## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

+ + + + +

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

+ + + + +

# NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MICROBIOLOGICAL CRITERIA FOR FOODS

+ + + + +

#### MEETING

+ + + + +

# TUESDAY, JULY 12, 2005

The meeting came to order at 10:45 a.m. in the Federal Hall of the Washington Plaza Hotel, 10 Thomas Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20050, Dr. Merle Pierson, Chair, Presiding.

#### Members Present:

MERLE PIERSON, Ph.D., Chairperson ROBERT BRACKET, Ph.D., Vice-Chairperson

- DR. DAVID ACHESON, Member
- DR. KATHRYN BOOR, Member
- DR. SCOTT BROOKS, Member
- DR. PEGGY COOK, Member
- DR. DANIEL ENGELJOHN, Member
- DR. TIMOTHY FREIER, Member
- DR. SPENCER GARRETT, Member
- DR. WALT HILL, Member
- DR. LEE-ANN JAYKUS, Member
- MS. BARBARA KOWALCYK, Member
- DR. JOHN KVENBERG, Member
- DR. JOSEPH MADDEN, Member
- DR. ALEJANDRO MAZZOTA, Member
- DR. ANN MARIE MCNAMARA, Member
- DR. DALE MORSE, Member

# **NEAL R. GROSS**

# Members Present: (cont.)

- DR. ELI PERENCEVICH, Member
- DR. DONALD SCHAFFNER, Member
- MS. VIRGINIA SCOTT, Member
- DR. JOHN SOFOS, Member
- DR. STERLING THOMPSON, Member
- DR. IRENE WESLEY, Member
- DR. DONALD ZINK, Member

# Attendance by Phone:

- DR. LARRY BEUCHAT, Member
- DR. LINDA HARRIS, Member

Executive Committee Members Present:

LEEANNE JACKSON, PH.D., FDA Liaison

E. SPENCER GARETT, MS, Commerce Department Liaison

LTC BRADFORD W. HILDABRAND, DVM, MVPM, Defense

Department Liaison

WALT HILL, PH.D., FSIS Liaison GERRI RANSOM, MS, Executive Secretariat KAREN THOMAS, Advisory Committee Specialist

# OUTSIDE PARTICIPANT:

DR. SKIP SEWARD, American Meat Institute

#### P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

(10:45 a.m.)

DR. PIERSON: Okay. Well, good morning again. This is going to seem somewhat redundant because we've already had introductions, etc., but this officially opens our first plenary session of the 2004 - 2006, what should I say, National Advisory Committee season? That's the span in which we're chartered.

Again, I'm Merle Pierson, the National Advisory Committee on Microbiological Criteria for Foods Chair. I'm, again, Acting Undersecretary for Food Safety and also I'm Deputy Undersecretary for Food Safety. I get to do two jobs, like you folks. I don't get two salaries -- I also get one, like you.

To my immediate right is the Vice-Chair of this committee, Dr. Bob Bracket, who is the Director of FDA's Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition.

This being the first session of the -- for the National Advisory Committee, and we're well into the first year, but we look forward to much work to be done in this newly formed committee.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

We've had the Committeemembers, both new and returning, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. I believe all of you have before you an official whatever document that's signed by the Secretary sayinq that you called the are Certificate of Appointment. See, she keeps me on the right track. You have a Certificate of Appointment signed by the Secretary.

Actually, I've got some of those, and it's kind of fun to look at who was Secretary of Agriculture when and that, you know, Yoder and all those folks.

Anyway, you'll be starting out this term with all new work charges. Our previous Committee was the highlight of effectiveness and efficiency. People like Spencer and that, chairing the subcommittees, he just cleared the deck of all charges before you. And so we're ready to start again.

Actually, it's very, very important to be able to do that, because when you have this overlap of new members and you're halfway through a Committee document, the new members have to get up to speed, but

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

also the new members like to put their own personal touch on what has been said. So it takes longer, but at least we start out with a clean slate on this so we can move forward.

This committee, of course, as I mentioned before, is performing an invaluable service to the supporting federal food safety agencies, USDA Food Safety Inspection Service, Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration Disease Control Prevention, for and the National Department of Commerce Marine Fishery Services, and the Department of Defense Veterinary Service Activity.

