NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICES REVIEW PANEL THIRD MEETING

> November 16, 2004 (Volume II of II)

Nauticus, The National Maritime Center Norfolk, Virginia

> Nancy C. Mann, Court Reporter Farnsworth & Taylor Reporting 1-757-560-8020 1-804-749-4270

HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICES REVIEW PANEL MEETING 11/16/04

(Volume II of II)

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MR. RAINEY: I would like to open this thing up. Today I'm real excited about it because today we don't have a huge amount of ground to cover. This is probably the first time we have sat as a committee where we can have some time to discuss how we want to move forward. The idea I think today will be to sort of wrap up what we covered yesterday and kind of go over the agendas.

I know most of us have been involved in a lot of different meetings, and it's always a challenge to capture what everybody thought that we said and report it out. It's always amazing to see what you come out with. So we have gone over this morning before the meeting, trying to pull out exactly what we captured yesterday. We had a couple of edits that we were proposing yesterday to bring back up, and then there will be an opportunity, if people have had some time to think about some other specifics that they want to include, to take a look at those. So we'll start out with that, and then we'll have really the majority of the day to talk about ideas about moving ahead.

ATTENDEES: 2 Scott Rainey, Chair HSRP Helen Brohl, Vice Chair HSRP 3 4 Captain Andrew Armstrong, NOAA (ret.) Jon Dasler Elaine L. Dickinson 5 William Gray Captain Sherri Hickman 6 Dr. Lewis Lapine RADM Richard Larrabee, USCG, (ret.) 7 Adam McBride Captain Andrew McGovern 8 Captain Minas Myrtidis John Oswald Captain Roger L. Parsons 9 10 Tom Skinner Michael Szabados 11 RADM Richard West, USN (ret.) Larry Whiting 12 13 Speaker: David Enabnit, 14 Technical Director, Office of Coast Survey 15 16 Staff: 17 Monica Cisternelli Barbara Hes Steve Vogel 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

I would like to thank again the Hampton Roads Maritime Association and the Virginia Pilots again for sponsoring us and the events through the meeting.

Also, yesterday, I was so kind of locked into how much we had to cover, and we had a nice welcome and introduction with Nauticus, but I wanted to also welcome formally Barbara Hess who stepped in for Gretchen Imahori. I think you have all seen the e-mails and whatnot, but Gretchen is out in Seattle now. Barbara stepped in, and Mike and Steve are with us again, and it's been a big effort to get all of these materials kind of pulled together to carry the meeting. So I wanted to officially welcome Barbara. She's come down to my office, and I met with her and Captain Parsons a bunch of times to try to get all the logistics and stuff all pulled together. We are still in good hands and still moving forward.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Before we jump into business, if I could take a moment to introduce a gentleman, Ian Stock from the UK Hydrographic office. Ian was attending our chart agents meeting up in Silver Springs yesterday and took the opportunity to come down and sit in and observe the workings of the Panel. So, Ian, I welcome you along with the other members of the public to today's session.

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MR. RAINEY: We do have a sign-in sheet. I see that folks have signed up for the public. We'll have that again today so we have a record of who all was here. Today my comment from yesterday actually applies, and we'll have an opportunity for public comment at the end of the day.

On that note I would just like to say, I do feel good about today because I think we'll actually have time to think through things. We won't be pressed. But what are people's needs and concerns about checking out? Is there a time that we want to take a break for flights out of here or -- just kind of an FYI so we know what we are up against.

CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: I'm leaving at 2:40. I'm actually getting picked up at quarter to three.

MR. RAINEY: Is the way the agenda set roughly, with the lunch break and such, is that going to accommodate everybody with what they need to do as far as the meeting and all that? I don't see any reason why we can't finished up, because this is just open time so we can kick around some ideas. I think we are going to be in good shape. We won't be pressed to adjourn.

Does anybody else have any other sort of administrative or opening comments on that?

MS. BROHL: Yesterday, I think it was Sherri

shipping fax dot com, and that is sponsored by about ten international shipping organizations led by the International Chamber of Shipping, which has been around for about a hundred years, Inner Tankco, Inner Cargo, oil companies, International Marine Forum, I don't know who all, but they all are joint sponsors of that website. It's very easy to use.

It's got all kinds of information on how big the volumes of trade are between here and there, the amounts of money and one thing or another, and it's an opportunity that -- many of those organizations joined together about a year ago in a thing called the Round Table. They did that mainly so that they could be the voice of the shipping industry in front of the people in Brussels, the ECEU, and so forth.

To help put that case forward to the public and to the media, they opened up this website in the middle of September, and I really commend it to everybody to just take a look and see what's in there. It's very easy to use. You can ask questions of it; how do I get a job in the shipping industry, what do sailors do, what's the insurance program. You name it, I think they have it there. So I think it's well worth looking at and commending to people who are, you know, think that we are just a bunch of people that run ships and pollute and

mentioned to me that you may be on another committee or -maybe it was you, Elaine, I'm sorry, I just can't remember, but talking about the opportunity for different subjects that aren't necessarily related to the agenda at hand, if there is something you want to put on the table, if there are certain interests that any one of you may have. Obviously we had a chance before the meeting to submit ideas for the agenda, but we have had a heavy plate in terms of stuff right in front of us. So if there is a way that we can, I guess, as we move along and some of those critical needs are handled, if there is a more appropriate way to jump in with a new subject -- or can we do it at meetings or would you prefer to have it before meetings?

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Well, it certainly can be during a meeting. The most opportune time would be to get them on the agenda beforehand so we can notify those members of the public that may be interested in attending that session. It doesn't preclude an item from being added.

MS. BROHL: Even if it's put forth and then you realize you want to bring it up at the next meeting?

MR. CRAY: In that vein, I would just repeat what I put in the e-mail I sent out, I think at the end of September. During September a website was opened, WWW

things like that. Take a look at this and recommend it to your friends. Thank you.

MR. RAINEY: I think Helen's comment or point, I think that's the whole purpose of today. I think that's just exactly what we want to talk about, is how we move forward.

I was real pleased that we got through everything yesterday, but I think in moving ahead what we'll want to do is, to the extent we can, have sort of an idea of where we're headed, based on our charter, and what we are set up to do in close coordination with NOAA, and to have sort of a work plan in front of us to organize in some fashion. I have a couple of ideas to throw out, but I'm most interested in getting the Panel engaged in how we want to proceed.

It seems like -- I'm getting a little ahead, but it seems like we have some big strategic issues, but also, I think what you're asking about is, how do we handle -- I don't know the right term, but more specific projects or problems, things like that, how to weave all that in.

That's really what I'm hoping to have today, is some sort of a consensus on how we want to proceed, because I think the experience and the -- I just think this is a very good panel, and I want to make sure that

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everybody has a chance to be fully engaged. I don't want it to come just through me, and I don't want to be a bottleneck on this. I think if we can get this set up and organized in a way that we know how we can carry on, we can handle a whole lot more work in a lot more depth with the added value of everybody participating. That's what I'm trying to achieve today, is to get some ideas together.

MS. BROHL: Just to follow up from yesterday's discussion on the minutes of the last meeting, Roger, this time we obviously passed a lot of resolutions and recommendations. The last time we passed one of our recommendations it had to do with PORTS funding, asking NOAA I guess to be as dynamic as possible with ONB, I guess, is how we were looking at it for PORTS funding. What is the procedure administratively to get that recommendation to the Administrator?

A. That recommendation was forwarded to Dr. Spinrad's office, and I have to tell you up front that Rick felt strongly that the wording and the reproach that that resolution, if you would, took, would not sit well with the Administrator, and being the first bit of business and first bit of recommendation that this Panel would provide to the Administrator, he thought that would set a bad tone, so he tabled it. He took that upon

I brought an example. I wanted to talk a little bit about the FACA data base and not dwell on it, but just everybody should be aware of how we are going to be sort of the oversight on these backup panels, and just sort of the mechanics of it.

I have done a little bit of research on that, but I have some examples from another FACA, that actually Captain McGovern chairs of a personnel advisory committee, which is a FACA with the Coast Guard, and they set up, I think, a very workable tracking system. I think if we take a look at some of those things, that will help us do a couple of things. I think it will help us organize our work plan and know our status, and we can follow through with recommendations and the status of them as they go up and what actions have been taken and such.

It will also give us a data base, something that will actually be very easy then to fill out these annual FACA reports, and I have a copy of those in the notebooks for you to take a look at, to see what we actually have to report out on. So that would give us a tool, kind of a framework to build that on. So that's one of the things I wanted to go over today to help us just sort of keep track of the work plan and how we are corresponding with NOAA and back and forth.

MS. BROHL: If I can follow up, when the

himself to hold on to that and was not opposed in principle to what the Panel was saying, but was opposed in not being the first course of business. The tone of what was hammered out during those last two hours, he thought, would be real detrimental to this Panel, to move that tone to the Administrator.

Q. Can you help explain why and what in particular can be done differently? Do you have a perspective on that? My perspective of it is, I didn't think that it had a tone, it was kind of straightforward, but if there is some kind of guidance you can give us --

CAPITAIN PARSONS: I don't have it in front of me. I wish I did, but essentially I think what the Panel through that statement had indicated, you were essentially telling the Administrator what his responsibilities were for the funding of PORTS. I think the Administrator knows full well what his responsibilities are, and to have this Panel as its first order of business remind him what his responsibilities are with respect to funding, Rick was not willing to move that forward.

MR. RAINEY: One of the things today, that I wanted to propose and get people's comment on was sort of a mechanism that we can set up that works for NOAA and that works for us, to kind of track our recommendations.

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Administrator spoke at our meeting the first time, I thought he said to us that he wanted us to -- and he explained this budget process, how difficult it is for him, that he gets to a certain point, that it's not NOAA that has a problem, it's Commerce or ONB, and that he would appreciate any kind of a way to help him get the message to the people above him that these things need to be funded. So is the issue that there may be a more productive way or expressed in a way that would help him do that?

CAPTAIN PARSONS: I think the tone in yesterday's conversations and recommendations took is exactly what will be helpful for this Panel, and I think that's on the agenda to review those recommendations. I will certainly be useful to the administration.

MR. GRAY: And I'd just sort of ask a procedural question, because he said Dr. Spinrad said I think not so he tabled it. Under this charter for us, we are to advise the Administrator, not Dr. Spinrad. Are we always going to have a filter to go through?

CAPITAIN PARSONS: In the terms of the fact that Spinrad has been designated as -- what's the term Barbara?

MS. HESS: Decision maker.

think in the context of what was discussed yesterday, that

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CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: What do you call that

conduit, he is not -- and I think most of you know Rick

well enough, he is not going to be sensoring what this

Panel recommends. He was real addiment that the first

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Decision maker, such as a

DR. LAPINE: This goes back to what I told everybody yesterday morning. Until you can get beyond the immediate structure, there is no hope for Hydrographic

CAPTAIN PARSONS: No, no, no. Let me tell you something. Scott and I attended a meeting with the Administrator before the July meeting, and without going into specifics of what the Administrator indicated, he was not convinced that he needed a federal advisory committee to advise him. He did not fully understand at the time either that this was a legislative committee, but with that first taste in his mind, he wanted to make sure that the first order of business that came across from this Panel did not convince him that he didn't need this federal advisory committee.

MR. RAINEY: One of the things, and it may seem trivial, but one of the things I have really been struggling with is exactly how -- first of all, we need

meetings, it takes awhile to get them back, and you really have to distill down what we agreed to. Part of the problem we had with the New York resolution or recommendation was, at the end of the day it was really very, very difficult to see what we had captured. We are

making amendments on the fly and people were peeling off leaving to catch planes, and we ended up -- it was extremely -- we had the written document, but it was kind of hard to see exactly what that was saying.

So part of what I want to do today is to talk about some ideas about how we are going to send up our recommendations in a format that's readable and effective to advise the Administrator. So we've talked about -- we have some ideas on that, but these are the mechanics that are going to kind of make or break what we are trying to do.

If we can't get the communication link established up and down and know where -- I have some ideas on that. I want to share them with you. You have all been involved in a lot of different things, so you can probably add a lot of value and some new ideas to that. That's one of the things I'm hoping, is just to have our mechanics down so we all understand how this is going to work and go forward.

There are some interesting things I found

to -- and this is going into the meat of today. It's a broken record thing for me, but I have been hung up on how to get all of you engaged, and to do that, we have to get to the issues that we want to talk about.

Now, I have done what I can, and when I first stood up, I sent a letter to Admiral Laudenbacher and to Dr. Spinrad in both saying we are stood up. It's a great panel. We want to do good things. I would appreciate your insights. I have given you back the letter, and we've talked about it at least twice, that Dr. Spinrad had, and that is going to be sort of -- that is some important feedback for us. We got them to our New York meeting. So we are on the road.

One of the things I want to do -- I have not done, I think, a great job to identify exactly how I want to communicate our work product. I'm still trying to get that figured out. Roger and I talked about this at least twice in a couple of different meetings. We want to have, or at least my sense of what I want to do is, I want to take our exact language and recommendations and capture those. That's why it's going to be important. I want to go back through this today.

The reason we ran through all that yesterday is so we could capture it, because we are taking verbatim notes, but when we got them back from the last couple of

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out in trying to research all this. Captain Parsons helped me with getting legal counsel back. We heard from the Department of Commerce on some of these things, and there are some interesting answers that I never would have imagined on the way this thing is structured. And I want to put those out to you, and then kind of get a sense from the committee what we may want to do about that. Part of it is some interesting complications with us being special government employees, and we'll talk about that when we move on.

What I think I would like to do is go ahead and go back, and let's go back through -- let's step back through so that we are all in agreement of what we passed yesterday, and then we can kind of wrap that up and then we can spend the rest of the day -- that's what we are here for today, is to get all of this nailed out and have a good plan moving forward.

RADM WEST: Scott, let me talk about a procedure thing I'm a little concerned about, and I don't mean to preach. We are here to advise the federal government in the expertise area of Hydro Services. We are not to be sequestered by the chain of command through NOAA.

Now, I happen to agree with Rick Spinrad that the first thing that came out of this group should

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not have been to the Administrator, put more money in PORTS. We could have done it much better. On the other hand, there has to be a mechanism that when we advise NOAA -- the first thing we did when we sat down yesterday morning should have been what was the action from last time, what was done, go over all that stuff so we can talk about where we are at.

We are not just getting our information from NOAA. We need to go to Commence. You and Helen and a couple of others need to go to Commence, go to NOB, you need to get over to the Hill. We need to ask anybody else that ought to be telling us what the hell is going on with what effects the federal government is doing in Hydro Services so we have a better picture. And then we advise him, whether he likes it or not.

You should be on Laudenbacher's schedule sometime between now and next March, when our next meeting is, to brief him on where we are at, tell him who we have talked to, et cetera, et cetera. We are not doing that. In March it will be a year, I think, pretty close to a year. The only thing that we've done that I have seen so far is tell him to put money in PORTS and he didn't like it. We have to be careful as a group that we don't start picking out things and start pushing them. We are here to advise where public money is used in this mission.

RADM WEST: Were we all happy with it? I don't want to get hung up on this, but I think that's what we are here to do as a group, to advise NOAA; are you making the right decisions, is that the right figure, do you have the right percentage. Then with all that you can go back and say you have X dollars and you're not spending it right. It ought to be this and this and PORTS ought to get this, and this is this, and this is this, and the rest of the stuff is lower priority. We can't do that by just listening to NOAA. We have to go see Commerce. We have to go see CNB. We have to go see the Hill, and we have to do it frequently. That's what we have to do. And you two are going to have to -- you need to go to the Hill and all that stuff and you need to take two or three other folks with you.

MS. BROHL: We can't go to the Hill.

RADM WEST: Yes, you can.

MS. BROHL: To educate but not to lobby.

RAIM WEST: Well, you're going to go ask questions. You're not lobbying at all.

MS. BROHL: To ask questions. I see.

RALM WEST: We are a fact finding advisory committee. We have the right to go to the Hill. The fellow right here, you tell him he can use his folks or whoever he wants, and if they go with us, that's fine, and

Right now I don't feel like I know enough, because I don't know, but this group should know enough of where it's going, where the issues are. For example, in here it said -- and I forget the relationship -- a core of federally funded surveying capability and a contractural thing. If you remember last time, NOAA put a chart up and it showed cost per survey mile, and I said where the hell did that come from, I want more information, and I heard nothing, nothing. That's important.

If you look at the Ocean Commission Report, on Page X it's going to come out, it says, "NOAA's own hydrographic survey capabilities is roughly managed by contacts it maintains with private sector vessels." We haven't talked about that. I think I asked some questions about that, because that's important. What is the cost per survey mile of a federally funded capability as opposed to contractural?

CAPTAIN PARSONS: That information, Admiral, was all provided in the KPMG study that was posted on the members only website a week after the meeting.

RADM WEST: And I was supposed to do what with that? Is everybody happy with that? Do you-all agree with it?

CAPTAIN PARSONS: The Panel asked for a copy of that study.

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we go say we are the Hydro FACA Services and here is our charter. We are gathering facts, and by the way, you wrote the bill, why did you write it? You know, find out those things. Otherwise we are kind of putzing around with some trivial stuff. Some of the data stuff yesterday was -- I do this every day and that was beyond me. That's for somebody else to take care of.

DR. LAPINE: I think that brings up what I was going to say. We are not doing enough work in between the meetings. We can't hope to accomplish our goal on a two-day meeting, three or four times a year. We need subcommittees. What Helen presented yesterday, that should have gone through a subcommittee first. Those words should have been flushed out, put up on a board, and in 30 minutes we could have been done with it with the same results. But we are not doing anything.

I commend you for putting that on the website, but I go to the website and it doesn't glare at me that the report was there. So I didn't read the study. It's like we need to be told, I guess, a little more about what's available. And when it gets on the website, a quick e-mail, the report is on the website for those of you interested. But there is a communication gap.

We are not doing anything in between. Three months have gone by. We could have done a lot of neat

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little things, brought them here, discussed them, re-submitted them to the subcommittee if we were unhappy with what we heard or not enough information. The Hill could have been visited. The ONB could have been visited. All that. It's not going to get done in a two-day meeting three times a year.

MR. RAINEY: I want to cut if off here, because this is what I want to spend the rest of the day on. If we get into this, we will spend the rest of the day on this and we won't go back and capture what we did yesterday. I want to say that this is the day I was looking forward to, because this is the first day we've had a chance to flush it out. I can talk a lot about a lot of stuff that has been going on and try to point out where I think we need to have some -- how we want to proceed on some issues. I'll explain some of the answers I have gotten back, and I absolutely agree with that, believe me, but the thing that I want the most is for the Panel to be engaged in meaningful work. I have a couple of ideas, and I'm hoping that you-all will jump in and add to that on specific issues and focuses that we need to take, and then maybe Helen can pursue that, and I'll be there all the way on that.

So if we can, let's break away here for a minute and go back and pick up from yesterday to make sure

pretty accurate on capturing this. The second recommendation, a qualified distributor should be designated -- actually what we decided was that one -that just states exactly the proposed rule, so we were going to drop the first part. What we did on that one was we took the comment -- instead of telling NOAA how we wanted to do it, we got the dialogue with Dave Enabnit, and we said we are just going to put the comment in there that they need to clarify the certification of the distributor, the process, and the product. I think that's what our agreement was, actually, on that one.

CAPTAIN MOGOVERN: You're missing one. You're missing the recommendation at the bottom of the first page.

MR. RAINEY: Okay. We had a another recommendation there. We'll insert it. That reads, "Move the definition of distributor to Part 996." And, again, we talked about looking into -- there seems to be some inconsistency between the two types that are defined in detail in that regulation, the CED and the CEVAD, and then the more broader term distributor. The second one that was there, what we decided, on the second page if you have the original, we adopted the comment part of what I had listed. "The proposed rule needs to clarify and distinguish between, one, certification of distributors,

we have that much covered, because we have to deliver on those things from yesterday. Then we can go right back to pick up on all these comments, and then I'll toss out some ideas and we can just interact on that today.

We are going to know a lot more, I think, by the end of day on how we want to proceed, and we can probably have some specific things that I can talk through. Captain Parsons will go through NDAA, what we want to do, and I think we'll have a good idea of how we can move forward.

If we can, can we go ahead and put up -- it probably doesn't matter the order, but the things we want to look at would be the certification and quality assurance, whichever one you grab first. What I would like do maybe is just read through them, and then make sure we have agreement on that and then just kind of move on. This would be certification on distributors for the ENCs. Most of these things I walked right down the paper I had prepared, and we made some edits. But if you want to follow on there, if you can see the board, this is what we have.

Recommendation changes, Title Part 995, Certification Requirements for Distributors of NOAA ENCs. I guess just shout out if you have a comment. I'll just kind of read through as we scroll down. I think we are

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1 two, certification of processes and, three, certification of the products." That's what we had agreed. 2 3 CAPIAIN MCGOVERN: And then we added the last recommendation. 5 MR. RAINEY: Right. That's the next one. 6

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: Well, we just added that sentence.

DR. LAPINE: Those aren't the words that I recorded yesterday when we voted on subtitle two.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Those were the ones we dropped.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: Yes. We dropped those. MR. RAINEY: Tell you what. This is ridiculous for you guys to watch me type this. Why don't we do this during the break. We'll come back at this instead of having this dead time here.

All right. That was my notes, as to what we had on that. That's a different section. Now, going back, we did move the definition of that one I read just a few minutes ago. All right. Then we had a comment, quite a bit of dialogue that there needs to be clarification between if you're going to allow own use to downloading of an individual and allow own use -- that it's inconsistent. They need to flush out, well, what about a company doing the exact same thing, sort of an equal protection

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We deleted those because we covered it in a different way, and, again, this was going to the comment about using the emblem, using the logo and to have the certification language with it. So we struck those. So the next one --

MR. ARMSTRONG: My notes only show us striking the second one.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: Yeah. I have we voted and carried that the regulation should require any commercially redistributed official ENC or derived product. That was that.

DR. LAPINE: We passed that.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Just remove the strike out on that one.

