

## Outreach on 2015 Groundfish Operational Assessments

Given the relatively new process associated with these operational assessments, the NEFSC made an extra effort to promote understanding of the process ahead of the peer review meeting. These efforts included a webinar/seminar for in-house outreach staff, sector managers, and New England fishery Management Council groundfish and recreational fishing advisors on July 20, and a data-rich dedicated website:

<http://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/groundfish/operational-assessments-2015/>

On July 22, 2015 the NEFSC also held five port-based outreach meetings for fishermen and other stakeholders. These occurred in Maine (Portland), New Hampshire (Hampton), and Massachusetts (Gloucester, Woods Hole, New Bedford.) Assessment analysts met with attendees at each location to learn more about recent observations from the fleet and ports that might help focus future research to improve assessments. Each meeting started with a brief introduction on the timeline for the assessments, what new information would be considered, and how the results would be reviewed before use in the fishery management process.

Although not the first time that outreach meetings have been held for industry ahead of an assessment, this is the first time that summaries of the meetings are included in the assessment report and provided to peer reviewers. The summaries were prepared from notes taken by NEFSC communications staff, then provided to meeting attendees for comment before they were finalized for publication.

### 2015 Groundfish Operational Assessment Industry Outreach Meeting—Portland Maine 22 July 2015

#### Observations

**Scientific surveys are unreliable indicators of fish abundance:** Many attendees were concerned that there will be decreases in their quotas because of survey data, which they do not believe reflects fish abundance. They're concerned that the timing of the survey cruises and the sparse coverage of areas where fishermen are seeing the most fish do not give a complete representation of the fish population. In particular, two fishermen noted that they avoid fishing Platt's/New Ledge because there is an abundance of cod there, yet three NEFSC tows that occurred in that area caught zero cod in the spring. Overall, they worry that the survey is "too thin" because of the variability in the movement of fish. For example, there may be an area where fishermen don't catch anything for weeks, but then after a month or so that same area is flooded with fish. If the survey only covers that area on one day, and that day happens to be an off day, then the scientists won't know that sometimes that area is full of fish. A participant at the meeting noted that all these characteristics would be expected to increase the variability of the survey, but not create bias, meaning the long term trends should be representative.

**Concerns that reduced landings of a species are interpreted as lower abundance:** Some fishermen stated that they are under their quota on some fish (such as monkfish) simply because they are trying to avoid species such as dabs and gray soles. They would like a higher quota on the dabs and gray soles so that they can take their quota on monkfish. The fact that they aren't catching as many monkfish as allowed is not because that stock is low, but because fishermen are trying to avoid other fish that occur

with monkfish. There is concern that the way this appears in the landings data suggests that there are fewer fish in the water than are really there. An NEFSC analyst noted that low catch is not assumed to mean low population abundance.

**Fishermen report large numbers of cod in pocketed areas they are avoiding or can't access:** The fishermen and charter boats aggregate in one area in order to avoid catching "choke" stocks. They see pockets of cod everywhere and are afraid to fish in those areas because they don't want to go over their quotas. They are hearing from scallopers that there are cod on Georges Bank and near Canada. Lobstermen tell them they are seeing young cod in their lobster traps.

**Cod populations, while not at high levels, are in better condition than the assessments indicate:** Many fishermen said they simply do not see evidence on the water of what the science is finding. They feel that cod is recovering, perhaps not at record highs, but it is not as low as the assessment.

**Revised Gulf of Maine cod recreational discard mortality rates will lower quotas:** Some fishermen are worried that the fact that revised recreational discard rates allowed in the upcoming assessments will lead to a lower quota overall. There is concern that their quotas will only drop as a result of these assessments. An analyst noted this was not the case; quotas could increase if the updated assessments indicate increased stock abundance.

**Early warning of a changing trend in the population or quota allocation would be welcome:** A seafood processor raised the issue of stability and predictability. He cannot always buy the fish that come in locally because he might be set up to process something different. If he had some advance warning about which species would be allowed more catch, then he could be prepared to process what comes in. Overall, industry members indicated that they would like some advance notice of what to expect from these assessments and that more stability would be helpful. But one participant noted that stability at low catch amounts is not desirable.

