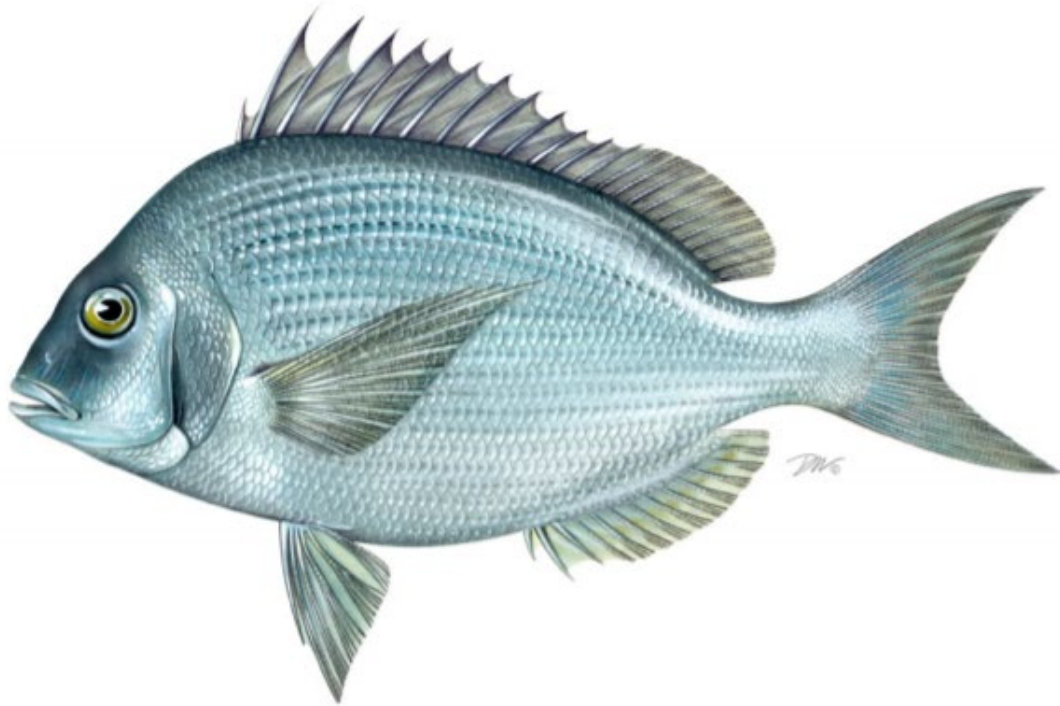


ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

REVIEW OF THE INTERSTATE FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR SCUP
(*Stenotomus chrysops*)

2015 FISHING YEAR



Prepared by the Plan Review Team

Approved by the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Management
Board November 2016

Review of the Interstate Fishery Management Plan for Scup for the 2015 Fishing Year

I. Status of the Fishery Management Plan

ASMFC management of scup was initiated as one component of a multi-species FMP addressing summer flounder, scup and black sea bass. The Commission approved the Fishery Management Plan for Scup in March 1996 through Addendum I (and Amendment 8 for the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council). Amendment 12 to the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass FMP, which established revised overfishing definitions, identification and description of essential fish habitat, and defined the framework adjustment process, was approved by the Commission in October 1998.

The FMP included a seven-year plan for reducing fishing effort and restoring the stock. The primary concerns were excessive discarding of scup and near collapse of the stock. Management measures implemented in the first year of the plan (1996) included: dealer and vessel permitting and reporting, 9-inch commercial minimum size, 4-inch mesh restriction for vessels retaining over 4,000 pounds of scup, and a 7-inch recreational minimum size. The biological reference point to define overfishing when the plan was initially developed was FMAX, or $F=0.25$. To allow flexibility in addressing unforeseen conditions in the fishery, the plan contained provisions that allow implementation of time and area closures. The plan also specified the option for changes in the recreational minimum size and bag limit, or implementation of a seasonal closure on an annual basis.

