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ORIGINAL

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1 MR. RAINEY: Good morning. I'd like to 2 start out, and a large thanks to Captain Nick Nurkin 3 (phonetic) with the Houston Pilots Association for the 4 reception last night. 5 MS. BROHL: Thank you, Sherri. MR. RAINEY: Welcome to our public meeting. 6 7 We have a sign-up sheet so that will help us. I'd just like to start out kind of following up on last night's 8 9 recognition of Captain Parsons. We have something we 10 would like recognize him today. So the Helen, can you give me a hand with that? Thanks to Helen for pulling 11 this together. I'll just quickly go over part of the 12 13 citation here. 14 "To Captain Roger L. Parsons, Director of NOAA's Office of Coast Survey and Designated Federal 15 16 Officer of the Hydrographic Services Review Pane: 17 Whereas, the Hydrographic Services Review Panel is a 18 federal advisory committee under the National Oceanic 19 and Atmospheric Administration, created by Congress in 20 the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 2002; 21 Whereas, the Panel was established to 22 advise the Administrator of NOAA on hydrographic 23 services provided by the National Ocean Service; and 24 Whereas, the Panel has provided 25 recommendations to the Administrator of NOAA in support

of navigation safety and the protection of valuable coastal areas to ensure the vitality of these programs and functions; and

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Whereas, the Panel owes a debt of gratitude to Captain Roger Parsons for his ongoing leadership and tireless support of the establishment of the Panel and its fulfillment of the Congressional mandate to advise on hydrographic services; and

Whereas, Captain Parsons has been an advocate of safe navigation and the protection of our natural resources through his professional duties with NOAA and the Panel;

Whereas, the Panel members have developed a deep respect and admiration for his dedication and frienship;

Now, therefore, the hydrographic Services Review Panel commends Captain Parsons for his years of steadfast service to NOAA, the Panel and its members and recognizes his significant contributions to the navigation services programs of the United States."

And then we have our names listed. Captain.

MR. PARSONS: Thank you very much. This is nice. I appreciate. It certainly was not necessary. I've enjoyed my interaction with the Panel and the

1	individual members. I think this Panel certainly took
2	a while to get some traction, but I think it has a lot
3	to offer to NOAA, and I think in the coming years and
4	coming months, certainly we'll see that reflected. I
5	appreciate this. I appreciate your support for our
6	programs, and I think we're going to see better things
7	ahead for navigation services. Thank you.
8	MS. BROHL: If we could, why don't you take
9	a picture of this. Take a picture in front of the NOAA
10	stuff and get a photo.
11	MR. RAINEY: Thank you so much. Roger, I
12	decided we're going to stipulate that the mission here.
13	I think we've gone over that real quick. I'm going to
14	jump right into just quick review of the last

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briefing I have with. If you look under Tab 0, also in your notebook, that's the package that went for.

This is coming out of our New Hampshire meeting and the subsequent Congress call we had to vote on those recommendations. Frankly, it's a clean package with essentially just those recommendations. A very short cover letter -- just to -- as a transmittal device.

Helen and I were discussing, and that she had an important meeting she attended, and I attended, and also with the Vice Admiral John Swollow, and Mike

Snyder, who has joined us today, who will present briefing. Michael Dutackus (phonetic), he's Captain Lautenbacher's policy adviser on the committee for transportation. So I got a chance to meet Mike, and we went over our recommendations, and I certainly won't read it all to you. It will be presented.

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I had a chance to walk through with the Admiral. We had a very lengthy meeting, so we did get some of the details in what I thought, and I tried to hit the highlights of many of the recommendations, and we had the meeting forwarded in New Hampshire. And, again, we had basically three sets.

We had the ones on mapping, charting, contracting policy. And included in that were some fairly detailed recommendations on the -- and the expansion for contracting and also the CORS capabilities and the notion of both NOAA's CORS capabilities and the view for contracting that's legitimate and supported by the Panel.

We talked about the -- went over -- The second one is hydrographic survey cost analysis, and some of the different recommendations we had. There, again, we had appended to that the methods and procedures that we were given. So that was part of the package. And then the roles and the integrated Ocean

Service System, and talked about our clear vision of the existing navigation services.

Again, out of that meeting, Mr. David Zilkoski joins us today. He has a very good role in the relation to NOAA. I think we've got some good timing discussions falling out of that briefing today with Mike and Dave. That will be part of our discussion. The Admiral asked me to express his appreciation to the Panel for their work. And I do believe that our efforts have kind of grown in his perception and input. I think that he sees that we're making some headway.

So we keep that open. I know the Admiral has mentioned that to set this up would be -- with the helping idea that he could be here, and I know he had plan to do that but something else came up. So Mr. Keeney was here, and I think that was a positive thing. Essentially, that was the briefing, and if there's any questions on that. I'll go ahead and turn it over to Roger, then, to update where we are as to the recommendations on the agency at this time.

MR. PARSONS: Two items in particular I want to bring to your attention. One, is on your input for the Mapping Contracting Policy and Expansion of Contracting Strategies. We have revised the 1990 NOS

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Mapping Charting Contracting Policy. It is being vetted through NOS at this point. And the goal is to have it. If you recall, it required us to place the revised policy of the federal register.

We will do so in mid-February, permit three months public comments. And then based on the public comments, do whatever revisions are thought best by the organization, and then republish the final contracting policy of the federal register. So we're talking May, June time frame final policy. So within two weeks, roughly mid-February, the revised policy will be posted of the federal register.

Most of the comments that were provided by the Panel were incorporated in that draft that's circulating NOS right now. With regards to the hydrographic survey cost analysis, again, we incorporated the comments of the Panel in the finalized statement of work. Unfortunately, we've had to put that on the back burner due to cuts in coast survey. The estimated cost for contract for the study was in the neighborhood of 100 to 120 K.

Coast survey suffered nearly two and a half million dollars in unexpected cuts in '06. This is after the '06 appropriation. So what I will do is wait until the end of FY '06 to determine what the

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discretionary funds remain. Hopefully, I will have sufficient funds at that time to award the contract and obligate the funding for that. If not, we will then hopefully do that early '07. I do have folks that there will be sufficient funding in the end of '06 to award that contract and continue that study.

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If you recall, the survey cost analysis was one of three pieces of the study that the Office Marine Aviation Operations has contracted for perspective fleet alternatives. The third part of that study was going to be the cost analysis. The first two parts, which directly address a fleet alternative, is under way right now. I don't know when that will be complete, but we can at any time add our staple work and obligated funds for that piece we are involved in. Comments or questions?

MS. BROHL: Scott, what was your sense of the administrator's reception at the meeting? I ask that only because the first meeting you had you couldn't tell whether he was up to -- you know, had enough information about the Panel. I wouldn't say lack of support for the Panel, but we kind of felt as if we're going to do a little more work to get him to recognize how we could be value. And I'm just curious what you thought his response was at this meeting.

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1	MR. RAINEY: Well, my sense was it was a
2	very sincere meeting. And going back to the comments I
3	made, I do feel like that we've I think we have
4	provided some comments and the work and the feedback I
5	think that he's been through with Roger and through the
6	agency. I think it has given him a more positive
7	outlook on this, and I think encouraged by the work
8	we're doing.
9	There are certainly challenges in the
10	overall budget. I know we'll talk a lot about that
11	today. We're going to try to make some time in the
12	agenda today. We're going to try to focus in on some
13	of those things, and I would really appreciate the
14	members' inputs and the talks last night about some of
15	the ideas we might be able to keep to improve on.
16	But I felt and I think others and
17	Admiral Wesley (phonetic) put me in the briefing but
18	I do believe that there is not I think there's a
19	sincere interest in that and appreciation for the work
20	that we're doing, and I think if we keep that keep
21	kind of striving to contact with the various elements,
22	and understand the workings of the agency. Again, like
23	I said, having Dave and Mike here today I think is
24	really great. I think having Mr. Keeney here yesterday
25	and Roger's continued support in our work and all our

program office working with us, I think we're making progress. That's my honest sense.

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And I think, equally though, that we need to keep expressing our concerns in some of the areas that we talked about. As we measure our progress -one of it is obviously the budget and appropriations. Look at the challenges and the look at the program. So I think that there's a good relationship, standards are improving.

MS. BROHL: I appreciate that -- I mean, I think if there's something that relates to line office, you know, to Roger, to Mike, and now Dave, I think that they clearly hear it, see it. It doesn't have to go to the administrative and then hand it back to them and say, "Hey, these are good."

I think they can hear it directly. It's only when it comes to overall NOAA policy issues that I -- I -- you know, it's extremely important that there be serious consideration of them, because we're going to be doing -- you know, be dealing in a more broad policy aspect. I think that's where I get nervous. That perhaps they can just become part of -- just lost in the huge mandate that NOAA has. And it's huge. It isn't just our portion. So as we watch it --MR. RAINEY: I share the concern. One of

the things -- In fact, I took advantage of Mr. Keeney being here the other day, and I asked him questions along those lines. I had some concerns. A couple of things we would like to do is explore the opportunity to bringing the policy shops through DFO or whatever is the appropriate mechanism, and the strategic planning office.

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We just learned Tuesday that they're doing a change in course in the stakeholders' meeting. I think that -- I can follow up on that and find out what the inputs are. There's been a recent change where the Goal Team leaders are now going to be meeting on a regular basis with Vice Admiral. There seems to be things in the work that will continue to improve and to integrate the policy shop with the line offices.

We're certainly working to try to find out how fast we can interact and contribute to the BBS (phonetic) program and the policy, long term, critiquing things and not just -- obviously, we work most closely with the line office, but I think we are striving to also see how we can be effective up on that chain. One of the things the administrator did suggest to me, and I haven't followed up on it is -- I should say I attempt to follow up on, in the process of following up on -- is that Dr. Gary Nass (phonetic),

who is on the Science Advisory Board, to find out or coordinate a little bit about some of their activities and some of the things we've been through. So we are trying to do something from there, continue to work on that.

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MR. ZILKOSKI: I don't know if you guys talked yesterday, but you know you have a new LSNH (phonetic), and that will be good to have some of the leadership here to go in and talk to Jack and getting a briefing. Now, Jack, seems to have it once a week so that those -- you had Steve Barnum here with the Corps. Once, again, trying to bring those pieces together and move forward. But I highly suggest you get in with Jack as soon as possible.

I have a meeting with him Friday afternoon, and I will bring it up that you guys will do that because he's asking all offices to talk about what's important. I'll bring it up.

MS. BROHL: Will there be a briefing -- I know he's got lots of things to learn and lots of briefing to get, but if the -- I don't know who would be responsible from the Panel to actually get to Mr. Donogan (phonetic) a package of our recommendations at this point.

MR. PARSONS: That's where it's been set

up. Tim Keeney has asked for a similar history and recommendation. He's very interested in it. And we prepared one for Jack, as well. As I mentioned the other day in my meeting with Jack a week ago, he's very much interested in participating and attending very future -- near future, I should say, future HSRP meeting.

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MS. BROHL: And, Dave, I don't know if you had the chance to notice that in the -- if you have a book, in the -- under "O", where it has a list of the findings from last time, the recommendations, we do actually address IOOS and.

MR. ZILKOSKI: I read it.

MS. BROHL: I just want to make sure you saw that, and perhaps when you have some time you'd like to read it.

MR. ZILKOSKI: I think we're going to talk a little about that.

MR. PARSONS: In fact, I recommend, before we move out to Mike's presentation, I know there was a number of questions about FY '06 discretionary items funds, and what the processes is for allocating those. I suggest before Mike comes on board, Dave, if you take some time to discuss that right now?

MR. ZILKOSKI: Sure. Now, IOOS, first off,

is not just NOS. It is NOAA. And it involves many different programs in NOAA. 45 programs, and 28 of them are IOOS related. The part that many people are hearing about is the portion that does come directly to NOS. It gets assigned NOS. Now, inside the NOAA, because of the IOOS's activities, they've been pretty proactive in trying to organize so that we can handle some of these issues that come up.

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They named an IOOS project -- Well, first of all, they named IOOS as a major product inside NOAA, which means that record files that meet certain requirements, thoughts or forms that would be important to the NOAA executives in certain way. But in that, one of the things that's required is implementation plans and schedules of cost and so forth.

But that was a big thing. In doing that, they named the project, which was me. We also named a deputy, which is Mike Johnson out of our OAR research arm of NOAA, to handle because he is the climate -global climate manager. IOOS is used both global and coastal. So they had a deputy they named. And then they also named Kirch Donnelley (phonetic), which is out of NESDIS, NOAA's Demat (phonetic) focal point. Demat is one of the major and most important aspect of trying to implement the IOOS.

So NOAA has actually tried to set up a structure to help with this kind of process. But it was still not having enough momentum. So what they did is gave a briefing to the leadership, and they asked us what we needed. So they assigned a small group called focal groups right now, representing the lines and the goals. It's a group about seven individuals working together. They started working on this implementation plan, if you will.

What's needed? What are the observations we need? How many? How many PORTS systems do we need? How many buoys do we need? And how many different fish service? Remember, it's -- You're talking about -- in IOOS it's dealing with biological, chemical, all of these type of -- more than just the physical observations that you have. So we have a lot of different programs that have these different elements.

So in putting that together to try to build a plan so it wouldn't be a cost schedule so that we would have a mechanism to go up to NOAA leadership and say, "These are IOOS's priorities. These are the priorities and we're moving down through, and these are the ones we think are important." And they're asking for it. I just briefed the -- what's called the net in NOAA, which is all of the administrative, the Deputy

So along with these line offices, the second in command. That was why I couldn't be here Tuesday. And then Wednesday they said, "Well, we need you to go to the next", which is all of the NAAs. So I did. That's where the Admiral was, and Scott Rader and Jack Kelly, which are the top three people of NOAA. And they're recognizing the need. So that's a little bit of history where we're at, at this point.

Now, in the money that comes to NOS, there's some money that's called POTS, Postal Ocean Technical Service. That money comes in, and that's basically what people are saying what they call regional money. It's money that goes out to regions. And they're through grants and so forth. Approximately \$25 million. But those are the earmarks in our budget that goes out.

There's another series of money that comes to NOS of about \$4 million that goes to NEBC (phonetic) for 40 upgrades. So if you look at NOAA's budget, you've got -- I don't know how many earmarks but it's pretty well detailed of what we've got going. And then there's another pile of money that's labeled about \$16 million. That's the money that comes in and says, "Okay. We have to use that." That's where you have

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some discretion of where you're going.

Now, NOAA is trying to take the lead role in how to implement IOOS, but IOOS is not just NOAA. There are ten agencies that are involved. It's called external. So these agencies were all part of trying to say what IOOS is about and the priorities; Congress and the President and others are. You have to -- We're leading by example, but we're also leading by trying to work together.

And there's an implementation plan at www.ocean.us. In there there's an implementation plan or development plan. That's what we use as our guidance. There's a lot of guidance in there of saying what IOOS should be and what the federal government should be trying to do. In there it talks about standing up these ocean.us and the infrastructure, building the regional associations up to build some of the infrastructure. Demat was talked about.

And so their higher priorities are trying to get those things in place so that you're able to do the first thing first. And that's getting things that are out there already in the system interoperable (phonetic) so people can use then, and then focus on getting things integrated, and then focus on getting things built up to where you need them, and try to

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figure out what you really want. Where are the gaps? Where you need them?

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So in that -- this money that we have inside NOS, those are the kind of things that -- and that's where our priorities are. Standing up to RA, negotiate ideas, Demat, and then some things that basically -- where we have our major gaps that people say we need to be able to get.

How are we going to try to make the decisions about that? We have some things that we already agreed to do. Like the ocean.us funding that regional associations that the infrastructure funded, and all of those things. And so Demat probably agreed to do about what all the other agencies do. So out of that 16 million, you end up with something around 3.5., 3.6 million dollars left that you really got the discretionary funding.

So in that process inside NOAA, we have set up a group that are out there in this focus group that's going to evaluate proposals that come in to say, "What is the best things that we can do to help move IOOS from a NOAA perspective". And they're working with their partners. That's what the regional association and other federal agencies come with these actual plans. How can we work together? How can we

leverage existing funds, and move items based on priorities set forth in this development plan? So we're having a retreat -- These proposals are coming in and due by the end, the 31st. But we're having a retreat next week to talk more about that. But really, deep down in black white from a NOAA perspective, what's -- what is the national backbone? What is it that we really need to do now, today? How do we make -- how do we make these decisions that you're talking about? How do we gather support for some of the programs that aren't getting support that we think we need? How do we move it forward? And this group inside NOAA is putting that together from a NOAA perspective.

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So our first goal is to get NOAA act together and start in on it. At the same time, the federal. They were doing the same thing with the Owe federal agency by, "Here's what we've done, and here's what we think it is. What do you think of U.S. Corps of Engineers? How do you bring your stuff together? How do we work together to accomplish that?"

So that is sort of how it is and how we're trying to work through the system. I think maybe if you've got specific questions, I can address those. MR. RAINEY: I'd like to start. I'm sure

we have probably a little bit. One of the things is they structured our analyst, they got us set up and designate this stuff with special government employees, and I don't know if you'd be willing or able to share the information from your briefings, but as far as the priorities or would that be possible?

MS. BROHL: Well, we're in a public session.

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MR. RAINEY: Well, I don't mean today, but down the road that might be helpful. The other idea I have is any briefing we be -- we could provide you with a package of all of our IOOSs-related recommendations. Would you carry that forward to the retreat in the next week, and have that as an input, if that would be possible?

MR. ZILKOSKI: Yes. I believe that is my role. My role is to try to gather all the requirements and recommendations and take it to this group and say, "Here's what this community is saying." And there's other people that are on this. Ridge Edway (phonetic) works for Mike, who is the NTS. He's on this focus group. I definitely will bring it to him.

After the briefings, once -- once I go through the -- that, I go through the Net (phonetic), then I can start taking it out to other -- I've got to

get clearance to even talk and say some of the things I can't even say to my own employees until they buy into it and say, "Yeah, that's what -- We agree with it." That's not a problem. I think I can get them to agree to that before I brief them, but I am getting on the next agenda. That was a recommendation by deputies. So generally, when they make that recommendation, it happens fairly quick.

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Certainly, your next meeting I can come prepared to talk about all these things. Lay down our priorities and sit through what we've done, how we've done, what we've spent, and some of the future stuff that basically I can talk to my employees about, and I'm willing to do that-

MS. BROHL: What frustrates me in what you said is we had \$16 million, and after we gave it to the people we had predetermined a long time ago should always get it, then we have a couple of million dollars which, "Oh, by the way, you -- we don't believe should go to the backbone programs, or we're going to talk about that." So does industry have to come with a proposal and can get a piece of the pie, too, in order to get it into these backbone programs?

The frustration is -- and I -- and I -- is that I know ocean.us has its origins, and I understand

that when industry finally realize what IOOSs was, they were two years down the road in creating this entity, had been to the Hill. The Hill allot proposed IOOSs, which had a very small vision at that time. And industry says, "Well, wait a minute, if there are truly seven sides of the goals, then where are the other six interests in this? It seems like only one of those goal interests were in the -- on the playing field.

