Southeast Coastal Ocean Observing Regional Association (SECOORA): Supporting Resilient Ecosystems, Communities and Economies

Revised Scope of Work - Year 2

TOPIC AREA 1: Continued Development of Regional Coastal Ocean Observing Systems
AWARD TYPE: Cooperative Agreement
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Project Summary

SECOORA is part of the US Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS®), and evolved out of several earlier sub-regional programs. Its footprint covers both the eastern Gulf of Mexico (GOM) and the South Atlantic Bight (SAB), which are connected by the Loop Current- Florida Current- Gulf Stream continuum. Our members include a cross-section of regional interests from private industry, academia, non-governmental

organizations and state and federal government. SECOORA integrates observations, models, data management and outreach to sustain and advance an end-to-end, regional coastal ocean observing system (RCOOS) responsive to societal needs. An information management system transforms and delivers value-added products and services consistent with priorities identified through stakeholder needs assessments. SECOORA emphasizes coordinating a multidisciplinary suite of coastal ocean observations with numerical models so that societally important phenomena may be described, understood and ultimately predicted via applications of best science practices. This work provides foundational observing, modeling and data management capabilities to predict and support preparedness to changing conditions, thus enabling resiliency.

US IOOS recognizes the importance of the coasts and ocean for their economic and ecosystem services values. SECOORA is a region where hurricane landfalls are prevalent and where consequences from oil and gas operations are significant. The region is also a major tourist destination and a commercial and recreational fishing hub. Through performance, SECOORA has demonstrated both a vision and set of accomplishments toward meeting the US IOOS goal of societally relevant applied science. SECOORA sustains observations consisting of High Frequency radars (HFR) for surface currents and waves; moored buoys for surface meteorology and water temperature, salinity and in some instances waves and currents; coastal stations for surface meteorology and water level; and, glider surveys, including bio-optical measurements, temperature, and salinity. These observational components inform and support models across multiple scales and applications. SECOORA-related modeling is used to explain various phenomena in the region, including harmful algal blooms (HABs), storm surges, oil spill trajectories, fisheries recruitment and beach water quality. SECOORA funding, therefore, supports an array of coastal ocean observations in addition to benefitting society across a spectrum of coastal ocean applications. This proposal seeks funding for the period from June 1, 2017 – May 31, 2018.

Priorities for SECOORA are to sustain critical observing, data management and modeling activities, build upon successes with users, seek new leveraging opportunities and add new multidisciplinary RCOOS components. With the $2,749,363 funding, SECOORA specifically seeks to:

- Continue governance and management for the Regional Association (RA);
- Effectively engage users and other stakeholders to prioritize investments;
- Provide data management and communication (DMAC) infrastructure;
- Continue operation of the existing HFRs in the region, presently consisting of 15 sites distributed from Cape Hatteras to west Florida, and continue coordination with the national network;
- Continue operation of 20 *in situ* stations along the Carolina and West Florida Shelf (WFS) coasts;
- Sustain modeling and other product efforts, including: 1) SECOORA-wide daily nowcast/forecast (N/F) system for currents, waves, and primary production, 2) statistical beach and shellfish water quality predictions; 3) an improved Marine Weather Portal (MWP); 4) a high resolution WFS circulation modeling system directly linking shelf seas with estuaries; 5) develop Python analysis tools for oceanographic services; and 6) support several one-time special projects.
- Address spatial observing gaps by: 1) continuing a glider observatory for the South Atlantic Bight (SAB) and 2) installing a coastal water quality and meteorological station in Charleston Harbor, SC.

SECOORA works closely with partners to achieve our goals. Below are contributors to this effort:

- Federal: NOAA National Weather Service (NWS), Ocean Acidification Program (OAP), National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Ocean Service (NOS), Ecological Forecasting Roadmap Team, National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS), Office of Response and Restoration (OR&R), and Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary (GRNMS), US Marine Corps, US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), US Coast Guard (USCG), US Geological Survey (USGS).

- State: NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC), GA Department of Natural Resources (DNR), FL Department of Environment Protection (DEP), FL Department of Health (FL DOH), FL Fish and Wildlife Commission (FWC).
- NGOs: South Atlantic Fisheries Management Council (SAFMC), Southeastern Fisheries Association (SFA), Governors' South Atlantic Alliance (GSAA).
- Emergency managers at Federal, state and local levels: NOAA OR&R, NOAA NWS Weather Forecast Offices (WFOs), county emergency managers.

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Introduction / Background

SECOORA seeks to leverage and augment existing observational, modeling, data management and product assets in the region-capitalizing on nearly two decades of RCOOS experience. This work provides foundational observing, modeling and data management capabilities to predict and support preparedness to changing conditions, thus enabling resiliency. RCOOS assets are used to characterize marine conditions, identify responses to stochastic events, validate existing and developing models, support decision-making and predict and verify short and long-term coastal ocean ecological and physical trends, all of which are necessary to achieve resilient ecosystems, communities and economies. SECOORA will continue engagement with regional partners and end users in the development and enhancement of products and services consistent with priorities identified by assessing their needs.

SECOORA's highest priorities are to continue supporting coastal ocean observing assets and models that provide real-time information to users, and generate long-term datasets necessary to detect, analyze and predict environmental and ecosystem changes in the SE coastal ocean. RCOOS assets to be supported with the funding include:

1. Fifteen existing HFR installations throughout the region;
2. Twenty existing *in situ* stations along the Carolina and WFS coasts and GRNMS ocean acidification buoy;
3. A new coastal water quality and meteorological station in Charleston Harbor;
4. A SAB glider observatory; and,
5. Models and products, including: a) SECOORA-wide daily N/F system for currents, waves, and primary production, b) downscaling model for the WFS, c) a statistical beach and shellfish water quality prediction; d) an improved SECOORA MWP; e) development of Python data analysis tools; and f) special projects as described in section 4.6.

As shown in Figure 1, SECOORA's proposed activities are structured on IOOS system design and will continue SECOORA's contributions to national and regional components of IOOS. The full-time Executive Director coordinates RA governance and management with a Board comprised of representatives from multiple sectors. Stakeholders are regularly engaged through formal and informal mechanisms that inform SECOORA's priorities. Over 55% of the proposal budget is devoted to observing operations that include HRF systems, gliders and moored and coastal stations, some of which have been in continuous operation for almost 20 years. The proposed investment in DMAC functions will assure IOOS DMAC requirements and standards are met and incorporated into operations. The planned modeling activities are tightly linked to the observing subsystem and support a suite of integrated products and forecasts that address priority stakeholder needs for decision support tools. The proposal team, comprised of 19 principal investigators, represent a broad range of scientific and technical expertise and experience, and are fully capable of implementing the proposed objectives. SECOORA activities are highly leveraged and supported by many partners and stakeholders assuring the available federal funding will have maximum impact, both regionally and nationally. To summarize, the goals, objectives and supporting information of this proposal demonstrates SECOORA's alignment with the requirements of this funding opportunity as well as US IOOS program goals.