**Are Gulf of Maine cod and gray sole being out-competed?** The fishermen had questions about fish that swim together possibility out-competing depleted stocks for resources. For example, monkfish might be outcompeting gray soles and haddock might be outcompeting cod. Other ecological concerns were raised, such as red tide. An NEFSC analyst noted the difficulty in trying to find a direct link between two species in such a complex ecosystem with many species and interactions.

**Fishermen would like to take a more active role in the assessments:** Fishermen would like to communicate with the assessment scientists and relay them what they are seeing on the water. The fishermen feel that the scientists should be able to reach out to them if they come across data that doesn't add up and perhaps they could explain something that's happening at sea that would factor into what the science seems to be showing.

**Scientific surveys should better track fishery practices:** Some felt it would be better if the survey used the same kind of gear, same trawl speed, and go to the same places as the fishermen. Let the fishermen show the scientists where the fish are and what they are seeing. Side by side tows with the survey vessel and the commercial fishing vessels might provide useful information and would help improve credibility

in the survey. An analyst noted this is exactly what is done during cooperative research projects when catching fish for a particular study is the goal, scientists rely on the fishermen's knowledge to find the fish. However, multispecies surveys require sampling in all the habitats, some of which will not be suited for a particular species.

**Fishermen's feedback needs to be reflected in assessments:** Several fishermen felt that the cooperative research programs were useful in bridging the gap between the fishing industry and the assessment scientist. Most importantly, if NEFSC shows that it is using fishermen's feedback in the assessment process, then there will be more willingness for future collaboration and continued dialog. An NEFSC analyst noted that these meetings were the first step towards doing exactly that.

#### **Potential Areas for Further Examination or Research**

- Consider fine-scale surveys of areas where fishermen expect large cod are occurring, or other ways of increasing survey stations in these areas
- Investigate occurrence of cod and gray sole in lobster gear and whether this significant enough to warrant further sampling or monitoring.
- Interrogate food habits data regarding competition among monkfish, cod, haddock, and gray sole in the Gulf of Maine
- Seek a way to turn the kinds of observations obtained in industry outreach meetings like this one into data that can inform assessments
- Find ways to more effectively use cooperative research to bridge the gap between the fishing industry and the assessment scientist

#### **2015 Groundfish Operational Assessment Industry Outreach Meeting—Hampton, NH 22 July 2015**

#### **Observations**

**Scientific surveys are unreliable indicators of fish abundance and vary too much:** There was a general frustration in what was called the "inconsistency" of the survey. If fishermen could see reliable, consistent results from the survey, results that match up with what they are seeing on the water, then they would believe the survey is consistent. Because they feel the results are not reliable, some are calling for a complete overhaul of the trawl data and how scientists are collecting it. Those present were concerned about the small number of surveys per year, the number of stations (too few), the tow protocols, the timing, the reluctance to change the survey to account for changing water temperatures, and so on. There were also concerns about trawl gear bottom contact, and avoiding survey stations where other fishing activity is occurring (particularly lobster pots). An analyst noted more tows in each survey would increase the precision of the survey, but would not be expected to change the mean.

**Seasonality is an overlooked parameter in the scientific surveys:** The fishermen feel the time of year when the survey occurs is even more important than location. The research survey tows in the spring,

but cod swim in certain areas a certain times of the season. It doesn't make sense to tow when the fish aren't around, so of course the survey isn't going to catch anything at the beginning of May. Still location remains a factor. There's the concern that the areas the research cruises tow are not a representative sample.

**Closed areas should be better surveyed:** There were concerns the closed areas don't get surveyed at all on any given year. It was suggested that the strata need to be redrawn to ensure sampling occurs in each closed area during each survey.