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So I think that that ocean.us go back and kind of re-examine their implementation as a result of having some outside -- some of these other interests. Somebody may say, "Hey, you know, it truly is supposed to be more broadly based." So my concern is a little bit if you say, "Oh, we got \$16 million, but ocean.us. already told us how to spend it." I get nervous that it's just more of a saying, and that predetermining where it goes without still looking at the -- what the -- looking at the big picture first.

And Admiral West said something yesterday, which is really true; that results we somehow get off of how it's been done before, we're all going to be --a lot of elbows in the kitchen trying to grab money, which isn't productive at all. So me, I still think there's \$16 million out there that was, know you -that absolutely should be applied to the backbone

programs that we talk about all the time, applicable to the HSI, which does subject to appropriations, and those are appropriations that should be applied to those programs.

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It's inexcusable that Congress cuts the PORTS administration right in half. It's kind of inexcusable that you get \$16 and don't look at the baseline program and say, "Wow, this is huge." If we lose these backbone programs, then we can't even move forward to expand on them or go to regions. So I hear what you say, and I'm really glad to hear that there's going to be a pow-wow, and that you got representation from a broad base of people. It isn't just one person making the decisions anymore.

That's great. And we look forward that the message in your retreat is that can we fix what we have already before we create them, or how can we be holistic about this, and address all the seven goals under IOOS and not just those that have the best lobbyist, which clearly is not industry right now.

MR. ZILKOSKI: Yeah. I -- I guess the only thing I can say is that we're -- I personally, because I'm the project manager, am trying to move this in a slightly different direction and get us to where you want to be. It takes time, it does, to move us

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forward. Because it's not that ocean.us. is telling us -- it's not really that they're telling us. It's basically this is what all the federal agencies are saying. Really, ocean.us. is just all the feds, and NOAA is trying to weed it, but you can't do it alone.

But there's over \$1 billion spent in IOOS. And NOAA, in particular, spends six or seven hundred million dollars. So when you start talking about people saying they've got a shortfall here or there, everybody has a shortfall here or there. It's the decision people make in terms of realigning. My goal is to address what really is the backbone. What is the national backbone? What is it that we should be funding and how do we fund it? And then that's outright -- it's not really outright. They're still talking about it.

And I've heard this over and over again. And as a matter of fact, there's another meeting with the Goo (phonetic) Steering Committee that's saying, "The things that you're asking, though, what is it?" People say this is what it is. It's everything. It's big. How do you really identify that this is what the backbone is, this is how we're going to -- who is going to do it.

This is the federal role, this is the state

role, this is the regional role, and outright the goals and responsibilities, and then you can come in and start making those decisions and those priorities. You can say, "Well, we didn't get the funding here. This is -- this is where it goes."

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So I hope to, in my time now this year, move that group forward to be able to make those decisions and have the infrastructure inside NOAA such that when anyone make these decisions, any priorities. We're never going to have that money to do everything we want to do. But we don't have an outline. There's no written document inside NOAA that clearly says that these are --

This briefing I put together defines it. We basically wrote the program and said, we're trying to get our own program, again, to say, "We're part of IOOS, and these are our priorities." And we'll take the water level of the PORTS. They've got NWLON, they've got the tides and currents. They've got PORTS in there, and money in the whole programs, \$30 million or whatever it was.

So it's a mission that we need to rethink -- in my mind, we need to rethink some of our way of doing business. Maybe some of the things we need to do that we -- inside our own organization, look

1 and prioritize some of that. Look at how -- in this 2 case we're talking about PORTS right now -- I mean, 3 you've got tides, waterways and currents. And it's all 4 part of PORTS. So there isn't there a way we can look 5 at how inside our own thing, first, what are our 6 priorities, and just keep adding money that we could be 7 able to do more and more. We have to -- we're not 8 going to get more and more money. We have to rethink 9 about that. The other thing I'm going to try and push 10 11 is regional groups and working with NOAA and the other 12 agencies, and how do we really change the way -- what 13 the federal government does to what the private 14 industry does, as well as the states and locals, and 15 the processing of data and the data acquisition and the 16 QAC (phonetic). I probably didn't answer your

MS. BROHL: I wanted to express the ongoing frustration. And here's a real day-to-day problem right now with the way in which NOAA kind of presupposed how IOOS should look by creating regional associations, because we all agree that the idea of regional strategic planning is an excellent idea. Clearly, you're going to have different needs in different areas, and I think we respect that concept.

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question, Helen.

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1 But from a practical point of view, NOAA 2 gave money and said, "Okay. Here, pick some people around the country," and said, "Now, you create a 3 regional association. We'll give you money to do 4 that." Now, they did it in the Great Lakes, and it 5 6 went to an organization that I respect, the Great Lakes 7 Commission. But then Great Lakes Commission hired 8 somebody to be their Great Lakes Observing System pro. 9 A person who actually understands the maritime 10 components pretty darn well. Maybe even better than 11 most regional association who come really more strictly 12 from a university research. So that's a good thing. 13 But in the practical side here -- Now, the 14 Great Lakes Observing System thinks that they need a 15 big -- "Hey, man, I see observing system people. 16 Regional associations is getting earmarks and money." "Well, I want my piece of the pie." So now they've 17 18 gone to Congress without talking to any of the steering committee people and said, "We want \$4 million in '07." 19 20 So now, every year the Great Lakes has 21 built an incredibly good observing system on very small 22 money, unfortunately by earmark, which I hate, by the way. And I'd love to see it somehow, you know, rolled 23 into NWLON. I think that's the way to go. But, the 24

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fact is -- Now, from a practical point of view,

Congress, or the leaders that have helped us out, to help build this observing system, this backbone observing system, are going to go, "Well, why do we need to give \$2 million for that observing system, which goes to NOAA, to provide a good backbone when we're going to give it to GLOSS (phonetic) now for \$4 million?"

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So now that will shut down our observing system, and giving it to some people to build a bureaucracy because that's what \$4 million will go for. And they talk about, "Well, we'll allocate some of it out." Okay. That's great, but I can tell you, it's not going to go \$2 million back to NOAA.

So here in a practical point of view is that the creation of this new bureaucracy, new money, is now in direct competition. It wasn't meant to be that way, and I don't think they mean it to be that way. But the confusion now I'm dealing with is, "Oh my, God, I'm going to have to go back and say, 'Don't give them \$4 million. Really, give us two" -- you know, not "us", but it goes to NOAA to support a really good --

It's such a great example of how you can build almost a PORTS-like system for pennies, which we've done in the Great Lakes. So the practical side

1	of this is it's killing us, and that's unfortunate
2	because they really don't want to be in competition
3	with the development of a regional strategic planning.
4	But it all comes down to saying, you know, "Oh, hi"
5	Sea grants, and they're saying, "Hey, I want some of
6	that money." And it's like, "Wait, wait, wait."
7	The physical observations from these
8	programs, the backbone programs, everybody uses. All
9	the stakeholders use them, but the Congress is not
10	true. If you're going to do some invasive species
11	observations, maritime is not going to use that. But
12	all those physical observations that maritime needs are
13	used by the resource men, are used by the research
14	people, are used by the recreational components.
15	So the frustration is, "Oh, man," you know.
16	It's kind of created this bit of a monster,
17	unintentionally, that those of us in it, you know, in
18	maritime And there are a lot of maritime people
19	getting involved with the regional associations. I
20	respect that. We really did bang on the door and
21	worked our way in. So that's the concern.
22	MR. ZILKOSKI: Yeah, I hear you. And it's
23	my concern, also. And I I see the monster every
24	day, and I don't like earmarks either. And you come in
25	and you've got to spend it a certain way then you know,

you have to listen to what they want. One of the things that NOAA keep saying is we've got to get rid of these earmarks, and comes in to us that we couldn't put the money out in the way we think we see fit.

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But, also, we need to develop this plan of where would we spend it? If the money came, how would you spend it, and with some details. And that's sort of where we're trying to get at. And it's good to see that we're getting engaged with the regional associations. And, once again, I may be able to help in that aspect because I talk to a lot of these groups, and I have been pushing for them to more and more to the implication to look at all of their requirements and their users, and then see how that fits.

It's not a perfect world, I agree. But once again, this is what we dealt with. This is what we've got to work with. I mean, our goal should not be here. We should be there. And the thing is that here's the money in the pot, here's the priorities that we're doing, and this is where it's going to be spent at the time.

So we have to and if this is where it's going to spent try to work through -- working together at this. And others can try to help and try to get that money rolled up into NOAA or USGS or someone's

budget to make this thing happen. But until then, it's a hard thing. Once you get earmarks, it's hard to get people to move those earmarks to something else.

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MR. DASLER: I just want to comment. We're all worried about the CORS capability and CORS mission within NOAA is woefully underfunded. It's critical. It's not just to support the survey backlogs. A lot of companies is being underfunded. We try to do integration and we try to merge the money in and spread it out. And then the other day when we were over at the Coast Guard -- they're being hit a lot in bringing Homeland Security. And one of their key statements that really struck home is, "Okay. We know we have to take on these new roles and new tasks, but don't mess with our budget." We need to maintain that funding.

It just seems to me that what's happening is a lot of the CORS -- the funding for the CORS mission for NOAA is being impacted in support of all of these new things that are coming on line. It's in a downward spiral. Something's got to happen to bring that up.

MR. ZILKOSKI: Yeah, and you're right about that. That's where some of -- Sometimes it becomes a game. You're throwing so much money out there. NOAA is very load in today's world of budget, budget cuts

and so forth, but they've also been earmarked to say this is where you're going to spend the money . So that doesn't help.

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Once again, I go back to this -- this inside NOAA saying, "How are we going to spend it and agreed upon", and NOAA making it a major project in developing a cost schedule. We can gain within inside NOAA, but when will we be able to say, "These are our priorities, and these are where the money needs to come. And additional money, this is where it goes"? That's not really done. I mean, everybody has it. You've got this development plan and it double have specifics. We're developing the specifics.

And if I -- in this briefing that I put together talks about the number of PORTS, the number of biological. It talks specifics about what it would take. It goes out to -- Like in the biological world, they talk about fiscal 2047. So you get a reality check-up. What does that really mean? How can you move forward? So you focus on a couple of years so this group is tackling.

And once I -- once the NOAA leadership sees this -- And they're starting to see it. In this last meeting they said, "We need to make sure that get the right people working together to develop this." That

they see this, that they will support it more. Although they are supports IOOSs and all of NAS, as you've said. Something's got to give eventually. So as a group, if they see a plan and they see this is where it's going, they'll feel comfortable going up and defending. And right now, a lot of people don't feel very comfortable defending. "Well, why do I need it?" They're going to be asked questions that they can't answer.

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We're providing, as a group inside NOAA, that sense of confidence to that person going up to the Hill and say, "We are going to" -- "This is what we're doing, this is what we need, and here's what it's going to get you. Here's the method, and we're building it."

It's a slow process to try to get there, but from inside NOAA -- Now, I got to deal with a lot of federal agencies, but inside NOAA, we are getting our act together, and this process will be much better. Next year coming up, this next fiscal year. It's been slowly getting better, but it is getting better. And it will be even getting better.

MR. RAINEY: I want to comment. If I could be so bold as to characterize it or try to sum up our progress on that. I think you get a sense that we've grappled with this considerably, and the Panel, and we

will certainly get that package to you of our comments. But as I have gone back and looked at it in all of this, I would suggest that possibly a summation of our support, our work on this.

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We have supported this, the Panel has, as I said. Rapidly strong with their support for IOOS, but I think maybe one message from the Panel would be is precisely because this is such a grand idea, such a large major project that we're talking about, and is somewhat considerably undefined, that it's strategically important and imperative to not let -- I mean, NOAA is primarily a service agency. And these programs that we represent, again, I understand are small pieces of NOAA's portfolio, but an extremely essential and critical fundamental piece, I think, in our view.

And I think it would be -- I think we have a very strong feeling that we need to maintain these programs. They are identified in the back burner, and I realize that that's basically a catalog, like a phone directory of every federal programs and others that are out there. There absolutely must be some prioritization. And we commented, I think, in New York, was that it matters in the IOOS game, whether you're the first dollar in or the last dollar in

because the horizon on this project is way off into the future. So I've got some things to -- we'll take a look at that later today.

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But my look at the totality of our conversation on this and the recommendations, I think they're supported thereby, and I think that it's continued along some assurances we've had along the way. And by being identified as part of the backbone, that these existing services will be continually supported.

I think our hope is as that money comes in, that has a high consideration. I think if we lose some of these existing services, we run the risk of losing support of the bigger picture. That's what we find and have been struggling with this as a Panel. We try to get our arms around it and support those programs.

MR. WEUST: I try to sit here and be quiet, but I can't. First of all, what office of NOAA sponsored this RFQ (phonetic) to get this thing operated? Who? I'm trying to pin out --

MR. ZILKOSKI: It actually -- I mean, you can trace the money back into a program. It's out of the -- one of our programs. But it came to NOS, and it's sponsored by the IE group, which is IOOS project, which would be me. But it's me -- as I said earlier.

It's me, it's Mike Johnson, Mitch Dudley (phonetic) and this focus group that is put together that we thought we need to have this -- RFQ to go out there.

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MR. WEUST: I actually agree and congratulate for doing that. It's a huge step for NOAA to step up and do that. But you have to be very, very careful. I also heard you say a minute or so ago, and I've hear this before, that there's already been spent in the billion dollars in IOOS. I don't believe that, and I don't think you can justify saying that that's what's being spent. There's real danger doing that. If you're already spending \$1 billion -- I mean, my gracious, what are the projects? That's one hand.

The other hand is you're going on for an hour or two for the architecture of it. So you've got to be very careful what we -- what state we say IOOS is in. For example, if you say we're spending \$1 billion in IOOS, what the heck happened to a million and a half for PORTS, for example? So I think you have to be very careful how you use that. I've seen that figure once before.

Ocean.us. is a planning office. It was all it was ever established to do. It's done a wonderful job. You've got to stay on the program office to define IOOS's cost schedule and performance. The three

major factors of any acquisition program. I think you started that with this RFQ because industry has to be a major partner of this. So you start the process, which I think now is it yours? Is it ocean.us? You know, whose running the leader for defining IOOS? And until you define it, I would suggest not making comments like we're spending a billion dollars on IOOSs. That's not a good statement.

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MR. ZILKOSKI: That's a good point, and I will try to clarify something on that. The definition of IOOSs and what they say about the billion dollars is the existing system that people call part of IOOS. Remember IOOS? IOOS is the integrated Ocean Observing System. We have ocean observing systems, that's what the billion dollar they're talking about.

They say that the Ocean Observing System -data needs to be collected. People are saying they're spending that kind of money. It's a good valid point, and I should be careful about it and I will be. It's the integration of this. And we had the same discussion at the NOAA leadership. They said the same thing you said about the fact that what does it mean that we're spending that much money, and why do you need more if you're spending all of that? That's a good question.

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But it's really bringing the pieces together and integrating, and making them interoperable so then you really do that. And IOOS is not just a whole series of Ocean Observing System. So I hear what you're saying, and I am trying to change some of that process of that, and we'll see what we can do.

MR. WEUST: One of the things the we're talking about, "All right. Here's what I'm supposed to do. I've got a billion dollars. And prioritize it. You're going run out of money some day." Nobody has ever done that. You may say you're spending one billion dollars, but it may not be in the right place to support what most people think is an observing system. So that's you have to be very careful saying that. If it is NOAA saying, "I've got one billion dollars for IOOS", that's great. Tell me where it's going, what's it doing, and what products are you doing.

MR. ZILKOSKI: Actually, NOAA is not spending a billion, but they're spending about six or seven hundred million. The group is spending. To determine who is spending, we're trying to do that. That's what NOAA is trying to do right now. We're trying to identify exactly what you said; where are we when we're spending this? And what do we need more to

build implements. So we're putting all of that together.

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Ocean.us., NOAA's working with the federal agency to try to do something -- just like you said. What are they putting in? How are they doing, so that we can actually put in a cost schedule. Here's what we're spending. So we do just that. Well, where are the priorities? Where is the innovation that I'm doing something today this way -- I'll give you an example.

I've got buoys and I've water levels that are in the same area. All right. Well, we're going through and we say, "We don't need a boat." And Mike's group is doing this today. We've got a buoy. You've still got to have an infrastructure. You still need water, but you don't have them both there. That's a saving, and it's still part of making IOOS stronger. You save money in terms of the infrastructure. You've got -- people can download and submit the data, be able to send it. That's inside NOAA itself.

So we're trying to put this planning together. And when we do things, we've got to do things inside NOAA to try to be able to say, "This is what we're doing." Then we're taking it to ocean.us. and the other agencies. And you've dealt with all of these agencies. You know who they are and what they're

doing.

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But we're pulling together and saying, "Here's what we're doing. Let's see what you're doing and how we're trying to put this together." So the goal is that NOAA will step up, show us internally just what we're doing and how we're doing together, start trying to make priorities based on that. Get the other agencies to do the same thing, and then the Excom (phonetic) or the ocean.us. Works for the Excom to put this total picture together, and then ultimately start doing what you say.

What are our priorities? And there's a lot of money. Maybe we do some shifting of one thing from here to another, based on all of the priorities of putting it together. It's not an easy task to do. But we'll -- So we're trying to go down that road. And it's been a tall task work in the past.

I think that the agencies now, you know, slightly have a different frame of mind than they've been in the last couple of years. I think things are starting to work closely together to see some of these things out. Now, they don't have as many observations and many programs that NOAA has, but they have less work than we do. So ours is a little bit more complicated inside NOAA. So we're starting to there

doing that.

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MS. HICKMAN: Dave, I find it pretty much insulting as a member the Panel and as a member -- a U.S. tax paying person that here we're talking about this huge picture, and we've got to figure all the pieces of the pie, yet, one small but great piece of the piece is this backbone. It's going to crumble in -- within the next year. So all of this talk, are we going to be able to do all of this talking to figure out how to save this one piece of pie, before it crumbles, for our system?

