

Environmental Studies Program: Studies Development Plan | FY 2019–2021

Title	BOEM-MARINe (Multi-Agency Rocky Intertidal Network)
Administered by	Pacific OCS Region
BOEM Contact(s)	Lisa Gilbane, lisa.gilbane@boem.gov
Procurement Type(s)	Cooperative Agreement
Approx. Cost	\$1,798 (in thousands) [\$6 in Year 1 and \$448 per year in Years 2–5 (in thousands)]
Performance Period	FY 2019–2023
Date Revised	March 2, 2018
PICOC Summary	
<i><u>Problem</u></i>	Active oil and gas operations can significantly impact rocky intertidal resources. Many sectors of the public visit and care strongly about his habitat because rocky shorelines are a sensitive habitat and home to a diversity of species, including the endangered black abalone. Monitoring rocky shores annually is the only way to determine if there are impacts caused from OCS operations and to be able to understand the cumulative impacts to this sensitive habitat.
<i><u>Intervention</u></i>	Continue to support long-term monitoring of this habitat. Statistical analyses show this protocol is a powerful way to detect change over time. Additional site-wide protocols are conducted to understand changes among sites. Prior efforts indicate that OCS oil and gas related activities are not a primary impacting factor and that can be distinguished against several other anthropogenic effects.
<i><u>Comparison</u></i>	This program can only make regional comparisons by relying on monitoring outside of OCS activity areas, which is done with identical methods and funded by our 40 universities and agency partners. These data have also been utilized in BACI-based analyses of non-OCS oil spills, water pollution, and marine protected area assessments.
<i><u>Outcome</u></i>	Trends impacting rocky shore species, such as human trampling and disease, are expected to intensify along with continued oil and gas production. We will continue to monitor community metrics as well as the abundance and size-structure of protected species and key physical factors inside and outside of potential OCS-related impact areas. This design enables us differentiate OCS activities impacts from changing environmental conditions. The public engagement with this program will continue to be strong and results will directly inform NEPA and ESA consultations as well as significantly benefit the State of California.
<i><u>Context</u></i>	Southern California, Central California, Oregon BOEM’s support of this program is an example of our long-term commitment to being environmental stewards on a topic that is important to the public and in areas at risk from OCS activities. It is important to continuing this program in the context of proposed expanded OCS leasing on the U.S. West Coast.

BOEM Information Need(s): Current and Planned Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) operations are very visible little more than three miles from shore and a strong public concern because of previous oil spills to this region. Tar naturally and regularly shows

up on shorelines throughout California. As required from the OCS Lands Act, BOEM needs to regularly monitor vulnerable and sensitive resources adjacent to ongoing OCS activities. Rocky shore communities were chosen 20 years ago as key resources to monitor because they are rare and unique only to the three ocean-upwelling regions in the world. Also, multiple species are long-lived and an important resource to many fishes, birds, and mammals.

BOEM and the State of California have needed rocky shore community metric data for evaluating oil spill impacts, water quality discharges, and adjacent marine protected areas. We anticipate this type of information will continue to be needed for decommissioning and new leasing projects. BOEM has a specific continual need for black abalone count and size data as well as abalone habitat quality assessments for Endangered Species Act and Essential Fish Habitat consultations. This the only source of data available for the endangered black abalone on the mainland of California and in the past, these data were utilized for the listing, and establishment of critical habitat for black abalone (Miner et al. 2006).

Background: This study, Multi-Agency Rocky Intertidal Network (MARINE), provides funding to monitor all 32 BOEM long-term monitoring rocky shore sites, with 24 adjacent to OCS operations in California and 8 sites off the Oregon coast where an OCS offshore wave facility is planned. MARINE began formally in 1997 after the Exxon Valdez spill and the realization that oil spill impacts can only be assessed when baseline data are available. MARINE supports important Federal and state management decisions not envisioned in 1997. In addition to the black abalone endangered species listing described above, these data were critical to the state of California for analyses of non-OCS oil spills, water pollution, and marine protected areas. MARINE needs to continue to facilitate detection of new trends, such as determining the 90 percent decline in ochre stars along the US west coast (Miner et al., 2018; Moritsch and Raimondi, in press).

