

IN AFFILIATION WITH AMERICAN DIVING

FROM THE EXECUTIVE VOICE MAIL...

I hate voice mail! But one has to admit it has it's place in society. Obviously, I get a significant number of voice mail messages relating to club events, activities, requests for information, dive sign-ups, dive cancellations, suggestions, feedback, advertising, missing newsletters, etc., etc. The voice mail I hate most is of the "bitching" variety. I don't get them very often but when I do they tend to be beauties, and I DO understand that not ALL the things we do and the way we do it will please everyone ALL of the time. So although I hate voice mail, I really don't mind the messages relating to events, activities, requests for information, dive signups, dive cancellations, suggestions, feedback, advertising, missing newsletters, etc., etc. BUT if you feel you have a legitimate complaint about something or somebody in the club, PLEASE leave a call back message so I can talk to you directly and not have to listen to it on voice mail, which to say the least, is very impersonal!!

A.P





























APRIL PROGRAM:

UNDERWATER PHOTOGRAPHY

Randy Harwood will present some of his outstanding images at the April meeting of The Sea Divers in his program titled, "Diving Adventures Around the World." Randy is well known in local diving circles for excellence in underwater photography. He has won many photo contests so we are in for an exciting program.

C'mon down to Petrelli's on April 3rd at 7:00 p.m. to hear and see what sounds to be an interesting and educational presentation!

IN THE BLEACHERS By Steve Moore



SINCE 1965

APRIL 1995 ISSUE

Volume 95, Issue 04

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY

POSITION	NAME	DAY PHONE	EVENING PHONE	FAX
PRESIDENT VICE PRESIDENT	ALLEN PARKER KATHY DACEY	813-2955 814-6131	N/A 540-1044	814-5067 812-9976
SECRETARY TREASURER DIVING OFFICER MEMBERSHIP CHAIR BOAT DIVE CHAIR BOAT DIVE RESERVATIONIST	open SHARON HALE JOHN MOWREY CAROLYN ROUTLEDGE JOHN TADLOCK KATHY KAHOLI	213-977-4045 809-4411, X2453 813-5047 N/A N/A	370-1416 370-1724 372-8376 714-645-1195 719-1816	809-3568 813-8596
PROGRAM CHAIR NEWSLETTER EDITOR HOSPITALITY CHAIR GLACD REPRESENTATIVE	open KATHY DACEY KATHLEEN BENNETT PHIL BERGERON	814-6131 648-7073 813-0511	540-1044 714-645-1195 379-0972	812-9976 N/A

WRITING FOR THE SEA DIVERS NEWSLETTER

If you would like to write an article for the newsletter or you have an idea to improve it, please write to Editor Kathy Dacey, P.O. Box 2415, Redondo Beach, CA 90278, or call me at the above numbers. I am always in need of Lessons Learned articles and new graphics or cartoons. Inputs should be typed, but can be handwritted (not responsible for errors caused by illegible handwriting). Inputs may also be given to me via floopy media in any of the major word processing program formats.. Permission is given to reproducein whole or part. Please credit the author and/or The Sea Divers Newsletter.

GENERAL MEETING

Held at 7:00 PM the first Tuesday of every month. A no-host social half-hour precedes the meeting from 6:30 to 7:00 PM and a feature presentation follows the business portion of the meeting. The meetings are held at Petrelli's Bar & Grill, 230 North Aviation Blvd., Manhattan Beach - (310) 372-2772. Exit the San Diego Freeway (405) at Inglewood Blvd., turn left on Inglewood, right on Manhattan Beach Blvd., and left at Aviation. Look for London Towne Flower shop at the corner of Aviation and 2nd Street on the east side of Aviation. There is a parking lot behind the flower shop, street parking, and overflow parking to the north.

EXECUTIVE MEETING

Held at 7:00 PM on Thursday the week following the General Meeting at Nelson's Landing at King Harbor (at the corner of Harbor and Beryl, across from the Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

WEWIDERSHII III	1 DI OTTAL
NAME	_SIGNATURE
ADDRESS	ZIP CODE _WORK PHONE ()
ADDITIONAL NAME (FAMILY MEMBERSHIP)EMERGENCY CONTACT	ITIONE()
EMPLOYER_ CERT NUMBER LACC ADP_ CERT DATE (or equivalent)	TYPE [PADI, NAUI, ETC.] DATE DATE OF LAST DIVE
NUMBER OF DIVES LOGGED	[] NO
Type of diving preferred: beach/boat/skin	

Please make your checks payable to THE SEA DIVERS and mail to:

THE SEA DIVERS, P.O. BOX 2415, REDONDO BEACH, CA 90278

OUR LOWEST PRICE DIVE!

