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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICES REVIEW PANEL
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SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
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HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICES REVIEW PANEL SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 2005 8:30 A.M.

MR. RAINEY: Good morning, everybody. Let me go ahead and open up our meeting here and we'll get started.

Welcome to Day 2. I've got a couple notes here, just administrative comments. I guess we have three forms that we should have signed here. So if you can think through, there was a travel form, a time and attendance and the compensation waiver. So if you can sign those and give them to Barbara or Steve before you leave, that would be very helpful.

Also, our name badges, they would like to get these back from us, so if we can leave those before we go.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: If I could, since the public that is here today is the same public that was here yesterday, I will not review once again the mission of the HSRP. I would like to enter a correction to some comments that I made yesterday. When we were talking about costs for NRTs yesterday, in particular a statement I made to Larry Whiting, the cost to establish each NRT is a million dollars. The operation maintenance cost on a yearly basis is \$500,000. I think I had a figure a little larger than

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that. So it's a million to establish and half a million to operate and maintain on an annual basis each NRT.

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MR. RAINEY: Let's go ahead and get into our business here. The first thing we had then would be a briefing on the Hill visits that we had prior to the meeting. Just a little bit of a background. I think it was in the inside front cover of the notebook you saw, the one-pager that's two-sided, which was prepared by Office of Coast Survey, and we had a chance to take a look at that, pulling from our charter, and that was done sort of an introduction and a lead behind, if you will, with the congressional staff to familiarize them with our mission. Many of the staff obviously with the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act already knew because they were involved in standing this up, but I think it's a good explanation of trying to set the base work.

We were able to set up and we set it up through NOAA's Legislative Affairs office. April Black there was the point person on setting that up. We had two meetings so far. One was on the house side with House Resources staff, which also included John Rayfield who is formerly with House Resources but now with Coast Guard Maritime Transportation, but he was in there with Bonne, Bruce and Janzen from the minority. So it was a good meeting on that. The people that attended there, myself, Admiral West, and Larry.

And then the following week we had a second meeting on the senate side with, I guess, primarily it was Elaine and Admiral West were there on the senate meeting. And I think it was Margaret Spring and -- was it Chris Patton? But they had two staffers from the Senate Commerce.

Can I turn it over to you, Admiral, and we can talk a little bit about it and talk with him a little bit on the issues that were discussed on those meetings.

MR. WEST: I didn't take notes while we were sitting there, but I do have notes in my little book here. I have a tendency to write things when people think I'm listening to them, and then I go back to look at them later and don't recognize them. So I tried to put these things back together.

We did meet with the House Resources on the 15th. As Scott said, it was Larry and myself. And April was there. We had a NOAA representative and that's important, because we didn't the second time, which is rather interesting.

But let me start out with I'm really disappointed it took us this long to get to the Hill. And I don't what happened in NOAA, but I think you need to chase it down. Many of you have been on FACA's before,

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and I have been on lots of them. There is absolute need to get over to the Hill and find out what's going on. Especially a FACA that's established by legislation. There was obviously some reason for them wanting to have a FACA for Hydro Services, and it doesn't come through in the language. You have to go find out what they want to know.

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So it took us, what, a year, a little over a year? I'm not going to dwell on it, but that was unsatisfactory in my opinion.

It's very important to get over there in my opinion, especially the ones that were established. As far as I know, FACA's can be established by two ways, a federal agency can do it, and then it can be done by legislation. And usually, for example, if this was an initiative of Lautenbacher, then we ought to be up talking to him more often. But this, in fact, was done by the Hill, so you need to get over there pretty quick. It's important to let them know you're up and running because, as I said, they can't tell you what they want in language. They have to tell you to your face. And that's really what you're after, because if you don't answer the mail, then we're wasting our time, to be honest with you.

We met with the Resources as Scott said. I just went through my notes. The only thing that popped up in

my mind, because I have known John for years, I asked him from a several-year perspective what your thoughts on where Hydro Services is in NOAA, because that's really what we want to know. He basically said he thought it was coming up very nicely since the mid '90s when there were some ships put in and some money put in. And please jump in, the rest of you folks that were there because I am recreating this from my notes.

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But that was encouraging. So there was really no real negative push-back from any of them that I thought of. There was obviously the balance between the feds and contractor support came up briefly. It wasn't a big deal that I saw. It did come up again in the senate side too. So that's a theme we have to pay attention to.

The big thing for me, because I worked mostly these ocean issues on a daily basis, we had a long discussion in IOOS on the role of Hydro Services and how it fits into Integrated Ocean Observing. It was a good discussion, and it was pretty unanimous by the staffers on both sides that there's -- I don't know if confusion is the right word, but -- by the way, the Hill uses "confusion" very differently than we do. They use "confusion" to put you "Go away, because I have other things to do." It's a nice excuse for them. And we can't let them have that. And they're using that a lot, and I

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hear that a lot on other things I do on the Hill too.

And if ocean observing is important to the nation, which I think it is -- I mean, we've had commission reports and the President even said it's important -- we have to figure out how these pieces fit together. And it was a good discussion. I took several notes and I won't spend much time on it. But what's happening is people are going to the Hill to the respective constituents, their staffers, and saying, "Here's my piece. Before you go spend a lot of money on all these grand schemes, give me my money." And then the question goes back, "Well, how do you fit into the grand scheme," and there's no answer, and they say, "Well, when you figure that out, come back." And that's a general theme that's gone out. In fact, Elaine and I had a nice chat with Margaret, who is very experienced, and in some way we might be able to solve that, and I'll talk about that in a minute.

The only other thing I had written down, I don't know what it means, it says, "Figure it out in senate language."

Do you remember anything that we talked about with the Resources folks that talked about figuring this out in senate language?

MS. BROHL: You mean maybe it's new legislation?

MR. WEST: Yeah. It's all too late for that now, by the way. This year you're done. They're all done and written. But Margaret did say in our second meeting that she thought we could have a significant impact if we had some recommendations and some thoughts by this fall, so we ought to shoot for that.

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But that's all I got for the house. Scott or Larry.

MR. WHITING: Somebody in the meeting made the recommendation that NOAA appoint an Ocean Observing Czar, I guess is what you would call it.

MR. WEST: Yes. I think I brought that up because that's my personal opinion. As I said, I work this every day. Until somebody, until a federal agency steps up and says, "Ocean Observing is my mission. Here is my program office. Here is my line item. I am going to get on with it." And we don't have that.

In fact, I'm a little concerned about you folks -- I think Helen was getting into it a little bit, but if you add all this stuff up, in fact, I think at the industry day a couple weeks ago that NOAA had -- or the Ocean.US had, they listed almost a billion dollars within NOAA for Ocean Observing. If you add up all the things, bits and pieces and if it's taken data from the ocean and you consider that to be part of IOOS, then you probably

do. I think it was 925 million. But that's dangerous. So if you tell the Hill, "I'm already spending a billion dollars on Ocean Observing in NOAA," where? How? Go away. There's too much chaff going on right now with Ocean Observing. So I'm a little concerned about that.

Until somebody -- it's got to be NOAA. There's no other federal agency that has that mission. The problem is NOAA doesn't have a mandated mission. That's why the NOAA Organic Act is the number one issue on the Hill right now. In fact, it's already been introduced, got through the Science Committee. So it's on its way. The problem we're going to have is administration also introduced one that looks exactly like NOAA is today. So there's going to be a battle and who knows what is going to happen over there. But we need to get the mission to NOAA. And I think that would help us clear up who is in charge of IOOS, what are the pieces and stuff like that. Margaret had an interesting thought later, and we'll talk about that.

DR. LAPINE: Who is Margaret? Margaret who? MR. WEST: Margaret Springer.

MS. BROHL: Can you explain what she does and who she is?

MR. WEST: I haven't gotten to that meeting yet. DR. LAPINE: You have used her name about a dozen

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times and I don't know who Margaret is.

MR. WEST: She's on the senate side. We met with her, Elaine and I did, the second meeting.

MR. GRAY: She's a staffer.

MR. WEST: Yes.

MR. RAINEY: Any questions on the house briefing? I think Admiral West covered it very well. I think those were the main points. They did seem to indicate that they were looking at some hearings on issues that we would be advising the Admiral on, so it will be interesting to see how it plays out in legislation. As I said, the ball is kind of rolling on the Organic Act.

MS. BROHL: Speaking of hearings, how appropriate is it for Scott to be invited by a staffer? Let's say they invited him to speak at a hearing, is that appropriate? Is that doable? Because I think it would be terrific to put him up there and discuss what the panel is doing and the issues. Could you confirm that?

CAPTAIN PARSONS: I don't believe there's any prohibition against the chairman of a FACA from being called to testify.

MR. WEST: In fact, that's why you have a chairman. In fact, while you were sitting there, I don't know if you were there early enough, I asked a couple of Resources folks had they ever heard of a FACA that didn't have a

chairman, and they all couldn't think of one that didn't, although I'm sitting on one that doesn't, and it's the Marine Mammal FACA. And it's a disaster. I think it was done so that you didn't have a point of contact for the panel to be drawn in front of congress to testify, because if you don't have a chairman, who do you go pick? And so you have a chairman so they can represent this panel in hearing. So I think it's very appropriate and we ought to push for it.

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MR. RAINEY: It's good to hear that we're just short of a disaster. But the one thing on that though I know, because I have checked a little bit and I testified a couple times on NOAA issues from the pilot's perspective, but I know that if we ever did go up as a FACA, whoever went we would have to clear the testimony I think further through NOAA and all that. So it would be somewhat of a, you know -- it would be a coordinated or at least sort of an approved talk on that. But I think that may be in the offing.

MR. WEST: You can go through them, but they can't change them.

MR. RAINEY: Right. Bill?

MR. GRAY: Dick, you said you brought up this subject of an ocean czar or something like that. I'm trying to recall, but in the Commission on the Oceans, wasn't there recommended in that sort of a formalizing of the interagency committee on the MTS or something of that type? I mean, that has existed since the MTS report came out in 1999 and it's a totally powerless body, because it has no money to spend. It's just a talk shop and so forth.

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But I thought on the Commission on the Oceans which we did review during last summer that there was something in there that gave a little more muscle to that. It's not the Oceans, but it is the MTS. And I am just curious how that contrasts with what you might call an ocean czar.

MR. RAINEY: Admiral West could probably talk to you in real detail about the cop. They're raising to the executive cabinet level oversight on the Counsel on Ocean Policy. And what you're talking about, Bill, is they also had an executive order that stood up on the interagency task force on the MTS to a similar level, and then how those things are going to coordinate is probably yet to be seen. But you're right.

MR. GRAY: So there should be a leader for the Oceans, as you say, IOOS, and for the MTS. Not necessarily the same person.

MR. WEST: The Ocean Action Plan, as the President announced in December, puts the CEQ in charge of this

whole thing. The Ocean Commission, one of the recommendations was to get the administration involved that's got to get into the White House. So they did. They made CEQ in charge of it. So he's now the new czar at the top of what used to be known as the National Ocean Partnership Program, which was 15 of the federal agencies. That's been expanded to about 19 or 20 now. The cabinet level that's hosted by Connaughton at CEQ. The day-to-day operation hopefully, this is my personal opinion, gets passed to Lautenbacher because that's the person who has the most responsibility for this. If it stays up here --CEQ is never put in place as a program management office. It's just an advisory group, and they just don't have the expertise to but plug them in and turn them over to whoever your lead agency is. And Lautenbacher has been designated the lead agent for GEOSS by the President, he has that mission, including the Ocean Observing. And in the Ocean Commission report and in the OAP it says, "NOAA, that's your job. Go do it." But what's happened is that wasn't reflected in the '06 budget because that recommendation wasn't endorsed by his boss until the '06 budget was submitted.

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We need to have it in the '07 budget. Lautenbacher has to have in his budget a line that says, "I am in charge of Ocean Observing," and hopefully Spinrad

gets it and we can get on with this thing. Because until you do that, we're all kind of trying to keep our programs going wherever we can.

MR. GRAY: In keeping with that, does that mean that's something this HSRP should put together right away? We know that ought to be done. It's got to be done by a certain point in time, and when we come to whether it's which work group or something else, but just to get that statement of the HSRP that we feel it's essential to make any of these things happen that Lautenbacher be so named.

MR. WEST: Actually, one of my comments after the senate meeting, I was going to mention it. That's probably something we ought to consider doing, along the lines with some of the things Margaret suggested to us are pretty good ideas too.

MR. RAINEY: Under Tab G, that's where we have the Ocean Action Panel, on page 32 of that is the cite I guess where it talks about just about what you're asking about, the interagency committee, that the President is directing that to come up.

MR. WEST: If you have the box diagram, you might want to look at that. It's about the third or fourth page of it.

MR. RAINEY: That's on the top sort of organization. That's on page 10. And that shows the Committee on Ocean

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Policy breakdown and the joint subcommittees underneath that and the explanation of that.

MR. WEST: Let me spend a minute because this is kind of important I think to all of us. The middle box here, if you had it in color is blue, and they now call this the aqua box. This is the new cabinet level thing. By the way, the CEQ group meets for the first time on Tuesday, this coming Tuesday, on the 5th.

National Ocean Partnership Program that we've had since 1996, so the 15 federal agencies were Navy, NSF, NOAA and NASA have rotated as chair of this thing has now been disbanded as of 1 April. They are now the middle box. So we've added a layer of hopefully not bureaucracy of the White House on top of that. Hopefully they will hand that stick back to Lautenbacher in the middle box. The bottom left is the SNTR research, education, and all that piece of it. The new box, which nobody seems to know what it is, is on the bottom right. The Ocean Commission says we really have a problem with regulatory issues for our oceans and all that other stuff. So you need to address that too because Connaughton never did that. Well, that's that box. And nobody really knows what that is.

The issue with IOOS, is it in the left bottom box or left right box? And the answer is a little bit of both.

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And therein lies a problem because we have 60,000 people trying to decide how to do this all, and I go back to say hopefully we'll get one person in charge and we'll make him sort this all out.

MR. OSWALD: As a point of reference, I know vaguely the CEQ. Could you give us a one line or what it is.

MR. WEST: Counsel on Environmental Quality. It's an advisor on environment. I don't even know the history of it, how long it's been there.

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MR. GRAY: About 1970.

MR. OSWALD: Outside of the cabinet?

MR. WEST: Yeah, it's an advisor to the White House just like many of the other counsels that have been set up to advise the President on certain issues.

MR. GRAY: It was set up the same time E.P.A. was, which is '70 or '71.

MR. WEST: It's strictly an advisor. It's a small staff. Great people. But in no way are they in a position to manage something as huge as this.

On the 3/22, we went over to the Senate Commerce, Elaine and I were there. Unfortunately, it was Easter recess so we got this talk with Chris when we don't know her last name. Nice gal. And Margaret joined us, which is important because Margaret has been involved in this for many, many years. Here again, relationship between the core capabilities of NOAA versus industry and how you deal with that. I do have a note here on Brook Act, and I don't know what I wrote that down for, but that was discussed too. All I have is it allows the best product and choice. Margaret brought it up so there's some support there to do it that way which is probably good news to you. She did mention in passing, and I didn't know what she was talking about, that a Map Act had been introduced and was a nice act and got cold at the last minute because of some --

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MR. RAINEY: That was probably the integration.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Yeah, I think that was S363, which was the Coastal and Ocean Integrated Mapping Bill.

MR. WEST: She was disappointed that there was enough influence from outside to pull that because she thought that was a pretty good act. That's all. I didn't know what she was talking about to be honest with you.

She did mention the huge backlog of data that you all have. And she brought that up unsolicited. So I leave that to you to take on. Then we did go on to spend a lot of time with her also along the same issue we had with resources about the number of pieces of IOOS and the competition between them and the confusion and how to sort that all out. We talked for quite a while. And I've worked with Margaret before on this. And we spent some time on it.