Connections to Users/Stakeholders and Benefits

Regional and national stakeholders benefit from an enhanced and sustained RCOOS through easy access to data and information required for safety, commerce, public health and ecosystem management. In October 2014, SECOORA evaluated existing stakeholder needs assessments[1] for the SE, vetted findings with the Board, and confirmed four thematic priority areas on which SECOORA should focus: 1) Ecosystems:

Water Quality and Living Marine Resources; 2) Coastal Hazards; 3) Marine Operations; and 4) Climate Variability. The goals and objectives of this proposal reflect and address these priorities.

Our major partners are identified in the Project Summary, and SECOORA also engages stakeholders through participation in regional and national teams, meetings, conferences, science fairs, newsletters and focused workshops as well as collaborations with the other RAs. Several students are directly supported as part of this proposal and many others are engaged by PIs, resulting in significant contribution to development of future scientists. Additionally, SECOORA actively participates in regional groups such as NOAA's Southeast and Caribbean Regional Team (SECART), the Southeast Disaster Recovery Partnership, and the Southeast Ocean and Coastal Acidification Network (SOCAN), which represent key stakeholder groups. Each of these collaborations further leverages SECOORA work and outreach.

Goals, Objectives and Workplans

With the $2,749,363 funding, SECOORA will implement Goals 1 through 4 to support SECOORA's base capacity. SECOORA will maintain existing infrastructure and, barring significant accidents or failures, will target system uptime of 85%. Unfortunately, Hurricane Irma has significantly impacted a number of observing assets in the region, which will have an impact on our ability to meet this uptime goal. In addition, SECOORA will add new observing infrastructure (Goal 3) needed to fill long-standing gaps in our regional network and build capacity required to ensure SECOORA's long-term viability as a regional enterprise.

SECOORA is a mature RA supporting extensive observing assets (Figure 2), some of which have been in continuous operation since 1998. As one of 11 RAs established through US IOOS, SECOORA coordinates coastal and ocean observing activities, facilitates dialogue among stakeholders, and provides a governance framework that supports regional observing across the linked sub-regions of the SE US, including the WFS, southern and eastern FL, and the SAB. SECOORA seeks to meet SE decision-maker needs for coastal and ocean information by sustaining and advancing the RCOOS through implementation of four goals over the next five years. Objectives and tasks are also included in Table 3, Milestones. For each goal, the objectives, technical approach, data management, and product development are described.

Goal 1: Continue SECOORA's region-wide governance and communication structure to engage users and stakeholders in coastal observing science.

Objective 1.1: Maintain governance and management for the RA and RCOOS.

SECOORA's existing membership, governance, management, and communications enterprise uniquely positions SECOORA to coordinate the SE's coastal and ocean observing activities. SECOORA is a non-profit membership organization with four full-time and one part-time staff who provide program development, data and information management, communications, accounting and other program coordination and management services. Hernandez leads the team and oversees SECOORA staff and operations. Dorton is the RCOOS Manager and DMAC coordinator. Wakely is the Communications Director, leading outreach efforts including web and social media content development. Lee is the Business Manager and Knight is the part-time accountant.

SECOORA is governed by a Board of Directors and by-laws that stipulate both geographic and sector (i.e. academic, private, public/nonprofit) representation. Members represent a broad range of stakeholders and expertise with interests in the coast and ocean. SECOORA Board of Directors serve three-year terms, with approximately 1/3 of the Board elected annually by the membership. Board responsibilities include oversight of fiscal matters, and development of proposals. As of May 2017, SECOORA is a certified Regional Information Coordination Entity.

Objective 1.2: Engage users and other stakeholders to prioritize investments.

All SECOORA members and PIs represent their institutions, peers, and/or interest groups in SECOORA decision-making and serve as ambassadors for SECOORA and IOOS. RA staff, PIs and partners actively engage in local, regional and national stakeholder groups (e.g. NOAA SECART, Florida Atlantic Coast Telemetry (FACT), Integrated Tracking of Aquatic Animals in the GOM (iTAG), local American Meteorological Society, Marine Technology Society, etc.), which help SECOORA establish priorities, identify leveraging opportunities, and reduce redundant efforts in our region. Examples of prioritization activities include: SECOORA leading SOCAN in partnership with NOAA's OA Program; in cooperation with FACT, GA DNR, and the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, SECOORA members are adding acoustic receivers to moorings in Onslow Bay, NC and northern Long Bay, NC to increase fisheries tracking efforts and fill geographic gaps in the animal telemetry network; and, SECOORA will host the FACT website beginning later this year.

SECOORA uses formal and informal communications to engage members and stakeholders. Communication activities and products include an annual report,[2] informational one-pagers and other print material, presentations at meetings, press releases, e-newsletters and content for website and various social media outlets. Finally, SECOORA regularly surveys[3] users and stakeholders regarding priorities and requirements. These efforts increase stakeholders' awareness of observing activities and their relevance.

Objective 1.3: Provide DMAC infrastructure to enable collaboration and decision-making.

SECOORA continues to enhance its DMAC subsystem to improve efficiency, coordination and sustainability of the system as a whole, while maintaining all existing data partnerships. Axiom Data Science, LLC (Axiom) will provide the DMAC infrastructure and management support for SECOORA. Dorton will coordinate the DMAC activities with the Axiom project team (Wilcox, team lead) and SECOORA DMAC will function under the direct supervision of staff. Axiom provides comprehensive technical solutions to meet data management needs, while using open source software resources, high performance computing clusters, and interoperability services. This framework will directly leverage systems, capabilities and lessons learned from ongoing DMAC activities for the Alaska Ocean Observing System, the Central and Northern California Ocean Observing System, and US IOOS. The resulting DMAC system will increase data access and use, and allow SECOORA to rapidly develop new capabilities and tools to meet a variety of user needs.

SECOORA is committed to implementing the standards and guidelines set forth by the US IOOS DMAC subsystem. We will continue to work alongside other RAs, data partners, and the US IOOS program office on the implementation of QARTOD (both technically and by providing feedback on draft manuals), and will participate in all national DMAC efforts and meetings. SECOORA will ensure that all data products are discoverable and broadly accessible to user groups through implementation of standard IOOS services. As data discovery (Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) Catalog Service for the Web and access systems (OGC Sensor Observation Service, Open-source Project for a Network Data Access Protocol (OpeNDAP), Environmental Research Division's Data Access Program (ERDDAP), OGC Web Mapping Service) evolves, scientific numerical synthesis activities will be accelerated by the availability of larger numbers of high quality data sets that can be operated on in sophisticated ways (visualized, subset and transformed).