**Fish are present in relatively large numbers in areas fishermen are avoiding or can't access:** Fishermen are concerned that the assessments are not going to capture the numbers of fish and their location in the areas fishermen are avoiding because they contain an abundance of cod. They worry that the scientists will assume they are catching less fish because there are fewer fish available, not because they are avoiding going over their quotas. An NEFSC analyst noted that reduced catch by the fishery is not assumed to mean fewer fish in the population, and that fishery models relate the annual amounts of catch to changes in the survey to estimate the size of the population.

**Surveys should cover the line of areas where fishermen expect to catch cod:** The fishermen worry that the population of several stocks is increasing but this is not reflected in assessments because the research vessels are not capturing that information. As a result, the fishermen are not taking quotas of healthier stocks because they are avoiding the ones with lower quotas. They are frustrated that research vessels do not survey along a line of areas where they expect to catch cod, and then the scientists could note the differences from year to year in the places where cod are typically caught. An NEFSC analyst noted that the Maine-New Hampshire originally included fixed stations but that these were abandoned after a number of years because they were not providing additional information.

**Are changing environmental factors (climate variability and change) and competition among species being considered in establishing survey stations and in assessments?** If the water temperatures have been rising, fish that like colder water might be swimming deeper to stay in those ideal temperatures. Many of these fish are now living at deeper depth than they used to according to some participants. NEFSC analysts noted that the surveys do sample in these deeper waters as well. Fishermen also asked about competition for resources among different species. For example, is it possible that the abundant numbers of haddock are outcompeting cod because they occur together? The fishermen were concerned about maximum sustainable yield of all stock simultaneously when they compete at the same niche. Many species compete in pairs, e.g., cod and haddock, witch flounder and American plaice, yellowtails and blackbacks. All the species compete, but it is most fishermen's experience that when one of the species in the pairs listed is abundant, the other species is less abundant. So when, for example, haddock is abundant cod is less abundant. Fishermen would like to have this observation investigated.

An NEFSC analyst noted that there are many species in the region that are generalist feeders, making it hard to directly relate the change in abundance of one species to that of another.

**Spring and summer 2015 conditions should be used in operational assessments:** Some seemed discouraged that the data being used for the upcoming assessments will not reflect the population

dynamics found in the water this spring and summer. An NEFSC analyst noted that one goal of the operational assessments is to reduce the lag between the most recent data that can be included and the most recent data collected. Data from spring and fall 2015 will be included in the next update. To include these data in the 2015 operational assessment would delay the analyses until these most recent data collected are ready for use.

**Fishery-dependent data does not accurately reflect abundance:** From Gloucester to Maine, some suggested, all the charter party boats are huddled in a ten mile spot, and VTRs will show that they are in the one same area to avoid catching cod. This is problematic because there won't be much fishery-dependent data on the many areas where the fishermen are seeing high numbers of cod.

**Fishermen want more opportunities to talk to assessment scientists, but worry about the risks of doing so:** Fishermen are reluctant to say exactly where the fish are because they're worried NOAA will then close those areas. Industry members would like more opportunities to interact with the scientists. They'd like to review the assessment reports before they are public, and if there's an FAQ section on the website, they'd like the ability to respond so that there's more of a dialogue and exchange happening, rather than information only flowing one way. An NEFSC analyst noted his participation in cooperative research aboard a commercial boat was a positive experience and suggested that meetings like these would also help. The participants were asked if there were other ways of communicating between scientists and the fishing industry that could be tried. Google hangout was mentioned as a possibility.

**Something doesn't add up if the fishermen are seeing cod at the same rate they have been for 10 years, but the scientists are saying that the population is only at 3%:** Many said they could not believe that the stock size of cod is what the assessments indicate because they are catching so many. Some fishermen said there was a dip five years ago, but this year they are seeing the healthiest levels that they've seen in 7 years. They are finding cod higher up in the water column. One fisherman works on research projects and has no trouble targeting cod of any age or size. In addition, lobstermen are seeing age 1 cod in their traps, more than they've seen before.