> MR. RAINEY: The second one was stricken. CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: The second one was

DR. LAPINE: What happened to the copy that Barbara was modifying yesterday?

MS. HESS: That was it.

DR. LAPINE: The one that you put accepted or approved on the bottom of each.

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MR. RAINEY: Yes. It goes away. CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: Well, we tabled it. We

discussed --

MR. RAINEY: We were going to talk about that today when we bring up the Coast Guard regulations, so it's not a recommendation that would go forward on the federal thing.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: If we agreed to table it, that means we are going to look at it later.

MR. ARMSTRONG: We should probably record that on some separate document.

MR. RAINEY: Right.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: What I'm saying is don't lose it completely.

DR. LAPINE: Just strike it out there for right now, so we'll know we didn't vote on it.

CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: I thought we agreed that it was not necessary, the training.

MR. RAINEY: Right. There was definitely no consensus. There was a lot of issues, and what we said was we'll take it this afternoon and discuss it later when we look at the Coast Guard Act.

This other one was to strike the section on the additional data under the ENC distributor, because by definition they're just redistributing the ENC document.

MR. RAINEY: That was on the second one. CAPTAIN PARSONS: I attempted to clean it up this morning.

MR. RAINEY: So then you go down, "The Office of Coast Survey should charge fees for all costs in the certification process incurred based on the time and effort involved." The idea there was to eliminate the proposed rule's exception for 90 days, resubmit. The second one was just to simply strike out a redundant sentence that was repeated in two paragraphs.

The next one, "NOAA reserves the right, to the extent possible, to recall all redistributed ENCs and derived products that were produced during the period." And we agreed there that that was if there was a problem with a product.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: That was the one that we didn't want to be stricken.

DR. LAPINE: We did not vote on the second one.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: We tabled that one.

MR. RAINEY: Right, the second one. Let's put it in square brackets and save it for now.

DR. LAPINE: I won't understand what that bracket is going to mean when we read this months from now. We did not vote on it, so strike it.

They're not doing the value added. They're not re-formatting.

The next one was the new recommendation that wouldn't be on your paper. It came in during the discussions, "To provide an up-to-date listing of the ENC distributors and products." Then the one I eluded to earlier, "The certification statement must accompany the NOAA logo when used on hydrographic products." Do we have agreement now that that's what we have passed? Okay. Great.

This is the perfect example of why we really have to do a lot of the work before the meeting, and as painstakingly as we went through all of this yesterday, there is always a chance -- we have to get it exactly right. We just keep working on that. This is the third page of the prepared text. All of the other stuff is sort of background to -- the first two pages are the background references to get to this point. So these are the findings that we walked through yesterday.

Now, you'll see the strike outs in square brackets. What that is, is this morning I came in and I updated. So what you have in square brackets is a suggested change to the information agreed upon yesterday. "The" HSRP makes the following findings, that Congress has strengthened it's intent for NOAA to certify hydrographic

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products," the same as what we had. This was incorporated into the amendment we made yesterday, the next bullet, "That Congress has not directed NOAA to certify privately produced hydrographic products to meet federal nautical charts and publication carriage requirements."

The next thing is a change I made this morning. I have grabbed a bullet from below and brought it up into the third position, so this is a proposed change I'm making based on our discussion yesterday. I brought this one up from the bottom. What I'm proposing is we change the order here to have this to read -instead of the therefore I put in that, "That NOAA's proposed rule for the Quality Assurance and Certification Program for NDAAs Hydrographic Products satisfies the current statutory requirement established by Congress."

Then the next bullet, if you can scroll down and catch those, that's exactly what we talked about yesterday. We talked about the valid safety reasons for this. I won't read all that, because that is verbatim of what we had yesterday.

Please scroll down to the last bullet. I'm proposing this to be responsive to the comment that we had yesterday, "That NOAA should continue to maintain a single official nautical chart for publication when federal regulations mandate carriage." That is my attempt to

of it. It's a long document advising them on the Strategic Plan, is basically what we are charted to do. . We are going to be doing that continuously. There is no

So the way we left that was, if people had specific motions, if they could reduce it in writing -because there were a lot of good thoughts going around. If we could reduce it to writing and if we wanted to take votes on anything that we wanted to send up at this meeting on the Strategic Plan, we could do that.

real time pressure to try to get anything in.

These were the comments that came in after that request, so these are all new comments. This is not off the prepared thing that I had. So this is from individual members. These are individual suggestions to comment out of this meeting to vote on if we wanted to make these comments on the Strategic Plan. I think we are all seeing these for the first time. I think the best way to do it would be to take them and just read them in order and see if we wanted to vote them up or down. Again, if people have other ones that we want to add to vote up or down on, then we'll do that now.

Anyway, the first one here reads, "Hydrographic survey critical backlog cleared up and FORTS installations."

MR. GRAY: Critical area backlog.

capture the idea that seemed to be the committee's stance that we should endorse that policy to continue. So that is what we passed yesterday with those amendments this morning. We need a motion and a vote to pass that since it has been amended.

MR. ARMSTRONG: May I make a comment?

MR. RAINEY: Sume.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Would it be better to say that NOAA should continue to maintain "the" as opposed to

MR. RAINEY: Sure. Okay. Any further

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THE PANEL: (No response.)

MR. RAINEY: So do we have a motion with the

amendment?

MS. BROHL: Motion.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: Second.

MR. RAINEY: All in favor?

THE PANEL: Ave.

MR. RAINEY: Opposed?

THE PANEL: (No response.)

MR. RAINEY: So we have that tone. In the order we took the Strategic Plan, and I had some things. We didn't have consensus on that, and the point was

made -- my take from that was, this is a ten-year version

MR. RAINEY: All right. That's the title. I was trying to see how that was a statement. So I guess the category is what this is talking about, and then the recommendation is, "The HSRP would like to be consulted on setting priorities for spending on Hydrographic services."

CAPTAIN PARSONS: I'm sort of confused.

MR. SKINNER: My take from yesterday was, these were just all individual comments. She typed them in, and we probably just read the things and summarize somewhere comments instead of voting on each one as it comes along.

MR. RAINEY: Let me back up and suggest, why don't we fold these into our discussion today with our charter, where we are moving ahead, the Strategic Plan. Let's fold these in. These might lend themselves to working groups, and then focus moving ahead rather than just grabbing them now to try to see whether we want to go up or down. They probably have a lot of merit, as ideas and things we want to pursue moving forward rather than standing alone as a bullet to the Administrator.

MR. GRAY: Could that thing be printed out, because you said you made this from the notes you took from the discussion yesterday.

> MR. RAINEY: No. This was submitted to me. MR. CRAY: Somebody did anyway.

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MR. RAINEY: Yes, we can print those. Why don't we do just that, unless there is an objection to that. Let's fold these into our bigger discussion, and we can get those printed out and distributed. So that brings up the ICOS comments.

MR. DASLER: Was there more to it? MR. RAINEY: That was for the Strategic Plan, right. That's right, Jon also had a bullet on that. Would that be acceptable to you to print that out with

MR. DASLER: Yes.

MR. RAINEY: This is what we captured, and everything, again, help us along. It's really helpful to make sure we had a consensus with them.

This is on the Integrated Ocean Observing System draft plan. I'll read them. "The HSRP supports the development of an integrated and coastal observing system." Number two, "The HSRP places the highest priority on those components of ICOS that support safe, and efficient maritime operations." Three, "Given that authorizing language already exists in the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act which requires NOAA to fund, develop, and maintain real-time observation systems for maritime use, and that NOAA already has a program for Quality Control and Observation Integration, the Center

these four bullets? Right there. I guess we talked about this yesterday. We are talking about maintaining real-time observation systems. So when we go to A, the integration of real-time observation, we are assuming that the reader understands that those are for maritime use. I know we talked about it yesterday, but when you read it and I saw A, I'm thinking, are we going to collect all real-time observations? Do we need to make sure the reader understands we are talking about for maritime use in there?

MS. BROHL: It's repeated a number of times.

DR. LAPINE: We kept saying it was in number three so we didn't have to repeat it, but for clarification maybe -- I don't know. I'll defer to the rest of the group.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Can I offer a suggestion that in the last sentence we say that NOAA already has a program for Quality Control and Observation Integration, then comma, HSRP recommends for such observations that --

MS. BROHL: Yesterday we did eliminate cost, because we didn't want to be so repetitive.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Right. I'm just saying recommends for such observations, one, two, three, four, and then it more clearly says that what we are talking about are these observations.

for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services, the HSRP recommends that, A, that NOAA be designated the lead agency for integration of real-time observations carried out by the federal and non-federal partners; B, to the extent practicable, data collected by federal and non-federal partners with maritime applicability should be quality controlled and distributed for maritime operational use; C, To the extent practical, long-term observation systems funded by NOAA research channels be required to quality controlled and available for maritime use; D, HSRP recommends that PORTS and NWLON receive priority funding in support of the federal backbone. Number four, that charting and mapping components be incorporated into the ICOS plan to better address the seven societal goals, in particular, safe and efficient navigation, and increase funding to eliminate the 13-year survey backlog for critical areas."

CAPTAIN PARSONS: It is 13 and not 10. I checked on it last night.

MR. RAINEY: Five, "The term Coastal be added to the ICOS name to emphasize the importance of the coastal component versus the deep ocean component." That's what we captured from the secretary here. Does that comport with your recollection?

DR. LAPINE: Can you go back up just before

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DR. LAPINE: I only brought it up because yesterday I thought I understood it until Scott read it again, and then it sounded more broad based than it really

CAPTAIN HICKMAN: I think that would work if you inserted the wording.

MS. BROHL: The HSI is very specific. It says specifically for maritime use.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Put it in and then get suggestions after that and see how it reads.

MS. BROHL: The HSRP recommends for such operations that --

MR. RAINEY: Such observations.

MS. BROHL: Observations. Sorry.

I would suggest to get rid of the parentheses with ${\rm CO}\text{--}{\rm OPS}$ in it just so it's not restrictive, because CO-OPS may grow, it may change.

DR. LAPINE: Actually, I have an objection to putting CO-OPS in there, because I think there are other people collecting and validating real-time maritime service data.

MS. BROHL: I was proposing to take it out.

DR. LAPINE: All right.

MR. SZABADOS: I'm just curious, who does

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DR. LAPINE: The National Geodetic Survey quality controls all of the Coast Guard's real-time differential systems.

MR. SZABADOS: GPS, I was talking about

DR. LAPINE: That is a real-time navigation

MR. DASLER: How about real-time ship observations at sea?

MS. BROHL: As maritime use?

MR. DASLER: Yes. That would qualify, I

quess.

MR. RAINEY: Should I read it again?

MS. BROHL: Yes.

MR. RAINEY: Number three, "Given that authorizing language already exists in the Hydrographic Service Improvement Act, which requires NOAA to fund, develop, and maintain real-time observation systems for maritime use, and that NOAA already has a program for Quality Control and Observation Integration, the HSRP recommends for such observations that -- "

MS. BROHL: One thing is, I think it's probably better to say Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 2002, because it was implemented in 1998, so we might want to specifically say of 2002.

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MR. SKINNER: Quality controlled and distributed by NOAA for maritime operational use. MR. SZABADOS: At the period, at the very end.

MR. RAINEY: One of the things I didn't appreciate was the distinction between B and C. Are they two necessary and distinct thoughts? The difference in C being, we are talking about a long-term observation system, is that somehow different than what we are saying in B?

MR. ARMSTRONG: It does seem to be the same thing.

CAPTAIN MOGOVERN: I thought the distinction was, we are looking at a system that traditionally we are not fed into the operational end, and we are saying here that we want them to be if it's possible. The money being spent to collect this data, why can't it be -- because if you look at the -- B is just going to say to me that's looking at the stuff that's already up there. It's the stuff with marine applicability, okay, fine, but I think C is kind of bringing in a new thought there.

MR. RAINEY: I guess I just don't understand what we are saying in C, because when we go back -- can we scroll back up to three? We just made it very clear we are talking about -- when we say such observations, the

MR. RAINEY: How about if we say of '98 and its amendments. That will give us the source and carry it all the way through. Would that be okay?

MS. BROHL: 1998 as amended? It is commonly referred to as the Act of 2002, so as long as --

MR. RAINEY: For this one, this particular one, because you are talking about specifically where it was required.

MS. BROHL: Yes.

MR. RAINEY: Yes, that's more accurate.

MS. BROHL: Then do we want to say, where it says maritime, that NOAA already has a program for Quality Control and Observation Integration under NOS?

MR. RAINEY: My preference would be to leave it at NOAA.

MS. BROHL: Okay.

MR. RAINEY: One more time or do we want to make a motion?

MR. SZABADOS: Under B, "To the extent practical, data collected by federal or non-federal partners with maritime applicability should be quality controlled and distributed for maritime operational use by NOAA," I think it should be specified by NOAA. That implies a common standard. At the very end of B I would say by NOAA.

thing I didn't understand -- I don't know if it does any harm, but I don't understand what we're saying in C when we say long-term -- we are talking about real-time maritime observation systems. What is a long-term observation, long-term observation system in the context of a real-time observation system for maritime use? What does that mean?

MS. BROHL: Let me explain, if I can. Long term had to do with -- one, C is different than B because B, as Andy said, is really almost like what's existing. C is to emphasize that its research programs are more and more developed and involved in observation systems, and that we want NOAA to be thinking about how to value add those by where it's appropriate to quality control them and have them be available for maritime use.

The term long term only has to do with understanding that short-term projects are probably not worth the time and energy and effort it takes to quality control them and run them through CO-OPS. So the term long term has to do with those that we think are going to be long term, because making a short-term research project jump through those kind of hoops doesn't seem very practical. So that term long term is specifically really to the practical side of asking someone, who is just doing a six-month research project to a year, go through all

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those hoops when it may not be really --

MR. RAINEY: So it captures the idea of taking research to apply to data testing through an operational system? That's the idea of long term?

MS. BROHL: Yes. And actually on the front end, and the emphasis between B and C is specifically -it's like a subset of B, that whether you can, whether it's federal or non-federal, it would be great to have those quality controlled and run through a central data base through NOAA and available for maritime use.

But to emphasis that in particular there may be research projects that are going to be underway for observations systems or are underway, and they look like they're long term, there is a long-term investment in there -- in particular, GOMOOS is a great example. It's a long-term observation system. It wasn't meant to be a fly-by-night or just a sort-term research project. Fly-by-night is a bad term. I don't mean it. But it wasn't meant to be just a short-term research project. It was really meant to be a long-term investment in an observation system in the Gulf of Maine. That's a great example of what kind of project you would want to have channeled. So it's to be very specific to say the word research separate and apart from B.

The term long term, long term doesn't really

MR. RAINEY: We have a motion to drop long term and a second, so in favor of the motion of dropping

THE PANEL: Aye.

the qualifier long term, all in favor?

MR. RAINEY: Opposed.

THE PANEL: (No response.)

MR. RAINEY: That carries, so then that's where we are. Was there further discussion? Do we entertain a motion to cast that as written?

MR. SKINNER: Is that number three or the whole thing?

MR. RAINEY: The whole thing. I'm happy to do this however you want to do it. I want to make sure that --

MR. SKINNER: Because I had something on five I think. This is something that I felt strongly about in terms of the concept which is the term coastal, but I think Admiral West raised a good point when he said what is coastal. You don't mean you want them in a salt marsh or something for this group, even though some groups might. It may be that -- and I don't know if we want to use whatever capital we have in an actual name change, but what we do want is a greater emphasis on the near shore rather than deep water.

Again, this is something I feel strongly

matter because you have to be practical. It may not be 1 2 practical or realistic, and whoever is doing the integration, such as CO-OPS, would say, I have to tell you, it's just not worth the time and energy to integrate this because it's going to be gone six months anyway. So 5 the long term, that was strictly relating to what's 6 7 practical and not practical. However, it says to the extent practical, observation systems funded by NOAA 8 research channels -- you know, if it works, we would like to see them quality control the data for maritime use. 10

So I'm defending keeping "the" in, but the term long term, if that's confusing and unnecessary, take it out.

MR. RAINEY: We have made those edits. Any further discussion?

MR. SKINNER: Are we leaving in long term

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MR. SKINNER: I didn't necessarily. It seemed to be a little bit cleaner to take it out and then you're sort of capturing more.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: I make a motion to drop long term.

MR. SKINNER: Second.

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about. I support the concept. It's how do we get the -what is it we are really after here? Is it the name change itself or is it putting the buoys where they are most valuable for navigation? And if that's the case, I would have it read something to the effect that a greater emphasis of ICOS be placed on near shore data collection or something like that.

MR. RAINEY: Is there a comment on what Tom said or --

MR. GRAY: Are you talking about the whole thing?

MR. RAINEY: Tom raised a point about number five. If you have a comment on what Tom said, I would like to deal with that and then we'll --

MR. CRAY: I had a comment on the whole thing.

MR. RAINEY: Further discussion on Tom's point about the --

MS. BROHL: I like what you said, but to add to means the maritime -- you know, to address the maritime component, because clearly changing the IOOS name is, like you said, it's a lot quicker for somebody to change their stationary, and as Captain Parsons said yesterday, does anybody really believe that the ICOS plan doesn't address coastal, it does. It clearly addresses coastal. We are

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23 24 just trying to put an emphasis on the near shore component to support the maritime, the goal of safe and efficient maritime operations.

MR. RAINEY: Can you dictate us something, Tom, we can vote on?

MR. SKINNER: Can we come back to it? MR. RAINEY: All right. Let's go ahead and do that real quick. Bill Gray had an overall comment.

MR. CRAY: I can't quite remember what the front of it said, but I can see the back end of it. It strikes me that we are mixing procedural details with some standard results that we like, because -- wait a minute, go back to the back end of it. D, "We recommend PORTS and NWLON receive priority funding in support of the federal backbone." That's a paper by itself or it's an issue by itself, the results that we want and recommend and the funding to be done to achieve it.

All of these other things are just procedural steps to make sure the quality control is there, and it varies the point that we really like to get across totally. That's the reason I think I said yesterday, whether it's under this issue or the other issue, what are the results that we really like to see achieved with the products that NOAA produces, NOS produces, excuse me.

public comment period on this document as sort of a snapshot of where it is as a draft, the implementation plan. The comment period was extended. We just had this one window, so this is going to be our ability to comment just this one time, but it won't be our last and only chance to comment on the system.

MR. GRAY: That's the important question to me, because like I said, I can support this thing the way it's been developed. I can see it's useful, probably, and so forth, but to me it's two separate things. I learned a long time ago -- and it's true in engineering -- that it's better to be approximately right than exactly wrong. I'm curious about what the first two numbers are.

RADM WEST: This is going to Ocean.U.S., right?

MS. BROHL: We can't do that, can we? Don't we have to give it to the Administrator?

MR. RAINEY: I believe how we would do it would be to submit it to NOAA, but ultimately, yes.

RADM WEST: My suggestion to you then, if we talk about specific programs like PORTS and water levels, if we say to them that it should be a key component of the federal backbone, and then if the document that you send is strictly to NOS and NOAA, then you should fund it as a key component. But to tell ICOS to fund it is not

It's all well and good to spell out a whole bunch of details about how this will be handled and how this will be handled and so forth, but I'm hore concerned with what the result is. Leave the managing of these details to the executives that are running these things. I agree we can put them down on paper, but to me we'd be burying the most important part in a paper that is procedural in nature.

MR. RAINEY: This doesn't address exactly your concerns, Bill, on this document, but one of the things, one of the subcommittees that I was going to toss out as an idea, and what I have done is -- we'll get to that here soon, is a Modeling and Observation subcommittee.

Some of us, my sense is, are extremely interested in ICOS and others are not, and that will be a suggested focus group or working group, whatever we decide to call it, with some ideas. And Dr. Spinrad has sent us some of his strategic issues he would like some advice on that could be work carried forward, and the type of white paper that you're talking about, I would think, is one of the products that that focus group could bring to the Panel and then we would pass it along.

Today the challenge for us, if this is our opportunity, is to submit something in this one particular

appropriate. It's just our opinion that PORTS and NWLON should be key components of any federal backbone we write, period. And then the issue about how we are funding it --

MS. BROHL: I think that's a good technical

MR. RAINEY: That's a good point.

RADM WEST: If we took PORTS and we jammed it up somebody's nose and they got a little -- it was the right thing, we'll make it right, and this is how to do it. We and the experts have said that's a key component of the federal backbone. We all agree. So ICOS, make sure it's part of your design. Now that we've said that, NOAA, you can't be a key component unless you fund it.

MS. BROHL: That's a technical point. We can't say to Ocean.U.S to fund it.

MR. RAINEY: Let's not get too many things in play at the same time. We are proposing to strike five as written with the amendment that the ICOS plan should emphasize the importance of near shore observations to support safe and efficient maritime operations.

MS. BROHL: The other side to that is, in that -- and I didn't want to belabor it, but the way that reads, it makes it sound like only the deep ocean component is meaningful to the global observing component. And I thought, well, why isn't the coastal component also

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meaningful to the global component, and that bothered me when I read it.

You have two components. The global ocean component and the coastal component. What does that mean? Shouldn't it be deep ocean versus coastal, and if it is, then are they implying that only the deep ocean component is meaningful internationally or in the big global perspective? So my concern here was that the coastal component, they imply, only has local U.S. value. I don't think that's correct. I think it's all part of a big evetem.

My concern was then, if you tie this into international stuff and our need to be engaged internationally, then does that diminish the coastal role somehow when it comes back to funding or comes back to perception? Maybe I'm carrying it way too far, but I still felt after reading that, that, you know what, it may not hurt to say the global ocean component is a really neat thing, but let's make it clear that -- again, there are two dollars on the table, and it's -- you know, I'm going to say coastal first because that's meaningful to me today. It does, but we are also trying to talk about an emphasis here.

MR. SKINNER: Just to add to that, regardless of what's in the plan, there is a definite

say maritime operations to Ocean.U.S., the better.

MR. DASLER: I think the point you want to make is it's both deep ocean observations -- I mean, all of it plays into the same system.

CAPTAIN HICKMAN: But I think we are trying to emphasis the fact that global is -- when you read it, near shore seems to be the one that they're missing. So if we emphasis both again, we are kind of missing the point we were trying to make. I don't think we are limiting it with this phrase.

