

National Agricultural Library



DISCLAIMER: The guest speakers' portion of today's event will be recorded. The recording will show full-screen slides only, and we will minimize participants.

You may keep your camera off and use "anon" as your meeting name. (To rename yourself, go to the participants list, click next to your name and enter a new name.)

An announcement will be made when the recording begins and ends.

The recording will be shared on NAL YouTube with all Q&A edited out.



Schedule

- 10-10:10** Welcome from NAL Director Paul Wester
- 10:10-10:20** Laurie Beyranevand, Director of the Center for Agriculture and Food Systems (CAFS)
- 10:20-10:30** Harrison M. Pittman, Director of the National Agricultural Law Center (NALC)
- 10:30-10:40** Dawanna James-Holly, Food Safety Research Information Office, NAL
- 10:40-11:00** Dr. James A. Lindsay, National Program Leader for Nutrition, Food Safety

11-11:10 BREAK

11:10-12 Wikipedia Editing Training

12-1 Editing

1-1:30 BREAK

1:30-2 Q&A with guest speakers

2-3 Editing



Image from USDA National Agricultural Library, Special Collections by Unknown Department photographer.



CENTER FOR
**AGRICULTURE &
FOOD SYSTEMS**

Laurie Beyranevand

Professor of Law and Director
of Center for Agriculture and
Food Systems

A decorative graphic consisting of several overlapping hexagons in shades of gray. One hexagon is white with a gray outline, while others are solid gray. They are arranged in a cluster on the right side of the slide.

FSMA resources from the
Center for Agriculture and
Food Systems

Our Mission

The Center for Agriculture and Food Systems develops tools and resources for food and agricultural stakeholders across the country. Working with stakeholder groups as partners, we lend our law and policy expertise to help support a more sustainable, just, and equitable food system.

CAFS PROJECTS

The Center for Agriculture and Food Systems develops tools and resources for food and agricultural stakeholders across the country. Ahead, learn more about how we're lending our law and policy expertise to build a more sustainable, just, and equitable food system.



BLUEPRINT FOR A NATIONAL FOOD STRATEGY



HEALTHY FOOD POLICY PROJECT

Photos



FARM TO INSTITUTION POLICY PROJECT

EXTENSION LEGAL SERVICES INITIATIVE

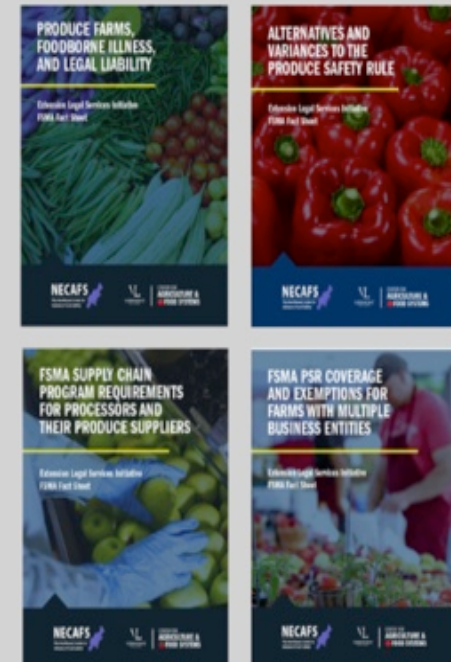
The Extension Legal Services Initiative answers farmers' and food producers' pressing legal questions about food safety compliance.

The Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA), which became law in 2011, is the most sweeping overhaul of our federal food safety laws in seven decades. With it came seven new sets of regulations, such as the Produce Safety Rule, which governs the growing, harvesting, packing, and holding of produce grown for human consumption. As this and other FSMA rules are now being rolled out gradually for businesses of different sizes, farmers and food producers are not only subject to new regulations—they also face more drastic penalties if they don't comply. These changes raise new legal questions, and the Extension Legal Services Initiative helps to answer them.

CAFS and partners at University of Vermont Extension's [Northeast Center to Advance Food Safety](#) had been fielding many of these questions, recognizing an increasing need for farmers and food producers to gain clarity around legal issues related to compliance and liability. We launched the Extension Legal Services initiative in late 2019 to understand stakeholders' most common questions about FSMA, conduct the legal research needed to answer them, and to develop educational materials (factsheets, webinars, etc.) disseminating key information. These resources are now available on the project website at elsi.necafs.org.

Students in Vermont Law School's Food and Agriculture Clinic, which is based at CAFS, have been deeply involved. They presented their work to date in two [webinars](#) in 2019 and at several conferences in 2019-2020, and have been producing the fact sheets that address the most common legal questions associated with FSMA compliance.

LEARN MORE



FSMA PSR STATE IMPLEMENTATION MAP

The Food Safety Modernization Act's Produce Safety Rule (FSMA PSR) requires an increased level of cooperation between federal and state agencies. States have assessed their produce landscape and established produce safety programs best suited to their individual needs. Therefore, the regulatory oversight, the responsibility for enforcing, and the enforcement approach varies by state.



<https://elsi.necafs.org/map/1>



FSMA PSR COVERAGE AND EXEMPTIONS FOR FARMS WITH MULTIPLE BUSINESS ENTITIES

The existence of separate legal business entities for different aspects of a farm's operation may affect the farm's eligibility for an exemption under the FSMA Produce Safety Rule (FSMA PSR). However, forming two separate entities on paper alone is likely not sufficient to establish separate operations for purposes of exemption eligibility.

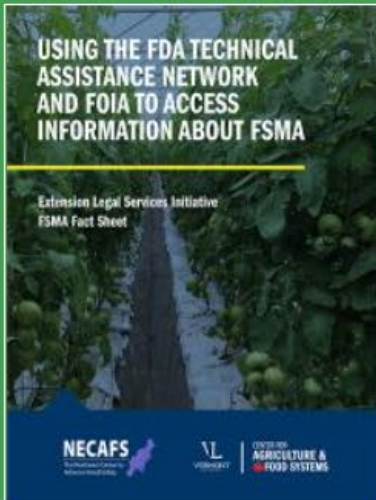
<https://elsi.necafs.org/fsma-psr-coverage-and-exemptions-farms-multiple-business-entities>



FSMA SUPPLY CHAIN PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS FOR PROCESSORS AND THEIR PRODUCE SUPPLIERS

This factsheet explains which processing facilities must comply with the FSMA PCHF supply chain requirements. For those facilities that must have a supply chain program in place, the factsheet describes the steps they must take to approve produce farms as suppliers, including the alternative options available to processors sourcing from exempt and qualified exempt farms and from qualified farm mixed-type facilities.

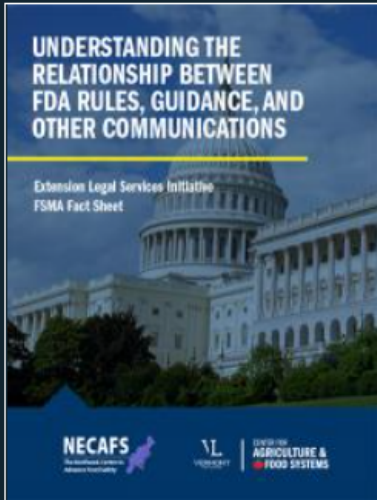
<https://elsi.necafs.org/fsma-supply-chain-program-requirements-processors-and-their-produce-suppliers>



USING THE FDA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NETWORK AND FOIA TO ACCESS INFORMATION ABOUT FSMA

The FDA Technical Assistance Network is a resource for the food safety community that answers specific questions about FSMA compliance. However, the answers to these questions are considered the property of the question-asker and therefore are not publicly available. The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) provides an avenue for entities to request access to information from the federal government that is not otherwise made publicly available. There are considerations, however, that may limit the amount and type of information that the government can release in response to a FOIA request. This factsheet explores these options and the considerations relevant to making TAN responses available to the public.

<https://elsi.necafs.org/using-fda-technical-assistance-network-and-foia-access-information-about-fsma>



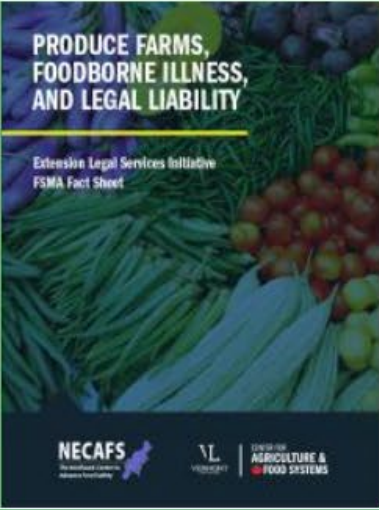
UNDERSTANDING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FDA RULES, GUIDANCE, AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

Producers subject to the Food Safety Modernization Act's Produce Safety Rule (FSMA PSR) have asked questions about the process for changing the FSMA PSR, and about the relationship between the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) rules, guidance, and other communications. This factsheet describes the process for establishing and changing the FSMA PSR, and explains the relative legal effect of FDA regulations, guidance, and other FDA communications, particularly those that come through the Technical Assistance Network (TAN) and Produce Safety Network (PSN).

<https://elsi.necafs.org/understanding-relationship-between-fda-rules-guidance-and-other-communications>

PRODUCE FARMS, FOODBORNE ILLNESS, AND LEGAL LIABILITY

Producers are asking about their liability if a foodborne illness is traced back to their produce operation. Generally speaking, a producer could face civil or criminal liability regardless of whether they knew the produce was contaminated or they are covered by the Food Safety Modernization Act's Produce Safety Rule (FSMA PSR). However, compliance with the FSMA PSR may help mitigate a producer's financial or criminal responsibility in the event of a lawsuit.



PRODUCE FARMS, FOODBORNE ILLNESS, AND LEGAL LIABILITY

Extension Legal Services Initiative
FSMA Fact Sheet

NECAFS
The Northeast Center for
Extension & Research



CENTER FOR
AGRICULTURE &
FOOD SYSTEMS

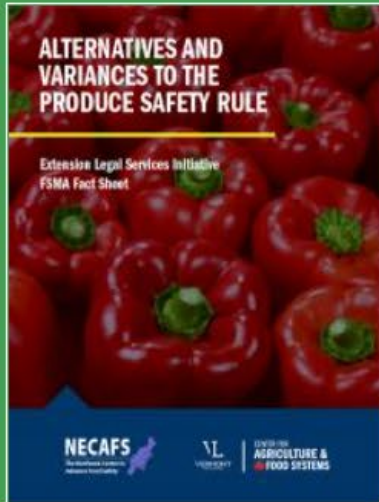
<https://elsi.necafs.org/produce-farms-foodborne-illness-and-legal-liability>



PRODUCE SAFETY RULE INSPECTIONS AND THIRD-PARTY AUDITS

Produce growers have asked about the difference between produce audits and FSMA PSR inspections, particularly regarding any legal protections or obligations that result as a consequence of being found in or out of compliance during a FSMA PSR inspection, or from succeeding or failing to meet an audit's acceptance criteria. This factsheet helps to distinguish between audits and inspections, and discusses how they may impact a producer's liability.

<https://elsi.necafs.org/produce-safety-rule-inspections-and-third-party-audits>



ALTERNATIVES AND VARIANCES TO THE PRODUCE SAFETY RULE

The Food Safety Modernization Act's Produce Safety Rule (FSMA PSR) provides for alternatives and variances to the regulatory standards in certain circumstances. Alternatives require no preapproval and are limited to certain standards for agricultural water quality testing. Variances enable a state, foreign, or Tribal government authority to petition the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to approve different standards for nearly all of the FSMA PSR standards. In either case, the FDA requires evidence that the different measure(s) used provides the same level of public health protection as the standards established by the FSMA PSR, which is a high burden to meet.