#### **Potential Areas for Further Examination or Research**

- Consider fine-scale surveys of areas where fishermen expect large cod or other fish believed to be scarce are occurring, or other ways of increasing survey stations in these areas
- Investigate occurrence of cod and wolfish in lobster gear and whether this is significant enough to warrant further sampling or monitoring.
- Interrogate food habits data regarding competition among monkfish, cod, haddock, and gray sole in the Gulf of Maine
- Seek a way to turn the kinds of observations obtained in industry outreach meetings like this one into data that can inform assessments

**2015 Groundfish Operational Assessment Industry Outreach Meeting—Gloucester, MA  
22 July 2015**

**Observations**

**Catch rates for Gulf of Maine cod are increasing:** Fishermen observed that their catch rates for cod are increasing. They contended that, after a few years of decline, the cod are back and are plentiful, much more so than in the 1990s. Several said that they are easily filling the current quota and fear they cannot avoid all of the cod that are out there, even by using cod-end sensors to try to avoid large catches of cod, as many in the Gloucester fleet have been doing since 2009. Participants questioned how, if GOM cod is at 3% of the SSB target, they could be consistently finding Gulf of Maine cod throughout the range (inshore and offshore) and be spending so much time avoiding cod. By way of example, some fishermen noted that during the 2014 fishing year they were actively staying away from areas where they knew Gulf of Maine cod would be located because of the 2014 reduction in ACL (1,500 mt). But, when word of a pending Emergency Action became known, more GOM cod were caught (easily) in the weeks leading up to the Emergency Action than during the prior 5-6 months of the 2014 fishing year to date. These observations do not comport with the Gulf of Maine cod assessment, which indicates that the stock is at historic lows.

**The Gulf of Maine cod population has significant numbers of large fish that are not available to the fishery and therefore not showing up in logbooks or landings:** Participants were concerned about the reported "age truncation" of the stock. Their belief is that there has been a consistent supply of Gulf of Maine cod of many sizes (scrod, market and large) being caught and landed. Several fishermen reported that large fish are showing up in their catch. There was discussion of what was meant by "large" and a range of views on that. Among the measures discussed were relative size (large or small), absolute length (measured in inches or centimeters), market category (scrod, market, large), and age structure (i.e., what ages are considered "old" and what length does that represent? Are those "old" fish associated primarily with the large market category?) Many felt that these large cod are sheltering in areas that are no longer fished because vessels are too small to reach them, or where they are too numerous to avoid (thereby risking quota overage or opportunities to fish for other species), or in closed areas. Some of the areas mentioned as harboring the large cod are: Cash's Ledge, Whaleback, deeper waters, and the mid-western portion of Gulf of Maine closure. The reported presence of significant numbers of large cod is at odds with the assessment finding that the age structure of the population is truncated.

**Recreational fishermen are catching large cod inside the western Gulf of Maine closure:** Several commercial fishermen asserted that this is the case. The reported presence of significant numbers of large cod in recreational catch is at odds with catch data collected from the recreational fishery that reflect a truncated size structure, similar to data from the commercial catch.

**The Gulf of Maine cod population has significant numbers of large fish that are not available to the research surveys:** The fishermen have numerous concerns about the scientific resource surveys. These

include the density of sampling (too sparse), the frequency of sampling (not often enough), and not in the right place (where cod do not occur).

**Prevalence of lobster gear inshore prevents detection of cod that are present in these areas:** Several people expressed concern that important areas of the Gulf of Maine are not being surveyed by scientists or fished by groundfishermen because of the density of lobster traps. There's a perception that those unsampled areas are providing a refuge for cod and gray sole that are not being counted in the assessment. Fishermen also referenced anecdotal reports of lobstermen seeing lots of cod. Scientists from the Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC) and from Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries (MADMF) indicated that the MADMF survey is consistently able to make tows along inshore areas where lobster gear occur, and that a review of their database indicated very few occurrences where a planned tow was moved due to presence of gear.