Again, the National Advisory Committee is designed to provide scientific advice to our nation's food safety programs. And I'd like to thank each and every one of you for your willingness to share your valuable expertise as members of this committee.

As I mentioned, the previous Committee was very, very productive, having finished work on performance standards for several products of interest to FSIS and doing work on requisite scientific

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

parameters for establishing alternative methods for pasteurization.

These -- all these documents and materials are posted on the FSIS website, or actually it's on the National Advisory Committee's web page.

So this work, I think, has been very important. This, and the past work was very important to furthering our efforts relative to food safety and protection of public health. And again, we sure look forward to the work coming forth in the future. And also we plan to have these as peer-reviewed -- what has been done is peer-reviewed journal articles.

We anticipate three subcommittees to start up for this fiscal year and to work beyond this fiscal year. These will be -- there will be an introduction to these topics this morning and you'll be starting to work on these areas this week.

We do have, though, also planned, as we say, on-deck, certain projects, such as review of an ARS-FSIS Study on indicator organisms and poultry, assessment of the food safety importance and public health significance of *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

paratuberculosis, and scientific matters for validating post-harvest treatments for pathogen control in mollusks and shellfish.

I'd like to now turn the meeting over to our Vice-Chair, Bob Bracket.

DR. BRACKET: Thank you, Merle. I too, would like to welcome all of the returning members to the Committee as well as the new members. Those of you who were not here for the earlier part of our discussion this morning realize that we value very much the kind of discussion that we get from these meetings. And the participation of the members here in the effort allow us to move forward on a variety of different public health issues. And so, it is very important to us, and we do look forward to insightful discussions.

At this time, I would like to stop and go around again, for the record, and have individuals introduce themselves and state their affiliations.

And keep in mind through this whole meeting to please speak directly into the microphones. These meetings are being transcribed, and we want our transcription

2	who's speaking.
3	So I guess I will start down at the
4	beginning of the table here.
5	DR. ENGELJOHN: Good morning, I'm Dan
6	Engeljohn, with the Food Safety and Inspection
7	Service, USDA.
8	MS. SCOTT: I'm Jenny Scott, I'm Senior
9	Director of Food Safety Programs for the Food Products
10	Association.
11	MS. THOMAS: Karen Thomas, Advisory
12	Committee Specialist for NACMCF.
13	MS. RANSOM: Gerri Ransom, FSIS, NACMCF
14	Executive Secretariat.
15	DR. JACKSON: LeeAnne Jackson, Food and
16	Drug Administration, Center for Food Safety and
17	Applied Nutrition, Liaison to the Executive Committee.
18	LTC HILDABRAND: Brad Hildabrand,
19	Department of Defense, Veterinary Service Activity.
20	DR. BOOR: Kathryn Boor, Cornell University
21	Department of Food Science.
22	MR. GARRETT: Spencer Garrett, Director of

service to be able to identify whose voice it is with

1	the National Seafood Inspection Laboratory for the
2	National Marine Fisheries Service. Also, I'm the
3	Agency's principal public health spokesperson.
4	DR. SOFOS: John Sofos, Colorado State
5	University.
6	DR. WESLEY: Irene Wesley, Agricultural
7	Research Service, National Animal Disease Center,
8	Ames, Iowa.
9	DR. THOMPSON: Sterling Thompson, Senior
LO	Manager, Microbiology Research Services, the Hershey
L1	Company.
L2	DR. JAYKUS: Lee-Ann Jaykus, Departments of
L3	Food Science and Microbiology, North Carolina State
L4	University.
L5	DR. BROOKS: Scott Brooks, with E. & J.
L6	Gallo.
L7	DR. COOK: Peggy Cook, Safe Foods
L8	Corporation.
L9	DR. FREIER: Tim Freier, with Cargill.
20	DR. ZINK: Don Zink, with Food and Drug
21	Administration, Center for Food Safety and Applied
22	Nutrition.

