

Group Theme	Factor	Supporting Information	
Stock Status and Uncertainty	Biomass Stock Status	Overfished? Rebuilding?	Stock is not overfished and not under a rebuilding plan
		Overfishing?	Stock is not experiencing overfishing
		SSB Relative to SSB-Target?	$B_{2023} = 69,596$ mt relative to $B_{Target} = 93,282$ mt (74.60% of B_{target})
	Recruitment	Recent trends and how recruitment is accounted	
	Assessment Type	Assessment model, type, terminal year	Catch-at-size Analysis model. Statistical Catch at Length model with 3 regions, Georges Bank Open, Georges Bank Closed, Mid-Atlantic, combined to assess the entire stock. Terminal Year = 2023.
		Availability of biological data/missing years of data?	
		Retrospective pattern?	No major retrospective patterns. Minor retrospective pattern exhibited in the Georges Bank Open CASA model.
		Major sources of assessment uncertainty	Highest sources of scientific uncertainty include discard mortality, incidental mortality and stock-recruit relationship. Medium sources of uncertainty are natural mortality, sea scallop
Climate and Ecosystem Interactions	Climate Vulnerability	Climate impacts and incorporation into	
		Trophic interactions	
		Does the fishery rely on quota of another species?	No
Climate and Ecosystem Interactions	Fish Condition	Trends in fish condition	
		Commercial fishery trends (e.g. landings, revenue, LPUE, DAS usage, price)	Sea scallop landings continually declined in FY2020 through FY2024 from their recent peaks in FY2018 and FY2019. Landings in FY2024 (20 mil. lb) were much lower than the FY2009-2022 average (47.25 mil. lbs), and the lowest during this period. Landings in FY2019 (59.67 mil. lb) were the highest in the period. Revenue in FY2023 (\$324 mil., in 2023 dollars) was substantially less than FY2022 (\$434 mil.) primarily due to drop in scallop landings as well as prices. Average revenue from 2009-2023 was \$612 million, and FY2021 revenue was the highest revenue year (i.e., \$744 mil) in the period.

		Management uncertainty in comm fishery	Management uncertainty is due to DAS carry-over, estimates of catch from Open Areas that are regulated by DAS management, ability to fish unused Access Area allocation within the first 60 days of the following year and uncertain efficiency due to vessel upgrades and replacements. Management uncertainty is addressed by establishing ACTs which will have an F that has a 25% chance of exceeding ABC.
		Vessels, permits, dealers, processors	CPH permits including CPH, NGOM, and incidental permits. FY2023. As of 2019 there were 300 IFQ (212 active and 88 in CPH), 110 active NGOM and 236 active incidental permits. There were 79 NGOM/Incidental permits in CPH in 2019, for a total of 425 LAGC Category B/C permits. In FY2023, 90 of the "IFQ only" and 89 "NGOM only" permit holders were active (i.e., that landed scallops). In FY2023, the employment level in the scallop fishery is estimated to be about 81,102 crew days in FY2023 vs 91,730 crew days in FY2022 vs about 96,096 crew days in FY2021. In FY2023, there were about 2,298 crew positions in LA fishery, 257 crew positions employed in "IFQ only" active fleet, and 236 crews positions employed in "NGOM only" fleet whether full- or part-time.
	Commercial Fish	Commercial fishing communities	Scallop fishing communities are widely distributed from ME to NC. As of 2023, the ports with this highest recent landings are in MA (New Bedford), followed by NJ (Cape May) and VA (Hampton/Seaford, Newport News). Of the 11 primary scallop ports, eight have over 75% of fishing revenue from scallops. Factors that influence scallop fishing activity in communities include: revenue, geographical distribution of scallop resource, and differences in abundance and access area allocations by area.
		Recreational fishery trends (e.g. catch, angler trips)	N/A
Recreational Fis		Management uncertainty in	N/A
		Recreational fishing	N/A

Economic and Community Importance	Other Economic		Economic factors that impact prices, revenues, profits and crew shares in the scallop fishery include the size composition of landings, demand for scallops in the domestic and export markets, import prices and net scallop landings. Price flexibility is considered low. Short-term fluctuations in landings due to area and season closures and effort reduction measures also affect prices, revenues, profits and crew shares. The price premiums for larger scallops (U10s and U12) increased in the recent years as the U.S. has become one of the major exporters of large scallops. Scallop prices declined during FY2017-FY2019 as landings and the proportion of large scallops increased. For example, average annual U10 price per pound (in 2023 dollars) declined from \$21.88 in FY2016 to \$16.75 in FY2017, \$14.01 in FY2018 and \$14.147 in FY2019 with corresponding landings of 4.04 mil lb in FY2016, 9.02 mil lb in FY2017, 8.67 mil lb in FY2018, and 7.38 mil lb in FY2019. U10 landings decreased to 5.89 mil in FY2020 compared to previous year, with a slight uptick in U10 price to \$14.94 in FY2020. In FY2021, U10 landings further declined to 4.39 mil lb (below FW32 projections for U10) with unprecedented increase in U10 price to \$27.79. Average annual price for U10 scallop doubled in FY2021 compared to previous year. Landings and prices in FY2020 were also affected due to COVID-19. However, prices were higher in later part of FY2020 for all scallop grades and remained high throughout FY2021, reaching over \$35 per pound. In FY2022, scallop prices have decreased relative to FY2021, but are still high compared to before FY2021. In FY2022, U10 price per pound was \$24.83. In FY 2023 U10 price fell to
	Status Determin	OFLs	AMs

Additional Information	Overfished = $B < B_{\text{Threshold}} (1/2 B_{\text{MSY}})$ Overfishing = $F < F_{\text{Threshold}} (F_{\text{MSY}})$	73,421 for 2019 (SAW65, $F=0.64$); 59,186 for 2020 (SAW65, $F=0.64$) 45,392 for 2021 (2020, $F=0.61$); 36,135 for 2022 (2020, $F=0.61$) 27,504 for 2023 (2020, $F=0.61$); 33,406 for 2024 (2020, $F=0.61$) 28,970 for 2025 (2020, $F=0.61$)	Proactive AMs- Setting fishery targets below the catch limits. Reactive AMs - future reductions in allocations equivalent to any overage depending on the impact overage had on fishing mortality.
	Harvest Control	ABCs	Significant source of catch outside the directed federal fishery?
	ABC = Catch associated with fishing mortality rate with a 25% probability of exceeding the OFL	62,989 mt in 2019; 50,460 mt in 2020; 35,627 mt in 2021, 28,702 mt in 2022, 22,631 mt in 2023, 26,326 mt in 2024, 22,840 mt in 2025 (including discards)	A 3-year average estimate of scallop catches from state waters is included as part of the OFL. 335 mt in 2023, 388 mt in 2022, 422 mt in 2021, 191 mt in 2020, 497 mt in 2019.