

**Semi-annual Program Performance Report for NA16NOS0120027**  
**FY 2016-20 Implementation and Development of a Regional Coastal Ocean Observing**  
**System: Alaska Ocean Observing System**  
**For reporting period June 1, 2018 – November 30, 2018**  
*Prepared by Molly McCammon, Project PI on December 22, 2018*

## **1.0 PROGRESS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

### **1.1 Regional Governance & Management Subsystem**

#### *1.1.1 Support ongoing board and committee activities.*

- The AOOS Board's Executive Committee met in July to accept funding and tasks from the national IOOS Program Office as part of the year 3 cooperative agreement and to approve a reallocation of funds.
- The full AOOS board met in Sitka November 2 to renew all current officer positions until November 2020, as recommended by the Nominating Committee: Katrina Hoffman, Chair; Ed Page, Vice-Chair; Cheryl Rosa, Secretary; and Jim Kendall, treasurer. Budget revisions and additions were approved.
- The makeup and functions of the Data Management Advisory Committee is being reviewed.

#### *1.1.2 Provide ongoing fiscal and administrative oversight for program.*

- Executive Director Molly McCammon conducted annual evaluations for Operations Director, Carol Janzen and Alaska Ocean Acidification Network Director, Darcy Dugan.
- Staff for projects approved for NOAA year 3 cooperative agreement funding by the board at the July board meeting.
- Staff collected statements of work and budgets from PIs, submitted and received approval on a de-scoped budget and work plan for the current cooperative agreement year 3 funds on October 31, and finalized no cost extensions or new subaward agreements.
- AOOS continues to seek additional external funding, and in this reporting period, awards were received as a subaward to the University of Notre Dame for \$220,133 over three years from NOAA's Ocean Technology Transition program to develop Western Alaska storm models.

#### *1.1.3 Support national and international partnerships and collaborations.*

- AOOS Director Molly McCammon testified in Washington DC in June at a House subcommittee on the need for ocean and coastal observing infrastructure to support new transportation activities in Alaska's Arctic.
- McCammon attended several sessions of Capitol Hill Ocean Week, sponsored by the National Marine Sanctuary Foundation in June. Sessions focused on NOAA's vision and priorities and ocean acidification.
- McCammon delivered a keynote address at the Arctic Observing Summit in Davos, Switzerland in June.
- McCammon met with Julie Gourley, U.S. Senior Arctic Official with the State Department and other Alaska host committee members during their Anchorage visit in July for an update on recent Arctic activities by the State Department.
- McCammon and Janzen briefed the Director of Coast Survey Rear Adm. Shepard Smith in July on AOOS water level pilot projects in advance of the HSRP's August meeting in Juneau.
- McCammon and AOOS partners participated in NOAA's Hydrographic Services Review Panel (HSRP) and Integrated Ocean Observing System Advisory Committee (IOOSAC) meetings in Juneau in August. McCammon was selected for a 3 year term on the IOOSAC.

- McCammon participated in an external review of the European Commission’s Integrated Arctic Observing System project (INTAROS), including a meeting in Brussels in September.
- Janzen participated in a workshop held by the Arctic Domain Awareness Center in Anchorage in September to address North American Arctic Maritime & Environmental Security.
- McCammon and AOOS Board Members Brad Moran, Katrina Hoffman and Jim Kendall participated in 3 days of meetings in Fairbanks in September held by the NAS Ocean Studies Board and the Polar Research Board.
- McCammon gave 3 talks at the annual Asian trade conference held in Qingdao, China in October. An invited keynote presentation was on “Ocean Observing in Alaska’s Arctic: Challenges and Opportunities”. Another talk focused on AOOS as a model program for stakeholder engagement, and a third talk focused on IOOS programs working with aquaculture (primarily shellfish growers).
- McCammon participated in a 2-day conference sponsored by The Nature Conservancy in Seattle in October focused on how to engage the public regarding climate change impacts.
- McCammon met with Jorge Sanchez, the head of Europe HF radars, and Enrique Alvarez, the head of the observing system for Spanish ports, in Madrid, Spain.
- McCammon participated in the September IOOS meeting in Annapolis, MD, as well as numerous teleconferences and work groups with the IOOS Program Office and the IOOS Association.

#### *1.1.4 Support Alaska and regional partnerships and collaborations.*

- Janzen presented an update at the Arctic Domain Awareness Center’s Partners’ and Customers’ Roundtable in June on the status of the AOOS project with Axiom Data Science and Marine Exchange of Alaska on using historical AIS vessel tracking data for prioritizing where NOAA performs new and updated bathymetric surveys in the Arctic.
- Janzen attended the Kachemak Bay and Lower Cook Inlet Circulation Workgroup by teleconference in June.
- McCammon joined the Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council’s Environmental Monitoring Committee as the chair, for a tour of NOAA’s Kasitsna Bay Lab near Seldovia in July.
- AOOS, NOAA’s Arctic Program, and Alaska Sea Grant, with additional funding support from the US Arctic Research Commission and NOAA’s Alaska Regional Collaboration Team, joined together to implement some pilot research and monitoring efforts for potential harmful algal blooms in the Bering Strait region last summer and fall.
- Alaska Ocean Acidification Network Coordinator Darcy Dugan participated in an in-person meeting of the Alaska Center for Climate Assessment and Policy’s advisory group in October to hear the latest activities and discuss a potential climate change economics workshop.

#### *1.1.5 Finalize certification application*

- All 11 Regional Associations are now certified. AOOS is working with other Ras on branding/outreach efforts for certification.

## **1.2 Outreach, Stakeholder Engagement & Education Subsystem**

### *1.2.1 Support website, Facebook and printed publications as key AOOS communication tools.*

- Kent continued to add content to the AOOS website and Facebook page, including news, featured stories, and descriptions of new data tools.
- Staff produced monthly updates and monthly proposal updates for board members.
- Staff circulated quarterly e-newsletters in June and November to a list-serve of over 500 recipients.
- Staff produced and distributed a press release and recorded webinar in June introducing the

- next generation user interface for the data portal.
- Staff produced and distributed a press release announcing a new U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Coastal Data Information Program (CDIP) wave and current buoy deployed off the coast of Nome, Alaska in July.
- Director of Administration and Outreach, Holly Kent, assembled a team and began work to refresh the AOOS website in August.
- AOOS launched a project webpage and data portal on the AOOS website for the Automated Information System Prioritizing Arctic Charting effort in October.

### *1.2.2 Support ongoing stakeholder interactions.*

- AOOS cohosted a stakeholder meeting in Sitka with the Alaska Marine Conservation Council to identify and highlight key stakeholder concerns and needs for Southeast Alaska, as well as key gaps in ecosystem monitoring and ecosystem-based fisheries observing.

### *1.2.3 Support stakeholder working groups including ocean acidification network, integrated water level observation network, Alaska Pacific Anomalies Working Group, and long-term observing system coordination and integration.*

#### Alaska Ocean Acidification Network

- The network produced a ‘State of the science’ report for stakeholders through a collaborative process with scientists and fishermen.
- Community sampling programs were expanded to now cover ~20 communities across Alaska.
- The network ordered parts and assembled hands-on kits for educators that will be circulated to schools starting in 2019.
- The network organized and facilitated a panel of scientists to speak about OA at the Pacific Marine Expo in Seattle in November, and also hosted a booth.
- The network continued the video series “Ask a Scientist”.
- The network continued producing monthly eNews, including articles about monitoring, research, outreach and scientist interviews.
- In-person community outreach was conducted in Gambell and Savoonga in September, and in Yakutat in November.
- AOOS continued to coordinate the 6 topic-specific working groups and facilitate the network steering committee.

#### Alaska Harmful Algal Bloom Network

- Starting in September, AOOS began supervising Sea Grant Fellow Kayla Schommer who is helping with coordination of the network. Schommer met with AHAB partners in Homer, Sitka, Kodiak and Anchorage.
- The network held a steering committee meeting in October and an AHAB meeting in November to recap the 2018 HABS season across the state and discuss improved coordination.
- The network collaborated with NOAA, IARPC and local Bering Sea partners to augment HABS sampling in the Bering Strait region during the 2018 field season.

#### Alaska Water Level Watch

- McCammon and Janzen continue to work with partners to implement pilot projects for alternative water level observation technologies. AOOS and Axiom are using part of their Fill the Gaps add-on to develop the Alaska Water Level Watch (AWLW) data portal for the tiered water level data in Alaska. This portal will accommodate a range of observational water level data beyond just the NWLON data currently most accessible real-time. This AWLW portal will mirror the CO-OPS Tides & Currents system, but will be inclusive of Tiered water level data (A, B).

#### *1.2.4 Support partnerships with marine education and outreach programs.*

- Kent participated on the organizing committee for the 2019 Communicating Ocean Sciences Workshop (COSW) featuring Editor in Chief of Hakai Magazine, Jude Isabella in conjunction with AMSS. This committee is also organizing a one-day science communication workshop in January led by the American Geophysical Union's Sharing Sciences group.
- Staff supported the Shorezone project as a partner.
- Kent maintained a web page with resources for educators on AOOS.org.
- Staff provided support to Alaska Sea Grant's marine education programs.

#### *1.2.5 Support Alaska Marine Policy Forum*

- AOOS partnered with Alaska Sea Grant to host sessions of the Alaska Marine Policy Forum (AMPF) in June, August, and October 2018.

#### *1.2.6 Continue AOOS short film contest.*

- AOOS has suspended the film contest pending further review. The fourth and final annual Short Film Contest was held in November 2017 with 13 entries.

