

Advisory Council Meeting

November 23, 2020 | Meeting Summary

Developed by the Consensus Building Institute

Meeting-In-Brief

On November 23, 2020, the Responsible Offshore Science Alliance (ROSA) Advisory Council held its second meeting, convening 34 members and 15 alternates (a list of Council attendees can be found in Appendix A). Forty-three interested others registered for the event. At this meeting, ROSA:

- Shared updates on recent fisheries science and offshore wind science activities
- Briefly reviewed ROSA governance structure, roles, and decision-making
- Provided an update on developing fisheries monitoring guidance and discuss next steps
- Discussed and provided guidance on regional fisheries data management and how ROSA can help improve efficiency and coordination
- Discussed priority setting for the longer term and identified priorities for 2021

Meeting materials, including the agenda and presentations can be found on ROSA's website:

<https://www.rosascience.org/advisory-council>

Welcome

ROSA Board of Directors Co-Chairs, Rachel Pachter and Peter Hughes, welcomed participants and provided brief opening remarks conveying their excitement to begin delving into fisheries science and connection to offshore wind. ROSA Executive Director Lyndie Hice-Dunton and Facilitator Patrick Field oriented participants to meeting topics and agenda.

Updates

Recent Procurements & Regional Monitoring Funding Requests

Morgan Brunbauer from New York State Energy Research & Development (NYSERDA) shared that NYSERDA recently closed request for proposals (RFP) for their next round of procurement and currently reviewing proposals. One component in the RFP was for the winning bidder to have a contractual obligation to set aside funding for regional monitoring of wildlife and key commercial fish stocks (\$10,000/MW, equally distributed between wildlife and fisheries monitoring). The RFP is intended to encourage a larger breadth of stakeholder involvement and regional science considerations and not just engagement and research at the project scale.

Joe Cimino from New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJ DEP) shared that NJ DEP also recently issued an RFP procurement solicitation (for projects ranging in size from 1,200-2,400 MW). The RFP also includes an obligation for a fisheries protection plan (developer dedicates \$10,000/MW) for research and regional monitoring. The NJ state departments are working on the specifics for

overseeing/managing the projects. Mr. Cimino noted that consultation and collaboration with ROSA and NYSERDA has been very helpful and is expected to continue to evolve going forward.

Below are attendee questions and comments that followed Ms. Brunbrauer and Mr. Cimino's updates. Attendee questions are bolded, and answers are italicized.

- **Will the monitoring support from the RFP only be for key commercial fish stocks? What about for key recreational fisheries?**
 - *NYSERDA & NJ DEP: There is flexibility within the RFP on how those monitoring funds are allocated to fisheries (not confined to just commercial fisheries). Input from stakeholders and other experts are important to help developers develop a plan that is appropriate and necessary to move forward.*
- **Could NY and NJ describe methods for enumerating a \$10K/MW fee?**
 - *NYSERDA & NJ DEP: Determining the cost per MW considers several factors, including estimated research costs, burden cost on rate payers, etc.*
- **Will this plan apply only to new projects, or will it also apply to projects already approved?**
 - *NJ DEP & NYSERDA: This plan will apply to new projects.*
- **What happens if the monitoring process shows adverse effects on fish stocks?**
 - *NYSERDA: It would be addressed through the mitigation and adaptive management process. A major component for effective fisheries mitigation plans and environmental mitigation plans is to incorporate research and monitoring to inform development of adequate and appropriate mitigation measures.*
 - This question sparked interest among attendees as a topic of conversation for the ROSA Council and Research Board.
- **Attendees posed additional questions and comments in the chat**, including addressing the 50/50 ratio split between fisheries and wildlife in the NYSERDA procurement process and the species included; ratepayer responsibility with regards to regional monitoring; and the process for designing consistent, transparent monitoring plans.

Synthesis of the Science Workshop

Lane Johnston from the Responsible Offshore Development Alliance (RODA) discussed the workshop RODA, BOEM, and NOAA Fisheries hosted in October to discuss the state of the science and how it might or should be integrated in better understanding interactions between offshore wind development and fisheries. Plenary presentations and discussion are available on the website:

<https://rodafisheries.org/portfolio/synthesis-of-the-science/>. Over winter and spring 2021, authors of the Synthesis of the Science report plan to incorporate the presentations/discussions from the workshop with additional information for developing the final report. To learn more – contact [Fiona Hogan \(RODA\)](#).