8 APRIL 1995 (SAT) SHIP

SHIP ROCK/CATALINA WEST END

(Includes everything!)

Boarding: 5:00 AM*

CHARISMA

Departure: 6:00 AM*

Non-Members \$75*
New Members \$33*

embers \$65*

The mighty *CHARISMA* will take us from 22nd Street to SHIP ROCK and other pinnacles and reefs on the West End of CATALINA. SHIP ROCK guards the approach to ISTHMUS COVE and aside from two shallow ledges astride the spine drops steeply to the sand close to 120 feet. Current can be a factor diving the pinnacle and is responsible for the typically high visibility in the area. The rock attracts a tremendous variety of sea life from the gargonia fans and the deeper octorals to yellowtail and the predator fish to large angel sharks in the sand. One of the best dives around for VIDEO, PHOTOGRAPHY or just looking. Underwater extensions to BIRD ROCK just to the SSE of Ship Rock provide an opportunity to dive the north flat face which contains a vertical 60 foot wall and adjacent up to 90 foot deep kelp forests - another excellent dive. These are both spectacular dives and as choice of depth can be planned into your dives, they can typically be dived by all skill levels. High current, a feature last year, obviously increases the skill level requirements.

Following the SHIP ROCK/BIRD ROCK dives we will proceed to at least two or three other pinnacles towards or at the West End. Although not as abundant as on the other islands, SCALLOPS, FISH, and ABALONE are available for the persistent gameperson. Pretty, too!!

As on most Sea Divers charters, the trip includes air, food, snacks, and beverages. Call Kathy Kaholi at (310) 719-1816 for sign-up. COME ALONG - CHECK OUT THIS ALL INCLUSIVE PRICE AGAINST ANYONE!!

* Overnights on-board available for \$5.00/person

MAY TWO-DAY - YES, REALLY!

12/13 MAY 1995 (Fri/Sat)

SAN MIGUEL/SANTA ROSA

PEACE

Members \$180

(Includes everything!)

Departure: 1:00 AM*

Boarding: 7:00 AM*

Non-Members \$195

The planned itinerary for this our first two-day of 1995 will take us out to San Miguel Island -- as always, weather permitting. Our first dive spot will be on the east side of Santa Rosa Island in a good scallop and/or abalone area.. We will loop around either the north or south side of Santa Rosa depending on ocean conditions picking off one dives either on the northwest tip (fish and scallops) or the southwest tip (fish and abalone).

We then hope to cross the San Miguel Passage onto the south side of San Miguel diving Crook Point, Wychoff Ledge, and Tyler Bight. We will then circle back around the east side of the island for one or more dives before overnighting in Cuyler Harbor.

Weather permitting we would hope to tackle Wilson Rock or, failing that, we will probably dive the lee side of Prince Island. Then we'll begin the run back to the mainland stopping for dives along the north side of Santa Rosa.

This two-day will provide excellent opportunities for game (fish, abalone, scallops) and all kinds of photogenic sea life. Overall there will be dives for all skill levels -- although, Wilson Rock and other pinnacles are considered to be for strong intermediate to advanced dives in all but near perfect conditions.

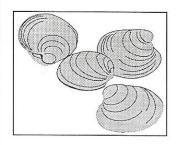
Needless to say the PEACE is a great boat just to be on -- diving or not!! Call Kathy (Kalohi) at (310) 719-1816 or early sign-up and bunk assignment as you pay in full!! We have a minimum of half the boat and this will fill early. Other spots may be available depending on the other half boat sign-ups. DON'T WAIT!! Don't forget the hot tub -- nice!!

WEATHERED OUT AGAIN!!

Our charter on the Atlantis to San Nicolas Island on 12 March 1995 was weathered out due to a major storm having passed through the areas in the preceding 24 hours. This means two of our first three 1995 scheduled dives were weathered out. We did however, reschedule the January dive. The March dive will not be rescheduled. Hopefully, as we approach our 8 April 1995 dive on Charisma, the gods will finally give us spring-like weather.

