

SECOORA Member and Stakeholder Survey 2014

Q1 In which of the following states do you live?

Answered: 219

Skipped: 4

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
North Carolina	26.9%	59
South Carolina	10.5%	23
Georgia	5.9%	13
Florida	50.7%	111
Alabama	0.0%	0
Mississippi	0.5%	1
Louisiana	0.9%	2
Texas	0.0%	0
Maine	0.0%	0
New Hampshire	0.0%	0
Massachusetts	0.5%	1
Rhode Island	0.0%	0
Connecticut	0.5%	1
New Jersey	1.8%	4
New York	0.0%	0
Delaware	0.0%	0
Maryland	0.5%	1
Virginia	1.4%	3
Other:		4
answered question		219
skipped question		4

Other (4):

1. Alaska
2. Both Florida and New Jersey
3. California
4. Washington

Q2 Which best describes your job function within your organization?

Answered: 172

Skipped: 51

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Science/ Research	39.5%	68
Information Technology/ Data Management	4.7%	8
Regulatory/ Permitting	1.2%	2
Planning (e.g. coastal planning, marine planning)	3.5%	6
Educator	16.9%	29
Policy and Rulemaking	4.1%	7
Monitoring/ Observing	9.3%	16
Weather Forecaster	6.4%	11
Resource Management (e.g. fisheries, habitat, ecosystem, etc.)	5.8%	10
Program Manager	8.7%	15
Other (please specify):		51
answered question		172
skipped question		51

Other (51):

1. Vice President Governmental Relations
2. CEO
3. Emergency Management
4. Recreational boater
5. Recreational fishing/diving
6. recreational fisherman
7. Diver/Fisherman
8. Captain / 100' Treasure Salvage Vessel
9. scuba dive operator
10. vessel & UPV exams, Pollution Responder
11. Volunteer
12. full time cruisers
13. Science Extension
14. retired
15. Commercial fisherman
16. retired
17. Fishing and diving
18. Visitor Information
19. Charter Captain
20. Transportation Operation
21. ships captain

22. captain
23. Observer
24. Business Development
25. sales and marketing
26. USCG AUX
27. Extension
28. Citizen
29. Fuel Dock Manager/Marina
30. Advisory Council
31. NA
32. Emergency Management
33. Consultant
34. owner/charter company
35. Tourism
36. Management
37. Resource user
38. UscgAux
39. Fishing
40. Dive Shop Owner
41. I do just about everything above
42. actually do more than one of these
43. governance, government relations, economic development
44. policy, research oversight, planning, spatial information
45. Regional Coordination
46. Business Development and Project Management
47. retired educator
48. Pollutant transport forecasting/impacts for entire U.S.
49. Outreach and communications
50. Oil Spill Preparedness & Response
51. Distinguished University Professor

Q3 Please state your organization's name.

Answered: 198

Skipped: 25

Number	Response Text
1	UNCW MarineQuest
2	Georgia Dept of Natural Resources
3	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
4	Florida International University
5	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
6	NERR
7	University of Georgia
8	Museum of Discovery and Science
9	NOAA, Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory
10	SC Department of Natural Resources
11	USGS
12	NOAA
13	Monroe County Emergency Management Department
14	Carolina beach inlet association
15	University of North Carolina Wilmington
16	University of Florida
17	Skidaway Institute of Oceanography
18	N/A
19	Murray Middle School
20	NOAA
21	Motivation Inc.
22	CC scuba school
23	UNCW Center for Marine Science, CORMP
24	Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute
25	Applied Coastal Research and Engineering, Inc
26	SC Sea Grant Consortium
27	CORMP

- 28 Florida Department of Economic Opportunity
- 29 University of North Carolina Wilmington
- 30 USCG Auxiliary
- 31 NC Sea Turtle Program
- 32 National Weather Service
- 33 Retired
- 34 Mote Marine Laboratory
- 35 New Hanover County School's Marine Science Academy
- 36 Southern Environmental Law Center
- 37 North Carolina Coastal Reserve and National Estuarine Research Reserve
- 38 UNCW
- 39 University of North Carolina Wilmington, Center for Marine Science
- 40 University of North Carolina Wilmington
- 41 S.C. Sea Grant Consortium
- 42 Key West Sail & Power Squadron
- 43 NOAA fishery Beaufort lab
- 44 DOC/NWS/KEY WEST
- 45 National Weather Service
- 46 NC Division of Marine Fisheries
- 47 Nichols seafood suppliers inc
- 48 South Florida Regional Planning Council
- 49 University of North Carolina wilmington (uncw)
- 50 n/a
- 51 Skidaway Institute of Oceanography
- 52 University of South Carolina
- 53 Ocean Reef Club
- 54 SRI International
- 55 University of Georgia - Skidaway Institute of Oceanography
- 56 University of Georgia Athens
- 57 n/a
- 58 Renaissance Computing Institute

- 59 Marathon Chamber of Commerce
- 60 Trudy Lyn Charters
- 61 National Park Service
- 62 Key West Bar Pilots Assn.
- 63 Key west express
- 64 SCDHEC-OCRM
- 65 ABC Sailing Inc.
- 66 UNCW
- 67 National Weather Service
- 68 USCG Aux. Islamorada, Fl
- 69 University of Miami
- 70 Clemson University
- 71 NC State University
- 72 UNCW Center for Marine Science - Marine Operations
- 73 retired USCG
- 74 US Fish and Wildlife Service
- 75 Key West Sail and Power Squadron.
- 76 UNC Wilmington
- 77 DSM Designs
- 78 Alpine Ocean Seismic Survey, Inc
- 79 NWS
- 80 OTT Hydromet
- 81 NOAA Ocean Acidification Program
NOAA-Fisheries, SEFSC
- 82 NOAA-ORR
- 83 WTSP-TV
- 84 USCG AUX
- 85 Florida Department of Environmental Protection
- 86 South Carolina Department of Natural Resources
- 87 Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

- 88 Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary
- 89 NC Sea Grant
- 90 Cruiser
- 91 NWS Key West
- 92 American Red Cross
- 93 Wilmington resident
- 94 A Deep Blue Dive Center
- 95 National Weather Service
- 96 NOAA - Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary
- 97 NOAA
- 98 Marathon Marina Boatyard and Resort
- 99 Florida National High Adventure Sea Base, Boy Scouts of America
Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary -
- 100 Advisory Council
- 101 Upper keys fishing club.and ladies let's go fishing
- 102 Santee Cooper
- 103 Monroe County Emergency Management
- 104 Charter SeaClusion
- 105 Charter SeaClusion
- 106 University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, Monroe County Extension
- 107 Palm Cove Yacht Club
- 108 WS Consulting Inc
- 109 FKAA
- 110 no worries charters
- 111 Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary
- 112 Hindu Charters
- 113 USCG Auxiliary
- 114 ioos
- 115 Florida Keys Tourism Council with involvement in county emergency management
- 116 USCG Auxiliary