#### *1.2.7 Continue to co-sponsor the Alaska Marine Science Symposium.*

- AOOS staff participated on the steering committee for the event.
- AOOS staff coordinated workshops and keynote addresses for symposium week.

#### *1.2.8 Participate in IOOS Outreach Committee*

- Kent attended monthly meetings of the committee and responded to various requests for materials from the IOOS office for inclusion into IOOS publications and website.
- Kent updated the IOOS Education and Outreach Inventory.

### **1.3 Observing Subsystem**

#### *1.3.1 Marine Operations*

##### 1.3.1.1 Sustain weather observations in the GOA.

- **Subaward to Prince William Sound Science Center to service 8 Snotel stations in Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet.**
  - Service Snotel stations in Prince William Sound;  
Original Completion Date: September 2018  
Status: Completed September 2018

##### 1.3.1.2 Increase access to weather observations using AIS.

- **Subaward to the Marine Exchange of Alaska to increase access to Weather Observations using AIS.**
  - Design and conduct bench and field evaluations of 3 weather sensors: Airmar 200WX/IPX7, Gill Maximet GX500 and Vaisala WXT536;  
Original completion Date: July 2018.  
Status: Completed – July 2018.
  - Install Savoonga, St. Lawrence weather sensor;  
Original completion Date: August 2018.  
Status: On Track - Delayed but on-track for installing a new weather station and AIS eATON/transceiver in spring 2019. Sensors have been purchased and are on the shelf awaiting installation.
  - Install Gambell, St. Lawrence weather sensor;  
Original completion Date: August 2018.

- Status: On Track - Delayed but on-track for installing a new weather station and AIS eATON/transceiver in spring 2019. Sensors have been purchased and are on the shelf, awaiting installation.
- Install Kaktovik weather sensor;  
Original completion Date: August 2018.  
Status: Completed – August 2018. New weather station (Gill Maximet GX500) and AIS eATON/transceiver installed.
  - Install Wainwright weather sensor;  
Original completion Date: August 2018.  
Status: Completed – August 2018. New weather station (Gill Maximet GX500) and AIS eATON/transceiver installed.
  - Install new weather sensor and service existing peripheral equipment at Cape Decision lighthouse.  
Original completion Date: August 2018.  
Status: On Track - Trip delayed but on-track for spring 2019. Weather sensor has been purchased and is on the shelf, awaiting installation.
  - Complete integration of Nome current/wave buoy into MXAK network for transmitting of real-time observations via AIS.  
Original completion Date: September 2018.  
Status: Completed - Nome buoy website page (<https://www.mxak.org/services/mda/weather/port-of-nome/>) completed in late July, and AIS integration completed in mid-September.
  - Install new “weather camera” on Nome Causeway showing weather conditions at Nome entrance breakwater.  
Original completion Date: September 2018.  
Status: On-track - Installation scheduled for spring 2019.
  - Install new weather sensor and service existing peripheral equipment at Mary Island (Dixon Entrance).  
Original completion Date: May 2019.  
Status: Completed – August 2018. Upgraded the weather sensor – replaced Airmar WX150 with a Gill GMX500.
  - Install new weather sensor and service existing peripheral equipment at Guard Island (Tongass Narrows/Clarence Strait).  
Original completion Date: May 2019.  
Status: Completed – August 2018. Upgraded the weather sensor – replaced Airmar WX150 with a Gill GMX500 – installed a new tower, new power plant, and AIS transceiver.
  - Install new weather sensor and service existing peripheral equipment at Pt. Gardner (Frederick Sound/Chatham Strait).  
Original completion Date: May 2019.  
Status: On-track - Installation scheduled for spring 2019. Weather sensor has been purchased and is on the shelf, awaiting installation.
  - Install new weather sensor and service existing peripheral equipment at Rocky Island.  
Original completion Date: May 2019.  
Status: On-track - Installation scheduled for spring 2019. Weather sensor has been purchased and is on the shelf, awaiting installation.

#### 1.3.1.3 Support sea ice radar in Barrow

- **Subaward to University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF), Geophysical Institute.**
  - Replace the UAF coastal sea ice radar system in Utqiagvik. Original Completion

Date: May 2019.

Status: Pending. – System needs complete replacement. PI is seeking funds to do so, with possible AOOS contribution.

1.3.1.4 Sustain critical wave buoys for navigation safety.

- **Operate and maintain Cook Inlet buoy; Original completion date: May 2019.**  
Status: On Track. The buoy was recovered in July and a replacement buoy was deployed with fresh batteries in June and has been operational through November 2018.

1.3.1.5 Map surface currents with high frequency radars (HFRs).

- **Subaward to University of Alaska Fairbanks to support operation and maintenance of three HFR sites on the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas as part of a consortium.**
  - Install Wainwright and Point Barrow HFR field sites to collect hourly surface current data in real-time; Original Completion Date: June 2018.  
Status: Complete – June 2018.
  - Install Cape Simpson HFR field site to collect hourly surface current data in real-time; Original Completion Date: July 2018.  
Status: Complete – August 2018. The delay was due to coastal erosion that washed away an HFR antenna. Thanks to an equipment loan from IOOS and CODAR Ocean Sensors, the lost antenna was replaced within a few weeks to bring the site to operational status.
  - Monitor HFR and power systems and perform maintenance, as necessary, until freezeup; Original Completion Date: July to November 2018.  
Status: Complete – July through November, 2018.

1.3.1.6. Install two new high frequency radar field sites in the Bering Strait

- A subaward is currently in development with the University of Alaska Fairbanks to install two new HFR field sites in the Bering Strait Region.

**1.3.2 Coastal Hazards & Inundation**

1.3.2.6 Increase water level observations in western & northern Alaska

- **Subaward to the Alaska Department of Natural Resources to Facilitate an Integrated, Interagency Water Level Network for the Alaska Coast.**
  - Install an ARGUS wave monitoring camera at Unalakleet, Alaska; Original Completion Date: September 2018.  
Status: Complete - August 2018.
  - Contract for iradar and igage sensors; Original Completion Date: May 2018.  
Status: Complete - August 2018.
  - Construct an igage at Tununak; Original Completion Date: August 2018.  
Status: On Track.
  - Reinstall igage at Dillingham; Original Completion Date: August 2018.  
Status: Delayed. Dillingham site was re-established by UAF, however, sensor almost immediately malfunctioned. Sensor was repaired by manufacturer, however, has been delayed in re-installation by Alaska Sea Grant MAP agent. Re-installation planned by May 2019.
  - Deploy radar sensor at Kotzebue; Original Completion Date: September 2018.  
Status: Complete - September 2018.
  - Purchase and deploy an igage at Deering. Original Completion Date: September 2018.  
Status: Complete - September 2018.

- Install tide staffs at Quinhagak, Nunapitchuk, and White Mountain; Original Completion Date: June 2018.  
Status: Delayed. Tide staffs were installed at Quinhagak and Nunapitchuk in June 2018 but White mountain installation has been delayed to June 2019.
- Create color-indexed maps for flood communication at communities where: tide datums, community infrastructure, and elevation information are available; Original Completion Date: September 2018.  
Status: Delayed. Staff encountered problems with data at some locations, expected completion in February 2019.
- Create coastal storm flood documentation for state database; Original Completion Date: November 2018.  
Status: Delayed. Denali Commission has delayed the release of the state threat assessment to December 2018.
- Inform the National Weather Service (NWS) of potential flood impacts in advance of storm events; Original Completion Date: October - December 2018.  
Status: Complete - October - November 2018.
- Develop and maintain Alaska Water Level Watch Webpage; Original Completion Date: November 2018.  
Status: Complete – November 2018.
- Train NWS and SEOC to use coastal flood mapping products; Original Completion Date: November 2018.  
Status: Delayed. New products still under development.
- Attend conferences and meetings for discussions on water level sensors and deployments; Original Completion Date: November 2018.  
Status: Complete – November 2018. Attended and presented at Hydrographic Services Review Panel meeting and National Science Foundation permafrost coastal erosion research coordination network meeting.
- **Subaward to ASTRA LLC for a Pilot Study to Monitor Ocean Tides and Space Weather Using GPS Receivers.**
  - Build and deliver remote power support for GPS hardware; Original Completion Date: May 2019.  
Status: On Track.
  - Remove and redeploy equipment from Seward to Anchorage and Homer and train AOOS personnel in deployment and routine maintenance of equipment; Original Completion Date: July 2018.  
Status: Complete – July 2018.
  - Monitor daily health status of the re-deployed equipment, review and provide quality-controlled tide and space weather data on a daily basis for these new locations; Original Completion Date: May 2019.  
Status: On Track.

#### 1.3.2.7 Increase wave observations for forecasting and planning

- **New CDIP Buoy Deployed in Nome; Original completion date: May 2019.**  
Status: Completed. A new U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Coastal Data Information Program (CDIP) wave and current buoy was deployed off the Port of Nome in July. Support for this buoy and data comes from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Port of Nome, AOOS, and the Marine Exchange of Alaska.

#### 1.3.2.8 Initiate statewide geospatial mapping coordination

- Funding was acquired for a short-term AOOS position to develop a statewide coastal

mapping strategy and implementation plan with support from NOAA and the state of Alaska.

- Status: On Track. Position hired and survey to support prioritization for strategy has been developed and will soon be underway.

1.3.2.9. Improve the robustness of NOAA tsunami warnings for earthquakes in Alaska.

- A subaward is in development with the Alaska Earthquake Center at the Geophysical Institute of the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

**1.3.3 Ecosystems, Fisheries & Climate Trends**

1.3.3.1 Sustain ship-based sampling along the Seward Line.

- **Subaward to University of Alaska Fairbanks to support two sampling cruises along the Seward Line; Original Completion Date: September 2018.**

Status: Complete – May 2018.

