



FY 2012 Implementation of the U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS)
Southern California Coastal Ocean Observing System (SCCOOS)
National Oceanographic Partnership Program Report:
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www.sccoos.org

1) PROJECT SUMMARY

The Southern California Coastal Ocean Observing System (SCCOOS) is one of eleven regions that contribute to the national U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS[®]). The regional observing systems work to collect, integrate, and deliver coastal and ocean observations in order to improve safety, enhance the economy, and protect the environment. The primary goal of SCCOOS is to provide the scientific data and information needed to inform decision-making and better understand the changing conditions of the coastal ocean in Southern California. SCCOOS has aligned its priorities and objectives with the focus areas designated by U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS[®]), as identified by users and stakeholders throughout the nation.

- **Ecosystems and Climate:** to monitor ocean climate trends and environmental changes in the Southern California Bight by collecting physical, chemical, and biological variables.
- **Water Quality:** to provide monitoring, tracking, and prediction tools for harmful algal blooms, outfall and storm water plumes, and surf zone contaminants.
- **Marine Operations:** to advance integrated, customized products that are critical for safe and efficient navigation, search and rescue, and oil spill response.
- **Coastal Hazards:** to provide accurate, validated inundation models and information with the long-term goal of improving coastal safety.
- **Science Education and Communication:** to provide a way for the public to learn, educate, and promote scientific research using data obtained from SCCOOS.

2) PROGRESS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

SCCOOS continues to have the ability to achieve its milestones by providing access to high-quality integrated data and support regional user needs while complying with the standards and protocols for sharing and archiving data that are developed nationally. SCCOOS actively participates in IOOS Data Management efforts such as the Thematic Real-Time Environmental Distributed Data Services (THREDDS). By leveraging the Coastal Data Information Program (CDIP) and the HF Radar National Network programs, SCCOOS will target THREDDS distribution for both wave and surface current data. SCCOOS participants also contribute to ongoing efforts to develop quality control standards for waves and HF radar-derived surface currents. Wave and current data have associated XML and FDGC compliant metadata.

The following goals/milestones have been met.

Ecosystems and Climate:

- Underwater glider surveys collect offshore measurements of temperature, salinity, chlorophyll, and current velocity <http://www.sccoos.org/data/spray/?r=0>.
- Add sensors for dissolved oxygen to gliders to monitor hypoxia and ocean acidification <http://www.sccoos.org/data/spray/history/?mission=0011act>.
- As part of CalCOFI-LTER program, measure variables in nearshore region including temperature, salinity, zooplankton, phytoplankton, fish eggs and invertebrate larvae http://sccoos.ucsd.edu/data/cast/calcofi/#cruise_data.
- Conduct shipboard observations three times yearly to count seabirds and marine mammals in conjunction with CalCOFI-LTER surveys http://sccoos.ucsd.edu/docs/Summary_CAC_2012.pdf.
- Meteorological stations provide wind speed and direction, air temperature, sea surface temperature, barometric pressure, humidity, and rainfall levels <http://www.sccoos.org/data/autoshorestations/autoshorestations.php> and <http://www.sccoos.org/data/autoshorestations/autoshorestations.php>.

Water Quality:

- Monitor HABs at six pier stations by collecting weekly measurements of temperature, salinity, chlorophyll, nutrients, and toxic species; distribute data <http://www.sccoos.org/data/habs/index.php>.
- Expand HABs website to include Central and Northern California.
- Implement the 3-km California statewide ROMS ocean forecasting system for real-time operations and conduct a systematic validation of the model <http://www.sccoos.org/data/roms-3km/>.
- Provide HF radar-based trajectory tracking tool for Tijuana River Plume <http://www.sccoos.org/data/tracking/IB/>.