<https://elsi.necafs.org/alternatives-and-variances-produce-safety-rule>

For more information visit:

<https://www.vermontlaw.edu/academics/centers-and-programs/center-for-agriculture-and-food-systems>

Contact us at cafs@vermontlaw.edu

Follow us on social media:

@CAFSCenter on IG and Twitter





Harrison Pittman

Director, National Agricultural
Law Center





Food Safety Modernization Act and the NALC

Harrison Pittman

Director

About the Center

- The National Agricultural Law Center is the nation's leading source for agricultural and food law research and information.
 - Created in 1987, the NALC is a unit of the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture
 - The Center also works in close partnership with the USDA Agricultural Research Service, National Agricultural Library
- We provide objective, non-partisan research and information regarding laws and regulations affecting agriculture





The National Agricultural Law Center
The Nation's Leading Source of Agricultural and Food Law Research and Information

Check out...[The Ag & Food Law Blog](#) >



- ABOUT THE CENTER
- PROFESSIONAL STAFF
- CENTER NEWS PARTNERS
- RESEARCH BY TOPIC
- 2020 AG & ENV. LAW CLE
- CENTER PUBLICATIONS
- STATE COMPILATIONS
- FARM BILL RESOURCES
- AG LAW BIBLIOGRAPHY
- AG LAW GLOSSARY
- AG LAW REPORTER
- GENERAL RESOURCES

Up next in our webinar series:

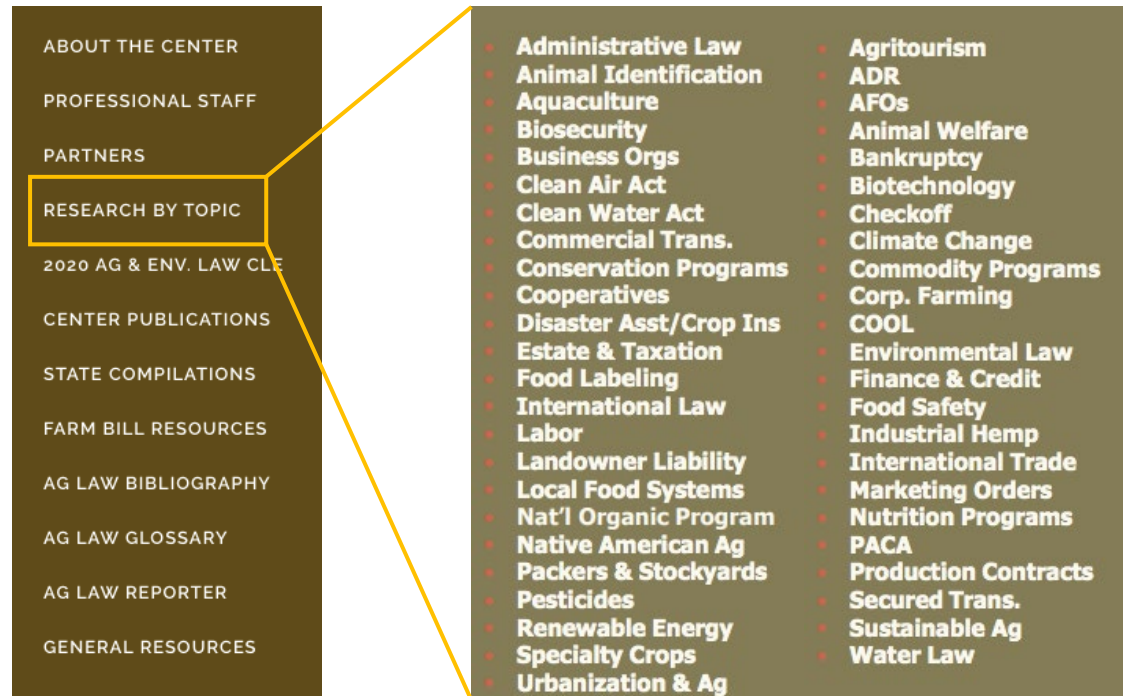
Landowner Liability: How to Protect Your Operation

Tiffany Dowell Lashmet
Texas A&M Agrilife Extension

www.nationalaglawcenter.org



Visit our Website



- Reading Rooms are one of our major online resource components
- Links are provided to major statutes, regulations, case law, Center-published research articles, and numerous other research resources



Food Safety Resources

READING ROOM MENU

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
AGRICULTURAL LEASES
AGRITOURISM
ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION
ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATIONS
ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION
ANIMAL WELFARE
AQUACULTURE
BANKRUPTCY
BIOSECURITY
BIOTECHNOLOGY
BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS
CHECKOFF PROGRAMS
CLEAN AIR ACT
CLEAN WATER ACT
CLIMATE CHANGE
COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS
COMMODITY PROGRAMS
CONSERVATION PROGRAMS
COOPERATIVES
CORPORATE FARMING LAWS
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING
DISASTER ASSISTANCE / CROP INSURANCE
ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
ESTATE PLANNING AND TAXATION
FINANCE AND CREDIT
FOOD LABELING
>> **FOOD SAFETY**
FORESTRY
INDUSTRIAL HEMP
INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LAW AND ORGANIZATIONS

Food Safety

Overview

The United States food regulatory system has developed piecemeal over the last century, generating new rules and regulations in response to emerging food problems. As a result, an organizational structure allocates to various government agencies differing responsibilities for specific food safety concerns. A key to effective regulation within this complex and fragmented system is interagency cooperation and cooperation between these agencies and public and private stakeholders. Although this overview focuses on federal regulation of food safety, it is important to note that state regulatory agencies also play an important role in food safety regulation, especially in enforcement. Most notably, state regulatory agencies are primarily responsible for food sanitation and safe food handling by food retailers, foodservice providers, and food-vending operations. [Read the full overview](#)



Note: Recently added resources are posted at the top of the applicable sections.

Major Statutes

[Egg Products Inspection Act, 21 U.S.C. §§ 1031-1056](#)
[FDA Food Safety Modernization Act of 2011, Pub. L. 111-353, 124 Stat. 3885 \(2011\)](#)
[Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. §§ 301-399](#)
[Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 135-136y](#)
[Federal Meat Inspection Act, 21 U.S.C. §§ 601-695](#)
[Poultry Products Inspection Act, 21 U.S.C. §§ 451-472](#)

Regulations

- Statutes
- Regulations
- Center research publications
- CRS Reports
- Ag Law Bibliography
- Other Gov't resources





Dawanna James-Holly, PhD

Food Safety Research
Information Office (FSRIO)



Food Safety Research Information Office Virtual Introduction

Dawanna James-Holly, PhD
FSRIO Technical Information Specialist

Introduction

Participants of this webinar will:

- Learn about the FSRIO mission and its information products
- Discover ways to navigate across the FSRIO webpages
- Gain an in-depth understanding about how to use three of the key information products



[Home](#) » [Information Centers](#) » Food Safety Research Information Office

About FSRIO

Research Projects Database

Research Publications

Food Safety Topics

Meet the Experts

Latest Reports and Assessments

Frequently Asked Questions

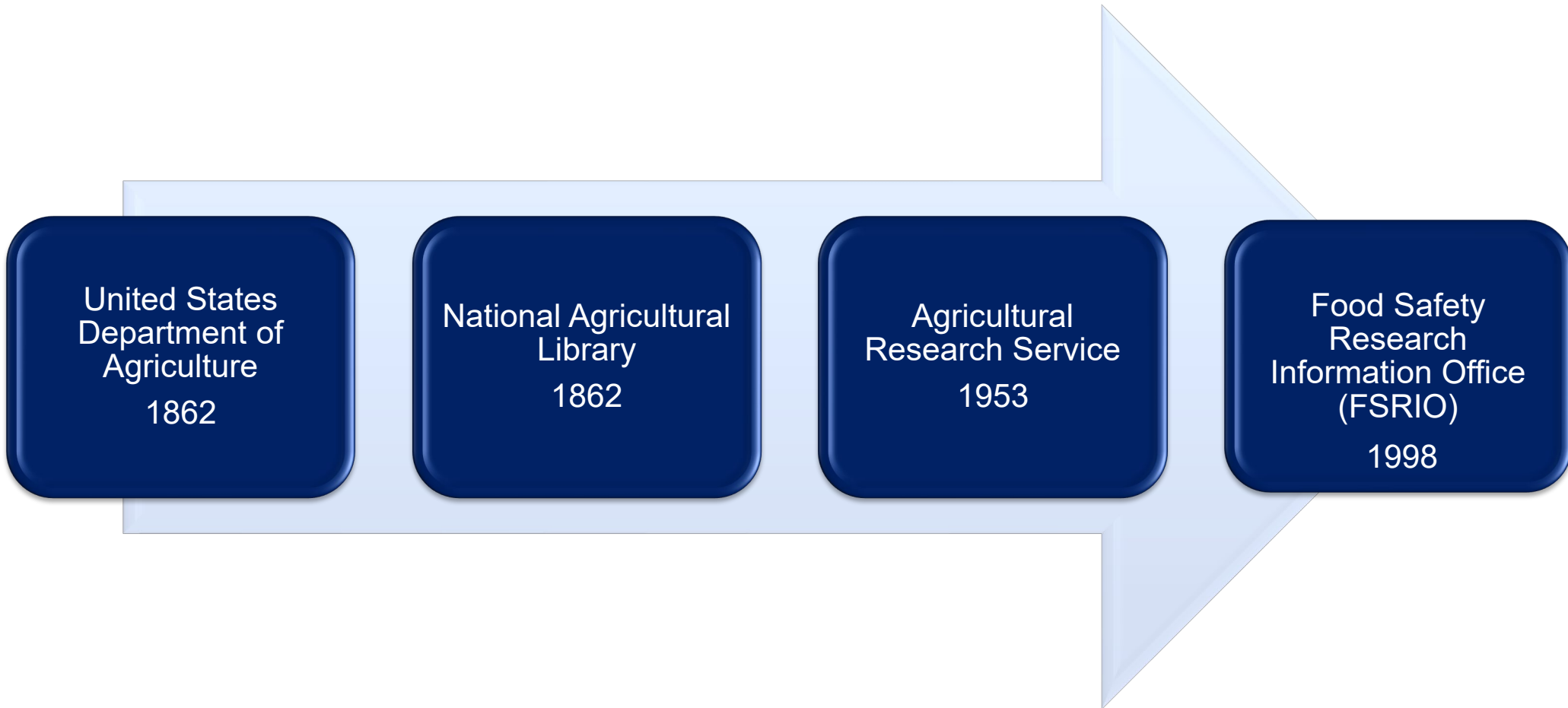
Food Safety Research Information Office

The **Food Safety Research Information Office** (FSRIO) supports the research community by collecting, organizing, and disseminating food safety information in accordance with the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998.

We provide research projects and publications relevant to food safety researchers in the Research Projects Database and the Research Publications. We provide, as well as foundational information about a wide array of Food Safety Topics and the Latest Reports and Assessments from credited government and public and private organizations. You can view presentations and videos from food safety researchers in the Meet the Experts section. There is a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) section available for use that provides resources to the most common food safety queries.

Meet the Experts
Meet USDA scientists, other federal scientists, and their

Introduction



Food Safety Research Information Office

- History
- Mission
 - Prevent duplication of food safety research
 - Assess food safety research needs and priorities
- Audience
- Content Highlights

Learn more at: <https://www.nal.usda.gov/fsrio>




The screenshot shows the website for the Food Safety Research Information Office (FSRIO). At the top right, there is a breadcrumb trail: [Home](#) » [Information Centers](#) » Food Safety Research Information Office. On the left side, there is a vertical navigation menu with the following items: About FSRIO, Research Projects Database, Research Publications, Food Safety Topics, Meet the Experts, Latest Reports and Assessments, and Frequently Asked Questions. The main content area features the title "Food Safety Research Information Office" in a large, bold font. Below the title, a paragraph states: "The **Food Safety Research Information Office** (FSRIO) supports the research community by collecting, organizing, and disseminating food safety information in accordance with the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998." A second paragraph follows: "We provide research projects and publications relevant to food safety researchers in the Research Projects Database and the Research Publications. We provide, as well as foundational information about a wide array of Food Safety Topics and the Latest Reports and Assessments from credited government and public and private organizations. You can view presentations and videos from food safety researchers in the Meet the Experts section. There is a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) section available for use that provides resources to the most common food safety queries." At the bottom of the page, there is a photograph of a person in a white lab coat and blue gloves using a microscope. To the right of the photograph is a dark blue box with the text "Meet the Experts" in white, followed by "Meet USDA scientists, other federal scientists, and their" in a smaller white font.

FSRIO Key Information Products

- **Research Projects Database:** Extensive collection of over 16K food safety research projects funded by U.S. and international agencies, and private organizations (<https://www.nal.usda.gov/fsrio/research-projects/>).
- **Research Publications Feed:** Link to more than 200+ digital peer-reviewed food safety/food science journals (<https://www.nal.usda.gov/fsrio/research/publications>).
- **Meet the Experts:** Showcases USDA, other federal scientists, and their affiliates presenting food safety research through MS PowerPoint presentation's and videos (<https://www.nal.usda.gov/fsrio/experts>).

About FSRIO

What's New



Research Publications


An automated feed of the latest food safety research publications released from more than 90 peer-reviewed journals, including FDA/USDA specific publications.

⏪ [Pause](#) ⏩ 2 / 3

What's New | [Food Safety News](#) | [Funding Source Announcements](#) | [Events](#) | [Contact Us](#)

- The [August 2020 Granicus Bulletin](#) highlighting resources available in the [Food Safety Topics](#) section has been released for your perusal.
- The [July 2020 Granicus Bulletin](#) highlighting resources available in the [Food Safety Topics](#) section is ready for viewing.
- A [second June 2020 Granicus Bulletin](#) has been delivered, this time highlighting the new and exciting research projects in the [Research Projects Database](#) section is now available for your perusal.
- The [June 2020 Granicus Bulletin](#) highlighting new video content in the [Meet the Experts](#) section has been released.

Funding Source Announcements



Research Projects Database

The Research Projects Database provides users with information on current food safety research projects from both U.S. and international government and non-government organizations.