MR. RAINEY: So what we have, the ICOS plan should emphasize the importance of near shore observations to support safe and efficient maritime operations. Any discussion? There is a motion and a second, so all in favor?

THE PANEL: Aye.

MR. RAINEY: Opposed?

THE PANEL: (No response.)

MS. BROHL: So now we have to go back to D and address the Admiral's comments, which I think are well taken. HSRP recommends that PORTS and NWLON receive a priority consideration as essential to the federal backbone as a key component -- recommends that PORTS and NWLON be a key component in support of the federal backbone -- as essential to the federal backbone?

greater, I think, greater focus on the deep ocean in the ICOS community rather than the near term. In speaking from my former position where we are trying to get buoys closer to shore, you need all the support you can to do that, even if it's in the plan. So I think this just sort of says that we are on record as saying we want the near shore covered too.

MS. BROHL: It's just a reminder. I don't push this word because of a global thing without keeping the coastal aspect.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: I have a motion to replace the wording of five with the new language.

CAPTAIN HICKMAN: I'll second it.

MR. RAINEY: Further discussion? Let me throw one comment in. Are we limiting ourselves, the effect of our emphasis by saying maritime operations? Do we want to even get into the fact that ICOS is a higger thing looking at those seven societal goals, or can we say for maritime operation, because that's where we live and that's our point we want to make.

MR. SKINNER: I would say that definitely ICOS should be covering other things, but if this group is concerned with safe and efficient maritime operations, why not say it.

MS. BROHL: I think the more time you can

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Admiral, we are going through D.

RADM WEST: Sure.

MR. RAINEY: Let's start here. We are going to start out with, HSRP recommends that PORTS and NWLON are key components of the federal backbone.

RADM LARRABEE: Are we saying they are not currently making PORTS -- that coastal systems is a key component of the federal backbone? Is that what we are saying?

MS. BROHL: No. It's actually asking them to be more clear and concise about it. They certainly indicate that PORTS and NWLON and a lot of other things to be a part of the federal backbone, but we want to make sure that it's very clear and concise. Recommends that PORTS and NWLON be clearly stated as key components.

MR. RAINEY: Or identified as key components.

MS. BROHL: Yeah, are clearly identified as key components.

RADM LARRABEE: Or we can even say this group recognizes the importance of -- as a key component of the federal backbone.

MS. BROHL: We change it so the Panel recognizes that.

RADM LARRABEE: We do want them to emphasize

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23 24 it, right? We are actually asking them to do something.

MS. BROHL: Recognize that PORTS and NWLON are identified as key components of the federal backbone and asks that be --

MR. RAINEY: How about recommends that -well, again, then we get into the trap of NOAA versus ICCS.

CAPTAIN MCCOVERN: As the Admiral said before, we can say this. This goes to Ocean.U.S., and then we go back to NOAA and say for the funding part.

RAIM LARRABEE: Don't talk about the funding. What I think Helen is saying is that we want them to emphasize that it's identified as a key component. We're suggesting now that they're not.

MS. BROHL: They're trying to look at all the federal partners, and Dr. Spinrad did acknowledge that it's -- they are trying to get all the federal partners to identify how, why, when, and where they might be willing to integrate, because everybody -- you know, sometimes there are territorial issues, competition and all of that. And they even said that after their implementation workshop at the end of August, beginning of September, that one of the outcomes was that they had not outlined or identified the way that the federal backbone, the federal side of this would be completed, partly because we have so

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MR. RAINEY: I think that goes back to Admiral West's point. We are going to take this -- this is our shot at ICOS. If it's going to happen, we want to be in the ball game. Here's what we have. HSRP recommends that PORTS and NWLON are identified as key components of the federal backbone. Any further discussion?

> THE PANEL: (No response.) MR. RAINEY: Motion? CAPTAIN MOGOVERN: Motion. RADM LARRABEE: Is that strong enough? CAPTAIN HICKMAN: I think it's clearly

MR. RAINEY: That's the issue. I mean, if we recommend that, that they're key components --

MS. BROHL: Are we making it clear that not only do we want them identified as key components, but recommended by Ocean.U.S. that they be put on the fast track to be implemented or expanded, that they be in the first phase of integration efforts of creating an ICOS?

MR. SZABADOS: Given a priority --

MS. BROHL: Given a priority for implementation in the plan.

MR. RAINEY: I suggest maybe putting the word priority in front of the word key.

many different groups and different says to handle things. You are trying to get a lot of people together, and it hasn't happened.

As a result, I think the ICOS plan is trying to think about all those people, and it kind of talks a little bit about PORTS and NWLON, and there are all kinds of other stuff. We are specifically saying -- we are clear we want NWLON and PORTS right up front as one of the bases. Maybe they are concerned to put that as such a specifically NOAA component as compared to anybody else, but we don't care. Damn the torpedoes, we want it clearly PORTS and NWLON as a key component and identified as such. So after what I just said, if there is a way to --

RADM LARRABEE: Recommends that PORTS and NWLON are identified as a key component.

MS. BROHL: Recommends and are identified as such in the ICOS plan.

RADM LARRABEE: Recommends all PORTS and NWLON are identified as key components.

MR. GRAY: We have changed this thing entirely from what it was. I don't care whether it gets into ICOS or not as long as it gets adequately funded and used and be available as soon as possible. Just like critical navigational area surveys, I want those done. I don't care about ICOS.

MS. BROHL: It should be given priority at the end. So it should be at the end.

MR. RAINEY: All right. That works.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: I hate to do this, but very plain and simple, just to give that more punch, take it out of that as a sub bullet and make it its own recommendation.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: No. Take it out of D and make a new four. In other words, make it a separate -you know.

MS. BROHL: Well, the reason I would say don't bother is because the reason we are mentioning it in PORTS and NWLON again is that it can take a priority, because it already has authorizing language to go forward. There is an ICOS plan. There is authorization for PORTS and NWLON. So, by God, push it ahead. You can do it. Make it a priority and push it ahead.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: Leave it. I withdraw my suggestion.

MR. RAINEY: Let's read it and see where we are. "HSRP recommends that PORTS and NWLON are identified as a key component of the federal backbone and be given priority in ICOS implementation plan."

RADM LARRABEE: I think the point that we

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MS. BROHL: Make it E?

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are saying here is that you already have these tools, make sure these tools are working before you add more tools to the tool box. If you take this grand IOOS plan and make it a component and by themselves are not credible, what do you have at the end? And particularly for an agency that doesn't have all the resources that it needs, that we ought to be helping them sort of develop a strategy for creating a system.

MS. BROHL: I think that as this started -to some extent, after having talked to Tom Malone who runs Ocean.U.S, they really didn't see what FORT's was and NWLON really was. They kind of knew there was a federal backbone and some stuff going on, but when we started to say, well, you know we have a bird in the hand, and that bird in a hand is we have authorization from PORTS and NWLON -- you know, that can be a really good base by which you do all your other observations. And it was like, oh, okay. I don't think it was intentionally trying to ignore this, but in raising it, it certainly puts their case to a lot of the witnesses that have testified at the hearing in July. They just weren't aware. So it's helping them combat.

After the workshop they did go back and kind of add the term maritime in the plan. But because it was four years down the road in creating this plan, it doesn't

pieces on it. We got it down. What I would like to do is just go through as quickly as we can. I think we have it right here, the number of the recommendations, and we'll just carry through. Again, we are going back to take another swing at the comments on the ENC distribution.

Recommendation one, "Change the title to Part 995, Certification Requirements for Distributors of NOAA ENCs." I would like to go through and just -- let's go through them, and if you have a problem we'll stop it and try to deal with it.

Recommendation two, "Move the definition of distributor to Part 996 and clarify why a distributor must redistribute a NOAA Hydrographic Product in its original format, yet a Certified NOAA ENC Value Added Distributor, presumably a subcategory of that, can redistribute a formatted NOAA ENC."

Three, "The proposed rule needs to clarify and distinguish between, one, the certification of distributors, two, certification of processes, and, three, certification of the products, whether it's official status or whether the product meets federal chart carriage requirements or not. The ultimate user must be able to readily determine whether or not a hydrographic product is suitable for navigation that meets federal chart carriage requirements."

have the punch we might want it to have. So that's what we are trying to do.

MR. RAINEY: Can we call the question in on the document or is there need for further discussion? Do we need another reading?

MS. DICKINSON: I move we adopt the whole thing.

CAPTAIN MOTOVERN. Motion.

MR. RAINEY: Second?

MR. SKINNER: Second.

MR. RAINEY: All in favor?

THE PANEL: Aye.

MR. RAINEY: Opposed?

THE PANEL: (No response.)

MR. RAINEY: Okay. Thank you very much. How about if we go ahead and take a break here and then we'll come back and get into the particulars.

(Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.)

MR. RAINEY: We are going to come back and wrap up from yesterday, and I think it's particularly important that we have exactly how we want these recommendations. We just went through a drill. What we did is we integrated our data here. We had some bits and

59

Recommendation four, "Qualified hydrographic products, in this instance ENOs or SENOs, should be designated a Certified NOAA ENC or in the case of a Certified SENC should -- I'm sorry -- should clearly indicate that the product meets federal carriage requirements for nautical charts." Let's talk about that

CAPTAIN MYRITDIS: If we remove the word certified from the System ENC and say for in the case of a System ENC --

MR. RAINEY: Yes. I think that's the problem. We need to delete certify. We had a good discussion yesterday about whether that would be a certified product. The suggestion is to delete the word certify before SENC.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: I have a recommendation for a regulation to treat the downloading and use of official ENOs between individuals and entities.

> MR. RAINEY: I think that is the next --CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: I have that as number

four.

DR. LAPINE: I have it that we grouped three little things together into one motion.

MR. RAINEY: When we pulled this up this morning, we had a couple of different files that were

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different in a couple of instances. I think at issue was whether or not we, in fact, approved this recommendation before we talked about it a great deal. And the issue was, and this is my trouble that I had with the SENC definition, in the first paragraph under Purpose and Scope of the regulation it defines an SENC as a product.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: What you have as recommendation four we dropped. That's the one where we took your comment -- we dropped that one.

MR. RAINEY: All right. Let's go ahead then and drop that out.

CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: It was only the first part that we dropped.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: These two, and we put these two together.

DR. LAPINE: On mine I got that we took A and B and the next -- one and two, and those recommendations were all passed as one.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: Up here we took this and that, and we dropped these two.

MR. RAINEY: What I would like to do at this point -- would you please give me that as a motion and then we'll revote it.

CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: If you just combine

63

rule mandates different outcomes for the same procedure simply because of who performed it." That's the recommendation --

> CAPTAIN MOGOVERN: You got my paper now. MR. RAINEY: I know it.

Six, "The regulation should require any commercially redistributed official ENC or derived product from an uncertified entity to affirmatively notify the user that the product does not meet federal chart carriage requirements." Okay. "The Office of Coast Survey should charge fees for all costs incurred based on the time and effort involved. There should be no exception for resubmissions of revised requests that were initially unacceptable and are sent in within 90 days."

CAPTAIN PARSONS: I would like to suggest that you just change that to NOAA, because it is NOAA that will be charged with --

MR. RAINEY: Okay. There is a proposed rule -- it starts talking about OCS in that section. Okav.

Seven, "Strike redundant sentence, NOAA reserves the right to audit certified distributors."

Eight, "NOAA reserves the right, to the extent practicable, to require the recall of all redistributed ENCs and derived products that were produced

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: Yes, but if you read recommendation four, what's in there is crossed out.

MR. RAINEY: Can you give me what you have and we'll put that in, and then we are going to go through all this and vote it so there won't be any problem that we didn't, you know, have agreement. I just want to try to expeditiously get this on here.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: Here. It's all there, and if you look at Andy's, it's the same.

MR. RAINEY: You're going to have to explain this. I have already added that one. The recommendation four here is deleted, is what you're saying.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: That's what we voted on yesterday.

CAPTAIN HICKMAN: Did it come up elsewhere? MR. ARMSTRONG: The wording was messy so we thought we would just leave the comment as the recommendation.

MR. RAINEY: Let's go ahead and delete that and bring up the next one. Obviously it will be renumbered. Let's not worry about changing that now. We'll get the numbering right.

So starting with five here, "Regulation should treat the downloading and own use of official ENCs between individuals and entities the same. The proposed

during the period of non-compliance as determined by the NOAA audit "

Nine, "NOAA can and should properly require training and education materials to be provided, but cannot regulate that CEDs or CEVADs shall ensure that the recipient has a sufficient level of knowledge. This would require some form of testing on criteria that has not been established." Again, we talked it and we'll talk later about the Coast Guard issues.

Last, "Strike all of section (a) (4) additional data." I won't put in the cite there. When we pulled that out, I pulled out the context of that, so we need to specifically -- that is talking about under the CED, the Certified ENC Distributor who by definition can only redistribute the NOAA official product. The comment was that that's a nonapplicable language, so we'll have to add in there the exact cite. I'm looking at that now.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: You lost two recommendations.

MR. RAINEY: Well, 11 and 12, I think that's where that ended, so what do you have?

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: It was on the website and then the --

MR. RAINEY: You're right. We have a couple of files here. All right. We'll conform them so that

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they will follow sequentially. So they will read -- and, again, we'll conform the numbers and all that. There will be two more.

Recommendation eleven, "Provide an up-to-date listing on the OCS website of Certified ENC Distributors and their certified products."

Recommendation twelve, "A certification statement must accompany the NOAA logo when used on hydrographic products." Is there a motion on the full slate of the recommendations?

DR. LAPINE: So moved.

MR. SKINNER: Second.

MR. RAINEY: Any further discussion?

THE PANEL: (No response.)

MR. RAINEY: All in favor?

THE PANEL: Aye.

MR. RAINEY: Any opposed?

THE PANEL: (No response.)

MR. RAINEY: Okay. Thank you very much.

DR. LAPINE: Just make sure you number those

eleven and twelve.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: If I could just make one administrative comment, I think a lot of you are aware that a third of this Panel were appointed to two-year terms. Four members appointments expire a year from now,

under Tab A, some of the administrative things. Then where we'll go from here is just to toss out some ideas about how to move forward and how we can best function.

Now that I said that, it looks like I moved all of my materials out of -- what I want to talk about -apparently I grabbed -- here we go. Just going by what you have in there, these are the bylaws. They're on the website, and that's how we got them. They've been approved, and so those are our bylaws as they stand. Captain Parsons just covered the information there under Tab 3 about our terms.

Can I jump you to tab -- let me skip over four for a second and jump you to Tab 5. Can you explain what that is shortly?

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Yes. There was a question during the last nomination appointment procedure concerning the evoluments clause in the constitution which essentially says that employees of the federal government cannot receive compensation from a foreign government. That unfortunately knocked one of our nominees out who was a Canadian citizen under contract of a foreign government receiving compensation.

That has not changed, but what the General Counsel -- and this is just a minor administrative issue, but what General Counsel will do, when they send out the

next December, and one member, I think, Larry, who was appointed a little later in the March time frame. I'm going to let you know that there is going to be a Federal Register announcement going out probably in December soliciting nomination for five more members to serve four year terms. Those individuals, Tom Skinner, Sherri Hickman, Minas Myrtidis, Larry Whiting, Jon Dasler, were the members appointed initially to two-year terms. That does not preclude those individuals from re-submitting nominations if they wish to serve on a subsequent four-year term starting next December. I just wanted to give you a heads-up. You will be seeing the Federal Register going out probably in December and it will be left open for a 45-day period.

CAPIAIN MYRTIDIS: Will you let us know when it's --

CAPTAIN PARSONS: We'll send you a copy, notify you when a copy of that register goes out.

MR. RAINEY: Thanks for this morning. What I would like to do then in the next few minutes is to talk about some of the issues we started into this morning, a little bit of question and answer, and the understanding I've gotten between the last meeting and working through Roger and the Department of Commerce. Some of the things I would just like to refer to are going to be included

67

package of materials on financial disclosure statements. beginning next year will be a form for you to sign, which essentially says that you are not receiving compensation from a foreign government, if, in fact, that's the case.

MS. BROHL: So even independent contracts not related to this are included?

CAPTAIN PARSONS: They could be, and they would be looked at on a case by case basis. It's just the General Counsel's reiteration of that clause, nothing that we had asked for. This came in the mail a couple of weeks ago. It's sort of a restatement of their position.

MR. RAINEY: All right. Can I back you up to Tab 4 for a second. I'm not going to painstakingly go through this. I want to just touch on it briefly. I have been looking into trying to find out how we operate in researching this back a little bit.

The General Service Administration maintains that data base on all FACA committees for the federal government. There is an annual report that's required that the agency that is sponsoring files with GSA. So I asked to get a copy of basically our report card after our first annual report, and that's included in there. I just want to make a couple of -- I want the Panel to be generally aware of what the administrative oversight back end of this looks like. I just wanted to share some

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23 24 25 concerns I have with you, and many of you touched on it this morning.

There is this data base and there is oversight, and there are very -- you'll see in there, there are very specific questions that are asked to kind of -- what is the performance measure of the committee itself. I was concerned that obviously we are just standing up, you know, this is our third meeting, and so we are just getting in the game. But because of the way we were commissioned, and I'll roll right into that in a minute, but we were stood up as special government employees. And I have a concern, especially with NOAA, that they said, okay, fine, let's not worry about that yet, but I just want to put it out there that out of the 66 federal advisory committees within the Department of Commerce, we are the only ones that are receiving compensation.

My concern is, if you look at our report card for the last meeting, and, again, we just stood up, we have credit for one recommendation and we spent nearly \$200,000.00 on that. So we are looking ahead at -- you know, moving ahead. I think that we have to be at least cognizant of the fact of what we are doing in the subcommittee and to really bring to bear as much substance as we can on that.

what they were required. Technically speaking, those of us that were involved in trying to create it was surprised. This was something done by the congressional staffer, and I've never asked why. But I know that sitting in there, our discussion was really more or less it would be really nice to have something more permanent than trying to get in to see the Administrator with a group of people.

MR. RAINEY: Here's what I had. I had some things I wanted -- I wanted to share these ideas, my thoughts, and then throw out some wild and provocative ideas to you, but I think that we are at least going to be aware of this, because we have unusual circumstances in possibly going forward. Let me explain why.

Part of this, we have some interesting limitations on us to come back from Counsel with the DOC on how we move forward, and the official -- the legal interpretation of it, we had a lot of issues of how can we get this work going on between meetings. We clearly have direction that we are fine, over the internet, that the sub groups, or however we term them, will report back through the fact committee and then that's the action that is not a problem.

Interestingly to me, the Counsel's legal opinion, because of our special government status and the

I'll look at the charter here in a minute and explain something, but I just want you to be generally aware and that everybody understands that there is a data base, that we are looking at performance measures from the FACA, and that we are in a special circumstance compared to the other FACAs, I mean, just by the nature of the way that we are congressionally stood up.

RADM WEST: Is that why we are compensated, because we are congressionally mandated?

MR. RAINEY: Yes.

RADM WEST: I don't think that's in the criteria because --

CAPITAIN PARSONS: The legislation specifically said that.

> RADM WEST: Do we know why they said that? CAPTAIN PARSONS: Nobody has a clue. RADM WEST: Has anybody asked them?

CAPTAIN PARSONS: There is no history of why that was written.

RADM WEST: There is nobody over there that remembers all this stuff?

MS. BROHL: I remember the discussion of creating a FACA, but I was surprised, as much as anyone, the way the FACA was written, and then when we read it, we were looking at the number of members, we were looking at

way this is set up, is that the work that we are doing, if we go into working groups or subcommittees, we actually have to be compensated for that work under that. That would completely, exponentially, blow the budget for this committee. We are already looking at a doubling of our costs over this last fiscal year and this fiscal year.

So they have actually drafted, Counsel drafted and sent back to me through Captain Parsons a waiver that if we work and agree -- it says, "I hereby waive any entitlement I may have to compensation by virtue of my service on the -- blank -- subcommittee of the federal advisory committee, Hydrographic Service Review Panel. This does not affect my entitlement to compensation for meetings of the full FACA."

I'm reading this because I want you to be aware that this is going on, but we are jumping through hoops to try to be able to structure this to get work down without -- you know. So I'm not necessarily coming to you to propose anything right now other than it seems to me we are being kind of hindered by this compensation.

It's difficult for the NOAA people to administer when we have some individuals with special circumstances causing some problems, and I'm wondering -it's an unusual thing for a FACA -- this Panel will need to be reauthorized. We have our charter, and I believe we

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line.

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24 25 have copies passed around to everybody on the charter. On the last page you'll see the signing, "This Panel is authorized by Congress but it terminates September 30th next year," so we are going to need to get that reauthorized to continue on. There is no definite term. It's just subject to reauthorization.

It seems like when the Hydrographic Service Improvement Act amendments are going to go up to be reauthorized, my proposal to you would be that we would recommend to NOAA that they have a legislative proposal to reauthorize the Panel. That might be an appropriate time to revisit this whole issue of compensation, because it seems to me, although it's certainly nice to get compensated for that, the general FACA is where you get compensated for your expenses, travel and such, but to have that extra level of compensation -- there has been discussion that there is some benefit of having the designation as special government employees, because we can discuss with NOAA information that's not publically available. That benefit seems to be somewhat offset by the crippling of us just being able to do any work with this compensation issue, because very quickly our budget just goes sort of out of control.

In the Act itself, the specific language --I'll read it to you so you know how it's worded. It's

That's been a little bit of a factor.

RADM LARRABEE: Scott, how much of that \$200,000.00 is compensation versus the other costs maintained?

MR. GRAY: I was going to ask a question on that also, because --

MR. RAINEY: I did ask that, but I don't recall, and I don't want to --

MR. CRAY: There is a sheet in here, three or four pages back. The money you're talking about are payments to non-federal members or personal payments to federal members of the federal staff?

MR. RAINEY: What sets us apart is that our voting members, in addition to being reimbursed for expenses and travel, we also get compensation for our work.

RADM LARRABEE: We understand that. The question is how much? Which line is that?

