Food Emergency Response Plans – Development, Implementation and Integration with the CIFOR Guidelines for Foodborne Disease Outbreak Response

Integrated Panel Presentation

March 21, 2013
8:00AM – 9:30AM
Panel Members

Travis Goodman, Consumer Safety Officer, Office of Partnerships, USFDA

Susan Lance, Liaison to CDC, USFDA

Dr. Ernie Julian, Chief of Food Protection, Rhode Island Dept. of Health

Lisa Hainstock, Food Safety Specialist, Michigan Dept. of Agriculture

Jason Bashura, General Health Scientist, FDA- CFSAN
Learning Objectives

1. Identify best practice resources to assist with implementing a high quality response program

2. Describe how CIFOR Guideline and Toolkit and the Rapid Response Team Manual are being used to improve response and integration as well as promote conformance with Standard 5

3. Explain the difference between CIFOR and RRT Best Practices Manual (purpose, development and updates, applications)
Learning Objectives

4. Identify some best practices to help overcome challenges related to response communication and collaboration between epidemiology, laboratory and environmental programs and between agencies

5. Identify performance measures to evaluate response activities in an environmental program

6. Describe food safety and defense tools that are currently available to state programs and FDA to improve all hazards preparedness and food emergency response prior to an outbreak
Food Emergency Response Plans – Development, Implementation and Integration with the CIFOR Guidelines for Foodborne Disease Outbreak Response

Travis Goodman

March 21, 2013
8:00AM – 9:30AM
Rapid Response Teams (RRT)

• Multi-year Cooperative Agreements
  – To build Rapid Response Teams and Capabilities
  – 19 RRTs under various stages of development

• Why RRTs?
  – White House & Congressional interest in improving response and food safety

• Purpose:
  – Improve response by unifying & coordinating partners
  – Develop effective models that can be replicated
  – All-hazards food/feed response
Rapid Response Teams (Original & Additions from 2012 RFA)

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Summary:
- Total: 19 States/14 Districts
- 2008: 6 States/7 Districts
- 2009: 3 States/3 Districts
- 2012: 10 States/7 Districts

Legend:
- Green = RRT State (Original- Joined 2008/2009)
- Blue = New RRT State (Under 2012 RFA)
RRT Program Goals

• Develop Rapid Response Capabilities
  – RRT Manual (Best Practices)
  – Focus on using ICS
  – Establish Metrics

• Improve Program Infrastructure
  – MFRPS Implementation
  – Sustainability

• Strengthen Federal/State/Local Collaboration
  – Across programs (health, agriculture, etc)
  – Across initiatives (IFSS, CDC FoodCORE, etc)

Did You Know
9 RRTs are in Public Health Agencies
10 RRTs are in Departments of Agriculture
RRT Best Practices Manual

- Model development for rapid response capabilities
- Objectives aligned with national objectives
- Each chapter designed to be used as a stand-alone document
RRT Best Practices Manual

- Developed by Working Groups
  - Multiple States, FDA offices, and disciplines

- Reviewed by Many Partners
  - FDA Headquarters and Field Offices
  - State and local agencies
  - Associations (AFDO, APHL, NACCHO, ASTHO)
  - Federal Partners (e.g., FSIS)

- Updated biennially
RRT Manual

Chapters in Volume 1 (2011)

1. Working With Other Agencies
2. Food Emergency Response Plan
3. Communication SOPs
4. Training
5. Tracebacks
6. Joint Investigations
7. ICS
1. Recalls
2. Industry Relations
3. After Action Reviews
4. Environmental Sampling & Records Collection
5. Metrics
6. CIFOR
7. Cooperative Programs
Coming Soon

- The RRT Best Practices Manual Volume 1 is now available upon request to OP
  - Send an email to op-ora@fda.hhs.gov
- Volume 2 available Summer 2013
- This is all thanks to the many State and FDA personnel that contributed to the development of this Manual
Other Resources

• FERP Template

• CIFOR Guidelines for Improving Foodborne Outbreak Response
  – http://www.cifor.us/CIFORGuidelinesProjectMore.cfm

• IAFP Procedures to Investigation Foodborne Illness
  – www.foodprotection.org/resources
Food Protection Task Forces

• Develops trusted relationships between government, industry, and academia
  – Contact lists, SME’s, build consensus
• Can be used to provide input on developing response plans/procedures
• Utilize partners for exercises/drills
• Good venue to address recovery issues
Council to Improve Foodborne Outbreak Response (CIFOR)

