

322 CMR: DIVISION OF MARINE FISHERIES

322 CMR 16.00: SHELLFISH SANITATION, HARVEST, HANDLING AND MANAGEMENT

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16.01: Background and Purpose

The National Shellfish Sanitation Program (NSSP) is a program under the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to promote the sanitary control of molluscan shellfish produced, harvested and sold for human consumption. The Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference (ISSC), comprised of representatives of the federal government, the states and industry, reviews, revises and updates the NSSP as needed. The NSSP has established a Model Ordinance (MO), which is updated on a biannual basis. The MO sets forth stringent guidelines addressing the harvest, handling, transportation and sale of shellfish to ensure that risks to public health associated with the consumption of shellfish are avoided.

To safeguard public health and to allow for shellfish produced, harvested and sold for consumption to enter interstate commerce, states must manage commercial shellfisheries in a manner that conforms to the NSSP's MO. The actions required by the MO include, but are not limited to: establishing shellfish growing area classifications and subsequent restrictions on the harvest of contaminated shellfish; adopting best practices for the harvest, handling and transport of shellfish to minimize the risk of foodborne illness; establishing a framework that provides for the expeditious recall of nonconforming shellfish product; addressing risks associated with *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*; describing the conditions by which contaminated shellfish harvest may be conducted; and managing marine biotoxin events.

The Division of Marine Fisheries manages its shellfish resources and commercial shellfish fisheries in strict conformity with the NSSP's MO. The Division has adopted the provisions of the MO in regulations at 322 CMR 16.00 to provide notice to the public of the comprehensive requirements applicable to the safe management of commercial shellfisheries and give the Division, through the Massachusetts Environmental Police, the authority to enforce against violations of 322 CMR 16.00. 322 CMR 16.00 also serves to safeguard public health, maintains consumer confidence and promotes the state's shellfish fisheries.

The Division also manages the states shellfish resources and shellfisheries to enhance the propagation of naturally occurring populations, reduce the risk of spreading veterinary diseases, protect important fisheries habitat (e.g., eel grass), and promote commercial shellfisheries. To these ends, 322 CMR 16.00 establishes minimum sizes, shellfish management areas and related best practices.

16.02: General Definitions

The following definitions apply for the purposes of M.G.L. c. 130, and 322 CMR 16.00:

Approved Area means any shellfish growing area classified, pursuant to M.G.L. c. 130, § 74 or 74A, as Approved or Conditionally Approved, and not in a closed status pursuant to M.G.L. c. 130, § 74A or under the provisions of a Conditional Area Management Plan.

Approved Standard Source of Ice means ice obtained from facilities permitted to manufacture ice pursuant to 105 CMR 500.000: *Good Manufacturing Practices for Food* or retail food facilities permitted to sell ice pursuant to 105 CMR 590.000: *State Sanitary Code Chapter X - Minimum Sanitation Standards for Food Establishments*.

16.02: continued

Bay Scallop means that species of shellfish known as *Argopectin irradians* and may be commonly referred to as a scallop.

Channeled Whelk means that species known as *Busycotypus canaliculatus*.

Closed Status means that a shellfish growing area classified as Approved, Conditionally Approved, Restricted or Conditionally Restricted has been closed to shellfish harvesting activities pursuant to M.G.L. c. 130, § 74A or, in the case of a Conditionally Approved area, when the municipality closes an area under provisions of a Conditional Area Management Plan.

Commercial Fisher means any person who may catch, possess and land shellfish for the purpose of sale, barter or exchange or keeps for family use any shellfish taken under the authority of a commercial fishing permit issued by the Director pursuant to M.G.L. c. 130, §§ 2, 75 and 80, and 322 CMR 7.01(2): *Commercial Fishing Permits*. This shall include shellfish aquaculturists and wild shellfish harvesters.

Commercial Fishing means fishing for shellfish for the purpose of sale, barter or exchange.

Commercial Purposes means the possession or transportation of any shellfish for any fare, fee, rate, charge, sale, exchange, trade or other consideration that is either directly or indirectly in connection with any business or any other undertaking intended for profit.

Conditional Area Management Plan means a plan required by the NSSP that is approved by the Division and sets forth the criteria and performance standards to open and close Conditionally Approved and Conditionally Restricted shellfish growing areas to the harvest of shellfish.

Container means any bag, sack, tote, conveyance or other receptacle used for containing shellfish for holding or transporting.

Contaminated Area means any shellfish growing area classified, pursuant to M.G.L. c. 130, § 74 or 74A, as Prohibited, Restricted, Conditionally Restricted, Conditionally Approved or Approved and in a closed status.

Contaminated Shellfish means any shellstock within or taken from any contaminated area.

Contaminated Transplant or Relay means the transfer of any sized shellfish by municipalities from a Restricted, Conditionally Restricted or Conditionally Approved shellfish growing area in the closed status to any Approved or Conditionally Approved area for propagation and natural purification to enhance the public shellfisheries.

Cull means to discard undersize or broken shellfish during harvest by fishers or shellfish aquaculturists; or the sorting, grading and cleaning of shellfish for purposes of sale; or replanting of shellfish at the licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site by a shellfish aquaculturist or their employee.

Culture Activity means those activities conducted by shellfish aquaculturists or their employees that are authorized in writing by the Director and occur at locations other than the licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site. This includes, but is not limited to, the sorting, cleaning, culling, grading, pitting or over-wintering of cultured shellfish.

Dealer means any person, business or entity that is permitted in accordance with M.G.L. c. 130, § 80, and 322 CMR 7.01(3): *Dealer Permits* to purchase, or sell shellfish at a wholesale or retail level.

Depuration means the process of reducing the pathogenic organisms that may be present in shellstock by using a controlled aquatic environment as the treatment process.

Director means the Director of the Division of Marine Fisheries or his or her designee.

Discard means to return live shellfish to the sea.

16.02: continued

Division means the Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries.

European Oyster means that species of shellfish known as *Ostrea edulis*.

FDA means the United States Food and Drug Administration.

Fishing or Fish For means to harvest, catch or take, or attempt to harvest, catch or take any shellfish. For vessels using mobile gear, a vessel is presumed to be fishing unless the dredge gear is out of the water and secured to the vessel's side or stern, or otherwise stowed.

Growing Area means any site which supports or could support the propagation of shellstock by natural or artificial means. The Division has listed and mapped all growing areas in the waters under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth and these geographic areas are made available to the public on the Division's website at www.mass.gov/marinefisheries.