JUST ELEVEN YEARS AGO...

The club president was John Mowrey, Vice-President Bill Garrett, and Treasurer, Bob McSeveney. The General Meetings were held at Beach Bum Burt's. There were several events planned for April but no boat dive. Events included a chowder cook-off, a beach dive at Malaga Cove, an Easter Egg Hunt at White Point, and the annual Bouillabaisse Bash at Veteran's Park. Hi Tech, a combination of TRW SEA Divers, Hughes Dive Club, Northrop Dive Club, Litton Dive Club, and Divers on the go, was still active but fading. (The Hi Tech concept was to help each other out during a downswing in diving. It never really worked but the basic concept was OK.) Dues for our club were \$14 for TRW employees and \$17 for non-TRW-ites. The "diver down" red and white flag was almost ruled out by the Coast Guard in favor of the blue and white alpha signal - much discussion here!! Many boats still fly both!!



Dear Krabby

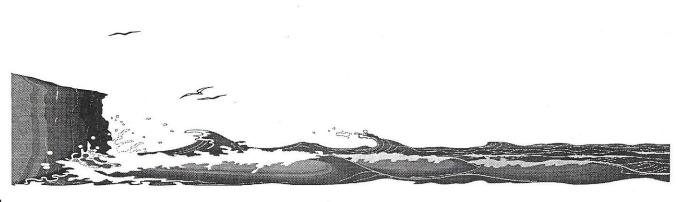
Dear Krabby,

Lately I've been hearing people talk a lot about "red tide". Just what exactly IS red tide anyway?

Color Blind

Dear CB,

Well, you can bet it's not a new laundry detergent if that's what you were thinking. As is typical with all things nautical and/or having to do with the ocean, the phrase "red tide" is used for a phenomena that is neither red nor does it have anything to do with tides. The phrase refers to a condition that results when the ocean waters have an overabundance of nutrients which causes a plankton bloom. The presence of the nutrients in the water has nothing to do with lunar events (e.g. tides) but is related to weather patterns like rain that wash nutrients from the mainland into the coastal waters. The resulting plankton bloom appears as a coppery or brownish color in the water. I suspect the term "red" was attached to the phrase 'cuz that's what color divers and fishermen see when this occurs. The presence of a heavy plankton bloom severely obscures underwater visibility and also makes fish reluctant to bite baited hooks.





Rebreathers

Modern technology enables manufacturers to close the loop on divers' needs.

BY ROBERT N. ROSSIER

ince its development, open-circuit scuba has evolved to provide a safe and relatively simple means for exploring the underwater realm. But for those whose needs extend beyond recreational div-

olved to provide a safe ively simple means for the underwater realm. those whose needs eyond recreational diversion of what really happens.

Little of the oxygen we inhale is actually consumed, and the quantity of CO₂ in the expired breath is also quite low. This explains why artificial respiration taught in first aid courses is successful.

When we think of gas mixtures, we often think in percentages — like the 21 percent of oxygen that exists in the air we breathe. But in physiological terms, partial pressures (measured in atm or atmospheres absolute) are the name of the game.

taught that when we breathe air,

the oxygen is used up and we

If the oxygen partial pressure of the breathing gas is in the normal 0.21 atm range, regardless of total pressure, our blood is adequately oxygenated. Partial pressures below 0.14 to 0.1 atm invite confusion and unconsciousness, and above 1.4 to 1.6 atm oxygen becomes toxic. For decompression purposes, partial pressures of 1.3 to 1.6 atm are often recommended.

It's also important to keep the CO₂ level down. That's because CO₂ increases susceptibility to narcosis and oxygen toxicity and can cause a diver to pass out. The U.S. Navy has adopted a partial pressure limit of about 0.5 percent of sea level pressure as a good compromise between physiological tolerance and technological capabilities. At levels in the

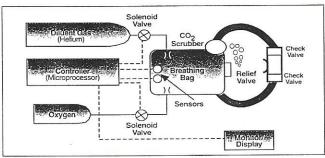
inspired gas above about 0.03 atm (3 percent at sea level), a person will suffer such symptoms as an increased breathing rate, headache, nausea and dizziness.

