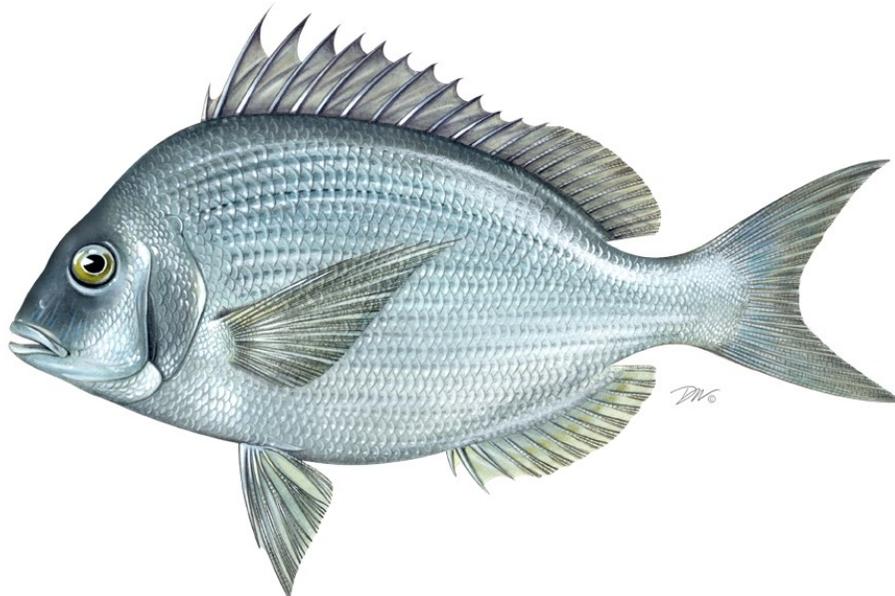


ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

REVIEW OF THE INTERSTATE FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR SCUP
(Stenotomus chrysops)

2020 FISHING YEAR



Prepared by the Plan Review Team

Approved August 9, 2021



Sustainable and Cooperative Management of Atlantic Coastal Fisheries

2021 Review of the ASMFC Fishery Management Plan for Scup

I. Status of the Fishery Management Plan

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 and the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) guide plan development. The Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Technical Committee addresses technical issues. Industry advice is solicited through the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Advisory Panel, and annual review and monitoring is the responsibility of the Scup Plan Review Team.

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC or Commission) management of scup was initiated as one component of a multi-species Fishery Management Plan (FMP) addressing summer flounder, scup, and black sea bass. The Commission approved the FMP for scup in March 1996. Amendment 12 to the 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 management unit for scup in US waters is the western Atlantic Ocean from Cape Hatteras North Carolina northward to the US-Canadian border.

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 F_{MAX} , 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. The original FMP also implemented an annual coastwide Total Allowable Catch (TAC) limit, effective in 1997, from which an annual commercial quota and recreational harvest limit would be derived.

Addendum 1 to the FMP established the quota management procedure for management and distribution of the annual coastwide commercial quota. Addendum 1 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. This Addendum also established *de minimis* status. A state is granted *de minimis* status if the commercial scup summer period landings for the last preceding calendar year are less than 0.1 % of the summer period's quota. *De minimis* status allows for minimal allocations equal to 0.1 % of the quota for the summer period to these states. The total amount of quota allocated to these *de minimis* states is subtracted from the summer quota before the remainder is allocated to the other states.

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 FMP, and ordered the Secretary of Commerce to promulgate a regulation that sets forth state-by-state quotas in compliance with the National Standards. The Management Board developed three Emergency Rules to address the quota management during the summer quota period during 1999, 2000 and 2001.

Amendment 12 established a biomass threshold for scup based on the maximum value of the 3-year moving average of the Northeast Fisheries Science Center spring bottom trawl survey index of spawning stock biomass. The Amendment stipulated that the scup stock was considered 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 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 NOAA Fisheries 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 Massachusetts through New York for the 2002 recreational scup fishery based on the average landings (in number of fish) for 1998-2001. 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. The same addendum language was used verbatim to set management measures for the states of Massachusetts through New York for 2003 through Addendum IX.