- 117 University of South Carolina
- 118 Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary
- 119 NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service
- 120 NOAA National Weather Service
- 121 Spree Expeditions, Inc.
- 122 United States Coast Guard Aux
- 123 Motor Yacht Ixoni
- 124 Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (NOAA/NOS)
- 125 Fishing captain
- 126 Key West Fly Fishing
- 127 Conch Republic Divers
USACE Engineer Research & Development Center
Coastal and Hydraulics Laboratory
- 128 Vicksburg, MS
- 129 Sea Samples
- 130 Marathon Near Shores Water Committee
- 131 FryingPanTower.Com
- 132 University of South Florida
- 133 NOAA
- 134 Florida State University
- 135 Florida Gulf Coast University
- 136 Loggerhead Marinelifelife Center
- 137 UNC Wilmington
- 138 Roffer's Ocean Fishing Forecasting Service, Inc.
- 139 Leidos, Inc.
- 140 Cape Fear Community College
- 141 University of North Carolina Wilmington
- 142 Florida Gulf Coast University
- 143 University of North Carolina at Wilmington
- 144 UNC Wilmington

- 145 University of Georgia, Skidaway Institute of Oceanography
- 146 UNCW
- 147 College of Charleston
- 148 University of South Florida
- 149 South Atlantic Fishery Management Council
- 150 Coastal Carolina University
- 151 Coastal Studies Institute
- 152 The Nature Conservancy
- 153 University
- 154 Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary
- 155 MBARI
- 156 NWS
- 157 Eidos Education
- 158 Rutgers University
- 159 Governors' South Atlantic Alliance
- 160 FWC - Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute
- 161 WeatherFlow Inc
- 162 UNCW
- 163 NOAA NWS
- 164 Virginia Space Grant
- 165 UNC Wilmington
- 166 Florida Institute of Technology
- 167 Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
- 168 NCSG
- 169 Albemarle-Pamlico National Estuary Partnership
- 170 Albemarle-Pamlico National Estuary Partnership
- 171 UNC Chapel Hill
- 172 FL Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
- 173 retired COSEE SE
- 174 University of North Florida
- 175 USF

- 176 COSEE Florida
- 177 Skidaway Institute of Oceanography
- 178 U of Miami/RSMAS
- 179 NOAA/NOS/ORR
NOAA/National Weather Service
- 180 WFO Key West, Florida
- 181 GCOOS
- 182 RDSEA International, Inc.
- 183 EPA
- 184 Oil Spill Response Limited
- 185 Research Planning, Inc.
- 186 NOAA
- 187 UF
- 188 University of South Carolina
- 189 UNCW
- 190 College of Marine Science, University of South Florida
- 191 University of South Florida
- 192 University of South Florida
- 193 Jacksonville University Marine Science Research Institute
- 194 RSMAS/UM
- 195 South Carolina Sea Grant Consortium
- 196 University of Florida
- 197 NC State University
- 198 Teledyne

Q4 Please select your organizations type.

Answered: 211

Skipped: 12

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Non-profit	11.8%	25
Academic	33.2%	70
Federal agency	20.9%	44
State Agency	10.4%	22
Local government	2.8%	6
Private sector- tourism industry	9.0%	19
Private sector- environmental consultant	2.4%	5
Private sector- other	9.5%	20
Other (please specify):		19
answered question		211
skipped question		12

Other (19):

1. Retired Educator
2. Recreational Fisherman
3. Boater
4. Retired
5. Hosted in state agency, but technically a federal-state partnership
6. n/a
7. Charter Boat Operator
8. Transportation
9. small business (husband and wife team)
10. Industry - manufacturer
11. Media
12. USCG AUX
13. Marine
14. cruiser
15. Private vessel
16. Regional Management - conservation and managment of federal resources 10:57 AM
17. Provide weather and ocean related products and services
18. Federal State partnership sitting at a State University
19. programmatic under SC SG

Q5 Which data sets, in coastal and ocean observing, are most useful for your work? If more than one, check three highest priorities.

Answered: 218

Skipped: 5

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Biological (e.g. plankton, catch data by species, sea turtle nesting, whale migration data)	35.3%	77
Habitat (e.g. submerged aquatic vegetation, hard bottom, etc.)	27.5%	60
Physical Oceanographic (e.g. water temperature, currents, salinity, waves)	67.9%	148
Meteorological (e.g. winds, rainfall, atmospheric pressure, etc.)	56.0%	122
Water Quality and Chemistry (e.g., dissolved oxygen, bacteria, pH, pCO2, etc)	32.1%	70
Human Use (e.g. fishing, scuba diving, military use)	36.2%	79
Extreme Event Data (e.g. harmful algal blooms, hurricanes, spills)	37.2%	81
Geological (e.g. bathymetry, sediment type)	21.1%	46
Other (please specify):		12
answered question		218
skipped question		5

Other (12):

1. limit to three is unrealistic for our multi-disciplinary work
2. Many of those above as relates to K-12 Science
3. All those data get me excited!
4. Demographics and economic
5. All the above for offshore wind farm site selection
6. Really for NOAA, they are all very important.
7. dependent on access and ability to manipulate data
8. HF Radar
9. Technology and research & development
10. Socioeconomic and economic ... which are coastal observing
11. A terribly divisive question and a reason why IOOS fails to advance quickly enough
12. Human dimensions: socio-economic data

Q6 In what capacity do you use the ocean observing information? Check all that apply.

