

 <p>Proposal for Task Force Consideration at the ISSC 2019 Biennial Meeting</p>	<p>1. a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Growing Area b. <input type="checkbox"/> Harvesting/Handling/Distribution c. <input type="checkbox"/> Administrative</p>
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10. Proposal Subject	Offshore State Water classification requirements
11. Specific NSSP Guide Reference	Section II. Model Ordinance Chapter IV. Shellstock Growing Areas @.02
12. Text of Proposal/ Requested Action	<p>@.02 Microbiological Standards</p> <p>Note: The NSSP allows for a growing area to be classified using either a total or fecal coliform standard. The NSSP further allows the application of either standard to different water bodies within the State. The NSSP also allows for two (2) sample collection strategies for the application of the total or fecal coliform standard: adverse pollution condition and systematic random sampling. The 1992 Task Force II recommended that this portion of the Ordinance be codified in two (2) ways: a total coliform strategy and a fecal coliform strategy so that the State may choose sampling plans on a growing area basis. Within each strategy, provisions would appear for use of both systematic and adverse pollution condition sample collection. The Ordinance has been recodified in this manner. For maximum flexibility, an Authority may wish to adopt the use of both standards and both sampling strategies for each standard. This codification represents the fecal coliform standards. Additionally, the Authority may choose to use MSC sample data in conjunction with total or fecal coliform data to evaluate areas impacted by WWSD.</p> <p>A. General. Either the total coliform or fecal coliform standard shall be applied to a growing area. The Authority may utilize MSC data in conjunction with bacteriological data to evaluate WWSD impacts on shellfish growing areas.</p> <p>B. Water Sample Stations. The Authority shall assure that the number and location of sampling stations is adequate to effectively evaluate all pollution sources.</p> <p>C. Exceptions.</p> <p>(1) Except for growing areas classified as prohibited, in growing areas where there are pollution sources having an impact on the water quality, a minimum of thirty (30) samples, collected under various environmental conditions, shall be required to classify any growing area not previously classified under Section @.03.</p> <p>(2) Except for growing areas classified as prohibited or when the systematic random sampling standard is applied, in growing areas where there are no pollution sources having an impact on the water quality, a minimum of fifteen (15) samples shall be required to classify any growing area not previously classified under Section @.03.</p>

	<p><u>(3) Except for offshore state waters where a sanitary survey shows that there are no pollution sources that will impact the microbiological quality of the water. Offshore state waters are classified as approved.</u></p>
<p>13. Public Health Significance</p>	<p>State waters extend 9 miles off shore of the State of Florida. If a sanitary survey can show there are no pollution impacts (ie. Rivers, WWTPs discharges) to proposed areas for aquaculture the required 30 samples to classify should not be required.</p>
<p>14. Cost Information</p>	<p>This would reduce the cost and burden to state authorities having to sample waters that are far removed from any potential pollution sources.</p>