1.3.3.2 Support ecosystem moorings in Alaska's Large Marine Ecosystems.

- **Subaward to University of Alaska Fairbanks to begin the incremental build-out of a moored Gulf of Alaska Ecosystem Observatory (GEO) by providing funding for equipment purchases.**

- Complete design of real-time surface buoy and data transmitting features; Original Completion Date: August 2018.

Status: Complete – August 2018.

- Continue and complete purchase of observatory equipment and hardware; Original Completion Date: August 2018.

Status: On Track.

- Begin construction of project website; Original Completion Date: August 2018.

Status: On Track.

- Continue equipment purchases with funds that would become available in UAF Fiscal Year 2019 (FY19); Original Completion Date: July 2018.

Status: On Track.

- Assemble first mooring for deployment; Original Completion Date: August 2019.

Status: On Track.

- Continue support to UAF for Chukchi Sea Ecosystem Mooring.

- 2018 mooring turnaround was successful using ship of opportunity. All data was successfully recovered, except that sediment trap did not collect samples properly.

1.3.3.3 Pilot use of gliders to monitor ocean conditions and marine mammals

- **Subawards to Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, University of Alaska Fairbanks and University of Washington to conduct a simultaneous marine mammal and oceanographic survey of the Chukchi Sea using a Slocum autonomous underwater glider.**

- Deploy glider in southern Chukchi Sea using a ship of opportunity; Original Completion Date: July 2018.

Status: Complete – June 2018.

- At sea data collection and maintenance of website with real-time acoustic detections and oceanographic data; Original Completion Date: October 2018.

Status: Complete – September 2018. The glider developed a leak in the air bladder at deployment and was recovered by the Sikuliaq. The glider was then shipped out for immediate repairs, and returned to Alaska in time to be redeployed in August.

- Glider recovery and download of acoustic and oceanographic data; Original Completion Date: October 2018.

Status: Complete – September 2018. All acoustic (pitch track) and oceanographic data were posted in near real time during the mission to [dcs.whoi.edu](https://dcs.whoi.edu).

- Data QA/QC'd and delivered to Axiom; Original Completion Date: June 2019.  
Status: On Track.

#### 1.3.3.4 Host regional ATN workshop

AOOS to host a regional ATN workshop and build on data tools previously developed; Original Completion Date: December 2017.

Status: Workshop held. Final report from ATN program at IOOS office is still pending.

#### 1.3.3.5 Regional Sentinel Observations

- **Subaward to Prince William Sound Science Center to support partnership to operate and maintain acoustic arrays across major PWS entrances and maintain conductivity sensor.**
  - Swap conductivity sensor at Cordova tide station; Original Completion Date: June 2018 Status: Completed June 2018.
  - Clean conductivity sensor at Cordova tide station; Original Completion Date: September 2018 Status: Completed September 2018.
- **Funding set aside to NOAA/UAF's Kasitsna Bay Laboratory and other partners to collect oceanographic data along repeated transects in Kachemak Bay and lower Cook Inlet.**
  - Conduct monthly CTD surveys at mid-Kachemak Bay transect; Original Completion Date: November 2018.  
Status: Complete – Monthly mid-Kachemak Bay oceanographic surveys were completed on 22 June, 24 July, 23 August, 13 September, 17 October and 8 November 2018.
  - Conduct three seasonal surveys at outer Kachemak Bay transect (spring, summer, fall); Original Completion Date: November 2018.  
Status: Complete. Seasonal outer Kachemak Bay oceanographic surveys were completed on 25 June, 24 July and 13 October 2018.
  - Conduct two seasonal oceanographic surveys on an along-Kachemak Bay transect (spring, summer). Original Completion Date: November 2018.  
Status: Complete, with four additional surveys. Along-Kachemak Bay oceanographic surveys were completed on 22 June, 18 July, 23 August, 17 September, 17 October, and 8 November 2018.
  - Deliver quality assured/quality controlled oceanographic data to AOOS data contractor Axiom. Original Completion Date: November 2017 2018 (for data through May 2018).  
Status: Complete (early). Quality assured/quality controlled oceanographic data from the Kachemak Bay CTD surveys through 11 November 2017 have been provided to Axiom via the AOOS Research Workspace.
  - Present oceanographic and nutrient monitoring results at one or more science conferences annually (Alaska Marine Science Symposium or other); Original Completion Date: November 2018.  
Status: Complete. Kachemak Bay oceanographic sampling results were presented during talks on 2012-2018 monitoring results at annual Gulf Watch Alaska program principal investigators meeting in Anchorage Alaska in November 2018.
  - Participate in one or more science outreach events, using graphic products developed from Kachemak Bay oceanography data; Original Completion Date: November 2018.  
Status: Complete. Kachemak Bay oceanographic survey data were presented at the Kachemak Bay Marine Ecosystem Working Group meeting on 23 October 2018.

#### 1.3.3.6 Climate Products

- **Subaward to University of Alaska Fairbanks, Alaska Center for Climate Assessment and Policy to develop distance learning modules on climate decision support.**
  - Identify training objectives, scope, delivery format, and potential audiences; original Completion Date: December 2018.  
Status: On Track.

#### 1.3.4 *Water Quality*

1.3.4.1 Sustain Ocean acidification (OA) monitoring including moorings, sampling along the Seward Line, Burkolators and an instrumented ferry.

- **Subaward to University of Alaska Fairbanks to continue a ten-year time-series in the Gulf of Alaska along the Seward Line as well as support the deployment of OA moorings adjacent to the oceanographic sampling line.**
  - Support OA Sampling along Seward Line; Original Completion Date: September 2018.  
Status: Complete - September 30 - May 5 (GAK1-15), most Prince William Sound (PWS) stations completed except for PWSA-F (due to weather and time constraints).
- **Subaward to Alutiiq Pride Shellfish Hatchery to maintain continuous ocean acidification monitoring using a permanently installed Burke-o-Lator; Original Completion Date: June 2019.**  
Status: On Track. Installed Burke-o-Lator has been continuously monitoring seawater during this project period.

1.3.4.2 Support Alaska OA Network

- **AOOS received funding from the national OA Program to support the Alaska OA Network. Original Completion Date: May 2019.**  
Status: On Track.

1.3.4.3. Support Alaska Harmful Algal Bloom Network

- Two subawards are in progress with Alaska Sea Grant to provide outreach support to Bering Strait Communities.

1.3.4.4. Support the University of Alaska's Ocean Acidification Research Center (OARC).

- **Subaward to the University of Alaska Fairbanks to execute a comprehensive carbonate chemistry assessment of US Distributed Biological Observatory (DBO) activities.**
  - Conduct a research cruise for the DBO; Original Completion Date: August 2019.  
Status: Complete.
  - Participate in a national meeting or workshop; Original Completion Date: May 2019.  
Status: On Track. Natalie Monacci attended the American Geophysical Union's (AGU) Fall meeting in Washington, DC in December 2018 to meet with DBO collaborators.
- **Subaward to the University of Alaska Fairbanks to support the ocean acidification monitoring network in Alaska Coastal Seas.**
  - Support equipment maintenance and turnaround for OA surface mooring at M2; Original Completion Date: Fall 2018.  
Status: Complete. The M2 and M8 sensors were successfully recovered from the MV Aquila in October 2018. The normally scheduled cruise aboard the NOAA Ship Dyson was canceled due to engine problems, pushing the recovery and turnarounds back by approximately one month.
  - Support equipment maintenance and turnaround for OA surface mooring at

GAKOA; Original Completion Date: Spring 2019.

Status: On track. The GAKOA surface mooring and subsurface sensors at GAK1 will be turned around in late February 2019.

- Support equipment maintenance and turnaround for OA surface mooring at M2; Original Completion Date: Spring 2019.  
Status: On track. The M2 surface mooring and subsurface sensors will be turned around in late April 2019.
- Participate in a national meeting or workshop to present any new findings; Original Completion Date: May 2019.  
Status: On Track. Natalie Monacci presented a poster highlighting findings from our surface mooring sites at the American Geophysical Union's (AGU) Fall meeting in Washington, DC in December 2018: "An Integrated Approach to Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring: Using Observations and Models to Support the Alaskan Blue Economy."

### **1.3.5 Streamline access to Observations**

AOOS received \$75k to help fill gaps and streamline access to ocean observations.

Original Completion Date: June 2019.

Status: On track. The AOOS Board approved \$25k to go towards Phase I of a pilot data portal for Tier B and C water level data. The staff also identified two additional options for the additional funding.

## **1.4 Data Management & Communications Subsystem, subaward to Axiom Data Sciences**

### **1.4.1 Provide Core Data Management Support**

1.4.1.1 Provide technical support for AOOS cyber infrastructure.

- Throughout this performance period project, Axiom ensured that the AOOS Data System was healthy, secure and monitored; provided technical support to system problems; and mapped out future upgrade strategies.  
Status: On Track.

1.4.1.2 Continue development of AOOS Data Portal.

- During this performance period, version 2.9 of the AOOS data portal was released, which features improvements to the existing search functionality and introduction of a new method for accessing help docs. Changes were made relative to AOOS and other IOOS RA stakeholder feedback received at meeting and through the portal feedback tab.  
Status: On Track.

