we don't just rely on ourselves to go out there and do these things. Navigation managers, and I probably should have bolded that or maybe listed that three times, because navigation managers are our main eyes and ears out there for us and work very well with us.

But then there is a long list of other people who to some extent we work with to try to get requirements or get our messages out. I'm not going to certainly read through that. And again down here what are some of the tools we use. Certainly, our website, the website is our main window to the world, in terms of product delivery. We have to make sure that's really meeting the needs of the

1 customers and do things to make sure that's 2 working as well. 3 So, at one level, we're really doing those kind of routine things every year. 4 There's a whole suite of conferences that the 5 program managers are going to. I really just 6 7 listed the MTS oriented ones here. 8 more for some of the other programs as well. 9 But I go to a number of these as well as the 10 program managers and interact at that level. 11 Some cases we're doing exhibits or presenting 12 or just mainly their network. Then we're doing a lot of more 13 14 local level check-ins. Local harbor safety 15 committee meetings are a good way to do that. 16 I go up to the Great Lakes Waterways Conference and the Lake Captains Meeting every 17 18 year. It's a banner day for you, Frank. 19 Here's two Great Lake shout-outs on the slide. 20 (Laughter.) 21 MEMBER KUDRNA: Great. Great 22 progress.

MEMBER EDWING: And then we also sometimes make some regional swings through the area. Those are always done in conjunction with the navigation managers. But this year we did Northern Gulf of Mexico, made a swing through and met with the stakeholders, Congressional staff and those sorts of things. Tim Osborn really helped us with that down there. That's kind of the meeting sort of level.

We also do a lot of projectoriented interactions with the communities.

Any time we dedicate a new PORTS or deliver a
new PORTS. I should say any time we're
establishing a new PORTS the very first thing
we do is call a requirements meeting there.

It's not just with the partners who have
signed up to support the PORTS, but we're
calling any Coast Guard and the Corps of
Engineers and the Weather Forecast Office and
anybody else that the local navigation manager
and others can help us identify. Because,

when we're identifying where stuff is needed, where sensors are needed, that input is very valuable.

example where we relocated one of the tide gauges at the port to a location that was very helpful to the Weather Service. That particular location was a confluence of three different storm search regimes. They were telling me when I was down there for the dedication that they were doing a bad job of being able to predict storm search because they didn't have some observations.

But having that station at that location was going to be a tremendous help to them. Of course, having a storm search forecast is a help to the local maritime community. Plus we hardened that station. Typically, port stations aren't hardened because the money isn't there. But that station got hardened to survive the storms. That's kind of win-win for everybody.

1 And when we do an upcoming tidal 2 currents survey we go out and we put out 3 notices and stuff and again work through that list of partners in that previous slide. 4 They get work out that we're coming here. We're 5 6 going to be doing a survey. 7 We have our existing past 8 locations. Which one of those may be off? 9 Are there other locations you might want us to 10 establish a prediction in? Sometimes that's 11 looking for help from people in terms of 12 vessels and things. 13 But there is a lot of outreach 14 done in advance of those surveys to make sure

we're meeting it. We're spending a lot of money to go out there and take those measurements. So let's try to nail down everything we need to do.

And then with the model forecast development, not so much before, but when we're getting ready to deploy the model, we need to pick points in that water body where

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you can click and get information. It's usually the pilots that have the greatest say in where those points are selected. But we get other input as well.

Just some examples of how as we're doing projects we're interacting with the communities to get their input. And part of the program manager's job is to swing back as we've done these jobs if it's meeting their needs and give us feedback on how well we're doing.

and then there are event-driven sorts of things. Very recently, we've had some historical low waters up in the Great Lakes. So we partnered with GLERL to go up there and do a lot of media outreach, you know, mail, through media, but through events like Engineers Day just again to educate people. They know what's going on, but there's different services that both we and GLERL provide that can maybe help get some information out about that. That was kind of

a nice effort.

Again, we use the PORTS

dedications to reach out to the local

community. Most ports have some level of a

dedication event. Again, the Jacksonville one

was a big one. We got Dr. Sullivan down

there.

This last year we had a number of new products that were being rolled out in the San Francisco Bay area. We had a new operational forecast model rolled out. We just completed a couple of years of tidal currents surveys. And we're putting out the new predictions for that. Were there other things, Darren?

(Off microphone comment.)

That's right. We collaborated
with the IOOS Regional Association. We're
using data from their HFR system to put in a
new product targeted for the maritime
community. We went out there and had a day
where we had a lot of meetings, just did a lot

of education and training and those sorts of things.

And sometimes with NWLON stations this goes back a number of years, but our San Francisco station celebrated its 150 years of continuous measurements. Then we established the 200th NWLON stations down in Mobile Bay, Alabama, that coincided with the 200th anniversary of NOAA. We made a big deal about that. Just some examples of event driven opportunities.

I mentioned earlier our website. Obviously, important in terms of being able to deliver information. We try to measure how well we're doing in a number of ways. this last year we contracted with this company that puts these surveys up in the websites. And it's just these ForeSee companies. I get dinged for surveys from banks and other I go on the web. I know NGS has been using it for a number of years. I know a lot of other parts of NOAA are using it.

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But they're very helpful in terms

of trying to get people to take the survey.

What are the right questions to ask? Then how

do you use that information to improve your

website? We just completed our first year of

data collection. So we're starting to get

that now.

There's just monthly log files

from NOS which really tell you things like how
many hits you're getting, what website are
they going to most often, what kinds of things
are they downloading. Our website tends to be
one of the ones most hit within NOS. I think
Coast Survey has the record for the most data
downloaded. They've got those big ENC files.
It depends on how you look at things, but just
provides valuable information as well.

And then also recently I think
we've got the ability to use some Google
analytics to look at data as well. I think I
have a backup slide that gives some of the
results from some of these things. But given

1 the time, I won't go through that.

This is just a graphic of showing what shows up on the website. And I think what it says is one of five people who go to the website get the opportunity to provide feedback. I've resisted the urge to give feedback when I go on there.

So, what's our greatest outreach need? Well, I'd say it's really just our lack of physical presence around the nation. I think the Corps, and USGS, and Coast Guard, and even the Weather Service they have a very substantial regional presence. We do not.

Again, we work through the navigation managers to attack that problem a little bit.

But there is only a few of those guys. There is only so much they can do.

Here's where I have people. Most of us are in Silver Spring. We have our field office in Chesapeake, and Seattle, and recently established some people at the Disaster Response Center. I know we have one

1 person down in Mobile. But that's very 2 limited. 3 So that's my biggest challenge is -- because you really need people where the 4 5 action is, so to speak, to be able to really do a good job of getting those requirements 6 7 and those feedbacks. You asked us to answer this question and I guess I'd be interested in 8 9 your perspectives and from your experiences 10 how can we enhance -- given those limitations, 11 how can we enhance the effectiveness of our 12 outreach? That's where I'm going to stop. 13 Any questions or comments? 14 VICE-CHAIR HANSON: I'll go ahead 15 and comment. 16 MEMBER EDWING: Sure. 17 VICE-CHAIR HANSON: First off, 18 congratulations on the PORTS introduction at 19 Jacksonville. It got a lot of good play and 20 I notice you have a lot of slides here as 21 well. And I know the PORTS folks very well 22 and they've looked at it as them hitting the

1 big time. They're looking at the next round. 2 And they've got a long way to go. And they 3 were very proud to be able to introduce that system and show that they're coming into the 4 big leagues. I encourage you to do more of 5 that. Certainly, having Dr. Sullivan doesn't 6 7 hurt. MEMBER EDWING: Yes. We almost 8 9 had the Secretary of Commerce. She had to 10 divert to a trade mission just two weeks 11 before. But she had committed. 12 VICE-CHAIR HANSON: And the higher 13 level you bring, the higher level they bring. MEMBER EDWING: Right. 14 15 VICE-CHAIR HANSON: And that's the 16 visibility. I would encourage you as often as you can schedule her which makes travel a port 17 executive director. It would have been great 18 19 to have a picture of Mr. Nusome being 20 presented the new chart, or something along those lines. And you could still post the 21 22 rain stats, or something like that, or with

1	the pilots to do something like to advocate
2	for NOAA as well. It's all good stuff to show
3	you're part of the system.
4	MEMBER EDWING: I agree. Okay.
5	Thank you.
6	CHAIR PERKINS: Thank you, Rich.
7	(Applause.)
8	MEMBER BLACKWELL: Okay. Good
9	morning. I think it's still morning. A few
10	slides here just to give you some high level
11	information about some of the accomplishments
12	and activities that we've done mostly in this
13	past year addressing some of the HSRP
14	recommendations along the way. I've got about
15	nine slides here to go through.
16	But just to set the stage a little
17	bit, a lot of the activities that I'll be
18	talking about, in addition being supportive of
19	coastal intelligence and the NOS priorities,
20	fall directly under the NGS ten year strategic
21	plan, which I've mentioned to this group and
22	is available.

But just a refresher on things in our ten year plan, we have five big goals, one of them being to support the users of the National Spatial Reference System. The second major goal under our strategic plan is to improve and modernize the NSRS, and that's where a lot of our developments regarding the new datums and new ways of doing business for the geodesy side fall under that.

Our third big goal includes
expanding our stakeholder base through
education and partnerships and outreach. So
those are the three functional areas. The
rest of it is more administrative and internal
to NGS. Without further ado, we'll move on.

The first thing I want to highlight is the fact that the National Geodetic Survey collected more than 2600-2700 square miles of data, topo-bathy LiDAR data, in order to improve our coastal mapping as a result of super storm Sandy that went through. This is part of the supplemental that we

1 received.

bathy LiDAR unit looks like. And the image on the right shows the shoreline, the coastal areas, where new data was collected as a result of the supplemental funding. It was not only collected from NOAA, but we also had collaborated with Army Corps, with USGS.

You've heard us talk about this before from a Federal perspective. I think it was definitely a well done much better collaboration that we've done ever before with being able to map the coast. Certainly we were able to use Federal assets as well as third party contractors to be able to collect this data.

Being able to develop a system and be able to test run it and come up with standards and specifications that we can then use for additional contract work is also something that I think we were very happy to see happen as a result of the effort here.

In addition to the LiDAR work, we
also received some funds to accelerate the
collection of airborne gravity as part of the
GRAV-D initiative under NGS, to collect the
blocks that I have here numbered one, two,
three, four and numbered in red. So that
helped us complete our regional area including

(Laughter.)

mentioned it, too.

the Great Lakes. Frank, Great Lakes.

We had an entire area done that we could then use that information, get it sewn together and be able into use it for experimental geoid models which I'll mention here in a minute. But these four boxes of collection are completed. The fourth block there that's in blue for Sandy is in the process of being cleaned up, the data. And that will be available on our website as well for others to be able to use and do research and develop on as well.

I want to mention here in the

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bigger GRAV-D perspective that -- I think Paul alluded to this earlier -- in 2014 in the President's budget there was briefly a \$3 million opportunity to accelerate the GRAV-D collection and program to help expedite the development of new vertical, or horizontal, or geometric, and geopotential datums. That did not happen in our appropriated budget.

a small increase through the Navigations,
Observations and Positioning amount that we
got for FY 2014 that allowed \$250,000 to come
into NGS this year to help improve our
collection rate for GRAV-D. Hopefully, that
will continue to be something that we have in
outyear budgets as well.

Looking at the big picture here,
the green area again being the box where the
collection is done. The data has been
processed. It's available. We're at over 38
percent of our total area being surveyed as of
the beginning of August. So we're meeting our

1 metrics on that.

And 77 percent of that amount of data is now publicly available. There's not a whole lot you can do with it unless you're in the geoid modeling-airborne gravity research. And some of that is happening, especially through some of the universities.

But we are using this data to further develop the models that we have for the geoid. So while this is very boring to many people who are not geodesists, the importance of this is that this is going to become the very basic starting point of the basic model for our new vertical datum -- which as you heard yesterday, with Gary's presentation -- the vertical datum, that checkbox on elevation flood certificates whether it's NGVD 29, or NAVD 88, or other at some point there is going to be a new national datum for elevations in the year approximately 2020, '22.

Hopefully this will be one widely

adopted, vertical datum that's much more accurate than any that we've ever had before and that GPS and GNSS data can be directly applied to this model to give heights accurate to a local ring seal level.

so it will be a great improvement in being consistent with our elevation information of having up-to-date data which will feed into flood plain maps, into surveys, into development of anything and everything.

This is the basis for this.

This year we were able to take the areas that are outlined in these broad white regions, take that GRAV-D data that we've already collected, and put it into an experimental geoid model. It's not for production use. But it will start to give people an idea of what the magnitude of change is going to be once there is a new geoid and then a new vertical datum.