MR. ZILKOSKI: Yeah. I think we need to rethink some of the way we may do. I don't think -- I hope it won't crumble. We're going to try to work to make sure it doesn't crumble before we could get some things to help. See, but I think there's other ways of looking at this in just saying, "We need to dump money into it." Maybe there's other ways of getting some of the QA, QC, realigning some of our existing resources, getting some of our regional partners to participate. I mean, yeah, there's -- there's -- PORTS is one program that didn't get funded. There's a lot of other programs that didn't get funded at all --

MS. HICKMAN: Why are we looking at

1	extended part of that program into a bigger picture
2	when we're not even going to have that piece next year
3	if we're not careful?
4	MR. ZILKOSKI: I'm not sure I understand
5	the question.
6	MS. HICKMAN: Why are we going to continue
7	integrated You said "integrated", and you
8	highlighted that as you it, but we're losing part of
9	the integration. The PORTS program is a major part of
10	that integration. We're not going to have it.
11	MR. ZILKOSKI: Well, there's
12	MS. HICKMAN: I just I can't believe
13	that we have this program. It's not funded. Other
14	things got cut, but why are we going to continue to
15	fund it further outside of that when we won't have
16	that? Are we going to go back later and put that back
17	into the puzzle?
18	MR. ZILKOSKI: Well, it's actually It's
19	not actually that we're not funding It's not that
20	we're funding other things. We're funding the
21	Whether the Making things integrated and
22	^interoperable. So those are the kind of things that
23	will still bring things together.
24	And I think there's a lot of other aspects
25	of this that will continue, that will make things move

that -- In terms of priority level our -- Not that they're any more important than PORTS, but I think they're also just as important. So there's a lot of other things that other systems that are going into the same -- same activities. They're going out and figuring out, "How can I bring and leverage all the resources to make this happen?"

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And I think that's part of what we're trying to do. So PORTS can still look at that and say, "How can I get some of my regional leverage in doing that? How can I get some leveraging from the other partners to help support the internal PORTS system in this process?" And that's what we're looking for, what we're trying to do in this whole thing.

So it's not that they can't and they won't. We're just trying to look at how do we look at the -all of the programs that didn't receive funding, and how do we bring leverage, all of the other resources that we have to be able to try to accomplish that. So PORTS is just one of many that's involved, and it will be given the same consideration as the other ones. I'm not sure in terms of what Mike is putting forth, and how he's doing it, and how we're looking at alternatives, and how we're changing the way we do business inside NOAA as well as inside the --

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Dave, let me help you out MR. LAPINE: here. You know, we're fortunate. We're concerned about the safety and well-being of marine transportation. We're talking about ships carrying dangerous cargo into busy harbors, like Houston here. You know, if that ship runs the ground, you don't have to worry about counting fish because there won't be any fish left for them to count. We are the infrastructure. We provide the addition and the elevation upon which all other data is going to be correlated. And so we think this is something that's not being paid attention to. Personally, I think it's never been paid attention to by the NOAA administration, being 28 years I was there. We always begged and borrowed for the little pieces we got. The

reason we have earmarks is because NOAA doesn't listen to us. So we've got to put our own pieces in there to make sure critical elements get done.

We think we might know a little more about what needs to get done than NOAA. And that's why you have earmarks. The other thing is we listened for two days about the wonderful things, fantastic work that NOS did after Katrina and Rita. There were agencies and corporations up there that lotted everything we

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You didn't get one red cent from FEMA or anybody else for all that work. So now we are six months further behind on the hydrographic backlog. NGS, whatever they spent on the aircraft or whatever, that shoreline is not going to get flown because of Katrina. Not that it wasn't important, but the backlog continues to grow because of a lack of funding and interest from NOAA and IOOSs and everywhere else.

And, you know, somewhere along the line, we've got to get a piece of the pie to help the infrastructure. And, again, this morning, I kind counted up 50 million bucks here. Maybe 3.6 of that, maybe a small piece after the Whether Service Station takes three million of it. Maybe there will be a little piece left to keep a couple of tide gauges running. I mean, that's my perspective. Former NOAA, economist, Panel, and it's very frustrating for everybody in this room. And I'm much more outspoken. So I'm telling you the way I can tell you how frustrated we are.

MR. ZILKOSKI: Yeah, I can tell you're frustrated. Now as for the recovery, I mean, some of the way the federal government worked on the recovery, they were looking at response, and they were looking at

recovery. They separated the two. And NOAA comes more into a post-recovery type thing than they're doing in the what's happening immediately. That's sort of why many of the things did not occur inside the NOAA.

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Saying that though, once again, as a group -- we've got two -- I think we need to change the way we think about things. In other words, you can't wait for them to come to you and say, "It's real important. I need the money." You need to be going out there an telling them that this is important. And apparently, in some of these cases we did.

An example, in trying to do the recover, we didn't get any money. You can't give me recovery without having infrastructure. You just can't do it. But we didn't get paid. I'll tell you that. They didn't stop us. Who got money? FEMA got money. Homeland Security got money. But down to FEMA, the Coast Guard, they got money, the ER services. So what did we do? We go to FEMA, you say, "What do you need to help? What do we need?" So we do. We built that case. Money came back and the coast survey got done to the thing -- to be able to do some of the issues of looking for obstructions and risks.

And NOAA probably will get some money dealing with this -- trying to help from a geodetic

standpoint as well as some water level information. But we had to go to them and say, "This is what you need. It's important." Some federal government said, "We're going to put a pile of money out there. We're going to have someone manage it, and they need to know all these different aspects, but you need to get to them." I think that's a good recommendation standpoint.

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One is how we do that in partnering and working with other agencies than we go and not wait for them to tell us. That we go to them. That's what's happening on the geodesy side of it, which we did include water level looking at that aspect of it. And it's moving through the system. So we're allowed to get some funds to be able to do that. To be able to get the money in there to put the infrastructure in so when they go to do the recovery, rebuild it, they actually have control and they know.

But it wasn't given to us. We couldn't get it into the system. And I say that. That's the same thing that we've got -- the same thought process has to be done. And I'm going to take this message to the IOOS community and push the NAV agenda because I've been used to trying to push the geodesy agenda everywhere I go because nobody appreciates geodesy.

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1	You know, they don't even know what it is about.
2	So for 31 years, going on 32, I've been
3	pushing geodesy. And NOAA by the way, NOAA knows a
4	whole lot more about geodesy than NGS only because I'm
5	in the IOOS role, but not because I'm NGS director
6	role. It's the IOOS role that I speak out. And you'll
7	hear more and more people say, "Yeah, we need that."
8	So we're pushing it, and I'm willing to take that other
9	risk.
10	But what I need, though, as part of the
11	system here, is the message that, "Okay. These this
12	is important to us, and these are our priorities."
13	Realizing, though, that you have many priorities,
14	yourself. Okay. You do have geodesy that's part of
15	that priority, which probably hasn't come out of this
16	community also. And you can't relate your shipping and
17	your positioning unless you have control. But you
18	don't think about that as a priority. You're focussing
19	on something else right now because, "Hey, I need the
20	funding and I need it."
21	What we have to do as an overall thing is
22	say, "Okay. These are our priorities. This is how it
23	fits in." And I'll take that message and try to
24	integrate it into the IOOS world. I will get with the
25	regional association that I have been working because I

really think that they -- and you're right, Lou.
They're getting some of that money, and we're not
thinking about the activities of the NAV community.
I'm going to try and change that by working with them a
little bit more. But I need, "Okay. These are our
priorities. Here's how we see it."

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MR. MCBRIDE: Dave, if I may. One of our frustrations obviously is -- well, at least from me, is I keep hearing people say "Why don't you tell us what's important. You need to tell us what's important." We have done that. We have expressed a view that the PORTS system is part of the backbone of an IOOS system. We've expressed that plainly and clearly as a group, and, yet, we see that particular program being eroded and disappearing and not getting the kind of attention it deserves. It should not be falling away. It should be growing. And it should be available at all those ports where it's necessary.

Similarly, the NRT system -- and I know I'm down to small line objects here, but the NRT -- I work at a port, Dave, and they were absolutely fundamental to us bringing back online, in a very short period of time, 4 percent of the nation's refining capacity. Gas prices were going past four bucks. And we had to get open. And those navigational response teams were

fundamental to it. And, yet, again, that's a program that has no funding going forward, as I understand it right now, or at least it's declining.

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We've been saying the message, we've been saying what the Nav community, and what the Charting Maps (phonetic) community thinks as priorities. But nobody is hearing us. We -- and forgive me for saying. We've had several officials come from Washington and say, "Well, tell us what you think. We look forward to hearing from you. We're interested in your input."

You've had our input. How come there's --I guess the other message they bring to us is, "Oh, by the by, you should go to Congress and get us more money." But nobody likes earmarks. Guide us on how we can get some attention at the upper levels of NOAA so that we can work cooperatively with them and make something happen on the Hill, or wherever it needs to happen because we're seeing vital programs disappear, and we're getting people telling us, "Well, gosh, we're interested in your input. Why don't you sent us your" -- I mean, we know what the priorities are. We've told you what the priorities are. Let's go and do them now.

MR. ZILKOSKI: Yeah. And I know you have, and I appreciate all the things. But I guess it comes

down to is you've got different -- sometimes mixed messages. PORTS is a priority -- and I'll use this as an example, because there's others. NWLON is a priority. The surveys are a priority. If you look at the funding that you got, if you add it all up, there's a lot of funding going up there.

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In the minds of the President and the minds of Congress, they're looking at it and say, "Well, wait a minute. Which one is your real priority?" If you've got to choose, NWLONG or PORTS? Or what's some of the difference? Are you willing to put a priority? I'm not asking that now, but that's the kind of things that comes back to people because they're saying, "Let's put all of that money into it. Why can't you do what you're doing and make it happen based on the funding that you're receiving already?"

I don't know if it happened with PORTS or not in this case, but someone may have looked at that and said, "Well, we've got all of these NWLONS. We've got this stuff. Why don't they absorb it somewhere else in there?" That's where the tough decision comes inside NOAA, if you will. And that's what, to me is a glean on everybody's priorities, and saying, "Okay. Now, as a group, if we get this much money, where do we go? Where are these priorities? How does it happen?"

It's a diverse group. Then they have to weigh it together, and it's always easier to say, "Give me more money and I'll make it happen."

MR. PARSONS: Dave, we've got two more comments, because we're running off schedule here. Mike and then Helen.

MR. SZABADOS: Dave, I just want to bring some attention to you. There are seven goals, sided goals. One of them is safe and efficient mean of transportation. This Panel was established to give NOAA guidance on navigational services in that regards. I strongly recommend that in your setting requirements behind you is that you utilize, at least work with this Panel in whatever those requirement is. This is the industry. They know best what they need. I recommend your group, IOOS, arrange, coordinate what you think is a requirement for this industry.

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MR. ZILKOSKI: We'll do that.

MS. BROHL: Just a quick question. I understand that the Coastal Services Center hired someone by the name of Chris Ellis to do, quote, "An IOOS regional association needs assessment." Have they also hired someone to do a CORS capability assessment? Because you go to regional associations, they're -- you know, they all say, "Yeah, we support CORS capability."

1 So they're not going to say, what really it 2 is, is how much money I need to operate my regional 3 association. So I'd like to know, did they also hire somebody to do a CORS capability needs assessment 4 5 because we certainly could have some input? 6 MR. ZILKOSKI: I can't answer if they did 7 or did not hire someone to do the CORS capability. Ι 8 can tell you what we're trying to do with the CORS 9 capability, regardless of what CS does. It's not a bad 10 idea to try to hire someone to do that. But that's 11 part of what I've been asking this group and what we're 12 going to identify is what is -- what do we maintain and 13 how do we maintain our CORS capability? And I can only 14 use my geodesy experience, if you will. 15 And that's what I bring to this table. I 16 bring that same experience as IOOSs. Some of the 17 people like it, and some people don't like it, but I 18 look at what we're doing in changing the way we do 19 business. And I've done that inside geodesy, by the 20 way. 21 Part of what we do differently is that we 22 train people, and we get partners, and we engage people 23 in trying to do the same work that we do. Perform GPS 24 surveys, if you will. Do shoreline mapping. So 25 reducing my infrastructure inside of what I'm doing,

and increasing my outreach in growth. Now, saying that, I am extremely concerned, and have been for years, about losing my CORS capability. I have a lot of people that came into geodesy at the same time I did, back in the '70s. So we have a very high rate of people that are leaving and retiring, and I'm losing their knowledge.

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So I look at this in terms of we have done some inside GPS. What do we need to do to make in that CORS capability. So we did our own little study. I am asking -- that's one of the things -- I'm going to ask this IOOS group that same question, "What should be our CORS capability, and how do we maintain it?" As we go out and do these regions, and they're going to do something, how do we maintain what we need? Because they may go away. We've been around for a long time, and we'll continue to be around for a long time.

Our mission and the way we do business changes, but how do we go with what really needs to happen, implementing things that are regional basis, but maintain our CORS capability? That's not defined yet, but we're going to define it. And I'll talk to Coastal Service Center. Maybe they can hire someone that can help with that process. But to be honest with you, that's an internal thing. So people, like myself,

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say, "What do I need to maintain? What kind of expertise do I need to be able to do that?" For example, vertical datas. I've got a lot just stuck in my head about vertical data and inside NGS. But being the expert, there's very few people left that know anything about vertical data. 6 So 7 we're hiring people to be able to do that. And that's 8 what we look at. When we put a plan in place, we say, 9 "These are the things we need to do." So that's what 10 we are going to look at. And once that gets identified, that will 11 12 also help you find your priority and say, "This is what 13 I need you to do. This is my priority. Here's what it is." Once we do that, we have that, that will help you 15 going up to the Hill or wherever you want to go, 16 whoever you want to talk to about this, "Well, here. 17 Here's what they have. This is what they think as 18 their CORS capability, and here's their plan and say 19 this is what they're going to move out and what they're 20 going to do. And here's where the federal government 21 fits, where the regional fits, and the state. And here's where the industry fits. Here's where it all 22 fits." And if this happens, and you can -- they have 23 24 this kind of funding, this is the kind of things that could be done. 25

1	MR. PARSONS: Welcome to the Panel. This
2	was a good discussion, and I'm certain Dave will
3	incorporate a lot of this in the interaction with IOOS.
4	The Panel had asked at the last meeting to get a
5	briefing of what is NOAA's role in the Marine
6	Transportation System. A number of the Panel members
7	have been involved with previous Interagency Committee,
8	which had suddenly come to a halt after 9/11. Mike
9	Snyder is Admiral Lautenbacher's policy adviser on NCS.
10	And thought we could give the Panel and opportunity to
11	listen to Mike, and his perspectives on NOAA's role and
12	his perspective on the CMTS in general.
13	If you give me about 30 seconds, I'll try
14	to bring Bill Gray, who is in Connecticut into this
15	conversation as well.
16	(Mr. Parsons calling Mr. Gray on
17	teleconference)
18	MR. SNYDER: Thank you for that
19	introduction, Roger. Before I begin, a couple of
20	things I just want to mention. First of all, I think
21	it's very good for me to be here today and to have
22	heard this discussion. My role within NOAA, as policy
23	adviser, is, for lack of a better term, kind of
24	nebulous, but it's also very critical because I serve
25	in many ways as a liaison between the NOAA

administrator and programs within NOAA, also, with the line office administrator within NOAA, and then finally with the public, folks such as yourself.

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And that's a critical element, the public element, that I would like to hear more from. And so as I was listening to everything that was being said and hoping that maybe the time will lapse and I wouldn't have to come up and talk. I sent an e-mail to Scott Rader (phonetic), the chief staff over at NOAA. It says, "You and I need to talk when I get back." And I mean that, and I will talk to him, and I do talk to him daily, if not hourly.

And so I want to let you know that at least from my perspective, I'm hearing you, and I would like to hear more from you and continue hearing from you. And I will do my best to relay that message back to Scott, and also to the Admiral, Admiral Lautenbacher.

So hopefully that gives you at least a sense that I do take very seriously what you're saying, and look forward to trying to work with you to find some real solutions. Having said that, I don't want to get into too much detail on that but I do also want to say I intend to leave business cards with Barbara, so please feel free to take it them before I leave for my plane later today, and please feel free to give me a

call. I am a big proponent of providing as much access as possible, although my time is divided into the seconds these days, but I still would like to hear from you, and I mean that very genuinely.

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I'm not here to tell you that I can solve all the problems that everyone is facing, but what I can tell you is that I'd like to hear from you and continue hearing from you. And that it is important to myself, and it is important to Admiral Lautenbacher. As Scott was saying, when he came into that briefing, the Admiral did have and does continue to have genuine concern for the recommendations and the thoughts of this Panel.

The work that you're doing is very important, and it's important not just to Roger and the program, but it's important to NOAA to keep up on track with our mission, and to make sure that we hear from folks who are using our products and services, and NOAA support for that. So, please, continue to do the good work you're doing.

The reason that I'm here today is to talk about something a little bit bigger in scale on the committee on Marine Transportation System. Essentially, what I'd like to kind of highlight for you is where we are with this Interagency Committee, a

little bit where we've been, but also what brought us to the current state of play. And I think it's important for the folks to know what's going on, and why I think it's a good idea. It's something that we continue to grow and be productive.

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To, essentially, what I'd like to do as I go through this -- I know my talk is at least not only on NOAA's role, but I'm here as NOAA policy adviser. So you're going to get the NOAA perspective, and I think that's probably the best service I can do throughout this talk to kind of give you a flavor, a sense of what is important to NOAA as we've been building this Interagency Committee.

I won't go into too much detail on the history of the old Interagency Committee on Marine Transportation System, as I'm sure many of you are very familiar with it. It was established in 2005, and our view, there were 18 agencies that signed. And it also, at that time, the Marine Transportation System and the National Advisory Council was also created. This council reports to the Department of Transportation.

I think that's important, relatively subtle, but an important distinction. And it does not report to The Interagency Committee, in general at large, but to specifically the Secretary of

Transportation. And this Interagency Committee followed the 1999 report that I'm sure you all are very familiar with, the Marine Transportation System.

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But, essentially, the committee had from the very get go, until it kind of faded into the background, it had a strong focus on outreach awareness building and conferences and things of that nature. The ITMTS structurally was a little bit more, but it did have four co-chairs. One of those co-chairs was NOAA. The other three were Myriad (phonetic) Public Transportation, Corps of Engineers, and Coast Guard. I think it's very important, historically but also currently, that NOAA has been recognized as being a lead player with this Interagency Committee.

I think we can all quite easily can see why the Corps, the Coast Guard and DOT were there, but it's also important to know that within the larger scheme of federal government, NOAA does have recognition for its capabilities and services that it provides. That has been true since the days of ICMTS.

Having said that, this group did face several obstacles. What I call obstacles of success. I think that may be deem a little generous. One of the key and critical obstacles the group faced was the lack of high level involvement. And this was high level

involvement, not just within the agencies and partners, but also from the White House. The group never really seemed -- to my knowledge, and I have to cantos this by saying I wasn't involved in the old ICMTS, but the group didn't really have much visibility and profile beyond the program level. In some cases, it did have some visibility up to system administrator for the agencies, but never really beyond that.

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Maybe a more important obstacle to this group's success was the lack of accountability from agencies. There was no fear of failure. There was nothing that kept the agencies coming back and wanting to work together in a cooperative way to try to improve the way the federal government supports ICMTS.

Another key obstacle to the success of this group was the lack of action-based measurable outcomes. There was a very strong focus on the process, there was a strong emphasis on strategy, and there was a strong emphasis on outreach and awareness. I'm not here to say those are not important, because I think they are. I think they're fundamental to ensure you have a successful interagency effort. But at the same time, it can be just about that.

