

IOOS

The U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy,
President's Ocean Action Plan,
Pew Oceans Commission,
Congress, and
several government ocean advisory groups call for the
establishment of a :

National Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS)

This would be the U.S. contribution to the ocean component of
the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS)

Would be implemented by geographically based Regional
Associations

• 7 Societal Goals

Implementation of an Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) will:

Improve predictions of climate change and weather and their effects on coastal communities, ecosystems and the nation, including impacts on water and energy management;

Improve the safety and efficiency of marine operations;

More effectively mitigate the effects of natural hazards, e.g. hurricanes;

Improve national and homeland security, particularly within ports and the nation's heavily populated coastal regions;

Reduce public health risks, such as coastal pollution and harmful algal blooms;

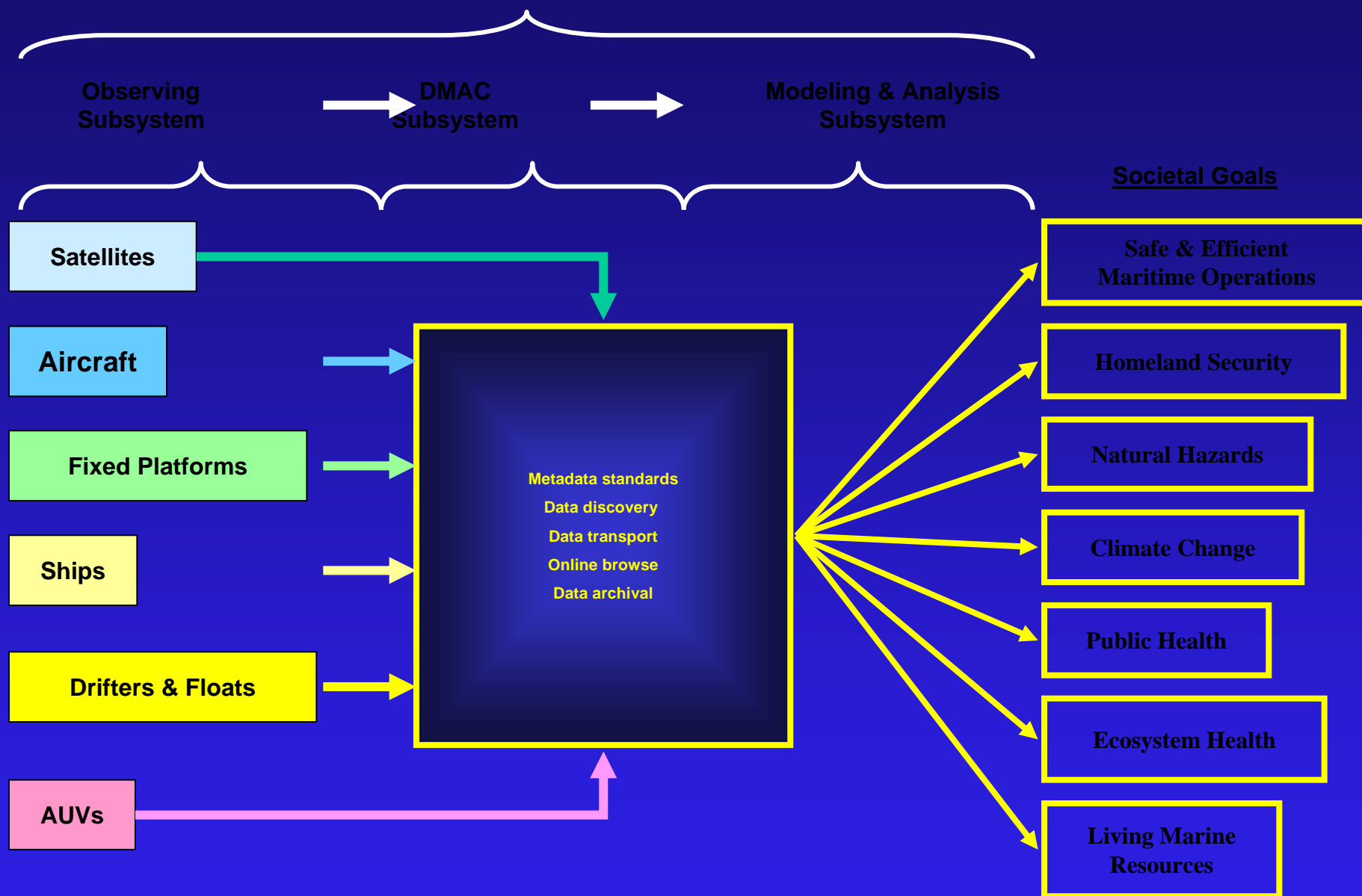
More effectively protect and restore healthy coastal ecosystems; and

Enable the sustained use of ocean and coastal resources, such as fisheries and offshore oil and gas.

