Proposal No. 2 7 - 1 0 7

Proposal for Task Force Consideration at the ISSC 2027 Biennial Meeting *(Tab to go to next field)*	1. a. ☐ Growing Area b. ☐ Harvesting/Handling/Distribution c. ☐ Administrative
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9. Proposal Subject	New Federal Waters Chapter
10. Specific NSSP Guide Reference	**Table of Contents** **Section II. Model Ordinance**: Chapter I. @.01; Chapter IV. @.01; Chapter IV. @.03; Chapter VI. @.03; Chapter VI. .07; Chapter VIII. .03; Chapter X. .09; **Section IV. Chapter XVII. .01 Federal Waters Guidance**
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.03 Requirements for the Dealer Receiving Shellstock Harvested from Federal Waters

Section II. Model Ordinance

Chapter I. @.01 Administration

A. Scope…

(3) The regulatory responsibility for growing area and harvest control in federal waters will be the responsibility of the FDA and NOAA, in accordance with Section II, Chapter XVIII.

B. State Laws and Regulations. The Authority shall have laws and regulations which provide an adequate legal basis for the safety and sanitary control of all program elements including but not limited to the elements outlined in @.01 A. ~~Federal Agencies shall have laws and regulations which provide an adequate legal basis for the safety and sanitary control of growing areas and harvest control.~~

…

D. Shared Responsibilities. If more than one agency is involved in the administration of the statewide shellfish safety and sanitation program, memoranda of agreement shall be developed between the agencies to define each agency's responsibilities. In the case of federal waters where the state shellfish control Authority, in consultation with FDA and NOAA, chooses to be responsible for all or a portion of the marine biotoxin control of shellfish harvested from federal waters and landed at the associated state of landing certified shellfish dealer, a written agreement shall be developed between FDA, NOAA, and the state of landing Authority defining each agency's roles and responsibilities. ~~if more than one agency is involved in the administration of the shellfish safety and sanitation program, memoranda of agreement shall be developed between the agencies to define each agency's responsibilities.~~

E. Administrative Procedures.

…

~~(2) In the case of Federal Waters, the FDA and NOAA shall have administrative procedures sufficient to regulate growing areas and harvest control.~~

Chapter IV. Shellstock Growing Areas

@.01 Sanitary Survey

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~~E. Sanitary surveys for Federal waters will be the responsibility of FDA. Sanitary surveys will be conducted in accordance with Chapter IV @.01, as applicable.~~

@.03 Growing Area Classification

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~~F. FDA is responsible for the classification of growing areas in Federal waters. Federal waters are classified as Approved for shellfish harvesting unless such areas are known to be polluted (i.e., microbiological, chemical, or marine biotoxin hazards) and involve commercial shellfish resources. Should FDA allow harvesting in Federal waters with known marine biotoxin hazards, the FDA will classify the~~

~~harvest area in a manner equivalent to the requirements of Model Ordinance Chapter IV.~~

Chapter VI. Shellfish Aquaculture

Requirements for the Authority…

~~.@.03 Aquaculture in Federal Waters~~
~~A. Federal Agency Responsibilities. Once the appropriate permits for the construction of the aquaculture facility have been obtained,~~
~~(1) NOAA is responsible for establishing a contract, in consultation with FDA, with the aquaculture facility describing requirements of the NSSP including:~~
~~(a) the frequency with which NOAA will audit the aquaculture facility and vessels;~~
~~(b) testing requirements of the aquaculture facility; and~~
~~(c) the generation of product identification for traceability (i.e., tag numbers); and~~
~~(2) FDA is responsible for reviewing the aquaculture facility operational plan prior to the start of operations, as well as the annual inspection of records, to ensure adherence to NSSP requirements. FDA is also responsible for the classification of the growing area(s) associated with the aquaculture facility.~~