Icing means to apply ice made from a DMF approved potable water source to shellfish for temperature control.

Knobbed Whelk means that species known as *Busycon carica*.

Land means to transfer or attempt to transfer shellfish onto any land, pier, wharf, dock or other artificial structure or for a vessel with any shellfish onboard to tie-up to any dock, pier or artificial structure.

Lot means containers of shellfish identified with the same time of removal from a single defined growing area gathered by a single permit holder.

Market Bound means all shellfish removed from a shellfish growing area by a commercial fisher intended for commercial purposes on that calendar day.

Market Sized means any shellfish that conform to minimum shellfish sizes, as established at 322 CMR 6.00: *Regulation of Catches*, and may be harvested and sold for commercial purposes.

Model Ordinance or MO means that part of the most recent version of the *National Shellfish Sanitation Program (NSSP) Guide for the Control of Molluscan Shellfish* that sets forth the requirements that states have agreed to enforce through their participation in the Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference (ISSC), which are minimally necessary for the sanitary control of shellfish produced from that state to ensure that it is safe for human consumption.

Moderately Contaminated Shellfish means any shellstock within a shellfish growing area classified as Restricted or Conditionally Restricted in the open status.

National Shellfish Sanitation Program or NSSP means the cooperative State, FDA, Industry program for the sanitary control of shellfish that is adequate to ensure that the shellfish produced in accordance with these guidelines will be safe and sanitary.

Ocean Quahog means that species of shellfish known as *Arctica islandica* and may be commonly referred to as a sea quahog or mahogany quahog.

Open Status means a shellfish growing area classified as Approved, Conditionally Approved, Restricted or Conditionally Restricted that has not been closed pursuant to M.G.L. c. 130, § 74 or under provisions of a Conditional Area Management Plan.

Oyster means that species of shellfish known as *Crassostrea virginica* and also commonly known as the eastern oyster or American oyster.

Primary Buyer means any wholesale dealer, permitted in accordance with M.G.L. c. 130, § 80, and 322 CMR 7.01(3): *Dealer Permits* and further authorized by the Director pursuant to 322 CMR 7.07: *Dealers Acting as Primary Buyers* to engage in the primary purchase of shellfish from any permitted commercial fisher.

16.02: continued

Primary Purchase means the first commercial transaction by sale, barter or exchange of any shellfish after its harvest.

Prohibited Shellfish Growing Area means a growing area classified pursuant to M.G.L. c. 130, § 74 or 74A as Prohibited, where the harvest of shellfish is prohibited for any purpose, except if otherwise approved by the Director for the purposes of depletion or the nursery grow-out of seed for aquaculture and propagation.

Propagation means any shellfish planting activity conducted by municipalities or the Division to increase the supply of shellfish available to the public fishery.

Public Health means the Massachusetts Department of Public Health.

Sanitation Device means a U.S.C.G. approved sewage disposal device, toilet or receptacle designed to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage or bodily fluids. This device shall conform to the regulations set forth at 33 CFR 159.57.

Sea Scallop means the species known as *Placopecten magellanicus* and commonly known as the Atlantic deep sea scallop.

Seed means shellstock that is less than the minimum size prescribed at 322 CMR 6.20: *Quahogs, Soft Shelled Clams and Oysters*.

Shellfish means blood arcs, clams, conchs, limpets, mussels, american oyster, european oyster, periwinkles, quahogs, razor clams, bay scallops, surf clams, ocean quahogs, sea scallops, softshell clams, whelks and winkles.

Shellfish Aquaculture means the planting and raising of shellfish at a specific location, licensed in accordance with M.G.L. c. 130, § 57, which results in the commercial production of shellfish.

Shellfish Aquaculturist means any person permitted by the Division pursuant to M.G.L. c. 130, §§ 2, 17B and 80, and 322 CMR 7.01(4)(c): *Special Project* and 322 CMR 15.04: *Permits* to plant and raise shellfish at a specific location, licensed in accordance with M.G.L. c. 130, § 57, which results in the commercial production of shellfish.

Shellfish Aquaculture Grant Site means the specific portion of the coastal waters of the Commonwealth granted by the municipality where a shellfish aquaculturist is licensed to propagate shellfish in accordance with M.G.L. c. 130, § 57.

Shellstock means any live shellfish in the shell.

Shuck means the removal of one or both shells to process, remove and retain only the meat or the adductor muscle from the shellstock.

Standard Fish Tote means a container that does not exceed the volume of 6,525 cubic inches.

Surf Clam means that species of shellfish known as *Spisula solidissima* and may be commonly referred to as a sea clam or Atlantic surf clam.

Time of Harvest means for sub-tidal areas when the first piece of shellfish in a lot is taken from the water on any calendar day. Time of harvest for intertidal areas means when the first piece of shellfish in a lot is exposed during a single low tide cycle or when the first piece of shellfish in a lot is taken from the water or sediment, whichever occurs first.

Trip means that period of time that begins when a fishing vessel or shellfish harvester departs from a dock, berth, beach, mooring, seawall, ramp or port to carry out a commercial fishing operation and terminates with the return to that dock, berth, beach, mooring, seawall, ramp or port, or with the landing of any fish.

16.02: continued

Vessel means any commercial fishing vessel, boat, ship or other water craft registered under the laws of the Commonwealth, as defined at M.G.L. c. 130, § 1, and which is used to harvest shellfish for any purpose of sale, barter, or exchange and shall include any vessel authorized under the laws of the United States to carry passengers for-hire exclusively to harvest shellfish.

Wet Storage means the storage by a dealer of shellstock from an Approved growing area in the open status or a Conditionally Approved growing area in the open status in containers or floats in natural bodies of water or in tanks containing natural or synthetic seawater at any permitted land-based activity or facility. When engaged in the wet storage of shellfish at its Newburyport Shellfish Depuration Plant, the Division does not act as a dealer for the purpose of Wet Storage and therefore does not require a separate permit or other authorization for such activity.

16.03: Shellfish Growing Area Classification

(1) Background and Purpose. The NSSP's Model Ordinance requires that states regulate the waters under their jurisdiction that support or could support shellfish and determine if these areas meet the sanitary conditions necessary to allow the harvest of shellfish for human consumption.

The Division has met this requirement by its sanitary classification of the approximately 1.7 million acres of the overlying waters under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth. The Division has further classified these waters into 303 designated shellfish growing areas based on hydrographical and geographic features.