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One of the suggestions she had was some type of a letter to the Hill with all the pieces signing up at the bottom. And until you get a program office, I don't know how you coordinate all this stuff. All I can tell you is it's a problem. I don't think any of us are going to take advantage of the momentum the commission report is going to bring to us until we figure this piece out because everybody is all of a sudden signing up to be part of IOOS, and there lies the problem. If you sign up to be part of IOOS, then you say, "I'm the best example of how do that, so give me some money and I'll go show you how to do my piece and then you can institute that." And that's what's going on. And unfortunately, for all of us, that's not going to help.

Margaret and I talked a lot about the NOPP thing because she's been close to this in the transition to the new oversight by President. The Organic Act is probably the hottest one over on the Hill right now. There's about 20-some bills that relate to the Ocean Commission Report flying around. Only two were passed last year of interest, Harmful Algae Bloom and Oceans and the Human Health. There's a common word in there that kind of rings to everybody, and that's called "health." Health sells. It does. So there's about 20 plus. And they change names

and they look different every day, but right now the 1 Organic Act is very important in my opinion, and hopefully 2 3 we'll get that one through this year at least. Elaine, do you have anything else? 4 MS. DICKINSON: No. 5 MR. McBRIDE: Did you say there was a senate version 6 7 of a NOAA bill in committee? MR. WEST: No. The only one that I know that has 8 been through a committee is the house. 9 10 MR. McBRIDE: Do you know the number? MR. WEST: Yeah, I can get it for you. I do have it. 11 12 I will get it for you. I don't know if all of you know that NOAA really 13 14 does not have a mandated or legislated mission. It was 15 just established in 1971 as a result of the Stratton 16 Commission and said take care of ocean issues because we 17 need an atmospheric agency. And then they stuck them 18 under Commerce, so Commerce has a say in everything they 19 do. So if Lautenbacher puts a line in there for ocean 20 education, for example, it gets caught in Commerce because 21 they said, "That's not your mission, that's Department of 22 Education, " for example. And that's been constantly the 23 problem with NOAA for years and years. 24 One of the initial thoughts by the Ocean

Commission was to make NOAA an independent agency just

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like NASA. Take it out and stick it up here so it didn't have to go through that process. Well, 65 percent of Commerce is NOAA. And so you're not going to lose a cabinet position by pulling out, so they were told in no uncertain terms that that would not be accepted. So they went back to telling exactly what NOAA must do, its mission, et cetera, et cetera. There's another initiative to actually move it -- it wasn't introduced this year -out of Commerce over to the Department of Interior. And I don't know where -- that's floating around some place. I don't think that one is going to sell. But NOAA needs to be legitimized with an Organic Act.

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The only other thing I'd like to say is I have sat on lots of FACA's. And -- just because I have. One thing we have to be very, very careful of that we in our role are independent of what we do back home when we leave here and what we do here, you all have a great spread of knowledge and different capabilities and that's why you're all here and that's how the process was done. And that's good and we need to hear all that, but at the end of the day, the FACA recommendation is the one we all rally around. And I don't mean that because there's been any problem, but just from previous experience. And the Hill looks at that too a little bit.

MS. BROHL: Just for your information, on March 2nd

many of you know that NOAA held a strategic planning meeting and there was a Commerce and Transportation breakout from that. And you can view the comments from that breakout on their Office of Strategic Planning website, I think it's "osp.noaa.gov," and go to the Commerce and Transportation section and see every single recommendation. Charlie was kind enough to be the moderator and manager of that breakout.

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One of the things that came out of it -- two very important points came out that made the top list based upon two questions that were posed to the group. One of those was that the group very strongly believed that the role of marine transportation and the marine transportation system should be viewed as greater value in NOAA. It's the perception from the group was that it didn't place very high in the scope of NOAA things and operations and that the marine aspects, the maritime services and those things should be considered all through all the mandates and all the offices in NOAA.

For example, if there's going to be new delineations on sanctuaries, that perhaps maritime should be viewed as a stakeholder in the front end, not after a federal regulation has been published for comment; and it was said that maritime wanted to be engaged on the front end not on the back end.

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And the second important issue, I think interesting one, and it follows what Bill Gray had said, and that was recommended that there might be a marine transportation ombudsman, somebody, or a liaison, that an ombudsman might be at the administrator level or there should be a liaison at the department -- the office level.

And I thought those were two interesting aspects, that maritime felt that they weren't always heard. Not necessarily under NOS navigation service programs, but that maritime seemed to be kind of the last thought. Obviously that's not always the case, but I thought you should be interested and those bullets are available on line. And you can still respond individually to the strategic planning process through that website and I recommend you do it. You do have to address the two questions that they posed. I'm sorry, I don't know them off the top of my head -- but when you see, it's worth anything to take a look at the bullets that other people put up there and then put your own two cents in if you're inclined.

MR. GRAY: I am Bill Gray. That's interesting how on the problem, as I see it, getting a maritime ombudsman, or whoever it may be, is that the maritime activities in the government are split in so many places. NOAA for sure. Coast Guard, now it's in Homeland Security. MARAD, I have

to be careful what I say here, but I have never been terribly impressed with what they have done, and they're in the Department of Transportation. And it's just split all over the lot.

If I could wave a wand on some of these things, I would put them all under one and have it, have a person, individual or organization that represented all of those things, and the recreational side of it too, but I don't know how one does that.

MS. BROHL: This is clearly speaking just within the NOAA context, not a federal ombudsman, but one within NOAA who would help bring the stakeholder interests and concerns of the maritime transportation industry to the many different facets of NOAA. But it was just a NOAA concept.

MR. GRAY: But people with whom I spent my time in this industry, it's got Coast Guard also. It has the Corps of Engineers. It's got MARAD. And you just can't point your finger at any one of them. And then the Army Engineers. And they're tough people to even get ahold of.

MR. WEST: Bill, if you look on page 6 and 7 of the Ocean Action Plan, they've added several more people, and some of them are kind of strange. But it's got everybody and the federal government has a piece of the ocean. Originally there were 15 and now they're up to well over

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But that's the whole purpose to try to bring them to 20. that aqua box, the middle box there. And you're invited to participate. And the decision is going to be made there. And if you don't join, then the hell with you. We're going to move on. And that's why it's important that our Federal Ocean Agency is in charge of that, and that's NOAA. And there's some things, reservations, with NOAA, but then we have to get past that.

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MR. GRAY: But from what I heard you say, Dick, and Helen also, that if Admiral Lautenbacher could somehow be put in the position of really speaking for a large part of that group, and whoever is head of CEQ, if it's an individual that has some muscle or that the President happens to like, it's a position that really can do something, being in the White House. But I think it's totally dependent on which person you put in there. But that pair of people, CEO plus the head of NOAA, if they were reminded to do so for IOOS and the other things that we want, the MTS things we want.

So as I said before, I think that for the HSRP to -- and you said there are times when you can get into the next cycle or something like that, for us somehow to advance the cause of getting an individual like the Admiral, Admiral Lautenbacher, and so forth to be officially anointed to have something like that role, that

would be something I think we should support.

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MR. RAINEY: I was encouraged in the Ocean Action Plan on page 15 on the NOAA side, they're talking about one of the action items is to coordinate ocean and coastal mapping activities and activities should include development of an annual inventory of federally funded and non-federal governmental ocean and coastal mapping and charting programs, et cetera. And they talk about, after they inventory that, to coordinate and leverage resources and efforts across federal sector with industry academic NGOs, et cetera. So they're actually listing the coordination.

Similarly to go back to the interagency committee on the MTS, a similar charge to, on page 32, talking about implementing the administration's freight action agenda, and one of the bullets is to improve coordination of planning and financing and public private infrastructure, and talking about just several things in here about the purpose of the ICTMS will be to improve -that's a typo. ICMTS it should be -- will be to improve the federal MTS coordination and policies, develop outcome-based goals and coordinate federal annual budget requests and regulatory activities that impact the MTS.

So to the extent that NOAA and the hydro services play a role in that, we may be able to sort of frame recommendations to Admiral Lautenbacher, kind of looking towards those kind of oversight bodies. But anyway, any further --

CAPTAIN PARSONS: We can certainly make it available to the panel that the Ocean and Coastal Mapping Integration bill that I mentioned before, S364 is a direct response to this particular recommendation and the Ocean Act Plan. So we'll get a copy of that to you and post that on the website as well.

MS. BROHL: But that was last year's bill. 364 is from last year; right?

CAPTAIN PARSONS: I think that's where its genesis was, yeah.

MS. BROHL: It's been reintroduced this year? CAPTAIN PARSONS: Yes.

MR. WEST: The only other thing I would add is I think we ought to get back over there within the next three or four months, at least before the summer recess, and then go back again this fall. And I would encourage to do it when some of the other members can go.

MS. BROHL: Is it appropriate to ask that NOAA provide a little briefing of some of the programs, an overview, or do you think it's better to go separately, to help clarify -- sometimes when the department heads here talk about their programs with the PowerPoint, it gels a

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little bit better. But I don't know if you think that that is too tight.

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MR. WEST: My personal opinion, I just spent a year and a half on a NOAA research review team, which is a FACA looking at NOAA. We went over at least every 90 days. And it was us. And we didn't have anything from NOAA. It was us going back and forth because they, in fact, set up that FACA too to look at specific things. So it was kind of dialogue between the FACA and the staffers and not NOAA. So I think you kind of introduce some other problems if you do that.

MR. RAINEY: Thanks very much. Why don't we go ahead then and take a look then on the letter, proposed letter that HSRP responds to the Ocean Action Plan. That's the two-pager that I circulated yesterday.

This is largely credit to Tom Skinner. We had a meeting of the work group chairs, vice chair and myself and Captain Parsons down in Silver Springs, trying to get it coordinated, an initial talk about how we're going to set up the working groups and all of that, I guess, somewhere around a month ago. And Tom had volunteered to take a draft letter from the panel.

We'd been discussing that it would be important for us to weigh in as the FACA on the Ocean Action Plan, that hydro services are relevant and important, and to

contact Admiral Lautenbacher with some of our just initial views on the Ocean Action Plan with the anticipation that we'll be continuing work on that in work groups as we go forward. So Tom had graciously offered to write the first draft. And that was circulated over the Internet, and then several folks had provided some comments to that.

The document that I passed out yesterday was my attempt to incorporate the various comments that came in to Tom's original draft, and so the hope here is to have -- the people have had a chance to see this. We've tried to take on board the comments, but I would like to open up the floor with discussion on it.

And again, the idea here is it's kind of an initial correspondence to say that this is an important thing. We recognize that. And that we feel that the FACA has something to say about this on into the future that hydro services are relevant and just sort of an opening dialogue on that. So I guess with that, I would like to go ahead and open up the floor.

The intent here is that we could go through this and come up with a consensus document that we could forward in fairly short order to Admiral Lautenbacher. So hopefully we can talk about it here and then approve this and send it forward. Let me go ahead and open up the floor for discussion.

MR. GRAY: I think this is really an excellent job that Tom has done. Very good. And the only thought that occurs to me on it is what we were speaking about two or three minutes ago, might be another letter that we would send to Admiral Lautenbacher talking about some specific parts of the action plan where we feel this should be done, this should be done, and so forth in the ways that Dick and Helen have both spoken about. And it probably would be not timely and maybe a little bit messy to try and add any of that to the letter that we have in front of us. I am very happy with the way it is. I think it expresses very well the views that I certainly can support. I think whoever did the first one, Tom, I guess you did, and so forth like that, and the re-editing it. I think it's very good.

MR. RAINEY: Thank you, Bill.

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MR. WHITING: I would like to just make one recommendation here. In the almost to last paragraph where NOAA need to -- the U.S. Ocean Plan needs to pay attention to things that were merely inferred or actually omitted.

Why don't we say commitment to the full implementation of the NWLONs, whatever that acronym stands for, and the Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System. Why don't we just say that we support them both, not just

PORTS systems, but a full implementation of that.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Add NWLON?

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MR. WHITING: Just add NWLON to that sentence somewhere and a full implementation of that.

MS. BROHL: A commitment to it.

MR. WHITING: A commitment to it, right.

DR. LAPINE: Before you go too far with that -- this is Lou Lapine. John and I were talking about that same sentence, and although we're committed to PORTS, it's not the only real-time system. And I asked Charlie about whether we should include the continuously operating GPS reference system, which integrates so well with PORTS and NWLON, so that Lautenbacher knows that we're interested in all real-time operating systems.

MR. SKINNER: We can change that around so it states the larger field first and then maybe parenthesis say, for example -- and then in parenthesis give specific examples, including but not having to go through the whole list, that these are the types of things that we mean. I think we can --

MR. RAINEY: It sounds like there's a general consensus on that. Could you write that down and then we'll have a complete memo we can both accept.

MR. SKINNER: I also have some other minor comments that people have either given me so I don't know if we

really want to go through those because a lot of them are really sort of minor edits. My co-author over here and I have added "public health" a couple times, trying to follow up on the Admiral's suggestion. So there are some minor things. And I don't think it really changes the tone of the letter. It sort of cleans it up a little bit, but I don't think we really need to go through those. Just as long as people are comfortable with that.

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MR. RAINEY: I guess that's fine for now, and we want to try to keep it so we know exactly what we're doing, but at the end of the day I think we should go through exactly and we know that we've all agreed on even, I guess, the fine tuning.

MR. SKINNER: We will have a revised thing by lunchtime.

MR. RAINEY: That's a great idea.

MR. OSWALD: Just a couple quick comments. Is this letter to be hand delivered by our committee? I would recommend that.

MR. RAINEY: I am not quite sure what you mean. It would be signed --

MR. OSWALD: Are you going to send it in the mail or are you going to physically meet with Admiral Lautenbacher?

CAPTAIN PARSONS: If I could comment, to get on the

Admiral's schedule may not be as timely as you might want.

MR. OSWALD: I've done it before. So it's pretty simple from my perspective. I mean as a citizen. But anyway, I would recommend that if it's possible. Just a couple quick comments and maybe I can meet with Tom offline, but the use of the word "near shore" I would like to have the word considered like geospatial that shows up in the Ocean Action Plan and lots of other documents. Geospatial information.

MR. GRAY: What language is that?

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MR. OSWALD: That's the language of the 21st century, I think.

MR. GRAY: Can't we just speak plain English around here.

MR. OSWALD: We're not the surveying department anymore of the United States. We're the geomatics department. We create words on the fly. And it might be appropriate just to consider, because it's a comment from Bill Gray, is at the bottom of the first thing, is always put the -- and I don't know if that's an accurate figure. Bill's used it, the hundred million dollar cleanup on the Athos.

MR. GRAY: I think the hundred million dollar figure, it's been in the government has signed up behind that I know because -- whatever the fund is that was created by OPA, and they have agreed they're handling the claims now and so forth. But it's in excess of a hundred million. That's for sure.

MR. OSWALD: And I just have a couple other minor words. Maybe I will meet with Tom and come up with a consensus.

MR. SKINNER: Well, a couple things. I'll have office hours at the break if anyone wants to visit with me. And I think before we start getting into the details, let me explain a little bit of the rationale behind this letter, which was, this is our place saver for going back and following up on this. So intentionally we left out a lot of the details. And I think it's a mistake to start putting more details in here because then we've already mentioned it and it's harder to go back and complete detail at a subsequent letter. So "these are the things we're interested in and we'll get back to you" type letter.

The other thing I want to make sure people are aware of is that this pretty much commits us to this strategy of -- I don't know how to put it -- but if we're interested in getting some of these real-time programs funded, we're tagging on pretty clearly here to the IOOS program and initiative. And that's been -- we've had quite a bit of discussion on that. So I just want to make

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sure that people are comfortable with that and that that will sort of provide the framework for how we move in the future.

DR. LAPINE: In John's defense, because there was a lot of chuckling going on, but for better or worse, geospatial is the terminology nowadays for geographic information, surveying information, and it is compatible with the commission report. And that's the kind of word you're going to have to get used to, Bill. I don't like it either.

MR. GRAY: What does it mean? Does it mean "near shore"?

