

The original documents are located in Box 6, folder “National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (2)” of the Norman Ross Files, 1974-75 at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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called will not attend 1/23-88
967. 3854-

FORM CD-14 (5-10-71) Prescr. by DAO 214-2		U.S. DEPT. OF COMM.	DATE 1/8/75
TRANSMITTAL SLIP			
TO: Norman Ross		REF. NO. OR ROOM, BLDG. Domestic Council	
FROM: R.B. Abel		REF. NO. OR ROOM, BLDG. NOAA/SeaGrant	
ACTION			
☐ NOTE AND FILE		☒ PER OUR CONVERSATION	
☐ NOTE AND RETURN TO ME		☐ PER YOUR REQUEST	
☐ RETURN WITH MORE DETAILS		☐ FOR YOUR APPROVAL	
☐ NOTE AND SEE ME ABOUT THIS		☒ FOR YOUR INFORMATION	
☐ PLEASE ANSWER		☐ FOR YOUR COMMENTS	
☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR MY SIGNATURE		☐ SIGNATURE	
☐ TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION		☐ INVESTIGATE AND REPORT	
COMMENTS: Norm: I don't know how you feel about international conferences etc., but of the series, the Germans' are usually the best organized. Want any details, e.g. You → keynote? - BCS			

I do not / I participate in the meeting for

INTEROCEAN '76

on 6th February 1975

in Düsseldorf.

Welcome Dinner Party

I participate

☐ yes ☐ no

Hotel reservation required

☐ yes ☐ no

signature



Please
stamp

Postcard

Sender:

Düsseldorfer
Messegesellschaft mbH
- NOWEA -
Zentralbereich Inland 1

4 DÜSSELDORF 30

Postfach ~~10203~~

320 203

o. Prof. Dr.-Ing. C. Kruppa
Vorsitzender des Kongreßbeirates

Technische Universität Berlin
Institut für Schiffstechnik



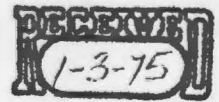
inter'ocean'76

Internationaler Kongreß
mit Ausstellung für Meeresforschung
und Meeresnutzung 15.-19. Juni

Dr. Robert Abel
President of Marine Technology
Society (MTS)
1730 M Street N.W. / Suite 412

Washington, D.C. 20036

20th December 1974



Dear Dr. Abel,

As Chairman of the Conference Organizing Committee of INTEROCEAN '76 I would like to ask you - in the name of the committee - to assist us, with your experience and expertise, in planning this conference in Düsseldorf.

Let me briefly refer to the last INTEROCEAN and draw your attention to the enclosed catalogue. INTEROCEAN '73 was also held in Düsseldorf and attended by 1200 conference participants from 26 countries.

The Presidency of INTEROCEAN '76, being responsible for both conference and exhibition, has decided that INTEROCEAN '76 will take place between 15th and 19th June 1976, with the conference lasting 2 1/2 days (16th - 18th June). The Presidency has also decided on the major topics of the conference. You will find these on the enclosed list.

The German Committee on Marine Sciences and Ocean Engineering (Deutsches Komitee für Meeresforschung und Meerestechnik) has taken overall responsibility for the conference. It has nominated the members of the Conference Organizing Committee, whose names are as on the attached membership list. As all members are German it was decided, during a recent committee meeting, to discuss the programme of INTEROCEAN '76 on a wider basis, taking into account the experience gained in the past, on an international basis.

Therefore, I would very much hope that you will be able to attend a meeting of the Conference Organizing Committee

on Thursday, 6th February 1975, 9.00 - 13.00 hours

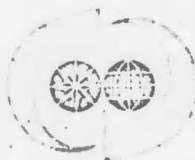
at NOWEA in Düsseldorf. We are planning a welcome dinner party on 5th February at 19.00 hours to which you are cordially invited.

Please, let me know - if possible by 15th January 1975 - if you will attend the meeting of our Conference Organizing Committee. As soon as I have heard from you I will make sure that you will get all necessary assistance from NOWEA in arranging hotel accommodation etc. If you could fill in the enclosed reply card this would be extremely helpful.

Looking forward to your reply,

Yours sincerely,

(Prof. Dr. C. Kruppa)



19th December 1974

Members of Conference Organizing Committee

Prof. Dr.-Ing. E. Bahke, Universität Karlsruhe,
Lehrstuhl und Institut für Fördertechnik

Prof. Dr.-Ing. G. Clauss, Technische Universität Berlin,
Institut für Schiffstechnik

Rechtsanwalt F.W. Heierhoff, Geschäftsführer der Wirt-
schaftsvereinigung industrielle Meerestechnik e.V.

Prof. Dr. G. Hempel, Institut für Meereskunde an der
Universität Kiel

Prof. Dr.-Ing. C. Kruppa, Technische Universität Berlin,
Institut für Schiffstechnik

Hafenbaudirektor Prof. Dr.-Ing. H. Laucht,
Strom- und Hafenbau

Hafenbaudirektor i.R. Dr.-Ing. K.-E. Naumann

Prof. Dr. H.U. Roll, Vorsitzender des Deutschen Komitees
für Meeresforschung und Meerestechnik

Ltd. Dir. u. Prof. Dr. D. Sahrhage, Institut für See-
fischerei der Bundesforschungsanstalt für Fischerei

Prof. Dr. E. Seibold, Geologisch-Paläontologisches Institut
der Universität Kiel

Ltd. Wiss. Dir. u. Prof. Dr.-Ing. S. Schuster, Direktor der
Versuchsanstalt für Wasserbau und Schiffbau Berlin

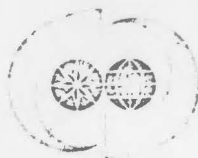
Ltd. Dir. u. Prof. Dr. R. Steinberg, Präsidierender Direktor
der Bundesforschungsanstalt für Fischerei

Direktor F.G. Stricker, Geschäftsführer der Firma Hagenuk,
vorm. Neufeldt & Kuhnke GmbH.

Dr. F. Wilckens, Ministerialrat, Bundesministerium für
Forschung und Technologie

o. Prof. Dr.-Ing. C. Kruppa
Vorsitzender des Kongreßbeirates

Technische Universität Berlin
Institut für Schiffstechnik



inter'ocean'76

Internationaler Kongreß
mit Ausstellung für Meeresforschung
und Meeresnutzung 15.-19. Juni

19th December 1974

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MARINE SCIENCES AND OCEAN ENGINEERING

Conference Topics:

1. Offshore Technology

- Marine mineral resources (offshore oil and gas, minerals from the sea floor)
- Prospection and exploration techniques
- Drilling and production systems and equipment
- Ocean mining (incl. dredging, lifting and conveying)
- Platforms (jack-ups, semisubmersibles, jacket- and gravity-type platforms, artificial islands)
- Transport, handling and storage (incl. supply shipping and deep water terminals)
- Processing
- Materials

2. Fishing Technology

- Marine living resources and utilization (incl. unconventional resources)
- Methods of detection and localization
- Catching strategy and techniques
- Fishing vessels and on-board processing

3. Oceanographic Engineering

- Sensors and systems for registration, transmission and processing of marine data
- Platforms and related structures (incl. unmanned vehicles, buoys, underwater vehicles and research vessels)
- Special laboratory methods
- Corrosion and fouling (risks and prevention)





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Washington, D.C. 20230

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

*taken over phone by
physicist -
forwarded to White &
for the President*

January 14, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. Norman Ross
Assistant Director
Domestic Council

FROM: Dr. Robert M. White
Administrator, NOAA *Rmw per Saw*

SUBJECT: Severity of Weather in December and January

Temperatures throughout the United States averaged slightly above normal for the month of December. In the energy intensive areas of the East Coast, the Great Lakes, and the Pacific Northwest, temperatures during December were significantly above normal by an amount ranging from 2 to 6 degrees in the East and Great Lakes, and 1 to 5 degrees in the Pacific Northwest. California was near to slightly below normal. December temperatures were close to anticipated for the East, but were significantly warmer than anticipated for the Great Lakes and Pacific Northwest areas.

The outlook for January is for a continuation of the same temperature patterns, with above normal temperatures in the energy intensive areas in the East, the Great Lakes, and the Pacific Northwest. Principal areas of colder than normal weather have been in the southwestern parts of the United States. We expect these conditions to continue through January.

✓ CONFIRMATION COPY (Material above telephoned to Mr. Ross 1/14 @ 11:30 am)



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JANUARY 16, 1975

acc was sent
to Bob White 1/21
ET

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The Pelly Amendment to the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967, 22 U.S.C. § 1978 (1971), states that when the Secretary of Commerce determines that the citizens of a foreign country conduct fishing operations which diminish the effectiveness of a conservation program of an international fishery convention to which the United States is a party, he shall so certify to the President. The President may then direct the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit the importation of fish products of the offending country. Within sixty days of certification, the President is required to notify the Congress of any action taken by him pursuant to such certification. If the President takes no action, or if he imposes an import prohibition which does not cover all fish products of the offending country, he must inform the Congress of his reasons.

The Secretary of Commerce has certified to me that the minke whale catches of the USSR and Japan during the 1973-1974 season exceeded the International Whaling Commission (IWC) quotas for that season. These actions diminished the effectiveness of the conservation program of the Commission.

Quotas on the number of whales to be taken each year are set at the annual meeting of the IWC. These quotas together with certain other limitations constitute an "international fishery conservation program." Objections to adopted quotas are permitted by the terms of the Convention. An objecting country is not legally bound by the quota. Whether or not the objection is legal, however, does not alter the fact that exceeding the quotas will diminish the effectiveness of the program. It constitutes a prima facie case for application of the Pelly Amendment.

Last year both Japan and Russia objected to the minke and sperm whale quotas set by the IWC. In the case of the minke whale, a quota of 5,000 whales was set for the Antarctic. This figure was admittedly an informed estimate of the maximum sustainable yield of the stock, since precise figures on existing populations were lacking. Relatively few of these small whales had been previously taken. Nonetheless, the quota represented the best judgment of the scientific advisors and was duly adopted by the member nations. The Soviet Union and Japan voted against this quota. They said the figure should be 8,000, and formally objected to the quota. They then announced that each would take 4,000 minke whales during the 1973-1974 season. In fact, the Soviet Union took 4,000 and Japan took 3,713. This represented an excess of 2,713, or approximately 50 percent over quota.

To date, no prohibition has been imposed under the terms of the Pelly Amendment. I have decided to impose no such prohibition at this time. My decision is based upon the results of this year's meeting of the IWC in London. At this meeting, most of the member nations adopted an Australian amendment to the United States 10-year moratorium resolution. The amended resolution establishes the principle of a selective moratorium applicable to any stocks of whales which fall below their maximum sustainable yield levels or optimum population

more



levels as these are determined. In effect, the selective moratorium shall prevent any whale stock from becoming endangered. According to its terms, the resolution shall be implemented in the 1975-1976 whaling conservation measures fixed by the IWC next year.