Marine Operations:

- The live feed of HF radar data are now available on the national HFR network for oil and hazardous spill response in the Environmental Response Management Application® (ERMA) map viewer for the southwest region. Near real-time and archived surface current measurements have been used in the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (NPREP) drill scenarios led by the U.S. Coast Guard in San Diego, Los Angeles, and Ventura.
- Customized and expanded interactive map displays of wind, wave, and surface currents with multi-layered views of observations, nowcasts, and forecasts were developed for Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR), Point Mugu <http://www.sccoos.org/data/harbors/navair/fullscreen.php>.
- The customized, interactive map display of ocean conditions and forecasts for the Port of Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor is used to improve navigation, safety, and efficiency for commercial vessels, harbor pilots, and port operations <http://www.sccoos.org/data/harbors/lalb/fullscreen.php>.
- Surface current measurements and surface wind analyses are integrated into the General NOAA Operational Modeling Environment (GNOME) for oil spill trajectory analysis. TERRILL/LISA
- Continue HF radar operations and maintenance.
 - This past year, two new HF radar sites were installed to support the SCCOOS HF radar array. Site locations and detailed information is listed below:
Upper Trestles, San Diego (SDUT) (Scripps Institution of Oceanography)
<http://cordc.ucsd.edu/projects/mapping/stats/?sta=SDUT&aff=SIO>
 - Nicholas Canyon, CA (NIC1) (University of California, Santa Barbara)
<http://cordc.ucsd.edu/projects/mapping/stats/?sta=NIC1&aff=UCSB>

Coastal Hazards:

- Validate and refine inundation models based on surveys of beach sand and water levels <http://sccoos.ucsd.edu/projects/2010CardiffErosion/>.

Science Education and Communication

- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the West Coast Ocean Observing Systems (NANOOS, CeNCOOS, & SCCOOS) and the West Coast Governors Alliance on Ocean Health (WCGA) http://www.sccoos.org/docs/mouWCGA_OOSFINAL.doc.pdf.
- SCCOOS science education and communication were uploaded to the IOOS Cloud entitled 2012-2013 Inventory: Education, Outreach, and Training Resources https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/ccc?key=0Ar1oUzIQ8DBVdHFQTXk2RThlWFVsdKVIYW5qWU_UwNkE#gid=16.

U.S. IOOS regional awards were finalized by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in late August 2011, so work on this award is still ongoing.

Ecosystems and Climate

- Operate and maintain the network of short, medium, and long range HF radar systems and deliver data streams to the National HFR Network <http://www.sccoos.org/data/hfrnet/>.
- Long-term time series of physical, biological, and chemical ocean data are critical in monitoring climate trends and determining ecosystem health. Physical and ecological ocean patterns and processes constitute valuable information for Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning and marine protected areas monitoring. Under the auspices of SCCOOS, the California Current Ecosystem Long Term Ecological Research (CCE_LTER) program, and in conjunction with the California Cooperative Ocean Fisheries Investigation (CalCOFI), the distribution and abundance of seabirds during 3 seasonal surveys were studied.
- Publish survey reports and maps of species' distribution and abundance on SCCOOS web site. A link to individual hydrographic data reports are found at <http://sccoos.ucsd.edu/data/cast/calcofi/>

- Operate, support, and maintain network of three glider lines to collect measurements of temperature, salinity, chlorophyll, current velocity, and acoustic backscatter; deliver data to SCCOOS website and push to modeling centers.
- The integration of dissolved oxygen sensors on the gliders is proceeding for the purpose of monitoring hypoxia in coastal waters. The dissolved oxygen data also allow an estimate of parameters relevant to ocean acidification through proxy relationships. Using relationships developed by scientists at Scripps Institution of Oceanography, NOAA Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory, Universidad Autonoma de Baja California, and University of Washington, the glider data have been used to estimate pH and aragonite saturation. Aragonite is important to organisms that form shells, as saturation levels below one may lead to dissolution of the shells.
- The Automated Shore Stations Program has been able to operate all 4 stations (Scripps Pier, Newport Pier, Santa Monica Pier and Santa Barbara Pier) over the last year and provide real-time continuous data at 1-4 minute intervals with limited interruptions. Data collected at these stations includes temperature, salinity, fluorescence, and pressure.
- Over the last year, data quality has reduced and instrument repairs have increased due to budget reductions that have limited the cleaning and service intervals for these stations. Bio-fouling, sedimentation and exposure to the harsh ocean environment can impede water flow to this pumped system and cause for erroneous data and instrument failure. Turbidity measurements have been stopped due to funding reductions.
- Calibration samples have been collected during cleaning and service dives, however incorporation of these data quality checks is not feasible at the current funding level.
- Seabirds were identified and counted over 64 days that were spent at sea during the winter, spring, and summer surveys. The 2012 CalCOFI/CCE-LTER survey reports and maps of species' distribution and abundance on SCCOOS web site can be found at http://sccoos.ucsd.edu/docs/Summary_CAC_2012.pdf.
- SCCOOS is working closely with staff from the California Ocean Science Trust's Marine Protected Area Monitoring Enterprise on the development and successful execution of a monitoring program for Southern California's newly established network of marine protected areas.