The federal government's role in saving ICMTS is too hard and too critical to not focus on

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raise, to actually increase and make better support and services that our government provides. So what happened with the ICMTS? I don't really know. It just kind of faded away. There were a number of causes, and I'm sure many of you are very familiar with them. There was -- again, going back to some of those obstacles. The lack of high-level involvement. There were also some very significant role events that were happening at the time, September 11 be one of them, increased focus on national security, other priorities, budget funding, and all things like that. And for whatever reason, the group never really got past some of these hurdles. That all changed, or at least started to

change, with the release of the Ocean Commission's report. Within the report, one of the recommendations of that report, they revisited the idea of this Interagency Committee. One of the key elements that they proposed within the Ocean Commission's report was to copy (phonetic) the Interagency Construction for congressional action.

Having worked on the Hill before, I know the Hill is not really a keen on how to find interagency task force and committees. But I think the point here was to somehow increase some of the buy-ins

and some of the recognition for what the group was doing. One of the other proposals within the Ocean Commission Recommendations was to place this ICMTS group within this proposed National Ocean Council Structure. And within that structure, place it underneath the committee on Ocean Resource Managing. The significance of that, in my viewpoint,

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is that you're adding layers of bureaucracy, although it's high level, you're adding levels between this group and the White House. This group and the most senior policy makers within the federal government.

And then, finally, another key recommendation of the Ocean Mission in terms of structure was that the group would be chaired by the Department of Transportation. So this is kind of getting away a little bit from the co-chair, the co-chair structure that had been placed in the old ICMTS.

In terms of function, what this committee would be envisioned to do. The number one function was -- and this is carried out until today, what the Corps is doing -- is improve internal coordination among federal agencies. There is a recognition, externally and internally, within the federal government, that there needs to be a better

communication. There needs to be a better dialogue. There needs to be more coordination between federal departments, federal agency, even within some agencies, in terms of the good services that the federal government provides to the MTS and MTS users in order to make it better and more useful and more productive, more of what, folks as yourself, need.

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Another key element that was proposed within the Ocean Commission was to promote the integration of marine transportation within other boats, but also not to just other boats, but other coastal commission uses. This could extend as far as coastal and land decisions on coastal zone management.

So it's increasing the scope a little bit to not just focus entirely on ports, but also the regions around ports. Old port, building new ports, critical waterways, critical infrastructure. It intended to increase the scope of what this group look at, and to get through that increase in scope a greater dialogue and to incorporate many of the factors that previously hadn't been considered.

And then in terms of the recommendations that this group would come forth with, there would be strategies and plans, recommendations on strategies and plans. We're informing the public, developing funding

scenarios, matching federal revenues with the funded needs, which I think is a pretty four-sided way of looking at it, and certainly has some merit for discussion. And then, finally, delineating short and long-term priorities.

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Again, there's still some focus here on strategies, plans, because it is an important element. And in terms of interagency process, I think it's part of how you get to that end result. Those in's and out's. You have to have some kind of strategic visioning and some sort of per planning, and have an open dialogue between all the various players.

Following the Ocean Commission Recommendation, the administration proposed -- well, didn't propose but released the Ocean Action Plan in May 2004. Again, shortly prior to my coming onboard with NOAA. The Ocean Action Plan items are not recommendations. These are actual actions that the administration pledges to carry out. Included within the Ocean Action Plan was a whole chapter on marine transportation. And I just wanted to take out a couple of what I feel the key phrases within that chapter, the introduction to that chapter, that really get at, and I think some of the commitment that the administration is showing towards Marine Transportation System.

1 First, the MTS is a vital public/private 2 partnership. I don't need to tell you that. And I 3 think more the important thing here is that it's within this Ocean Action Plan, this recognition, this level of 4 5 recognition that not only is it a federal government investment or private investment, but it's a 6 7 partnership. 8 The second major point that I feel is 9 critical to this introduction is the recognition 10 that -- the importance of our marine transportation 11 structure is only going to grow. And I think you can 12 swap out the phrase "greater international trade 13 federal organization" with any number of things. 14 Improve attention to national and port security. 15 Greater wise on imports from Asia. I think there's any 16 number of things that really fit into this overall 17 concept. But the end bottom line is that marine 18 transportation infrastructure its significant to the 19 nation's economy. It's only going to grow over time. MR. WEUST: Question. Does that cover 20 21 ports? 22 MR. SNYDER: Ports? All the caps' ports? 23 MR. WEUST: Yes. MR. SNYDER: Yes. I think it can be -- I 24 25 think you can say that that applies to not just the

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physical pieces, but also the services.

MR. WEUST: Back up. I've listened to you guys from NOAA tell how important NOAA stuff is, but it's falling down around your ears. I went to pine (phonetic) a week a ago. The "0" is falling out of NOAA. That was that day. Today, we're talking about hydrographic service plans. You're saying infrastructure is important, the key pieces of IOOS, and then we look at the budget? It's going away. And the answer we get is "Go to the Hill and talk to your congressman."

Sorry, NOAA, there's a missing piece here. Your federal agency is supposed to promote this stuff. They've got to take the message back. They've got to do it. What's the hydrographic services total budget?

MR. PARSONS: The map and the charting piece is about \$95 million.

MR. WEUST: What's the ramp on that in the last five years?

MR. PARSONS: Slight increase. Essentially a flat line.

MR. WEUST: Inflation or not? MR. PARSONS: No address. MR. WEUST: So it's going down? MR. GRAY: (Via telephonic) I would ask

about going back five or ten years when the marine transportation and natural resource is the additional future. I think they came up with the fact that the (inaudible) NOAA function was something like one and a third, or two-thirds of 1 percent of NOAA's budget. I know there's two weather forecasting and tornado and all these kinds of things, but it's quite fair when we see what has not been done that many people, and myself included, the general report that precipitated the whole MTS report that NOAA has been terribly funded on safety functions.

MR. SNYDER: I certainly appreciate the comments there. And, again, what I can say is that I will continue to look for ways to improve not just the external bylaws, but NOAA's internal bylaws.

MR. GRAY: (Via telephonic) I would say -listening to this. (Inaudible) The problem were with the situation out of the 1999 MTS report came out of the governmental group and the industry group -- this got to be a talk about -- this is not going to be power to do anything. That simply is true. I guess one of the reasons we have this recommendation about a year ago that the President supported the Ocean Committee that maybe now the higher level of it might be that as you put the coordination and the bylaws (inaudible) of

the dialogue functions between the more important ones which is Coast Guard, Corps of Engineers, I don't really think -- very much at all for navigational safety at all. Most of those company -- harbor, port and navigational safety. They don't have any role at all.

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The Coast Guard, Army of Engineers, NOAA, those are the people that really try to make it happen to make our ports as safe as they could be, which is not being done now. And (inaudible) is this report that Roger sent out. There are lots of people have Coast Guard finish their investigation of the incident in Philadelphia a month.

As I say back in my paper back in September, Roger says, "No, we can't say that." Well, we can say it now because now we know what it would. Now was it a government-caused error. And I would like the fact that there stimulant to this new higher level of rule to recognize that not dealing with the accurate hydrographic work in our ports and waterways, and not funding Ports for all the 40 or 50 or 100 types that they're supposed to be are a major huddle in the safety structure of ship coming in and out, and moving around our waters. And there are other things being done in some of these federal groups that are spending large

amounts of money that NOR has ever had had any chance of getting, that makes U.S. harbor safer and getting them to a level that is where it should be.

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MR. ZILKOSKI: I hear you. You're right. We need to take this message back. And part of what I think to do is -- we have to keep our goal for CT, which he's hearing all of this. And inside NOAA, they're trying to establish a system that you can get your process and your priorities. As you said, you said to Admiral Lautenbacher, the "0" has fallen out. The navigation part of this. He's hearing it from everywhere, too. It's different priorities he has, and he's got a lot priorities and stuff that he's hearing from everywhere.

So I think from our standpoint, what we can do, is come together as this group can get, into NOAA's process and the program managers that -- like Rich Embling (phonetic), which is NTS, and myself, which is geodesy. There's other things that fall into play. We need to get better organized inside to be able to tell our story, and what are our benefits. Your diagrams says you've got action oriented out. What's the benefit? What happens if you're not going to get this?

And I'll go back to it. Sub-division inside, realizing some of our own resource, because

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1	there's not a whole lot of new money that's going to be
2	pumped out into the CNT goal, if you will. So inside,
3	getting more priorities. Steve knows that better than
4	others. When he starts trying to look at cuts, he's
5	got everybody in the world telling him how great their
6	program is, and why it's necessary why you shouldn't
7	cut. But I think you're right. I think inside MTS and
8	CNT, the goals, we, as a group, need to do a better
9	job. We'll see what we can do.
10	MR. SNYDER: Along those lines of
11	increasing recognition internally, the ocean getting
12	back to how we came to this the current state of
13	play, the Ocean Action Plan has a specific action item
14	to not only establish but re-establish this Interagency
15	Committee, but to elevate it. And not only elevate it
16	within the agency, but elevate it within the department
17	so that now, along the recommendation of Ocean Action
18	Plan, this committee has cabinet level, secretaries.
19	These are the named representatives to the committee.
20	MR. GRAY: (Via telephonic) Now, Mike, one
21	important thing I said, because Roger said the budget
22	recently is \$95 million. Is that right, Roger?
23	MR. PARSONS: That's the mapping and
24	charting piece. There's other in there, NGS, CO-OPS
25	and the NGS.

1	MR. GRAY: (Via telephonic) But that's for
2	mapping and charting. That one accident though, I
3	mean, it's about \$150 million it's absurd. The fact
4	we have this backlog, and it's taken 20 years to get
5	done, and the fact that PORTS systems is funded
6	federally, that there are only ports employees in about
7	10 or 12 places that have been designated. There's no
8	programs, really, that I'm aware of correct those
9	NOAA's deficiency, to get a (inaudible) support
10	Delaware, east coast where they've (inaudible). They
11	had some a year or two ago. They had to shut down.
12	It's absurd. I hope people recognize these things. It
13	doesn't seem like it's getting through.
14	MR. SNYDER: Well, I'm certainly hearing
15	what you're saying. For my part, I will take that to
16	heart and
17	MR. GRAY: (Via telephonic) I did a paper
18	for the Scot (inaudible) in September of last year in
19	which essentially what I said was you've got all of the
20	federal agencies concerned with marine system, the
21	infrastructures we had. Look at all those activities,
22	Army Engineer, Coast Guard, NOAA, and look at the role
23	these things that teaches them do that the safety of
24	our PORTS system and coastal waterway system, and money
25	between the various one shifting around in a way to put

the money where it's most needed.

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And the event was used a couple of times. I've lived out in Long Island most of my life, but I think the (inaudible) is a manmade Long Island town -the swamp. We don't do all of those navigation MTS these days. And the fact that the United States have over half legitimate navigation aids in the entire world, that tells you something about how inefficient we were allocating money for marine safety in this country.

MR. RAINEY: Maybe I can suggest. If we let Mike go ahead and go through his presentation. But, Mike, I think -- I know the question that I'm waiting to ask, and I would like to talk with you with the time we have today, and I think the committee would be interested to hear. The first thing I want to open with you is if you could tell us, hopefully somewhere in your presentation or the end, what your near-term priorities are, as a NOAA policy adviser to the MTS, because we'd really like to know an input into that, and see if it kind of lines up with where we think.

We literally have got one of the books over there on the table on the federal role of MTS you alluded to, the 1998 study. Many of us have participated two years previous to that task force.

There literally have been books and studies written on our input. And so let's let Mike go ahead and go through his presentation, and then see if we can follow up with a discussion on the near term, immediate goals, and see how we can continue to hopefully have an input in that process.

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MR. SNYDER: Absolutely. I'd be happy so. Just up front, we don't have time to really -- I'm guessing we're not going to have time to fully get into that discussion, but, again, I'd like to encourage folks to reach out to me in the future and continue that dialogue. Just quickly getting back to where I was on the Ocean Action Plan, the action item of the committee on Marine Transportation System and elevating it to the secretary level.

Some of the functions that were outlined within the Ocean Action Plan for this interagency group, again, to improve the federal coordination and also -- not just coordination of the services, but also the overall policy of the federal government. Again, increasing the scope here to not just focus on the program level, but to the high level. The high level interest intersection and also dialogue on the federal government support for the MTS.

Again, the Ocean Action Plan reiterated the

support of promoting integration of MTS with other mode and of the uses. And I think this third point is even more critical. The emphasis on building outcome base goals for the MTS, and a method for monitoring progress for those goals. Something that I don't think the old ICMTS ever really have. It wasn't that focussed on what is the outcome at the end of the day, and what are the resources we need to build to, to get there. From a federal government level, from a very high level viewpoint.

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Another focus for the group within the Ocean Action Plan is coordinating federal budgets. Something that we have trouble doing within interagency, but something that is recognized as being critical for the overall of federal government provision of services from MTS to users. And then finally, recommending, again, the Ocean Commission has suggested recommending strategies and plans to maintain and improve marine transportation.

The agencies that we're involved at kind of the ground level, the working groups setting up this area. Again, we have that CORS group of CORS agencies, which NOAA was one. Also, Costar (phonetic), Marah (phonetic), and Corps of Engineers. But then other partners started to come to this groups and said, "Hey,

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we have not only a authority for a legal requirement to support the MTS, but we're users of the MTS." And I think that's a real key distinction here.

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Again, the high level federal interagency policy viewpoint. It's key to have -- even within the federal government -- a recognition that we need the end-users' viewpoint in shaping how we're providing goods and services. So USDA and Transcom just came kind of out of the blue and said, "Hey, we recognize there's some -- We know that" -- Or from USDA's perspective, "We're trying to bring down Mississippi, and we're dealing with the infrastructure and we want to try to help the Corps try to get some federal alignment with what they're doing so that it affects our policy with how we're trying to promote the internal agricultural needs and abilities of the U.S. So it's this end-user recognition of the importance of the MTS that's really, I think, new and very critical to the success of this interagency group.

Some of the early challenges that the working group faced; who is interested, what is the purpose of this group going to be, what model do we use to always focus on process here. But I think within the conversation of what model would be used, what resources can agencies dedicate to this committee in

terms of not just budget, but also staff time to make sure that we have a true dedication to getting better coordination between the agencies.

And then, finally, what's different, what's changed since the old ICMTS. But I think some of what had changed, as I pointed out earlier, was this recognition from not just the Ocean Commission, but also through the Ocean Natural Plan, and also the agencies themselves were coming to the table saying, "We want to be a part of this. We have a stake. We have a role. We recognize it and we want you to increase our involvement on the other level."

Just a quick list of the parties who are involved, and who are listed in ICMTS charter and signed. Probably most critical and key are the last two; White House Office and Management Budget, and White House Council Environmental. This is something the old ICMTS never had. It never had this participation, this buy-in, this recognition there there's something here that needs this high level of involvement, and something that the White House needs to be a part of in terms of discussion.

The purpose of the Interagency Committee is to ensure the development and implementation of policies consisting, the national, and report to the

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President views and recommendations for improving the MTS. Government-wise. Not just NOAA, not just Coast Guard, but across the entire spectrum of the government. Some of the central concepts within the purpose and within the charter. Again, I'm focused on outcome based goals, utilizing budget coordination. Not just within an agency but also across agencies, and then recommending strategies and implement plans.

Structure, again, always have to have some kind of process. At the top is the committee. This is the cabinet-level folks. Directly below that is the policy committee, which is called the coordinating board. These folks are at the administrative level. So this is Admiral Lautenbacher who sits on this board. And then this coordinating board is really kind of the decision-making body that recommends decision up to secretary level.

Within NOAA, Steve Barnum, who is head of NOAA's Public Transportation Goal Team serves as Admiral Lautenbacher alternate. So within NOAA we recognize that we need to have a cross-cutting kind of look, and cross-cutting strategy for interacting with other agencies, and have them prioritize in coordinate MTS activities. And then these coordinating boards -the coordinating board would then, in determining what

items and actions we would carry out, would be able to develop some integrated action teams, staff at the program level who would be able to work together to achieve those goals.

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One of the key things within the structure is this kind of side body executive secretarial, which is dedicated full-time staff with a relatively small, but still an amount of dedicated resources in terms of budget, to go out and to help facilitate this interagency effort. This is something, again, the old ICMTS never had, and something that was viewed as being very critical in making sure that the discussion and focus on outcome base goal, end products wasn't lost.

So just to sum up some the elements of the Churner (phonetic), which were critical and critical department from the old CMTS is cabinet level is not subordinate to any other structure with the federal government. There's still some discussions right now as to how the Bay Enrika (phonetic) case system is going to interact with the Bay Ocean (phonetic) policy, which is also at the secretary level. But the key part here, the key element is that they're not -- it's not a subordinate.

Again, White House is at the table. One of the things that we incorporated with CMTS charter that

came from the Ocean Commission is that DOT would be the chair. The reason that DOT is the chair is more because Secretary Keneta (phonetic) has a personal interest in the group and has devoted his own time and energy to meet to see this group stand up, rather than any other reason. Within the coordinating board structure, that group is chaired by -- actually, a rotating chair from the Corps members, the Coast Guard, Corps of Engineers, NOAA, a myriad.

So the current -- what is for this current, the Corps is going to be the first chair of the coordinating board, but it's expected over the next year. At some point, NOAA will be placed into that cycle, too. So NOAA will have a role as the chair of this policy coordinating board body, which is just below the secretary level, and across the federal government and is helping to make decisions about MTS support.

The group right now is still kind of working through what its initial activities are going to be. Again, there's -- there's kind of this pull-back, focusing somewhat on assessment. Some folks are feeling there's still a need and some things have changed. The late '90 report to revisit some of those things. But at the same time, with doing so with an

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emphasis on deliverables, focus on having specified timetables and deadlines and identifying not just partners, not just interagency partners, but also one agency that will be the lead for each of the work plan items, and will responsible for making sure that it's delivered on time, and that it's assessable.

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So to kind of wrap up. Some of the challenges this group has faced and continues to face is continued support for recourses. The recourses here are, again, relatively small and are devoted more towards staff efforts, staff time, but still very critical to have those specifically devoted such for this effort. Another challenge is generally institutional change. Am I going to sacrifice programs? Am I going to have my programs move in with somebody else's agency or department?

That's not really the goal of this. The goal of this is to increase coordination, not to redraw lines. Another key challenge is focussing on action outcome base goals versus getting caught up in the old way of doing things, focussing on process. And then, finally, something that I think the group needs to do a much better job of in each public input in all of this.

The MTS advisory council is the -- is still kind of the named public council group that's devoted

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But they -- they -- as I noted earlier, towards ICMTS. they are the responsible director to the Department of Transportation. So I think there's opportunity here, but we're still trying to not just process-wise but also legal-wise try to figure out how we can best engage public input because I think it's going to be very critical now that this group as finally stood up, it has kind of this high-level volume to get them down the road where we're going to be doing things useful, folks such as yourself. The last few slides summarize some of what said. I know there's some desire to have some discussions, so I'll end there and kind of open it up at this point for folks who have questions. Mike, thank you, very much. MR. RAINEY: Could you share with us what NOAA's near-term outcome 16 base goals are for the MTS?