The Division's shellfish growing area classifications are based on an extensive assessment of local environmental conditions and pollution sources, including impacts to water quality in the area. The principal components of these sanitary surveys, which are conducted by Division staff trained by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, include:

- (a) an evaluation of pollution sources that may affect an area;
- (b) an evaluation of the hydrographic and meteorological characterizes that may affect the distribution of pollutants; and
- (c) an assessment of water quality.

Additionally, shellfish are tested for various poisonous or deleterious substances based on assessment of pollution sources identified by the sanitary survey and as a result of oil and chemical spills. The results of the sanitary survey is summarized in a written report by the Division.

In accordance with M.G.L. c. 130, §§ 74 and 74A, the Division classifies a shellfish growing area based on the results of the sanitary survey and as required by the Model Ordinance. Depending on the extent to which an area is contaminated, the Division will make one of the following classification determinations for the area: Approved; Conditionally Approved; Restricted; Conditionally Restricted; and Prohibited. The Division's classification of the shellfish growing area determines whether the harvest of shellfish is approved with or without restriction or prohibited in all circumstances.

The Division manages the statewide shellfish safety and sanitation program to ensure shellfish are safe to harvest and protect public health. The municipalities control the regulation and management of both commercial and non-commercial shellfisheries in waters under municipal control, provided such waters are classified by the Division as Approved or Conditionally Approved while in an "Open Status". Certain Conditionally Approved areas that are predictably impacted by rain events can be managed by municipalities under an NSSP-required Conditional Area Management Plan.

Municipalities are then allowed to open and close these Conditionally Approved areas based on performance standards and subject to annual evaluation by the Division. Areas classified as Restricted or Conditionally Restricted are subject to state control, unless the Division has approved a local *Shellfish Conservation and Management Plan* pursuant to M.G.L. c. 130, § 75. In such cases, municipalities are granted limited shellfisheries management authority when these areas are in an Open Status, but are not allowed to change the sanitary status of these areas from open or closed on their own.

The scope of 322 CMR 16.03 includes a description of each of the shellfish growing area classifications, and sets forth the requirements applicable to each classification and the process for providing public notification regarding the classification and status.

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(2) Shellfish Growing Area Classifications and the Harvest of Shellfish under Certain Certifications.

(a) Approved. An Approved shellfish growing area has been subject to a sanitary survey that demonstrates shellfish within the growing area meet the sanitary conditions necessary for direct human consumption. An Approved shellfish growing area may be open to the harvest of shellfish for direct human consumption, subject to municipal shellfish management regulations established in accordance with M.G.L. c. 130, § 52. The harvest of shellfish from Approved shellfish growing areas may be prohibited by the Division under an emergency designation of contamination made in accordance with M.G.L. c. 130, § 74A.

(b) Conditionally Approved. A Conditionally Approved shellfish growing area has been subject to a sanitary survey that demonstrates shellfish within the growing area meet the sanitary conditions necessary for direct human consumption under certain conditions described in a Conditional Area Management Plan. The status of a Conditionally Approved shellfish growing area may change from Open to Closed in response to environmental conditions such as impacts to water quality from pollution sources or other predictable changes in water quality. The harvest of shellfish from a Conditionally Approved shellfish growing area in the Open Status may be allowed for direct human consumption, subject to municipal shellfish management regulation established in accordance with M.G.L. c. 130, § 52. The harvest of shellfish from a Conditionally Approved shellfish growing area may be prohibited by the Division under an emergency designation of contamination made in accordance with M.G.L. c. 130, § 74A or under the provisions of a Division-approved Conditional Area Management Plan for that area.

(c) Restricted. A Restricted shellfish growing area has been subject to a sanitary survey that demonstrates shellfish within the growing area contain a limited degree of contamination at all times. The harvest of shellfish from a Restricted shellfish growing area for direct human consumption is prohibited, except as provided at 322 CMR 16.03 (2)(f).

(d) Conditionally Restricted. A Conditionally Restricted shellfish growing area has been subject to a sanitary survey that demonstrates shellfish within the growing area contain a limited degree of contamination at all times and is subject to intermittent impacts to water quality from pollution sources. The status of a Conditionally Restricted shellfish growing area may change from Open to Closed in response to such intermittent water quality impacts or other environmental conditions affecting water quality, including predictable changes in water quality. The harvest of shellfish from a Conditionally Restricted shellfish growing area is prohibited, except as provided at 322 CMR 16.03(2)(f).

(e) Prohibited. A Prohibited shellfish growing area has been subject to sanitary survey that demonstrates shellfish within the growing area contain contamination and pollutants at all times and pose a public health risk. The harvest of shellfish from a Prohibited shellfish growing area is prohibited, except as provided at 322 CMR 16.03(2)(f).

(f) Exceptions. The following activities may be conducted within shellfish growing areas that have been classified as contaminated and shellfish harvest is otherwise prohibited:

1. Contaminated Bait Fishery. A surf clam dredge contaminated bait fishery may be conducted in shellfish growing areas classified as Prohibited in accordance with 322 CMR 6.08(7).
2. Contaminated Shellfish Relay. Contaminated shellfish relays may be conducted in shellfish growing areas classified as Restricted, Conditionally Restricted and Prohibited and Conditionally Approved and in the Closed Status in accordance with 322 CMR 16.08.
3. Depuration Fishery. A depuration shellfish fishery may be conducted in shellfish growing areas classified as Restricted or Conditionally Restricted in the Open Status in accordance with 322 CMR 10.00: *Management of Moderately Contaminated Shellfish.*
4. Nursery Culture. The culturing and grow-out of hatchery seed may occur in shellfish growing areas classified as Restricted, Conditionally Restricted or Prohibited subject to the conditions set forth in a special project transplant permit issued in accordance with 322 CMR 7.01(4)(c): *Special Project.*

(3) Notification of Shellfish Growing Area Classifications. To ensure that the public is aware of the classification of all shellfish growing areas and to safeguard public health by protecting against the consumption of contaminated shellfish, the Division shall:

16.03: continued

- (a) Announce changes to existing shellfish growing area classifications in accordance with the public notification procedures set forth at M.G.L. c. 130, § 74A.
 - (b) Make available to the public a list of all shellfish growing areas, their boundaries and their classification on the Division's website at www.mass.gov/marinefisheries.
 - (c) Make available to the public maps depicting all shellfish growing areas and their classification on the Division's website at www.mass.gov/marinefisheries.
- (4) Changes to Shellfish Growing Area Status. Changes to environmental conditions affecting water quality, or the presence of pollutants or toxins in such waters may render shellfish unfit for consumption and hazardous to public health.
- (a) Designation of Contamination of Shellfish Growing Areas. In accordance with M.G.L. c. 130, § 74A, the Director may issue a designation of contamination (change of status) to prohibit the harvest of all or certain species of shellfish from any shellfish growing area.
 - (b) Status Changes to Conditionally Approved Shellfish Growing Areas Subject to a Local Conditional Area Management Plan. For those shellfish growing areas classified as Conditionally Approved and subject to a Conditional Area Management Plan, the applicable municipality shall be responsible for providing public notification of any such status changes.

