

(CAPT Ned Keeler,
U.S. Coast Guard)

I represented the U.S. Coast Guard and delivered the keynote address "The Future of Loran-C" at the subject conference. The conference was well attended, attesting to Loran-C's international interest, with over 100 representatives from at least 21 different countries registered. It was hard working and extremely productive, accomplishing the major objectives of the Coast Guard's post mid-1990's, overseas Loran-C, disengagement policy in the name of the effected countries consensus:

a. The Northwest European countries will begin direct political negotiations (10 May 1987) to continue operating our Norwegian Sea and Icelandic Loran-C chains when we leave in the mid 1990's, as well as investigate expanding the coverage.

b. The Internation Association of Lighthouse Authorities will attempt to coordinate similar results for the Mediterranean.

The foremost concern of all countries represented was that when the Global Positioning System (GPS) becomes operational, it should NOT become the sole means for future radionavigation. They all expressed the need for a terrestrial system.

Excerpts from paper "FUTURE OF LORAN-C" delivered at the conference:

New applications abound; new users are emerging daily; new Loran-C stations are being built by at least three countries; and, many more countries are talking about or seriously considering Loran-C to satisfy some of their radionavigation requirements.

In the United States, the Loran-C user community is presently growing dramatically. General aviation has seized upon Loran-C as the solution to their radionavigation needs. Loran-C has the potential to allow 3000 airports, without an instrument approach today, to have one tomorrow by establishing a Loran-C Non-Precision Approach (NPA). Manufacturers of aviation Loran-C equipment report sales of approximately 1000 receivers a month and forecast that number to grow to 2000 a month by the time the mid-continent Loran-C gap is filled. Four new stations will be built by the end of 1990 to form two new chains.

On the marine side, sales of new receivers range from 50,000 to 75,000 per year. An emerging user, with the potential to overwhelm the rest, is the land user. Vehicle tracking and locating systems are coming in vogue for anything that moves. Timing users are a "hidden" market of some importance. NOAA uses Loran-C to monitor the position of their weather buoys, and the National Weather Service uses it on radiosondes to measure wind speeds.

The U.S. 1984 Federal Radionavigation Plan (FRP) policy statement on Loran-C affirmed the requirement for the system, and scheduled phaseout of the overseas stations as the DoD no longer needed it. The draft version of the 1986 update will acknowledge timing users, address use for NPA's, forecast mid-continent coverage and announce a slip in overseas phaseout commensurate with the shuttle launch delays for GPS.

FORECAST - Loran-C is a radionavigation system for the 21st century. It has not yet reached its full potential. The hyperbolic mode of Loran-C navigation has been sufficient for the marine user. However, as the aviation and land user communities begin to dominate, a migration to other methods of using Loran-C information will emerge. Rho-rho, cross chain, master independent, direct ranging and differential all have the potential to improve accuracy and expand coverage of existing systems. A hybrid system combining

loran and GPS has the potential to eliminate many of the integrity problems presently prophesized for GPS.

CONCLUSIONS - The IALA Special Radionavigation Conference reached the following conclusions:

1. It was noted with great satisfaction that following the Conference, the Governments of the countries listed below will enter into direct negotiations with one another to consider the possibility of extending Loran-C coverage in Northwest Europe: Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom.

2. IALA will continue to pursue the possibility of extending Loran-C coverage along the Iberian Peninsula, and in the Mediterranean, until such time as the Governments concerned are in a position to enter into direct negotiations with each other.

3. It was requested that IALA be kept generally informed of the progress of the negotiations in 1. above to assist the IALA in the pursuit of 2. above.

4. It was agreed that users should be given adequate notice by the Authorities concerned of the intentions to change from one system to another. It was further agreed that an adequate period of overlap should be maintained when changing from one system to another.

5. The efficiency of Loran-C for civil aviation users and land users should be borne in mind when considering the economics of introducing Loran-C.

6. It was agreed that in appropriate national and regional areas, radionavigation systems should be maintained after the introduction of new satellite navigation systems for the foreseeable future.

7. It was agreed that IALA will support the standardization of the coordinate conversion process whether it is accomplished through the Loran-C receiver or through corrections applied to charts.

MESSAGE FROM JOHN ILLGEN - CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT (John Illgen)

I have asked Bob Miller to publish this statement. I feel strongly the WGA has developed a solid structure that we can use and expand upon to continue the initiatives associated with Loran-C as a supplemental navigation aid and approach system in the National Airspace. I plan to work with the Board and WGA members to assure a strategy is developed to assure we impact government financial decisions that will continue the accelerated interest in using Loran-C in the National Airspace.

I firmly believe we need to integrate the capabilities of Loran to both civilian and DoD requirements. This combination of requirements (carefully planned) could have a huge impact on the future of Loran-C (the acceptance and continuation). WGA DoD Working Group members recently met to discuss committee and issues status and develop further action items. I am very encouraged over the outstanding recommendations generated by all committee members.

As your President I would work with the Board and WGA members to focus strongly on the continuation of the National Airspace progress and continue to couple DoD requirements (and provide Loran successes like we are doing in Unmanned Airborne Vehicle [UAV] programs) with Loran capabilities.

Strong attention will be given to integration of the above issues into our annual symposium, forums, journal, newsletter, and Board meetings. I believe Walt Dean's General Membership meeting at the New Orleans convention

Once the MOU with NERC is completed, we plan to screen the NERC database for PLC's using the bands near 90-110 kHz. We hope to make this information available to the LORAN community, provided we can get the IRAC and NERC to loosen language in the MOU restricting use of the database. We are considering sending letters to new PLC users of the LORAN bands (and possibly all existing users as well) advising them of their potential interference to LORAN, and their liability for correcting interference problems.

NERC will not register non-utility users of the power line carriers (e.g. power line telephone devices now being marketed by a growing number of companies). However, IRAC will propose that government users of PLC notify NERC and their data be included in the database.

GEODETIC POSITION OF THE LORAN C ANTENNA ON GUAM (CDR R.J. Weaver, U.S. Coast Guard)

The Geodetic Survey squadron of the Defense Mapping Agency has determined the geodetic position of the antenna for LORAN C Station Barrigada to be:

Table with 4 columns: DATUM, LATITUDE (Deg Min Sec), LONGITUDE (Deg Min Sec), ELEVATION (Meters). Rows include WGS 84 and WGS 72 data.

Editor's Comment This is the first publication of any WGS84 geodetics in the WGA Quarterly Newsbulletin and the first ever seen by this individual.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION (Editor)

The last page of this edition contains a Membership Application to the Wild Goose Association. Members/recipients are encouraged to reproduce the form for use in obtaining new members.

RECOMMENDED READING (Editor)

- Reference: AOPA PILOT, Volume 30/Number 5, March 1987.
Loran: The Technology Matures, Mark R. Twombly, p. 97.
Making It Official, Mark M. Lacagnia, p. 103.
A look at the standards for design and certification of airborne Loran receivers.

not WGA members

TREASURER'S REPORT (Carl Andren)

Financial report table showing Balance from January 22, 1987 (\$10,374.40), Receipts (Dues, Proceedings, etc.), Expenditures (Journal Expense, Newsletter Expense, etc.), and Balance as of April 30, 1987 (\$9,223.09).

