

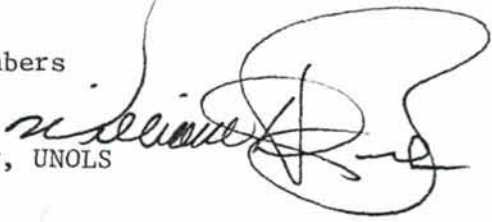
UNIVERSITY-NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC LABORATORY SYSTEM

An association of institutions
for the coordination and support
of university oceanographic facilities

UNOLS Office, WB-15
School of Oceanography
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

April 12, 1983

To: UNOLS Members
UNOLS Associate Members

From: William D. Barbee 
Executive Secretary, UNOLS

Subject: Advisory Council minutes, meeting of March 14, 1983

Draft minutes of the March 14, 1983 Advisory Council meeting are attached. Although these minutes have not been formally accepted by the Advisory Council, unless changes are incorporated during review, this will be the only distribution.

WDB:gm

cc: Advisory Council
R. La Count
K. Kaulum
E. Finkle
R. Alderman
R. Wall
J. McMillan

Advisory Council Meeting
National Center for Atmospheric Research
Boulder, Colorado

Minutes of Meeting, March 14, 1983

Advisory Council members together with representatives from the Oceanographic Facilities and Support Section, National Science Foundation and the Office of Naval Research convened at 8:00 a.m. in the Damon Room, National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, Colorado. The meeting was called to order by Charles B. Miller, designated to chair this meeting in the absence of both the Chairman and Vice Chairman. The following were present:

Advisory Council

Miller, C.B., Acting Chairman
Corell, R.W.
Frankenberg, D., *ex-officio*
Gorsline, D.S.
Larson, R.L.
Spencer, D., *ex-officio*
Van Leer, J.C.

Observers

La Count, R.R., NSF
Kaulum, K., ONR

UNOLS Executive Secretary

Barbee, W.D.

Not available for meeting:

Robison, B.H., Chairman
Curry, J.R., Vice Chairman

Advisory Council Report Composition, Distribution and Management of the UNOLS Fleet, October, 1982: In October, 1982, when their fleet study report was transmitted to sponsoring agencies, the Advisory Council announced their intention to reexamine the issues comprising the report prior to the UNOLS Semiannual Meeting in May, 1983. That reexamination is the main subject of this meeting.

Council members were presented with new information on the 1982 use of ships in the UNOLS fleet. R.R. La Count, OFS/NSF and Keith Kaulum, ONR provided new projections of UNOLS fleet use in 1983 and 1984, drawn from their own agency projections of science program ship needs, similar projections from other Federal agencies and estimates and projections developed through UNOLS and UNOLS institution ship scheduling. They also discussed various elements in Federal ocean programs that potentially will result in increased funding to operate UNOLS ships in 1984 and beyond.

The Council noted that even though recent experience suggests that projections of ship use are not precise, the information presented gives solid indication that sufficient ship use will be funded in 1983, 1984 and beyond to provide adequate, efficient schedules for the current UNOLS fleet.

In consideration of the new information the Council rewrote the recommendations from their October, 1982 report: *Composition, Distribution and Management of the UNOLS Fleet. A Reexamination, March 1983*. The Council directed that these new recommendations be distributed to the same list of funding agencies and UNOLS institutions used to distribute their 1982 report.

The Executive Summary of the Council's new report is attached (Appendix I).

Subcommittee on International Restrictions to Ocean Science Research:

Subcommittee Chairman Robert W. Corell distributed to the Council a provisional report, and discussed recent developments concerning international restrictions along with subcommittee actions to date. The report included drafts of *A UNOLS Statement On International Restrictions To Ocean Science Research* and *A UNOLS Response To A Request For A Comment On Legislation To Facilitate The Conduct Of International Ocean Science Research*.

The Advisory Council endorsed the two documents on International Restrictions to Ocean Science Research and directed that they be promptly distributed to UNOLS Member Institutions with the Council recommendation that they be adopted by the Members for UNOLS.

The Council further directed the UNOLS Office to solicit information on and to maintain files that will describe UNOLS experiences in obtaining (or failing to obtain) research clearances from foreign states (e.g. individual cruises for which permits are required, procedures followed, special problems). Whether information can best be obtained through solicitations directly to principal investigators or to UNOLS operating institutions will be determined by discussions with operating institutions.