⏪ [Pause](#) ⏩ 1 / 3

What's New | [Food Safety News](#) | [Funding Source Announcements](#) | [Events](#) | [Contact Us](#)

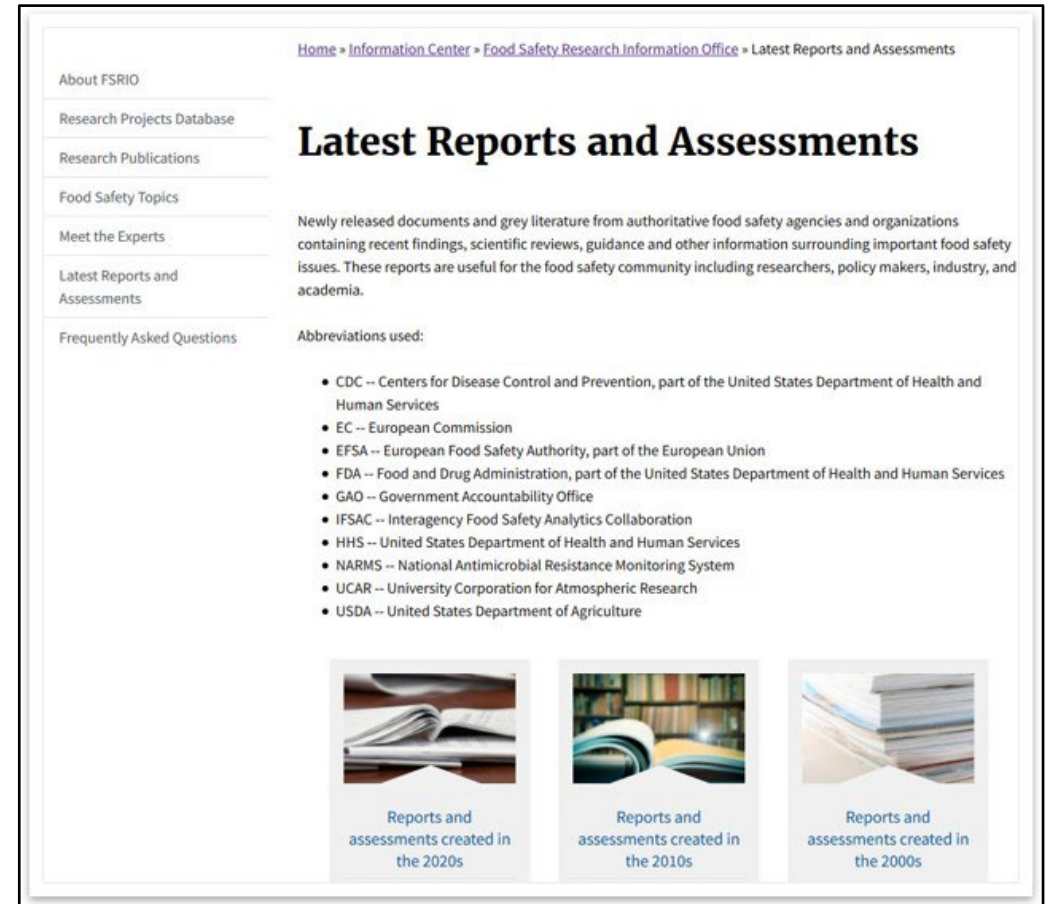
Funding opportunities for food safety research projects are available from the following agencies. Be sure to check back often as new funding opportunities will be listed.

- The National Science Foundation (NSF) has published a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) for grant [NSF 20-587, Applicants to FY2021 Graduate Research Fellowship Program \(GRFP\)](#).

Latest Reports and Assessments

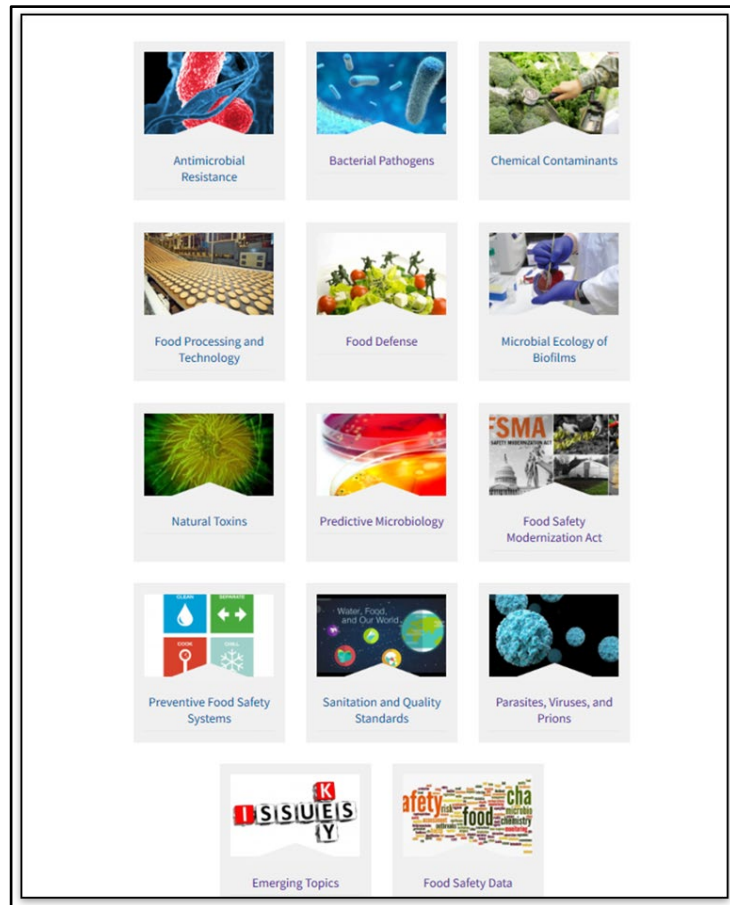
- Recent Findings
- Scientific Reviews
- Guidance Documents
- Action Plans
- Science Blueprints

Learn more at: <https://www.nal.usda.gov/fsrio/latest-reports-and-assessments-0>



The screenshot shows the 'Latest Reports and Assessments' page on the Food Safety Research Information Office (FSRIO) website. The page features a navigation menu on the left with links to 'About FSRIO', 'Research Projects Database', 'Research Publications', 'Food Safety Topics', 'Meet the Experts', 'Latest Reports and Assessments', and 'Frequently Asked Questions'. The main content area includes a breadcrumb trail: 'Home » Information Center » Food Safety Research Information Office » Latest Reports and Assessments'. The title 'Latest Reports and Assessments' is prominently displayed. Below the title, a paragraph explains that the page contains newly released documents and grey literature from authoritative food safety agencies and organizations, useful for researchers, policy makers, industry, and academia. A section titled 'Abbreviations used:' lists various organizations such as CDC, EC, EFSA, FDA, GAO, IFSA, HHS, NARMS, UCAR, and USDA. At the bottom, there are three image-based buttons: 'Reports and assessments created in the 2020s', 'Reports and assessments created in the 2010s', and 'Reports and assessments created in the 2000s'.

Food Safety Topics



Provides resources and information across 14 key topic areas including:

- Antimicrobial Resistance
- Bacterial Pathogens
- Chemical Contaminants
- Food Processing and Technology
- Food Defense
- Microbial Ecology of Biofilms
- Natural Toxins
- Predictive Microbiology
- Food Safety Modernization Act
- Preventative Food Systems
- Sanitation and Quality Standards
- Parasites, Viruses and Prions
- Emerging Topics
- Food Safety Data

Learn more at: <https://www.nal.usda.gov/fsrio/food-safety-topics-0>

Questions & Answers

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To learn more about FSRIQ, go to <https://www.nal.usda.gov/fsrio>



Dr. James Lindsay

Senior National Program
Leader, Food Safety, USDA



**USDA-ARS NATIONAL PROGRAM 108: FOOD
SAFETY RESEARCH**

2021- 2025 Action Plan

National Program 108 Food Safety

Vision

Enhance and protect public health and agriculture through the development of technologies, strategies, and data that safeguard food from pathogens, toxins, and chemical contaminants during production, processing, and preparation, thus increasing the safety of the U.S. food supply.

Mission

The Program's *mission* is to provide through research, the means to ensure that the U.S. food supply is safe for consumers; and that food and feed meet domestic and foreign regulatory requirements.

Component 1. Foodborne Contaminants

Problem Statements

1. Characterize the Movement, Structure, and Dynamics of Microbial Populations.
2. Characterize the Systems Biology of Microorganisms in the Food Continuum.
3. Develop Technologies for Detecting and Characterization of Microbial Contaminants.
4. Elucidating the Methodology, Toxicology, and Toxinology for Detecting and Characterizing Chemical and Biological Contaminants.
5. Develop, Validate and Implement Intervention and Control Strategies to Reduce or Eliminate Pathogens in the Food System.
6. Develop Predictive Microbiology Models and Informational Databases.
7. Develop Solutions to Reduce the Impact of Foodborne Antimicrobial Resistant Microorganisms.

NP108 Food Safety Program Goal

In *collaboration* with regulatory agencies, industry, academia and other stakeholder and partners, the Program through research provides the means to ensure that the food supply is safe for consumers and that food and feed meet foreign and domestic regulatory requirements. *Research* seeks ways to *assess, control or eliminate* potentially harmful food contaminants, including both introduced and naturally occurring *pathogenic bacteria, viruses and parasites, toxins and non-biological-based chemical contaminants, mycotoxins and plant toxins.*

Technology Driven: mixture of basic & applied research: accomplishments & outcomes after evaluation & validation, are *utilized in national & international strategies* delivering research results & advances to regulatory agencies, commodity organizations, industry, academia, research & extension agencies & consumers.

Programs **major stakeholders (FSIS/FDA/CDC etc.)**,
Collaborate with agencies/organizations, industry and
academic researchers in (**> 60**) **countries** internationally.

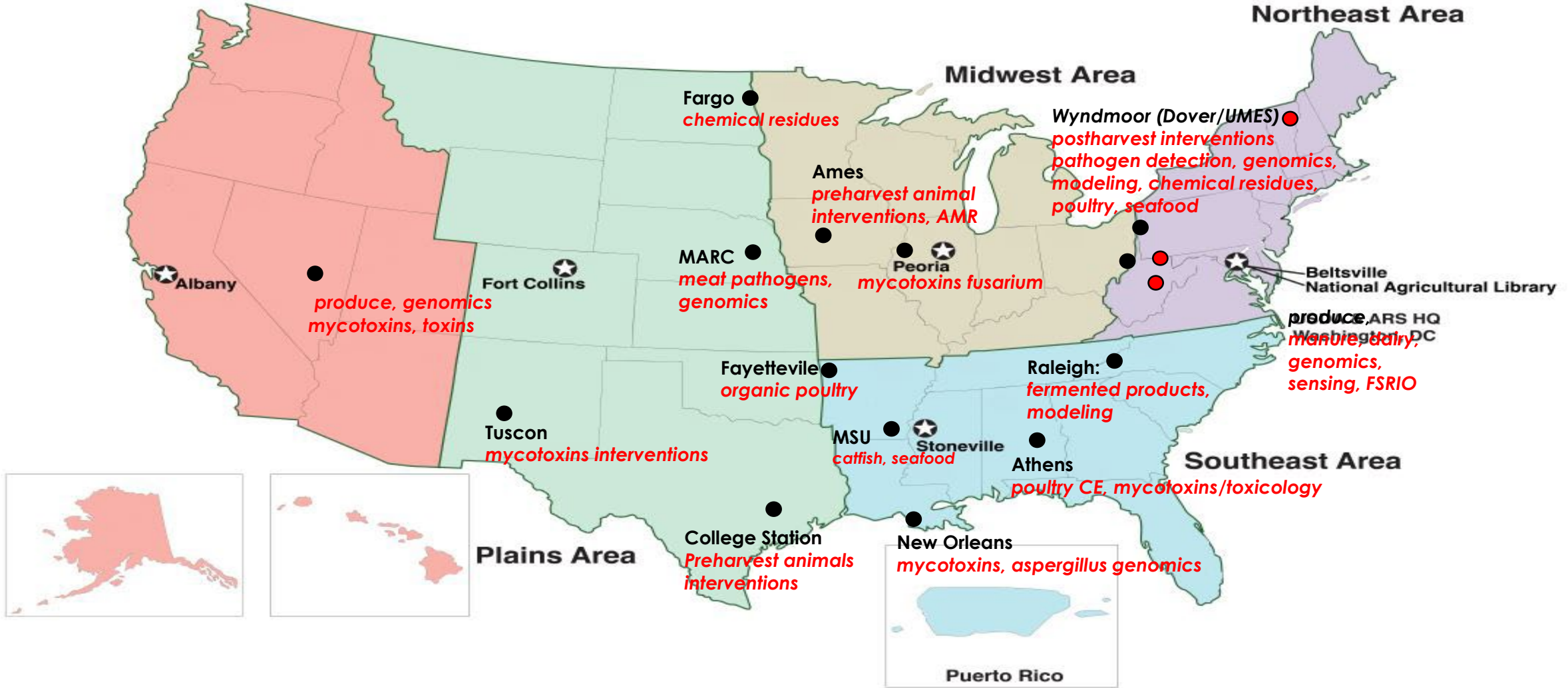


Agricultural Research Service *Research Locations*

Pacific West Area

Northeast Area

Midwest Area



Food Safety Research Falls Under Various Goals/Plans

USDA Strategic Goal 7.