Addendum 1 to the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass FMP explains the quota management procedure for management and distribution of the coastwide commercial quota that was approved in September 1996 and implemented as a coastwide Total Allowable Catch (TAC) in 1997. Addendum 1 also details the state-by-state quota system for the summer period (May through October) that was implemented in 1997. Each state receives a share of the summer quota based on historical commercial landings from 1983-1992. The management program divides the total allowable biological catch between the recreational fishery (22%) and the commercial fishery (78%).

In June 1997, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts filed a lawsuit against the Secretary of Commerce stating that the historical data used to determine the quota shares underestimated the commercial landings of scup. Massachusetts also stated that the resulting quota share discriminated against Commonwealth of Massachusetts residents. On April 27, 1998, the U.S. District Court voided the state-by-state quota allocations for the summer quota period in the federal fishery management plan, and ordered the Secretary of Commerce to promulgate a regulation that sets forth state-by-state quotas in compliance with the National Standards. The court order does not technically affect the state-by-state quota allocations that are included in the ASMFC Addendum 1 to the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass FMP. The Summer

Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Management Board developed three Emergency Rules to address the quota management during the summer quota period during 1999, 2000 and 2001.

Amendment 12 to the Summer Flounder, Scup and Black Sea Bass FMP established a biomass threshold for scup based on the maximum value of the 3-year moving average of the NEFSC spring bottom trawl survey index of spawning stock biomass. The Amendment stipulated that the scup stock was overfished when the spawning stock biomass index fell below this value. Amendment 12 also defined overfishing for scup to occur when the fishing mortality rate exceeded the threshold fishing mortality. Subsequent addenda modified the reference points.

In 2002, the Board developed Addendum V to the FMP in order to avoid the necessity of developing annual Emergency Rules for summer period quota management. Addendum V established state shares of the summer period quota based on historical commercial landings from 1983-1992, including additional landings from Massachusetts added to the NMFS database in 2000. State shares implemented by this addendum will remain in place until the Board takes direct action to change them.

Another significant change to scup management occurred with the approval of Addendum VII in February 2002. This document established a state specific management program for the 2002 recreational scup fishery based on the average landings (in number of fish) for 1998-2001. Only Massachusetts through New York (inclusive) were permitted to develop individual management programs. Due to the extremely limited data available, the Board developed specific management measures for the states of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. The addendum had no application after 2002.

Addendum IX established a state specific management program for the 2003 recreational scup fishery based on the average landings (in number of fish) for 1998-2001. Only Massachusetts through New York (inclusive) were permitted to develop individual management programs. Due to the extremely limited data available, the Board developed specific management measures for the states of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. The addendum had no application after 2003. Addendum XI (2004) continued the state-specific management program for Massachusetts through New York (inclusive), and specific management measures for the states of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. Recreational management of scup as specified in Addendum XI has continued from 2004 through to 2015.

The Board approved Addendum XVI In May of 2005. Addendum XVI established guidelines for delayed implementation of management strategies. Specifically for Issue 1 (Delayed implementation Commercial Regulations) for each day that a state does not implement commercial measures under scenarios A,B,C (see Addendum for more information) an equal number of days during the same or equivalent time period will be closed in the following fishing season. For Issue 2 (Delay Implementation of Recreational Regulations) under scenarios A,B,C, and D (see Addendum for more information) for each day that the state does not implement the appropriate recreational measures, an equal number of days during the same time period will be closed. For Issue 3 (Maximum Implementation Period) outlines the timeframe for Commission staff to notify states of changes in management and maximum number of days to

implement required changes. Issue 4 lays out the required notification period for a state to notify the Commission of any management changes.

Addendum XIX, approved in August 2007, broadened the descriptions of stock status determination criteria contained within the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass FMP to allow for greater flexibility in those definitions, while maintaining objective and measurable criteria for identifying when stocks are overfished. It establishes acceptable categories of peer-review for stock status determination criteria. When these specific peer-review metrics are met and new or updated information is available, the new or revised stock status determination criteria may be incorporated by the Commission directly into the annual management measures for each species.

Addendum XX sets policies to reconcile quotas overages to address minor inadvertent quota overages. It was approved in November 2009. It streamlines the quota transfers process and establishes clear policies and administrative protocols to guide the allocation of transfers from states with underages to states with overages. It also allows for quota transfers to reconcile quota overages after the year's end.