Effective Communication with Users and Stakeholders: Axiom will update SECOORA's website in order to maintain a state-of-the-art streamlined platform to distribute information, tools, and products. New applications developed will follow the branded style guide. The Axiom developed framework manages a variety of ocean data types (*in situ*, mobile, and remotely sensed, numerical multidimensional grids, geographic information system, and other structured formats), exposes managed data through interoperability

systems based on IOOS service standards, and uses several user interface tools that allow data to be discovered and explored by the broader community. Using this framework to power the SECOORA DMAC system will enable the partners to rapidly ingest or connect to data sources relevant to SECOORA and efficiently develop advanced user tools and data products. These data sources include SECOORA-supported assets as well as relevant data from local, state, regional, and federal sources. The proposed efforts will redevelop the current catalog interface to effectively search and query the entire DMAC infrastructure and allow users to find all SECOORA data resources (e.g., buoy, HFR, glider, satellite or model), and immediately be presented with metadata and the ability to extract and visualize the data.

Simplified Coordination and Integration of Data Lifecycle: The data provider relationship facilitates efficient data transfer. For example, *in situ* data providers currently submit their data to NDBC independently; here it is proposed to centralize the NDBC data submission process for data providers that do not have dedicated data management infrastructure through the SECOORA DMAC infrastructure. SECOORA PIs are currently testing Research Workspace, a scientific collaboration platform and data management tool developed by Axiom, to secure and centralize project information from data providers, generate US IOOS compliant metadata, and ultimately elect project profiles and data files for publication on public data portals and catalogs. As this system is refined during Year 2, all SECOORA data providers will participate in Research Workspace. These improvements to the DMAC infrastructure will allow for better quality control, reliable delivery of data and products, archiving to national data centers, distribution of data to NDBC and the World Meteorological Organization Global Telecommunication System, distribution through US IOOS standard services and data formats, and controlled metadata standards and vocabularies. This expertise and infrastructure will also be available to support appropriate inclusion of relevant local, state, and regional data sources not currently discoverable.

DMAC Sustainability: Through Axiom, SECOORA will have access to larger computational and storage resources. This allows processing and integration of larger and more complex datasets into the DMAC system and better positions SECOORA to respond to user requests such as oil spill trajectory modeling[4]. The SECOORA data assembly center, replicated at data centers in Portland, OR and Providence, RI, are designed to be highly redundant to support recovery in the event of a catastrophic failure. All databases and code repositories are backed-up on nightly, weekly and monthly schedules. In-progress development is replicated to source control servers to ensure that source code is preserved. All servers undergo routine maintenance to swiftly address security vulnerabilities. Servers containing source code and databases are located behind an Enterprise level firewall and are physically secure with environmental regulation systems, redundant power and Uninterrupted Power Supply systems in addition to fire suppression.

Goal 2: Continue existing core observation investments in the region.

Objective 2.1: Maintain 15 HFRs distributed throughout the region.

HFR arrays currently maintained and operated in the region (Figure 2) map surface currents at high spatial and temporal resolution across the coastal ocean and the outer shelf and slope. These arrays include Coastal Ocean Dynamics Applications Radar (CODAR) and Wellen Radars (WERA), most of which have operated for at least 10 years. Five SECOORA members (UNCCH, USC, UGA SkIO, UM, USF) operate the 15 HFRs which provide surface current data in near real time (NRT) to SECOORA and to the HFR National Network at Scripps Institute of Oceanography (Scripps) and Rutgers through the US IOOS-sponsored HFR Surface Current Mapping Initiative. WERA installations also provide surface wave measurements as a function of position and time over a subset of the domain. Both operational and quality metrics are routinely checked. This includes assessment of daily variations in coverage and uptime using metrics such as database latency, range of coverage, and number of solutions as implemented by the National HFR Network. One-time funds were also provided to replace one UM antenna in Year 2.

Objective 2.2: Maintain 20 *in situ* stations along the Carolina and WFS coasts.

Strategically placed *in situ* arrays address marine user observational needs and provide a critical component in the development, validation and application of state-of-the-art numerical circulation models. The observations and models are part of a coordinated system that informs a variety of scientific exploration and societally relevant (economic and environment) issues. Two institutions (UNCW and USF) will continue to operate and maintain for this five-year proposal 20 *in situ* stations along the coasts of the Carolinas and WFS (Figure 2), several of which have been operational for almost 20 years. USF will sustain four offshore real-time meteorological/oceanographic stations (three buoys, one tower); two non-real-time subsurface stations; and five real-time meteorological and water level stations, some equipped with water temperature and salinity sensors. One coastal station, maintained in partnership with YSI/Xylem, measures water quality variables[5] while another (Big Carlos Pass) includes an acoustic sensor for measuring fish activity. UNCW will sustain nine real-time meteorological/oceanographic stations located offshore of NC and SC. Two of these stations include WaveRider buoys co-located with a meteorological buoy and these are operated and maintained in partnership with USACE and the Coastal Data Information Program (CDIP) at Scripps. One station includes a small co-located mooring with an ADCP/NEMO for the provision of waves and currents. All of these *in situ* stations augment a number of existing real-time observing sites operated by federal and state agencies. At a minimum, the stations are outfitted with sensors that collect wind speed/gust/direction, relative humidity, air temperature, barometric pressure, water temperature and salinity. Some of the stations collect water column temperature, salinity and currents which are important contributions to the validation of forecast models. Table 1 provides the list of variables measured by the *in situ* assets.

The buoy and coastal station designs are robust, with both the Carolinas and WFS arrays surviving prior hurricanes. Moorings and coastal stations are generally deployed for one year with intermediate servicing as needed. This annual schedule requires instrument calibration and repairs, expendables replacement, ship-time, engineering support, and data management support. USF WFS network data telemetry is via the NOAA Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES) network and UNCW uses Iridium and cell phone services. UNCW (through Second Creek Consulting) and USF address data management and US IOOS data certification requirements such as QA/QC, data delivery, operational system alerts and system performance monitoring. All data feeds into the SECOORA DMAC system.

Objective 2.3: Maintain the Sensors on NOAA GRNMS Buoy (NDBC 41008)

SECOORA continues to support ocean acidification and water quality monitoring at the Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary (GRNMS) as part of NOAA's international effort to quantify the effects of ocean acidification on the world's oceans. The sensors deployed at this station include pCo2, pH, dissolved oxygen (DO), turbidity, chlorophyll, salinity and water temperature. UGA and University of Delaware are responsible for the maintenance of the sensors on the buoy and field validation (ground-truthing) respectively. Partners on the GRNMS water quality and ocean acidification buoy include NOAA PMEL and NDBC as well as the USCG.