1.4.1.3 Implement QARTOD QA/QC checks for AOOS real time data feeds.

- Axiom is working with AOOS to implement protocols for applying QARTOD checks to real-time data feeds according to the [FY2018 Plan for Quality Control of Sensor Data](#) plan.
- Axiom has completed Phase 1 of this work to prototype visible QARTOD flags in the portal for data provider flags. Examples of visible flags displayed from data providers implementing QARTOD can be found in the IOOS Sensor Map (e.g. USF CMS datasets [here](#); Moss Landing Marine Laboratories Seawater Intake Monitoring Station (MLSC1) [here](#)). In the AOOS region, there are a limited number of providers who currently submit QARTOD flags with their datasets. Axiom is actively working with the Kachemak Bay NERR to ingest and display their quality-tested water quality datasets as a prototype dataset for the Alaska region.

- Demonstration of QARTOD display through the portal was conducted with AOOS staff for feedback, which will be incorporated into future revisions to the prototype.
  - Building on the success of Phase 1, Axiom is actively modifying the portal backend infrastructure to run the basic QARTOD tests itself after downloading observation data. This phase 2 of development is focused on getting the test calculation infrastructure and test type documentation in place for the simpler subset of IOOS required QARTOD tests.
- Status: On Track.

#### 1.4.2 *Develop and Maintain Special Data Products*

##### 1.4.2.1 Support existing data products.

- Axiom maintained the operation and maintenance of existing products, as identified by AOOS and its partners.
  - The Alaska HAB map that aims to reduce health risks to humans from HABs by providing access to up-to-date results for phytoplankton and shellfish biotoxin monitoring across Southeast and Southcentral AK regions was maintained during this performance period.
  - Updates were made to the US Arctic Observing Network website in collaboration with NOAA partner in relation to the ‘Mobilizing Arctic Observing in Support of Societal Needs’ effort.
- Status: On Track.

##### 1.4.2.2 Ingest new datasets and metadata.

- In partnerships with the [Central Beaufort Sea Wave and Hydrodynamic Modeling Study](#), a new met station was deployed on [Foggy Bay Island](#) and served through the AOOS Data Portal.
  - Real-time water level information for two new tide stations located at [Chinitna Bay](#) in lower Cook Inlet and [Coal Point](#) in Kachemak Bay were added to the AOOS portal.
  - Work was completed with Ray Brunsting to ingest Burkeolator (Sitka) data via the Hakai.org’s ERRDAP instance together with QARTOD data flags. Real-time data ingest has been completed to the AOOS system with input from the data provider. Work is underway to backfill data feeds with historic data, though data provider is not currently serving those data via interoperability. Accessing the data through this ERDDAP instance will dovetail with Columbia Ferry 2019 ocean acidification data feeds (as indicated by data provider).
  - The Aluttiq Burkeolator data feed was updated to include the QA/QC/d data. A new sensor parameter was also included to display ‘total dissolved inorganic carbon’.
  - Three new water level sensors were added for [Deering](#), [Kotzebue](#), and Dillingham (feed added but station not active) in western Alaska in collaboration with the State of Alaska.
  - A 2018 Harmful Algal Bloom Coordinated Data Collection data layer was added to the AOOS portal ([link](#)) to show phytoplankton and toxicity testing locations in the Bering Sea and U.S. Arctic.
  - Six new Marine Exchange Weather stations were added to the AOOS portal’s real time sensor layer.
- Status: On Track.

##### 1.4.2.3 Develop new data products.

- Axiom worked to support the needs of AOOS, through the Alaska Water Level Watch (AWLW) partnerships, to augment the existing NWLON network with coastal water level observation products (real-time stations, short-term time series, and high-water mark measurements) derived from sites with accuracy standards adequate for identified application. During this performance period, a prototype data inventory

system featuring of the CO-OPS water level station site to present was developed using the AOOS data system. Axiom met with AOOS and stakeholders to gather feedback on the prototype and isolate tasks to mirror functionality of the CO-OPS Tides and System by the Alaska Water Level Watch system. This project relates to the water level activities and implementation of the NOAA tiered water level data policy for AK region.

Axiom continues to support to development of a Cook Inlet Salmon Modeling Project. A Research Workspace campaign is maintained from the project as a data storage, sharing and documentation platform. Technical support was provided to the team to convert NPZ models for the Gulf of Alaska into Jupyter Notebooks (hosted through the Research Workspace) for access and use by researchers during the modeling activities of this project.

Status: On Track.

#### 1.4.2.4 Engage with data providers and data stakeholders.

- Axiom provided support services to ensure that data providers and users can access, understand, and appropriately document data (metadata and QA/QC).

Status: On Track.

### 1.4.3 *Host and Support AOOS Website*

During the performance period the AOOS web site, hosted by Axiom, was stable and secure. Additional Axiom initiated activity working with the AOOS Web Team on the early scoping for the website redesign and new portal interface pages.

Status: On Track.

### 1.4.4 *Provide DMAC support to the AOOS program*

#### 1.4.4.1 Provide overall DMAC project management and oversight.

- Participated in regular, bi-monthly meetings with AOOS to discuss and communicate progress on project tasks. Maintained a Trello project management board to track progress.
- Contributed monthly data management highlights to the AOOS newsletter.

Status: On Track.

#### 1.4.4.2 Participate in regional, state, national and international DMAC activities

- Attended or presented at the following meetings related to AOOS DMAC activities: Arctic Domain Awareness Center (ADAC), Alaska Landscape Conservation Cooperative, AK Harmful Algal Bloom, Network, AK Department of Natural Resources, Audubon Alaska, Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council, Alaska Fisheries Development Fund, Defenders of Wildlife, The Nature Conservancy, the NOAA Arctic Research Program Water Level and the U.S. Coast Guard.
- Axiom participated in national meetings of interest to AOOS and/or the IOOS community, including: ATN-MBON-OTN Biological Observation Workshop (November 2018) and the SECOORA WebCam workshop (November 2018).

Status: On Track.

#### 1.4.4.3 Implement recommended and standard data management procedures for AOOS data assets.

- Maintained IOOS compliant services and applications for integration with national products.
  - THREDDS 4.6.10 - <https://thredds.aaos.org/iso>
  - ERDDAP 1.82 - <https://erddap.aaos.org/>
  - SECOORA ISO WAF - <https://thredds.aaos.org/iso>
  - NCEI Archive - <https://ncei.axiomdatascience.com/aaos/>
- Made programmatic improvements to [ERDDAP](#) services for faster and more efficient calculation of long time-series requests.

- Added tracking of data requests to and from THREDDS and ERDDAP to capture metrics on which dataset are being accessed and how much data is being downloaded.
  - Worked with AOOS staff to finalize an AOOS Data Management Information Transfer Plan is ready for distribution with the AOOS FY18-19 awards and contracts.
  - Each of the AOOS Special Funded projects were supported with an AOOS Research Workspace account to submit project data and metadata. Projects PIs were provided technical assistance for use of the Workspace to load data and author metadata for AOOS projects and partnered research programs.
- Status: On Track.

#### 1.4.4.4 Implement AOOS Data System Review recommendations

- In October 2018 the Axiom software engineers implemented a technical exercise to simulate the disaster and recovery of the compute infrastructure at the Axiom data center, which is the backbone of the AOOS data system. In part, involved spinning up a parallel system on a cloud provider to protect those data assets. The approach and lessons learned from that exercise are being formalized into a disaster recovery plan
- Status: Ongoing and On Track.

### 1.4.5 Support national IOOS Program data management activities

#### 1.4.5.1 Continue enhancements to the Environmental Sensor Map

- Work is underway to implement protocols for applying QARTOD checks to real-time data feeds according to the [FY2018 Plan for Quality Control of Sensor Data](#) plan.
- Axiom has completed Phase 1 of this work to prototype visible QARTOD flags in the portal for data provider flags. Examples of visible flags displayed from data providers implementing QARTOD can be found in the IOOS Sensor Map (e.g. USF COMPS C13 Buoy [here](#); Moss Landing Marine Laboratories Seawater Intake Monitoring Station (MLSC1) [here](#); Avon Lake Pump Station [here](#)).
- Demonstration of QARTOD display through the portal was conducted with IOOS RA staff from AOOS, CeNCOOS, and SECOORA for feedback, which will be incorporated into future revisions to the prototype.
- Building on the success of Phase 1, Axiom is actively modifying the portal backend infrastructure to run the basic QARTOD tests itself after downloading observation data. This phase 2 of development is focused on getting the test calculation infrastructure and test type documentation in place for the simpler subset of IOOS required QARTOD tests.
- Contributed to news release for Eyes on the Ocean relative to the release of the next generation Sensor Map .
- The Sensor Map landing page was updated to include recent and historic data views. New data views were assembled to spotlight environmental conditions during hurricanes [Lane](#) and [Florence](#).
- New sensor stations added to the Sensor Map include:
  - Three new water level sensors were added for [Deering](#), [Kotzebue](#), and Dillingham (feed added but station not active) in western Alaska in collaboration with the State of Alaska.
  - Six new Marine Exchange Weather stations from Alaska were added.
  - Added GLOS (Great Lakes Nearshore Buoy Network) source feeds from to their THREDDS server.
  - Nine water quality and phytoplankton monitoring stations from GLOS ([link](#)).
  - LOBO station, Tampa Bay ([here](#))
  - Grays' Reef, UGA ([here](#))
  - Cheeca Rocks Reef Mooring, NOAA PMEL ([here](#))
  - CDIP wave buoy 42078- Big Pine Key, FL ([here](#))

- USF CMS COMPS station C10, C12 and C13 ([C10](#), [C12](#), [C13](#)) Original  
Completion date: May 2018.

Status: On Track.

