



## **Advisory Council Meeting**

June 17, 2021 | Meeting Summary

Developed by the Consensus Building Institute

### **Meeting-In-Brief**

On June 17, 2021, the Responsible Offshore Science Alliance (ROSA) Advisory Council held its fourth meeting, convening 20 members, 10 alternates, and 21 Research Advisors (a list of Council attendees can be found in Appendix A). Thirty-four interested others attended the event. At this meeting, ROSA:

- Briefly reviewed organizational updates, including introducing ROSA's new Research Director
- Discussed a Regional Fisheries Research Approach, hosted by ROSA
- Conducted two panel discussions on (1) standardization of fishing gear surveys and (2) incorporating fishermen's ecological knowledge into offshore wind (OSW) research

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

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

### **Welcome**

ROSA Executive Director Lyndie Hice-Dunton welcomed participants and, with Facilitator Patrick Field, oriented participants to meeting topics and agenda.

### **ROSA Updates**

ROSA Executive Director Lyndie Hice-Dunton introduced Mike Pol as ROSA's new Research Director and shared brief updates on ROSA's ongoing work and research including the ROSA Offshore Wind Project Monitoring Framework and Guidelines (published at the end of March 2021, [here](#)); a Department of Energy (DOE) Funding Opportunity Announcement Proposal submitted on June 4; a ROSA request for proposals (RFP) in-progress for Commercial and Recreational Fisheries Resource Data Production, Storage, and Accessibility; and a ROSA baseline data survey.

She noted that the RFP process to secure a ROSA contractor through the RFP was slightly delayed, allowing the new Research Director to review proposals and that the work of this contractor will be the first step in ROSA summarizing the state of play for data sharing and access related to fisheries research for OSW.

Dr. Hice-Dunton reviewed the evolution of the baseline data survey, sharing that following the March 2021 Advisory Council (AC) meeting, ROSA polled members of the AC, Research Advisors, and Board of Directors to identify key priorities and refine the outcomes of the breakout discussions. The following were identified as priority activities:

- Data aggregation (score = 4.23 with 5 = extremely important)
- Regional Scale Learning Objectives (score = 4.08; next topic of discussion)

- Gear Standardization (score = 4.03; panel #1)
- Fishermen's Ecological Knowledge (score = 3.92; panel #2)

No attendee questions and comments were raised following Dr. Hice-Dunton's presentation.

## **Regional Fisheries Research Approach/Framework**

ROSA Executive Director Lyndie Hice-Dunton provided a brief overview of ROSA's proposed approach for regional fisheries research and monitoring, with a long-term objective of developing an umbrella document that captures the approach as well as efforts to ensure that actions in the near-term, prior to the development of an overarching approach, are coordinated and aligned with the longer-term objective.

### **The Need**

Michael Sissenwine, NEFMC; Elizabeth T. Methratta, NMFS; and Morgan Brunbauer, NYSERDA, then each presented on the need for such a regional approach to fisheries research and monitoring and suggestions for how such an approach could be developed.

- Dr. Sissenwine emphasized the importance of ROSA achieving agreement on the scientific information needed to influence OSW decision-making in order to establish a robust scientific program and serve as a scientific forum. He also highlighted the role of collaboration required for developing mission-oriented research programs that require funding from multiple sources.
- Dr. Methratta framed her presentation around the challenges that a regional approach could address, sharing that a regional approach for fisheries research and monitoring would address the challenges of a multitude of wind projects and research questions, multiple spatial scales, and insufficient knowledge and certainty about ecosystem status and function by establishing regional data consistency, comparability, and congruency.
- Mr. Brunbauer spoke from a state perspective, highlighting that some states are under contractual obligations for regional research and monitoring, and the lack of a cohesive plan and regional priorities can lead to states' efforts becoming disjointed and redundant. He shared that operating from the same approach when making plans will result in a more streamlined and consistent effort across states, help signal where to allocate financial resources for the greatest regional impact and illuminate data gaps that exist within specific areas.