1	DR. MADDEN: Joe Madden, Neogen
2	Corporation, Lansing, Michigan.
3	DR. KVENBERG: John Kvenberg, Food and Drug
4	Administration, Center for Food Safety and Applied
5	Nutrition.
6	DR. MAZZOTA: Alejandro Mazzota, with
7	McDonald's Corporation.
8	DR. MCNAMARA: Ann Marie McNamara, with
9	Silliker.
10	DR. MORSE: Dale Morse, New York State
11	Department of Health.
12	MS. KOWALCYK: Barbara Kowalcyk, Beta
13	Biostatistics and Safe Tables Our Priority.
14	DR. PERENCEVICH: Eli Perencevich,
15	University of Maryland, Baltimore, and VA Maryland.
16	DR. HILL: Walt Hill, Food Safety and
17	Inspection Service.
18	DR. SCHAFFNER: Don Schaffner, Rutgers
19	University.
20	DR. BRACKET: All right, thank you all.
21	We do have a couple members that are missing, but at
22	this time I'd like to turn the floor over to forgot

1	the people on the phone. So those who are on the
2	phone, Larry, you can start, I guess?
3	DR. BEUCHAT: Larry Beuchat, Center for
4	Food Safety, University of Georgia.
5	DR. HARRIS: Linda Harris, UC Davis.
6	DR. BRACKET: All right, thanks. At this
7	point, I'd like to turn the floor back over to Gerri
8	Ransom, who is our Executive Secretariat, who can
9	provide you with some additional information that
10	you'll need for the meeting.
11	MS. RANSOM: Okay. Good morning again to
12	our members, and good morning and welcome to our
13	guests. I want to remind the Committee members that
14	if you should need anything, please contact Karen or
15	I.
16	I do want to point out to our guests that
17	there are tables outside, which you've probably
18	already seen, that contain documents related to
19	NACMCF.
20	We do ask that you please not put any of
21	your own materials that you wish to distribute on
22	those tables or in front of Committee members. We do

have a separate area and you can speak to our folks 1 2 outside at the table to get information distributed. Moving on, I wanted to talk a little bit 3 about NACMCF business. I have a few updates 4 I mentioned this earlier today, but NACMCF 5 6 was rechartered on September 23, 2004. 7 Now, on April 8, 2005, the Secretary of Agriculture appointed 30 members to the Committee for 8 9 the 2004 - 2006 term which, as Dr. Pierson has The current Committee 10 indicated, is just beginning. 11 and charter will run through September 23, 2006. We had a slight delay in appointments 12 being made this term, mostly related to a status 13 change related to member status. 14 15 New this year, as our charter indicates, 16 is the appointment of non-federal government employees 17 as special government employees, or SGEs. This was done largely in response to some newly issued guidance 18 from the Office of Government Ethics. 19 Establishing SGEs provides assurance that 20 21 the Committee continues provide independent to scientific advice and that no financial conflicts of 22

interest exist for members. 1 2 Establishing SGE members also makes our NACMCF Committee consistent with scientific advisory 3 committees at FDA and also EPA. 4 I'm looking very much forward to working 5 6 with you as a committee, and I hope you find your 7 NACMCF term enjoyable, rewarding, and challenging, and I wish you a good work week this week. 8 And now I'll turn the floor back over to 9 10 Dr. Pierson. 11 DR. PIERSON: Okay. Thank you, Gerri. And now let's move on to today's work. With all these 12 13 formal introductions done we can get down to the real meat of the issues and reasons we're here. 14 15 It's been mentioned you'll receive 16 introductions on our three active subcommittee topics and these subcommittees will commence their work this 17 18 afternoon and for the remainder of this week. First of all, then, is the Analytical 19 Utility Campylobacter Methodologies. 20 of This 21 subcommittee is chaired by Dr. Dan Engeljohn, and Dr. Bill Shaw of FSIS who will be presenting this charge 22

to us today.

Determination of Cooking Parameters for Safe Seafood for Consumers; this subcommittee will be chaired by Spencer Garrett of the National Marine Fisheries Services, and Dr. Bob Bracket of FDA will be presenting this charge.

And then Consumer Guidelines for Safe Cooking of Poultry Products; this subcommittee will be chaired by Dr. Dan Engeljohn and Paul Uhler of FSIS will be making the presentation.

