

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACCSP

The Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Statistics Program ([ACCSP](#)) is a cooperative state-federal program to design, implement, and conduct marine fisheries statistics data collection programs and to integrate those data into a single data management system that will meet the needs of fishery managers, scientists, and fishermen.

Add-ons

Add-ons are additional intercept or telephone sample allocation above and beyond the NOAA Fisheries base sample. Typically add-ons are funded by either state agencies (e.g., Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries) or state-federal programs (e.g., [ACCSP](#)).

Add-on can also be used to refer to additional questions added to the regular intercept or telephone survey questionnaire.

Alternate Sites

An alternate site is the next nearest fishing site with fishing anticipated in the same mode as the originally assigned site. Interviewers may visit up to two alternate sites if they are unable to obtain an average of one usable interview per hour at the assigned site. If a site with expected fishing activity in the same mode does not exist within a radius of a 1-hour drive from the assigned site, then the alternate site shall be the next nearest fishing site with fishing anticipated in any mode. All alternate sites must be within the same county as the original, assigned site.

Assignment Completion File

Contains information on the outcome of all fixed, flexible, and reserve assignments drawn.

Assignment Summary Form (ASF)

Form used to collect information on the disposition of the assignment (completed, alternate site, canceled) and reason for using alternate site; fishing mode, and whether or not a head boat was ridden; total on-site and editing hours; mileage to the site; tallies of intercept samples completed by fishing mode (status 1 and 2), eligible anglers at each interview site who were not interviewed by category (initial refusal, language barrier, refused key item), ineligible people intercepted by screening category, and anglers missed during conduct of another interview. An example form may be found in Appendix I.

“Bad” Interviews

Interviews that are missing information for any one of the key questions (see also **key questions**).

“Bad List” File

File produced as part of the charter/head boat directory maintenance. Vessels for which key elements are missing are put on this list and excluded from that wave’s sample draw.

Baggie Technique

Used to weigh very small fish whose weight does not register on the smaller scale at even five one-hundredths of a kilogram. The interviewer places up to fifteen fish of the same species in a plastic bag, weighs the entire bag and distributes the weight among the fish in increments of 0.05 kg and 0.00 kg. For example, if fifteen fish weigh a total of 0.65 kg, thirteen of the largest fish would be recorded as weighing 0.05 kg, and two of the smallest fish would be recorded as weighing 0.00 kg.

Bank

A bank is a stretch of rising land at the edge of a body of water not washed by high water, which could be rocks or an overhanging cliff; considered to be natural shoreline (i.e., not man-made).

Beach

A beach is a level stretch of pebbles or sand beside a body of water, often washed by high water; considered to be natural shoreline (i.e., not man-made).

Breachway

A breachway is a (man-made) shore along a connecting channel.

Breakwater

An offshore structure used to protect a harbor or beach from the forces of waves.

Bridge

A structure carrying a pathway or roadway over a body of water.

Bulkhead

A bulkhead is a retaining wall along a waterfront; AKA sea wall; considered as man-made shore mode.

Cast Net

A cast net is a large net, weighted around the edges, which is cast out and falls over the fish, thereby entrapping them. This gear is typically used to catch baitfish or shrimp.

Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE)

Average number of fish of a given species caught per angler trip. CPUE is calculated by species for each state/wave/mode/fishing area cell. CPUE is multiplied by effort in angler trips to produce cell specific catch estimates.

Catch Types

See *individual catch types*

CATI

Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing system. CATI offers increased efficiencies over manual paper surveys and increased accuracy of coding through reduction of errors introduced by secondary data entry. CATI systems also increase accuracy through built-in probes, automated looping and skip patterns, and error checks.

Causeway

A causeway is an elevated or raised way across wet ground or water; considered to be man-made shore mode.

Cell

A cell is the basic sampling stratum of the survey. Estimates are made independently for each cell. Examples include state, wave, fishing mode, species, etc.