DR. LAPINE: What does "near shore" mean is a better question.

MR. GRAY: Near the shore.

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DR. LAPINE: Does "near shore" mean in the water? Above the water? I think that's a very ambiguous term, near shore.

MR. SKINNER: Could you two not see me after the meeting.

DR. LAPINE: And one other thing, since the one thing I can really hang my hat on in this committee is a merging technology. So I will talk to Tom offline about a little thing about emerging technology in here.

Since I was the last one to have the microphone,

I fully endorse a hand-delivered letter so that you look at the Admiral -- I think if Scott calls the Admiral's office, he can get five minutes, ten minutes.

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CAPTAIN PARSONS: We'll get him on schedule.

CAPTAIN McGOVERN: This letter from -- that was addressed to us, to the panel, from I guess NECSA, can we get some explanation on this, I guess?

MR. RAINEY: That was handed out at the beginning of the meeting yesterday by Mr. Eric James from CMAP on behalf of the board of directors from NECSA.

He had mentioned yesterday that he might talk about it at public comment at the end, but he's not in the room at the time. But if not, we'll certainly make note of it and we can perhaps discuss it.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: When Scott decides it appropriate to discuss the letter during this meeting, I have got some comments on the assertions that NECSA makes in their letter, that I think ought to enter into the record.

MR. RAINEY: Taking a look at the schedule, we're coming up on 9:30 so we're actually running well ahead, which is fantastic. It sounds like we have a few minor edits that could be incorporated fairly easily into the body of the letter. We'll cast one more round.

Were there further comments or perhaps we can break into sort of a drafting group to come up with, see if we can incorporate those edits and then reconvene. And we may be able to type that in here momentarily. It sounds like they're fairly minor changes. And then we can have a consensus document that we can have a motion on and approve. And I would like to kind of stay on task on this letter to get this done and then maybe we can pick up the letter as Captain McGovern mentioned. Does that sound agreeable to everybody?

So if you had some specific edits that you wanted to make, why don't we meet over at Tom's office then and we can do that. Shall we say -- let's just go ahead and take maybe a 15-minute break on that.

(Recess)

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MR. RAINEY: Tom, would it be most efficient maybe to hand you the floor and then you can walk people through? You have kind of the big picture on the edits here.

MR. SKINNER: Going through the changes on the letter, I think in the first paragraph the only -- I should have done this with a strike-out version, but I didn't. I think the only change is that in the last sentence in the first paragraph we ended after "NOAA's hydrographic services." The original one added something that said, "And hope that you will look to the panel as an important expert source regarding this program." We're just trying to keep it a little bit shorter, so that was

taken out.

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The second paragraph, and anyone can jump in if they want something changed or have some questions. Second paragraph, the "near shore observations" was changed to "geospatial observations," Mr. Gray's concerns aside. And I deleted several long, lengthy paragraphs on the definition of near shore. No, I'm just kidding.

Down towards the end of the paragraph, that's been changed so it says -- it originally read "focused coordinated funding." Elaine had suggested "stable coordinated funding," and I was trying to think of what we were actually needing. I'm not sure if "adequate" is the right word. So any comments on that, let me know.

"Funding for these activities will have the greatest positive impact on navigational safety, economic development," and this is another change, "and the protection of public health in the environment."

MR. ARMSTRONG: It says "environmental."

MR. SKINNER: Who types these things. It should be "in the environment." Thank you.

In the third paragraph, about three-quarters of the way down, the sentence that starts, "The coordinated resources of federal agencies, including but not limited to NOAA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers," "included but not limited" was added.

On the second page, the first bullet of that phrase was changed, I believe, from "the need to update" to "the need to complete priority, hydrographic survey areas."

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The second bullet is one that we had talked about, a commitment to implement and maintain real-time observation systems, e.g., PORTS, NWLON and CORS.

The third bullet, there was a phrase added after the parenthetical remarks there, "e.g. wave heights, storm surges all related to a single vertical datum compatible with emerging GPS technology," and those of you who know me know that I did not come up with that.

MR. DASLER: Do we want to make reference to Vdatum?

MS. BROHL: Is that part of the second bullet? It's another real-time continuous observation perhaps? No?

DR. LAPINE: So you can take various data sets from various sources and surveyors use a different vertical datum, not real time, more real time. But we want all these data sets to come to the same zero.

MR. SKINNER: And I think that was it.

MR. WHITING: Tom, I would like to put the word fully in the second bullet, "commitment to fully implement and maintain the real-time observation systems." I think there's a significant difference between just "implement" and "fully implement" because there's a need for those

things over the years. 1 2 MR. SKINNER: Group hug on that one? 3 MR. WHITING: "A commitment to fully implement and maintain the real-time observation systems." 4 MR. WEST: What does that mean? How many real-time 5 6 observation systems are we supposed to have? What's the 7 requirement? MR. WHITING: I believe there's 150 of them 8 advertised around that --9 10 MR. SZABADOS: Our goal is 150 seaports. MR. WEST: That's written down as a "requirement"? 11 12 MR. SZABADOS: That's a "requirement" more it's the 13 goal of the program. 14 MR. WEST: Well, there's a little bit of difference 15 between a goal and a requirement. You fund to a requirement and plan to a goal. I agree with you. I just 16 want to know what "fully implement" means. 17 18 MS. BROHL: "Fully fund"? 19 MR. WEST: I think it's okay. I'm just curious 20 sitting on this panel what you mean by that. How many 21 PORTS systems? How many water-level type gauges? 22 MR. SZABADOS: That goal was based on a requirement 23 to try to put real-time observation in seaports so we could cover -- and I forget the exact number, I think 24 25 95 percent of the tonnage coming in and out of the ports

of the United States.

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MR. WEST: My only point is that -- we're going to sign up to this. It's legitimate for somebody to ask our fearless leader here, what is involved with fully implementing a real-time PORTS system. What is it? How much does it cost? How many years? Is it all there?

MR. SZABADOS: We do have a plan for five years.

MR. WEST: As long as it's there, that's fine.

MS. BROHL: Also, if I can add again to Tom's comment that we're just trying to save a place at the table here, and that, because we could discuss what it means to implement one to address public safety, commerce and environmental protection. We're just trying to get on record here, and that's something we might address and some of our tasks will discuss in the future.

MR. SZABADOS: Reflect a little bit, we do have a plan within the PPBES process for NOAA for 100 percent solution for PORTS which is reflected in that process.

MR. WEST: How many is that?

MR. SZABADOS: That is the 150 seaports in the United States.

MR. WEST: Where are we now?

MR. SZABADOS: Right now we're about 35.

MR. WEST: Didn't we decommission one not too long ago or did we get that back?

1	MR. SZABADOS: That was Delaware, and the funding
2	finally came through so we brought it back on line.
3	MR. WEST: How did it finally come through?
4	MR. SZABADOS: It was funded by the state of
5	Pennsylvania.
6	MR. WEST: So it was not NOAA?
7	MR. SZABADOS: Not NOAA.
8	MR. WEST: So we can't claim credit for that one. Is
9	that a near-term fix?
10	MR. SZABADOS: Right now it looks like a long-term
11	fix.
12	MR. WEST: Is that setting a precedent?
13	MR. SZABADOS: It's port by port. Right now about
14	50 percent of our ports are what I will call on the ropes,
15	under funded, like San Francisco. Actually we've taken
16	some stations down in San Francisco recently.
17	MR. WEST: That's why, because the State won't fund
18	it and you won't?
19	MR. SZABÁDOS: Well, we can't. We're not in the
20	position to fund it. We don't have the funding to do it.
21	And the state funding is not there.
22	MR. WEST: But if I remember, where is that I
23	think I remember in one of the last meetings he was
24	concerned they got no funds for New York.
25	MR. SZABADOS: My understanding in discussions with

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New York there's concerns there, yes.

MR. WEST: So how can you convince these other how ports you've got to go that I'm going to put this in, but then you got it.

MR. SZABADOS: Under the plan is federal funding. MR. WEST: The new installations are going to be installed and funded, and operating money is going to be provided by NOAA.

MR. SZABADOS: In the hundred percent solution within the PPBES process is federal funding.

MR. WEST: Are you going to go back, the ones you have in place now, are get them fixed up and do that to them before you go on to new ones?

MR. SZABADOS: Our first step is to fund the existing partners.

MR. CHALLSTROM: I just want to be clear on this process. The program baseline assessments that capture the stated requirement do advocate for fully federal funding. There is not yet a NOAA commitment to be able to do that. That is, it's not yet reflected in acceptable funding proposals for the future yet to do a fully federally funded.

Right now the only approach that has been endorsed with funding is for joint funding. That is shared -- the costs shared with the local organization.

So that is very much an issue that is a policy issue in front of NOAA, and I, as goalie, have to continuously juggle how much can we push forward. And for now the approach that has been funded is really based on the cost sharing. So I just want to make sure that this panel is aware of the distinction there from a policy point of view thus far. I would expect this panel would have some views about what would be the recommendations for long-term funding on that.

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CAPTAIN McGOVERN: Two things. Number 1, I have a small edit on that second bullet, page 2, bottom line, application, just because we're trying to push the new buzz word, "public health and safety, commerce and environmental protection."

And on the PORTS issue, I do believe the authorization is in place to federally fund PORTS. The appropriation isn't there, but the authorization is in place. So the missing -- I'm just saying the missing link. Charlie just mentioned the fact, you know, it's for joint funding, but that's not -- the authorization is for full federal funding. NOAA has not chosen to push forward or Commerce, what the argument is which one is holding it back, but that that hasn't gotten forwarded in the appropriation cycle to fund it yet. But it's been authorized.

1	MR. GRAY: That's what I had wanted to say. It still
2	isn't the way the industry would like to have it at all.
3	You said 35. I think there are only ten ports that
4	have PORTS.
5	CAPTAIN McGOVERN: They've expanded.
6	MR. GRAY: There's more?
7	MR. RAINEY: For example, say the Tampa PORTS system,
8	you're talking about the Port of Tampa, Port Manatee,
9	et cetera. So I think Mike is counting the port authority
10	or the ports served by each system.
11	MR. GRAY: The last time I looked at it there's only
12	ten.
13	MR. RAINEY: There is about 12 or 13 PORTS systems.
14	MR. SZABADOS: We would call it 12 capital ports, but
15	they represent 35 seaports. Chesapeake Bay has Baltimore,
16	Norfolk, Newport News. We count each one of those
17	seaports as one of those seaports.
18	MR. WEST: I need to understand where NOAA is going
19	with PORTS. I think it's important here. Right now it's
20	authorized to fully fund and operate a system, is that
21	correct, wherever you put them in?
22	MR. SZABADOS: Correct.
23	MR. WEST: So the authorizer said, "When you put them
24	in, I expect you to install and equip and maintain."
25	MR. SZABADOS: Correct.

MR. WEST: NOAA has decided not to do that for funding reasons. And before you install the next one, you're going to have an agreement with the State or the City or Agency or something, where you will share, and that's an MOU you have ahead of time?

MR. SZABADOS: Correct.

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MR. WEST: What happens if they back out or they run into financial issues and it's a critical part of the national backbone of Ocean Observing. Here's where all these little pieces are very, very important. It's the weak link here. And we're trying to make the case of PORTS is a very big part of it, and it may turn out to be the weak link the way we design it. That's what I'm concerned about.

I think this group ought to take a look at that. 16 That may be a fundamental flaw that NOAA is using for the future of PORTS to have it a co-shared thing. It ought to be funded fully and operated that way if it's going to be critical part of Ocean Observing.

MS. BROHL: Admiral, I think that that's been part of the discussion all along, that we recognize there's a big difference between the fact that it's authorized and the fact that one, NOAA doesn't get the money; and two, in the past even when they had the money it was their policy to make it a partnership program.

And it's always been my assumption that as we discuss or perhaps get into the tasks for the working groups that how it would be implemented and addressing that weak link concern that you can't just say, "Hey, NOAA, you should do this." You have to talk about the funding mechanisms or pushing, because remember in the beginning of these meetings we talked a great deal about or asking the Admiral even, "Are you guys recommending PORTS?" And actually, Dr. Spinrad said, "We recommend it. Commerce turns us down."

We do understand that. It's my assumption we make that connection between the inability to pay and the authorized ability to pay.

MR. WEST: So you're saying that in fact NOAA does submit fully funded in their budget, but Commerce cuts it out?

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MS. BROHL: I heard that from Dr. Spinrad.

MR. WEST: I heard it was a NOAA decision not to do it that way and to proceed in the co-pay. There's a big difference there, by the way.

MR. SZABADOS: In FY '06 there's a request for some federal funding for the existing ports, which was not passed -- passed by NOAA, but not passed by Department of Commerce. NOAA approved one of its requests, federal funding of the existing ports.

MR. WEST: We need to work on this because one of the inputs to the staffers was, "Don't spend any more money on this big ocean observing system until you've fixed PORTS." So we have to understand how we're going to fix PORTS first because that's an input and that was one of the things we discussed. Some of you were there. And I am not sure that I feel comfortable that NOAA has fixed it. I mean, we may have to go get you some more money. I don't know what the answer is. I don't know if we have a plan.

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MR. RAINEY: That's a real important discussion. I think we could continue that when we start talking about the work groups and I know Admiral Larrabee is interested in that as well. He's going to join us by conference call at 10:30. I think we're very close to having a consensus document here on the letter. If we could go back to that and then, Tom, had you made the run-through as far as the edits on that?

MR. WEST: Can I interrupt? One last thought. NOAA is putting together their '07 budget right now, folks. If you want influence, we better get there.

MR. DASLER: With that in mind, just backing up one bullet item, I just struggle a little bit with where we're talking about the priority hydrographic survey areas as soon as possible. And "as soon as possible" seems a

little weak, and if that could be beefed up a little by "fully funding existing contracts and maintaining NOAA's core capabilities" or somehow beefing that up as opposed to just "as soon as possible."

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MR. RAINEY: What if we simply struck "as soon as possible" and flagging that as a priority that we need to complete that with adequate vessels and staffing.

8 MR. GRAY: Aside from "geospatial" I decided not to 9 say anything on the rest of this. To complete the 10 priority -- I guess it means high-priority hydrographic 11 survey. I agree with that. But there is another point, 12 and that is, and I made it yesterday, that I see the 13 surveying activity as one that has got to continue on into 14 the future at some level probably greater than the level 15 at which it's progressing actually right now, 16 substantially greater than what we're doing right now. 17 Because when we finish up some of the absolute 18 set-in-concrete areas, we won't have to go back there 19 unless we have an earthquake or something else like that. 20 But there sure are an awful lot of areas where things are changing sufficiently all the time that we're going to 21 22 have to continue to do that. So the completing of it 23 bothers me.

Really what we're trying to do is we're trying to right now complete the already identified high

priority, navigationally critical areas, but then we have to have an adequately sufficiently funded continuing capability based on the core work by NOAA and adequate contracting for the rest. Now I don't know how all that goes into one phrase. So I've decided not to say. But the "complete part" sort of bothers me. "Oh, boy, we may get that done and then we don't have to do it anymore." So back to the office, Tom.

Those are points, incidentally, which I hope when we define or at least discuss what we're going to do as working groups, that should come out of the recommendations that our working group makes to the panel as a whole and so they can come in a follow-up stage.

MR. SKINNER: Do we want to add on that first bullet, after "with adequate vessels and staffing," something to the effect of "and continue survey," "continue," I don't know, something there that actually states that it's not finished?

MS. DICKINSON: "Maintain"?

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MR. SKINNER: You maintain survey work?

MS. BROHL: Plan for long term.

MR. GRAY: "Maintain this capability for the future."Something like that.

24 MR. SKINNER: "Maintain this capability for the 25 future"? Are people comfortable with that?

MR. CHALLSTROM: "Sustain."

MR. SKINNER: "Sustain"?

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MR. DASLER: Because there is definite areas that are repeat survey areas because of the change.

MR. SKINNER: So the first bullet reads currently, "The need to complete priority hydrographic survey areas as soon as possible, with adequate vessels and staffing, and sustain this capability for the future," semi-colon.