<https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/usda-strategic-plan-2018-2022.pdf>

REE Goal 5, Food Safety. Performance Measure 1.

<https://www.ars.usda.gov/ARSUserFiles/00000000/NPS/OAA/Annual%20Report%20on%20Science/ARS%20Annual%20Report%20on%20Science%20FY%202018.pdf>

ARS Strategic Plan for 2018-2022. <https://www.ars.usda.gov/ARSUserFiles/00000000/Plans/2018-2020%20ARS%20Strategic%20Plan.pdf>

ONP Food Safety Program Action Plan 2021-2025

<https://www.ars.usda.gov/ARSUserFiles/np108/NP%20108%20Action%20Plan%202021-2025%20final%20for%20WEB.pdf>

The Office of National Programs web site

<https://www.ars.usda.gov/nutrition-food-safetyquality/food-safety-animal-and-plant-products/>

<https://www.ars.usda.gov/ARSTUserFiles/np108/Annual%20Report/108%20RRAccomplishment%20Documentforweb0213.pdf>

<https://www.ars.usda.gov/ARSTUserFiles/np108/Annual%20Report/108%20RRAccomplishment%20Report%20Publicationsforweb0213.pdf>

Other Critical Resource:

<https://www.nal.usda.gov/fsrio>

The initial focus within FSMA was the Produce Safety Rule, and the Food Safety Program established Agreements with the FDA to conduct research which addressed issues within the Rule.

Pathogen Introduction into Environment and on/in Produce

- prevalence and levels in environment
- prevalence and levels in water sources
- production (farming) systems
- adjacent land use, buffer zones
- environmental factors
- transference: edible surfaces/internally
- soil amendments
- water
- farm animals, wildlife

Identify environmental factors that affect the persistence and transmission of enteric pathogens in the produce production environment for risk assessment

- 5-years prevalence data for enteric pathogens in watersheds near leafy green growing regions of California (Salinas, CA)
- Developed a predictive geospatial risk assessment model (PGRAM) to estimate the spread of pathogens in 5- watersheds in produce production environment.
- Outcome: The prevalence of enteric pathogens data enabled the generation of time-dependent incidence maps to inform FDA, growers and exporters of indicators of elevated pathogen risk.

<https://doi:10.3389/fcimb.2014.00030>

Use of untreated biological soil amendment of animal origin

- Determination of appropriate time interval between manure application to soils and crop harvest to ensure reduction/die-off of foodborne pathogens in soils.
- Outcome: Provides farmers with a specific factor that affects and promotes pathogen survival in pre-harvest produce growing environments.
- Outcome: Two large multi-year data sets for FDA analysis, data for model development, and use in their rule-making progress

<https://doi.org/10.1128/AEM.02392-18>

<https://doi.org/10.1111/risa.13491>

<https://doi: 10.1128/AEM.02418-20>

Water: Potential sources and routes of contamination relevant to agricultural water in the pre-harvest produce production setting.

- Collaborated (through the CONSERVE Project) on determining E. coli levels in surface waters in the Mid-Atlantic and applying proposed FSMA standards on bacterial die-off for their appropriate use in water.

<https://www.ars.usda.gov/research/publications/publication/?seqNo115=365007>

[https://doi: 10.1128/AEM.00342-20.](https://doi.org/10.1128/AEM.00342-20)

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2019.02.019>

[https://doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0229365.](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0229365)

Develop and validate novel monitoring methods for the microbial quality of irrigation water sources.

- Application of the UAV-based and drone hyperspectral imaging to quantify lateral patterns of indicator and pathogen bacteria concentrations in irrigation ponds.
- Quantify movement indicators and pathogens from bottom sediment to stream water column at base flow conditions.
- Develop the microbial fate and transport modeling capabilities for APEX and the microbial index modeling method for site-specific evaluation of risks exceeding microbial water quality standards in surface water sources for irrigation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2019.135757>

<https://doi.org/10.3390/w12061708>

<https://fedtechmagazine.com/media/video/drones-search-irrigation-water-contamination>

BARC: Wash Water

- ARS research was used by the FDA to develop the FSMA Rule/Guidance Documents. Specifically, research was cited in the FSMA guidance document “Guide to Minimize Food Safety Hazards of Fresh-cut Produce” (21 CFR Part 117. Docket No. FDA–2018–D–3583) as they pertain to wash water sanitation and prevention of pathogen cross-contamination.

[https://doi: 10.4315/0362-028X.JFP-10-429](https://doi.org/10.4315/0362-028X.JFP-10-429)

[https://doi: 10.4315/0362-028X.JFP-16-258](https://doi.org/10.4315/0362-028X.JFP-16-258)

[https://doi: 10.1016/j.fm.2017.09.013](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fm.2017.09.013)

- In addition to the above FSMA Preventive Control for Human Food Rule, ARS studies on temperature control for food safety was also used by the FDA in the FSMA Sanitary Transportation of Human and Animal Food Rule. Two USDA publications were [supposedly] cited by the FDA for the Uniform Food Code, which was further included in this Sanitary Transportation Rule. (note this needs confirmation)

[https://doi: 10.4315/0362-028x-72.10.2038](https://doi.org/10.4315/0362-028x-72.10.2038)

[https://doi: 10.1111/j.1750-3841.2010.01722.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1750-3841.2010.01722.x)

Meat Safety and Quality, Clay Center, NE
Pathogens such as *E. coli* O157:H7 can be transported from a cattle feedlot to leafy greens

Outcome: Leafy Green industry guidance set-back distances were at the time, which were 400 feet (120 meters) from the edge of the crop to the edge of the concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO). In 2018, revised LGMA food safety guidelines extended the guidance on setback distances to 1,200 feet (366 m) from the edge of CAFOs with >1,000 head, and 1 mile (1.6 km) from the edge of CAFOs with >80,000 head.

<https://doi.org/10.4315/0362-028X.JFP-18-601>

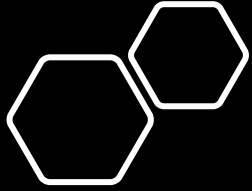
<https://lgma.ca.gov/>



**10 Minute
Break**

The background features a series of concentric, semi-transparent circles in shades of light blue and green, creating a layered, ripple effect. The overall color palette transitions from a soft blue on the left to a light green on the right.

Wikipedia Editing Training



Welcome!

Jamie E. Flood, Wikipedian-in-Residence at the USDA National Agricultural Library
Wikipedia Username: @Jamie-NAL

Assistance and training help:

Ariel Cetrone, Wikimedia D.C. Institutional Partnerships
Manager, Washington D.C.

Wikipedia Username: @Ariel Cetrone (WMDC)

National Agricultural library: one of five national libraries of the United States; world's largest agricultural library and collection devoted to agriculture and its related sciences

Wikimedia D.C.: Regional outreach organization for Wikipedia and other projects of the Wikimedia Foundation. Their mission is to promote participation in Wikimedia projects in the DC Metro area.

Training agenda

- Quick tasks for getting started
- What is Wikipedia? & Wiki projects
- Why edit? & Wikipedia's gender gap
- Basics and policies
- Article anatomy
- Adding/Editing Content
- Uploading images
- Creating new articles

Getting started: Create a username/sign-in

Not logged in [Talk](#) [Contributions](#) [Create account](#)

Account

[\(help me choose\)](#)

[Want data for detecting bots?](#)
to help against automated account creation, we may ask you to enter the words from the image in the box ([more info](#)):

Wikipedia is made by people like you.

	851,394,955 edits
	5,702,628 articles
	121,967 recent contributors

Wiki Event Page

[https://en.wikipedia.org/
wiki/Wikipedia:FSMA Edit-
a-thon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:FSMA_Edit-a-thon)


Or search
en.Wikipedia.org
“Wikipedia:FSMA Edit-a-
thon”

Project page Talk Read Edit source View history ★ More

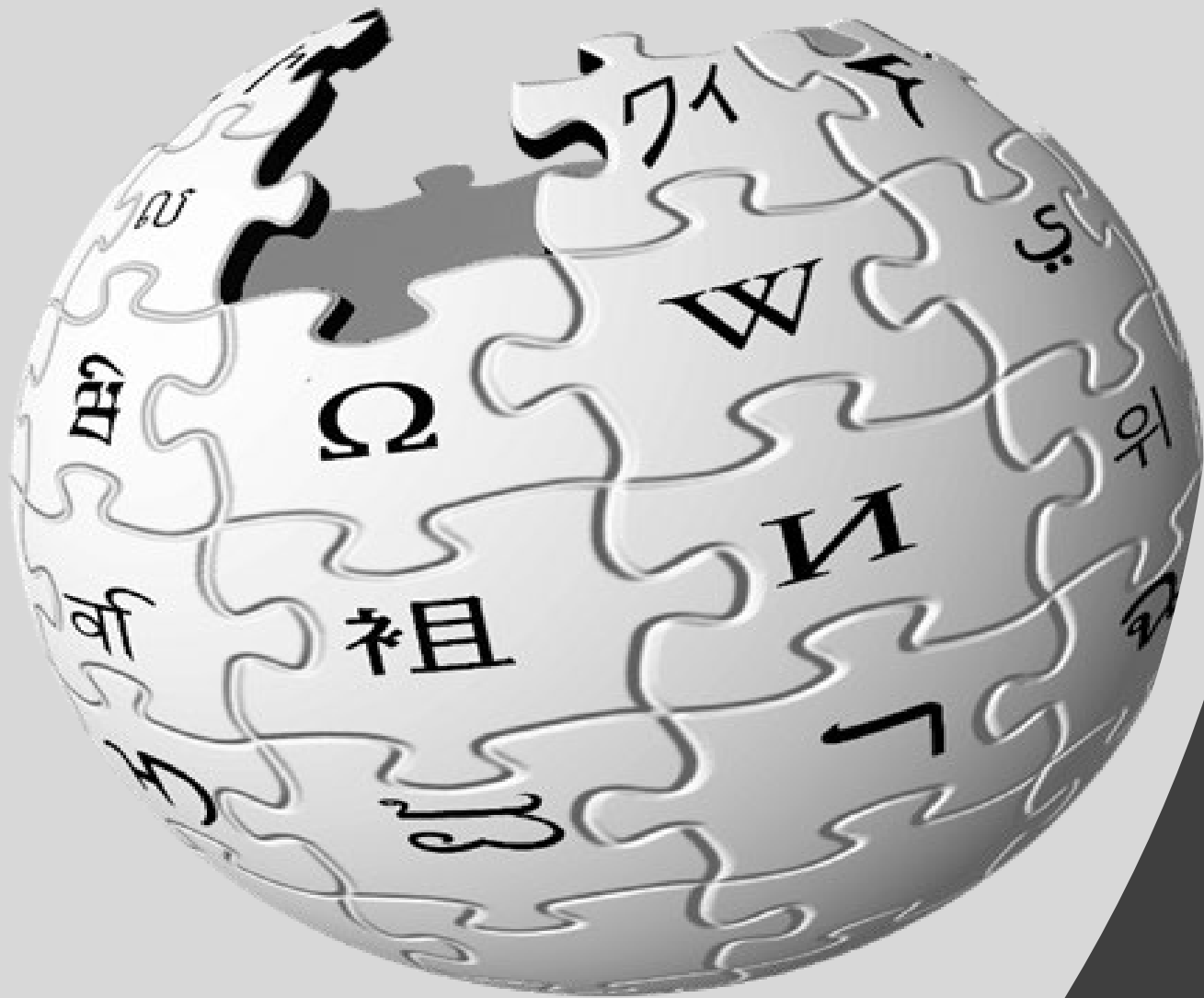
Wikipedia:FSMA Edit-a-thon

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Join us for the...



The Food Safety Modernization Act^{en} (FSMA), enacted by Congress in 2011, is a comprehensive update of federal food safety laws. It addresses preventable foodborne illness, monitors the global food supply chain, and ensures human and animal food safety. Rather than a system that responds to foodborne illness, FSMA works to prevent it. Following its enactment, the FDA created seven comprehensive new regulations to enforce the law. These regulations touch on nearly every aspect of the food supply chain.



What exactly
is it?

