

IADC execs named to Commission on Ocean Policy

EXECUTIVES OF TWO IADC Drilling Contractor member companies have been appointed to serve as members of the **Commission on Ocean Policy**, created by Congress with the Oceans Act of 2000.

The two appointees are **Lawrence R Dickerson**, President and COO, **Diamond Offshore Drilling Inc** and **Paul L Kelly**, **Rowan Companies Inc**. Mr Dickerson is 2001 IADC Secretary-Treasurer and Mr Kelly is Chairman of the IADC Government Affairs Committee.

They will be the sole representatives of the offshore energy industry on the Commission, which includes fishing, scientific and environmental representatives, among others.



Lawrence R Dickerson
Diamond Offshore Drilling Inc

national advisory board to recommend policies to "balance ocean ecology and economics by promoting the protection and sustainable use of America's oceans and coastal resources."

The Oceans Act of 2000 became effective 20 January, 2001.

IADC REPRESENTATIVES

Mr Dickerson and Mr Kelly will bring to the new Commission comprehensive expertise relevant to the protection of the ocean environment and a keen perspective on its resource potential.

Prior to his promotion to President and Chief Operating Officer of Diamond Offshore Drilling, Mr Dickerson served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for the previous 6 years.

He joined Diamond Offshore in October 1979 and has held various management and financial positions with the firm.

Mr Dickerson is currently a Director of the IADC. He is also a director of the National Ocean Industries Association, as well as a member of its Executive Committee. He has also served on the **Ocean Research Advisory Panel**, which is a government committee assigned the task of reporting on environmental and technological issues.

Mr Kelly, Senior Vice President-Special Projects for Rowan Companies, has championed industry's interests since the 1970s. He has long served on the IADC Board of Directors and energetically pursued numerous items on the industry agenda. He served 7 years on the **US Coast Guard National Offshore Safety Advisory Committee (NOSAC)**, receiving a public service commendation for his work.

He has also represented the drilling and service/supply industries on the Secretary of the Interior's OCS Policy Committee.

Recently, Mr Kelly also served on the **National Petroleum Council** Coordinating Subcommittee that prepared a study on US natural-gas supply, demand and distribution through 2015. He has testified on several occasions in support of the proposed Eastern Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf Sale 181.

THE COMMISSION

When signing the Oceans Act of 2000, President Clinton said, "Over thirty years have passed since the Stratton Commission conducted a comprehensive examination of our Nation's ocean and coastal resources. It is appropriate, especially in the wake of the many recent scientific and technological advancements and pressures facing the oceans and our coasts, to re-examine our Nation's relationship to the sea."

The Oceans Act of 2000 established the Commission on Ocean Policy to review US ocean and coastal activities.

The creation of the Commission brings together representatives of state and local government, academia, industry, and public interest groups to reevaluate current ocean and coastal policies.

The Commission will then report to the President and Congress on recommendations for a comprehensive national ocean policy.

The 16-member Commission appointed by President Bush in June 2001 will have 18 months to formulate recommendations for a national ocean policy to include such issues as:

- Recommended changes to US law to improve management, conservation, and use of ocean resources;
- An assessment of ocean-related facilities and technologies;
- A review of federal ocean activities to eliminate duplication;
- A review of known and anticipated supply of and demand for ocean resources;
- A review of the relationship between federal, state, and local governments in planning ocean activities;
- A review of opportunities for development of ocean products and technologies.

Among the purposes and objectives of the Oceans Act of 2000 are promoting the protection of life and property against natural and man made disasters, and responsible stewardship, including use, of fishery resources and other ocean and coastal resources.

The Act is also aimed at helping protect the marine environment and preventing marine pollution. The Oceans Act also calls for promoting the enhancement of marine-related commerce and transportation, the resolution of conflicts among users of the marine environment. The Act encourages the engagement of the private sector in innovative approaches for sustainable use of living marine resources and responsible use of non-living marine resources. ■