Susan Lance
Manufactured Foods Regulatory Program Standards Alliance Training
March 21, 2013
Focus of this Presentation

- The burden of foodborne diseases in the U.S.
- About CIFOR:
  - Structure
  - Vision & mission
- Current CIFOR Projects
Burden of Foodborne Diseases*

Confmed cases reported to the health department or CDC

12% of all cases

2% of all cases

*From Angulo, 1998
Incidence of Foodborne Diseases

• Every year in the U.S., foodborne diseases cause an estimated:
  – 47.8 million illnesses (2011)
  – >1,000 reported outbreaks (2011)
  – 6% of outbreaks are multi-jurisdictional
  – 128,000 hospitalizations (2011)
  – 3,000 deaths (2011)
  – Salmonella alone costs $365 million in direct medical costs a year (2011)
Incidence of Selected Foodborne Diseases, FoodNet Sites*, 1996-2010

*California, Connecticut, Colorado, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, and Tennessee
Rate of Foodborne Disease Outbreaks per 100,000 population* by State, United States, 2008

¶ Includes 17 multistate outbreaks that are assigned as an outbreak to each state involved.
About CIFOR

- **Vision**: Local, state, and federal partners collaborating effectively to reduce the burden of foodborne illness in the U.S.

- **Mission**: To improve methods at the local, state, and federal levels to detect, investigate, control, and prevent foodborne disease outbreaks.
About CIFOR

- CIFOR member organizations
- Governance Committee: APHL, ASTHO, CDC, CSTE, FDA, NACCHO, NEHA
- Workgroups:
  - Clearinghouse
  - Epi/Lab Reporting
  - Guidelines/Toolkit
  - Evaluation
  - Law Project
  - Industry (Food facilities outbreak response, Recall, Traceability)
  - Marketing/Website
  - OUE
  - PulseNet Cost-effectiveness
  - Training
  - Workforce Capacity
CIFOR Guidelines for Foodborne Disease Outbreak Response

- Developed by a workgroup with representatives from state, local, and federal levels as well as all disciplines
- Based on existing guidelines and practices
- Incorporated input from external reviewers and public review process
CIFOR Guidelines

- Description of major functions in outbreak response
- Specific practices to improve outbreak response
- Performance indicators to determine effectiveness of activities
- Comprehensive but not stand-alone
- Does not provide instructions for implementing any particular recommendation
CIFOR Guidelines Toolkit

A process and supporting materials to help agencies and jurisdictions:

• Better understand their current foodborne disease outbreak response activities
• Become more familiar with the CIFOR Guidelines and recommended practices
• Identify appropriate activities to improve performance
• Make plans to implement those activities
CIFOR Toolkit Steps

Preparation: select participants, assemble supporting documents, prioritize Focus Areas

Then:

1. Describe current activities/procedures in each Focus Area and identify targets for improvement
2. Prioritize CIFOR recommendations that address these targets
3. Outline steps to implement high priority CIFOR recommendations
CIFOR Toolkit Crosswalk

- The Toolkit’s Focus Areas overlap with other national efforts:
  - FDA Voluntary National Retail Food Regulatory Programs, Standard 5 (Foodborne Illness and Food Defense Preparedness and Response)
  - Public Health Accreditation Standards
  - Local Public Health System Performance Standards
CIFOR Food Safety Clearinghouse

• Online repository on the CIFOR website that offers food safety resources such as:
  – After action reports
  – Case report forms
  – Sample questionnaires
• Visitors can search for existing tools and resources
• Tools can be submitted to CIFOR for inclusion in the Clearinghouse
Welcome to the Food Safety Clearinghouse! CIFOR'S Food Safety Clearinghouse is an online repository offering food safety resources developed by state and local health departments, laboratories, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations, and governmental agencies in order to facilitate knowledge sharing across jurisdictions. CIFOR is the Council to Improve Foodborne Outbreak Response co-chaired by the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) and the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) with support from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Keyword Search | Browse By Name

Not all fields need to be filled in order to search. Select/deselect options from any list by using CTRL-Click (PC) or Command-Click (Mac).