### **Building from the Synthesis of the Science & State of the Science**

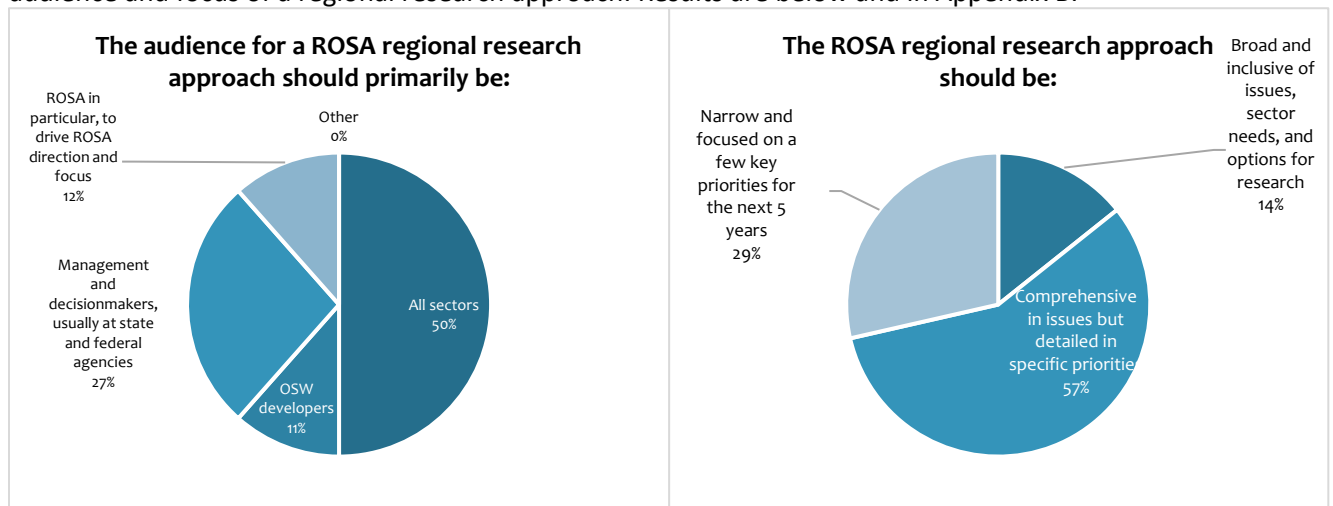
- Fiona Hogan, RODA, and Morgan Brunbauer, NYSERDA, each spoke briefly to how a regional approach could build on efforts from the Synthesis of the Science and State of the Science work. Dr. Hogan noted that RODA is still working with its partners to draft the report coming from the Synthesis of the Science event in October 2020. It will likely be published in Fall 2021 and have 5 sections: ecosystem effects, fisheries socioeconomics, fisheries management and data collection, methods and approaches, and regional science planning. She shared that each section in the report will include a summary of what is known, discussion of what is unknown, and potential research recommendations that ROSA could use to inform this regional approach.
- Mr. Brunbauer presented that the State of the Science effort which is focused on 6 topic areas: environmental change, fishes and mobile invertebrates, bats, sea turtles, birds, marine mammals, and benthos. It has been in progress for nearly two years and participants are in the final stages of completing draft working group reports, with the final report to be released at the end of 2021. He highlighted that the report focused on identifying short-term priorities in the 3-

5-year range as well as some longer-term priorities, and many priorities could be taken up by the Regional Wildlife Science Entity (RWSE) or a joint effort between ROSA and RWSE.

Below are attendee questions and comments that followed the presentations. Attendee questions and comments are in regular type and responses are *italicized*.

- Eight or so projects have already submitted construction operation plans. How do we pursue a regional approach with existing projects and decision-making given timeline constraints? Is what we are doing aimed for future projects? It is overwhelming to consider where projects are at in their development versus where ROSA is at this time.
  - *BOEM: In the US, our knowledge base includes 2 projects that have been studied through the RODEO program and actively monitored by lessees as well as learnings from Europe, the North Sea in particular. This knowledge has influenced the design and proposed projects, and there is still a lot of work to be done in terms of building a full-scale facility in the US. The proposed regional approach can be adapted and changed based on results we are going to see and can influence future projects. ROSA’s focus on standardizing data collection elements allows information between projects to be compared and utilized to present a bigger picture. As a community, we need to think if project-specific monitoring is really what we need for scope, or are there things on a regional scale that are more of a priority?*
- I am concerned that climate change is being treated as a thorny afterthought and not as forefront as it should be for short-term impacts and long-term mitigation activity. Disentangling effects of climate change and better understanding how OSW may be lessening or altering climate impacts will require some intensive statistical work.
  - *NYSERDA: The motto for the Environmental Research Program at NYSERDA is “science informing policy.” We work to incorporate balanced feedback from stakeholders to push forward science needs into programs and science. We try to incorporate this into mitigation planning as well. Stronger science leads to better mitigation.*
  - On the industry side, we do want to be disentangling effects from construction and from climate to have an accurate understanding the source of impacts.
- As an AC member, what is our role in relation to this regional approach? ROSA will also need to consider the larger role that it is hoping to play with regards to the approach.
  - *ROSA: It would be helpful for the AC to play a role in scoping out the approach and determining what form it should take. For the actual development of the approach, ROSA will need to contract out.*

Following discussion, attendees participated in a brief virtual poll to share their preferences for the audience and focus of a regional research approach. Results are below and in Appendix B.