Rebreathers are classified as closed-circuit rebreathers (CCR), semi-closed rebreathers (SCR) and the CCR with pure oxygen (or the oxygen rebreather). The CCR systems recycle all the breathing gas, and control the oxygen partial pressure within narrow limits regardless of total pressure. The result is near bubble free operation, and extreme duration and depth limits. CCR systems can use either a single gas or a mixture of gases, depending on the system and its application.

One widely used military CCR system is the oxygen rebreather, which supplies pure oxygen. Although these are limited to relatively shallow depths (about 25 feet/7.6 meters) due to CNS oxygen toxicity, they do meet the bubble-free criteria. More sophisticated units use an inert diluent gas (nitrogen or helium) to enable operations at greater depths.

The basic principle of a CCR (see schematic) is to reuse the breathing gas rather than discard it. The exhaled gas is scrubbed by circulating it through a canister filled with a form of soda lime to remove the CO₂.

Since the diver must rebreathe the exhaled gas, rebreathers employ a flexible bladder called a breathing bag, usually located on



The closed-circuit rebreather uses a series of check valves, a breathing bag and a CO₂ scrubber to allow the recirculation of air. Electronic sensors and a computerized brain enable the CCR rebreather to pump in diluent gases and oxygen to ensure the diver uses the correct breathing mixture.

ing, the capability of traditional scuba often presents a formidable barrier.

For them, the answer is rebreather technology.

The biggest demand for rebreathers has by far been the military, where covert and silent (low acoustic signature to avoid detection by sonar), and minimal magnetic signature (to avoid detonating mines) are key requirements, and several companies have been building military rebreathers for more than two decades. But these units are categorized, at least by the U.S. and Canadian governments, as military hardware, and as such are not readily available to the rest of us.

To understand the basics of rebreather technology, it's important to first review some basic human physiology. We are all the diver's back or chest. Inhaled air is drawn from a breathing bag through a check valve in the mouthpiece. Exhaled gas passes through the CO₂ scrubber, and returns to the breathing bag.

A control system monitors the oxygen partial pressure, and adds oxygen and diluent gas (typically heliox for deep diving) to the breathing loop to make up for the diver's metabolic consumption, and replaces gas lost from leaks and mask clearing. At a constant depth, the CCR operates essentially bubble-free. But during an ascent, the gas in the breathing bag expands, and the excess is vented through a relief valve.

Semi-closed rebreather (SCR) systems are similar to their CCR counterparts, except that rather than controlling the oxygen partial pressure, a steady flow of oxygen-rich mixture is added to the breathing loop to make up for what the diver consumes. The inert gas in the mixture maintains the proper breathing bag volume. Consequently, a small amount of excess gas is continually purged overboard.

The SCR is a tradeoff between performance and simplicity. Due to the constant flow of oxygen into the breathing loop, the oxygen partial pressure decreases when the diver is working hard, and increases with a lower work rate. An SCR may use three to five times as much gas as the CCR, but it's still much better than open-circuit scuba. Since some SCR units require no electronic sensing and controls, reliability and ruggedness are considered their key attributes.

Several problems have posed significant hurdles for the designers of rebreathers. First is precise control of the oxygen partial pressure, particularly during depth changes. When a diver makes a rapid descent, total ambient pressure increases dramatically and the partial pressure of oxygen can easily reach toxic levels. During ascent, the total

pressure is rapidly reduced, and the partial pressure can easily drop below critical levels.

A major boon to rebreather design came in the 1960s when compact, solid-state electronics and reliable oxygen sensing technology, originally developed for the space program, found their way to the ocean. This enabled the development of systems which could reliably control oxygen partial pressures in the breathing loop. But even with that problem licked, there were still other deep concerns.

A big concern of earlier rebreathers, and modern ones to a lesser extent, is flooding of the cannister and consequent generation of a caustic cocktail. Modern ones use materials that will pass gas but not water, and absorbents that don't make such a caustic mix when they get wet (and continue to absorb CO₂).

Another concern is monitoring CO₂ scrubber performance. Right now, a diver won't know when his scrubber is exhausted or malfunctions, and that is very dangerous. The eventual fix will be a CO₂ sensor.

Perhaps the most pressing problem is that of monitoring the diver's decompression status, and the task becomes quite challenging when the diver follows a complex dive profile and changes gas mixtures during the dive. Over the past several years, manufacturers have cut their microprocessor teeth on dive computers, and with that success, they're ready to take the next step. By integrating computer technology into a rebreather system, it is possible to inexpensively provide the required redundancy, monitor diver O2 uptake, control oxygen partial pressures and perform the complex mathematics to calculate diver decompression status.