Answered: 214

Skipped: 9

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Recreational boater (motor, sail, kayak, paddle, or row)	49.1%	105
Commercial ship operator, pilot	5.1%	11
Commercial fisher or other harvester	8.9%	19
Recreational fisher or other harvester	27.6%	59
Environmental/ Coastal manager	21.5%	46
Fisheries manager	6.5%	14
Emergency manager	7.9%	17
Hazard manager	5.1%	11
Informal educator	22.0%	47
Educator (K-12)	12.1%	26
Professor and/or Research scientist	34.1%	73
Student	4.7%	10
Surfer	8.4%	18
Coastal resident	41.6%	89
Live on a boat	8.4%	18
Tourism (participant)	11.2%	24
Tourism owner/operator (whale watch boat, tour boat, etc.)	9.3%	20
Environmental consultant	8.4%	18
Scuba (diver/instructor)	17.3%	37
Engineer, contractor, surveyor, or similar	5.6%	12
Military or Coast Guard	4.7%	10
Law enforcement (marine patrol)	1.4%	3
Communications/ media	8.9%	19
Harbormaster, marina operator	3.3%	7
Insurer	0.5%	1
Energy industry permitting	1.4%	3

Meteorologist/Forecaster	9.8%	21
Oceanographer	23.4%	50
General public	22.0%	47
Other (please specify):		16
answered question		214
skipped question		9

Other (16):

1. Possible use in museum exhibits
2. realtor
3. Have not used observing information often--be interested in a "what we offer/how to navigate" webinar
4. Regional Planning
5. Research Vessel Operator/Captain
6. Teach boating and weather classes to the boating public.
7. Statewide sea level and water quality changes
8. USCG AUX Aviation fly patrols
9. none at this time
10. Marine Industry business owner
11. Data manager
12. All of the above are customers of our business
13. we don't use data directly, but data from our funded projects is used in a multitude of ways.
I clicked a few above
14. NOAA Emergency Response Division for entire US
15. Data are packaged and served for all of the above audiences
16. science manager and "applicator"

Q7 In what parts of the coastal and ocean region is your work/activity focused? Check all that apply (if your area of focus is not listed, please list in other section).

Answered: 195

Skipped: 28

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Continental Shelf	65.1%	127
Estuary	52.3%	102
Rivers	26.2%	51
Deep Ocean	34.4%	67
Beachfront	52.3%	102
Freshwater Wetlands	14.9%	29
Coastal Watershed	50.3%	98
Other (please specify):		15
answered question		195
skipped question		28

Other (15):

1. Florida Everglades
2. N/A/
3. Mainly any item that can be used in K-12 educations
4. Coastal nearshore waters
5. Saltwater canals
6. Florida Reefs
7. Florida Keys thru Caribbean
8. Florida Keys (islands)
9. Coral Reef
10. Coral reef ecosystems
11. Coastal tidal flats
12. Regional responsibility so all apply
13. tidal marshes
14. classroom
15. past tense of focus

Q8 When do you access/use coastal and ocean data and products? Check all that apply.

Answered: 157

Skipped: 25

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Hourly	17.0%	33
Daily	54.1%	105
Monthly	29.9%	58
Mostly weekends	7.2%	14
Seasonal	15.5%	30
Event Driven (e.g. tropical storm, algal bloom, oil spill etc.)	48.5%	94
Other (please specify):		18
answered question		194
skipped question		29

Other (18):

1. USE NOAA and NASA data in exhibits and programs
2. as pertinent to science education and translated by expert scientists
3. Have not used often--see comment for question 6
4. When needed to complement collected in situ data
5. Project basis
6. rarely
7. check Weather before each flight
8. project driven and therefore very sporadic.
9. intermittently, more during field season and correlating results with oceanographic conditions
10. Weekly
11. periodically based on sampling and other needs
12. daily to weekly depending on offshore work schedule and/or events
13. Our work with established stakeholders requires access to hourly data. My personal access or access for class, is daily or "occasionally" depending on need.
14. Varies dependent on project I am working on and need for data 10/7/2014 10:37 AM
15. I don't directly 10/6/2014 11:11 AM
16. Project/ need driven 10/3/2014 9:24 AM
17. past tense 10/2/2014 3:02 PM
18. Marine? First intro of marine? What about coastal and ocean?

Q9 How do you rate the importance of each kind of coastal ocean data, information or service made available by SECOORA? All data types listed below are or could be made available through the SECOORA website. Items with asterisks are not currently incorporated in the main data portal.

Answered: 202

Skipped: 21

Answer Options	Critically important	Often Useful	Sometimes Useful	Not Useful	Not Applicable	Response Count
Near-real time buoy or coastal station data (water level, currents, waves, temperature, salinity)	144	41	12	0	4	201
Near real-time surface currents (HF Radar)	63	68	47	7	10	195
Regional or sub-regional model nowcast and/or forecast (24 hr to 84 hr ocean circulation, ocean waves, storm surge and marine ecosystem, beach conditions)	87	59	43	3	9	201
Historical data sets* (water level, currents, waves, temperature, salinity, etc.)	57	71	53	10	8	199
Biological Data Sets* (plankton, chlorophyll, fisheries catch etc.)	41	53	62	18	23	197
Links to long-term predictions* (> 6-month atmospheric, oceanographic, water level)	35	57	67	22	15	196
Integrated Data visualization* (physical, biological, chemical, habitat etc.)	33	66	63	25	12	199
Environmental Data Management (Best practices and technical guidance)	16	50	75	35	20	196
Real-time data portal and easy data access via multiple formats (CSV, shape files, netCDF etc.)	70	70	46	6	7	199
answered question						202
skipped question						21

Q10 How often do you use the following SECOORA website and products, including partner products? If unfamiliar with product or webpage, please click on links.

Answered: 200

Skipped: 23

Answer Options	Hourly	Weekly	Monthly	Less than Monthly	Never	Event Driven	Not Familiar	Response Count
SECOORA Real-Time Data Portal (integrated federal and non-federal in-situ, remotely sensed and model)	4	27	27	39	16	37	33	195
Marine Weather Portal	12	27	19	25	22	29	25	197
Coast and Ocean Models (circulation, storm surge, beach conditions- click for example: SABGOM Model)	3	20	22	40	25	37	30	194
How's the Beach?	2	19	12	24	47	19	66	192
NDBC Buoy Data Webpages (click for example)	20	32	35	24	11	26	14	196
Surface Currents National Network	3	24	22	36	32	27	39	194
Individual PI Project Webpages (click for example: USF COMPS)	2	14	20	40	33	29	45	191
Governors' South Atlantic Alliance Coast and Ocean Portal	0	9	20	34	45	22	64	193

	<i>answered question</i>	200
	<i>skipped question</i>	23

Q11 What datasets, products or services would you like to have access to (include location if applicable)?