The June meeting also produced an agreement to strengthen the Secretariat and to convene a working level meeting to consider changes in the International Whaling Convention itself. In addition, the Commission's quotas for the 1974-1975 season incorporated some conservation improvements not included in the quotas for the last season. The Soviets and Japanese voted for the 1974-1975 quotas and, in general, appeared to be more conciliatory than during previous meetings. They, therefore, provided some hope that all member nations would comply with the resolution and with the 1974-1975 quotas.

There is, of course, the serious economic impact of trade sanctions to consider, particularly in the case of Japan, which in 1973 shipped \$235 million in fishery products, 36 percent (in dollar value) of its fishery exports, to the United States. Domestically, withdrawal of Japanese imports, amounting to about 11 percent of our supplies, would result in higher prices for fish products.

Because of the important economic and political ramifications of such sanctions, they should be imposed only after all reasonable alternatives for the achievement of the conservation objective have proven ineffective. With the progress made at this year's IWC meeting, the current situation does not warrant such stringent measures and, therefore, I am taking no action now.

There is, of course, the possibility that subsequent action by Japan or the USSR may require a reassessment. In this event I will expect the Secretary of Commerce to submit such reports and recommendations as he finds warranted. The Secretary's present certification, prepared by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, recommends the course of action I have decided on.

GERALD R. FORD

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 16, 1975

#



Chadler

File

FISHERIES POLICY STUDY

PURPOSE

To revise policies and programs for the management, conservation, and development of United States fisheries which will respond effectively to the results of the Law of the Sea Conference, and to highlight the legislative, institutional, and programmatic needs which will be necessary to implement these.

OBJECTIVES

1. To develop policies for management programs for fisheries which will be required under the new regime, especially where inter-State, Federal/State, or international cooperation is required, in order to optimize catches and economic returns within a conservation framework.
2. To examine the roles of the Federal and State Governments in management of fishery resources in the extended territorial sea and in the zone of extended economic jurisdiction, with a view to providing suitable institutional arrangements involving these levels of government.
3. To develop principles for granting access to foreign nations to fishery resources within the new zone of extended economic jurisdiction.
4. To examine the impact of extended jurisdiction on imports and exports of fishery products.
5. To study the impact of Law of the Sea actions on the United States distant water and anadromous fisheries, and measures to ensure their economic health.
6. To examine the impact of Law of the Sea actions on the capital investment and technical development of the U.S. fishing industry, and the possible changes necessary in Government assistance programs.



7. To examine the needs for fishery surveillance and enforcement which might result from extended territorial limits and a new zone of extended economic jurisdiction. (This item will receive attention in the Enforcement and Surveillance Study.)
8. To examine the research and assessment required in fisheries matters to support new United States fishery policies.

EXPECTATIONS

The actions and decisions which will emerge from the Law of the Sea Conference now underway in Caracas will offer excellent prospects for U.S. fisheries. If a 200-mile economic zone is agreed upon, fisheries resources that will come under U.S. control could yield 40.7 billion pounds of catch each year, valued at \$610 million--ten times larger than the present domestic catch. For various biological, institutional, and economic reasons, it would be unrealistic to expect all of this impressive potential to be gained, but expectations are substantial.

- o Foreign fishing fleets now operating off the U.S. coast within 200 miles would be excluded from these waters except with explicit United States permission. This could eliminate one of the most difficult problems facing the domestic fishing industry. United States fleets would have priority access to a harvest of 3.2 billion additional pounds, the amount of U.S. marketable fish now caught in these waters by foreign vessels, and those not taken by U.S. fleets could yield substantial economic returns through rents and fees from allowed foreign operations.
- o The United States would control the development and management of coastal fisheries, and have increased control over anadromous species of fish. This would permit the rational management of coastal fisheries. Instead of the present weak international management authorities, the U.S. could manage to optimize



conservation measures and economic returns. Restoration of depleted stocks could take place, and an estimated 402 million pounds of added catch could result if damaged resources were brought up to the level of maximum sustainable yields.

- o Better management and enforcement will insure availability of resources and a new climate would be created for the flow of capital into an improved fishing industry, since uncertainties would be reduced. Expansion of fishing, processing, distribution, and marketing capacity within the fisheries industry would result. The attractiveness of developing the additional 2.1 billion pounds of under-utilized seafood would be enhanced.
- o The unfavorable competitive economic position of the United States fishing industry would be improved by increasing its productivity through technological improvements that would be a concomitant of the above changes.
- o The removal of institutional barriers to satisfactory development and management of multiple use of the oceans would be made easier. Inter-state, Federal/State, and international responsibilities and powers could be more clearly and equitably set forth, and more effective and forceful management could result from increased cooperative action and by assumption of appropriate aspects of research and regulatory functions now performed by international commissions.

MEASURES OF FISHERIES POLICY EFFECTIVENESS

What we seek to achieve by adopting new fisheries policies should be measurable. Some measures of effectiveness that should be considered are:

- o Improved protection of fish stocks and restoration of stocks damaged through over-exploitation by domestic and foreign fishermen.



- o Stable or increased catches of useful species.
- o Utilization of resources now wasted or now used by foreign fishermen only.
- o A profitable U.S. fishing industry.
- o Development of improved biological and economic data to erect and support management and allocation programs in fisheries involving highly migratory and anadromous species.
- o Assurance that laws and regulations on fishing and related matters can be enforced.
- o Protection and enhancement of U.S. national interests in respect to allocation of seafood resources controlled by this country, and to the monetary returns from their use by other nations.
- o Increased employment opportunities throughout the U.S. fish harvesting and processing industries.

PROPOSED MEMBERSHIP FOR A FISHERIES POLICY STUDY

Department of Commerce -- Chairman
Department of State
Department of Transportation
Department of the Interior



File

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

February 6, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR MIKE DUVAL

FROM: Russell W. Peterson
 Russ

SUBJECT: Climate

Thank you for the material you sent me regarding the effect of weather on crop yields. I believe you were referring to a part in my speech in which I was emphasizing the need for more scientific knowledge to increase our global food productivity. I pointed out that although we pride ourselves on dramatically increased agricultural productivity, particularly in the past 15 or so years, I felt that "two factors should dampen our enthusiasm and emphasize that even here we need much more scientific knowledge." One factor was the cost and energy-intensive technology involved.

"The second factor is the role of weather. An increasing number of our scientists are pointing out that at least as much credit for the increases in food production over the last 15 years or so should go to unusually favorable weather as to our improved agricultural technology. James McQuigg, a climatologist of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, who specializes in economic implications of weather has said, the probability of getting another fifteen consecutive years that good is about one in 10,000."

As far as I know that statement is accurate. In "Ominous Changes in the World's Weather" (Fortune, February 1974), Alexander states "While conventional wisdom has it that the phenomenal yields of the last fifteen years or so are attributable to improved technology and crop strains, McQuigg concludes



3/6

that at least as much credit should be given to extremely favorable temperatures and rainfall. " McQuigg stated this recently also at a National Academy of Sciences panel on arid lands, on which our Senior Scientist, Dr. Lee Talbot, is also a member. Talbot said there was agreement from all the other specialists there. Later McQuigg and others expanded on this, pointing out, among other things, the importance of variability of weather conditions on crop production. The significance of the 15 good years -- pointed out also in the material you sent me -- lies as much in its consistency as in the absolute amount of rainfall and related temperature.

A. H. Boerma, Director General of FAO, has also emphasized this point. He stated (in Cajanus 6, 47, 1973) in regard to the world food situation "There remains one vast incalculable -- nature itself. One thing that has been harshly, even humiliatingly, made clear in the last two years is that despite all of our technological progress, despite all the buoyant hopes invested not long ago in the so-called Green Revolution, harvests are still far too often at the mercy of the weather. "

This is a rather complex subject to deal with in a short memorandum. I would be pleased to provide further details, if you need them.

cc: Norm Ross



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC
ADMINISTRATION



March 4, 1975

To : Mr. Norman Ross

From: ROBERT M. WHITE

In response to your
request, attached are
the NOAA issues for
your Domestic Council
briefing use.

Please file
NOAA

Thanks



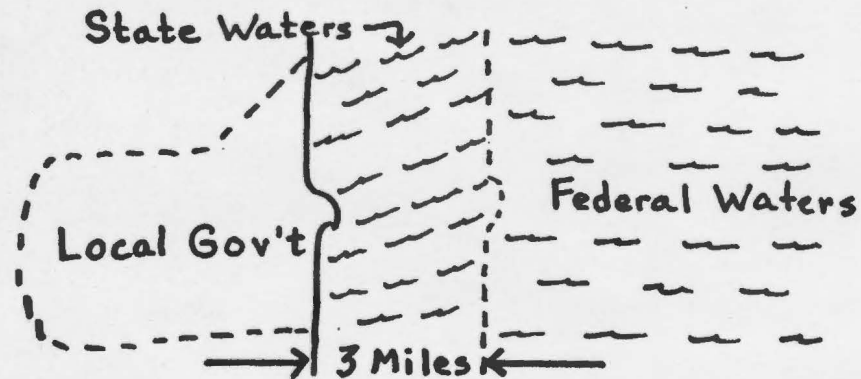


COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT
AND
OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS

BACKGROUND

COASTAL AREAS ARE OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN BUT ARE UNDER SEVERE DEVELOPMENTAL PRESSURE WITH MANY COMPETING AND CONFLICTING USES.

LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL JURISDICTIONS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY IN COASTAL AREAS.



CONSIDERABLE POTENTIAL FOR JURISDICTIONAL CONFLICT.