16.04: The Sanitary Harvest, Handling and Transportation of Market Bound Shellfish

- (1) Purpose. The purpose of 322 CMR 16.04 is to set forth the requirements applicable to the sanitary harvest, handling and transportation of shellfish by commercial fishers to prevent the contamination and deterioration of such shellfish and to safeguard public health. The additional requirements that apply to the harvest of oysters during the *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* (*Vp*) control season are set forth in 322 CMR 16.07.
- (2) Vessels Used in the Harvest and Transport of Shellstock.
- (a) Vessels used in the harvest and transport of shellstock shall be kept clean and free of debris during the harvest and transport of shellstock.
 - (b) Vessels used in the harvest and transport of shellstock shall have a sanitation device secured onboard the vessel in a manner that prevents the contamination of shellstock. The sanitation device shall be constructed of impervious, cleanable materials and have a tight fitting lid. The sanitation device shall be indelibly marked in a contrasting color "HUMAN WASTE" in letters that are at least three inches in height.
 - (c) No dogs, cats and other pets shall be onboard the vessel while harvesting or transporting market bound shellstock.
 - (d) Shellstock shall be stored onboard the vessel in raised areas to prevent contact with bilge water, fuel, oil or other chemicals and covered to prevent exposure to hot sun and birds.
- (3) Containers of Shellstock.
- (a) Following harvest, market bound shellstock shall be stored in containers.
 - (b) Containers of shellstock shall be transported in a manner that prevents exposure to the sun and defecation by birds.
 - (c) Materials in direct contact with shellstock shall be smooth, easily cleanable and impervious to water.
- (4) Washing of Market Bound Shellfish and Shellstock.
- (a) All market bound shellfish and shellstock shall be washed reasonably free of bottom sediments as soon after harvesting as practicable and prior to loading onto a vehicle for transportation for sale to a Massachusetts wholesale dealer with a primary buyer endorsement for shellfish, permitted in accordance with M.G.L. c. 130, § 80, and 322 CMR 7.01(2): *Commercial Fishing Permits* and 322 CMR 7.07: *Dealers Acting as Primary Buyers* or prior to the sale to such dealer, whichever action occurs first.
 - (b) All market bound shellfish and shellstock shall be washed with either potable water or seawater from the growing area where the shellfish and shellstock was harvested from or from another growing area with the same classification and in the open status.

16.04: continued

(c) It shall be unlawful to wash market bound shellfish or shellstock with seawater taken from:

1. a growing area classified as Prohibited;
2. a growing area classified as Restricted, Conditionally Restricted, Conditionally Approved or Approved while in a closed status; or
3. a growing area with a classification and status other than the growing area where harvested.

(5) Icing of Shellfish.

(a) Restrictions on the Source of Ice Used in the Post-harvest Icing of Shellfish. Except as provided at 322 CMR 16.04(5)(b), it shall be unlawful for any commercial fisher to ice shellstock with ice obtained from any source other than an approved standard source of ice.

(b) Exceptions. Subject to the conditions in 322 CMR 16.04(5)(b)1., a commercial fisher may ice shellstock with ice obtained from sources other than an approved standard source of ice.

1. Potable Water Source. Ice shall be made from a potable water source that meets the drinking water quality standards in the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection's regulations at 310 CMR 22.00: *Drinking Water*.

a. Municipal Drinking Water Sources. Compliance with drinking water quality standards at 310 CMR 22.00: *Drinking Water* shall be documented through annual water quality reports or other data or information from the municipal public water supplier.

b. Non-municipal Water Sources. Compliance with drinking water quality standards at 310 CMR 22.00: *Drinking Water* shall be documented by proof of water quality testing completed within the previous six months by a laboratory certified by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to perform drinking water analyses in accordance with standard water quality testing methods.

2. Ice Machines and Ice Makers.

a. Schematics for ice machines or makers shall be maintained that demonstrate adequate protection from backflow or back-siphonage; adequate air gaps in all drain pipes; food grade fittings and hosing; and adequate protection from water supply reservoirs.

b. Ice machines and ice makers, including all bins, nozzles and enclosed components, shall be cleaned at the frequency specified by the manufacturer, or absent manufacturer specifications, at a frequency necessary to preclude the accumulation of soil or mold.

c. A sanitation log shall be maintained that includes information on the dates and times the ice machine or ice maker was cleaned and the initials of the individual who conducted the cleaning.

3. All documents and records required to be maintained pursuant to 322 CMR 16.04 shall be made available upon request by either the Division or the Massachusetts Environmental Police. Failure to produce such documents and records upon request shall be *prima facie* evidence of a violation of 322 CMR 16.04(5).

(6) Commercial Harvest and Sale of Shellfish and Shellstock.

(a) Commercial fisher shall sell shellfish only to a Massachusetts wholesale dealer with a primary buyer endorsement for shellfish, permitted in accordance with M.G.L. c. 130, § 80, and 322 CMR 7.01(2): *Commercial Fishing Permits* and 322 CMR 7.07: *Dealers Acting as Primary Buyers*.

(b) Commercial fisher shall not handle or store shellfish at a facility that has not been authorized by Public Health or municipal Boards of Health prior to the sale of the shellfish to a wholesale dealer. The sale of shellfish between a commercial fisher and a wholesale dealer shall occur at the landing site, the wholesale dealer's facility, or at a municipally managed site approved by the Director.

(c) Commercial fisher shall deliver shellfish to a Massachusetts wholesale dealer on the same calendar day the shellfish was harvested. During the period of May 1st through October 31st, all shellstock shall be sold to a wholesale dealer within 18 hours of the harvest of the shellstock, unless they are surf clams or ocean quahogs intended for thermal processing only.