Answered: 75

Skipped: 148

Number	Response Text
1	As an Marine Science Ed program it would be nice to be able to have access to long term and up-to-date biological, physical, chemical, and geological data that students would be able to visualize and manipulate in some way. We are part of UNCW.
2	near shore ocean and weather data for southeastern NC
3	DAP service for access to archived, combined datasets
4	Discreet and continuous physical and chemical data for the estuary, circulation models for the estuary, event response, real-time portals for hurricanes and HABs. biological data for the estuary
5	Buoy data
6	water level records, waves, water temperature, winds,
7	salinity and near surface current and wind data (used to predict larval transport)
8	% nitrogen and % phosphorous (both historical and current) and dissolved oxygen
9	Geologic data on the continental shelf.
10	wave height, currents, temperature, phytoplankton, tides
11	An orientation-type webinar would be useful for me. see comments on question 6.
12	Wave height, period and direction. Water temperature, wind speed and direction, chlorophyll levels, water clarity.
13	North Carolina real time sea surface temperature, waves, wind, current.
14	Weather data for Florida Keys & near Bahamas islands.
15	fisheries catches and value in finer spatial resolution
16	Buoy observations gulf south Atlantic
17	International trade , imports and exports
18	wind, wave height, currents,water temp, and air temp
19	Real time current information for the port of Key West, such as a Ports system
20	Wind and waves gulf of Mexico
21	Any observational data that encompasses the Florida Keys.
22	Datasets about total nitrogen, total phosphate, et al., for Florida Keys
23	Wave height, wind, gulf stream conditions, current. Forecast models for sailing Florida, Bahamas, & Caribbean trips.

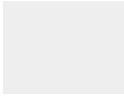
- 24 All kinds of realtime and historical marine, weather observational data as well as gridded model forecast/analysis data
- 25 The aggregation of near-real time data from regional sources is useful. Visual display of operational model output can be useful. For that it is nice to have some idea of model skill where that is possible (appropriate validation). Display of satellite products (SST, chlorophyll, other products) in a consistent format (e.g., either set or user defined scale ranges, autoscaled output makes image to image comparisons more difficult).
- 26 bathy, geotech, marine habitat, All of the east coast.
- 27 More meteorological and water level data over the sounds, rivers, and coastal waters.
- 28 water quality datasets

link to vendors for products
- 29 I often go to
http://polar.ncep.noaa.gov/waves/WEB/multi_1.latest_run/plots/multi_1.41009.bull to assess the wave spectrum heights in this tabular format. It would be visually appealing to break out each separate wave group column into a contour GIS based map.
- 30 Tides and Currents
- 31 Water quality at buoys, tide, sea level changes
- 32 Estuarine data of any kind.
- 33 NA
- 34 All of them! Florida Keys
- 35 current, tidal, meteorological at 3 and 10 miles off coast at Georgetown and Little River
- 36 Any relating to the Florida Keys
- 37 Surface current direction.
- 38 Harmful Algal Blooms. The southeast, SC has many of them but they are not included. The capability exists in the state, and this capability should be integrated within SECOORA activities; currently it is not.
- 39 More NDCB Buoys. They are rapidly failing
- 40 All measured directional and nondirectional wave data, meteorological data sets
- 41 Key West
- 42 Marine conditions along the Florida Keys
- 43 Weather--tides--gulf stream location for the lower Florida Keys
- 44 Data Buoys, Real Time Weather Info. Currents,
- 45 Gulf of Mexico, South Atlantic, Caribbean
- 46 Bathymetry GIS layers for estuaries and nearshore environments in SW Florida, and hydrographic monitoring and modeled "hindcast" data at high spatial resolution in nearshore environments for water properties such as temperature, salinity, and clarity.

- 47** Any real-time or historical data in the South Florida region would be fantastic (specifically Palm Beach County); especially habitat and biological data.
- 48** Surface and subsurface temperature, salinity, chlorophyll, mixed layer depth, surface and subsurface current speed and direction (velocity), fish abundance, red tide maps, turbidity maps,
- 49** ADCP current data for the West Florida Shelf
- 50** I obtain most of my policy, technology etc. information from the specific Federal, state, or municipal agencies charged with providing this information/feedback to the public. Specifically, I obtain a great deal of information related to policy, management, application etc. from resources available via NOAA's Coastal Services Center. Beyond my role with CORMP, I need sustained time series of oceanographic and meteorological variables to support my personal research, my university teaching, and my service work with K-12 and public groups. My area of focus is the coastal waters (offshore to 25 miles) of the Carolinas.
- 51** Bathymetry and water column data (from sonar).
- 52** Regional circulation model output
Regional temperature model output
Others which would provide information or products supporting uses identified below
- 53** Have found a gap in some of the longer term trends information related to water temperature, chlorophyll a, currents, water density, etc. The real time information is definitely useful when looking correlating with events, planning trips, etc. but there is opportunity to evaluate some of this information in a time series to communicate trends such as seasonal shifts and averages. This would not need to be updated annually, but could be done on a rotating basis.

Use data is also a gap, but I am not sure if SECOORA is the place to focus on this - it would be an opportunity for partnership.
- 54** Gulf Stream Model predictions and current radar surface currents near Cape Hatteras
- 55** Not sure
- 56** Being from an inland NWS office we look at meteorological data a lot. We don't look at other, specialized information very often, but when we do, it's great that the information is available.
- 57** I would really like coastal ocean chlorophyll data to ground-truth satellite-based chl_a estimates.
- 58** Data layer showing known nearshore hard-bottom.
- 59** Decision Support systems that allow for the user to select the datasets and select the operations and render an informational product that can be used by managers and the public to make informed decisions based on the most current data and imagery.
- 60** not sure
- 61** Onshore water quality data and flow rates (levels) in large lakes and rivers, and pollutant water quality.

- 62** None specific at this time
- 63** Higher resolution products near the coast.
- 64** Realtime ADCP data for major Harbors and inner shelf areas. See NOAA PORTS system and TGLO TABS system. Better HFR coverage.
- 65** Satellite altimetry (especially significant wave height); also satellite ocean vector winds from scatterometers.
- 66** NOt sure, I would have to see which are relevant to oil spill preparedness (planning) and oil spill response (emergency operations)
- 67** all bathymetry, including DoD
- 68** There needs to be a distinction between data and products and how they are accessed. Serious data users require data automated push and pull services; do not expect them to routinely come to a website and manually access data. For the most broad access, "products" need to be available via mobile apps ... and then whatever the next generation is.
- 69** Water quality products such as the Beach Water Quality product in SC.
- 70** A coordinated coastal ocean observing and modeling system of value to a variety of applications, e.g., fisheries, HABS, SAR, harmful substance spills, storm surge, waves. These are all related and therefore cannot be separated into individual themes.
- 71** Basic biological oceanographic data including primary productivity, phytoplankton and zooplankton taxonomy and biomass.
- Fish taxonomy, biomass, location. Fish tracking data (acoustic, passive tag data)
- Topographic/bathymetric data
- Satellite data (real time ocean color, infrared, wind, etc.)
- River discharge and nutrient, suspended sediment data
- Physical oceanographic data (currents, temperature, salinity)
- Meteorological data (wind speed, direction)
- Socio-economic data on ocean uses,
- Ecosystem valuation
- 72** Physical oceanographic data collected in the Gulf of Mexico
- Model output from Gulf of Mexico
- 73** NOAA PORTS data for Jacksonville, Charleston and Tampa Bay
- 74** Model/data comparisons where HF radar data sets are acquired.
- 75** Marine environmental conditions:
- 1) long-term hindcast;
- 2) short -term forecast



3) seasonal forecast

Q12 Please list your other sources (e.g. IOOS, NDBC, NWS, USF COMPS, CORMP-UNCW etc.) for coastal and ocean information.