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 established 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 quota 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.

Addendum XXIX was approved by the Board in May 2017. The Addendum shortens the length of the commercial scup summer period and extends the length of the winter II period. The addendum was developed to allow for the better utilization of the commercial quota, which was under-harvested from 2011-2016. Specifically, the change in quota period length allows for higher possession limits for a longer period of time each year, thus increasing the likelihood the commercial fishery will fully harvest the quota. The quota allocation for each period remains unchanged. While Addendum XXIX is a Commission specific document, the Council also took the same action through Framework 10. The new quota periods are the following and were implemented for the 2018 fishing season: Winter 1, January 1-April 30 (120 days); Summer, May 1-September 30 (153 days); Winter II, October 1-December 31 (92 days).

In December 2018, the Commission approved Addendum XXXI through a joint action with the Council. The Board recommended NOAA Fisheries implement regulations to allow transit through federal waters in Block Island Sound for non-federally permitted vessels in possession of summer flounder, scup and black sea bass.

While this FMP overview pertained to joint and Board actions only, there are additional Council only actions that are summarized at <https://www.mafmc.org/sf-s-bsb>.

The Board and MAFMC developed a joint amendment to consider an adjustment to the allocations between the commercial and recreational fisheries for summer flounder, scup and black sea bass. The commercial and recreational allocations for all three species are currently based on historical proportions of landings (for summer flounder and black sea bass) or catch (for scup) for each sector. Recent changes in how recreational harvest is estimated have resulted in a discrepancy between the current levels of estimated recreational harvest and the allocations of summer flounder, scup and black sea bass to the recreational sector. Some changes have also been made to commercial catch data since the allocations were established. This amendment considers whether modifications to the allocations are needed in light of these and other changes in the fisheries. The amendment also considers options that would allow a portion of landings to be transferred between the commercial and recreational sectors each year, in either direction, based on the needs of each sector. At the April 2021 meeting of the Board and MAFMC, final action was postponed to allow for further development of the Recreational Reform Initiative. The Council and Board are now scheduled to take final action on the commercial/recreational allocation amendment at a joint meeting in December 2021. Additional information and updates on this amendment are available at: <http://www.mafmc.org/actions/sfsbsb-allocation-amendment>.

II. Status of the Stock

The 2021 Scup Management Track Stock Assessment is the most recent stock assessment information that will be utilized for specifications for the 2022-2023 fishing years.

The stock was neither overfished nor was overfishing occurring in 2019 relative to the updated biological reference points. Spawning stock biomass (SSB) was estimated to be 176,404 mt in 2019, at 196% of the updated biomass target reference point SSB_{MSY} proxy = $SSB_{40\%}$ = 90,019 mt

(Figure 1). Fishing mortality on the fully selected age 4 fish was 0.136 in 2019, which is 68% of the updated fishing mortality threshold reference point F_{MSY} proxy = $F_{40\%}$ = 0.200. $F_{40\%}$ is the rate of fishing that will result in 40% of the spawning potential of an unfished stock.

The average recruitment from 1984 to 2019 is 136 million fish at age 0. The 2015 year class was the largest recorded at 415 million fish. However, recruitment has been below average 2017-2019 with the 2019 year class being the smallest within the time series at 34 million fish (Figure 1). SSB is expected to decrease back down to the target unless more above average year classes recruit to the fishery in the short term.

The next management track stock assessment is scheduled for 2023.

III. Status of the Fishery

Commercial scup landings experienced a general declining trend from the peak of 49 million pounds in 1960 to the time series low of 2.66 million pounds in 2000. Since 2001, commercial landings increased nearly every year to about 17.81 million pounds in 2013. Commercial landings have declined slightly since, subsiding to 13.68 million lb. in 2020, about 62% of the commercial quota. During the period 2011-2020, the northern states have comprised 95% of the landings with Rhode Island at 39%, New York at 26%, New Jersey at 14%, Massachusetts at 10%, and Connecticut at 6%. Otter trawl is the principal gear, accounting for 40%-90% of commercial landings since 1979 (Table 1).