January 6, 1983 Advisory Council minutes: The Advisory Council accepted the minutes of their January 6, 1983 meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:15 p.m.

William D. Barbee
Executive Secretary, UNOLS

WDB:gm

Composition, Distribution and Management
of the UNOLS Fleet

A Reexamination

Prepared By

UNOLS Advisory Council

Executive Summary

The Advisory Council of UNOLS met March 14, 1983 to reconsider its recommendations of October 14, 1982 (*Composition, Distribution and Management of the UNOLS Fleet*) in light of new developments and new information. Several changes in use of the fleet and funding situation allow substantial changes in recommendations. First, ship use has increased substantially in 1983 and as projected in 1984, particularly in the largest ship categories. Second, a strong decision has been made to proceed with refitting of the MOANA WAVE as a replacement for KANA KEOKI at Hawaii. Third, and most important, prospects for funding in oceanography have improved.

These changes are detailed below. They allow us to recommend that all of the Class A, B and C ships be retained in the UNOLS fleet for the foreseeable future, although some Class C ships must show stronger use in 1984 and beyond if they are to be retained indefinitely.

Several of our recommendations for fleet management still appear wise. In particular, funding of Class E and F ship use in project budgets, a National Expeditionary Planning Process, and the explicit statement of ship use costs in all proposals submitted for review will improve UNOLS fleet management.

While the Advisory Council is very pleased to see an increase in funding for ocean science through the National Science Foundation, as strongly urged in our October, 1982 report, we are concerned that the increase is much less than the mean increase at NSF overall. The importance of oceanography to science in general suggests that an increase in line with other areas is well justified. An increase on the order of 20% over the FY 1984 level would prove an excellent investment and improve the scientific base that requires the UNOLS fleet.

UNOLS STATEMENT
ON
INTERNATIONAL RESTRICTIONS TO
OCEAN SCIENCE RESEARCH

Scientific inquiry and the knowledge gained therefrom is of fundamental importance to all mankind. The ocean sciences, throughout the world, potentially face restrictions which may seriously limit access to oceanic and coastal regions critical to scientific inquiry. The Law of the Sea convention and recent jurisdictional claims of nation states with regard to marine scientific research provide the context for these concerns. Since the U.S. has not signed the convention, special arrangements are required for U.S. scientists to obtain access to areas under foreign jurisdictions and governed by the convention.

Therefore, we urge the United States Government to adopt and implement the following policy principles for the United States of America:

1. Recognize the jurisdictional claims, consistent with the Law of the Sea Convention, of other coastal nations over marine scientific research.
2. Permit access for marine scientific research by scientists of any nation within those coastal and oceanic areas beyond the territorial sea under U.S. jurisdiction.
3. Initiate efforts in selected geographic areas to develop bilateral and/or regional arrangements to facilitate marine scientific research in selected areas.
4. Process and facilitate clearance requests for U.S. academic institutions that wish to conduct research within the coastal regions under jurisdiction of other nation states.

A UNOLS RESPONSE
TO A REQUEST
FOR A COMMENT ON
LEGISLATION TO FACILITATE THE CONDUCT OF INTERNATIONAL
OCEAN SCIENCE RESEARCH

Scientific inquiry and the knowledge gained therefrom is of fundamental importance to all mankind. The ocean sciences, throughout the world, potentially face restrictions which may seriously limit access to oceanic and coastal regions critical to scientific inquiry. The Law of the Sea Convention and recent jurisdictional claims of nation states with regard to marine scientific research provide the context for these concerns. Since the U.S. has not signed the Convention, special arrangements are required for U.S. scientists to obtain access to areas under foreign jurisdictions and governed by the Convention.

H.R. 703 embodies the essential principles to facilitate the process. Therefore, we strongly urge the Congress to pass this or other legislation that addresses these needs.

The following suggestion is offered to the authors of H.R. 703, to limit possible regulation of marine scientific research by U.S. citizens in oceanic areas falling under U.S. jurisdiction:

- (1) All of Section 2 as now written becomes Section 2(a).
- (2) Add paragraph 2(b) as follows:

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the authority asserted in paragraph (a) over research in areas subject to U.S. jurisdiction shall not be exercised to establish any restriction, regulation, or condition upon the conduct of marine scientific research by a U.S. citizen.