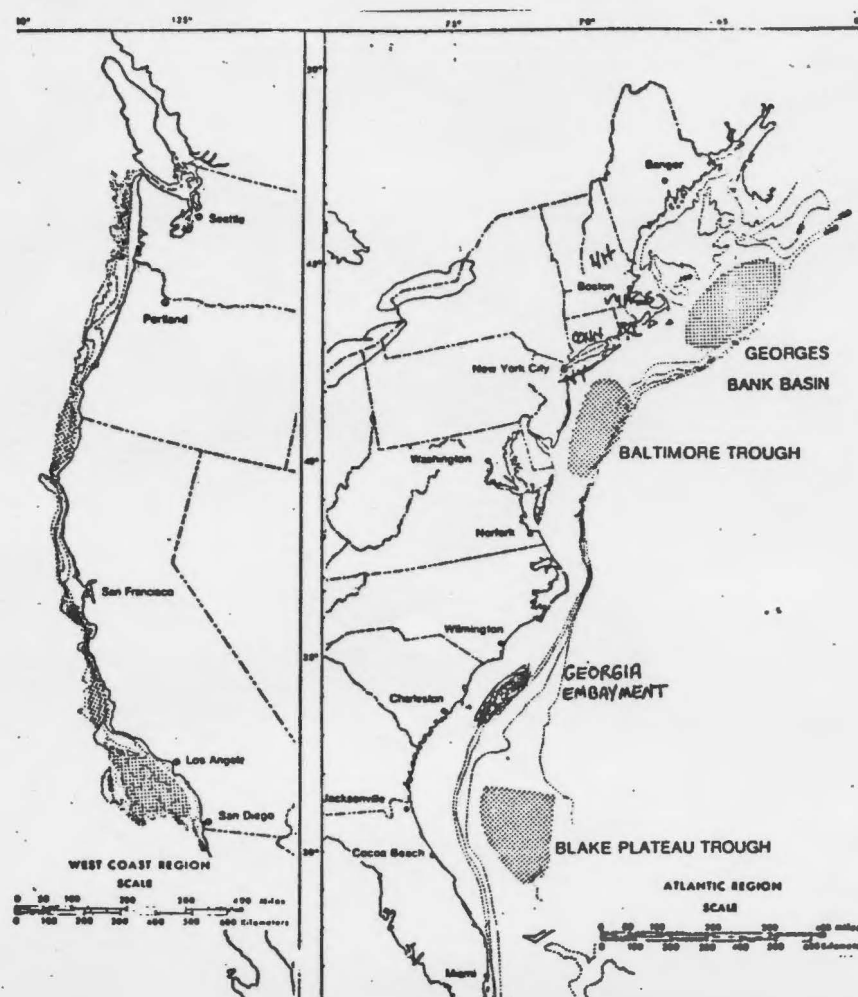
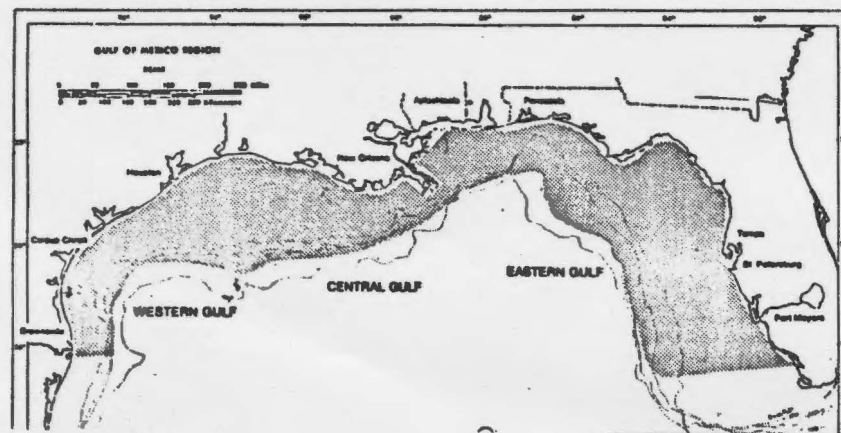
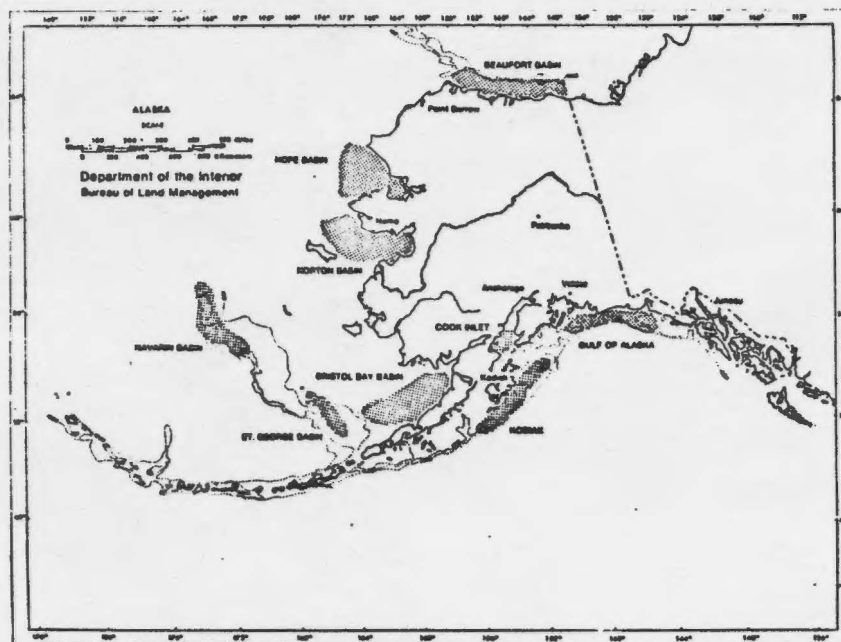
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM SEEN AS FRAMEWORK WITHIN WHICH TO RESOLVE INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFLICTS.

FEATURES OF CZM PROGRAM

- . VOLUNTARY: NO SANCTIONS.
- . STATE IS CENTRAL ACTOR.
- . STATE MUST CONSIDER NATIONAL INTERESTS.
- . STATE DEVELOPS METHODS FOR MANAGING LAND AND WATER USES OF STATE-WIDE CONCERN IN COOPERATION WITH LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT.
- . FEDERAL ACTIVITIES AFFECTING COASTAL ZONE MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH APPROVED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS.
- . FEDERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR BOTH PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT.
- . AT SAME TIME, NATION FACES MAJOR NEED FOR MORE ENERGY SOURCES.
- . OFFSHORE (OCS) AREAS IN FEDERAL WATERS PRESENT REASONABLE ALTERNATIVE



DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, CHARGED WITH OBTAINING NEW SOURCES, HAS DEVELOPED
ACCELERATED SCHEDULE FOR LEASING OFFSHORE TRACTS.



- . STATES, HOWEVER, HAVE MANY CONCERNS:
- . FEAR OF OIL POLLUTION.
- . LACK OF INVOLVEMENT IN LEASING DECISIONS.
- . LACK OF INFORMATION.
- . UNKNOWN SHORESIDE IMPACTS.
- . PRIMARY: FABRICATION FACILITIES, PORTS, TANK FARMS, PIPELINES, REFINERIES,
POWERPLANTS.
- . SECONDARY: ADDITIONAL HOUSING, SCHOOLS, ROADS, PUBLIC FACILITIES, "BOOM AND
BUST" TOWNS, LOSS OF TRADITIONAL EMPLOYMENT.
- . COSTS OF ADDITIONAL FACILITIES REQUIRED.
- . POSSIBLE IMBALANCE BETWEEN LEASING SCHEDULE AND STATE TIMETABLE FOR COMPLETING
STATE CZM PROGRAMS.



STATUS OF COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

ENTHUSIASTIC STATE RESPONSE: 29 OF 30 STATES, 2 OF 4 TERRITORIES PARTICIPATING - ALL EXPECTED TO JOIN.

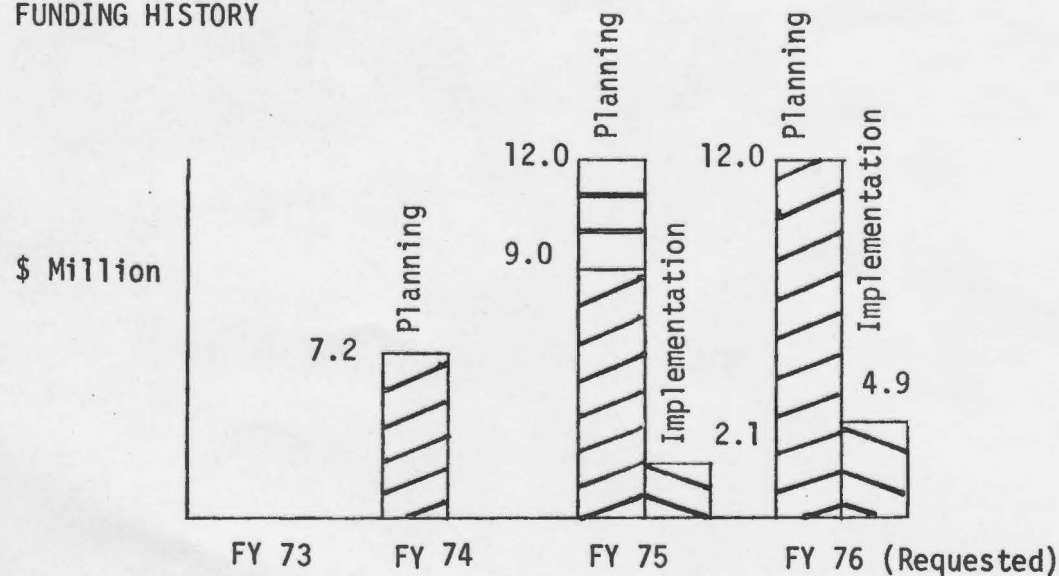
\$9.0 MILLION AVAILABLE IN FY 75 FOR PLANNING.

\$2.1 MILLION AVAILABLE IN FY 75 FOR IMPLEMENTATION.

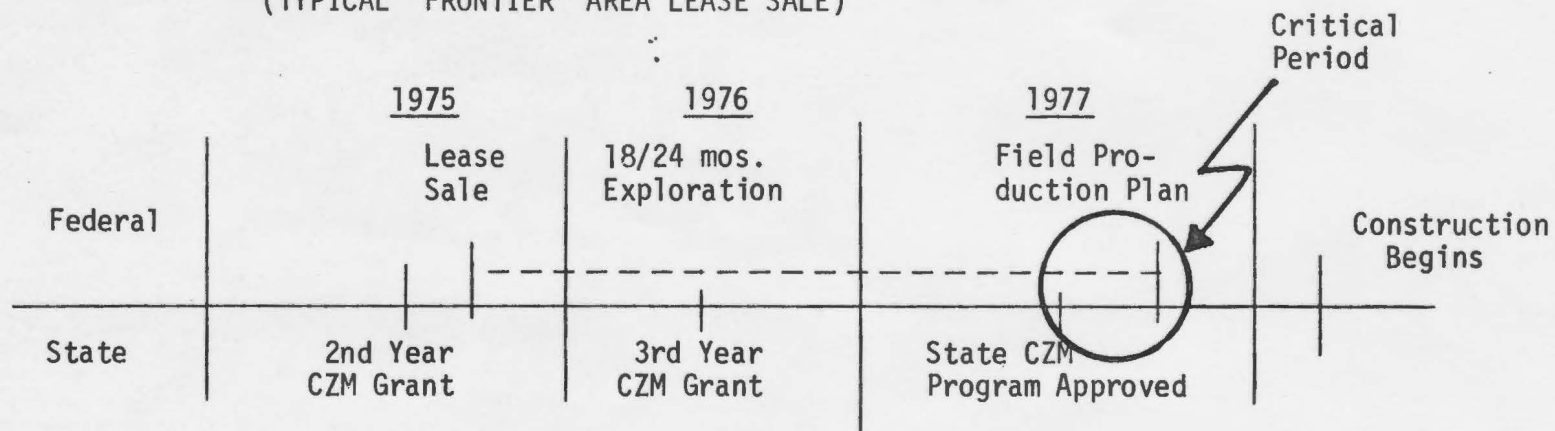
ADMINISTRATION REQUESTING ADDITIONAL \$3.0 MILLION IN FY 75 TO ALLOW STATES TO PLAN FOR ONSHORE DEVELOPMENT BROUGHT ON BY OCS ACTIVITIES.

MOST STATES CONTEMPLATE COMPLETION OF MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS IN JUNE - OCTOBER 1977.

FUNDING HISTORY



LEASING SCHEDULE VS. STATE CZM PROGRAM TIMETABLE
(TYPICAL "FRONTIER" AREA LEASE SALE)



NEED TO COMPLETE STATE CZM PROGRAM IN CONCERT WITH FIELD PRODUCTION PLAN.