The recreational fishery for scup is significant, with the greatest proportion of the catches taken in states of Massachusetts through New York. Since 2011, recreational harvest has averaged 43% of total landings (commercial and recreational). From 2011 to 2020, recreational harvest has ranged from 8.27 million lb. in 2012 to 14.12 million lb. in 2019. In 2020, recreational harvest was 12.91 million lb., approximately 49% of total landings (Table 2). The total catch (harvest plus releases) of scup in 2020 were 27.27 million fish, slightly higher than the ten year average of 27.07 million fish (Table 3). The assumed discard mortality rate in the recreational fishery is 15%. In 2020, an estimated 61.6% of the harvest (in numbers of fish) originated from private/rental boats, while shore-based anglers and party/charter boats accounted for an average of 27.9% and 10.5% of the harvest, respectively (Figure 2). In addition, 90.2% of scup harvested by recreational fishermen (in numbers of fish) were caught in state waters and about 9.8% in federal waters (Figure 3).

IV. Status of Research and Monitoring

Commercial landings data are collected by the NOAA Fisheries Vessel Trip Report system and by state reporting systems. The Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC) sea sampling program collects commercial discard information. Biological samples (age, length) from the commercial fishery are collected through the NEFSC weighout system, the observer program, and by the state of North Carolina. Recreational landings and discard information is obtained through the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP). Fishery-independent abundance indices are available from surveys conducted by the NEFSC, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut,

New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science. All surveys, with the exception of Delaware's, are included in the species stock assessment.

COVID-19 impacted several aspects of fishery dependent and independent monitoring. All New England and Mid-Atlantic states suspended the Access Point Angler Intercept Survey (APAIS) sampling starting in late March or April 2020. APAIS sampling resumed between May and August 2020, depending on the state. However, NOAA Fisheries was able to fill gaps in 2020 catch data with data collected in 2018 and 2019. These imputed data—also known as proxy, or replacement, data—match the time, place, and fishing mode combinations that would have been sampled had the APAIS continued uninterrupted. Imputed data were combined with observed data to produce catch estimates using MRIP's standard estimation methodology. To ensure imputed data weren't over-represented against observed data, the original sample weights for the 2018 and 2019 catch records were down-weighted. The use of imputed catch data had minimal impact on the effort estimates, as the mail and telephone surveys that collect effort data continued largely uninterrupted.

While commercial effort and markets were impacted to various degrees, data collection for commercial landings from seafood dealers continued uninterrupted. However, 2020 commercial discard estimates will be affected by missing observer data. Commercial discard estimates are developed using Standardized Bycatch Reporting Methodology approaches that rely heavily on observer data. On March 20, 2020, NOAA Fisheries temporarily waived the requirement for vessels with Greater Atlantic fishing permits to carry a fishery observer or at-sea monitor. This waiver was extended several times before observers were redeployed on August 14, 2020. At this time it is not clear whether alternative methodologies will be developed to generate 2020 commercial discard estimates for scup and other species.

Several fishery independent surveys were also affected by the pandemic in 2020. New Jersey's Ocean Stock Assessment Survey was suspended. The Massachusetts semiannual trawl survey's spring and fall components were cancelled. Connecticut's spring and fall Long Island Sound Trawl Survey sampling was suspended. The spring Northeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program aggregated age index of abundance for 2020 is also unavailable due to COVID-19.

V. Status of Management Measures and Issues

COMMERCIAL FISHERY

The following management measures are for 2020 and may change annually.

Minimum size of possession: 9" Total Length

Minimum mesh: 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: Trawl vessels are subject to the minimum mesh requirements if possessing 1,000 pounds or more of scup from October 1 through April

14, 2,000 pounds or more of scup from April 15 through June 15, and 200 pounds or more of scup from June 16 through September 30.

