

I. AOOS OVERALL APPROACH & PRIORITIES

Goals: The goals of the Alaska Ocean Observing System (AOOS), as identified through stakeholder engagement, adopted by the AOOS Board and reflected in this proposal, are to 1) increase access to existing coastal and ocean data; 2) package information and data in useful ways to meet the needs of stakeholders; and 3) increase observing and forecasting capacity in all regions of the state, with a priority on the Arctic and the northern Gulf of Alaska.

Background: Developing an integrated ocean observing system at high latitudes creates unique challenges. In addition to the harsh environment, the region encompassed by AOOS is made up of nearly 44,000 miles of coastline, larger than the marine systems in the rest of the United States combined. No other observing system in the United States has such climate extremes, significant geographic distances, and limited observing infrastructure. Although the population of Alaska is small (about 735,000), 80% of the residents live on the coast, including a large indigenous population that relies on the ocean for survival.

Approach: This proposal builds upon existing efforts, takes into account the challenges of providing real-time observations in Alaska, places a premium on access to and integration and synthesis of existing data and data sources, and relies extensively on collaborations. The proposal leverages funding with other programs and provides coordination and synthesis services to better integrate and add value to existing research and monitoring activities. It also draws upon the 2011 AOOS Preliminary Build-out Plan and the 2013 AOOS Arctic Build-out Plan as guidance, as well as the plethora of regional and national plans, especially those for the U.S. Arctic (see Appendix B).

Geographic approach: The Board has placed a priority on expanding observation capacity in the Arctic (Beaufort and Chukchi Seas) and in the northern portion of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA). The GOA includes Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet, two regions with high vessel traffic, including oil and gas tankers, large commercial fisheries critical to the state's economy and dynamic and complex circulation systems that border the main population centers of Alaska.

The Arctic as a national priority: One of the priority objectives in the National Ocean Policy (NOP) highlights changing conditions in the Arctic and specifically calls upon the nation to: "Address environmental stewardship needs in the Arctic Ocean and adjacent coastal areas in the face of climate-induced and other environmental changes." AOOS has used the NOP Implementation Plan, NOAA's Arctic Vision & Strategy, the U.S. Navy Arctic Roadmap, the U.S. Coast Guard and Arctic Strategy, the U.S. Arctic Research Commission Goals & Objectives, the Arctic Marine Shipping Assessment, the Alaska Arctic Policy Commission Report, and other recent documents in developing its Arctic monitoring activities. With local, regional and national needs in mind, AOOS also completed an Arctic Build-out Plan in 2013 to map out an approach to accomplish collective Arctic observing goals that increases the environmental intelligence and infrastructure needed for Arctic Marine Domain Awareness.

Approach to funding scenarios: Although the original proposal seeks \$4 million a year over a five-year period, the activities described here in the most detail are for \$2,771,480 in Year 1 and a \$2.5 million a year scenario for Years 2-5, which is similar to the current award.

Key focus areas: AOOS focuses its efforts on four major thematic areas: marine operations; coastal hazards and inundation; ecosystems, fisheries and climate trends; and water quality.

II. KEY FOCUS AREAS

A. Marine Operations

Goal: To improve safety of marine operations (including search and rescue and oil spill response), AOOS will focus on sustaining weather and sea state observations, more effectively disseminating weather

information to users, and developing related information and decision support tools for stakeholders, especially related to the emerging Arctic Marine Highway.

Audience and Benefits: Alaska's marine operations and stakeholders are diverse, ranging from oil tankers and container ships to ferries, commercial and charter fishing boats, recreation vessels and marine subsistence users. Weather conditions change quickly, are locally specific, and are not always captured by Alaska's limited coastal and marine weather stations. The state is home to a \$6 billion fishing industry, offshore oil exploration in Cook Inlet and the Arctic, a Marine Highway System serving local and visitor traffic, and cruise ships carrying a million passengers per year. Ninety-five percent of Alaska's goods cross Cook Inlet, navigating through dynamic sea ice and extreme tidal and circulation variation, to arrive at the Port of Anchorage. As Arctic sea ice retreats and the Northwest and Northern Route passages stay ice-free for longer periods, more vessels will pass through Alaskan waters, take shipments to international destinations or tour the Arctic for recreation. Representative stakeholders include commercial fishermen and recreational boaters, subsistence users, port and harbor managers, local citizen advisory groups and communities, regional research institutes, federal and state agencies and industrial interests including offshore oil and gas companies.

B. Coastal Hazards and Inundation

Goal: To improve the ability to forecast and plan for changing storm and sea ice conditions and their impacts on coastal communities and habitats, AOOS will focus on increasing water level and wave observations and related products for stakeholder decision-making.

Audience and Benefits: The impacts of climate change have become readily apparent in Alaska. As our nation's only Arctic state, Alaska is experiencing dramatic reductions in sea ice cover, increased storm surge, thawing coastal permafrost, and consequent coastal erosion and infrastructure damage. These conditions are endangering coastal communities, most of which are home to Alaska Natives. In a statewide assessment by the Government Accounting Office in 2003, flooding and erosion affects 184 out of 213 Native villages, 31 of which are considered to be in imminent danger. Many may require expensive engineering fixes or community relocation. Meanwhile, better forecasting for storm surge and inundation is needed to help local people prepare for dangerous storm events. The need for wave buoys and water level sensors has been loudly voiced and documented in both state and national plans. Despite this, NOAA's National Data Buoy Center (NDBC) has struggled to maintain existing buoys in Alaska, and several key buoys are no longer operational. Stakeholders include coastal subsistence communities including the Yukon-Kuskokwim, Bering Strait, Northwest Arctic and North Slope regions, as well as oil and gas companies active in offshore drilling and exploration, agency managers, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, National Weather Service forecasters, shippers, fishermen, and the U.S. Coast Guard.

C. Ecosystems, Fisheries and Climate Trends

Goal: To understand marine climate variability and ecosystem change in the long term, as well as how local conditions affect ocean circulation and ecosystem productivity in the short term, AOOS will build upon and leverage existing programs to develop an integrated network of physical, chemical, biological and community-based ocean observations and a synthesized State of Alaska's Coasts and Oceans Report.