Answered: 111

Skipped: 112

Number	Response Text
1	CORMP-UNCW
2	I prefer the CORMP or NDBC websites because they are quicker to load and easier to navigate than IOOS and SECOORA.
3	NWS, NERRS CDMO,
4	NDBC, various remote sensed product providers
5	We don't normally access technical data at this level. We use hurricane and storm sites to prepare for or anticipate safety needs for the museum.
6	NWIS, NC Museum of natural sciences collections portal, NC one map, ECU coastal atlas, APNEP's webpage
7	Nws
8	Use information as relayed and shared by our scientists. Educators usually partner with scientists
9	NDBC, NWS, USGS
10	NOAA
11	NDBC, COMPS, CORMP-UNCW
12	CORMP-UNCW
13	NDBC, NWS, CORMP, Frying Pan Tower.com
14	NDBC
15	DEP, UF
16	Cormp-UNCW Comps
17	CORMP-UNCW, NOAA, NWS
18	NWS and UNCW CORMP
19	CDMO, NWS, NOAA
20	CORMP-UNCW, NDBC
21	CORMP-UNCW, IOOS
22	National Weather Service, NOAA CO-OPS
23	Not familiar

- 24 NDBC
IOOS
- 25 NWS, USGS
- 26 Wind finder. Weatherbug
- 27 MArad?
- 28 Nws, cormp-uncw, noaa
- 29 NOAA Coastal Services Center
- 30 NOAA, US Navy date on gulfstream info
- 31 NDBC, CORMP, CarolinasRCOOS
- 32 The CORMP program is an outstanding program for those in the maritime industry and we utilize the buoy information for every trip we take in the ocean. I do not know what we would do if we did not have this data. It is of vital importance to fishermen and charter captains.
- 33 WindAlert
- 34 NBC news ocean weather. Com
- 35 NWS,NDBC
- 36 wind flow, off shore weather,
- 37 IOOS,NDBC
- 38 IOOS, NDBC, NWS
- 39 NWS marine forecasts - coastal and offshore. Will access this information through the local NWS office (Wilmington) which connects to the Marine Weather Portal for inshore conditions. Offshore text forecasts from NWS also used. Use the CORMP buoy pages to access data just before leaving the dock to verify forecasts.
- 40 Planning offshore work, monitoring offshore conditions. My typical sequence is:
- 1) Regional-scale forecasts for atmospheric fronts, precipitation -- NOAA National Hydrometeorological Prediction Center
 - 2) Wave, wind patterns -- NOAA Wave Watch III, US East Coast (typically pretty good to 48 h, an idea of possibilities after that)
 - 3) NWS Marine Forecasts (various zones)
 - 4) NOAA buoys and other observations if available for the region of interest.

Other frequently used sites:

Tide forecasts for local inshore/estuarine sites -- tides¤ts.noaa.gov (local sites in graphic and tabular form)

Coastal Water level observations (especially in wind events, plots of deviation of measured from predicted water levels) -- also within NOAA tides & currents

Radar imagery for thunderstorms, strong wind/rain events -- National Weather Service Doppler Radar -- regional scale; Intellicast interactive "Weather Active Map" -- regional to local scale

Tropical Weather forecasts and discussion -- National Hurricane Center; Weather Underground -- Tropical weather pages (model compilations and other maps) and Jeff Masters' discussion; NOAA Wave Watch III (if a system is approaching the SE -- forecast maps of wind from GFDL model)

NOAA NDBC buoys & CMAN stations.

SECOORA partner buoys and shore/pier stations.

NOAA Coast Watch SST and chlorophyll satellite imagery ("Carolinas" region -- be nice if it extended further south to cover the Georgia/NE Florida shelf).

- 41** Marine Cadastre, NOAA, NDBC, USGS,
- 42** IOOS, GCOOS, USF COMPS, FAU/HBOI LOBO Viz, SCCF LOBO Viz, FIU, FSU, NPS, FDACS, USGS, FL WMDs, IRL NEP, EPA, NOAA Gray's Reef
- 43** http://polar.ncep.noaa.gov/waves/viewer.shtml?-multi_1-US_eastcoast-
<http://tropic.ssec.wisc.edu/#>
<http://innovation.srh.noaa.gov/swan/swanloop.php?sid=srh>
<http://www.srh.noaa.gov/tbw/>
<http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/>

<http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/>

- 44 NWS, NHC
- 45 NOAA ADDS Aviation Wx, Key West Aviation Desk
- 46 NOAA
- 47 USGS, NCDENR, USFWS
- 48 NWS
- 49 Lee Chesneau private. Chris Parker NWS
- 50 Not sure
- 51 Cormp-uncw
- 52 NDBC, USF COMPS
- 53 TWC, NOAA, Salt water tides, wunderground
- 54 NOAA
- 55 NWS and other private weather providers, Crown, Weather Underground NOAA
- 56 All of these are reference by our researchers
- 57 Nbc,nws
- 58 NDBC
NWS
NCEP
- 59 nws weather underground the weather channel.....nhc accu weather
- 60 NWS. NOAA
- 61 I also access ocean observing data in the Gulf of Mexico and especially the Caribbean. I commonly access NWS information and the NDBC.
- 62 NWS
- 63 NOAA
- 64 I use IOOS and other NOAA resources.
- 65 NDBC, NWS
- 66 NWS/NDBC, private commercial modelers (Buoyweather, windfinder), LSU and GERG, LSU for GOES reports, GERG for surface currents.
- 67 NDBC
CORMP-UNCW is critical knowing that 41036 (NDBC buoy) will be decommissioned soon
NWS

68	NWS
69	NOAA
70	NWS
71	NPAA, NWS, NDBC
72	NWS - WFOs and NDBC Wave predictions
73	IOOS, NDBC, NWS
74	NWS, DBHYDRO (South Florida Water Management District), Charlotte Harbor National Estuary Program Water Atlas
75	NWS, IOOS, GCOOS
76	USF IMaRS, NDBC, WeatherFlow, UMRSMAS HF radar, Skidaway HF radar,
77	NDBC,NWS,NOS,IOOS,Regional COOS's,NODC
78	NDBC, IOOS, USF COMPS
79	NDBC, CORMP, Frying Pan Tower (scrapes data from CORMP, NDBC), NWS, COMPS, surfchex (scrapes data from CORMP, NDBC), NCDC, NOS
80	NOAA-NGDC NOAA investigators USGS Researchers at other institutions
81	SALCC SARP SAFMC Atlas FWRI Web Services SCDNR GDNR NCDMF IOOS NDBC USFWS NOAA Fisheries