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Image by Nohat (concept by Paullusmagnus)

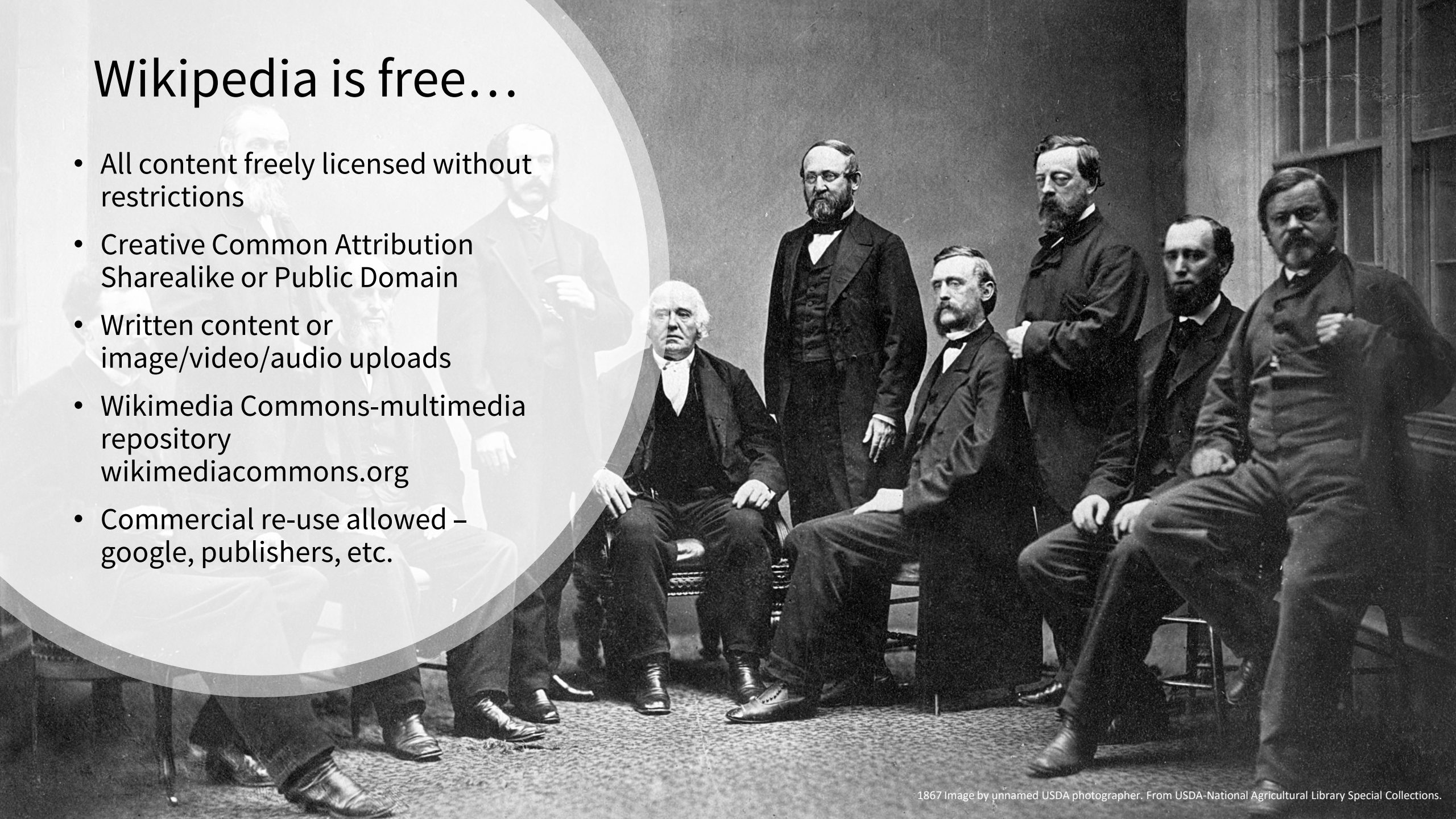
Wikipedia – the 21st Century Encyclopedia

“Imagine a world in which every single person on the planet is given free access to the sum of all human knowledge. That’s what we’re doing.”

- Jimmy Wales, co-founder, Wikipedia

Wikipedia is free...

- All content freely licensed without restrictions
- Creative Commons Attribution Sharealike or Public Domain
- Written content or image/video/audio uploads
- Wikimedia Commons-multimedia repository
wikimediacommons.org
- Commercial re-use allowed – google, publishers, etc.



The background features a series of concentric, semi-transparent circles in shades of light blue and green, creating a layered, ripple effect. The overall color palette transitions from a light blue on the left to a light green on the right.

Wikipedia Basics and Policies



Wikis?

- A website where anyone can edit any page at any time
- Meant to be “quick”
- Remembers all versions (nothing ever destroyed)
- Hyperlinks between pages



Wikipedia policies

- **Neutral Point of View** – written so all sides can agree
- **Notability** – significant independent sources - > help prove importance
- **Verifiability** – using reliable sources to reference information
- **No original research** – point to existing scholarship
- **Assume good faith** – start with congenial spirit
- **Conflicts of interest** – disclose and abide by terms of service



Wikipedia's Gender Gap

Content gender gap

November
2014

15%

*English language Wikipedia

January
2020

18.25%

*English language Wikipedia

Addressing the gender gap

- Engagement through edit-a-thons, training opportunities and Wikiprojects like [Women in Red](#)
- Partnerships with nonprofits*, colleges/universities, government entities, research institutions and beyond

*75% of nonprofit employees are female. These nonprofits include educational, scientific, and literary organizations.

*Source: The White House Project's 2009 Report, *Benchmarking Women's Leadership*



Deborah Griscom Passmore from *Wildflowers of America*, hand bound. Courtesy of the USDA National Agricultural Library Special Collections

Set preferences

Set editing preferences: Visual Editor

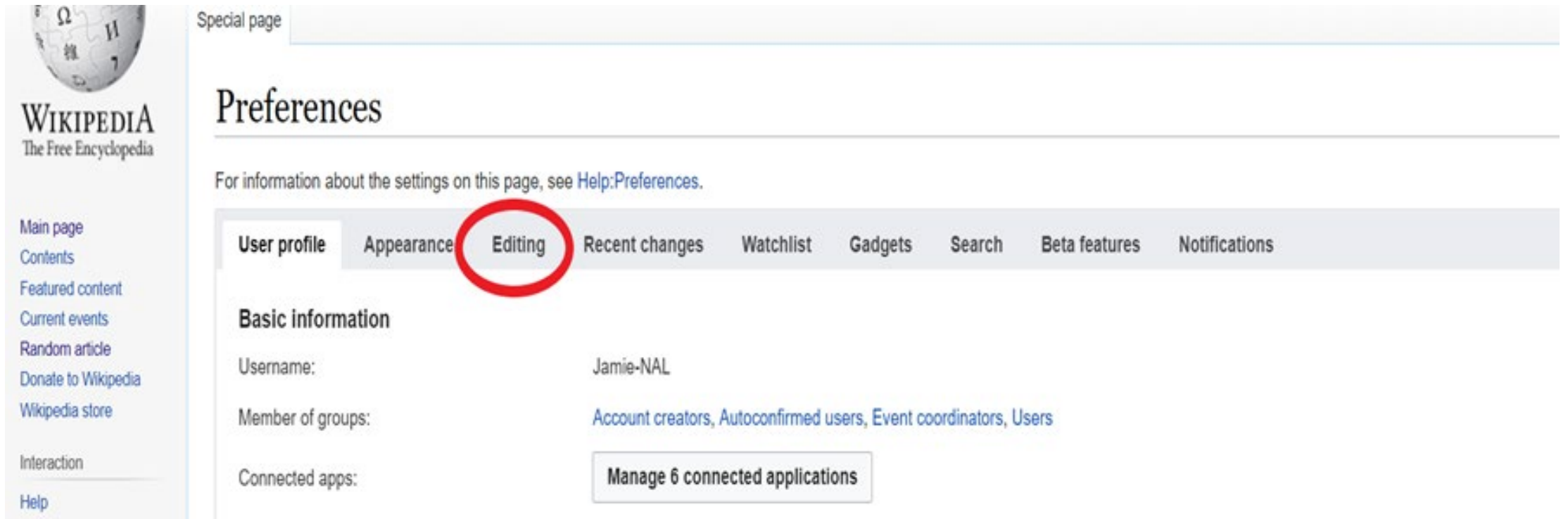
1. Open the Wiki event page or any Wikipedia article
2. Select “Preferences” (top right of the page)



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of a Wikipedia article. The user is logged in as 'Jamie-NAL'. The 'Preferences' link is circled in red. Other links include 'Talk', 'Sandbox', 'Beta', 'Watchlist', 'Contributions', and 'Log out'. Below the navigation bar, the article title is 'Wikipedia:Meetup/DC/Making Agriculture Social: Filling in gaps of agricultural wikipedia editing in the time of social distancing'. The page is redirected from 'AgSocial'. A blue banner at the bottom contains the text '@WikimediaDC' and a 'Shortcut AgSocial' button. The main content area shows the beginning of the article title and a small image of trees.

Set editing preferences: Visual Editor

3. Select the “Editing” tab



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia 'Preferences' page. The 'Editing' tab is highlighted with a red circle. The page includes a sidebar with navigation links, a 'Special page' header, and a 'Basic information' section with fields for Username, Member of groups, and Connected apps.

Special page

Preferences

For information about the settings on this page, see [Help:Preferences](#).

User profile | Appearance | **Editing** | Recent changes | Watchlist | Gadgets | Search | Beta features | Notifications

Basic information

Username: Jamie-NAL

Member of groups: [Account creators](#), [Autoconfirmed users](#), [Event coordinators](#), [Users](#)

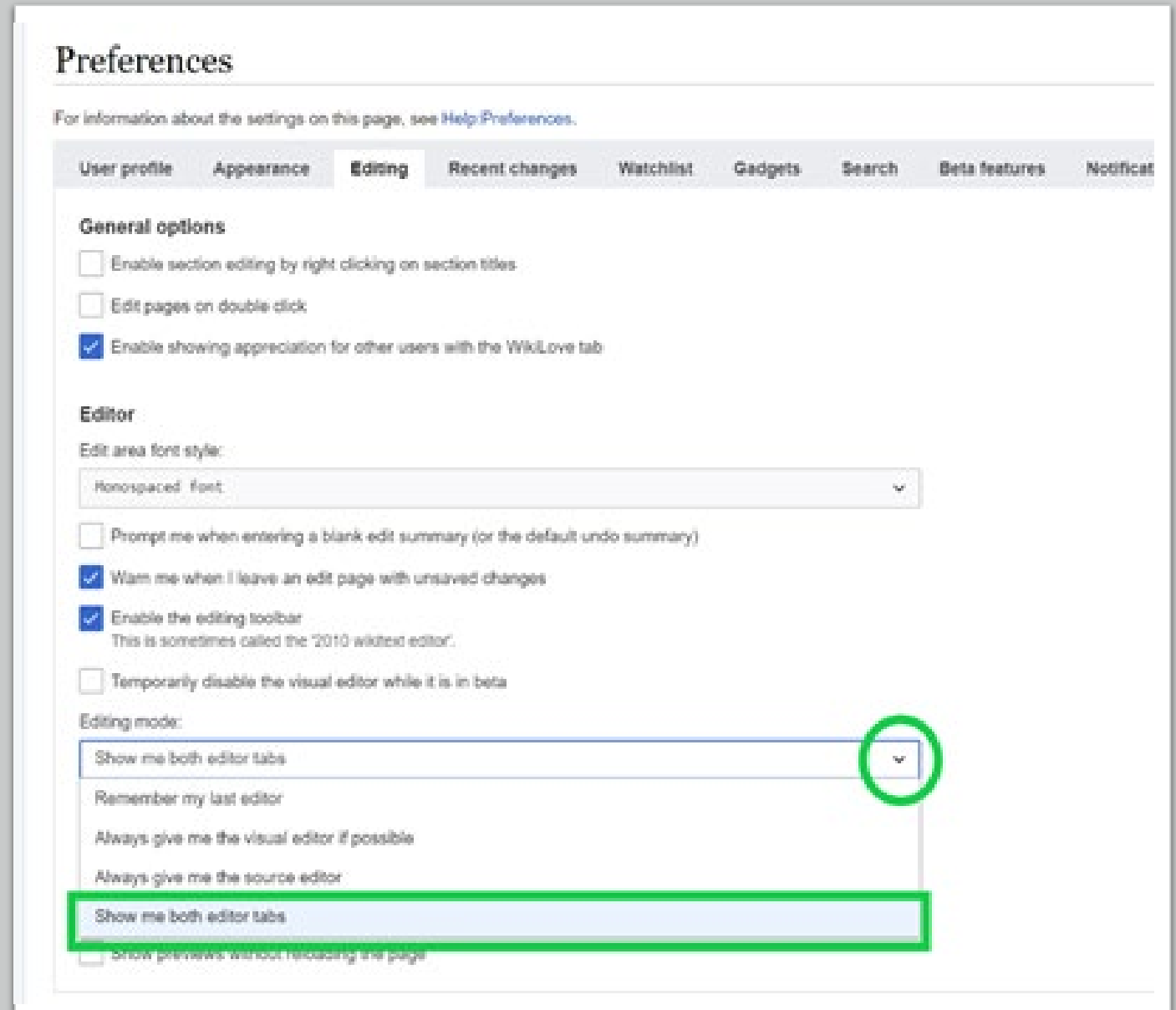
Connected apps: [Manage 6 connected applications](#)

Sidebar:

- Main page
- Contents
- Featured content
- Current events
- Random article
- Donate to Wikipedia
- Wikipedia store
- Interaction
- Help

Set editing preferences: Visual Editor/editor type

4. Scroll down to “Editor”
5. (Make sure temporarily disable the visual editor isn’t checked)
6. Under “Editing mode” click the down arrow and choose “show me both editor tabs”
7. Click save (bottom left)