Charter Boat Mode (CH)

Charter boat mode includes fishing on boats operating under charter for a specific price, time, etc. Charter boats are smaller in size than head boats, they usually carry fewer than 7 paying passengers, and they are usually hired, or “chartered”, by a group of anglers. They are operated by a licensed captain and crew, and the participants are usually part of a pre-formed group. Thus, charters are usually “closed” parties, i.e., closed to participants other than those who are part of the pre-formed group. A subset of charter boats are also called guide boats, which are small boats fishing inland waters with two to three clients. Charter boats can engage in a full range of fishing techniques, including trolling, bottom fishing, and drift fishing. Charter boats may make all-day or half-day trips. (see also **Headboat Mode**)

Coastal Counties

The MRFSS Coastal Household Telephone Survey is conducted in coastal counties of coastal states. Coastal counties are those counties that are within a specified distance from the coast. The specified distances from the marine shoreline are intended to include most of the individuals who participate in marine recreational private boat and shore fishing. Generally counties with any part of their boundary within 25 miles

of the coast or shoreline of major bays or estuaries are always considered coastal counties and are included in the telephone household survey. The boundary is extended to 50 miles in the South Atlantic and Gulf subregions from May through October (waves 3 through 5). Due to special residence and fishing participation patterns, North Carolina coastal counties are within 50 miles of the coast from November through April (waves 1, 2, and 6) and within 100 miles of the coast from May through October (waves 3, 4, and 5). State and county codes for all states and counties are listed in Appendix A. Counties considered as coastal for waves 1-2 and 6 and for waves 3-5 are listed in Appendix D.

Coastal Household Telephone Survey (CHTS)

Random-digit dialing survey used to estimate the total number of marine recreational fishing trips taken by residents of coastal areas (shore and private/rental modes only). Data from the telephone household survey and the intercept survey are combined to provide an estimate of the total catch of marine recreational anglers.

Collapsed Mode

Consists of SH, PR, CH, and HB fishing modes.

Commercial Fee for Use of Site

An element of the Site Description Form (SDF) to indicate whether or not a fee is charged for use of the site. The fee may be for parking, the launching of a boat, entrance fee (such as at some state parks), or a day use fee. This field pertains to fees charged to the general public and has nothing to do with whether or not the field interviewer must pay to enter the site.

Completed Trip

A trip is considered completed if an angler has completed fishing in that mode for the day.

Control Number

A unique number assigned to individual site/date assignments that reflects the type of assignment (fixed, flexible, or reserve) and the order in which the assignment was drawn; used to track the ultimate outcome of the assignment. Assignments must be added (in the case of reserve assignments) and cancelled (in the case of flexible assignments) in the same order they were drawn, i.e., by control number. This is done to help maintain the temporal and geographic distribution of assignments.

Day Types

Day types are defined as weekends (Saturday, Sunday, and specified holidays), and week days. The following holidays are treated as weekend days, regardless of what day they actually fall on: Martin Luther King's

Birthday (third Monday in January), Memorial Day (last Monday in May), Independence Day (July 4), Labor Day (first Monday in September), and Columbus Day (second Monday in October). For the state of Hawaii, holidays also include Prince Kuhio Day, King Kamehameha Day, and Admission's Day.

Dip Net

A dip net is a small hand net consisting of a handle attached to a metal ring with mesh attached, often used to land large fish but also used to catch schools of smaller fish. This type of gear is usually used to catch bait fish in tide pools or to catch herring during spawning runs upstream.

Discarded Catch (discards)

Fish which have been released by the angler (not harvested). Discards can either be released alive or released dead.

Dock

A structure built out over water and supported by pillars/anchors, with long-term docking facilities for boats.

Economic impact

The extent to which a business, community, region or other entity is changed economically by some change, whether it be an improvement or degradation in a fishery resource or change in management regulations.

Eligible Angler

Interviewers must determine whether or not an angler is eligible to be interviewed using the screening introduction. To be eligible for an interview, an angler must meet all of the following criteria:

- taken a recreational fishing trip (not commercial)
- fished in saltwater;
- completed his/her fishing trip (exception for beach/bank mode – see **Incomplete Trip Interview**)
- fished in U.S. waters; and
- be five years of age or older.

Error-free data

Defined as data that passes through NOAA Fisheries quality assurance program with no errors detected. The Intercept Survey Contractor shall be responsible for data editing and delivering error-free data on the specified delivery date.

Finfish vs. shellfish

Only fishing trips directed at fish with fins are eligible for interviews. Information is not normally collected on trips made in pursuit of crabs,

shrimp, lobster, clams, oysters, mussels, scallops, and other invertebrates.