NEED TO UPGRADE STATUS OF FIELD DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND PREPARE EIS FOR SHORESIDE IMPACT.



ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS TO IMPROVEFEDERAL - STATE RELATIONS ON OCS ISSUE

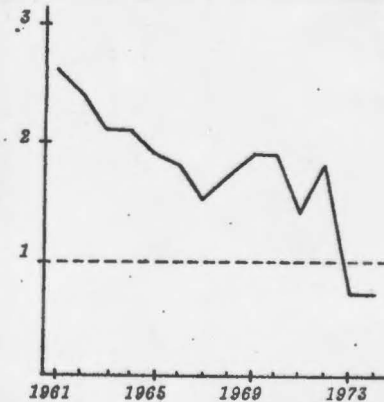
- . RECONCILE TIMING ON COMPLETION OF OCS FIELD DEVELOPMENT PLAN WITH CZM PROGRAMS;
PREPARE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ON DEVELOPMENT PLAN.
- . ESTABLISH COASTAL FACILITIES IMPACT FUND (OR OCS REVENUE SHARING) TO ASSIST STATES
IN "FRONT-END" FINANCING OF ONSHORE PUBLIC FACILITIES BROUGHT ON BY OCS DEVELOPMENT.
- . INTENSIVE LEGISLATIVE ACTION ON HILL - HEARINGS SCHEDULED MARCH 10 - 14 IN SENATE.
- . CLARIFY APPLICABILITY OF "FEDERAL CONSISTENCY" IN CZM ACT WITH RESPECT TO OCS
ACTIVITIES.
- . INCREASE STATE INVOLVEMENT IN OCS - RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES.



A U.S. CLIMATE PROGRAM

o We are increasingly vulnerable to natural fluctuations of climate

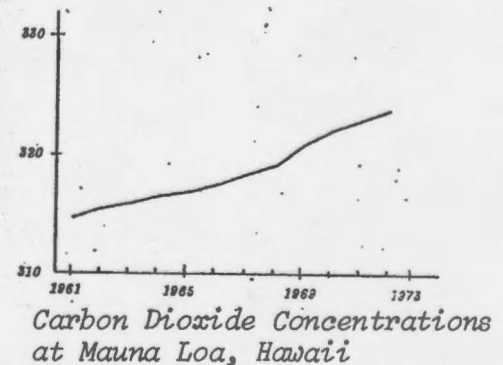
- Population growth and increased affluence have drained global food supplies
- Russian wheat failure and purchase, 1972
- Peruvian anchovy disaster, world impact on fertilizer and protein feedstocks, 1972-73
- U.S. corn and soybean failure, 1974
- Asian monsoon failure and floods, famine 1974
- Five-year drought in the African Sahel, famine and mass migration
- 30-year cooling trend at high latitudes, with shortened growing seasons in North America and Eurasia



Ratio of World Grain Reserves to Climate-Induced Year-to-Year Variations in Production

o Man-induced changes of climate are possible

- World's total energy production is deposited in the atmosphere
- Ozone destruction by propellants, aircraft
- Increasing global carbon dioxide, particulates



Carbon Dioxide Concentrations at Mauna Loa, Hawaii

- o Research and service programs in the general area of climate have developed over the years in at least five Federal Agencies
- o Base funding in FY 1975 amounts to approximately \$9M for service oriented programs, \$25M for climate research
- o These Federal programs have been reviewed most recently by the National Academy of Sciences and within the Federal Council on Science and Technology as well as by a Subcommittee of the Domestic Council
- o Every review has called for substantially increased federal support



A consensus exists that present knowledge and technology permits specific actions that the nation should undertake.

o Establish a climatic impact warning system

to assure early recognition of changes in climate and their effects on man's activities.

- Place present analysis capability on a real-time basis
- Establish a program of climatic risk assessment
- Establish an international early warning system for climatic impacts

o Improve climate prediction

to be able to anticipate month-to-month, season-to-season, and year-to-year changes in climate, both natural and man-made.

- Apply statistical methods of prediction
- Apply existing numerical models to experimental monthly forecasts
- Develop coupled ocean/atmosphere models
- Determine the limits of climatic predictability
- Predict man's effects on climate

o Develop a global monitoring system for climate

to observe the critical parameters that control climate (including crucial stratospheric measurements).

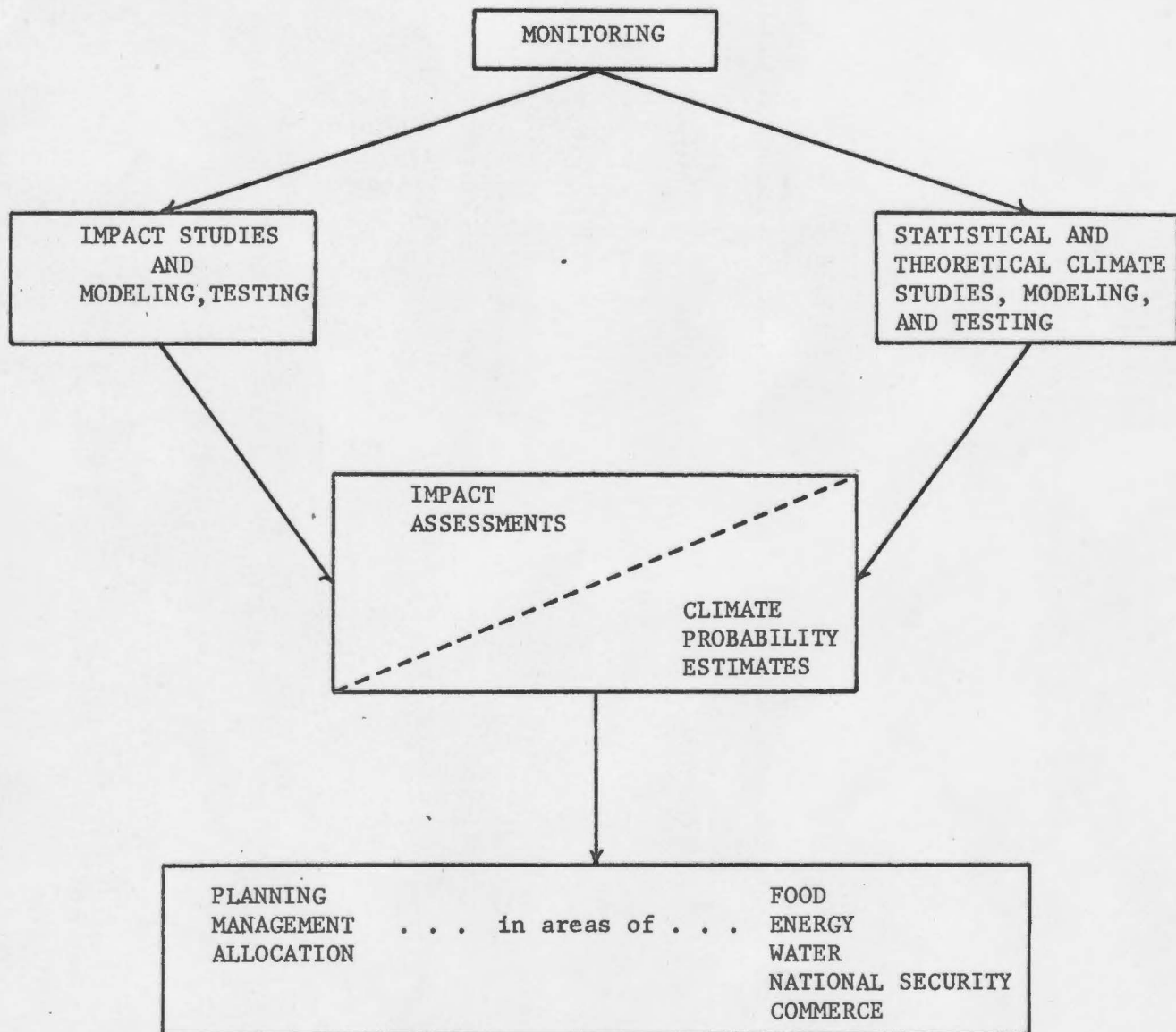
- Monitor oceans directly
- Monitor atmosphere-ice-ocean system by satellite sensors
- Monitor atmospheric pollutants by sampling
- Accelerate international monitoring efforts

o Develop weather modification techniques

to reduce climate impact through tests of rain augmentation for drought relief.



These actions, when implemented together, can lead to a more effective response to the inevitable disruptions that will occur due to climatic variations



Climatic fluctuations similar to those we have witnessed in the near past will have increasing impact on the nation's social, economic, and political well-being. The longer we postpone a concerted effort to address these issues, the lesser will be our ability to cope with the consequences.



- o The Domestic Council's Environmental Resources Committee approved a U.S. Climate Program (December, 1974).

Recommended Funding

FY 1976 Additional Needed \$39.0M

FY 1977 Further Increment \$ 7.3M

FY 1978 Further Increment \$ 9.4M

Outside Spending about 55 Percent

Reduced Funding Option

Stretch Out Program 2-3 Years

Added Funding FY 76 at \$26M

Much later Payoff

Minimum Option

Implement Short-Term Aspects Only

Abandon Others

Added Funding FY 76 at \$9M

No Major Effort, Limited Results

- o The Program is not included in the President's FY 1976 budget.
- o The Nation must be able to anticipate and respond to climate induced problems. A decision to develop this capability is needed now.
- o A decision is urgently needed on the future of the U.S. Climate Program.



3-4-75

NATURAL DISASTER WARNING AND PREPAREDNESS

Presidential objective to reduce social and economic impact of natural disasters.

THE WARNING SYSTEM

- Monitoring
 - Reliable detection and tracking
- Warning Preparation
 - Processing and analyzing data
- Warning Dissemination
 - Multiple methods to reach public with minimum delay
- Community Preparedness
 - Final link in chain - cooperation with DCPA, FDAA, State, and local agencies - to get appropriate public response.