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

2020 Commercial quota: 22.23 million pounds

ASMFC Summer Quota: 8,658,277 lbs (State by State Shares in Table 4)

Winter I and II Quotas and landing limits: Winter I = 10,027,597 lbs; 50,000 lb trip limit, 1,000 lbs trip limits when the quota reaches 80%; Winter II = 3,543,336 lbs, 24,000 pounds trip limit (both increased from initial amounts by rollover of unused quota from Winter I;

State	Share	2020 ASMFC Initial Quota	Transfers	2020 ASMFC Final Quota
ME	0.12101	10,477		10,477
MA	21.5873	1,869,087	-200,000	1,669,087
RI	56.1946	4,865,481	-50,000	4,815,481
CT	3.15399	273,081	200,000	473,081
NY	15.8247	1,370,143	50,000	1,420,143
NJ	2.91667	252,533		252,533
MD	0.0119	1,030		1,030
VA	0.16502	14,288		14,288
NC	0.0249	2,156		2,156
Total	100	8,658,277		8,658,277

Table 5)

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 NOAA Fisheries.

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 NOAA Fisheries. States must report landings from state waters to NOAA Fisheries 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 NOAA Fisheries for counting toward the state shares.

RECREATIONAL FISHERY

Addendum IX (2003) established 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.

The following measures may change annually: Recreational Measures¹

2020 & 2021 Minimum size, possession limits and seasonal closure: Table 6

2020 Recreational Harvest Limit: 6.51 million pounds

OTHER MEASURES

Reporting: States are required to submit an annual compliance report to the Chair of the ASMFC Scup Plan Review Team (PRT) by June 1 of each year. This report should detail the

¹ Past FMP Reviews are available on the [Commissions' scup webpage](#), which contain prior year's recreational measures.

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: A state is granted *de minimis* status if the commercial scup landings for the last preceding calendar year for which data are available for the summer period are less than 0.1% of the summer period's quota. *De minimis* status allows for minimal allocations equal to 0.1 % of the quota for the summer period to these states. The total amount of quota allocated to these *de minimis* states is subtracted from the summer quota before the remainder is allocated to the other states. 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.

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	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 (maximum of 18")	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
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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	1/1/16
Winter II Landing Limits	11/1/05	11/1/16

Recreational

Massachusetts– New York (inclusive)	
State specific minimum size, possession limit and season	3/16
New Jersey – North Carolina (inclusive)	
Federal coastwide minimum size, possession limit and season	12/15

VI. Plan Review Team Comments and Recommendations

- The PRT notes that after reviewing state compliance reports, most states are compliant with the FMP requirements with only one issue identified: Delaware’s regulations regarding pot and trap escape vents are consistent with the requirements in the black sea bass FMP, but not consistent with the larger escape vent requirement under the scup FMP. In 2021, Delaware staff informed Commission staff that Delaware’s management section decided against making any changes to their pot regulations since Delaware has no directed scup fishery with minimal incidental landings. Additionally, the Delaware management section said that larger scup escape vent requirements would interfere with their lobster pot regulations.
- The PRT discussed Delaware’s escape vent regulations, and didn’t highlight this as a high priority compliance issue for two reasons. 1) The PRT recognizes that Delaware has very minimal landings of less than 0.1% of annual coastwide landings. 2) In addition, the PRT noted that the current *de minimis* status does not exempt a state from specific gear regulations within the FMP. However, the ISFMP Policy Board is currently reviewing *de minimis* status with the potential to expand the policy to allow for states to apply for specific gear exemptions, which could potentially resolve this issue.
- With the one exception noted above, the PRT determined that all states have implemented regulations consistent with the FMP requirements.
- Delaware has requested *de minimis* status and meets the requirements for 2020.