States with a declared interest in the Scup FMP are Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. The Commission's Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Management Board serves as the species management board, and the Demersal Species Committee guides plan development for the MAFMC. The Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Technical Committee addresses technical issues. Industry advice is solicited through the Scup and Black Sea Bass Advisory Panel, and annual review and monitoring is the responsibility of the Scup Plan Review Team.

II. Status of the Stock

The most recent benchmark stock assessment for scup took place in 2015. Based on information through 2014, the scup stock was not overfished or experiencing overfishing relative to the new reference points defined in 2015 SAW 60 assessment. The stock assessment model for scup changed in 2008 from a simple index-based model to a complex statistical catch at age model. The model now incorporates a broader range of fishery and survey data than was used previously.

Since 1984, recruitment (e.g., the number of fish entering the population) estimates are influenced mainly by the fishery and survey catches-at-age, and averaged 109 million fish during 1984-2014. The 1999, 2006, and 2007 year classes are estimated to be the largest of the time series, at 222, 222, and 218 million age 0 fish. Below average recruitment occurred in 2012 and 2013. The 2014 year class is estimated to be above average at 112 million age 0 fish.

The reference points are $F_{MSY} = F_{40\%} = 0.220$. $F_{40\%}$ is the rate of fishing that will result in 40% of the spawning potential of an unfished stock. The spawning stock biomass target is equal to $SSB_{40\%} = 87,302$ mt or 192.47 million pounds. The 2015 stock assessment indicates the 2014 F

was 0.127 and SSB was 403 million pounds, therefore overfishing is not occurring and the stock is rebuilt.

III. Status of the Fishery

Commercial scup landings, which had declined by over 33% to 8.8 million pounds in 1988 from peak landings (approximately 49 million lbs) in 1960, increased to 15.6 million pounds in 1991, then steadily dropped to the lowest value in the time series, 2.7 million pounds in 2000. Since 2001, commercial landings have continued to increase nearly every year to about 15.03 million pounds in 2011. Since 2011 commercial landings have varied, ranging from 14.88 million lbs in 2012, to 17.87 million pounds in 2013. In 2015 commercial landings were 15.86 million lbs, about 75% of the commercial quota (Table 3). Since 1979 approximately 80% of the commercial landings have been landed in Rhode Island (38%), New Jersey (26%), and New York (16%). Otter trawl is the principal gear, accounting for 65%-90% of commercial landings since 1979.

The recreational fishery for scup is significant, with the greatest proportion of the catches taken in states of Massachusetts through New York. Since 1981, recreational harvest has averaged 32% of total landings (commercial and recreational). From 2005 to 2014, recreational harvest has ranged from 2.69 million lbs in 2005 to 5.11 million lbs in 2013. In 2015 recreational harvest was 4.61 million lbs, about 74% of the recreational harvest limit (Table 4).

IV. Status of Assessment Advice

The 2015 Benchmark Stock Assessment indicated that while the scup biomass is nearly 200% the biomass target, the trend moving forward is likely a decreased from a recent year's peak. As such, the Board and Council moved to decrease commercial quotas and recreational harvest limits from 2015 levels in 2016 and 2017 based on the biomass projections outlined in the stock assessment.

V. Status of Research and Monitoring

Commercial landings data are collected by the NMFS Vessel Trip Report system and by state reporting systems. The NEFSC sea sampling program collects commercial discard information. Biological samples (age, length) from the commercial fishery are collected through NEFSC weighout system and by the state of North Carolina. Recreational landings and discard information is obtained through the Marine Recreational Information Program. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts collected length frequency information for the recreational fishery in 2001 as part of a federally funded effort to monitor the recreational and commercial directed fisheries. One non-directed fishery assumed to have substantial scup bycatch was also monitored. This monitoring effort decreased substantially in 2002 as the study received funding for one year. Fishery independent abundance indices are available from surveys conducted by the NEFSC, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science.

