Report of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on the U.S. Antarctic Program's Research Vessel Procurement August 14, 2019

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https://www.nsf.gov/geo/opp/opp_advisory/meeting_docs/may2019/RV% 20Subcommittee%20final%20report%2014AUG2019.pdf

PART I. SUMMARY

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- E.7 Recommendations
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Science Mission Requirements Addressed by the Subcommittee:

Accommodations Habitability Icebreaking Endurance & Range Speed Sea keeping Station keeping Track line following Ship control Underwater radiated noise Helicopter support Off vessel support for field work & logistics Over the side handling Winches & Wire Cranes Towing, trawls, ice-clearing stern **ROV** support Unmanned aerial vehicle support Working deck area Laboratories Layout & construction Electrical

Vans This task was addressed Storage in detail (87 pages), and Science load provides important info re Workboats future ship specifications. Masts Geotechnical drilling On deck incubations Marine mammal & bird observations Navigation Data network and onboard computing Real time data acquisition system Communications – internal Communications – external Scientific seawater system Acoustic systems Support for seismics Project science system installation and power Discharges Green ship considerations ADA considerations Maintainability, operability & life cycle costs

Outcomes

There is significant US scientific community interest in Antarctic (and Arctic) science that would best be supported via an icebreaking research ship with enhanced operational and science capabilities over those of the NBP.

Should the USAP "build low" and seek partnerships with more capable polar ships (USA or other nations), or, instead, find a way to "join the Bigger Ship club"?

Ultimately NSF, working with the community, Congress, and the executive branch, faces that decision.

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