So what I'll do is call upon Bill Shaw to introduce our Campylobacter topic. Bill?

DR. SHAW: Okay. So I'll be introducing the charge for *Campylobacter*. The Agency seeks advice on the proposed *Campylobacter* methodology, as well as any other relevant methodology that may be of equal or greater value and should be considered for the upcoming baseline study.

And then the questions go as: What additional circumstances should be considered in order for FSIS to conclude that the poultry baseline study should address more than the two principal

Campylobacter species of Campylobacter jejuni and Campylobacter coli?

broke down into the Question two, Ι How can the ARS method, which individual sentences. Stan Bailey will talk more about later this afternoon, be most successfully used for high volume analysis in the conduct of a baseline study Campylobacter presence and enumeration on poultry, both chicken, turkey, and goose, etc., possibly, carcasses, parts and ground product that may lead to a potential performance standard or guideline for the regulated industry?

And then also: What, if any, modifications should be made as a result of discussing this method in comparison with others presented to the committee? Which, in addition Dr. Eric Line and Dr. Robert Mandrell will be speaking about.

Please consider whether the above described atmospheric conditions, media and pre-enrichment and storage media are acceptable for the objective of this baseline study.

And then question three entails as to --

# **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

to utilize FSIS resources efficiently and effectively,
FSIS expects to maintain as much continuity as
possible between the current boiler rinse sampling for
Salmonella and the proposed sampling for Campylobacter
species.

What concerns regarding the Campylobacter species sampling method need to be attended to in order to properly address post-chill injured Campylobacter species cells as well as viable non cultural coccoid cells?

Moving on to question four: What further subtyping method should be performed on confirmed cultured, examples would be -- restriction fragment length polymorphism(RFLP), pulsed-field gel electrophoresis, ribosomal DNA sequencing, or possibly antibiotic susceptibility? And there are others that I'm sure the Committee will address? And what, if any, limitations do any of these methods pose?

Question five: What effect would in situ

Campylobacter species cell aggregation have on the accuracy and reproducibility of the enumeration counts, and is there any remedy to address this issue?

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

And Dr. Mandrell will speak about this.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

And question six: Occasionally, thermophilic Campylobacter species cause human It is unclear whether livestock and poultry are reservoirs for these species, or if they are present on meat and poultry products following slaughter and processing.

Current methodologies use selective agents and incubation conditions which may reduce their detection. If a pilot study was conducted to ascertain the presence of these species on meat the poultry products, what methodologies would best detect theses species?

And I just wanted to say, later on this afternoon we'll have talks given by Dr. Robert Mandrell, Dr. Eric Line, and Dr. Stan Bailey, to give more insight into the background. Thank you.

DR. PIERSON: Thank you. You might just hold your place here for a couple seconds. You're wondering why? Because if we have any -- do we have any comments from the committee. You didn't expect this, did you?

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1	MR. GARRETT: The seafood guy is going to
2	come.
3	DR. PIERSON: Okay. The seafood guy has a
4	question.
5	MR. GARRETT: But under question two, it
6	goes back: What, if any, modification should be made as
7	a result of discussing this method in comparison with
8	others presented to the committee?
9	And I would just suggest, you might want
10	to add, and I'm sorry I didn't pick this up with the
11	Executive Committee, just add the phrase, "and the
12	reasons why" so you suggest modifications and
13	specifically indicate the reasons why.
14	DR. PIERSON: Okay. Dale?
15	DR. MORSE: The question is the
16	Campylobacter testing going to replace or supplement
17	the Salmonella testing?
18	DR. GARRETT: It would supplement.
19	DR. PIERSON: Okay. Do we have any other
20	questions?
21	DR. WESLEY: I do. When is the pilot
22	study scheduled to begin?