Mr. Chair, I was going to suggest you call a role call very, very, very quickly.

MR. RAINEY: Were there any other suggested amendments to the letter? Can you summarize through what we have and make sure that we're all in agreement on that and then I'd like to entertain a motion for approval.

MR. SKINNER: I think we have four changes. The first one is changing "environmental" to "environment," typo. On page 2, the second bullet, adding -- the first bullet, I'm sorry, adding "and sustain this capability for the future." Second bullet, adding "fully" between "to" and "implemented" -- between "to" and "implement." "A commitment to fully implement." And there's another one on the second bullet, second to last line, "Application for public health and safety, commerce, and environmental protection," semi colon.

And Captain McGovern insists that "Poo-bah" has

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	1	an "H" on the end of it, on "Poo," but actually it's been	
	2	changed to "Chair Hydrographics Services Review Panel."	
•	3	MR. RAINEY: Can I have a motion to approve his	
	4	amendment?	
	5	CAPTAIN McGOVERN: Second.	
	6	MR. DASLER: I second.	
	7	MR. RAINEY: Any further discussion? All in favor?	
	8	MS. BROHL: Aye.	
	9	MR. ARMSTRONG: Aye.	
1	.0	MR. DASLER: Aye.	
1	.1	MS. DICKINSON: Aye.	
1	.2	MR. GRAY: Aye.	
1	.3	MS. HICKMAN: Aye.	
1	.4	DR. LAPINE: Aye.	
1	.5	MR. LARRABEE: Aye.	
1	.6	MR. McBRIDE: Aye.	
1	7	CAPTAIN McGOVERN: Aye.	
1	8	CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: Aye.	
1	9	MR. OSWALD: Aye.	
2	0	MR. SKINNER: Aye.	
2	1	MR. WEST: Aye.	
2	2	MR. WHITING: Aye.	
2	3	MR. RAINEY: Opposed?	
2	4	(Silence)	
2	5	MR. RAINEY: Okay, motion carries. Thank you.	
-		51	2

1	What are the mechanics involved with dialing
2	Admiral Larrabee?
3	MS. BROHL: You just have to dial that number in
4	there. It's right next to the speakerphone. Do you want
5	me to do it?
6	MR. RAINEY: There was an earlier version passed
7	around, which you should have in front of you, Version 2
8	of these proposed work group taskings.
9	MR. LARRABEE: Hello.
10	MR. WEST: That's all your friends in San Diego.
11	MR. LARRABEE: It sounds like you're having a good
12	time.
13	CAPTAIN PARSONS: Admiral, this is Roger Parsons. We
14	faxed to you a five-page document this morning. Do you
15	have that?
16	MR. LARRABEE: I do.
17	CAPTAIN PARSONS: What you have in front of you is
18	the product of yesterday's discussion, briefings and a
19	half-hour summary session that the chair, the vice chair
20	and the two work group chairs provided yesterday.
21	Admittedly some of this is my interpretation. What I
22	suggest, there are five proposed work group taskings here.
23	I suggest we not go at this as a wordsmithing exercise,
24	but if you take a look at each one and either approve
25	conceptually what is being asked for in each of the work

group taskings, and then it would be up to the individual work groups to further refine. But I don't think if serves any purpose to hammer out specificities of this unless there's something that really sticks in people's craws.

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So what I propose to do is just briefly go through each one of these. There are five proposed taskings. There are suggested work group assignments by number, and a summary, if you will, of expected deliverables with a proposed time line. The first one we're calling "Hydrographic Survey Cost Analysis." We propose that NOAA provide the panel or the work group in this case with our proposed cost analysis model and methodology that we want to move forward with and ask that you review that and provide us feedback on whether we are considering all aspects of the costs associated with in-house and contract surveys, and anything -- you may bless the model or have suggested changes to it and that's what we're looking for.

Number 3 is a little confusing. There was a discussion yesterday, and I think the term I used was "normalized." There has been some suggestion that the 23 2001 study was not comparing apples and oranges. It was 24 comparing the bottom line, what it cost the government and 25 what it costs for outsourcing.

The term "normalization" I guess means do we strip out certain aspects of contractor costs and government costs to put it on a, quote, "level playing field." For instance, part of the cost of contractor work is a profit margin, that's expected. On the government side there's still some question as to whether the cost of the vessel was utilized in the last study because the government had paid for that already. So is there a benefit to normalizing the two comparisons?

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Number 4, we will propose several ship/launch operation models that we want to compare, I think we discussed yesterday Alaska, deep water, Alaska, shallow water, Gulf of Mexico. Also we want to look at the cost of airborne LIDAR operations, and although we haven't implemented them yet, the cost of implementing AUVs in our operations.

Are there other survey models that we're missing that the panel would like us to include in that analysis? 19 Additionally, we'll include a discussion of the time charter model we're proposing. Several of them you may want to weigh in on any recommendations of the model being proposed. And we also had a discussion afterwards, the cost per square nautical mile is a metric that the Office 24 of Coast Survey has used for a number of years. It is not the best metric. We understand that. We have wrestled

with other performance metrics. And would like to hear from the panel on perhaps your views and recommendations on a metric that is more applicable, if you have a suggestion along those lines.

Comments and discussions on the general framework of this work group task.

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CAPTAIN McGOVERN: Just the time line on all of them, actually. I think it's just a lot easier, since none of these recommendations can go anywhere without the approval of the full panel, which will obviously need a meeting, is just to make the due date either the next meeting, two meetings, three meetings, instead of putting that six months in there, I mean, it doesn't matter whether it's done in six months, if you can't do anything with it, if we don't meet for a year for some reason. I think it's just easier to say to have a due date as per "need this by the next meeting." The time line is two meetings from the time of acceptance, whatever. But the fact that it's just -- it has to coincide with the meeting. Because otherwise it just doesn't make sense.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Certainly can change that to next meeting.

MR. GRAY: Roger and Scott, what is it you're really trying to do right now? And I ask that from the point of view as the chairman of Work Group 2. You don't want to wordsmith it, that's fine by me. As I told you, I would have described this in probably about two sentences, the whole thing, which is to really get a valid costing analysis model comparing the in-house and the contracted out approaches or something of that type. But I guess these six different things more or less aim that way.

But right now are you wanting input on how is the work group going to go about this? In other words, who specifically in our Work Group 2 are going to work on which parts of these things?

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CAPTAIN PARSONS: Not at all.

MR. GRAY: What do you want to achieve while we have Rick on the phone?

CAPTAIN PARSONS: What we want to achieve is, these are the proposals for taskings to the work group. Will the panel accept this as a tasking to Work Group 2? If it is, this is your marching orders.

18 MR. GRAY: That we can interpret in the way we choose 19 to do it as we do the work. And I don't know what the 20 methodology of doing that. I don't know when we discuss 21 that, so I don't know how we go about it.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: It is up to the individual work group to decide how they're going to provide recommendations to the panel. I certainly will not dictate that. This provides the framework for this

particular task to the work group.

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MR. GRAY: I quess then what I would say -- and I'm not even sure who is on Work Group 2, and we have three or four to work on here. I guess I would say to the members of Work Group 2 that by the end of next week, please tell me which one of these taskings you would like to work on, and I'm trying to find volunteers to lead on each of the several things that we want to do.

MR. RAINEY: I think as far as the composition, we mentioned it again a little bit vesterday, but don't feel locked in to how we recorded it coming out of the Norfolk meeting as far as which work group. I think as we go through the -- and I guess it's a chicken-and-an-egg thing a little bit. But as we go through the tasking and you look at -- these are sort of initial directions to try and frame work going forward.

17 And as we go through this, there may be some -you may want to work on all of them. You may not want to 19 work on some of them. And I think that we can have some individual selection on that and coordinate that with the work group chairs, myself, and it will be an iterative process. We have the means available, we talked about yesterday, as far as working through over the Internet, conference calls, and if necessary, physical meetings perhaps.

But again, I guess just to reinforce what Captain Parsons was just saying, this is our first go at this with the work groups constituted. And so this is to try to provide some direction and we'll try to refine this as each successive meeting. But to have us be able to leave the meetings with the idea of what we're going to be working on to bring to the next meeting.

Captain Parsons?

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CAPTAIN PARSONS: Maybe I can sum it this way. We mentioned yesterday in that flow diagram, there are three sources of issues that can come to the panel, through NOAA, through the members and through the public. Let me state it this way. On behalf of the new administrator, we're asking that the Hydrographic Services Review Panel tackle this particular issue. This is coming directly from NOAA.

17 MR. LARRABEE: Can I ask a question you probably 18 touched on yesterday. But just in looking at that 19 presentation that was given yesterday, looking at sort of 20 the tasking that's laid out here, I am curious as to 21 NOAA's time line to do this modeling to come up with the 22 answer to the question, which is the best methodology for 23 determining the lowest-cost method of collecting this 24 data. And does the time frame here, does six months give 25 you what you're looking for or are we going to be behind

the people at NOAA that need this information?

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CAPTAIN PARSONS: We fully expect to generate a statement of work by the end of the fiscal year and put this out on the street early next year for an independent analysis. So the timing is okay.

MR. LARRABEE: Okay. So we're just helping you put together a statement of work.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: That's correct.

CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: You know, I am listening here and maybe I am not understanding something very well. But despite the previous conversation, I see here we are talking in each one of these bullets for cost analysis, and looking at the names from Work Group 2. And again, maybe I misunderstood it, but I don't know who is the financial guru that -- as I said, maybe I am confusing this a little bit, but in my humble opinion here, to be able to give some kind of smart advice on cost and this and that, you have to have some --

19 CAPTAIN PARSONS: We're not asking the work group to 20 conduct a cost analysis. We are providing you with our 21 approach. We want you to take a look at it and say "good 22 approach." "Bad approach. Make the following changes." 23 Not the cost analysis itself.

24 CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: I understand. But again, I think 25 the two are very associated and probably that's only me.

I don't know if everybody has a different opinion here, but how can you look at the approach without understanding the model and what is behind the scenes?

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CAPTAIN PARSONS: We have experts on the panel in various aspects of surveying. I would presume that they would participate in the review of this.

CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: I would invite anybody from Work Group 2, at least if you have to say something, you have to say it now.

10 MR. RAINEY: I guess when I look at this, I sense that this is a tall order in some regards, but my take on 11 12 this is that any advice we're going to be putting forward, 13 I mean, it's our piece of advice, and the advice that 14 we're capable of giving. And my take on this assignment 15 would be that we're not starting from scratch. We're 16 going to be provided, as Captain Parsons said, their 17 model, and I would think we could look at this through the 18 lens that it's relative to us. We have contractors that 19 can discuss that; but for the operators, I think we could 20 possibly look at that and say what are we concerned about, 21 what are our requirements? Does this analysis cover our 22 operational requirements at the end?

I think that there will be certainly relevant comments that we can make, but I agree with the notion that we're not going to have a complete thought on this.

But I think we can have relevant and important input to this that would then go back to NOAA and they would factor that in with their analysis and other things. We are not going to be the final say. But I think we do have a role we could play in helping them on this, but we're going to, again, be one piece of the overall input to the process.

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MR. WHITING: I have no qualms with accepting this as a task for my portion of Work Group 2. So I would be happy to have some input in this. In fact I would, even if I was only on Work Group 1, I would jump over to this one just for this. I can analyze the cost of a survey to NOAA's specs. Now whether or not I can analyze NOAA's costs, I don't know that.

14 So I think I am more than qualified to analyze this from a contractor's point of view. I would ask for 15 16 some additional information from NOAA, how they arrived at 17 their cost. So I could foresee this thing taking a few months to do. Now, I don't have any problem with six 18 months. I don't have any problem with the next meeting. 19 20 But we should have something from the panel by the next 21 meeting, or before.

22 MR. DASLER: I second that. I think anybody of the members that are contractors on the panel, we've all had 23 to do this before and we know what it takes to go into it. 24 And even from NOAA's operations and not like we're

really -- from what I understand it, we're not going to get into the nitty-gritty of their costs. It's just looking at the metrics.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: That's correct. The methodology that is being used.

MR. GRAY: Larry, thank you and Jon also. And I think you guys can certainly contribute to that. I would say that on the other part of it, how NOAA makes their costs are things that from what I heard yesterday, I am not a financial guy, but I can certainly make some comments about it. You have some damned old ships, and they're not going to last forever, and you have to renew them one of these days. And if we're really going to put a valid costing on this thing, we have to think about the future and this is a continuing activity. Putting it in that vein -- and I don't anticipate as putting specific numbers necessarily on these things.

Rick, for your benefit, out of the presentations we saw yesterday, this thousands of dollars per square mile surveyed comes out anywhere between 12 and 53 or 21 something like that, which is pretty wild.

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MR. LARRABEE: Yes, I saw the presentation, Bill.

MR. GRAY: And some of the reasons for that are very clear. Like anybody can see that if have you a wide beam and you are in ten feet of water, you're not going to

survey more than about a width of ten feet or something like that; whereas if you're in two miles, you might be able to get a little bit bigger coverage.

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But it's a terrible metric. That's obvious. And Larry pointed out quite well that we had sort of a more of the way, I think, a business man would look at it, overview on the thing where it shows that the amount of money spent for contracting this, as in the last eight years, totaled I think it was about 120 million dollars or something like that, and the amount of square mileage surveyed was 6,000 or something like that, and it came out to be 20 or \$21 per square mile or so forth.

And that's a little bit more meaningful than just saying if you take the total mix of things that they're responsible for, you're going to get some difficult and expensive areas and some easy and cheaper areas and so forth.

So I think if we can put things in those terms, and I'm sure that with the help of the NOAA people that will be on Work Group 2 that we should be able to somehow get something to put in front of the group before meeting six months from now. And that's about what I can say on this.

I see the whole thing really as being to find a valid costing analysis methodology to make this evaluation of should it be done in-house or should it be contracted out to the outside.

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CAPTAIN PARSONS: That's a valid and fair commentary. CAPTAIN McGOVERN: Just a point of order, I guess. These work groups, are they -- they're not confined to solely the members of this panel. Am I correct? That members of the public can participate if they would like.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: No. These work groups are confined to the members of the panel. In order to bring in, quote, "outside experts," we need to stand up -- I don't want to get into too much detail, but you need to stand up subcommittees, which is different than work groups and is a whole other level.

CAPTAIN McGOVERN: I don't know. I run another FACA and I have work groups all the time that are open to the public, and we passed the test that we are able to open those work groups to public participation. Obviously, no decisions can be made at those work groups, but they are able to participate in the work groups. I mean, they could help a lot with this and other things, as Minas was talking about, financial people, maybe you want to throw it to his finance guy in the company and say, "What do you think of this?" He'll say if it's junk or "Yeah, that's a good way to do it." I think it would help. It also helps get this work done a lot quicker.

MR. RAINEY: It's true it's allowed under certain circumstances. In our particular instance under Tab G in our notebooks, the decision memorandum that came down that authorized it specifically has the situation that if work groups at any time call for outside members to address specific issues that may require more focused or sustained efforts by the full FACA, the designated federal official will notify the Department of Commerce, Ethics Office and general counsel for further guidance and advice.

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So we're approved under that condition and if we find in our work that we need outside folks, then we'll have to justify that and go through Roger and get approval to move ahead. But you're absolutely right. It can be done under FACA. It is done in certain cases. But under our approval --

CAPTAIN McGOVERN: So this isn't a FACA thing. This is a Commerce thing.

18 MR. RAINEY: The Department of Commerce legal shop is 19 NOAA's legal advisor counsel on our FACA. So when we have 20 those procedural things, it gets kicked to there and we 21 get our rules back from them. So as we are stood up --22 and I tried to highlight that in my comments yesterday, 23 but clearly right now we're authorized to operate in these 24 work groups with HSRP members, at least initially.

Now, if at such time we want to try to bring in

outside folks, we can certainly justify our reasons and run that up the chain. But that's where we're going forward right now.