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(d) Except if otherwise authorized by state law or regulation, it shall be unlawful for any commercial fisher to harvest shellfish from one half hour after sunset to one half hour before sunrise.

(7) Exemptions. The provisions of 322 CMR 16.04 shall not apply to the commercial harvest, handling or transportation of moderately contaminated shellfish conducted in accordance with 322 CMR 10.00: *Management of Moderately Contaminated Shellfish*.

16.05: Tagging of Shellfish

(1) Requirements to Tag Containers of Market Bound Shellfish. All commercial fisher harvesting shellfish for commercial purposes shall affix a tag with the features and information specified at 322 CMR §16.05(1)(a). to each container of shellfish prior to landing.

(a) Tag Features and Required Information. The tag shall be comprised of durable and waterproof material and at least 13.8 square inches in size and at least 2⁵/₈ inches in height by 5¹/₄ inches in width. The tag shall contain, in order specified, the following information written in indelible ink:

1. The full name of the harvester;
2. The commercial shellfish permit identification number assigned by the Division;
3. The date and time of harvest;
4. The type of shellfish harvested;
5. The quantity of shellfish harvested;
6. The initials of the state of harvest;
7. The most specific alpha-numeric sequence, including any decimals, that describes the shellfish growing area name and number from where the shellfish was harvested;
8. The licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site number, if applicable; and
9. The following statement in bold and capitalized letters:
“THIS TAG IS REQUIRED TO BE ATTACHED UNTIL CONTAINER IS EMPTY OR IS RETAGGED AND THEREAFTER KEPT ON FILE FOR 90 DAYS.”

(b) Requirements for Dealers Accepting Shellfish. Dealers accepting shellfish from any person shall ensure that all containers of shellfish are properly tagged as required by 322 CMR 16.05.

(2) Prohibitions. It shall be unlawful for:

- (a) Any person to land or transport shellfish for commercial purposes unless each container of such shellfish bears a tag that strictly conforms to the requirements of 322 CMR 16.05;
- (b) Any dealer to accept any container of shellfish from any person unless each container of such shellfish bears a tag that strictly conforms to the requirements of 322 CMR 16.05; and
- (c) It shall be unlawful for any person to bulk tag shellfish in transport for commercial purposes, except that shellfish aquaculturists who are also wholesale dealers and primary buyers of shellfish may bulk tag shellfish taken from their licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site for transport to their wholesale dealer facility in accordance with a Bulk Tagging Plan approved by the Director.

(3) Exemption. The prohibitions at 322 CMR 16.05(2) shall not apply to containers of shucked bay scallops and sea scallops or to shellfish harvested in accordance with 322 CMR 10.00: *Management of Moderately Contaminated Shellfish*.

(4) When harvest occurs in an inter-tidal area and time of harvest is accurately recorded as the time when the first piece of shellfish in a lot is exposed during a single low tide cycle, then the time of harvest recorded on the shellfish tag shall not be deemed a violation of the prohibition on nighttime fishing at M.G.L. c. 130, § 68.

(16.06: Aquaculture (Reserved))

16.07: *Vibrio* Management Plan for Harvest and Handling of Oysters

(1) Purpose. The purpose of 322 CMR 16.07 is to set forth the protocols and performance standards of the *Vibrio* Management Plan for shellfish harvesters and dealers to minimize the risk to consumers of pathogens, including *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* (*Vp*) associated with consumption of raw oysters. 322 CMR 16.07 applies to commercial fishers and dealers possessing shellstock oysters.

(2) Definitions. For the purpose of 322 CMR 16.05, the following terms hold the following meanings:

Adequately Iced means the amount and methods of applying ice to completely surround all the oysters in a shellfish icing container to ensure their immediate and ongoing cooling, as further specified at 322 CMR 16.07(3).

Adequately Shaded means the measures required to be taken to protect oysters from direct exposures to sunlight.

Broadcast Re-submergence means the return of loose, market-sized oysters to the waters of the original licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site from which they were harvested following the off-site culling and/or oyster culture activities requiring re-submergence, specified in 322 CMR 16.07(4).

Market Bound Oysters means all oysters removed from a designated shellfish growing area by a commercial fisher intended for commercial purposes on that calendar day.

Market Sized Oysters means those oysters that measure at least three inches shell length or 2½ inches shell length for those shellfish aquaculturists authorized by the Division pursuant 322 CMR 6.20(3): *Restrictions on Oysters and Quahogs Raised by Aquaculturists and Sold to Dealer* to possess and sell "petit" oysters.

Off-site Culling means an aquaculture practice of temporarily removing shellfish from the licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site to a shellfish aquaculturists' permitted off-site culling location for the purposes of sorting, grading and cleaning the individual shellfish.

Oyster Culture Activities means activities conducted by some shellfish aquaculturists that involve the removal of oysters from the waters of the licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site for the purposes of sorting, culling, grading, pitting, over-wintering and/or the removal of fouling organisms to enhance oyster marketability.

Re-submergence means the return of market size oysters back to the water of the licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site from which they were harvested after being previously removed for off-site culling and/or oyster culture activities, or after being returned by a primary buyer, as a result of recall specified at 322 CMR 16.07(4).

Shellfish Icing Container means a conveyance that is smooth, in good condition, is easily cleaned, impervious to water, insulated, self-draining, has a tight fitting lid, and a light-colored exterior.

Time of Icing means the time when the last oyster or bag of oysters in a harvester's lot is placed in a shellfish icing container and is adequately iced in accordance with the procedure at 322 CMR 16.07(3).

Vp Logbook means the Division issued logbook required to be used by all commercial fisher during the *Vp* season to record required icing and re-submergence information described at 322 CMR 16.07(3) and (4).

Vp Season means the time period from May 19th through October 19th when the *Vibrio* Management Plan is in effect.

16.07: continued

(3) Commercial Harvester Restrictions. The following shall apply to all commercial fishers harvesting oysters during the *Vp* season.

(a) Icing Requirements.

1. General Time to Icing. All commercial fishers shall adequately ice oysters, as defined in 322 CMR 16.07(2), within two hours of time of harvest or exposure, or prior to leaving the point of landing, whichever occurs first. Oysters must remain adequately iced until received by a wholesale dealer. This requirement shall be waived if the responsibility for icing is taken on by the wholesale dealer at the landing site at primary purchase and the primary purchase occurs within two hours of time of harvest.