Fishing Access Site

A fishing access site includes the name and location of the place where anglers are intercepted. Each intercept site is given a unique name and site code number. The fishing access site does not define the mode of fishing since anglers may use more than one mode at any given site. Fishing sites are discrete geographical areas from which saltwater recreational fin-fishing takes place. A boat fishing access site should include not more than approximately 100 yards of coastline area.

Fish Dump

A monthly listing (electronic data file) of all fish records from the intercept survey interviews, including species code, accepted common name, numbers of fish, weights and lengths of the fish, and disposition of the catch. See Appendix L for an example.

Fishing Modes

The Intercept survey is structured around types or "modes" of fishing. While there are many types of fishing, the major mode groups are shore mode (SH), private/rental boat mode (PR), charter boat mode (CH), and headboat mode (HB).

Fishing Pressure

The fishing pressure is the mode and site specific average number of anglers expected to use that mode and site over an 8-hour period of peak activity on an average day, expressed in the MSR as a categorical value. The value must be representative of the average daily activity over the entire month. Separate pressure ratings are given for weekdays and weekend days in each fishing mode for each month of the year. Fishing pressures are used to determine sampling probabilities for each site and are updated each wave. Pressure categories are:

Pressure Code	Average Number of Eligible Anglers
0	1 – 4
1	5 – 8
2	9 – 12
3	13 – 19
4	20 – 29
5	30 – 49
6	50 – 79
7	80 +
8	Can't determine
9	Mode not present

Fishing Trip

A fishing trip is defined as fishing during part or all of one waking day (as opposed to a calendar day) in one mode. An angler who fished from both a pier and a jetty on the same day made one fishing trip since the pier and jetty are both in the shore mode. However, an angler who fished from a head boat in the morning and a pier in the afternoon is counted as having made two trips--a head boat trip and a shore trip. A trip beginning in the evening but ending past midnight would be considered one trip. In cases of trips lasting multiple days, each of the angler's waking days would be considered a separate trip. A fishing trip must have included actual fishing effort, i.e. the angler must have had gear in the water. Trips where anglers went in search of fish, but never actually employed any effort, for reasons such as sea-sickness or premature termination of the trip due to bad weather are not considered fishing trips.

Fixed Assignment

Assignment drawn in the first round of sampling that is given priority over "flexible assignments" drawn in the second round. Every attempt should be made to complete fixed assignments even if interviewing goals are reached before the end of a month or wave.

Flexible Assignment

Assignment drawn in the second round of sampling. Flexible assignments should always be completed unless interviewing goals for the month or wave have already been reached.

Flexible Questions

NMFS reserves the right to add up to 12 additional questions to the intercept questionnaire without going through a formal contract modification. Flexible questions are used to obtain socioeconomic data or address current management issues. Use of these questions may vary by region and year.

For-Hire Survey (FHS)

Survey designed to estimate recreational saltwater fishing catch and effort by anglers fishing in the charter boat and head boat for-hire modes.

Gear

See individual gear types

Geographic scope

The survey includes individuals whose trips end and begin at coastal access sites anywhere in the United States. Fishing trips made out-of-state (e.g., a fisherman from Massachusetts who travels to Florida for vacation and goes fishing while there) are distinguished from trips made in the state or sub-state area where the survey is being conducted (e.g., the

same Massachusetts fisherman making a fishing trip from an access site on Cape Cod). Boat trips that left and returned from a surveyed state but fished in waters off another state are considered in-state trips. Boat trips that left and returned from a surveyed state but fished in foreign waters (Mexico, Canada, or non U.S. Caribbean) are not considered in-state trips and are not usually eligible. This last situation rarely occurs and only in the northernmost counties of Washington and Maine, the southernmost county in California, the U.S. Caribbean, and southeast Florida.

Gill Net

A gill net is a flat net suspended vertically in the water with mesh that allows the fish's head to enter the net but which catches on the fish's gills as it attempts to withdraw. This is not a legal recreational gear in many states.

GSMFC

The Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission ([GSMFC](#)) is an organization of the five states ([Texas](#), [Louisiana](#), [Mississippi](#), [Alabama](#), and [Florida](#)), whose coastal waters are the Gulf of Mexico. It has as its principal objective the conservation, development, and full utilization of the fishery resources of the Gulf of Mexico, to provide food, employment, income, and recreation to the people of these United States.