WEATHER DISASTERS

- Hurricanes
 - One hurricane every two years - major damage
 - One hurricane every five years - severe damage
- Tornadoes
 - 700 tornadoes/year average
 - 944 reported in 1974 with 361 deaths
- Floods
 - \$1 billion in damage
 - 180 deaths (60% flash flood)
- Winter storms
- Lightning
- Frost and freezes
- Wind storms



RECENT EXAMPLES

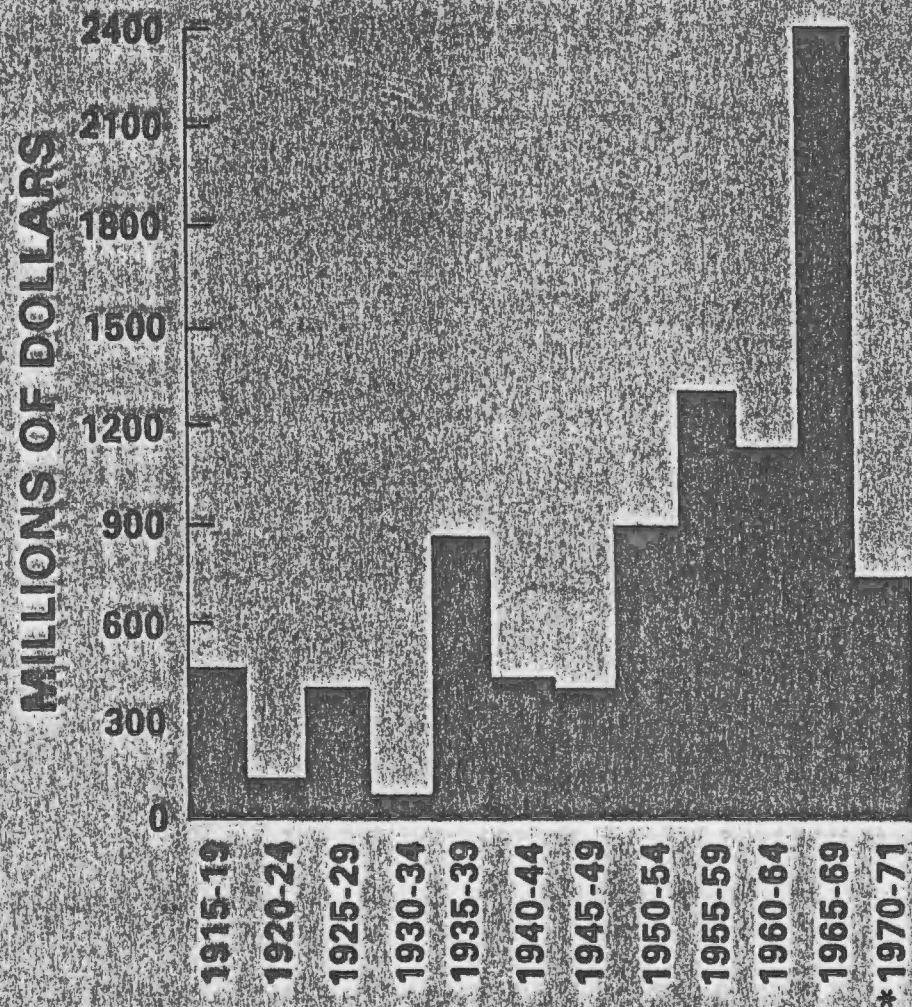
- Hurricane Camille - 1969
 - \$1.5 billion damage
 - 220 deaths
 - 11,667 families suffered losses
 - 81,000 people moved to safety
- Hurricane Agnes - 1972
 - \$3.5 billion damage (mainly flooding)
 - 118 deaths
- Tornado Outbreak of April 3-4, 1974
 - \$600 million damage
 - Record 148 tornadoes
 - 315 deaths
 - 27,590 families suffered losses
- Major disaster surveys to identify unmet needs
 - NOAA Reports to Administrator
 - NACOA Report to Administrator on "The Agnes Floods"





HURRICANE DAMAGE IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS 1915-71.

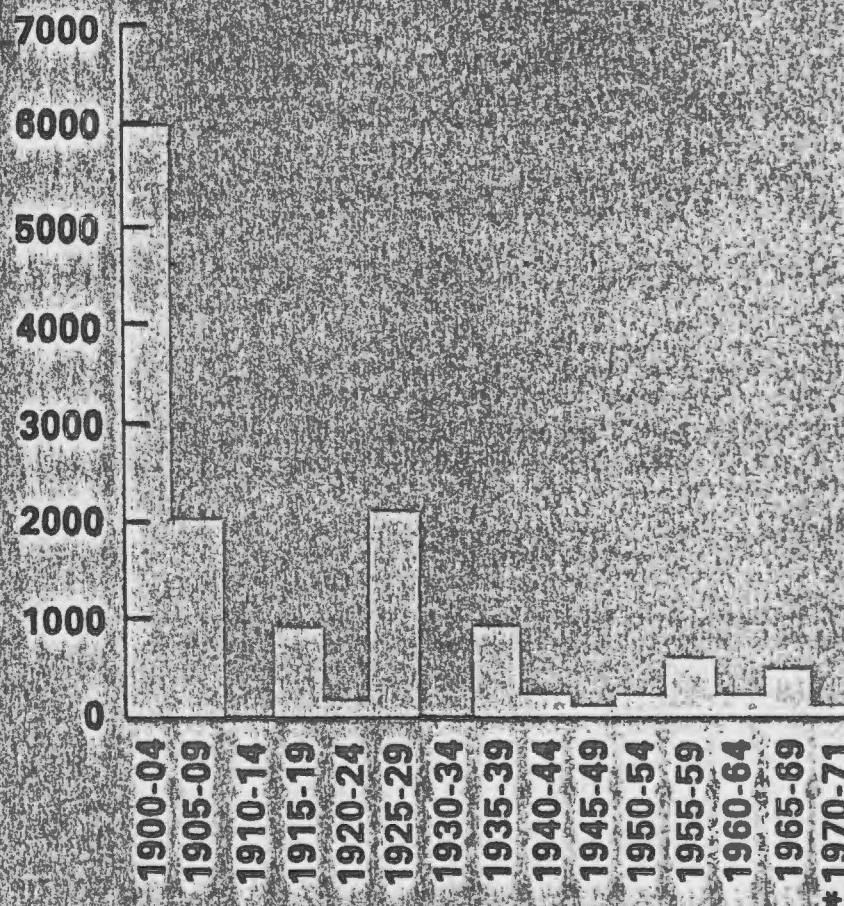
(ADJUSTED TO 1957-59)



* 2 YEAR
AVERAGE

HURRICANE DEATHS 1900-71.

DEATHS

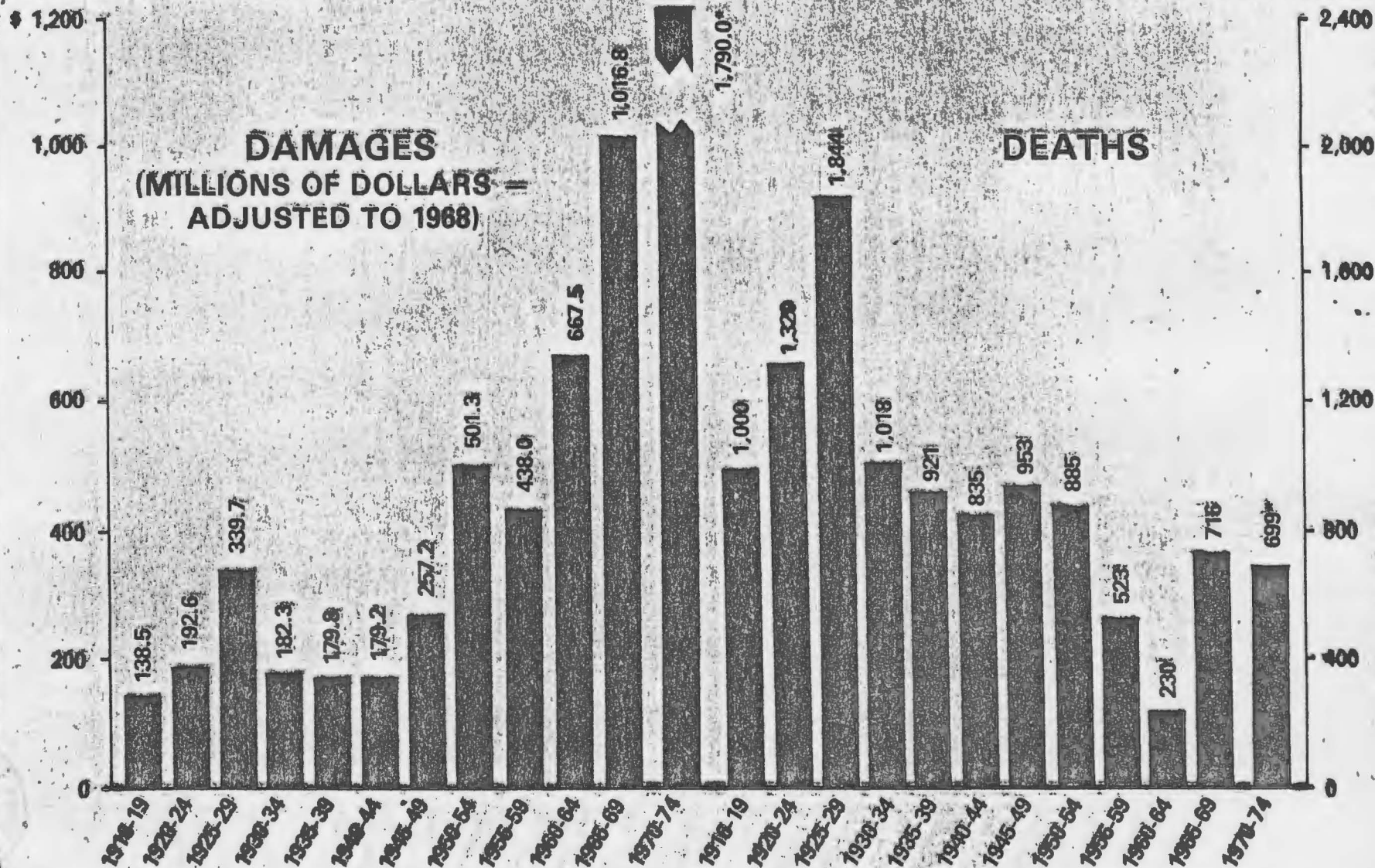


FIVE YEAR AVERAGES

TRENDS OF LOSSES FROM TORNADOES IN THE UNITED STATES

TORNADO DAMAGES

TORNADO DEATHS



*THRU JULY 26, 1974

In recent years strong administration support has greatly improved warning capabilities.

ACTIONS TAKEN

- Monitoring
 - Satellites for near-continuous monitoring of storms and storm development over the Nation and adjacent waters
 - Nationwide long range radar network for monitoring detailed storm characteristics (to be completed in FY 76)
 - Local warning radars for close-in tracking of severe storms (46 on order, 66 planned)
- Warning Preparation
 - Major program underway to streamline field operations and services (in FY 76 budget)
 - Severe storm forecast technique development
- Warning Dissemination
 - NOAA Weather Radio (buy out in FY 76 budget)
Office of Telecommunications Policy designated national home warning system planned to make warnings available over 90% of population
 - NOAA Weather Wire Service (to be completed in FY 76)
Hard copy to mass media (35 states now, 13 states planned)
- Modernization of NOAA Research Facility nenter
 - Planned experiments on hurricane modification

SOME RESULTS

- Tornadoes
 - Of all tornado deaths, 70% occur in weather service designated watch areas with average lead time of 3 hours
- Hurricanes/Tornadoes
 - Death rate has decreased in spite of greatly increased damages (see accompanying charts)

NEEDS

- Maintain momentum to complete programs
- Community preparedness program - improve public response
- Research to better understand severe weather



REVIEW OF
NATIONAL OCEAN
POLICY



NEED FOR A REVIEW OF OCEAN POLICY

- o Sharp rise in pressure to use the seas
- o National concern for ocean resources and environment
- o New international view of the oceans developing at the Law of the Sea Conference



DOMESTIC OCEAN CONCERNS

- o Limits on fishery resources; State/Federal management relationships
- o Environmental protection; wise use of the coastal zone
- o Development of ocean energy resources
- o Development of ocean hard mineral resources
- o Protection of marine mammals and other endangered species
- o Development of machinery for enforcement and surveillance