- 82** FL -FLW, NOAA marine cadastre, state mapping sites and natural resource agencies, NOAA - digital coast, NWS, IOOS
- 83** CDIP, NWS, IOOS, NOAA, NDBC, USACE
- 84** west coast related sources -
- 85** MARACOOS
- 86** NDBC, our own web site, NWS/NOAA web sites
- 87** BCO-DMO
- NOAA
- NASA
- CORMP-UNCW
- CBP
- JeDI
- 88** CORMP-UNCW, NESDIS, USGS, NWS, NCDC
- 89** NWS, IOOS, CO-OPs
- 90** NOAA-CDMO, NOAA-NWS, USGS-stream gauge network,
- 91** State Agency (various) and Federal portals (NWS, The National Map, Digital Coast) and others that consolidate multiple sources of data
- 92** NDBC
- 93** GTMNERR
- 94** USF COMPS, IOOS, NDBC
- 95** NDBC, <http://oceancurrents.rsmas.miami.edu> , <http://www.a1aweather.com> , NASA SST, Buoyweather
- 96** IOOS, NDBC, NWS, NOAA -COOPS, NavO, NOAA-NESDIS, COE, USGS (river data)
- 97** As a NWS forecaster, I really need access to the data from our operational workstations (AWIPS) for it be useful in operations.
- 98** GCOOS
- NDBC
- CaRACOOS
- NOAA NCDDC
- NOS
- 99** Global Tropical Moored Buoy Array (RAMA, TAO & PIRATA), NDBC, Weatherunderground,

	COMPS, NOAA PORTS
100	n/a
101	ERMA
102	OBIS USA
103	Why just the focus on "ocean" information? The ICOOS legislation includes coastal!
104	CORMP - UNCW NWS
105	All of the above. Having viewed the evolution of NOAA measurements in the coastal ocean of the WFS it is obvious that the agencies alone are not up to the task. There must be a meaningful partnership with academics and private sector. This requires a serious ramp up in funding.
106	NODC NGDC and other NESDIS databases NASA, NOAA, other satellites NASA DAACS NCDDC Many individual project web pages Own datacollections
107	USF COMPS NDBC NOS
108	NOAA
109	NDBC, COMPS, RSMAS/UM, NWS, NHC, NESDIS
110	IOOS, NWS, COMPS, PORTs, GCOOS
111	IOOS; NDBC SABGOM

Q13 Please use the space below to explain your organizations priority need(s) and how you use or would use SECOORA data.

Answered: 93

Skipped: 130

Number	Response Text
1	As stated above we would like to use these data sets for educational purposes. This can be especially relevant for students to manipulate long-term data to see change over time. We have some of our students construct simple buoys that measure temperature over the course of a week. It is really nice to make what the students do very relevant by analyzing other data.
2	Our data needs are primarily localized versus regional in scope. Would like to see better observation coverage in coastal estuaries, particular Winyah Bay in our case.
3	often seek ancillary data for a specific region and time for context for other detailed observations.
4	Historical data about changes in ocean temperature and things of that nature linked to climate change could be useful in developing future exhibits.
5	Our organization's priority needs are to utilize and help provide the best information available to understand groundwater and surface water processes in the southeast. Currently, coastal data is sparse so any efforts to increase and collate data is appreciated.
6	For k-12 education. See info above
7	Ocean safety
8	Marine safety
9	ocean weather/wave information is used for student exercises and projects. extreme weather and seasonal patterns are very useful. Some additional water quality also ties to the curriculum.
10	WIND STATION ON COSGROVE LIGHT TOWER
11	Essential for planning location for dive excursions for user safety
12	We are looking at impacts of climate change on fisheries and how to adapt to these changes. Data on rainfall, FW input (river flow), salinity, and larger scale oceanic changes (N, Atlantic Oscillation, Gulf Stream shift, etc) would be useful. Finer scale data from the estuaries would also be very useful as it relates to movement of blue crabs.
13	I use oceanographic and geologic data in my research
14	I write lesson plans using the data sets in order for my students to understand oceanographic phenomena.
15	Near real time IOOS data for SE NC coastal region.
16	Used regularly for both recreational and professional sea surface conditions.
17	I would use SECOORA data to demonstrate local relevance of climate issues to decision makers.
18	NA

- 19** physical water column data (temperature, DO, conductivity, salinity) in estuarine waters; bottom mapping data (nearshore ocean, estuarine habitats).
- 20** Na
- 21** Comparative information that relates South Florida to other regions in the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic.
- 22** generally speaking, we're using observing data (SECOORA and elsewhere) to capture synoptic, shelf scale information about ocean properties (primarily circulation) in response to regional forcing
- 23** We use data from the sites primarily for education purposes in the 6-8 science classrooms.
- 24** to accurately evaluate risk to boaters and divers on a daily basis. With good data the risk of emergency rescue needs by the USCG decreases significantly.
- 25** We're not really users of SECOORA data. We generate model output based on inputs from fed sources.
- 26** Safety of passengers, when not to travel
- 27** Our organization's charter is to protect life and property. As such, more dense observational data would enhance our organization's ability to fulfill our charter. These observations need to be timely and, preferably, in one location easily accessible.
- 28** Sea state and weather data are useful for ship operations. We need this information in order to make go/no go decisions.
- 29** Planning marine operations -- we operate a research vessel.
- Monitoring conditions and coastal ocean response to forcing events.
- Good quality time series observations for research purposes.
- Use of current observations and model forecasts for planning glider missions (irregular need at this point).
- Model forecasts and hindcasts with some idea of model skill for areas/times of interest can have application in a range of research projects.
- 30** We use it for desktop studies and pre marine survey planning. Also for reference to post survey reporting.
- 31** My organizations needs are primarily to share data among researchers.
- 32** It has been helpful to quickly access the SECOORA portal to access various marine weather data all in one site.

- 33** Need for information is Mission based: having sea state information, weather, currents readily available is useful
- 34** It is important to start integrating SECOORA and other ocean observing information into our daily work, as I am minimally aware of the ocean observing community, but it has much to offer in the way of informing policy makers about the condition of Florida's coastal resources. Those will be farther inland in years to come - we need to be thinking more multi-dimensional (atmospheric, upwelling of saline waters into coastal and inland water resources).
- 35** As a natural resource extension agent I need data to help me understand their local watershed issues, especially for non-oceanfront communities, so more inland/estuarine data would be helpful. Water and land based biological, chemical and physical data would all be helpful.
- 36** I use it in all of my education programs.
- 37** Better and safer planning for open water
- 38** Recreation and safety
- 39** Wave height, tide and sea surface temperatures are a high priority.
- 40** Sea conditions (wind speed/direction, current, water temperature, wave/sea levels)
- 41** We are a marina in the Florida Keys, Ocean side.