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MR. SNYDER: Well, I'll tell you, personally, my number one priority within the MTS has been since I came to NOAA and continues to be to increase recognition, not just within the agency, the importance of these programs, but also within the department of Congress and also on an interagency level. I've devoted a lot of time to this group not because I love bureaucratic process, but because I think it's important that NOAA continues to be a key

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Once we lose our position, our seat at the table, we get marginalized, not just internally to NOAA, but marginalized from the federal government. So I understand this is -- there's a lot of structure, a lot of process here, but the real critical piece at the end of the day is that NOAA continues to have a seated table. This is important. And this is a table where ONB is also sitting. And so it's an important way for us to be able to internally really be able to say, "Hey, this is what we're doing. This is why it's important." And this is how we play in the large federal government.

So one of the other things I'd like to mention, which I failed to in my presentation, but it raises a good point here. Through this process, because this has been elevated to secretary level, I have actually agreed with Secretary Dugaris (phonetic) on NOAA's NGS capability. And Steve Barnum was there as well, as was Gary Magastine (phonetic), who is NOAA's representative on the secretary.

The secretary was very engaged, and was also very aware of this growing problem. And I think we're at a point now where it's partly to me to determine and to find the best way to leverage that

interest and engagement from the secretary, and to support for NOAA's programs. It's something I certainly wanted to mention because that's something that the old ICMTS never dreamed of. But it's also something that, internally to NOAA, the secretary have even more conflicting priorities than the NOAA administrators.

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So Russ (phonetic) needs to get some of his time and to be able to convey to him what needs to be done and why NOAA is important, and why it's important for us to support this group. I think that was critical.

MS. BROHL: How will the committee interact with the Industry Advisory Committee, the MTS Advisory Committee?

MR. SNYDER: Again, because -- This is an issue that -- I didn't want to put anything on the slide because we're still trying to work this through. And to some extent, it's DOT's council, at least through the charter, and DOT's chair of this interagency group, it's kind of, to them, to really focus on that.

What we've been doing for our part is kind of ringing that bell as often as possible and saying, "Hey, now that we're here, now that we're starting to

talk about these things, as we go through these various actions that we're deliberating on, we need to engage the public.

MS. BROHL: The MTS Advisory Committee, it makes recommendations to the Secretory of Transportation, technically?

MR. SNYDER: Yes.

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MS. BROHL: Is there any benefit to trying to have that changed to advise the CMTS as a whole?

MR. SNYDER: I think that's an excellent question for discussion. It's one that I think you may see some resistance from DOT to having that done. But there -- I think there certainly benefits to that. I don't know necessarily what the process is for doing that, but I'd certainly be interested in looking into it and seeing if it's within the realm of possibility.

MR. GRAY: Could I ask two more questions? How often does the group meet. And I'm also curious, is safety along our waterways on the agenda at every meeting? And the contacts of that, do they even take time to assess things like what happened with the Admiral. Does Admiral Lautenbacher know about these things?

24 MR. SNYDER: Yes, to all of those things.
25 This group does include safety. It is incorporated

within the charter, and purpose of the group -- for the sake of time and not boring everybody with kind of the whole. Charter, I just think, has some key elements. But one of the key elements is promote safety and navigation. Another one is from a NOAA perspective and from EPA's perspective, something we wanted to get in there, environmentally sound goods transportation. Promotion of that aspect as well.

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So I think through this whole process, everybody has really advocated in their own specific viewpoint of what they bring to the table. The Coast Guard advocated very strongly for -- including safety and navigation as one of the key things they support.

In terms of the response and recovery efforts from the NOAA perspective, yeah, Admiral Lautenbacher is aware of those things. And I can absolutely say he is, and I can say that the chief staff of Scott Raber (phonetic) is aware, and I know I'm aware of it. So there is certainly an awareness of the significance and importance there, and that that -that there is a NOAA role within that. There is a NOAA role within response and recovery efforts. So I guess the short answer is "yes".

MR. GRAY: Thank you. I hope it keeps that way because I want it to be absolutely crystal clear

from the industry's point of view. The Senators from New Jersey and Pennsylvania usually don't rely on tankers. When it the tanker's order is full, that's the owner's fault. And that's what we see now, continually. It's the government's fault.

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MR. PARSONS: Other comments or questions? MR. LARRABEE: Have they met with NOAA?

MR. SNYDER: Yes, they have. They've had two meetings. The first one was just pretty much on charter. The second one was kind of an outline of what the function of this group was going to be, and kind of a near term, and starting to look at. And the result of that meeting was to go down to the coordinating board and say, "Okay. Let's start looking at some of these near term things that we can do. Some of the assessment, some of the interagency collaboration. Right now. Let's see what we can do."

One of the other things that we came up within the cabinet level was coordinating emergency response. That's something on everybody's mind, especially in light of last year. And one of the outputs of that is that the group is going to start looking at is are there lessons learned from last year and how the government responded? Well, yes, there are. But what are those lessons? And in terms of

looking at the MTS perspective, are there things that we can do better, and what are those things, and how can we do it, and let's do it?

So I think we're still in kind of -- It's still in kind of contingency, but we get to really look at what's in the near term items will be, and also try to get some initial successes for this group, because there's always going to be some hesitation because you're talking about dedication staff time and resources. And so we want to demonstrate that this group is successful in achieving some goals so that we can carry that over into other larger items.

MR. LARRABEE: How do we keep up with the progress this group is making?

MR. SNYDER: Probably -- Well, one of the things the group is starting to do is work on its outreach. And CMTS has a booth with the TRB this week. So I think that is a great first step. That is supported by all of the agencies and the various members from the executive secretary have been there, and educate about what's going on.

I think it's going to take certain efforts. And admittedly, more so than we have done up to this point. But it's one that I know from NOAA's perspective and from the perspective of the other

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agencies, and certainly from Secretary Neder's perspective, something that's critical. He's talked on it numerous times in the speeches he's given.

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I think that's a good question and a good point. It gets back to what I was thinking, educating the public and getting public input. I think we need to do a better job on that, and make sure that's integrated into our discussions in what we're doing.

MR. DASLER: Several meetings developed when we're doing the strategic plan. One of our big concern was that marine transportation safety and navigational needs. And when you read strategic plan, it's buried way down.

Even though there is a lot of awareness --I mean, sometimes I think some of the CORS capabilities and CORS needs kind of put down at a lower level because they feel it's just not part of the programming level. When it's not up at an upper level strategic plan, the problem is that -- I don't think it helps bring in funds and make that awareness. I think we tried, at one point, tried to address that. We need to have more emphasis in that strategic plan of those meetings.

MR. SNYDER: I think within the terms of the strategic plan, part of the goal is to look at

1 whole NOAA, and where can we draw linkages, and where 2 is NOAA supported, what we support, what are our major 3 objectives, what are the requirements and authorities? 4 And so I don't think I can answer your question 5 directly. But what I can say is some of that may be --6 some of that may be drafting. Some of that may be 7 intentional. I don't want to say that it is intentional because I wasn't part of that process, 8 9 necessarily, so I can't necessarily say that. 10 But I certainly hear the concern, and I 11 appreciate and understand the concern because 12 perception is important in whether or not perception is 13 within NOAA or within these strategic plan and how people read and perceive what NOAA's priorities are. I 14 15 think that's certainly something we need to be mindful of. 16 MS. BROHL: Mike, you indicated you worked 17 on the Hill. And I'm curious of your thoughts on the 18 way which NOAA has been reorganized. What or how the 19 20 subcommittee or committee is handling NOAA now that 21 it's been lumped separately out of the DOC kind of 22 heading, and it's now -- it's National Science 23 Foundation? Admiral Weust indicated yesterday that he thought it was a negative. Kind of now NOAA is getting 24 subjugated under other -- Any thoughts on that with 25

your experience?

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MR. SNYDER: Yeah. I think -- As with any restructuring, there's pros and cons. Some of the pros to that are that -- I think there's -- there's a better dialogue internal on the Hill for folks to be able to look at things and comparing apples to apples. Some of the problems that NOAA had had in terms of dialogue has been trying to get people educated on what it is that we do, and how we support missions.

Not just NOAA's mission, but also Department of Commerce mission. And I think from the Hill perspective, having a dialogue, looking at not just NOAA but also these other agencies, not similar in what they do, but similar in how they go about doing it. I think that will be beneficial.

We've got to speculate as to how it's going to impact from a NOAA perspective. It may end up being something where, as folks on the Hill look at programs across these various agencies, now they are comparing respect apples to apples. And then they say, "Well, X, Y and Z are all doing this. What's the difference?"

It's incumbent on NOAA at that point to go and educate folks on why it's critical. The biggest thing on the Hill is education because it's so short-staffed, and folks -- they have backgrounds in

various things, and it's not always a background in oceanography and its environment. They may have a background in law enforcement. They just have to be here for whatever reason.

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So I really think it's critical, not just from a NOAA perspective, but from folks who are working with them, that those folks are being educated. So we really, from a NOAA perspective, we work on making sure that we keep folks up to date with what we're doing and why it's important. We have instances and opportunities do that. It's a complicated relationship, as you know, between the Hill and agency. So we try to provide information.

MS. BROHL: It's funny because we talked yesterday briefly how -- on the side -- that legislation is made by 24-year-olds, and the other countries -- The hard part is when you call up and they say -- personal office, and they say, "Hey, who is doing NOAA now? Who is doing transportation now?" You wouldn't find that on some of the other major issues. So if it's apples and apples and you're going to get qualified people dealing with the issues, that would be a positive thing.

MR. SNYDER: I think that will be my help. And, again, speaking from a kind of apples to apples.

MR. RAINEY: Thanks, Mike. The one observation or maybe suggestion I have is that I know what you say is absolutely true. It's essential and imperative and significant that NOAA has a seat at the table, and is in that rotation of the leadership. And it's excellent that you had the opportunity to brief the secretary on -- I think, too, is real important, though, as early as possible, this would be my suggestion, to try to get a focused list of the near-term priorities or outcome base goals, as you say, and put that on the table, and maybe help frame that early in the discussions with the members.

Sometimes it seems a little bit like we gauge success by meetings and the level, how high we went up the interest there, but to this group I think it should be expressed earlier. If we have our times over the years understanding why all the information in 95 percent of the country's commerce by volume comes through the system, we just, I think, take it on faith the Secretary of Commerce would be interested in Marine Transportation System.

So having the opportunity to brief them on that is good, but I think we want to help, through this Panel. And it's something we tried to focus on with some success, and we're trying to be balanced and to

also do the same thing. Focus on the deliverables we can pass to the administrators so you can carry it forward. So we really welcome you to be -- the piece of your substantive message to that community.

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If we can do that any more effectively or efficiently and provide that input, which Adam said earlier, see your guidance on that. Because I think that's what we're all signed up to do here. So we would like to continue that dialogue with you on that.

MR. SNYDER: Absolutely. And as I've I tried to mention, I encourage that dialogue. Part of the downside of my position is that some of what I do is react in a crisis mode. And I really -- I want so much to get out of that and to start thinking more strategically and proactively, and much less, "Okay, well, now this is the hot issue of the day. This is how I have to spend my day." And it's very difficult. It's a difficult cycle to break. So I would certainly encourage your input into that kind of more proactive way of looking at the policy level.

One of the key things -- you know, and I know I'm actually fairly critical measuring success by meetings, but at the same time, having the exposure gives you the ability to leverage interests. And if I'm able to -- out of that meeting with the Secretary

be able to speak with folks at the Department of Budget Office, and say, "Hey, the Secretary is involved in this, and we're doing this, and it's important, some of the programs within NOAA that brings us to the table," I think that's where the real value comes from.

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You know, it's needs to be you and me at the table with the Secretary, but I think the outcome of that -- that's kind of the means. That's not the end. So I appreciate what you're saying and certainly take it to heart. So that's kind of the next step for this group is to be able to -- get the group internally in NOAA to leverage that interest and kind of bring that message and say, "This is from the very top level of the department, and this is interagency. So now we want to be able to bring some discussions along those lines."

MR. PARSONS: Mike I appreciate your participating yesterday and today. The Federal Advisory Committee will provide you that input as well. Let's take about a 15-minute break. There's one more discussion before lunch before we deliberate, the recommendations that we put forward.

(Break was taken.)

24 MR. RAINEY: We're going to have a change, 25 and I want to take a second to thank Dave, again, for

being here, and reassuring a couple of things. We're going to move into some panel deliberations and discussions on most of the material we've been presented over the last couple of days. I know some people need to get out this evening, and we don't want to run late. We want to have extra time for us to discuss. So we're going to change the agenda and schedule presentation. We have materials. And also I just --

I want to tell everyone the work that NGS has done. We have some great things. Charlie was on board when we went to Silver Spring. So we have had some exposure, and I understand the importance of those. The Corps helped us.

And this meeting, we talked quite a bit and had some demonstration, carried the flag on an remote sensing and shoreline. And, again, I apologize for the adjustment, but it's the work that you guys are doing at NGS is certainly critical and of great interest to the Panel, and want to make sure I say that. I'm not brushing it aside in any way. I want to try to give a little more time so we can focus on something on where do we go from here.

MR. ZILKOSKI: I've talked to several of you, and we'll follow with my -- I just want -- It's

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pretty clear what it is. I will follow up, and the next time I'll come with some more things. I'll put in front of you and I'll work the system until I get your -- some recommendations, but I'd like to see you work on it. But not a problem.

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MR. RAINEY: All right. So we're going off a little uncharted here off the agenda a little bit. But what the -- What Barbara and Steve and Monica has put together is we have -- sort of captured some of the recommendations out of yesterday's presentations. Also, I distribute yesterday some of my early thoughts for some possible recommendations, and we're working to be able to display those and we'll have a copy of that.

But what I'd like to do is just by talking with the folks, listening to the meetings, and dinner and sometimes during break here is maybe open it up and try to get some discussions on some of the broader issues. Some of the recommendations, proposed recommendations that I just jotted down -- and, again, this will probably give us a start, give us some frame -- I think our target at some of these broader issues.

Others are more into the week, so to speak. So I'd like to try to open it up to a broader level about where we are as a Panel, try to poll in members'

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feelings on how we want to proceed here. It seems like we end up in a rush at the end of the meetings. We're trying to get our next steps together and we're out the door. We're going to adjust the agenda to go to about noon, and then we'll resume after lunch. We have some flexibility to allow us more time and for the Panel's deliberations.

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If I could, just to give us a little more structure, let me just refer to the things I had written up, and just do a real quick run-through. The first page is on contracting. I'd like to defer that one. I know there's some issues there. On the second page -- again, this is just something I made up. This is the basis of what my thinking was.

The second one is NOAA navigation services response to natural and man-maid disasters. The thought behind here was that NOAA has a significant role in their response and recovery. And that there are going to be future significant events that are going to require that kind of a response. And from what we heard and seen for the budget, these programs are losing ground and -- going -- looking ahead, it seems like NOAA is going to have to identify these extra burdens on these things, or we're just going to further diminish our capability to execute their

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ongoing missions. So that's the intent on that.

The other recommendation below that, the intent behind that was from some of the dialogue we've heard about contracting, that it's very necessary and just a suggestion aimed at to have some vehicle in place that kind of allowed for, when necessary, a quick and expeditious to deliver contract for emergency hydrographic surveys in that sort of a major quick response. So that's sort of the idea behind that proposed recognition.

On the third page, I had suggestions on the continuity of operations for NOAA navigation services identified as the components in IOOS backbone. This is includes but not my limited support. My intent here is to talk about mapping and charting, ENCs. All of these services that we're talking about and the critical importance of these services is a suggestion to throw out as a point of discussion.

What I was looking at here was that as we work together to -- from what I heard -- the capacity building phase of IOOS is we try to go through all the figuring out what IOOS is going to be. That in this interim, especially in this interim, that there's critical importance for NOAA to maintain all of these navigational services and not letting them disappear or

fall through the cracks, you know, as we're trying to build this paradigm which these services have all been identified as critical components of the backbone. So I'm trying to get going to that.

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There is a particular importance leg of that. It's the third one down. What that target is --I just point that out because I'm not -- this should all have some consideration. And this does get a little bit into specifically the PORTS, the 2002 amendments of the Hydrographic Service Improvement Act changed the language to say -- and I didn't have it in front of me, but it's subject to available funding or subject to sufficient appropriations, something along those lines, that NOAA shall fund for for getting improved the operation maintenance.

So by the law of the lane, PORTS is not a partnership being at this point. Subject to that contingency appropriation. What I put in here are some food for thought to be deliberated on. What we want to take it up is should NOAA, deem IOOS's funding, which PORTS have been identified as a piece of IOOS, as available funding to sustain the PORTS program in accordance with that law, with that act. I want to particularly highlight that because that's where we want to have suggestions in there. But the intent of

the overall recommendation on my part was to say, "We need to maintain in NOAA's existing operation and navigational services, at the same time build capacity for IOOS for bigger and greater, more inclusive. That's the basic intent with what I write.

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Below that is specifically more for electronic navigational charts. We were presented with information that shows that given the rescissions, costs, adjustments that are in the projected budgets that the electronic navigational charts -- you know, the projections may not be that that program is sustaining. This one, what I was simply trying to get at, and it may be -- again, this is my opening to discussion, possibly -- but if the community feels it's valuable to comment on the NCs, this is -- and we had talked about it -- enacted into law, a mandatory care (phonetic) requirement for NCs for the industry that is on the horizon.

It seems to me that there -- if vessels hauling in this country is going to have to use the NCs. And if NOAA is the NCs of the initial part, which they are, there needs to be official (phonetic) hands used before even more people to use them.

So this may already be happening, but my intent was that we need to take a look at that and do a

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projection on the NC development capabilities to develop and to sustain them and maintain them. If there looks like there's a gap or shortfall in ability to do that with the strategy. And by doing that, that seems to be the Goal Team leads and the FEMA leads and 6 PPBS (phonetic) and all that. Try to heighten the awareness that this is happening before it becomes a crisis that can't be recovered from. So that was our EMT (phonetic) behind that language. But I wanted to run through the intent that I had there.

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And, again, some of those are more into the details. I think some of the bigger notions are that NOAA has got to recover costs, missions from these programs to be able to stay -- the programs in the future. Some of those may be a be a hierarchy of goals. Again, beyond this, we do have listing specific quality points. This was prepared from the various presentations.

