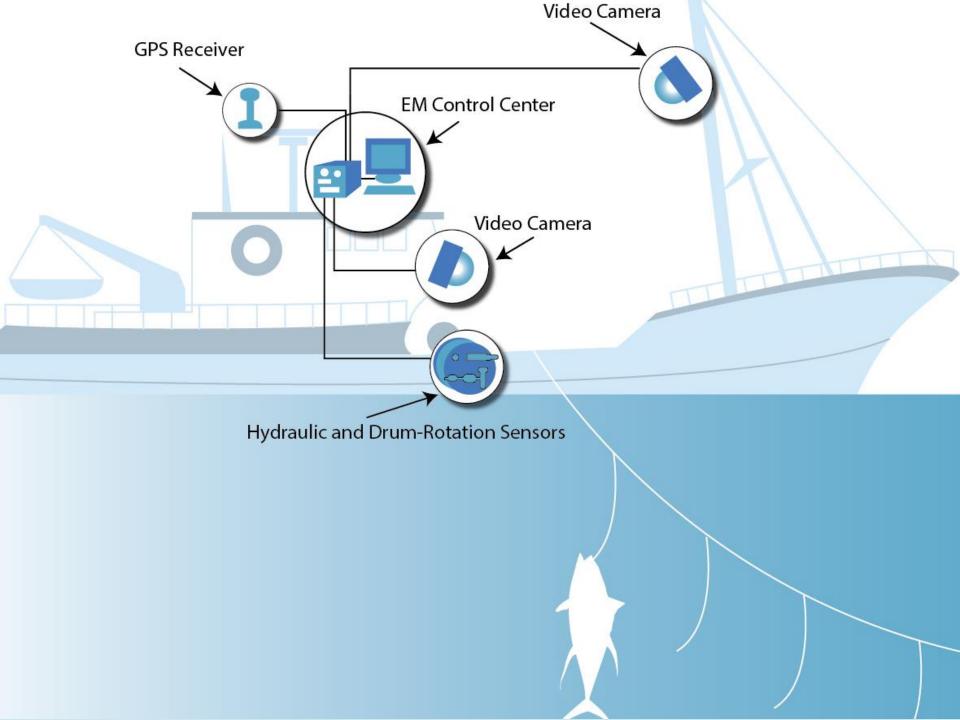
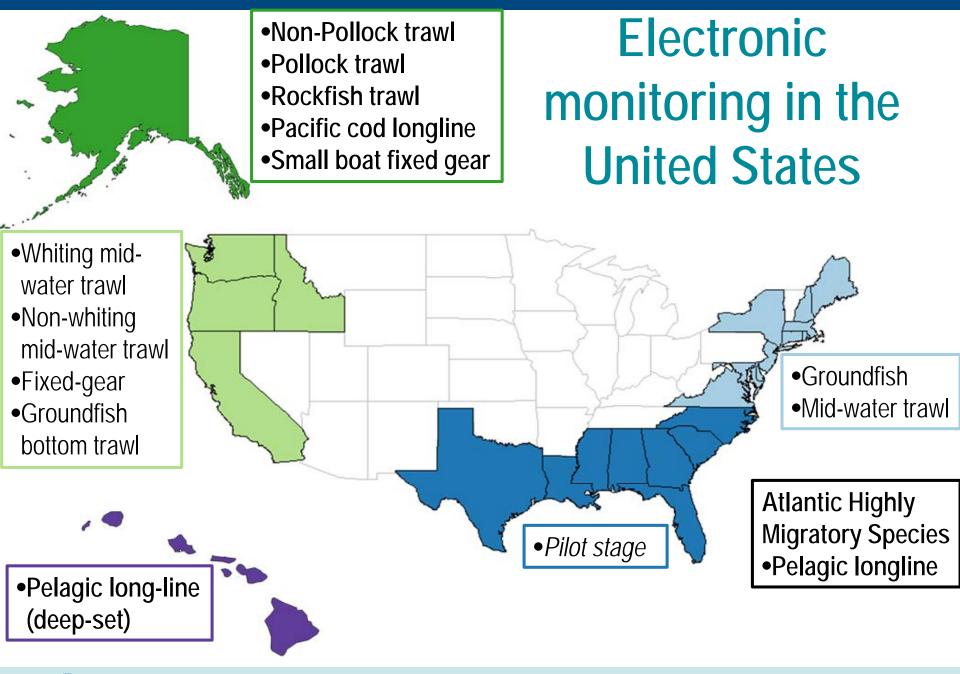