#### 1.4.5.2 *Support ATN DAC*

- Data from Core 1 and Core 2 databases from Hopkins transitioned to Axiom. Data was processed along with metadata into standard netcdf objects. These data sets and metadata were then exposed through a dedicated ERDAPP instance for the ATN DAC.
- During this performance period a version of interactive web-based tool was migrated from the NOAA-Southwest Fisheries Science Center (SWFSC) and deployed on Axiom's infrastructure to geographically display ATN assets transferred from Hopkins Marine Lab. The map can be found: <http://atn.axds.co/map/#map>. The map is connected to the [ATN ERDDAP](#) instance which contains the tagging data provided by Hopkins.
- Axiom prototyped, evaluated and refined the automated ingestion and monitoring cyberinfrastructure to interact with tag manufacturer data systems at Wildlife Computers, Argos and SMRU. Wildlife Computers and Argos data flows were fully automated into the ATN data system. Progress was made towards data ingestion from SMRU, which still currently requires manual intervention by Axiom staff due to issues on the SMRU service API end.
- The initial structure of the ATN Research Workspace instance has been established. The ATN instance in the Research Workspace currently contains 2 organizations, 23 network users and 24 projects all of which contain data and metadata submitted by data providers in various degrees of curation.
- The ATN Data portal component prototypes were deployed during this performance period as follows:
  - ATN status dashboard - <https://admin.axds.co/atn.html#!/>
  - ATN Portal (map and catalog) - [https://dev.axiomdatascience.com/?portal\\_id=99](https://dev.axiomdatascience.com/?portal_id=99)
  - Real-time tag trajectories - [https://dev.axiomdatascience.com/?portal\\_id=99#map](https://dev.axiomdatascience.com/?portal_id=99#map)
  - Map view of individual ATN projects, example shown for Costa Lab UCSC northern elephant seals - [https://dev.axiomdatascience.com/?portal\\_id=99&ls=d27af6f8-e69a-2102-4404-582ea4bbc6dc#map](https://dev.axiomdatascience.com/?portal_id=99&ls=d27af6f8-e69a-2102-4404-582ea4bbc6dc#map)
- Axiom worked with existing regional acoustic telemetry researchers and aggregators at the Florida Atlantic Coast Telemetry (FACT) project to support their network coordination and movement of data to the Ocean Tracking Network (OTN).
- The position description for the IOOS ATN Science Coordinator was drafted with the IOOS National office and advertised during September 2018. Initial phone interviews were held with the top 6 candidates in October 2018. Second, in-depth interviews were held with the top three candidates and a hiring committee of Axiom, IOOS, Navy, and CeNCOOS managers during the last week of November. The selection and offer of the
- Develop a draft, internal document of the data management policies and procedures with defined roles and responsibilities, and processes for the collection, quality control, storage, maintenance, and dissemination of ATN data assets. The document was shared with project partners for review and feedback. These procedures include: data asset registration; data formats and standards; steps for data submission; tag attributions; metadata documentation; data QA/QC; and data publication and archive. The procedures, once finalized, will be disseminated to the data providers and PIs through the ATN website: <https://atn.ioos.us/>

- Similarly, the data management procedures for data providers to submit data to the ATN DAC were drafted. The procedures were also shared for feedback among partners relative to the new ATN DAC system.
- Participation and presentation at the ATN-MBON-OTN Biological Observation Workshop (November 2018) in Santa Cruz, CA.
- Participation in regular weekly or bi-weekly calls with project partners to provide progress summaries and coordinate the continued development of Phases 1, 2, and 3 activities of this project.

Status: On Track.

#### 1.4.5.3 *USGS Geospatial Data Portal Development*

- Axiom worked with Rich Signell and Ellyn Montgomery to set up the USGS CSW server to serve out the USGS observations database and allow for streamlining of the portal data ingestion process. During this performance period the next steps were isolated with partners to setup a new sensor pipeline that uses the CSW server to check for new data.
- Axiom supported Ellyn to add new waves datasets to the collection of netCDF files, which were not included in the previous phases of work due to the complexity of the historic data formats.
- A new layout and style of the portal were created to be compliant with hosting on a .gov address.

Status: On Track.

#### 1.4.5.4 *Maintain and Enhance Data Access Services (ERDDAP) for the Environmental Sensor Map on ioos.us*

- Axiom worked collaboratively with IOOS staff to draft and revise a [guidelines document](#) that details the process that would be required to implement ERDDAP service for data harvest to the Environmental Sensor Map
- A document entitled [IOOS Data Contribution Guidelines: Proposed ERDDAP Standards](#) was created that explains proposed IOOS changes needed to switch to ERDDAP and improve data and metadata ingestion into national products. This document was shared with a subset of the IOOS RA DMAC staff and NOAA (Kevin O'Brien, Bob Fleming) who actively work to maintain ERDDAP instances in order to get their perspective on the draft guidelines and metadata profiles. An informal discussion was held with these members to also get their feedback to further inform and revise these procedures.
- In concert with the proposed ERDDAP standards the IOOS Metadata Profile v1.2 was updated to accommodate these changes ([link](#)).
- To bring these standard to full light, Axiom is actively developing "Gold Standard" ERDDAP examples and template that will be shared with IOOS RA DMAC. The examples will be live at <https://standards.sensors.ioos.us/erddap/index.html> and have accompanying documentation.

Status: On Track.

#### 1.4.5.5 *MBON Portal Development*

- Axiom worked to promote IOOS Regional Association and partners participation in the MBON portal via three web-based demonstrations given during this performance period.
- New biodiversity data were ingested into the MBON Data Portal or IOOS RA portals data via standard interfaces: [SBC MBON Kelp Forest Reef Fish Abundance](#), [AMBON biodiversity datasets for epifauna, seabird, and marine mammals](#), [Zooplankton Species Distribution and Abundance Data from the Applied California Current Ecosystem Studies \(ACCESS\)](#). Axiom also provided technical assistance to the partner network

to revise their database for visualization of long time series effort and marine mammal beach carcasses surveys for central California. Draft visualizations have been shared internally for feedback with partners and CeNCOOS and are actively being modified via an ERDDAP instance.

- Technical assistance was provided to data providers for aligning data to the Darwin Core and OBIS—ENV formats. All new datasets (listed above) were transformed to the Darwin Core standard for ingestion and access through the MBON Data Portal. Technical assistance was also provided to the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary group on their fish, coral, and water quality database for standardization and ingestion to the MBON Data Portal.
- Throughout the performance period, standard services for output enabling users to retrieve biological data from the MBON Portal were maintained.
- The MBON Data Portal infrastructure was updated to the Version 2.9, which features improvements to the existing search functionality and introduction of a new method for accessing help docs. Changes were made relative to stakeholder feedback received at the February biological data workshops and through portal feedback from IOOS RAs sharing the same data system infrastructure. A summary of the version releases is below and full release notes can be found: <https://axiomdatascience.com/portal-updates/>

Status: On Track.

#### 1.4.5.6 *Finalize HFR Range Series File Archiving through the Research Workspace*

- Axiom worked to gain familiarity with the data formats and types coming from IOOS HFRNet to scope out the implementation for this project. A prototype ingestion and processing workflow was developed in Jupyter Notebook to display HFR data stored within the Research Workspace.

Status: On Track.

#### 1.4.6 *Increase Access to Biological Data*

- Original Completion Date: May 2019.  
Status: On Track. Interviewed agency and program managers regarding needs for biological data. Working with NOAA to identify additional needs for biological data for Integrated Ecosystem Assessments and with BOEM for data for NEPA analyses.

### 1.5 Modeling, Analysis & Product Development Subsystem

#### 1.5.1 *Support existing models & data products including Historical Sea Ice Atlas, Research Assets Map and Yukon-Kuskokwim Chinook Run Timing Forecast*

- Subaward to University of Alaska International Arctic Research Center to update Historical Sea Ice Atlas twice a year.

Original Completion Date: October 2018.

Status: completed – First annual update completed.

#### 1.6 Additional Activities and Successes Related to Mission

- Continued financial support for Alaska Harmful Algal Bloom Network is being sought.
- Future support for the Shorezone program is also being pursued

### 2.0 Scope of Work

- The Norton Sound Buoy has been shipped back to Seward for maintenance as we investigate a longer-term plan for its deployment.
- Only one of the four HF radars on the North Slope was actually removed this summer due to a lack of long-term funding.

- We do not expect any other changes to the project Scope of Work at this time.

### **3.0 Personnel and Organizational Structure**

AOOS is funding a one-year Alaska Sea Grant fellow to assist with harmful algal bloom network activities.

### **4.0 Budget Analysis**

All financial reports are up to date and have been submitted on time. There are no risks to the project that need identifying. The following equipment was purchased during this period.

- An Edgetech Acoustic Release.

















## AOOS Data Management, Products and Services Reporting for December 2018 IOOS Annual Report

Data Management, Products, and Services Section:

DMAC is the framework for RA ingestion, management, and publication of digital data sets. These data sets can be generated by observing system assets, numerical models, or through any other process that results in a value added product. The specific requirements for DMAC participation are described at <https://ioos.noaa.gov/data/contribute-data/>.

Each section contains specific requirements that, when implemented, provide the standards based foundation for DMAC capabilities. Progress and challenges toward addressing each requirement should be described following the section headings on the web site above.