So that's sort of a little bit of what we have written down, but just as important or more important is in the open discussion of the Panel, and how we want to attack this. I even propose or suggest that we take a break here and go let you talk. But the other thing I'd like to do today is maybe suggest that you, near term outcome base goals, we could suggest to

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1 Mike and Dave, perhaps maybe coverage, surveying of 2 federally controlled channels. We know there's all 3 kind of stuff down there, yet, nobody has taken the 4 time to survey that and in facet remove it. Maybe that 5 will be in your near-term goals for the MTS at large. 6 I mean, obviously, that's outside of the NOAA. Those 7 are the kind of things that we maybe can start in on. 8 Let me stop and open it up for the Panel to comment 9 about how we're going support that and get some 10 deliverables to David before y'all depart and go. 11 Does anybody have any -- Let me ask this

then. That was clearly too much to throw out on the table at one point. Would there be any objection to picking up -- well, starting with some of the suggestions I drafted up. If we took -- again, I'd like to defer to contracting because I think -- If we started a discussion, is there a consensus on the Panel that there's a need for NOAA to recover their unbudgeted expenses from the responses like Katrina and Rita? Is that certainly what we would need if that's the recommendation we want to deliver?

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MR. LARRABEE: Scott, you know, one of the things that I think we're searching for is the way the structure on the conversation. Not only amongst ourselves, but with NOAA. You know, we had a brief

conversation this morning and, you know, when you look at our mission, we're talking about navigation services and the operative where we're service.

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And when you pick an agency and its role in commerce and the other things it does, services -- and this is an agency that delivers products. And I think we need to begin to sort of structure our conversation with the agency around that notion of service, and how the agency begins to understand how to prioritize its services. And then the other conversation then becomes not only what's important with services, but how does the agency best provide those services.

And I think we can help with both cases. Just as an example, the discussion we heard for the first two days was all about how NOAA participated in the response and clean up of two major hurricanes. And the idea that now we have to look at NOAA, not just in terms of its normal services, but in those kinds of scenarios, it has to step up and provide additional services, and it has to be done under certain criteria.

The idea that NOAA begins to look at that in a more proactive way just says, "Gee, I can no longer hold my -- you know, I can no longer depend on my people how to do this." We actually have to look at what services have to be provided and what time frame,

and how do I provide those services, and how do I ensure that those services are going to be available to us when the next hurricane hits, when the next crisis hits.

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Because it's not just a matter of recovering the money you spent, it's a matter of proactively saying, "Here's how we're going to provide services. Here's the plan. Here are the resources necessary, both in terms of money and people. And here's our agency policy guideline to support all of that." And I don't know that any of that's been done to the aftermath of Katrina.

So we've heard some great things about what's been and it's cooperative effort with a lot of the people, but I suspect that an awful lot of that was done because there were some very innovative people out in the field to figure out a way to make it happen. I don't know that it was necessarily a systematic approach to doing this.

And if NOAA is going to provide those kind of services in the future, NOAA has to think about how it's going to -- how it's going to define that service and how people are going to rely on it, and how they're going to support those services so that they're there when the next incident occurs. So I think if we just

think in those terms, you can certainly begin to structure your conversation in a more defined way, in a more appropriately frame work that's clear for you.

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A point of discussion we had with Mike about providing input to that very important process, it has to be done in a very clear and concise way. And I think that will be much more helpful, perhaps, than some of the other approaches we've taken in the past.

MS. BROHL: I presume if we're looking at the recommendation regarding asking NOAA to get -identify and recover significant ways to get more money when they've had to spend it unexpectedly, so you're proposing, really, this be rewritten in a way that make sure that NOAA understands -- You're asking to rewrite this in a way with that perspective that it's not just trying to get money, finding ways, but understand the service aspect of your business and how you be prepared and provide that service?

MR. LARRABEE: Yeah. I mean, let's assume today that one of NOAA's services is to be involved in -- there's other aspects of what NOAA does, but what we're concentrating on is it has to do with kinds of services that we've heard were provided with Katrina and Rita. And we need to define those services and qualify it with what will NOAA do, you know, in the

event that a hurricane scenario, like the Gulf, and created the kind of devastation it did.

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What is NOAA's function in that role. What sort of resources are necessary to support that? How do you get prepared to do it. How do you sustain that level of effort. And how do you make sure that when that event happens again, NOAA is going to be relied on to be able to actually provide those, and it isn't going to be one of these, "Okay. Let's figure how to do this."

I don't think that's the approach you take. That's not what ultimately becomes successful service to anybody. If we're relying on NOAA -- I mean, in just very straight terms. An agency which continues to look like it's not able to handle its core mission, certainly isn't going to be able to step up when it has to in an extraordinary situation like that.

MS. BROHL: Scott, could we then suggest that since this one goes directly to testimony we received yesterday, that instead of trying to -- that it may need some more massaging such that we want to take what we learned yesterday and incorporate everybody's thoughts and comments, and so make it one of the tasks as compared to trying to do it today, because it is important?

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MR. RAINEY: This is the tremendous 1 challenge we're always under, which is to grab these 2 3 ideas and translate them into recommendations. Ι 4 absolutely agree. And again, this is just from where 5 we're starting from. I don't know whether it's 6 something -- the HSRP recommends that NOAA navigation 7 services programs develop strategic operating plan for response and recovery operations. 8 9 MR. LARRABEE: I wouldn't make that the first step, Scott. The first step, I think is -- you 10 know, just thinking in terms of the plan check cycle of 11 12 how we all behave. We're in the check cycle right now. We've been -- I'd like -- Where's the after action 13 report from NOAA on their response to Katrina and Rita? 14 15 And this should break out, not only what they did, but 16 what they'll do again in the future. What it cost them in the way of resources. 17 18 Did they recover those resources. What resources, as a result of learning about this event? What additional 19 resources will they need the next time? And that has 20 to be done in a very systematic way. And then you plan 21

for that. You go out and exercise it, and make that it's there. That's sort of the cycle.

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MR. RAINEY: I know it's undertaking, and I know that we did request it, and I know Captain Parsons

has forwarded that. So that was one of the first things we did.

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MR. PARSONS: The after-action report is due to the General Kelly's desk on the 31st of this month. And that will be brief. I'm not aware at this point whether it will be made public, but it can be made available to the Panel.

> MR. WEUST: Does it include cost? MR. PARSONS: I couldn't answer that. MR. DASLER: It seems to me just

legitimately that the NRTs should receive some funding from some of those costs that could get recovered, especially to use side scan. The side scan has other uses of detecting objects that are important to Homeland Security.

MR. LARRABEE: I think what we need to avoid doing is making those sort of tactical recommendations. I think we need to stay a level above that and say this looks like a function that needs to be provided. You need to think about how you're going to provide in the future. I have no idea if that's the right way to do it or not. I don't know about it. That's NOAA's responsibility.

They need to look at that issue and decide do we continue to do this very function? How do we

provide the resources for it? Is it something we actually do? Does NOAA have assets or do we contract? We've heard people for two days say there is this capability out there. Should I pay for this capability 365 days a year. I think that's the kind of analysis that needs to be done.

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MR. DASLER: And that's great. But as of now it's coming out of operating budgets, pulling funds from other areas in the service being provided at no cost.

MR. LARRABEE: Yeah, but if we can take that issue -- if you take that issue and we take it to the conversation Mike is having in the cabinet level, that's the sort of thing that flows up to a level that people are saying, "Okay. We need to look at the Marine Transportation System in terms of reconstituting it after an accident because we're all thinking about Katrina. It's a good time to talk about that." That's NOAA's opportunity to say, "One of the critical issues is doing survey, because if you can't do the survey, you have no idea what is underneath that channel, and it's the whole notion that it' a critical part of that process."

That's not understood by people, and it wouldn't have been understood had we not had those two

events. But I suspect at the level that Scott talked about, they don't have a clue as to how these channels are surveyed or who did that.

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MR. SKINNER: I guess going through this, Scott, I don't see -- The things that really came up at the meetings -- this meeting were the lack of some sort of reimbursement for the work that NOAA did during hurricane recoverage. At least this is what came up to me. And the fact that PORTS is not being funded. The funding is going downhill. And it's sort of hidden in here a little bit. And I think we're at the point where we have to really focus on what's important.

I think this is the first meeting where there's been some action or activity that has resulted in some real serious impacts to hydrographic services. Whether it's financial for funds being diverted to other activities or actual cutbacks. And I guess a sense of frustration of going through making a recommendation or looking at things a little bit longer and submitting things so that information flows up or down or sideways, I think we really need to spend some time on how -- how something like this gets communicated. I'm not making much sense here except that the frustration that this is sort of more of the same and that's -- I think we need to work on that.

1	MR. RAINEY: Tom, thanks. And that's
2	that's exactly why we wanted to have this discussion.
3	That's precisely right. The reason I drafted this is
4	because we have to have something to look at. But we
5	need to say, "No, this isn't right." We need to get
6	past that. That doesn't do it. We've got to figure
7	out, "Okay. What is the way to look forward here?" We
8	need to get input, and we need to be able to say, "How
9	do we turn this into action instead of just, again,
10	quite noticeably, paperwork trail?"
11	So that's the point of this is so we can
12	you know, try to throw some thoughts out there and put
13	it on the table. And believe me, as I did it, I
14	understand the impairment weakness in some of this, but
15	we have to have something to focus upon that we can
16	deliver forward. We have to find some way what we're
17	going to do. So I was trying to articulate our
18	recommendations. I'm not quite sure, other than to
19	start some point and then work from there or I'm not
20	quite sure whether we're saying
21	MS. BROHL: Can I just interject? All of
22	these recommendations are great, and they are great for
23	talking points. Some of them are great as is, and
24	some, as you say, needs a little more in the weaves
25	(phonetic). But we all learned a lot yesterday. And

it seems to me one alternative to this, instead of trying to come up with something succinct -- you know, here's one, here's one -- is maybe we have a record of information. We all heard it yesterday.

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We basically took testimony, a public testimony that we can talk about. Maybe we should -if we have a letter, rather than a bunch of separate recommendations. A letter to the administrator can discuss that. We had a public meeting. We received testimony from these people. It was incredibly helpful. We also had a field trip, and we got to see some of these NOAA services in action, which was very helpful. And as a result, these are the observations and things of need. And they all come together.

In some respects, you might be generic, might be general. Talking about the fact that there needs to be more clear plan for how you're going to handle unexpected recovery issues, or diversion of resources. You could be very specific about the fact that we're concerned that the electronic navigation charts seem to be, you know -- we learned that the more charts you have, the more money you have to spend to maintain them, and you have less than for creating new charts. We recognized over and over again that the PORTS program was indispensable.

Because, again, we could spend an hour 1 talking about is it -- I guess, do you feel it's so 2 important that we actually have some things that we 3 vote on today? And I understand the whole point of 4 5 deliverables of a meeting. I really appreciate that, 6 and I think it's important. But the testimony we heard speaks for itself, and let that speak for us, maybe, as 7 8 compared to trying to plod through the wording, because I know it's important to have a recommendation. 9 10 But I think what we heard yesterday was 11 some powerful information. I'd just hate to get bogged down here on how we're going to express it. I would 12 13 like to move forward, but not also hold back the idea 14 that you might want something to vote on today. 15 MR. RAINEY: A couple of thoughts. One of the things that -- My biggest thing I've been trying to 16 figure out is how to best do that. We talked about 17 that in the past, how to articulate it. Frankly, it's 18 19 all going to -- How do we get our message to the 20 community and act upon it? MS. BROHL: That's a different issue. 21 22 MR. RAINEY: So, again, I took advantage of Mr. Keeney being here yesterday. We talked about that 23 a little bit. But essentially, one of the insights he 24 25 shared with me is it's the same things with many of the

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members are sharing with me. He pointed out that his sense is that there's -- with the Admiral, there's a limit to the need for sort of informational groupings, and we need to get more action.

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He would probably be more interested in things that are actionable items. Recommendations that he can act on and make decision on, rather than just kind of background information. I think that goes true for our Panel as well, and to try to get this into --Many of the difficulties are -- is to focus that down to these are the few actionable items that we really are focusing on the priorities and turn them into actions.

The only thought, I guess, I have for proposing, having the testimony speak for itself is I don't -- clearly, it's compelling, but I'm not sure how -- other than we have that transcribed, and we have copies of some of the slides. But I don't know how that carries up to the Admiral, other than these representatives here.

MS. BROHL: I'm just trying to help get this moved forward because I don't see us getting anything. If you're asking for a motion, then someone can make a motion and we can begin a discussion to actually have something done. But if -- it's not a

problem. I'm just trying to move -- This issue of getting someone to pay attention is a whole another issue.

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MR. PARSONS: I would also like to remind the Panel that the folks that need to pay attention are sitting in this room now, and turn to the directors of NGS Post CS CO-OPS. And, certainly, we are the eyes and ears and action officers, as well, for the Admiral for these programs. So I wouldn't be overly concerned with expecting the administrative to act on it. The folks that have acted on it are in this room.

MS. BROHL: Again, I wasn't trying to have a debate about -- I think there's two separate issues. One, you're trying to move something forward, and I'm respecting that in saying, "Okay. Let's just do it. If what you want is to go through these one at a time, let's do it, and let's not" -- We all recognize that we might want some of these to get more attention now. That's another discussion, though, I think.

So if what it is comes -- I don't want -- I don't really want to have a long debate on structure. How do we structure this. I'm just trying to move it forward. So if what you really want is for us to take this first one, or the first one talking about natural and man-made disasters, and take it as is

and vote on it, we could do that. I'm not sure if I understood how to incorporate the Admiral's comments into that is all.

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MR. RAINEY: I apologize for the way I kind of laid this out, because I think that puts some hold to the way we started out. I was trying to identify all the pieces of stuff that we have in the wind here. What would be most helpful to me for this time before lunch would be to understand -- I mean, it seems like we work this every meeting. Then now what?

And if we can discuss do we think -- I mean, I think the message is we don't think we've been as effective as we hope we could be in our process or in our communication. So what I'm trying to get from folks is, "Okay. How do we make it better, our process?" I'm trying to struggle how do we do the process. So I would be -- I would be happy to turn it over and entertain a motion from any of the Panel members on recommendations on the vote. Get a second and discuss it and pass it or not, or take a minute and if anybody has ideas to improve our process. That's what I'm asking.

MR. LARRABEE: Scott, we came here with an agenda. The agenda was NOAA's roles to two major catastrophes. We spent two days listening to people

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and watching things and learning an awful lot. And from that we came up with some very clear thoughts about our concerns. Whether they're being done or not, I don't know. The fact that there is an after-action report being written, I'm encouraged.

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I don't know what the next steps are in the I don't know what it includes, whether it process. includes critical issues, but it seems to me that we could easily take this issue and say, you know, you could proceed your recommendations with a paragraph that says, "Here are the major issues that we learned. We learned that NOAA is critical in the aftermath of these two events. And here are the things they did. We believe that this is going to be a service that NOAA is going to be asked to provide in the future, and our concern is that NOAA is capable of providing that service. And here are the things that we think ought to be done. And one of those is to make sure we get the money back from the amount we spend. It has a tremendous affect. And NOAA is doing this with this very small budget." That's a critical element.

Now, I'm sure that the administrator knows that. But getting it sort of put back in a form where he can point to and take with him is important. I mean, that could start the discussion at the cabinet level.

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MR. RAINEY: And I would vote for that exactly, but my problem is I can't get that written down and we can't vote on it.

MR. LARRABEE: Well, I don't we have to do it today. I mean, I think what we did in New Hampshire was basically put that in motion. We had a vote after we left. The end product, I think, is something we're all very proud of. Why would we want to force ourselves in two hours to put together that sort of a product when we don't have to do that, I don't think?

MR. RAINEY: All right. I concur with that, and the only thing that I don't know -- I mean, at some point how does that get captured and communicated? I mean, who does that? That's been my struggle for two years is trying to capture that and then articulate it the action of all that's happened, and brief the Admiral and see -- I've been trying to connect that process. That's where I struggle.

MR. LARRABEE: The only action -- I mean, we don't do things. We don't take actions. We make recommendations. You make the recommendations. If it's accepted, great. It's not, okay. I mean, that's our job. It stops there. The fact that we're clearly articulating your recommendations, which you do in a

written form and we did it in a verbal form through the presentation, that's another detail.

But the fact of the matter is what we did in New Hampshire, and what I hope we can do here, is the same sort of thing. It's frustrating when you think that somebody is not listening, or you don't think you're communicating in a way that's effective. That's something we need to work on. But you're not going to actually do anything.

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MR. RAINEY: No, I understand.

MR. SKINNER: I guess there are a couple of issues I wanted to raise. One, Helen, I just disagree in that the message and how it's delivered, I think the terms were, that you thought they were two different things. I think that they're so closely intertwined, and we've had some experience to go on that you can't separate the two. I think we really have to work on that. It doesn't seem to make a lot of sense to continue making recommendations when they don't seem to be acted upon.

I think the second thing, Roger, to your comment, I think NOAA is a great agency. I really do. I've worked most closely with OCRM. What I've in hydrographic services and some of the other services, I'm really impressed by who works there and what

1 they're able to do, and I think we saw some pretty good 2 presentations on the response to the hurricanes. The problem is -- and it's great having the 3 4 people who are going to make the decisions here -- but 5 I think there's an institutional problem at NOAA that I 6 think the Admiral at one point referred to in New York, 7 that is at the root of a lot of the problems, and I'm 8 not quite sure what you can do to change it. But I 9 think that there's something going on. The Admiral's 10 comment was something about having 100 mom and pops 11 stores or something like that that he oversees. 12 And I think -- It's not -- It may be beyond 13 the role of this organization -- or this backup to try 14 and address that. But it seems that that is preventing 15 a lot of the things that we're talking about from 16 actually getting acted on. So there seems to be a lot 17 of frustrations among some of the members that we make 18 recommendations and they don't seem to go anywhere. 19 They're going to the right people, but is NOAA just an 20 agency that needs some -- something to occur there so 21 that it can actually get out of its own way. I don't 22 mean that critically to any of the programs here 23 because I think, as I said, they do a great job. They're very sort of defined in linear, and the 24 25 integration doesn't seem to work.