**Undocumented discarding in the 1990s may be skewing abundance estimates:** Fishermen acknowledged that there was undocumented discarding of cod in the 1990s when the restrictive trip limits were introduced. The result was discarded cod unaccounted for in catch data, and a skewed picture of age composition based on landings because of high grading, both of which could still be affecting the population abundance trend in the assessment.

**Survey data have too much influence on population estimates, while commercial data have too little:** This was a widely held view.

#### **Potential Areas for Further Examination or Research**

- Seek a way to turn the kinds of observations obtained in industry outreach meetings into data that can inform assessments.
- To better explain perceived inconsistencies between fishermen's observations and assessment results, conduct work to:
  - Better document fishing patterns and how they have changed under sectors and in response to management measures. This could be characterized both spatially and temporally, including maps of fishing grounds, and geographic distribution of landings by statistical area and port. This could also include an examination of seasonal oceanographic conditions relative to well-defined fishing grounds over time. Input from fishermen as well as analysis of VTRs could help identify well-defined fishing grounds over time.
  - Examine the implications of 1990s unreported discarding and high grading on assessments. This could take the form of a limited set of sensitivity analyses to bound the scale of unreported catch.
- Examine density of survey tows by strata over time, and spatial distribution of tows within strata over time, to address concerns that the survey sampling is inadequate. This could be compared with reported areas of fishery landings over time from VTRs and observer data.
- Investigate the effects of closed areas and fishing patterns on port sampling data (age, length and market category)

- Investigate occurrence of cod and gray sole in lobster gear and whether this is significant enough to warrant further sampling or monitoring. It was noted by NEFSC scientists that there is now increased observer coverage on lobster trips. Sampling and monitoring of this fishery will likely evolve over time based on reviewing annual patterns of bycatch.

**2015 Groundfish Operational Assessment Industry Outreach Meeting--Woods Hole, MA  
July 22, 2015**

The NEFSC Woods Hole Laboratory hosted guests from the Nature Conservancy and the Mass. Fisherman's Partnership. Roughly a dozen fishermen and fishery managers participated in the conference call/webinar, which was also open to the meeting held in New Bedford. Following the presentation and Q&A, New Bedford exited the conference call, and each location hosted its own discussion. Some callers remained on the phone to participate in the Woods Hole meeting. Most discussion points were covered in conjunction with New Bedford, but Woods Hole-specific topics are highlighted below.

Many attendees expressed appreciation for the opportunity to talk with the NEFSC, though there were requests that future meetings be held in the late afternoon/early evening to accommodate fishing schedules.

## **OBSERVATIONS**

### **(WH, NB)**

**Timing of Operational Assessments:** The idea was floated by one caller to conduct the more thorough benchmark assessments more frequently. NEFSC staff explained why conducting large-scale benchmarks every year is not efficient, and does not result in a better picture of stock status. Benchmarks are best used to consider significant new data or methods, things that fundamentally change the patterns of scale and that are not available on an annual basis. Because of their complexity, expense, and required analyst time, doing more benchmarks also means fewer annual updates and operational assessments and more time between assessments for each species.

**Assessment Process Data Sharing:** Several participants and callers wanted specific timing for when the data portal associated with the groundfish operational assessments would be available for use. NEFSC staff indicated that the database will be functional by the time reports are delivered to the reviewers, currently expected to be at least one week, but possibly two weeks ahead of the assessment meetings.

**Assessment Meeting Reviews:** There was a question about the groundfish operational assessment process. Would the peer reviewers have the authority to reject a stock review outright? NEFSC staff said the peer reviewers can recommend changes similar to those that occurred with the 2015 Herring Operational Assessments, which incorporated retrospective adjustments. NEFSC staff noted that biological reference points used in the last assessments for these species are being retained, but

reference point values may change based on new data, which could actually result in a change in stock status if systematic trends in weight and age are found.