Requirements for the Harvester/Dealer
~~….07 Requirements for the Harvester in Aquaculture in Federal Waters~~
~~A. Prior to beginning any aquaculture activities, the person who performs aquaculture or operates an aquaculture facility to raise shellfish in Federal waters for human consumption shall obtain the appropriate permission(s) from Federal agencies as described in @.03.~~
~~B. Operational Plan. Each aquaculture facility shall have a written operational plan as described for Land Based Aquaculture in Section II Chapter VI .05(A). The operational plan shall also include:~~
~~(1)Description of harvest, tagging, handling, storage, transportation, and landing procedures;~~
~~(2)Description of a marine biotoxin management and contingency plan (Section II Chapter IV @.04) to include marine biotoxin sampling consistent with Section II Chapter IV @.04(B)(6) and ensure product segregation and control until biotoxin results confirm the shellfish do not contain biotoxins equal to or exceeding criteria established in Section IV Chapter II .08.;~~
~~(3)Description of a contingency in the event of an emergency situation or condition (e.g., sewage or oil spills); and~~
~~(4)Procedures for implementing product recalls.~~
~~C. Each aquaculture facility shall obtain a review from the FDA to ensure adherence to NSSP requirements prior to its implementation. If the aquaculture facility makes changes to the operational plan, they shall obtain a new review from the FDA to ensure adherence to the NSSP requirements.~~

Chapter VIII. Control of Shellfish Harvesting

…
Requirements for Harvesters

~~.03 Shellstock Harvesting in Federal Waters~~
~~A. The harvester shall obtain a NOAA contract to land commercial shellfish harvested from Federal waters at a state certified dealer. In addition, if applicable, obtain the required NOAA NMFS managed fisheries harvester license(s) and/or permit(s)~~
~~B. Prior to harvesting shellfish in Federal waters from an area in the controlled access status, the harvester shall:~~
~~(1) Enter into agreements or memoranda of understanding between the landing state~~
~~Authority, NOAA and the shellfish dealers receiving the shellfish as necessary to comply with the requirements outlined in NSSP MO, Chapter IV. @.04 B. and in accordance with Section IV. Guidance Documents Chapter IV. Growing Areas @.04 Marine Biotoxin Control .01 Guidance for Developing Marine Biotoxin Plans.~~

Chapter X. General Requirements for Dealers
…
~~.09 Shellfish Harvested from Federal Waters~~
~~A. The dealer shall:~~
~~(1) If receiving shellstock harvested from Federal waters in the controlled access status, be party to agreement or memoranda of understanding between the Authority, NOAA and the individual harvesters as necessary to comply with the biotoxin controls outlined in the NSSP Chapter IV. @.04 B. and in accordance with Section IV. Guidance Documents Chapter IV. Growing Areas @.04 Marine Biotoxin Control .01 Guidance for Developing Marine Biotoxin Plans.~~

Chapter XVIII. Federal Waters

Federal Agencies

Landing shellfish harvested from federal waters (those waters that fall outside of state and local jurisdiction but within U.S. sovereignty and are typically 3 to 200 nautical miles offshore) at a state certified shellfish dealer is considered “interstate commerce” under the Federal Food and Drug Cosmetic Act Sec. 201(b). As such, the regulatory responsibility for shellfish growing area and harvest control in federal waters is the responsibility of the FDA and NOAA.

Per Section II, Chapter I. @.01 D., in consultation with the FDA and NOAA, through a written agreement, a state shellfish control Authority may choose to be responsible for all or a portion of the marine biotoxin control of shellfish harvested from federal waters that is landed at an associated state of landing certified shellfish dealer. In this case, the FDA will evaluate the Authority’s role in federal waters marine biotoxin control during the state program evaluation process.

The NOAA Seafood Inspection Program (SIP) is the primary contact for all commercial shellfish harvesting activities in federal waters. This does not