MR. GRAY: Scott, just to clarify, aren't we allowed in these work groups to use NOAA staff?

CAPTAIN PARSONS: That's correct. We will support the work groups --

MR. GRAY: That's what I mean. Like if we want Charlie or Mike or you Roger, or Andy or others that sit with us here, or whoever it was, Mike that was talking about some of this yesterday, as long as those people are available.

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CAPTAIN PARSONS: Absolutely.

MR. GRAY: If we get to a point where we say, "Gee, we really ought to get somebody from the outside," then we'll work it that way. So it's not really just the members of the panel. It's the members plus the staff that goes with the advisory committee.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: We will supply all the staff and support required for you to do your work.

MR. WEST: I would like to back up what Andy said. We have got to be able to use some outside support here. And every FACA I have been on it's not been a problem. So I would like to have you go back and ask Commerce why we're restricted. Every other one -- in fact, Marine

Mammal has so many, you can't count them all. So I don't understand the ruling there.

To go back to the issue we talked about yesterday, these numbers have been out there for quite a while now on these slides, and it's creating a problem because they're not fair. I don't have a side on either one of these, but I can look at those and I don't think they're fair. And I think Larry said that 158, after one tough survey and the other one may have been on the NOAA side, and do you amortize ships. That's what we want to look at so it's fair. And when everybody is done, we all sign up and say, "This is fair." And I don't think that's the case now.

14 CAPTAIN PARSONS: And that's the kind of advice we're 15 seeking.

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MR. RAINEY: Is there any further discussion? MR. GRAY: That's the first one.

18 MR. RAINEY: I would like to take these in order. So 19 I would like to entertain a motion to accept the proposed 20 assignment that we have just been discussing.

21 MR. WHITING: I move.
22 MR. RAINEY: Second?
23 DR. LAPINE: Second.
24 MR. RAINEY: All in favor?

25 MS. BROHL: Aye.

1	MR. ARMSTRONG: Aye.
2	MR. DASLER: Aye.
3	MS. DICKINSON: Aye.
4	MR. GRAY: Aye.
5	MS. HICKMAN: Aye.
6	DR. LAPINE: Aye.
7	MR. LARRABEE: Aye.
8	MR. McBRIDE: Aye.
9	CAPTAIN McGOVERN: Aye.
10	CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: Aye.
11	MR. OSWALD: Aye.
12	MR. SKINNER: Aye.
13	MR. WEST: Aye.
14	MR. WHITING: Aye.
15	MR. RAINEY: Opposed?
16	(Silence)
17	CAPTAIN PARSONS: Second item is entitled "NOS
18	Mapping and Charting Contracting Policy and Expansion
19	Strategy." We're asking the panel to review the 1999 NOS
20	contracting policy for surveying and mapping services. We
21	want to know if you endorse this policy, if you have
22	recommended changes that will strengthen the linkage
23	between the private sector and the government for
24	contracting opportunities.
25	And again, as I indicated, we are going to

publish the existing policy in the federal register here in the next month, keep it open for, at the suggestion of Elaine, 60 days, and we'll provide you with the summary of the public comments that come from that. If there are recommendations to the existing policy that you would recommend for change, we'd certainly like to hear that.

Additionally, we would like your advice on how NOAA can work better with the private sector on approving its contracting strategies and expanding opportunities with the private sector. Any thoughts you had along those lines would certainly be welcome.

Lastly, the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act talks about NOAA maintaining an operational expertise in hydrographic data acquisition and services. We define that as a core capability. We would like your advice on what you see as NOAA's core capability and hydrographic services and any actions that you think will be required to maintain that core capability.

## Comments?

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MR. RAINEY: I was just asking Captain Parsons. I believe yesterday in his remarks he had commented that he could provide the work group, and then the panel with NOAA's assessment of their core capabilities so we wouldn't be, again, coming up with that from scratch. We would be looking at a document that served their policy on

that, and Captain Parsons just confirmed that.

## Comments on Task 2?

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MR. GRAY: This is Bill, again, also assigned to Work Group 2. I see it as two things, the policy document and defining the core capability. I would have the question when you go out to the federal register asking for the public's comments on this, are you going to just make it that contracting policy document that we asked to review, or are you going to say that you would like the views on core capability that they feel, that the public feels NOAA should maintain?

CAPTAIN PARSONS: That was not my intention. I would certainly take that under advisement, but right now our goal is to publish the existing policy and ask for public comment.

16 MR. GRAY: I guess that's something that kind of 17 trying to look around the corner it might be that as the 18 work group works on this, they would, again, as Dick said, 19 wish to get some outsider views on what kind of core 20 capability they would like NOAA to possess. But let's try 21 it this way as within the work group and staff, NOAA 22 staff, see where we get, see whether we need to ask for 23 outside help.

MR. WHITING: Core capability has changed because of legislation, so I don't think we can absolutely define it,

can we?

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CAPTAIN PARSONS: I'm not sure what you mean by it's changed with legislation.

MR. WHITING: In '98 or '97 you had one vessel on line and one sitting at the dock and the senate and the house decided we needed to have a second vessel surveying in Alaska as part of your core capability. So is it really up to us or is it just -- what is the core capability that you're asking for? Is it something that the senate can change or --

CAPTAIN PARSONS: What we're asking your advice on what constitutes a NOAA core capability and hydrographic services. This is an advisory committee. No, you can't change any particular facet of that.

MR. WEST: You tell us what you think your core 16 capability is and we'll evaluate it. I don't know how we can do that.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: That's what we said already. That we would provide you with NOAA's assessment of its core hydrographic services.

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MR. WEST: I'm sorry. I missed that.

MR. GRAY: I agree with that, Dick. But I also agree that in talking about core capability, that's not a matter of counting ships or launches or something like that. It's really the whole business to me of having the

expertise and know-how to be able to evaluate whether or not the services provided are provided at the best -- or at the appropriate level that technology will let you do. And I don't know what number of people and ships and so forth are required to be able to do that. But that's the way I see it, more or less describing the know-how which you will continue to update and have available for the public.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Again, a valid observation.

MR. WHITING: I move we accept this.

MR. RAINEY: Second?

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MR. DASLER: Second.

13 CAPTAIN McGOVERN: Maybe just a comment. Maybe we 14 could add -- we talked about some documents that were 15 going to be supplied with Task 1, some more documents are 16 going to be supplied with this tasking. Maybe we could 17 document those as part of the task statement, the 18 documents that will be sent out, like this assessment and 19 the contract. And then on the first one we're going to --

MR. RAINEY: I think that's an excellent suggestion. If it would be acceptable to the panel, probably we could follow up once we go through these and accept them and then we can sort of enumerate references and get our ducks in a row and sort of catch that up maybe rather than the process here, if that would be acceptable.

1	CAPTAIN McGOVERN: That way it's not lost in the
2	conversation as to what would be included.
3	MR. RAINEY: We're keeping notes here. So we have a
4	motion and a second on the table. All in favor of
5	accepting Task Number 2?
6	MS. BROHL: Aye.
7	MR. ARMSTRONG: Aye.
8	MR. DASLER: Aye.
9	MS. DICKINSON: Aye.
10	MR. GRAY: Aye.
11	MS. HICKMAN: Aye.
12	DR. LAPINE: Aye.
13	MR. McBRIDE: Aye.
14	CAPTAIN McGOVERN: Aye.
15	CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: Aye.
16	MR. OSWALD: Aye.
17	MR. SKINNER: Aye.
18	MR. WEST: Aye.
19	MR. WHITING: Aye.
20	MR. RAINEY: All opposed?
21	MR. LARRABEE: Aye.
22	MR. RAINEY: Motion carries.
23	CAPTAIN PARSONS: The third task comes under the
24	heading of "NOAA Hydrographic Service Requirements." This
<sup>25</sup>	was discussed yesterday as looking for advice on

developing a process by which NOAA can identify current and future navigation service requirements. Evaluates ability to provide adequate products and services to meet those requirements. And then a methodology for prioritizing its navigation services.

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Also asking that the group provide advice on whether the current suite of navigation services and products are adequate to meet the existing requirements. And any advice on products and services that may be required to meet future requirements.

And the third item is directly related to the previous discussion on core capabilities, are those adequate to meet the Future Navigation Services requirements. Again, a lot of this is perhaps three different ways of saying the same thing. I know Bill has got a comment on that that could perhaps simplify this.

MR. GRAY: Again, I'm responding to Scott's request yesterday, why are we here? What are we trying to do and so forth, and I scribbled something out that sounds like this, and I think it could be fit within what you have here, Roger. But the Hydrographic Services Review Panel should advise NOAA on how to develop an ongoing system of obtaining the marine community's input on which navigational safety information they need most from both NOAA and other federal government providers, for example,

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Coast Guard, the Corps of Engineers, et cetera.

And I hope that -- and I am basing this on that memo that I sent around five or six weeks ago in which I said that to me one of the more important things this panel can do is to make a list of the services or products that the Corps is capable of producing, and then turn to the user community and look at their evaluation of what are their greatest needs in services to ensure navigational safety for commerce coming in and out of the U.S. waters.

11 And that, of course, could also be something 12 that calls on us to at some time to ask for outside input. 13 But this is an ongoing process, so there isn't a time schedule to be met on it. And we do have members of the 15 user community, particularly pilots, port people and so 16 forth, within the group here to make a start that way. 17 But I can envision that in the longer term that getting 18 some disciplined way of the Corps knowing what the users 19 really want really is important.

20 And in that regard, as Mike asked me earlier 21 today, I am not going to a Harbor Safety Committee meeting or something like that. I think that one of the good ways 23 of getting this done on an ongoing basis is that with the 24 Harbor Safety Committee structure that has emerged in the United States in the last ten years or so in a variety of

forms, that the ones I have been to there's almost always a good NOAA representative there, whether it's Steve Barnham from in the field or David and Abbot from home or Mike or Charlie coming out of the staff in Washington, that going to those Harbor Safety Committee meetings and not only telling people what it is that NOAA, NOS, is up to now, but listening to the users that are the members of the Harbor Safety Committees to hear what they really feel is most needed in their particular area. That is a good way of getting input from the users of the information you've produced.

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So that's the way I see this one.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: If we could ask you to read that paragraph again.

MR. GRAY: This says, "Hydrographic Services Review Panel should advise NOAA on how to develop an ongoing system of obtaining marine community input on which navigational safety information they need most from both NOAA and other federal government providers, service providers." For example, Coast Guard, Army Engineers, and maybe there are others.

> CAPTAIN PARSONS: We'll give Barbara a copy of that. Tom?

24 MR. SKINNER: A couple comments. One, I think that's 25 a point well taken about finding out what users want. I

think it's also important to be able to go the other way and have people who are working with the technology also be able to say, "Hey, what about this? If we could do this, would that be helpful?" So I think it's important to have the two ways there.

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My general comment on this is I think this is a real good issue for both of the task forces, and I know we talked about it yesterday, and I think this fits right in with the newly acquired emerging technologies component of Work Group 1.

CAPTAIN McGOVERN: Just a quick -- it seems like most of this task deals with navigation services as opposed to more refined than the hydrographic services, and I am just wondering if the issue at the top should be NOAA Navigation Services requirement as opposed to because --

CAPTAIN PARSONS: I think at times I perhaps used the term interchangeably.

CAPTAIN McGOVERN: But there are other users of the hydrographic services that this isn't dealing with and that's why I'm just trying to keep it -- either that or expand it to not only navigation services, but obviously other uses, coastal management, et cetera.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: We can make that change.

MR. GRAY: Actually that would fit in one of the five goals, and where Goal Number 4, commerce and

transportation or something like that, is what you're talking about, and the recreational community as well.

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CAPTAIN PARSONS: Let me ask Mike or Charlie to comment on this. Does this statement that Bill suggested fit some of the discussions you've had on this?

MR. SZABADOS: We could work within that frame.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: We'll make that change and update that document here.

MR. ARMSTRONG: It just wasn't clear to me, Roger, whether you were going to change this to include all the other things or to exclude all the other things that hydrographic services support.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: State that again.

MR. ARMSTRONG: You said you were going to make an adjustment to this based on Tom's comment that there are other users for NOAA's hydrographic services beyond navigation. So it wasn't clear to me whether you were going to refine this to refer only to navigation or whether you were going to expand this to refer to other products and services.

21 CAPTAIN PARSONS: To include all communities that are 22 impacted by this.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Thank you.

DR. LAPINE: I move that we accept this.

CAPTAIN McGOVERN: Second.

MR. RAINEY: I want to clarify one thing. Our understanding is that the suggestion is to reword -- I want to make sure on this point now that we're all talking about the same thing. The suggestion is to substitute Bill Gray's language for the typewritten text. Is that the consensus of the group?

MR. GRAY: I don't care whether it's substituted with that or this is just added to it.

MR. RAINEY: What I would like to do is perhaps add that to it, rather than substitute it.

MR. GRAY: That's fine.

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MR. RAINEY: If that's acceptable to the work group. So in other words, is there a way to paraphrase that? Again, these are just initial ideas to give us a context to move forward on.

MR. GRAY: I also have to say, Scott, I signed this "Happy April Fool's Day" for you because I think it's appropriate.

MR. RAINEY: I got it. Thank you, sir.

CAPTAIN McGOVERN: My question was, is this statement dealing solely with navigation services or is it dealing with all the hydrographic services, because it says hydrographic services as the issue, but when you get into the different tasking, it deals mostly just with navigation services. So my thing was should we either

make this issue a navigation service issue or we expand the taskings to make it hydrographic services. I don't have a problem either way. If we have this strictly as navigation, we can always have another one down the line that deals with other hydrographic services. But it just kind of -- this kind of bounces back and forth here.

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CAPTAIN PARSONS: I would suggest dealing with it in the broader context of hydrographic service. That's a more encompassing term than navigation service. And I think that's what I heard a moment ago.

MS. BROHL: If I were to work on that, that would make me very nervous to think that I have to go out and think about all the hydrographic observations as compared to just navigation services. But I would think that the working group, when they begin the discussions and deliberations would more clearly define what they think could come out of this. Don't you think, Andy, rather than -- maybe I'm not understanding, but to me hydrographic --

CAPTAIN McGOVERN: The advantage to the task statements are that the whole panel, which is the Hydrographic Services panel, not the Navigation Services panel, which includes Navigation Services, that's why I don't have a problem going either way with this, but the reason why we have these specific task statements is so

the work group can't really go off on a tangent. They have specific deliverables that the whole panel has agreed on, not one or two members of a working group, and they have to deliver on those issues that the panel has agreed on. So that's just why I'm asking these questions, because it should be fairly specific so that the work groups deliver what the panel needs and/or wants.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Could I suggest that every reference to "navigation services" be changed to "hydrographic services" to make it more clear?

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MR. DASLER: I have a little different read on it, I guess, because I think the misunderstanding is hydrographic services that are done to develop what supports navigation. And in just looking through this -and I think it's a little bit confusing, but it's relating to what hydrographic services are used, but most of the line items are for, it's mostly the navigation community and the navigation services.

In other words, NOAA would use their hydrographic services to develop different navigation, either through charts or those other activities. But most of these are related to navigation. In other words, hydrographic services towards navigation.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: And again, I would suggest since this panel is made of a diverse group of experts in all of NOAA's hydrographic services capabilities that we envelop hydrographic as opposed to navigation specifical.

MR. GRAY: I wouldn't want to take out all references to navigation services. In the little statement I made, navigational safety information, and I kind of like it the way it's got it in each of these three paragraphs, or paragraphs 1 and 2, "current suite of navigation services products, future navigation services requirements, navigation services to meet current and future requirements." I think this is, to me, what I am interested in seeing done.