New York - State of the Science Workshop on Wildlife and Wind Energy

Kate McClellan Press from NYSERDA discussed the State of the Science workshop NYSERDA hosted in November focused on understanding cumulative impacts of offshore wind energy on wildlife - <https://www.nyetwg.com/2020-workshop>. Seven different topic working groups (e.g., fisheries, mobile invertebrates, benthos, etc.) will meet through the winter into early spring to identify priority issues and research to improve understanding of cumulative impacts that could be done in short term (3-5 years) and as well as longer term priorities. NYSERDA is working with ROSA and others to ensure appropriate representation in the working groups.

ROSA Governance & Research Advisors

ROSA Executive Director Lyndie Hice-Dunton provided a brief overview of the ROSA organizational structure, roles, and decision making. She reviewed the roles of the Board of Directors in providing general oversight, the Advisory Council in providing organizational guidance, Research Advisors in giving scientific and technical expertise, and Committees for making recommendations to the Advisory Council. Dr. Hice-Dunton highlighted the role of the Advisory Council Executive Committee in working in close partnership with the Executive Director to plan and coordinate Council meetings and activities, sharing the names and affiliations of members of the Committee with attendees.

ROSA Executive Director Lyndie Hice-Dunton then shared an update on ROSA Research Advisors, reviewing their role and purpose, the criteria for serving as an Advisory, and updates on the application and selection process to date. The call for ROSA Research Advisors opened on November 12; applications are due December 19. *More details on the Advisors' role and membership criteria are available in the [meeting presentations](#).*

Below are attendee questions and comments that followed Dr. Hice-Dunton's presentation. Attendee questions are bolded, and answers are italicized.

- **Has ROSA received high interest from prospective applicants?**
 - *Yes. Several have submitted applications and/or expressed interest. Roughly 15 participated in a recent information webinar.*
- **How many Research Advisors are you selecting overall?**
 - *There will be no cap on the number of advisors. All who are interested are welcome to apply. The goal is to have a broad and comprehensive bench of expertise to draw upon. You can serve on both the Advisory Council and be a Research Advisor. Time commitment is primarily driven by how involved the member wishes to be.*

Monitoring Guidance

Process Overview and Key Elements

Doug Christel from NOAA Fisheries GARFO and Lyndie Hice-Dunton from ROSA, co-chairs of the ROSA Interim Fisheries Monitoring Working Group, presented an overview and updated on the draft monitoring guidance. Mr. Christel discussed the goals and focus areas of the guidance document, which is an interim effort to build upon existing BOEM guidance and member expertise to highlight best practices and elements that could help future monitoring plan submissions. The guidance is meant to be a living document that will evolve as information become available. Dr. Hice-Dunton reviewed the progress to date and potential next steps and invited feedback from the Advisory Council on plans to address longer term, more complex issues like data standards, format, data sharing protocols, assessing socioeconomic impacts, etc. The interim monitoring guidance is a key first step is to improve our regional coordination for research and monitoring.

Monitoring Guidance Next Steps

Proposed next steps for ROSA's monitoring guidance build on existing work to date, expanding the breadth and depth of the current scope of ROSA's work. ROSA aims to continue to work and refine its current draft guidance, develop a more detailed guidance document that speaks to coordination and the development of research and monitoring programs for OSW farms, develop a clear plan for regional research and monitoring conducted at offshore wind farms, and define protocols for reporting, sorting,

curating, sharing, and disseminating data for all stakeholders. The working group invited feedback on their proposed approach (e.g., should the group address other guidelines like socioeconomic analysis).

Below are attendee questions and comments that followed Mr. Christel and Dr. Hice-Dunton's presentation. Attendee questions are bolded, and answers are italicized.