**Assessment Meeting Logistics:** Callers requested the names of the panel as well as schedule details for September's meetings. NEFSC replied that the report would include text written by peer review panel, and short summary statements on all 20 stocks. Monday through Thursday would be used to present and discuss assessment results for each species/stock. Friday will be used for synthesis and report writing. NEFSC staff reiterated that brief, detailed feedback would be welcomed throughout the entire process.

**Assessment Meeting—Stock Prioritization:** Several participants wanted to know how we currently prioritize future benchmark studies, and wondered how we will prioritize them going forward. NEFSC staff explained that it was a long-term issue with many components, but this may represent an opportunity for further developing a process.

**Observer Monitoring :** Several callers expressed considerable reluctance to embrace the fishery monitoring process. Many were concerned about relying on fishery monitoring data, given the significant changes happening and the level of turmoil in the process. The controversy over funding the monitors continues to be a challenge, with several callers voicing strong opinions on whether the presence/absence of an at-sea monitor affects observation bias. Specific comments are as follows:

“Trip duration and landing quantities are measures of bias induced by monitoring.”

“Monitoring reduces scope for normal behavior. “

“I haven't changed my fishing limits based on observer status. I don't have the time or bank account to change anything I do to accommodate a monitor. But I think I'm in the minority, because I know a lot of other fishermen who will change their behavior to skew the data.”

A related discussion at the Woods Hole meeting centered on random selection of trips for fishery monitoring. Some participants felt strongly that the selection is not as random as it should be. The perception is that observers only seem to want certain boats. One caller asked what the effect would be if at-sea monitoring is eliminated, with NEFSC staff replying that discard estimates would be less precise due to a smaller sample size. The NEFSC may have an opportunity here to assist the fishing community by offering as much info on the fishery monitoring program as possible—one example being an online tutorial on the program.

**Data usage and assessment cut-off dates:** One caller requested an explanation of how NEFSC incorporates fishery and fishing data into its operational and benchmark Assessments. NEFSC staff attempted to explain how fishermen's data is used, noting that vessel trip reports are key to estimating abundance and catch, and biological samples taken from catch on observed trips as well as from landed fish are important for determining the characteristics of fish removed by harvesting.

There was a question about cutoff dates for data for September's assessment. NEFSC staff reported that data collected though calendar year 2014 would be used for landings, discards and survey data but

several species may incorporate Spring 2015 survey data. Gulf of Maine cod, specifically, will **not** use Spring 2015 data.

**WH only:** It was pointed out that Spring 2014 and Spring 2015 were polar opposites in GOM, one very warm and one unseasonably frigid. Is there an opportunity for scientific discussion regarding stock status in temperature extremes?

#### **Potential Areas for Further Examination or Research**

- Work to develop a wider common understanding of assessment prioritization and process, and how industry generated data enter the assessments
- Work to better characterize observer bias in the data, and account for it as needed in the assessments
- Work to better explain the Northeast Fishery Observer Program goals and operations
- Examination of stock performance in years when water temperatures have been unusually high or low

#### **2015 Groundfish Operational Assessment Industry Outreach Meeting--New Bedford, MA July 22, 2015**

#### **Observations**

**Concerns from industry that reduced landings are interpreted as lower abundance and the Total Allowable Catches (TAC) are being lowered:** Fishermen are landing 20-25 percent of their TAC and feel like the TACs, other than for haddock, are being lowered because of the lower landings. Mention of yellowtail as an example. Some fishermen believe predation is causing poor recruitment, that places like Nantucket Lightship have not seen yellowtail in years, while others question numbers and believe there is more yellowtail out there. An analyst noted that yellowtail recruitment was poor despite low fishing pressure, that lack of young fish recruited to the population results in lack of adult biomass to support higher catches. Analyst also noted that while predation may be part of the equation, there is no evidence of that and predation is not believed to be a primary source hindering population productivity.