User page

User page

- All users/editors have a user page
- Access user page by selecting your username (top right)
- Opportunity to share information and interests (lets other editors know you're real)
- Use is optional

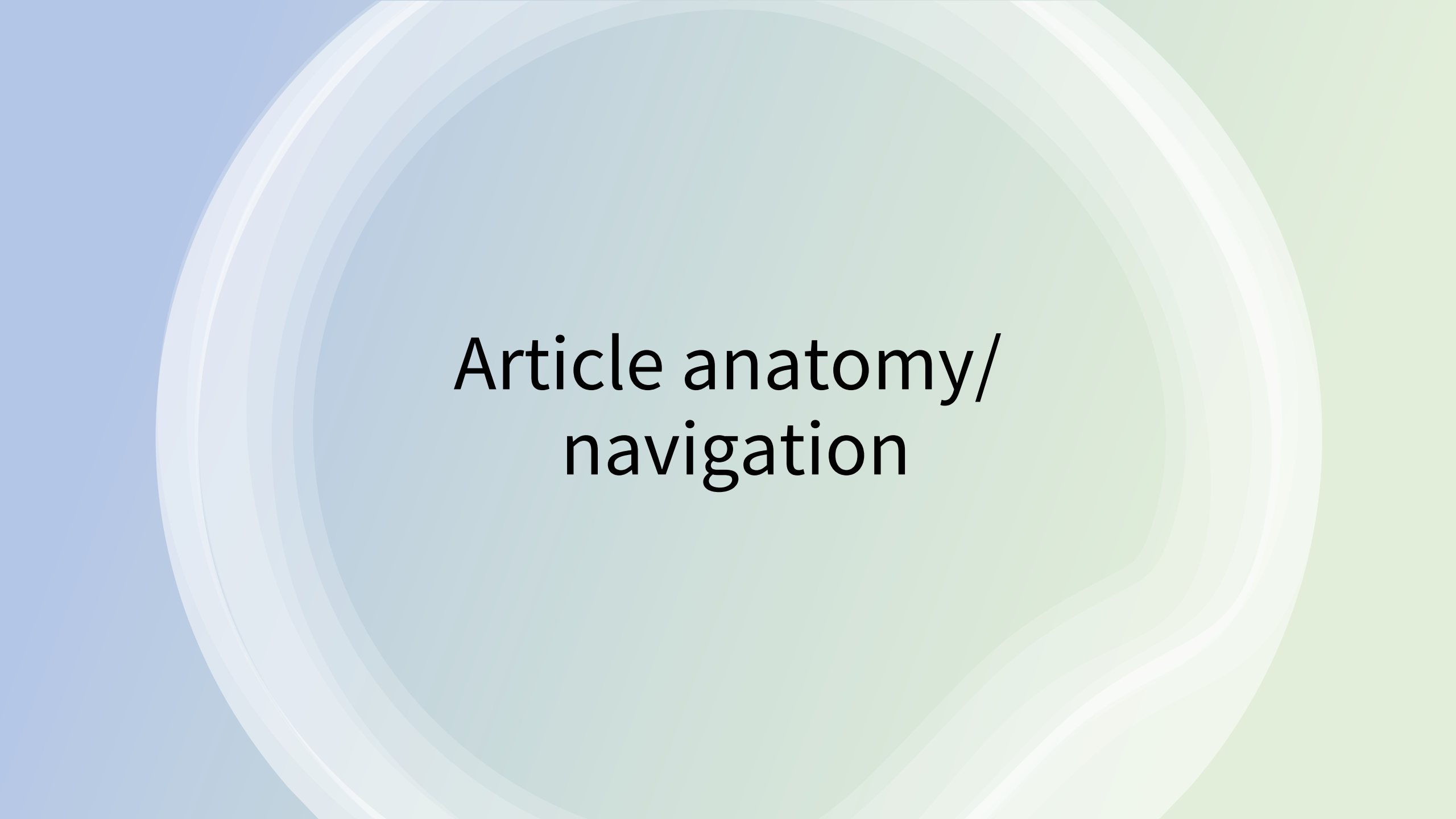
The screenshot shows the Wikipedia user page for 'User:Jamie-NAL'. The page title is 'User:Jamie-NAL' and the user's name is 'Jamie Flood'. The user's bio states 'Wikipedian in Residence, United States National Agricultural Library'. The screenshot highlights the 'User page' link in the top left and the user's name 'Jamie-NAL' in the top right navigation bar.

User:Jamie-NAL

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Jamie Flood

Wikipedian in Residence, United States National Agricultural Library



Article anatomy/ navigation

Article anatomy

Article Talk Read Edit Edit source View history ☆ More Q

FDA Food Safety Modernization Act

A start-class article from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



This article's **use of external links** may not follow Wikipedia's policies or guidelines. Please [improve this article](#) by removing excessive or inappropriate external links, and converting useful links where appropriate into footnote references. *(August 2019)* [\(Learn how and when to remove this template message\)](#)

The **Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)** was signed into law by President Barack Obama on January 4, 2011. The FSMA has given the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) new authorities to regulate the way foods are grown, harvested and processed. The law grants the FDA a number of new powers, including mandatory recall authority, which the agency has sought for many years. The FSMA requires the FDA to undertake more than a dozen rulemakings and issue at least 10 guidance documents, as well as a host of reports, plans, strategies, standards, notices, and other tasks.

The law was prompted after many reported incidents of foodborne illnesses during the first decade of the 2000s and was largely crafted by members of the [Grocery Manufacturers Association](#). Tainted food has cost the food industry billions of dollars in recalls, lost sales and legal expenses.

This bill is similar to the Food Safety Enhancement Act which passed the House in 2009. It is considered the first major piece of federal legislation addressing food safety since 1938.^[1] It is also the first piece of legislation to address intentional adulteration and [Food Defense](#).^[2]

Contents [hide]

- Background
- Legislative history
 - Tester-Hagan Amendment
- Provisions
 - Impact and fees
 - Prevention
 - Inspection and compliance
 - Response to contaminants/violations

↑
Lead paragraph

Main photo & infobox



FDA Food Safety Modernization Act

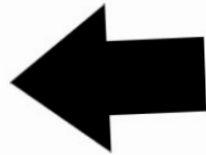


Long title	To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the safety of the food supply.
Acronyms (colloquial)	FSMA
Enacted by	the 111th United States Congress
Effective	January 4, 2011
Citations	
Public law	111-353 
Codification	
Acts amended	Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

This bill is similar to the Food Safety Enhancement Act which passed the House in 2009. It is considered the first major piece of federal legislation addressing food safety since 1938.^[1] It is also the first piece of legislation to address intentional adulteration and [Food Defense](#).^[2]

Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- 1 Background
- 2 Legislative history
 - 2.1 Tester-Hagan Amendment
- 3 Provisions
 - 3.1 Impact and fees
 - 3.2 Prevention
 - 3.3 Inspection and compliance
 - 3.4 Response to contaminants/violations
 - 3.5 Additional information on imported goods
 - 3.6 Enhanced partnerships
 - 3.7 Employee protections
- 4 Implementation
 - 4.1 Rules
 - 4.2 FSMA progress report
 - 4.3 Funding
 - 4.4 Food facility registration
- 5 Reaction and controversy
 - 5.1 Alcoholic beverage facilities exemption
- 6 See also
- 7 References
- 8 Further reading
- 9 External links



Sections

Background [\[edit\]](#) [\[edit source\]](#)



Long title To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the safety of the food supply.

Acronyms (colloquial) FSMA

Enacted by the 111th United States Congress

Effective January 4, 2011

Citations

Public law 111-353 

Codification

Acts amended Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

Titles amended 21 U.S.C.: Food and Drugs

U.S.C. sections created 301 et seq.

Legislative history [\[v\]](#)

- **Introduced in the House of Representatives as H.R.2751 by Betty Sutton (D-OH) on June 8, 2009**
- **Committee consideration by House Energy and Commerce and House Ways and Means**
- **Passed the House on June 9, 2009** [\(\[1\]](#) [\[v\]](#))
- **Passed the Senate on December 19, 2010** (Passed by Voice Vote)
- **Reported by the joint conference committee on December 21, 2010; agreed to by the House on December 21, 2010** [\(\[2\]](#) [\[v\]](#)) **and by the Senate on December 19, 2010** (Passed by Voice Vote)
- **Signed into law by President Barack Obama on January 4, 2011**

The proposed rules regulate the "good manufacturing practice in manufacturing, processing, packing or holding of animal food" and "require that certain facilities establish and implement hazard analysis and risk-based preventive controls for food for animals", but animal food at alcoholic beverage facilities would not be exempt pursuant to section 116 of FSMA^[45] since "those spent grains are not alcoholic beverages themselves, and they are not in a prepackaged form that prevents any direct human contact with the food".^[46]

As of September 18, 2018 all brewers need to be in compliance with the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA).

Under the final rules the FDA is obligated to inspect every brewery in the USA over the next few years.

The FDA inspector will inspect and observe every level of the brewers operations.

They may and will review all record keeping files and are allowed to make copies and take samples for their records.

If the brewing facility fails the FDA inspection they will not only get fined but a stricter inspection will be conducted by the inspected brewer.

The USA brewing industry is legally obliged to provide a safe for consumption product.

Brewing beer generally creates a much safer product than non-alcoholic beverages and other beverages, however it can still be contaminated by foreign bodies and chemicals at various stages within the manufacturing process.

Inline citations link to references and automatically generate the reference section

See also [edit | edit source]

- *Codex Alimentarius*
- Food Bill 160-2 of New Zealand

References [edit | edit source]

1. ^ "House Approves Food-Safety Bill; Law Would Expand FDA's Power". *The Washington Post*. July 31, 2009. Retrieved January 1, 2011.
2. ^ "FSMA Proposed Rule for Focused Mitigation Strategies to Protect Food Against Intentional Adulteration". *FDA*.
3. ^ *a b c* "CDC Estimates of Foodborne Illness in the United States". Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved 2016-09-18.
16. ^ "Inside United Fresh". United Fresh. 6 January 2011. Retrieved 27 December 2013.
17. ^ "A Friday and Saturday night read - H.R. 2749 - Food Safety Enhancement Act 2009 - So, what's really in it?". *marlerblog.com*. August 2009.
18. ^ "S. 510 Food Safety Modernization Act Healthy Local Foods Amendment" (PDF). Western Organization of Resource Councils.
30. ^ "New Food Safety Rules: Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) | Small Farms Programs". *smallfarms.oregonstate.edu*. Retrieved 2016-09-18.
31. ^ "Documents Show OMB Weakened FDA's Food Safety Rules | Food Safety News". 2013-03-25. Retrieved 2016-09-18.
32. ^ *a b* "FSMA Gets New Deadlines for Final Rules | Food Safety News". 2014-02-21. Retrieved 2016-09-18.

References

Exploring tabs

– Talk Page

- Discuss the article with other editors
- Improvements can be pointed out, images requested or shared, references shared, etc.
- Use is optional

Talk:FDA Food Safety Modernization Act

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is of interest to the following WikiProjects: [hide]

WikiProject Food and drink (Rated Start-class, Mid-importance) [show]
WikiProject United States / Government (Rated Start-class, Low-importance) [show]
WikiProject Law (Rated Start-class, Low-importance) [show]

 The contents of the [Food Safety Enhancement Act](#) page were merged into FDA Food Safety Modernization Act on April 4, 2014. For the contribution history and old versions of the redirected page, please see [its history](#); for the discussion at that location, see [its talk page](#).