	supersede the harvester's responsibilities to contact other federal agencies related to federal fisheries permits and aquaculture siting permits. To ensure the safety and quality of seafood, NOAA SIP provides a contract as the mechanism for the control of harvest and traceability for all commercial shellfish grown and harvested from federal waters. It is the responsibility of each shellfish harvester to contact NOAA SIP to apply for and obtain a contract to land shellfish harvested from federal waters at a state certified shellfish dealer. The NOAA SIP contract also provides the unique identifier number that will be used on federal waters shellfish harvester tags. The NOAA SIP will generate and maintain a NOAA SIP Contract Harvester List which can be accessed through the Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference (ISSC) website. The FDA is responsible for the classification and status of growing areas in federal waters. The FDA will coordinate with the NOAA SIP to notify harvesters of any microbiological water or shellfish tissue sampling requirements in federal waters through the NOAA SIP contract application process. The FDA is responsible for overseeing marine biotoxin control in federal waters. The FDA will coordinate with the NOAA SIP to notify harvesters of any marine biotoxin management requirements in federal waters through the NOAA SIP contract application process. The FDA, in coordination with the NOAA SIP, will provide a marine biotoxin contingency plan template for all federal waters growing and harvest areas addressing the management of PSP, ASP, NSP, DSP and AZP in the event of the emergence of a toxin-producing phytoplankton that has not historically occurred, or an illness outbreak caused by marine biotoxins, per Section II, Chapter IV. @.04 A. The FDA, in coordination with the NOAA SIP, will determine and delineate shellfish growing and harvest areas in federal waters that meet the criteria and requirement for a marine biotoxin management plan in Section II, Chapter IV. @.04 B. The FDA, in coordination with the NOAA SIP, will provide a marine biotoxin management plan template to each harvester harvesting in an area in federal waters where biotoxins are required to be managed and a marine biotoxin management plan is required. Within the marine biotoxin management plan template, in consultation with the FDA and the NOAA SIP, the harvester will choose which marine biotoxin management strategy to use and which laboratory to use for biotoxin sample analyses. Per Section II, Chapter IV. @.04 B.(4)(d) & (e) and (5), as part of the marine biotoxin management plan, the use of the marine biotoxin management strategy, lot testing or pre-harvest shellfish toxicity screening coupled with lot testing, requires a written agreement or MOU between the state of landing Authority, NOAA SIP, shellfish dealer(s), and the harvester. The written agreement will be reviewed by

the FDA and the NOAA SIP before implementation of the marine biotoxin management plan.

.01 Requirements for the Harvester in Federal Waters

A. The harvester shall:

(1) Obtain a NOAA contract to land commercial shellfish harvested from federal waters at a state certified dealer. In addition, if applicable, obtain the required NOAA NMFS managed fisheries harvester license(s) and/or permit(s).

(2) Prior to harvesting shellfish in federal waters from an area in the controlled access status, the harvester shall enter into agreements or memoranda of understanding between the landing state Authority, NOAA, and the shellfish dealers receiving the shellfish as necessary to comply with the requirements outlined in Section II, Chapter IV. @.04 B.

(3) Shellstock harvested from growing areas in the controlled access status shall be tagged with restricted shellstock tags (Section II, Chapter IV. @.04 C. (7)).

(4) Meet the requirements for Section II, Chapter VIII .02 Shellstock Harvesting and Handling

(5) In the event that federal waters shellfish harvesters are required to collect microbiological or marine biotoxin samples, to meet the laboratory requirements for the analysis of regulatory samples from federal waters, the harvester will be responsible for identifying and using a laboratory with an operational status of conforming or provisionally conforming to the requirements set forth by the NSSP and implement NSSP approved and/or approved limited use method for fecal coliform and marine biotoxin analysis (Section II, Chapter I @.03 B. 1.).

.02 Requirements for Shellfish Aquaculture in Federal Waters

A. The aquaculturist shall contact NOAA SIP to apply for and obtain a NOAA SIP contract to land commercial shellfish grown and harvested from federal waters at a state certified shellfish dealer.

B. Each shellfish aquaculture facility shall have and implement a written site-specific operational plan ~~as described for Land Based Aquaculture in Section II, Chapter VI .05(A). The operational plan shall also~~ that includes:

(1) A description of the design and activities of the culture facility;

(2) The specific site and boundaries in which shellfish culture activities will be conducted;

(3) The types and locations of any structures, including rafts, pens, cages, nets, or floats which will be placed in the waters;

(4) The species of shellfish to be cultured and harvested;

(5) The source of seed. All sources of seed produced or collected in prohibited waters shall be sanctioned by the FDA and NOAA SIP.

(6) Procedures to assure that no poisonous or deleterious substances are introduced into the activities;

(7) A program of sanitation, maintenance, and supervision to prevent contamination of the shellfish products;

(8) Description of harvest, tagging, handling, storage, transportation, and landing procedures;
(9) Description of a marine biotoxin contingency plan and, if required, a marine biotoxin management plan (Section II, Chapter IV. @.04) to include marine biotoxin sampling consistent with Section II, Chapter IV. @.04(B);
(10) Description of a contingency plan in the event of an emergency situation or condition (such as sewage or oil spills);
(11) If it is determined that the aquaculture site attracts sufficient birds and/or marine mammals that their waste presents a human health risk, include a description of the mitigation or deterrent measures to minimize the potential pollution impact of birds and/or mammals; and
(12) Procedures for implementing product recalls.
(13) Maintenance of the required records.

