



FOOD SAFETY

DETECTING, INVESTIGATING AND PREVENTING FOODBORNE ILLNESS

FOOD SAFETY OVERVIEW

A comprehensive and coordinated food safety system is essential to ensuring a safe food supply. State and local public health and agricultural laboratories provide invaluable information on the numbers and causes of foodborne illness in the US, helping prevent additional cases and outbreaks.



	CURRENTLY FUNDED ACTIVITIES	FY FUNDING REQUESTS	INCREASED FUNDING WILL SAVE MORE LIVES BY:
CDC NCEZID Food Safety	<p>Foodborne Disease Surveillance Critical networks such as PulseNet and CaliciNet allow laboratories to identify clusters of illness, monitor disease trends and detect outbreaks caused by pathogens such as <i>Salmonella</i> or <i>Listeria</i>.</p> <p>Technology Modernization Transitioning to new, more effective testing technologies such as whole genome sequencing (WGS) and metagenomics allows states to more rapidly detect and respond to foodborne disease clusters and outbreaks.</p>	<p>FY 2021 \$65 MILLION</p> <p>FY 2022 \$110 MILLION</p>	<p>Modernizing Testing Capabilities Increasing funding to states will lead to more robust surveillance networks, expanded use of modern testing technologies and help address the public health challenges posed by culture independent diagnostic tests (CIDTs).</p>
FDA Food Safety	<p>The Laboratory Flexible Funding Model (LFFM) LFFM supports state human and animal food testing laboratories by building testing capacity and capabilities, including the development of special projects that would support and expand such testing. This project produces a large quantity of sample outputs that drive a risk-based and prevention focused food safety system.</p> <p>LFFM provides funding for:</p> <p>GenomeTrakr Laboratory Network: Enables laboratories to compare genetic and geographic data from illness-causing organisms in food and the environment, helping to detect problems in the food supply.</p> <p>Food Emergency Response Network (FERN): Enhances the capacity and capabilities of state governmental food laboratories to test for microbiological, chemical and radiological contaminants in food. Covers a broad range of food commodities through an FDA/USDA collaboration.</p>	<p>FY 2021 \$31 MILLION* directed to state/local laboratories</p> <p>*out of \$1.09 Billion for CFSAN and related field activities</p> <p>FY 2022 \$40 MILLION* directed to state/local laboratories</p> <p>*out of \$1.32 Billion for CFSAN and related field activities</p>	<p>Utilizing Smarter Food Safety Implementing FDA's vision of a modernized food safety system, a "New Era of Smarter Food Safety," will build on established science and risk-based protections throughout the food supply chain. Public health laboratories will participate in the domestic mutual reliance initiative, in which the FDA will expand existing efforts to partner with states that have comparable regulatory and public health systems, leveraging each other's data and analytics to ensure optimal use of resources and maximize our food safety reach.</p> <p>Integrating Systems and Increasing Mutual Reliance Mutual reliance is a seamless partnership that enables FDA and states to improve industry compliance, avoid duplication of effort, drive efficiencies, and prevent or reduce foodborne illness outbreaks within the framework of an integrated food safety system.</p>

¹ Scallan, E, Hoekstra, RM, Angulo, FJ, et al. (2011). Foodborne Illness Acquired in the United States—Major Pathogens. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 17(1), 7-15. Access at: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid1701.p11101>



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