**Scientific surveys aboard the *Bigelow* do not match what fishermen are seeing and are therefore unreliable indicators of what is really happening:** Industry representatives questioned where the *Bigelow* goes and the lack of a station match with where fish are being caught. They felt only a few stations, maybe six, were useful. They suggested they provide guidance for where the *Bigelow* could go at certain times of the year to get a more accurate picture of what they believe is going on. They don't understand why the *Bigelow* goes to areas where there are no fish, or why all the zero tows are included in assessments from these areas when they are catching plenty of fish in other areas. An analyst noted that we need to know where the fish are not as well as where they are, that the survey shows trends in the populations, while the commercial data provides information on the scale of the populations.

**Changing fishing patterns in response to regulatory mandates makes it difficult to interpret the use of CPUE in the assessments.** Industry was concerned about how assessments take into account changing fishery effort patterns in response to regulatory mandates. Reviewers have not accepted CPUE as a measure of abundance. Fishing industry wants to know if there is a baseline of effort expected, and if industry does not hit that, are they penalized in the assessment model. An analyst replied that their job is not to penalize fishermen for not achieving a baseline level; they are interested in population levels and harvest. Vessel trip reports and dealer data are important sources for getting information on fishery removals, along with survey data to monitor population trends over time.

**Industry felt their discard rates are low, and want to know how discard rates are applied since each sector has a different rate.** Several said their rates are low, about 10%, while scientists see higher rates. Questions on what impact observers have on how the rates are applied to all trips, and what is the discard rate for the industry as a whole. An analyst noted there is variability from one sector to another, that it depends on gear types across many trips, and explained the discard estimate procedure and how it is applied.

**Climate change needs to be factored into assessments.** A study and evidence in the cold pool area regarding temperature related to recruitment success was extensively studied to explain yellowtail recruitment patterns in recent decades. Evidence that reduced suitable habitat may have contributed to low recruitment trends was not considered strong enough and required further research. Analyst noted that Stony Brook University is working with NEFC to look at this issue. Better information is needed.

**Fishermen/the fishing industry wants to be more involved in the assessments.** Fishermen don't come to these meetings because they are tired and frustrated with the process. They are fishing at about 25 percent capacity, perceive they have lost market share and wonder how/if they will get it back. They want to have more input to the assessments, suggest digging into the data from past side-by-side tows (i.e. a dedicated Georges Bank yellowtail survey with industry to compare catches at different times of the year). They would like to know how to get more information to and from fishermen and scientists about what each is seeing. They feel their information is not being used in assessments and should be. Multiple offers were made extending an invitation to NEFSC scientists to come down to the boats to see them and talk in an informal way, face to face. An analyst noted that the meeting was a first step in bridging that gap.

**Industry wants to know what they can do to help improve the situation.** They mentioned they are providing a lot of information now and want to know what else they could do. An analyst stated the need for consistent, accurate vessel trip report data, that it has improved over time but could be better. The analysts noted the data is being used now and is the basis of any assessment, that their data is invaluable and is used with the survey data.

**Retrospective patterns in models are biased toward lower estimates and are a concern.** A question arose about how uncertainty from the government shutdown, Bigelow breakdowns, and other interruptions is incorporated in stock assessments since an analytical assessment can place certain weight on these factors. An analyst explained that the government shutdown did not affect the

completion of the Bigelow survey, that not all stocks were affected by the Bigelow breakdowns but due diligence would be applied to understand the effects of a truncated survey, and these uncertainties would be presented or accounted for in a modeling context for the reviewers. The analyst explained how models are adjusted within confidence levels, that uncertainties will be flagged and carried forward in a systematic way to inform future benchmarks.

#### **Potential Areas for Further Examination or Research**

- Consider guidance from fishermen as to where the *Bigelow* could go (survey stations) at certain times of the year to get a more accurate view of where fish are and when
- Take fishermen and scientists out together on a one-day *Bigelow* survey to show how the nets and sensors work
- Find a way to turn industry observations into data that can inform assessments
- Create more face-to-face opportunities for fishermen and scientists to talk informally about what each is seeing
- Find ways to more effectively use cooperative research, such as comparison tows and other joint projects with industry, to bridge the gap between the fishing industry and assessment scientists