Proposal No. 2 7 - 1 1 2

Proposal for Task Force Consideration at the ISSC 2027 Biennial Meeting *(Tab to go to next field)*	1. a. X Growing Area b. ☐ Harvesting/Handling/Distribution c. ☐ Administrative
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9. Proposal Subject	Annual Assessment of Shellfish-Related Campylobacter and Salmonella Illnesses
10. Specific NSSP Guide Reference	NSSP Guide for the Control of Molluscan Shellfish, 2023 Revision. Section II. Model Ordinance, Chapter II. Risk Assessment and Risk Management, @.03 Annual Assessment of Vibrio vulnificus and Vibrio parahaemolyticus Illnesses and Shellfish Production, A. and B.; new paragraph C.
11. Text of Proposal/ Requested Action	This proposal amends Chapter II @.03 so that the Authority's annual assessment also covers shellfish-associated Campylobacter spp. and non-typhoidal Salmonella enterica illnesses. It adds the case details needed to evaluate reporting lag, sporadic versus outbreak-associated cases, contributing conditions, and risk per serving. This proposal can stand alone or support the companion Campylobacter proposal, which sets a response framework for that pathogen. For Salmonella, it builds the case data needed before a pathogen-specific response framework is proposed. New language is shown in red double underline. Deleted language is shown in blue strikethrough.

Amend Section II. Model Ordinance, Chapter II. @.03 as follows:

@.03 Annual Assessment of Vibrio vulnificus ~~and~~, Vibrio parahaemolyticus, Campylobacter spp., and Non-typhoidal Salmonella enterica Illnesses and Shellfish Production

A. The Authority shall assess annually Vibrio vulnificus (V.v.) ~~and~~, Vibrio parahaemolyticus (V.p.), Campylobacter spp., and non-typhoidal Salmonella enterica illnesses associated with the consumption of molluscan shellfish. The assessment will include a record of all V.v. ~~and~~, V.p., Campylobacter, and Salmonella shellfish-associated illnesses reported within the State and from receiving States, the numbers of illnesses per event, and actions taken by the Authority in response to the illnesses.

(1) For Campylobacter and Salmonella illnesses, the record shall also include, where available:

(a) The harvest date(s) and implicated growing area or aquaculture site;

(b) The dates of illness onset and of notification to the Authority;

(c) Whether the cases were sporadic or associated with a cluster or outbreak, and any species, serotype, or whole genome sequencing results;

(d) Any contributing condition identified, including bird and/or mammal congregations on or near aquaculture gear; and

	(e) The risk per serving, when calculated. B. The Authority shall collect by month and report annually to the ISSC the volume of shellfish harvested in the State. The report shall include the volume of shellfish harvested for each species. Where available the volume breakdown of the production data will be reported by utilization type (raw, shucked, PHP, etc.). C. The ISSC will compile the Campylobacter and Salmonella information reported under A. and make it available to the appropriate ISSC committee(s) for trend evaluation and for evaluating risk-based management thresholds for these pathogens.
12. Public Health Significance	Shellfish-associated Campylobacter and Salmonella illnesses are rare but have become more visible with the growth of floating and off-bottom aquaculture and documented bird-associated outbreaks (e.g., Rhode Island 2021; Massachusetts 2025). The ISSC Aquatic Bird Risk Assessment Committee found that limited outbreak data and an incomplete picture of underreporting and misattribution are critical knowledge gaps. It recommended developing a risk assessment framework for C. jejuni, C. coli, C. lari, and Salmonella enterica. Without consistent, production-normalized illness data, the Conference cannot evaluate risk per serving, reporting lag, or how well mitigation such as bird deterrents works. The annual Vibrio assessment under @.03 already provides this kind of data for V.v. and V.p. Extending it to Campylobacter and Salmonella builds the dataset needed to set and review science-based thresholds. For Salmonella, shellfish-associated outbreaks are fewer, sources are more varied (including human sewage, livestock, and wildlife), and depuration and survival data are more variable than for Campylobacter. Consistent annual case data are therefore a necessary first step before the Conference evaluates a Salmonella-specific response framework.
13. Cost Information	Minimal. Authorities already record shellfish-associated illnesses and report production volumes under @.03. The added fields are collected during illness investigations and add only modest recordkeeping.
14. Changes Needed to Guidance (if proposed change is adopted)	No changes to the Guidance Documents (Section IV) are required. If the ISSC maintains a reporting template for the annual @.03 assessment, it should be updated to add the Campylobacter and Salmonella fields listed in proposed @.03 A. (1).