Table 1. Moored and Coastal Stations

	Wind Spd, Gust, Dir.	Air Temp	Barometric Pressure	Rel. Humidity	SW/LW Radiation	Water Temp	Currents	Waves	Cond/ Salinity	Water Level	Fish Acoustic Sensors
UNCW Moorings											
LEJ3 - Outer Onslow Bay	X	X	X	X		X			X		X
LEJ3Wave						X		X			
ILM3 - Outer Onslow Bay	X	X	X	X		X			X		X
ILM2 - Inshore Onslow Bay	X	X	X	X		X			X		X
ILM2Wave						X		X			
SUN2 - Northern Long Bay	X	X	X	X		X			X		X
SUN2Wave						X	X	X			
CAP2 - Inshore Capers Island	X	X	X	X		X			X		
FRP2 - Inshore Fripp Island	X	X	X	X		X			X		
USF Moorings											
C10 - WFS Central nearshore	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
C12 - WFS Central offshore	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		
C13 - WFS South	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		
C11 - WFS Subsurface*						X	X	X			
C15 - WFS Subsurface*						X	X	X			
C21 - Tower	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		
USF Coastal Stations											
Shell Point	X	X	X	X		X				X	
Aripeka	X	X	X	X		X				X	
Fred Howard State Park	X	X	X	X						X	
Clam Bayou	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	
Big Carlos Pass	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
*Non real-time station, waves are non-directional											

Goal 3: Begin to address geographic gaps in observations.

Although the SE region benefits from a number of legacy subregional observing programs, major gaps remain in the spatial extent of the observatory. SECOORA proposes modest investments to continue build-out of the RCOOS in order to meet priority stakeholder needs.

Objective 3.1: Establish a regional glider observatory in the SAB.

Shelf circulation and water properties in the SAB are affected by a variety of processes and characteristics that are unique to the region (i.e., broad and shallow shelf, influence of strong boundary currents, strong tidal forcing, distributed river input, passage of powerful tropical storms and hurricanes). Those processes have wide ranges of spatial and temporal scales not easily observed with traditional technology, which has led to a historic lack of information on density stratification[6] and horizontal and vertical structure of biologically relevant variables. *In situ* observations are particularly limited in winter and during storm conditions, when shipboard measurements are difficult to obtain.

Glider data will provide regional 4-D information about temperature, salinity and density structure, and oxygen/turbidity/CDOM/chl-a concentrations. These measurements will be used to 1) investigate hydrography and circulation dynamics, bottom temperatures and cross-shelf pathways between the shelf edge and nearshore; 2) use control theory and ocean models to develop intelligent control capabilities[7] allowing gliders to recognize and correct for fronts and strong currents; 3) prepare glider data for integration into circulation and ecosystem modeling efforts; 4) efficiently deliver information to the modeling community and stakeholders (e.g., bottom temperature maps to NOAA fishery science centers) through SECOORA

DMAC and the IOOS glider data assembly center (DAC); and 5) use this base of regional glider operations for leveraged efforts supported by GRNMS, National Science Foundation, NASA, and state agencies.

In year 2, three gliders from the pool of instruments owned by SkIO, USF, UNC, and NCSU will be deployed from locations in Florida and Georgia on shelf- and shelf-edge sampling missions with northward trajectories. USF and SkIO will deploy two gliders off Cape Canaveral and coastal Georgia, respectively, on shelf survey missions, with operations approximately between the 20m and 50m isobaths. The USF glider will use Gulf Stream currents to survey the shelf edge and Gulf Stream along the entire SAB before recovery off North Carolina. The SkIO month-long glider mission will focus on Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary. Multiple gliders will be deployed out of Duke Marine Laboratory and the UNC Coastal Studies Institute near Cape Hatteras with leveraging from SECOORA and NSF-funded work.

These mapping missions will provide spatial coverage for data assimilation and fisheries applications, and will serve as a baseline of operations. Operations will integrate and take advantage of *in situ* and HFR observations, satellite imagery and regional model predictions to optimize glider tracks. All gliders deployed will incorporate Vemco Mobile Transceivers (VMT), acoustic monitoring receivers to track tagged fish[8] and at least one will be outfitted with an integrated VMT to transmit detections in real time. Acoustic data will be shared with the fisheries research community (Ocean Tracking Network, FL Atlantic Coast Telemetry, iTAG, GRNMS). Collaborative work between oceanographers and engineers at UGA SkIO, Georgia Tech, and NCSU will explore new methods of acoustic telemetry facilitated by autonomous platforms operated using intelligent control strategies.

Objective 3.2: Install a new coastal water quality station in Charleston Harbor.

Charleston Harbor is the busiest port in the state of SC, and the second largest in the SE US in cargo tonnage and value. Currently there is no continuous water quality monitoring of the surface and bottom waters in Charleston Harbor. The deepening of Charleston Harbor to accommodate larger vessels has been postponed but may begin by December 2017. The deepening project will take approximately 3 years and could alter salinity regimes and circulation patterns. A before and after dataset will be of great value in assessing project impacts and the data will be useful to recreational and commercial boating interests, scientists, and managers. Coordination with USACE, USCG, SC Port Authority, SC DNR and SC DHEC to identify an observing site will assure stakeholders receive optimal benefits.

SC DNR was able to install the pilings for the water quality station summer 2017. The station, once instrumented, will include a YSI EXO2 data sondes to measure estuarine circulation and water quality dynamics. The sonde will be deployed 0.5m off the bottom and will measure measure water temperature, conductivity/salinity, dissolved oxygen, pH, turbidity, chlorophyll fluorescence, fluorescence of dissolved organic matter (FDOM, a proxy for total dissolved organic carbon) and water depth. Data will be recorded at 15-minute sampling intervals beginning in Year 2 and will be telemetered via NOAA GOES to the NERRS Centralized Data Management Office (CDMO). Data will be QA/QC'd following QARTOD manuals, and delivered via SECOORA DMAC to users.

Goal 4: Continue delivery of operational model forecasts and products to serve priority users.

A central goal of SECOORA is to develop, in partnership with end users, operational products that will support decision-making. Along with ongoing delivery of the regional model forecasts that fill temporal and spatial gaps in observations, SECOORA will develop and enhance products in collaboration with our partners to support their operational needs. Product delivery plans are included in Table 2 and geographic scope is shown in Figure 2.

Objective 4.1: Enhance and operate a Coupled Marine Environmental Assessment and Prediction System.

SECOORA will work with members at NCSU to build off of Year 1 advances, specifically: 1) sustain NCSU's South Atlantic Bight Gulf of Mexico (SABGOM) ocean circulation daily N/F modeling system;[9, 10] 2) refine the full couplings of wave, atmosphere and ocean circulation models, and generate on routine basis regional nowcasts and forecasts of ocean circulation, waves, marine weather, and low trophic level marine ecosystem predictions; 3) continue implementing a routine data assimilation scheme into the prediction system; and, 4) continue model skill assessment for marine environmental variables through appropriate comparisons with independent (non-assimilated) observations (e.g., mooring observations) Working with SAFMC, the team developed the interface between NCSU's oceanographic modeling system and Ecopath as well as other higher trophic level ecological/fishery models. Through this work, SECOORA can implement an advanced regional marine environmental assessment and prediction capability over the entire SECOORA domain with associated error estimates, and update and transmit information to stakeholders in a timely and clear fashion.