CAPTAIN PARSONS: I think it's the first

RADM LARRABEE: So of the \$190,000.00, we are only \$30,000.00 in terms of compensation?

MS. BROHL: Travel would stay.

RADM LARRABEE: But the rest of those costs for this Panel are going to remain the same?

subparagraph D. "The voting members of the Panel shall receive compensation at a rate established by the Secretary not to exceed the maximum daily rate payable under -- " and then it sites a specific section.

Two attacks, we could propose that it be eliminated and just be reimbursed for expenses, which is more than the normal FACA. If there is need to be enough value that we retain this special government employee, one possibility might be that the law, as it's written, the compensation is at the level set by the Secretary. So there is a discretion that the agency didn't pay it. They just selected a certain level.

Possibly, you know, there could be -- you could set it at a low level so that every time we are trying to do work we are not breaking the budget by salaries on top of expenses on top of all the other costs.

I just raised this -- it's not a perfected thought. I just want to tell you that this is causing a tremendous hinderance to NOAA and us as we try to work out how do we even just proceed, because these issues are very much complicating our ability to work as we try to look forward. That's partly what's held up a little bit on us going into subcommittees and working groups, because we need to figure out how does this come back to all these administrative details on the compensation and such.

75

MR. CRAY: Some FACAs do not get expense payment for travel?

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: Some FACAs are not funded at all.

MR. RAINEY: What's unusual for us is that it is funded. You're right, percentage-wise it's not a big deal so far, but if we break into three working groups and start working and people are filing billable hours, that's where we could really have a problem. That's where the Department of Counsel came back with this voluntary waiver.

Now, the issues I have with that immediately are -- well, I'd rather work -- I guess if half of us say okay fine or half of us don't, it seems like it's an entitlement and that's the legal opinion they came back with, but now I have the burden, or somebody is going to have to have the burden then, that says people that didn't sign the voluntary waiver, how are we going to track those hours that we are doing work on something. I don't want to bog the committee down in this, but these are the kind of things that we are trying to deal with to get past and move on and get some work done. My worry is the scrutiny that will come if we try to start --

RALM LARRABEE: We are already doing that, I would think. Any time you pick up the phone and talk to

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each other, you can count your hours and submit those, and anytime you do preparation -- now, I don't know if you get paid for preparation work, but I would think for every one of these meetings there probably is anywhere from eight to ten hours for the preparation that probably should go into it. We are not asking for those periods to be compensated, so I'm not sure why --

CAPTAIN MYRITIDIS: Of course I cannot speak for everybody here, but I don't think any of us have applied for compensation. At least I know I did not. So I don't care personally, I can say that, to be reimbursed for any phone calls or additional work I do outside this. That's my opinion.

MR. RAINEY: I'm certainly not trying to bring on any additional difficulties, but right now I think that maybe the best thing then is -- I do have a copy of this, and that's one solution, to do the waivers, and we can just go with it and continue to do the work. If there is an issue, deal with it as it arises, and Counsel can kind of figure it out. All I really wanted to do with all of this was to make you aware of where we stand. We are unique in that regard, that there is the FACA data base out there, and just generally that may be some consideration as we move forward.

DR. LAPINE: Let's see if we can solve this

time so he doesn't have the burden of trying to do it. We all need to try to take a role. We are all busy. I didn't read everything beforehand too. He really wants us to be real engaged individually to do our share. And to do that, one way to do that is to have subcommittees as necessary, and it means some time. So if he is asking for a commitment of time on our part, I think we'll all pony up. But to ask that, he also recognizes that we can't afford to pay everyone for their time. Is that what you're saying? I thought I'd try to be a little more

DR. LAPINE: Even more direct than that, we have to do work outside these two days, period. All we have to decide is whether we are willing to do it for free or not. Personally I can't come to these meetings for two days without the compensation. I'll put it on the table. I have to take annual leave to come here. I have used up my entire allotment of annual leave for these meetings. That's my commitment to this organization. I'm willing to work any number of hours outside this room to make this thing happen for free, but I really do need the compensation if I'm using up all my annual leave to come

MR. RAINEY: Going back to Admiral. Larrabee's point, the delta that's really going to blow real quick here and not put anybody on the spot. Why don't you just -- why don't we have a little confidential vote if we are willing to work for free when we are not here for a meeting. Everybody can take a little piece of paper, put a yes or no it. If there are some nos then we might have a problem. I don't think we have a problem, but I don't think you should just ask people, oh, I'll work for free, you know, or I don't want to work for free.

MS. BROHL: Scott, you're saying, one, we need to have subcommittees to be effective, right?

MR. RAINEY: Well, yes, but what I'm saying is we need to all be engaged. We need to have issues. We need to have a work plan, and we need to get work done before the meeting. Now, whether that's a subcommittee, a focus group, or whatever we call it -- and there are some issues under FACA that the way to -- I have to get to that next, but my point is, we have to just get really --

RADM LARRABEE: Scott, maybe this a question we should take up at the end of the conversation and not at the beginning. If we decide how we are going to do work for the next couple of hours, then we can decide how we are going to deal with this afterwards.

MS. BROHL: Let me restate, Scott has done a lot of work on his own and spent a lot of hours on his own, and I think he's saying we all need to spend a lot of

79

the thing would be the work between the meetings. So this waiver that they even prepared was only for those cases --I need to make more copies than what I have.

MS. BROHL: Pass it around and look at it.

MR. RAINEY: I have several but not enough to go around.

RADM LARRABEE: I'm still hung up on what do we do, not how do we do it.

MR. RAINEY: Right. That's where I want to go now.

RADM LARRABEE: So if we can have a discussion about what do we do and get that resolved, then the how we do it becomes easier. These questions then become very easy.

MR. RAINEY: Can everybody pull up the chart for a second? This pulls language from the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 2002 that stood us up, and then it goes back -- in the Act itself, it basically says that we are chartered to advise the Administrator on basically the Administrator's duties. So the charter is the best place to pull it all together. So this is what we are stood up to do. It's pretty straightforward, but it's a good place to start, and then I have some ideas to kick it off and then I'm going to open it up.

I'm going to start out with objectives and

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duties. The Panel should advise the Secretary of Commerce on matters related to the responsibilities and authorities in Section 303 of the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act. It falls down through, skipping down to four, and these are sort of the areas, "Advise topics to the Office of Coast Survey, technology relating to operations, research and development, dissemination of data." Just going through -- I don't even know if we need to read too far beyond that. That's just basically the mechanics. This really is what is stated there.

I'd like to pass out one other thing here to start us off and then open it up. I mentioned earlier in the meeting that as soon as we are constituted I wrote a letter to Admiral Laudenbacher and also Dr. Spinrad. It circulated and I got a letter back from Dr. Spinrad that said we would welcome advice from the committee on these things. I have taken those -- well, there is one other really important note. Under the FACA committee, any working group or any subcommittee that we stand up has to basically be commissioned or approved by the Administrator. So we can't agree today to set something up and take off. Apparently it was required that we get approval from the Administrator.

A subcommittee is a group of just panel members. A working group can be -- it's chaired by a

looked at that as maybe the starting point of discussions, but the thing that's going to make the committee work is for the Panel itself to identify issues and people that want to take the lead on those focus areas and be able to prepare some documents and things so we can start to set up a work plan and folks can contribute to that so that we can arrive at the meeting with something that's a fairly well thought-out presentation that we can address in the meeting.

So briefly, I know you're reading it as I am, but one of the areas that came back heavily was what role and interaction should NOAA play in an integrated observation system, and the comments about PORTS and the water level programs. That's been an area we have talked about in each meeting so far. It seems to be a continuing area of interest. So one of the things we might do is come up with some sort of a focus group. I just titled it Modeling and Observation Systems. They can address those types of issues.

The idea I had on the second group was to try to look at -- okay, we have all of these things going on. There are some of these really big concepts, ICOS, the Ocean Commission Report, the NOAA Strategic Plan. The idea behind the second working group here I had was what are the rules and missions of NOAA's Hydrographic Products panel member, but it also can bring in other experts on that subject. Both of these groups would do work and bring their work product back to the Panel. We'd sit as a Panel, vote it as a Panel, and then it would move from the Panel forward.

Because of the fact that we are going to need NOAA's approval, I wanted to have something that we could move forward on, so I took the things that Dr. Spinrad had requested that we look at, or offered that we could, and I just came up in my own mind three possible focus groups, working groups, subcommittees, whatever we are looking at. This is my own thinking of the groupings that might address those issues that were raised.

Now, this is absolutely just something for us to have a starting point on. Maybe one of these works, maybe all, maybe none, I don't know, but what I wanted today is not so much to say here is what I think. I need the committee to find its footing here a little bit. We are engaged with NOAA. These are the inputs that we got back from Dr. Spinrad, the bullets that follow. It's a very preliminary and kind of just a sketch of some thoughts and some groupings of those areas.

Now, we did get -- I did run those by Captain Parsons and Dr. Spinrad, and we did get that those would be acceptable. I would feel a lot better if we

83

and Services.

In my mind these are kind of the comments that Bill Gray was making yesterday about what are the core missions and the core capabilities, and kind of looking at that. Then what we need to do, we have a lot of big concepts and big ideas, and then there is also some interest specifically within a hydrographic service or specific comments or improvements that we might have to make the specific hydrographic project.

The linking between sort of the specifics and the big general concepts, I think, is important. The issue is how do we -- I don't want today an advocate for, but how do we express this Panel's -- in the hydrographic service we talked a lot about getting hydrographic products and services emphasized within NOAA. So this would look at, well, these are four missions, these are important missions, these are foundations and frame work within all the stuff that you're talking about, all these grand plans, this is kind of a fundamental -- these are fundamental things that need to be, you know, maintained and moved forward and heightened in the scheme of things.

The last was, there is a tremendous amount of talk about the need for education. Admiral West talked to us a lot about these in the report on the Ocean Commission, and it seems like Dr. Spinrad talked a lot

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about them in New York. It was one of his areas that they need help on. How do you -- the education, you know, through NOAA and others, the metrics, and how do you measure the value, the public value of these programs and articulate that and connect it to a lot of the things that are going on.

I don't know if that is articulated in any way that you can comment on, but it was a stab at trying to categorize the things that -- we did get some direction back from NOAA on some areas that they would like us to meddle in, and it was an attempt to try to group them in a logical way, but what I really need from the Panel today is for me to kind of back out a little bit. I really need all your ideas about specific things, you know, kind of, this is what we have from NOAA, we've talked through the charter, sort of the mechanical constraints that we are working through.

There has been some excellent comments about what we need to do to take this to the next level. But my main concern is, I guess as the Chair, is that I need to get everybody engaged on what the Panel truly feels is meaningful work in a way that we can discuss it and arrive at these meetings with a work product that's fairly well along so that we can really have some in-depth work.

We are always going to have things come up

87

recreational boaters and things like that -- I'm talking about for NOS. Things are so often said that need to be done and what they would like. This, as you say, responds, I guess, to the big things like ICOS and all the rest of that, but don't we need to hear from the public? What do they want from NOS?

RADM LARRABEE: That is a question I guess I would ask NOAA. How does NOAA create its agenda. Where does that come from? What is the process for which you survey your environment and determine what your needs are. I quess part of that answer is that Congress has already spoken in the approach by which they take to address the budget each year. I don't know how much freedom they have in going out and asking these kind of questions, not that somebody shouldn't.

MR. RAINEY: Maybe one thought would be, again, what I want to try to do is to align this thing so that it fits in with what NOAA is trying to do from a leadership perspective. They have now identified, and we have talked about it, the fourth goal is commerce and transportation. That is a strategic goal of NOAA.

If we can stand up a focus group that has a commerce and transportation goal, user requirements and needs, that might be a group that addresses that. That would help them develop the corporate performance measures that it seems that there will be something that needs comment. So NOAA will send us things that they need comment on, and the public will send us things that they want comment on, but I want the Panel to also bring things itself, because that's what we are here for. There are those three channels, so we need to have kind of an idea of where we are heading on certain focus groups that will do some in-depth work over the long haul and then be able take aboard the things that come along.

I didn't want to stand up a working group just to stand up a working group. I didn't want to stand up a working group until I got word back that it's going to work in the budget and all the complications from that. But now is the time to really get everybody's ideas, and if we have agreement on some areas that we can move forward on to set it up and go, because if everybody's in agreement -- we have to get to that point. I would like to kind of open it up and take everybody's thoughts.

MR. CRAY: Just glancing over this, Scott, I think it's again a good start that you have done on this, but it strikes me there is something totally missing, and I think it's been totally missing on what we've done so far, and that is to really get what the customers' needs

To me the customers and marine commerce and

they were talking about that they are developing and trying to get into the NOAA Strategic Plan. So that would be a channel that we would identify. These are the existing ongoing things. Here is what we identify as critical needs or shortfalls. Our requirements are our needs and that can inform possibly the PPBES, product, the corporate performance measures, which would maybe flow up into the Strategic Plan. That might be an idea.

MS. BROHL: So that's a fourth group, a proposed group?

MR. RAINEY: Please, I'm not saying -- these were just ideas. I'm not saying we are doing these three and no more. That would be -- in my thinking, that's a focus, that would be a piece of -- but, yes, that's a new one.

MS. BROHL: My first response to this is, is there anything out there that anybody has had as their particular issue of interest to them that wouldn't be met from the four proposed working groups at this point, because that's what Bill did, and I think it's a good suggestion.

MR. WHITING: I want to volunteer for working group number two, and I wouldn't mind being on the subcommittee for one because PORTS is there.

MR. RAINEY: We literally have all day to

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talk about this. Not that I want to draw it out, but I would really like people's ideas. Maybe I shouldn't have even handed these out, but I don't want to presuppose this is the pigeon box I want to put everybody in. These are tossed up for ideas. I would like to try to talk about -rather than signing up right now for all these, if we think these are on the mark or not, first, and then we can figure out.

CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: If I may say, give us the opportunity to read them and understand what is there and probably amend it if necessary, and then we can go ahead and say if we want to participate versus trying to say I'm going for group one or two.

MR. RAINEY: That's what I'm saying. I know you're just seeing this, and when I did it, believe me, it was trying to throw some ideas out. I would like to take those kind of comments, like Bill's ideas that aren't represented here, because I had to come out with acmething.

MR. DASLER: I would just recommend maybe incorporating under our charter those items listed under number four into the working groups. Whereas these are just initial thoughts by Dr. Spinrad, I think you want to go way beyond that and maybe expand that. You can break out water level and current data and so forth.

another thing to read through and use I think for this.

MR. GRAY: Scott, if I could, I'm looking at number two, because I went over it very quickly, work group two would evaluate NOAA's mission, the Nation's current and future needs, public user stakeholder requirements, and NOAA's capacity to meet these challenges, and that really is the essence of what I said, that we should talk to the customer and find out what the customer wants and see whether NOAA can provide it. I think Rick's question to Roger or to NOAA is, how do they evaluate these things, I think is what you were saying, what means are available to you and are they adequate. These here, I think, convey what I was trying to suggest.

RADM WEST: I think initially we need to look at two things. We have to understand what NOAA does now, and I don't think I do. I don't think we understand how it establishes its budget, what the priorities are, based on what the requirements are. Somebody needs to understand that.

The other side of it is, who is the customer, are they being served. The last FACA I sat happened to be with NOAA, and we spent an enormous amount of time trying to figure out what their missions and why they thought they were doing it. Then we spent even more time out asking people that they are supposed to serving,

MR. RAINEY: Can everybody hear Jon okay? The point is, whatever focus groups or working groups we stand up, it wouldn't be limited to simply the questions that Dr. Spinrad came back with to us. We would also pull from and add to them, and he was suggesting that obviously we would include, and this is why we were talking about the charter, the list of things that we are to advise the Administrator on, and these are the bases we have to cover, so absolutely.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Again, keep in mind that the list that Scott compiled here is composed of those items that NOAA has saw a useful purpose for the HSRP advice on. It doesn't limit you to that, but these were the initial inputs from the program offices that would be involved in this Panel.

MR. DASLER: I guess part of the Panel too is -- I mean, the patient doesn't always know what's ailing it.

RADM WEST: Sometimes they don't want to know.

MS. DICKINSON: We had on the agenda that we were going to discuss the operating principles which I don't recall that we have done. So I was wondering if that would direct our efforts in another area.

MR. RAINEY: Thanks for that. That's

what did they expect to get out of NOAA, did they get it, why or why not, and then all of a sudden it becomes pretty obvious to you as to where the differences are. NOAA doesn't have an infinite amount of money so it has to make priorities, so that would be helpful.

There is one missing piece. You have to get to the Hill, you have to get to ONB, and you have to get to Commerce right away. We have to hear what they want. They are the ones that are filtering all this stuff. I have heard it all day now, they filtered this or they did that. Well, why? What reason did they have? I don't think I understand that piece either. So we have some homework to do.

I think the other group is, how does this relate to ICOS and Ocean Commission and all that other stuff. That's kind of secondary right now, because I don't think we understand the problem they have with Hydro Services. If mission critical equipment is funded by earmarks, you have a serious, serious problem, period. Because it's one year money, and it's certainly not critical mission if it's only one year money. That came up the very first day we had this. Why is mission essential equipment, core competency, whatever the heck word you want to use, being funded by earmark. Why does NOAA let that happen.

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MR. DASLER: I guess I see the Panel as not being critical, but we want to be supportive of NOAA and try to think outside the box, why has this propagated on two years, what we can do to turn that around, and maybe it's just wording and strategic plans that kind of changes an emphasis just from an outside point of view. That's where I feel we could really benefit.

RADM LARRABEE: The other issue that I think is relevant is the fact that the Ocean Commission has done a good job of sort of highlighting the real problems that are out there and made recommendations. As we said yesterday, until those recommendations come through NOAA, as it exists today, does NOAA have the ability to manage all of that, and the answer is probably no. So the question is, if the first one of these commissions sort of created NOAA, the second commission now is going to change NOAA, how does that change take place and what is the way to go about doing that? It seems to me that at least in this part of NOAA we could help in creating that sort of a dialogue.

MR. RAINEY: Those last two things are really important points. My question back to you is, help me figure out how do we -- the message going to the Hill, that's clear, but how do we structure, how do we organize, how do we leave today to work on that issue?

traction, somebody is going to have to sort of look at what they've recommended and say, okay, how does this get implemented within the federal budget and within the federal organizations that do this work.

Again, at least in the draft report, there is going to be a large number of those recommendations that are going to directly affect NOAA. A fundamental question is, in NOAA's current state, could they possibly take on any or all of those recommendations?

MR. GRAY: Rick, do you think that's something that -- you said yesterday that two-thirds of the recommendations will be run through NOAA. But that's NOAA as total, and some measure of those would be NOS related, which is our frame of reference, I guess. But I was thinking that maybe one of the issues that we want as this group to go to is just what you said, is NDAA's ability to respond to the Ocean Commission's recommendations.

RAIM LARRABEE: Well, first of all, we'd have to get it approved by the White House.

MR. GRAY: Should we spend time on trying to make an assessment of that?

RADM LARRABEE: That process is yet to be completed.

MR. CRAY: But it's in the near future going

RADM LARRABEE: Scott, I think its important this morning that we focus more on honing our discussion about what is it we are going to do, and then the next set of discussions go about how do we organize ourselves to effectively do that. I think if we mix the two together, we are never going to get to where you want to go.

If we can somehow decide the things that you suggested here -- let's not take this as committees or working groups. Let's take these as sort of affinitizing some of the issues in broad areas and see if we can focus on those a little bit to sort of clarify what we are talking about here in terms of what we do.

Then the follow-up discussion becomes how do we do it, and that takes into consideration that if we conclude that working groups are the things that we want to use, the mechanism, then you can talk about how you get paid and how you operate and who is the chairman and all the rest of that stuff.

MR. RAINEY: An issue then is to look at the way NOAA was constituted, the effect the Ocean Commission report has in changing NOAA, and identifying things going

RADM LARRABEE: I haven't seen the final report except for a couple of excepts. But it seems to me that for the report to have any meaning and get any

95

to be a very real question?

RADM LARRABEE: Yeah, could be.

MR. GRAY: I think you're thinking there is a piece of work that maybe this body should seriously consider we should undertake, or at least undertake some of it, that that's relevant to the mission of HSRP.

RALM LARRABEE: As it relates to this specific issue, hydrographic services. We're not going to look at the weather or currents, but this particular mission, right?

MR. RAINEY: Can I ask one process question? In the dialogue, would it be possible for people to suggest strategic issues from the point of our committee that we could look at, and then we could type them in and have them so that we could try to capture them as we talk about this today and have them on the screen, and then we'll have something, rather than us all -- would that slow it down too much?

RADM LARRABEE: No, as long as we don't get into a words discussion.

MR. RAINEY: But my thinking is, just sort of a general concept, and then we can flush it out, but if we can capture that, then we won't do two hours of it, whatever. Looking at the NOAA Commission Report -- I'm sorry, the Ocean Commission Report, how does the Ocean

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Everything we are talking about is coming out through the lens of our charter, which is the hydrographic product of services. CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: Could I go one step back

Commission recommendations that affect NOAA get them

implemented and what is NOAA's capacity to do that?

here and ask a question in relation with something that both the admirals were saying, in relation with something we heard this morning? I'd just like to understand something and can probably ask the question for everybody.

Despite the very specific case scenario that the recommendation was turned down as not appropriate, and in line with the process in the job, is there going to be a case in the future whereby our recommendation after a significant amount of work is going to be sanitized as not appropriate? I'm really trying to understand that. I know it's a little bit sensitive issue, and again I understand that was a very specific case scenario, but in my mind, my humble opinion, is that an indication that that could very well happen again? So then, you know, I see we don't have independence in doing what we were supposed to do. So I'm just trying to understand.

MR. RAINEY: I can offer my sense of that. I don't think so. I'm not as concerned about -- I think part of what happened was, what we saw today -- a big part

99

CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: I think we need the types of -- open, close, et cetera --

MR. RAINEY: And I have samples in here, some ideas.

CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: I'm not sure I heard the answer to my question.