VI. Management Measures and Developing Issues

Addendum 1 to the Scup FMP specifies the commercial quota management scheme. The annual coastwide quota is divided among three periods. The Winter I period is January through April, the summer period is May through October, and November and December make up Winter II. During the winter periods, the quota is coastwide and is limited by trip limits. The summer allocation is divided into state shares. When a winter period allocation is landed, the states and the NMFS must prohibit landings. When a state lands its summer allocation it is expected to close its fishery and the NMFS will close that state for landings by federally permitted vessels. The quota, as well as accompanying trip limits, will be set annually. [Note: The Federal FMP currently contains a coastwide commercial quota during the summer period due to the court decision described in Section I]. The Board has expressed interest in exploring alternative quota programs for scup. In December 2015 the Board recommended that the Technical Committee develop an analysis to support future considerations related to possibly changing the length of each of the three quota periods. This work is ongoing.

Scup FMP Compliance Criteria:

COMMERCIAL FISHERY for 2015

The following management measures may change annually.

Minimum size of possession: 9" Total Length

Minimum mesh and threshold: Otter trawls must have a minimum mesh size of 5" for the first 75 meshes from the terminus of the net and a minimum mesh size of 5" throughout the net for codends constructed with fewer than 75 meshes.

Threshold to Trigger Minimum Mesh Requirements: 500 pounds of scup from November 1 through April 30 and 200 pounds or more of scup from May 1 through October 31.**

Maximum roller rig trawl roller diameter: 18"

Pot and trap escape vents: 3.1" round, 2.25" square

Pot and trap degradable fastener provisions: a) untreated hemp, jute, or cotton string 3/16" (4.8 mm) or smaller; b) magnesium alloy timed float releases or fasteners; c) ungalvanized, uncoated iron wire of 0.094" (2.4mm) or smaller

Commercial quota: 21.23 million pounds (adjusted for overages and research set-asides)

ASMFC Summer Quota: 8,270,083 lbs (State by State Shares in Table 1)

Winter I and II landing limits: Winter I = 9,578,008 lbs, 1,000 lbs trip limits when the quota reaches 80%; Winter II = 5,468,728 lbs

**Starting in 2016, the threshold to trigger minimum mesh requirements will be increased from 500 pounds to 1,000 pounds

The following required measures are not subject to annual adjustment:

Vessel and dealer permitting requirements: States are required to implement a permit for fishermen fishing exclusively in state waters, and for dealers purchasing exclusively from such fishermen. In addition, states are expected to recognize federal permits in state waters, and are encouraged to establish a moratorium on entry into the fishery.

Vessel and dealer reporting requirements: States are required to implement reporting requirements for state permitted vessels and dealers and to report landings from state waters to the NMFS.

Scup pot or trap definition: A scup pot or trap will be defined by the state regulations that apply to the vessels principal port of landing.

Quota management requirements:

Winter I and II: States are required to implement landing limits as specified annually, States are required to notify state and federal permit holders of initial period landing limits, in-period adjustments, and closures. States are required to prohibit fishing for, and landing of, scup when a period quota has been landed, based on projections by NMFS. States must report landings from state waters to the NMFS for counting toward the quota

Summer: States are required to implement a plan of trip limits or other measures to manage their summer share of the scup quota. States are required to prohibit fishing for, and landing of, scup when their quota share is landed. States may transfer or combine quota shares. States must report all landings from state waters to the NMFS for counting toward the state shares.

RECREATIONAL FISHERY for 2015

Addendum XI (2004) continued a state-specific management program for Massachusetts through New York (inclusive), and specific management measures for the states of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. The states have continued this approach since 2004 to present. No coastwide reduction was needed for 2015 relative to 2014 fishing performance and states maintained status quo measures from 2014.

***The following measures may change annually:*2015 Recreational Measures**

2015 Minimum size, possession limits and seasonal closure: Table 5

2015 Recreational Harvest Limit: 6.80 million pounds

2016 Minimum size, possession limits and seasonal closure: Table 6

OTHER MEASURES

Reporting: States are required to submit an annual compliance report to the Chair of the ASMFC Scup Plan Review Team by June 1 of each year. This report should detail the state's management program for the current year and establish proof of compliance with all mandatory management measures. It should include landings information from the previous year, and the results of any monitoring or research programs.