Audience and Benefits: Alaska's coastal waters support a rich and diverse ecosystem, home to one of the world's largest fisheries, as well as abundant populations of pelagic and migratory seabirds and protected marine mammals. Ecosystem change in Alaska has direct social and economic implications that are likely to be more profound with the advances of climate change. Representative stakeholders include the fishing industry (commercial and recreational), federal and state management entities, subsistence-based communities, and academic and agency researchers.

D. Water Quality

Goal: To understand and respond to current and future changes to Alaska's marine waters, AOOS will support monitoring of ocean acidification and marine debris and explore opportunities for providing data products and decision-support tools for contaminants and watershed/ocean linkages.

Audience and Benefits: Ocean acidification (OA) has emerged as a potentially high impact issue in Alaska, with the relatively shallow shelf seas in the northern Gulf of Alaska, the Bering Sea, and the Chukchi Sea already experiencing seasonal OA manifestations. Given the productivity of the Alaskan marine environment, increased acidity could lead to significant ecosystem effects, with wide-reaching environmental and economical impacts. There is also increasing concern over industrial activities affecting Alaska's freshwater and marine ecosystems, including potential mercury contamination of Alaska fish. In Southeast Alaska, neighboring Canadian mining activities have raised worries about the impacts of a mine-waste breach on transboundary waters that pass through Alaska. Representative stakeholders include the fishing industry, federal and state management entities, policy makers, emergency responders, academic and agency researchers, and local residents.

III. REGIONAL GOVERNANCE & MANAGEMENT SUBSYSTEM

The Alaska Ocean Observing System (AOOS) is the regional association for Alaska as part of the national Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS). Within AOOS are three geographically, culturally and economically diverse regional coastal and ocean observing sub-systems (Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands and Arctic). AOOS began in July 2003 as a consortium of partners operating under a Memorandum of Agreement (adopted in 2005, and revised 2009, see www.aos.org). It is the intent of AOOS to become formally certified in 2016 as the Regional Association for Alaska. All of the activities described below will be conducted in Year 1.

- *Board:* AOOS is governed by a Board of Directors, currently made up of 19 federal and state agencies, research entities, and private sector organizations (see www.aos.org for members). Once the membership reaches 25 or more members, the Board may choose to elect a subset of members to serve as directors. An Executive Committee, made up of the AOOS officers and a representative of the fiscal sponsor, acts on behalf of the AOOS Board between meetings.
- *Committees and Advisory Groups:* AOOS uses one standing committee and numerous ad hoc committees and working groups for guidance. The Data Management Advisory Committee (DMAC) is composed of technical experts, including both data users and providers, and provides technical advice to the AOOS Data Team and program staff. Ad hoc advisory groups are topic or regionally specific and convened as needed.
- *Program staff:* AOOS currently employs three full-time staff: an Executive Director, a Director of Operations and Development, and a Program Coordinator. A fourth half-time staff member is the Director of Special Projects. AOOS is also contributing FY 2015 funds in to support a full-time Alaska Sea Grant coastal resilience position, and future funding may be desirable. Staff members manage all program components, engage with stakeholders to identify program requirements, implement the observing system with contractors to meet stakeholder needs, work with the data team to develop products for users, and collaborate with other regional, national and international ocean observing initiatives, including the national IOOS office and other IOOS Regional Associations.
- *Fiscal sponsor:* The Alaska SeaLife Center, an incorporated nonprofit, acts on behalf of AOOS as its fiscal sponsor, and performs all its legal, financial and administrative functions. The fiscal sponsor fee is based on the direct costs of those services.
- *Alaska regional partnerships and collaborations.* Numerous collaborative initiatives have begun in Alaska designed to inform or guide science or resource management issues, particularly in the face of

climate change. These include the North Slope Science Initiative (NSSI), the Alaska Climate Change Executive Roundtable (ACCER), the Alaska Center for Climate Assessment and Policy Steering Team (ACCAP is the NOAA RISA for Alaska), Alaska Sea Grant and its advisory group, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Alaska Landscape Conservation Cooperatives, and NOAA's regional collaboration team. AOOS will continue to be an active participant in all of these initiatives.

- *Process for identifying user needs.* Due to the vast geographic size with limited transportation corridors, and the diversity of coastal and marine issues in the state, the AOOS board determined it would be more effective to use existing communication pathways and forums (advisory committees, professional organizations, conferences and workshops), as well as specific stakeholder engagement events, to provide input to AOOS rather than maintain a standing "stakeholder committee". These activities are summarized in Section IV below and described in more detail in Appendix C.

IV. OUTREACH, STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT & EDUCATION

Goal: Our goal is to increase awareness of ocean issues in Alaska and engage with stakeholders to identify and respond to their needs for ocean observations and information products.

Background: The AOOS Board has made stakeholder outreach, facilitation, coordination, and partnership building one of the cornerstones of the AOOS program, and the Executive Director and staff devotes significant time to these efforts. AOOS has a strong reputation in Alaska as one of the few multi-agency, multi-disciplinary organizations whose mission includes facilitating and coordinating marine-related efforts. More details can be found in Appendix C. All of the activities described below will be conducted in Year 1.

Objectives and Approaches:

1. *AOOS website and publications.* AOOS uses its website as its primary outreach tool to feature ocean observing news and highlight data resources and new user products. The site archives all meeting documents and reports, and connects users with the data tools developed by the AOOS data team. AOOS also maintains an active Facebook page, disseminating news and resources to a broad audience, and uses blogs as an outreach tool (see the AOOS Blob Tracker for an example, linked from the AOOS homepage). Hard copy documents continue to make up a central part of the outreach approach, including an AOOS primer, data tools brochures, bi-monthly newsletter, and topic-specific handouts that are widely circulated.

2. *Stakeholder interaction.* Stakeholder activities include hosting AOOS meetings on specific topics, providing demonstrations of the AOOS data portal to targeted user groups around the state, and circulating online surveys to get input on projects and observing gaps. AOOS receives consistent user feedback about the AOOS data portal through a feedback tab on the website, and systematically responds to the submitters, documents and reviews their recommendations, and implements the top priorities.

3. *Stakeholder working groups.* AOOS will continue to facilitate four informal working groups made up of scientific and technical experts and impacted stakeholders. These are: 1) ocean acidification research, monitoring and outreach leading to a statewide OA Network; 2) integrated water level observations network; 3) impacts of the Blob (Pacific anomalies) in Alaska; and 4) long-term observing system coordination and integration. AOOS may respond to other needs as they develop.