C. Each aquaculture facility shall obtain a review of the operational plan from the FDA and NOAA SIP prior to its implementation. If the aquaculture facility makes changes to the operational plan, they shall obtain a new review from the FDA and NOAA SIP.

.03 Requirements for the Dealer Receiving Shellstock Harvested from Federal Waters

A. The dealer shall:
(1) Only receive shellstock from harvesters in federal waters that have a NOAA contract and are on the Harvester Contract List.
(2) If receiving shellstock harvested from federal waters in the controlled access status with restricted tags, be party to agreement or memoranda of understanding between the Authority, NOAA, and the individual harvesters as necessary to comply with the biotoxin controls outlined in the Section II, Chapter IV. @.04 B.

GUIDANCE

Chapter XVII. Federal Waters

.01 Federal Waters Guidance

A. Introduction

~~Requirements for Federal waters shellfish harvesters, dealers, the State of Landing Authority and FDA and NOAA are listed in multiple sections throughout the NSSP Model Ordinance.~~ The following guidance provides additional information to assist in meeting the~~se~~ requirements for federal waters shellfish harvesters, dealers, the state of landing Authority, FDA, and NOAA.

B. Harvester Requirements

(1) HARVESTER LICENSING AND TRACEABILITY

	The ~~Food and Drug Administration (~~FDA~~)~~ and ~~the National Oceanographic Atmospheric Administration (~~NOAA~~)~~ are the federal agencies responsible for shellfish growing areas and harvest control in federal waters. The state of landing Authority, through written agreements and in coordination with the FDA and NOAA, may also ~~take the lead and/or take~~ choose ~~agree~~ to be ~~have~~ responsible~~ilities~~ for ~~the management, control of harvest, and/or~~ marine biotoxin control associated with commercial shellfish harvested from federal waters and landed in their state. The NOAA Seafood Inspection Program (SIP) is the primary contact for all commercial shellfish harvesting activities in federal waters. This does not supersede the harvester's responsibilities to contact other federal agencies related to federal fisheries permits and aquaculture siting permits. ~~To meet the requirement in the NSSP MO, Chapter VIII .03A. for Federal waters,~~ The NOAA SIP utilizes the NOAA SIP contract that serves as the mechanism for the control of harvest and traceability for all commercial shellfish grown and harvested from federal waters. It is the responsibility of shellfish harvesters to contact the NOAA SIP to obtain a NOAA SIP contract, which is the identified mechanism for authorizing harvesters to land shellfish harvested from federal waters at a state certified dealer. The NOAA SIP contract also provides the unique identifier number that will be used on federal waters shellfish harvester tags. The NOAA SIP contract application process requires that the harvester provide their contact information as well as the intended federal waters harvest and/or aquaculture site location information to the NOAA SIP. Harvester contact information will be used to contact each harvester in the event of an emergency closure (e.g., oil spill, hurricane, severe storm, chemical spill, WWTP spill, or ship discharge) and reopening, status change, classification change, and/or product recall. The NOAA SIP will generate and maintain a NOAA SIP Contract Harvester List which can be accessed through the Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference (ISSC) website for reference. The NOAA SIP will coordinate with the FDA regarding meeting the requirements related to the growing area classification, control of harvest, and marine biotoxin control of the intended area of harvest as well as shellfish aquaculture operation and initial siting evaluation. (2) Federal Waters Shellfish Classification