Headboat Mode (HB)

Headboat mode includes fishing on boats on which fishing space and privileges are provided for a fee. Head boats are generally large, they may carry from 7 passengers up to 150 paying passengers, and anglers usually pay on a per-head basis for the opportunity to fish on them. The vessel is operated by a licensed captain (guide or skipper) and crew. In some areas of the country headboats are called party boats or open party boats. These boats are usually not launched until a specified number of anglers have paid and boarded. Anglers on these trips usually do not know all of the other anglers on the boat. Headboats may make all day or half-day trips. Any assignment designated an HB assignment must be completed at sea rather than dockside. (see also **Charter boat mode**).

Hold-back

NOAA Fisheries requires that proposals for intercept data collection must include a description of state subcontract procedures for states or other entities who want to take on some or all of the interviewing work. In this context, the "hold-back" refers to the amount of money the contractor will keep or hold-back from the sub (usually on a per intercept basis) to cover their administrative and operational costs (see also **Pass-through**).

Hook and Line

Hook and line involves the use of traditional rod and reel or hand lines. Trolling, surf fishing, bottom fishing, chum fishing and fishing with floats are all examples of uses of this gear.

Hostile Site

A site that's been designated as "hostile" is a site at which interviewers are not allowed to interview by the site management. Hostile sites may be excluded from assignment draws, but **may** be used as alternate sites when appropriate. Accurate fishing pressure estimates must be maintained for hostile sites even though they would be excluded from sampling. NMFS should be notified of newly hostile sites.

Hotspotting

The tendency for field interviewers to select alternate sites that have higher fishing pressure is referred to as hotspotting. Continually visiting the same alternate sites negates the random design of the survey, introduces bias, and must be avoided.

Hours Fished

The time an angler actively fishes in a mode with fishing gear in the water, to the nearest half-hour. If an angler spends time fishing at other sites on the same day, that time is also included provided the fishing was done in the same mode. Not included is the travel time in a boat to or from the fishing grounds.

Inactive Site

Sites where fishing no longer occurs are marked as "inactive." These sites are left on the MSR but are not assigned to interviewers and should not be selected as alternate sites. Sites can be temporarily inactive (e.g., repairs being made) and interviewers should inform their RRs if they learn that a previously inactive site has become active.

Incomplete Trip Interview

Incomplete trips interviews are interviews of anglers who have not yet finished fishing for the day. Incomplete trip interviews must only be conducted in the beach/bank mode and only if the angler has completed at least one-third of the fishing trip. Incomplete trip interviews may never exceed 50 percent of the interviews obtained in the beach/bank mode for that assignment. Incomplete trip interviews should never be taken during the first half of an interviewer's on-site time, but only as a last resort during the latter half of the interviewing day.

Intercept Assignment

An Intercept Assignment is defined as a 2 to 8 hour effort to intercept and interview anglers at an assigned site on an assigned date.

Intercept Survey

The intercept survey consists of interviewing anglers and examining their catch upon completion of their fishing trip or, under certain circumstances, while they are still fishing. (see also **Incomplete Trip Interview**)

Intercept Interviewers

Intercept Interviewers are the field staff who conduct face-to-face interviews of anglers at fishing access sites, in addition to their other duties. In this statement of work, they will be referred to as simply "interviewers" or "samplers."

Jetty

A kind of wall, usually made of rocks, built out into the water to restrain currents or protect a harbor.

Key Questions (Key Data, Key Items)

Questions that must be answered by the angler to qualify the interview as a "good" interview. These are marked by an asterisk (*) on the questionnaire and include: fishing mode; water fished; three/ten mile limit for ocean fishing; state and county of residence; questions related to the fish caught and the anglers who contributed to the catch; and the total number of anglers on the boat.

Large Pelagic Survey (LPS)

Another recreational fishing survey coordinated by NOAA Fisheries that collects catch and effort data directed at "large pelagic species" (e.g., tunas, billfishes, swordfish, sharks, wahoo, dolphin, and amberjack) in Maine through Virginia.