4. *Education activities.* Now that COSEE Alaska has ended, AOOS will continue to partner with marine education and outreach entities such as the Sitka Science Center, Prince William Sound Science Center, Alaska SeaLife Center, Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, and the Kasitsna Bay Laboratory to promote virtual field trips, educator lessons plans and other activities.

5. *AOOS Short Film Contest.* AOOS will continue its annual Ocean Film Contest, begun in 2014, to promote ocean issues and awareness of AOOS. The short films showcase a variety of captivating stories to hundreds of viewers in venues around the state, as well as through the AOOS website and Facebook page.

6. *Alaska Marine Policy Forum*. Co-hosted with Alaska Sea Grant, AOOS supports bi-monthly teleconferences with participants from across the state interested in marine funding, legislation and state and federal policy issues. Speakers include congressional and state staff, as well as other contributors discussing timely topics.

7. *IOOS Outreach Committee*. AOOS continues to serve on the volunteer IOOS Outreach Committee, which provides a forum for discussing effective outreach strategies and techniques, sharing products and coordinating efforts among the 11 RAs and the IOOS Program Office. AOOS continues to work with other RAs to communicate its impact through shared success stories, training and shared experiences with social media and other tools. The committee intends to meet in person once during the next five years to develop common outreach materials that reflect the federal-regional IOOS partnership, and to develop a strategy for shared outreach (conferences, exhibitions, etc.) and user engagement.

V. OBSERVING SYSTEM SUBSYSTEM

A. Overall Approach

Given Alaska's immense geographic scope, remoteness and harsh environmental conditions, as well as the paucity of existing observations, AOOS is not able to create or sustain the ideal ocean observing system with its current resources. For that reason, the AOOS Board, based on stakeholder and local and scientific expert input, has chosen largely to augment existing observation programs, contribute to observing consortia and fill in key observation gaps with new assets until additional and sustainable funding becomes more readily available.

B. Marine Operations

1. *Sustain weather observations in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA)*. AOOS will continue its efforts to provide accurate, real-time weather observations in Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet. In partnership with the Oil Spill Recovery Institute, the Prince William Sound Science Center (PWSSC) and the Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound Regional Citizens Advisory Councils, AOOS will provide funding in Year 1 to the PWSSC to maintain eight SnoTel weather stations providing real-time web accessible data. Webcam images from these stations are accessed through the AOOS real-time sensor map by pilots, boaters, lodge owners, fishermen, and recreationists, and are one of the most popular resources on the AOOS website. The weather data are used in both real-time and for modeling and forecasting. *If additional funds become available in Years 2-5, more stations will be added, including a site at the Valdez Marine Terminal in Port Valdez and one near Naked Island and Hinchinbrook Entrance in Prince William Sound. Additionally, three land-based anemometers will be installed to monitor barrier jet winds at Hinchinbrook Entrance, Cape Suckling and Icy Cape.*

2. *Increase access to weather observations using AIS*. AOOS will continue its partnership with the Marine Exchange of Alaska (MXAK) in Year 1 to disseminate real-time weather data and forecasts to vessels using Automatic Identification System (AIS) transmitters. By establishing joint weather/AIS stations at existing AIS locations, and installing new stations in remote areas, real-time weather information can be displayed on a vessel's AIS display in a more reliable and clear manner and at greater distances than the method in which weather information is presently disseminated (via VHF radio voice broadcasts). With most commercial vessels required to be equipped with AIS by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) treaties, AIS is one of the most reliable means of communicating weather and other environmental information (e.g., weather, ice reports) to vessels operating in coastal waters out to 50 miles offshore. When complete, the technological solutions will be shared with other IOOS members for nationwide application of this new capability. Overall, this

will enhance maritime safety throughout all the IOOS regions. In Year 1, at least 2 new stations will be added and maintained, *and in Years 2-5 up to 4 new stations will be added and maintained each year depending on funding levels.*

3. *Sustain critical wave buoys for navigation safety.* Continued funding in Year 1 will support operation and maintenance of the Coastal Data Information Program (CDIP) buoy in Cook Inlet, jointly sponsored by AOOS and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the wave buoy in Norton Sound, jointly sponsored by AOOS and the Norton Sound Economic Development Council. Both provide essential real-time sea state conditions for recreational, commercial and subsistence mariners. *With full funding in Years 2-5, up to two additional CDIP wave buoys would be purchased for deployment in Bristol Bay, Prince William Sound or Southeast Alaska, all of which would contribute to implementation of the NOAA National Wave Plan in Alaska.*

4. *Mapping surface currents with high frequency radars (HFRs).* Current funding in Year 1 contributes to the operation and maintenance by the University of Alaska Fairbanks of four HFR sites on the Chukchi and Beaufort Sea coasts (Point Lay, Wainwright, Point Barrow and Cape Simpson). These sites are operational during the open water season, July through mid-November. The project is a joint collaboration with Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) and Shell Oil Company conducted in a region of offshore oil exploration. Data are used to guide the development and evaluation of oil spill trajectory models, ocean research, and in real-time for operational applications. *Full funding in Years 2-5 could leverage development of two new HFR sites at key shipping transit areas, including the Bering Strait, Unimak Pass in the Aleutian Islands and Cook Inlet.*

5. *Port of Anchorage observations.* AOOS is initiating collaborations with port managers, barge and cargo companies and the Marine Exchange of Alaska to enhance observations at the Port of Anchorage, which handles 95% of the consumer goods for 85% of Alaska and is one of 19 national strategic seaports for the U.S. Department of Defense. The port's expansion and modernization has the potential of modifying adjacent nearshore ocean conditions, increasing the need for more observations. No funds are available in Year 1 for this activity, but *with full funding in Years 2-5, additional observations in the form of current meters, web cameras, wave buoys and weather stations will make the port safer and more efficient.*

