



Constitution & Bylaws/Procedures
and Strategic Planning Subcommittee

10/11/18

Objective:

Deliver recommendation(s) to the CFP Constitution & Bylaws/Procedures and Strategic Planning Committees on whether to change the name “***Conference for Food Protection***” to “***Congress for Food Protection.***”

Considerations:

- Conference has certain implications that impact travel approvals
- What the CFP does is aligned more with the term Congress than with the term Conference
- The National Safety Council (<https://www.nsc.org>) holds an annual “Congress” rather than a “Conference” – reflects their broad constituency of non for profit, regulatory, industry, academic, etc. focused on workplace/home safety

Analysis:

1. Define the terms Conference and Congress (Add other definitions and info from Kelli and Vanessa)
 - a. Conference – “a formal meeting for discussion”
 - b. Congress – “a formal meeting or series of meetings for discussion between delegates, especially those from a political party or labor union or from within a particular discipline.”
2. Determine how each term applies to our organization (e.g. how closely each term fits with what our organization does – SEE CFP Mission and Objectives)
3. Research and determine the pros and cons of each term as they apply to our organization (Preliminary thoughts follow).
 - a. The CFP is not a conference. Members that represent various constituencies participate in committees with the objective of protecting the health of those living in the U.S. through effective food safety regulations.
 - b. Many CFP members go to conferences; however, the objective of many conferences is first for individuals to present information on a topic they have researched or worked on and second to listen to presentations of others, with the overall objective of learning more about their area of expertise.
 - c. When members ask for funding to attend conferences, there are generally limitations on the number of conferences that we can attend and the amount of funding available.



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- d. As members of a group that are performing the essential work of keeping food safety regulations up to date, we are not simply attending a conference or meeting, we are participating in a critical supportive element of the U.S. government.
4. Record of general discussions regarding the question.
5. Provide supporting documents, references, etc., that are part of our research and decision-making process.
6. Strategic Planning Committee's recommendation is passed on to the Constitution and Bylaws Committee.

Review the CFP Mission and Objectives as part of item 2.

MISSION

Though Federal, State, and local governments are primarily responsible for setting food safety standards, many other organizations share a stake in carrying out enforcement of the standards. The Conference for Food Protection brings together representatives from the food industry, government, academia, and consumer organizations to identify and address emerging problems of food safety and to formulate recommendations. The Conference seeks to balance the interests of regulatory and industry people while providing an open forum for the consideration of ideas from any source. The Conference meets at least biennially to provide this forum. Though the Conference has no formal regulatory authority, it is a powerful organization that profoundly influences model laws and regulations among all government agencies and minimizes disparate interpretations and implementation.

OBJECTIVES

The Conference for Food Protection promotes food safety and consumer protection by the following:



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- Identifying and addressing problems in the production, processing, packaging, distribution, sale, and service of foods; Focusing on and facilitating the food protection programs governing the foodservice, retail food store, and food vending segments of the food industry;
- Adopting sound, uniform procedures which will be accepted by food regulatory agencies and industry;
- Promoting mutual respect and trust by establishing a working liaison among governmental agencies, industry, academic institutions, professional associations, and consumer groups concerned with food safety;
- Promoting uniformity among States, territories, and the District of Columbia. Territories include American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, The Trust Territory, and the U.S. Virgin Islands; and
- Utilizing the following as the primary channels for dissemination of Information:
 - The U.S. Department of Agriculture/Food Safety and Inspection Service in matters under its purview, such as food production, meat and poultry processing, and consumer information; and
 - The U.S. Public Health Service/Food and Drug Administration in matters under its purview, such as food processing and assistance to food regulatory agencies based on the model food codes and related documents.