CAPTAIN MOGOVERN: Just to build on what the captain just said, I would like to make a motion that this committee communicate to Dr. Spinrad our displeasure in his, you know, failure to forward our recommendation whether he agreed with it or not.

The proof of the pudding is that it was a recommendation on funding for PORTS. PORTS is no longer in the budget. I have been told that it didn't make it out of Commerce. It's not even that it got killed farther up, it didn't make it out of Commerce, and maybe that recommendation would have helped move it farther up, whether he was in agreement with it or not. That was a recommendation from this committee, and whether he liked it or not, it had to go forward.

I mean, I'm sorry, whether it was -- if he didn't like the tone, he could have communicated back to the committee and said let's work with this a little bit. Maybe everyone was in a rush, you know, to change this word or that word, but at least the concept would have

of what happened in New York was just sort of the fog of war there. We did not have something that we had reduced to writing that we could get our arms around. We were making that up literally as we were discussing it. People were pealing off to get on planes. By the time we got done, it was extremely difficult to figure out what we'd just had. You saw it today, one of the things that I want to do is to make sure we have positive consensus on what we've said and hand it off.

I would like to ask Captain McGovern about it a little bit, because he has it in place with this other FACA. But in your materials, and I don't know exactly which tab we had here -- but anyway, I would like to implement some sibilance of a tracking system so that we have, okay, these are the recommendations, and then you track them. We send them up, and then they were received, they were approved, they were denied. Then you have it. It's an open or closed thing and you move on. That gives you more of a mechanism.

Again, that goes back to sort of a procedure rather that a substance, but I have some thoughts and ideas so that we can handle that. We keep control. We know what the status is, what we've done, whether it's been implemented or not. So some ideas on that, we can talk about later.

moved forward and it may have helped in getting this budget request moved a little bit farther.

Here we are talking about ICOS and we can't get PORTS past -- we're not talking about getting it into Congress, we can't get it out of Commerce. I don't know if it's ever gotten out of Commerce.

CAPTAIN HICKMAN: I would want to add to that too that not only if he didn't like the tone of it, that's fine, but he was there. If he didn't like the tone of it he could have helped us in the situation as opposed to allowing us to spend all the time we did, put in it print, and then dispose of it.

RALM LARRABEE: And not hear about it until now.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: I'm sorry, I don't see anywhere in our charter or our bylaws that he is in the chain of command. We have a designated federal official, and we have the administrator. I don't see anywhere on there where it describes the position that Captain Parsons mentioned before.

MR. RAINEY: That's in the FACA. CAPTAIN PARSONS: Again, I think those concerns are genuine.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: Then I would like to see a communication go to Dr. Spinrad telling him that,

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because I'm really upset that this thing -- if the PORTS funding had made it out of Commerce, maybe this would be a moot point, but it didn't. This is -- you know.

Captain Parsons says the Administrator knows about the PORTS funding. Well, maybe he didn't know enough about it or maybe he wasn't knowledgeable about our passion to get the PORTS funding in there.

Maybe he didn't fight hard enough, or maybe he would have fought a little harder, I don't know, but the fact is it didn't get there and we've lost the funding as of right now for '06. That to me is a real issue. Otherwise, we are spinning our wheels here if this is going to stop halfway up the chain and never go any farther. Let's call it a day and --

RADM LARRABEE: Or it's just as important that we get feedback that says this is why we didn't recommend the PORTS funding. I have no understanding at all of how that decision gets made.

MR. RAINEY: There are a couple -- on that one, some of it is a timing issue too, because as we sat in New York, it had already come up and passed back and it was actually in the process, I believe, of -- because we had some information there that was shared with us under our special government employee status, about the appeal fact. I think that was sort of the posture it was in.

103

that's an important piece of the procedure so we all know how these recommendations are going to get captured and conveyed in our feedback loop.

So what I would like to do is implement a similar system, which works very well, I think, that after each meeting there will be a formal correspondence that will go that will take all of our recommendations and basically have a transmittal cover letter on them and say, we met, these are the actions, and that they go up. I would like to be able to do that with confidence that we have -- that we have a format and a mechanism and not get hamstrung in the weeks that it takes to get the transcript, then put into a summary. We have our recommendations.

I think we should have a procedure at each meeting that when we leave here, everybody -- there is no doubt in anybody's mind what our recommendation was. I think that's a fundamental thing. That takes a lot of time, but we have to do that, and that's why we have to have stuff done before the meeting when people -- we have to have stuff in writing so that we are capturing this.

It's impossible to end up with everybody in agreement on something that we didn't have in front of us as we are just making it up. I think we have the message on that, and there are things that we can do, and I'm

The admiral had already made the appeal, gave us a copy of that, and that was up at Commerce. So at the time of that meeting, he had done everything he could do through the process on that. He had taken the steps to put that money back in after it came back on appeal, but you're right, we didn't hear back.

RADM LARRABEE: Again, ultimately they have to make the decision. We are only recommending. We are only making recommendations. But while we make these recommendations, particularly in this initial stages of learning, it would be nice to get some feedback in real-time, not three or four months later in sort of an offhanded conversation as we bring it up.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Valid criticism. RADM LARRABEE: I'm not trying to be critical.

MR. RAINEY: What I want to do here, is that because of the way that all happened, one of the things I want to do is make sure we know that after we have a meeting and we have some recommendations, and we walk through it to make sure we have it exactly right this time, then the next step is, okay, what happened. Well, presumably we get this packaged and then I send it up. I want to make sure that we all understand how that is going to happen. We haven't really spent time on that, and

trying to line it up so that that never happens again, that we will know exactly what the recommendations were exactly, that it was handed off, and hopefully we'll be able to get the feedback on how it was perceived and some explanation if it was not implemented and why.

So I guess going back to Captain McGovern's point, if you want to draft a correspondence or something on -- I don't know how you want to proceed on that, if you want to draft a note on that or not, if that is something to vote on or just have that comment passed on. I'm not trying to --

MR. GRAY: Why can't we go back to the drawing board and redraft the same recommendation in new words and send it up again? I would also say that, and back to my plan, what does the customer want, if we do do more to find out what the customer wants, there is absolutely no doubt in my mind that the commercial marine world will say good data, good data meaning PORTS, real-time data, and the critical area of backlog. That is what the marine customer wants from this organization.

I hear in just little conversations around here that the assistant administrator and the administrator, they are both pretty new in what they are doing, and they probably don't know a damn thing about our industry. They probably don't even know, as we say, that

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way to put it.

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22 23 25 20, 25 percent of the gross domestic product of the United States comes from international commerce transported by water. They probably don't know that one good accident that could have been prevented by having some of these things we have been asking for for ten years or so will cost a hell of a lot more than NOAA has spent on this whole activity for the last 20 years, or something like that. That's the kind of message that needs to go across.

The way to get that message across, I'm not sure what it is, but I do think from listening to the customer -- one of the questions I put down on my list for this discussion, should the HSRP in its open sessions ask some of these customers or their organization, like the World Shipping Counsel, which is based in Washington, and I guess represents the main container ship people, should they ask that, should they ask the Round Table, which is the international marine commercial world, mainly representing tankers, gas carriers, and this kind of thing, what do they think about what the services are that are provided by NOAA, NOS, where would they feel that the attention should be given.

I know darn well what the answer would be because I have been working on this thing for the last 12 to 15 -- or longer. And I just can't believe that if intelligent people at the head of this organization really

the letter that you communicate these resolutions to him, and, oh, by the way, Dr. Spinrad, we haven't heard back on our first resolution, will you please inform us as to the status. That puts him in the position that he has to tell us he didn't like it instead of us telling him we heard he didn't like it. I think that's a little more diplomatic

The other thing is, who is this -- I'm assuming that if the letter get addressed to Dr. Spinrad, it gets addressed to Admiral Laudenbacher, so we ask Admiral Laudenbacher, oh, by the way, we haven't heard back from you on our first resolution, give us some quidance and whatever. I think that's the way to take care of it.

RADM WEST: I guess I have a question of what our product is. Is it after a meeting we send something to Laudenbacher, or are we --

MR. RAINEY: I think that's what we are trying to do.

RAIM WEST: I think we need to decide at the end of today where have we gone and where does it go. We all ought to agree to that, and it ought to be maybe a memo for the record. We are here to advise. We should update them on what we are doing, what our concerns are. We all should be aware of those, and if before we go home,

understood what was at stake, they would take more interest in what we are trying to say.

MR. DASLER: I guess just in defense of NOAA, the way I would interpret it, sometimes things that are so fundamental, the bread and butter part when you're inside the box, it's so basic, you tend to over look it. When you're trying to present that to somebody on the outside where it's so rudimentary in your train of thought and what you do on a daily basis, you don't really get the importance of that out.

I guess too when you read through a lot of the vision of what's going on, still you need to carry along that basic core of what you do. Sometimes that just isn't -- but sometimes just rewording strategic plans and that kind of thing can present that better to raise that in funding issues.

DR. LAPINE: If I can make a suggestion on how we inform Dr. Spinrad of our displeasure, I think if we put something like that in writing it's going to reflect on Roger and --

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Don't worry about me. DR. LAPINE: Make me out to be the bad guy again. But we've passed enough resolutions yesterday and today that show how important these two issues are to us. That reinforces the resolution from the first meeting. In

107

if it needs to be answered, then we ask Roger to make sure NOAA gets back to us in a reasonable amount of time, some agreement, because right now we go home and we kind of don't know what's next.

MR. RAINEY: Absolutely, I don't want to leave here today without --

RADM WEST: By the way, we don't have to report to Laudenbacher if we don't have anything for him.

DR. LAPINE: But I think we do now.

RAIM WEST: We are not here to have a session for Admiral Laudenbacher. We are here to have a session to decide how public money is invested in NOAA. We don't work for Roger. We don't work for Spinrad. We don't work for Laudenbacher. We work for the federal government to tell them where to go.

CAPTAIN HICKMAN: There was concern of how we wrote it, and, yes, possibly you get more bees with honey, but that doesn't mean we have to always use honey. And if the way we wrote it wasn't proper in somebody's mind -- I don't think we need to sugar coat it if we don't want to. If we expressed it the way we expressed it -maybe that shouldn't have been the first thing, but I don't know that we should always have to make it pretty to put it forth. Because if we make everything pretty and this is what we would like to see, we are going to be

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right here with nothing done and another panel looking at the same walls going what are we doing here. I don't think that -- I'll only say that maybe for the first recommendation we should have been concerned with the tone of it, but beyond that I don't think we really should be. If we are adimit about something, we can say we're adimit about it. We don't have to say --

MS. BROHL: Remember, the timing on it was basically he had to have it, I need something to go back with, give me something -- he didn't -- I know just saying aside, I don't think you should do this, I don't think you should do this, but at the same token the admiral had said previously in talking about the budget that we need stuff to go back with, and subsequently at another meeting unrelated to this, Dr. Spinrad said, "Boy, this letter from industry that supported PORTS is exactly what I'm looking for." Well, in my head, wouldn't a recommendation from the Panel also support that?

So notwithstanding maybe the tone of something, which wasn't intentional, but because it was done too much on the fly, I have to say, wasn't that what you wanted? I appreciate the point, but I think it was done based upon the idea that you needed some ammunition and the Panel could provide that to help justify why it's important.

affecting the budget process or making recommendations on the budget recommendations under NOS, and I don't know whether NOS is a zero sum game in terms of, you know, this is how much money, you have to tell us where it's going to go, or you throw a lot of stuff at the wall and hope that sorts it out in terms of the budget process. But I have a concern, from looking at the ICOS plan -- and this is not talking about the ICOS plan -- but what I see is already implementation efforts of the draft ICOS plan in NOS, and I'd just throw it out to mull it over.

The ICOS plan calls for the creation of regional associations, and that's to provide regional advise and planning which is, I think, sounds like a good idea, but it's much more than that. Regional panels to advise and to have local regional strategic planning is, I think, excellent, but the regional associations were really created from a totally different background than what we are dealing with in terms of hydrographic observations and programs for maritime use.

I think that NOS NOAA, NOAA continues to put a lot of support and financial support, and plans to put more financial support through research funds to support regional associations which are, for the most part, run by universities. In that plan it's to operate and create observations, and in some many cases they are already

Where does this lead us with regard to gubcommitteeg?

MR. RAINEY: We are trying to focus on a couple of thoughts. We are trying to elicit, trying to draw out some substance, some issues that we want to move forward on. I passed around -- the thing I passed around are some ideas they do have, the one real material piece of feedback we have from NOAA on the issues that they would suggest, they'd welcome. So that's their -- not eliminating things but that's a starting point.

So we had an issue raised on possibly the thing to look at is the Ocean Commission recommendations, NOAA, what does it do now, what are their capabilities, how will this change NOAA and everything kind of included in that regard.

We talked about trying to capture some of these ideas as we go ahead so that as we go through the discussion, we can go back and say, okay, these were some of the issues that were identified, and then once we feel like we have identified the substance, then we'll figure out how we are going to attack these, how we are going to proceed and deal with the process and structure. I think that is a fairly --

MS. BROHL: Whether it's adding to the list of proposed subcommittees -- but it has to do with

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under development. It's kind of -- I guess the one part that bothers me about the ICOS plan is that it kind of front end loads the whole idea that they already -- NOAA has already given grant money to create regional associations to handle local observation or to develop a regional association by which they may operate and run observations systems. Now, that's not necessarily a bad idea, and I don't want to say that it is or it isn't, but it seems a bit the cart before the horse.

This committee may want to say, given the fact that we are so focused on supported real-time observations and we are looking at NWLON and FORTS, is this other whole side of NOAA that's working to take all the observations and run them out run there. We are looking at the federal backbone, and they can compliment.

And, again, I'm not saying that's it's a bad thing or the wrong direction, but I think that the Panel should look at it and look at it soon because it's already underway and under development, how does it compliment, work with programs. In some cases regional associations are looking at existing PORT systems in their area and saying now maybe we'll run them. As long as they are going to pick up the tab, that may not be a bad idea, but I don't think that's what they think.

I don't know how -- doesn't this kind of --

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there has been so much work already, and in terms of members from an association that operate their own PORT sites and --

CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: I'm having a hard time to follow you.

MS. BROHL: I'm sorry.

DR. LAPINE: It's already a bullet in working group number one. Why don't we get off of that ICOS for just a minute. Isn't it more about what the whole committee is for?

MS. BROHL: All right. No, no -- well,

DR. LAPINE: Quit monopolizing the conversation on ICOS.

MS. BROHL: Well, I'm not trying to.

DR. LAPINE: It's only a part of the whole thing this committee is here to talk about.

MS. BROHL: I understand, but that wasn't the intention. The intention was that I thought we were talking about possible subcommittees.

DR. LAPINE: Didn't you read this?

MS. BROHL: Yes, I did read it.

DR. LAPINE: The second bullet.

MS. BROHL: Then I apologize.

MR. GRAY: I think Scott made a good start

in possible subcommittees and so forth, but we've had two suggestions, one that Rick made and one that I made on the pieces of work that we think ought to be done, and we haven't figured out which is the right way to do those pieces of work. His was to look at the Ocean Commission's report in the context that we know that two-thirds of what they're recommending is being directed at NOAA.

RADM WEST: My guess is around sixty percent.

MR. GRAY: A significant amount.

RADM WEST: For the record, that's my

12 assessment. Most of it.

RADM LARRABEE: A lot of them.

MR. GRAY: Of those recommendation that seem likely to be aimed at NOAA, is it a worthwhile task for this group to look at has NOAA got the capability to respond effectively to such, at least in the context for us of the Hydrographic Services and NOS? The second one is what I started out with saying, don't we have to listen or find out better what do the customers want, customers to me meaning commercial and navigation and recreational use of our waterways? These are more specific things down here and so forth, but those are two fundamental pieces or issues on which I think we could put together a group of people to study those.

115

CAPIAIN MCGOVERN: Just on your thought, I think, number one, you have to figure out who the customers are and then what do they want.

MR. CRAY: Okay. Well, I agree with you. I'd make it commercial navigation using the waters of the United States and recreational uses of the waters of the United States. I think they are more or less the customer group on which Roger's organization is based.

DR. LAPINE: I think there are other customers out there.

MS. DICKINSON: Getting back to why are we here and what are we supposed to be doing, our discussions seem to flip-flop back and fourth between policy issues, which, to me, is what we are here for, to give some sort of policy directive to NOAA; these are the things we think are important, these are the directions we want you to go in. But then we get into these discussions of how to do it; we want it done this way, we want it done that way, and why are you doing it this way. Those are operational matters, which I'm not sure we are really there yet, and maybe we should spend more time on policy direction than how to build a clock. That would be my suggestion.

MR. RAINEY: That argument resonates with me in that it seems like we would be equiped to advise on the policy level, and we'd also be, I think, then able to

inform on the requirement needs. 1

> RAIM LARRABEE: What is it that NOAA should be doing and why are they doing it, and if they're not, how do we help them to achieve it. It's just that simple. And the question about what is it that NOAA should be doing, I think, has fundamentally been changed by the Ocean Commission and the PEW Report. Now, I'm not familiar enough with either one of those to say, you know, that they set a new direction for NOAA. But the assessment that we heard yesterday was, yeah, that's liable to come out of this. I don't know where the administration is going to fall, and that's important.

> We have another step that has to happen. The administration has to approve this report and say, yes, they support it or, no, they don't. And I don't know that we should make assumptions, but let's assume for a second they do. You now have sort of a much higher set of expectations for an organization that hasn't really, by its own admission, been able to accomplish everything that it thinks we should be doing. So now we have an even bigger challenge of how do you reconcile all of that.

We have heard lots of discussions about the frustration of how the budget is created. That's a problem. We have fundamental questions about how much core capability should we have. That's an issue that

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needs to be addressed. We have questions of overlap between competing agencies which is, you know, a fundamental problem in all government these days. But, you know, how do you reconcile those sorts of things?

There is an awful lot of meat here that it seems to me we could jump on in a heart beat, but we have to fundamentally understand that we have a fairly narrow slice that we deal with and that's hydrographic services. It's not the whole enchilada. So we have to boil that down to something we can manage. I think if you can do that, you'll come back to some of the things that you'll eventually get to.

But let's stop thinking about how to do this and figure out what is it that we want to take on. All of those things, in terms of the limited sort of time that we can devote to this, is far more than we can do, to be honest with you.

RADM WEST: That's very good. We need to understand where Hydrographic Services is, why it's in the condition it's in right now, what's happened, the budget, why isn't Laudenbacher interested in knowing anything about it, why it is at the bottom of the heap, why hasn't all the people who need it had a voice. That's where we need to figure out what's wrong there so we can tell NOAA.

But just as important, everything we do is

public documents now, and there will be hearings and there will be requests for information that will come directly from us to decision makers, be it the Hill, et cetera. You may even be in front of a committee next spring testifying about what we have talked about.

So we have real access and real power, but you have to make sure we understand why and how NOS, Hydro Services, got to the point where they told us that mission critical equipment was being funded by earmark. I hate to go back to that, but that's about the bottom of the barrel as far as priorities within an agency. So how in the hell did they get there? Maybe it means we don't need them anymore and it should go away.

Somewhere in between they've lost the priority in funding within the NOAA process. We need to help them put that back into it, now even more so with the results of the Ocean Commission who have said that NOAA is even more important now than it was when we established it in 1971.

So what's happened? What's happened is, Spinrad isn't given a hundred million dollars to spend on ocean issues. He has probably 250 line items that tell him where to put his money. So what happens is these guys have to go find earmark permission. I mean, that is absurd, absolutely absurd, and there is nobody that can

say that. Roger can't say it because he works for Spinrad. We can say it. We can tell Congress that to have mission essential equipment that is essential for the safety of maritime ops is earmarked. That's ridiculous to have that in NOAA, period, and I would say it in front of any committee, in front of Congress, and so would you. That's the type of information that you have to do, but you can't say that unless you have done your homework.

You have to understand the budget, how it's put together, how the priorities are made. Maybe we will find that Spinrad spent something on something else that probably he could have worked hard -- I don't know where the PORTS thing -- was it done in NOAA? Was it done in Commerce? What was the push back? Did we buy it back? Did we reclaim it? I don't know where all that is. We need to know that. You need to go to Commerce.

PORTS, we didn't even hear about that, or you find out at OMB, "Yeah, we drew a line through that because we asked for an explanations line and nobody came over to tell us." That happens a lot. You need to know that before we start criticizing -- not criticizing, helping NOAA get better. So we have to do some homework

Then, as I said, this Nation absolutely needs NOAA. If NOAA is not in a position to do this, and this is the whole opportunity or most of the opportunity the Ocean Commission is going to give us, then it's going to go in the archives some place and collect dust.

DR. LAPINE: I think both the admirals had a lot to say, and I agree with their approaches and all, but the one thing that worries me a little bit is right now we have PORTS and we have hydrography and we really don't have the Ocean Commission approval by the president. The ultimate goal is to have more hydrography and more PORTS, and if we can make a strong case for those two, then we can ride on the Ocean Commission's report, should it be approved. But if we tie our justification to the Ocean Commission report and it's not approved, then we have failed totally.

RADM WEST: There is no approval or disapproval. It's been submitted. It's done. Now he has 90 days to comment.

DR. LAPINE: Show me the money.

RADM WEST: Well, there is money coming. In fact, there is about three-quarters of a million dollars right now pending on the NOAA budget right now specifically identified for Ocean Commission's use. The issue here now is what is the President going to say about this. He is supposed to say something like I like it or I don't like it. We expect a lukewarm a-okay. But there

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24 25 are lots of folks that are going to take this and do something with it. We've already seen it in the NOAA budget. So it's not just that the President has to say here is a billion dollars to go do this. This is underway.

MR. GRAY: I kind of take it that still we kind of have two subject matters, two jobs that are directly relevant to what this committee ought to do. And that was the one Rick had suggested, tided to the other. Yes, it's not yet, but we know that that possibility exists and it's very relevant. And if it gets any kind of blessing with the ones that were relevant, it's not too soon to start work on that, I think, is kind of the way I feel about it. We are talking about subgroups in the committee.