1	DR. GARRETT: Are you referring to
2	question six of the baseline study or
3	DR. WESLEY: The pilot study. You
4	mentioned the pilot study.
5	DR. GARRETT: Yes. At this moment it's
6	not scheduled. That's why we're asking the Committee
7	if this was done, what would be your suggestions.
8	However, we do are proposing a baseline
9	study for E. coli.
10	DR. PIERSON: As a reminder, this is Merle
11	Pierson and I'm going to ask at the end if there are
12	any questions, so if you have any questions or
13	comments, identify yourself. I'm sorry I didn't
14	mention that to you. In sequence, the first person was
15	Spencer Garrett and then Dale Morse and then Irene
16	Wesley.
17	And then, what Karen's doing is, she's
18	indicating like they do at these international meetings
19	if you have questions and you need to take your
20	standard and you'd go like this (indicating) and you'd
21	set it up on end. So do we have any nameplates
22	standing on end here? If I see none, I would thank you

for your presentation.

I might also mention that, what we'll do is, you know, during the Committee meetings, we will have only Committee members entering into the discussion here. And then we will have the following, the regular meeting itself, opportunity for public comments or questions. So it'll be around 12:15, following the presentation of the -- two more of these topics that will allow for an opening for public comment and input. Okay. Thank you very much.

Now, I'll call upon Dr. Bob Bracket who will discuss the FDA National Marine Fishery Services seafood charge.

DR. BRACKET: All right. Thank you. As Merle said, what I'm going to do is talk about the issue that we have before NACMCF which is determination of cooking parameters for safe seafood.

And just as a point of background, so that everybody's at the same place, the reason we're concerned for this is because raw seafood can be contaminated with a variety of pathogens from various sources. And this particular product can be consumed

raw, partially cooked in some cases, or thoroughly cooked.

And the question that we have at FDA and we share with National Marine Fishery Service, is we would like to be able to give consumers clear and consistent guidance on how they can prepare and cook seafood so that it is safe microbiologically.

There are a number of different pathogens that are of concern. The ones that I have listed on the slide here are some examples, but I don't think that the Committee should be just confined to these if there are others that the Committee, during discussion finds that are also relevant, please feel free to discuss those as well.

These, the ones I've got listed here are Vibrio species and Salmonella species, Listeria monocytogenes, and Staphylococcus aureus. But we also are interested in treatments that would make for microbiologically safe products with respect to viruses and parasites that might be in sea foods as well.

The charge that we have to the subcommittee is, first of all, determine the minimal

requirements for achieving microbiologically safe cooked seafood, and the associated methods for an objective measurement to be sure that the product is properly cooked, and assess that all pathogens of concern, associated heat-labile toxins, if it's applicable, and seafood cooking methods that may be used by consumers.

There are a number of different cooking methods that one can find, both in cookbooks as well in some other sorts of industry documents, and I think all of these should be worth discussing.

Specific questions that we would like to see addressed are, first: What pathogens and parasites are of concern in seafood purchased by consumers? Do cooking methods differ in their ability to eliminate the identified organisms?

Third: Do the cooking requirements differ by the type of seafood, that is to say, would it differ by -- if it's a finfish, whether it be a molluscan shellfish or crustacean.

Fourth: What effect, if any does the condition of the seafood, when purchased, that is, if

# **NEAL R. GROSS**

it's raw state, cooked, frozen, have on the cooking treatment that will be required to make it safe?

Five: Is there a single temperature that will insure safe seafood?

emphatically.

Six: Are there other consumer methods for preparing sea foods that need to be addressed. And the example that we want here, some consumers believe that lime juice used in cerviche, which basically pickles it, cooks the product. And that needs to be stated

And finally: Should consumer advice vary based on a susceptible at-risk populations? By this I mean, the young, the elderly, or pregnant women, or others that may be immuno-compromised, is there a separate set of directions that we need to give these individuals?

The outcome that we hope to get from the recommendations and the discussion of the Committee is that the information will be developed -- the information developed by the subcommittee, will be used by the Food and Drug Administration as well as the