VII. Research Recommendations

Research recommendations are summarized on page 4 of the [2021 Scup Management Track Stock Assessment](#)

VIII. References

Northeast Fisheries Science Center. 2021. Prepublication copy of the June 2021 management track stock assessment report prepared for the Council and the SSC. Available at:
https://apps-nefsc.fisheries.noaa.gov/saw/sasi/uploads/2021_scup_MTA_report.pdf

Table 1 Scup Commercial Landings by State 2011-2020 in Pounds.

Source: ACCSP. 2011-2020. Commercial Landings Summaries; generated by Dustin Colson Leaning; using ACCSP Data Warehouse, Arlington, VA. State Compliance Reports for 2020 data (May 2020).

State	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020**
MA	1,243,808	2,005,267	1,402,830	1,187,763	1,380,263	1,535,946	2,560,120	1,486,676	1,247,961	788,612
RI	6,335,920	6,310,689	7,345,771	6,948,870	6,793,854	6,808,917	5,973,305	4,713,742	4,583,835	4,302,325
CT	644,443	906,821	1,194,761	811,106	983,042	941,532	748,285	792,737	1,141,067	1,353,411
NY	3,728,937	4,306,996	4,574,421	3,174,867	4,050,297	3,504,265	3,464,504	3,348,867	4,067,582	4,795,794
NJ	1,966,479	978,531	2,035,138	2,351,643	2,981,573	2,336,172	1,841,315	2,475,986	1,836,807	1,977,938
DE	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
MD*	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
VA	620,479	339,862	902,063	694,281	509,334	447,203	559,187	441,160	461,965	327,739
NC*	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Total	14,903,210	14,860,387	17,810,202	15,859,804	16,953,958	15,739,531	15,433,704	13,380,927	13,778,273	13,675,608

C= Confidential

*MD & NC landings are not confidential; they were marked as such in order to comply with the rule of three for maintaining confidentiality for other state commercial landings totals

**2020 Landings are still preliminary

Table 2 Recreational Scup Harvest by State (2011-2020) in Pounds.

Source: "Personal Communication with NOAA Fisheries, Statistics Division June 2021."

State	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
MA	3,670,012	2,752,114	3,949,812	3,238,337	1,955,270	2,156,731	2,363,921	3,021,959	1,924,202	1,174,791
RI	1,269,888	1,119,378	2,622,654	2,650,482	1,370,141	1,552,395	1,113,035	2,030,258	2,856,459	1,330,398
CT	2,581,001	1,887,141	2,228,809	1,245,734	1,148,402	1,373,235	1,712,421	2,574,308	2,242,548	2,951,959
NY	2,630,105	2,244,903	3,535,433	3,085,237	7,607,418	4,252,716	6,626,060	4,906,043	6,970,873	6,253,478
NJ	154,089	259,235	292,315	49,283	87,658	480,660	1,708,355	443,700	118,832	1,200,941
DE	32	393	0	30	674	0.9	119	362	0	316
MD	7	0	0	0	207	147	6	370	444	578
VA	16,817	3,851	6,344	0	4081	183,405	0	0	229	0
NC	690	2280	515	1340	405	0	508	420	2637	1346
Total	10,322,641	8,269,295	12,635,882	10,270,443	12,174,256	9,999,290	13,524,425	12,977,420	14,116,224	12,913,807

Table 3 Estimated Scup Recreational Harvest, Releases, Dead Releases, Total Catch, and Total Removals in Numbers of Fish by Marine Recreational Anglers, 2011 to 2020.

Source: Personal Communication with NOAA Fisheries, Statistics Division June 2021.

