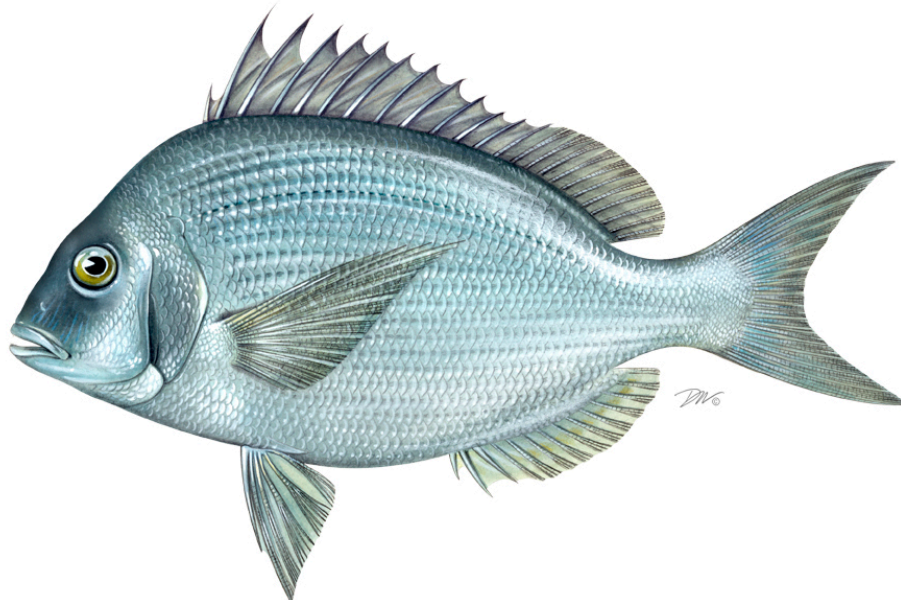


**ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION**

**REVIEW OF THE INTERSTATE FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**FOR SCUP**  
*(Stenotomus chrysops)*

**2021 FISHING YEAR**



Prepared by the Plan Review Team

**DRAFT DOCUMENT PENDING BOARD APPROVAL**



*Sustainable and Cooperative Management of Atlantic Coastal Fisheries*

## 2022 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 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.

In December 2021, the Board and Council jointly approved changes to the commercial and recreational allocations of summer flounder, scup, and black sea bass. These changes are intended to better reflect the current understanding of the historic proportions of catch and landings from the commercial and recreational sectors. The Board and Council developed this amendment in response to recent changes in how recreational catch is estimated by the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP), which resulted in a revised time series of recreational data going back to the 1980s. For scup, the revised catch-based allocations provide a 65% share of the acceptable biological catch to the commercial fishery and a 35% share to the recreational fishery. These new changes are expected to be effective January 1, 2023 pending the release of the final rule by NOAA Fisheries.

In June 2022, the Commission's Interstate Fisheries Management Program Policy Board (Policy Board) and the Council approved Addendum XXXIV and a Council Framework which modified the process for setting recreational measures and made minor modifications to the recreational accountability measures. The new process will give greater consideration to stock status when determining whether recreational measures should be restricted, liberalized, or remain unchanged for the upcoming two years (Table 1). The new process is intended for use starting in 2023 and will sunset no later than the end of 2025 with a goal of implementing an improved process by the beginning of 2026.

Addendum XXXIV's changes to the recreational management program are final for state waters (0-3 miles from shore) and will be used to develop 2023 recreational measures for scup. The Council will submit the framework to NOAA Fisheries for review, approval, and implementation.

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>.

## 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 a peak of 21.73 million pounds in 1981 to the time series low of 2.66 million pounds in 2000, according to data pulled from the ACCSP Data Warehouse. Since 2001, commercial landings increased nearly every year to about 17.81 million pounds in 2013. Commercial landings have declined slightly since, subsiding to 13.02 million lb. in 2021, accounting for about 64% of the commercial quota. During the period 2012-2021, the northern states have comprised 94% of the landings with Rhode Island at 38%, 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 2).