The other one is back to PORTS and the critical area thing, and it's another group of people, I agree, that knew exactly what they had, and that came out so much more about how to get rid of this terrible funding problem or how to understand it so that we can put it in a proper context of why this is being done. But I think that job could also benefit, as I said, from getting a real good update from the customers and making that the basis of what we are saying. That's two pieces of work that I see.

123

operational end of things to make sure that vital resources are on the operational end.

MR. GRAY: Absolutely. But there are certain people that are in a good position to do that. I feel I can represent the views of certain types of customers. That is what I can add to this thing. How they do it, I'll leave that to the experts. I have never had any problem, from my experience, with the quality of the products that NOAA and NOS has produced. The problem has been there is just not enough of it.

MR. RAINEY: I would like to suggest that maybe we hold that and break for lunch. We are pretty close to schedule. We'll come back on schedule. During lunch maybe we can try to get those ideas captured and then build upon that. And Elaine had mentioned that we haven't taken a look at the operating principles, so I would like to include those in our discussions. I don't intend today to try to grab those things and then jam them through like we did yesterday. I think we can fold them into our -- we can look at them and talk about the ideas represented here and how we can look at those and carry them forward. How about we break for lunch and then come back at 1:30.

(Whereupon, a lunch recess was taken.)

If it's not fitting into any of these things you're trying to do, and it may not be dealing with any of the issues that Dr. Spinrad or Admiral Laudenbacher necessarily want, but if they are issues that we want because we think they're relevant to what the committee was established for, I would think that we should try to identify those pieces of work, and maybe the people within the group that are best to try and take a crack at those things.

DR. LAPINE: I just think if we tell the Administrator what our important goals are and he understands those, and then the Ocean Commission is successful, and so he says, alth, here are important things that need to be done, here are the resources to get them done, versus saying let's support the Ocean Commission and then as a result of that support maybe we will get PORTS and hydrography out of it. I think we need to tell him what we think is important and then let the Ocean Commission solve that problem for him.

MR. GRAY: I think we'll do it on its own right, and if the Ocean Commission comes along and does something, so much the better.

DR. LAPINE: Right. Easier solution.

MR. DASLER: I think our focus should not be just on policies. I think we have to look at the

MR. RAINEY: Just to get us all on the same page of what we have in front of us, I'd like to make sure that we take a look at the proposed operating principles that Roger brought, and the intent there in the discussions with Dr. Spinrad. The development of these would be used or be included in the thought process going forward. I don't want to walk through these and vote them up or down today, but I want to acknowledge the receipt of them and have that content in front of us when we are trying to focus in on some issues that we want to move forward with. We can weave these into the discussion. We have the operating principles.

Another paper that you may find in front of you is, I guess, entitled the NOS Strategic Plan. Let me just quickly explain what that was. Yesterday we had asked people if they had specific points that they wanted to make about that and to write them down and submit them. So I didn't want to drop the ball on that.

These are the ideas that people put to paper and handed in to us. We have captured that and printed it out, and, again, my preference would be not to try to address these, to vote them up or down, but to have them in front of us like the operating principles as we continue this discussion. People can try to refer to them, if that generates some ideas as we are trying to

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focus on these issues.

On the screen there is a little piece of it here. That was our attempt to record the ideas that came from this morning, from Bill Gray and Admiral Larrabee and others, you know, kind of user requirement driven, and the thought from Admiral West that one of the strategic critical and chronic problems is mission critical equipment is funded by earmarks, and then the last is an attempt to capture Admiral Larrabee's discussion about breaking it down, knowing, assessing the current status of NOAA Hydrographic Product and Services, identifying the changes that are suggesting or required by Ocean Commission and possibly other factors that are in effect, and then looking at the delta basically, what is NOAA's capacity, you know, short fall or otherwise, and make recommendations there.

I don't know if that sufficiently captures what you said, and I asked the court reporter to try to get me an advanced copy of it. But that's what those represent, and also in front of us would be the original paper that I had just distributed with the ideas of some possible working groups there. To me those are sort of the things that might sort of inform this process of trying to come up with specific issues that we are going to move forward on, and then we move into how we are going

like that, ongoing base level?

RADM WEST: The real issue is why isn't NOAA funding mission critical? Why are they earmarks? Why isn't NOAA putting it in their budget and paying for it? Mostly because they're paid for by earmarks, I know that, but that's a vicious circle. It's not good.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: Once you're in it it's hard to get out of.

RADM WEST: Congress can only give you one year at a time, and NOAA plans on using five or six years at a time, so the two don't jive. Somebody should review the funding level of mission critical funding requirements for hydrographics.

RADM LARRABEE: How does Laudenbacher -- his concept fit in with the reality of earmark and --

RADM WEST: It doesn't fit. The PBS system is something the Department of Defense uses and has used for years, and he's familiar with it. I mean, we are too. That's all I did in the Pentagon too. It's a process of a requirements driven budget cycle.

RADM LARRABEE: But how is he eventually going to get that implemented?

RADM WEST: It would be hard, very hard. I don't even know how many budget line items NOAA has. Does anybody know the total? It's well over eight hundred. I

to attack that. What I would like to propose is, we identify how we are going to organize what the work plan or the deliverables are going to be and some sense of a time line on that. So that's kind of what I'm trying to get in the next couple of hours before we leave.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: This question is for Bill. I think Bill had mentioned termination requirements of NOAA, I think it was the hydrographic services constituencies since we are the Hydrographic Services Review Panel, not just a navigational service, I think. Bill?

MR. GRAY: Well, yeah.

MR. ARMSTRONG: I kind of agree with you. I think we've acknowledged there were other constituents beyond the navigation community.

RADM WEST: I think the second one is a little bit more politically correct, the funding levels of mission critical. Whoever said that, that's a little harsh.

MR. GRAY: Levels of funding? RADM WEST: A review of the -- you know, level of funding for mission critical line items, whatever.

MR. CRAY: To cover your point of getting rid of earmarks, can you say ongoing level or something

127

1 quit counting at eight hundred. Which as opposed to NSF, which is bigger, but only has five. So that's the 3 magnitude of the problem we have trying to deal with NOAA's budget.

RADM LARRABEE: The implication there is that without the flexibility of being able to move money around, he can't accomplish --

RAIM WEST: Helen made reference, made comment that Spinrad is putting money into ICOS. He doesn't have a choice. He does haven't any discretion. He's told every year where it goes. He hopes that what he sends up is accepted. NOAA is very unique in that way. To make it even worse, Laudenbacher only has -- how much can he reappropriate --

MR. SZABADOS: Five hundred thousand. RADM LARRABEE: Five hundred thousand dollars is all he can be appropriated?

MR. SZABADOS: Without going to Congress. RADM WEST: I don't think it's that much. I think it's three hundred. Then he doesn't do it without getting permission. So that's important to know as we look at NOAA, as we look at NOS, as we look at Hydrographic Services, how the budget cycle -- the condition of the budget of NOAA in the federal government.

It's unique because it has so many line items that you

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have no flexibility. You are told what to do by these line items, and then you have so many people picking at you as it goes up.

MR. RAINEY: When I met with Dr. Spinrad, he had a way of putting it and it just really stuck with me, he sees it as changing the world ten dollars at a time.

MR. GRAY: Should that include something other than equipment, like equipment personnel and operations? I mean, it's the funding level --

RADM WEST: It's not just equipment.

MR. RAINEY: Let me suggest that's -- we'll try to put markers out for concepts. We'll definitely come back to these, but could I ask if people had a chance to think about it -- again, this would also include the ones that I sent out, but if there are other distinct ideas of issues that we should look into, could people raise them and then we'll have a chance to include those things, and then we will definitely go back.

The steps I would like to do is finish out this piece of it and then go back and say, okay, these are the ones we wanted to tackle, and then how we'll structure it and what the work products could be or the effort could be and then with some sense of a time line attached.

Maybe rather than flushing out -- unless we want to stop it here, the question is, are there other

CAPTAIN PARSONS: John, I can't hear a word you're saying.

MR. OSWALD: I made a series of maps right from NDAA's published charts, areas in the United States, because I talked to several FACA members here that did not realize that parts of the United States have never been surveyed ever on land and in the water also. Maybe there is not enough to go around. These are areas that were surveyed in the last few years.

The very top sheet is actually not in the critical survey area, but there is cruise ship traffic wanting to go in this area, like this lake is over capacity, that's one area that cruise ships are limited. Each of the areas have different priorities for commercial -- really, very little recreational boating goes on. It's commercial traffic, not high volume by standards, but a lot of demand by the cruise industry, smaller ships going into shallower water.

If there is anything I could add, I think that as Bill said and several people have said, the core function of NOAA NOS should be maintained. The basic -we shouldn't have maps that have big white spots on them. However we do that, through talking to budgeting, recommendations from this Committee -- the one thing I think should be a recommendation would be something

things to add to the list before us as far as issues that the Panel feels, given all our briefings and everything before and the things that we are interested in? I guess, John, for example, you had given me yesterday some things, and Tom also approached me a few minutes ago about some ideas. Maybe this would be a good time to talk about -- I would like to list it to make sure I haven't prohibited anybody else from bringing new ideas in here and get it in

What I would like to do is use this as a check valve, and once we have made a round turn with everybody and had our ideas up here, that maybe we don't go back and start all over. We work with what we have here and then figure out how we are going to move forward on the ones we select. I guess I would like to open it up to see if we have some new strategic issues or concepts that you think that we should start off into. Does that seem a good set up for you John?

MR. OSWALD: Yes.

MR. RAINEY: Maybe we can give you the

floor.

MR. OSWALD: I made some maps here just yesterday. A couple but not all of those areas, these are just maps, published NOAA charts that show the critical need as addressed to Roger's plan here.

131

like -- according to Captain Parsons, a figure this morning, 13 years for the critical backlog, that's 2300 square nautical miles a year. Does that include the new assets mainly the fair weather and the --

CAPTAIN PARSONS: That's correct. That's at current funding levels and current expected assets.

MR. OSWALD: Current funding levels, I'll mention, as Admiral West said, some of the current funding levels for that are earmarked.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: No, it's a line item.

MR. OSWALD: But it's not budgeted. It's year to year. Why don't we decide to increase capacity? We all want to increase capacity somehow, whether it's doubling, tripling. You can't double in one year, but five years, ten years -- because after the critical surveys are done, there will be more emerging areas.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Even when the critical is done this area is still going to be blank.

MR. GRAY: We have to keep reassessing what the critical areas are.

MR. OSWALD: That's part of the process of this plan.

MR. CRAY: Another dimension in that, we talked briefly about it at lunch, and it was to make it very dramatically clear, after an accident in New York

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government maintained channels and private berths. So I know in the New York Harbor now they are requiring the terminals to sound the approaches. The implications is that there are significant areas between government maintained channels and the eventual berth for vessels which are not subject to any disciplined hydrography or bathymetry, whatever that term is, and that would be a series of very small but very critical areas. Because once you leave the government contained channel in which the data ought to be good, you're in never-never land when you approach the actual berth. So that's another connection in which --CAPTAIN PARSONS: Can you summarize, John,

Harbor in 1991, there was a report in the Coast Guard that

said there was very poor hydrographic information between

in ten words or less an issue that you would recommend that HSRP tackle?

MR. OSWALD: Either through a committee or recommend right now that we recommend NOAA increase capacity. Now, how that's done -- I mean, that's a combination of ships, contracts, chart production, et cetera. I think capacity needs to be increased substantially, and we need to say that loud and clear. If Spinrad rejects it, we send it back again.

RADM WEST: Capacity to do what?

and it will be included at some future date. They call it corporate performance measures. It's not self evident from the document.

RALM LARRABEE: It seems to me this is clearly one of those issues that lends itself to measuring, and if you believe then you get what you measure. It seems to me that ought to be an area that we would be interested in getting into.

MR. RAINEY: I believe that Charlie Challstrom gave us a little bit of a taste of that in the briefing in New York, but I don't know that I came away understanding exactly where that process is in the time line.

RADM LARRABEE: I would suggest as we put together these groups that that would be one of them that we put in there in one of these categories.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Can you put performance metrics on there, Manica?

RALM LARRABEE: All of these things that we talk about, whether it's white spaces or other things that are backlogged, lend themselves to at least we need to articulate in a consistent way, are we gaining on it or are we losing on it, and what's the consequence of that. I think it's clearly not a message that -- I mean, so what, so it has a white space on the chart. What does

MR. OSWALD: The capacity to reduce the critical backlog.

RADM WEST: That's important.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: So it's review capacity as opposed to -- I mean, I presume the result of such a study may be to increase, but this looks like a conclusion. And I think what Scott has asked for is topics for the review Panel to address. So are you suggesting that the Panel should review NOAA's hydrographic survey capability?

MR. OSWALD: I would say we would address it. It's come out over and over again here that it's fundamental.

MR. DASLER: I think a key element to that, you eluded to that, is the cartographic throughput. Right now that's really lagging behind. The more you increase survey capacity, the more that's going to lag behind, and that's going to be a real bottleneck if that isn't addressed.

RADM LARRABEE: One of the things that they talked about in the Strategic Plan is performance standards, the agency coming up with standards by which it can measure and its constituents can measure its performance. Where are we with that?

MR. RAINEY: All it says in the Strategic Plan is an acknowledgement that they are working on that

135

that mean? It's Alaska. It's dark nine months out of the year. What's the big deal unless you happen to be running a cruise ship through there.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: The answer to that is don't run a cruise ship through there.

RADM LARRABEE: Well, that may be.

MR. RAINEY: Does anybody on the Panel have any other issues that they would like to add? I would suggest that we take a look and see how we can group this.

CAPTAIN MOGOVERN: I think we have a pretty good start. We can always add to it every meeting.

MR. ARMSTRONG: I have one other thing that I'll offer for your suggestion, and I don't think it maybe rises to the level of some of these others, but I would suggest that the sum value in the discussion of increasing the value of hydrographic data products and services by enhancing their scope and utility and extending the application of hydrographic services beyond the navigation community -- in other words, there is a lot of technology and potential, societal benefit from hydrographic surveying and hydrographic services that can be gained by extending those services to management of fisheries, to management of mineral resources, to enhance safety in coastal, so on and so on.

MR. RAINEY: That's a huge piece of my

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the bullets?

thought. In my proposed working group three, that's exactly what -- a big chunk of what I was trying to think there. I don't know if I came close to articulating it like you did, but that's the concept I was shooting at. So if we can put it in your words or if mine are a close enough approximation or marry those two up, we might have captured that. Because that I think is exactly what we have heard from NOAA, and it goes to one of the last of Dr. Spinrad's questions that they need help on that. It goes to crosscutting through. I think you put it way better than I did, but that's what I was trying to do.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: I would like to add, I think that's good. I wouldn't limit it to the navigation services. It's more -- kind of like what we talked about in our charge to ICOS about -- I think it was ICOS -about having the -- if the research project is being done, that they should be able to supply, if possible, the navigation community -- or we are looking at vice versa. So it's not necessarily looking at all the services and seeing how they can be expanded to serve more than -- a lot of times it's one customer, and look at it on a bigger picture and say, okay, how can we get more bang for our buck all the way around.

MR. ARMSTRONG: If we are surveying the support fisheries management, that data ought to go into

139

picture or is everybody on board?

RAIM LARRABEE: What's above -- are there any more above that?

MR. RAINEY: I guess what we don't have on the screen is the page I handed out to begin with, the proposed three working groups. What I'm saying is, this is the opportunity. I don't want to miss anybody. So if there is something that you think we need to focus on

RAIM LARRABEE: Are you going to include those comments from yesterday that she typed up in that sheet?

MR. RAINEY: Let's bring those up here. If it's off these, let's raise them now so that we have them included. So pulling from the operating principles or from the bullets, from some folks whose strategic plan we want to identify, any specifics off of there, and then add them and discuss those a little bit -- but is what we have on the screen --

MR. DASLER: You might just add the capacity, just to make it clear when we talk about capacity, is to include that cartographic throughput as part of that capacity so it's not just survey capacity.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Monica, can you go back to

the charts and vice versa.

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MR. DASLER: I think that's almost like a turn around of the way they're trying to bring more funding in now and looking at new ways and methods. Look back at what you do best, and that goes back to the core principles of what NOAA brings to the table with their products and just expanding it over a broader area. Basically you're taking that same data but getting the benefits. You get a lot of data, like you said, that's being acquired by coastal services and fisheries, and you can apply that in a broader sense.

MR. RAINEY: The question I have to you then is, you're on a FACA Panel and you came to the panel to do work. If you're sitting there and your issue isn't in play here, is there something -- do we capture -- if we move forward on these issues, is there anyone that doesn't feel that they have issues of import that are not reflected in these goals? In other words, if we now move to, okay, that's how we are going to attack these things, is everybody on board that these are priority issues that we should move out on? Is there anybody sitting there thinking, well, my issue isn't up there or there is something we ought to be doing different? I'm not saying everybody has an equal engagement in all of this. At first we are not going to, but is anybody left out of this

MR. DASLER: So after increased capacity, we can add, comma, including cartographic throughput, comma. CAPTAIN PARSONS: How about to reduce survey and processing backlog?

MR. DASLER: Yes.

MR. RAINEY: Larry, did you have a specific one you wanted to add?

MR. OSWALD: What was the question?

MR. RAINEY: I guess I was asking Larry if he had a specific issue he wanted to add.

MR. WHITING: Well, I put five of them down there yesterday, and they're on the front page. My opinion is that NOAA has tied their core capacity in 40-year-old survey vessels that are -- NASA's use of the space shuttle is the future. Why not get something like the SWATH vessel instead of putting 30 million dollars into refurbishing.

MR. RAINEY: When I look at this, Mike, do you think these are recommendations or conclusions that would come out of and go forward and come out of looking at the funding levels of mission critical equipment? Some of the things that we haven't identified in this process, and if we organize and chase down those paths, we are going to come up with those on the way, is, I guess, my take on it.

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MR. GRAY: I agree with you. If we get the top bullet there and the second bullet so that we get sustained funding and so forth, that's liable to increase by the fourth one, increase the capacity to reduce it and then here are where these five things come in. These five things in Larry's list fully implement PORTS. That's going to be a contingency recommendation. You need money to do that. These other things, the SWATH vessels and so forth like that, those are just -- those are things that will facilitate achieving the result we want.

MR. DASLER: The only other thing we might add, it kind of goes along the line with what Dr. Spinrad was suggesting, was addressing NOAA's staffing issues.

MR. CRAY: First you have to define that we want more done faster, don't you? There is no point in building more vessels or increasing the staffing levels if you haven't decided that you have to do more work.

MR. DASLER: Even if it's just maintaining the staff, I think is an issue of what Dr. Spinrad is trying to elude to.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: In which one?

MR. DASLER: Well, this is under your working group too, but I think that was also in the letter of key things, actions required to maintain in-house expertise and minimum core capability. There was

143

that, that's the bulk of where we want to go and that would be part of that analysis, is my way of thinking. RAIM LARRABEE: It seems to me that the only

opportunity that NOAA could have to sort of change its funding process is if you somehow clearly articulate -we've created new expectations with an improved set of recommendations from the Ocean Commission and the PEW Report, and we have assessed NOAA's capability to handle that, and low and behold we have discovered this huge gap between these two things, and now we have to fundamentally change the strategy by which this agency operates. And part of that, ultimately, is the way we budget. That's where -- and then you sort of create a hole that you can put PBS in as a results based budgeting process that begins to eliminate the line item process.

MR. RAINEY: To me that would be one of the working groups. That would be a statement of work. We'd structure around that, and then we have something.

RADM LARRABEE: It seems to me that we have to in our own minds begin to formulate a clear picture of what it is that's going to be able to define NOAA's success. I mean, if we sat here today and said, okay, tell me when you think -- you know, give me the issues that you think that you would use to judge whether NOAA's successful or not, we all have our opinions about that,

something else too he had, specifically about maintaining that staff.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: You're talking about core capability.

MR. DASLER: Staff, I think, is a key component of core capability.

RADM LARRABEE: It seems to me that one way of looking at this thing that we created is, it's almost like a statement of work for us. So if you look at it in terms of things that we think we need to do as opposed to conclusions we all come to, you can begin to make a couple of changes. Increase the capacity, reduce survey, and processing backlog, that sounds to me like a conclusion or a recommendation. I'm not sure we are there yet. I couldn't honestly say that that's necessary.

MR. DASLER: You could say evaluate.

RADM LARRABEE: Okay. All I'm saying is, you want to put it into the form of a statement of work as opposed to conclusions and recommendations. We are not there yet.

MR. RAINEY: And to me that's a subset of your comment that I tried to capture earlier in my mind, but I don't know if everybody agrees with me, but that goes into -- if you look at the current status, if you look at what are the requirements and needs of changes to

but I think that's really what we are ultimately trying to achieve. I think that's an important plan, you know, how does any organization measure its performance, and you have to measure it against the set of expectations.

MR. RAINEY: Would this be appropriate then to ask that in proposed working group two? What I had thrown out, that's what I was trying to accomplish with that. That's what I'm trying to propose. Is that an acceptable statement of that to start on? Then we'll pull in Admiral Larrabee's, Admiral West's and everybody's comments to line up with that under a working group. In other words, edit it and stand up a group that would be willing to work on, to focus on that.

RADM LARRABEE: I think that's one of the fundamental things. Again, we need to get a head nod from NOAA, from Commerce, and people like CNB and the Hill. I think that's clearly a conversation that -- we need to be able to get comfortable with the statement of work. Once we have done that, we then need to go out and say --

MR. RAINEY: I have an initial approval on -- the three that are three, is what I had in my mind, and I have already gotten preapproval to go forward on those if we want to. So we do have that step. I realize what you're saying is beyond what I'm talking about, you know, to go to those places and get inputs from them to

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inform that process, but I can report back to say that Dr. Spinrad at least has had a look at that. We need to obviously fine tone those.

RADM LARRABEE: I would add to that the performance measure as a subset of that.

MR. GRAY: I think the essence of two is still up in the preliminary air. We evaluate NOAA's mission and the Nation's current and future needs, public views and stakeholder requirements, and NOAA's capacity to meet these challenges. That's really the guts of it, I think, to start, because that's the thing you have to determinate of NOAA's constituents, what do they want. You don't do the other things until you find out what you need to do more.