Keyword:  
Begin Search

Topic:  
- Agriculture
- Epidemiology
- Evaluation
- Food Security
- Health Departments
- Health Promotion/Health Education
More information

- http://www.cifor.us/
- http://www.cifor.us/toolkit.cfm
- http://www.cifor.us/clearinghouse/keyword search.cfm

- Susan Lance, FDA Liaison to CDC
- susan.lance@fda.hhs.gov
- 404-639-3378, 404-825-6336
Food Emergency Response Plans – Development, Implementation and Integration with the CIFOR Guidelines for Foodborne Disease Outbreak Response

Dr. Ernie Julian

March 21, 2013
8:00AM – 9:30AM
Using Illness Data to Look for Ongoing Sources

Listeriosis in New England States versus the U.S.
Using Illness Data to Look for Ongoing Sources
Listeriosis in the Northeast

- 2008-09 outbreak in Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts
- Illnesses from soft cheese manufacturers in NY and NJ
- Listeria in sprouts from CT and MA plants
- Look at regional illness rates
- If the rate is high in the region or state, why?
  - Are there food processors that may be an ongoing source of illnesses?
STEC in the Northeast

• In 1993 after Jack in the Box, RI prohibited the sale of undercooked ground beef to kids 12 years of age and younger
• As part of EHS-Net grant, found lower illness rate in RI than other NE states.
• 2009 outbreak was due to RI Middle School students being served undercooked ground beef in MA
• Led to Food Code change to not allow undercooked meats on kids menus
CIFOR Revisions

– Guidelines are being updated

– Involved with Chapter 6 Control Measures and chapter concerning Metrics
  • Metrics moving to how quickly actions should be taken
  • Suggested outcome measure:
    – Number ill from consuming contaminated product after a recall
Proposed CIFOR Industry Metrics

What do we want the industry to do?

• Detection
  – Apparent foodborne outbreak reported to health/food regulatory authority
  – Food in commerce that could cause serious illness reported to FDA electronically within 24 hours through the Reportable Food Registry
Proposed CIFOR Industry Metrics

• Detection
  – Complaint system in place to identify Illnesses and possibly contaminated products.
  • Food store chains may identify illnesses with a short incubation period before health jurisdictions based on complaints
    – (e.g. Scombroid, chemicals, allergens, etc.)
Proposed CIFOR Industry Metrics

• Detection
  – Illness possibly associated with a commercial product reported to health/food regulatory authority
  – High risk ingredients and ready-to-eat foods sampled
    • FSMA Preventive Control Regulation comment area
Proposed CIFOR Industry Metrics

• Investigation
  – Information from shopper/loyalty cards provided to health/regulatory authority upon request within 24 hours during illness investigation
  – Food source and customer list provided to FDA/USDA/health and food regulatory authorities within 24 hours during a traceback/traceforward of possibly contaminated food products.
Proposed CIFOR Industry Metrics

• Control
  – Time from first illness to implementation of effective controls
  – Suspect foods immediately placed on hold until safety can be determined
  – Written recall plan in place for high risk food products and all notifications can be made within 24 hours
Proposed CIFOR Industry Metrics

• Control
  – Direct consumer notification of a recall
  – Shopper/loyalty cards used to directly notify consumers who purchased recalled products within 24 hours through blast email, text messaging, direct phone calling, etc.
  – Outcome measure: Reduce number ill more than one incubation period after a recall
Proposed CIFOR Industry Metrics

• Prevention of Reoccurrence
  – Preventive controls
  – Employees report illnesses and symptoms
  – Ill employees excluded or restricted as required by the Food Code
  – Record keeping and verification to make certain controls remain in place to prevent a reoccurrence
Comments on Guidelines, Controls or Metrics to:

Ernest Julian, Ph.D.
Rhode Island Department of Health

Ernest.julian@health.ri.gov
Food Emergency Response Plans – Development, Implementation and Integration with the CIFOR Guidelines for Foodborne Disease Outbreak Response

Lisa Hainstock, RS
Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development
Thursday, March 21, 2013
8:00 AM
Michigan

- Agriculture – 2nd largest industry
- The total employment impact accounts for ~22 % of the state's employment;
- Food and agriculture industry contributes $91.4 billion annually to the state's economy
- A border state -home of the second busiest truck border crossing point in the US
- 1,841 processors/manufacturers (FY’12)
- RRT- 2008 (Pre-CIFOR GLs)
MFRPS Std 5 compliance–iterative process

• Food emergency plans – 1998 to today
• MFRPS – 2008 (2007)
• CIFOR Toolkit – 2011 – corrective action plan
  – Outbreak procedures
  – MOUS with external partners
• Multi-jurisdictional Outbreak procedures -2011
• MFRPS – 2012 (2010)
• Barriers
MFRPS Standard 5 Gaps