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1	MR. PARSONS: Well, that's my fault. I'm
2	not sure I can answer that now. What I would say is I
3	do understand the frustration of this committee.
4	Certainly, one of the ways most facts measure success
5	is in terms of increased budgets and improvements of
6	the programs. I certainly would say if you take a look
7	at the wide level of recommendations and advice you've
8	been provided and most of them have been acted on
9	within the ability the program office to act.
10	That's certainly the recommendations that
11	have been put forth by this committee on improvements
12	and needs for PORTS and NWLON and IOOS and so forth.
13	We certainly post the message uphill. The problem with
14	the difficulty of the disconnecting becomes, "Do you
15	see that those recommendations supported by NOAA and
16	supported by commerce and reflected the President's
17	budget? If it is, what occurs to it when it goes to
18	the Hill?" So this is a long process. We spent a long
19	range. It doesn't have immediate response, but I would
20	say don't get too frustrated.
21	MR. ARMSTRONG: I'd like to go back to
22	something Admiral Larrabee said is we had an agenda
23	here for this, and this was hurricane response. In
24	your first point here, your first set of bullets, I
25	think is a good set of whereas, and Admiral Larrabee

1	said as well, NOAA is critical in this process. It
2	will happen again, and we're concerned that there may
3	not be NOAA may not be capable of doing it again.
4	Therefore, and again back to the Admiral,
5	the first step is to make sure that an appropriate
6	after-action report is done. We know one is in the
7	pipeline, but we don't know what's in it. So I think
8	we should ask or recommend that this after-action
9	report include a description of what was done, an
10	accounting of what it cost, what costs were recovered,
11	and what the plan is for next time, including what
12	assets are going to be used, what funding will be
13	required, and what strategy are is the agency going
14	to use to accomplish those particular missions. So I
15	think that's fairly straightforward, and we should ask
16	that it be done.
17	MR. MCBRIDE: Is that a motion, Andy?
18	MR. ARMSTRONG: Well, I'm not a voting
19	member, so I can't make a motion.
20	MR. DASLER: I make a motion.
21	MR. WHITING: I second.
22	MR. WEUST: Where are we? I popped the
23	bubble here. I'm just going to ask the question. By
24	the way, I absolutely agree. That's the intro and
25	that's what we're here to do. We're frustrated with

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1	NOAA systemically and we can't solve it today. But you
2	heard First, my question. There's got to be money
3	in this after-action report. Who is putting it
4	together? It's got to be you.
5	MR. PARSONS: This is a NOAA wide.
6	MR. WEUST: Yeah, but your input.
7	MS. BROHL: Right. Did they ask of
8	your
9	MR. PARSONS: This is from Weather Service
10	
11	MR. WEUST: Yeah, but is there dollars in
12	there so we can
13	MR. ZILKOSKI: We've been asked by many
14	different people for how much money we're spending.
15	We're still not sure
16	MR. PARSONS: I don't know any reported.
17	MR. WEUST: Well, the report is due next
18	Tuesday, folks. Is there God damn money in there or
19	not?
20	MR. PARSONS: We'll find out now.
21	MR. WEUST: We need to know because that's
22	part of what we're here to help you work on. The other
23	thing is if you remember, Katy Yesdayer (phonetic),
24	Tim, you said, "You've got to start rolling." Well,
25	the long-term frustration with NOAA is they have to sit

down and have budget house. It's awful, and that's their problem. I don't know how to get out of that except rolling things up in to more important things for the nation.

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PORTS is now hanging out. There's a one point or five or whatever the heck it was -- it was an easy picking thing, and that's what they do. They pick it. It should be part of a larger, national thing that we've seen here for the last two days. It's absolutely essential to this country. So the long-term systemic solution to NOAA is get rid of all the budget house, not budget lines but it's an important mission for the nation.

Back to my job. The Corps. They earmarked the crap out of IOOS. They have for years for lots of reasons. I finally got on this board meeting in October to unanimously vote it will stop earmarking -and this was a stuff meeting. I almost got fired. Will stop funding earmarking NOAA if NOAA will step up to the plate. Do you have a copy of this, David. MR. ZILKOSKI: (No response.)

MR. WEUST: I delivered it to Admiral Lautenbacher. He's got to step up to the plate to our ocean agency. I got IOOS. I'm going to define what it is, and I'm going to put some significant money in it.

1 And then you do that, then we support you 1000 percent, 2 and we'll stop earmarking. We'll see what you can do. 3 Here's a chance for you to help yourself systemically get better. The same thing with 4 5 hydrographic services. You've got to roll these things. So when you're sitting there 2:00, 3:00 in the 6 morning in the last committee meeting, "Oh, I can't 7 8 touch that. It's important." But almost all the lines in there are 1.5, 60 K, 400 K. They're too easy to 9 10 trim off. 11 One, for example, the last two days to make 12 a case for hydrographic services. It's an important 13 part of the mission. So I absolutely agree with the intro the Admiral gave. If we get that in, I'm happen 14 15 with the last couple of days. 16 MR. RAINEY: Thanks for that. We're going 17 to break for that, or we're going to lose our lunch. 18 How about after the break then we will take -- we'll --19 Andy is suggesting that there be a motion after lunch 20 and see if we can pass on that. 21 (Lunch was break.), 22 MR. RAINEY: Picking up from the discussion 23 before lunch. I would like to suggest to this committee. We talked about the number -- some of the 24 25 important projects. And my suggestion would be to

organize this around three primary concerns or issues. Obviously, the primary agenda was to the hear from the federal agencies and stakeholders, and to take a look at and evaluate in recover -- response and recovery that the navigation services had.

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One of the things I'd like to do is we've got a tremendous amount of testimony. I'd like to have a group of members volunteer. I suggest that we have three major things to take a look at. One of them would be the Navigation Services Emergency Response Plan. These titles we can characterize it. The idea is -- the primary goals there is these navigation services have a tremendous role and contributions to those sorts of activities and needs to be looked at, a systematic way so they can continue to play that role and sustain their ongoing operations.

The second group, if you will, issue group will be the role I have, my title, continuity of operations within NOAA Nav services. The issue there being that the group to take and focus and to look at the budgets of the state of those programs that need for NOAA to maintain its operating services as essential and critical mission. That will be the second major area.

The third one that I thought would be

beneficial for us to do would be to organize a group of volunteers who would take a crack at what I'm going to copy Mike Snyder's term, what I would call the near-term outcome base goals. In other words, to my mind, this is a new way of saying what I proposed sometime earlier. This would be suggested that there be inputs from this Panel to go up through the NOAA chain and carried forward as a substantive list of priorities to put on the bigger table of agenda through that committee.

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And my suggestion would be we look at those three issues. We have a lot of paper and we've had a lot of testimony, and all of that support. We can organize that and support it along those three board issues and use those as inputs. That's our foundation for discussion of that.

When we look at the next meetings, Roger and we look at the schedule, we look like we're a go for an Alaska meeting sometime in August or congressional recess. That's a pretty long jump between where we are today. So I propose we have like, per se, a one day meeting, maybe mid May, in Washington, D.C. The primary object then would be for these issue groups to have take a look at these major issues, put it into something -- this would all be an

interim working process.

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So it will be, hopefully, be prepared in advance before the meeting, and then we can bring it to the public meeting, and we can all discuss these ideas and then kind of wrap these major groups up, and then maybe wouldn't have a bunch of -- it would not be a big presentation meeting. This will be our public meeting to report out on these major issues and come to our conclusions and recommendations on those things, and then pass that forward. And then, again, also hopefully be well thought through for our meeting in August and subsequent to that.

MS. BROHL: Do we need a vote on that? MR. RAINEY: No, I don't think so. It seems to me that would give us a frame work. It seems to accommodate the discussion we had this morning about -- instead of trying to ram something through the meeting here. I guess we can do that with a time line. Physically, a target in mid April to get things tied up in time for our mid May meeting and be able to do that in our public form.

MS. BROHL: Scott, the three topics, I want to make sure I have them down, are navigation services in emergency response is the first one, continuity and support of map services, the continuity programs, and

then near-term outcome base goals is the third one? Is there another area? Does cover the different aspects of what we learned? Because if there's --

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MR. WEUST: I think a couple of things that are going to come up here will influence what we're going to say, and that is the report, which is due next Tuesday. Then a week after that the budget is rolled up. See where we are with those. Quite honestly, as a Panel we want to comment on that. It's public knowledge. It can be used on the Hill or wherever. I think if it continuously erode, like we've seen in the last couple of years, based on what we've been seeing here and what it can do the last two days, we definitely should comment on it. I don't think we should wait until May.

MR. RAINEY: Likewise, we heard we should be getting contacted soon from the strategic planning office folks. So those may be three events that we can take action on in between. Any other thoughts on --

MR. WHITING: Can we have a motion on the floor? Do we need to make a motion for these groups? MR. RAINEY: What's going on with that is not so much I was feeding input into it. We have

24 previously, before the meeting, made a request to -- if 25 that was available. That's happened already. It's

still being prepared. It's internal hot wash at that. 1 2 So we -- there has been a request. 3 MR. PARSONS: As soon as that report is available, we'll make it available, the NOAA request 4 for input. It's an internal report that we will make 5 6 available. MS. BROHL: But I think specifically the 7 8 motion had to do with demanding that NOS have some 9 input into the report, right? 10 MR. PARSONS: NOS does have input. 11 MR. WHITING: In other words, our motion is out of order? 12 13 MR. WEUST: I think our motion was on what 14 Admiral Larrabee and what Andrew is talking about is 15 something of one unit. My question on the report was one unit. And if it's due on Tuesday, we've got to 16 know if there's money in it. 17 MR. PARSONS: No, there's not. We checked. 18 MR. WEUST: Then we need something else. 19 20 What kind of report is it? MR. PARSONS: The best ve can tell, it's a 21 22 report that will result in recommendations and lessons 23 learned. It was certainly forwarded up to those folks 24 putting it together. 25 MR. WEUST: Does it specifically talk about

hydrographic services, map services and stuff like 1 2 that, the role they play, et cetera? 3 MR. PARSONS: I don't have any idea. We certainly have provided that. What the final outcome 4 5 will, I couldn't comment on that. MR. RAINEY: My point is this, and maybe I 6 7 misunderstood your question. But we made the request. 8 They said they would give it to us. And as soon as we 9 get it. We'll get it to the group. That's taking all 10 of what we heard here today. That will be another 11 significant input. That's why I requested it in 12 advance to our deliberations. And once we can actually 13 see it, then absolutely. That will be an input to our 14 comments on that, and it will go back forward. I 15 mean --16 MS. BROHL: But there is a motion on the 17 table that either has to be withdrawn, or it has to be ---18 19 MR. LARRABEE: I don't remember there being 20 a motion. MR. ARMSTRONG: I don't recall there's a 21 22 formal motion. 23 MS. BROHL: Maybe informal motion. MR. ARMSTRONG: I don't recall it was a 24 25 formal motion. However, the sense of my suggestion was

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that it didn't necessarily involve the upper management of NOAA, but that the navigation services folks, regardless of what the NOAA after-action report said, that the navigation services groups of NOAA should prepare that information. I would still suggest that that happen. I would think that work on that could begin before the meeting in May. And it may not -should go at least -- should go in parallel with this working group.

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MR. PARSONS: We'll certainly provide that information.

MR. WEUST: I think we missing an opportunity. And it's too late to get involved in the report. If NOAA doesn't highlight what we've heard in the last two days and all of that, they've missed a golden opportunity to make a point of important decisions. But just as important is when the '07 budget comes out. Congress is going to start working on it in this spring. If we need to comment on it based on what we know or here to do, we need to do it pretty quick and not wait until the end of May.

MS. BROHL: But we have to -- I understand that we have to be physically present to have a public meeting to vote on a recommendation.

MR. DASLER: When Andy said that he

1	couldn't put something out on the floor, that's when
2	Admiral Larrabee and I seconded it. It was mostly just
3	trying to put something together along with what Andy
4	and Larry put out.
5	MS. BROHL: So there is a motion on the
6	table that has to be can addressed.
7	MR. RAINEY: Could you repeat that for me,
8	Don?
9	MR. DASLER: I'm afraid you were going to
10	ask me that.
11	MR. RAINEY: The motions. And that's I
12	can try to rephrase it. I understand the intent of it.
13	There seems to be an equal sense of we need to wait.
14	But you're absolutely right. Get working on that. I
15	think Roger already committed he would get that to us.
16	But let's go ahead and articulate it.
17	MR. DASLER: That's when Admiral Weust
18	mentioned the reports coming out Tuesday that we might
19	not have time. I think that's when we kind of got
20	MS. BROHL: Should we get someone to maybe
21	sit up front and
22	MR. RAINEY: Is it possible for the
23	stenographer to find that before lunch? Is that
24	possible.
25	THE REPORTER: I can find it.

1	MR. RAINEY: Is it an acceptable paraphrase
2	to say that HSRP request that co-survey NGS and CO-OPS
3	provide an after-action report analysis, including
4	costs and resources spent on response and recover
5	effort to Hurricane Katrina and Rita to the HSRP?
6	MR. ARMSTRONG: I'd also conclude something
7	about planning for the next one.
8	MR. RAINEY: That's the intent of this
9	group that we're trying to set up to move forward, I
10	think.
11	MR. DASLER: Another option is put the vote
12	on the floor. Do we want to construct something like
13	that right now? Whether we do that right now to vote
14	on, or does it make more sense to wait? I think that's
15	somewhat the question on the floor.
16	MS. BROHL: And would you like, Scott,
17	since you have proposed what you had proposed going
18	overlaps a little bit with what you guys are talking
19	about, and do you want that
20	MR. RAINEY: Somebody articulated a motion
21	and I apologize for the procedural error before
22	lunch. If you have a motion, we'll articulate it.
23	MR. LARRABEE: I see no reason for doing
24	this. I mean, I thought we have decided we are going
25	to designate a group of people who are going to work on

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1	the recommendations, and then that recommendation is
2	ready. I mean, you can't vote outside the normal
3	process that we have a meeting to vote on. I don't
4	know why we have to do that.
5	MR. PARSONS: It's part of the Federal
6	Advisory Committee role any recommendation be
7	deliberated and voted on
8	MR. LARRABEE: We didn't do that in New
9	Hampshire.
10	MS. BROHL: We pre-voted, didn't we?
11	MR. PARSONS: No, no. We held a conference
12	call that was available to the public.
13	MR. WHITING: I commented to second that
14	motion.
15	MR. RAINEY: Let me do this. Can I see the
16	list of names on the major group who is willing to work
17	on those issues? And in particular, if somebody that
18	would be interested in leading that effort with the
19	idea of pulling what we have our information we have
20	prepared and other information to bear. That would get
21	the hot wash end, and additional availability of the
22	budget, and that will go immediately to those issue
23	groups.
24	But are there members that would be
25	interested in participated in working on the navigation

services response and recovery efforts? I'll just start here and go around. Larry Whiting, Andy Armstrong, Helen Brohl, Jon Dasler, Admiral Larrabee, Sherri Hickman. Is there anybody interested in taking the lead on that? Let me go to the other groups and see.

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The issue of -- the continuity efforts of existing to continue and support and delivering the operating services with the various programs we work with, and looking at the budget levels and sustaining the effort and delivering the services. Any members interested in working on that issue? Elaine Dickinson and Helen Brohl and Adam McBride.

The third that I had suggested was to try to come up with a list on near-term outcome base goals. And that would be looking at suggestions from this committee of actionable items that we could carry forward, NOAA's participation in the committee on maritime transportation. Any members interested on that? John Oswald, and Larry Whiting. I will talk to Bill Gray about this, and see if he may be interested on that.

Again, I think the best thing we can do then is to force out the information we have, get those to those groups, and I'll try to coordinate a role in

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that.

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MR. LARRABEE: A suggestion. Would it be useful for us to get together as groups for half an hour and outline our approach and bring it back?

MR. RAINEY: That was my intent and -- It will be useful that would end up being --

MR. PARSONS: No. We can do that. We can suspend the public meeting and break up in work groups and come back. Sure. No problem, which is what I presume you're asking for.

MR. LARRABEE: Yes, unless there's another suggestion.

MR. RAINEY: That's the only way we can do that. Let's go ahead with that. I think it would be good since we're here and we have the time. That's what I would like to do is kind of get us organized as we can. We do have one other piece of business.

Helen has prepared an initial recommendation on the HSIA, which is a whole business continuing and we have that. And I think we'd have to reconvene the public meeting to address that. I would like to have that and see if we have public comments or questions.

24 MR. WEUST: I thought I would ask Roger to 25 evaluate the '07 budget, the impacts on hydrographic

1	services. I would ask David to do the same thing on
2	IOOS, the '07.
3	MR. PARSONS: Will do.
4	MR. RAINEY: Are there any other comments,
5	otherwise, what I'd like to do is adjourn into those
6	issue groups. And it would be extremely helpful to me
7	if there is an individual member that I could work
8	with.
9	MR. LARRABEE: We'll come back.
10	MR. RAINEY: Let's adjourn.
11	MS. BROHL: Do we need a motion to adjourn?
12	I move we adjourn.
13	MS. HICKMAN: Second.
14	(Break was taken.)
15	MR. RAINEY: What I'd like to do is get a
16	report out from the three issues that we just broke
17	into. We have to vote, approve that the minutes from
18	the last meeting. First, I'd like to do that and get
19	it out of the way. And as I mentioned, Helen has some
20	work product on the HSIA that she would like to
21	introduce and get a motion on that.
22	So if I could, let's are there let me
23	try to see if we've got representatives in the three
24	issue groups. I know we did from the navigation
25	services and emergency response group. Mike, if you

could start that out, and we'll get some ideas on that. And if there's folks from the continuity operations, and lastly the NAV services emergency response plan, near-term outcome base.

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MR. DASLER: It's pretty straightforward what we're looking at. It's basically starting with what's happening and outline as a base, and reworking that. And then Admiral Larrabee will work on getting our preamble. And Andy Armstrong will work on capturing some of those comments. But one thing that we're doing is request as soon as it's available is the after-action report put on Tuesday. We can comment on that. And then we'll work on putting something together, circulating it back around to the group, and set a goal of March 1st.

Preamble is basically going to capture everything we've heard. Yesterday and today we basically heard a lot of good information that is going to get captured in the preamble report. And Admiral Larrabee is going to put that together. And then we're going to take the outline that Scott had started and then try to capture some of the comments that Andy Armstrong had, and kind of put together some action items or recommendations.

We'll circumstance that back around, after

we feel we have something put together, for the Panel members, and then try to put it to a vote before March 1st. But one of the things that we request is the after-action report that's due out next Tuesday. So when that's available.

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MR. RAINEY: Members from the continuity operations of the NOAA Nav Services.

MS. DICKINSON: Somehow I was tagged to do this. I'll give it my best shot. Our group talked about the need for integrating the components of resistance into the IOOS backbone. And we need to define the problem a little bit more as far as what we see as an aversion of some existing programs. And we want to incorporate the -- or at lease remind the language in HSIA that says that "subject to available funding, this shall be done," and reinforce that.

And also support the idea that NOAA -- we feel should be a lead agency for IOOSs. It's not official yet, but it is also recommended by the Ocean Commission, and I think that would strengthen our position as far as supporting these programs that NOAA be the lead agency. And to stress the need for a more holistic approach as far as packaging these programs so that they do become part of IOOSs or get the benefits of some support of the funding that IOOS is getting

1	that these programs aren't, particularly PORTS.
2	And stress the importance of marine
3	observations that are used by numerous by stakeholders.
4	So somehow I'll but that together. Anyone who has
5	input can help me out.
6	MR. RAINEY: Who is in that group?
7	MS. DICKINSON: Helen, myself and Adam.
8	MS. BROHL: And we're going to use a lot of
9	the verbiage that Scott provided, so it's a base we're
10	drawing off of.
11	MR. PARSONS: Can I suggest that a
12	non-voting member part of that group be provided
13	assistance, if required?
14	MS. BROHL: We should probably have Mike, I
15	suppose. I don't think you're on a committee right
16	now, are you? ATAKS (phonetic)?
17	MR. SZABADOS: As a non-voting member, can
18	I give an opinion?
19	MR. PARSONS: Sure.
20	MR. RAINEY: As far as timeline, is there a
21	particular target time for people to have? Did you
22	have one in mind or just
23	MS. BROHL: No. It's based on her
24	schedule, Elaine's schedule because of the magazine
25	deadline. Once she's into that, at some point I think

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we'll vote fairly rapidly.