Any and all weather plays a major factor for our boaters whether it's our Marina guests, live a boards or, our fishing recreational boaters. Every day I am responsible for relaying a water forecast for safety, tides, wind, probability of storms, etc.

Looks like the SECORRA data would greatly assist me in making accurate assessments of our daily weather!
- 42** We'd like to have sensors placed where our most important fisheries ecosystem questions are focused. That would increase our use of SECOORA products. We have, however, made this question in the past with no associated action.
- 43** The Florida Sea Base has hundreds of children on the waters of Florida, The Bahamas and the US Virgin Islands daily. Information from the sources are used daily and even hourly to manage our vessels on the water.
- 44** Our ability to develop offshore wind energy as a potential source of electric power in South Carolina is severely hampered by our lack of met data and other ocean-related data. BOEM has moved forward with two areas based on Coastal Carolina Univ's data, and we would have been much further ahead if we could cooperate to monitor additional data.
- 45** As USCG Auxiliary members assisting the USCG, we are on the water for boating and other events. We also teach our Boating Safety course. For safety sake, we monitor the water and weather conditions constantly. Also from the standpoint that we live in a very sensitive, vulnerable island chain, our lives and personal property, immediate accurate weather information could be life-saving. We appreciate all you do.
- 46** Our priority need is the development of biological sensors. I have argued since the mid-2000s the need to collect biological data on spatial and temporal scales equivalent to those realized in physical and chemical monitoring, both through talks to SECOORA groups and through my organization of a workshop on this topic at FWRI. That

consistency among data collection methodologies is a prerequisite for the application of ocean observing data to practical problems in resource management. Until ocean observing systems can address practical problems of importance to society, and get the message across that the systems are serving that purpose, buy-in and funding support will remain less than ideal. In my opinion, the most important recent initiative by IOOS was the funding initiative to develop sensors (span the developmental "Death Valley"), because in my mind building a robust suite of sensor options will lead to a robust observing system. That sensor system will serve the broader community and lead to the funding support ocean observing truly deserves.

- 47** Accurate weather information in an easy-to-read and understand format. All information available on one page.
- 48** Search and rescue missions.
- 49** I would like to use SECOORA to integrate HAB predictions. I would like to use the available physical data to embed chemical and biological sensors to get additional bloom data. If SECOORA would like to include this in its regional priorities that would be immensely useful.
- 50** I run 3-10 day research charters on the OCS. I use real time wind and wave to compare to forecast predictions to see how forecasts are trending against reality. My charters are for diving. I use the GERG data to anticipate which direction my divers will get blown off the reef. :)
- 51** I am PI of various work units (Wave Information Study, National Coastal Wave Climate, Wave Measurements). Having access to real-time wave data is critical for all the WIS evaluation that goes into the generation of long-term wave hindcasts. In the SECOORA domain there are areas especially CORMP-UNCW where their point source measurements are located in 'hurricane alley.' I have relied on their data, including the entire archive. These locations deserve a very high priority. I have worked with this group for a very long time and have greatly benefited from the gauging activities they have performed.
- 52** Weather monitoring
- 53** I'm interested in any information that can help keep my customers safe. We look at various websites to attempt to get current and long range weather forecast.
- 54** Helps plan offshore trips
- 55** We do just about everything offshore fishing related. Real Time Weather Data, Weather Forecasts, Weather Models.
- 56** The priority needs of NOAA differs across the agency. Real time and predicted winds, waves, currents really important. Integrating biological important but a broad range of what can be done here - HABs, larval trajectories.
- 57** Presently many colleagues work on Gulf of Mexico related issues due to the DWH oil spill. Present and historical data from the Gulf region thus now have priority in our work. Zone of special interest in the northeast Gulf of Mexico.
- 58** I do a lot of ecological monitoring and applied ecology work with nearshore benthic ecosystems- mainly seagrass beds. To relate trends in seagrass health and extent to estuarine and nearshore oceanographic processes would require good long-term datasets of conditions in those environments.

59 As a marine science educator, I integrate SECOORA data into hands-on, inquiry based K-12 curriculum to illustrate the integrative nature of marine science and provide students with palpable data to analyze and problem solve real-world scenarios.

As a sea turtle rehabilitation facility, we use meteorological data when planning and conducting fieldwork, and also in determining when to release patients back to sea.

60 Product development for sale. Personal use for fishing.

61 Non Real-time data to support oceanographic observational studies.

62 Operating ships, we rely heavily on accurate marine forecasts and real-time data at area buoys. Additionally, having data available for use during instruction in the physical sciences is very useful.

63 SECOORA data on coastal currents and meteorological information is beneficial for me as a researcher as well as an educator

64 See above. Sustained time series of coastal water conditions is essential. Real time observations during extreme events also is critical. Hourly real-time reports are widely used in my local area to support NWS-WFO forecasts and warnings, commercial web sites that support recreational use of coastal waters (i.e. fishing and surfing sites), daily newspaper reports, televised weather reports. The buoy data, specifically ILM2 and ILM3 provide the only reliable information for coastal waters between Cape Lookout, NC and Myrtle Beach, SC. This is because NDBC will no longer support the remaining buoy located offshore of Camp LeJeune and the NDBC Frying Pan buoy is out of service (and may be for the foreseeable future).

65 If SECOORA housed bathy datasets, we'd certainly have that as a priority. We train 20+ students/year in seafloor mapping skills (BEAMS Program). We collaborate with fisheries and other scientists, to assist with their mapping needs. We are accumulating a tremendous amount of SE US shelf bathymetry data - very much needed, with <<5% mapped at high resolution.