• No MOU between agencies*****

• No single state coordinator

• MDARD – does not collect epi

• No prescribed time frame for illness/injury response

• Contributing factors reporting

• Sharing of investigation results on fbi complaints not consistent

• Public messaging
CIFOR Toolkit

• April 7-8, 2011 Toolkit workshop held with MDARD and MDCH

• state-level multidisciplinary team
  - Focus area 1 - Relationships with Relevant Agencies and Organizations
  - Focus area 3 – Communications

• The departments created an action plan to address those items that were found
Other policies developed

• MOU between state agencies
• Outbreak procedures
  – Coordinated btw state agencies
  – Outline procedures needed in Standard 5 CAP
• Quarterly After action meetings
• FBI complaint referral form/policy
• Contact lists and schedule
MI Multi-jurisdictional Guidelines

• First try - 2007
• Second try – 2009
• Final MJO released 2011 as part of FBI package
• Borrowed heavily from Guidelines, especially Chapter 7 on Multijurisdictional outbreaks
• Voluntary
MJO-For Local Health Departments

• Outlines roles and responsibilities at different levels of government
• Communications – triggers, methods
• Multi-agency coordination recommendations
• After action reporting
• Contact lists
• Information sharing/confidentiality
CIFOR Foodborne Disease Guidelines for Owners, Operators and Managers of Food Establishments

• Developed using CIFOR model
  – Multidisciplinary workgroup
  – Best practices

• Guidelines and tools to guide retail food establishments through a foodborne disease outbreak investigation.

• Task group that developed the guidelines includes representatives from local, state, and federal agencies as well as from industry.
CIFOR Food Facility Outbreak Response Workgroup

Project Work Output:

• Diagram for Guidelines & Tools – Based upon:
  - Investigation
  - Communications
  - Mitigation/Control

• 14 Tools

• 5 more Tools-Incorporate 5 FDA Posters
CIFOR Industry Guidelines Content

Contents in the *CIFOR Industry Guidelines* include both Guidelines and Tools centered on the following topics:

- Outbreak Investigation Prep - Recommendations
- Food Establishment Self-Assessment
- Food Establishment Self-Assessment
- Media
- Store Closure and Reopening
- Control measures
- Flow Diagram: Guidelines and Tools
- **Product Sampling Procedures**
CIFOR Industry Guidelines

**Next Steps**

- National Release by HHS/USDA soon

- Market via CIFOR membership, trade and private sectors for Maximum Industry Outreach/Impact

- Following Release Available at [http://www.cifor.us](http://www.cifor.us)
Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

Lisa Hainstock, R.S.
hainstockL@michigan.gov
517-241-0930
Food Emergency Response Plans – Development, Implementation and Integration with the CIFOR Guidelines for Foodborne Disease Outbreak Response

Jason Bashura

March 21, 2013
8:00AM – 9:30AM
Resources (tools) and Training

Implementation
Quotable Quotes:

“Gotta find the right path and get on it.”

“The challenge is transitioning between investigation to regulatory compliance.”

“If I send them to one more training, my staff is going to kill me!”

“Accept imperfection, but always seek continuous improvement.”

“Sometimes your daily activities can be tied right back to the standards.”

“Getting clarification on what a strategic plan is, versus an implementation plan.”

“Be truthful to who you are, and what you do.”

“Psychological warfare.”

“Embrace chaos.”

“Consternation.”
Quotable Quotes:

“Plans are of little importance, but planning is essential.”
Winston Churchill (30 November 1874 – 24 January 1965)

“Plans are nothing; planning is everything.”
Dwight D. Eisenhower (14 October 1890 – 28 March 1969)

“I love it when a plan comes together.”
(as well as Priscilla and the other SIS after the successful 2013 MFRP Alliance conference)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plan
Going to quickly review some resources (tools) and training opportunities to assist your program with achieving compliance with Standard 5,

and to try to inspire the next steps... implementation and continuous improvement
Resources (tools) and Training
Innovative Food Defense Program

The synopsis for this grant opportunity is detailed below, following this paragraph. This synopsis contains all of the updates to this document that have been posted as of 03/14/2012. If updates have been made to the opportunity synopsis, update information is provided below the synopsis.

If you would like to receive notifications of changes to the grant opportunity click send me change notification emails. The only thing you need to provide for this service is your email address. No other information is requested.

Any inconsistency between the original printed document and the disk or electronic document shall be resolved by giving precedence to the printed document.

