Summary of the seismology discussions:

1) Intercomparison of various approaches to locating tremor to better understand to what degree results depend on assumptions.
   a. Make a dataset available for a large, complex event
   b. Workshops to discuss results
   c. Use the same episode for geodesy technique calibration

2) Some science questions:
   a. Quantify additional tremor parameters (e.g. frequency range, amplitude, source size)
   b. What really is the spatial and temporal relationship between slow slip and tremor? [e.g. does slow slip extend updip of the the updip limit of tremor]
   c. Earthquake swarms vs. tremor? Are they fundamentally different or is tremor a swarm with very small inter-event time?

3) Instrumentation needs:
    a. Develop instrumentation to facilitate deployment of dense arrays.
    b. Hybrid arrays with a few broadbands (to detect VLF) and many short period instruments (to map tremor migration).
    c. Quieter sites – need to determine minimum effective borehole depth.
    d. Monitor effects of wind and weather to (e.g. weather stations being added to TA stations)
    e. Fill in data gap from 100s – 1 day (strainmeters vs tiltmeters)

4) To facilitate studies:
    a. Develop easily searchable database on global observations.
    b. Develop secondary data streams that take care of initial steps (e.g. PDF for input to PQLX, instrument response corrected envelope functions)
    c. Processing directly connected to data streams.

5) Community experiment – massively instrument the region to capture the next Cascadia event on Oct 25, 2011

6) What else is needed? A detailed model of the crust hosting tremor and slip.

   a. Seismic imaging with man-made and natural sources to determine determine reflectivity, P and S velocity structure,
   b. MT strudies for electrical conductivity,
   c. Potential field studies for density, magnetic properties,
   d. Surface geology and laboratory measurement on rocks.

7) What else is needed? Move into the ocean to get across the deformation front.

   a. Seismometers – coming with the ARRA initiative
   b. Geodesy – vertical motion likely to be more achievable on the spatial scale needed.