## **Panel #1: Standardization of Fishing Gear Surveys**

ROSA Research Director Mike Pol moderated the first panel on standardization of fishing gear surveys with the goal: “Support standardization of consistent and appropriate fishing gear to collect baseline and monitoring data.” The panel included Captain Robert Ruhle, F/V Darana R.; Captain Kevin Wark, Endeavor Fisheries; Anna Mercer, CRB/NEFSC/NOAA; and Phil Politis, ESB/NEFSC/NOAA.

- Captain Ruhle spoke to the importance of standardizing gear in conjunction with existing tools, protocols, and metrics that are working, suggesting expanding NEAMAP to lease control areas and increasing sampling intensity in those areas. He also raised the importance of a standardization requirement for the vessel, in addition to the gear.
- Captain Wark emphasized the complexity of the gear required and the need for industry experts and experienced captains to have a key role in developing the standards. He noted that requirements from developers for vessels can be steep, and some may not be able to meet those requirements without support.
- Dr. Mercer raised the need to standardize survey implementation in addition to gear, with considerations for the long-term logistical feasibility of surveying during the lifetime of the project. She spoke to timeline constraints, stressing that we are at a time when, if boats don’t begin conducting research, we will not be able to answer the questions that surveys are intended to address.
- Dr. Politis also highlighted that standardization expands beyond gear, noting that anything that impacts capture efficiency and availability is important to consider when setting standards. He commented on the need to define clear objectives prior to any survey as well as the need to look at abundance, distribution, and potential aggregation to determine if new sampling methodologies are required to capture true change in abundance and distribution.

Below are questions and comments that followed initial panel remarks. Questions are in regular type and responses from panelists are *italicized*.

- Should smaller scale efforts to standardize gear and implementation occur and larger scale efforts to define survey objectives and address survey longevity be done in parallel or integrated efforts?
  - *Captain Ruhle: With surveying, we are looking more at the causes and effects of impacts and how those relate to wind farms. Another important aspect for mobile gear will be building the capacity to adapt survey design and data collection systems to changes that will happen in wind energy areas as projects progress. NEFSC has demonstrated this capacity well. We will need to standardize as many aspects as possible, but adaptability is essential. Locking into a suite of tools that are already available and starting with baseline survey data that is consistent with larger existing surveys allows future efforts to scale in and scale out.*
  - *Captain Wark: It is important to define our mission, as it can be confusing and fluid depending on locations, actors, economic impacts, etc. We are selecting species of importance, but it is hard to determine a mission. However, if we do not get started now, we will be at a disadvantage. We can try to remove as much variability as possible to ensure that our near-term efforts are scientifically valid, though there will be great variability with weather and sampling exercises once the lease area is filled out.*
- Could you speak to how the new agreement between BOEM and NOAA for survey mitigation feeds into this discussion?