Document Type: Grants Notice
Funding Opportunity Number: PAR-12-116
Opportunity Category: Discretionary
Posted Date: Mar 14, 2012
Creation Date: Mar 14, 2012
Original Closing Date for Applications: Jun 15, 2014 This FOA has multiple receipt dates. The first application receipt/due date is June 15, 2012, by 5:00 PM local time of applicant organization. The second application receipt/due date is June 15, 2013, by 5:00 PM local time of applicant organization. The third and final application receipt/due date is June 15, 2014, by 5:00 PM local time of applicant organization.
Current Closing Date for Applications: Jun 15, 2014 This FOA has multiple receipt dates. The first application receipt/due date is June 15, 2012, by 5:00 PM local time of applicant organization. The second application receipt/due date is June 15, 2013, by 5:00 PM local time of applicant organization. The third and final application receipt/due date is June 15, 2014, by 5:00 PM local time of applicant organization.
Archive Date: Jul 15, 2014
Funding Instrument Type: Grant

Category Explanation: Food and Nutrition
Expected Number of Awards: 3
Estimated Total Program Funding: $300,000
Award Ceiling: $100,000
Award Floor: $1
CFDA Number(s): 93.103 -- Food and Drug
Cost Sharing or Matching Requirement: No

http://www.grants.gov/search/search.do?jsessionid=1GSTRQspfCzkYTyzTN8yWp9syWh2pqV3mJ18XgL7y2qL9BhwF7r
rdl!-309707781
The description from the GRANTS.gov site reads:

Innovative Food Defense Program (IFDP) grants are designed to generate food defense tools and resources that are *easily replicated* and can *complement, aid in the development of*, or *improve State, local, Tribal and territorial (SLTT) food defense programs.*

As the Food Safety Modernization Act recognizes the evolution of the *relationship between food safety and food defense*, it is critical that these programs be *integrated to the maximum extent possible in order to ensure the most efficient use of resources, as well as to optimize response to an incident or event*.

*Currently funded projects include*....

*Completed projects are available @ www.FDA.gov/FoodDefense*
Food and Agriculture Sector’s Sector Specific Plan

Appendix 4. Sector Protective Programs, Resiliency Strategies, and Tools

Available online @ www.FDA.gov/FoodDefense
RESOURCES GUIDE

Exercise, Training and Funding Information

This guide provides links to assist stakeholders with current and future food emergency response planning, education and training needs as well as for general awareness of food defense related efforts. Additional links are provided to assist jurisdictions in becoming aware of potential sources of Federal funding to assist in the coordination and provision of education and training opportunities, such as those contained within the FREE-B.

The following links are provided to assist with future planning, education and training needs:

Council to Improve Foodborne Outbreak Response (CIFOR)

- This workgroup was formed to improve foodborne outbreak detection and response.
  http://www.cifor.us

Food and Agriculture Incident Annex

- A list of roles and responsibilities applicable to food and agricultural related incidents requiring a Federal response.

Food and Agriculture Sector, Sector Specific Plan

- This document was developed (2010) to identify and describe the Food and Agriculture sector’s current all-hazards protective posture, numerous resiliency strategies, initiatives, resources, programs, and tools that can be used by sector partners to assist in the identification and implementation of risk mitigation activities; to aid in the reduction of the vulnerability of the food supply; to help deter threats to the sector; and to minimize the consequences from and aid in the development of resiliency strategies to assist the sector in recovering from large-scale incidents. Appendix 4 of the SSP provides numerous Sector Protective Programs, Resiliency Strategies and Tools for use by stakeholders.

Food Emergency Response Network (FERN)

- An integrated network of food testing labs
  http://www.fernlab.org

FoodSHIELD

- This tool was designed to assist governmental agencies in protecting the food supply through various web-based applications.
  http://www.foodshield.org

Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)

- This program, designed by DHS, will cover exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation and improvement planning.
  https://hseep.dhs.gov/pages/1001_HSEEP.aspx

International Food Protection Training Institute (IFPTI)

- The International Food Protection Training Institute offers training to improve the overall protection of the U.S. food supply.
  http://www.ifpti.org

Lessons Learned Information Sharing (LLIS)

- Restricted information about Lessons Learned and Best Practices for emergency response providers to help prevent and respond to terror incidents.
  https://llis.dhs.gov/about.do

National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) Emergency Response Plan Food Emergency Template Version 1.0

- This plan was designed to enhance food security and help protect the U.S. agricultural industry.