Objective 4.2: Operate the West Florida Shelf (WFS) Ocean Model.

The WFS model focuses on the GOM and provides daily, automated ocean circulation N/F by nesting Finite Volume Coastal Ocean Model (FVCOM) into HYbrid Coordinate Ocean Model (HYCOM). The model simulations are quantitatively gauged against *in situ* observations[11] for the region from west of the Mississippi River Delta to south of the Florida Keys with real time river inflows versus climatology. Previous applications of this model were used to track HABs[12, 13] and predict gag grouper recruitment[14]. This West Florida Coastal Ocean Model (WFCOM), with resolution beginning with that of HYCOM (4km) along the open boundary, includes the various estuaries, telescoping down to 150m in both Tampa Bay and Charlotte Harbor. WFCOM provides the tracking capability for WFS HABs (in collaboration with FWC), and has been used by emergency managers for an oil spill training exercise (for which model simulations were accessed from NOAA GNOME through the NOAA GOODS using THREDDS data server capabilities developed with the assistance of SECOORA DMAC). These multidisciplinary applications will continue to develop new products via stakeholder outreach.

Objective 4.3: Provide an Early Warning System for Swimming Beach and Shellfish Harvesting Waters.

There are currently no widely-available tools to explore the likely effects of changing land-use practices and climate change scenarios on bacteria pollution in the coastal areas of NC, SC, and FL. Building on existing SECOORA, NOAA, EPA, USGS and state-supported coastal and ocean observing efforts and SECOORA and EPA modeling efforts, Year 2 work will enhance existing decision support tools currently in operation in the Long Bay region of SC, Sarasota Beach region of FL, the Chesapeake Bay, and under development for the Charleston Harbor region of SC, and adapt them for multiple management uses in selected areas of NC (Figure 3). Specifically, Year 2 efforts will: 1) Expand on an existing decision support tool that couples rainfall, water temperature, wind, tide, and salinity data (provided by the NWS, ocean observing systems, and state programs) with direct measures of *Enterococcus* concentrations to provide daily forecasts of bacteria concentration for 38 separate locations along the Myrtle Beach, SC Grand Strand and Sarasota, FL swimming beaches (Figures 3a and b) and under development for the Charleston Harbor region of SC; 2) Refine a prototype tool previously developed to predict fecal coliform levels in SC shellfish harvest areas of Murrells Inlet, SC and expand it for use in selected areas of SC and NC. One key advancement will be the inclusion of radar derived as well as point (gauge) precipitation data; and, 3) Working conjunction with the SECOORA Marine Weather Portal project (Objective 4.4), support integration of developed tools into existing How's the Beach web and mobile app, and into the enhanced Marine Weather Portal

Objective 4.4: Optimize and enhance the SECOORA Marine Weather Portal (MWP).

The MWP is the most viewed product on the SECOORA website. NOAA's NWS offices within the eastern and southern regions (SECOORA and GCOOS RA domains) were engaged in the Year 1 MWP redevelopment efforts and many offices are pushing users to the new site (http://mwp.secoora.org). This project will leverage resources from UNCW, USC, Second Creek Consulting, SECOORA, state and local resource management and public health agencies, NWS, and NOAA's Office for Coastal Management / NERRS. Year 2 MWP tasks include: 1) incorporation of new NWS map products such as Hurricane Threats and Impacts and Storm Surge; 2) work with NWS offices to evaluate the use of NOAA NowCoast for the provision of forecasts, watches, and warning (does NowCoast provide stable, consistent products that can be relied upon during severe storms and tropical cyclones); 3) evaluate SECOORA beach water quality products with NWS offices for inclusion in the MWP (Objective 4.3); and, 4) MWP project team members will conduct stakeholder engagement interviews in the southeast region to assess the utility and functionality implemented in Year 1.

Objective 4.5: Python Data Analysis Tools for Oceanographic Services

Data analysis tools for oceanographic services are being developed by Filipe Fernandes. These tools will support: 1) ongoing development of the IOOS data discovery and access tools and demonstrations as part of the redevelopment of the IOOS.noaa.gov, IOOS.US, and ioos.github.io web pages; and, 2) ongoing development and maintenance of several open source software packages that are crucial to the US IOOS DMAC enterprise. The primary objectives of this work are: 1) Support the evaluation and enhancement of interoperability services and tools that serve the US IOOS data discovery capabilities, binding data discovery to data access services, and data access; 2) In support of the US IOOS Catalog, continue developing software packages developed by RPS/ASA that are important to the US IOOS enterprise; 3) Continue to support best practices for open source software development to bolster the US IOOS/ASA investment by engaging the larger open source community; and 4) Perform documentation/planning/testing to further mature the projects and maximize the likelihood of external contributions.

Objective 4.6: Special Projects

Total Water Initiative: SECOORA has received funding in Year 2 for a 1 year special project led by Fathom Science, LLC. In this project, the team from Fathom Science will work with RPS/ASA, the NOAA/NOS water team and NOS leadership to port a prototype operational ocean prediction system to the Amazon cloud computing infrastructure. The effort will support NOAA's total water initiative, which calls for partnerships across multiple sectors to predict and deliver water information to meet the needs of users. NOAA is supporting this effort through leveraging the resources of the NWS National Water Center to provide next-generation, science-based water information and decision support services. The specific goals of the project to be led by Fathom Science include: 1) Host project meetings with the NOS team and RPS/ASA to discuss expectations for cross-NOS collaboration and reporting; 2) Collaborate with the cyberinfrastructure team at RPS/ASA to explore the utility of Amazon cloud-computing infrastructure in coastal ocean modeling; and 3) Document procedures and lessons learned in porting a prototype operational ocean prediction system to Amazon cloud-computing infrastructure.

Data61: SECOORA will foster a collaborative effort between Data61 and the US Geological Survey (USGS) to enable dynamic WMS services in TerriaJS for USGS. This funding is specific to Phase 1 of the project. Data61 will develop the following features for TerriaJS: 1) Display WMS layers from climate, atmospheric and ocean model products served by sci-wms, ncWMS and ncWMS2. These WMS layers are created dynamically using WMS extensions. Specifically, http://sci-wms.github.io/sci-wms/docs/advanced.html#wms-

extensions and http://www.resc.rdg.ac.uk/trac/ncWMS/wiki/WmsExtensions; 2) Adding widgets that are required for the user to select these WMS extension parameters interactively from the application: 3) adding the following WMS parameters needed to control models results: elevation, styles, and color scale range: 4) if time allows, add other parameters such as vector scale, vector step, color bands, and log scale; and, 5) if time allows, improve the slider to allow user specified time period to be displayed.