Some say that rebreathers will be the next wave in diving, totally revolutionizing the sport. Others are more skeptical, and

claim there are still some monsters lurking in the depths. One of these is the liability issue.

Although military use has proven the basic reliability of rebreather technology, putting that technology in the hands of John Q. Diver is another story. The military has the resources to purchase expensive diving technology and train divers to the maximum, and it need not concern itself with liability issues. In the name of national security, a few mishaps along the way are expected.

The civilian world is different. Product liability laws are the name of the game, and mishaps line the pockets of grieving families and their lawyers. All told, liability insurance is expected to account for as much as half the cost of a rebreather, driving the cost of rebreathers available today into the \$10,000-to \$25,000-range.

To help reduce the risks and liability exposure, most manufacturers will require specialized training for purchasers of their equipment, and even advanced scuba divers can plan on a week of rigorous training with a rebreather. Add to that, operating cost of consumables and required maintenance, and rebreather costs may sail out of financial reach for all but the most wealthy divers.

Still, several companies are introducing rebreather technology to the civilian dive markets, and others will soon follow. Perhaps fewer bubbles will mean fewer troubles for those who can afford the luxury of this hot new technology. The rest of us will have to be content with the status quo of open-circuit scuba. But that's not really so bad, either.

As a former life support systems engineer, Bob Rossier worked on such projects as the NASA Space Station and the U.S. Navy Trident Nuclear Submarine Program.

Who sells rebreathers? The following companies currently distribute rebreathers in the U.S. and Canada.

- Cis-Lunar
 Development Labs
 P. O. Box 1143 5.
 Lancaster, MA 01561
 (508) 365-9859
 (Closed-circuit
 Rebreathers)
- Mar-Vel Underwater Equipment P.O. Box 654 Camden, NJ 08101 (609) 962-8719 (Semi-closed Rebreathers)

LA PAZ REVISITED

The Sea Divers are again planning to dive the Sea of Cortez from La Paz. Plans are to leave L.A. late Tuesday 12 September 1995 and to return early Monday 18 September 1995. The trip will include three days of three tank diving and the final day fishing. Approximate cost for divers (double occupancy) will be \$750. A shorter Wednesday to Sunday trip would cost approximately \$650. With six to eight divers we can have our very own fast boat - probably *Fantasma* - and pick our own dive spots. Most of us that went diving last year are planning to go, this gives us five towards the eight bodies needed!

SCUBA JOKE

Three instructors and their students are on board a dive boat in the middle of the ocean...there's a NAUI instructor, a PADI instructor, and a SSI instructor. Well...everything is going fine, until the boat springs a leak and starts to sink.

The SSI instructor says to his students, "Okay...we're in the middle of the ocean, so we might as well do our deep dive."

The NAUI instructor says to his students, "Okay...we might as well do our navigation dive, so let's get our compasses out and swim towards shore."

The PADI instructor says to his students, "Okay, for \$25 extra you guys get to do a wreck dive!"

DIVING HISTORY

This article is reprinted from a 1986 newsletter (mistakes and all!!). Note that the club was actually formed on 10 February 1965 NOT "late 1965".

HYSTERICAL HYSTORY

Don Mueller

The TRW Sea Divers was formed in late 1965 by a group of TRW employees headed by John Vellis.

The first Club NAME was "THE SKIN AND SCUBA DIVING CLUB". The FIRST PRESIDENT was FRANK KELLY who was appointed by the Founding Fathers and served from December 21, 1965 to March 21, 1966, when WILL BINE was the FIRST ELECTED PRESIDENT. Will served until STAN ROTHMAN was elected in January 1967.

The FIRST DIVEMASTER was JIM LAUFFENBURGER. The FIRST CLUB DIVE was a beach dive at LAGUNA BEACH on January 15, 1966. The FIRST BOAT DIVE was to CATALINA on February 5, 1966 on the MAVERICK. The next dive was to Santa Barbara on the Maverick on March 12, 1965 (Cost \$10).

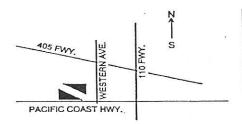
In March of 1967, a search for a better Club name was launched. The candidates were TRW Sea Divers, Scubadores, and the TRW Skin and Scuba Diving Club (Than God the Scubadores wasn't chosen).