National Center for Biomedical Research and Training (NCBRT)

- NCBRT, through its Homeland Security National Training Cooperative Agreement, provides training to emergency responders throughout the United States and its territories.
  http://www.ncbirt.usa.gov/

National Center for Food Protection and Defense (NCFPD)

- A research consortium that looks at our nation’s food system with regard to the vulnerabilities of attack through intentional contamination with biological or chemical agents.
  http://ncfpo.umn.edu/

National Center for Foreign Animal and Zoonotic Disease Defense (FAZD)

- The Center develops products to defend the United States from zoonotic diseases that could have catastrophic effects on human and animal health and the U.S. agricultural economy.
  http://fazd.tamu.edu

Target Capabilities List (TCL)

- The TCL defines and provides the basis for assessing preparedness with regard to the four homeland security mission areas: Prevent, Protect, Respond, and Recover.

This resource guide provided as a tool within the

Food Related Emergency Exercise Bundle (FREE-B)
FREE-B Workshops

FDA is seeking to evaluate the use of the FREE-B to improve / modify the tool moving forward.

FDA issued funds to support 9 ‘exercises’ utilizing the FREE-B tool in 2012

Additional funding is pending award – due next week!
FREE-B Workshops

Based on feedback received from workshops completed:

- 3 new scenarios to be developed: feed, water and recovery based scenarios.

- Existing content will be re-evaluated: question mapping, objectives connected to other national strategies, such as the Public health emergency preparedness contracts, President Policy Directive (PPD)-8, National Health Security Strategy (NHSS), as well as the MFRPS, CIFOR and other related efforts
Food Related Emergency Exercise – Bundle:

Helping to CONNECT THE DOTS in food emergency response planning
National Center for Food Protection and Defense (NCFPD)

The National Center for Food Protection and Defense (NCFPD) was officially launched as a Homeland Security Center of Excellence in July 2004. Developed as a multidisciplinary and action-oriented research consortium, NCFPD addresses the vulnerability of the nation's food system to attack through intentional contamination with biological or chemical agents. NCFPD takes a comprehensive, farm-to-table view of the food system, encompassing all aspects from primary production through transportation and food processing to retail and food service.

NCFPD's research and education program is aimed at reducing the potential for contamination at any point along the food supply chain and mitigating potentially catastrophic public health and economic effects of such attacks. The NCFPD incorporates cutting-edge research across a wide range of disciplines, including supply chain management, logistics, epidemiology, risk assessment, economics, molecular biology, food microbiology, biomedical engineering, toxicology, and risk communication.

www.NCFPD.umn.edu
**Goals**

- Reduce the vulnerability of the nation’s food system to terrorist attack by contamination with biological, chemical, or radiological agents at any point along the food supply chain, from primary production through transportation and food processing to retail and food service.
- Strengthen the food system’s preparedness and resiliency to threats, disruption, and attacks.
- Mitigate the potentially catastrophic public health and economic effects of food system attacks with effective response and recovery.

**Consortium Participants**

- Led by the University of Minnesota, the National Center for Food Protection and Defense’s (NCFPD’s) consortium includes individual investigators from many Universities and private sector research organizations, and food and agriculture agencies.
- NCFPD-funded research and education projects are selected through approval of peer-reviewed research proposals submitted by teams of researchers. These projects currently involve over 140 experts from education, industry and government.
- A large number of graduate students and postdoctoral research trainees are successfully working in nearly all NCFPD research and education projects, demonstrating the capability of the academic research community to respond flexibly and rapidly to the need for professional expertise in all aspects of food protection and defense.

**Partnerships to Solutions Strategy**

- To leverage expertise and resources programmatically, NCFPD works in close partnership with federal and state regulatory agencies, state and local health and agriculture departments, first responder communities, professional organizations, other DHS Centers of Excellence, the national laboratories, and private sector stakeholders.
- Over 30 food industry experts serve as advisors, providing technical advice, critical end-user feedback, and strategic oversight.
National Center for Foreign Animal and Zoonotic Disease Defense (FAZD Center)

Founded in April 2004 as a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology (S&T) Center of Excellence (COE), the FAZD Center leverages the resources of multiple major universities, Minority Serving Institutions, national laboratories, and partners in state and federal government.

www.fazd.tamu.edu/about/

c. Centers of Excellence Mission and Vision

Mission:

- To protect the nation’s agriculture and public health sectors against high consequence foreign, emerging and/or zoonotic animal disease threats

- by conducting research, developing technology, training a specialized workforce and communicating the results of this research to a wider audience of animal, public and human health care providers and organizations, veterinary professionals and agricultural organizations and customers/stakeholders

Vision:

- To be a leading partner in providing cutting-edge, multi-disciplinary, basic and translational research and education for agricultural resiliency.
National Center for Biomedical Research and Training (NCBRT) @ Louisiana State University (LSU):

...recognized by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) as the principal vehicle through which the Training and Exercise Integration (TEI) division identifies, develops, tests, and delivers training to federal, state, local, and tribal emergency responders.