De minimis: States having commercial landings during the summer period that are less than 0.1% of the summer period quota are eligible for *de minimis* consideration. States desiring *de minimis* classification must make a formal request in writing through the Plan Review Team for review and consideration by the Scup Management Board.

This summary of compliance criteria is intended to serve as a quick reference guide. It in no way alters or supersedes compliance criteria as contained in the Scup FMP and any Amendments thereto.

Compliance Issues

The PRT found no compliance issues.

De Minimis

The state of Delaware request *de minimis* status. The PRT notes Delaware meets the *de minimis* requirements.

VII. State Compliance with Required Measures

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina are required to comply with the provisions of the Scup FMP. All states implemented regulations in compliance with the requirements approved by the Board.

Scup FMP Compliance Schedule

Commercial Fishery

Management Measures	
ability to implement and enforce period landing limits	1/1/97
ability to notify permit holders of landing limits and closures 1/1/97	5/1/97
ability to close the summer fishery once the state share is harvested	5/1/97
ability to close the winter fisheries once the period quota is harvested	5/1/97
9" total length minimum size limit	6/30/96
Minimum mesh size of 5" diamond mesh throughout codend	1/1/05
Pot and trap escape vents (min 3.1" square/rectangular; each side at least 2.25" in length), degradable fasteners	6/30/96
Roller diameter restriction	6/30/96
Vessel permit and reporting requirements, state	1/1/97
Dealer permit and reporting requirements, state	1/1/97

Recreational Fishery

Management Measures	
Size limit	6/30/96
Possession limit	6/30/96

General

States submit annual monitoring and compliance report	6/1 annually
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Annual Specifications

Commercial		
Winter I Landing Limits	11/1/05	1/1/15
Winter II Landing Limits	11/1/05	11/1/15

Recreational

Massachusetts– New York (inclusive)	
State specific minimum size, possession limit and season	3/15
New Jersey – North Carolina (inclusive)	
Federal coastwide minimum size, possession limit and season	12/14

Table 1. 2015. State by State Quota (Summer Period)

State	Share	2015 ASMFC Quota
ME	0.00121	10,007
MA	0.21585	1,785,122
RI	0.56189	4,646,910
CT	0.03154	260,814
NY	0.15823	1,308,592
NJ	0.02916	241,189
MD	0.00012	984
VA	0.00165	13,646
NC	0.00025	2,059
Total	0.99991	8,269,322

Table 2. Summary of scup management measures, 2005-2015.

Harvest Limits and measures	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
ABC (m lbs)								40.88	38.71	35.99	33.77
TAC (m lbs)	18.65	19.79	13.97	9.9	15.54	17.09	31.92				
Commercial ACL (m lbs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.89	30.19	28.07	26.35
Commercial quota-adjusted (m lbs) ^a	12.23	11.93	8.9	5.24	8.37	10.68	20.36	27.91	23.53	21.95	21.23
Commerical. landings	8.18	9.00	9.24	5.22	8.20	10.73	15.03	14.88	17.87	15.93	15.85
Recreational ABC (m lbs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.99	8.52	7.92	7.43
Recreational harvest limit-adjusted (m lbs) ^a	3.96	4.15	2.74	1.83	2.59	3.01	5.74	7.55	7.55	7.03	6.8
Recreational landings	2.69	3.72	4.56	3.79	3.23	5.97	3.67	4.17	5.11	4.12	4.61
Commercial fish size (in)	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Min. mesh size (in, diamond)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mesh threshold	500/ 200	500/ 200	500/ 200	500/ 200	500/ 200	500/ 200	500/ 200	500/ 200	500/ 200	500/ 200	500/ 200

^A 2005-2014 commercial quotas and recreational harvest limits were adjusted for the Research Set Aside (RSA) program. The RSA program was suspended for 2015.

Table 3. Scup commercial landings by state 2005-2015 in pounds.