The recreational fishery for scup is significant, with the greatest proportion of the catches taken in states of Massachusetts through New York. Since 2012, recreational harvest has averaged 45% of total landings (commercial and recreational). From 2012 to 2021, recreational harvest has ranged from 8.27 million lb. in 2012 to 16.62 million lb. in 2021 (Table 3). The total catch (harvest plus releases) of scup in 2021 were 31.70 million fish, slightly higher than the ten year average of 28.39 million fish (Table 4). The assumed discard mortality rate in the recreational fishery is 15%. In 2021, an estimated 73.1% 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 18.1% and 8.8% of the harvest, respectively (Figure 2). In addition, 96.2% of scup harvested by recreational fishermen (in numbers of fish) were caught in state waters and about 3.8% 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 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. In 2021, New Jersey's Ocean Stock Assessment Survey was cancelled due to restrictions as a result of COVID-19.

#### **V. Status of Management Measures and Developing Issues**

Recreational Reform Initiative topics that were approved for further development in March 2019 include an amendment and technical guidance document. Further progress may be made in 2023. The amendment will consider the following two topics: 1) Options for managing for-hire recreational fisheries separately from other recreational fishing modes (referred to as sector separation), and 2) Options related to recreational catch accounting, such as private angler reporting and enhanced vessel trip report requirements. The Technical Guidance Document will consider topics such as identifying and smoothing MRIP outlier estimates, use of preliminary current year MRIP data, and guidelines for maintaining status quo recreational measures.

Updates on ongoing recreational reform work can be found [here](#).

#### **V. Scup Compliance Criteria**

##### **COMMERCIAL FISHERY**

*The following management measures are for 2021 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

2021 Commercial quota: 20.50 million pounds

ASMFC Summer Quota: 7,985,056 lbs (State by State Shares in Table 5)

Winter I and II Quotas and landing limits: Winter I = 9,247,904 lbs; 50,000 lb trip limit, 1,000 lbs trip limits when the quota reaches 80%; Winter II = 6,683,454 lbs, 21,000 pounds trip limit (Winter II quota and trip limits were increased from initial amounts by rollover of unused quota from Winter I; Table 6)

*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 Measures<sup>1</sup>***

2021 & 2022 Minimum size, possession limits and seasonal closure: Table 7 and Table 8

2021 Recreational Harvest Limit: 6.07 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 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**

<b>Management Measures</b>	<b>Date Implemented</b>
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

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



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	Date Implemented
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	Effective Date
Winter I Landing Limits	1/1/21
Winter II Landing Limits	11/1/21

### Annual Specifications

Recreational	Effective Date
Massachusetts– New York (inclusive)	
State specific minimum size, possession limit and season	1/1/21
New Jersey – North Carolina (inclusive)	
Federal coastwide minimum size, possession limit and season	1/1/21

## VI. Plan Review Team Comments and Recommendations

- The PRT notes that after reviewing state compliance reports, most states are consistent 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 noted that when this issue was raised last year the Board did not identify this as a high priority issue. Without a directed fishery, Delaware has maintained minimal landings of less than 0.1% of annual coastwide landings. As such, the PRT recommends that Delaware be exempted from the scup escape vent requirement so long as Delaware can demonstrate during the annual compliance review that there is no directed scup fishery with minimal landings of less than 0.1% of annual coastwide landings.
- 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 2021.

## **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](https://apps-nefsc.fisheries.noaa.gov/saw/sasi/uploads/2021_scup_MTA_report.pdf)

**Table 1 Process for determining the appropriate percent change in harvest when developing management measures.**

<b>Future RHL vs Harvest Estimate<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Stock Size SSB/SSB<sub>MSY</sub></b>	<b>Change in Harvest</b>
Future 2-year avg. RHL greater than upper bound of harvest estimate confidence interval	> 1.5	Liberalization percent equal to difference between harvest estimate and 2-year avg. RHL, not to exceed 40%
	1 – 1.5	Liberalization percent equal to difference between harvest estimate and 2-year avg. RHL, not to exceed 20%
	< 1	10% Liberalization
Future 2-YR avg. RHL within confidence interval of harvest estimate	> 1.5	10% Liberalization
	1-1.5	0%
	< 1	10% Reduction
Future 2-YR avg. RHL less than lower bound of harvest estimate confidence interval	> 1.5	10% Reduction
	1-1.5	Reduction percent equal to difference between harvest estimate and 2-year avg. RHL, not to exceed 20%
	< 1	Reduction percent equal to difference between harvest estimate and 2-year avg. RHL, not to exceed 40%

<sup>1</sup> The two year average MRIP estimate with associated CI is intended as a predictor of future harvest under status quo measures. This may be replaced with statistical model based approaches for predicting harvest.

