The Food Safety Modernization Act Produce Safety Rule in Colorado

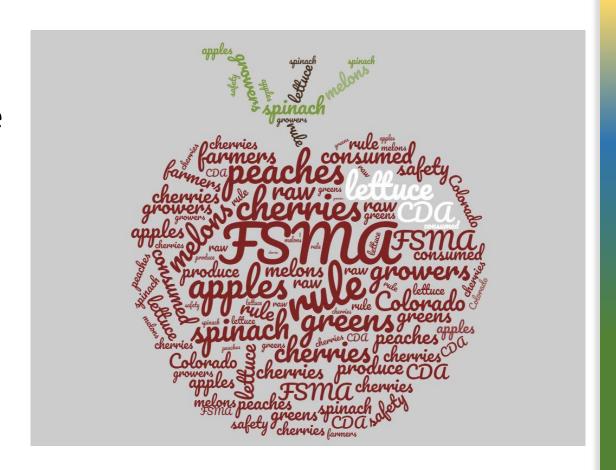
Cristy Dice
Colorado Department of Agriculture
Produce Safety Rule Program Manager





What are we going to cover today?

- Overview of FSMA
- Produce Safety Rule coverage and exemptions
- Key Requirements of PSR
- Grower resources & educational opportunities
- Implementation in Colorado and Compliance Dates



The Food Safety Modernization Act



- Federal regulation to ensure an integrated food safety system
- Food safety paradigm shift from detection to prevention
- Signed into law on January 4th, 2011 with bipartisan support
- 7 primary rules finalized under FSMA, along with guidance for industry
- A whole system approach to addressing issues of food safety

Photo by Bill Chiles

Final Rules under FSMA



Produce Safety Rule (November 2015)



Preventive Controls for Human Food (September 2015)



Preventive Controls for Animal Food (September 2015)



Foreign Supplier Verification Programs (November 2015)



Accredited Third-Party Certification (November 2015)



Sanitary Transportation of Human and Animal Food (April 2016)



Prevention of Intentional Contamination/Adulteration (May 2016)

ALL SUPPLIERS MUST COMPLY WITH THE FSMA RULES



CDA has 5 year cooperative agreement with FDA to implement PSR

Education before Regulation

✓ Implementation Plan

- Producer outreach and education
- Farm Inventory
- On-Farm Readiness Review Tool
- Inspections

✓ Partnership with CSU Extension

- Producer education and outreach
- On-Farm Readiness Reviews
- Produce Safety Fellowship Program

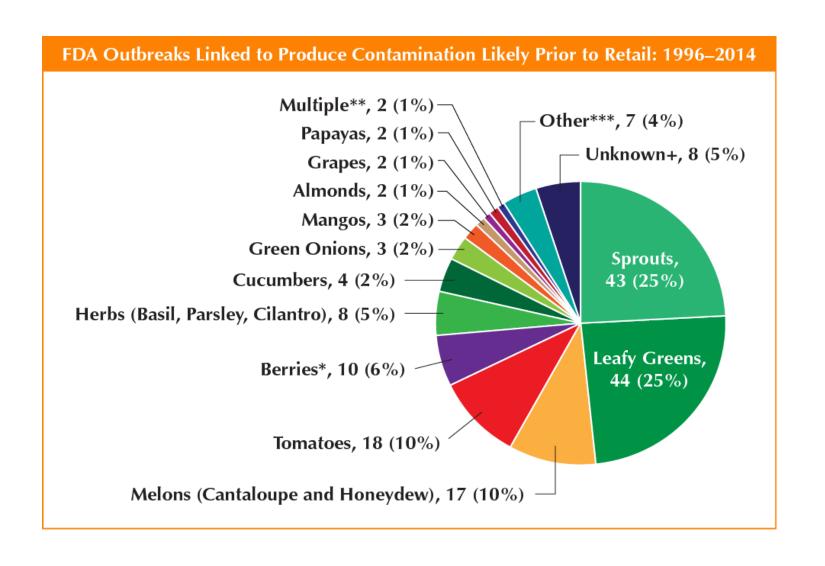
Part of a nationwide network of state departments of agriculture (National Consortium for Produce Safety Program Development) working together to uniformly implement rule.