Year	Total Catch (A+B1+B2)	Harvest (A+B1)	Released (B2)	Dead Releases (10% of B2)	Total Removals (Harvest + Dead Releases)
2011	18,520,338	7,598,242	10,922,096	1,638,314	9,236,556
2012	21,237,852	7,334,846	13,903,006	2,085,451	9,420,296
2013	25,878,520	11,547,028	14,331,492	2,149,724	13,696,752
2014	20,886,569	9,493,668	11,392,901	1,708,935	11,202,603
2015	25,154,964	11,498,780	13,656,184	2,048,428	13,547,208
2016	31,493,863	9,143,576	22,350,287	3,352,543	12,496,119
2017	41,203,847	13,825,024	27,378,823	4,106,823	17,931,847
2018	30,376,757	14,546,552	15,830,205	2,374,531	16,921,083
2019	28,666,419	14,954,156	13,712,263	2,056,839	17,010,995
2020	27,274,159	14,498,805	12,775,354	1,916,303	16,415,109
10 YR AVG	27,069,329	11,444,068	15,625,261	2,343,789	13,787,857

Table 4 State by State Summer Period Quota for 2020

State	Share	2020 ASMFC Initial Quota	Transfers	2020 ASMFC Final Quota
ME	0.12101	10,477		10,477
MA	21.5873	1,869,087	-200,000	1,669,087
RI	56.1946	4,865,481	-50,000	4,815,481
CT	3.15399	273,081	200,000	473,081
NY	15.8247	1,370,143	50,000	1,420,143
NJ	2.91667	252,533		252,533
MD	0.0119	1,030		1,030
VA	0.16502	14,288		14,288
NC	0.0249	2,156		2,156
Total	100	8,658,277		8,658,277

Table 5 Scup Landings by Period.

Source: ACCSP Data Warehouse May 2021.

Year	Period	Commercial Quota	Trip Limits	Landings (lbs)	Date Closed	% of Quota Landed
2011	Winter I	6,897,648	30,000/1,000*	5,685,724	--	82.4
	Summer	7,930,504	--	5,159,370	--	65.1
	Winter II	3,245,500	2,000/1,000	4,058,117	--	125.0
2012	Winter I	12,589,558	50,000/1,000*	5,395,403	--	42.9
	Summer	10,870,390	--	5,114,705	--	47.1
	Winter II	11,635,321	8,000	4,350,279	--	37.4
2013	Winter I	10,613,157	50,000/1,000*	7,420,568	--	69.9
	Summer	9,163,877	--	6,713,261	--	73.3
	Winter II	6,932,998	8,000	3,676,386	--	53.0
2014	Winter I	9,900,000	50,000/1,000*	6,107,429	--	61.7
	Summer	8,548,364	--	6,402,229	--	74.9
	Winter II	7,232,471	12,000	3,350,155	--	46.3
2015	Winter I	9,578,008	50,000/1,000*	7,400,159	--	77.3
	Summer	8,269,322	--	6,426,593	--	77.7
	Winter II	5,468,726	12,000	3,127,206	--	57.2
2016	Winter I	9,232,987	50,000/1,000*	6,079,576	--	65.8
	Summer	7,972,176	--	5,950,690	--	74.6
	Winter II	3,262,554	18,000	3,709,271	--	113.7
2017	Winter I	8,291,190	50,000/1,000*	5,916,146	--	71.4
	Summer	7,458,013	--	6,547,858	--	87.8
	Winter II	5,160,914	18,000	2,969,709	--	57.5
2018	Winter I	10,820,000	50,000/1,000*	4,854,809	--	44.9
	Summer	9,340,986	--	5,743,433	--	61.5
	Winter II	3,822,816	28,500	2,782,690	--	72.8
2019	Winter I	10,820,000	50,000/1,000*	5,547,739	--	51.3
	Summer	9,340,986	--	5,119,736	--	54.8
	Winter II	3,822,816	27,000	3,110,798	--	81.4
2020	Winter I	10,027,597	50,000/1,000*	5,176,489	--	51.6
	Summer	8,658,277	--	5,616,534	--	64.9
	Winter II	3,543,336	24,000	2,799,449	--	79.0

*The first number indicates the trip limit until 80% of the quota is caught; the second number is the trip limit after that threshold is exceeded.

** Scup landings by period pulled from the ACCSP Data Warehouse may differ from compliance reports and federal dealer data records. All 2020 data listed in this report are preliminary.