Length of Fish

Length is measured to the nearest millimeter (mm). For fish with a forked tail, fork length is measured from the tip of the longest jaw or the snout, whichever is terminal with the mouth closed, to the center of the fork. For fish with a non-forked tail, total length is measured from the tip of the longest jaw or the snout, whichever is terminal with the mouth closed, to the tip of the caudal lobe or fin along the center line of the body. There are a few exceptions to this measurement (See Figure 7.1. in SOW)

Local Fish Names

While each fish species has an accepted common name, anglers often come up with different "local" names to describe the same species of fish. A listing of these local names may be found in Appendix K.

Local Wave Meeting

Regional Representatives meet with field staff to review and discuss field interviewing procedures and cost-effectiveness procedures and to provide

continuing education and training; usually occurs shortly after national-level wave meetings. (See also **Wave Meeting**)

Low Pressure Sites

Fishing sites on the master site register with a pressure rating of 0 or 1. These sites are intentionally down-weighted in the site selection sampling program due to the low interviewing productivity at these sites.

Marine Fishing Areas

Marine or salt waters include oceans and open water areas, as well as inland salt or brackish water bodies. Inland saltwater bodies include sounds, passes, inlets, bays, estuaries, brackish portions of rivers, and other areas of salt or brackish water like bayous and canals. Some coastal water bodies are called lakes but should still be considered saltwater, e.g., Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana; however, high salinity non-coastal lakes like the Salton Sea in Southern California are not valid marine recreational fishing areas. Freshwater trip data are not collected through this survey. NMFS has compiled a subset of the coastal counties that have saltwater coastline within the county boundaries (Appendix E). This list will be used in the CHTS questionnaire to verify that reported trips were from access sites adjacent to saltwater.

Marine Recreational Fishing

The Intercept Survey and FHS collect data on fishing in marine (or salt) waters by recreational anglers who are fishing for finfish, not shellfish, and whose trips begin and end anywhere in the United States.

Master Site Register

The Master Site Register (MSR) is a list of all sites where marine recreational anglers have access to the water for fishing (see Appendix G for an example.) The MSR contains the following information about each unique site: identifying code; 6-digit latitude and longitude codes to the nearest second; a description of the site; driving instructions; and estimates of monthly weekend and weekday fishing pressure.

Mid-Atlantic Subregion

Consists of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; AKA subregion 5.

Net Value

Net value is the amount of benefit received by an individual or group from a product, service, or experience over and above the cost of obtaining it. In general, net value studies of fisheries attempt to characterize the value of fishing opportunities in terms of the costs that people are willing to pay above what they are currently paying for those opportunities. Studies

aimed at determining net values are often referred to as economic valuation studies.

Non-Coastal Marine Recreational Angler

This is a recreational angler who lives in the state where the intercept interview was conducted, but who does not live in any of the coastal counties that are included in the CHTS sampling frame.

North Atlantic Subregion

Consists of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; AKA subregion 4.

On-Site Time

On-site time is defined as the time spent between arriving at the assigned site and leaving the last site to return home. While travel time from home to the first site and from the last site back home is not included, on-site time does include the time spent traveling between sites.

Out-of-State Marine Recreational Angler

This is a recreational angler who lives in a state other than where the intercept interview was conducted.

Participation

In addition to recreational catch and effort data, the Intercept Survey data are used to produce estimates of the number of anglers participating in recreational saltwater fishing. Three categories of participation are estimated: coastal residents, non-coastal residents, and out-of-state residents.

Party boat

Another term used for head boat (*see head boat*)

Pass-through

NOAA Fisheries requires that proposals for intercept data collection must include a description of state subcontract procedures for states or other entities who want to take on some or all of the interviewing work. In this context, the “pass-through” refers to the amount of money the contractor will give or pass-through to the sub (usually on a per intercept basis) for conducting interviews (*see also hold-back*).

Pier

A structure built out over water and supported by pillars, and without long-term docking facilities for boats.

Privacy Act of 1974

All surveys conducted by the federal government are regulated by the Privacy Act of 1974. This Act stipulates that each person interviewed must be informed of the following: the auspices under which the survey is being conducted, whether participation is voluntary or mandatory, what will happen if they choose not to participate, and how the information will be used. For the Intercept Survey this means that responses to the questions are completely voluntary, there is no penalty for refusal to answer any or all of the questions, and all information collected remains completely confidential (i.e., interviewed anglers remain anonymous in the dataset and cannot be linked to their responses). The Act is paraphrased on all questionnaires and those statements must be read at the designated point in the screening introduction. Copies of the Privacy Act Statement (Appendix F) **must** be in possession of the interviewer and may be read at any point during the interview to reassure a wary respondent.