MACOORA

- One of 11 Regional Associations
- Coastal Ocean Observing refers to systems that provide real-time, continuous information to a variety of users to improve:
 - the efficiency and safety of marine operations,
 - national and homeland security,
 - predictions of natural hazards and their effects,
 - predictions of climate change,
 - public health,
 - protection and restoration of healthy ecosystems, and
 - the sustainability of living resources.

Integrated Ocean Observing System



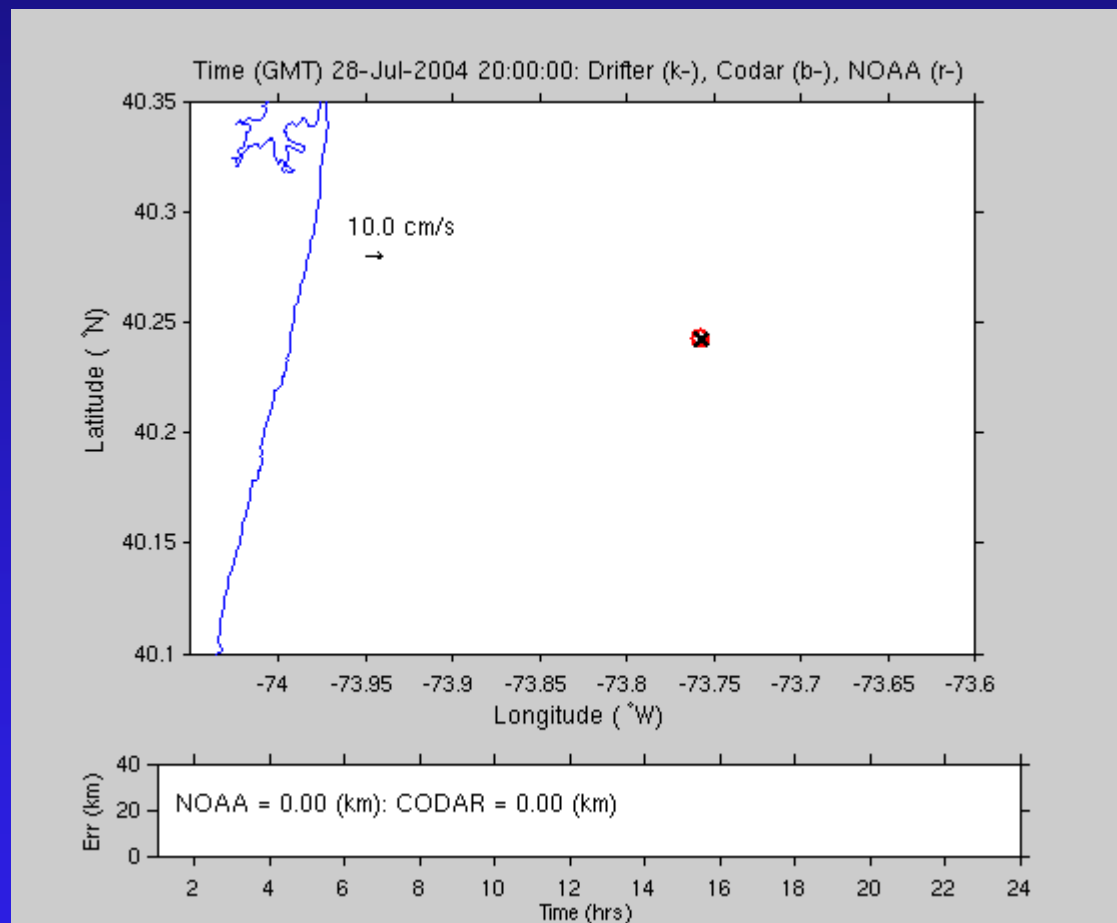
Autonomous Ocean Sampling Networks

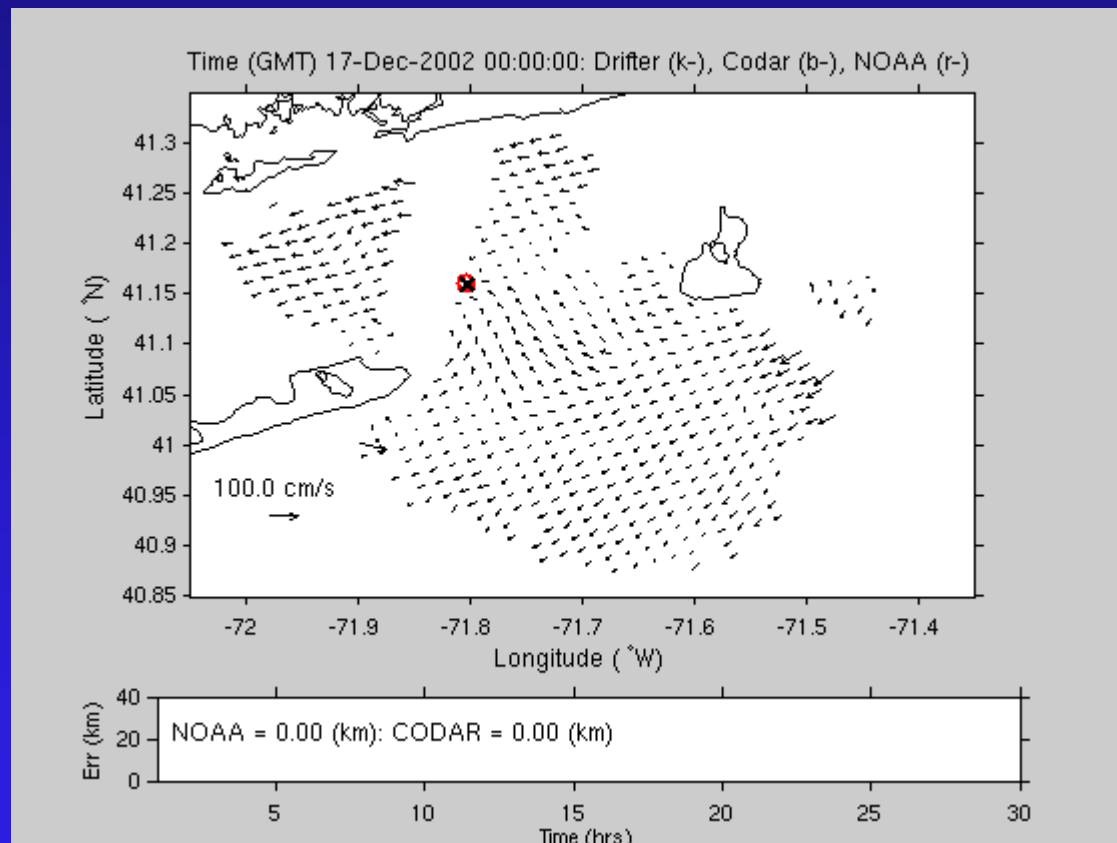
Observing

Predicting

Understanding the ocean...