Every year from now on, we will be able to develop a new experimental geoid model

which will hopefully introduce the changes, or the amount of change that people can expect to see in the future when there is a newly adopted datum. It's a start. It's maybe a small start right now. But certainly we will continue to be able to let our stakeholders know more and more about the magnitude of change is.

This is just a highlight of some of the work that we have done that's not necessarily applicable to anything specific to HSRP. But it is something, a demonstration of the work that we are capable of doing, the core competencies we have as surveyors and as geodesists within the National Geodetic Survey.

We don't talk about that a lot,
but this was an opportunity to work with the
National Park Service to get up and actually
survey the outside tip of the Washington
Monument, something that hasn't been done in
a number of years and has never been done to

1 the level of accuracy that we were able to do 2 this year. 3 It was quite an opportunity to be able to get up in that scaffolding and be able 4 5 to do line of sight measurements, as well as GPS to help establish whether or not that the 6 7 height has changed, that there was an impact 8 from the earthquake that happened in 2011, I 9 believe. It seems like so long ago. 10 And to be able to get our folks 11 out there to dust the cobwebs off of being 12 able to actually do this type of work, 13 triangulation and things like that. It's 14 probably been awhile. This was just a cool 15 picture that I wanted to show. 16 MEMBER WELLSLAGER: Did you get a 17 chance to go up and touch the top of the 18 Monument? 19 MEMBER BLACKWELL: I did. I'm so 20 excited about that. I did not put pictures of 21 myself in here. But, yes, that was amazing. 22 It really was. And there is more on our

webpage about that, if you want to go look.

Moving on to just an update on some of the products and services that I wanted to point out that we've updates in the past year. Again, this is geodesy focus in a sense, but it's important from a translation perspective. We talk about V datum, we talk about all the different datums and confusions with that.

Being able to have tools and create new tools where people can take information from one datum and transform it to another datum so it's more useful to them, back and forth, whether it's geodetic datum to title datum.

We were able to create a new tool this year called GEOCON, and another version called GEOCON 11, which allows surveyors and anybody using our GIS users that want to be able to transform between different versions of NAD 83, so that they can get things on the same epic, make their comparisons better.

I won't go into a lot of details with that. But that is something that is available now on our website. We're doing improvements in that software so that it's more user-friendly, and takes in different types of free format information in the next version.

OPUS-Projects, we talked about
OPUS a little bit yesterday. OPUS-Projects is
the next development in our OPUS suite which
basically allows folks to take multiple
observations on multiple stations, or survey
marks, and use our software to be able to come
up with positions on their stations. And then
they have to be trained in being able to use
the software. But they can then go through
the next hoops to get that data submitted to
NGS so that it can become part of the National
Spatial Reference System.

This is something that a number of folks have been asking for and waiting for for a number of years. Army Corps of Engineers

Washington DC

and CO-OPS also were folks that were very interested in being able to have an easy way of collecting their data, sending it to us and having it become part of the geodetic database.

We still have a ways to go to make it as user-friendly as possible. But it certainly is a big advancement to have OPUS-Projects available to the public through trained users. In order to get people up to speed on that, we conducted 61 different training workshops across the country, a lot of them virtual, some of them in person.

We were able to train 984 people on the use of this software. Even if a third of them use that in the next year I think that will be a huge success. I'll hopefully have more numbers next time to see how much use we've gotten out of OPUS-Projects from third-party users.

I'll just spend a few minutes talking about some of the recommendations and

activities that we've taken, actions that
we've taken, in the past year or so regarding
workforce. One of the items that came out of
our recent meeting was asking the
administration to lift the hiring freeze and
enable us to hire between 10 and 20
geodesists.

Well, we're happy to say the hiring freeze has ended, although there still is a process in place for getting approval to have positions recruited. And that's not really something unusual. That's been in place for a while.

But we've had success in recruiting a number of positions in NGS. We had certainly a number to make up for. So we're still behind. But in the past year we were able to fill five positions in the geodesy series. We had one physical scientist which is very close to geodesy and then four IT specialists which is another area that we definitely needed to rebuild our workforce.

1 Still a long way to go. We were 2 able to advertise for two regional advisor 3 positions. One of them was for the region of And one was for the California-Nevada Alaska. 4 5 region. At this point in time, it looks like we're going to have to readvertise for the 6 7 Alaska regional advisor. But we're primed to 8 do that as soon as we're able to. 9 And then hopefully a selection will be announced soon for the California-10 11 Nevada position. But that's really all I can 12 say about that one at this point. 13 We'll go a long way in our stakeholder outreach to be able to have 14 15 individuals in all of the regions that we've 16 identified for NGS. Much like Rich was talking about, it's really important to have 17 18 people in the area that are addressing the 19 concerns of that region and able to be the

While we do have state advisors

first line of information feedback to

Headquarters.

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currently in a number of states, a lot of them

-- not every state is served by a state

advisor. That's why we're moving to a

regional approach. We've got a few regional

advisors currently out there. But we want to

continue to make this a more viable program

and to reach more stakeholders through our

efforts.

We also were able to reassign a couple of individuals to fill another geodesist position and another physical scientist position. And then we have a number of other recruitment actions that are pending. Some of them that have been advertised and we're waiting the selections to be completed and others that we have in the pipeline.

We've had great success, I would say, considering where we were two years ago. But we still have a long way to go realizing that people continue to retire or in some cases move on to other opportunities. It's going to be a constant effort to try to get

new blood and more individuals in NGS.

Just quickly want to highlight some of the outreach efforts that we probably have not mentioned, so it's more focused on the geodesy side. We've talked often about MAPPS, the connections that we have with Army Corps, USGS, other federal agencies including FEMA through the TMAC.

But some of maybe the less wellknown items in outreach that we perform within
NGS involve the bullets that I've listed here.
First of all, I just want to highlight that
we've made great strides this past year of
working and collaborating with the National
Society of Professional Surveyors. So anybody
who has a surveying background and was a part
of ACSM in the past, ACSM is no longer.
That's the American Congress on Surveying and
Mapping. Those efforts are primarily under
the National Society of Professional Surveyors
right now.

There was a time where things were

in flux. But NGS has regular meetings with NSPS leadership at least on a quarterly basis. We have plans to work with them to put on a geospatial summit in 2015 to talk more broadly and to a wider audience about our modern datums that will be rolled out in 2022.

We have efforts under way every year to ask the surveying community to take GPS measurements on benchmarks to help us improve our geoid modeling in areas where we have not enough data or questionable data. They've been extremely helpful in building support for those efforts. We also are being able to provide them with stories and updates on things that we're doing and get feedback from the surveying community through our affiliations with NSPS.

NGS 101 webinar was also conducted this year. This was an opportunity to reach more of I'd say the remote sensing community and give them an overview on NGS and what we do as an organization.

1 We also focused on a user 2 community of real time network operators and

3 administrators to help them understand more

about our CORS program and our role in 4

5 managing CORS and how we can help the real

time network community tie into the National 6

7 Spatial Reference System and be able to ensure

that the data and the positions that they are

putting out are in line with the NSRS.

The fourth bullet here, we released a series of new YouTube videos on datums. So if you want to learn more about datums, I definitely encourage you to take a look at all four of them.

There's something a little bit One is use videos to hopefully explain better some of

different about each one of them. explaining datums in general, about why we're going to new datums. They're animated. are done in conjunction with COMET and UCAR out in Colorado. So we have some help in producing those and we're happy to be able to

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the complicated things related to datums.

We continue to support our height modernization partners, although earmarks have more or less have gone away. There is still a lot of height modernization activities that are happening across the country. We have a number of partners who meet on a monthly basis to talk about height mod activities and needs and get our stakeholder feedback through them as well as try to convene a national partner meeting each year. And this was held down in Mobile, Alabama at the Disaster Response Center this past year.

And then just a whole variety of other outreach opportunities where we give updates as well as gather feedback from user communities, anywhere from our GIS community at Esri through the Federal Geodetic Control Subcommittee where we get feedback from other federal agencies and a number of international organizations which I didn't put out because then I'd have to spell them all out and that

1 would take more slides. 2 In addition to, again, the work 3 that we do through a lot of our shoreline, coastal mapping, IOCM efforts, these are just 4 5 things that we continue to reach out and get feedback from our groups. 6 7 Also as Rich had mentioned, NGS also participates in this ForeSee customer 8 9 satisfaction survey that comes up when you go online to our website. And we've been doing 10 11 that for a number of years. We can certainly 12 see where people are having the best success 13 or think where we should improve our products 14 and services and our web searches for finding 15 information. That's something that we use on 16 an annual basis to make sure that we look at 17 ways to improve the way we deliver our information. That's been extremely helpful. 18 19 I think that's it. 20 CHAIR PERKINS: Great. 21 MEMBER BLACKWELL: Almost right on 22 That was my little alarm that went off. time.

1 Any questions? Frank? 2 MEMBER KUDRNA: Juliana, 3 registered land surveyors and professional engineers and virtually all the states have 4 5 mandatory two-year continuing education requirements, generally 20 hours. Have you 6 7 incorporated your upgrades in any of those 8 third-party vendor education elements? 9 seems to me that it might be useful. 10 MEMBER BLACKWELL: We have done 11 workshops in the past where we've been invited 12 to speak and they've gotten professional 13 development or education hours at workshops 14 that are sponsored by state surveying 15 societies and things like that. So we do have 16 participants that go and conduct workshops on whether it's a new way of leveling or new 17 18 standards and specifications or datums. 19 I don't have information that I 20 can share at this moment about anything that 21 happened recently with professional 22 development hours. But if that's what you're

1	asking, we do have examples of how we've done
2	that.
3	MEMBER KUDRNA: Most parties do it
4	online these days. They have course units
5	that are developed. So you may want to talk
6	to some of those vendors about developing.
7	MEMBER BLACKWELL: Doing an
8	online.
9	MEMBER KUDRNA: Yes.
10	MEMBER BLACKWELL: Thank you.
11	That's a great suggestion.
12	CHAIR PERKINS: I meant to ask
13	this of Rich but I forgot. But I want to ask
14	you the same question, Juliana. Following the
15	Admiral's statement, what is it that keeps you
16	up at night and what is your biggest concern
17	that you'd like the panel to know about?
18	MEMBER BLACKWELL: We don't have
19	any ships. We have an besides procurement,
20	I would say and we talked about this before
21	it's the loss of expertise. So in
22	addressing the need to fill positions on the

geodesy cartographer positions, that is
something that has definitely been a stress,
especially when we hit the hiring freeze and
sequestration and everything else. It was
just not cool to be a fed. I'm still not sure
it's cool to be a fed.

I was called a geek I think

I was called a geek I think yesterday by Margaret.

(Laughter.)

She's a fed, too, but she's not a geek. But being a scientist. I think we've made some progress on that. But there has still been a drain on the workforce as well as increased demands on them.

other than if you have individuals, maybe we can send you recruitment notices and you can share those with your communities. We do that through NSPS and we can certainly encourage further dissemination of our recruitment activities. But that's kind of low-level. But I think workforce is primarily the key thing that worries me.

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1 MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: Just to 2 clarify on that, is it that there aren't 3 people coming out that are trained with the skills that you need or is it that the federal 4 government is having a hard time attracting 5 those individuals? 6 7 MEMBER BLACKWELL: It's both. 8 mean there really aren't the Ohio State, you 9 know, get a degree in geodesy anymore. 10 the programs basically don't exist as they had 11 20 years ago. So it's more of a broader 12 GIS/geospatial, maybe not as much focused on 13 the surveying side of things. 14 But geodesy is not something that 15 you necessarily go to school for anymore. 16 It's you learn a lot about it and then you get the experience or you look for an opportunity 17 to develop more of the expertise on geodesy 18 19 and take specific classes. It's not quite the 20 regimented educational degree as it has been 21 before. 22 And if you have those skills of

1 science, technical, engineering, math skills 2 there are probably other opportunities that 3 are a little sexier right now to go towards rather than the federal government. But I'd 4 say that we are getting some candidates that 5 are not currently federal employees who are 6 7 applying to these positions. I think that 8 helps me sleep a little bit at night knowing 9 that there are people interested in applying 10 for these jobs. 11 MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: To what 12 extent is that related to foreign nationals 13 and basically U.S. citizens who have those 14 skills? 15 MEMBER BLACKWELL: Oh, there are 16 definitely a lot of folks that are going to school in those areas that we would be able to 17 18 bring them on board if they were U.S. 19 citizens. But because they are not, we aren't 20 able to hire them as federal employees. 21 I would say some of our 22 contracting workforce is able to make use of

folks who are not citizens, but in not the capacity necessarily that we would like to be able to grow and mature our workforce. Yes, it's a challenge.