Private Access Site

A private access site is a site that the public normally does not have access to, such as a locked marina. This does not refer to whether or not interviewers are allowed to interview by the site's manager and/or owner (see **Hostile Site**).

Private / Rental Boat Mode (PR)

Private/rental boat mode includes fishing on both private boats and rental boats. A private boat belongs to an individual; no fee is paid to that individual for the use of that boat. Individuals may contribute to the cost of the trip (e.g. friends chipping in for gas), but there is no commercial transaction. Rental boats are rented or leased from a commercial enterprise. No captain or crew is provided – the renter operates the boat. PR mode also includes canoes and kayaks.

Public Access Site

A public access site is a site that the public normally has access to, such as an unlocked marina or public beach, even if the public can only gain access during the site's normal business hours or by paying a fee (such as a launch fee or parking fee).

Quality Control (QC) Visits

Field supervisors visit interviewers at fishing sites while they are conducting interviews. During these visits, which are required to be unannounced, interviewers will be evaluated on: knowledge of the Intercept Survey, species identification, proper coding of responses, interviewing technique and any other relevant quality control items. The Intercept Contractor is required to conduct at least two QC visits on each interviewer per year and report the results to NMFS.

Reserve Assignment

Additional assignments drawn in the third round of sampling to be used only if interviewer productivity is running lower than expected. Reserve assignments must be issued to interviewers in order by control number, even if the data of the assignment has already passed. Reserve assignments should be minimized and should not exceed 50% of the total assignments (fixed + flexible) originally drawn. Under no circumstances should reserve assignments be issued in place of fixed or flexible assignments.

Roving Assignment

Issued only if sampling for a particular state/mode/wave stratum fails to produce a minimum of two angler trip interviews with coastal county residents within the first seven weeks of the two-month wave. When instructed to “rove”, the interviewer should keep moving from site to site following alternate site selection procedures until two interviews with coastal county residents have been obtained.

Recreational fishing trip

For this survey, a recreational fishing trip is one that is taken for fun or relaxation as opposed to one taken to provide income from the sale of fish. The purpose of the trip at the beginning of the day defines the trip. Thus anglers who sell part of their catch, often to pay trip expenses, are included in the survey, as long as the initial intent of the fishing trip was for recreation. Anglers who sell their catch to cover the expense of their fishing trips are not necessarily fishing to provide income. A commercial fisherman might have a bad day and think about changing the purpose of the trip. If the fisher started the trip with the purpose of providing income from the sale of fish, the fisherman is not a recreational angler and should not be interviewed. Commercial trip data are not collected in this survey.

Region II

AKA the northeast region; consists of the north Atlantic and mid-Atlantic subregions.

Region III

AKA the southeast region; consists of the south Atlantic and Puerto Rico; does not include the east coast of Florida.

Regional Representatives

Regional Representatives (RRs) are the supervisors responsible for day-to-day oversight of the intercept interviewers, for conducting QC visits, and for conducting three local wave meetings per year.

Sample Draw

A list of assignments made by selecting fishing access sites randomly in proportion to their fishing pressure for a specified fishing mode, month and day type, and by randomly selecting the date of the assignment.

Screening Introduction

Used by interviewers to introduce themselves and the survey to the angler and to determine if the angler is eligible for an interview (see **eligible angler**).

Seine

A seine is a large net with weights on one end and floats on the other used to enclose fish after dragging along the bottom near shore by hand. This gear is typically used to catch baitfish or shrimp.

Shore mode

Shore mode (SH) includes fishing on man-made shoreline structures such as piers, jetties or bridges, and on natural beaches or banks. See individual modes for definitions of each.

Simple Random Sampling

Method for sub-sampling fish where the interviewer first estimates the total number of fish that are to be counted, then divides the estimated total number by fifteen, and finally randomly selects every n^{th} fish for length and weight measurement. For example, if there are 30 fish of one species ($n=30/15$), the interviewer should randomly select every 2nd fish for measuring. This technique can also be used when there are so many anglers using a site that interviewing all of them would exceed the maximum number of interviews allowed per assignment.