- **When determining the sampling design, will you mimic commercial harvest and gear?**
 - *The guidelines do outline the different protocols available to date with some recommendations and/or considerations when choosing an appropriate design. In general, the guidelines encourage collecting data in ways that can be integrated with other information.*
- **How will you sample surfclams, ocean quahogs, etc.?**
 - *The guidelines do not get species specific. To the extent possible, we are collecting as many references on existing monitoring programs (e.g., clam dredge surveys, drop cams, etc.) to help developers and others build on existing survey programs. Working group members did include diverse expertise and experience to help identify and incorporate issues affecting different species.*
- **Can Study fleet data be combined within this effort?**
 - *Study fleet data can be a mechanism by which monitoring plans can employ vessels to collect important information for reporting requirements. We didn't explicitly integrate ways to combine study fleet data in this effort. The guidelines mention elements that relate to study fleet operations (e.g., attaching sensors, etc.).*
- **Will the broad principles apply to other offshore developments (e.g., aquaculture, mining, construction)?**
 - *Yes. This effort focused on developing guidelines using the best available information, expertise, and best practices on fisheries monitoring. The guidelines provide a framework for how to conduct fisheries monitoring independent of the specific type of development activity.*
- **Monitoring guidance will be helpful, but a comprehensive monitoring design implementation plan is necessary to assure that the total project is greater than the sum of the parts.**
 - *That is aligned with a core objective of the working group. There are many decades of survey data and diverse projects/objectives; this effort over the longer term aims to offer a more cohesive, consistent approach to maximize the utility of developers' monitoring data.*
- **The utility of the guidance is to facilitate the permitting process, if I understand it correctly. Is there feedback from developers on its usefulness?**
 - *Developers have been involved in the development of the guidance and they are most welcome to provide additional input through December 1.*

Data Management

ROSA Executive Director Lyndie Hice-Dunton provided a brief overview presentation on data management, looking at the types of data being collected, who is producing that data, and where it is housed, sharing a number of databases and portals. She noted ROSA's Interim Fisheries Monitoring Working Group's goal is to define a protocol for reporting, sorting, curating, sharing and dissemination of data for all stakeholders in the next year. The working group invited input on its proposed approach and other sources of information the working group should consider.

Attendees then participated in a discussion and online polling exercise to identify potential gaps in ROSA's existing data management efforts, responding to: "What other databases or places for data do you go to for fisheries data?" Members shared a number of additional sources they find helpful, including the federal trawl survey database, the NMFS GARFO website, SIMM, USGS, etc. (*Please see Appendix B for a complete list of member responses.*) Key discussion threads included:

- **Data management priority.** Several expressed support for to working group to continue the work of the data management.
- **ROSA role in data management.** Multiple participants asked if ROSA intends to become a one stop shop for all these data or creating a large database hosting/linking to others. A few indicated that being a 'clearinghouse' that just links 3rd party data is more feasible (and probably more useful, especially given resources available) than being something that's more along the lines of creating a novel, single data source that collects and then manipulates other data. Several participants encouraged ROSA to build off of existing resources without duplicating efforts.
 - *ROSA: Currently the goal is not for ROSA to become a data management organization. Rather, the intent is to help integrate into existing databases; however, the group has not explored how feasible that is.*
- **Storing raw data.** BOEM guidance generally focuses on making data publicly available and is less specific on methods or approach for doing so. BOEM staff expressed willingness to work with ROSA and others to explore how might raw data be stored, rather than just the reports.
- **Requesting data.** One challenge is that it can be difficult to locate the metadata (researcher, data location, point of contact, etc.) to request the data.
- **State requirements for data transparency.** Multiple states (e.g., NY, NJ, RI, CT, and MA) indicated they support data transparency in principle to advance regional monitoring and planning; however, states are also struggling with the process details and logistics for transparently sharing data (e.g., data plan). Massachusetts staff shared an example that some of their permitting processes require developers to produce data in specific formats for specific types of data.
- **Developers.** A developer representative shared that they are committed to make the data as easily accessible as possible. The final fishery reports for Vineyard Wind are available on their website; however, they do not have clear guidance on how best to share the raw data. Another developer representative said that some data, like oceanographic data, lends itself to public sharing because the data structure already exists.
- **Wildlife data inventory.** NYSERDA and partners have been inventorying wildlife data. Their process and structure may be a useful example for approaching fisheries data management.
- **Commercial Fisheries Research Foundation.** Multiple fisheries representatives recommended utilizing the foundation's work, which has compiled data from many projects, surveys, and studies in a way that stakeholders trust (fishermen, offshore wind developers, etc.).
- **Storing confidential data.** Participants noted there needs to be a repository and/or process for appropriately handling/sharing confidential raw data (e.g., the Fisheries Knowledge Trust project funded by NYSERDA).