C. Coastal Hazards and Inundation

1. *Increase water level observations in western and northern Alaska.* Accurate water level observations are key for a number of purposes: 1) to operationally forecast in real-time for storm surge and coastal inundation warning systems; 2) to monitor seasonal changes in river mouth entrances used by tugs and barges delivering fuel and other cargo to Alaska's river-based villages; 3) to establish baseline sea level data for shoreline mapping and tracking sea level trends; and 4) to improve nearshore ocean models for coastal planning, infrastructure development (harbors, airports, etc.) and resource habitat management (e.g., waterfowl), as well as for research purposes. Permanent water level gauges north of the Aleutian Islands are operated at Nome on the Bering Sea, Red Dog at the Kivalina River on the southern Chukchi Sea, and Prudhoe Bay on the North Slope. A fourth gauge is being installed in 2016 in Unalakleet, south of Nome in Norton Sound. These four sea level stations are responsible for providing coverage for almost half of Alaska's coastline. AOOS is partnering with the National Weather Service, NOAA's Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services (CO-OPS), Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Western and Arctic Landscape Conservation Cooperatives, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the University of Alaska Anchorage Arctic Domain Awareness Center (U.S. Department of Homeland Security), and others to develop and implement an Integrated Water Level

Observing Network. AOOS is coordinating the ad hoc water levels working group to help set priorities for various types of water level sensors. Based on the priorities established by this group and AOOS funding, AOOS will support ADNR and the University of Alaska Anchorage to install sensors at village and coastal sites most vulnerable to inundation, flooding and erosion. In Year 1, additional funds have been provided to AOOS by the National Weather Service to continue these activities.

2. *Increase wave observations for water level forecasting and planning.* Wave observations provide real-time sea state conditions and also support water level forecasting and planning. Key gaps remain in implementing the IOOS National Operational Waves Observation Plan in Alaska. No new buoys will be deployed in Year 1, but *with full funding in Years 2-5, AOOS will purchase and install additional 3-5 wave buoys for deployment in key gap regions including the Chukchi Sea, Bristol Bay in the Bering Sea, and in the Gulf of Alaska.*

3. *Pilot new program for coastal vessel traffic.* No funds are available for this in Year 1, but with full funding in Years 2-5, AOOS will develop a proof-of-concept program to field test the use of remote water level sensors at the mouths of key river systems for transmission to tug and barge operators using the Internet and the AIS network. The unpredictable nature of river mouths increasingly interferes with vessel traffic due to natural variations in channels. Water level patterns are modified by long-term environmental factors, such as permafrost thaw, increased coastal erosion from higher frequency storms, and changes in precipitation. All of these factors put shipping activities at increased risk of grounding and escalates the chances of oil/fuel spills.

4. *Crowd-source non-NOAA hydrographic (water depth) survey data to improve navigation safety.* The recent incident involving a vessel near Dutch Harbor Alaska serves as a reminder that the Alaska coastal and shelf bathymetry data are insufficient in many locations for navigation and maritime safety. This has become a red flag issue for the state. AOOS has already been exploring a collaboration with NOAA's Office of Coast Survey and Integrated Ocean and Coastal Mapping Program, the U.S. Coast Guard, Alaska state agencies and the maritime industry to facilitate the collection, aggregation, sharing and reuse of hydrographic survey data by non-NOAA partners. *No funds are available in Year 1 for this, but with full funding in Years 2-5, this project team will develop ways to facilitate third-party data provision, including potential web-based crowd-sourcing tools that enable selection and display of a planned route, online training in minimum standards for calibration and data acquisition, trackline survey guidance, and data storage and archive.*

D. Ecosystems, Fisheries and Climate Trends

D. 1 Sustained Observation Network

The 2011 AOOS Preliminary year Build-out Plan includes support for a long-term sustained observing network to track climate trends and support ecosystem-based management of fisheries and endangered and threatened species. The goal is to unite these observations – made with moorings, ship and glider transects, instrumented fish and marine mammals, passive acoustic sampling, community observers and other platforms - into a unified system. AOOS is partnering with management agencies, academic partners and the Distributed Biological Observatory (DBO) program to help maintain long time series data collection, develop consistent data collection protocols, synthesize new and existing data, and ensure that data are accessible and usable.

1. *Sustain ship-based sampling along the Seward Line.* AOOS will contribute in Year 1 to a consortium led by University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF) to support two cruises a year along the Seward Line, the most comprehensive long-term multidisciplinary sampling program in the coastal Gulf of Alaska. This line has been sampled continuously since October 1997, with some measurements dating back to late 1970s. Observations over the past 17 years have fundamentally revised our understanding of the coastal

Gulf of Alaska ecosystem, which is critical to Alaska's fisheries and subsistence and coastal community economies. *With full funding in Years 2-5, a glider could be purchased to improve spatial and temporal monitoring of this line, and use for opportunistic ecosystem sampling during El Nino and La Nina events in the GOA.*

2. *Support ecosystem moorings in Alaska's Large Marine Ecosystems.* AOOS is building a network of fully instrumented ecosystem moorings in the Chukchi, Beaufort and Bering Seas and the Gulf of Alaska to serve as year-round anchors for the Distributed Biological Observatory (DBO). AOOS began the ecosystem mooring program with a consortium led by UAF with the first mooring deployed in 2014 in the central Chukchi Sea offshore of Wainwright. This is a critical region for observing the through-flow of water between the northern Bering Sea and the interior Arctic, and a location of large primary productivity in an Arctic shelf sea. AOOS funding in Year 1 will add sensors to this mooring, as well as begin to establish an additional mooring in the Beaufort Sea, with spare moorings and sensors to aid in annual turnaround and maintenance. AOOS funds are used for equipment purchases, with data analysis and operational costs covered by other partners. *With full funding in Years 2-5, additional sensors will be added to existing moorings that are not fully instrumented in the Bering Sea (M8 and M2, supported by NOAA's Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory) and the Gulf of Alaska (GAK 1, supported by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council).*

3. *Pilot use of glider surveys to monitor ocean conditions and marine mammals.* AOOS will continue in Year 1 supporting the pilot implementation of a real-time marine mammal detection system deployed on a Slocum buoyancy controlled glider currently operating in the northeastern Chukchi Sea. This pilot project is testing the capabilities of an AOOS-funded autonomous marine mammal detection and classification system (DMON/LFDCS), designed specifically for sub-Arctic and Arctic species. The pilot project is now in its third year with additional support from the North Pacific Research Board (NPRB), to allow for purchase of a backup glider, refinement of the call library, and support for some of the deployment costs. The glider will operate for six weeks in a biological hot spot in the Chukchi Sea that coincides with Shell Oil Company's oil and gas exploration area. The data are documenting oceanographic conditions and monitoring, and the habitats of bowhead, fin, humpback, North Pacific right, beluga, and killer whales, as well as walrus and bearded seals. All of these species could be impacted by increased human activities in the region, as well as by climate change. *As funding allows in Years 2-5, additional flights could supplement the ecosystem moorings and the DBO surveys.*

