

Present: Beth, Emily, Austin, Anna, Todd, Erik, Prassede, Carolina

Intros: Austin Pugh is our new NECAN coordinator. He joins us from Vancouver, BC, where he has been the coordinator for the [Canadian OA Community of Practice](#). Welcome, Austin. M&PWG members introduced themselves to him.

Updates from NECAN: NECAN has been planning for a regional OA monitoring plan by having a series of webinars that will lead to an in-person workshop in October. WG members will be invited to the workshop, which will identify gaps and priorities for monitoring. All of the state OA commissions called for more monitoring, and it will be important to get M&PWG input to the workshop and the final report. Please hold your calendars for Oct 10-12, venue TBD, and take a look at the [webinar recordings](#) if you can't hear them in person.

State updates:

MA: There has been little movement towards the strategy document that came out from the [OA commission](#). The state is highly focused on offshore wind impacts and licensing, and TMDL. Although these have some connections to OA, direct action related to OA is lacking. OA is not in the top 3-5 issues for shellfish growers, who are more interested in water quality, temperature and Vibrio. There is some interest in mitigation and buffering alternatives (a recent [request for proposals](#) is now closed). Also, interest is still keen by researchers and several proposals are under consideration.

Monitoring that includes OA is ongoing in [Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary](#), who would like to make the sanctuary a sentinel site for OA. The [MWRA](#) also includes TA and DIC in their monitoring. In the MA Bay NEP, monitoring is underway including pH and TA. This was initiated under an NEP effort to instrument several NEPs around the nation with OA monitoring equipment. Three reports came out of this effort. The first report, "[Measuring Coastal Acidification Using In Situ Sensors in the National Estuary Program](#)" focused on articulating monitoring goals, deployment methods and sensor technology, the performance of autonomous sensors in coastal settings, some preliminary results, and challenges and lessons learned. The second report, "[Integrating High-Resolution Coastal Acidification Monitoring Data Across Seven United States Estuaries](#)", presents some results from NEP OA monitoring. The third report, "[Using Data Repositories for Ocean and Coastal Acidification Monitoring Data](#)" examined the suitability of several Federal databases for OA data in terms of having a common format, metadata, data preparation and submission, accessibility and archiving.

CT: The [LISS](#) includes OA parameters in their monitoring and there is an active LISS subcommittee on OA. A [greenhouse gas inventory](#) has recently been completed as part of the state Council on Climate Change. A second Shell Day is being planned by Lauren Barrett, a PhD student in Penny Vlahos' lab at UConn. This will occur on Aug 24 and will include monitoring in embayments around LIS, but not in the Sound itself.

NH: Similar to other states, OA has not been at the forefront of action, and offshore wind is dominating discussions. UNH has OA monitoring occurring and the NROC Ocean and Coastal Ecosystem Health committee is still engaged, as evidenced by their support for the NECAN monitoring plan workshop process. Overall, there is a lack of clarity about vulnerability and ecosystem effects of OA, and without that it is difficult to urge actions. Nevertheless, the research community is still engaged and it is hoped that when action is needed, there will be a knowledge base that can be relied upon.

RI: Offshore wind and water quality are the highest priority issues in this state as well. Long term monitoring is occurring in [Narragansett Bay](#) on buoys.

ME: Wendy was unable to join us, but NECAN heard recently from Ivy Frignoca about OA efforts in Maine. A Maine OA monitoring working group has been formed to collaborate across several small monitoring programs, identify problems with equipment, develop QA/QC guidance and determine the best and most cost-effective monitoring methods. This group has identified many challenges with discontinued equipment, problems in calibration and service, and questionable data. Ultimately, they hope to develop a decision tree that could help small programs in selection of instruments and sites. Maine has also formed an [Ocean Climate Collaborative](#) that will help to integrate data across many coastal programs. This was called for in [Maine's Climate Action Plan](#).

Next meeting: Hopefully many M&PWG members will be able to attend the monitoring workshop. We will probably not meet as a WG until after that occurs. Look for information from NECAN on workshop registration and venue.