1	National Marine Fisheries Service, to develop consumer
2	messages on cooking parameters necessary to insure the
3	safety of seafood. And again, here are the ideal that
4	we would like to have is consistency for consumers.
5	So that is the charge, and at this time I
6	guess I'll address any questions or comments that you
7	might have. Dale Morse?
8	DR. MORSE: I'm Dale Morse, New York.
9	Just curious. A little bit more elaboration on the
10	type of viruses. Are you going to be looking at
11	Norovirus and hepatitis A, or is that to be determined?
12	What what will you be looking at
	DR. BRACKET: We would like the Committee
13	
13	to determine that. If there's one or another that is
	to determine that. If there's one or another that is of most concern, you're free to discuss that. Don't
14	
14 15	of most concern, you're free to discuss that. Don't
14 15 16	of most concern, you're free to discuss that. Don't restrict yourself to anything that obviously we
14 15 16 17	of most concern, you're free to discuss that. Don't restrict yourself to anything that obviously we don't want viruses considered that have no relevance to
14 15 16 17	of most concern, you're free to discuss that. Don't restrict yourself to anything that obviously we don't want viruses considered that have no relevance to seafood, but if it's a possibility for making a person
14 15 16 17 18	of most concern, you're free to discuss that. Don't restrict yourself to anything that obviously we don't want viruses considered that have no relevance to seafood, but if it's a possibility for making a person ill, we would like to see it addressed.

1	consideration, yes. That's something that could be
2	addressed. That goes back to the source of the
3	product. Jenny?
4	MS. SCOTT: Jenny Scott, Food Products
5	Association. Question number five asks for a single
6	temperature that will insure safe seafood. Are you
7	looking for a temperature without a time component,
8	specifically, or could that be a temperature and time
9	relationship?
10	DR. BRACKET: I would imagine that could
11	be a temperature and time combination but is there one
12	cooking parameter that could be given to all seafood as
13	the question.
14	DR. PIERSON: Okay. Thank you, Bob.
15	Gerri and I were just in conference here, and the way
16	things are going right now is, it's mostly likely you
17	will be finished well before noon, which is wonderful.
18	
19	So what we'll be doing is, immediately
20	following this last presentation, we'll have any
21	general public comments. We'll leave those open so
22	that if you as public are going to comment, you

1	Gerri, you want folks to sign in or
2	MS. RANSOM: Yes, we would like for public
3	comment for people to go out to the front and sign up
4	for that. And we'd limit it to ten minutes per person.
5	DR. PIERSON: Okay. We're ready for the
6	presentation on the charge related to the cooking of
7	poultry, so
8	Paul, do you want to present the charge for consumer
9	guidelines for safe cooking of poultry products?
10	MR. UHLER: A charge to subcommittee is to
11	determine the minimum requirements for achieving
12	microbiologically safe cooked poultry and associated
13	methods of objective measurement.
14	The subcommittee should also assess all
15	pathogens of concern in poultry cooking methods that
16	may be used by consumers.
17	The information developed by this
18	subcommittee will be used by FSIS to develop consumer
19	messages on the cooking parameters necessary to insure
20	the safety of poultry.
21	Questions to be considered are: What are
22	limitations in various cooking methods, particularly

microwaving, that may need to be conveyed through labeling and other means to insure that poultry cooked by consumers is safe?

Second question: Do cooking requirements differ by a type of poultry? For example, chicken versus turkey, whole carcass versus parts, ground products with different levels of fat, and raw versus partially cooked.

And what effect, if any, does the condition of poultry, just prior to cooking, for example, chilled versus frozen, have on the cooking treatment?

Next: What is the single time/temperature combination for each type of poultry, whole versus parts, that was mentioned in number two, for consumers to use to insure safe cooked poultry?

Also: What parameters should inspectors consider in developing validated cooking instructions for use by consumers? Since consumers are not as capable of calibrating the cooking equipment and temperature measuring devices, as are inspected establishments, what, if any, special considerations

1	should be considered in identification of safe cooking
2	guidance for consumers? For example, adding a safety
3	margin to the minimum time/temperature.
4	And lastly: What safety-based labeling
5	considerations should be considered for conveying safe
6	cooking instruction to consumers?
7	DR. PIERSON: Okay. Do we have any
8	questions from the committee?
9	MS. KOWALCYK: The only question
10	Barbara Kowalcyk the only question I had is, should
11	the committee be considering if there should be
12	specific instructions to subpopulations, as with the
13	seafood? Question number seven.
14	DR. PIERSON: Okay. Don?
15	DR. SCHAFFNER: Don Schaffner, Rutgers
16	University. It seems to me like question two is a very
17	simple question that requires just a yes or a no
18	answer. Is that is that the correct phrasing of
19	that question?
20	DR. PIERSON: Could you back up to
21	question two?
22	DR. SCHAFFNER: Do cooking requirements