2. Seasonal Time to Icing Requirements for Certain Growing Areas. From July 1st through September 15th, all commercial fishers who are harvesting oysters in shellfish growing areas CCB-42, CCB-43, CCB-44, CCB-45, CCB-46, CCB-47 and V-20, shall adequately ice oysters, as defined in 322 CMR 16.07(2), within one hour of time of harvest or exposure, or prior to leaving the point of landing, whichever occurs first. Oysters must remain adequately iced until received by a wholesale dealer.

3. Methods for Icing. To meet the time to icing requirements specified at 322 CMR 16.07(3)(a), commercial fisher shall place oysters and ice into a shellfish icing container using one of the following methods:

a. Mesh bags containing oysters shall be completely and continuously covered by ice, including at the bottom of the container and each level of bags, so that each bag is continuously and completely covered with ice.

b. Loose oysters placed into a shellfish icing container shall be completely and continuously covered by ice, including at the bottom and sides of the container so that each oyster is completely and continuously covered with ice.

c. Oysters held in an ice and water mixture (*e.g.*, ice slurry or cold water dip) shall be fully submerged and the ice and water mixture must be at or below 45°F to inhibit growth and proliferation of bacteria; or

d. All ice and/or water used to cool oysters shall originate from a fresh potable water source or ocean water from an area classified as "Approved" or "Conditionally Approved" by the Division of Marine Fisheries and in the "open status".

(b) Shading Requirement. All commercial fishermen shall adequately shade oysters, as defined in 322 CMR 16.07(2) immediately following harvest and until oysters are adequately iced. Materials in direct contact with oysters or bags of oysters must be smooth, easily cleanable and impervious to water.

(c) Shellfish Icing Tag Requirement. In addition to the tagging requirements at 322 CMR 16.05, commercial fishermen shall record the time of icing on all harvester tags affixed to containers of oysters or record the time of icing on a single harvester tag attached to a shellfish icing container. The use of a single harvester tag for the purpose of meeting this shellfish icing tag requirements does not exempt commercial fishermen from attaching harvester tags, as specified at 322 CMR 16.05, to all individual containers of market bound shellfish. A single harvester tag for the purpose of meeting the shellfish icing tag requirements may be used in instances when:

1. All oysters in the shellfish icing container are from a single harvester lot;

2. The shellfish icing tag is attached to the shellfish icing container at the time of icing and remains attached to the shellfish icing container until received by the primary buyer; and

3. The shellfish icing tag also includes the time of harvest, harvest date, harvest area, harvester identification and quantity (in pieces) of oysters harvested.

(d) Logbook Requirement. When landing oysters, all commercial fishermen must have in their possession the Division issued *Vp* logbook. The harvester, or his or her licensed employee, shall record in indelible ink the date, shellfish growing area, time of harvest, time of icing, quantity harvested (in pieces), and the dealer who received the product. The *Vp* logbook shall be filled out by the permit holder, or his or her licensed employee, at the time of landing before the day's harvest is placed in transit or leaves the landing site except that the primary buyer information may be completed upon receipt of the market bound oysters by the primary buyer.

(e) Restrictions on Transport of Market Bound Oysters to the Primary Buyer. All market bound oysters shall be transported by the harvester, or his or her licensed employee, directly to the primary buyer's physical facility or received by the primary buyer at the landing site. Commercial fishermen are prohibited from handling and/or holding market bound oysters at any unlicensed facility prior to receipt by the primary buyer.

16.07: continued

(4) Restrictions that Apply to Shellfish Aquaculturists Only.

(a) Re-submergence Requirements for Off-site Culling Practices. Market-sized oysters may be removed by a shellfish aquaculturist from licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site for the purpose of off-site culling, provided:

1. All removed oysters are returned to and segregated on the licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site of at least ten days prior to being harvested for commercial purposes;
2. Off-site culling activities are conducted in accordance with conditions to the Aquaculture Propagation Permit, issued to the shellfish aquaculturist by the Division pursuant to the authority at M.G.L. c. 130, § 80, and 322 CMR 7.01(7): *Conditions*; and
3. Shellfish aquaculturists shall notify the local municipal shellfish authority prior to the removal of any shellstock from a licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site.

(b) Re-submergence Requirements for Oyster Processing Activities Conducted on Barges, Boats and Other Floating Structures. Market-sized oysters may be brought onboard barges, boats and other floating structures for the purpose of oyster processing activities, provided:

1. All oyster processing activities that are not conducted on the licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site shall take place within same designated shellfish growing area as the licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site;
2. When oyster processing activities exceed two hours from the time of harvest or time of first exposure, all oysters subject to such activities must be returned to the licensed shellfish aquaculture, segregated and re-submerged for at least ten days prior to being harvested for commercial sale; and
3. When oyster processing activities do not exceed two hours from the time of harvest or first exposure, all oysters subject to such activities may either be properly tagged and harvested during that calendar day, in accordance with the procedures set forth at 322 CMR 16.00, or returned to the licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site, but shall not be harvested until at least the following calendar day.
4. Between July 1st and September 15th, in shellfish growing areas CCB-42, CCB-43, CCB-44, CCB-45, CCB-46, CCB-47 and V-20, when oyster culture activities exceed the one hour time to icing requirement at 322 CMR 16.07(3)(a)(2), but do not exceed two hours from the time of harvest or first exposure, all oysters subject to such activities must be returned to the licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site and shall not be harvested until the following calendar day.

(c) Tagging and Logbook Requirements for Re-submerged Oysters.

1. Logbook Requirements. Shellfish aquaculturists shall maintain a record in their *Vp* logbook of all market-sized oysters returned to the licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site after off-site culling or oyster processing activities requiring re-submergence. The *Vp* logbook shall be filled out at the time of re-submergence when the last market-sized oyster is returned to the licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site, except that the date-out information shall not be completed prior to the end of the ten day re-submergence period.
2. Container Tagging Requirement. All containers of re-submerged oysters shall be marked with a waterproof green tag and legibly labeled in indelible ink with the statement "re-submerged" and with the date that the oysters were returned to the licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site for re-submergence. After such oysters have remained on the licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site for at least ten days, the green "re-submerged" tag may be removed from the containers and the oysters may then be harvested in accordance with those procedures set forth at 322 CMR 16.00.
3. Alternatives to Container Tagging Requirements. Shellfish aquaculturists who engage in broadcast re-submergence or want to mark multiple containers of re-submerged oysters using a single re-submergence tag shall submit a re-submergence plan for the Division's approval at least 30 days prior to the start of the proposed activities. The re-submergence plan shall include, at a minimum, the following information:
 - a. A description of the re-submergence method (*e.g.*, broadcast, holding cars, cages, *etc.*);
 - b. A description of the segregation method to be utilized, including a site map marking the segregated re-submergence area; and
 - c. A description of the re-submergence tagging method to be utilized.
 - d. All such re-submergence activities shall be conducted in accordance with the re-submergence plan approved by the Division.

