

# IFSS Toolkit Workshop: Introduction to the Integrated Food Safety System



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## Scope

### **In this module, participants will:**

Examine the history of food law, the food safety cooperative efforts that have resulted, and their influence on the advancement of an integrated food safety system.

## Terminal Learning Objective

### **Participants will be able to:**

Recognize how the history of food law has influenced federal state relations and what current efforts exist to advance an integrated food safety system and assist FDA in meeting the requirements of the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)

## Enabling Learning Objectives

**At the conclusion of this module, participants will:**

1. Recognize historical events and individuals that have impacted the nation's food safety system.
2. Recognize the complexity of fully integrating the food safety system.
3. Be able to converse very confidently about the critical roles that all levels of governments have in protecting our nation's food supply.



## What is Integration?



- Not very clear?
- Many types—(Racial, Social, Horizontal, Vertical, Data, Systems, and Technology)
- Generally means combining parts so they work together or form a whole
- A systematic coordination of food protection functions

## Integrated Food Safety System (IFSS)

- Jointly developed and implemented surveillance, inspection, and enforcement programs.
- Benefits:
  - Increased ability to assess potential risks at domestic food facilities.
  - More consistent coverage of these facilities across the entire food supply chain.
  - Greater food surveillance through integration of food facility inspection information.
  - Improved rapid response capacity and efficiency.
- **Outcome: Increased public health protection.**

## How Well Are We Integrated Today?



- 14 Federal Agencies and 71 Agreements
- Multiple State Agencies = 75
- County, City, and Townships = 2800
- Is Integration Practical?

## History of Food Safety



- Food and drug regulations had roots at the state and local level.
- 1641 Massachusetts law.
- Uncertainty about food quality.
- New technology gave rise to new food products.
- Cheapening of foods with preservatives.



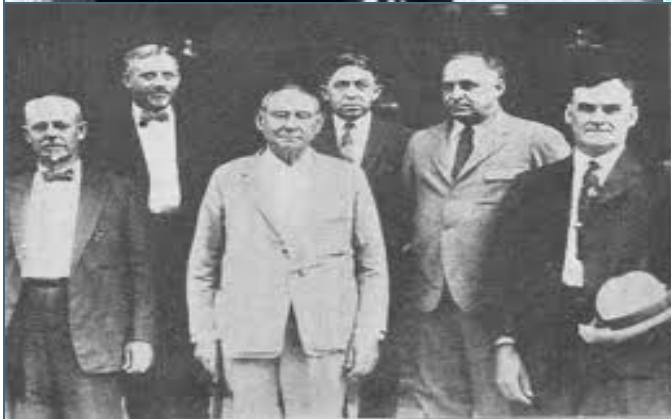
# History of Food Safety



- Influence of patent medicines
- Greater dependence on preservatives
- Adulteration
- Cream thickened with calves brains
- Salad oils with mineral oils
- Red wine colored with lead coloring
- Sponge cakes with boric acid
- Cocoa with dust and arsenic
- Brown rice and sugar with sand