Attendees then explored potential partnerships ROSA could pursue, responding to: "What other organizations could be included in a data work group?" Members named a variety of potential partners to invite into a data working group, including Rutgers University, fisheries staff at multiple levels of government, regional data portal managers, etc. (*Please see Appendix B for a complete list of member responses.*) Key discussion threads included:

- **Contractor.** The group briefly discussed the suggestion for ROSA to hire a contractor to review and consolidate the information for a ROSA committee to more efficiently sort and organize existing information. Several participants expressed support given the large amount of information and resources. Participants also suggested ROSA members/advisors should hold initial discussions and conduct an initial cursory review of available information and resources to provide sufficient guidance for the contractor.
- **Recreational data.** Generating accurate and managing data for recreational fishing continues to be a major challenge (e.g., states have indicated there were insufficient data on recreational fishing). Efforts at the Vineyard Wind site is an example for developing good baseline data.
- **Potential approach.** Attendees proposed a potential path forward: (1) Form a ROSA committee (likely meet in early 2021) to conduct initial discussions about the scope and process, then make recommendation on whether the task warrants hiring a technical contractor. (2) Compile information / resources into one place. Identify information gaps or needs. (3) Develop a template or starting point for a regional data sharing/management plan.
 - Those who expressed initial interest to serve on the committee: Ruth Perry, Doug Christel, Bonnie Brady, Kathleen Reardon, Fiona Hogan, David Stormer, Crista Bank, Andy Lipsky, and Julia Livermore.

Presentation & Discussion: ROSA Priority Setting

ROSA Executive Director Lyndie Hice-Dunton opened a conversation on priority setting by sharing more broadly about the ongoing culmination of research efforts, including the Synthesis of the Science white paper, the State of the Science on Wildlife and Wind Energy, and the NREL/PNNL U.S. OSW Synthesis of Environmental Effects Research. She framed up the challenge facing ROSA’s Advisory Council – designing a good process for prioritizing research to create a 3-5-year research agenda.

To help inform the Council’s discussion, Lyndie Hice-Dunton and Kathryn Ford from Massachusetts Department of Marine Fisheries presented process examples from US and European projects, sharing frameworks and lessons learned from the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences efforts to focus and prioritize monitoring and research as well as from the Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and BOEM collaborative approach. *More details on both approaches are available in the [meeting presentations](#).*

Below are attendee questions and comments that followed Dr. Ford and Dr. Hice-Dunton’s presentation. Attendee questions are bolded, and answers are italicized.

- **A 3–5-year plan seems to be a mid-term rather than long-term plan. Participants expressed interest in something that lasts the lifetime of the project to understand changes from baseline and long-term impacts. Europe’s OSPAR Project had monitoring that extended seven years post-construction.**
- **Will NYSERDA and NJ DEP put the funding up front for the research and development or wait till build out to be compensated by rate payers?**
 - *NYSERDA: Still unknown. We expect the developer to present a monitoring plan (with stakeholder input) within a year from the signed contract, but that does not guarantee that the plan would be shovel ready soon after NYSERDA approval. The funding should be set aside upon signing of the contract (not waiting for funds from ratepayers)*

Breakout Discussions: ROSA's Role in Research Prioritization

Attendees were organized into small, facilitated breakout groups to discuss:

1. Whether ROSA should inventory fisheries science projects in the region, and
2. What process might ROSA use for taking the various information and research plans to formulate regional priority questions and needed research projects under each.