4. *Support community based monitoring.* This project combines a key set of standardized geophysical and local expert-driven observations to improve the understanding of interannual to decadal-scale change in coastal ice conditions and their impact on human activities. The methodology for advancing these goals has already been developed with strong community engagement and development of a database. Data entry is web-based through a public access portal developed through the Exchange for Local Environmental Knowledge in the Arctic (ELOKA), a project funded by the National Science Foundation. *No funds are available in Year 1, but with full funding in Years 2-5, AOOS will increase the collection of coastal sea ice information at additional villages along the western and northern coasts of Alaska, as part of a community-based coastal ice observation program already piloted by UAF scientists.*

5. *Use of telemetered animals.* Animal telemetry data are currently being piloted for incorporation into the AOOS Ocean Explorer Portal, and telemetered animals equipped with sensors are increasingly being used to provide broader spatial coverage for ocean monitoring where other platform logistics are not feasible or are too expensive. In Year 1, AOOS will host a regional ATN workshop and build on the data tools developed under VI.6. *With full funding in Years 2-5, AOOS will seek to incorporate additional animal telemetry data into its data portal as it becomes available.*

D.2. Regional sentinel observations

The AOOS Build-out Plan includes supporting more intensive, shorter-term monitoring activities at key sites around the state, especially in regions with local scientific capacity. AOOS has already begun hosting collaborations among these entities to better coordinate and integrate such efforts. AOOS provides small amounts of funding to these local efforts, which are then leveraged by our partners to develop larger programs. *With full funding, AOOS will be able to provide more support to these and potentially other projects.*

1. *Sentinel monitoring in Prince William Sound (PWS).* AOOS seeks to meet short-term and long-term fisheries and ecosystem-based management needs by contracting with the PWS Science Center and partnering with the PWS Regional Citizens Advisory Council and the Oil Spill Recovery Institute, to maintain intensive sentinel monitoring in PWS as a Prince William Sound Observing System. Partners are seeking additional funding for glider transects, moorings and ship cruises, and additional sensors and equipment. Priorities for AOOS in Year 1 are to support:

a. *Weather stations:* AOOS will continue to fund the six SNOTEL stations deployed at sea level in PWS since 2005, and two stations at alpine elevations. Each station measures temperature, wind velocity, precipitation, and solar radiation, and includes a webcam. The main mission is to provide real-time weather observations, but also to provide information for hydrological and circulation models, as well as oil spill trajectory modeling.

b. *PWS Ocean Tracking Network:* AOOS will continue to support a partnership with Dalhousie University's Ocean Tracking Network to operate and maintain six acoustic arrays across the major entrances to PWS (Hinchinbrook Entrance, Montague Strait, and the four Southwest Passages). The array is used to document the movements and survival of marine animals and fish (salmon, sharks, and whales) carrying acoustic tags and how both are influenced by oceanographic conditions.

2. *Sentinel monitoring in Cook Inlet.* AOOS will continue to partner in Year 1 with NOAA/UAF's Kasitsna Bay Laboratory, Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council, the Kachemak Bay NERR and the Gulf Watch Alaska long-term monitoring program funded by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council to collect oceanographic data along repeated transects in Kachemak Bay and lower Cook Inlet. Data are used to improve a harmful algal bloom risk assessment tool; support development of risk assessment tools for ocean acidification, pathogens (vibrio) and invasive species; assess estuarine responses to climate change; and provide validation for development of the National Ocean Service's Cook Inlet ocean circulation model and transition of the model to an operational forecast system. *With full funding in Years 2-5, acoustic Doppler current profiler surveys and current meter moorings will be used to measure depth-dependent flow in Kachemak Bay and lower Cook Inlet and leverage additional moorings in the inlet.*

3. *Sentinel monitoring in Southeast Alaska.* *No funds are available in Year 1, but with full funding in Years 2-5, AOOS will initiate a new partnership with the Sitka Sound Science Center to enhance its capacity to serve as a sentinel station for Southeast Alaska.* This would include support for oceanographic buoy observations and long-term monitoring of kelp forests and pinto abalone populations as sentinels of climate change.

4. *Sentinel monitoring in other regions.* AOOS will continue to seek opportunistic funding to develop and enhance sentinel monitoring in other regions of the state that have local science capacity and resources to support such operations, such as Kodiak, Pribilof Islands, Kotzebue and Barrow. We will also seek out opportunities to add sensors to existing platforms around the state to enhance local observing capacity, such as adding conductivity sensors to tide stations (that already have temperature measurements) along the coast to better understand large-scale oceanographic changes in salinity.

E. Water quality

1. *Ocean acidification (OA) monitoring.* AOOS will continue to partner in Year 1 with the UAF Ocean Acidification Center and the NOAA OA Program to maintain OA sampling along the Seward Line in the northern Gulf of Alaska during May and September. The data will help quantify the physical and biogeochemical controls on OA in the region, including the influence of glacial runoff, meteorological forcing (upwelling) and longer-term trends caused by climatological forcing. Samples of dissolved inorganic carbon, total alkalinity, partial pressure of CO₂, pH, carbonate mineral saturation states, particulate organic carbon, dissolved organic carbon, and oxygen isotopes will be analyzed and combined with observations of specific pelagic and benthic calcifying organisms to monitor how keystone species in the food web are responding to increased intrusion of atmospheric CO₂. AOOS will also contribute to the consortium that supports two moorings (Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska) equipped with a surface and bottom sensor package to measure pCO₂, pH, temperature, salinity, nitrate, oxygen, chlorophyll, and turbidity to quantify the seasonal and interannual variability in the ocean carbonate system. The surface package contains a meteorological and atmospheric monitoring station and transmits both surface water and atmospheric parameters in real-time via satellite telemetry. With funding from the OA Program and the IOOS Marine Sensor Technology Transfer program, “Burkolator” instruments equipped with sensors that measure these parameters have been installed in Seward at the Alutiiq Pride Shellfish Hatchery.