The Produce Safety Rule



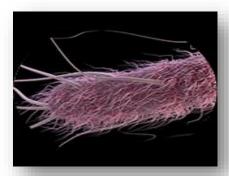
- First ever mandatory federal standard for growing, harvesting, packing, and holding of fresh produce
- Science-based minimum standards for the growing, harvesting, packing and holding of fruits and vegetables grown for human consumption
- Goal is to prevent foodborne illness outbreaks by addressing production challenges of growing, harvesting and packing of raw produce.
- Some growers may be eligible for an exemption or excluded

Outbreaks Associated with Produce

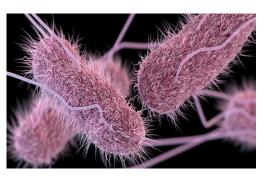


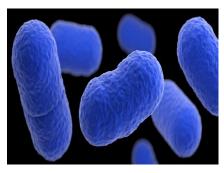
Produce Safety Rule:

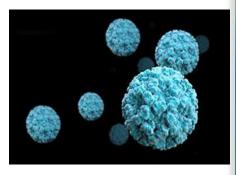
Prevention of Microbial Produce Contamination











E. coli

Clostridium perfringens

Salmonella

Listeria

Norovirus

and many more...

What produce is covered under the Produce Safety Rule?

 Produce that is consumed raw (Raw Agricultural Commodity - RAC)



What is produce NOT covered under the Produce Safety Rule?

- Produce that goes through a "kill" step (winemaking, beermaking, refining, etc.)
- Produce that is grown for on-farm consumption
- Food grains, including dent- or flint-corn, sorghum, oats, rice, rye wheat, amaranth, quinoa, buckwheat, and oilseeds







What is Covered Produce?

All Produce is covered except:

 FDA has identified an exhaustive list of rarely consumed raw commodities:

Asparagus; black beans, great Northern beans, kidney beans, and pinto beans; garden beets (roots and tops) and sugar beets; cashews; sour cherries; chickpeas; cocoa beans; coffee beans; collards; sweet corn; cranberries; dates; dill (seeds and weed); eggplants; figs; horseradish; hazelnuts; lentils; okra; peanuts; pecans; peppermint; potatoes; pumpkins; winter squash; sweet potatoes; and water chestnuts

- Refers to the harvestable or harvested part of the crop
- Wine grapes are considered covered produce



What <u>farms</u> are covered under the Produce Safety Rule?

- ✓ Grow or harvest covered produce
- ✓ Sales for produce over \$25,000

If the farms meet both these requirements, then the farm is covered under the produce safety rule, but they may qualify for an exemption.

In addition to growing and harvesting, holding and packing are also covered activities under the PSR.

What farms qualify for an Exemption?

✓ Have less than \$500,000 in total food sales (not just produce)

AND

- ✓ Over 50% of sales are to "qualified end users"
 - Qualified end users are consumers of the food, retail food establishments, restaurants, that are located in the same state and are not more than 275 miles from the farm.



These farms are eligible for a qualified exemption and modified requirements

What are the Modified Requirements for an Exemption?



- Record Keeping records must be kept that demonstrate the farm satisfies the criteria for the exemption and that it is reviewed annually
- Labeling if labeling is required, must include the name and complete business address of the farm where the produce was grown
- If label is not required, complete business address of farm where produce was grown needs to be provided
- No Inspection of the farm will be required

Ultimately, all growers should understand and take action to reduce food safety risks on the farm

Are there other Exemptions?

Commercial Processing Exemption

- ✓ Grapes (or other produce) sold for winemaking qualify for the exemption
- ✓ Any grapes that are not further processed <u>are</u> covered under the Produce Safety Rule
- ✓ Any produce that is not further processed does not qualify for the exemption.





What are the Requirements for the Commercial Processing Exemption?

 At the point of sale, growers must provide a disclosure in documents accompanying the produce that states the produce is "not processed to adequately reduce the presence of microorganisms of public health significance"

 Maintain documentation from the processor that includes information on how the produce will be processed and details of how pathogens are killed (i.e. fermenting, cooking, etc.)**

**FDA is exercising enforcement discretion for the documentation from processors requirements for wine grapes that are used for wine making.