16.07: continued

(d) Additional Re-submergence Restrictions.

1. Re-submergence of oysters may only be conducted by the permitted aquaculturists on the same licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site where the oysters originated, unless otherwise approved in advance in writing by the Division.
2. Except as provided for at 322 CMR 16.07(4)(b), market-sized oysters returned to a licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site will be considered off-site culled and subject to the tagging, *Vp* log book and re-submergence requirements set forth at 322 CMR 16.07(4).

(5) Disposition and Handling of Non-compliant Oysters and Recalled Oysters.(a) Destruction of Non-complaint Oysters.

1. In the event that the Division, the local Shellfish Constable or the Massachusetts Environmental Police determines that a commercial fisher is in possession of oysters that are in violation of the tagging, icing or other requirements set forth at 322 CMR 16.00, such oysters shall be destroyed and properly disposed of by the commercial fisher at his or her own expense.
2. In the event that oysters distributed into commerce are recalled in the case of illness, such oysters shall be destroyed and properly disposed of by the commercial fisher at his or her own expense.

(b) Re-submergence of Non-compliant Oysters.

1. In the event of a recall resulting from the closure of a growing area due to illness, only those oysters received from harvesters and stored at a primary buyer's facility may be re-submerged.
2. In the event that the Division or the Department of Public Health determines that a primary buyer is in possession of oysters that violate the tagging, icing or other requirements set forth at 322 CMR 16.00, such oysters may be returned to the shellfish aquaculturists, and re-submerged and segregated on the licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site where they originated for ten days under the supervision of the local Shellfish Constable.
3. Shellfish aquaculturists may harvest oysters that have been re-submerged in accordance with 322 CMR 16.05(5)(b), provided the following actions are taken:
 - a. Recalled oysters have been segregated and re-submerged on the licensed shellfish aquaculture grant site for a minimum period of ten days;
 - b. Recalled oysters are tagged with a waterproof green tag labeled in indelible ink with the statement "non-compliant" or "recalled" and the date of re-submergence;
 - c. The return, segregation and re-submergence of oysters are documented in the *Vp* logbook, including recording the quantity of oysters, and date and purpose of the return and re-submergence, in accordance with 322 CMR 16.07(4); and
 - d. After such oysters remain on-site for at least ten days, the green "non-compliant" or "recalled" tag may be removed and the oysters may then be harvested, subject to being tagged as specified in 322 CMR 16.00.

16.08: Municipal Contaminated Shellfish Relay and Transplant

(1) Purpose. The purpose of 322 CMR 16.08 is to set forth definitions, procedures, and requirements applicable to the harvest, relay and transplant of contaminated shellfish by municipalities from shellfish growing areas classified as Restricted, Conditionally Restricted, or Conditionally Approved in the Closed Status to shellfish growing areas approved by the municipal shellfish department and classified as Approved or Conditionally Approved in the Open Status for natural purification and propagation of shellfish. The provisions of 322 CMR 16.08 are intended to ensure that contaminated shellfish relay and transplant activities conducted by municipalities are in compliance with the NSSP thereby minimizing the risk of food borne illness to consumers, preventing the diversion of contaminated shellfish into commerce or for personal consumption, and avoiding the spread of veterinary disease.

In addition, as required by St. 2017, c. 47, § 112, the Division has established at 322 CMR 16.08(6) a fee per bushel of contaminated shellfish to be paid by the municipality receiving the relayed shellfish to the municipality from whose waters the shellfish were harvested. The fee is to be used by the source municipality for its administration and enforcement of local shellfish management activities.

16.08: continued

(2) Definitions. The following definitions apply for the purpose of 322 CMR 16.08:

Municipal Transplant means the transfer of contaminated shellfish by a municipality from a growing area classified as Restricted, Conditionally Restricted or Conditionally Approved in the closed status to transplant in a growing area classified as Approved or Conditionally Approved in the open status for the purpose of purging the contamination in such shellfish.

Municipal Transplant Site means a site identified in a Division-issued Shellfish Relay and Transplant Special Project Permit where contaminated shellfish may be transplanted for purging the contamination in such shellfish.

Receiving Municipality means a municipality issued a Division Shellfish Relay and Transplant Special Project Permit authorizing the harvest, relay or transplant of contaminated shellfish into that municipality's local waters.

Relay means the transfer of any sized contaminated shellfish by a municipality from a growing area classified as Restricted, Conditionally Restricted or Conditionally Approved in the closed status to a growing area classified as Approved or Conditionally Approved for the purpose of purging the contamination in such shellfish.

Source Municipality means a municipality which is the source of contaminated shellfish harvested for relay by the Division-permitted Receiving Municipality.

Supervising Authority means a shellfish constable duly appointed under authority of M.G.L. c. 130, § 98, or a Massachusetts Environmental Police Officer or other enforcement officer authorized to enforce M.G.L. c. 130, identified by the Receiving Municipality and in the Shellfish Relay and Transplant Special Project Permit to supervise the compliance of the harvest, relay or transplant activities in accordance with 322 CMR 16.08 and such Permit.

(3) Permit. No municipality or other person shall harvest, relay or transplant contaminated shellfish for the purposes described in 322 CMR 16.08 without a Shellfish Relay and Transplant Special Project Permit issued by the Division pursuant to 322 CMR 7.01(4)(c): *Special Project*. A copy of this permit shall be kept on the person of the Supervising Authority and other personnel during the course of the harvest, relay and transplant activities authorized by the permit.

(4) General Requirements.

(a) All contaminated shellfish being transplanted shall be tested by a pathologist approved by the Division, and the results of such testing must show that the shellfish is free of known shellfish diseases or is being harvested from shellfish areas currently approved by the Division.

(b) All contaminated shellfish harvested for relay and transplanting shall be removed from the source shellfish growing area, transported and replanted under the direct supervision of the Supervising Authority.