AOOS held an OA technology workshop in winter 2016 to develop a coordinated Integrated Ocean Acidification Monitoring Strategy for Alaska with the multiple partners currently monitoring OA. The goals of the workshop were to identify preferred technologies and methodologies for making accurate and meaningful OA measurements, and to develop a phased approach to a coordinated network. Best practices for sampling and data sharing were also defined to the best state of the technology. *Based on that workshop, we identified priorities for any additional AOOS and partner funding. In Year 1 this included instrumenting a state ferry that routinely transits the Gulf of Alaska and adding an additional Burkolator in Ketchikan. In Years 2-5 we could add OA measurements to cruises, a profiling mooring in Prince William Sound, or additional measurements to coastal sites.*

AOOS also received funds from the NOAA OA Program in Year 1 to establish an Alaska Ocean Acidification Network and support a suite of activities including hosting an Alaska OA website, list serve, State of OA Science workshop, OA expert network, and stakeholder outreach.

2. *Support monitoring of marine debris.* If funds become available in Year 1 from other sources, or with additional funding in Years 2-5, AOOS could partner with Gulf of Alaska Keeper to monitor the annual accumulation of marine debris on 14 Prince William Sound (PWS) beaches and three beaches in the Gore Point region of the Kenai Peninsula. This effort is part of a long-term study to determine the annual accumulation of marine debris in PWS and the northern Gulf of Alaska shoreline. Debris from container spills and the 2011 Fukushima earthquake are now being tracked.

3. *Support for monitoring for contaminants.* Contaminants in Alaska’s waters may be an increasing problem in the future, especially as industrial activities continue to develop in the watersheds that feed into Alaskan waters, and with increased shipping activities throughout the state. ADEC is currently testing for mercury concentrations in marine fish and identifying any potential public health risks due to consumption of effected species. The Alaska Department of Natural Resources is concerned about watershed and local impacts of large-scale mines. Contaminant monitoring is very expensive, so these efforts are limited. The AOOS Board has asked staff to monitor current activities and consider ways to provide data integration or supportive data for these agency efforts.

VI. DATA MANAGEMENT & COMMUNICATIONS SUBSYSTEM

Goal: The goals of the AOOS Data Management and Communications Subsystem are to serve as the Alaska regional data assembly center (DAC) for Alaska coastal and ocean data collected by AOOS as

well as other federal, state, local, private and tribal entities; leverage collaborations with other IOOS regional associations; and develop data and information products to meet stakeholder needs.

Background: AOOS supports a data management system that allows a complex array of oceanographic data types to be well organized, accessible, and understandable. Working on behalf of AOOS with AOOS staff and other partners, Axiom Data Science has developed the AOOS data system to be a scalable, open source platform that uses existing and emerging software resources, high performance compute clusters and interoperability services consistent with IOOS standards and protocols (see Appendix D for more details). In its current capacity, the AOOS regional Data Assembly Center is the largest data management service in this region.

Developing functional standalone DMAC systems is laborious, time consuming and expensive. IOOS regional associations are similar to one another in that their DMAC systems must meet IOOS DMAC requirements and each regional association must support the local needs of their constituents. The AOOS data framework is now able to directly leverage and benefit from the systems, capabilities and lessons learned through Axiom's contractual support for data management and communications (DMAC) activities for the Southeast Coastal Ocean Observing System (SECOORA, which began summer 2015), Central and Northern California Ocean Observing System (CeNCOOS) and the Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS). These relationships will increase access to and use of data by all user groups, allow AOOS data management staff to rapidly develop new capabilities and tools to meet a variety of user needs, and reduce costs and increase performance. In Year 1, all of the activities below will be continued.

Objectives and Approaches:

1. *Support the cyberinfrastructure that underpins the AOOS Data Assembly Center.* The AOOS data contractor, Axiom Data Science, will ensure that the AOOS data system is healthy, secure and monitored, respond to system problems, and map out future upgrade and expansion strategies. This task includes the support, cultivation and expansion of both the hardware and software, which enable the AOOS data management system to function. Axiom staff will also focus on extending the capabilities of the existing AOOS cyberinfrastructure by exploring and implementing new software server technology. Physical hardware configurations will be optimized and additional server resources deployed to power applications and functionality that are requested by the user community and required for the multiple, integrated-research efforts that AOOS supports. Axiom will work with the broader IOOS community to implement protocols for applying Quality Assurance of Real Time Ocean Data (QARTOD) checks to existing real-time data feeds. This is a database-level enhancement that will ensure quality control is performed on all real-time data being archived and served out of the AOOS data system.

2. *Maintain and enhance the Ocean Data Explorer.* The Ocean Data Explorer is the flagship statewide data portal for AOOS and includes tools to visualize and explore oceanographic and coastal data across Alaska. The custom-built tools allow for dataset cataloging, elastic searches, automated and custom visualization, time-series exploration and extraction, data downloading using static files and multiple interoperable web services, map representation of multiple data layers, and more. This objective focuses on maintaining the portal's backend data storage as well as the front-end user interface. Activities consist of monitoring and documenting the use of the portal, and integrating user feedback and emerging technologies into future system iterations. These include further implementation of AOOS lite (useful for mobile phone and low bandwidth AOOS Web access), and "myAOOS" personalized functions. Future development activities range from visualizing more complex data types (gliders, animal telemetry, CTDs) to providing next generation visualization capabilities to users (e.g., Ocean in 4D).

3. *Maintain and provide access to existing and new products.* Existing products supported by AOOS include the AOOS Real-time Sensor Map, Research Assets Map, Model Explorer, Sea Ice Atlas, and the Cook Inlet Response tool. AOOS is also supporting development of a smart phone application

targeted at users in remote Arctic communities. Based on input from the AOOS Data Management Advisory Committee, new products could also include specialized data portals, products or tools for particular subregions or unique Alaska stakeholder groups (e.g., recreational or commercial fisheries, emergency planners, etc.), or topical issues such as Arctic shipping, ocean acidification, and community based monitoring.