The mission of the National Center for Biomedical Research and Training (NCBRT) is to help America prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from acts of domestic and international terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, and high-consequence events through teaching, training, technical assistance, and research.

http://www.ncbrt.lsu.edu/catalog/performance/foodresponse.a
Coordinated Response to Food Emergencies

This course provides responders with training on all-hazards food emergency response procedures with an emphasis on enhancing communication to facilitate the response effort.

For the purposes of this course, food emergencies may include terrorism, naturally occurring events or accidents that impact the food chain with the potential for mass consequences. The course focuses on federal, state and local agency communication and coordination during the response to and recovery from such emergencies.
Epi-Ready

Epi-Ready goals are that each leg of the stool...

Better understand the roles and responsibilities of all disciplines in an investigation.

Build a more efficient working relationship and open lines of communication with partners.

Understand that collaboration is KEY!

http://www.neha.org/epi_ready/index.html
National Voluntary Environmental Assessment Information System (NVEAIS)

FDA is partnering with CDC for the development / refinement of the National Voluntary Environmental Assessment Information System, for the development of:

- Virtual training – retail module nearly complete.
- Manufactured food module – early stages of preparation
- Food defense related module

NVEAIS@cdc.gov

http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/ehs/EHSNet/resources/nveais.htm
CoreSHIELD

What Is CoreSHIELD?
• CoreSHIELD is the Information Technology architecture supporting a collaboration environment of web-based portals and applications that provides the preferred gateway for communication, collaboration, education and training among divergent stakeholders.

CORE Concept
• CoreSHIELD is a portal environment that provides shared functionality and databases to a suite of portal applications related to public safety and national infrastructure protection, enabling secure collaboration, communication, training, and document sharing among users.

FoodSHIELD is a Portal on the CoreSHIELD environment

www.CoreSHIELD.org
NCDA&CS Provides Incident Recovery Assistance for Local Food Businesses

The Food and Drug Protection division of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services cordially invites you to participate in their presentation and discussion of guidelines developed to instruct food processors on how to create a remediation strategy to deal with contamination incidents in their products and facilities before such events occur at the Hall of Fame Room in the Jim Graham Building at the North Carolina State Fairgrounds on March 27, 2013.

MORE INFO

www.FoodSHIELD.org
Food and Feed Safety Agencies to be Surveyed

The Association of Food and Drug Officials (AFDO), on behalf of the Food and Drug Administration and in support of Section 205(c)(2) of the Food Safety Modernization Act, is distributing a food and feed safety survey to State and Territorial food and feed safety agencies.

Please distribute this information to your affiliated agencies.

Download the Survey (Please save a copy prior to printing.)

Because the information gathered through this survey is critical to the development and implementation of an integrated national food safety and defense system, we kindly ask that you complete this survey within 2 weeks and return it no later than May 1, 2013. The survey may be completed electronically and should be returned to AFDO (survey@afdo.org) who will provide the data to the FDA for analysis.

The Food Safety Modernization Act is the most sweeping reform of Federal food safety laws in more than 70 years. It was enacted by the United States Congress and signed into law by President Obama in 2011, and it aims to ensure the safety of the U.S. food supply by shifting the primary focus from response to food contamination to prevention of food contamination. Specifically, Section 205(c)(2) requires a review of State and Local capacities and needs for enhancements regarding:

- a) staffing levels and expertise available to perform food safety and defense functions;
- b) laboratory capacity to support surveillance, outbreak response, inspection, and enforcement activities;
- c) information systems to support data management and sharing of food safety and defense information; and,
- d) other State and Local food safety and defense activities and needs as determined appropriate.