By the end of 1967, there were 51 names on the membership roster, including JACK CHOATE, BILL GARRETT and PAUL MEISTER. (Ididn't realize those guys are that old).

The activities of 1966 - 67 included a clam bake at Morro Bay with the Fishing Club, several charter and private boat trips and even a plane trip to San Nick (I'd like to have been on that one).

In these early years the Sea Divers were small in number but a very activie, enthusiastic group with \underline{A} LOT OF PARTICIPATION in Club activities by the Membership. (WE COULD USE MORE OF THAT TODAY!)

Tune in next month for more. (I am missing Newsletters for 1968, 1969, 1970, and 1971 and most of 1972. If anybody has newsletters from these years, feel free to donate or lend them to me.





AMERICAN DIVING is a full service scuba

diving facility. Our friendly and knowledgeable staff has been committed to excellence in customer service for more than 30 years. Our education department offers quality diving courses sponsored by NAUI (National Association of Underwater Instructors), an internationally recognized diver training organization. Our instructors offer courses at all levels from Openwater 1 through Assistant Instructor, plus a variety of Specialty courses such as Underwater Hunting and Collecting, Photography, Deep Diving, and Equipment maintenance. Courses are available either at a group rate or by private instruction. We also offer local and international dive travel and can assist you in planning your adventures from day trips to the local islands to your wildest diving fantasy.





1995 BEACH DIVE SCHEDULE					
DAY	DATE	WHERE	<u>FEATURE</u>	KEY CONTACT	
SUN	11 JUNE	VETERAN'S PARK	REFRESHER, BOUILLABAISSE, POTLUCK	ALLEN PARKER	
SAT-TUES	1-4 JULY	JADE COVE	JADE, CAMPOUT, ETC.	CATHY GALE	
SAT	12 AUG	SHAW'S COVE, LAGUNA	BEACH PARTY, POTLUCK	JIM MONROE	
SUN	22 OCT	REDONDO BEACH	KING HARBOR CLEAN-UP, ETC.	NANCY COOK	
SUN	29 OCT	WHITE POINT	PUMPKIN CARVING CONTEST	KATHLEEN BENNETT	

1995 BOAT DIVE SCHEDULE

				PRICE*	BOAT	LOCATION
DIVE	DAY(S)	DATE(S)	DESTINATION	\$80	ENCORE	22ND STREET
95-1	SAT	28 JAN	PYRAMID COVE/SAN CLEMENTE (BACK)	\$80	ATLANTIS	CABRILLO MARINA
95-2	SUN	12 FEB	SANTA BARBARA	10 to 100 to	ATLANTIS	CABRILLO MARINA
5-3	SUN	12 MAR	SAN NICOLAS	\$85		22ND STREET
)-4	SAT	8 APR	SHIP ROCK/CATALINA (WEST END)	\$65	CHARISMA	
95-C7	WED	3 MAY (??)	CHAMBER DAY/CATALINA (FRONT)	\$59	ATLANTIS	CABRILLO MARINA
95-5	FRI/SAT	12/13 MAY	SAN MIGUEL/SANTA ROSA	\$180	PEACE	VENTURA
95-6	SAT	3 JUN	CASTLE ROCK/SAN CLEMENTE (FRONT)	\$80	ENCORE	22ND STREET
	FRI/SAT	21/22 JUL	BEGG ROCK/SAN NIC/SANTA BARBARA	\$180	CHARISMA	22ND STREET
95-7	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	26 AUG	BEGG ROCK/SAN NICOLAS	\$90	ATLANTIS	CABRILLO MARINA
95-8	SAT	8/9 SEP	SAN MIGUEL/WILSON ROCK	\$180	PEACE	VENTURA
95-9	FRI/SAT		PALOS VERDES	\$15	SMALL BOATS	KIN HARBOR
95-SB	SAT	16 SEP		\$85	ATLANTIS	CABRILLO MARINA
95-10	FRI	13 OCT	SAN NICOLAS	\$80	ATLANTIS	CABRILLLO MARINA
95-11	SUN	12 NOV	SANTA BARBARA	\$180	PEACE	VENTURA
95-12	FRI/SAT	8/9 DEC	SANTA CRUZ/ANACAPA	φιου	ILAGE	, E111 O

^{*}Prices are all inclusive (air, food, and beverages). Non-members add \$10 for single day and \$15 for two-day dives. Dives 95-C7 and 95-SB do not include air, food, and beverages.