- *Dr. Politis: I am the principal investigator for the bottom trawl survey component, and NEFSC conducts several surveys that are a part of this effort. Related to a bottom-trawl survey, we have a grant with Gavin Fay at SMAST for a series of workshops looking into simulation and modelling, getting into questions of simulating whether sampling is capturing true aggregation or distribution and, if not, what other methods will be required. We are hoping to have an initial workshop this year, which will be connected to this work by ROSA. I think it really is about using simulation and modelling to answer some of the questions we don't know right now about the true impact of OSW and the correct methodologies to capture those changes.*
- Where is the discussion at with regards to developing technologies for autonomous surveying using robotics and Artificial Intelligence?
  - *Dr. Politis: We have not defined what those technologies could be, and it will be important to define what technologies exist and determine if that type of sampling captures what is needed to capture the change in distribution and aggregation. Everything is certainly on the table.*
- I agree with the need to standardize surveying. In Maine/New Hampshire, we used NEAMAP, and it was easy to standardize due to data availability. The Gulf of Maine is on an expedited timeline, with a 2025 start of construction, and we haven't begun to look for someone to do those baseline surveys. There are big questions about how we are going to get a baseline in 1-2 years when looking at an area. What happens when black sea bass go to structures in southern new England? That activity could artificially deflate or inflate impacts for stock. These kinds of questions need to be answered now, not after we start construction.
  - Proper FEK research could help address some of the baseline information that will be missing, since it wasn't started 40 years ago! Efforts should tap expertise of people like Terry Alexander.
- In Virginia, there has been a lot of discussion with Dominion to understand what they should be doing. I am following what ROSA is doing and trying to bring regional information to my local wind energy project. I appreciate the conversation we are having today and agree with what we are hearing. I would like to reiterate that, as an AC Member the crux of fisheries management hinges on our understand of stock production to set acceptable biological catch and catch limits. To keep our assessments to a reasonable level of uncertainty, it will be important to continue to track abundance and have good information for stock assessment. That will be enabled by standardizing surveys from the gear side and sampling design perspective. Sounds like everyone is on the same page, but we need to figure out how to act and act quickly.

Following the panel #1 discussion, attendees were invited to share additional feedback on how ROSA should best approach standardization of fishing gear surveys in a virtual poll, results available in Appendix B.

## **Panel #2: Making Full Use of Fishermen's Input, Data, and Ecological Knowledge**

CBI Facilitator Patrick Field moderated the second panel on making full use of fishermen's input, data, and ecological knowledge (FEK), with the goal: "Identify specific and implementable ways that fishermen's data and knowledge can contribute to and be integrated into various kinds of offshore wind research. How do we define, prioritize and integrate fishermen's ecological knowledge?" The panel included Madeleine Hall-Arber, MIT Sea Grant (retired); Jeff Kaelin, Lund's Fisheries; Jeff Kneebone, New England Aquarium; Eric Powell, University of Southern Mississippi; and Sarah Schumann, Shining Sea Fisheries Consulting.

- Dr. Hall-Arber spoke to the differences between Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK), Local Ecological Knowledge (LEK), and Fishermen’s Ecological Knowledge (FEK), narrowing in on NOAA’s guidance for collection and usage of FEK. She highlighted FEK’s importance in ensuring that information is both accurate and trusted. A challenge around TEK, LEK, and FEK is that they are adaptable to change, which is helpful for adaptive management but challenging for designing permanent structures.
- Mr. Kaelin spoke about the Fisheries Knowledge Trust’s Herring and Mackerel Fleet Pilot Project, reviewing how the Trust collects and processes raw data from fishermen, in partnership with fishermen. He shared the timeline of the pilot project and emphasized that this was an industry-owned effort to incorporate FEK into the science and management process for Herring and Mackerel, informed by data shared from 11 vessels and 7 companies.
- Speaking to the broader context of incorporating fishermen’s input and data into research efforts, Dr. Kneebone presented on efforts to quantify highly migratory species (HMS) recreational fishing efforts in wind energy areas, articulating the need to improve data collection to get a better idea of how, where, and what recreational fishermen are fishing within these areas. He described the process, which included synthesizing data from an online survey of recreational anglers and charter boat captains to characterize recent recreational fishing efforts with existing fisheries-dependent data.
- Dr. Powell presented on a numerical model that is being developed to evaluate the effect of wind farm plans on surf clam fishing industry under different scenarios, funded by the National Science Foundation through the Science Center for Marine Fisheries and the fishing industry. The model intends to evaluate how management decisions might influence surf clam fisheries, assessing where boats went to fish at the small scale of 5-10nm and using a population dynamics model to measure the abundance of clams at that small scale. He highlighted that this model incorporates a component to model captain decision-making, informed by interviews with surf clam captains; understanding and predicting captain behavior will be essential for answering future research questions.
- Ms. Schumann spoke to the evolution of FEK, noting that scholarship now considers FEK as synonymous with fisheries dependent data and that levels of FEK varies by fishermen due to a variety of factors (e.g., fishermen have grown more specialized in narrow areas due to licensing requirements, limiting FEK). She shared an example from her ongoing work of how FEK can help fill data gaps, in part due to the frequency of its collection, and build a narrative of ecosystem change, reviewing how she collected FEK and transformed it into a quantitative data set to track and map shifts in the ecosystem.