Source: ACCSP. 2014-2015. Commercial Landings Summaries (Dealer Reports)- Confidential; generated by K. Rootes-Murdy; using ACCSP Data Warehouse, Arlington, VA. & State Compliance Reports (October 2016)

State	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015**
MA	1,134,759	1,088,148	1,104,316	527,325	718,751	1,030,688	1,243,810	2,005,268	1,094,975	1,185,816	1,187,763
RI	3,423,611	3,671,250	3,892,671	2,133,001	1,785,994	4,298,595	6,335,391	6,309,321	4,689,540	6,932,462	6,948,847
CT	327,861	297,912	255,884	283,101	203,607	323,757	644,030	905,060	1,194,949	811,106	811,106
NY	2,185,836	2,305,161	2,280,112	1,203,661	1,845,908	2,689,443	3,542,538	4,306,621	4,407,231	3,190,433	3,174,868
NJ	1,914,358	1,392,868	1,575,144	773,829	1,528,545	1,550,249	1,966,479	978,531	2,033,083	1,925,591	2,351,643
DE	0	0	3	0	0	0	9	1	4	4	8
MD	927				9,000	27,183	54,229	8,263		230,104	530,761
VA	287,891	80,292	22,579	95,939	211,576	371,376	620,480	339,868	913,113	660,324	694,281
NC	351,609	139,420	66,856	205,703	244,337	102,745	308,907	4,098	28,394	159,930	160,508
Total	9,627,665	9,065,404	9,259,713	5,222,559	6,547,718	10,394,036	14,715,873	14,857,031	14,361,289	15,095,770	15,859,785

**2015 Landings are still preliminary

Table 4. Scup recreational landings, 2005-2015, by state in weight.

Source: "Personal communication from the National Marine Fisheries Service, Fisheries Statistics Division. October 2016"

State	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
MA	203,201	218,996	75,860	150,031	874,952	1,023,248	836,156	1,795,634	1,850,909	1,634,104	1,286,537
RI	430,747	470,286	353,450	632,839	139,576	398,178	567,697	497,505	816,837	975,812	591,693
CT	213,131	107,479	108,528	115,821	359,845	1,346,631	1,194,680	921,010	2,126,257	561,182	497,495
NY	859,156	1,677,998	1,596,391	1,450,861	1,460,314	1,990,339	714,789	592,238	978,444	1,132,448	2,211,709
NJ	70,952	241,567	86,073	72,697	141,861	610,660	42,223	113,332	100,419	45,847	29,501
DE	3,870	319	2,365	1,338	821	0	40	86	0	35	589
MD	85,192	58,386	157,360	89,729	36	11	7	0	0	0	204
VA	8,507	0	586	3,920	527	5,284	10,413	1,425	1,238	0	1,846
NC	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	148	0	769	87
Total	1,874,756	2,775,031	2,380,613	2,517,236	2,977,932	5,374,351	3,366,032	3,921,378	5,874,104	4,350,197	4,619,661

Table 5. 2015 State Scup Recreational Measures

State	Minimum Size (inches)	Possession Limit	Open Season
Massachusetts For Hire	10	45 fish from May 1- June 30; 30 fish from July 1- Dec 31	May 1- December 31
Private Angler	10	30 fish; private vessels with 6 or more persons aboard are prohibited from possessing more than 150 scup per day	May 1- December 31
Rhode Island For Hire	10	30 fish from May 1-Aug 31 and Nov 1-Dec 31; 45 fish from Sept 1-Oct 31	May 1- December 31
Private Angler	10"; and 9" or greater for shore mode at 3 designated sites	30 fish	May 1- December 31
Connecticut For Hire	10	30 fish from May 1-Aug 31 and Nov 1-Dec 31; 45 fish from Sept 1-Oct 31	May 1- December 31
Private Angler	10; and 9" for shore mode at 46 designated sites	30 fish	May 1- December 31
New York For Hire	10	30 fish from May 1-Aug 31 and Nov 1-Dec 31; 45 fish from Sept 1-Oct 31	May 1- December 31
Private Angler	10	30 fish	May 1- December 31
New Jersey	9	50 fish	Jan 1-Feb 28 and July 1 – December 31
Delaware	8	50 fish	All Year
Maryland	8	50 fish	All Year
Virginia	8	30 fish	All Year
North Carolina	8	50 fish	All Year