NOS Web Camera Applications Testbed (WebCAT): SECOORA received NOS special funding in Year 2 for a collaborative effort between multiple NOAA partners including NOS CO-Ops, IOOS, and OCM, and NWS, USGS, SECOORA, Axiom and Surfline/Wavetrak, Inc. Surfline will install webcams for the NOS WebCAT project. Imagery from these cameras will be used for monitoring transportation and commerce, validating rip current and wave run-up models for preparedness and risk reduction, and counting fauna to support stewardship of coastal resources. Specific deliverables include: 1) installation of 5 webcams at SECOORA stakeholder priority locations; 2) real-time streaming of data; 3) archives of webcam data, and; 4) a community workshop.

Increasing awareness of Ocean Acidification in the Southeast: The Southeast Ocean and Costal Acidification Network (SOCAN) was established in fall 2014 through a partnership between NOAA's Ocean Acidification Program (OAP) and SECOORA. With funding in Year 2, SOCAN will: 1) continue to fund a part-time program coordinator; 2) focus efforts on stakeholder engagement and outreach, organizing stakeholder workshops in each of the Southeast states; 3) increase capacity building efforts, including web development and establishing a membership network; and, 4) facilitate the publication of a series of papers on acidification in the Southeast.

User Benefits and Product Delivery

SECOORA's approach to developing end-user applications begins with identification and engagement of local, regional, and national partners who have articulated a need that can be addressed through coastal ocean observations or applications. Partners are engaged to develop specifications that guide the product and service development effort. End-users participate in the design, development, and validation of such products. Each product or service to be developed under this proposal has a clear link between specific stakeholders and specific SECOORA-supported observation, model, or prediction data. SECOORA ensures that proper and complete metadata are generated, collected and maintained, and that products are made available to the wider user community through commonly used dissemination protocols via SECOORA DMAC system. All observational data, maps, models and other coastal and ocean observing information and products are easily accessed via the SECOORA website, social media outlets, and e-newsletters.

Our product delivery plans are tailored to meet users needs and provide important benefits. All SECOORA generated data is delivered through a variety of web services and webpages, and benefits include support for NOAA NWS marine weather forecasts and marine hazards advisories, USCG SAR operations, and USACE modeling and sediment management applications. Data and data products also support ecosystem management and fisheries stakeholders. Resource managers, recreational anglers and commercial fishers will benefit from improved efficiency in catching target species and less fuel usage. SECOORA's rich data repository also allows stakeholders to access historic data. Examples of uses of this archived data include: 1) informing managers and the public of the paths and intensities of past tropical storm systems and coastal water levels associated with these events; 2) visualizing when and where pol-

luted water could move into coastal areas; and 3) providing data to inform climate vulnerability assessments. Table 2 outlines additional delivery plans for products included in this proposal and Figures 2 and 3 in Appendix 1 show observing locations and areal extent of products included in this proposal.

Table 2. Product Delivery Plans and Users

Goals and Objectives		Delivery Plans and Users:
4	**Continue delivery of operational model forecasts and products to serve priority users**	
4.1	Coupled Marine Environmental Assessment and Prediction System	N/F model results served via web services. Stakeholder groups include USCG, NOAA NMFS, NOAA OR&R, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, NC DENR, SC DNR, GA DNR, FL FWC, NWS and SAFMC.
4.2	West Florida Coastal Ocean Model	N/F model results served via web services. Stakeholder groups include USCG, FL FWC, recreational mariners, NOAA Office of Response and Recovery.
4.3	Advisory System for Beach and Shellfish Waters	Smartphone apps and web services. Products include nowcast tools and forecasting products derived by coupling the nowcasting tools and climate change model scenarios. User groups, including resource managers, public health officials, and representatives of potentially vulnerable populations will be convened to provide guidance, input and review in support of tool development.
4.4	Marine Weather Portal (MWP)	Served via web services. Project personnel will work with NWS offices to provide iterative feedback on the enhanced product. Users include the marine stakeholder community (fishermen, boaters, NWS, beachgoers).

Summary

The proposed $2,749,363 funding will support the core RCOOS framework which provides:

- Regional coverage over a geographically large and diverse section of the US coastal ocean;
- Stakeholder engagement relative to RCOOS components, including moorings and coastal stations, HFR, and model data on which citizens, decision-makers, and scientists have come to depend;
- Cross-state and intra-regional cooperation; and,
- Maintenance of critical in-water infrastructure, data flow from offshore to the web, and proven technical capabilities and experience in operational coastal ocean observing.

As a mature RA in a region with significant observing gaps, SECOORA must balance maintenance, filling important gaps in observations and creating new connections to users through thoughtful expansion of products and services to build-out the RCOOS. The proposed activities will deliver stakeholders the ongoing observations and modeling products they rely on, and new integrative project components that leverage existing SECOORA efforts (observations, models and DMAC) to create new and exciting opportunities. For example, the glider observatory will use SECOORA HFR data and circulation N/F model predictions to optimize glider data collection, which will then be assimilated into the newly enhanced regional modeling N/F system and inform fisheries managers. The MWP, regional ocean model, WFS model and shellfish and beach advisories will incorporate SECOORA data streams to improve decision-making. The DMAC system will enable users and stakeholders to combine various components of the SECOORA network in novel ways. By creating synergies, adding new capabilities in an intelligent way and supporting core operations, SECOORA will continue to lead observing science in the SE.

Milestones and Cost Proposal

Table 3. Goals, Objectives/Milestones and Schedule

Goals and Objectives	2016-2017 (Quarter)			
	1	2	3	4
Goal 1: Continue SECOORA's region-wide governance and communication to manage RA and engage users and stakeholders in coastal observing science				
Maintain governance and management for the RA and RCOOS	x	x	x	x
Engage users and other stakeholders to prioritize investments	x	x	x	x

Goals and Objectives	2016-2017 (Quarter)			
	1	2	3	4
Maintain and operate DMAC	x	x	x	x
Goal 2: Maintain existing core observation investments in the region				
Maintain 15 HFR distributed throughout the region	x	x	x	x
Maintain 21 *in situ* stations along the Carolina and WFS coasts	x	x	x	x
Maintain the Sensors on NOAA GRNMS Buoy	x	x	x	x
Goal 3: Begin to address geographic gaps in observations				
Establish a regional glider observatory in the SAB	x	x	x	x
Install a new coastal water quality and metrological station in Charleston Harbor, SC	x	x	x	x
Goal 4: Continue delivery of operational model forecasts and products to serve priority users				
Enhance and operate a Coupled Marine Environmental Assessment and Prediction System for the SE	x	x	x	x
Operate the West Florida Shelf Ocean Model	x	x	x	x
Provide an Early Warning System for Swimming Beach and Shellfish Harvesting Waters	x	x	x	x
Optimize and enhance the SECOORA MWP	x	x	x	x
Python Data Analysis Tools for Oceanographic Services	x	x	x	x
Special Projects	x	x	x	x

Cost Proposal. Summarized costs of this 2017-2018- effort are in Table 4. $2,749,363 will support Goals 1 through 4, however operational readiness and uptime of various observations will be significantly impacted at this funding level. All components of this effort are leveraged; however it is difficult to provide exact dollar values on contributions. Most of the observing assets were purchased with non-IOOS funds, and ongoing maintenance is subsidized by other grants. The same is true of most of the modeling work, i.e. models were initially developed with other funds. Five percent of the SECOORA Executive Director's and Communications Director's salary is supported from member dues, as is a portion of their travel. Finally, a number of PIs are working at very subsidized or no cost.