Lisa Peterson
Brett Alger
Patrick Lynch

# Integration of Electronic Monitoring into Fisheries Stock Assessments of the United States









# Program objectives

Auditing self-reported data

Compliance

Discards/Bycatch

Catch accounting



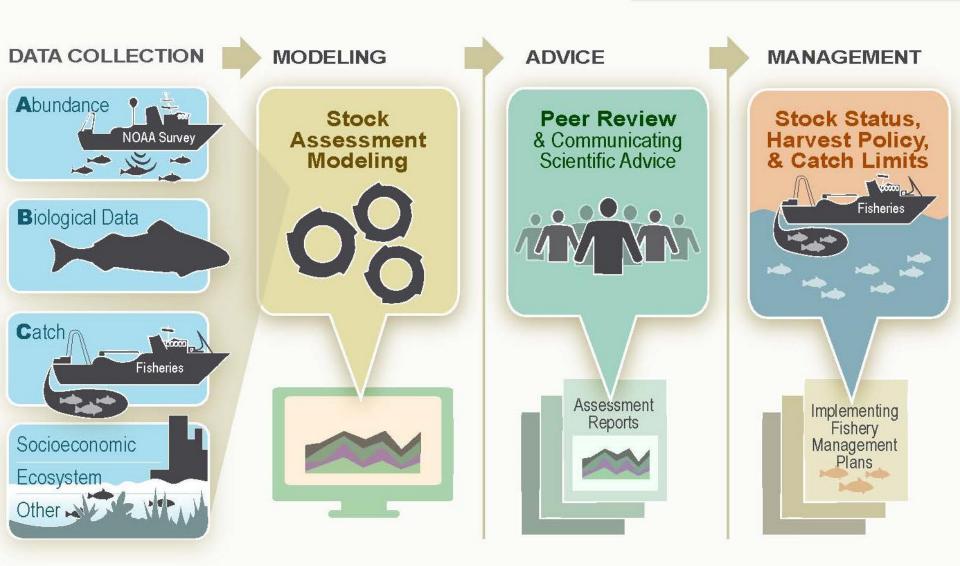




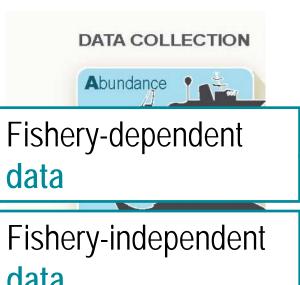
### **NOAA Fisheries Stock Assessment Process**

The Science Behind Sustainable Fisheries Management

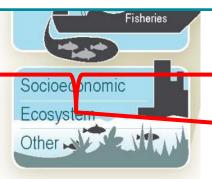




# **Stock Assessment Modeling**



data



MODELING Stock Modeling **Population** 

dynamics (stock abundance, mortality, growth,...)

**Model predictions** 

**Statistics** (compare model predictions to observations)



# Where does electronic monitoring fit in?

### Fishery-dependent data:

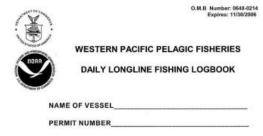
### Catch data

- 1. Dockside monitoring
- 2. Logbooks
- 3. Observers
- 4. Electronic monitoring

### **EM Considerations**

- -Cost -Reviewable data
- -Space -Species ID
- -Safety -Biological samples

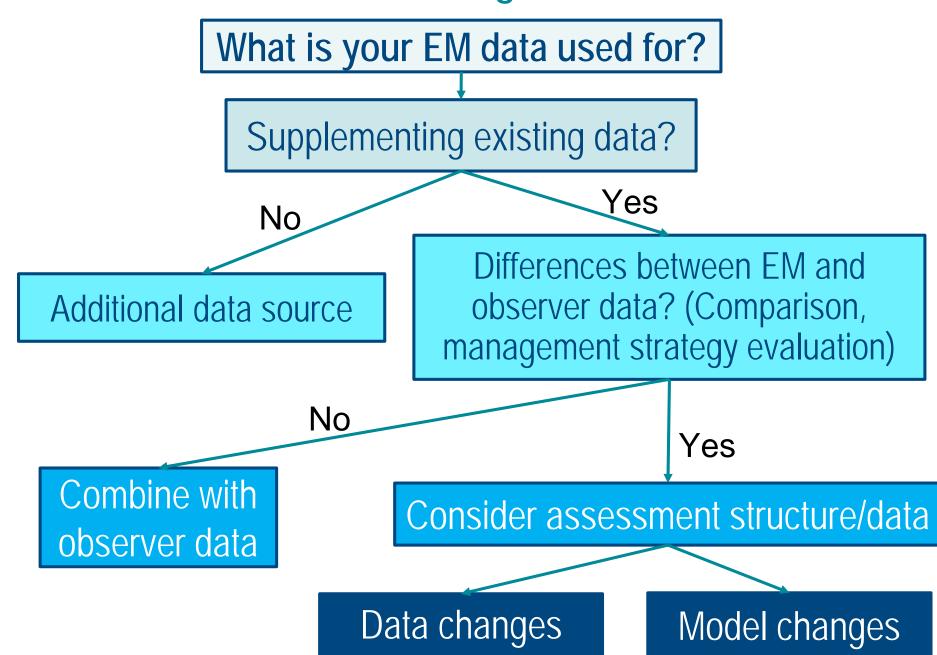








## Considerations of Combining EM and Observer Data



# Key takeaways of electronic monitoring

- It is prevalent, and growing
- Expands/changes data for stock assessments
- Take care integrating this data
- No one-size fits all approach
- Understanding data helps with the design of programs
- Publication by 2019, considerations and options