Atlantis - Cabrillo Marina

South on Harbor freeway, left on Gaffey, left on 22nd Street, right on Via Cabrillo Marina and follow all the way to the end, turning off the minitraffic circle onto Whaler's Walk and go to far end of parking lot. Boat is at the end of the walkway at Berth 31.

Charisma/Encore - 22nd Street Landing

South on Harbor freeway, left on Gaffey, left on 22nd Street, down the hill and park in designated areas.

Peace - Ventura Marina

North on Ventura freeway to Victoria Ave. in Ventura. Turn left onto Victoria and continue to Olivas Park Drive. Turn right and continue all the way down toward the beach and across Harbor Drive, go to the left onto Spinnaker Drive. Look for Milano's Italian Restaurant and turn right into the parking area. If you get to the end of Spinnaker, turn around and take the second left. Park adjacent to the berth (Slip #20) to unload, then park overnight in the last row adjacent to Spinnaker Drive.

DIVE BOAT POLICY

A club member may, but is not required to, have a boat deposit on file with the club. A club member may make a reservation on an upcoming dive as follows:

- Unconfirmed reservations may be made for any boat dive at any time. To confirm a reservation, payment in full must be received.
- For single day dives, divers holding an unconfirmed reservation will be called 3 weeks prior to the dive and advised that payment in full is required no later than 15 days prior to the dive to be confirmed. Dive boat deposits will be considered as payment in full.
- For two day dives, divers holding unconfirmed reservations will be called 5 weeks prior to the dive and advised that payment in full is required no later than 30 days prior to the dive to be confirmed. Dive boat deposits may be used as part of the payment in full.
- If payment in full is not received by the deadline, the diver may be replaced by a wait listed diver who has paid in full.

Any reservation may be cancelled two weeks prior to a dive with a full refund. Cancellations will not be accepted within two weeks prior to the dive unless a diver holding a reservation can sell or transfer their reservation to another qualified diver. The dive reservationist will assist in this process, but is not responsible for providing paying alternates. When confirmation is received by the dive boat reservationist that a cancelling diver is being replaced by another qualified diver, the replacement diver is then fully responsible for the cost of the dive.

If a diver has a deposit on file with the club and uses that deposit to secure a reservation on a boat dive, he may not use that deposit to secure additional dives until he has paid the club for the first dive. Two years after a diver has ceased to be a member of the club, his unclaimed dive boat deposit will be forfeited to the club. Only Sea Diver club members and members of other selected clubs may make boat dive reservations prior to one month before a scheduled boat dive. Partial refunds from single day boats which do not make the advertised dive location will be passed on to members who request them within two weeks of the

BOAT DIVE RESERVATION FORM

DIVE DATE:	DESTINATIO	ON <u>:</u>		*
NAME OF DIVER(S):PHONE (DAY): []	_ (EVE) []		COST OF DIVE \$
MEMBER [] YES [] NO Please make checks payable to THE SEA DIVERS a		TE OF LAST DIVE* <u>:</u>	THE SEA DIV	5 ch, CA 90278

^{*} Please include date of last dive for each diver.

		A	PRI	L		
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

April	4
April	8

April 13

April 27

General Meeting - 7 PM - Petrelli's

Boat Dive: Ship Rock/Catalina (West End) - CHARISMA

Executive Meeting - 7 PM - Nelson's Landing

KH Clean-Up Meeting - 6:30 PM - SCE Conference Room

		1	MAY	7		
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

May 2	
May 3	
May 11	
May 12/13	

General Meeting - 7 PM - Petrelli's

Boat Dive: Chamber Day, Catalina - ATLANTIS Executive Meeting - 7 PM - Nelson's Landing Boat Dive: San Miguel/Santa Rosa - PEACE

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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

June	3
June	6
Tune	15

Boat Dive: Castle Rock/San Clemente (Front) - ENCORE

General Meeting - 7 PM - Petrelli's

Executive Meeting - 7 PM - Nelson's Landing

THE SEA DIVERS
P.O. BOX 2415
REDONDO BEACH, CA 90278

FIRST CLASS MAIL

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