Below is a brief synthesis of the results of this conversation by question. Attendees worked in five small groups (organized by Council Members, Council Alternates and members of the ROSA Board of Directors, and other participants) to guide research prioritization.

Should ROSA inventory fisheries science projects in the region?

Overall, all breakout groups supported ROSA inventorying fisheries science projects in the region, as it is crucial to have a solid understanding of what has already occurred. Breakout groups also cautioned there needs to be clear sideboards and for ROSA to remain cognizant of the goal of the exercise (avoid it becoming too unwieldy) and avoid duplicating past/existing efforts.

What process might ROSA use for prioritizing?

Discussion groups surfaced myriad advice and guidance for how ROSA might design a research prioritization process. Key discussion threads included:

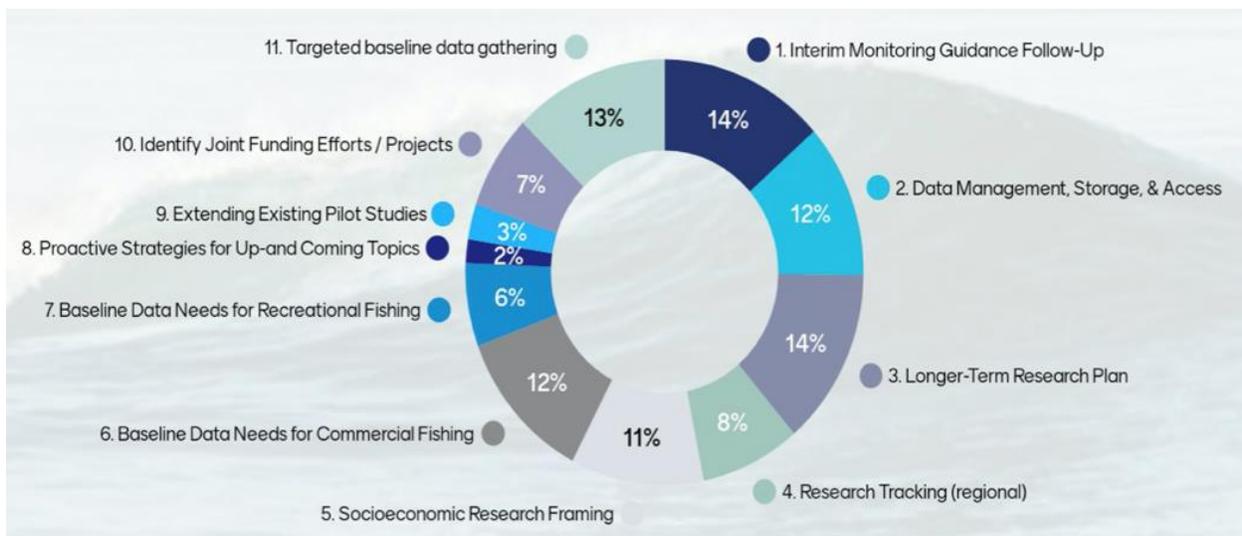
- **Building an iterative process:** ROSA should consider using an iterative goal-setting process: start out with high-level major questions, and then drill down into the specific studies needed that meets those goals.
- **Building from successes:** ROSA should identify and analyze successful examples – those that had broad support (e.g., transparent process); demonstrated a change in decision-making; etc. ROSA could develop interim guidelines/plan based on existing good examples, particularly those in the region of interest (e.g., Massachusetts example presented earlier)
 - ROSA could mimic its recent process for developing monitoring guidelines with an interim committee. Possibly dovetail this effort with the Monitoring Working Group.
- **Taking stock & pursuing efficiencies:** ROSA should examine existing projects in the pipeline to identify any common themes for prioritization approaches (e.g., habitat, taxa, community-based priorities, etc.). ROSA could build off of or link to existing efforts. ROSA does not have to do everything; regional fisheries management councils, science centers, etc. may be able to help.
- **Consulting with different sectors:** In the near term, ask the different sectors to identify their short-term priorities to see where there are similarities or differences. Make sure to consult with both commercial and recreational fishermen. The final output/product of this effort needs to suit the end user.
- **Narrowing in:** ROSA should consider opportunities to develop guidance at the sub-region level (that will still connect and feed into the larger, regional plan).
- **Funding efforts:** Funding and support should be distributed across the portfolio of issues, not just continually funding solely the top priorities.
 - There is some concern about ROSA's limited capacity, and BOEM could invest in this. BOEM is currently soliciting ideas for its ESP 2022-2023 portfolio. Perhaps ROSA should submit idea to BOEM ESP.
- **Setting criteria:** Factors to consider in prioritizing criteria include costs, funding opportunities, and appropriate funding mechanism (e.g., grants program or more long-term dedicated support).