**Table 2 Scup Commercial Landings by State 2012-2021 in Pounds.**

Source: ACCSP. 2012-2021. Commercial Landings Summaries; generated by Dustin Colson Leaning; using ACCSP Data Warehouse, Arlington, VA. State Compliance Reports for 2021 data (May 2022).

State	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021**
MA	2,005,267	1,402,830	1,187,763	1,380,263	1,535,946	2,560,120	1,486,676	1,247,961	788,665	969,668
RI	6,310,689	7,345,771	6,948,870	6,793,854	6,808,917	5,973,305	4,713,742	4,583,835	4,290,954	4,272,466
CT	906,821	1,194,761	811,106	983,042	941,532	748,285	792,737	1,141,067	990,091	777,192
NY	4,306,996	4,574,421	3,174,867	4,050,297	3,504,265	3,464,504	3,348,867	4,067,582	4,819,805	4,188,646
NJ	978,531	2,035,138	2,351,643	2,981,573	2,336,172	1,841,315	2,475,986	1,836,807	2,246,003	2,358,904
DE	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
MD*	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
VA	339,863	902,067	694,281	509,471	447,257	559,192	441,162	462,085	328,411	318,112
NC*	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Total</b>	14,903,214	14,860,387	17,810,196	15,859,805	16,954,098	15,739,587	15,433,713	13,380,930	14,003,849	13,017,598

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

\*\*2021 Landings are still preliminary

**Table 3 Recreational Scup Harvest by State (2012-2022) in Pounds.**

Source: "Personal Communication with NOAA Fisheries, Statistics Division June 2022."

State	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
MA	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	3,763,515
RI	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	2,467,932
CT	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	2,856,534
NY	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	7,177,770
NJ	259,235	292,315	49,283	87,658	480,660	1,708,355	443,700	118,832	1,200,941	194,089
DE	393		30	674	1	119	362		316	1,179
MD				207	147	6	370	444	578	331
VA	3,851	6,344		4,081	183,405			229		157,455
NC	2,280	515	1,340	405		508	420	2,637	1,346	2,831
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,269,295</b>	<b>12,635,882</b>	<b>10,270,443</b>	<b>12,174,256</b>	<b>9,999,290</b>	<b>13,524,425</b>	<b>12,977,420</b>	<b>14,116,224</b>	<b>12,913,807</b>	<b>16,621,636</b>

**Table 4 Estimated Scup Recreational Harvest, Releases, Dead Releases, Total Catch, and Total Removals in Numbers of Fish by Marine Recreational Anglers, 2012 to 2021.**

Source: Personal Communication with NOAA Fisheries, Statistics Division June 2022.

Year	Total Catch (A+B1+B2)	Harvest (A+B1)	Released (B2)	Dead Releases (10% of B2)	Total Removals (Harvest + Dead Releases)
2012	21,237,852	7,334,846	13,903,006	1,390,301	8,725,146
2013	25,878,520	11,547,028	14,331,492	1,433,149	12,980,177
2014	20,886,569	9,493,668	11,392,901	1,139,290	10,632,958
2015	25,154,964	11,498,780	13,656,184	1,365,618	12,864,398
2016	31,493,863	9,143,576	22,350,287	2,235,029	11,378,605
2017	41,203,847	13,825,024	27,378,823	2,737,882	16,562,906
2018	30,376,757	14,546,552	15,830,205	1,583,021	16,129,573
2019	28,666,419	14,954,156	13,712,263	1,371,226	16,325,382
2020	27,274,159	14,498,805	12,775,354	1,277,535	15,776,341
2021	31,702,710	16,595,611	15,107,099	1,510,710	18,106,321
<b>10 YR AVG</b>	<b>28,387,566</b>	<b>12,343,805</b>	<b>16,043,761</b>	<b>1,604,376</b>	<b>13,948,181</b>

**Table 5 State by State Summer Period Quota for 2021**

State	Share	2021 ASMFC Initial Quota	Transfers	2021 ASMFC Final Quota
ME	0.12101	9,663		9,663
MA	21.5873	1,723,758	-200,000	1,523,758
RI	56.1946	4,487,170		4,487,170
CT	3.15399	251,848	200,000	451,848
NY	15.8247	1,263,611		1,263,611
NJ	2.91667	232,898		232,898
MD	0.0119	950		950
VA	0.16502	13,177		13,177
NC	0.0249	1,988		1,988
Total	100	7,985,056		7,985,063

**Table 6 Scup Landings by Period.**

Source: ACCSP Data Warehouse June 2022.