1	differ? I'd have to say, probably the answer is "yes."
2	So you might want to consider revising
3	that question to give us, you know, allow a longer
4	answer.
5	DR. PIERSON: A simple "yes" would not
6	suffice? You know, this seems a little like the
7	prelims, and so a yes or no wouldn't do it. The
8	expectation would be, I would think, to provide that
9	analysis.
10	DR. SCHAFFNER: I have another question,
11	too. Another question: I'm trying to understand the
12	difference between question five and question seven.
13	They both deal with, I think, labeling and
14	instructions. Five sort of sounds like the
15	establishments are developing the instructions whereas
16	seven, the way I read it, it sort of implies that the
17	Agency is developing those instructions.
18	So I'd just like some clarification, if
19	possible, as to what the difference is between those
20	two questions.
21	MR. UHLER: The question five: Yes, the
22	establishments are we encourage them to put the

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

to validate the cooking instructions that they have on the packaging.

And seven is: So, how can they best be conveyed to the consumer?

DR. ENGLEJOHN: This is Englejohn with FSIS. If I could provide some clarity as well. We do have, and we will get a presentation, the subcommittee will have a presentation made by a representative from the Minnesota Department of Agriculture and Health, partly related to an outbreak that occurred in that state.

And evidence would be -- they will at least be providing some information about what information was available to the consumer and then whether or not that information was actually valid that was on the packaging.

And so the two questions get at both of those issues. One is there is an expectation that the labeling instructions that the manufacturer uses would have to be validated. That is an area for which the Agency has not focused a great deal of attention, and we believe there needs to be guidance provided on what

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

would constitute appropriate validation of cooking instructions for the consumer.

Number seven, though, relates more to past Agency practices which we have used, as an example for partially cooked meat patties, we -- the Agency required that the labels of partially cooked meat patties have a warning statement that basically said, "Partially cooked, for safety must be cooked to an internal temperature of 160 degrees."

And we have other examples like that and they'll be examples presented in the subcommittee. But number seven gets at the issue of, would this be an appropriate type of labeling for consumers to help better convey safety conditions.

DR. ENGLEJOHN: Okay. So just to make sure that I understand, five is really dealing with the validity of the instructions whereas seven is dealing with the ability of those instructions to be interpreted by the consumer, is that right? Okay. Thank you.

DR. PIERSON: Okay. Do we have any other questions? If not, thank you very much for the

# **NEAL R. GROSS**

presentation. And what we'll do now is we'll move on to public comments on these issues.

We have no one signed up for public comment. However, if you are so motivated at the present time, we'll still take comment. So if you haven't signed up, we'll still -- sure. Just make sure to identify yourself for the record.

Skip Seward with the American DR. SEWARD: Meat Institute. With regard to the safe cooking of poultry products questions. On number five, just so it's clear to me and perhaps to others, when you're talking about consumers, are you talking about what we think of as the public consumers? Not necessarily for retailers, restaurants, and -- because most of these establishments -- many establishments produce many, many products which go to many, many different customers, not all of whom are consumers.

And so I think you need to make sure that if you're addressing this question, that you're talking about those products which are going to households and consumers. That's when you specify, you're talking about for every product they make for every customer

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

1	that they have, then you perhaps need to clarify that,
2	if that's your intent. Thank you.
3	DR. ENGLEJOHN: This is Englejohn, chair
4	of that subcommittee, and thank you for that question.
5	And I would say that our primary direction
6	at this time will be to focus on guidance to the
7	consumer, the public consumer, not food service or
8	other institutions.
9	DR. PIERSON: Do we have any other
10	comment? Do you have a comment? Go ahead. I was
11	going to say, you had your chance, but well, okay.
12	DR. KVENBERG: John Kvenberg, Food and
13	Drug. Just when it gets down to the validation
14	procedures and question five, I think just to bear in
15	mind that it may have great utility relative to
16	providing uniform guidance to the retail community and
17	the people who implement local inspections through our
18	food codes, because validation of processing
19	temperatures on poultry products are something that
20	could be utilized to back-up the science in those
21	recommendations as well. Thank you.
22	DR. PIERSON: Okay. Any other comments,