Requirements Continued



- Disclosures can be included in labels, labeling, bills of lading, freight bills, shipment-specific certificates of analysis, and other documents or papers associated with the shipment that food
- Keep records documenting grapes that are sold for commercial processing
- Keep documentation of disclosures that you provide to customers

Produce Safety Alliance Grower Training

- One person from each farm will need to attend a Produce Safety Alliance Grower training
- Full one day training to learn about each of the 6 standards and the importance of food safety planning
- Opportunity to ask questions about PSR
- Network with other growers



Produce Safety Rule Standards















Colorado State University Extension

- Education and outreach
 - Upcoming trainings Fall/Winter 2018 Spring 2019
 - Produce Safety Alliance Trainings in collaboration with RMFU, CFVGA & others
 - PCQI and Food Safety Plan workshops to support FSMA compliance
 - New educational modules in progress
- www.coproducesafety.org
 - FSMA updates
 - Produce Safety Rule resources
- Food Safety Fellowships
 - 3 Food Safety Fellows 2017/18
 - 2 Food Safety Fellows 2018/19



Farm Size Categories

FDA Business Categorization	Gross Annual Produce Sales*
All Other Businesses	Over \$500,000
Small Businesses	\$250,000 - \$500,000
Very Small Businesses	\$25,000 - \$250,000
Under \$25,000 – exempt from Rule	

^{*} Based on total produce sales, for the previous 3 year average

FSMA PSR Compliance Dates

FDA Business	FDA Compliance	On-Farm	Water Compliance
	Date for Covered Produce	Inspections	Dates*

All Other Businesses January 26, 2018

Growing Season 2019

January 26, 2022

Over \$500,000 **Small Businesses** January 28, 2019

Growing Season 2020

January 28, 2023

\$250,000 - \$500,000

\$25,000 - \$250,000

Very Small Businesses

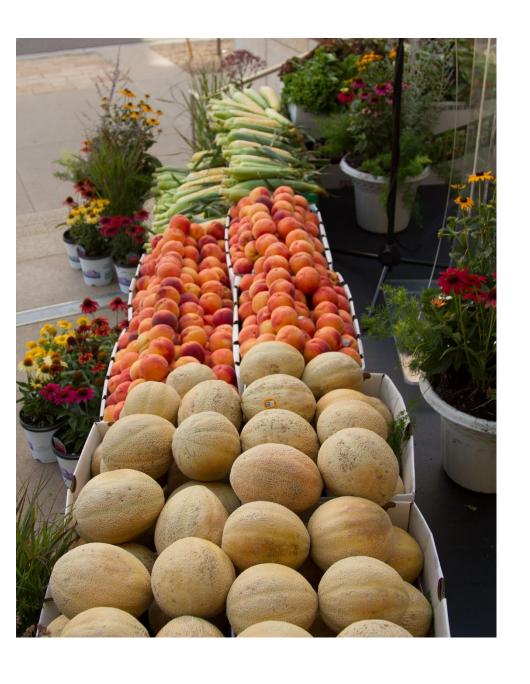
January 27, 2020

Growing Season 2021

January 27, 2024

Under \$25,000— Exempt from Produce Safety Rule

*proposed dates



Colorado Implementation

Education before regulation

- 1. Farm Inventory Development
- 2. On-Farm Readiness Reviews
- 3. On-Farm Inspections

Role of Farm Inventory in Colorado

Inventory will consist of a database of general information

regarding:

- Contact Information
- Location of farm
- Business Size
- Crops
- On Farm Activities
- Help determining if/how growers are covered under the PSR
- Provides access to resources
 - CDA created an easy online form or by phone
 - Visit www.coproducesafety.org

Farm Inventory Update

- CDA has begun contacting farms to verify their information
 - Growers contacted via email and phone calls
- Verified about 60% of our farms
- We are still determining what the farm inventory update will look like from year to year

Contact Danielle Duni – 303-869-9046 or danielle.duni@state.co.us



What is an On-Farm Readiness Review?



- A voluntary pre-inspectional review to assess readiness
- Non-regulatory
- Build relationships between farmers and regulatory staff

Why would growers want to participate in an On-Farm Readiness Review?