Time did not allow for any attendee questions and comments following the panel presentations. Attendees were invited to share their feedback on “What role should ROSA play in advancing and ensuring FEK in offshore wind and fisheries monitoring and research?” in a virtual poll, results available in Appendix B.

## **Next Steps & Adjourn**

ROSA Executive Director Lyndie Hice-Dunton closed the meeting with a presentation of next steps, sharing possible future agenda items and highlighting an upcoming check-in survey to be administered with members, alternates, research advisors, and the Board. The survey will be shared to gather feedback on communications, meeting frequency, meeting content and outcomes, and the overall role of ROSA.

Possible future agenda topics included:

- ROSA's role in understanding and communicating effects of EMF
- Socioeconomics
- Further discussion on gear standardization
- Further discussion of fishermen's ecological knowledge
- Improving understanding of requirements for fishing vessels serving as vessels for developer surveys (cooperative research)

Dr. Hice-Dunton closed the meeting by thanking Council Members and attendees for their time and participation.

## **Appendix A | ROSA Council Member and Alternates Attendance**

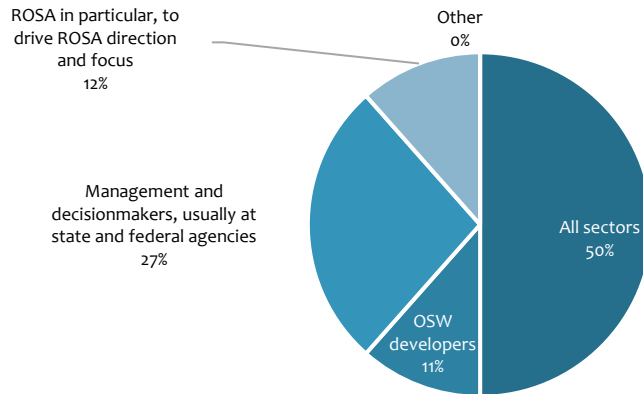
Peter Aarrestad	Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
Katie Almeida	The Town Dock
Michelle Bachman	New England Fishery Management Council
Chris Batsavage	North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality
Samuel Beirne	Maryland Energy Administration
Ellen Bolen	Virginia Marine Resources Commission
Morgan Brunbauer	New York State Energy Research and Development Authority
Doug Christel	NOAA Fisheries Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office
Joe Cimino	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Greg DeCelles	Ørsted
Willy Goldsmith	American Saltwater Guides Association
Brian Hooker	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
Lane Johnston	Responsible Offshore Development Alliance (RODA)
Kirk Larson Jr.	Lindsay L Inc.
Andy Lipsky	NOAA Fisheries Northeast Fisheries Science Center
Scott Lundin	Equinor
Laura McKay	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
Conor McManus	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
Rachel Pachter	Vineyard Wind
Cheri Patterson	New Hampshire Fish and Game Department
Kathleen Reardon	Maine Department of Marine Resources
Robert Ruhle	F/V Darana R
Sarah Schumann	Commercial fishing deckhand & Shining Sea Fisheries Consulting
Mike Sissenwine	New England Fishery Management Council
David Stormer	Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control
Alison Verkade	NOAA Fisheries Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office
Mike Waine	American Sportfishing Association
Kevin Wark	Endeavor Fisheries
Kate Wilke	Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council



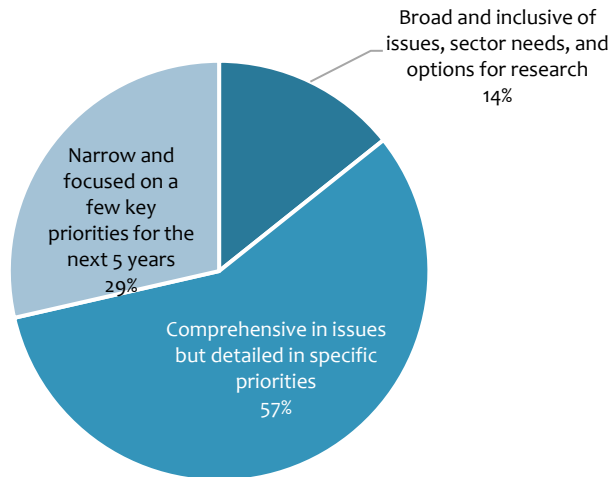
## Appendix B | Virtual Polling Report

### ROSA Regional Research Framework In-Meeting Poll Responses

#### The audience for a ROSA regional research framework should primarily be:



#### The ROSA regional research framework should be:



### Post-Panel In-Meeting Poll Responses

#### Panel #1: Standardization of Fishing Gear Surveys

- Goal: Support standardization of consistent and appropriate fishing gear to collect baseline and monitoring data
- *Moderator:* Mike Pol, ROSA
- *Panelists:* Kevin Wark, Endeavor Fisheries; Bobby Ruhle, F/V Darana R; Anna Mercer, NEFSC/NMFS; Phil Politis, NEFSC/NMFS
- Discussion and Next Steps