### 1. [Open Data Sharing](#)

IOOS, being a part of the Global Earth Observing System of Systems (GEOSS), ascribes to the [GEOSS data sharing principles](#):

#### **GEOSS Data Sharing Principles:**

- There will be **full and open exchange** of data, metadata and products shared within GEOSS, recognizing relevant international instruments and national policies and legislation;
- All shared data, metadata and products will be made available with minimum time delay and at minimum cost;
- All shared data, metadata and products being free of charge or no more than cost of reproduction will be encouraged for research and education.

### 2. [Data management planning and coordination](#)

Data management is an increasingly important aspect of IOOS activities. Data management plans and the coordination of activities between Regions and the IOOS Program Office ensure that data are maintained in easily accessible formats that are archived for long-term storage.

### 3. [Provision of data to the Global Telecommunication System \(GTS\)](#)

U.S. IOOS is committed to ensuring that all relevant U.S. coastal ocean observations will be contributed in near real time to the global GTS network.

- All real-time stations must be assigned a WMO ID.
- All real-time observations must be submitted to the WMO GTS

### 4. [Data access services](#)

All IOOS Data Providers must serve all data and products through these DMAC recommended services.

- All data and products must be made available via data access services, and [registered in the IOOS Catalog](#)

- For gridded data you must use OPeNDAP and WMS
- For in-situ observations (including point, profile, trajectory, timeseries, or other sampling types) you must use SOS and optionally OPeNDAP
- For tabular data ERDDAP/TableDAP should be used

5. [Catalog registration](#)

The IOOS Catalog is the master inventory of IOOS DMAC datasets and data access services. All DMAC [data access services](#) shall be registered in the IOOS Catalog.

6. [Common data formats](#)

U.S. IOOS® data providers are expected to offer data in one or more approved U.S. IOOS® formats .

7. [Metadata standards](#)

All IOOS data providers are expected to ensure relevant metadata is produced, accessible and compliant with IOOS conventions, and to participate as appropriate in the development of such conventions. Descriptive information about datasets, sensors, platforms, models, analysis methods, quality-control procedures is essential for the long-term usability and reuse of information.

- [ISO 19115-2 XML Metadata](#): Metadata: Part 2: Extensions for Imagery and Gridded Data
- [CS-W](#): Catalog Service-Web
- [IOOS Metadata Profile for NetCDF](#)
- [NetCDF-CF](#): Climate and Forecast conventions for NetCDF
- [ACDD](#): Attribute Conventions for Data Discovery

8. [Storage and archiving](#)

Data providers are expected to provide for storage of data, metadata and other supporting documentation and algorithm descriptions, to establish data recovery mechanisms, and to perform off-site storage of backups until the data and metadata are submitted to NCEI for archiving.

9. [Ontologies, vocabularies, common identifiers](#)

IOOS is presently developing and adopting shared vocabularies for terminology such as names of observed properties, units of measure, coordinate reference systems, animal species, etc.

10. Consideration for Long-term Operations

The IOOS observing, data management, and modeling capacities being developed will, ideally, persist as the overall enterprise matures. In data management plans, IOOS partners should include a discussion of potential plans for maintaining such persistence as part of normal IOOS operations (e.g., by automating as many activities as possible, implementing operational procedures).

Requirements	AOOS Procedure	Progress	Challenges
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<p><b>Open Data Sharing</b></p>	<p>The AOOS Data System provides data resources in a one stop data portal, free to the public, with data assets originating from federal and state agencies, local municipalities, academic institutions, research organizations, private companies, non-profit organizations, and community observers.</p>	<p>Status:                  All data currently served by the AOOS data portal(s) carries with it the permission for public view and access, and carries no privacy or ethical restrictions. Data access is defined here as being permitted to download data through an AOOS data portal.</p> <p>Real-time and near real-time data are served as soon as the data become available.</p> <p>Data assets that come from AOOS funded programs without real-time capability are currently received within 2 years after data recovery, or by the end of the awarded project period (the lesser of both).</p> <p>Sustained AOOS funded assets are now submitted annually through the established AOOS Research Workspace. The AOOS Research Workspace streamlines data submittal, ingestion, and compliant metadata generation. It became operational to AOOS PIs in August 2017.</p> <p>Update 2018: The Research Workspace supports semi-automated pathways to archive final data set</p>	<p>None at this time.</p>
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		<p>through the Research Workspace DataONE Member Node. Further, the Research Workspace is in a testing environment for archive submission to the NCEI national data repository, which should be operational in early 2018.</p>	
<p><b>Data management planning and coordination</b></p>	<p>The Alaska Ocean Observing System Data Assembly Center and Data Management Subsystem Plan (referred to as the Data Plan) provides the approach to the necessary implementation, describing how data are ingested, managed and distributed from the source to public dissemination.</p> <p>The primary processes involved with data management and flow include data ingestion, standards and format, metadata and discovery, quality control, stewardship and preservation, access and dissemination, archival and security.</p> <p>All non-federal AOOS data assets (referred to as Data Streams) are fully documented for data management in individual Data Stream Plans. These Data Stream Plans are maintained as an Appendix G to the larger AOOS Data Plan New non-federal additions to the regional observational data asset inventory will have a Data Stream plan developed prior to serving of data.</p> <p>In 2017, AOOS and AXIOM developed a guidance document - Data Policies and Procedures – to inform the AOOS/Axiom Data Science (the AOOS</p>	<p>AOOS officially became RICE certified by NOAA in summer 2017. As part of this process, an AOOS data plan was completed (September 2016) and will be updated routinely (minimum 5 years) as needed to meet new requirements from the IOOS DMAC.</p> <p>The AOOS Data Plan and all related certification documentation are available at the link below.</p> <p><a href="http://www.aos.org/data-management-advisory-committee/">http://www.aos.org/data-management-advisory-committee/</a></p> <p>A Data Policies and Procedures document to guide AOOS PIs on data and metadata submittal expectation is now included in new Statements of Work on all AOOS funded projects.</p> <p>Update 2018: AOOS completed an external Data System Review November 27-30 2017, which included but was not limited to</p>	<p>None at this time.</p>

	<p>data management team) roles and responsibilities. This document also provides a guide/pathway for AOOS funded PIs regarding data submission protocols and procedures.</p>	<p>evaluation of AOOS data portals and functionality, system usability, documentation of operations, business models, and strengths and weaknesses. A report was prepared that provides recommendations for planning the next 10-years of AOOS Data System operations.</p>	
<p><b>Provision of Data to GTS</b></p>	<p>A primary goal of the AOOS Data Plan is to deliver real-time, delayed-mode and historical data for in-situ and remotely-sensed physical, chemical and biological observations. The AOOS data inventories (Appendices B, C, and E of the Data Plan) list the multiple types of data, including real-time data and near real-time data (as well as historical and citizen science data) served by AOOS.</p> <p>AOOS defines real-time data consistent manner with IOOS RICE Guidelines:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Real-time data</i> are ingested, served, and displayed by the AOOS Data System at the same frequency the data are collected (and sometimes reported) by the originator with little to no delay. Examples of real-time assets include weather stations, oceanographic buoys, and webcams.</li> <li>2. <i>Near real-time data</i> are ingested by the AOOS Data System at the same frequency that the data are made available; however, there is some delay (hours to days) between data collection and when the data provider makes it available. Examples of near real-time assets include</li> </ol>	<p>Most real-time data assets served by AOOS are federally operated and are already meeting required data management standards.</p> <p>Update 2018: AOOS owned assets include two real-time reporting wave buoys. The Lower Cook Inlet wave buoy data are received, processed and served through the CDIP program (WMO # 46108). The Port of Nome wave and current buoy data are also received, processed and served through the CDIP program (WMO # 46265). Nome is a new asset in 2018. Both data streams are also available through the CDIP and AOOS websites. The Marine Exchange of Alaska also transmitted both wave and current observations through the AIS for the Nome wave buoy.</p> <p>Update 2018: An additional real-time buoy, the Ice Detection Buoy (IDB), funded by the NWS, was deployed in the Chukchi Sea in August 2017.</p>	<p>Some real-time assets are privately owned and are not currently reporting through the GTS. AOOS staff will continue to work towards making these assets available to the GTS, which requires finding the resource contact person/company on the deployed assets, and also getting the metadata information required for reporting data according to RICE certification requirements. Real-time data sources that cannot be certified will be blocked from the real-time sensor map until remedied. Once remedied, AOOS will work on gaining a WMO for the real-time observation (if relevant, most of our</p>