MARINE is a cost-effective program that heavily relies on leveraged funds. Primary long-term partners include the State of California, the US Navy, and 5 National Park Service groups. BOEM only supports monitoring in areas adjacent to OCS activities but BOEM uses data collected from these partners as reference conditions. BOEM supports approximately one-third of the overall database and website costs. MARINE's shared methods and data pipeline are praised by the states and are used as a model for other ecological programs. The payoff of BOEM's long-term support is that rocky intertidal data on the US West coast can be accessed and analyzed by interested stakeholders. Analyses are not limited by access to data or constraints of joining separate methods. Although MARINE partners benefit, this structure also enables citizen groups to get involved, thus fostering positive interactions and facilitating learning opportunities with the public. MARINE jointly publishes 1–3 papers in scientific journals per year, averages 25-35 data requests per year, and averages 2,000 hits a month on its website.

Objectives: This study provides for the continued monitoring of 32 rocky intertidal sites on the mainland shore immediately adjacent to OCS oil and gas and potential wave facilities. The following four objectives are necessary to meet this goal:

- Determine the trend over time (in percent cover or counts sampled once a year) for selected species and communities in fixed plots at 32 sites along the U.S. West Coast.
- Determine the species diversity and other community and compare among sites.
- Measure size-structure (as a proxy for age class) of black abalone, owl limpets, and sea stars change over time and in response to punctuated impacts.
- Analyze communities and selected species near to and away from OCS activities in California and Oregon.

Methods: MARINE employs standardized field protocols, a shared database, and website (www.rockyintertidal.org). Sites are monitored by four teams of field biologists, including the BOEM Pacific Regional Investigations Survey and Monitoring (PRISM) team. The *long-term* protocol determines the percent cover and count of selected species within a fixed plots, including barnacles, mussels, sea stars, black abalone, and surfgrass. This protocol is implemented each fall and provides a high confidence for detecting a small changes in abundances of targeted species. A second *biodiversity* protocol is implemented each spring. The *biodiversity protocol* allows BOEM to extrapolate beyond the spatial constraints of the core monitoring program and evaluate species changes across the site, identify rare species, and provide clues to movement of species in relation to changes in the physical environment. Biodiversity is the more time-consuming protocol, so the four teams combine to sample four sites per year, completing all the sites over on a five-year rotation. Temperature is recorded at 10 minute intervals at all sites.

Data are placed in a common database and are accessible through graphing, downloads, and map visualizations, as well as through specific requests to the database manager. Improving public data access is a goal. Improved access is linked to data assurance measures; database management includes quality control measures for data entry such as updates to web and app-based forms and scripts to detect errors.

To ensure that future groups know which species MARINE sampled, the prior five-year effort successfully collected and archived representative species from each field group with the Smithsonian. This vouchering and archival effort will be continued at the remaining unsampled sites and species in California and in Oregon in coordination with partners pursuing eDNA library development. Improved quality assurance and control of this long-term program will also include better and public documentation of field and database protocols. BOEM continues to participate actively in the management and oversight of MARINE, to access the data critical to our ongoing operations, and to fulfill our responsibility to monitor OCS platforms and pipeline operations.

Specific Research Question(s):

- 1) What is the trend over time (in percent cover or counts sampled once a year) for selected species and communities in fixed plots at 32 sites along the U.S. West Coast?

- 2) What is the species diversity at a site and how do community metrics vary among sites?
- 3) How does the size-structure (as a proxy for age class) of black abalone, owl limpets, and sea stars change over time and in response to an impact?
- 4) How do communities and selected species differ among sites that are near to and away from OCS activities in California and Oregon? Evaluate the cumulative impacts to this resource.

References:

- Miner, C.M., J.M. Altstatt, P.T. Raimondi, and T.E. Minchinton. 2006. Recruitment failure and shifts in community structure following mass mortality limit recovery prospects of black abalone. *Marine Ecology Progress Series*, Vol 327:107-117.
- Miner, C.M., J.L. Burnaford, R.F. Ambrose, L. Antrim, H. Bohlmann, C.A. Blanchette, J.M. Engle, S.C. Fradkin, R. Gaddam, C.D.G. Harley, B.G. Miner, S.N. Murray, J.R. Smith, S.G. Whitaker, and P.T. Raimondi. 2018. Large-scale impacts of sea star wasting disease (SSWD) on intertidal sea stars and implications for recovery. *PLOS ONE*.
- Moritsch, M. and Raimondi, P.T., In press. Reduction and recovery of keystone predation pressure after disease-related mass mortality. *Ecology and Evolution*.