We have visited universities. I
think this past year we've had nine different
events where we've gone to universities and
helped to try to persuade or encourage or do
outreach, whatever the right word is, for
individuals interested in working with NGS and
on different areas of opportunity.

We're also going to be looking more at co-operative institutes, opportunities where there will be projects in research things that we can partner with universities to do and hopefully get more excitement from students completing those things as well as coming to work for us in the future. We do have some other activities in play right now where we hope that we'll continue to get more enthusiasm for coming to NGS.

Other questions? Gary.

1	MEMBER JEFFRESS: Juliana, I
2	noticed the list that Mike Aslaksen referred
3	to on Tuesday I think it was of the federal
4	government's rating of observational systems
5	and GPS was number one. I would think OPUS
6	would be part of that system now because of
7	the use of the surveying profession and people
8	who want to have precise positioning obviously
9	use OPUS quite a bit.
10	I was wondering. Do you do Google
11	Analytics to keep track of the amount of use
12	that it does?
13	MEMBER BLACKWELL: Yes. We have.
14	We have statistics on the number of downloads
15	of course data as well as the number of users
16	on our CORS, I mean OPUS Solutions. And
17	actually I wrote a note to myself that maybe
18	the next time I can incorporate some of those
19	usage statistics. You'll see we have quite a
20	number of individuals who are using our data.
21	OPUS is a tool. So it's not
22	really an observation system. But certainly

1 the CORS network is an observation system that 2 counts as an observation system and some of 3 the different no-observation things that we report up to and provide. But I can make 4 those statistics available, too. But it's 5 definitely in high use. 6 7 MEMBER JEFFRESS: It's a tool that has made surveyors a lot more efficient. 8 9 There's a huge amount of economic value there. MEMBER BLACKWELL: And if you said 10 11 that each OPUS solution is worth \$600 or 12 whatever we estimated a few years ago. I mean 13 it's in millions of dollars of return on investment for what it costs to run that tool. 14 MEMBER JEFFRESS: I did see one 15 16 metric in The Institution of Surveyors New South Wales Division publication last year 17 that when the government shutdown happened 18 19 their users went up by 5,000 in the AUSPOS 20 software which does the same thing. 21 MEMBER MILLER: Do you have the 22 resources, planes and sensors and so forth

1	that you need to do the surveys that you need
2	to do?
3	MEMBER BLACKWELL: We have some.
4	(Laughter.)
5	Mike, do you want to stick your
6	neck out on that one?
7	MR. ASLAKSEN: I would say the
8	answer to that is yes as long as we can keep
9	the technology up to date. There are
10	capacities in the private sector again that
11	think we need to have tens of their planes or
12	aircraft. As long as the private sector keeps
13	up with the technology, I think that's where
14	we leverage our capacity.
15	MEMBER BLACKWELL: And I'll just
16	add to that. Besides the coastal mapping, the
17	shoreline work, from the GRAV-D perspective we
18	do not have a designated NOAA aircraft for the
19	airborne gravity collection.
20	We do partner and continue to
21	partner with a number of federal agencies,
22	BLM, NGA, Navy, to pay for but use their

1	aircraft for different projects. And we have
2	been very successful in contracting out. And
3	the data that was collected for SANDI was
4	contracted out to Fugro.
5	We were able to utilize a number
6	of different of platforms. It may not be the
7	most efficient, but we certainly have worked
8	hard to try to build the level of support from
9	federal and private sector as well as NOAA
10	aircraft to help us accomplish the airborne
11	gravity collection. So we're going to
12	continue to work that route. Thank you.
13	(Applause.)
14	CHAIR PERKINS: Rich, do you want
15	to provide us a nightmare?
16	MEMBER EDWING: Yes. So I haven't
17	gotten sleep in about 15 years I think because
18	I've been working on the PORTS funding issue.
19	(Laughter.)
20	And it's my career goal to get
21	that to a sustainable business model. We were
22	at the brink I think this last year. There

1 were three ports that were I think in 2 financial distress. One was New York/New 3 Jersey. Delaware Bay another very large port didn't have the funding. And then a smaller 4 5 one in New Haven was in the same situation. Those all fortunately got 6 7 resolved. But that's not going to keep 8 happening that way. 9 I think everybody agrees that it 10 provides a valuable service to the nation. think last time I looked there is some irony 11 12 in that. Actually, over 60 percent of the 13 dollars used to establish these systems were federal dollars either through earmarks or 14 15 supplemental appropriations. Or now most 16 people are going out and getting grants to establish these. Jacksonville was established 17 18 with a FEMA grant, Port Security grant. And 19 that's about the third or fourth one. 20 There's been a lot of investment 21 made. We need to get that investment into a 22 sustainable place. That's my nightmare.

1	CHAIR PERKINS: Not an unexpected
2	answer.
3	MEMBER EDWING: Yes.
4	CHAIR PERKINS: But thank you.
5	We'd like to ask that we shortened lunch to 30
6	minutes and do it as a working lunch so that
7	we can maximize our time together.
8	(Off record comments.)
9	PARTICIPANT: So do you want to
10	allow for a 30-minute break or go straight
11	into lunch?
12	CHAIR PERKINS: Go straight into
13	lunch and try to get into the heavy part of
14	deliberations in 30 to 45 minutes from now.
15	Yes, and we have a couple of
16	presentations that we need to make. So we
17	have two concurrent milestones staring us in
18	the face. One is the retirement of Kathy
19	Watson from her service at NOAA and the other
20	is Mr. Wellslager leaving after two full terms
21	on the panel.
22	RDML GLANG: We want to recognize

1 Matt Wellslager. Matt, come on up. 2 (Applause.) 3 You guys may not know it, but as members of a federal advisory committee, 4 you're taking part in our very tortured 5 democratic process. And that's important 6 7 because it's not just going to the voting poll 8 once every two or four years. It's also 9 taking part in the community level. 10 In this case, the thing about a 11 FACA is you're taking part in the democratic 12 process that helps inform our federal 13 government. Matt, I want to thank you and I 14 have a short letter I want to read. 15 Thank you for your leadership and 16 dedication to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Hydrographic 17 18 Services Review Panel. Your seven and a half 19 years of service to the panel are a noteworthy 20 achievement. And your leadership roles during 21 that time as both chair and vice chair are 22 very much appreciated.

1	The federal advisory committee
2	process which guides our panel is just one
3	mechanism through which citizens who also
4	happen to be technical experts such as you can
5	engage in our nation's democratic processes.
6	Your willingness to engage and take an active
7	role in our democracy to make our nation's
8	government more effective is an outstanding
9	example of your citizenship.
10	I wish you well in your future
11	endeavors and hope you continue to advocate
12	for NOAA's mission to support safe navigation,
13	the Marine Transportation System, national
14	security, the economy and the environment.
15	You can frame that or you could
16	put it under your coffee cup. Thank you,
17	Matt.
18	(Applause.)
19	Because as you know we can't re-up
20	Matt. This is it.
21	MEMBER WELLSLAGER: I'm done.
22	RDML GLANG: With that statute, he

1	has served his term. Thank you very much,
2	Matt.
3	MEMBER WELLSLAGER: Thank you. I
4	appreciate it.
5	RDML GLANG: I hope everyone takes
6	a moment to thank Matt. Hopefully, we'll hear
7	you on some of our upcoming calls. Hopefully,
8	you'll be able to join us.
9	CHAIR PERKINS: Join the groupies.
10	(Off microphone comments.)
11	RDML GLANG: I have one more quick
12	presentation before I turn it over to our
13	Chair, Mr. Perkins. In the government, we
14	give out service awards for years of service
15	that federal employees work for us. And I
16	think it's five-year increments.
17	This recognizes you're going to
18	love this. This is the alpha and the omega
19	35 years of service in the Government of the
20	United States, Kathy Watson.
21	(Applause.)
22	And that's September 3rd. Thank

1	you.
2	MS. WATSON: Thank you very much.
3	RDML GLANG: Kathy, this is the
4	panel's opportunity to recognize your
5	dedication and your perseverance to keeping me
6	on task and focused and getting ready for
7	these many, many meetings and for working with
8	quite a few panel chairs over the last eight
9	years. It's been eight years, right?
10	MS. WATSON: Yes, eight and a
11	half.
12	RDML GLANG: Eight and a half.
13	And I apologize for all the times that you
14	came to me and stuck your head in and said,
15	Admiral, I need to talk to you. And me
16	rolling my eyes at you.
17	MS. WATSON: Yes.
18	RDML GLANG: But certainly without
19	your energy and your dedication and
20	enthusiasm, this panel would not be what it
21	is.
22	MS. WATSON: Thank you.

1	RDML GLANG: I thank you and I
2	hope all the panel members.
3	(Applause.)
4	CHAIR PERKINS: Off the record.
5	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
6	matter went off the record at 12:08 p.m. and
7	resumed at 12:38 p.m.)
8	CHAIR PERKINS: All right. We
9	have the results of the travel logistics lunch
10	time exercise. Mr. Kelly and I have got
11	travel at 1700. The rest of you are 1900 or
12	later. So with that, Ed and I will be the
13	first ones to turn our backs and walk out the
14	door.
15	(Laugher.)
16	And that will happen because
17	Tiffany tells me if I make her change my
18	flight plans one more time she's going to fire
19	me.
20	HSRP COMMITTEE DISCUSSIONS AND DELIBERATIONS
21	CHAIR PERKINS: We've got really
22	hard work in front of us and a finite amount

of time to try and at least get to a point that we can move forward from when we're not all sitting here together.

And I also want to be respectful of that fact that 22.5 percent of our panel aren't present and able to participate in these deliberations with Lawson and Deborah and David and Carol. With that, I just want to make sure that we're clear and transparent. We won't reach a final conclusion today because we want to have the input from the panel members that aren't here as well. But I want to have us close to hitting that target as we can and hopefully have some consensus.

Lynne is going to help us get some information on the screen to hopefully keep us focused and thought-provoking. When you have motel disease, you lose your sleep at night over the fleet modernization plan. That was a very clear and understandable message. And thank you for bringing it back to our attention.

1	RDML GLANG: Just to clarify, I
2	was specifically concerned about our capacity
3	for going to sea up in the Arctic and Alaska.
4	That's solely dependent on those two ships
5	right now. Maybe better not to bring in the
6	whole fleet modernization.
7	CHAIR PERKINS: No, I would just
8	guess just referencing the briefing we had
9	from Admiral Glang with the fleet
10	modernization plan.
11	RDML GLANG: All right.
12	CHAIR PERKINS: It has been a
13	little while since we talked about that. And
14	Lawson would be glad that we have not gone
15	through three days without talking about the
16	Arctic.
17	MEMBER KUDRNA: The Great Lakes
18	replacement discussion.
19	(Laughter.)
20	CHAIR PERKINS: Who would like to
21	lead the discussion?
22	MEMBER BARBOR: Not to lead, but

1 maybe set the expectations. How many 2 recommendations would you think you would wish 3 as a panel? CHAIR PERKINS: That's great. 4 Ι think the messaging that we've heard and I 5 think what we have some consensus on is that 6 7 our list has maybe been too long and not at 8 the right frequency or fidelity. If we came 9 away with three recommendations, if we set a 10 goal of having and trying to keep our priority 11 list that goes forward from this meeting to 12 the three most important items, I think that's 13 I'm open to a little wiggle room there. 14 Yes, Ed. 15 MEMBER KELLY: I think you can 16 always successful if you aim low enough. And I don't know if we want to lock ourselves in 17 18 before we even start to only three. 19 So I would say, just my approach 20 and that's me and I'm easily overruled, is to 21 throw some of the things on the wall. Then we 22 can see what sticks and what we need to let

fall off. Then we can boil it down.

And maybe the answer is one very cogent thing or maybe it's five or six. I just feel very uncomfortable saying we have three good ideas. I don't know. We might have fewer. We might have more.

I don't want to open the gate with saying we're going to limit ourselves to somewhere between two and five or two and four or something. And that's it.

I think from my perspective I heard a lot of things. And I think we need to maybe get some of the issues on the table -- and again this is just my suggestion -- and then try to refine into either some strategic or tactical approaches as to what we might think. Then we can see what we have and decide where our focus should be for the recommendation itself to ferret out those recommendations from either strategic or tactical points that we can put up on the wall there.

1 CHAIR PERKINS: Okay. Yes, Joyce. 2 MEMBER MILLER: And I think we should also take a look at -- Susan did this 3 wonderful chart about what's been talked about 4 previously. And we've heard that there's been 5 a lot of action on some things, good action. 6 7 But if they were once again 8 brought up here at this panel like the ENC 9 first and eHydro we might just want to not 10 make that one of our strong recommendations, 11 but just mention those things that were once 12 again brought to our attention as being 13 important in this area. 14 CHAIR PERKINS: Yes. As a point 15 of clarification I guess I see that we're 16 going to produce two different things from 17 this meeting. We're going to produce some 18 clear recommendations and then we will produce 19 a report of the meeting that speaks to that 20 longer list of what we talked about, what we 21 Two different things. There will be heard. 22 a place for everything somewhere.