Table 4. Costs by Objective, PI and Institution

Obj.	PI/Contractor	Inst.	YR 2
Goal 1	**Governance, Outreach & DMAC**		
1.1-2	Hernandez (Gov.&Out.)	SECOORA	525,159
1.3	Wilcox (DMAC)	Axiom	209,716
	Goal 1 Sub-total		***734,875***
Goal 2	**Maintain existing core observations**		
2.1	**High Frequency Radars**		
	Shay	UM	163,520
	Voulgaris	USC	91,800
	Savidge	UGA/SkIO	91,800
	Seim	UNCCH	110,160
	Weisberg	USF	128,520
	Sub-total HFR		***585,800***
2.2	**Moored & Coastal**		
	Leonard (Carolinas)	UNCW	372,300
	Weisberg (WFS Moor.)	USF	250,380
	Luther (WFS Coastal)	USF	51,000
2.3	***GRNMS Buoy***		
	Noakes (Gray's Reef)	UGA	24,968
	Cai (Gray's Reef)	UDEL	29,039
	Sub-total Moored & Coastal & GRNMS		***727,687***
	Goal 2 Sub-total		**1,313,487**
Goal 3	**Address geographic gaps in observations**		
3.1	**Gliders**		
	Edwards	UGA/SkIO	22,473
	Zhang	GA Tech	20,632
	Seim	UNCCH	25,082
	He	NCSU	22,053
	Lembke	USC	24,332
	Hernandez	SECOORA	38,428
	Sub-total Gliders		***153,000***
3.2	Sanger (Chas. Harbor)	SCDNR	15,000
	Goal 3 Sub-total		**168,000**
Goal 4	**Continue delivery of operational models and products**		
4.1	He (Regional Model)	NCSU	132,600
4.2	Weisberg (WFCOM)	USF (Funding included in Objective 2.2)	
4.3	Porter (Beach/Shellfish)	USC	102,000
4.4	Leonard/Dorton (MWP)	UNCW/SECOORA	26,901
4.5	Fernandes (Python Tools)	Brazil	63,390
4.6	Special Projects	Various	208,110
	Goal 4 Sub-total		**533,001**
	GRAND TOTAL		**$2,749,363**

Appendix 1: Maps and Figures

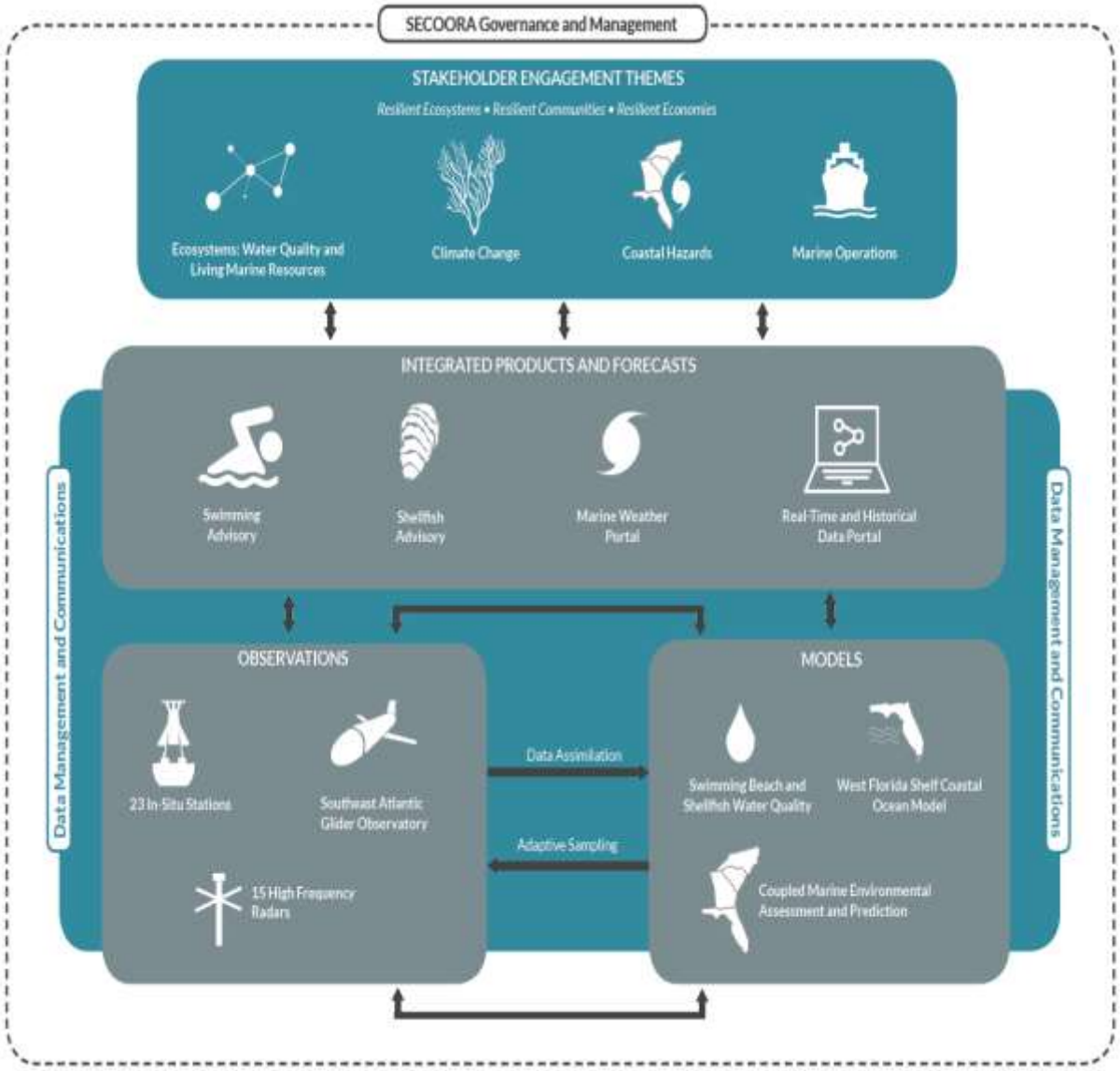

Figure 1: This schematic is a visual representation of the overall proposal. With oversight from Governance and Management, and in collaboration with PIs, Data Management and Communications successfully manages and integrates data for a suite of tools and applications. Each component is linked to priority stakeholder needs under four theme areas.