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MS. DICKINSON: I can work on it in February.

MS. BROHL: So I suspect because we had some good verbiage to start with and ATAKS (phonetic) is not that large that we'll probably have something to work with in the next month, and something to the members after that.

MR. RAINEY: The other one is near-term outcome base goals. Again, looking at priorities for those involvement in CMTS.

MR. LAPINE: We elected Bill Gray. I'll take a crack at this, but I hope my other members chime in. Ours aren't quite as formulated as the other two groups. I'm sorry to say. We picked three goals. And we defined "near term" as a three to five years. And the first one is to accelerate the reduction of the survey backbone. Any problems with that from my team?

Some of the things we'd like to look at is not just the hydro shorelines, vessel replacements, aircraft replacements. All encompassing. Look at that goal. The other one is -- We have three. The second one is the role of height modernization to support the contract service and their goals. We'll come up with some specific goals.

The third one which is -- I just really 1 2 can't put it into words, but it has to do with looking 3 over CO-OPS from the point of view, maybe building 4 goals that are more sellable, more sustaining. I don't know exactly how we want to do that. We talked about 5 6 the term PORTS. Maybe how we can eliminate that and still provide goals and the necessary -- the importance 7 of the overall program. We wrestled with that to the 8 ground. Go back and forth on e-mail and see if we can 9 10 come up with a better explanation. MR. LARRABEE: I think yours is a little 11 12 bit more challenging in a sense that you have to sort 13 of go out and put yourself in a place of that group of 14 people who is going to sit around that table, and has 15 talked about the large strategic issues of the maritime 16 transportation. And I think if you aren't careful, you 17 certainly will get into sort of subsets of providing 18 something larger. 19 What I think we will be looking at is 20 something more in a sense that is, you know -- an 21 essential element of the maritime transportation system 22 is accurate and timely realtime information to make 23 decisions on ships' navigation. That's the whole

notion of this information being critical to efficient maritime transportation system, rather than some

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element. I mean, I don't think that the -- how you deliver the service is necessary. It's defining that service in a way where it fits in with the rest of the pieces of the maritime transportation.

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I'm not articulating this very well. I think you have to think up at least one or two levels above of some of those suggestions because I don't think it's going to get you where -- you're going to have secretaries of transportation and DHS and others sitting around and talking about some fairly down-in-weeds kind of activities.

MR. PARSONS: Yeah. I would follow up on the Admiral's comment, particularly on the accelerate survey backlog. You've sort of thrown out some topics that are pretty darn immediate. Are you suggesting that you -- I'm not sure what you are suggesting. Elaborate on that a little bit? Well, what do you hope to look at and what kind of guidance do you hope to provide?

20 MR. LAPINE: And my Panel can weigh in 21 anytime.

MR. SZABADOS: It came about from somewhat of the discussion of Captain Barnum, and that he -- at the end of his slides he had some futures that was on the top of the list. It ties in with so many of these

other, tides, CO-OPS and OCS. Currently, as he reported, NOAA is doing about 2,500 square nautical miles a year?

MR. PARSONS: Roughly.

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MR. SZABADOS: He's done like 500,000 square nautical miles in areas of plans we've approved about a year ago. And I think it's probably feasible if we want to build a system up, let's more rapidly reduce it. We could go to 5,000. Some of these slides suggested 10,000. I mean, that's a waste. But if you raise -- if you reduce the survey backlog, you've also got to catch up with the data possessing, shorelines, tides, and current to the tide aspect. So tides is a few things.

MR. LARRABEE: When you talk at that level, you have to start asking yourself some "why" questions. Why is this important? That's the end result. Eventually, I think you're going to get to a point where you link it to the whole notion of the maritime transportation. That's the way you have to sort of phrase it. I know where you start the conversation, but you've got to keep asking yourself why do I want this. And once you can answer that question and go up the high level. That's where you want to be.

MR. LAPINE: I think I captured your first

sense, which -- it's something like delivery of accurate, timely and realtime navigation services for the MTS?

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MR. LARRABEE: Yeah. I think it's on that order of magnitude you have to enter in with that conversation with the secretary's level. The "how" you deliver that service is not necessarily what they're interested, nor should it be part of the goal.

MR. LAPINE: That's a pretty high level task, I think.

MR. LARRABEE: Well, I'm just trying to --I mean, what we're trying to do is provide them with NOAA's input to that high level strategic. And if you're talking in terms of surveys, I think people are going to look around the table and say, "What the heck are you talking about?" We're here to talk about the notion of accurate information. That's understood. I mean, when you talk about the MTS system, you're talking about deep channels, you're talking about the terminals, large amount of cargos, you're talking about landside infrastructure. It's a much higher level of agenda you create.

MR. RAINEY: One idea that I have and my thinking on this, and see if this sort of answers the bells is when I look at the symptomatic, there's one

thing that's apparent and it's the split of the jurisdiction between the Army Corps of Engineers over the federal maintained channels, and NOAA outside those channels and their approaches. It seems to be a systematic challenge to the MTS system that the ships are coming in with minimal tolerance with accurate information, another is the need for that accurate to make that safe.

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But also something NOAA could put on the table would be the need for physical confirmation that we're getting the best we can out of these channels. In other words, we all can agree that we -- NOAA was down there. Possibly some efforts, some coordinated efforts across jurisdictional lines to have some conference to these channels and the project without hard things, all these debris on the bottom. Somebody needs to go through.

And so that's a priority from the system. Because dredging is so expensive. We've got -- we're running these tolerances and we need to come up with cross agency coordination to have whatever is the acceptable level. I think most of us feel running the center line, it may not be efficient, and we should have a condition study. That might be a high road for the cross-cutting multiple agencies, but it's a

systematic problem where we're now having the consequences for not having done that. Atlas 1 is one of the most recent thing that's come up.

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But systematically, if we could get a federal effort to get a baseline on our channels with confidence that we've looked there and so we know we've got and maintain those channels across the depth so we know we're not going to hit anything. The goal would be to have clear channels. Not have debris.

I know the -- as pointed out on that case study, the response so far is look at heightening the penalties, so to speak, if somebody does hit something. And also there's a new reporting requirement that if you lose an anchor, you're going to have to report it. But there hasn't, to my knowledge, been somebody saying, "We need to go down there and survey these federal maintained channels to make sure there isn't a bunch of us -- theses hazards there."

That would be a suggestion that's a high level problem systematic to the country and it crosses agency jurisdictions that NOAA won't be able to say this is something that this panel needs to look because you cannot solve it with NOAA because it's outside of our ability to solve it. We are adjacent to those channels, but we all have to get that kind of thing

organized in order to coordinate it. That was my thinking. Maybe something along those orders.

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MR. ARMSTRONG: I guess I would say that I think it would be good to have something stated at the high level, and then to support it some for instances. That way that it's more than just some hollow kind of words that say something, and then the secretary, "Well, do we know what that means?" And in turn we say, "Yes, here are some things here. And two or three of those kind of things that we think are highest to kind of go with this."

MR. LARRABEE: You can get into the whole discussion about semantics, but there's goals, there's subjectives, there's milestones, there's projects. There's this whole hierarchy things, that as you get down closer to the bottom, you talk about concrete activities which require money.

So the recommendation could be, "Here's the high level goal, but here are the things that would have to get done. Here are the gaps that right now needs to be filled to achieve that goal." It has to be part of the discussion because you can establish the goal but without understanding the -- that -- the rest of that. It really is kind of hollow.

MR. RAINEY: Thank you. I will -- after

saying that, I would like to say with all these groups and help us coordinate, and I'll certainly work with y'all on that. I'd like to give this at least a shot, and we may decide this is what we can do, but maybe we can come up with some things that -- as we go forward and provide substance to that work that Mike Snyder is going to be doing. Any other comments on these issues? Next, I'll turn over to Helen on HSIA.

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MS. BROHL: It's in the books. It's under Tab D. It hasn't changed since we've talked about it two days ago. The real question is are you guys comfortable with having a generic statement of support of HSIA as compared to breaking it down into its components and comments on the components, or coming up with a bill? Which is more much difficult and would take up more time.

MR. PARSONS: If I might add. This is up for reauthorization again of '07. NOAA has not yet completed its review of what it wants included in. Keep in mind HSIA, as it's written now, will likely include some additional requests for NOAA. At that time, certainly, we will provide copies or summaries of those conclusions to the Panel for their comment, but those aren't available right now.

MS. BROHL: That's interesting. Seeing

that we can't comment on NOAA's proposal -- This really has to be initiated this year. The problem is this is the second session of the Congress, so if it doesn't pass this year, then it has to be reintroduced next year. But it has to be completed and passed by September 30t of 2007, otherwise it all dries up.

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They could fund these line items through continuing resolutions. That's probably what would happen. I don't know if the Panel will still exist, but this is simple. We're not trying to say NOAA should analyze it. Just saying they should support it to get a move on it because it has to be brought to someone's attention soon.

Any comments or thoughts about a generic one? I mean, we can wait and see what NOAA comes up with and comment on their one, but again --

MR. PARSONS: Let me commit by the next meeting -- and presumably we'll discuss that later -but probably the May time frame that we will provide the Panel with a list of changes that NOAA will be pursuing.

MS. BROHL: So do you want to wait and see those and comment on the proposed changes, or support a general reauthorization so at least then should this make its way to the Hill where there's absolutely no

1	enthusiasm for doing anything about it whatsoever, that
2	there's something to hand and say, "See, it just so
3	happens that through public information act, we happen
4	to have a copy of a recommendation the panel made to
5	help able"
6	MR. MCBRIDE: I'd old like to see what NOAA
7	is going to propose.
8	MS. BROHL: Adam said he'd like to you'd
9	like to hold off until we see what NOAA proposes?
10	MR. DASLER: Is it feasible to comment? In
11	other words, show our support of the way it is as it is
12	now, and then make comment after NOAA's proposal.
13	MS. BROHL: I don't think the statement
14	would this statement doesn't say doesn't break
15	all the parts. It's just a little generic. And I
16	don't know if there's anything here that automatically
17	says we're disapproving. That we want it to be just a
18	simple reauthorization. We're just saying we want it
19	to be reauthorized.
20	MS. HICKMAN: Roger, you say you'll have
21	that next week?
22	MR. PARSONS: We can certainly have that by
23	next meeting.
24	MS. BROHL: Which would be May.
25	MS. HICKMAN: You're talking about May?

1 MS. BROHL: I just think that it's going to be a lot harder -- take more time to comment -- I 2 presume. We don't know what the changes are going to 3 be like. If they're going to be voluminous. But if 4 there are a lot of changes, it's going to take more 5 time to come up with recommendations and comment on 6 7 those. So then we're getting into May, June, 8 waiting for August to have something to respond to what 9 10 we might get by May. Frankly, that's too late for 11 trying to get something introduced this year, such that 12 if it doesn't make it all the way through it can be fast tracked at the start of the next year because the 13 chances of getting something through and waiting until 14 15 2007 and trying to get it passed through pre-session of 16 a Congress by October 1st of that year is pretty slim. 17 If it had gone through previously and got pretty close, then they pretty much can dump the bill. Same bill 18 19 back in. It could fast track. MR. LARRABEE: Helen, you're making these 20 recommendations to the administrator who's already 21 22 doing it. We're not making these recommendations to 23 Congress. MS. BROHL: I understand, but these 24

recommendations, despite the fact that they are not

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1	just for they're for the administrator, our public	
2	record, and that public record can make its way to	
3	Capital Hill. Somebody might have an interest in doing	
4	that. I think that's really the motivation.	
5	MR. RAINEY: I personally I strongly	
6	support the HSIA. I think the difficulty is there	
7	wouldn't be anything at all precluding us, individually	
8	or collectively or other navigational coalition or	
9	whatever to voice those concerns. I think we are doing	
10	that.	
11	In our role as HSRP we may need to maybe	
12	I don't know whether we're going to how much help	
13	this would be to the administrator, and see what input	
14	he has, and we could separately and immediately and	
15	continually, you know, go to Congress and advocate for	
16	further reauthorization. I'm not sure we lose	
17	anything. We're not	
18	MS. BROHL: In thinking about it. If it	
19	goes given the fact that the administrator is	
20	working on this, NOAA is working on a bill, and	
21	obviously probably supports reauthorization I don't	
22	think that's the thing then do we look kind of	
23	stupid. And that would be the downside. But it is	
24	nice to have something It would be nice to think	
25	that somehow this could make it up to get itself up	

1	to the Hill where there's absolutely nothing going with
2	this legislation. But I don't think it's worth having
3	any having to make us look stupid, I guess.
4	MS. HICKMAN: Roger, what is your thoughts?
5	MR. PARSONS: I would suggest that you wait
6	until you see what NOAA is going to push as far as
7	changes. We can probably get that before the May
8	meeting, but no later than that.
9	MS. BROHL: Everybody just want to wait?
10	Okay. Any comments? Next subject?
11	MR. RAINEY: There's one matter about this
12	we've got to officially vote on the summary of the
13	minutes under Tab A. If I can entertain a motion to
14	approve?
15	MS. BROHL: I move that we approve the
16	minutes of the meeting.
17	MR. SKINNER: Second.
18	MR. RAINEY: All in favor?
19	(Aye)
20	Now, the discussion on the meeting summary.
21	I would like to vote then possible because there's a
22	New Hampshire meeting, which is a short summary of the
23	public voice to approve the proceedings of the
24	recommendation out of New Hampshire. Discussion? I
25	see none. All in favor of the adopting the minutes?

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MR. RAINEY: Oppose?
(None)

MR. RAINEY: Any other old business?

MR. Whiting: Where does it come in on the comment about Mitch Ross's Brooks Act (phonetic)? I know Mitch Ross isn't here to defend himself. I don't know how much of the history of Brooks (phonetic) you people know, but most of that law has resulted in safety problems, building collapse, surveys being completed completely wrong that affected the public.

So the Brooks Act and the licensing laws of the various states -- this is what has resulted over the years from a safety point of view. Good for the public. That's why the Brooks Act was enacted in 1940s, somewhere in there, and allow the QBS (phonetic) selecting the contractors based on their qualifications.

Whenever you take and put in a price system, as in this one, what the low bid -- even under the QBS, you're going to be raising the overhead of the contractors. It costs a lot of money to put in a bid as such, especially where NOAA does not have a specific surveying plan that delineates the miles that will be out there, exactly how to survey it. And it also would

not allow the contractors to have an input into the specifications of that project.

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Everybody that I know of here, CMT surveys differently. Terraston (phonetic) surveys differently than Fugro. I'm sure everybody surveys differently than David Evans. So whenever you start a low bid situation, you're going to raise their cost. It costs \$20,000 or more to put a proposal as NOAA asked from them now. That's just on the passport (phonetic). That doesn't include how much to be qualified.

So whenever you put in a requirement for a low bid and you're competing against the others, you're going to take that \$125,000 cost analysis that NOAA turned out, and you're going to make it a half a million dollars that's going to cost contractors. So we have to remember that these Brooks Act, the QBS and the IBIQ have culminated from 100 years of safety problems in the past, and that we are using it now to illuminate safety problems and accidents in the future. Is that enough?

MR. PARSONS: Let me just add for the record. I don't believe the last three days anybody from NOAA had suggested that we not award contracts of the Brooks Act. It is part of the federal acquisition regulations, and there's no hence that we were backing

1	away from it.	
2	MR. WHITING: But he didn't point out why	
3	it became. It started in 1907 in Wyoming.	
4	MR. RAINEY: All right. Thanks.	
5	MR. MCBRIDE: Scott, I have one question.	
6	Could we get Roger, you could help with this, I'm	
7	sure the specific committee and subcommittee	
8	memberships in Congress both authorizing the	
9	appropriation for NOAA?	
10	MS. BROHL: You can actually get it online.	
11	MR. PARSONS: We can certainly work on	
12	that.	
13	MS. BROHL: You can get the information	
14	committee list on on their web site. Thomas dot	
15	something.	
16	MR. PARSON: We'll provide a list to the	
17	Panel members by middle of next week.	
18	MR. RAINEY: One of the first orders of	
19	business is we'll get back to the Panel member for	
20	proposed window in mid May for a short briefing in	
21	Washington, and then also with proposed dates checked	
22	for the August time frame meeting in Alaska.	
23	MR. PARSONS: There was a suggestion that	
24	the summer meeting be held in Alaska. I believe both	
25	Larry and John, correct me if I'm wrong, suggested mid	

August in Anchorage; is that correct? Between early and mid August?

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MR. WHITING: Yes. That is correct.

MR. PARSONS: That would coincide with the congressional recess. Hopefully get some interest by the last delegation they just had?

MR. WHITING: Yes, I believe that Mr. Young would be available. I don't know about Senator Stephens. I know that Don is tied up on the 10th of August. He decided that. And he usually goes home after the 15th, and goes back to Fort Hugon after the 15th or 17th of August. So it's going to have to be the first two weeks of August.

MR. PARSONS: We'll throw out an e-mail and get folks responding by next week. As Scott pointed out, from now to mid August is a fairly long period of time. There was a suggestion that the Panel meet for one day, either in person or via some sort of teleconference capability, sometime in the early part of May to deliberate and discuss on the issues brought up here on the Panel. So we will throw out some dates here as well for the early part of May in the D.C. area. I think, again, it will be an opportunity to get the new NOSAA (phonetic) to that meeting or perhaps even to the Anchorage meeting.

	MR. DASLER: American Counsel of Engineer
is having	their award May 2nd. I'll be back.
	MR. PARSONS: You're getting an award?
	MR. DASLER: Sherman Lake. Up for a
national	ward.
	MR. RAINEY: Any other old business? All
right the	. Thank you very much. I'd like to
entertain	a motion to adjourn.
	MR. MCBRIDE: So move.
	MR. DASLER: Second.
	MR. RAINEY: All right. Thank you.
	(Meeting adjourned at 3:08 p.m.)

1	THE STATE OF TEXAS :
2	COUNTY OF HARRIS :
3	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION TO THE HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICES
4	REVIEW PANEL PROCEEDING TAKEN ON JANUARY 26, 2006
5	
6	I, An Nhu Chau, a Certified Shorthand Reporter in and
7	for the State of Texas, hereby certify that this
8	transcript is a true record of the proceeding given by
9	the witnesses named herein.
10	I further certify that I am neither attorney nor
11	counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the
12	parties to the action in which this testimony was
13	taken. Further, I am not a relative or employee of any
14	attorney of record in this case, nor do I have a
15	financial interest in the action.
16	Subscribed and sworn to on this, the 24th day of
17	Lebruary, 2006.
18	An N. Chau, Texas CSR 7021
19	Expiration Date: 12/31/06
20	Wendy Ward Roberts & Associates
21	Firm Registration No. 216 1205 Main Street
22	Garland, Texas 75040 Office: (972) 494-2000
23	Fax: (972) 494-2269
24	
25	