Contents [hide]

- Requested move
 - Survey
 - Discussion
- Planning Page
- Note regarding Merge on April 4, 2014
- Blacklisted Links Found on FDA Food Safety Modernization Act
- Content copied to Artisanal food article

Requested move [edit source]

*The following discussion is an archived discussion of the proposal. **Please do not modify it.** Subsequent comments should be made in a new section on the talk page. No further edits should be made to this section.*

No consensus to move. Vegaswikian (talk) 20:52, 12 October 2010 (UTC)

FDA Food Safety Modernization Act → FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (2010) — Added date of act. Bfreemer (talk) 21:48, 5 October 2010 (UTC)

Exploring tabs – article edit history

- View all edits ever made to an article by clicking “View History”

Article Talk Read Edit Edit source View history ☆ More

FDA Food Safety Modernization Act: Revision history Help

[View logs for this page \(view filter log\)](#)


Filter revisions

External tools: [Find addition/removal](#) ^(Alternate) • [Find edits by user](#) • [Page statistics](#) • [Pageviews](#) • [Fix dead links](#)

For any version listed below, click on its date to view it. For more help, see [Help:Page history](#) and [Help:Edit summary](#). (cur) = difference from current version, (prev) = difference from preceding version, m = minor edit, → = section edit, ← = automatic edit summary
(newest | oldest) View (newer 50 | older 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)

Compare selected revisions

- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 15:10, 1 March 2021 [Citation bot](#) (talk | [contribs](#)) m (43,884 bytes) (−5) *(Add: work. Removed parameters. Some additions/deletions were parameter name changes. | Use this bot. Report bugs. | Suggested by AManWithNoPlan | Pages linked from cached User:AManWithNoPlan/sandbox2 | via #UCB_webform_linked 23/1066)* (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 18:44, 2 February 2021 [Dlmarial](#) (talk | [contribs](#)) m (43,889 bytes) (+91) *(→Implementation: permanent dead link)* (undo | thank) (Tag: Visual edit)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 10:11, 16 January 2021 [Monkbot](#) (talk | [contribs](#)) m (43,798 bytes) (+28) *(Task 18 (cosmetic): eval 44 templates: hyphenate params (28×);)* (undo) (Tag: AWB)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 11:34, 7 December 2020 [Sadads](#) (talk | [contribs](#)) m (43,770 bytes) (+25) *(link spent grain using Find link)* (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 19:28, 14 November 2020 [WikiCleanerBot](#) (talk | [contribs](#)) m (43,745 bytes) (−141) *(v2.04b - Bot T23 - WP:WCW project (Duplicated reference))* (undo) (Tag: WPCleaner)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 19:04, 13 November 2020 [Jamie-NAL](#) (talk | [contribs](#)) m (43,886 bytes) (+140) *(→External links: added new FSMA resource guide put out by Vermont Law School)* (undo) (Tag: Visual edit)



Editing and ways to edit

Visual editor – what you see is what you get (mostly)

Article Talk

Read Edit Edit source View history More Search Wikipedia

Paragraph Bold Italic Cite Insert

Format buttons

Edit buttons:
Edit = visual editor
Edit source = code

This article's use of external links may not follow Wikipedia's guidelines. Please help improve it by removing excessive or inappropriate external links, and converting useful links where appropriate into inline citations. (Learn how and when to remove this template message)

The **Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)** was signed into law by President Barack Obama on January 4, 2011. The FSMA has given the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) new authorities to regulate the way foods are grown, harvested and processed. The law grants the FDA a number of new powers, including mandatory recall authority, which the agency has sought for many years. The FSMA requires the FDA to undertake more than a dozen rulemakings and issue at least 10 guidance documents, as well as a host of reports, plans, strategies, standards, notices, and other tasks.

The law was prompted after many reported incidents of foodborne illnesses during the first decade of the 2000s and was largely crafted by members of the Grocery Manufacturers Association. Tainted food has cost the food industry billions of dollars in recalls, lost sales and legal expenses.

This bill is similar to the Food Safety Enhancement Act which passed the House in 2009. It is considered the first major piece of federal legislation addressing food safety since 1938.^[1] It is also the first piece of legislation to address intentional adulteration and Food Defense.^[2]

Background

The **neutrality of this section is disputed**. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please do not remove this message until conditions to do so are met. (July 2018) (Learn how and when to remove this template message)

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimated in 2011 that each year 48 million people (1 in 6 Americans) get sick, 128,000 are hospitalized, and 3,000 die of foodborne diseases.^{[3][4]} 31 pathogens are notorious for causing foodborne illness.^[3] Unspecified agents have insufficient

FDA Food Safety Moder

Long title To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the safety of the food supply.

Acronyms (colloquial) FSMA

Enacted by the 111th United States Congress

Effective January 4, 2011

Citations

Public law 111-353

Codification

1. Select an article
2. Select “edit” (middle top of article)
3. Unsure if you are in Visual Editor? – Select the pencil (red circles), select “visual editing”
4. Edit as you would in a word processor

Adding new sections

1. Place cursor (left of gray box currently)
2. Select “Paragraph” at the top
3. Select Heading
4. Create heading for your section (a line will appear underneath the heading)

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia edit interface for the article "FDA Food Safety Modernization Act". The top toolbar contains various editing options, with "Paragraph" and "Heading" highlighted by red circles. Below the toolbar, a dropdown menu is open, showing options for Paragraph (Ctrl+0), Heading (Ctrl+2), Sub-heading 1 (Ctrl+3), Sub-heading 2 (Ctrl+4), Sub-heading 3 (Ctrl+5), Sub-heading 4 (Ctrl+6), Preformatted (Ctrl+7), Block quote (Ctrl+8), and Page title (Ctrl+1). The main text area shows the beginning of the article, with a new section heading "FDA Food Safety Modernization Act" being created. A black arrow points to this new section, which is labeled "New section with heading".

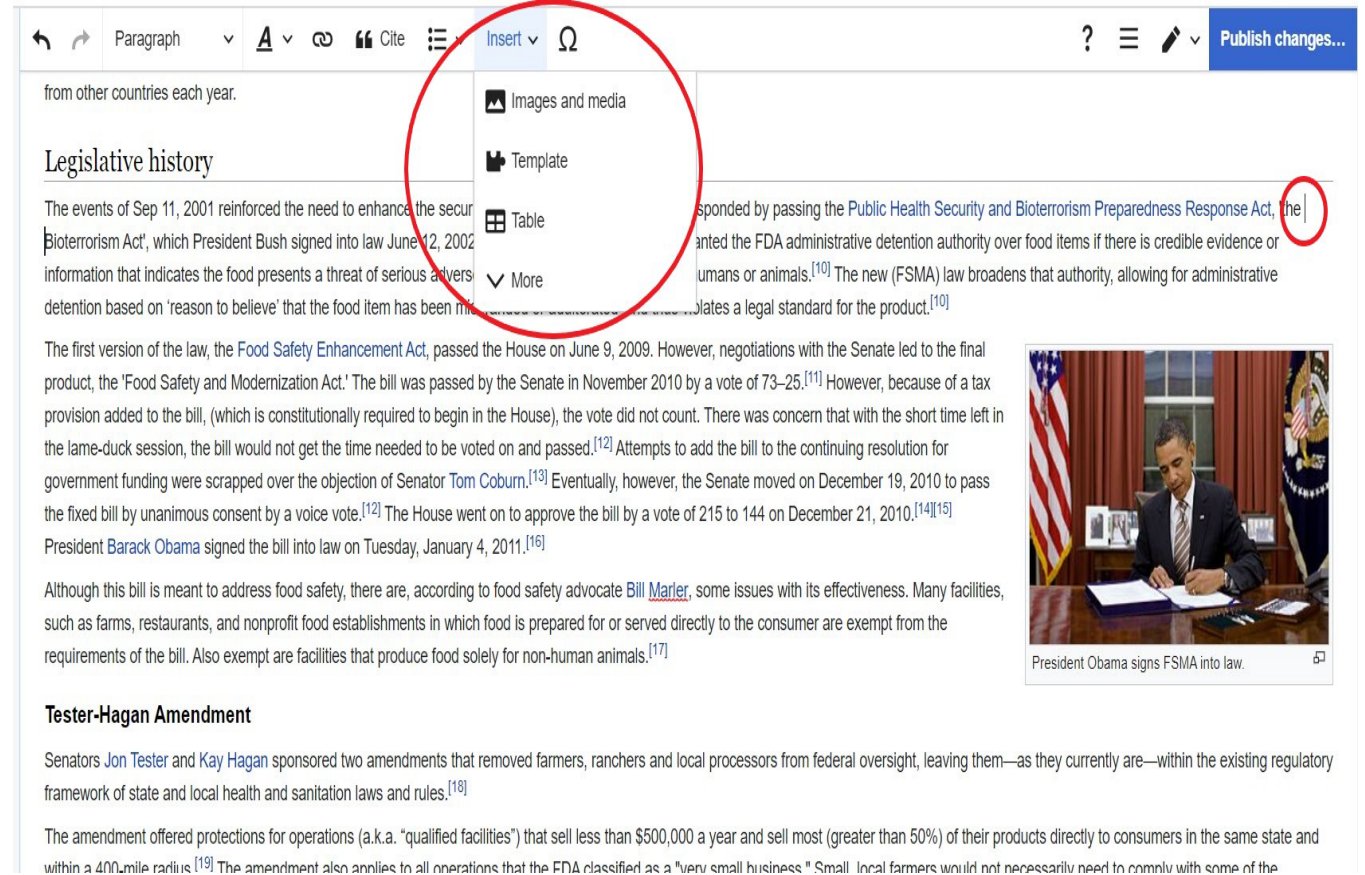
Linking between articles

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article editor interface for the "FDA Food Safety Modernization Act". The "Link" icon in the top toolbar is circled in red. The text "Barack Obama" in the main article body is also circled in red. An "Add a link" dialog box is open, showing search results for "Barack Obama". The "Done" button in the dialog is also circled in red. The article content includes a notice about external links, a paragraph about the FSMA signed by Barack Obama, and a "Background" section with a notice about neutrality.

1. Select text
2. Select link icon
3. Select article and “Done”

Adding images

1. Place cursor in desired location (red circle, right)
2. Select: “insert” + “media”
3. Enter search term
4. Select photo + “Use this image”



from other countries each year.

Legislative history

The events of Sep 11, 2001 reinforced the need to enhance the security of the food supply. The [Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness Response Act](#), which President Bush signed into law June 12, 2002, provided information that indicates the food presents a threat of serious adverse health consequences or death to humans or animals.^[10] The new (FSMA) law broadens that authority, allowing for administrative detention based on 'reason to believe' that the food item has been mislabeled or adulterated, and establishes a legal standard for the product.^[10]


The first version of the law, the [Food Safety Enhancement Act](#), passed the House on June 9, 2009. However, negotiations with the Senate led to the final product, the 'Food Safety and Modernization Act.' The bill was passed by the Senate in November 2010 by a vote of 73–25.^[11] However, because of a tax provision added to the bill, (which is constitutionally required to begin in the House), the vote did not count. There was concern that with the short time left in the lame-duck session, the bill would not get the time needed to be voted on and passed.^[12] Attempts to add the bill to the continuing resolution for government funding were scrapped over the objection of Senator [Tom Coburn](#).^[13] Eventually, however, the Senate moved on December 19, 2010 to pass the fixed bill by unanimous consent by a voice vote.^[12] The House went on to approve the bill by a vote of 215 to 144 on December 21, 2010.^{[14][15]} President [Barack Obama](#) signed the bill into law on Tuesday, January 4, 2011.^[16]

Although this bill is meant to address food safety, there are, according to food safety advocate [Bill Marler](#), some issues with its effectiveness. Many facilities, such as farms, restaurants, and nonprofit food establishments in which food is prepared for or served directly to the consumer are exempt from the requirements of the bill. Also exempt are facilities that produce food solely for non-human animals.^[17]

Tester-Hagan Amendment

Senators [Jon Tester](#) and [Kay Hagan](#) sponsored two amendments that removed farmers, ranchers and local processors from federal oversight, leaving them—as they currently are—within the existing regulatory framework of state and local health and sanitation laws and rules.^[18]

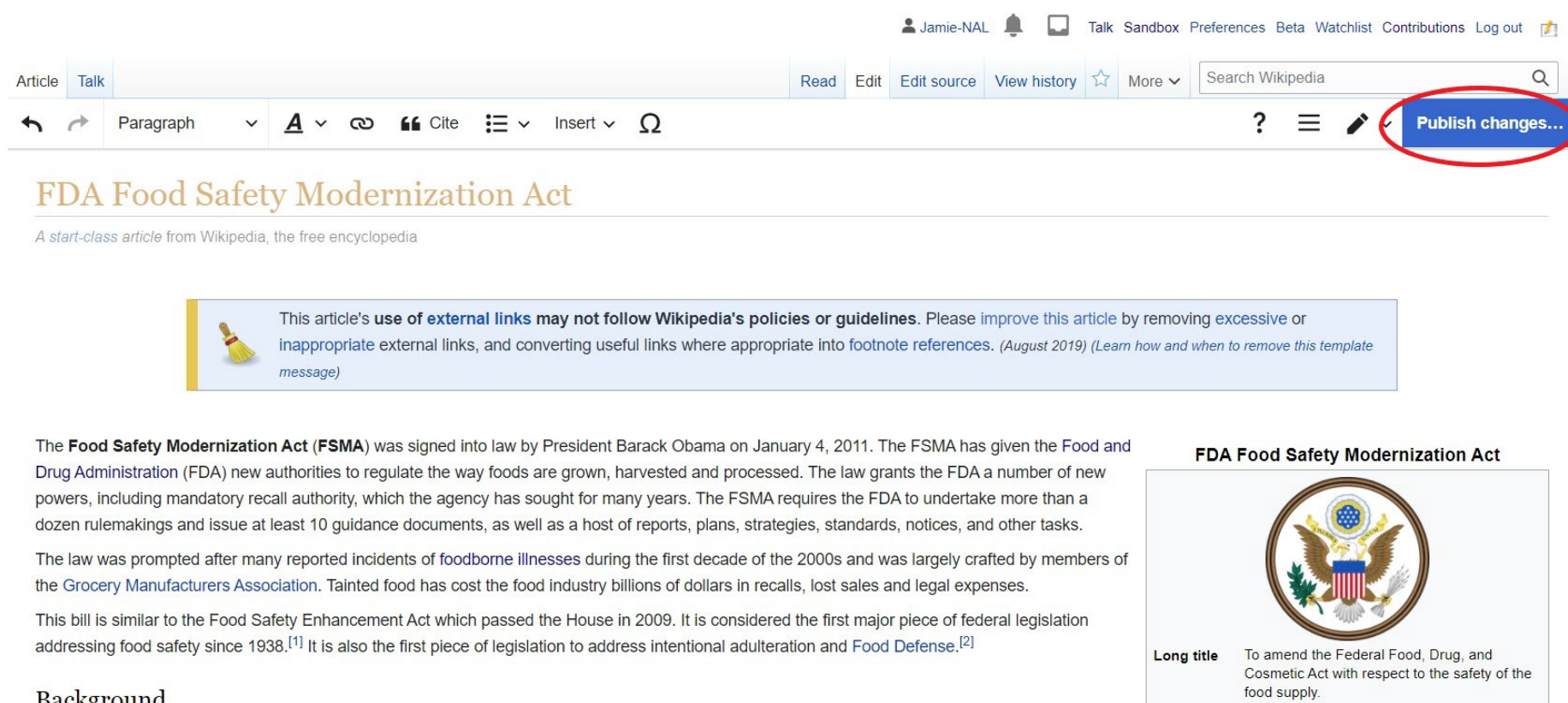
The amendment offered protections for operations (a.k.a. "qualified facilities") that sell less than \$500,000 a year and sell most (greater than 50%) of their products directly to consumers in the same state and within a 400-mile radius.^[19] The amendment also applies to all operations that the FDA classified as a "very small business". Small local farmers would not necessarily need to comply with some of the



President Obama signs FSMA into law.