MR. RAINEY: Could I suggest that we leave the title as hydrographic services. I don't see it as diluting in any effort that we have on the navigation services, but I think that it is important that we do -- again, we may have a different mix and as the members change out, we may get a different mix yet or emphasis maybe on the panel just by chance. But I think it's been made clear even in this meeting, starting with Admiral DeBow's remarks yesterday, our public comments, we've seen it in the NOAA strategic plan, in interest on the Hill, with the Integrated Coast and Ocean Mapping Integration Act. There's a tremendous effort, and I think it's in concert with what we're trying to do here to promote hydrographic services within NOAA to recognize that where we can we

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need to get a broad applicability across these different regimes for these services.

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I think it helps our navigation interests, for those of us around the table with navigation, that we recognize opportunities that these services also are very important to other stakeholder groups. And my suggestion would be that, again, these are not -- they are written out with some specificity so that we're all in agreement in the general direction we're going, but I wouldn't see this as limiting, "we only have three things here, and we're only going to talk about this or that."

I would say we start out in a general direction. I would urge that the panel keep it broad with the hydrographic, not in any way intending to dilute the navigation, but to recognize. And we may point out in the work group as were constituted that we have particular expertise in navigation services, but the fact that we recognize there are other important things in hydrographic, and just to mention that, I think serves us better, again, without diluting any particular emphasis or needs on the navigation. We just may simply recognize as we go through that we know more about one piece than the other. But that would be my suggestion.

MR. GRAY: So do we take the term out of Items 1, 2 and 3 of navigation services and make it hydrographic

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services? Is that what you're suggesting?

MR. RAINEY: I don't know that it really matters this critically. We might be making more of it than necessary at this stage in the game. I would prefer -- just again, my personal comment to probably leave the issue title as the "Hydrographic Service Requirements." We can proceed 1, 2 and 3 is written as navigation services, but I certainly would appreciate if we could also -- let's try to step into the full breadth of our area of responsibility and at least let's acknowledge that.

MR. GRAY: In this thing under Mr. Spinrad's March 18 thing, Work Group 2, finishes up and developing support of the work group to consider other federal agency and private industry navigation services capability and emerging technologies. And so if we leave this the way Roger wrote it and add this little addendum that I had, then I think we have what we want.

MR. RAINEY: Any further discussion?

MS. BROHL: I move.

MR. RAINEY: Motion to accept?

MR. OSWALD: Second.

MR. RAINEY: All in favor accepting the task?

MS. BROHL: Aye.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Aye.

MR. DASLER: Aye.

1	MS. DICKINSON: Aye.
2	MR. GRAY: Aye.
3	MS. HICKMAN: Aye.
4	DR. LAPINE: Aye.
5	MR. LARRABEE: Aye.
6	MR. McBRIDE: Aye.
7	CAPTAIN McGOVERN: Aye.
8	CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: Aye.
9	MR. OSWALD: Aye.
10	MR. SKINNER: Aye.
11	MR. WEST: Aye.
12	MR. WHITING: Aye.
13	MR. RAINEY: All opposed?
14	(Silence)
15	MR. RAINEY: Thank you. The task carries.
16	CAPTAIN PARSONS: The fourth is entitled "NOAA
17	Navigation Services Role in the Integrated Ocean Observing
18	System." Again, the tasking here is to "provide advice on
19	the role that NOAA's navigation services has in the
20	Integrated Ocean Observing System and the contributions it
21	should make." This is based partly on the fact-finding
22	visits to the Hill and the clear indication, at least
23	during those two meetings, that there was not an
24	understanding of the role of NOAA's probably should
25	say of NOAA's Navigation Services to IOOS.

Second item is, "Provide advice on the maritime transportation, recreational boating and coastal zone management communities on their requirements and the ability of NOAA's navigations services to adequately address these requirement." And again, I was interchanging "hydrographic" and "navigation" and I probably shouldn't do that obviously.

Similar type of discussion as before, navigation versus hydrographic. I think it should be all encompassing.

MR. DASLER: On this one it looked like just replacing all of the "navigation" with "hydrographic services."

MR. SKINNER: I was going through this and trying to think what we would do under each of these, and played around with it a little bit and really, I think, I'm concerned about two; one because it's only three of the different potential user groups, and that that may be problematic as we go down the road. So I had some alternative language that I just wanted to run by the group and see what they thought.

I wanted to leave it fairly open because this is a pretty big topic. But what I have is "provide recommendations on the role that NOAA's navigation services should have in the Integrated Ocean Observing

System." Number 1. And no Number 2.

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Within that first one I would assume that we will be looking at some of the different user groups that use these services. But I didn't want to leave out the scientific community, the waste water treatment plant operators, homeland security, some of the other groups that may use this service even though we can certainly add those in.

MS. BROHL: This is Helen. That was kind of my question, and I support eliminating Number 2, that is an aspect of the way to approach Number 1 as compared to its own separate bullet. And it may be that -- definitely we don't want to limit the stakeholders. That is too narrow at this time. I support that.

MR. WEST: I don't think this one can wait until our next meeting. There are a lot of things going on right now. There is a motion AUVs bill on the Hill, a couple different versions. NOAA is putting together their '07 budget. We have to get this in here and get some commitment to some of this stuff. And this is all going to happen in the next 60 days, maybe 90 days. I think we need to jump on top of this and we have to make some assumptions to get there from here.

I think we all have to agree that the stuff we're talking about is important to Ocean Observing. Just

make that statement and say it's important, but I think we need back from NOAA their commitment to them in what they're going to put in the PPBES cycle. Are they going to fund it? Because we can't comment until we know what NOAA's commitment is to it. Maybe it is you don't have enough money. And that is something we do, we go get you some more money. I don't know. But this all has to be done, in my opinion, in the next 60 to 90 days or at least a good part of it, or you're going to miss the window of NOAA's budget and possibly something on the Hill. I'm not so confident that it will get this year, but something will be done.

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MS. BROHL: I think the point is well taken. To some extent as soon as we begin deliberations by conference call or however it's done, I think there will be an effort to try to outline and come up with a straw manner for discussion. The downside of rushing, of course, is that it limits the document to some extent, and maybe that's going to be sufficient. Maybe you don't need pages and pages and a volume, but you just need to be to the point. But it does need some homework with it, and obviously a lot more diligence if you're going to shorten the time line.

So my question is, and we may not know until we get into it, what kind of a time line we think we can get

something done. So my question to Roger is, can we vote on something by conference call if in fact we need to get something done before the next meeting, can we vote by conference call and have it go forward?

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CAPTAIN PARSONS: My understanding is we can hold a public meeting via conference call and offer recommendations. You bet.

CAPTAIN McGOVERN: It's got to be published just like this meeting was, but you can do it.

MR. WEST: I agree with Helen. We have got about 60 days to make it. The PORTS, whoever likes PORTS has already been to the Hill. You've told them, "Before you spend another dime on Ocean Observing, you ought to at least fund PORTS." I know that. They told us that. So we've already got a marker over there, and we have to do something. It's holding everything up. So we need to -or we'll let the, quote, unquote, "confusion" rain over there and they'll do nothing. So we have to have, in their term, a far-term commitment.

And I will be glad to leave this one because this is something I do every day, but I am not comfortable -- I know where NOAA's going with this. I don't know where they're going with PORTS. So if we're going to make it an integral part, which I personally think it is, you have to have a commitment from the

federal agency that's going to fund it, and I'm not sure we have that yet. And where you get that commitment, of course, is in the '07 budget. And I don't know -- you're probably putting it together now. You better make a commitment to it or tell us you're not pretty quick.

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MS. BROHL: Are we thinking of eliminating Bullet 2?

MR. RAINEY: So to recap on that, Helen was talking about, the Bullet 2, just real quick on that, Dr. Spinrad had made the comment in the presentation to the IOOS industry day about the next fiscal year they wanted to get two sectors data requirements done for IOOS, take a look at the marine transportation and the coastal zone management communities. I think that's the genesis of that bullet. I don't see any problem personally in rolling it into the broader flag of Number 1 and moving quickly on that, and all of Admiral West's comments on that are absolutely true. This is a very kind of imminent thing if we're going to weigh in.

I guess I would like to ask maybe Roger or Mike or Charlie, what would you perceive to be the best way to -- it seems like we do need some kind of interaction almost at the outset from NOAA to try to understand, to get that information. I completely understand the discussions we had before about there is a position in to advocate it within the PPBES, but it hasn't really gone

through the chain. So is there a way, I guess my question is, to get the straight information on where that stands from NOAA here so we can weigh in.

MR. WEST: You're absolutely right. We all raise our right hands and say we're special federal employees, and we have access to your budget process. And what we're telling you is we want to know and work with you with it right now if we're going to be able to take advantage of this cycle. That's the close session you have. And you're allowed to do that, and we should do that. And you may want to think about having a special session in D.C. here in the next 30 whatever to talk specifically about NOAA's commitment to the pieces that they have that are a part of Ocean Observing and where we're going to go with that.

MR. SZABADOS: You're correct and that should be a closed session.

MR. RAINEY: We've made that formal request then and I guess we'll hear back on that. With that is there any further discussion or --

CAPTAIN McGOVERN: Do we need that in the form of a motion?

MR. RAINEY: All right. I just -- let's go ahead and -- you want to go ahead and make a motion?

MR. WEST: Rick, you've got a lot of experience. Do

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you agree with that approach?

MR. LARRABEE: Yes.

MR. RAINEY: Dr. Lapine.

DR. LAPINE: I'm a little uncomfortable with setting up committees that have a geographic location. That excludes a lot of us from participating. If it's that important, then we ought to be brought in and have a meeting, not just say, "Well, four of us live in the southeast, so we're going to have a big decision on something that impacts the whole panel."

MR. WEST: I didn't mean to exclude you. I said we need to have them pretty quick and it needs to be in D.C. Hopefully everybody can come.

DR. LAPINE: That's up to Roger bringing us all to Washington, D.C.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: And I think I need to sit down with Charlie to get a better appreciation of how the process is working on PPBES. And we'll do that at lunch before I can get back to you.

MS. BROHL: I don't know if with video conferencing if it's still a closed meeting with -- not video conferencing, but the ability to be on a conference call and still see online live discussion, a PowerPoint, and talk through it together is doable, if it's secure enough, and I am thinking of expediency as much as just getting people together.

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CAPTAIN PARSONS: Certainly a video conference or teleconference is not out of the question, but let Charlie and I talk about this at lunchtime.

MR. RAINEY: There seemed to be a sense that the committee wanted to have a formal motion on that, so let's open the floor for that. There be a motion that the committee requests to have a special closed meeting on the status of PORTS within the IOOS context and PPBES.

MR. WEST: I would expand it to the '07 budget.

MR. RAINEY: Can you articulate that, Admiral.

MR. WEST: I will make a motion that NOAA brief the FACA panel under the development of the '07 budget by NOAA, particular emphasis on hydroservices, soon rather than later, which means within the next 60 days, or 30, next week.

MR. RAINEY: Do I have a second?

MR. WHITING: I second that.

MR. RAINEY: Second on the motion. All in favor?

MS. BROHL: Aye.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Aye.

MR. DASLER: Aye.

MS. DICKINSON: Aye.

24 MR. GRAY: Aye.

25 MS. HICKMAN: Aye.

1 MR. LARRABEE: Aye. 2 DR. LAPINE: Aye. CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: Aye. 3 CAPTAIN McGOVERN: Aye. 4 5 MR. McBRIDE: Aye. MR. OSWALD: Aye. 6 7 MR. SKINNER: Aye. 8 MR. WEST: Aye. 9 MR. WHITING: Aye. 10 MR. RAINEY: Opposed? 11 (Silence) MR. RAINEY: Which means we'll forward the request. 12 The second issue then I'd like to take up the 13 14 tasking is amended which is the Bullet 1 is written instead of it saying "services has in," it's "should 15 16 have." Is that correct? Let me do this. Turn it over to 17 Tom. Could you read your amended tasking. MR. SKINNER: This is how this would read, "Number 1, 18 provide recommendations on the role that NOAA's navigation 19 services should have in the Integrated Ocean Observing 20 System (IOOS)." 21 MR. DASLER: The only thing I would change is rather 22 than saying "navigation," is "hydrographic services." 23 24 CAPTAIN McGOVERN: Which we already talked about. 25 MR. SKINNER: Should I read it once more?

	1	MR. RAINEY: Please.
è.	2	MR. SKINNER: "Provide recommendations on the role
	3	that NOAA's hydrographic services should have in the
	4	Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS)."
	5	MR. RAINEY: Is there a motion to accept?
	6	MS. BROHL: I move to accept.
	7	MR. RAINEY: Second?
	8	MR. DASLER: Second.
	9	MR. RAINEY: All in favor?
1	0	MS. BROHL: Aye.
1	.1	MR. ARMSTRONG: Aye.
1	2	MR. DASLER: Aye.
1	.3	MS. DICKINSON: Aye.
1	4	MR. GRAY: Aye.
1	.5	MS. HICKMAN: Aye.
1	.6	DR. LAPINE: Aye.
1	7	MR. LARRABEE: Aye.
1	8	CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: Aye.
1	9	CAPTAIN McGOVERN: Aye.
2	20	MR. McBRIDE: Aye.
2	21	MR. OSWALD: Aye.
2	22	MR. WHITING: Aye.
2	23	MR. WEST: Aye.
2	24	MR. SKINNER: Aye.
	25	MR. RAINEY: All opposed?

(Silence)

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MR. RAINEY: Motion carries.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Last item, this is short and sweet. Reauthorization Language for the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act. The tasking is for the panel to review the HSIA and amendments of 2002. Recommend revisions to the HSIA that will serve to strengthen NOAA's hydrographic services.

MS. BROHL: As you recall, yesterday I had put it on the table not to provide more tasks, but because this -if we do want to have an impact or we want to have the ability to make some advice to NOAA, it has to be, again, sooner than later because we're already well into the first year of the 109th congress. And it kind of -- in some respects it coincides with the kinds of results we have from the previous task. I realize that. However, we can look at the provisions directly relating to the panel and its existence. Certainly can do that in the short So that would be the first order of business. And term. then look at the other aspects of the existing law that relates to strengthening NOAA's hydrographic services. And as I said, that I would be looking to take a first stab at it in any form that's appropriate.

MR. RAINEY: Okay. Any comments? Can I have a motion to accept the tasking?

1	MR. SKINNER: I move.
2	MR. RAINEY: Tom, so moved.
3	MR. WHITING: Second.
4	MR. RAINEY: All in favor?
5	MR. GRAY: Aye.
6	CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: Aye.
7	MR. OSWALD: Aye.
8	DR. LAPINE: Aye.
9	MR. WHITING: Aye.
10	MR. ARMSTRONG: Aye.
11	MS. BROHL: Aye.
12	MS. DICKINSON: Aye.
13	MR. WEST: Aye.
14	MR. SKINNER: Aye.
15	CAPTAIN McGOVERN: Aye.
16	MS. HICKMAN: Aye.
17	MR. DASLER: Aye.
18	MR. McBRIDE: Aye.
19	MR. LARRABEE: Aye.
20	MR. RAINEY: Opposed?
21	(Silence )
22	MR. RAINEY: Motion carries. Thank you very much.
23	Well, we've got some work to do. Thanks very
24	much. I really appreciate that. I think this meeting has
25	been really good, moving through some things. And I

wanted to say, I really appreciate Tom and Bill volunteering to help out to lead these efforts and want to work with the working groups. I think that, again, if it's not clear, take a look at these issues and then get with -- contact Tom or Bill and find out, you know, where you can help out on that. And I think this will be an iterative process and we can kind of tune it up as we go, but I don't want people to feel like they were stuck with how we recorded who was on which work group out of Norfolk.

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Tom or Bill, we'll break early for lunch, but as you're contemplating this, is there a way you would like to kind of have people initiate this work with you?

MR. SKINNER: I think we have -- Work Group Number 1 has one of the -- what are they called? Taskings, and then share two of the others. And I think on Tasking Number 3, which is one of the shared ones, that's the innovative technology one, I think Lou was going to take the lead on that work group, so if have you some comments on that, let Lou know. Is that acceptable? I don't know if there are other people who are interested, but Lou has spoken to me about it.