1 MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: I would 2 suggest as we're going through this discussion 3 of recommendations to also keep in the back of your mind one other level of engagement and 4 5 that would be issues that might be worthy of further exploration through working group, 6 7 things that are clear cut that are 8 recommendations. But then are there other 9 issues that we need to dig deeper on with close consultation with the office directors 10 11 so that we know that we're digging in the 12 areas you would like us to and that would be 13 productive. 14 MEMBER KELLY: And I would also 15 add that I think it's incumbent upon us to 16 produce something that is going to be resident both for the Administrator and to potentially 17 18 the Congressional people that view this. I'd 19 like to make sure that we get something that's 20 going to resonate and have some importance to 21 them as well. 22 CHAIR PERKINS: Which do we first?

1 Items for working group assignment and 2 consideration first? 3 MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: I would just throw the ideas out there and we can keep 4 the brainstorming open and flowing. Then we 5 can prioritize and move around. 6 7 CHAIR PERKINS: We have a flip chart and we have a pen and we will have 8 9 people help write those down. Round robin. 10 Somebody goes first. 11 MEMBER JEFFRESS: I'd like to 12 start off with a suggestion that we really 13 charge NOAA to replace the assets, the fleet 14 assets, that are going to service the Arctic 15 in 10 or 20 years time. 16 MEMBER MILLER: And I think along with that I would make a broader category of 17 18 the ill-ability of ships and include what we 19 learned about the difficulties that are 20 happening this year and I know from the past 21 have happened for whatever reasons that ships 22 right now aren't available to do surveying

1 because of whatever. 2 I mean the overall availability of 3 ships has been -- I've worked on NOAA ships for the past many years. And it has been a 4 5 continuing issue over many, many years. And it's not something that 6 7 because OMAO is in charge of it. It's not 8 something that Coast Survey has much control over really. It's a much higher issue within 9 10 NOAA. 11 So I think it's not just there's 12 not going to be a ship in ten years. There 13 are three ships this year and it sounds like 14 they've had almost no sea days. That really 15 hurts the productivity. I would make it a 16 broader category to the availability of ships overall including replacement of ships, but 17 18 also efficient operation of what they've 19 currently got. 20 CHAIR PERKINS: I think they're 21 two completely different items. But it's 22 certainly an important item, the number of

1	days at sea. The long-term capital investment
2	plan for new ships and then the short-term
3	operational efficiency and full utilization.
4	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: I don't
5	know if this is within fleet or if this is
6	different but the discussion about the use.
7	This probably isn't the right words, but
8	improving the process for use of UAVs or
9	surface AVs. I don't know if that goes in
10	with technology or if that goes into assets
11	for RN data.
12	CHAIR PERKINS: Non-traditional
13	platforms. Does that put a wrapper around it?
14	MEMBER JEFFRESS: We could qualify
15	it.
16	MEMBER KELLY: In fact as far as
17	the fleet assets go and I did hear the
18	Admiral's thing we have a unique and specific
19	requirement for those two vessels up in the
20	Arctic. I think we might want to frame so
21	that we get the most response to this.
22	There are a couple of sexy items

1 out there. The Arctic is certainly one of 2 There is a virtually unlimited economic 3 potential up there. There's a distinct need. So there's a lot. The Arctic is a hot button. 4 5 What I think we need to do is maybe couch and break some of these asset 6 7 requirements into several pieces in order to 8 support and further the economic and national security interests of the Arctic region. NOAA 9 is a key element bump, bump, bump. 10 11 need to ensure that the proper floating assets 12 will be in place to continue the work that has 13 been initiated and will be required in the 14 future. 15 And that takes care of those two 16 ships up in the Arctic with a hot button, economic and relevant national security 17 18 relevance to the importance of the data we can develop with those vessels. That's what 19 20 people will hear. 21 If we say we want to buy some more 22 boats, they're going to hear these guys want

some more boats. That doesn't motivate people very well.

I think some of it might be the way we couch and write some of this. What we want to do with those vessels is to ensure that we have the proper floating assets to gather the data necessary to protect and enhance our economic opportunities up there that NOAA is so necessary and crucial to obtaining and developing.

I would kind of write it that way because that's what people are going to be listening to. And it supports that Arctic mission.

The other piece as far as data collection, we might want a group. We could bergadot one or two of those to say that we need to evaluate existing and future potential data collection assets such as -- and then drop it down to the fleet itself, to the boats, the launches, etc., to evaluate the proper ratio of what needs to be internally

owned and operated, as to what might be contracted.

The other piece could be as we continue down for shared partnership opportunities and then new and relevant I think such as you said the UAVs or whatever. I'd like to break the shallow water thing, shallow water and coastal into a separate piece. That speaks coastal capabilities and it talks to resilience. Again, it's a hot button word that people want to hear that somebody is doing.

People are wanting to throw money at the Arctic and they're willing to throw money at resilience, coastal resilience. And if we can couch and point out how effective and necessary and the professional capabilities of NOAA can be brought, can be best brought, to bear in these areas, that opens the door to preserving, protecting and enhancing that NOAA capability.

I think we can try to break

several strategic things like the Arctic and shallow water and coastal data development and then possibly also bring in a couple of tactical things.

I'm talking too much for the new

guy on the block. Somebody's got to start throwing things at the wall. There are a couple of them that are out there. And I think some of the detailed things that we get to might not be well received is all I'm saying. Any time somebody says give me more money. I want to buy more toys, people say ah-ah. And they push that away.

But if you can tie that into
economic development or national resiliency or
national security issues up in the Arctic
area, they're very responsive articles. I
think people will respond to that and say
"Yes, we want to do that stuff. Now tell me
again. What is it that you need?"

MEMBER MILLER: I would just like to suggest that we keep this in mind as we're

1	doing this. This was Dr. Callender's. I
2	don't know if we want to put it up on the
3	screen or something. But we need to focus on
4	that.
5	The other thing, just in response
6	to Ed, the availability of ships is if I'm
7	not incorrect those are both Arctic ships
8	or those are both Alaska survey ships that you
9	were talking about.
10	RDML GLANG: Yes, they are. Ice-
11	strength.
12	MEMBER MILLER: So the two ships
13	that didn't get many sea days this year are
14	Arctic assets.
15	VICE-CHAIR HANSON: If I could on
16	the planning piece there, I want to I
17	wouldn't make the changes. I just want to
18	throw this out here and see what other people
19	think.
20	I really think preparing that list
21	of survey ready projects and capability or
22	whatever you want to call it needs to go first

1 before you start talking about any assets. 2 The question you would get asked and as Ed was alluding to is why do you need any ships. 3 What are we doing this for? 4 5 We have a good answer I think. But you have to go through the progression if 6 7 you're going to develop the plan, a strategic 8 plan. And I think as part of that discussion 9 also you need to mention the word private or 10 industry capability as well. Whether you 11 truly understand current industry capability 12 or how you're going to attract private 13 industry investment to get the assets you're 14 going to need to accomplish the goals of the 15 most wanted plan. 16 We're behind in terms of the acquisition. You're going to catch up. 17 Part 18 of that is with no assets. A lot of that is going to have to be non no assets. 19 So how are 20 you going to track that investment? 21 You've got to have work for people 22 You've got to have something that's to do.

consistent. And that's part of good
management of trying to accomplish those
survey-ready projects. I think the word
industry or private is going to need to be
part of that discussion as well to be an
honest evaluation.

CHAIR PERKINS: Yes Lynne.

MS. MERSFELDER-LEWIS: Where would you put that?

VICE-CHAIR HANSON: My thought is just to put the planning cycle. I'm sorry.

Go down farther. You have the survey ready.

I would put that part first. Prepared server ready or survey ready project lists. And it sounds daunting. I will tell you when we did the Corps with it six years ago it took them almost eight months to develop a list. And the reason it took them so long to develop a list of what they would do if they had all the money and they needed to do what they'd been asked to do is the response that we got. And it's true.

But there's a whole generation of people in the Corps of Engineers that have never been asked that question. They were used to earmarks. They were used to getting 20 percent of what they asked for or half of what they got. They'd never been asked if you get all the money what are you going to do with it.

Don't look at that as an impediment. It can take some time. But it becomes the basis for every appropriation request you get in the future.

MEMBER KUDRNA: I may not have the right words for this, but let me give you the concept. Ken, Ed and I all have a little discussion of this. It seems out of this meeting there was a message regarding the PORTS and their ability to fund their expansion regarding the Corps of Engineers' lack of budget to do dredging activities. The issue of U.S. infrastructure investment is a major issue and encompasses both of those

topics and other topics and has relationships obviously to NOAA because NOAA would be providing the support for much of that.

I look at the recommendations as what would we really like the Secretary to do. And one thing might be to engage in a dialogue with the Secretary of Commerce about a U.S. infrastructure investment program. That's something that I think would relate to those issues that were expressed by this and other PORT districts and the Corps of Engineers in terms of their drinking activity and the support associated with it. I think that would be -- I don't have the exact words crafted -- a topic that would be a logical thing to physically ask the Secretary to deal with.

VICE-CHAIR HANSON: I don't think that would be anything new to her. At the same time, I think she needs to hear what it means to us. And you start off with thank you for all you've done to advocate. We know

Washington DC

you're going to continue to do this in the future. As a result, you're going to see our nation be better prepared to grow the National Export Initiative, Coastal Resilience and all those issues. It could be a fairly short conversation and be also very powerful.

DR. BRADLEY: I'll throw out there for awareness. It's a really big issue, Frank. Within the CMTS, there is a working group called Infrastructure Investment Integrated Action Team. So they are talking about some of these issues. It's part of the mid-level staff to really get into the meat of it especially with the funding situation that I think that's part of the goal for we're in. that principals meeting that I talked about for next month is to try to tee up some of those issues at a high level so that within us middle-of-the-road folks can figure how exactly we can help with some of these things.

MEMBER KUDRNA: But I think if you support the independent Federal Advisory

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1	Committee it's probably the same thing.
2	There's a need for something like that.
3	DR. BRADLEY: Yes.
4	MEMBER WELLSLAGER: Scott, I'd
5	like to build on what Frank was just saying
6	especially about the Corps of Engineers. It
7	might be good in a recommendation that the
8	NOAA leadership, albeit Dr. Sullivan or higher
9	up, reinforce to the Corps of Engineers
10	leadership the critical importance of the
11	hydro project.
12	There's a lot of work that's being
13	done now and that could be brought in to the
14	NOAA charting. And it would really benefit us
15	with what needs to be done. And it could
16	continue the development of that eHydro.
17	I think we should really think
18	about doing something like that. And it
19	follows along the same path of what you all
20	were talking about before. It's a thought.
21	MEMBER MILLER: One of the items
22	from this list or two of the items, what

1	opportunities might exist for a new business
2	model, e.g. PORTS? Are there opportunities
3	for partnerships? In terms of eHydro is one
4	of them, Army Corps.
5	I'm just wondering at what level
6	we want to do that. The partnership thing,
7	eHydro PORTS, there was a recommendation from
8	Alaska about better partnering and so forth.
9	Do we want to include some element of that
10	partnering new business models in that that
11	was a list?
12	MEMBER WELLSLAGER: Are we talking
13	about service level agreements or memorandum
14	of understanding?
15	MEMBER MILLER: We also heard
16	today about the prescribed mission assignments
17	not happening. It's not just eHydro. It's a
18	broad issue. There are many items with Army
19	Corps in particular. But I think it's a broad
20	issue of effectuating. Wasn't that it?
21	(Laughter.)
22	But making the partnerships. He

was talking about new partnerships. But
making the partnerships that exist in fact in
some way more functional and sort of
facilitating partnership on NOAA wide level as
opposed to every little project having them.
I'm just trying to put in some of what we were
asked to answer.

CHAIR PERKINS: These feel to me

like they are elements of a strategy and not
a strategy onto itself and if we can focus on
that larger. We've been told a couple of
times we don't need to tell them how to do it.
We need to help advise them on what to do.
And we're a very technical and analytical
group here. But I think if we can try to -I don't think we've got to get so deep into
some of this in order to focus on the bigger
message.

MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: I could see
a broad level recommendation on looking to
make partnerships more effective and then
providing a couple examples of in our

1 discussions we heard two examples in 2 partnering with FEMA. The prescriptive 3 mission assignment and helping to make that happen is one example of how that partnership 4 5 between the agencies might be made more effective and then with Army Corps and eHydro. 6 7 So it's still high level recommendation with 8 a couple of examples how we came to that. 9 MEMBER WELLSLAGER: But it's also 10 high level enough that you're not telling them 11 what to do. It's just prescribing this is a 12 possibility for consideration. These are 13 legacy things that we're looking at trying to 14 create now. 15 CHAIR PERKINS: Partnerships 16 beyond government to government I think are 17 important. 18 MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: If you want 19 to look at partnerships, looking at my list of 20 things, I have explore ways to facilitate data 21 transfer for broader use. And I won't tell 22 anybody how to do anything more than that.

1 But the data from industry, I thought that the 2 comments that Jason made at the end of 3 yesterday were great comments of looking at the wind industry and their data and a number 4 of different data sources and just finding a 5 way to use that data whether it's an 6 7 authoritative dataset. Great. Sounds like we know what to do with that. If it's a non-8 9 authoritative or a subpar dataset finding 10 another way to use that whether it's like 11 active captain or something else. 12 RDML GLANG: Can I just offer an 13 observation, Scott? 14 CHAIR PERKINS: You absolutely can 15 offer. 16 RDML GLANG: We were talking about 17 the interagency partnerships and how the panel 18 might support that. I think in the case of 19 the FEMA PSMAs, what we described to you 20 what's going on there, and in the case of the 21 Army Corps partnership, certainly the Army 22 Corps partnership works at the working level

and we're making progress.

But if we turn it around and we say what are the impediments to these to fully actualizing these partnerships in the FEMA case we're sort of wrapped up in interpretative legalese. In the Army Corps case at the high level, one of the impediments is the ability for NOAA to receive funds from the Army Corps. And this comes up again and again. But my personal sense is that NOS doesn't have the stamina to engage alone on this.

While we hear you about engaging in partnerships, both interagency and external, we do run into these impediments, these roadblocks, along the way. And I'm not sure those necessarily reach the ears of the Administrator. Should they?

It would be nice to get a little sympathy from up there something. These partnerships aren't that straightforward.

Just an observation. Turn it around a little

1 bit. 2 MEMBER MILLER: And PORTS is 3 another partnership, defining partnerships, and making them work and making money flow 4 5 back and forth in terms of how to fund those. It's a very similar thing. 6 7 I mean the PORTS thing, there are 8 partnerships all over the place with PORTS and 9 universities and so forth. But what's the 10 problem with it? It's funding. It's getting 11 funding to support that. 12 MEMBER KUDRNA: Not always. You 13 made a very good point, Admiral. In terms of 14 partnerships, if you guys could do it, you 15 would do it if it's within your level of 16 relationship. 17 But there are cases as the two you 18 just cited that would need to be worked out at 19 a higher level. And that may be something we 20 need to make a recommendation on because 21 that's something if we'd elevate an issue to 22 Secretary level, the Secretary could pick up

1 a phone and talk to the Corps and talk to HUD. 2 And we could give a couple of examples of 3 items and might be able to resolve that partnership issue that is a good idea. 4 5 RDML GLANG: The ability to take Army Corps money is at the Commerce level 6 7 because that's where our legal support comes from. But if the Administrator of NOAA were 8 to say make it so, they would figure out how 9 10 to make it so. 11 MEMBER KUDRNA: Yes. Right. And 12 that's what I'm suggesting. Maybe our 13 recommendation is an action by the 14 Administrator and to cite a couple examples of 15 where that would be helpful in terms of 16 partnerships, the HUD and the Corps. MEMBER MILLER: I think it's 17 18 almost any other Federal agency that NOAA is 19 not able to take money from. And there's very 20 little cross funding in NOAA. I mean they had 21 trouble taking the money from DoD. I think 22 it's a very high level issue, the difficulty

1 of getting funding in those partnerships. 2 MS. MERSFELDER-LEWIS: DOI can 3 readily and easily give NOAA money. Corps of Engineers and DoD combined mechanism. 4 5 CHAIR PERKINS: FEMA falls under Are we saying our problem lies with DHS 6 DHS. 7 and DoD? DR. BRADLEY: Scott, can I promise 8 9 you to get you guys a written summary of the 10 funding agreement struggles I guess with Army 11 Corps in particular because I think that has 12 been a challenge? That's been an issue that 13 I've been made aware of in the past. 14 understanding is that we can establish funding 15 agreements with Army Corps. 16 But it takes a long time to go 17 through. It might take nine months to get it through. By then, it's too late to do the 18 19 work. Or it's just not time effective and 20 it's not a NOAA problem as far as I know. 21 It's a Department of Commerce problem, 22 something about the legal review.

1	But I don't know enough about it.
2	But I know just that little bit. I'm happy to
3	look into it and provide some more
4	information. I'm not familiar with how we do
5	other agreements with other agencies either.
6	So I can do a little bit of research into that
7	as well if you guys want to learn more before
8	you put anything in the letter.
9	MEMBER MILLER: We could craft a
10	statement. You could get us information and
11	we could decide whether that made sense or
12	not.
13	DR. BRADLEY: Sure.
14	MEMBER JEFFRESS: Aren't there
15	examples where NOAA does accept funds from
16	other agencies like the FAA for airport
17	mapping?
18	MEMBER BLACKWELL: Yes.
19	MR. ASLAKSEN: Painfully so.
20	MEMBER BLACKWELL: There are
21	positive examples of how it does work. I mean
22	we again for GRAV-D we've got agreements where

1 there is transfer of funds even with USGS, 2 Again, those are Interior. But Naval 3 Research Labs, that's a little bit different. Each one of them is unique though. 4 5 I think we've done it with Army Corps. think we've had some success, but I don't know 6 7 if it's recent success. 8 MR. ASLAKSEN: Before we had 9 contracts with the Corps contracting for some 10 the mapping we did at NGS. I mean it can be 11 It just takes time. You have to put 12 effort to it. 13 Point of example, Coastal Services 14 Center here in Charleston takes a lot of money 15 from the states to do mapping. But they have 16 a whole team that works on those agreements and keeps them alive and works with the 17 attorneys in order to care and feed them. 18 19 when they're due to expire, they work on that 20 a year after to renew that agreement to keep 21 it going. 22 It take resources. Unfortunately,

1 we all have lots of jobs we do. But that one 2 could take awhile. 3 MEMBER BLACKWELL: Yes, and with FAA and our state partnerships for the cost 4 5 share for state advisory program, I mean we have a number of agreements with funds 6 7 associated with them. And, as Mike said, you just have to plan for it take a long time. 8 9 CHAIR PERKINS: I guess I'll try 10 to circle that back. Again, wouldn't this be 11 an element of a national mapping strategy that 12 one piece of our national mapping strategy 13 would be to have the appropriate agency to 14 agency data share, cost share agreements fully 15 in place to facilitate a better use of the 16 limited available funds? Lynne, if you could 17 put that as a bullet point under our national mapping strategy that we're working to crack. 18 19 MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: This is 20 just a question of clarification for Mike. 21 the strategy, it sounded to me like the 22 strategy is completed and Margaret was saying

that we didn't have a national mapping
program.

MEMBER ARMSTRONG: Yes, that's

That will work for the strategy
that I pointed to that Margaret didn't see
that exists is that we've agreed on data
standards to collect that data. It might be
more time, more processing, whatever. But at
the end of the day we have multi opportunities
that you're feeding other agency's

what I heard, too.

MR. ASLAKSEN: Well, it's getting
to this whole issue of money and sharing. And
that is an example in my mind where we have
overlapping areas of interest between
agencies, maybe different requirements from a
mapping standpoint. But the approach has been
to come in with common standards and fund
those agencies to complete those missions
separately with the same kind of requirements
of collection of the data so we can have
multi-use of that data.

That will work for the strategy

1 requirements.

2 Whether they're funded to do it or

3 not, that's another issue, too. It's that

4 when we go out and collect data we're

collecting to make sure we know the Corps

standards and visa versa.

But then there are other users out there like I'm looking at the Florida Keys right now, the Fish and Wild Service has not put a dime into this collection. But they're going to get use of this data.

I don't know if this answered your question. But I was just thinking about it as well. Even that approach with National Elevation Program and some of the things we're talking about there, we're talking about joint list with the GS and NOAA and other individuals. It's more of an agreement that this is the standard. We'll collect according to those standards and let's coordinate and we'll reply.

Ashley Traver was working on that

1 and has been working on a joint budget 2 initiative for both Interior and Corps. 3 He'll probably talk about the OMB looks at that. He had an opportunity at OMB 4 5 to find it even though we're not in the same place as Margaret said as the rest of the 6 7 science agencies. He's talking about the GS 8 and NOAA. His request. 9 CHAIR PERKINS: Yes, Andy. 10 MEMBER ARMSTRONG: What Ed 11 resonated with me and I think we're starting 12 to wander away from that again, too. I liked 13 his idea of picking the key overarching I think one he said was the Arctic 14 themes. and the other was sort of shallow water and 15 connection with resilience and then putting 16 some for instances under that, but focusing on 17 a major piece. For the Arctic, a major piece 18 19 would be the Arctic ships. 20 And for resilience the major piece 21 would be the shallow water bathymetry. 22 under shallow water bathymetry, you might

1	start ticking off look at crowd sourcing, look
2	at new technology, look at industry
3	partnerships, look at state partnerships. And
4	have maybe three of those key themes.
5	Another one might be the need to
6	deliver services for a modern marine industry,
7	for example, to solving the Admiral's problem
8	of giving our ENCs perfected for the ECDIS
9	system. I think there's a vision for that.
10	But there's still a lot of work to do for
11	those things, for example. I would just like
12	to bring us back to that.
13	CHAIR PERKINS: Any thoughts?
14	MEMBER MILLER: Where would you
15	put PORTS under those, Andy?
16	MEMBER BARBOR: At the top.
17	(Laughter.)
18	MEMBER ARMSTRONG: Well, I would
19	put PORTS and services and products for a
20	modern marine industry, for example.
21	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: I was
22	looking at my notes and I mirror what you were

1 saying. Attention to Arctic fleet 2 capabilities, shallow water data resilience 3 category. Then I had a U.S. infrastructure investment category which we talked about 4 earlier. PORTS would definitely fall under 5 that. And then some of the support for the 6 7 higher level partnerships and overcoming some 8 of those barriers there. 9 I have it down to four. Then we 10

can build under each of those four to get some of the more specific examples in.

MEMBER KUDRNA: I would add. This letter is going to the Secretary. One of the questions might be with the recommendation what's a reasonable expectation of what you'd want the Secretary to do with that item. might be contact the Secretary of Commerce or make this call to this agency or consider increasing budget priority for XYZ.

And there are some topics that we're talking about that we all agree with that are within the domain of the Admiral and

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1	the staff to consider and look into. There
2	might be some elements that are included in
3	recommendations with the kinds of actions
4	you'd expect from the Secretary and some
5	others that might be internally within the
6	staff of the Admiral and your domain.
7	MEMBER BLACKWELL: Question. Do
8	you mean the Administrator and not the
9	Secretary?
10	MEMBER KUDRNA: I mean the
11	Administrator, yes.
12	CHAIR PERKINS: I'm looking to the
13	left side of the room. You guys have an
14	opportunity and a role to help with this
15	process. We're all in this room together,
16	right, with a common mission.
17	But if we said we were going to
18	try to identify the major themes, we're in
19	agreement that the Arctic is a major theme,
20	right?
21	Because we've got to move the ball
22	down the field a little ways today.

1 MEMBER ARMSTRONG: I think the 2 recommendation for the Arctic, there is maybe 3 not so many under that one. It's just make sure that the floating assets are there. 4 5 CHAIR PERKINS: Yes. And maybe it's as simple as saying capability of the 6 7 survey. 8 I'm not a real MEMBER ARMSTRONG: 9 stranger to the Hill. I find that words --You get a very limited amount of time and you 10 11 have to have a real focus. I think the Arctic 12 and the shallow water on coastal are very 13 thematic that have economic relevance to the 14 nation and security issues. You also bring in 15 the fact in both of those areas the research 16 that NOAA is most capable of doing is going to generate protection of lives and the 17 18 generation of dollars. People like to hear 19 those. 20 But it's true. In this case, it's 21 So we should say that. People listen true. 22 They respond to that. And I think to that.

1	in our proposals or our recommendations we've
2	got to stress why we want to do this.
3	I think again partnerships are
4	going to be necessary. And I think we broad-
5	brush that there are partnerships that
6	need to be developed and perhaps later down
7	bring in that we need to have a Naval fund
8	transfers with the partnerships. So there are
9	things like that.
10	CHAIR PERKINS: Right. I think
11	we've got to get to what you're speaking to,
12	Ed. But I think we've got to get the themes
13	first. And then we build the case and the
14	support and that detail comes second.
15	MEMBER FIELDS: But between the
16	two topics that Andy just spoke of and the
17	four
18	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: Two of them
19	overlap.
20	MEMBER FIELDS: Okay. Then why
21	wouldn't those four be the major areas that we
22	fill in under?