Table 6 Scup State-by-State Recreational Management Measures for 2020 & 2021

State	Minimum Size (inches)	Possession Limit	Open Season
Massachusetts (Private Vessel & Shore)	9	30 fish; 150 fish/vessel with 5+ anglers on board	January 1-December 31
Massachusetts (Anglers aboard For-hire Vessels)	9	30 fish	January 1-April 30; July 1-December 31
		50 fish	May 1-June 30
Rhode Island (Private Vessel & Shore)	9	30 fish	January 1-December 31
RI Shore Program (7 designated shore sites)	8		
RI (Anglers aboard For-hire Vessels)	9	30 fish	January 1-August 31; November 1-December 31
		50 fish	September 1-October 31
Connecticut (Private Vessel & Shore)	9	30 fish	January 1-December 31
CT Shore Program (45 designed shore sites)	8		
CT (Anglers aboard For-hire Vessels)	9	30 fish	January 1-August 31; November 1-December 31
		50 fish	September 1-October 31
New York (Private Vessel & Shore)*	9	30 fish	January 1-December 31
NY* (Anglers aboard For-hire Vessels)	9	30 fish	January 1-August 31; November 1-December 31
		50 fish	September 1- October 31
New Jersey	9	50 fish	January 1- December 31
Delaware	8	50 fish	January 1-December 31
Maryland	8	50 fish	January 1-December 31
Virginia	8	30 fish	January 1-December 31
North Carolina, North of Cape Hatteras (N of 35° 15'N)	8	50 fish	January 1-December 31

Figure 1. Scup Spawning Stock Biomass and Recruitment

Source: Scup Management Track Stock Assessment, 2021.

