

IFSS Framework – Basic Level Gen Eds

B12 Integrated Food Safety System (IFSS)

Definition: Introductory knowledge, skills, and abilities related to the concept of a national collaborative and cooperative network of federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial feed and food protection agencies working in concert to protect the U.S. feed and food supply.

Topic Area TLO: Describe how collaborative interrelationships of regulatory agencies promote and protect public health in a global environment.

Topic Area ELOs:

- Discuss the IFSS elements.
- Explain the IFSS.
- Distinguish regulatory roles in a global environment.
- Explain responsibilities and roles that contribute to the IFSS.
- Describe the global food supply system.

Unit 1: Foundations	TLO Behavioral Anchors - not all-inclusive
<p>Definition: Basic knowledge of the IFSS concept, development, and sustainment.</p> <p>TLO: Discuss the origins, mandates, and drivers of the IFSS.</p> <p>ELOs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define relevant terminology. • Discuss the concept of IFSS. • Discuss the development of the IFSS. • Explain IFSS sustainability. • Discuss the relationship between the IFSS and FSMA. • Describe the IFSS role throughout the global food/feed supply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regulator has a knowledge or awareness of the origin of the IFSS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 50 state meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food and Feed Associations ▪ FSLTT b. PFP • The regulator has a knowledge or awareness of the IFSS mandate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What is FSMA? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Briefly describe FSMA • The regulator has a knowledge or awareness of the IFSS drivers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Collaboration to protect public health b. Uniformity • The regulator can describe the timeline of IFSS development. • The regulator can give examples of FSMA rules. • The regulator has knowledge or awareness of the need to increase efficiency by leveraging resources across overlapping jurisdictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Stakeholders b. Examples of collaboration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cooperative agreements / grant, contracts, MOUs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Joint work planning ○ Rapid Response Team • The regulator knows how the IFSS impacts public health.

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Unit 2: Stakeholders	TLO Behavioral Anchors - not all-inclusive
<p>Definition: Government, non-government organizations, and industry with vested interest in the IFSS.</p> <p>TLO: Describe the stakeholders within the IFSS.</p> <p>ELOs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the types of stakeholders. • Describe how stakeholders influence public policy. • Discuss roles for each type of stakeholder. • Describe the relationship between the Partnership for Food Protection (PFP) and the IFSS. • Identify the associations that comprise the Council of Association Presidents (CAP). • Match feed/food trade associations within their primary target audience. • Describe the role of feed/food safety alliances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regulator has a knowledge or awareness IFSS stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retail ▪ Manufacturing ▪ Unprocessed ▪ Importers b. Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FSLTT ▪ Military c. Laboratories d. Representative groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alliances ▪ Organizations ▪ Associations • The regulator has a knowledge or awareness of additional IFSS stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Consumers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human Food ▪ Animal Food • The regulator can discuss examples and roles of Industry Associations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. NRA b. GMA c. AFIA • The regulator can discuss examples and roles of regulatory associations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. AAFCO b. AFDO c. NEHA • The regulator can discuss examples and roles of laboratory associations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. APHL b. Private vs government labs • The regulator can give examples of collaborative partnerships: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. NCIMS b. ISSC c. FSPCA d. PSA • The regulator can give examples of international and domestic partnerships. • The regulator can discuss examples and roles of laboratory and academia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Consulting b. Process authorities

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Cooperative Extension Services d. Develop emerging technology e. Research • The regulator can describe your role as a stakeholder in the IFSS. • The regulator can describe how you interact with other stakeholders in the IFSS.
<p>Unit 3: Mutual Reliance</p>	<p>TLO Behavioral Anchors - not all-inclusive</p>
<p>Definition: Government agency agreements that support mutual reliance.</p> <p>TLO: Discuss how agreements support mutual reliance.</p> <p>ELOs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the use of funding vehicles to support mutual reliance programs. • Discuss the relationship between formal agreements and the IFSS. • Discuss the importance of third-party audit programs. • Describe mutual reliance conducted under cooperative programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regulator can define mutual reliance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sharing of resources b. Improved communication c. Utilizing partner strengths • The regulator can define agreements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Contracts b. Compliance agreements c. Cooperative agreements d. MOUs • The regulator can explain why mutual reliance is important: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Efficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased impact ▪ Increase work output b. Improved trust c. Share inspectional and lab results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Equivalent data d. Interagency cooperation e. Leveraging resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Joint work planning ▪ Joint inspections • The regulator can describe how mutual reliance leads to comparability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Training b. Joint exercises c. Uniform enforcement of consumer laws d. Quality regulatory Systems e. Program standards • The regulator can give examples of different types of agreements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inter-agency b. Industry and agency • The regulator can discuss how mutual reliance agreements support the IFSS.
<p>Unit 4: Program Standards</p>	<p>TLO Behavioral Anchors - not all-inclusive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regulator has a knowledge or awareness of how program standards affect efficiency and uniformity.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regulator has a knowledge or awareness of the importance of building a quality management system. • The regulator has a knowledge or awareness of how the standards may help protect public health. • The regulator has a knowledge or awareness of the focus on prevention. • The regulator has a knowledge or awareness of whether your program is enrolled in program standards. • The regulator can explain increased efficiency and uniformity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Building infrastructure b. Mutual reliance c. Consistency between agencies d. Collaboration • The regulator can explain the importance of a quality management system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Continuous improvement b. Known standards c. Focus on prevention d. Legally defensible regulatory system • The regulator can discuss the impact of standards on the protection of public health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Faster incident response time b. Risk based inspections c. Consumer and industry confidence • The regulator can explain the focus on prevention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Benefits of risk-based inspections b. Importance of sampling c. Benefits of uniform program standards (UPS) d. Reduction in foodborne illness
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