### *Where to from here?*

- ROSA needs a clear direction.
- Work with and support fishermen to provide guidance on gear standard options for various fisheries and regions (to include in monitoring guidance document)
- Work with NMFS to answer "what are we trying to do with these surveys" before developing guidance
- ROSA work with AC members to expand on Guidance Document - providing more specificity
- Outline and review today's discussion points. Develop a process to answer the question of what is the goal for fisheries survey in and around wind arrays moving forward?
- Form subgroups to expand on efforts in the existing guidance document to address topics raised today (e.g., monitoring objectives, research questions/priorities, gear standards, regional survey calibration, etc.).
- There seems to have been consensus for some time that undertaking cooperative NEMAP style surveys in WEAs is the right next step. What we need now is dedicated funding to do so.
- A multipronged approach: focus groups looking at gear, deployment and other detail standardization; how to be flexible; objective identification
- ROSA work with commercial fishermen and developers to identify a specific gear type/fishery that needs ensure standardization across developer surveys and form group with two existing survey experts/ reps to develop clear guidance on gear and survey design standardization as a pilot.
- Don't know until someone in authority says what info is needed, how precise, for what, and when.
- ROSA staff, Council members, and advisors invited to and participate in NMFS workshops as mentioned by Phil
- Looking forward to advanced technologies for monitoring to ensure comparability over time.
- Get those who are doing surveys (developers, contractors) together with fishermen and fishery scientists and chart a near term path towards consistency in approaches
- Need to develop and start surveys (that can be completed even after turbines are installed) ASAP
- We need short term priorities in order to capitalize on upcoming funding opportunities. Have to make some decisions while also build out a future framework.
- develop a working group on gear standardization. start with a focus on common gear types. aim for producing concise checklists.
- We need commitment from lead agency to require fisheries monitoring and it should be standardized. ROSA can help develop a framework for monitoring
- Where there is agreement, recommend standard gears and methodologies for use in offshore wind fisheries surveys.
- Outline the survey discussion thus far and make sure the salient points have been presented and ask if there are others to consider?
- Immediate action to inform developers on research/survey needs and common methodologies
- Looking forward to the survey methodologies that are anticipated to be used in the future to ensure comparability over time.

### *What role should ROSA play in this topic?*

- I'm not sure anymore. I'm not sure what this meeting was for today.
- Outline the suggestions/discussions today and provide a summary of the suggestions.

- Coordinating, facilitating a discussion to continue
- advocate for funding to begin surveys ASAP
- Facilitate formation and oversight on gear standardization working group
- Help draft the language for the future RFP to seek commercial vessels to complete this work
- Coordinate sub-groups, help draft guidance, give direction, maintain focus of groups, and provide starting point for further discussion
- ROSA should lead individual groups and develop guidance
- Seek agreement on what info is needed, and then design a program to get it.
- Identifying concerns that need to be dealt with - gear, season, survey design, vessel/fishing gear consistently - as has been shared today; also convening discussions amongst parties
- ROSA needs to provide an overarching organization and forum for gathering the priorities and drafting these needs.
- Bringing in the developers to see how they can accommodate those technologies within or on the wind farm and creating a clearinghouse of ideas.
- Coordination and execution body--and advocate to require effective monitoring
- Convene experts, recommend consensus approach.
- Assist with planning and learning for each other

*What and who needs to take further action moving forward?*

- BOEM needs to require more information from developers especially on impacts and decommissioning. NMFS needs to figure out what will happen to the surveys.
- Not sure
- Not sure
- ROSA to summarize and perhaps a work group to refine.
- BOEM/NOAA need to provide funding
- ROSA needs to identify subgroups, get them working, and remind folks of available resources.
- States could integrate these near term and far term needs/priorities in a systematic means, without these needs the result of research will be hodgepogged together.
- States
- BOEM
- ROSA
- Anyone who's responsible for doing survey work - state, regional, federal, developers - and others need to provide expertise/input
- Developers and technologists.
- ROSA.
- Funding needs to be made available to make the surveys and development possible.