FISHERIES

SITUATION

- o Ineffective domestic and international fisheries management
- o Severe depletion of U. S. fish stocks by foreign and domestic fishermen
- o Limited availability of traditional species
- o Economic distress in parts of the industry from foreign competition and over-capitalization
- o Two-thirds of seafood products imported
- o Administration initiative
 - o Fisheries Conservation Act of 1974 - H.R. 15619 - not enacted
- o Congressional interest, e.g.:
 - o Extension of Fisheries Management Responsibilities - H.R. 3412 - pending

ASSESSMENT

- o Need to review policies for conservation, management and utilization of fisheries and for accommodation to extended economic jurisdictions

ENVIRONMENT/COASTAL ZONE



SITUATION

- o Surge of public concern for protection of the coastal zone
- o Increasing loss and damage of estuarine and coastal zone resources
- o Serious inadequacy of information on environmental impact of development and pollution
- o Conflict between OCS leasing schedule for oil and gas and State Coastal Zone Management program development time-table
- o Congressional action
 - o National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
 - o Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972
 - o Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972
 - o Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 ("Ocean Dumping" Act)
- o Focus of Senate National Ocean Policy Study

ASSESSMENT

- o Future relationship to land use policy legislation requires attention
- o Successful application of State/Federal cooperative approach to development of offshore resources requires attention



ENERGY

SITUATION

- o Federal Energy Administration created in 1973
- o Institution of Project Independence 1973
- o Energy Supply Act of 1974 - S. 3221 (Amendments to Outer Continental Shelf Act) - pending
- o High Seas Oil Ports Act ("Deep Water Ports Act") - P.L. 93-627
- o Senate Ocean Policy Study of offshore leasing policies and their impact on the coastal zone
- o Energy Research and Development Administration Act of 1974

ASSESSMENT

- o Adequate action under way but conflict with Coastal States looming

OCEAN HARD MINERALS



SITUATION

- ° U.S. companies expect to be ready to mine deep sea nodules by 1977-1980 - copper, nickel, cobalt, manganese
- ° Consideration being given by U.S. companies for operation under foreign flags
- ° Environmental consequences of deep sea mining undetermined - Possible NEPA problem
- ° Deep Sea Bed Hard Minerals Bill - H.R. 1270 - pending
- ° International Seabed Authority being considered by LOS - powers yet to be agreed

ASSESSMENT

- ° Need to review policies affecting U.S. deep sea mining

ENFORCEMENT AND SURVEILLANCE



SITUATION

- ° National capability barely adequate for present U.S. jurisdiction
- ° Totally inadequate for 200 mile jurisdiction
- ° New responsibilities generate additional requirements for efficient enforcement/surveillance
- ° Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972
- ° Amendments of 1972 to Federal Water Pollution Control Act
- ° Changes to International Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Commission regulations and 1974 amendments to Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act of 1950
- ° Numerous Extended Jurisdiction Bills Pending in Congress
- ° Ports and Waterways Safety Acts of 1972

ASSESSMENT

- ° Adequacy of national plan and policies need review

MAMMALS AND OTHER ENDANGERED

MARINE SPECIES



SITUATION

- ° High public interest in the protection of marine mammals and other endangered species
- ° Congressional action
 - ° Marine Mammals Protection Act of 1972
 - ° Endangered Species Act of 1973
- ° International Whaling Commission agreement for management of whales

ASSESSMENT

- ° Adequate action under way

NEED FOR NATIONAL POLICY ON
FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

ISSUES

- o ESTABLISHMENT OF FISHERIES MANAGEMENT REGIME TO ACCOMMODATE EXTENDED JURISDICTION
- o FORMULATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE POSITION RE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT LEGISLATION
BEFORE THE CONGRESS

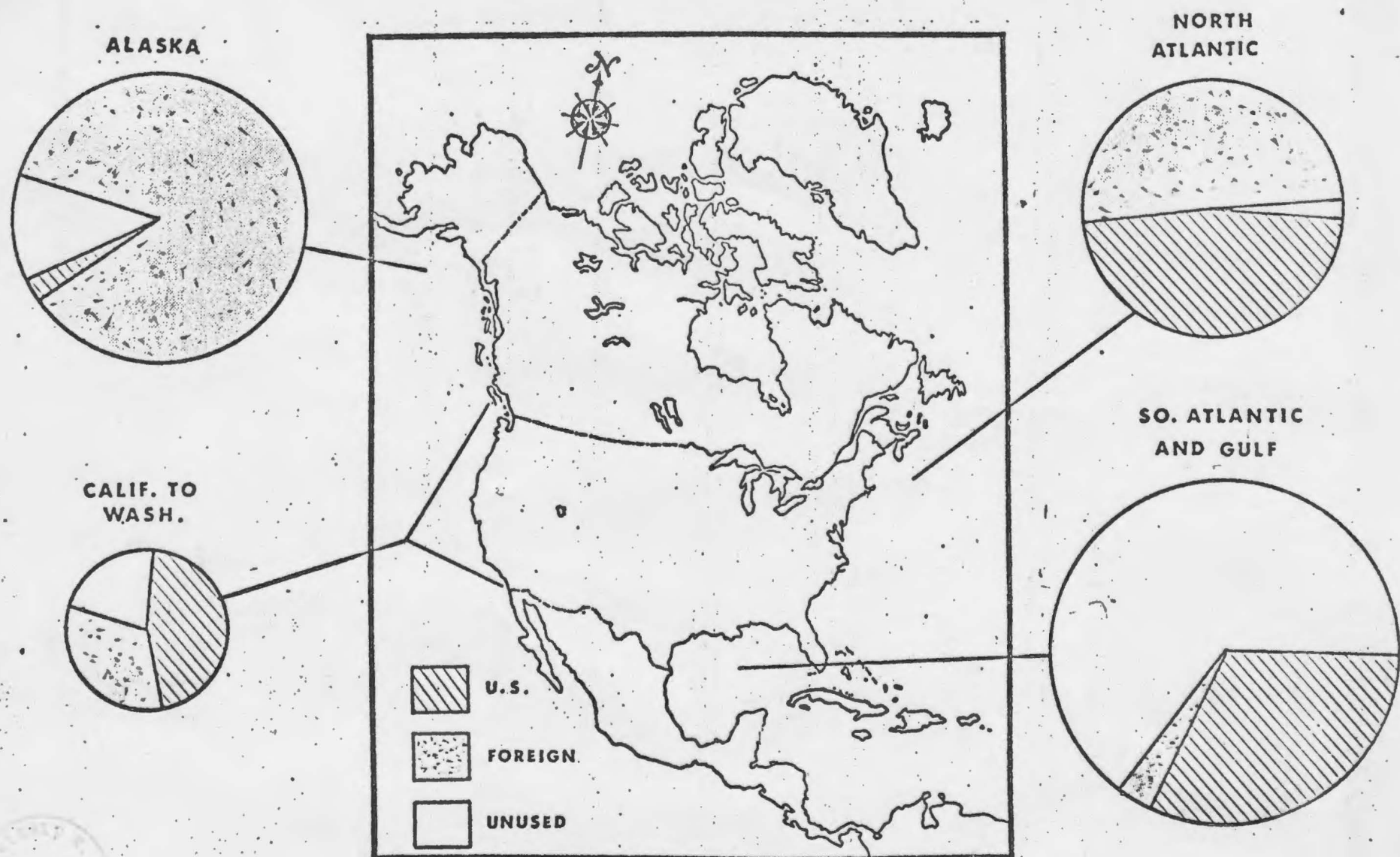


SITUATION

THE RESOURCE

- o U.S. WILL SHORTLY ASSUME JURISDICTION OF FISHERIES RESOURCES WITHIN A 200-MILE ECONOMIC ZONE
- o THIS IS LARGEST FISHERIES RESOURCE OF ANY NATION -- COVERING AN AREA OF 2.2 MILLION SQUARE MILES - POTENTIAL PRODUCTION OF AT LEAST 18 BILLION POUNDS (8.2 MILLION METRIC TONS) AND POTENTIAL VALUE - \$7 - 8 BILLION
- o WORLD POTENTIAL FISH SUPPLY IS LIMITED, 100-200 MILLION METRIC TONS; PRESENT WORLD HARVEST 70 MILLION METRIC TONS: FULL UTILIZATION OF THESE TRADITIONAL FISH STOCKS WILL OCCUR IN 10 YEARS
- o WORLD-WIDE SHORTAGE OF TRADITIONAL SPECIES IS DEVELOPING DUE TO INCREASED DEMAND. FUTURE U.S. IMPORTS WILL BE LIMITED AND COSTLY.
- o MOST FISHERIES MANAGEMENT REGIMES ARE INEFFECTIVE BECAUSE OF INABILITY TO CONTROL ACCESS, INEFFECTIVE REGULATIONS, INADEQUATE FEDERAL AUTHORITY, JURISDICTIONAL CONFLICTS, AND LACK OF UNIFIED NATIONAL POLICY.





~~FIGURE 2~~ PRESENT AND POTENTIAL U.S. AND FOREIGN PRODUCTION

SITUATION (continued)