DR. LAPINE: While I was listening to all that was going on, I kind of put a list together of people I was going to initially send my thoughts to, which includes Jon Dasler, John Oswald and Andy Armstrong. I mean that's not exclusive, but I thought I would start out with those people. And anybody else who would like to know what we're thinking about, fine with me.

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MR. SKINNER: The fourth task is the IOOS, the role of hydrographic services in IOOS, and I would suggest anyone interested in working on that -- I assume that's most of our work group, and maybe the whole panel, but if you do have a special interest, let me know about that. And then I think Helen was going take the lead on the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act. That's an assumption. We haven't --

MS. BROHL: I think I said that I would take the lead on that and it overlaps both.

I am presuming that most of the time since it's been made clear to us that just because you said you would like to be on one working group or another, that it's probably more issue driven how you participate rather than what group you sit on; and at least in the beginning, that the chairs would be e-mailing everybody to begin the discussions, and clearly those people who are interested will be responding.

Is that correct as compared to when the Working Group 1 or 2 starts out they will be, to begin the discussions. I said I will be on one, but I am assuming

that I would hear and be able to read some of the activities in Number 2, even if I'm not qualified necessarily to respond to some of the issues.

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MR. RAINEY: I think that that would be a good idea, especially initially. And that will be something that I can't quite envision how it's going to work. I know already when we put some things out, like, for example, the letter we just approved, what we have done here is we've increased our administrative challenges to track e-mail correspondence across a lot of people. So we will have to try to look at how we can get that under control and record that information so that we have a current document as we get into that kind of things.

But I would say initially that would be a good idea, because we will need to have sort of to be able to track these efforts. But I think that we will learn as we go, and improve on that. We don't want to overwhelm people's e-mails.

CAPTAIN McGOVERN: A possibility is that I don't know if the website could support it, our website, but is there a way for us to have chat rooms or whatever specific to each one of these tasks, and if you want to access it, you can access it. And if you don't, you don't have to, but everything will be kind of laid out.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: We can certainly check into that.

And also Barbara can make available, and I know she has, to, I believe, the work group chairs, the instructions for setting up a teleconference using the NOAA teleconference system.

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Perhaps, Barbara, we could make that available to everybody, but primarily the leads on some of these tasks.

CAPTAIN McGOVERN: On the Statement 3, the hydrographic services requirements, Helen mentioned before that the strategic planning session which NOAA holds every year, I believe, maybe even twice -- well, at least they have, at least recently, held it every year, there's a lot of information from that that would be, I think, useful for this work group. So if they can access that and get all those inputs from those public meetings, I think that would be a good start as to what is needed or what people think is needed.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: We'll post those on the website as well.

MR. GRAY: How would I like Work Group 2 to proceed? I think for the first two tasks, the cost analysis and the contracting, that we had volunteered Larry and John from the contracting side, said they could contribute to these -- both of, I think, these tasks.

On Number 3, the service requirements and so

forth like that, I'm not sure just who wants to participate in this, but I would think that we have -- and I don't know who really volunteered to be on Work Group 2, but we have users, the pilots, Andy and Sherri, we have ports, Adam is a port guy. Rick is a port guy.

Are you there, Rick?

MR. LARRABEE: Yes.

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MR. GRAY: Minas, an operator. We have Charlie and Mike from the staff can be very helpful in this. And I guess I would say that it would be good procedurally maybe if within the next week or a week from Monday or so, if each of the people who wishes to participate in Work Group 2 and work on Tasks 1, 2 or 3 or whichever they want, let that be known to me, to Barbara I guess, and to Scott and Roger so that we just have kind of a score of who is going to do what.

And out of that I would volunteer to sometime during April say something, I put that memo out five or six weeks ago or something like that, in the way of enough material to have the people who have volunteered to work on each of those three tasks start to put some meat on the bones and maybe by that methodology we can get to having a phone conference meeting or something like that sometime in May or whatever before we get into the summer period and see where we go from there. If that's fair enough by

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people, that would satisfy me.

MR. RAINEY: I would like to break for lunch now. I think we've gone through that. We have some time in the afternoon again to look at future issues, much of which we just covered, obviously, with some of the tasking, but we have some time scheduled to look ahead.

Admiral Larrabee, is there anything that you saw in the materials or that we would be able to follow up with you before we sign off? Obviously, we'll get you some remarks here shortly on yesterday's proceedings, but appreciate you being able to join us today.

MR. LARRABEE: I appreciate the opportunity too and I want to thank Barbara again for setting this up.

No, I don't think so, Scott. I've had a chance to read through everything that Barbara sent out, and it appears that we have gotten a lot done over the last couple of days, so I think that's good.

MR. RAINEY: Thank you, sir. Let's adjourn for lunch then.

## (Lunch recess)

MR. RAINEY: We're going to divert slightly from the agenda. We've covered a tremendous amount of the information under the next meeting with what we just set up with the tasks. So we're going to go ahead and go to public comments and then we've got some information to do

after the public session and administrative session. So once we get Admiral Larrabee here, we'll go ahead and open it up. I know we have at least one public comment here and then we'll have our administration session.

Welcome, Admiral Larrabee. I just had made the comment we're going to divert slightly from the agenda. We have one public comment we would like to hear. We're going to open it up for that, and then we have some administrative business that we'll go into administration session immediately following and finish out.

Much of what we were going to talk about on preparing for the next meeting agenda, of course, we covered just before lunch on our tasks for the work group. So we've gained a lot of ground on the agenda. So at this time I would like to open up and maybe ask Mr. James if he could comment on the written comment that he offered from Board of NECSA.

MR. JAMES: Eric James from CMAP, also representing NECSA, which is a trade group representing electronic charting and manufacturers and data distributors.

Basically what we feel in the marine electronics industry, we are looking to give a little bit more input into the whole process of the ENC coverage mainly because our companies are going to be on the front line many times of whatever policy is instituted.

We have two basic subjects we would like the panel to take a look at. And unfortunately, we did not attend the last meeting where I believe the ISO 19379 standard was discussed as a background. The standard was created both by private industry and by the United States Coast Guard, the Office of Coast Survey, the British Admiralty and others. The standard took five years to be created. Five years and a lot of private money and public money as well, both taxpayer money as well. We feel it would be a real shame to have this tool to be left by the wayside.

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The ISO standard, what it will bring is an assurance of chart quality and updating. Whether or not this standard is -- how the standard is used is, of course, up to the national offices. The Italian H.O. has already standardized that they will use it for chart carriage requirements for certain classes of vessels. Of course, here in the United States it is completely NOAA's decision. What we would suggest is revisiting, looking at this ISO standard for not just chart carriage requirements but also for supplementary chart data.

Right now NOAA is saying you can -- a company can distribute the ENC data and then also supply a supplementary chart data alongside of that. One of our fears is that a mariner will be sailing with very good

NOAA ENC data and the supplementary charts being used could be substandard, thus reducing the overall package, the overall system. We don't want to degrade that. By referencing the ISO standard for the additional charts carriage, we would provide some assurances that the system is the best possible.

The second subject is NOAA's proposed distribution policy. As we understand it, there will be three types of -- three ways of distributing the official ENC data. Companies, private companies, may take the data and then sell that, send it on to the ships in the S-57 format.

Companies may take the NOAA data and if they meet the requirements, they may convert that to a sink conversion and distribute it in their own format, which is what CMAP will be doing. And then the third way is for the ship to directly download the ENC data directly from the NOAA website. The worry we have is that data encryption is not included in any of those methods.

What that allows is data encryption is not just for copyright protection, but also for data protection. Once you let unencrypted data out of your control, as we've unfortunately found in the past, is you lose all control of the data.

I would say the worst case scenario is for

somebody to download the NOAA ENC data maliciously, change that data with readily available -- the S-57 format is a very open format. There's probably half a dozen vendors at the exhibit yesterday selling software that will allow you to import and change that S-57 data and then pass that along to unsuspecting mariners. There would really be no way for the mariner on the ship to tell if that data had been changed.

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Right now with the proposed system, NOAA is able to certify their data up until the point where it's downloaded from the website. Once it's downloaded from the website, really all control is lost and you can't really certify the reliability of that data.

My own thoughts, probably the best way to change this would be to mandate data encryption for any ENCs used to meet chart carriage requirements. But all private companies already have this. And it would be up to NOAA if they wanted to maintain the system like that.

In listening yesterday, the other thing is that with data encryption, you are basically creating a system where you can track usage statistics, who is exactly using the data, how it's being updated, when it's being updated. And yesterday I saw -- what were they calling this -- the socioeconomic studies being proposed. Right there you're able to track exactly how the industry, how the market,

how everyone is using that data from start to finish.

I wish to thank the panel and thank you for your time.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: I thank you for your comments. I they're very valuable. If I could address some of the points you bring out in your letter. ISO 19379, NOAA did participate in its development and it is an outstanding data quality standard. There's no doubt about it. The thing to keep in mind, you indicate that NOAA is not making use of the electronic database standard. That's correct. But keep in mind that the recently published quality assurance and certification program for hydrographic products allows companies and allows organizations to propose to NOAA that they adopt an ISO or a standard, in this case ISO 19379. Certainly I presume that if NECSA applies to NOAA for certification of that standard, we would certainly take that under advisement and without proposing what the organization would do, I would think, because we were involved with it and we do have high confidence in it, that it would likely receive certification.

Now certification does not imply that products built to that standard will meet federal chart carriage requirements, and I think that perhaps is where NECSA and NOAA differ quite a bit. There is a large market that

NECSA organizations, and I think there are about 13 or a dozen or so private sector chart manufacturers within the organization; is that correct?

MR. JAMES: Both chart manufacturers and system manufacturers, yes.

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CAPTAIN PARSONS: There is a large market that that particular industry serves, and we envision that by certifying a particular standard for charts, ENCs, other publications, other data, that will provide assurances to the public that the product is built to high standards, but that does not mean that the standards in the resulting product, in this case the ENCs, will meet chart carriage requirements.

So certainly that's where we differ on philosophy, and we've spoken for a number of years with the director of NECSA, Mort Rogoff (phonetic). In fact, Mort was the very first individual I met the day I came on board. He was up at my door and we went to lunch that day. So before I new what NECSA was, I was eating lunch with Mort.

So again, there's a difference between certifying a standard for meeting a certain purpose and certifying the product. And we are -- the quality assurance and certification program is not envisioned nor was it set up to certify a product. It was meant to

certify, in this case, standards by which products are built and there's a subtle difference.

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You also indicate NOAA's intention is to allow private data to supplement officially and seize, and by referencing ISO 19379, end users will be able to receive assurances of the value of the data. That's correct. We will allow private data to supplement ENCs. You mentioned three ENC distribution processes. One is the direct certification for taking our S-57 format and selling it to the public to the users. The second was to convert to SENC, as you indicated CMAP would do. And third is the end user can download directly from our website.

But for those manufacturers that want to add value to the product, they may do so so long as there is a way for the user to distinguish between what is the official NOAA data and what is the value added data. And we envisioned that to be things such as photographs and tables and other supplemental information useful to the mariner. But again -- and if the requirements are met, the product can be certified to meet carriage requirements so there's not an issue there.

Thirdly, you indicate that by excluding companies from using ISO 19379 -- again, we haven't excluded anybody. We have yet to receive a request from NECSA or any other organization to certify this particular

standard. And once we get a request to certify, we will sit down, review and go through the process with the organizations, with industry, and in this case there's a standard already developed. We envision a number of organizations or manufacturers to come in and ask for assistance in developing standards for particular purposes, and we will certainly do that in accordance with the program.

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But this does not exclude companies from using the standard. You build your products to these standards right now. And once the application is made, we'll sit down and go through the process.

Your points on data encryption I think are certainly worth exploring further. I am not a data encryption expert. The concerns you bring up certainly make the hairs on the back of my neck stand up, but my folks tell me that they are looking into this. And so there's not a final policy on encryption. Certainly we will encourage manufacturers to encrypt the data, but there may be some problems with us encrypting our data on the website and then allowing people to add value to it. That presents some problems. So certainly I think we can work with industry and work with NECSA in this case on the encryption issue.

MR. JAMES: I think maybe one of the issues, and it's

a very laudable goal, is to be able to get this data as widely dispersed as possible to as many users as possible. I think right now, however, we're not making any distinction between a GIS user in an office-based setting and an oil tanker transitting. And I think we feel there needs to be a distinction made in the product line possibly. But we would definitely like to explore this further.

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MS. BROHL: I have two questions. The first is to Eric. What is NECSA's position on the free downloading? The fact that they've up to this point hit three million downloads of ENCs that anybody can access. Is it your position that that should not be available, that you're concerned about its manipulation somehow because of that and that it should only be available to qualified people with an agreement with NOAA?

MR. JAMES: It's really our position that that type of data should not be available to meet any type of carriage requirements. I think the debate -- on the carriage requirements we would definitely say no because it can actually be very dangerous. The debate then goes to should recreational boaters be using that type of data when it can be maliciously altered as well; and that, to be honest, I haven't thought through that. So there is a problem.

MS. BROHL: My second question is really for Minas because you're directly engaged in vessel operations and have need for this kind of information. I would be interested to hear what NCL uses now, and I guess a perspective from your position. You're one of the most important end users.

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CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: I have my microphone ready here. I've been holding it right from the beginning. First of all, I have to say that -- let me back track a little bit so I can answer your question. We are using CMAP. We are using what Eric's company is producing. And if you want me to, I can explain to you why, but I think we can take this off the table.

What is important for me is the encryption, and this is something that I would like to remind everybody that I had mentioned, and I had a very strong position on the last meeting in Norfolk because I think it is very important. You know everything is geared towards the navigation-based electronic charting, and if this data is unprotected, you know, I cannot even start telling you what could happen when we have ships navigating the seas with data that we don't know where they come from.

So I have to support this position 100 percent. So that was one of my comments.

MS. BROHL: Thank you.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Entertain me for a minute. Give me a scenario where malicious manipulation of the data could be possible. And certainly NOAA does not intend to certify any distributors that are not reputable and whose processes we can't verify.

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MR. JAMES: Probably in the easiest case situation would be a disgruntled employee, is one case. Anybody on board a ship could have a piece of hydroservice software, coashal oceagraphic (phonetic) software. Take the data in on a laptop, delete a few rocks, obstructions, move the traffic fairway over to pass right over there, really anything, the chart would be wide open, then save that chart again using the same S-57 file format and load that directly into the ECDIS. And the navigator, the end user, would have zero way of verifying or being warned that that had happened. What would appear, as a safe traffic lane could take you directly over anything.

So disgruntled employee. I am not sure of the statistics of how probable it is, but a competitor could download the NOAA ENC, make changes and then pass it along to the rest of the fishing fleet, for example.

I think what's going to happen is these file sizes are fairly large for the S-57 file sizes, so even though I think in regulations it's been recommended that the regulations each individual should be downloading

themselves, I think what you would see in the market is one person would download it and then give it to the boat next door, his buddy next door, just because the bandwidth to download it is going to be fairly precious at times.

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The other thing is say a Coast Guard official coming on board the vessel really has no way of telling -he's going to have to go on to the vessel, and I suppose certify that the charts are up to date and this is what they have for the coverage area. But beyond that it's completely invisible. I don't even know how you would be able to begin to tell if the charts are pure or clean. I don't think there is any way to know.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Let me say again, these points are very valid and I will commit my organization to exploring particularly those encryption issues with NECSA and any other manufacturer that chooses to engage in those discussions. Let me say that our intention before we certify a manufacturer -- distributor, I should say, of ENCs is to verify their product, do a comparison with the official database to ensure at least when you release it to your customers or any other ENC distributor, that the data has not been altered. Certainly without encryption we can guarantee that.

You're absolutely right. Once it goes to the users, is there a possibility that an individual,

maliciously or otherwise, could alter the data? I submit to you based on the scenario you've laid out that it is possible. So I will certainly take back to my office and have them look at that in a little more depth and engage your organization to see if, in fact, we can provide safeguards against that.