4. *Maintain and provide access to existing and new data sets.* As the regional Data Assembly Center for Alaska, AOOS has prioritized ingestion of valuable physical, biological and chemical data sets collected primarily by federal and state agencies, academic partners and large ecosystem research programs. AOOS provides data management services for many of those programs, including the Russian American Long Term Census of the Arctic, Marine Arctic Research Ecosystem Study, Arctic Marine Biodiversity Observing Network, Arctic Ecosystem Integrated Study, components of the Distributed Biological Observatory, and Gulf Watch Alaska and Herring Research and Monitoring Program. By providing these services (with costs reimbursed) through use of the Research Workspace (a cloud-based data management application designed for storing, documenting and sharing data among members of scientific communities), AOOS has access to all data for inclusion in the AOOS Ocean Data Explorer. We will continue to pursue other funding to ingest other priority data sets.

5. *In collaboration with other IOOS regional associations (RAs), develop cross-regional and US-wide data products.* AOOS will work with the other IOOS RAs over the course of the funding cycle to enhance and standardize stakeholder access to data, services and interfaces. This will be done by collaborating with other RA staff to agree on common access methods to existing data services through the use of Application Programming Interface (APIs) and interoperability systems (WMS, WFS, WCS and SOS). It will also include discussing standardized interfaces for exploring and downloading data that focus on data and products common to all regions (e.g., glider data, model nowcasts and forecasts, key climate variables). AOOS spearheaded the development of the data portal and catalog interfaces currently used by AOOS and CeNCOOS and soon by SECOORA, and converging on common data interfaces is one step in providing a consistent "look and feel" for IOOS stakeholders that use data from more than one region.

5. *Collaborate with other state, regional, national and international data management programs.* Axiom Data Science will work closely with the AOOS Data Management Committee and actively participate in national IOOS data management committees and teams. They will also participate in Alaska's Federal-State Data Integration Working Group and develop partnerships with other existing data management systems in Alaska and the Arctic, including those for the USGS Oceanographic Biological Information System (OBIS), the Arctic Observing Network (AON) and the Sustained Arctic Observing Network (SAON).

6. *Provide support to national IOOS Data Management and Communications Program.* In Year 1, AOOS will augment and maintain the i52n SOS server and supporting software packages; continue enhancements to the Environmental Sensor Map and its integration with the IOOS Catalog; develop tools for users producing animal telemetry data sets which streamline the data management process and accelerate integration into relevant data assembly centers (ATN DAC); develop a scalable methodology for storing and querying the national AIS data set assembled by the NOAA Office of Coast Survey; improve tools for preserving High Frequency Radar (HFR) output and allowing for reprocessing HFR data; and support and enhance USGS Coastal and Marine Geology Program portals.

VII. MODELING, ANALYSIS & PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT SUBSYSTEM

Goal: The goals of this component are to increase the accuracy, reliability and scope of operational ocean products and services for Alaska, add value to existing data and models and develop new products based on stakeholder needs.

Background: AOOS originally proposed to expand ocean modeling efforts initiated in Prince William Sound into a statewide modeling and forecasting framework. Because of the extensive geographic area, paucity of *in situ* observations, limited AOOS resources and lack of support from other potential funders, this has not proven to be a realistic approach. Depending on the amount of funding available, we now propose instead to focus on three main objectives described below:

Objectives and Approaches:

1. *Support in Year 1 existing models and data products developed with prior AOOS funding.*

- a. Continue annual updates to the Historical Sea Ice Atlas, the Research Assets Map, and the Yukon-Kuskokwim Chinook Run Timing Forecast.
- b. Continue development of a prototype *AIS Vessel Tracking Tool*. The Marine Exchange of Alaska's Automatic Identification System (AIS) data archive is a valuable source of information that tracks shipping trends across several dimensions (space, time, ship velocity and type). However, the extensive data archive with over 1 billion records prohibits expedient analysis of the entire time series. Raw data are accessed by users either through one-off data requests or a subscription service from the Marine Exchange, but exhaustive processing is required to produce tangible products that, for example, reveal ship route trends in the region. Axiom is working on increasing the accessibility and re-use of this data resource by developing an advanced spatial/temporal analytic interface powered by high performance computing techniques. The continued effort will significantly increase the accessibility of the AIS data archive by resource management, scientific and policy communities. Products will include output from advanced graphical analytics, such as dynamic heat maps, which show density of shipping routes. It will also allow for user-enabled inputs, and offer interactive graphics that display regional spatial and temporal trends, as well as data overlay capabilities (e.g., mapping vessel traffic patterns over marine mammal migration routes).
- c. *Continue to assess long-term support for operating the ROMS model for Prince William Sound (PWS) and Gulf of Alaska (GOA).* AOOS may continue supporting the PWS and GOA real-time nowcast/forecast operational Regional Ocean Modeling System (ROMS). The model consists of a 3-level nested configuration covering PWS at 1-km resolution, the northeastern GOA at 3-km, and the northeastern Pacific Ocean at 9-km. Nowcasts and forecasts are produced daily, and images, analysis and model output are published daily on the AOOS Model Explorer.
- d. *Continue support for AOOS Model Explorer and increase capabilities.* The AOOS data team is exploring methods for serving four-dimensional (4-D) and higher datasets via THREDDS, ncWMS and other NetCDF data management and interoperability systems.

2. *Develop select new modeling and data products that are priorities for stakeholders. With full funding in Years 2-5, AOOS would:*

- a. *Develop a "State of Alaska's Coasts and Oceans Report".* Building upon the existing Arctic Report Card, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Ecosystem Report Cards, Alaska Climate Assessment, the developing Integrated Ecosystem Assessments, and the PICES Status of the North Pacific Ocean, AOOS will work with partners to produce an annual status report that is electronic and web accessible, but also includes a brief summary document in hard copy. This would be a signature AOOS product and complement the existing AOOS Ocean Data Explorer, providing a comprehensive annual assessment of the state of Alaska's oceans and coast.
- b. *Develop new products prioritized by stakeholders.* Stakeholders have identified numerous product needs. AOOS will focus on these priorities for new product development efforts, including a higher

resolution historical sea ice atlas, additional fishery run timing forecasts, ocean climatologies, a particle trajectory tool, and spatial analysis tools to analyze vessel traffic corridors for planning purposes.

