

 <p>Proposal for Task Force Consideration at the ISSC 2017 Biennial Meeting</p>	<p>a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Growing Area b. <input type="checkbox"/> Harvesting/Handling/Distribution c. <input type="checkbox"/> Administrative</p>
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Proposal Subject	Risk Category Reductions for Monitoring and Control of Surveillance Activities
Specific NSSP Guide Reference	Section II. Model Ordinance Chapter VIII. Control of Shellfish Harvesting, @.01 Control of Shellstock Growing Areas, B. Patrol of Growing Areas (4)(e)
Text of Proposal/ Requested Action	<p>(e) The following criteria should be used to adjust the rating, if warranted:</p> <p>(i) If a community-policing program is in place, the subtotal may be reduced by up to 0.25 points. If such a program leads to frequent citations, the subtotal may be reduced by up to 0.5 points. Community policing may include but is not limited to telephone hot lines, out-reach programs, financial incentives, local law enforcement activities not covered by B. (5), or private security arrangements.</p> <p>(ii) If specialized equipment is available to the patrol agency, the subtotal may be reduced by up to 0.40 points. The actual reduction should be dependent upon the type of equipment that is available and its frequency of use. For example, frequent use of an aircraft can warrant a 0.4 point reduction, and frequent use of night vision or periodic use of aircraft can warrant a 0.2 point reduction.</p> <p><u>(iii) If the patrol agency implements a strategy for comprehensive monitoring and control of surveillance activities, the subtotal may be reduced by up to 1 point. Activities include airport, dock, border, truck, wholesale and retail inspections. The actual reduction should be dependent on the frequency and extent of the activities.</u></p> <p>(iii)(iv) If a growing area is conditionally managed or is poorly marked, the subtotal may be increased by up to 0.2 point. Adding or subtracting the appropriate adjustment(s) calculates the total score.</p>
Public Health Significance	<p>Agencies with units responsible for patrol activities vary throughout the country with respect to their statutory authority and primary mission. While some agencies operations are primarily limited to surveillance of growing areas, others extend beyond the harvest area to include shippers and additional receivers and buyers. Patrol agencies that implement broad monitoring, control, and surveillance strategies monitor variations in fishing effort, control harvest and sales through regulatory restrictions, and conduct surveillance and enforcement activities through the various stages of seafood transfer. Agencies with units responsible for patrol activity that conduct inspections and investigations of seafood both on the harvest grounds and beyond have opportunities to intercept illegal product at chokepoints where seafood is transferred, processed, shipped, and sold. Additionally, health authorities and natural resource agencies throughout the country are more frequently facing expanding responsibilities and competing priorities, while at the same time they are facing shrinking budgets and funding that is earmarked for narrowly defined activities. Agency managers and officers must prioritize their limited resources to make the most impact to deter illegal harvest. Widespread</p>

	presence in the seafood harvest and supply chain protects seafood consumers and legitimate seafood businesses.
Cost Information	none