MR. JAMES: The last thing I would like to point out is that we feel we're really on the verge of transforming the marine electronics industry and providing the mariners just an unbelievable tool to really increase the safety of navigation in U.S. waters. We're very excited and we're really looking forward to working with NOAA and providing the mariner absolutely the best possible system, and that's really our overall goal.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Certainly. We have similar goals.

Other comments?

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CAPTAIN McGOVERN: I agree with the fact that I think something has to be, call it a read-only file or whatever, but unless you're a certified distributor or whatever you want to call it, that whatever you download off the Internet should be sealed somehow or encrypted, whatever you want to call it, so that it can only be used in the format -- it can't be changed. I don't think you can just say, "Take it off the Internet," because then there's going to be issues, as you said before. But I think unless you're a certified distributor or manufacturer and that you have given the clearance for them to alter this data -- maybe not alter it, but change it over, migrate it, whatever, that it should be a read-only file, which I don't think is that hard. You download them all the time. They're files you just can't do anything with. You can still use it, but you can't change it. And I think that's probably the easiest way to get around this, that it should be somehow encrypted or locked that it just doesn't -- again, I'm not an expert on that either, but it does make perfect sense that you don't want this to be going out. Because that is going to be the normal distribution.

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I guess even Minas, each one of your ships probably doesn't download it directly, you probably distribute it; right?

CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: I would like to make another comment for the benefit of the panel here. I had mentioned before that we're using CMAP electronic charts and we have been doing that for, I think, the last five years as a matter of fact. Very pleased, very aware with the product.

However, I want to bring to the attention of everybody why we're using those and why we're not using something else. The problem is coverage. There's not

enough coverage from the official ENCs in the areas that we navigate. Therefore, we have to use a product which unfortunately doesn't meet the carriage requirements in an advisory capacity, and at the same time we have to carry a full folio of paper charts.

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But it is there. We projected in our display. It assists in navigation a great deal because they're smart charts. Great capabilities. But really, in essence, what we do, we have to do position fixing still on the paper chart back in the chart room.

MR. WEST: Do you think you'll ever change that? Will you go paperless some day?

CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: I hope so. Depends on the hydrographic offices. Everybody is screaming and yelling about electronic servicing and we have yet to see the results in the industry. We would like to have them but they're not there.

MS. BROHL: Eric, given your interest in trying to provide the best possible chart for mariners use to meet carriage requirements, are you or NECSA engaged with U.S. Coast Guard in any form in their efforts, in any level, whether it's Coast Guard staff on the Hill or whether it's U.S. Coast Guard headquarters, and are you engaged with them at all in these discussions because they will obviously make the carriage requirements?

MR. JAMES: We're involved -- right now the Coast Guard and NOAA is sitting in and the IEC is designing an ECS.

MS. BROHL: What does that mean?

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MR. JAMES: There are a lot of acronyms in the business. Right now the only thing that can really meet carriage requirements and is regulated is called an ECDIS; very expensive, sometimes very complex. Right now the Coast Guard is working towards making an ECS, which is called an electronic charting system, which basically up until now an ECS is everything except an ECDIS. So there's ECDIS and then everything else is ECS. They're trying to formalize what exactly should constitute an ECS for non solas glass vessels to use.

So we are involved in some of these panels. We're involved in the RTCM organization. But one of the things we're really trying to change, and this is why I have sat through the two days of the meeting, is we're really trying, as a marine electronics industry, to get more involved because many times we unfortunately sat back and regulations and specifications go through and then we have to deal with sometimes some pretty horrible consequences, as the state of the ECDIS and the ENCs around the world can sometimes attest, is that -- and then we're on the front lines. I am the one answering the

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phone on the weekend when something doesn't work right.

So we're trying to be a little bit more proactive, and I think the other day there's mention of, we're actually trying to look for ways to better communicate, both with NOAA and the Coast Guard. It's a challenge. We're very small companies for the most part, although the big ECDIS manufacturers are large companies. CMAP is a very small company. And we have a hard time keeping up with the regulatory side of things. And we don't do a lot of contracting, so we don't read the publications probably as often as we should, which is why we weren't at the last meeting where this was discussed.

So we're really trying to look possibly to the RTCM organization, possibly through some other means to increase our feedback and our participation because it really is a partnership, especially going forward.

MS. BROHL: Captain, is it possible at the next meeting we could have just a report if you're going to go back and take a look, just give us an update at the next meeting, follow-up to the discussion?

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Sure can.

MR. RAINEY: Any further comments or discussions? Thank you very much. Appreciate that.

Was there any other public comment that would like to be made?

Again, all of our public comment that we had some that were submitted, one that I failed to mention yesterday was we had a comment from the National Association of Maritime Organizations, from NAMO, and that will be distributed, or has been distributed, and made a part of the record.

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Let's move then to the next agenda item here, next meeting agenda items. As I mentioned, I think that clearly we covered a lot of that ground, and we'll have reports from the work groups. Not all of these, as we've indicated. We don't have to go back over all of what we just covered before lunch, but some of these we'll hopefully have prepared for the next meeting. Others will be sort of status reports on how we're going.

We had some goods discussions at lunch, and clearly I would like to follow up with Roger and Barbara and see what we can do on our website to sort of facilitate some of these discussions, and I would like to -- and I guess begging the obvious, but sometimes you come into the office and you have 150 e-mails to weed through, and if we start sending e-mails all over -- so we'll see what we can do, technology. So I would just like to ask everybody to be patient as we start out.

We had some good discussions before lunch about how to do these initial rounds of engagement here on the e-mail. We'll try to get it up on the website, but we'll move forward. I think as far as the timing goes, obviously before the next meeting. We've had our formal request to see what we can do on the report on the budget, with particular interest in the PORTS and the IOOS issue. So we'll get feedback on that shortly.

I would like to open it up for comments on if there's other ideas for new businesses. We don't have to have it all wrapped up, but if there are ideas for issue briefings that you perceive in conjunction with these tasks or if you want to talk again, Captain McGovern mentioned earlier a little bit about identifying some references, and I think we picked up many of them as we went through our earlier discussions. But maybe open the floor up for a few minutes about comments for looking ahead, and the what we'll do is incorporate that in fairly short order here and be able to kind of capture that and get it back out to folks with kind of a consolidated approach on what the references and all of that and start catching up to the progress on these work groups.

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Open up the floor for discussions.

MS. BROHL: Thank you. My name is Helen. Roger, do I understand correctly that the charter of the panel is only to October 1st, 2005? Did I read that correctly? CAPTAIN PARSONS: That's correct. It's going through

the renewal process now.

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MS. BROHL: So that might be on the agenda? If we have to vote on it or do something in preparation for October? We do not. It's just continuing. Okay.

Is there any validity to reviewing the chart or now that we're two years into it or a year and a half into it to see whether it appears to be right on track?

CAPTAIN PARSONS: You certainly may renew the charter, but it's going to go through and the recommendation is that it be renewed, so I'm not quite sure what you're looking to add to that.

MS. BROHL: I have a question about process then. I am sorry I can't remember at this point the process of the charter and I can't recall. I know that NOAA originally drafted the charter, and I can't recall if it was something we voted on originally. It wasn't. It was just something presented to us. Okay. Then it might be a moot point. Just recognizing that it expired October 1st, 2005, I wondered if it was something we should put through to look at and see if it's meaningful. But if we don't have a say in the charter in any case and you're reviewing it automatically, then perhaps it's moot.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: The charter was drafted by NOAA and signed by the deputy and the secretary for administration or whoever he was and endorsed. CAPTAIN McGOVERN: We can always look -- we are an advisory committee. All these advisory committees, the charter, Sunset -- I think it's every two years, or is it every three years? Every two years you have to renew the charter. There's nothing that would prevent us from making a recommendation if we feel that the charter should be amended. But it's -- the final say is going to be up to NOAA. We don't vote on the charter. If we see that there's something we want to change in it, we can make that recommendation and that's what it is. We're an advisory committee. That's it.

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MR. GRAY: I guess you're in sort of whatever we might want to bring up at the next meeting?

MR. RAINEY: Again, we have some time and I think we're a long way there with the work group task, but we do have some time that if you had some comments or you wanted to discuss some of the issues, certainly.

MR. GRAY: I have a question because I know that, what, a third of the panel has to step down at the end of the year.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: A third of the panel's appointments expire. All of the panel members whose appointments expire have applied for nomination again.

MR. GRAY: But I guess the question I have is does NOAA sort of broadcast "we're interested in prospective members for the panel"? They did back when this was first being created. And secondly, if they don't, I think maybe they should just to see who might be useful to this panel. And secondly, does a person have to be an American to be a member of this committee?

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CAPTAIN PARSONS: Answer to your first question, on a yearly basis solicitations for nominations are posted in the federal register. That was done this year or at the end of last year. And we have received roughly 20 or 21 nominations for those five seats. The answer to your second question is you don't have to be a U.S. citizen to be appointed to this panel.

MR. GRAY: I guess there was a time, and thank God it's over, when I had to look at the federal register. I don't have to look at it now, so I don't. And I suspect a lot of people share my pleasure, or their pleasure of not having to look at the federal register. I guess I'm saying if you want to get what this group does out and known and get others that could be helpful interested, maybe broadcasting that it exists and that periodically nominations for new members would be helpful and might be a worthwhile endeavor.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: That was done. Everybody on this panel received a copy of the federal register announcement at the end of the year.

MR. GRAY: I'm think I'm talking about like putting it in a Lloyd's List or Marine Law or something like that just to see what happens.

CAPTAIN McGOVERN: Press release.

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MR. GRAY: And it's interesting in Minas's comment that I was hearing on the charts, is for all the good things you do, you don't cover the world. And it is interesting in a little bit of conversations on the side of this meeting while I have been here today, that we have people from various other parts of the world that also know how to do some of these things. And I think a little bit of outside influence, non-American influence, might be no bad thing.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: If you recall that the initial panel that was established did include a Canadian citizen subsequently was determined that there was a sufficient conflict of interest and we had to disinvite him.

18 MR. GRAY: I think it's just for consideration, people can think about it, whether they think it's 19 20 worthwhile making the work of the panel known a little bit 21 more broadly in what I think our newspapers, magazines, 22 whatever it may be, that people in the marine industry are 23 interested in might be no bad thing, and see what happens, 24 whether it sparks any interest and any help. And then when and if we do call on -- if we ask to have outsiders 25

come and talk to us in the work or the work groups, we might get some interesting people to talk to us that might have some ideas that go beyond what ourselves come up with. So I think it's for consideration. And we could take that up at a future meeting of whether or not this is worth doing. Thank you.

CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: Are the 20 nominations on top of the five that reapplied, or are the five included in the 20?

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Five are included.

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MR. WEST: Who is the selection authority? Do you recommend and then you pick?

CAPTAIN PARSONS: A panel will recommend to Rick Spinrad. Rick Spinrad will endorse or otherwise make recommendations, and the ultimate nominator is the Vice Admiral.

MR. WEST: Now that you said that everybody that is going to expire this year wants to come back, I make a strong push to bring them back. All you folks sitting around here know we didn't get to this point very quickly. I think we have a little bit of a learning curve. And I think we're getting up on step now, and I hate to see a third of the folks leave. And if that's an input, you've got mine.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Duly noted.

MR. GRAY: I wasn't trying to encourage that, Dick, so much as I was trying to --

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MR. WEST: You were trying to get rid of me, I know.

MS. DICKINSON: Do you publish the meeting announcements in the federal register?

CAPTAIN PARSONS: Certainly do. And we forward a copy of that federal register announcement to all the members as well.

MS. BROHL: A number of us who are in maritime -there seems to be a whole circular of information that seems to be around and around and I get notices. I get them through -- NOAA gets it. I get it through a maritime lawyer in D.C. has a huge distribution list. I get it from guys out of Philadelphia who monitor federal register notices. I in turn then send it to other people. Now, that's not formal and I think the idea of publishing it in certain periodicals that have a broader readership is appropriate, but we've gotten pretty good in certain circles to get information out there and pass it around quite a bit. So it certainly wasn't done in a vacuum.

CAPTAIN McGOVERN: I think probably what Bill was getting to was that probably a press release would be -we can't force people to publish it, but if a press release went out, and I know -- I'm assuming NOAA has a public affairs office. CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: It was running --CAPTAIN PARSONS: Barbara, did a press release go out this time?

MS. HESS: On the meetings?

CAPTAIN PARSONS: On the nominations.

MS. HESS: Initially.

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CAPTAIN McGOVERN: And even the meeting notices. I know legally it has to be in the federal register. And again, we can't force anyone to publish it, but all NOAA can do is put out the press release, but if they do that, at least hopefully somebody will pick it up.

CAPTAIN MYRTIDIS: Unless they're on a cruise ship.

MR. RAINEY: What I would like to do then is whether we need a motion or not, I don't know. I guess we can throw it out for a motion to adjourn the public meeting. We do have some administrative matters we need to attend to subsequent to that.

But one of the things, I guess jumping ahead, maybe we can mention here now is, it may go to the administrative as well, but looking toward the next meeting, the idea of the time frame is looking toward an August meeting, and I've talked with Captain Parsons here today, and the latest is there's considerable interest in possibly an Alaska venue, but also some interest in possibly Washington. So the sites are not specific yet,

but what we want to do is have people kind of give us their availability windows in August. It sounds like that's, for NOAA and some of the things that we're working on, the time frame. And again, not withstanding the notice of the budget that we want to try to do before then. But for the regular meeting that's been what's kind of in the works.

MS. BROHL: Washington, D.C., in August? MR. RAINEY: Or Alaska.

If there's no other business, I would like to go ahead and take a motion to adjourn the public session --Roger.

CAPTAIN PARSONS: One comment. Perhaps over the course of the next two weeks if you can forward your availability to Barbara for the month of August, indicate what days you might be available, and we'll take a look and see what common two- to three-day window exists.

MR. ARMSTRONG: New Hampshire would be happy to host a meeting.

20 MR. RAINEY: Do I have a motion to adjourn the public 21 session?

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CAPTAIN McGOVERN: So moved.

MS. BROHL: Second.

24 MR. RAINEY: Thanks very much for the patience and 25 the interest from the public. Excellent comments. Very

much appreciated.

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Thanks again, everybody. What we have is a chance -- we have a little bit of information here. My presumption at this point after four meetings is that everybody is getting information on the Internet. Is anybody having any particular -- other than I know a lot of people are out of their office when they're doing work and sometimes they're not available, but as we move forward on these working groups, the Internet will probably be a tool of very much use. Is there anybody that has a difficulty with that? Has that been a problem other than the volume of e-mails, which we will try to resolve through the website application? Is that working out? Okay.

The administrative information, Charlie Challstrom was working on some things to respond to some of the panel members' questions about the budget, which is not publicly available information. And so we thought while we're here rather than wait with it, he could give us a quick rundown on where things kind of stand on that. So this is just sort of a special administration session for that.

(Whereupon an off-the-record presentation was given by Mr. Challstrom.)

MR. RAINEY: I'll entertain a motion to adjourn.

1	MS.	HICKMAN:	So m	oved.			
2	MR.	WHITING:	Seco	nd.			
3		(M	leeting	adjourned	at 3:	00 p.m.)	
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1	I, Ruben Garcia, CSR No. 11305, a Certified Shorthand
2	Reporter for the State of California, do hereby:
3	That the foregoing Transcript of Proceedings was
4	taken before me on Friday, April 1, 2005, at the time and
5	place therein set forth; and was taken down by me in
6	shorthand, and thereafter transcribed into typewriting
7	under my direction and supervision.
8	And I hereby certify that the foregoing Transcript of
9	Proceedings is a full, true and correct transcript of my
10	shorthand notes so taken.
11	I further certify that I am not a relative or
12	employee of any attorney of the parties, nor financially
13	interested in the action.
14	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of
15	California that the foregoing is true and correct.
16	Dated this 10th day of May.
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19	Unben Dan
20	RUBEN GARCIA, CSR NO. 11305
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