1	CHAIR PERKINS: I think that's
2	great. Can we get those four things up on the
3	screen to make sure we're clear and then we
4	start building on them?
5	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: I had
6	Arctic however you want to call that. I had
7	shallow water data or resilience, some
8	combination of those two.
9	MEMBER MILLER: Can we get a new
10	page maybe? Then we can transfer stuff over.
11	CHAIR PERKINS: It may be easier
12	just to do it on the flip chart, Mike. I
13	think you're headed in the right direction.
14	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: The third
15	one I had was kind of a high level U.S.
16	infrastructure investment. And that might
17	include port deepening, PORTS maintenance,
18	Corps dredging, although I don't know how we
19	I'm sure the NOAA Administrator agrees
20	that's somebody else's money, not mine. And
21	coastal resilience also falls under that, too,
22	to some extent.

1	And then the fourth one I had was
2	about partnerships. I have here higher level
3	action to facilitate interagency partnerships,
4	especially the transfer of funds.
5	Three was
6	CHAIR PERKINS: Infrastructure.
7	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: U.S.
8	infrastructure investment.
9	MEMBER ARMSTRONG: But I do think
10	we need to get fairly quickly to some specific
11	asks, right.
12	CHAIR PERKINS: Yes, I agree.
13	MEMBER ARMSTRONG: U.S.
14	infrastructure development is one of these
15	things that can go on and on and on, right.
16	MEMBER MILLER: We need to narrow
17	it down to just what it is we're
18	MEMBER ARMSTRONG: Right. That's
19	the wrapper word.
20	MEMBER MILLER: Yes.
21	CHAIR PERKINS: Is four I mean
22	four is a long enough list in my mind. But is

1	everybody in agreement that this?
2	MEMBER WELLSLAGER: Four is money.
3	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: We're
4	actually going to get more specific underneath
5	there.
6	CHAIR PERKINS: If I were the
7	auctioneer I heard five. Going once, going
8	once, going once. Great.
9	MEMBER WELLSLAGER: Sold on four.
10	CHAIR PERKINS: Can we break into
11	four groups and each of us come up with 25
12	words? I'm just throwing it out as a concept.
13	But three of you take item number one and
14	three of you take item number two. And let's
15	try to come up with a short 25 word statement
16	what that means. And then 15 minutes from
17	now we'll have 100 words. And we'll be making
18	progress.
19	MEMBER JEFFRESS: What if we get
20	Ed to write the initial paragraph?
21	CHAIR PERKINS: On each one.
22	MEMBER JEFFRESS: No. The very

1	first paragraph.
2	MEMBER KELLY: I thought what Ed
3	said was brilliant.
4	MEMBER JEFFRESS: Yes, I did too.
5	But I didn't catch it all.
6	MEMBER KELLY: I just talked. I
7	don't know what I said.
8	(Laughter.)
9	Maybe somebody else wrote it down.
10	CHAIR PERKINS: Yes, run the
11	replay button.
12	Maybe the court reporter can read
13	it back.
14	MEMBER KELLY: We can get the
15	opening paragraph. I don't know. We can sit
16	down and write something out very quickly.
17	CHAIR PERKINS: So maybe 25 words.
18	MEMBER KELLY: NOAA is capable of
19	producing data and their excellence of service
20	that can result in the economic development on
21	national security and the promotion of safety
22	of life and increase in economic activity and

key areas of that would be applied to -- drop down -- the Arctic to support that, for the shallow water and certainly coastal and we had the infrastructure development and investment which I think is very, very broad and you have to be careful with that being trampling into highways and bridges and tunnels, etc.

But I think we can certainly make some introductory thing that will pull us into that area where we can then set up each of those.

CHAIR PERKINS: I have no doubt we can write the appropriate introduction to it.

It's making sure we have agreement of what the bullet points under these headings need to be.

MEMBER MILLER: Actually, on one of the things I just realized is that we haven't acknowledged what Bill has been advocating about shovel-ready projects. And I feel that's more pertinent. It may go under U.S. infrastructure. It may go under shallow water bathy.

1 But I think Bill's point was an 2 important one about a plan for shovel-ready 3 projects. MEMBER KELLY: I agree with that 4 5 and I think perhaps we can make it broadest based by making a point at the bottom that 6 7 it's incumbent, we believe it's incumbent upon 8 NOS to develop shovel-ready. Although when we're dealing with water, I hate to try to do 9 10 it with a shovel. Develop shovel-ready 11 projects. 12 (Simultaneous speaking.) 13 Whatever. Or action-ready or 14 actionable projects to support and develop 15 each of the aforementioned initiatives. Then 16 that covers everything, whether that's Arctic or this or that. 17 18 MEMBER KUDRNA: We have four 19 Why don't four people volunteer to be 20 lead drafters? Other people can provide some 21 input into them. We'll do this. Since we 22 have 45 minutes left before we're supposed to

1	start wrapping up we could talk about some of
2	these other topics, too and get that input
3	into you for a draft.
4	CHAIR PERKINS: In to Lynne to
5	circulate back.
6	MEMBER KUDRNA: That would be
7	fine.
8	CHAIR PERKINS: I don't want to be
9	the weak link in the chain.
10	MS. MERSFELDER-LEWIS: As you're
11	discussing, is this something that we can
12	either put it in the bin to forward to the
13	working groups to discuss or put it in the bin
14	to ask it for a topic for the next meeting or
15	ask it to HSRP to organize a webinar or
16	whatever you want to forward that to? Sorry.
17	MEMBER KUDRNA: I'll volunteer for
18	the U.S. infrastructure.
19	CHAIR PERKINS: Okay. Anybody
20	else? Thank you, Frank.
21	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: I'll do
22	shallow water.

1	CHAIR PERKINS: Thank you, Susan.
2	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: Because
3	that's where my boats are.
4	(Laughter.)
5	(Simultaneous speaking.)
6	MEMBER MILLER: I'll do Arctic.
7	CHAIR PERKINS: Great.
8	MEMBER MILLER: Frank is doing
9	U.S. infrastructure.
10	CHAIR PERKINS: Yes. There's a
11	blank sheet of paper on the wall that will be
12	appropriately titled with each of those four.
13	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: I think
14	Frank's suggestion was that we volunteer to
15	take that on. We'll take that home with us.
16	MEMBER KUDRNA: And then we'll
17	deliver.
18	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: Then we can
19	move on and discuss some of the other things
20	on the agenda.
21	CHAIR PERKINS: Now I have clarity
22	where we're going with this.

1	MEMBER KELLY: Mr. Chairman, if we
2	have agreement on a topic, the verbiage should
3	just be pretty easy to follow. It's a matter
4	of word-crafting. I don't think we'd spend a
5	lot of time on that. And if we each agree to
6	be the tip of the spear or the initial author
7	of some comments on each of these we can
8	circulate it to the rest of the committee to
9	meat it up a little bit and then bring it back
10	for consensus.
11	CHAIR PERKINS: Okay.
12	MEMBER KELLY: I know you and I
13	are out of here. I'm not changing my flight.
14	(Laughter.)
15	Come 2:30 p.m. my glass slippers
16	fall off and I'm on the way home.
17	CHAIR PERKINS: Go ahead.
18	MEMBER FIELDS: When the letter
19	goes forward, I realize that this is going to
20	be done offline. But when the letter goes
21	forward, one of the other things that I heard
22	very clearly from the one panel, the gentleman

1	about the right whales. I think that's
2	something that we should put into our letter
3	not for them to take care of as far as this
4	panel is concerned. But the panel has heard
5	this. They've done enough research on it and
6	so forth. That is an issue that needs to be
7	looked at. I think that gentleman deserves to
8	have some response back from NOAA.
9	CHAIR PERKINS: We need to pass
10	that baton up to the Administrator to deal
11	with.
12	MEMBER ARMSTRONG: Pass without
13	comments.
14	MEMBER FIELDS: I think that needs
15	to be in the letter that we send off.
16	CHAIR PERKINS: Yes. I agree.
17	Thank you for letting us not forget that.
18	Great. So we've got themes. We've got
19	leaders for the themes. So we can take that
20	offline. We have location. We had a
21	discussion on location at our next meeting on
22	this list.

1 Frank, what else did you want to 2 make sure we talk about? And we have working 3 groups. MEMBER KUDRNA: Susan and I were 4 5 talking about the discussion was partnering with another organization as the IOOS FACA or 6 7 the IOOS Association. I have a call in and 8 they've scheduled a conference call with 9 Admiral Lautenbacher who is the new chair of IOOS for next week. We'll see if their dates 10 11 for -- We're talking about a February-ish or 12 one similar to this time next year. If one of 13 those match with one of those organizations, 14 then we would report that back to you from our 15 planning committee. But we're waiting for 16 that answer in that regard to feed back to 17 you. 18 CHAIR PERKINS: Okay. Great. 19 MEMBER KUDRNA: I do have a 20 suggestion concerning working groups and I'll 21 put this on the table for a thought. I think 22 we should initiate working groups.

chance to work on topics and bring them forward to the full board.

My suggestion is that working groups consist of three panel members and three outside members. And that group would communicate by conference calls and emails and develop a response within a year and then give a subsequent report at the intermediate meeting.

There are three topics I would put on the table. We already have a working group for reauthorization. I think that should be warmed up and brought forward. We discussed the topic of whether we want to suggest a report in the future or something like that.

Let this group talk about that.

I think we should have a working group for the topic of engagement. And engagement I would suggest to you that committee take a look at the science advisory boards, report on engagement and also look at the previous ten most wanted list and see what

1 kind of recommendations concerning engagement 2 they'd want to bring forward to the group as 3 a whole. And the third working group I'd 4 suggest would be capital replacement that 5 would deal with looking further into the ship 6 7 and other equipment replacement needed and 8 alternate technologies as a possibility on the 9 capital side. 10 I would put those on the table. 11 Certainly there are more. But those would be 12 activities that could engage part of the panel 13 offline with some outside folks to move some 14 topics forward. 15 MS. WATSON: Scott. 16 CHAIR PERKINS: Yes. 17 MS. WATSON: Excuse me. One 18 question. There's a memo. I need to go back 19 next week and dig it out for you regarding 20 outside experts serving on the working groups. 21 There was a direction that came from general 22 counsel on that. So I do need to check on

1	that for you.
2	CHAIR PERKINS: All right.
3	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: I would
4	just add on the topic of working groups that
5	having been on the HSIA reauthorization
6	working group, I'm not signing up for that one
7	next time. I'll just put it that way.
8	I think Joyce and I did a fair
9	amount of work on it and listening to Paul's
10	presentation that things stay unauthorized for
11	a long time and when something is coming up
12	and it's about to expire, it looks like some
13	work goes in to try and to show something is
14	happening. But once it's been expired for a
15	while, it doesn't seem to be that urgent.
16	I'd rather personally we spend our
17	time doing things that are really going to
18	have movement and that the Tri-Office
19	Directors feel this is filling a gap or this
20	is helping you somehow.
21	I certainly heard your third
22	recommendation. Someone mentioned earlier to

1 look at the resources for data acquisition. 2 The fleet, the new technology and then the 3 issue of capabilities in the private sector versus the public sector and what capabilities 4 5 are out there. I think that would be a sizable amount of work for someone to do. 6 7 I think one of our original 8 working groups that hasn't fully realized its 9 value I think it was called program improvements, but PORTS fell under that. 10 11 think PORTS could be a whole working group. 12 Maybe Darren already has it, but all the PORTS 13 systems that are out there, the different 14 funding models and maybe starting to delve 15 more into that and what possible areas for 16 innovation and funding and creativity there 17 could happen. 18 Those are the two that stand out 19 to me. But I'm sure there's another one. 20 on policy, I don't know. 21 CHAIR PERKINS: I don't think 22 calling it reauthorization is the best heading for it. What we heard in the briefing was the massive potential change that could happen to this organization that we serve if the Map It Once Use It Many legislation were to get legs and move forward.

being moved over to Department of Interior and administered under different budget line items, I don't think that we want to turn a blind eye to that and do an ostrich effect on it. So reauthorizations I think whatever we called it before might be better.

I think there's a place if the panel agrees for us to speak to the Administrator that we're aware of that legislation and we have an opinion on it.

We're the smart people that advise her. If we think that looks like good government we should speak. And if we think that doesn't look like good government and the right thing to do, that should be our message.