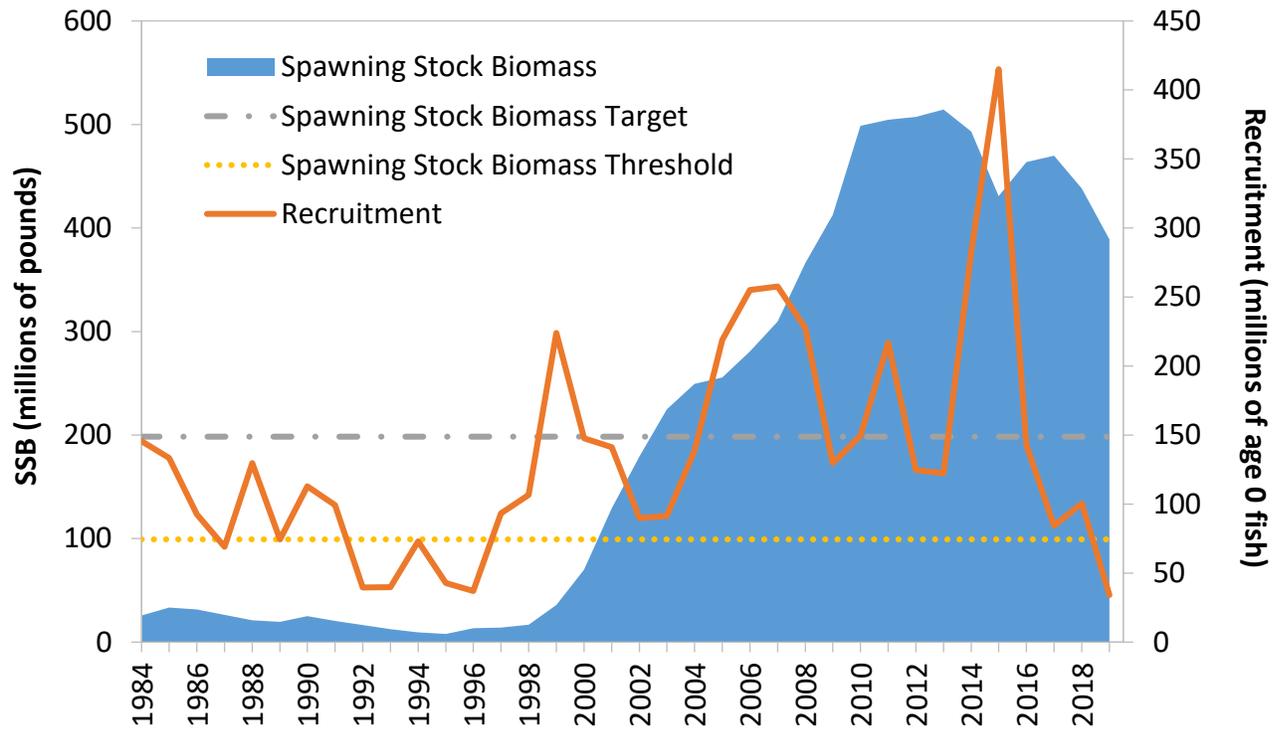


Figure 2. The Percent of Scup Harvested by Recreational Fishing Mode in Numbers of Fish, Maine through North Carolina, 2011-2020.

Source: Personal Communication with NOAA Fisheries, Fisheries Statistics Division, June 2021.

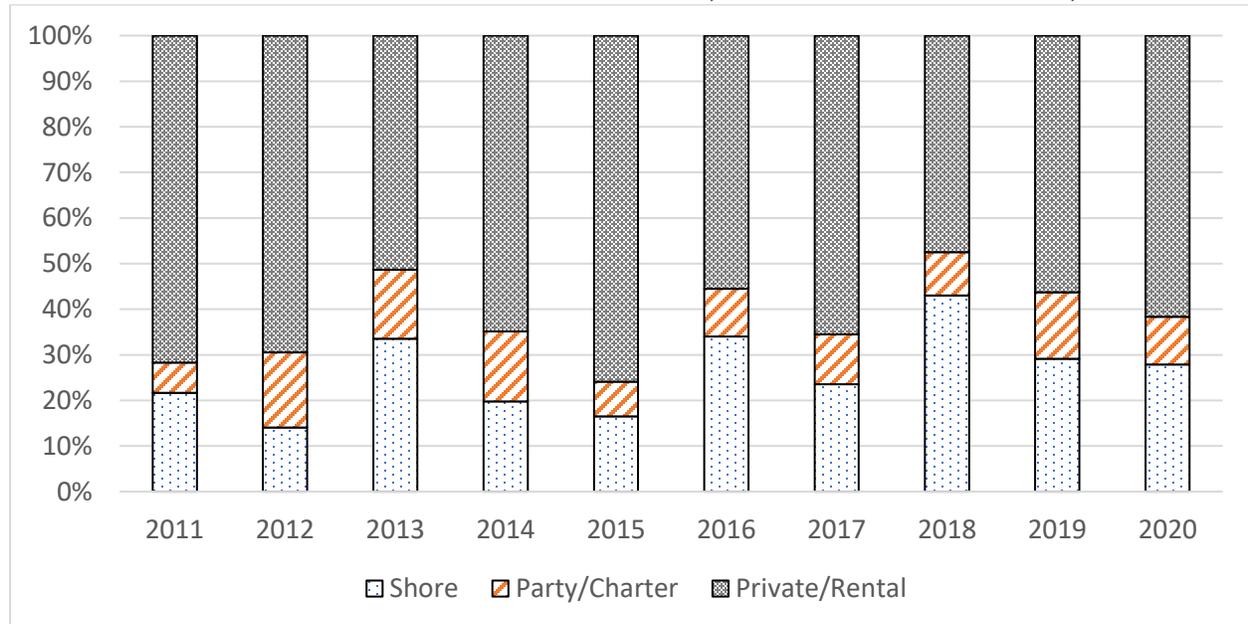


Figure 3. The Percent of Scup Recreational Landings (numbers of fish) in State vs. Federal Waters, Maine through North Carolina, 2011-2020.

Source: Personal Communication with NOAA Fisheries, Fisheries Statistics Division, June 2021.