	<p>satellite images and derived satellite products.</p>	<p>Unlike the first OTT funded prototype, this 2<sup>nd</sup> buoy was reporting data to the GTS for most of its real-time reporting life. The data from the 2<sup>nd</sup> ice detection buoy was on the GTS under WMO ID 4801730 through mid-November 2017, after which the surface float broke free due to ice, and the subsurface instruments stopped reporting data. Data were being used by NOAA NWS ice forecast modelers to demonstrate the buoy utility in forecasting capacity. This buoy continued to record data over winter, but not in real-time, and was recovered in 2018.</p> <p>In 2018, a new IDB was deployed, but stopped reporting data after a day due to ice damage to the buoy and antenna. This buoy was safely recovered for repair and hopefully will be deployed in 2019.</p> <p>The King Island Wave Buoy, was served through through the AOOS data portal and NDBC (WMO Station 48114). Data are shared in the AOOS portals with descriptive narratives describing the data and linking back to the NDBC website where FGDC-compliant metadata are available. UPDATE 2018: This asset is no</p>	<p>stations are land-based, and do not qualify for WMO status.</p> <p>Update 2018: As of December 2018, the National IOOS Office is working in collaboration with NDBC to setup data ingestion from IOOS RAs through standardized ERDDAP instances. If this happens it could take much of the pain in submitting data to NDBC out of the process.</p>
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		<p>longer active and has been discontinued due to expense of operation and availability of OnM resources to keep it operational. AOOS opted to collaborate with CDIP to have a wave/current buoy deployed off the Port of Nome as a higher priority asset for this region – CDIP Waves and currents, WMO 46265.</p> <p>Other assets served by AOOS that are not federally sourced fall outside this provision, (e.g., are land-based or considered citizen science). There is also a limit to the age of data that can be pushed to the GTS (about 6 hours or so). WMO IDs are not assigned to “delayed-mode only” moorings because of the GTS limit.</p>	
<p><b>Data Access Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All data and products must be made available via data access services, and registered in the IOOS Catalog</li> <li>For gridded data you must use OPeNDAP and WMS</li> </ul>	<p>All data and products are registered in the IOOS Catalog.</p> <p>AOOS offers six access points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Thematic Realtime Environmental Distributed Data Services (THREDDS)</i> AOOS provides THREDDS access points for raster (gridded) data stored in NetCDF format. THREDDS 4.6.10</li> <li><i>Open-source Project for a Network Data Access Protocol (OPeNDAP)</i> - AOOS provides OPeNDAP access points for raster (gridded) and time-series data.</li> <li><i>Web Map Service (WMS)</i> - AOOS provides WMS access points for point, vector, and</li> </ol>	<p>Any data served by the AOOS portal carries with it the permission to view and access, and carries no privacy or ethical restrictions. Data access is defined here as being permitted to download data through an AOOS data portal.</p> <p>The IOOS Data Catalog is being updated at the time of this report. AOOS Data Managers are involved and aware of updated catalog.</p>	<p>Update 2018: Challenges- Large datasets and heavy usage can strain data access servers and negatively impact user experiences. Axiom and AOOS are continually tuning and enhancing data service software and developing deployment techniques to maximize performance and stability of these services. As new data types and variables</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For in-situ observations (including point, profile, trajectory, timeseries, or other sampling types) you must use SOS and optionally OPeNDAP</li> <li>For tabular data ERDDAP/Table DAP should be used</li> </ul>	<p>polygon information, as well raster (gridded) data.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Web Feature Service (WFS) - AOOS provides WFS access points for point, vector, and polygon information, as well as time-series and raster (gridded) data.</li> <li>Environmental Research Division's Data Access Program (ERDDAP) - AOOS primarily uses this service to facilitate device-level downloads (e.g., tabular data). ERDDAP 1.84 - <a href="http://erddap.aaos.org/">http://erddap.aaos.org/</a></li> <li>File Downloads - AOOS often provides data as downloadable files. These files are mostly served in the standard shared data file formats above, or in the case of project-specific data, in their native file formats.</li> </ol>		<p>come on-line, routine coordination between Axiom, AOOS, and IOOS will be required to make them available.</p>
<p><b>IOOS Catalogue Registrations</b></p>	<p>All data and products are registered in the IOOS Catalog. AOOS maintains a WAF (<a href="https://thredds.aaos.org/iso">https://thredds.aaos.org/iso</a>), which is harvested by the IOOS Catalog.</p>	<p>Compliant and up to date.</p>	<p>None at this time</p>
<p><b>Common Data Formats</b></p>	<p>AOOS provides nearly all data in four open, standardized forms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Network Common Data Form (NetCDF)</i> - a self-describing, machine-independent data format that AOOS uses primarily for raster (gridded) data. Some data stored as unstructured grids use this format as well.</li> <li><i>Comma Separated Values (CSV)</i> - a human-readable ASCII format that is nearly universally accepted by spreadsheet and programming languages. AOOS uses CSV formats to allow users to download (1)</li> </ol>	<p>AOOS offers data in IOOS compliant formats through the use of ncSOS, THREDDS and ERDDAP.</p>	<p>None at this time</p>

	<p>time-series extractions from raster data, and (2) GIS vector and polygon information (e.g., boundaries).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. <i>Shapefile</i> - an open geographic information system format for point, vector, and polygon data. AOOS allows users to download shapefiles of static GIS layers such as boundaries, biologic distributions, etc.</li> <li>4. <i>Portable Network Graphics (PNG)</i> - PNG is a lossless, image format provided as an alternative to shapefiles in the AOOS catalog. PNGs are limited in use as they are pre-projected, pre-scaled, and pre-sized images of data layers. However, AOOS provides PNG files as example WMS requests, which are useful to users who cannot access GIS services and who do not understand how to manipulate WMS requests.</li> </ol>		
<p><b>Metadata standards</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">ISO 19115-2 XML Metadata: Metadata: Part 2: Extensions for Imagery and Gridded Data</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">CS-W: Catalog Service-Web</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">IOOS Metadata Profile for</a></li> </ul>	<p>AOOS requires standards-compliant metadata for project-level data (AOOS or IOOS-funded projects). Though AOOS does not require specific metadata standards for ingesting other types of data, most modern data submittals are accompanied by standard ISO/FGDC metadata records.</p> <p>Details and availability of metadata are discussed in individual AOOS Regional Data Stream Plans.</p>	<p>The AOOS web-based data management application, named the Research Workspace (‘Workspace’), is used to assemble, store, and share data by researchers or AOOS partners. There, approximately 500 users have uploaded over 20 terabytes of data spread across nearly 1 million files using this system.</p> <p>The Workspace provides users with an intuitive, web-based interface that</p>	<p>AOOS continues to work on data discovery in order to provide quality sourced metadata in the data catalog in addition to the links already leading to source metadata.</p> <p>Current and future data ingestion efforts make use of a metadata editor in the AOOS Workspace to</p>

<p><b>NetCDF</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>NetCDF-CF:</b> Climate and Forecast conventions for NetCDF</li> <li>• <b>ACDD:</b> Attribute Conventions for Data Discovery</li> </ul>		<p>allows scientists to create <i>projects</i> to represent particular scientific studies or focuses of research within a larger effort. Standard, discovery-level ISO 19115-2 and 19115-10 compliant metadata can be generated for both projects and individual datasets.</p> <p>Many historical datasets come with informal metadata documentation that is variable in terms of completion and detail required by modern standards. Some data sets are only accompanied with narrative information. In these cases, AOOS works to make the source information easily accessible to the end-user by providing links to source data or data providers, and by making all available metadata information that came with the data available in the data catalogue.</p>	<p>streamline this process and ensure standards-compliant metadata are uploaded with the data.</p> <p>Historical data sets continue to provide occasional difficulties in terms of metadata generation. AOOS will continue to do the best possible to make these valuable data resources available with as much documentation as possible. In some cases, we are able to find data reports that go with these datasets, and can have them scanned and uploaded to the workspace where we can access more metadata information.</p>
<p><b>Storage and Archiving</b></p>	<p>AOOS <u>stores</u> ingested data in a secure, professionally managed external facility and currently has total storage space for over 1.8 petabytes of data. Those resources are geo-replicated between Portland, Oregon and Providence, Rhode Island. Local data storage in Anchorage is limited to temporary files only that are checked in to the main servers on a sub-daily basis.</p>	<p>AOOS serves many datasets that already have archival mechanisms in place, including CDIP wave buoy data, real-time sensor streams from federal sources (e.g., NSF Circum-Arctic Lakes Observing Network, NOAA CO-OPS, NOAA NDBC, NOAA PMEL, USGS NWIS, etc.), and marine mammal telemetry data</p>	<p>NCEI still does not accept all AOOS data assets served. AOOS continues to make future interest in these data accessible to NCEI and with the required formats to meet NCEI archival requirements.</p>

	<p>AOOS <u>stores</u> all aggregated data indefinitely beyond the life of each individual project. Real-time sensor feeds will become historical sensor feeds one-month after collection. The only assets that are not kept indefinitely in storage are webcam images.</p> <p>As a federally funded program, AOOS is required to submit data it generates to a national archive center. AOOS is working with the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) to assist with the <u>archival</u> of appropriate data types accepted by NCEI. AOOS maintains an NCEI archive WAF at <a href="https://ncei.axiomdatascience.com/aos/">https://ncei.axiomdatascience.com/aos/</a></p> <p>The bulk of the data assets managed by AOOS are non-real-time, nonfederal assets, sometimes from small data originators (e.g., weather reported by a ski resort), and often from distinct research projects or large, integrated ecological research programs. These data may not fall under the purview of the NCEI. Accordingly, AOOS plans to <u>archive</u> these data in the DataONE network.</p>	<p>from the BOEM-funded MARES program.</p> <p>The AOOS Data System became a DataONE Tier 3 Generic Member Node (GMN) and is attached to an updated version of the Research Workspace launched in 2017. This Tier 3 Member Node will serve as the primary archive for AOOS-managed data assets that NCEI does not accept.</p>	<p>AOOS will continue to work with NCEI to identify the relevant data streams of interest for long-term archival within NCEI and will make those data available.</p>
<p><b>Ontologies, vocabulary, and identifiers</b></p>	<p>The AOOS data system is divided into four logical tiers. <i>Tier 3 (Asset Catalogue)</i> includes an Asset Catalogue, which provides (1) ontological metadata and (2) connections to externally-hosted data via web services. The ontological metadata in the catalogue describes the characteristics including geographic locations, spatial and temporal resolution, units, source location and CF parameter, taxonomy, date of last update, etc. of each data</p>	<p>Data processed through the AOOS data portals have been transformed to adhere to the following CF (Climate and Forecast) conventions. These conventions are designed to promote the processing and sharing of files created with the NetCDF API. The CF conventions are increasingly gaining acceptance and have been adopted by</p>	<p>I am finding some parameters have no related name on the CF Standards table, or had the incorrect (non-CF standard) name related to the variable on our RA Asset Inventory list. AOOS and Axiom staff</p>