But that's a threat to what we

1 have known as hydrographic services. 2 shouldn't say a threat. That's definitely a 3 change. MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: I guess I 4 5 think it's a good topic and a topic we should be engaged on. But under the definition of 6 7 working group, what work would need to be done to further advance that topic by us? That's 8 9 not clear to me. 10 MEMBER MILLER: I mean one of the 11 things we did think of in that the bill is 12 already in was what changes would we recommend 13 to the HSIA? And we had done a certain amount 14 of work, you know, studying the legislation 15 and studying associated acts. 16 But basically Paul's advice of it's not there, don't bother with it, maybe we 17 shouldn't have taken it. I don't know. 18 19 CHAIR PERKINS: I think it's 20 always good to be prepared to have that type of advice ready to provide in the event that 21 22 a piece of legislation like that goes forward.

1 So as an advisory panel if we had 2 recommendations that we think would be 3 beneficial in the event that HSIA were to move forward, they may sit on the shelf for a long 4 5 time. But they don't have an expiration date on them. 6 7 I mean if our recommendation is HSIA is to have some wording in there that 8 solves the PORTS problem and have it ready to 9

HSIA is to have some wording in there that solves the PORTS problem and have it ready to go and have a panel endorsement behind it, that's a beneficial thing to have in our back pocket and be ready when the time comes. It's a very long-term objective.

MEMBER JEFFRESS: Scott, remind me if NGA was included in that. Was it? Was it also an intention of that act to include NGA in that group of agencies?

CHAIR PERKINS: I haven't, and unfortunately Paul left, looked at any of the current wording for the Map It Once Use It Many. I had awareness when I had a role in it in a different association. And I haven't had

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1	a dog in the fight for a couple years on that.
2	There are good intentions. Right.
3	There's very good intentions.
4	MEMBER MILLER: I would think
5	since NGA is I believe a DoD group.
6	MEMBER JEFFRESS: Definitely.
7	MEMBER MILLER: I would be very,
8	very doubtful. You have much more experience
9	at that than I do. But I would say I don't
10	think there's a snowball's chance in hell that
11	it would be NGA.
12	CHAIR PERKINS: Well, DoD is a big
13	animal. I mean that's Navy, that's Marine
14	Corps, that's Army Corps.
15	MEMBER MILLER: But NGA is the
16	agency that handles the data of NAVOCEANO for
17	instance.
18	MR. ASLAKSEN: The bulk of NGA is
19	intelligence. The bulk of the money 70
20	percent of it is IC money. The rest of it is
21	DoD money.
22	MEMBER MILLER: I was on that

1	committee. I would take it on to review the
2	acts that Paul talked about. I think we
3	should all know what those acts are for sure.
4	CHAIR PERKINS: Yes, I don't think
5	we want to disband that working group is
6	really.
7	MEMBER MILLER: I'll stay with it.
8	I was on it and I will go back into the acts
9	he talked about and just become familiar with
10	them. Whether there's anything we have to do,
11	I mean it may just be an awareness function.
12	Or if I see something that carries
13	a big flag, I'll report out. I'm one of the
14	ones that my term ends.
15	CHAIR PERKINS: I'd really like
16	the suggestion of three plus three for the
17	working groups to have a mechanism. There are
18	a lot of people that have applied for seats on
19	this panel that haven't been selected that
20	have a sincere interest in what we do here.
21	If we can get an answer on can we reach
22	outside soon and if we can execute some

1 outreach to the people that have expressed 2 prior interest in the HSRP in serving in this 3 capacity, I think that should be our first round of recruits for seats on our working 4 5 groups. MEMBER KUDRNA: Scott, what I 6 7 suggest here is I mean we're not going to meet 8 for another six months. So if we like a 9 working group whether it's an existing or a 10 new one, I think we ought to indicate that now 11 and maybe get some volunteers from the panel, 12 charge you and with consultation with the 13 Admiral and consistent with the policy of 14 outside participants to be able to name some 15 outside folks to fill out the group and get them rolling before the next meeting. 16 17 MEMBER MILLER: So are the working 18 groups going to stay the same pretty much? 19 CHAIR PERKINS: We have three 20 working groups approved. Right, Kathy? 21 MS. WATSON: I'm sorry. 22 CHAIR PERKINS: We have three

1 working groups approved. 2 MS. WATSON: Yes. 3 CHAIR PERKINS: So we need to stay within that initial framework or our task 4 5 needs to be establish a new working group. That is the process. 6 7 MEMBER MILLER: There would be a 8 reauthorization group under policy. 9 would be broader than just the HSIA. 10 MS. WATSON: The outside experts 11 still have specific issues. 12 MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: I think the 13 topic names of the three were policy, program 14 improvement and Arctic. So the only one that 15 seems -- I'm not saying that Arctic should go 16 away because Lawson is not here. But it seemed the other topic that wouldn't really 17 18 fall under any of those would be looking at 19 the broader resources, the fleet, new 20 technology and contract internal and external 21 resources. I don't know where that one would 22 fit.

1	MEMBER MILLER: Well, maybe
2	program improvement would work.
3	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: Maybe
4	program improvement has two subcommittees.
5	Maybe can it have two subgroups instead of a
6	new group, one to look at PORTS and one to
7	look at resources?
8	CHAIR PERKINS: And the titles we
9	can work within this framework. The titles of
10	the three approved working groups are
11	legislative and the policy initiatives,
12	strategic mission centered effectiveness and
13	emerging Arctic priorities.
14	MEMBER MILLER: But I mean could
15	some of the new members join those committees.
16	For instance, I suspect someone walking in the
17	room right now might be interested in the
18	PORTS committee.
19	MEMBER KELLY: It's fully funded
20	now, right?
21	(Laughter.)
22	MS. MERSFELDER-LEWIS: Scott,

1 could you repeat that? I want to capture those 2 three that you said. I would offer the 3 MEMBER KUDRNA: difference between some of the other FACA 4 5 working committees is some of those others were really long-term and had face-to-face 6 7 meetings and everything on it. 8 What we're contemplating here is 9 kind of on the cheap. It's going to be a few 10 phone calls and I assume someone would be 11 assigned from the staff as being the liaison 12 of the working committee. 13 And you would have a half a dozen 14 people who would have some discussions and 15 dialogues and a few emails and come back to us 16 with some action. So it would be relatively 17 non-burdensome to the agency. 18 RDML GLANG: That would be great. 19 We can support that. 20 MEMBER KUDRNA: Let me say. 21 feel pretty strongly. I'd like to see a new 22 one for engagement that would talk about how

1	we communicate the message, how we communicate
2	a need, that would look at products or things
3	like that. I think there's a real need for
4	that. I'd suggest a new working committee for
5	that topic.
6	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: I would
7	agree with that. I don't know what the hoops
8	are to establish another one.
9	CHAIR PERKINS: We put in a
10	request and it took 60 days to go through the
11	cycle. We had approval on the three working
12	groups relatively quickly when we went through
13	this before. So I think that's okay.
14	Anyone in opposition? Anyone feel
15	that that's a bad idea?
16	(No verbal response.)
17	Okay. Great. So we'll get that.
18	That can be a separate letter from our report,
19	correct, procedurally?
20	RDML GLANG: Yes. That's right.
21	CHAIR PERKINS: So we can
22	fast-track that.

1	RDML GLANG: We can fast-track it.
2	It will get sent up to Dr. Sullivan.
3	CHAIR PERKINS: Yes. We don't
4	have to wait for our wordsmithing and
5	everything else to get it.
6	RDML GLANG: That's correct. I
7	would ask though that we put together maybe a
8	short paragraph on what the scope of the
9	working group is if they have a particular
10	thing they want to focus on to help ourselves.
11	I think that would be helpful so we remember
12	what that was about.
13	MS. WATSON: Scott, I'm presuming
14	you'd want an outreach working group. Is that
15	kind of what you want?
16	RDML GLANG: I think engagement
17	was the word that was used.
18	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: Yes,
19	engagement would cover outreach.
20	MS. WATSON: Okay.
21	CHAIR PERKINS: Do we need to talk
22	about the members of these working groups

1	while we're here and try to get some names
2	associated with those?
3	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: I volunteer
4	for engagement outreach.
5	CHAIR PERKINS: Okay. Thank you.
6	MEMBER MILLER: I'll stay with the
7	policy.
8	MEMBER FIELDS: I'll work with
9	Joyce on the legislative.
10	MEMBER MILLER: Legislative and
11	policy. That would be great, Eveline.
12	MEMBER KELLY: Darren and I doing
13	work on PORTS.
14	RDML GLANG: Kyle, could you just
15	take a blank piece of paper and just jot down
16	by hand those working groups and then we'll
17	just pass that note around. We can really
18	quickly capture those. Because our scribe is
19	parallel processing.
20	MEMBER MILLER: Lynne, I was on
21	legislative and policy initiative with
22	Eveline.

1	MEMBER FIELDS: Don't worry about
2	it, Lynne. We'll get in and send it around.
3	It will come around to you in a few minutes.
4	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: I just have
5	to ask. We were just discussing over here.
6	So the concept of the group to look at
7	resources for data acquisition, fleet, new
8	technology, where does that fall?
9	MEMBER BARBOR: Strategic mission
10	center of effectiveness.
11	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: So that
12	group is looking at that and PORTS.
13	MEMBER BARBOR: If PORTS is
14	strategic.
15	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: Oh, they
16	just got a big mission. They might need a
17	couple of extra people.
18	MEMBER KELLY: They need somebody
19	that understands the science.
20	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: That's a
21	broad mission.
22	MEMBER KELLY: My degree was in

1	maritime transportation and nautical. I need
2	some scientists if that's going to lump
3	together with PORTS.
4	MEMBER BARBOR: I'll do the
5	strategic mission.
6	MEMBER KELLY: Lawson will be the
7	lone on Arctic.
8	CHAIR PERKINS: I will work with
9	Lawson on Arctic. I've given him my
10	commitment that we would not go through this
11	meeting without discussing it and giving it
12	some attention. I'm the guy for the cold
13	water up north.
14	MEMBER MILLER: There's also four
15	other committee members that aren't here. So
16	we should send an email out to them and say,
17	"Okay. We've established a new working group.
18	These are the working groups that currently
19	exist. Which one would you like to serve on?"
20	And not "Would you like to serve on?"
21	CHAIR PERKINS: Next meeting. So
22	we have some time left. And unless there is

1 something else the panel would rather discuss 2 realizing this time to build consensus towards 3 next meeting. MEMBER MILLER: One thing, I mean 4 5 I'm pretty much -- I would be happy to go either way. But one thing I did think of was 6 7 in light of emerging technologies and being aware of state of the art things being able to 8 9 attend the hydro meeting would be valuable for 10 people that would understand. 11 That's really where a lot of the 12 new technologies are discussed I believe. At 13 least, I haven't been to a hydro meeting in a 14 while. But that's what I recall. 15 Andy, would you agree? Is a lot 16 of the --17 MEMBER ARMSTRONG: I would, although there are certainly logistical 18 19 challenges to scheduling us along and around 20 the hydro conference. It's a long time if you do both or a short time if you just put a day 21 22 on it. That's my only comment on that.

1	MEMBER BARBOR: And the way it is
2	Friday is the only open day. Monday is a kind
3	of spin-up day I think. Friday is It
4	closes Thursday.
5	MEMBER MILLER: Not everybody
6	would have to attend the hydro conference.
7	But those who were interested might.
8	MEMBER BARBOR: I would imagine
9	the panel isn't paying for attendance to the
10	hydro. Under professional.
11	MEMBER MILLER: Yes, under
12	professional.
13	MEMBER KELLY: Just in the
14	interest of looking backwards, I'm seeing
15	historically where we have been. We've been
16	in New York in the northeast region. We've
17	been down in the southeast region I see before
18	that. We've been in New Orleans. We've been
19	in Anchorage.
20	I hate to say it personally
21	because I've been in Long Beach way too many
22	times in my life. But a west coast exposure

1	might be helpful and if we are looking at
2	partnerships and science, they've done some
3	pretty exciting things down there. The Port
4	of Long Beach is actually giving grant for
5	property to develop oceanic research areas.
6	And there are some great schools out there.
7	It would be beneficial for us to meet with the
8	IOOS RA out there.
9	CHAIR PERKINS: You bet. I think
10	we fully vetted it as a viable venue. And we
11	had it down our short list of two. So I don't
12	think anything there has changed in that
13	regard.
14	MEMBER KELLY: I personally detest
15	Long Beach.
16	(Laughter.)
17	It's like a dead zone.
18	(Simultaneous speaking)
19	MEMBER ARMSTRONG: I spent some
20	time in my career in Long Beach as well back
21	when there was a Naval station there.
22	MEMBER KELLY: Well, at least

1 something was going on then. Now you get 2 there after 6:00 p.m. and there are 3 tumbleweeds blowing down the street. terrible. 4 5 But anyway it's a dynamic place. LA Long Beach is by far the largest maritime 6 7 commerce area in terms of containerization. 8 They are very active in petroleum products and 9 whatnot. And California has some very unique 10 environmental requirements. 11 They do have their own whales out 12 there. They've got their own whales that 13 they're dealing with in the approach to Long 14 So it's a fairly dynamic area. 15 They've got a very active maritime community 16 and as I said also Port of Long Beach has 17 taken some extraordinary action in donating 18 land. 19 And they've found a grant to set 20 up this entire research facility that I think 21 we could certainly arrange to go take a look 22 at and do some things there.