	Including members of the committee;
2	DR. MORSE: Dale Morse. I just had a
3	procedural question. Since the committees are meeting
4	independently, the potential for opportunity for the
5	Committee as a whole to meet and discuss comes at the
6	next meeting when there's presentation back, or
7	DR. PIERSON: Yes. Okay. Good point.
8	This is the only plenary session that we will have for
9	this particular meeting. The reason is, you know, the
10	orientation and introduction. We did not feel that the
11	committees would be far enough down the road for a
12	report out for a general session.
13	However, at some point in time, when
14	there's sufficient progress, or that it's to the point
15	that there needs to be a final report out to the entire
16	committee, that will be done.
17	So and at some point in time the
18	reports would be adopted by the full committee, okay?
19	Does that answer your point or go beyond answering it?
20	DR. MORSE: Yes. So there'd be another
21	opportunity to discuss these issues and, I guess in
22	that regard, I know we have extra time, it sounds like

each committee will have additional presentations 1 of 2 information, so they can get more questions from the Committee after those presentations and --3 DR. PIERSON: Right. At the subcommittee 4 That's correct. For the Committe members, I 5 meetings. mean, if we have specific individuals, appointed to 6 7 these subcommittees. However, if you're not on that subcommittee and you have the free time, feel free to 8 9 go to that subcommittee meeting and put in your two-10 cent's worth, too. But, yes, the subcommittees, after the 11 12 presentations, may have some potential for further refining these questions or bringing up some additional 13 Just have to be a little careful in doing so. 14 things. 15 We need to make sure that there's some concurrence of the sponsoring agencies. We don't want you to get too 16 17 far astray of the points or the issues. But that's part of the job of the 18 19 subcommittee chairs, too -- to keep everything on course. Yes, Spencer? 20 MR. GARRETT: Thank you, Merle. 21

point back to Dale, that there'll be ample opportunity

for the full Committee to discuss what goes on in the subcomittees when they come back. These initial kind like, proceedings are of you know, activities, growth activities, whatever, but just to get it off, but then I would recommend, Mr. Chairman, that there be subcommittee reports for the Committee at the next scheduled meeting so you can together qo through it to make certain subcommittees are not getting off track, or they forgot something, or whatever.

DR. MORSE: Just to comment back -- this is Dale Morse again -- I think that's great if the other meetings are run this efficiently there might be opportunity to have, you know, some of the presentations to the whole group so that then, when it is presented back, we'd have more of the background information ahead of time, so just a thought. If it's going to be this timely then that might have been an opportunity to have the subpresentations of the whole Committee for just future reference.

DR. PIERSON: Yes, possibility. And we've done that sort of thing. The difficulty is, sometimes

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

1	there's so many subcommittees going and other things we
2	and of course there will be, you know, background
3	presented to the full Committee as it is appropriate,
4	too.
5	So, yes, if we need some further education
6	of the full Committee we can work something out.
7	Okay. Any other comments or questions?
8	Okay. With that, I thank you very much for your
9	participation this morning in opening up our National
10	Advisory Committee for the 2004 - 2006 designation as -
11	- for charter of this committee.
12	And this afternoon at 1:30 starting at
13	1:30, we'll have the subcommittees, appropriate
14	subcommittees meet.
15	One of the things Gerri was reminding me
16	of is since there was a federal register notice that
17	included the subcomittees starting at 1:30, we have to
18	stick to that. So that we'll do the subcommittees
19	will then start at 1:30.
20	So, again, is there anything else that
21	anyone wants to add for the good of the cause and
22	Okay. If not, again I thank you very much and look

1	forward to your good work. Oh, here comes something.
2	MS. RANSOM: I just wanted to mention the
3	rooms where the subcommittees going to be held at
4	they're right behind us. The seafood subcommittee's
5	going to be in the Adams Room. And they're directly,
6	right behind me.
7	DR. PIERSON: The meeting is adjourned.
8	(12:00 p.m.)
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	