MS. BROHL: The second one, was that found to be the one -- regarding the Panel would like to be consulted on setting priorities for spending hydrographic services, was that found to be part of what you decide what the mission is? Do you want to -- it's found to be -- or is it a separate item, that it kind of goes with any one of these areas, or was that --

MR. RAINEY: What we had when we started out was that paper, which is the individual comments that we had, and then what we have on the screen, the original thing we had this morning. So what we are tying to do is

147

that's a better concise answer. I think that was where we were.

MS. BROHL: Okay. That's all I wanted to know. As long as it's covered, because I think it's an important one, especially if you're talking about trying to keep the priority on funding the critical missions, whether they're equipment or otherwise.

DR. LAPINE: I guess I'm more of a hands-on guy. I like to get things started and then let them adjust as we go. We have three good core areas. Why not divide them up and let the group flush out the details of each one of them, and we can do it by e-mail or however we need to do it and get back to you. We can sit here all day and seesaw back and forth on this.

MR. RAINEY: I appreciate that, and I'm happy to entertain motions on what we should stand up and move forward. I just want to make sure that I had an opportunity, with everybody sitting here, that everybody's felt like they've had the opportunity to get their issue on the table or the direction that they want to head, because we need to move out now. So I don't want to leave anybody out of that. But I would certainly -- I think we have plenty of issues here. It's really now a matter of grouping them and figuring out who is interested in pursuing specific things.

have that in front of us in addition to the proposed operation principles. The first little round we took in after lunch is to try to make sure everybody had their issues that they thought were important covered, and now we are trying to take the next step into organizing that into a structure so that we can pursue them.

MS. BROHL: I understood that, but --

MR. RAINEY: So those were not individually voted up or down or necessarily handled. We had some discussion saying that some of these are conclusory recommendations that will fit into the process.

MS. BROHL: I understand. And I apologize that my meeting went late, but I guess since this is an area in which -- when you ask for other comments, it is an area that I am interested in. I just don't know whether after Bill talked about some of these being more just a follow up to some of the other issues, where it fits in there.

MR. RAINEY: My answer to you probably wasn't as precise as it could have been. We talked specifically about performance metrics, and in the Strategic Plan, the corporate performance measures, so we said that -- we did say, yes, that in this role of missions and in this process we want to know where they are and develop those and have input to them. So I think

DR. LAPINE: I have an issue, which I can't quite eliquate to the group right now, but I think it's going to fit in one of these three. So when I get it figured out, I'll make sure it works in the group I'm assigned to. There is something about the horizontal component that's missing, which is critical to speeding up survey and backlog and all that, but I can't quite put it into words right now.

MR. RAINEY: The only thing I do want to really ask us, if we can get to it, as Admiral Larrabee's point is, I want to leave today with us having agreement, I don't care if it's a whole big long thing, but on something that is a statement of work. What is it that we are leaving here to go do, so that you-all know we are doing something, and don't wait for me to get something back out on e-mail saying, okay, here's what's going to happen at the next meeting and for me to try to sort of divine that. I want us to have at least a start on a statement of work that we are going to attack and come out of here on how we'll proceed.

MR. CRAY: I think that the first three bullets could be that statement of work, and I would think also that they could -- in a sense, one and two might even go together, because as Admiral West has told us, we already know the funding situation is so atrocious that

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that needs work to make it a sustained level when that level is determined

I think what needs then to be done is to appoint a work group that will work on those issues in a way that they can bring back in a suggested action plan from them that then, I would say, should be put in front of the Panel a month or so before our next meeting in March, something like that, just to get a start on it, what we want to do, what we recommend the Panel doing, and have it in the hands of people three or four weeks before we get together four months or three months from now.

That may not sound like much, but I think to get something going -- if we are to define the core capabilities of NOS, that some of us would like to see them do -- we'd like to certainly maintain, and, we think, actually, vastly improve, which is the conclusion that some of us have already come to, then we have to set out a work plan that divides the data that is the substantiation for why we put it forward, and that vast increase is needed to do just that. That's just for the core things, and to me that's critical area surveys and the implementation of PORTS and so forth, to get the navigational data that they would supply into the hands of the users at a much faster pace than is being done right now.

MR. RAINEY: Right. I'm sorry.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Everything that's showing, at least to me, seems to fall under that, well, even the metric system.

RAIM LARRABEE: Specifically the metric system.

MR. CRAY: What I suggested, I feel the increased capacity certainly would be needed, but we couldn't right now I think go to Admiral Laudenbacher and say we know you need increased capacity when we haven't got the substantiation of that, which I assess may have been a little bit of what our initial recommendation encountered. We haven't made the case strongly enough. But if you want to put it all in one thing, so be it.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: Is there anything in there that doesn't fit?

MR. RAINEY: The last bullet contains a different subcommittee, and that's in the interest of what we were talking about, the third working group that I initially proposed. Folks, I apologize, I'll be right back, but what I guess I want to get us to is, can we have motions from the floor to set up a working group, what it's going to cover, and I think maybe we are close to that. I'll be right back.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Is there a motion?

One, two, and three, because of what Admiral West said about what we can anticipate is going to come out of the Ocean Commission recommendation, I think however that thing goes, unless it totally craters and they just plain throw it away.

We have already been alerted that NOAA is going to be asked probably to do a lot of things that it doesn't presently have on its platter, which would suggest increased capability is surely going to be needed, and therefore getting a jump start by putting a work group together to deal with issue three, to start understanding what's in the Ocean Commission's recommendation package that will impact NOAA, especially as the NOS part of this Panel is concerned, would be affected. So I would say put one and two more or less together as one kind of work, and then three as another work group.

MR. RAINEY: It's a little awkward here for me to put the motion in play, but is there any opposition to having a motion that we stand up a working group on Hydrographic Services Roles and Missions with essentially the description, as Bill Gray just talked about here, that is written in this initial statement of work which would include the three bullets as posted on the view graft?

MR. ARMSTRONG: I would be inclined to put all four together.

151

1 RADM LARRABEE: I'll so move that we set up 2 a working group composed of five people so that we can deal with e-mail to handle the hydrographic survey and the data as stated there, hydrographic products and services. Just so they include the core capabilities of the private sector, the fleet, equipment, emergent technology products, all these things encompassed.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Does it fit within the frame work of what Scott earlier suggested with these three working groups?

MR. DASLER: You could just take all of those and lump them into working group two is probably what -- I mean, that seems to be --

RADM LARRABEE: Roger, help me understand entirely what NOAA is doing right now to look at the two reports that we've talked about over the last two days, and how NOAA views the reprioritization of their missions and capability to encompass those.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: I think it's safe to say not only NOAA but other federal agencies, regardless of the White House endorsement or lack thereof, the Commission's report will have already taken, as the Admiral has indicated, has already taken a lot of these recommendations to heart and are acting on them, for instance, the integrated approach to ocean mapping or the

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23 24 25 need to coordinate federal activities in ocean mapping.

There is also a move underfoot between NOAA, U.S Geological Survey, a number of areas in the Department of Interior to coordinate mapping activity. That doesn't need the blessing of the White House to go forward on that, and there is a host of recommendations throughout the report, two hundred and some odd recommendations that I think most federal agencies are already moving ahead on because they're sound recommendations.

RADM LARRABEE: I will say, just in terms of what we have outlined for this group, you're taking on a full-time job. That's what you have committed yourself

CAPTAIN PARSONS: You have to narrowly identify the task.

RADM LARRABEE: So even if you're recognizing that you need to separate out the recommendations that don't have anything to do with Hydrographic Services, the reality is you're taking on a full-time job to completely understand the new set of expectations, NOAA's capability. I'm not sure where I would start, but I can tell you it would take me more than a couple of hours to sort of sift through what I think NOAA's capability is. Then to be able to somehow develop some sort of thought process that allows you to match

together and define the statement of work, but eventually we recommend that NOAA does the following things.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: There is no expectation that the individual members of this Panel is going to be able to pull all that information together.

RADM LARRABEE: I think up until we've had this conversation -- at least I'm sitting here thinking I guess I better go read some of this stuff.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: A lot of this information can be provided to the Panel, either in the form of written documentation or a brief or whatever it happens to he.

DR. LAPINE: I sort of take a middle of the road there. I think a lot of this information is available, but there is some that isn't, and we are going to have to do some of this work, sort of in between what you are saying. There are things the NOAA doesn't know and can't answer these questions, but I think with our expertise we know who to ask.

MR. GRAY: Back to what I said, why don't we go and find out what the customers really need for safer navigation in this country.

RADM LARRABEE: Somebody has already done that, Bill. That's what we pay the Ocean Commission to do.

expectation with capability is another task that is a full-time job. Finally you get to a point where you can now say with some level of confidence, gee, there is a gap here, and now the whole issue of what do I do about it becomes a whole set of new requirements.

MR. RAINEY: It's a GAO report.

RALM LARRABEE: Absolutely. I for one am not able to provide that much support. Now, if NOAA is doing it or if there is some sort of collective group of federal agencies that have put their heads together and have already started this process, here again, we find ourselves in an advisory capacity. My advice to NOAA is that they do this. I don't think I want to do it.

MR. GRAY: NOAA is going to have to do --NOAA's staff has to do most of this work.

RAIM LARRABEE: This is not something that we can --

MR. RAINEY: We can advise something when they have something along the way on the corporate performance measures and things like that.

RAIM LARRABEE: Our recommendation should be that NOAA does it.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: But you have to define what you're asking for.

RADM LARRABEE: The committee can get

155

MR. GRAY: From what I've heard of the Ocean Commission Report, I don't think it's really --

RADM LARRABEE: But we have to see the final report. The PEW Commission did some work. There are other reports out there that made recommendations in the past that look an awful lot similar to some of the recommendations --

MR. CRAY: To be totally immodest, I would imagine that what I put in the Port Terminal Safety Study in 1996 and what I wrote to the MTS report in 1999 probably did a better job of it than the Ocean Commission. If people want to do it and say come on and take a look at this stuff NOAA, maybe that would do it, I don't know. But what I was suggesting by going to the customers is to go right now in the near future back to selected customer groups and get them to say what they feel about some of these things, about the way in which the critical area, backlog is reduced, about the rate in which PORTS installations are installed. And from what Admiral West has said, somebody else, him, or something like that, mapped out -- but this stupid earmark system has got to be abolished and get the core capabilities of NOAA put on a sustained predictable funding.

CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: Why do we have to go out

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MR. GRAY: If this group is happy to just take experts from things that varieties of organizations have already said, fine. I think there would be no particular difficulty in going to other constituencies and have them say what they've already said many, many times. But it hasn't done much good, because we still have this 13-year backlog, and we still have the fact that there is no federal funding of PORTS, there are only nine of them installed or something like that. Everybody has to pass the begging bowl around.

CAPTAIN HICKMAN: I don't mean to be rude, but you're going to lose three panel members in about a minute here, and I don't see us coming to a conclusion of who wants to be on any particular group. I'm certainly willing to be on one of them. This is a great opportunity to throw me in one you don't want to be in. I just don't see us doing anything within the next minute, but I just wanted to bring that to your attention. Our vehicle is

MR. RAINEY: The real issue seems to me. whether we want to sit as a committee, and if NOAA brings it to task, we can try to answer it, you know, advise on the specific thing, or do we have the capacity to self-start on some work that we want to do, you know, on these issues. I don't know if we have a fundamental

What I need is motions from the floor on the way to proceed and vote it. I think we have discussed a lot today. I think there has been really valuable input, but we have to be able to present something that we can vote on and have a way to proceed.

agreement on that.

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At the end of the day it would be good to have issues that we are going to pursue rather than just wait and see what is going to happen, schedule our next meeting, see if NOAA hands us something in the interim.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Can you establish the top two or three priorities that you want this Panel to tackle?

MR. DASLER: If we just look at the working groups as you outlined them and then lump these into working group two, it may be a larger working group which we may have to break out later, but --

MS. BROHL: Can the working groups come up with the priorities?

MR. RAINEY: Absolutely. My thinking is, these would be the topics of that focus group, five of us on the panel or whatever it wants to be, nine out of ten of us, whatever, and that group would assemble, and then these would be the areas that they would be looking at. They might tackle the questions put to us by Dr. Spinrad

159

that falls under that, or come up with a work plan and flush it out as we move forward. But that would be one structure, and that's one way to do it. That seems to make some sense to me.

MR. SKINNER: Is there a motion on the floor?

MR. RAINEY: No.

DR. LAPINE: Well, it never got seconded.

MR. SKINNER: A formal motion? I think the point is that if we can't get something going here, we will never at the end of year, when we've spend 250,000 -we'll still be arguing about committees.

MS. DICKINSON: I think Jon basically did.

MR. DASLER: Yes, I was making a motion to basically accept this working group as is and lump those into working group two.

MR. SKINNER: Second.

DR. LAPINE: Jon, all three working groups?

MR. DASLER: Right.

MR. CRAY: Why try to do all three? Why put something in IMOS and ICOS and all the rest of that stuff. That's not our core mission. It's not NOS's core mission.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Is everybody going to be in a working group or only some of us?

MR. SKINNER: I say you go with the three

that we've been talking about, if one of them isn't relevant or germane, then at the next meeting we vote to get rid of it.

DR. LAPINE: I would make a friendly motion that we concentrate on just the first and see what we can get done.

MR. GRAY: Do you mean working group one and two? Why working group one? What it's going to do? RADM LARRABEE: Well, one of our priorities

MR. GRAY: All right. Let's put that in there. Okay.

is, you said, getting PORTS and --

DR. LAPINE: Bill, I'm not really concerned about what the bullets are in either one of these right now. Let the subcommittee figure out what the bullets

MR. RAINEY: That's the only way to get us out of the block.

DR. LAPINE: My friendly motion is to stick with two working groups instead of three. Is that accepted by ---

MR. DASLER: Yes.

DR. LAPINE: Does the second accept that?

MR. SKINNER: Sure. I'll accept anything at

this point.

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RADM WEST: I think there is a third group, and it better happen pretty quickly, and it better be you and it better be Helen and two or three other folks, to get your buns over to NOAA, to ONB, to Commerce, to the Hill right away. So I think you need to take two or three other folks with you, because you'll only end up with one or two that can ever come, but you need to do that right away. I feel strongly about that.

Now, five of us reviewed the entire research enterprise of NOAA in nine months, five us did. Do you know who did all the work? Well, we worked hard, but NOAA has got to turn, burn, and support all of this stuff. You can't just sit back and say, well, the FACA is going to do this. You have to go back and do all the homework, get the people set up, set up the dates for these folks, get a bunch of briefings for us, for the subcommittees when they're ready, and if they can't meet, then you have to send it to them. There is a lot of work on NOAA's side to make this happen. We can't do this, as the Admiral said.

DR. LAPINE: Admiral, I think all we are trying to do is set up the working group, not accomplish the work before the next meeting. If we set up these working groups --

RADM WEST: But if you don't understand

doing it, here is the issue that needs to be done, and everybody agrees, we give that to the Administrator and he says, yes, you're right, these things need to be done, then once you get that agreement, the next step is who actually does the work. And that may be a NOAA staffer that does it or it may be us doing some part. But I think until you figure out what it is you want to do, the rest of it is -- well, what happens if we form our three working groups? There are three parts of NOAA. Split up their priority list by the way that NOAA's split up right now, and let's go on about our business.

> MR. RAINEY: By line office? RADM LARRABEE: By Coast Survey or CO-OPS

MR. RAINEY: That's another idea. RADM LARRABEE: And NGS, and just say there are five of us on it, and one of those people they are pulling from each one of the -- NOAA, is our contact there. Five people should have something to say about it, and we have three groups, all split up.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Are we trying in some sense to integrate this as opposed to separate it out again?

RADM LARRABEE: I have no problem with dealing with FORTS. I have no problem with dealing with the survey capability. I would like to be on all three of what I just said, until next March we've missed the boat

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: I quess my thing with this whole thing is, we are sitting up a working group and we don't know what they're going to do yet. Maybe the other way is to say this is the work we need to get done, break it down into bites that different groups can handle, and then say, okay, now we have working groups. This working group takes this task or assignment, whatever you want to call it, and this working group does this task, and this working group does this task.

MR. RAINEY: I don't disagree with either approach. It's a chicken and egg. I have been trying to move it on either track, and we are absolutely deadlocked at one function here, and it seems that I -- that's a valid point, and that's actually how I wanted to try to proceed, is not set up these shells without nothing to fill them with, but at some point we have to organize them.

CAPIAIN MCGOVERN: Maybe we should look at that other thing quickly. You mentioned it before. Do you want to look at it? What is it, Tab 8?

RADM LARRABEE: If you did establish three working groups and the three working groups got together and refined the statement of work, forgetting about who is

163

them. I probably have the time to do all three. And I'll sign that form too. I don't have any problem with that, because I want to have some input in it. This is why I applied for this thing.

MR. ARMSTRONG: I think one thing to consider is that the chairman has gotten some advance approval for these three working groups. I think they're broad enough that we can take pretty much everything that's on the board and fit them into one of those groups and then focus on the three or four that we think are most important.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: You read the charter and the bylaws, and it talks about we need permission to set up subcommittees, and then you call these working groups. Do we need permission to do working groups or --

MR. RAINEY: We absolutely do. We checked on that. I want to be clear on that.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: Well, again, this talks about subcommittees, this says it's a working group. They're not necessarily the same thing.

MR. RAINEY: I explained it this morning. A subcommittee is a subgroup that's formed of only members. A working group is formed of members. It's chaired by a member, but it can include outside people not on the panel on it. Both will require DOC Counsel's -- both require

Admiral Laudenbacher's approval to stand them up, especially more so because of the compensation issues that we talked about. So that's the distinction under FACA. So I thought I might have some relief if I called it one thing or the other, but the thing that I'm -- those requirements are determining.

DR. LAPINE: Even though the bylaws say

DR. LAPINE: Even though the bylaws say subcommittee, a working group --

MR. RAINEY: It's the same. All you do
there is you also allow for somebody that is not a panel
member to sit on that and do the work on that topic.

RADM WEST: I'd challenge him on that.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: I'm sorry?

RADM WEST: I would challenge him on that.

It would be no different than Scott asking Bill or Elaine to go off and do a little bit before the next meeting.

There is no difference, and they would do that under our current --

MR. RAINEY: Some of this stuff, some of the answers coming back seem --

CAPTAIN PARSONS: But again, none of that is prohibited.

MR. GRAY: It is permissible for us to proceed in this way?

CAPIAIN PARSONS: Correct.

want?

MS. HICKMAN: I think two to start with.

DR. LAPINE: Just the two to start with?

Because that's what the friendly motion is right now. I

didn't want you to vote until --

MR. GRAY: What happens to -- Admiral West said that the chairman and selected others he might want with him should start making visits between now and --

CAPTAIN MOGOVERN: They're not a working group. That's the chairman and --

MR. GRAY: That's not a working group function?

MS. BROHL: It depends on if you look at it as outreach and information. I guess I'm asking for you to clarify.

RADM WEST: We are making this so hard that I'm so frustrated that you don't need me anymore. We are an advisory group, and to make good advice you have to find out information. One of the things I think, we all need to know, in my opinion, is we need to know where the Hill is on this. I'll say this again. We don't have to have permission from anybody to go do that. If anybody tells us that, tell them to get lost. We are getting totally bogged down in subgroups. Sue me later or something.

MR. GRAY: I'll sign this form too, as far as that --

CAPTAIN PARSONS: It has nothing to do with the form.

MR. GRAY: Basically, these things should, as a start, have nothing to do with the money side of this thing, because we are not foreseeing travel to do this. It's all going to be done through the phone, e-mail, and so forth, at least to start.

CAPTAIN MOSOVERN: You never know.

MR. GRAY: At least to start?

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: Yeah, but you never know, though. If you're talking like the Admiral's talking, like going to visit ONB and those things, it's going to involve --

MR. GRAY: Yeah, that would do it. I agree.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: Unless you try to keep it
to the people that are in the area, the people inside the
beltway. I would have to put in for travel.

MR. RAINEY: We have a motion that's on the table and a second to adopt the first two; is that correct?

DR. LAPINE: Before you vote, I can resend my friendly motion, but I think everybody wants three committees, three working groups. Is it two or three you

The only reason I'm telling you to take a couple of other people with me is because it's better to have two or three other ears when you're talking to the Hill for continuity purposes, because sometimes you misinterpret, and that's the only reason I say that. It's best that you use somebody inside NOAA so that it doesn't cost money, but if you need somebody, pay them. We are not doing this on the cheap and it's not that expensive. We don't have to ask Admiral Laudenbacher to ask groups of us folks to do specific things before next March. I just disagree with that totally. If somebody tells you that, tell them to call me up. That's asinine.

DR. IAPINE: I want to believe what you have to say, and I do believe what you have to say, but we do have -- call them what you want, but we can get something going before the end of this meeting.

RADM WEST: Well, I'm not against that.

DR. LAPINE: And as far as going to the Hill, if there is someway I can come to Washington and go with you -- I don't care if I'm designated on a subcommittee or not. I would go with you. So there are two issues here. These are working groups to try to take care of some business, committee business. That's all.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: That's the motion.

MR. RAINEY: Okay. So this is on the two

working groups. All in favor?

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THE PANEL: Aye.

MR. RAINEY: Opposed?

THE PANEL: (No response.)

MR. RAINEY: The next question would be if anybody is interested in chairing either of the two and who wants to be on them. I'm not going -- I would not tend to want to be a chair of a subgroup also. I'll work with any working group.

MR. SKINNER: You shouldn't. Can I suggest that we do that by e-mail, because we have a fairly large -- well, three people have already left and maybe just to move things along we can do that electronically. Is that acceptable to everyone?

RADM LARRABEE: Could we discuss who might want to be on them?

MR. RAINEY: I understand what you just said, Tom, but if we walk away here and this is all e-mail, it isn't going to happen.

RADM LARRABEE: When they get amongst themselves they can figure out who is the Chair.