“Publish changes” when ready


- To quickly abandon changes made to an article, select “Read” (next to edit/edit source) and your edits will not be saved.



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia editing interface for the article "FDA Food Safety Modernization Act". At the top right, the user's name "Jamie-NAL" and various utility links like "Talk", "Sandbox", and "Preferences" are visible. Below this is a navigation bar with tabs for "Article" and "Talk", and buttons for "Read", "Edit", "Edit source", and "View history". A search bar is also present. The main editing toolbar includes options for undo, redo, paragraph formatting, text color, link insertion, citation, list creation, and insertion. A prominent blue button labeled "Publish changes..." is circled in red. Below the toolbar, the article title "FDA Food Safety Modernization Act" is displayed in orange, followed by a sub-header "A start-class article from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia". A blue banner with a broom icon contains a warning: "This article's use of external links may not follow Wikipedia's policies or guidelines. Please improve this article by removing excessive or inappropriate external links, and converting useful links where appropriate into footnote references. (August 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this template message)". The main text of the article begins with "The **Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)** was signed into law by President Barack Obama on January 4, 2011. The FSMA has given the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) new authorities to regulate the way foods are grown, harvested and processed. The law grants the FDA a number of new powers, including mandatory recall authority, which the agency has sought for many years. The FSMA requires the FDA to undertake more than a dozen rulemakings and issue at least 10 guidance documents, as well as a host of reports, plans, strategies, standards, notices, and other tasks. The law was prompted after many reported incidents of foodborne illnesses during the first decade of the 2000s and was largely crafted by members of the Grocery Manufacturers Association. Tainted food has cost the food industry billions of dollars in recalls, lost sales and legal expenses. This bill is similar to the Food Safety Enhancement Act which passed the House in 2009. It is considered the first major piece of federal legislation addressing food safety since 1938.^[1] It is also the first piece of legislation to address intentional adulteration and Food Defense.^[2]

Background

FDA Food Safety Modernization Act



Long title To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the safety of the food supply.

Explore linked articles

- Search hyperlinked articles for relevant information
- “Copy and Paste” is acceptable between Wikipedia articles as long as the content is relevant
- Also a good way to find new sources

Cite your sources!

1. Place cursor in desired location, select “cite”

2. Follow prompts

- “Automatic” – insert a URL, ISBN, DOI and automatically generate a citation
- “Manual” – follow prompts and put in the information manually.

The screenshot shows a document editor interface. At the top, a toolbar includes a 'Cite' button, which is circled in red. Below the toolbar, a table titled 'Estimated annual number of domestically acquired, food borne illnesses, hospitalizations, and deaths due to 31 pathogens and unspecified agents transmitted through food, United States.^[3]' is displayed. The table has six columns: 'Food borne Agents', 'Estimated annual number of illnesses (90% credible interval)', '%', 'Estimated annual number of hospitalizations (90% credible interval)', '%', and 'Estimated annual number of deaths (90% credible interval)'. The rows are: '31 known pathogens', 'Unspecified agents', and 'Total'. To the right of the table is a 'Legislative history' sidebar with a list of events. Below the table, there is a paragraph of text with a citation dialog box overlaid on it. The dialog box is titled 'Add a citation' and has three tabs: 'Automatic', 'Manual', and 'Re-use'. The 'Automatic' tab is selected. It contains a text input field with the placeholder 'e.g. http://www.example.com' and a 'Generate' button. The dialog box is also circled in red.

Food borne Agents	Estimated annual number of illnesses (90% credible interval)	%	Estimated annual number of hospitalizations (90% credible interval)	%	Estimated annual number of deaths (90% credible interval)	%
31 known pathogens	9.4 million (6.6–12.7 million)	20	55,961 (39,534–75,741)	44	1,351 (712–2,268)	44
Unspecified agents	38.4 million (19.8–61.2 million)	80	71,878 (9,924–157,340)	56	1,686 (369–3,338)	56
Total	47.8 million (28.7–71.1 million)	100	127,839 (62,529–215,562)	100	3,037 (1,492–4,983)	100

In 1998, the FDA announced a publication entitled "Guidance for Industry: Guide to Minimize Microbial Food Safety Hazards for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables" in response to President Clinton's 1997 "Initiative to Ensure the Safety of Imported and Domestic Fruits and Vegetables".^[6] They resulted in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Handling Practices (GHP) certifications that became *de facto* industry requirements, but were not enforceable.^[7]

High-profile outbreaks related to various foods, from spinach and peanut products to eggs, have underscored the need to make continuous improvements in food safety.^[8] Under this law the FDA will be allowed to mandate a system that is based on science and addresses the hazards from farm to table.^[9] This means that the FDA has the power to oversee how foods are produced and how they are maintained in food markets. This puts greater emphasis on preventing unsafe food from reaching consumers and ensuring that the FDA handles producing, processing, transporting, and preparing foods, the way they are handled.

Under the new law, the FDA will now have new prevention-focused tools. At the same time, the FDA has a legislative mandate to require comprehensive, pre-market safety reviews for new food products to help prevent problems before they occur and significantly minimize the likelihood of problems occurring. The new law also requires the FDA to monitor and report on the number of food safety problems from other countries each year.

Legislative history

- Introduced in the House of Representatives as H.R.2751 by Betty Sutton (D-OH) on June 8, 2009
- Committee consideration by House Energy and Commerce and House Ways and Means
- Passed the House on June 9, 2009 (114-1)
- Passed the Senate on December 19, 2010 (Passed by Voice Vote)
- Reported by the joint conference committee on December 21, 2010; agreed to by the House on December 21, 2010 (214-1) and by the Senate on December 19, 2010 (Passed by Voice Vote)
- Signed into law by President Barack Obama on January 4, 2011

1.0 Universal. Prepared by: Beverly W. Brannan, Curator of Photography, Prints & Photographs Division, 2011. Last revised: May 2011.

2. [^] [abcde](#) Johnson, Anne (1914). *Notable women of St. Louis, 1914*. St. Louis, Woodward. p. 20. Retrieved 17 August 2017. This article incorporates text from
3. [^] "1905 dollars in 2017". Retrieved 3 October 2017.

Authority control PIC: 3399

Categories (+⁺): American photographers (-) (±) | 1872 births (-) (±) | 1946 deaths (-) (±) | 1876 births (-) (±) | 1955 deaths (-) (±) | **(+)**

Adding Categories

1. At the bottom of an article you'll see the above grey box
2. Select (+) (circled)
3. Type the category name into the field i.e. American photographers. Only existing categories will appear in the list of options. *You may create new categories!
4. Select "Apply changes"

The background features a series of concentric, semi-transparent circles in shades of light blue and green, creating a ripple effect. The overall color palette transitions from a light blue on the left to a light green on the right.

Creating new
articles

Create a new article: Three ways to get started

- Start a “Draft”
 - Enter “Draft:Article title” (whatever you’d like it to be) into Wikipedia search bar
 - Click the red link to start the article

Search Wikipedia **Draft:Article title** 🔍

S. 

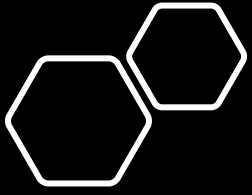
(Article) X

☰ Add namespaces...

You may create the page **"Draft:Article title"** but consider checking

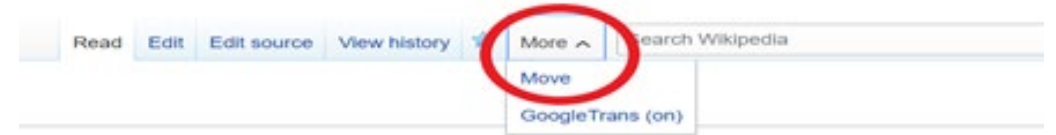
[Draft:EDad - iPhone, uPhone \(2017 mobile\)](#)

IC7M talk 00:07, 10 November 2018 (UTC) Adama1082 (talk) UE



Draft cont.

- Start writing and publish as you go
- When happy with your draft, select “more” then “move”
- Select “article” in the menu under New Title, remove “Draft:” and move page



This can be a drastic and unexpected change for a popular page; please be sure you understand the consequences of this before

Move page

New title:

Reason:

Watch source page and target page

This can be a drastic and unexpected change for a popular page; please be sure you understand the consequences of

Move page

New title:

[Wikipedia](#) [Developers](#) [Statistics](#) [Cookie statement](#) [Mobile view](#)

Move page

New title:

(Article)



Reason:

Watch source page and target page

Move page

Draft cont.



Wikipedia Article Wizard

Welcome

Thank you for your interest in contributing to Wikipedia!

Before starting the process of creating an article, you can get the hang of things by first editing in **your sandbox**. It's a great way to practice your editing skills without affecting live articles.

If you need some help along the way, check out our **editing guide**.

Next

Edit sandbox

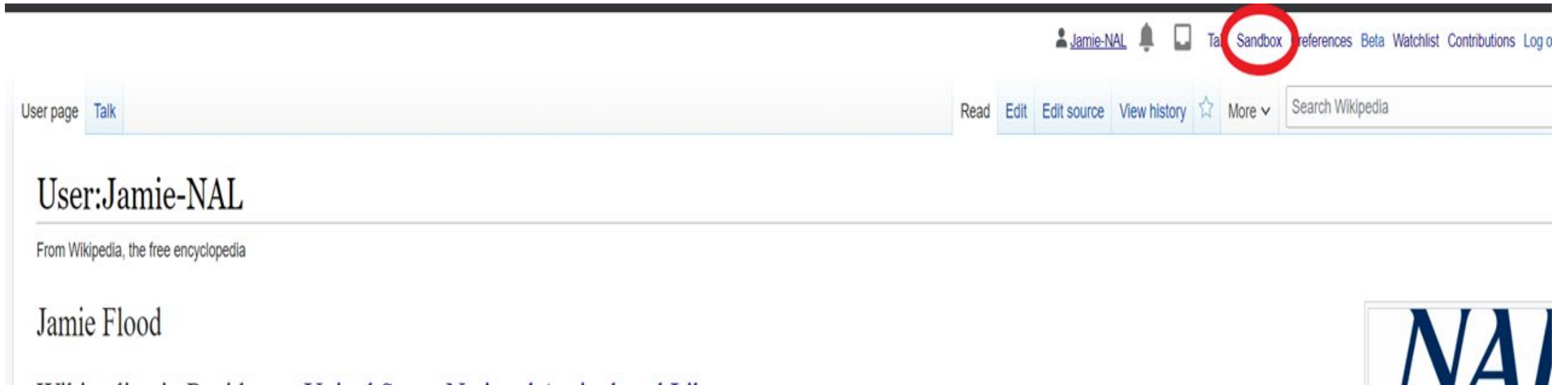
Or...start a draft
with Article
Wizard

2. Search Wikipedia:Article Wizard in the WP search bar

- Follow prompts
- Publish in draft form (and move later)

New article cont.

4. Practice using your Sandbox
 - Select “Sandbox”
 - Select Edit or Edit Source
 - Create article or section
 - Copy/Paste Sandbox content into a draft or mainspace article



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia user page for 'User:Jamie-NAL'. The page title is 'User:Jamie-NAL' and the subtitle is 'From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia'. The user's name 'Jamie Flood' is displayed, along with a signature. The top navigation bar includes links for 'User page', 'Talk', 'Read', 'Edit', 'Edit source', 'View history', 'More', and a search box. The 'Sandbox' link is circled in red. The user's profile information, including a bio and a signature, is visible below the navigation bar.



Questions?

Speak up at any time for assistance with editing and FSMA questions.

1:30 to 2:00 pm – Q & A with the speakers

Need a break? Take a break. The Zoom meeting will be open until 3:00 pm ET.