- **Addressing uncertainty:**
 - Lack of baselines is a major data gap concern. Identify and prioritize opportunities where ROSA can gather adequate baselines and get the most out of that information.
 - Research and identify methodologies for linking newer, shorter term data with past/previous long-term data sets to help address baseline data gaps and high uncertainty.
 - Uncertainty will always exist; need to find a way to move forward despite high uncertainty.
- **Identifying constraints:**
 - Time urgency - Offshore wind industry progressing fast.
 - Contractors are expensive. Contracting also takes more time than normal because of COVID.

Attendees were invited to share additional takeaways from their breakout group discussions in an online poll, results available to view in Appendix B.

Identifying Priorities for 2021

ROSA Executive Director Lyndie Hice-Dunton then posed the question to the Advisory Council: “Given all we’ve discussed, where do we go from here in 2021?” She highlighted potential near-term priorities, and ROSA Advisory Council members were then asked to vote on their top three priorities and indicate whether or not ROSA should inventory existing research in the region. ROSA Advisory Council members unanimously voted that ROSA should inventory existing research in the region. Results on Advisory Council members’ top priorities for 2021 follow:



Choices (in descending order)	Votes
Interim Monitoring Guidance Follow-Up	15
Longer-Term Research Plan	15
Targeted baseline data gathering	14
Data Management, Storage, & Access	13

Baseline Data Needs for Commercial Fishing	13
Socioeconomic Research Framing	12
Research Tracking (regional)	9
Identify Joint Funding Efforts / Projects	8
Baseline Data Needs for Recreational Fishing	7
Extending Existing Pilot Studies	3
Proactive Strategies for Up-and Coming Topics	2

Next Steps & Adjourn

ROSA Executive Director Lyndie Hice-Dunton thanked Council Members and attendees for their time and participation. She highlighted the work to come in December 2020 and early 2021, with the next Council meeting to be scheduled for March 2021 to help refine ROSA’s short- and long-term priorities and identify joint funding efforts.

ROSA Board of Directors Co-Chairs, Peter Hughes and Rachel Pachter, ended the meeting with brief closing remarks of gratitude for the Advisory Council’s efforts.

Appendix A | ROSA Council Member and Alternates Attendance

Peter	Aarrestad	Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
Katie	Almeida	The Town Dock
Michele	Bachman	NEFMC
Crista	Bank	Vineyard Wind
Chris	Batsavage	North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality
Robert	Beal	Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission
Samuel	Beirne	Maryland Energy Administration
Bonnie	Brady	Long Island Commercial Fishing Association
Morgan	Brunbauer	New York State Energy Research and Development Authority
Colleen	Brust	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Cassie	Canastra	BASE New England
Doug	Christel	Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office
Joe	Cimino	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Jennifer	Daniels	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind
Greg	DeCelles	Ørsted
Peter	deFur	Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council
Jarrett	Drake	Drake Lobster
Kathryn	Ford	Massachusetts Department of Marine Fisheries
Melanie	Gearon	Ørsted
Willy	Goldsmith	American Saltwater Guides Association
Brian	Hooker	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
Peter	Hughes	Atlantic Capes Fisheries, Inc.
Lane	Johnston	Responsible Offshore Development Alliance (RODA)
Pamela	Lafreniere	Fisheries Consultant
Greg	Lampman	New York State Energy Research and Development Authority
Kirk	Larson Jr.	Lindsay L Inc.
Andy	Lipsky	Northeast Fisheries Science Center
Julia	Livermore	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
Frederick	Mattera	Commercial Fisheries Center of Rhode Island
George	Maynard	Cape Cod Commercial Fishermen's Alliance
Catherine	McCall	Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Conor	McManus	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
Rachel	Pachter	Vineyard Wind
Ruth	Perry	Mayflower Wind Energy
Michael	Pierdinock	CPF Charters
Mike	Pol	Massachusetts Department of Marine Fisheries
Kathleen	Reardon	Maine Department of Marine Resources
Eric	Reid	Seafreeze Shoreside, Inc.
Sarah	Schumann	Commercial fishing deckhard & Shining Sea Fisheries Consulting
Guy	Simmons	Sea Watch International/TMT Clams