- ✓ It is voluntary, free and confidential
- ✓ It helps align what they are doing on the farm with what is required in the rule
- ✓ It helps them figure out what they are missing
- ✓ It provides personalized discussion on farm food safety activities



An Audit is:

- Market/buyer driven
- Usually points based
- Annual
- Farmer defines the scope within the audit scheme
- Consequences of failure could be loss of sales
- Fee based

An *Inspection* is:

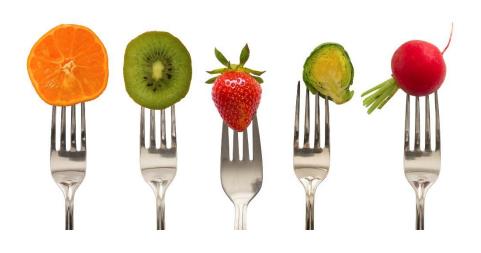
- Regulatory
- NOT points based
- May or may not be annual
- Regulator defines the scope within the PSR
- Consequences of unaddressed non-compliance may be recalls or closure
- Not fee based

What are On-Farm Inspections?

- Required under FSMA
- Will begin in 2019 to allow for training and education for farmers and regulators
- Inspection will be announced and emphasis will be education-based
- Priority based inspection schedule
- Discussions ongoing regarding frequency and number of inspections
- Conducted by credentialed state inspectors to assess compliance with FSMA
- Growers can use the On-Farm Readiness Review to prepare



What can growers do now to improve food safety on their farms?



- ✓ Attend a Produce Safety Alliance Grower Training
- ✓ Request an On-Farm Readiness Review
- ✓ Understand that the Produce Safety Rule is focused on prevention and risk mitigation

Other Takeaways

- CDA is focused on education, prior to and during regulation
- PSR is flexible = Good for growers!
- Meeting the requirements of third party audits does not necessarily mean growers are compliant with FSMA standards
- Visit <u>www.coproducesafety.org</u> for PSR resources and updates



Key FSMA Partnerships in Colorado











Upcoming Produce Safety Alliance Grower Trainings

November 8th, 2018: PSA Grower Training, Boulder

January 9th, 2019: PSA Grower Training, Grand Junction

January 31st, 2019: PSA Grower Training, Greeley

Feb/March 2019 – El Paso County, details TBA

TBD 2019 – Eagle County, possible training location

February 19th-21st, 2019: PCQI Training, Location TBA

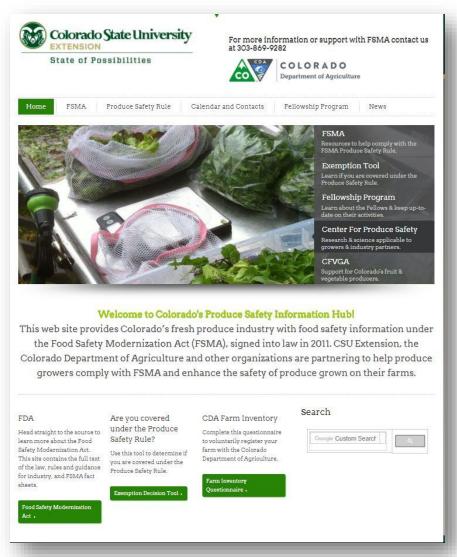
This course is organized by Western Growers Association. Registration coming soon.

Visit <u>www.coproducesafety.org</u> for registration information.

Want more info?

Colorado Produce Safety Webpage

http://freshproduce.colostate.edu



FSMA Produce Safety Rule

www.fda.gov/Food/GuidanceRegulation/FSMA/ucm334114.htm

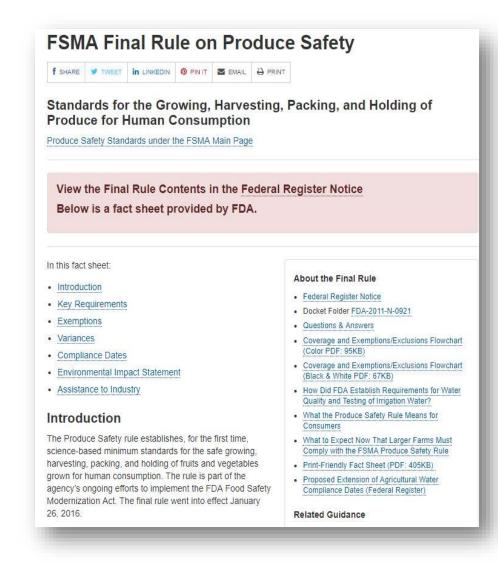




Photo by Carolyn Keller

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