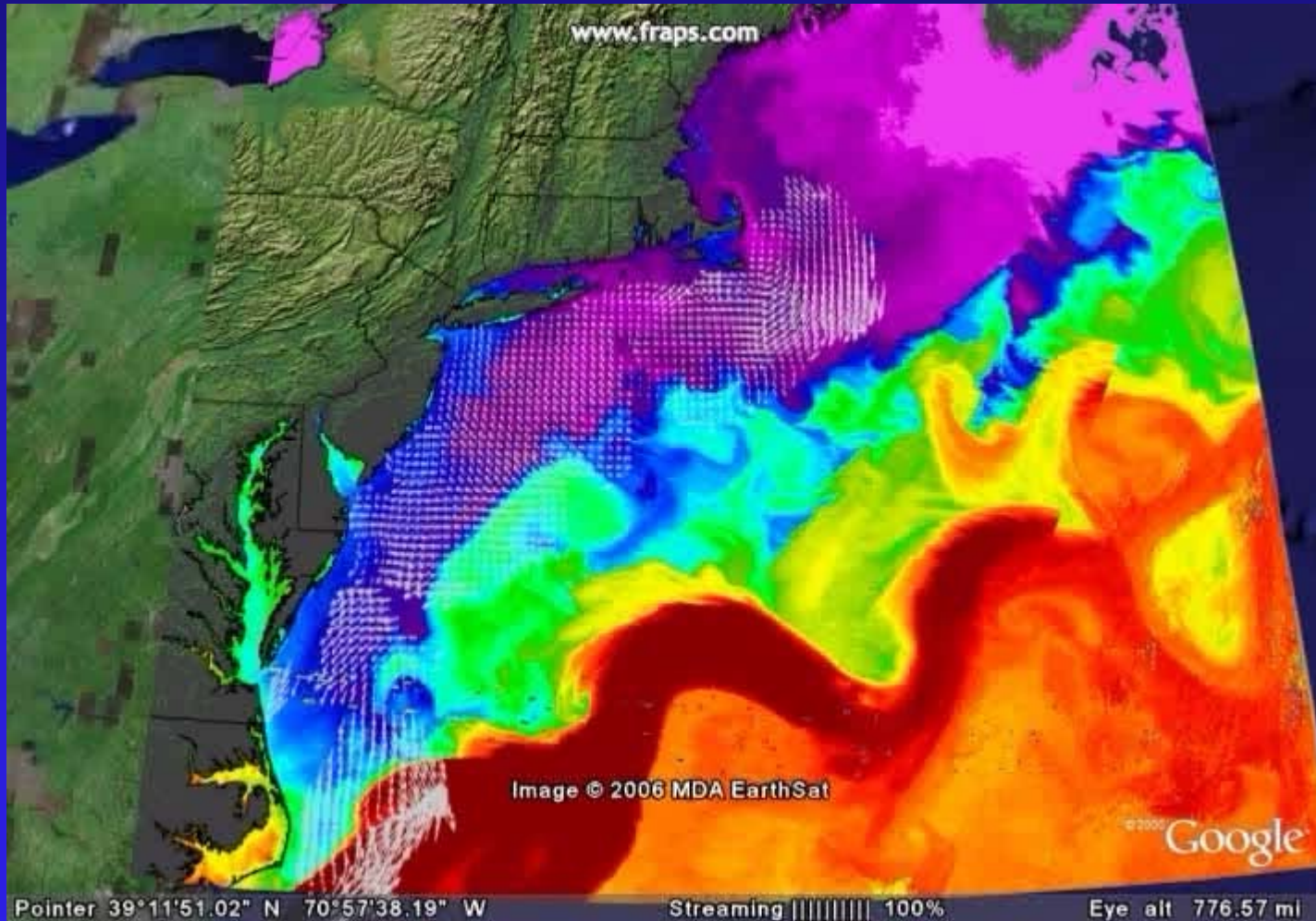
Monterey Bay 2003 Field Experiment





The U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy outlined a budget profile for IOOS :

- Initial annual investment of \$138 million of new funding for four components:
- 1) Develop a data communications and management system that would connect the national IOOS;
- 2) Support development of regional observing systems;
- 3) Accelerate the implementation of the U.S. commitment to the Global Ocean Observing System; and
- 4) Enhance and expand existing federal observing programs to meet the needs of an integrated system.



- MACOORA users include:
- Commercial shippers, mariners and fishermen making everyday decisions that impact their safety and livelihood
- Search and rescue operators and homeland security professionals
- Scientists studying climate, meteorology, biology, chemistry, geology, and physical oceanography of the coastal ocean waters and estuaries
- Recreational boaters and beachgoers
- Managers seeking to sustain fisheries and other marine resources in the future
- Educators looking for real-life examples that convey the complex, ever-changing nature of ocean science

- MACOORA will hold its Annual Meeting on October 30-31, 2006 at the Sheraton Inner Harbor Hotel in Baltimore, Maryland
- MACOORA will hold an Invitation Only Workshop on Regional Inundation Impacts in mid-November in Baltimore, funded mostly by CSO.