- c. *Develop new web-based model evaluation tools.* Sophisticated model evaluation tools will better enable managers, scientists, educators and stakeholders to assess model output quality. Advanced tools could be developed to compare these outputs against each other through model-to-model comparisons, and assess model framework utility through model observation comparisons. The AOOS data system currently allows users to place a virtual sensor to extract time series data at a point and specific depth within a numerical modeling grid. AOOS plans to expand upon this capability by developing tools that extract virtual transects (depth curtain profile over a line at a specific time instance) and virtual profiles (changing depth profile over time at a specific location). Users will also be able to directly compare *in situ* observational data from sensors, buoys, gliders and profiling instruments (ADCPs and CTDs) against modeling outputs.

3. *Initiate the Alaska Modeling Testbed.* In Year 1 we will continue to seek partner funding for this initiative, and if the decision to eliminate funding support for the PWS ROMS model is made, contribute funding to its implementation. Similar to the IOOS Coastal Ocean Modeling Testbed (COMT), the mission of the AOOS Modeling Testbed effort will be to accelerate the transition of advances from the coastal ocean modeling research community to improved operational ocean products and services for Alaska, and thereby increase the accuracy, reliability, and scope of Alaska operational coastal and ocean forecasting products. For AOOS, a modeling team will be assembled to develop the program’s mission, objectives, and criteria for proposals (e.g., must solve a specific modeling problem, validate an existing model, add operational value to an existing model, etc.). The criteria will be used to select candidate projects, considering a number of factors, including the current status of model in question (e.g., existence and functionality of a model versus building a model from the ground up). Model status will be balanced with stakeholder-identified needs, model priorities and potential for leveraging. Preliminary discussions have been held between AOOS and NOAA National Weather Service on the new Arctic Testbed, and there is the potential for future collaborations on that effort. Two potential modeling needs have already been identified for Year 1 with potential funding partners:

- a. National Ocean Service (NOS): Add value to the NOS Coast Survey Development Laboratory (CSDL) circulation model for Cook Inlet by using hindcast model runs to develop decision support tools. Tools could include particle trajectory analysis (oil spill response planning, larval transport for shellfish), residence time (harmful algal blooms, oil spills), resource management (current/future environmental conditions for crab and groundfish distribution and herring spawning) and climate change scenario testing (impact of snowpack melt and precipitation changes, timing of seasonal changes).
- b. Improve existing circulation models (AOOS ROMS, NOAA GNOME, and Alyeska ATOM) to include surface and subsurface currents in Port of Valdez, home to the Valdez Marine Terminal and tanker loading activities. This would improve our understanding of how oil may move and disperse in confined regions.

VIII. PROJECT BUDGET

Program Components	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Management & Outreach	632,853	640,668	657,856	675,563	693,853	3,291,886
Observing	1,020,549	1,983,300	1,980,366	1,962,684	1,945,354	13,711,422

Data Management	540,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	3,000,000
Modeling & Products	465,538	587,937	573,683	573,658	572,698	2,956,217
Fiscal Support Fee	112,540	188,095	188,095	188,095	188,095	940,475
Total	2,771,480	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	18,771,480

Detailed budget information. Appendix A includes an overall project budget and budget narrative, as well as budget information for all subawards. A holdback of \$25,000 in Year 1 is requested for NOAA Kasitsna Bay Laboratory (Holderied) to perform activities described above. AOOS wishes for NOAA to retain these funds and have them used by the specified NOAA office. No equipment described in this proposal is available for lease. All items require a direct purchase.

Base capacity and enhancements. AOOS has submitted a budget request for \$2,771,480 for Year 1, and \$4 million a year for Years 2-5, which would minimally meet the need for ocean observing activities in Alaska. Appendix E describes the activities that would occur under the three funding scenarios (\$1.5M, \$2.5M, and \$4M). This proposal focuses on the \$2.5M scenario since that is closest to our current funding level. Under all three funding scenarios, program staff and the data management team would stay roughly the same since these are AOOS Board priorities. The primary difference is in the extent of proposed observations and equipment purchases, and resources devoted to modeling.

IX. MILESTONES & DELIVERABLES

MILESTONES & DELIVERABLES (\$2.5M)	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
REGIONAL GOVERNANCE & MANAGEMENT SUBSYSTEM					
<i>Ongoing board, committee and partnership activities</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Finalize AOOS certification as AK IOOS RA</i>	*				
OUTREACH, STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT & EDUCATION					
<i>Ongoing activities (website, publications, communications)</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Work with partners to develop Ocean Acidification Network</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Develop IOOS-wide materials with IOOS Outreach Committee</i>	*	*	*	*	*
OBSERVING SYSTEM					
Marine Operations					
<i>Sustain weather observations in the GOA</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Increase access to weather observations using AIS</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Sustain critical wave buoys for navigation safety</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Map surface currents with high frequency radars (HFRs)</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Enhance observations at Port of Anchorage</i>	no	*	*	*	*
Coastal Hazards & Inundation					
<i>Increase water level observations in western & northern Alaska</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Increase wave observations for water level forecasting & planning</i>	no	*	*	*	*
Ecosystems, Fisheries & Climate Trends					
Sustained Observation Network					
<i>Sustain Seward Line sampling</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Support ecosystem moorings in Alaska's LMEs</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Glider monitoring of ocean conditions and marine mammals</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Host regional ATN workshop</i>	*				
Regional sentinel observations					
<i>Support sentinel monitoring in Prince William Sound</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Support sentinel monitoring in Cook Inlet</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Initiate sentinel monitoring in Southeast Alaska</i>	no	*	*	*	*
Water Quality					
<i>Sustain Ocean acidification (OA) monitoring</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Support Alaska OA Network</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Support monitoring of marine debris</i>	no	*	*	*	*
DATA MANAGEMENT & COMMUNICATIONS					
<i>Support AOOS Data Assembly Center cyber infrastructure</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Maintain and enhance Ocean Data Explorer</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Maintain existing data products</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Develop new data products</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Develop Products for National IOOS Program</i>	*				
MODELING, ANALYSIS & PRODUCTS					
<i>Support existing models & data products</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Continue development of AIS Vessel Tracking Tool</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Continue support for ROMS forecasts for PWS and GOA</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Support and enhance AOOS Model Explorer</i>		*	*	*	*
<i>Develop State of Alaska's Coasts and Oceans Report</i>		*	*	*	*
<i>Initiate and maintain AOOS Modeling Testbed</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Explore Arctic Marine Highway decision tools</i>					16