Year	Period	Commercial Quota	Trip Limits	Landings (lbs)	Date Closed	% of Quota Landed
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
2021	Winter I	9,247,904	50,000/1,000*	5,775,319	--	62.5
	Summer	7,985,056	--	4,815,745	--	60.3
	Winter II	6,683,454	21,000	2,383,845	--	35.7

\*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 2021 data listed in this report are preliminary.

**Table 7 Scup State-by-State Recreational Management Measures for 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

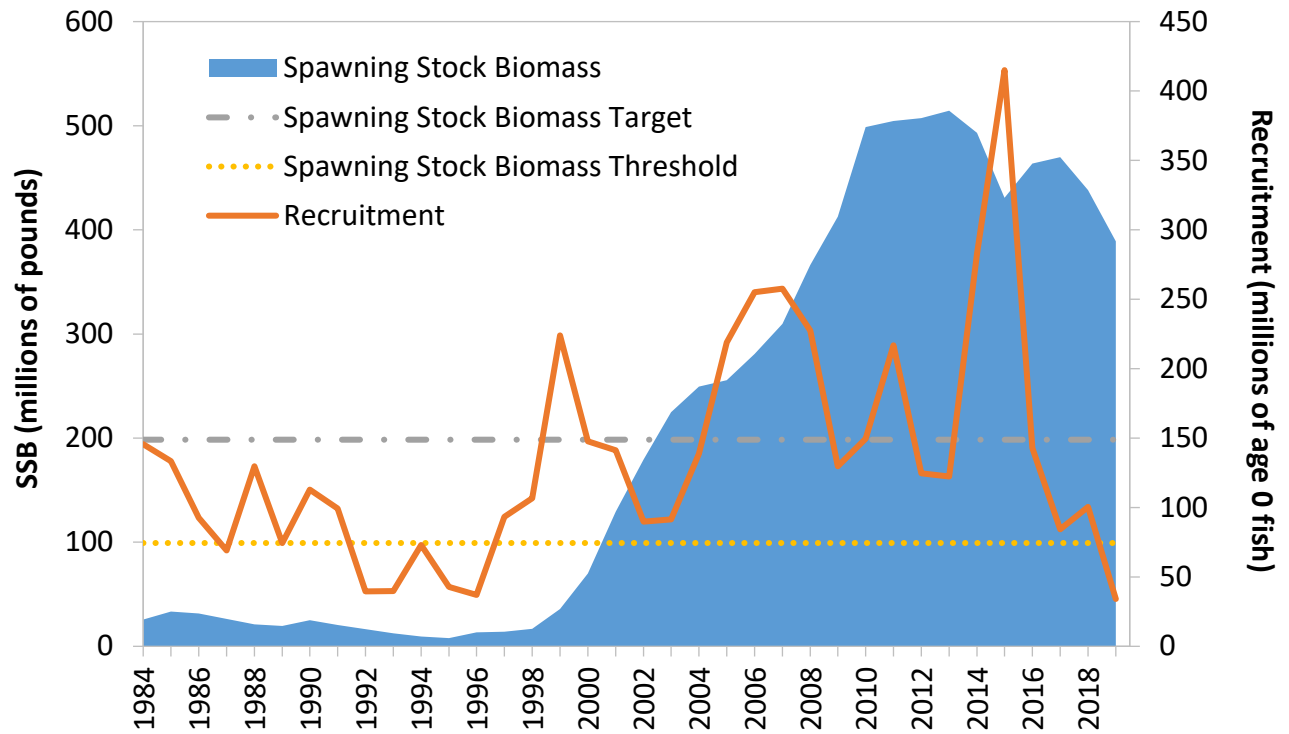


**Table 8 Scup State-by-State Recreational Management Measures for 2022**

State	Minimum Size (inches)	Possession Limit	Open Season
Massachusetts (Private Vessel & Shore)	10	30 fish; 150 fish/vessel with 5+ anglers on board	January 1-December 31
Massachusetts (Anglers aboard For-hire Vessels)	10	30 fish	January 1-April 30; July 1-December 31
		50 fish	May 1-June 30
Rhode Island (Private Vessel & Shore)	10	30 fish	January 1-December 31
RI Shore Program ( 7 designated shore sites)	9		