	The FDA is responsible for the classification of federal waters shellfish growing areas. ~~(NSSP MO, Section II, Chapter IV @.03 F.). Federal waters are considered generally free from bacterial and chemical pollution and are therefore classified as approved for shellfish harvesting unless such areas are known to be polluted and involve commercial shellfish resources (Verber, 1977).~~ Areas known to be polluted or are considered potential sources of pollution in federal waters may include but are not limited to ocean dump sites designated for the disposal of contaminated wastes, areas where major estuarine complexes discharge large quantities of sewage effluents or other contaminants, wastewater treatment plant effluent pipes, commercial shipping channels and anchorages, and oil platforms. When applying for the NOAA SIP contract, the harvester will provide the intended harvest location(s) to the NOAA SIP using either the 10-minute latitude and longitude grid number(s), the NOAA National Marine Fisheries Statistical grid, or the latitude(s) and longitude(s). The NOAA SIP will coordinate and provide the FDA with the intended harvest site location(s). For shellfish harvest areas of concern, the FDA will conduct a site-specific sanitary survey in accordance with NSSP MO, Chapter IV. @.01, as applicable. Once the sanitary survey is completed, the FDA will coordinate with the NOAA SIP to notify the harvester of the sanitary survey findings, any growing area classification and/or status change, and if warranted, any microbiological and/or biotoxin monitoring requirements. (3) Marine Biotoxins To meet the NSSP MO, Chapter IV. @.04 requirements, once the harvester notifies the NOAA SIP of the intended harvest location(s) in federal waters, through coordination with the NOAA SIP, the FDA will review available data and determine if marine biotoxins are of concern and which marine biotoxin requirements apply to the harvester for the intended harvest and/or aquaculture site locations. The harvester will then be notified by the NOAA SIP of any marine biotoxin requirements. If the harvester is harvesting from a location in federal waters where the associated ~~S~~state of ~~L~~landing Authority has agreed to be responsible for marine biotoxin control, the harvester must abide by the ~~S~~state of ~~L~~landing Authority marine biotoxin contingency plan and if applicable, marine biotoxin management plan.

i. MARINE BIOTOXIN CONTINGENCY PLAN

To meet the NSSP MO, Chapter IV. @.04 A. requirements, as a default, each harvester will abide by the FDA/NOAA SIP Marine Biotoxin Contingency Plan that addresses the management of paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP), amnesic shellfish poisoning (ASP), neurotoxic shellfish poisoning (NSP), diarrhetic shellfish poisoning (DSP) and azaspiracid shellfish poisoning (AZP) in the event of the emergence of a toxin-producing phytoplankton that has not historically occurred, or an illness outbreak caused by marine biotoxins.

If applicable, in the case where the ~~S~~state of ~~L~~landing Authority chooses to be responsible for the control of marine biotoxins in federal waters, the harvester will follow the ~~S~~state of ~~L~~landing marine biotoxin contingency plan. The FDA will review the federal waters component in the ~~S~~state of ~~L~~landing Authority's marine biotoxin contingency plan during the state program growing area evaluation process.

ii. MARINE BIOTOXIN MANAGEMENT PLAN

To meet the NSSP MO, Chapter IV. @.04 B. requirements ~~(and in accordance with Section IV. Guidance Documents- Chapter IV. Growing Areas @.04 Marine Biotoxin Control .01 Guidance for Developing Marine Biotoxin Plans)~~, the FDA and NOAA SIP will work with other federal and associated state agencies as well as the shellfish industry to collect and review all available data to assist in identifying and delineating shellfish growing areas in federal waters that meet(s) the criteria and requirement for a marine biotoxin management plan. If harvesting in these designated areas, each harvester must utilize the FDA/NOAA SIP Marine Biotoxin Management Plan template and specify and abide by the marine biotoxin management strategy(ies) of choice, intended state of landing, and the laboratory to be used for marine biotoxin sample analysis.

In the case where the ~~S~~state of ~~L~~landing Authority has agreed to be responsible for the management of biotoxins and/or has an established a biotoxin management strategy(ies) for shellfish landed in their state from federal waters, each harvester must coordinate with the ~~S~~state of ~~L~~landing Authority to meet the marine biotoxin management plan requirements.

In coordination with the NOAA SIP, the FDA will review all harvester marine biotoxin management plans for compliance with NSSP MO, Chapter IV. @.04 B. For marine biotoxin management plans associated with federal waters managed by the ~~S~~state of ~~L~~landing Authority, the FDA will evaluate these management plans during the state of landing growing area program evaluation.

In addition, to meet the requirements for marine biotoxin management strategies that include shellfish lot testing or pre-harvest shellfish toxicity screening coupled with lot testing [NSSP MO, Chapter IV. @.04 B.(4)(d) & (e) and (5)] and allow the landing of shellfish harvested in a growing area that is placed in the controlled access status, the harvester will be required to enter into ~~an~~ a written agreement or memoranda of understanding (MOU) between the ~~S~~state of ~~L~~landing Authority, individual growers, individual shellfish dealers, and NOAA SIP. At a minimum, the agreement or MOU-
should reference the marine biotoxin management plan and include language indicating that all parties~~signatories~~ agree with and will abide by the marine biotoxin management plan. The FDA and NOAA SIP will review the agreement or MOU for NSSP compliance.