(c) Prior to the commencement of transplanting operations, signs shall be placed around the perimeter of the transplant site that provide a buffer of a minimum of 50 feet around the transplanted contaminated shellfish. Each sign shall include the following statements in bold capitalized letters:

CLOSED TO SHELLFISHING.

AREA PLANTED WITH CONTAMINATED SHELLFISH.

(d) During the course of the harvest, relay or transplant activities, the Supervising Authority shall collect and hold any commercial shellfish permits of all personnel and vessels involved in any aspect of the harvest, relay or transplanting of contaminated shellfish conducted under the authority of a Shellfish Relay and Transplant Special Project Permit.

(5) Requirements Specific to the Receiving Municipality

(a) The Receiving Municipality may hire a contractor to act as its agent to conduct the harvest, relay, transport, and reporting activities required by the Shellfish Relay and Transplant Special Project Permit.

16.08: continued

(b) The Receiving Municipality, or its contractor, shall make arrangements with the Supervisory Authority identified in the Shellfish Relay and Transplant Special Project Permit to supervise, inspect and ensure compliance of the harvest, relay, transport, and reporting activities required by 322 CMR 16.08 and Permit.

(c) The commercial shellfish permits associated with any person or vessel involved in the harvest, relay or transplanting of contaminated shellfish shall be surrendered temporarily to the Supervising Authority while the contaminated shellfish harvest, relay and transplant activities are being conducted pursuant to the Shellfish Relay and Transplant Special Project Permit.

(d) The contaminated shellfish harvest, relay and transplant activities shall be conducted only:

1. During periods when the bottom water temperature in the transplant site remains above 45°F.
2. During periods of good visibility.
3. During the hours of sunrise and sunset.
4. In a manner that ensures that all shellfish harvested for transplanting shall be transported to and planted at the transplant site on the same day of harvest.
5. Exception. The Director may condition the Shellfish Relay and Transplant Special Project Permit in accordance with 322 CMR 7.01(7): *Conditions*, to allow exceptions to same day transplanting requirement in the following circumstances as determined by the Director:
 - a. when the shellfish must be transported long distances from the harvest site to transplant site, thereby making it infeasible to transplant the shellfish on the same day; or
 - b. in the case of an emergency that necessitates the holding of contaminated shellfish overnight for next day transplanting.

(e) All shellfish harvested for transplanting shall be placed in a container. The container shall bear a tag with the following information legibility written on it in indelible ink:

1. Shellfish Relay and Transplant Special Project Permit holder name;
2. Shellfish Relay and Transplant Special Project Permit number assigned by the Division;
3. The date of harvest;
4. Shellfish growing area where the contaminated shellfish were harvested from;
5. The municipality where the transplant site is located; and
6. The following statement in bold capitalized letters: **CONTAMINATED SHELLFISH**.

(f) A log shall be maintained that documents for each separate harvest, relay and transplant conducted pursuant to the Shellfish Relay and Transplant Special Project Permit the following information:

1. The date of harvest;
2. The shellfish growing area of harvest;
3. The number of bags or containers of shellfish harvested;
4. The shellfish species harvested; and
5. The conveyances used for harvest, relay activities and at the transplant site.

(6) Contaminated Shellfish Transplant Fee.

(a) Receiving Municipality Payment of Fees. At the conclusion of all of the annual harvest, relay and transplant activities conducted pursuant to the Shellfish Relay and Transplant Special Project Permit, the Receiving Municipality, or its contractor on behalf of the Receiving Municipality, shall remit to the Division a fee of \$1.00 for each bushel of shellfish harvested from waters of the Source Municipality during that year.

(b) Division Disbursement of Fees. The Division shall hold all contaminated shellfish transplant fees received from Receiving Municipalities and annually distribute such monies to each Source municipality based on proportional amounts of shellfish harvested in each Source Municipality. Such monies shall be used by the Source Municipality for its administration and enforcement of local shellfish management activities.

(c) Exemption. A municipality is not required to pay a contaminated shellfish transplant fee when it transplants contaminated shellfish from one growing area to another growing area located within the municipality.

16.09: Possession of Shellfish from Areas Closed to Commercial Harvesting

(1) Purpose. Shellfish management in Massachusetts is a cooperative effort between state and municipal government. The purpose of 322 CMR 16.09 is to ensure uniform compliance with state and local shellfish regulations and enhance shellfish populations by prohibiting commercial fishermen and dealers from harvesting or accepting any shellfish from an area that is not open for commercial harvest by the Division or the municipality that regulates commercial harvest in its waters pursuant to M.G.L. c. 130, § 52.

(2) Prohibitions. It shall be unlawful for:

(a) Commercial fisherman to harvest, attempt to harvest, sell, or attempt to sell any shellfish from any growing area, or part thereof, that is not open to commercial harvest by the Division or the municipality that regulates commercial harvest in its waters pursuant to M.G.L. c. 130, § 52.

(b) A dealer to accept or attempt to accept from any person shellfish that was taken from a shellfish growing area, or part thereof, that is not open to commercial harvest by the Division or the municipality that regulates commercial harvest in its waters pursuant to M.G.L. c. 130, § 52.

(16.10: Depurated Fishery Regulations (Reserved))

16.11: Authority to Suspend Permits for Violations of 322 CMR 16.00

(1) Subject to the procedures in 322 CMR 16.11(2)(b), the Director may suspend without a prior hearing the permit of a commercial fisherman, or a wholesale dealer whenever an officer authorized to investigate and enforce shellfish laws and regulations of the Commonwealth determines that there is reasonable cause for citing such permit holder for a violation of 322 CMR 16.00.

(2) Such permit suspension shall not be effective until the permit holder is in receipt of following information.

(a) The written report from the officer that sets forth the factual and regulatory basis for the officer's determination that there is reasonable cause for citing such permit holder for a violation of 322 CMR 16.00.

(b) Written notice of the Division's authority under M.G.L. c. 130, § 80, and 322 CMR 16.10 to suspend the permit and a statement of the basis for such suspension, with reference to the enforcement officer's written report.

(c) An order to show cause from the Director or his or her authorized designee that establishes a timely date and location for an adjudicatory proceeding to be conducted pursuant to M.G.L. c. 30A, and 801 CMR 1.01: *Formal Rules* to adjudicate whether the permit should be revoked. The Division's order shall also inform the permit holder of his or her right to request an expedited hearing.

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

322 CMR 16.00: M.G.L. c. 130, §§ 17A, 52, 81 and 82.