RI (Anglers aboard For-hire Vessels)	10	30 fish	January 1-August 31; November 1-December 31
		50 fish	September 1-October 31
Connecticut (Private Vessel & Shore)	10	30 fish	January 1-December 31
CT Shore Program (45 designed shore sites)	9		
CT (Anglers aboard For-hire Vessels)	10	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	10	50 fish	January 1- December 31
Delaware	9	50 fish	January 1-December 31
Maryland	9	50 fish	January 1-December 31
Virginia	9	30 fish	January 1-December 31
North Carolina, North of Cape Hatteras (N of 35° 15'N)	9	50 fish	January 1-December 31

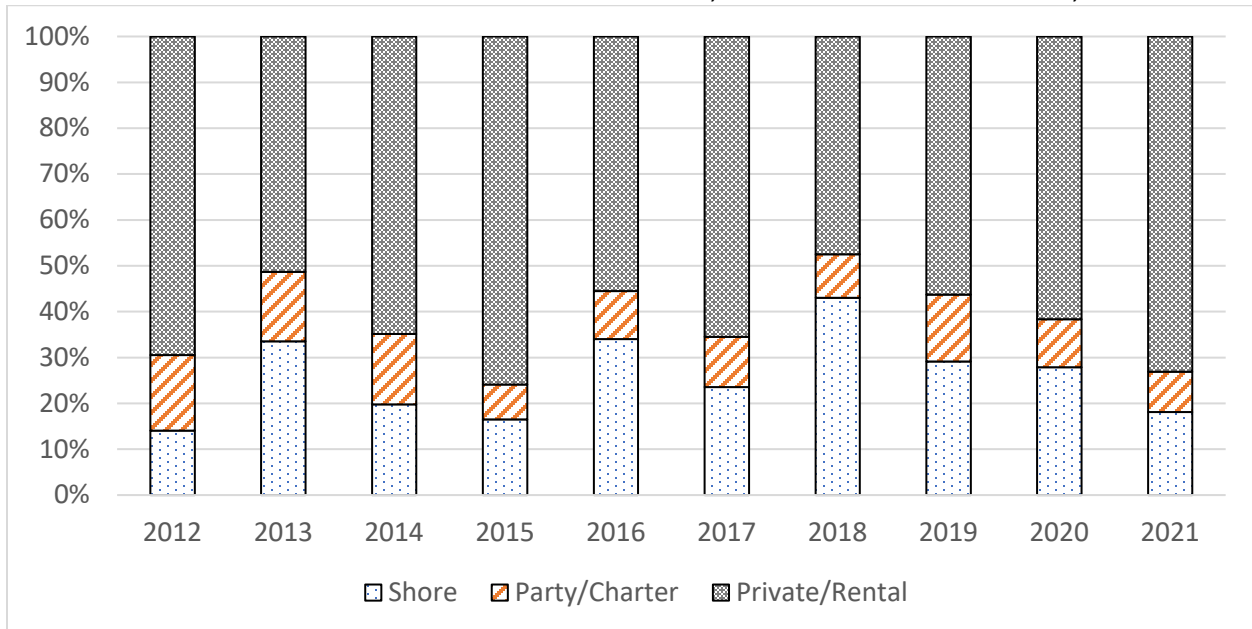
**Figure 1. Scup Spawning Stock Biomass and Recruitment**

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, 2012-2021.**

Source: Personal Communication with NOAA Fisheries, Fisheries Statistics Division, June 2022.



**Figure 3. The Percent of Scup Recreational Landings (numbers of fish) in State vs. Federal Waters, Maine through North Carolina, 2012-2021.**

Source: Personal Communication with NOAA Fisheries, Fisheries Statistics Division, June 2022.