Water Quality

- Accurate forecasts, measurements, and reports of water quality, for coastal pollutants and harmful algal blooms, inform beach closures and warnings which can affect tourism revenue and the local economy.
- Tracking impacted or polluted sources such as rivers and sewage outfalls can influence public health and ecosystem health (Areas of Special Biological Significance and marine protected areas). <http://www.sccoos.org/data/asbs/?p=20>
- Conduct a systematic validation of the 3-km California statewide ROMS ocean forecasting system for real-time operations.
- The SCCOOS HAB program contributes to the statewide HAB Monitoring and Alert Program (HABMAP) initiated by NOAA, the California Ocean Science Trust, and the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP). The HAB program generates a baseline time-series of ocean properties to monitor ocean conditions in the very near shore zone of the Southern California Bight. These measurements are used to develop forecast models for short term warnings. They also increase our knowledge of the sign, frequency, and magnitude of variation of temperature, salinity, density, nutrients, and pollutants.
- Weekly reports are derived from a year long time series of sampling for HAB species and related water quality measurements and are provided to the California HAB Monitoring and Alert Program Group. <http://www.habmap.info/>
- In conjunction with autonomous glider and boat sampling *Pseudo-nitzscha* blooms that produce domoic acid are being monitored. The Caron lab is responsible for the analysis of domoic acid from the 5 SCCOOS HAB monitoring sites.
- Primary inorganic nutrients samples will be analyzed by Brzezinski's group at the Analytical Laboratory at the Marine Science Institute at the University of California, Santa Barbara for the 5 SCCOOS HAB monitoring sites.

- At UCLA analyses are ongoing for the nested fine-scale simulations with ROMS for waste-water effluent dispersal and dilution during Fall 2006 and for more general material dispersal throughout the Southern California Bight shelves during 2007-2008 (in collaboration with UCSB). The former study includes both the Hyperion Treatment Plant outfall in Santa Monica Bay and the Orange County Sanitation District outfall in San Pedro Bay, and it also includes alternative near-shore outfalls used when repairs are necessary (as happened in Fall, 2012, in Orange County and will happen soon for Santa Monica Bay). The dominant transport and mixing rates are controlled by mesoscale and submesoscale eddies. In all these effluent situations, the material stays mainly on the continental shelf and slope beneath the surface, and for the near-shore outfall the material stays at the surface and close to the coast. Validation analyses are underway with USC glider measurements. Manuscripts have been submitted for publication (Uchiyama et al., 2013; Romero et al., 2013). A new study is being made of the space-time structure of shelf currents in the Bight in these simulations.
- The County of San Diego's Department of Environmental Health uses the SCCOOS Tijuana River Plume Tracker to inform water quality warnings and beach closures.

Marine Operations

- Ocean observing data can be used to inform and validate ocean models used by the military and federal agencies.
- Customized, interactive map displays of ocean conditions with multilayer views of observations, nowcasts, and forecasts can improve navigation and safety for military regions and testing ranges.
- Customized, interactive map displays of ocean conditions can improve navigation, safety, and efficiency for commercial vessels, harbor pilots, and port operations.
- Implementation of ocean conditions, surface currents measured by the national HF radar network, and surface wind analyses can be used to aid in spill response operations and are also accessible by U.S. Coast Guard for search and rescue (SAR) applications using their Environmental Data Server.
- Glider data are provided to the Naval Oceanographic Office (NAVO) for assimilation into operational models.

Coastal Hazards

- Expand development and integration of inundation web site.
- Develop Shoreline inundation forecast, validation, and dissemination of warnings.
- Develop and distribute information about wave and tide-induced coastal inundation and erosion in southern California.
- Use surveys of sand levels on beaches and monitor storm inundations at selected locations to validate and refine coastal data and forecast models of erosion, flooding, and inundation levels can be used to protect and improve beaches, real estate, and highways.