To meet the restricted tag requirement of the NSSP MO, Chapter IV. @.04 C. (7), all shellstock harvested from growing areas in the controlled access status shall be tagged with restricted shellstock tags. Information included on the restricted shellstock tag should include specific details defining the restriction.

iii. LABORATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR SAMPLE ANALYSES

To meet the laboratory requirements for the analysis of regulatory samples from federal waters, the harvester will be responsible for identifying and using a laboratory with an operational status of conforming or provisionally conforming to the requirements set forth by the NSSP and implement NSSP approved and/or approved limited use method for fecal coliform and marine biotoxin analysis. For guidance on available laboratories, the harvester may refer to the Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference (ISSC) website for the Domestic NSSP Laboratory List.

(4) Vibrio Risk Assessment & Time/Temperature Control

The harvester is responsible for meeting the requirements in the NSSP MO, Chapter VIII. @.02 & Chapter II. @.06 &

@.07. To meet this requirement, the harvester must meet the time to temperature matrix found in the NSSP MO, Chapter VIII. @.02 A. (3) or if the risk of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* or *Vibrio vulnificus* illness has been determined to be reasonably likely to occur, then they must meet the defined Vibrio Control Plan for the area.

(5) Harvester Training

To meet the NSSP MO, Chapter VIII. .01 B. harvester training requirement, each harvester will ~~be provided an electronic harvester training document~~ be provided with training during the application process for the NOAA SIP contract.

(6) Shellfish Aquaculture Operational Plan

~~Per the NSSP MO, Chapter VI .07 B., e~~Each federal waters shellfish aquaculture harvester ~~site~~ is required to develop and maintain a farm site-specific Operational Plan. During the NOAA SIP contract application process, each Operational Plan will be provided to the NOAA SIP by the harvester for review by the FDA and NOAA SIP to ensure that it meets the NSSP requirements. The Operational Plan must at a minimum, include all items from the NSSP MO, ~~Chapter VI. .05 A. and~~ Chapter XVIII .02~~VI. .07 B~~.

(7) Finalize NOAA SIP Contract

Once all the harvester requirements have been reviewed and found to conform with the NSSP MO by the FDA and NOAA SIP, the NOAA SIP contract may be finalized with signatures, an effective date, and the contract number assigned by NOAA SIP to be used as the shellfish harvester's tag number. The finalized NOAA SIP contract will be added to the NOAA SIP Contract Harvester List located on the ISSC website.

C. Dealer Requirements

To meet the requirement for state shellfish dealers listed on the Interstate Certified Shellfish Shippers List (ICSSL) to only accept shellfish harvested from federal waters from a harvester with a NOAA SIP contract, the dealer may go to the ISSC website and review the NOAA SIP Contract Harvester List to verify that a federal waters harvester has a valid NOAA SIP contract.

When receiving shellstock harvested from federal waters in the controlled access status, the dealer must agree to be a party to a written ~~to be a signatory to an~~ agreement or MOU ~~to~~ and abide by the marine biotoxin management plan. In addition, the marine biotoxin management plan will include specific language detailing the use of the

	restricted shellstock tag(s) as well as restrictions that require further processing and testing prior to the distribution of the shellstock into commerce. References ~~1. Verber, 1977, Classification of Offshore Waters, James L. Verber~~ ~~2~~1. NOAA SIP Contract a. NOAA SIP Contract information (click here) b. Harvester Contract List (click here) ~~32. State of landing shellfish contacts (click here)~~ ~~43. FDA/NOAA SIP Marine Biotoxin Contingency and Management Plan (click here)~~ ~~5~~2. NSSP Conforming Laboratories (click here)
12. Public Health Significance	The Model Ordinance was organized by state shellfish control Authority (Authority), harvester, and dealer requirements. The Authority requirements are identified by using the "@" symbol. Federal waters shellfish control requirements are the responsibility of federal agencies (FDA and NOAA) and have over time been inserted throughout the Model Ordinance and under various sections designated as requirements for the Authority. The FDA and NOAA do not fall under that category so, this proposal consolidates the federal waters requirements into one chapter in the Model Ordinance.
13. Cost Information	No cost.
14. Changes Needed to Guidance (if proposed change is adopted)	Chapter XVII. Federal Waters .01 Federal Waters Guidance