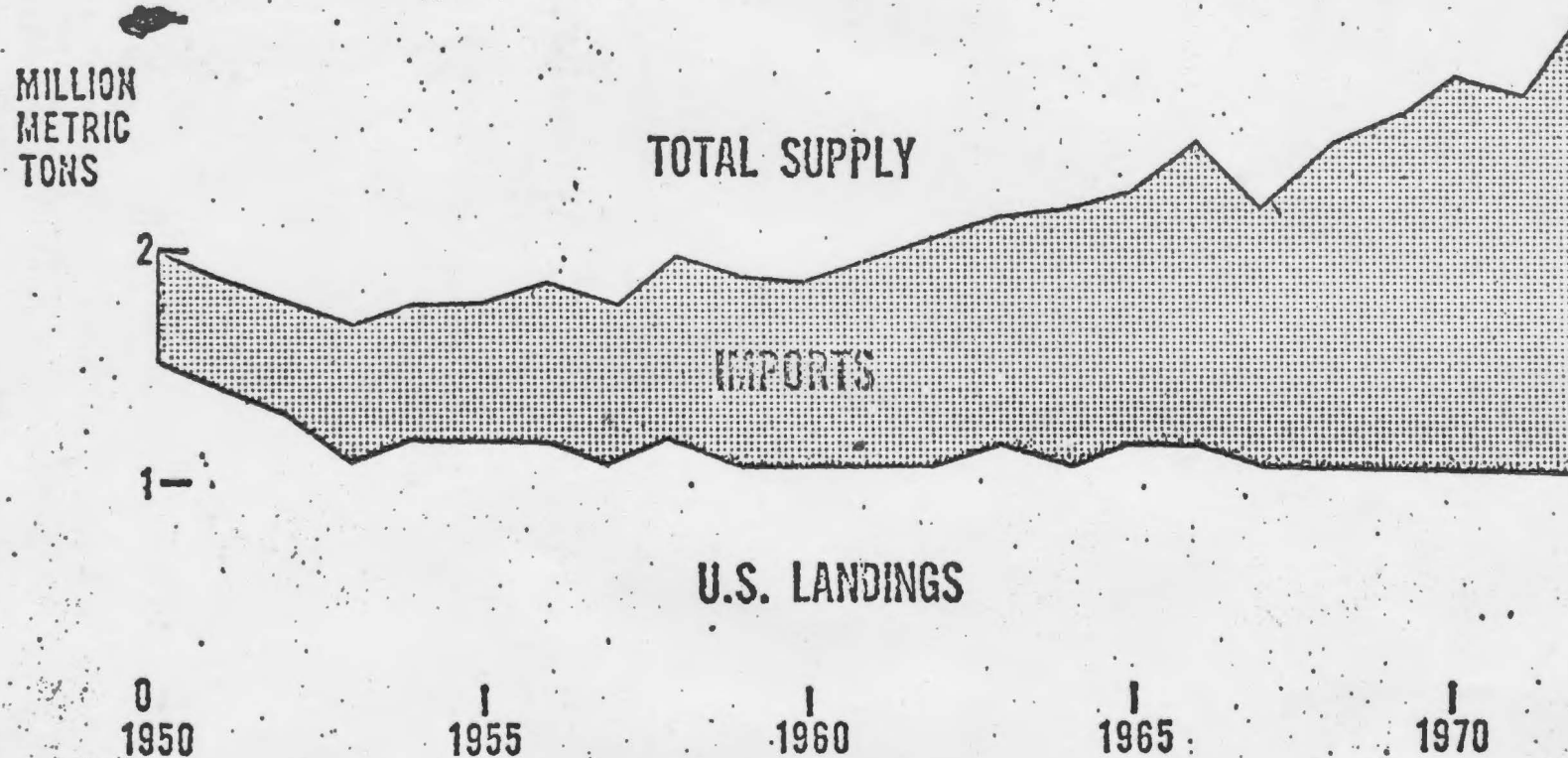
THE COASTAL FISHERIES WITHIN 200 MILES

- o FOREIGN FISHERIES OFF OUR COASTS HARVEST 8.1 BILLION POUNDS, SUBSIDIZED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS
- o U.S. COMMERCIAL FISHERIES HIGHLY SEGMENTED, UNABLE TO COPE WITH CHANGING TECHNICAL, ECONOMIC, AND MARKET CONDITIONS. UNABLE TO UNDERWRITE R&D ALONE, LACK ASSURANCE OF FUTURE RESOURCE AVAILABILITY (BECAUSE OF UNCONTROLLED ACCESS), LACK ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY DATA, THUS UNDEFINED POTENTIAL RETURN ON INVESTMENTS, OBSOLETE TECHNOLOGY CREATES WASTE.
- o CURRENT PRODUCTION - 40 PERCENT OF AVAILABLE RESOURCE
 - o 4.3 BILLION POUNDS \$585 MILLION (DOCKSIDE) VALUE TO ECONOMY IS ABOUT \$2.2 BILLION
 - o TOTAL U.S. CATCH HAS NOT INCREASED IN 20 YEARS
- o U.S. RECREATIONAL FISHERY LARGEST OF ANY NATION
 - o 1.5 BILLION POUNDS \$268 MILLION (DOCKSIDE)
 - o 10 MILLION ANGLERS, 113,694 MILLION ANGLER DAYS
 - o VALUE TO ECONOMY ABOUT \$2.7 BILLION



USE OF FISH IN UNITED STATES

- o U.S. LARGEST WORLD MARKET FOR EDIBLE AND INDUSTRIAL FISHERIES PRODUCTS:
14.8 BILLION POUNDS (73 pounds/capita)
- o TWO-THIRDS OF FISH CONSUMED ARE IMPORTED (VALUE \$1.5 BILLION IN 1972)



~~Figure 2~~ U.S. SUPPLY OF EDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM 1950 - 1972

THE FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEM

- o ACCESS AND ALLOCATION ARE NOT CONTROLLED: RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE TO ALL, LEADING TO OVER-CAPITALIZATION, INEFFICIENT UTILIZATION, ECONOMIC WASTE
- o INTERSTATE COOPERATION AND COORDINATION GENERALLY LACKING;
NO EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES COMMON TO MORE THAN ONE STATE
- o NO FEDERAL AUTHORITY FOR MANAGEMENT EXCEPT FOR STOCKS
UNDER INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT.
- o INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT IS INADEQUATE BECAUSE NEED FOR AGREEMENT
BY ALL PARTIES; GENERALLY POOR COMPLIANCE WITH NEGOTIATED AGREEMENTS;
INABILITY TO MAKE TIMELY MANAGEMENT DECISIONS; INABILITY TO CONTROL
ACCESS AND ALLOCATION.



WITH 200-MILE EXCLUSIVE FISHERIES JURISDICTION

THERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO:

- o GAIN FULL AUTHORITY OVER RESOURCES; ESTABLISH SOUND CONSERVATION PROGRAMS;
MAKE TIMELY MANAGEMENT DECISIONS: IMPOSE EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT
- o CONTROL ACCESS AND ALLOCATION
- o CONSIDER REGIONAL AND NATIONAL INTERESTS
- o MANAGE FOR OPTIMUM YIELD - THIS RECOGNIZES SOCIAL, ECONOMIC,
COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL INTERESTS IN ADDITION TO BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTIVITY
- o PHASE OUT FOREIGN FISHING, AS APPROPRIATE, AND ENCOURAGE EXPANSION OF
U.S. FISHERIES
- o GAIN REVENUE FROM LEASING RIGHTS
- o PROVIDE STABILITY IN FISHERIES TO ATTRACT INVESTMENT AND PROVIDE INCENTIVE
FOR INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION
- o PROVIDE ACTIVE AND EFFECTIVE STATE/FEDERAL COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIP
- o MINIMIZE CONFLICTS - BETWEEN COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL FISHERMEN -
FOREIGN AND U.S. FISHERMEN



ACTION

- o FORM CABINET-LEVEL COMMITTEE TO PROVIDE POLICY GUIDANCE
- o ESTABLISH ADMINISTRATIVE POSITION ON PENDING LEGISLATION -
HEARINGS ON NUMEROUS BILLS TO BEGIN MARCH 10.
- o IMPLEMENT PLAN DEVELOPED BY NOAA FOR FEDERAL FOCUS IN FISHERIES
MANAGEMENT.



RESULTS

- o A NATIONAL POLICY FOR FISHERIES MANAGEMENT
- o EFFECTIVE STATE/FEDERAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS ASSURING SOUND CONSERVATION OF COASTAL MARINE FISHERIES RESOURCES FOR FIRST TIME IN HISTORY OF THE U.S. -- AN APPROPRIATE BICENTENNIAL GOAL
- o OVERCOME CONSEQUENCES OF FREE ACCESS - PREVENT OVER-CAPITALIZATION, INEFFICIENT PATTERNS OF UTILIZATION, AND ECONOMIC WASTE
- o INCREASED INVESTMENT CAPITAL, MORE PROFITABLE FISHING, AND REDUCED REGIONAL DISTRESS.
- o INCREASED AND STABILIZED SUPPLIES OF FISH PRODUCTS TO CONSUMERS
- o REDUCTION OF FISHERIES TRADE BALANCE DEFICIT





PLIGHT OF U.S. FISHERIES

DOMESTIC ISSUES

- ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF U.S. FISHING INDUSTRY
- DECLINING AVAILABILITY OF TRADITIONAL COASTAL STOCKS
- INEFFECTIVE STATE AND FEDERAL MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL STOCKS

• ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF U.S. FISHING INDUSTRY



Free-market
→ ? \$

SITUATION

- HIGHLY SEGMENTED INDUSTRY
UNABLE TO COPE WITH CHANGING
ECONOMIC AND MARKET CONDITIONS
- INCREASING DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTED
FISHERIES PRODUCTS DOMESTICALLY
- SHORTAGE OF MANY TRADITIONAL SPECIES

ISSUES

- POOR INVESTMENT MARKET FOR HIGH
RISK INDUSTRY
- INHIBITING INSTITUTIONAL AND REGULATORY
BARRIERS (e.g. Pollution Abatement and Restrain
From Foreign Equipment)
- INCREASING CONFLICT FOR USE OF TRADITIONAL
OPERATING AREAS (e.g. OCS oil and gas development,
Purchasing)
- AVAILABILITY OF FISHERIES RESOURCES TO ALL
WITH INCREASED FOREIGN COMPETITION

• DECLINING AVAILABILITY OF
TRADITIONAL COASTAL STOCKS



SITUATION

- LIMITED SUPPLY OF WORLD FISHERIES RESOURCES
- U.S. COASTAL WATERS AMONG MOST PRODUCTIVE IN THE WORLD
- INCREASED DEMAND FOR FISHERIES PRODUCTS CREATING SHORTAGE OF TRADITIONAL SPECIES

ISSUES

- NEED TO ENSURE FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARE OF U.S. COASTAL STOCKS FOR U.S. FISHERMEN (COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL)
- NEED TO RESTORE DEPLETED STOCKS
- NEED TO DEVELOP NEW SOURCES OF SUPPLY
~~THROUGH USE OF~~ • Under utilized species
• Aquaculture

INEFFECTIVE STATE AND FEDERAL MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL STOCKS



SITUATION

- ACCESS AND ALLOCATION GENERALLY NOT CONTROLLED
- FEDERAL AUTHORITY LACKING EXCEPT FOR INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS
- COASTAL FISHERIES STOCKS NOT EFFECTIVELY MANAGED

ISSUES

- INTERSTATE COOPERATION AND COORDINATION LACKING FOR STOCK MANAGEMENT - FEDERAL LEADERSHIP AND ASSISTANCE REQUIRED
- NEED FOR DOMESTIC CONTROL AND AUTHORITY OVER U.S. COASTAL STOCKS

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

AND

OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS

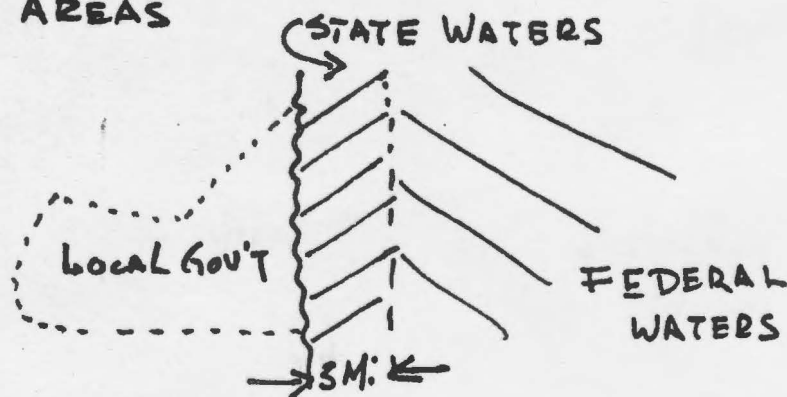
OFFICE OF COASTAL
ZONE MANAGEMENT
NOAA / U.S. DEPT OF COMMERCE



11

BACKGROUND

- COASTAL AREAS ARE OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN WITH MANY COMPETING AND CONFLICTING USES
- LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL JURISDICTIONS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY IN COASTAL AREAS