DR. IAPINE: Why don't we have two interim committee people who will organize and the committee can elect their own chair.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: How about we elect -- we

have three people here that are missing and only two subcommittees. I think this is pretty easy.

MR. RAINEY: Let's take working group one.

Monica, can you help me record this? What we have done
is, we have gone ahead and stood up two working groups.

One working group is on Modeling and Observation Systems.

I would like to get a list of individuals who are willing
to be on that. It seems to me you can be on more than
one. Who would be interested in working on issues on
Modeling and Observation Systems?

THE PANEL: (Responds.)

MS. CISTERNELLI: Larry Whiting, Tom Skinner, Helen Brohl, John Oswald, Mike Szabados, and Andrew McGovern.

MR. RAINEY: Group two, Hydrographic Services, Roles and Missions.

RADM WEST: By the way, while we're counting folks, Spinrad has done an assessment of the Ocean Commission. Can you get us a copy of that documentation so we can all see that?

MS. CISTERNELLI: Andy Armstrong, Lewis
Lapine, Jon Dasler, Admiral West, Admiral Larrabee, Bill
Gray, Elaine Dickinson, and Larry Whiting.

MR. SKINNER: And e-mail the people that aren't here.

MR. RAINEY: We'll take what we have and melt it into the discussion that we have written and we'll get it out as scon as we can, and work the consensus and proceed from there. We'll follow up on the meetings, the leadership, and find a way to do those meetings.

The other thing we went over this morning, I think, in pretty clear detail, but just to reiterate so that there is no doubt about it, we are going to forward those recommendations through NOAA to the dockets so that they can go ahead, and that will be folded into and included in an enclosure so that we have the actual recommendations, and with a cover letter to the Administrator that represents the work that was done at this meeting. Is there any other business before we open for public comment?

MR. SKINNER: I just want to talk briefly about the project to date I was talking to you about earlier, and clearly I think it fits into Group No. 1, so I didn't want to raise it to any of our discussions, but it stems from some thoughts I had after Captain Parsons this morning talked about the need for this group to have some deliverables as it gets reviewed higher up.

Last night Helen and I had a discussion,
Helen, inher role with the Great Lakes Shipping
Association and my role as PORTS member of the Gulf of

Maine Ocean Observing System, and some of the overlaps between the two, and I had a subsequent conversation with Mike and a brief discussion with Scott about seeing if we can come up with a protocol or an agreement or -- I don't know what the product would be, but about how the two FORTS and an ocean observing system could be where it makes sense to overlap, whether you use the FORTS structure or a FORTS facility or a FORTS buoy or GOMOOS type buoy. I hope I'm capturing that accurately. Right? That is what we talked about?

MS. BROHL: Yes.

MR. SKINNER: Okay. Captain Parsons' comment made me think that maybe if that actually gets somewhere, that maybe at the end of this there might be a proposed MOU or proposed protocol for how long to do that, and rather than do that separately, that maybe this Board or this group would like to adopt that as something to push forward, so if we actually do come up with something, we'll have a product in ten months or however long it takes.

I don't want it to be one of the things that the committees tackle, because I don't want them to get sidetracked from some other things, because I think we are sort of pursuing this based on our roles outside of this group. But it might be something that if it was in the

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record that we are actually looking at doing this, if we are successful and hopefully we are, it would be a nice thing to point to at the end of the first year.

MS. ERCHL: We did talk about it outside of our roles of the Panel, and it is a little different, but it is under Working Group No. 1, and we can maybe bring it up under the working group, but it does deal with some, I think, immediate issues and needs to value add programs to integrate them intellectually as well as from the data.

Do you want to wait and try to do this -come up with something separately that we put to the
committee or to the working group as one of the things, or
we actually do a little homework on it and thereby we can
come up with something that goes through the subcommittee
and comes out?

MR. SKINNER: I hadn't thought that far ahead. It was something to lay out here if people -- if there is sort of a sense -- I don't know if this group can do a sense -- if for the committee this is a good thing to follow up. I was just looking for something that somewhere in the record that this Board, this Panel says, yeah, go look at this, and if it happens to bear any fruit, you can go back and say check mark, mission accomplished. So it doesn't matter to me what format it takes. If people think it's a good idea, we can do it any

recommendation has been on our agenda for quite a few years, and to have it cut off in the first move that we made, even if it was because we didn't do it diplomatically, I don't think is acceptable.

As one member of this Panel, I think we ought to do that, whether it was addressed to Admiral Laudenbacher, assuming it was just a written -- this is what the Panel feels. I would be happy to take a look at the thing, try to redraft it, send it back to you, and then you can work on it with Roger and then get it around to the whole group. But let's get the thing back in motion again. Is that an achievement of the Panel? Well, yeah, it was a decision of the Panel that we unanimously thought that was an important point to put forward, and I don't think we should wait until the next meeting or something like that, until we have working group results to do that. I hope that maybe we can do that and get it out in the next week, two or three, or something like that.

DR. LAPINE: In that same vein, aren't you going to prepare a letter with all of these resolutions that we worked on?

MR. GRAY: But I would take this and carve it out as a single item. That's old business from where we were in July.

way we want. If people are a little bit reluctant about it, then let's just shelf it, and we'll just do it in --

DR. LAPINE: You're all in the same working group. Decide if you want to take it up as one of the items in your working group.

MR. ARMSTRONG: We have spent a lot of time this morning thrashing around some of those issues as a problem. If you can solve it in a working group, then they won't have to revisit those issues.

DR. LAPINE: If you come up with something in your working group, so much the better. Bring it back from that point of view.

MR. GRAY: You know, one other thing, we talked a little bit at lunch today about the fact that we made recommendations at our first meeting and we got the answer today or yesterday that Spinrad said what Spinrad said. I think some of us feel we should make the recommendation again and send it to the Administrator and that we should choose our own words to do so. We make the recommendation, and then we can explain why we made it in the first place and why we feel it's a very important thing to do and that it should be copied to Dr. Spinrad and so forth. Whether you want to prenotify him or something like that -- apparently I don't know the niceties of all this, but for some of us the guts of that

DR. IAPINE: That's why I suggested it be part of a cover letter.

MR. RAINEY: Okay. We'll follow up. I promised Dave Enabnit we were going to talk about the Coast Guard electronic chart. He stayed all day, and I would like to address that. Dave, did you have prepared -- were you here to see if we had questions about that or did you want to introduce it perhaps briefly, and if there is -- if you can link it to how you think we --

CAPTAIN PARSONS: If I could, there were several members, including Bill, that wanted the opportunity to provide some comments to NOAA, particularly the Office of Coast Survey, in advance of us consulting with the Coast Guard on the generation of a carriage requirement for electronic charts.

As indicated in earlier e-mail, the generation of these requirements is a Coast Guard responsibility, and certainly when those are generated, they'll go out for public comment, but I thought it would be, certainly within the purview of this committee, to let us know what you feel so that when we do sit down with the Coast Guard and start to address the carriage issue with them -- again, we consult the Coast Guard. We don't generate the regulations that we take with us, the

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24 25 concerns of this Panel or individual members.

With that said, maybe you can throw it open to Bill as to his concerns about the way this may or may not proceed.

MR. GRAY: I, for quite some years now, have been following this development of ENC, electronic charts, whatever it may be and so forth, and whereas I think great progress has been made, I think that the whole concept of ECDIS, ENC, electronic charts and so forth has more appeal for non-mariners than it does for mariners. It's not to denigrate what's being done, but I don't think it's nearly as good as it's generally described to be.

If you read, as I do, "Seaways," that the Nautical Institute puts out -- and I circulated a paper in our July meeting, or I had a copy for everybody -- there have been continuing comments from professional mariners about the problems that arise with this kind of technology, and I think things are being a little bit rushed on this to do so.

Speaking with a guy out in the State of Washington, a former Coast Guard guy who feels the same way as I do, and he has written fairly extensively on the same subject, recently he alerted me on the fact that this thing had come true, and the Coast Guard's authorization of the new carriage requirement was starting in 2007 for a

something like that.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: I think as Dave pointed out yesterday, the section of the Coast Guard Authorization Act, which includes this paragraph, is very nonspecific. It's very general in nature. It refers to electronic charts, no particular type. It talks about, "The Coast Guard shall prescribe regulations implementing subsection A before January 1 of 2007." It's unclear as to whether the regulations go in force at that time or, as I read it, the regulations need to be on the book, that they could be implemented several years later. So it's still early to tell, and we have yet -- and it will be several agencies, I'm sure, that will consult with the Coast Guard. But this has not been on the Coast Guard's top of their radar screen, as you might imagine, but it's got to be before too long.

RADM LARRABEE: This a notice of proposed rule then, right?

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: No. it's a law. MR. GRAY: It's electric charts, not navigation charts.

RADM LARRABEE: Well, so, I mean, I don't know whether the Coast Guard has any choice.

> CAPTAIN MOGOVERN: No, they don't. MR. CRAY: They have no choice. To me,

broad range of vessels, getting down to rather small sizes and so forth. That struck me as not being very well conceived or very well thought out.

You're right, it's a Coast Guard issue to deal with, I suppose, and I'm sure -- at least I would think the small boat people, the small craft, commercial side, the ferry boat people, work boats, and things like that, I think they would be on top of the Coast Guard saying we don't need these things. It bothers me, so I wanted to bring it up.

As I said yesterday, my big thing -- well, I shouldn't have said toys on the bridge, but some of the ones that I see, I think they're confusing, and it's really the lack of reliability that is associated with electronic equipment, either for navigation or control of the main engine and the steering of ships, that has me more concerned than anything else, and that's why I raised the issue.

It's not to say that it shouldn't go ahead. It's going ahead. It's well accepted in a lot of quarters and so forth, and that's fine, but to expend this down to these very small vessels, push boats and so forth, I think that's kind of stupid. I think it's stupid to go out and -- like the little Elizabeth River ferry boat here, he's going to have to put on an electronic chart or

179

Rick, what's happening, the manufacturer of the equipment lobbies better than the industry does. That's for sure.

RADM WEST: Well, with all due respect,

though, I spent three years putting electronic inventory in the Navy, and I'm telling you, that's a tough customer to sell. And you're right, reliability was a problem, but we did it, because it's the next way to do business. It's so much better. And for the Navy it eliminates a huge man power problem. Maintaining charts, paper charts updated is a huge problem for us. That drove us along to go with electronic. We have backup systems. It's expensive and all this stuff, but like I said -- there are about 150 of these ecosystems that you can buy off the shelf, and about 149 of them ain't worth a damn, in my personal opinion, because there are proprietary, raster, paper charts, all this other stuff. But the technology of electronic navigation is phenomenal. It's like going from a lead line to a pedometer.

We need to get on with it. It's about what electronic navigation can do for preserved areas of the ocean and navigation safety, all that stuff. It's a whole leap forward for the next generation. But unless you do it right, it's worse. I mean, there are some horror stories about people going along thinking they're going the right way and then, by the way, it wasn't even plugged

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you.

in. They thought everything was all right. So there are pitfalls. There is education, training, but the technology that it brings is just phenomenal.

MS. BROHL: And we, obviously, want to be concerned about the NOAA role and NOAA having a role in the discussion when rules are promulgated so that there isn't a disconnect. Sometimes when these guys who are on the Coast Guard subcommittee put rules together -- I mean, I have often said to staffers, well, it's all well and good to require electronic charts, but how are they going to be provided, will there be updates, have you thought about that whole component which is not under your jurisdiction. It's one thing to require it, but if you don't have up-to-date charts then -- they can't disconnect themselves. They have to make that part of what they do.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: And there is no indication that the Coast Guard is going to attempt to --

MS. BROHL: And they wouldn't. I think that the staffers don't necessarily think about the connection on this level. So I guess if we want to hear what Dave has to say so we can get a sense of the NOAA role --

CAPTAIN MOSOVERN: They don't have a choice. They have to do this. This is a law. I guess the big thing is if -- I don't know if this committee has any role in this or not, but it's to help -- I mean, if NDAA needs

183

impact on NOAA's hydrographic services. Perhaps it's appropriate for the Panel to recognize that impact and deal with some suggestions or some assistance or some advice to the Administrator on what's needed to respond to that.

MS. BROHL: Captain, what's the procedure if the Coast Guard is working on the rule, which they will, and I think, you know, we better talk about ENCs with NOAA, would just somebody that deals with the electronic charting concept out of the Coast Guard just contact you directly? How would they departmentally come to you for help?

CAPTAIN PARSONS: They may not, necessarily. We are engaged with the Coast Guard on issues such as this, so we will certainly ensure that we are plugged in as this is developed.

MS. BROHL: So it's a moot point.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Whether they come in -they undoubtedly will come to us, but we will be engaged with them on a weekly basis.

MS. BROHL: So even though we haven't heard from Dave to --

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Dave is hear to hear from

MS. BROHL: Oh, I'm sorry. I thought he was

help on this, as far as that goes, but -- this doesn't even require, when you talk about electronic navigation, it doesn't require electronic navigation. It only requires the chart, which is really, you know -- I'm like, okay, but you have the chart. It doesn't say that this will replace the paper chart either. It doesn't say that it replaces the carriage requirement. You know, this here, it doesn't say these will be carried in lieu of.

So the assumption is it's not going -- it doesn't say electronic charting system. It says electronic chart. In fact, you plant them all on a CD and say -- do you have your electronic chart? Yes I do, they're right here. I have all my electronic charts. It says I have to have electronic charts onboard my vessel, and I do. Obviously the writing is going to be extremely, extremely important on how this thing is implemented. It's not a part of this panel, but keep an eye on the Coast Guard regs, because this is going to be big. Whatever help NOAA can give us, please do.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: And I suspect that this proposed rule, whatever shape or form it takes, is going to generate a tremendous amount of comment for the maritime industry.

MR. ARMSTRONG: I quess maybe Dave can chime in here, but it seems to me that this law has a huge

going to give a speech. I'm sorry.

MR. ENABNIT: I'm here to provide the information that --

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Dave will be one of the technical directors. Dave will take one of the leads in interacting with the Coast Guard on this issue, but he wanted to hear what your particular concerns were.

MS. BROHL: I just wanted to ask a question. It doesn't sound like you feel you need any kind of recommendation from this committee, and that, I think Andy started to say, given the fact that the MTS says amendments have been passed, and the fact that they involve the requirement for electronic navigation charts, and given the fact that NOAA is the U.S. component for the creation of up-to-date navigational charts that may be used on board vessels, that we, you know recommend, encourage NDAA to be engaged in the process early on. Is that necessary to --

CAPTAIN PARSONS: I certainly don't think so. We are engaged now. But, again, if this panel can lend a hand and we see for some reason it can, we'll certainly come to you.

MS. DICKINSON: Totally different subject, and this is for you, Roger. I was just curious if you had any kind of an update you can give us on Florida with

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proven to be shoaled.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Between the Corps of Engineers and ourselves, we had survey units down in the aftermath of three of the hurricanes that went through Florida within a day. The Coast Guard shut down most of the ports that were impacted until a survey, a quick assessment survey could be done to -- primarily to the access channels and then to the port facilities themselves. There were a number of areas that were shoaled, Port Everglades, Pascagoula, Panama City and a couple of others where there was some significant shoaling that was identified to the Coast Guard, Port Authorities. They were provided with a quick response survey so that they could use those in bringing their vessels into port. I couldn't tell you at this pint to what degree the Corps of Engineers has addressed those areas that have been

respect to the hurricanes, which there is a lot of concern

that entire shelves have shifted, channels that were there

right now that there has been so much damage down there

before are not there, that the landscape is pretty much

changed in some areas, and I was wondering if you were

doing any rapid response there or anything else.

MS. DICKINSON: What about the IOW? CAPTAIN PARSONS: The ICW in those areas there were surveyed in the Coast Guard, and other marine

had -- add the non-navigation, navigation products and

word navigation in front of products.

public that have any comments?

services, because it's not really our job to ensure that

the word interpretation to analysis, because you could,

it up for public comment if there is any, if there isn't

any other Panel business. Are there any folks from the

Hampton Roads Maritime Association. First, I welcome

under interpretation, you could, especially from

results from different professionals, I guess.

bathymetry, it could imply you could have differing

MS. BROHL: And number eight, because you

CAPTAIN PARSONS: I'm sorry. Say that

MS. BROHL: On number eight, just add the

MR. DASLER: Under number one I would change

MR. RAINEY: I would like to be able to open

MR. WHITE: David White, Administrator for

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everybody to Norfolk. We are glad to have you here and hope that you've enjoyed your brief stay. I'd like to make two very brief comments. One is in regard to ICOS and PORTS. Certainly we can see the interest in Integrated Ocean Observing Systems, and PORTS is a system that could be seen as the appropriate backbone for ICOS.

transportation interests were surveyed. So any area that was impacted that showed shoaling, a notice to mariners should have gone out on those through a number of sources. Again, how the Corps of Engineers was addressing those particular areas that require maintenance, I couldn't answer that right now.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: Just to -- we're just kind of bouncing around here, but the proposed operating principles, I knew you weren't going to delve into them deeply, but I did look at them quickly, and I think they're pretty good. The only big problem I see is I would move paragraph ten to number one and paragraph eight to number two, because that's basically the whole, kind of like the introduction. We are talking about navigation services, their operating principles, but we talk about supporting the Nation's Maritime Commerce's bullet number ten. I mean, that should be --

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Again, these were not in any priority order.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: I would just like that to be number one, and then number two would be number eight, which is NOAA maintains close liaison with the maritime marine navigation, and not navigation constituency --

RADM WEST: That's our job as this panel is to recommend -- to tell them what their number one job is.

187

forward, that as additional user groups are considered, that the original purpose and service the PORTS serves could be diluted, and we are extremely concerned that that not happen. As additional user groups are considered that might benefit from these sorts of services, if additional resources and support are needed, then those user groups should be looked to.

The next comment I would like to offer is in regards to the nautical charts updating here in our region. We are very happy to have the NOAA assets that we have here in the Port of Hampton Roads, but are concerned that given that those assets are here, that they may be overlooked or assumed that our needs are being dealt with. We believe and would encourage additional support for updated charting and mapping of our port area. Those are my comments.

RADM WEST: Could I ask you a question?

RADM WEST: Did I understand right that you thought if PORTS became part of the ICOS system that somehow it would become diluted?

MR. WHITE: We are concerned that it could

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Our concern is that as that may move

MR. WHITE: Yes.

RAIM WEST: What do you mean by that?

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MR. WHITE: What I would mean by that is that as additional user groups are sought to be serviced, that the core function of PORTS is not maintained and that the data is not as good as it had been or could be.

Diluted by what? What do you mean by diluted?

RADM WEST: I would think it would be

MR. WHITE: I'm not saying that it couldn't

RADM WEST: Okay. Because I just didn't understand if you thought if it became part of it, it would be something less.

> MR. WHITE: I'm not saying it couldn't be. RADM WEST: My guess is that it would be

MR. WHITE: I hope.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: David, that calls for a question. I presume the maritime community in the Hampton Roads area does a lot of interacting with Jim Dixon, our NAV manager here, and that concerns that you might have about specifics on chart updates or product updates have been relayed to Jim?

MR. WHITE: Yes. We would be in consultation with him to let him know. He is aware of our concerns in that area.

191

time, and certainly we'll leave it open to you. The Hydrographic Society for -- the Hydrographic Conference is scheduled for San Diego from 29 to 31 March; is that correct? Perhaps a good opportunity may be to tag on to the end of that conference for those that may want to attend in their other capacities. But I would suggest, and maybe take it back to consider, that the 31st of March and the 1st of April, which is a Thursday, Friday, might be an opportune time, if you want to schedule it in conjunction with the conference.

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: It'll throw out another one if that date doesn't work out. The National Conference on Harbor Safety Committee is in L.A. -- it's actually in Long Beach April 17th through --

CAPTAIN MOGOVERN: So that would be -- well, it actually starts on Sunday night, so it's Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday of that week, so if it doesn't work out in San Diego for the end of March, maybe that will work out.

MS. BROHL: I think it's the 20th.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: It's in Long Beach? CAPTAIN MOSOVERN: It's actually in Long Beach at the Hyatt Regency Long Beach, I think. CAFIAIN PARSONS: What are those dates

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again?
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MR. RAINEY: I had a chance last night to talk to Art and thank him, but I wanted to thank you too. Thanks very much for the support on the meeting.

MR. WHITE: Happy to do it.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Appreciate the comments.

MR. RAINEY: All right. Is there any other business from the Panel?

THE PANEL: (No response.)

MR. RAINEY: Again, just my personal thanks to everybody. I think we had to go through this process. Maybe we made it a little more painful than we had to, but we got through this. We did what we said we were going to do, and we'll get back to you as soon as we can on the specifics on what has been happening with the information. We've captured that and we'll transmit it up, and we'll get back to the folks on those working groups and just try to move on it quickly so that we can follow this up and proceed forward on that.

At this point I don't have anything else to add. Do you have anything?

CAPTAIN PARSONS: No.

MS. BROHL: Do we have a thought for the next meeting? I know we talked about March, and the location was --

CAPTAIN PARSONS: It was suggested last

192

CAPTAIN MCGOVERN: April 17th through the

MR. RAINEY: We'll look at those and then send that out again to see what the availability is, and then we'll try to get as many people as we can. We did pretty well, people were able to make this one, so we'll put that out and decide as soon as possible so we can get that locked in. Any movement on adjournment?

MS. BROHL: I move we adjourn.

RAIM WEST: Second.

MR. RAINEY: Everyone in favor?

THE PANEL: Aye.

MR. RAINEY: Thank you, very much.

(Whereupon, the meeting was adjourned.)

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COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA AT LARGE, TO-Wit: 2 I, Nancy C. Mann, a Notary Public in and 3 for the Commonwealth of Virginia at Large, whose 5 commission expires October 31, 2006, certify that the foregoing meeting was duly taken before me at the time and 6 7 place and for the purpose in the caption mentioned, and that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript to the 8 best of my ability. 9 10 I further certify that I am not a relative or employee or attorney or counsel of any of the parties 11 or financially interested in the action. 12 Given under my hand this ____ day of 13 , 2004. 14 15 16 17 18 19 Notary Public 20