3) SCOPE OF WORK

SCCOOS operates as a system of partnerships and projects that are facilitated by technical and programmatic staff. Organized by the four focus areas, the SCCOOS scientific and technical approach is based on a system of core ocean observing technologies and the delivery of useful data products and tools. System components include sub-surface ocean observations from underwater gliders, nearshore and coastal measurements, wave measurements and models, pier-based monitoring, satellite imagery, high frequency (HF) radar surface current mapping, and data assimilative ocean modeling. The projects described in this report represent the multi-disciplinary and collaborative efforts of the research teams that contribute data and information to SCCOOS.

4) PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

- Darren Wright replaced Lisa Hazard as SCCOOS data management and communication manager. Lisa Hazard still collaborates with SCCOOS as an ex-officio advisor

5) BUDGET ANALYSIS

In FY13, SCCOOS will continue its core observations and expand data products when possible within budget constraints. SCCOOS is also committed to contributing to larger ocean observing efforts regionally, nationally, and internationally.

Expenditures are progressing as expected, with no major discrepancies between actuals and budgeted on both the main award and the subawards.

6) ANNUAL SUPPLEMENTALS

Regional Ocean Governance Organization Activities

- The West Coast Ocean Observing Systems (SCCOOS, CeNCOOS and NANOOS) and the West Coast Governors Alliance on Ocean Health (WCGA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding in October 2012 to advance the effective management of coastal and ocean resources on the West Coast. The MOU, signed by the state governments of California, Oregon and Washington and by the directors of SCCOOS, CeNCOOS and NANOOS, provides a formal mechanism for ensuring that the organizations' collaborative efforts are responsive to the comprehensive West Coast stakeholder community and incorporate the best available ocean observation-based information.

Efforts to Leverage IOOS Funding

- Each fiscal year SCCOOS uses its' award to support leveraged and collaborative programs. An explanation of these programs are;
 - SCCOOS supports Dan Rudnick's glider effort out of Scripps institution of Oceanography (SIO), where he maintains three continuous glider lines off the California coast since 2008 (<http://www.sccoos.org/data/spray/?r=0>). Through a cooperative agreement with U.S. IOOS, SCCOOS funds one continuous transect, and the other two are funded by the NOAA Ocean Climate Observation Program through the Consortium on the Ocean's role in Climate.

Profiling gliders are rapidly becoming essential instruments for operational observing of the nation's coastal oceans and Great Lakes. Dan's gliders have contributed 14,797 of the 25,722 glider days (2008-2012) that contribute to the U.S. IOOS sustained subsurface observations. He plays a pivotal role as a steering committee member in the U.S. IOOS National Glider Network goal to expand program-level dialog on glider deployment and operation, community standards for data access and organization, as well as what the expansion paths toward a national capacity and availability.

This dataset lead to the development of the SCCOOS SoCal Niño index. Using glider-measured temperatures at 50m along California Cooperative Oceanic Fisheries Investigations (CalCOFI) line 90 (line 90 is off Dana Point, California). The data is compared to NOAA's sea surface temperatures in their El Niño 3.4 region (http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/enso_advisory/). The climate prediction Center and the National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) prepares and updates regarding the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Cycle. The two indices are remarkably correlated.

- SCCOOS funds 9 nearshore sampling stations (<http://sccoos.ucsd.edu/data/cast/calcofi/>) of California Cooperative Oceanic Fisheries Investigations (CalCOFI) 66 sampling stations. The focus of this study is the management of the marine environment off the coast of California, and its living resources monitoring the indicators of El Nino and climate change. Quarterly cruises

are conducted off southern & central California, collecting a suite of hydrographic and biological data on station and underway.

CalCOFI research is supported by contributions from the participating agencies: The California State Department of Fish and Game, NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Fisheries Science Center, and the University of California, Integrative Oceanography Division at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, UCSD.

- o SCCOOS leverages the national HF radar network (HFRNet) that provide surface currents in near real-time (<http://www.sccoos.org/data/hfrnet/>). This network is made up of more than 150 radars from 31 different institutions. They contribute their data to the HFRNet data management system, which is funded by U.S. IOOS and managed by CODRC (Eric Terrill’s Lab) at Scripps institution of Oceanography (SIO) with aggregation nodes at SIO, the National Data Buoy Center (NDBC) and Rutgers University.