- CONSIDERABLE POTENTIAL FOR JURISDICTIONAL CONFLICT
- COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM SEEN AS FRAMEWORK WITHIN WHICH TO RESOLVE INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFLICTS

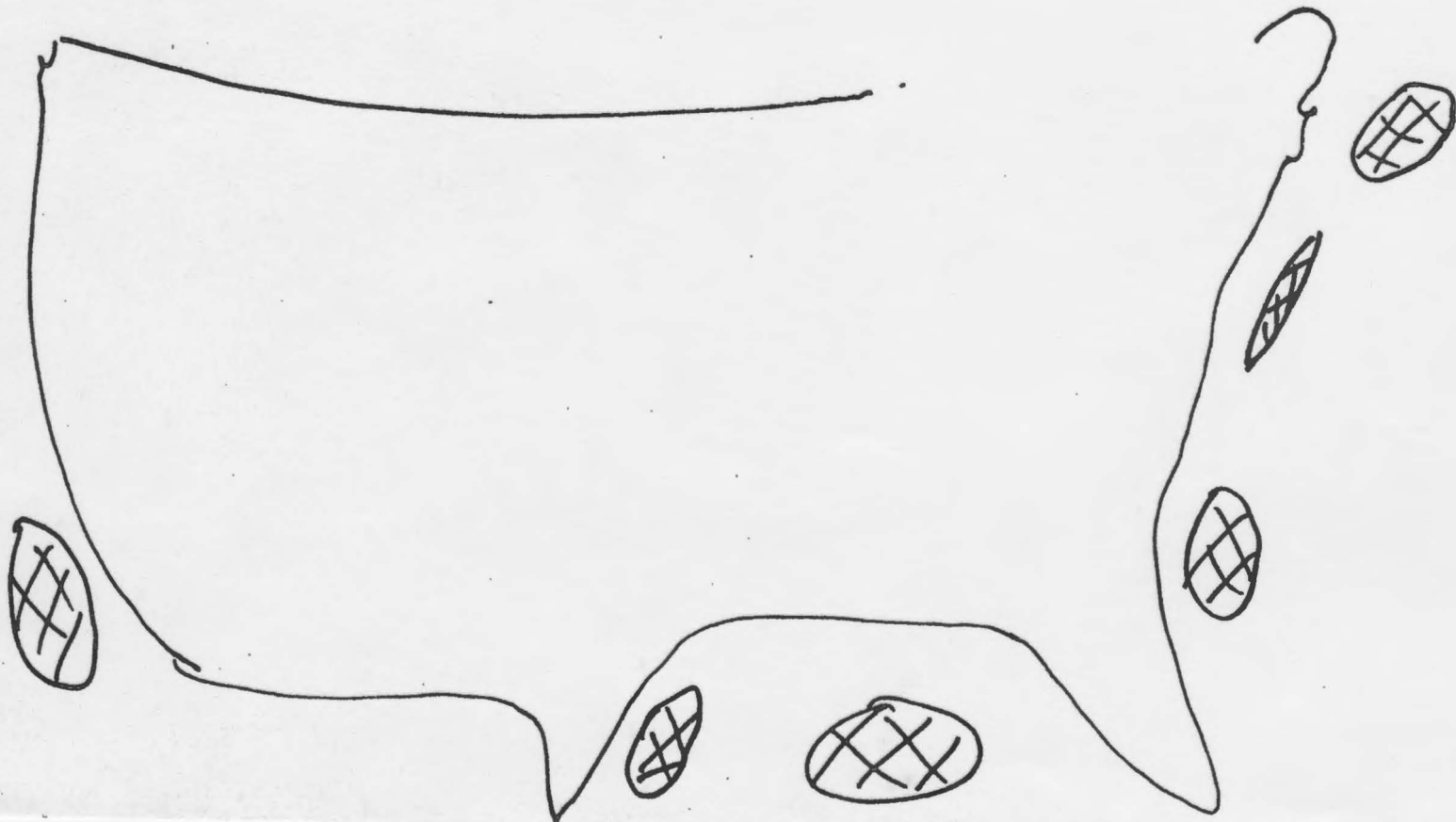
FEATURES OF CZM PROGRAM

13

- VOLUNTARY: NO SANCTIONS
- STATE IS CENTRAL ACTOR
- STATE MUST CONSIDER NATIONAL INTERESTS
- STATE DEVELOPS METHODS FOR MANAGING LAND AND WATER
USES OF STATEWIDE CONCERN IN COOPERATION WITH LOCAL
UNITS OF GOVERNMENT
- FEDERAL ACTIVITIES AFFECTING COASTAL ZONE MUST BE
CONSISTENT WITH APPROVED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
- FEDERAL FUND AVAILABLE FOR BOTH PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT.
- STATES NOW COMPLETING FIRST YEAR OF MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
DEVELOPMENT
- ALL OCEANFRONT STATES PARTICIPATING
- MOST CONTEMPLATING TAKING THREE YEARS TO COMPLETE

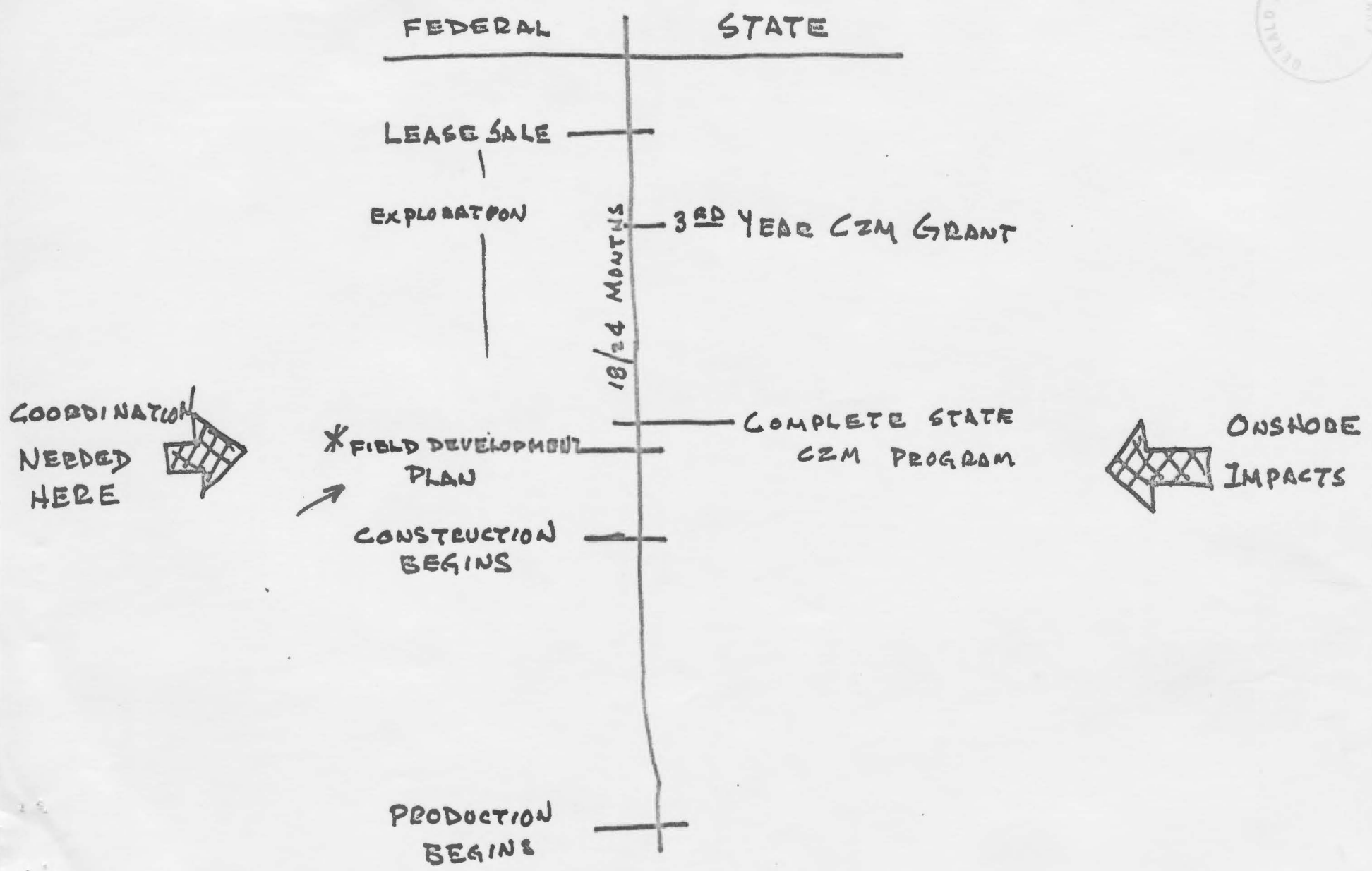


- AT SAME TIME, NATION FACES MAJOR NEED FOR MORE ENERGY SOURCES
- OFFSHORE (OCS) AREAS IN FEDERAL WATERS PRESENT REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES
- DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, CHARGED WITH OBTAINING NEW RESOURCES, HAS DEVELOPED ACCELERATED SCHEDULE FOR LEASING OFFSHORE TRACTS



- STATES, HOWEVER, HAVE MANY CONCERNS
 - FEAR OF OIL POLLUTION - (SANTA BARBARA)
 - LACK OF INVOLVEMENT IN LEASING DECISIONS
 - LACK OF INFORMATION
 - UNKNOWN SHORESIDE IMPACTS
 - PRIMARY: FABRICATION FACILITIES, PORTS, TANK FARMS, PIPELINES, REFINERIES, POWERPLANTS
 - SECONDARY: ADDITIONAL HOUSING, SCHOOLS, ROADS, PUBLIC FACILITIES, "BOOM AND BUST" TOWNS, LOSS OF TRADITIONAL EMPLOYMENT
 - COSTS OF ADDITIONAL FACILITIES
 - POSSIBLE IMBALANCE BETWEEN LEASING SCHEDULE AND STATE TIMETABLE FOR COMPLETING STATE CZM PROGRAMS
- 

LEASING SCHEDULE VS. STATE CZM PROGRAM TIMETABLE



7

GENERAL FORD LIBRARY

POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES TO IMPROVE FEDERAL-STATE
RELATIONS ON OCS QUESTION

- RECONCILE TIMING ON COMPLETION OF OCS FIELD DEVELOPMENT PLAN WITH STATE CZM PROGRAMS; PREPARE EIS ON DEVELOPMENT PLAN
- ESTABLISH COASTAL FACILITIES IMPACT FUND 0:1
→ REVENUE SHARING ?
↑ Fast
↑ West? OR
→ A
- could* ◦ TO ASSIST STATES IN PROVIDING "FRONT-END" FINANCING *
FOR ON SHORE FACILITIES REQUIRED FROM OCS DEVELOPMENT
- CLARIFY APPLICABILITY OF "FEDERAL CONSISTENCY" IN CZM ACT,
WITH RESPECT TO OCS ACTIVITIES
- INCREASE STATE INVOLVEMENT IN OCS-RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL
STUDIES AND IMPACT STATEMENTS