1	So there's no shortage of things
2	to do in Los Angeles-Long Beach area there.
3	Just throwing that out and noting that the
4	group hasn't been in the west coast because
5	Alaska doesn't count as west coast and neither
6	does Hawaii. They're kind of distinct. West
7	Coast might be a good spot.
8	I prefer going to San Francisco.
9	I like San Francisco. But if you're going to
10	do the Pacific Coast, I hate to say it but
11	you've got to go to LA-Long Beach.
12	CHAIR PERKINS: For clarity for
13	Lynne, we need to identify who the chairs are
14	of the working groups. So Frank is the chair.
15	MEMBER KELLY: I'll take the chair
16	and we'll kind of co-chair. We'll split it
17	into two pieces.
18	CHAIR PERKINS: Okay. So we've
19	got Frank, Susan, Joyce and Ken co-chairing.
20	Oh, you're on the same one. That's why we
21	need clarity.
22	MS. MERSFELDER-LEWIS: Maybe you

1	can be on more than one. Who do you report
2	to? Do you report to Scott or Bill?
3	CHAIR PERKINS: Yes. I think it's
4	a good suggestion to have the working groups
5	report to Bill just so that we have
6	(Laughter.)
7	MEMBER ARMSTRONG: I think we can
8	put Lawson on the Arctic priority.
9	CHAIR PERKINS: Lawson will be the
10	chair of the Arctic.
11	MEMBER KUDRNA: Can I suggest one
12	other thing? Can we get a liaison from the
13	staff for each of these?
14	RDML GLANG: Yes. We'll do that.
15	Do I need to do that right now?
16	MEMBER KUDRNA: No. Just so we
17	get one.
18	RDML GLANG: I'm pretty sure Russ
19	will be one of them and I'm pretty sure I'll
20	be looking at Ric to be another one.
21	CHAIR PERKINS: And then the chair
22	can work with the liaison to identify what the

1 outcomes should be for each working group and 2 set a schedule with the goal of having some 3 report out or something from the working groups in advance of the next meeting at the 4 5 location that we've got to make a decision on. Do we have an odd number or an 6 7 even number if we do the vote? Matt still 8 gets to vote. Nine and I can recuse myself. 9 MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: I know Frank was going to try and talk with some IOOS 10 11 folks to see more of what opportunities would 12 be for having a meeting at the same time. I'd 13 like to flesh out those. 14 RDML GLANG: And where 15 geographically? 16 CHAIR PERKINS: Don't know. We 17 haven't connected with them. They're setting 18 up a call. It takes a long time to go through 19 the process of getting a venue and the 20 procurements and that. If we want to take 21 that, I want you to have a response back in 22 less than 30 days.

1	RDML GLANG: Kathy, we haven't
2	heard where the next IOOS FACA meeting is at?
3	MS. WATSON: I'm sorry. I didn't
4	hear you.
5	RDML GLANG: We haven't heard
6	where the next IOOS FACA meeting is, have we?
7	MS. WATSON: No, but we can go
8	online and check that.
9	CHAIR PERKINS: All right. So
10	we'll defer decision on next meeting location
11	until we hear back from the IOOS FACA meeting
12	proposal.
13	MEMBER FIELDS: You're saying that
14	the possibilities are where IOOS folks are
15	meeting, the hydro conference and Long Beach.
16	Are those kind of the three in the running
17	from what I was listening to?
18	CHAIR PERKINS: Yes.
19	MEMBER FIELDS: Okay.
20	CHAIR PERKINS: I've had
21	conversations with the Director of the Port of
22	Long Beach and the Director of the Port of LA.

1	They would love to have us there.
2	MEMBER FIELDS: I'm just trying to
3	get an idea of what we are looking at.
4	CHAIR PERKINS: So we have LA-Long
5	Beach, D.C. and some location to be
6	determined.
7	MEMBER FIELDS: To be determined,
8	okay.
9	MEMBER MILLER: In the time frame
10	of March-April. Is that sort of the general
11	time frame we're talking?
12	CHAIR PERKINS: We said we
13	couldn't do it any earlier than late February
14	due to the time line for getting the new panel
15	members seated. So I think the answer is yes.
16	That puts us in the March.
17	RDML GLANG: I think March. April
18	starts running into a problem for your DFO.
19	If you really want to do it, then that's fine.
20	I have a capable alternate DFO.
21	MS. MEDLEY: Just wanted to
22	clarify when the next IOOS FACA meeting is.

1 It's October 2-3, 2014. So it's in just a 2 couple of weeks, in Duluth, Minnesota. 3 CHAIR PERKINS: Great Lakes. MEMBER KUDRNA: It may be really 4 timely because they haven't set their next 5 location. So we could discuss about a common 6 7 location or see if they're willing to do it in Long Beach. 8 9 I guess what I'd suggest and would 10 really like to happen is we came in Monday and 11 we had some joint exposure, but it wasn't 12 enormous. And I'd like if we could work out 13 with the other FACA to have a half a day 14 common meeting. So we meet on one side and 15 they meet on one side. Then maybe we'd sit 16 down with their FACA and our FACA have some common topics or discussions for a piece of 17 18 our meeting. It would be full engagement 19 between the two. 20 I don't know what your thoughts 21 are on that, but I think that would be a good 22 thing.

1	MS. MEDLEY: Sorry. Just one more
2	new bit of information. They have a second
3	FACA in D.C. April 15-16.
4	MEMBER MILLER: 2015?
5	MS. MEDLEY: 2015. No. Sorry.
6	It happened already. I guess they haven't
7	posted their 2015 schedule. Sorry. Sorry to
8	get everybody so upset.
9	RDML GLANG: We can talk with IOOS
10	and find out a little bit more. I think
11	Frank's idea is intriguing. We've talked
12	about this before. But if we get in front of
13	it soon enough, maybe we can actually pull off
14	a bit of an overlap.
15	But it's all still a public
16	meeting process. Right. So you have to
17	decide if you want a half day or a full day.
18	And then we need to think about what you want
19	to hear on to maximize the use of that time.
20	MEMBER BARBOR: It's a public
21	meeting. So you have a public comment
22	session. Is anybody publicly here?

1	RDML GLANG: Do we have anybody on
2	line, Tiffany?
3	(No verbal response.)
4	So no public comments. Does
5	anyone have comments to offer at this time
6	from our web listeners?
7	(No verbal response.)
8	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: Did we
9	answer the comment from yesterday that came?
10	RDML GLANG: The day before from
11	Mr. Freeman. No. I think we've got to get
12	back to him. It was a good question and we'll
13	share that with everybody.
14	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: Great.
15	RDML GLANG: There were several
16	questions in there.
17	MS. MERSFELDER-LEWIS: I have a
18	question.
19	RDML GLANG: For which? For
20	membership or for
21	MS. MERSFELDER-LEWIS: No, for
22	chairs or co-chairs. We have two people. Do

1	I have that correct that Eveline and Susan or
2	Eveline and Joyce are the co-chairs?
3	MEMBER ARMSTRONG: Mr. Chairman.
4	The non-voting members would probably be
5	willing to serve on some of those working
6	groups as well. I don't think anything came
7	to us, but you could get us signed up.
8	CHAIR PERKINS: That's a great
9	idea.
10	MS. MERSFELDER-LEWIS: Is there a
11	chair or co-chair for the legislative and
12	policy?
13	MEMBER FIELDS: Yes, Joyce.
14	MEMBER MILLER: I'll take chair so
15	long as I'm on the committee.
16	MEMBER ARMSTRONG: Lynne.
17	MS. MERSFELDER-LEWIS: Yes.
18	MEMBER ARMSTRONG: Would you add
19	me under strategic and Arctic?
20	MEMBER KELLY: And Arctic and
21	engagement. Not co-chair but just on that.
22	CHAIR PERKINS: Tiffany, can you

1 read that question again please. 2 MS. HOUSE: Chris Freeman, he's on 3 line and he wants you to explain Susan's working group in more detail. 4 5 MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: Can you ask him which one is mine? I was just going to 6 7 say engagement. Engagement actually, Frank is 8 I'm just solely a member. the chair. 9 (Laughter.) 10 But Frank can explain it. 11 MEMBER KUDRNA: The engagement 12 committee, my suggestion was that the 13 committee would begin with the Science 14 Advisory Board's report to NOAA on engagement 15 and also take the previous ten most wanted 16 list and explore the options of engaging the broad constituencies in an effective way and 17 18 coming back with suggestions in that regard. 19 MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: I also sort 20 of understood it as the outreach and 21 communications side of the mission of these 22 offices.

1	MEMBER KUDRNA: Yes. Good point.
2	RDML GLANG: I would like as we're
3	identifying chairs and co-chairs and
4	participants in these working groups that I
5	just want to reiterate that I'm preparing a
6	short paragraph to help define what the
7	working group will be about and perhaps if you
8	already know specific things you want to work
9	at.
10	Frank, you had a pretty specific
11	idea there. That's great. And then we can
12	share that broadly.
13	MEMBER KUDRNA: And I've agreed to
14	be the chairman of the working committee and
15	Susan would be the vice chair, the recording
16	secretary and the treasurer.
17	(Laughter.)
18	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: Just because
19	he's a BoatUS member, he thinks he can boss me
20	around.
21	VICE-CHAIR HANSON: Are his dues
22	paid?

1	MEMORID GUINGI EDEGMED. El es ese
1	MEMBER SHINGLEDECKER: They are.
2	I checked.
3	MEMBER ARMSTRONG: Lynne, put
4	Arctic for me also.
5	MEMBER MILLER: Lynne, on
6	legislative, I'm the chair. Eveline is a
7	member.
8	MEMBER BARBOR: You can stick me
9	on legislative.
10	MEMBER FIELDS: Thank you, Joyce.
11	MEMBER MILLER: You're welcome.
12	MS. MERSFELDER-LEWIS: And who
13	would be your co-chair?
14	MEMBER MILLER: I don't have to
15	have a co-chair. Not to worry. Who would
16	like to be liaison?
17	MEMBER ARMSTRONG: Lynne, you
18	should be listed as liaison or staff rather
19	than member in engagement.
20	MS. WATSON: Scott, what were you
21	doing up here?
22	CHAIR PERKINS: We've decided that

1	that will be a take home for each of those
2	chairs.
3	MS. WATSON: Okay.
4	MEMBER MILLER: And we'll get that
5	to you.
6	CHAIR PERKINS: Within?
7	MEMBER MILLER: A week at most.
8	Will you then circulate those to
9	CHAIR PERKINS: The whole
10	membership.
11	MEMBER MILLER: The whole
12	membership.
13	CHAIR PERKINS: Yes. And then
14	please try to be as concise with those as you
15	can. I'd really like this letter to be no
16	more than two pages in total.
17	MEMBER MILLER: We should also
18	pull things from the discussions that we think
19	might fit under this and they might be under
20	more than one topic. And they could be put
21	where most appropriate I would think.
22	CHAIR PERKINS: Yes, we'll have to

1	have a review session to make sure that's in
2	harmony.
3	MEMBER KELLY: Use a very small
4	font.
5	(Laughter.)
6	CHAIR PERKINS: I'm sure there's a
7	standard form dash something that we should
8	use. Right.
9	MEMBER KUDRNA: Going back to the
10	working committee for a second, did we agree
11	that we have the ability to ask the Admiral
12	and Scott collectively to appoint up to three
13	outside folks to sit on these working
14	committees?
15	MS. MERSFELDER-LEWIS: I don't
16	think you can because Kathy
17	MS. WATSON: We have to send that
18	to DOC Ethics.
19	MEMBER KUDRNA: Subject to
20	consistency with the Ethics requirement, yes.
21	CHAIR PERKINS: We think we can do
22	that in our sidebar.

1	Okay. Do we have other business?
2	(No verbal response.)
3	All right. 2:09, 1409 Eastern
4	Time. Hearing no other business, I want to
5	thank everyone for your contributions. Three
6	days is a long time to do this. I look
7	forward to our next meeting wherever that
8	shall be.
9	(Whereupon, at 2:10 p.m., the
10	above-entitled matter was concluded.)
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## <u>C E R T I F I C A T E</u>

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: Hydrographic Services Review Panel

Before: NOAA

Date: 09-18-14

Place: Charleston, SC

was duly recorded and accurately transcribed under my direction; further, that said transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Court Reporter

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