66 To characterize the State of the South Atlantic Ocean physical parameters.

Create a baseline of parameters to understand regional climate variability

Better understand oceanographic variability, species distribution and catch

Tools to better integrate oceanographic parameters and variability into fish stock assessment

Evaluate new technology remote observation, fishery monitoring and monitoring fish movement patterns and to characterize use of habitat by life stage and over all seasons

Develop physical characterizations of spatial management areas special management zones, deepwater marine protected areas, deepwater coral habitat areas of particular concern, areas designated as Essential Fish Habitat and Habitat Areas of Particular Concern including pelagic habitats and systems- the Gulf Stream, the Florida current, the Charleston Gyre, upwelling events off east coast of Florida

Provide links to oceanographic information which can be accessed while fishermen are accessing Council fish, fish habitat and fishery information system represented by the

Regional Atlas and associated Web Services

- 67** Our focus has been on long term planning; identification of important habitat areas based on linkages with physical, species, and geological parameters; relationships between natural resources, storms, and upland protection. In addition with our field work, we look at current and future conditions when planning events.
- 68** Combining ADCP, radar surface currents, model predictions for Gulf Stream analysis off North Carolina coast.
- 69** We are working on developing software tools that help undergraduate professors/students utilize observing data.
- 70** To fill gaps in data needs as articulated by the state partners of the GSAA.
- 71** We like all kinds of meteorology and oceanography data, and then to figure out how to integrate the data into our products and services, and figure out how to get that data out to customers.
- 72** I would really like coastal ocean chlorophyll data to ground-truth satellite-based chl_a estimates.
- 73** Estuarine monitoring data in the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds appears to be an area of significant underinvestment. Data would be used for estuarine and watershed indicator development, coastal flows and water quality modeling, and for other coastal management purposes.
- 74** In general we need more estuary related information.
- 75** Fish and Wildlife Conservation and emergency response. We use coastal data every day to inform fisheries activities, habitat restoration and monitoring and oil spill response
- 76** At this point, I am not using data set but will probably use it during events.
- 77** Additional funds for on-site data management in order to ensure overall quality of the near real-time and historical data provided.
- 78** Speaking as a president of a S FL fishing club; fisherman need better data close to shore.

The HF radar currents are great for the FL current but do not show the important southward flow along the coast and the "rip", the transition between S and N flow. More in-situ SST measurements are needed to be blended in with satellite products because of clouds. There are no wave height measurements in one of the most-used coastal zones in the world.....
- 79** We do emergency response for pollution events. Occasionally we will work on a SAR case or some other issue like forecasting carcass of dead whale. We cover the entire country. I would like SECOORA to have more shelf monitoring of currents ADCP/HFR. It would also be beneficial to us if SECOORA were to support a regional operational model that covered some combination of Charleston and Savannah. Other RAs have supported current modeling ... California, Hawaii, Oregon, New York.
- 80** We need a buoy measuring wind and directional waves in the Florida Keys!!!

- 81** GCOOS priorities are similar to SECOORAs with added need for data to drive numerical models in support of increasing safety for Oil and Gas extraction and exploration and major port operations in five Gulf Coast states.
- 82** System integration and support for IOOS MetOcean programs, technology drives change in how we measure offshore parameters, less people and more automation seems to be the track we are on. Fixed point surface data collection is still critical (FLUX sites) within all programs. It would be nice to see all the buoys that now sit along USF's seawall here in St Pete... get back out on the water and back to work. Losing these data has left major holes in the west Florida shelf data set.
- 83** n/a
- 84** explaining biological phenomena, including changes in distribution, abundance, species composition and recruitment
- 85** We do not need "SECOORA data"; and I am not sure what are "SECOORA data". It appears that SECOORA is funding sub-regional monitoring efforts that are promoting their own efforts rather than there being a singular SECOORA focus. What is needed, and what entities such as SECOORA can provide is access to the plethora of observing and monitoring data that are being collected by multiple entities. There needs to be planning somewhere between the regional and national level to focus on one or a limited number of data portals that integrate across the numerous monitoring/observing program specific data portals.
- 86** We are a SECOORA funded member so our data is SECOORA data. However, I do not use the SECOORA data portal because it is too cumbersome. I use the CORMP website because it is specific to my geographic area of interest.
- 87** My applications are increasingly multidisciplinary, e.g.,

Weisberg, R.H., L. Zheng, Y. Liu, S. Murawski, C. Hu, and J. Paul (2014), Did Deepwater Horizon Hydrocarbons Transit to the West Florida Continental Shelf? Deep-Sea Res., Part II, doi:10.1016/j.dsr2.2014.02.002.

Weisberg, R.H., L. Zheng, Y. Liu, C. Lembke, J.M. Lenes and J.J. Walsh (2014), Why a red tide was not observed on the West Florida Continental Shelf in 2010. Harmful Algae, in press, doi:10.1016/j.hal.2014.04.010.

Zhu, J., R.H. Weisberg, R.H., L. Zheng, and S. Han (2014). On the flushing of Tampa Bay. Estuaries and Coasts, in press, doi: 10.1007/s12237-014-9793-6.

Zhu, J., R.H. Weisberg, R.H., L. Zheng, and S. Han (2014). Influences of channel deepening and widening on the tidal and non-tidal circulation of Tampa Bay. Estuaries and Coasts, in press, doi: 10.1007/s12237-014-9815-4.

Weisberg, R.H., L. Zheng and E. Peebles (2014), Gag grouper larvae pathways on the West

Florida Shelf, Cont. Shelf Res., in press. Doi.10.1016/j.csr.2014.06.003.

We recently implemented a red tide tracking tool with the FWC, and in advance of that we explained on the basis of the ocean circulation why there was no red tide in 2010. Using that logic we then predicted that there would not be one in 2013 and most recently that there would be one in 2014. We were correct on both of these intermediate range predictions. The point is that ecology is not just biology; it includes everything associated with an organism making a living. SECOORA will be more successful if it relaxes its parochialism (subregional and scientific) and adopts a more unified approach. I hope that this will be reflected in the committee's approach to the next funding cycle.

88 The highest priority is for a broad range of biological and biodiversity observations and for relevant socio-economic data.

An important consideration is that SECOORA support any and all possible research users, and not focus primarily on the needs and interests of members of its board or PIs. SECOORA should serve the public, and not itself in this sense. Of particular importance is that SECOORA participate openly and willingly in multiple proposals and activities of stakeholders, not just in those promoted by the board and PIs.

89 We are a data provider to SECOORA

Data that we would receive from other SECOORA partners or other regional associations would be used to help validate our model products and possibly for use in the quality control of our real time data.

90 Used to access the St. Augustine buoy data with an continuous monitor displaying results but that buoy was shut down and removed. Has left a huge gap in offshore/nearshore data for NE Florida. The NOAA PORTS could possible take its place but it needs to be archived for access for historical trends.

91 Understanding the circulation and the advection of thermal structure (and oceanic heat content) particularly during hurricane season.

92 My current interest is in area of coastal community resiliency, and planning and preparedness for individuals and communities for natural events and disasters. Models and real-time products are highly useful. Hindcasts also useful to show what happened....and what individuals/communities could have done better, or used to illustrate best management practices followed during disaster events.

93

coastal ocean enviromental monitoring and prediction