Mike	Sissenwine	New England Fishery Management Council
Joel	Southall	Mayflower Wind Energy
David	Stormer	Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control
David	Tobey	Virginia Saltwater Sportfishing Association
John	Toth	Jersey Coast Anglers Association & Saltwater Anglers of Bergen County
Paul (Wes)	Townsend	Townsend Seafood Inc.
Alison	Verkade	Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office
Mike	Waine	American Sportfishing Association
Kate	Wilke	Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council

Appendix B | Mentimeter Polling Results

Other Data Sources

What other data bases or places for data do you go to for fisheries data?

- federal trawl survey database
- data.gov
- NOAA's fisheries dependent data sources (e.g., MRIP database, NOAA landings aggregations)
- NMFS GARFO website for landings data, quota use, sector allocations
- USGS - USSeaBED
- State fisheries agencies have data from their trawl and other surveys
- Most listed on this slide
- The list captures what I use
- <https://matos.asascience.com/>
- <https://oceantrackingnetwork.org/>
- NOAA rec fisheries data (MRIP, LPS, VTRs); NEAMAP.
- NMFS - VTR, dealer, observer, VMS, DMIS
- Marine Cadastre
- OBIS
- SIMM (groundfish only, requires data sharing agreements with fishermen)
- I use what's on the list
- Ocean tracking network
- This is an issue. Current situation is not good. The NEAMAP committee has talked about streamlining the various state, federal, and regional fisheries independent data.
- NMFS data bases, most of which are linked to the regional groups (Gulf of Maine Council) and regional observing systems.
- NOAA GIS info -- ESA Section 7 mapper
- We have found looking at data from different states for the Northeast Regional Habitat Assessment project that depending on geography, the state surveys focus on different species lists -- so it will be important to capture this
- ESRI living atlas
- I don't have any specific additions to the list Lyndie showed. BOEM has studies available on ESPIS, but often these studies in a fisheries contexts are done by NMFS, and or state, and academic partners who cross post results in other data bases.
- don't use publicly available data - it is scrubbed - go straight to NMFS
- There may be state and academic data bases not listed.
- Are the survey data from the mid- 1970's useful? These surveys were collected in preparation for oil and gas on the east coast? BLM was the federal agency, and I know VIMS conducted much of the blue water work.
- Getting state datasets
- There is a difference between monitoring data and research data
- What is the best data base for bottom temp data?
- Metocean data especially from the states could be centrally located to help get this data quickly and easily.
- I use my own observed data of how much scallops are being harvested since the whole wind farm process has started.

- NMFS, NOAA economic data (exports imports) <https://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/publications.html> , MAFMC and NEFMC past docs, past Amendments, past FWs
- Great idea about ICES. Then we can really look across wind energy areas in Europe
- NEFMC committee reports
- ROSA may wish require database and data sharing plans as part of the science they support. It is unlikely that there will be a one size fits all, but if folks show that they have a plan for data storage and dissemination that's an important step.
- Also the Ocean Data portals for GIS layers

Other Organizations for Data Work Group

What other organizations could be included in a data work group?