Table 6. 2016 State Scup Recreational Measures

State	Minimum Size (inches)	Possession Limit	Open Season
Massachusetts For Hire	10	45 fish from May 1- June 30; 30 fish from July 1- Dec 31	May 1- December 31
Private Angler	10	30 fish; private vessels with 6 or more persons aboard are prohibited from possessing more than 150 scup per day	May 1- December 31
Rhode Island For Hire	10	30 fish from May 1-Aug 31 and Nov 1-Dec 31; 45 fish from Sept 1-Oct 31	May 1- December 31
Private Angler	10"; and 9" or greater for shore mode at 3 designated sites	30 fish	May 1- December 31
Connecticut For Hire	10	30 fish from May 1-Aug 31 and Nov 1-Dec 31; 45 fish from Sept 1-Oct 31	May 1- December 31
Private Angler	10; and 9" for shore mode at 46 designated sites	30 fish	May 1- December 31
New York For Hire	10	30 fish from May 1-Aug 31 and Nov 1-Dec 31; 45 fish from Sept 1-Oct 31	May 1- December 31
Private Angler	10	30 fish	May 1- December 31
New Jersey	9	50 fish	Jan 1-Feb 28 and July 1 – December 31
Delaware	8	50 fish	All Year
Maryland	8	50 fish	All Year
Virginia	8	30 fish	All Year
North Carolina	8	50 fish	All Year

Table 7. Scup Landings by period.

Year	Period	Commercial Quota	Trip Limits	Landings (lbs)	Date Closed	% of Quota Landed
2005	Winter I	5,518,367	15,000/1,000	3,684,768	--	66.8
	Summer	4,764,806	--	4,001,662	--	89.5
	Winter II	1,987,718	1,500	1,380,444	--	74.6
2006	Winter I	3,554,991	30,000/1,000	3,626,237	--	102
	Summer	4,647,569	--	3,219,929	--	69.3
	Winter II	3,729,581	2,000/1,000	2,115,323	--	56.7
2007	Winter I	4,012,895	30,000/1,000	3,400,934	--	84.8
	Summer	3,464,914	--	4,254,987	21-Sep	122.8
	Winter II	1,417,991	2,000/1,000	1,590,747	--	112.2
2008	Winter I	2,291,699	30,000/1,000	2,356,716	--	102.8
	Summer	1,437,558	--	1,935,074	16-Jul	134.6
	Winter II	940,948	2,000/1,000	892,318	--	94.8
2009	Winter I	3,777,443	30,000/1,000	3,774,583	--	99.9
	Summer	2,930,733	--	3,072,340	--	104.8
	Winter II	1,334,791	2,000/1,000	1,356,961	--	101.7
2010	Winter I	4,964,716	30,000/1,000	4,740,681	--	95.4
	Summer	4,286,759	--	4,175,206	--	97.4
	Winter II	1,754,325	2,000/1,000	1,482,669	--	84.5
2011	Winter I	6,897,648	30,000/1,000	5,648,867	--	81.9
	Summer	7,930,504	--	6,349,749	--	80.1
	Winter II	3,245,500	2,000/1,000	2,556,214	--	78.8
2012	Winter I	12,589,558	50,000/1,000	5,190,370	--	41.2
	Summer	10,870,390	--	6,326,576	--	58.2
	Winter II	11,635,321	8,000	2,484,470	--	21.4
2013	Winter I	10,613,157	50,000/1,000	7,431,296	--	70.0
	Summer	9,163,877	--	7,684,995	--	83.9
	Winter II	6,932,998	8,000	2,324,250	--	33.5
2014	Winter I	9,900,000	50,000/1,000	5,833,858	--	58.9
	Summer	8,548,364	--	7,146,612	--	83.6
	Winter II	7,232,471	12,000	2,318,732	--	32.1
2015	Winter I	9,578,008	50,000/1,000	6,681,081	--	69.8
	Summer	8,269,322	--	7,703,455	--	93.1
	Winter II	5,468,726	12,000	1,904,529	--	34.8