# Harvey W. Wiley

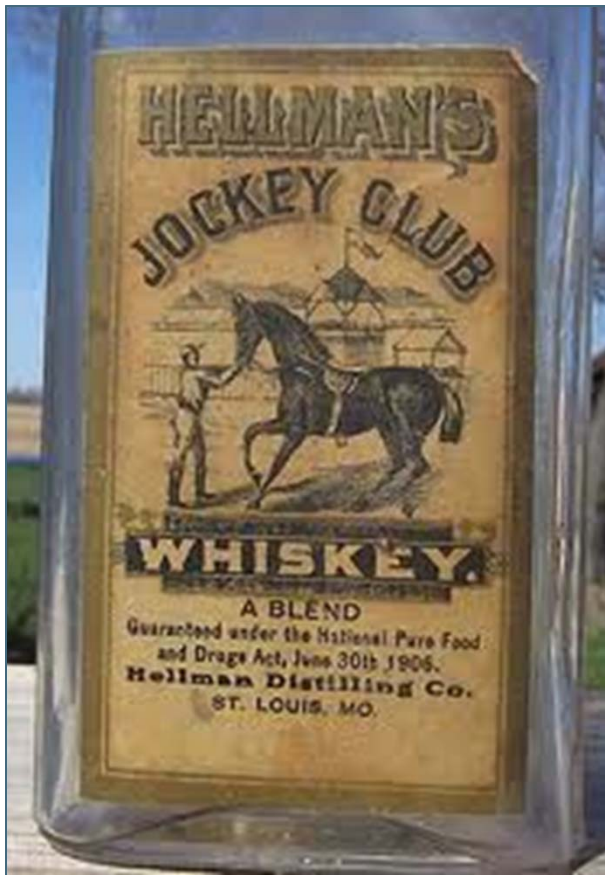
- Father of Food and Drug Law



## Harvey W. Wiley (continued)

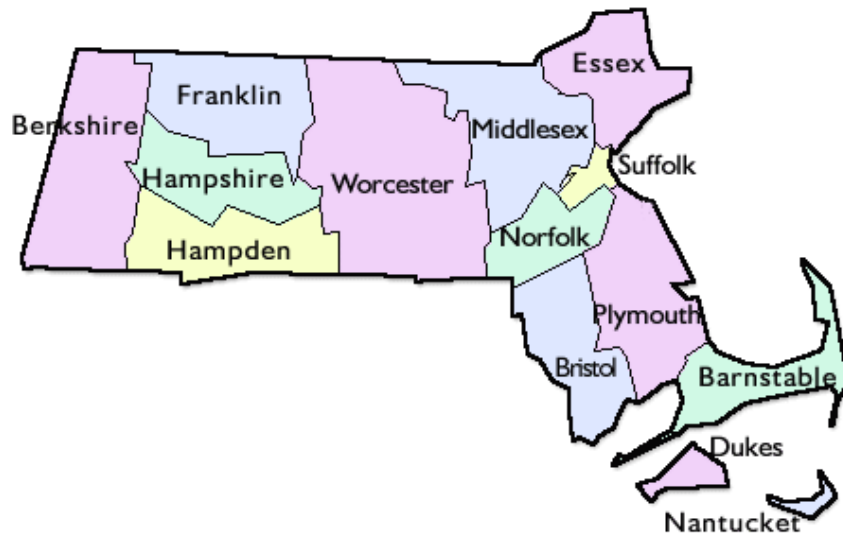
- Studied sorghum and sugars at Purdue University
- Chief Chemist for USDA in 1882
- Waged war against preservative use
- Assembled “Poison Squad”
- Fought powerful industry lobbyists
- Paved way for the Pure Food and Drug Act and Meat Inspection Act of 1906
- Actions led to formation of FDA
- Good Housekeeping Magazine

## 1906 Pure Food & Drug Act



- Created the Food and Drug Administration
- Defined a category of drugs that could only be sold by prescription
- Required manufacturers to list potentially addictive drugs on product labels

## Where to Begin?



- 351 Health agencies spread out among state, county, city, and township.
- Where do we begin to build an integrated system?

**We can begin here!**

Image Source: Town USA, <http://www.town-usa.com/massachusetts/>



## Food, Drug, & Cosmetic (FD&C) Act of 1938



- Signed into law by President Franklin Roosevelt
- More consumer oriented
- Provided for 3 kinds of standardized foods; Identity – Quality – Container Fill
- Authority to set other standards when judged to be necessary
- Resulted from Sulfanilamide incident which resulted in 105 deaths [mostly children]
- Changed FDA to one more focused on regulation