Information obtained through this survey will allow FDA to conduct a review of State and local capacities in order to develop and enhance the food safety and defense capacities of State and local agencies. The development and implementation of the strategies will help achieve the goals under an integrated food safety system to improve foodborne illness outbreak response, accelerate foodborne illness surveillance, strengthen inspection capacity of State and local agencies, improve the effectiveness of partnerships across governments to coordinate food safety and defense resources, and share information on a timely basis. The review is required to include both the current capacities as well as the current needs of State and Local regulatory agencies in terms of: staffing and expertise to perform food safety functions; staffing and expertise to perform food defense functions; laboratory capacity to support surveillance, outbreak response, inspection and enforcement; and information systems to support data management and exchange among regulatory agencies.

The survey is sectioned into four key areas:

- Food and Feed Safety (Section 1);
- Food Defense (Section 2);
- Information Technology (Section 3); and
- ....
**Bottom line:** we are TRYING to assess what the current ‘state of affairs’ is with food defense across the country, and through various funding efforts, TRYING to improve our ability to PREPARE, DETECT, RESPOND and RECOVER from intentional contamination food incidents.
State agencies are encouraged to work in partnership to contribute to the FARM Toolkit survey. *The Toolkit and its resources are aligned with the Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD 8), which offers states an organized strategy to enhance prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery activities.* Non-attributable, aggregate data is available at the regional and federal level to demonstrate strengths in the country's preparedness and highlight areas where additional effort is necessary.

The FARM Toolkit is a measurement tool designed to enable food-sector stakeholders to improve their Mission Areas and Core Capabilities in the event of a food emergency. Based on Presidential Policy Directive 8 and NASDA's Food Emergency Response Plan, FARM Toolkit aims to strengthen food emergency preparedness.

Accessible online @ www.FoodSHIELD.org
https://www.foodshield.org/index.cfm/discover-tools-
The FARM toolkit is comprised of two parts:

Benchmarking: The benchmarking section of the FARM Toolkit sets the foundation for the stakeholders’ current capabilities by answering a series of questions based on federal food emergency response plan templates.

Resources: Based on their responses in the benchmarking section, stakeholders are linked directly to customized resources that provide information on funding opportunities, available training courses, best practices from other stakeholders, and additional resources to improve the individual stakeholders’ food emergency response.

Accessible online @ www.FoodSHIELD.org
https://www.foodshield.org/index.cfm/discover-tools-
Food and Agriculture Readiness Measurement (FARM) toolkit

In addition to these assets, the FARM Toolkit also enables participants to periodically compare progress from the foundational levels established when the tool is first used.

The tool provides a common structure and approach for developing and assessing food-related capabilities, so stakeholders can measure their progress on preparedness over time.
FARM toolkit

Try out a few questions from the FARM Toolkit Survey!

- Do you have a food emergency response plan?
  - No
  - Do you have the resources to create a plan?
    - No
    - You could use more general resources to create and build a plan!
    - Yes
    - Funding opportunities are an excellent way to strengthen a food emergency response!
  - Yes
  - Are you confident your plan could be executed in a real food emergency?
    - No
    - Did you know there are many training opportunities to prepare for a food emergency?
      - No
      - By perusing the best practices library, you can get some great ideas for your plan!
    - Yes

Accessible online @ www.FoodSHIELD.org
https://www.foodshield.org/index.cfm/discover-tools-
Implementation

(the fun part)
What’s your priority?

Where do you start?

I’d suggest, start with the end in mind – the standards provide the end state.

If you don’t have the information you need, ASK someone to help
Tools and Resources Summary:

Innovative Food Defense Program:  www.FDA.gov/FoodDefense

Sector Specific Plan:  www.FDA.gov/FoodDefense

FREE-B:  www.FDA.gov/FoodDefense

NCFPD:  www.NCFPD.umn.edu

FAZD:  http://fazd.tamu.edu/resources/

NCBRT:  www.ncbrt.lsu.edu/

Epi-Ready:  http://www.neha.org/epi_ready/index.html

NVEAIS:  http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/ehs/EHSNet/resources/nveais.htm

FoodSHIELD:  www.FoodSHIELD.org

FSMA:  www.FDA.gov/FSMA

Farm Toolkit:  https://www.foodshield.org/index.cfm/discover-tools-links/tools/
When we have strategically planned enough, and we’ve gotten in to the habit of...

Strategically DOING –

It will soon become evident that....
Some Food Defense Tools and Resources are available – please take 1 of each, so there’s enough for everyone.

Additional materials can be ordered – in bulk – by visiting [www.FDA.gov/FoodDefense](http://www.FDA.gov/FoodDefense)
Thanks for your attention!!!

FoodDefense@fda.hhs.gov

www.FDA.gov/FoodDefense
Questions & Answers

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MFRP Alliance