	<p>resource. Storing the metadata outside of the files themselves is critical to providing a responsive, up-to-date public-facing catalog. It also allows AOOS to optimize data discovery tools such as advanced searching by parameter or geographic location and build tools such as on-the-fly unit conversions for gridded datasets. External web services in <i>Tier 3</i> provide the catalogue access to external (web-based) sources of information. This is commonly used to display data and basemaps from reliable data providers so data do not have to be stored and maintained by AOOS. CF Standards are provided in Appendix I of the AOOS Data Plan.  <a href="http://www.aos.org/data-management-advisory-committee/">http://www.aos.org/data-management-advisory-committee/</a></p>	<p>a number of projects and groups as a primary standard. The conventions define metadata that provide a definitive description of what the data in each variable represent, and the spatial and temporal properties of the data.</p> <p>Update 2018: CF Standards used by AOOS most often are provided in Appendix I of the recently revised AOOS Data Plan, available at: <a href="http://www.aos.org/data-management-advisory-committee/">http://www.aos.org/data-management-advisory-committee/</a> During this reporting period, AOOS noticed the CF Standards appendix table needs to be updated to include more variables. We plan to update the table for the Data Management Plan over the next few months while cross-checking all parameter names, and will provide an updated link to this appendix in May 2019. We also are reviewing our CF standard usage on the RA Asset Inventory and cross checking with variable CF references within the Ocean Data Explorer data portal. Errors thus far have <u>not</u> been in the data portal, rather are on our asset inventory lists (entry error).</p>	<p>will update this list, and work to make sure all variables are consistent with CF standards where possible, and will seek guidance from IOOS office where we have questions. We will update our Appendix I to our data plan during this process.</p> <p>I would like IOOS to ensure that the RAS are reporting data for salinity as Practical Salinity (PSS-78), and not Absolute Salinity. We stress that the correct variable for archival representing salinity should be stored as Practical Salinity using PSS-78. The temperature standard for data archival is ITS-90. However, IPTS-68 is used with electrical conductivity to compute using PSS-78 to compute salinity. So It is best if all the raw variables used to compute salinity are also archived, in case someone makes an error in this calculation (it</p>
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			<p>is not uncommon, even in our oceanographic institutions). So, it should be clear what temperature standard people are using in the CF standard. I am reviewing the CF definitions to be sure this is clear, but I constantly am educating people on this subject. Absolute Salinity is a correction to the Practical salinity error caused by non-conducting ions in the water. HOWEVER, this correction is incomplete and will change with time as more total fractional solids data are available to improve the correction regionally. Therefore, we are to archive PSS-78 salinity, and that allows future generations to compute Absolute salinity with the latest corrections.</p> <p>It might be good to check on this (Derrick).</p>
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<p><b>Consideration for long-term operations</b> Potential plans for maintaining persistence of IOOS observing assets (e.g., automating as many activities as possible; implementing operational procedures).</p>	<p>The AOOS Data System hosts several integrated data management tools to ease data access, storage, and sharing by its users including the Research Workspace and its metadata editor, and the AOOS Ocean Data Explorer, the statewide data portals.</p> <p>The AOOS web-based data management application, named the Research Workspace (‘Workspace’), is used to assemble, store, and share data by researchers or AOOS partners.</p> <p>The Workspace includes an integrated metadata editor to support the documentation of data and facilitate its accuracy and reuse. Content collected in the Research Workspace metadata editor uses fields from the ISO 19115 suite of standards for geospatial metadata, which is the FGDC endorsed successor to the CSDGM, extended to describe taxonomic classification for biological datasets. Standard, discovery-level ISO 19115-2 compliant metadata can be generated for both projects and individual datasets.</p>	<p>The AOOS Data Plan was completed in September 2016 and will be updated routinely as needed to meet new requirements from the IOOS DMAC.</p> <p>Standard Operations Protocols or Roles and Responsibilities documentation for AOOS owned assets are helping with OnM activities and budget planning. (example: Port of Nome CDIP Wave buoy involves cooperative efforts with Port of Nome, AOOS, CDIP, and Marine Exchange of Alaska).</p> <p>AOOS currently applies three standard and automated QC procedures to real-time and historical observation data before it is stored in the AOOS Data System. These tests include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Syntax Test</i>: If no data can be extracted, the test fails, and no data are accessed, served or stored for that record.</li> <li>2. <i>Gross Range Test</i>: Values outside of the prescribed parameter ranges are rejected and replaced with missing value flags in data storage connected to access points and the graphic displays.</li> <li>3. <i>Time-Gap Check</i>: If no data are received from an existing</li> </ol>	<p>AOOS’s data management contractor, Axiom Data Science, has made significant progress redesigning the back end AOOS data system to implement and support QARTOD checks for real-time data. Prototype of visible QARTOD flags in the portal for data provider flags are currently available in v 2.9 of the Ocean Data Explorer. Early development of QARTOD testing and flag display for all real-time sensors is underway and expected to be available in May 2019. The AOOS Glider data provider is also working on QARTOD implementation, and is finding that some tests are flagging good data. They are working on fine tuning the tests and limits. This takes time. The glider data is particularly difficult to use QARTOD standard TS corrections on, especially on unpumped</p>
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		<p>observational station for four hours, the icon on the map changes from a scaled color to a small grey-shade dot.</p> <p>AOOS QC syntax and gross range tests meet Quality Assurance of Real-Time Oceanographic Data (QARTOD) protocol requirements for IOOS data. AOOS will continue to implement the necessary QARTOD tests where required.</p> <p>The AOOS Data Management Team has actively been working with developers at NCEI on automating the submission of AOOS-owned data assets and AOOS-managed non-federal real-time assets to the archive. NCEI will advise AOOS exactly what data assets they will accept and will supply information on the data submission forms and all necessary procedures moving forward.</p>	<p>CTD data due to salinity spiking caused by a mismatch in T C sensor response and sample volume.</p> <p>Implementing QARTOD takes resources, which were not factored into any of the regional budgets. The current trend is to continue to increase QARTOD manual generation without a clear understanding of how the current QARTOD implementations are coming along and how well they are performing. In 2016 and again in 2017, we suggested that IOOS assess the current implementation of QARTOD for the existing manuals to ensure that these manuals are providing the correct level of guidance for implementing appropriate QC at the regional level <u>prior to</u> continued development of more complicated parameter</p>
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			<p>manuals.</p> <p>NCEI does not have an interest in receiving all of the AOOS data. AOOS has found an alternative in DataONE, which is not a federal archive, but provides some long-term data access alternative. This will allow NCEI access to any data they want from AOOS, at any time they want it or are ready to receive it. Axiom is currently in a testing environment for an automated archive pathway from the Research Workspace to NCEI for data sets that they do have interest in preserving in their archive.</p> <p>Lack of adequate O&amp;M support has put long-term assets at risk of being removed indefinitely The AOOS region has seen one HFR removed, and no longer supports the King Island Wave Buoy in the</p>
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			<p>Bering Strait due to costs associated with O&amp;M. Furthermore, many of the regional asset sensors are now reaching end of life, which will require replacement. This is especially true for HFR on the slope.</p> <p>Not all of the AOOS regional assets maybe capable of sending data to the GTS. If this cannot be met, does it really serve our region to disable access to these data? We think not, as long as the data are flagged accordingly or considered citizen science.</p> <p>PACIOOS had similar issues, and finally stopped showing data in such cases under pressure from IOOS during certification. If the region does it's best to get data available to the GTS, but is unsuccessful, then what can the region do?</p>
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HFR Operations and Maintenance Expenditures - AOS 2018

Operator/Principal Investigator	Field Engineer/Techician Salary including fringe benefits & overhead*	O&M Oversight (PI or O&M manager) salary including fringe benefits & overhead*	Travel*	Supply and equipment expenses, fees: computer equipment, air conditioners, generators, enclosures, antenna whips, test/calibration/repair tools, cables, services, electrical power, rentals, data communications/networking	# of radars	# of FTE	# of students (FTE)
University of Alaska/Seth Danielson	\$98,402	\$10,857	\$10,535	\$51,206	3	0.458	0
	*state indirect cost rate(s) = 50.5%	*state indirect cost rate(s) = 50.5%	*state indirect cost rate(s) = 50.5%				
				Note: Shell Oil paid for \$15,000 of this used towards services			

\*state indirect cost rate(s)

92% O&M covered by IOOS  
8% O&M covered by Shell Oil

**2018 Template for reporting HF Radar expenditures - AOOS**

Staff Member	(% FTE or #person-months)
Principal Investigator: Seth Danielson	1 person/0.5 months/year
Technicians: Rachel Potter, Hank Statscewich	2 people/2.5 months each/year = 5 months/year total technician time
Students: Used intermittently for field work, costs are absorbed into the above technician salary	

<p>Total # of Radars Supported: 3</p> <p>2018 Funding Sources: AOOS/IOOS (92%) and Shell Oil (8%)</p>
<p>Names, locations (lat,lon), locations (city, state), Transmit Frequency, Operating Institution for each radar:</p> <p>SIMP - 71.0586°N, 154.75056°W - Cape Simpson, AK - 4.55 MHz - University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF)</p> <p>PBRW - 71.3784°N, 156.4801°W - Point Barrow, AK - 4.75 MHz - University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF)</p> <p>WAIN - 70.6434°N, 160.0271°W - Wainwright, AK - 4.80 MHz - University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF)</p>