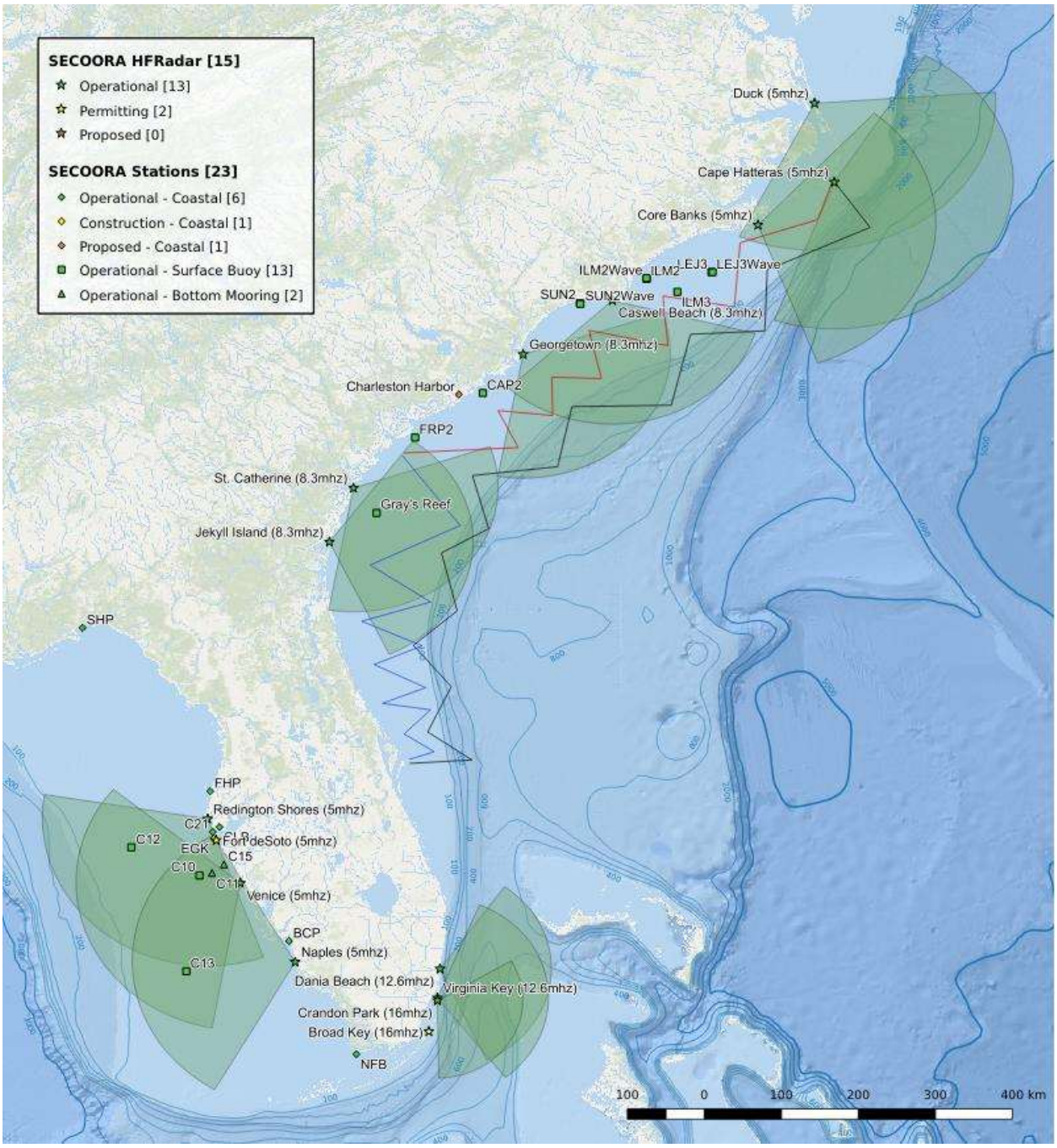

Figure 2: Map of existing SECOORA observations (buoys, coastal and HFR station locations). Glider sampling missions in South Atlantic Bight (SAB) are represented by blue, red and black sawtooth lines.

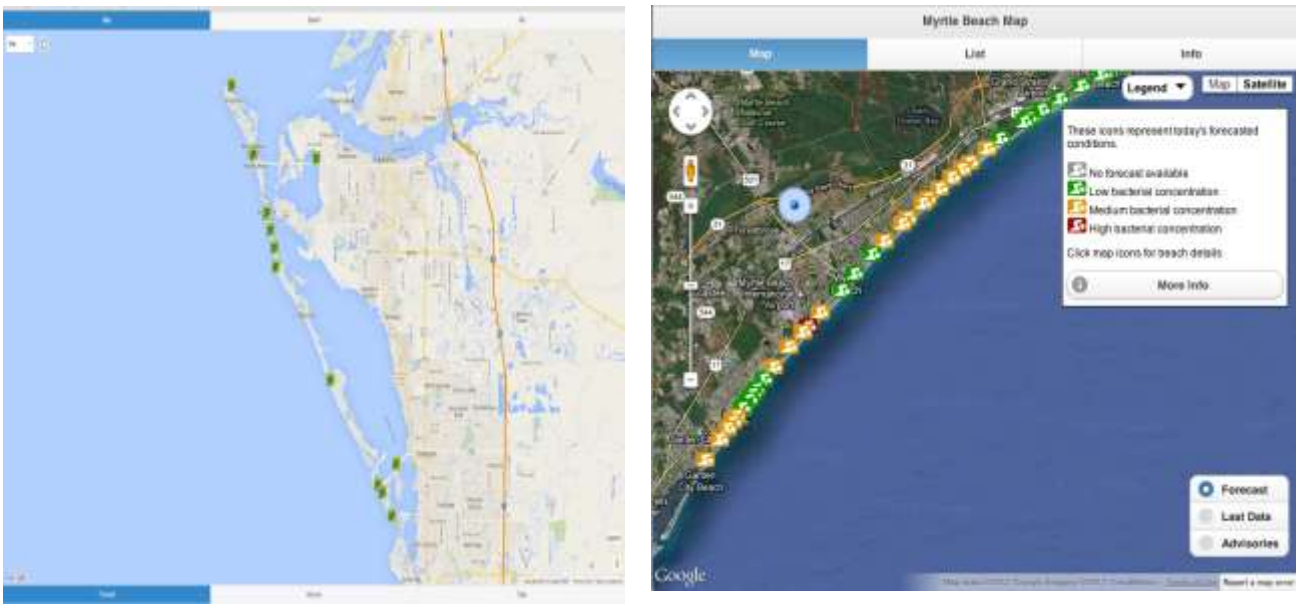

Figure 3a and b: Sarasota beaches and Myrtle Beach Water Quality App forecast results. Daily results are updated automatically using remotely sensed data, and data telemetered from observing system buoys and platforms.

Appendix 2: References

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