## Cooperative Programs



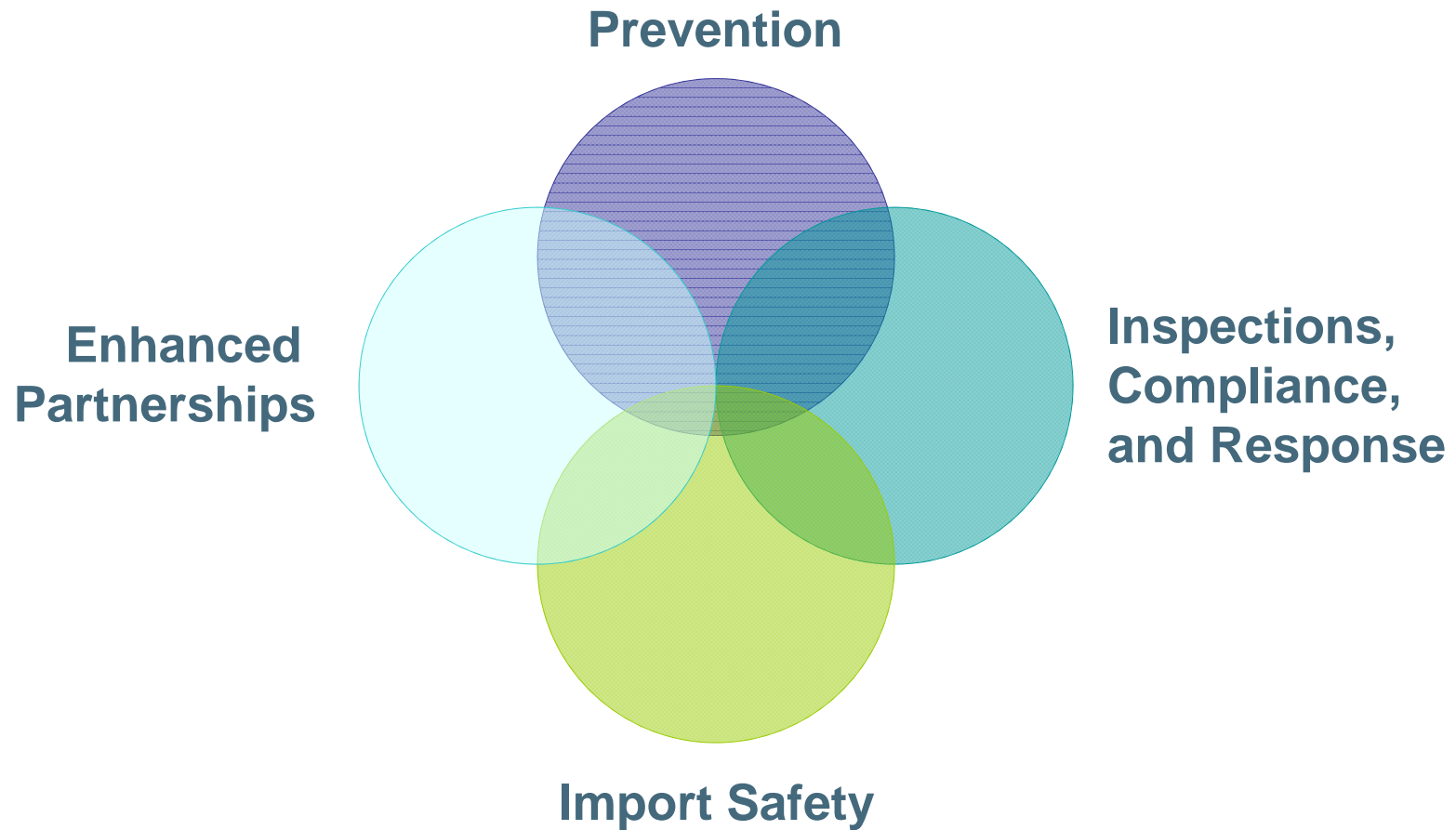
- **1968** – Reorganization places FDA in the Public Health Service
- **1969** – FDA begins administering Sanitation Programs for milk, shellfish, food service, and interstate travel facilities, and for preventing poisoning and accidents. These responsibilities were transferred from other units of the Public Health Service.

## Impact of History

- Multiple state adulteration rules paved the way for federal intervention and the need for national uniformity.
- Cooperative Programs demonstrated the ability of states and FDA to work together.
- Other examples of collaboration included:
  - FDA Inspection Contracts
  - FDA Cooperative Programs
  - FSIS Cooperative Agreements
  - Partnerships



# Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)



## Enhanced Partnerships

- Integration with state and local agency partners
- Accredited food and environmental testing laboratories
- Accreditation of 3rd part auditors
- Building capacity of foreign governments with respect to food safety



## History of Integration



1. AFDO Vision 1998
2. National Food Safety System (NFSS)
3. Presidential Initiatives
4. 50 State Meetings
5. **Partnership for Food Protection**
6. **Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)**



## Partnership for Food Protection



- Information Technology
- Laboratories
- National Standards
- National Workplan
- Oversight
- Performance Measures and Outcomes
- PETNet
- Policy and Procedures
- Response
- Training and Certification

## What Can You Do Now?

### **IFSS Toolkit—Focus Areas**

Integration of:

1. Communication
2. Roles and Responsibilities
3. Integration of Legal Authority
4. Resources
5. Emergency Response
6. Global Activities

### **Key Indicators of Integration**

## Summary Points

- The federal government and states have a long history of working together through various means and mechanisms.
- There are key milestones within the history of food law, including the enactment of the Food Safety Modernization Act.
- The Food Safety Modernization Act supports current efforts to integrate the food safety system.
- State and local government continue to perform the overwhelming majority of the food safety work performed in this country and will be a key component in an integrated system.

## Take Home Message

- Integration may be the only way we can dramatically improve the global food safety system.