The National HF Radar Network supports a number of applications such as coastal search and rescue, oil spill response, water quality monitoring, and safe and efficient marine navigation. The data is used in operational applications within organizations such as the U.S. Coast Guard, NOAA Office of Restoration and Response, and CA Office of Spill Prevention and Response.

- o SCCOOS leverages the California Data and Information program (CDIP) mission is to monitor and predict nearshore waves and shoreline change (<http://www.sccoos.org/data/waves/?r=0>). The program has deployed over 130 wave stations, has archived over 100GB of wave data, and disseminates these data in near real time via the CDIP website, National Data Buoy Center, and the National Weather Service radio broadcasts.

CDIP is primarily funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in support of planning and design of structures and beach nourishment projects and considers this funding their main contribution to the U.S. IOOS. This resource is accessed by over 6,000 sites daily by the Navy, Marines, Coast Guard, coastal planners and managers, maritime pilots, commercial fisherman, recreational boaters, and beach-goers.

Updates to RA Governance Board Membership

Region	Type of Governance	Distribution of Governance Board Membership								Total Number of Board Members
		Government				Non-Government				
		State	Local	Tribal	Federal	Research Institute	Industry	NGO	Foreign (all sectors)	
SCCOOS	MOU	9	5	0	10	13	2	5	1	45

- Eric Terrill has been nominated to the Federal Advisory Committee (FAC) as a NOAA/IOOS representative.
- Carlos Robles has retired from his position at California State, Los Angeles and is no longer serving on SCCOOS Board of Governors (BOG). His replacement will be determined at a later date.
- Dean Wendt, replacement for Mark Moline at California Polytechnic University is appointed to as a BOG representative.
- Capt. Louttit retires and Capt McKenna replaces him as a participant on SCCOOS/CeNCOOS Joint Strategic Advisory Committee (JSAC).

- Dominic Gregorio retired from the California State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) and Maria Carpio-Obeso replaces him as a participant on SCCOOS/CeNCOOS Joint Strategic Advisory Committee (JSAC).
- Melissa Miller-Hansen removed from JSAC because she has changed employment and is no longer on the MLPA Initiative and the California natural Resources Agency.
- Susan Zaleski replaced Dave Panzer as the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management representative on the JSAC.

Governance Activities and Accomplishments

- SCCOOS Board Executive Committee (BEC) had a conference call on August 24, 2012 to discuss appointing Dean Wendt to BOG as Mark Moline's replacement, scheduling the next BOG meeting (November 8, 2012), and the agenda for that meeting
- SCCOOS Board of Governors met at Scripps Institution of Oceanography on November 8, 2012
- SCCOOS Executive Steering Committee (ESC) met on January 10, 2013 on the University of Southern California campus in Los Angeles. At this meeting each of SCCOOS principle investigators presented their research for a funding allocation evaluation by the ESC.
- CeNCOOS and SCCOOS held their Joint Strategic Advisory Committee annual meeting in La Jolla, California on June 20, 2013.
- Eric Terrill, Federal Advisory Committee board member attended FAC meetings August 29 & 30, 2012 and February 6, 2013. This group evaluates scientific and technical information related to design, operation, maintenance and use of IOOS, to provide expert advice to the NOAA administrator.
<http://www.ioos.noaa.gov/advisorycommittee/>
- SCCOOS Executive Director, Julie Thomas is on the Interagency Ocean Observing Committee (IOOC) Data Management And Communication (DMAC) steering team and participates in meetings throughout the year (September 5 & 6, 2012 and February 27 & 28, 2013).
- SCCOOS Executive Director, Julie Thomas is the chair of IOOS Associations board of directors. On behalf of IOOS Associations she regularly attends meeting, conference calls, and visits to the hill.
- Darren Wright, SCCOOS DMAC manager, participates in IOOS DMAC workshops (September 11-13, 2012). The goals of these meetings are to develop the IOOS DMAC system, to make data and products discoverable and accessible, and to provide essential metadata regarding information sources, methods and quality.

Education and Outreach Activities

- SCCOOS participates in education and outreach activities throughout the year. The list of activities for 2012-2013 are at,
<https://docs.google.com/a/noaa.gov/spreadsheet/ccc?key=0Ar1oUzIQ8DBVdHFQTXk2RThlWFVsdKVIYW5qWUUwNkE&usp=sharing>