*A case study with one species or species group?*

- Single Species may not be efficient or effective, but perhaps a species complex or habitats that are affect by a field.
- N/A
- Should use representative species that are determined to be those mainly targeted or managed by the councils.
- NEFSC, NTAP, fishermen and others with expertise
- Species group

- A case study of one species may not be economical or informative on an OSW field that will impact more than one species. One or more habitats that will be affected and affect a multiple of species may be more informative.
- Don't think this is a relevant question.
- I think it depends upon the question that has the greatest priority. If black sea bass use of structure in facilities is the biggest concern, then black bass survey methodologies should be the priority.
- No
- Yes. Good to take a deep dive on something to account for all the various factors that need to be considered.
- Demersal species (black sea bass, flounders, etc.)
- Species group that can be sampled with multiple surveys could be a case study

*Should there be a regional approach to standardization? (GOM, SNE, NYB, MAB)*

- The geographic scope should be based on the ecology and biology of the identified species otherwise the breaks could be arbitrary.
- Yes, regional approach is needed unless there is something unique to a specific area.
- Yes, while still considering and addressing the regional differences
- No. Coastwide
- I don't believe the "regions" described above, with perhaps the exception of GOM, need different approach.
- Perhaps? To the extent that there is already regionalization in terms of gear use and fishing practices this would make sense.
- Yes
- Yes, because of species spatial redistribution potentially due to both climate change and wind farms.
- yes, there should be a regional approach to standardization.
- Yes

## **Panel #2: Making Full Use of Fishermen's Input, Data, and Ecological Knowledge**

- Goal: Identify specific and implementable ways that fishermen's data and knowledge can contribute to and be integrated into various kinds of offshore wind research. How do we define, prioritize and integrate fishermen's ecological knowledge?
- *Moderator:* Patrick Field, CBI
- *Panelists:* Jeff Kaelin, Lund's Fisheries; Jeff Kneebone, New England Aquarium; Eric Powell, University of Southern Mississippi, Sarah Schumann, Shining Sea Fisheries Consulting
- Discussion and Next Steps

*What role should ROSA play in advancing and ensuring FEK in offshore wind and fisheries monitoring and research?*

- These projects tend to be long term. I think that funds should be made available for work to move forward by others. ROSA should be a place to catalog.
- Coordination with states, etc.
- facilitating data collection, data standardization (regions, data fields collected, data use, etc.), and advancing inclusive data curation/governance structures

- This was a helpful start, but FEK shouldn't need to be justified as a useful data source moving forward. We should start outlining a research plan, begin interviews, and work with experts (Madeleine and Anna) on how to make that data useful
- Identify fishermen with experience in/near the wind energy areas that would be good sources of FEK. This could be facilitated by reaching out to the fisheries liaisons and state fisheries agencies.
- Determine how the results of FEK studies could be used in the regulatory process, and design with those in mind
- ROSA should use the AC for something useful. There was no point to today's meeting. Interact with fishermen more. Not sure what ROSA does
- ROSA facilitates the building of an "early change" system for a subregion like Southern NE or the Bight construction where fishermen report FEK into a structured process to identify early changes.
- Endorse industry participation in monitoring, include industry participation in subgroups, support research refining FDD into more precise area maps and developing suggestions to get finer resolution spatial data
- Advocate for coastwide historic FEK collection, then yearly
- ROSA
- Coordinator
- Regionalize Kneebone and Capizzano's methodology
- Building on what Sarah said, ROSA organizes a specific pilot that uses FEK around building a better baseline for soon to be wind energy area projects in a particular area.
- Could help improve understanding on how FEK could fit into more traditional fisheries monitoring and research efforts as this is not always easy to understand how the two can gel.
- Prioritize funding for projects that incorporate FEK
- Build the pipeline Sarah mentioned
- Possible to help inform/develop standardization of FEK collection along the coast/among windfarms, just as we are trying to do so with fishing gear surveys? That way all of the different FEK sources can "talk" to each other when applicable.
- ROSA should insist FEK is used to the extent that it is useful. This depends on the questions that need to be answered.
- Facilitate FEK in assessing OSW impacts
- I think Sarah Schumann's idea of an ongoing open pipeline is terrific