Site Code

A four digit code assigned to identify each site on a particular state's master site register. Sites are uniquely coded and they keep their same codes through time. For example, a marina that changes its name through new ownership will keep the same site code. Codes for deleted sites (e.g. inactive, closed, or destroyed) will not be reassigned. As new sites are added to the site register, each will be assigned a new and unique four digit code from a master list of available numbers which is maintained by the NMFS biologist. The Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining new site numbers from the NMFS biologist when needed.

Site Description Form (SDF)

Form used to update site description information, including fishing pressure for the current wave and the next wave. (See Appendix I)

South Atlantic Subregion

Consists of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; AKA Subregion 6.

Spear

A spear is a sharp, barbed pole that is projected or thrown into the fish. Examples are flounder gigs and SCUBA diving spears.

Subregion 4

See **Northeast Subregion**

Subregion 5

See **Mid-Atlantic Subregion**

Subregion 6

See **South Atlantic Subregion**

Subregion 11

See **Southeast Region**

Sub-sampling

Technique used if more than fifteen fish of one species are available for inspection whereby the interviewer must use an appropriate random selection process for the fifteen fish to be weighed and/or measured. Ideally, the interviewer should use systematic sampling but if this is not possible simple random sampling should be used (See **systematic** and **simple random sampling**).

Systematic Sampling

Method for sub-sampling fish whereby the interviewer lines up the fish (of one species) from largest to smallest, divides the total number by fifteen, and selects every n^{th} fish for length and weight measurement. For example, if there are 30 fish of one species ($n=30/15$), the interviewer should line them up by size and select every 2^{nd} fish for measuring.

Tournaments

Tournaments are fishing contests lasting seven or fewer days for which participants have to register. Prizes are given according to the rules of the contest--most, biggest, etc. Informal "pools", such as those arranged on party/head boats, are not considered tournaments. Anglers would have ridden the head boat whether or not there was a pool.

Trap

A trap is usually a metal screen box, extended by a rope, which has bait inside and a small hole which the fish can swim into but not return. Examples are fish pots and crab traps.

Trawl

A trawl net is a large cone-shaped net which is dragged along the bottom from a boat. This is not a legal recreational gear in many states.

Type A (available) Catch

Type A catch is considered to be “available catch”; identified to species and enumerated by trained interviewers.

Type B (unavailable) Catch

Type B catch is “unavailable catch” reported by anglers; may or may not represent harvested fish. Type B1 catch represents fish that are harvested but unavailable (e.g., fish that were caught and used for bait, or released dead); Type B2 catch represents fish that were released alive.

Type 9 Catch

Type 9 catch is a subset of Type A catch; directly observed, counted and measured by trained interviewers on at-sea headboat assignments; represents released fish.

Wave

A wave is a two-month sampling period. Wave 1 = January and February, Wave 2 = March and April, Wave 3 = May and June, Wave 4 = July and August, Wave 5 = September and October, and Wave 6 = November and December.

Wave Meeting

Representatives of the Telephone and Intercept contractors, all RRs and state representatives, and NOAA Fisheries staff meet to review preliminary catch estimates, to discuss field interviewing procedures and cost-effectiveness procedures, to provide continuing education and training of the RRs and field interviewers, and to enhance cooperation between this program and other programs. (See also **Local Wave Meeting**)

“Weathered-out” Assignment

An assignment can be designated as “weathered out” if the interviewer believes there will be no anglers fishing at that site on the assigned day. Interviewers should call their RR or the Contractor no later than the day after the assignment to reschedule “weathered-out” assignments.

Week

For the FHS, sampling within waves is conducted on a weekly basis. A week is defined as Monday through the following Sunday.

Weekly Tallies

A report indicating the number of assignments completed, rescheduled, or cancelled, as well as interviews obtained in each fishing mode; delivered to the NMFS Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR) on a weekly basis.

YoYo

A yoyo is a round plastic or aluminum apparatus around which a fishing line is wrapped. A right handed fisherman would hold the yoyo in his left hand, take the end of the fishing line in his right, swing the hook and sinker around a few times, then throw the baited hook out into the water. The line streams off the yoyo. This gear is commonly used in the U.S. Caribbean, and this gear code should only be used there.