- NROC/MARCO
- Need to include Data stewards from state/region. Should be careful about separating out FID from FDD data
- GARFO
- NEFSC
- ACCSP
- NEFSC Data and Information Services Branch
- Rutgers, SMAST, IOOS [MARACOOS NERACOOS, SECOORA Data managers]
- Definitely IOOS nodes (NERACOOS, MERICOOS), NOAA NCEI
- State fisheries data management staff as those individuals may differ than current state representatives to ROSA.
- ACCSP
- We have been creating a data inventory for the Northeast Regional Habitat Assessment - would be good to coordinate with ROSA's efforts
- northeast & midatlantic ocean data portal
- only use organizations that collect and manage databases for data - not organizations that request that data and do something with it
- I think the committee should partner with other expertise such as MARACOOS, ACCSP or others.
- CFRF
- Data portals are very limited in their data re fish. and how it is presented. ACCSP data also is limited due to the rule of threes and only shows catch as it relates to quotas, not populations. Need to work on NMFS study fleet work of actual catch
- obis
- State/federal/university fisheries staff that conduct field sampling
- NEFSC, ACCSP, NROC/MARCO. I'd also be interested to see if this is somewhere that traditional knowledge from the fishing industry can fit in.
- I agree with comment about keeping this to individuals who are experts developing the raw data, storing it, making it aval and really understand what it takes to make data available with proper caveats and meta data. Not entities that re-package data
- the data portals show NMFS data - why don't you just use NMFS directly since it's their data
- BOEM is currently soliciting ideas for its ESP 2022-2023 portfolio. I think the idea of looking broadly at auditing existing databases for those appropriate to offshore wind science. Should ROSA submit idea to BOEM ESP?
- NREL and PNNL

Breakout Group Comments

- Need to balance urgency, importance, and regionality
- Find all syntheses, compare and contrast and bin. review to determine pros and cons of specific past studies, review present studies pros and cons, review with fish sectors to improve for future data research
- Identifying research and monitoring priorities through sector-specific work groups would be good for the next 6 months, but also at the same time have ROSA staff/Executive Committee/AC work through framework for what projects get funded.
- mind mapping workshop
- Must include historical interviews from industry re migrations and stocks of fish in data collection to show changes over the last half century
- Didn't GARFO just publish a list of available fisheries data with associated limitations? - might not need a contractor for that part then
- I think many will be interested in different topics and we should figure out how to best utilize people's time. Maybe combined efforts between ROSA and FMCs to identify 'community working groups' housed under ROSA that can prioritize the topic
- A study showing the levels of landings on all species before the wind farm projects and surveys began vs what is being landed now. Has the damage already been done?
- A region-wide research and monitoring framework should be the first stage of this. Agree with Crista--linking monitoring and research across scales is key
- Can ROSA please assert itself with these other duplicative efforts!
- re: determining if fisheries science projects/research is relevant, perhaps use something existing like IPFs or other lists of impacts & then cross referencing that w/the key words of a project/research to determine relevance (or not)
- identify what questions we're trying to address first
- Before we start building new research and monitoring frameworks--should we not ensure that we are maintaining our existing regional surveys? What can ROSA do to address this problem
- Before picking priorities, visualize the full universe of research topics that fall within the scope of this prioritization process. i.e., major categories of "offshore wind fisheries science". Then prioritize both within and among categories.
- When is the right time to broadly engage the fishing industry (beyond the advisory council)? Is this prioritization process the right time? If so, would love to talk about how a very broad outreach process fits in.

ROSA Member Voting

Question	ROSA MEMBERS ONLY. Should ROSA inventory existing research in the region?
Respondents	37
Choices	Votes
Yes	37
No	0

Question	ROSA MEMBER ONLY. Please pick 3 priorities important to you for ROSA work in 2021
Respondents	37
Choices	Votes
1. Interim Monitoring Guidance Follow-Up	15
2. Data Management, Storage, & Access	13
3. Longer-Term Research Plan	15
4. Research Tracking (regional)	9
5. Socioeconomic Research Framing	12
6. Baseline Data Needs for Commercial Fishing	13
7. Baseline Data Needs for Recreational Fishing	7
8. Proactive Strategies for Up-and Coming Topics	2
9. Extending Existing Pilot Studies	3
10. Identify Joint Funding Efforts / Projects	8
11. Targeted baseline data gathering	14

ROSA MEMBER ONLY. Please pick 3 priorities important to you for ROSA work in 2021

