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Ricks PD-USGov-Military-Navy

Advancing Equity Through Food and Nutrition

Speaking Event & Wikipedia Edit-a-thon

USDA National Agricultural Library

January 27th

11:00am - 3:00pm EST



Image by: User:Daderot, self | cc-zero



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

11:00-11:05 Welcome, Paul Wester, Director, USDA National Agricultural Library

11:05-11:35 Rev. Dr. Heber Brown, III, Senior Pastor of Pleasant Hope Baptist Church in Baltimore, MD and founder of the Black Church Food Security Network

11:35-12:05 Laurie Beyranevand, Director, Center for Agriculture and Food Systems, Vermont Law School

12:05-12:15 Q&A with Guest Speakers

12:15-1:00 *Lunch Break*

1:00-1:30 Wikipedia Editing Training, Jamie Flood, USDA National Agricultural Library

1:30-1:35 *Break*

1:35-3:00 Editing time, questions and follow-up, one-on-one training as needed. Take breaks as needed. Shortly before 3:30 we will wrap up by reviewing our editing statistics.



Laurie Beyranevand

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

Law and Policy Tools to Advance Equity and Justice in the Food System



The Center for Agriculture and Food Systems (CAFS) trains law and policy students to develop real-world solutions for a more sustainable and just food system.

With local, regional, national, and international partners, CAFS addresses food system challenges related to food justice, food security, farmland access, farmworkers' rights, animal welfare, worker protections, the environment, and public health, among others. CAFS works closely with its partners to provide legal services that respond to their needs and develop resources that empower the communities they serve. Through CAFS' Food and Agriculture Clinic and Research Assistant program, Vermont Law School students work directly on projects alongside partners nationwide, engaging in innovative work that spans the food system. Visit www.vermontlaw.edu/cafs to learn more.



BLUEPRINT
for a NATIONAL
FOOD
STRATEGY



Evaluating the potential for a national
food strategy in the United States

FEBRUARY, 2017



CENTER FOR
AGRICULTURE &
FOOD SYSTEMS



Harvard
Food Law and Policy Clinic
A Division of the Center for Health Law and Policy Research

WITH SUPPORT FROM THE W.K. KELLOGG FOUNDATION

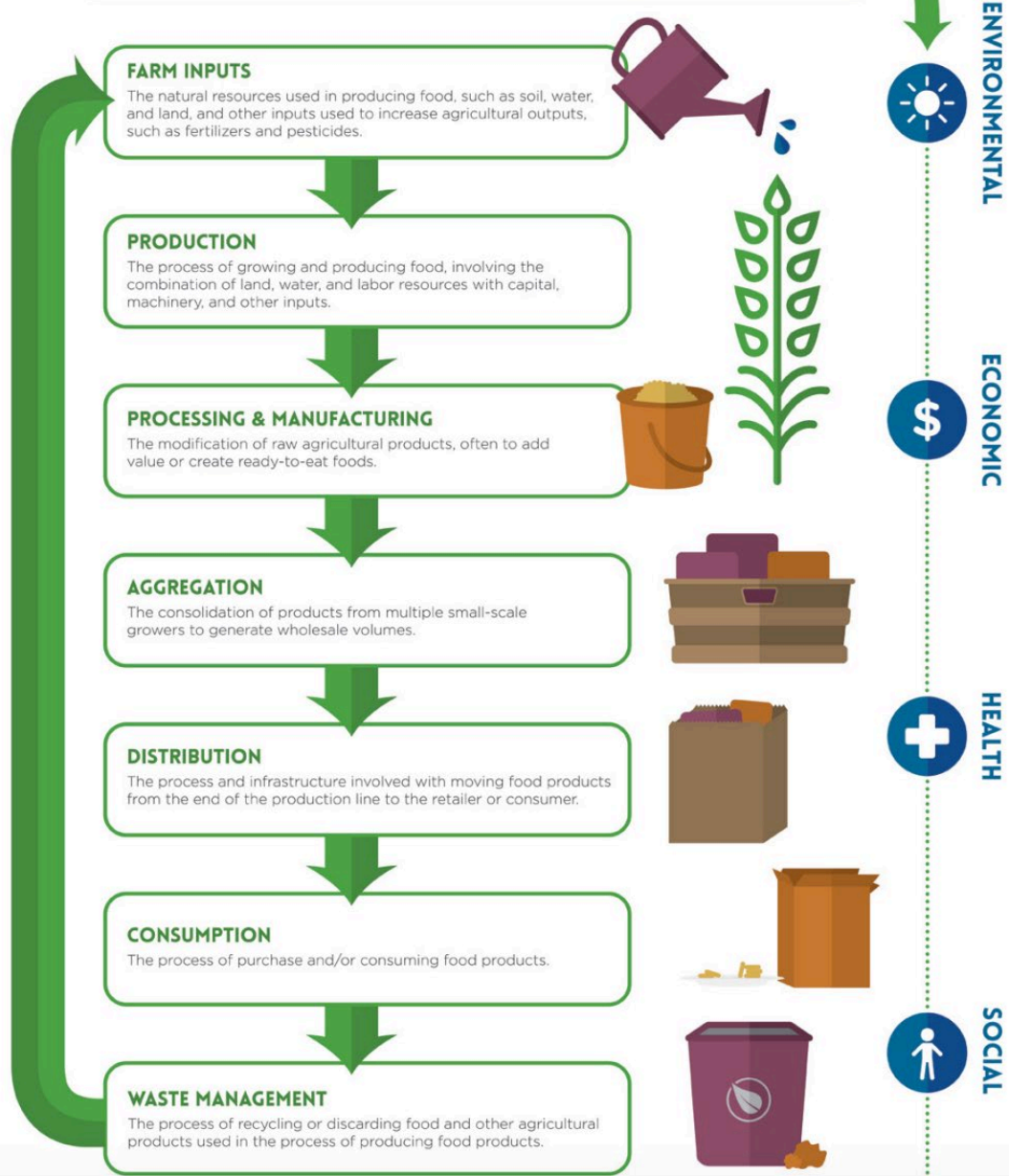
THE URGENT CALL
FOR A
U.S. NATIONAL
FOOD STRATEGY



An Update to the Blueprint
OCTOBER 2020

THE FOOD SYSTEM (Fig. 1)

The food system consists of more than just the food supply chain (see Fig. 2). It includes a number of other factors that impact and are impacted by the food supply chain.



The food system is governed by a complex web of laws and regulations, with government agencies, foreign and domestic stakeholders, and community organizations advocating for policies that often conflict, create redundancies, or increase inefficiencies.

2017 BLUEPRINT RECOMMENDATIONS



COORDINATION

- Identify a lead office or agency and provide it with resources and the authority to compel engagement and action in the creation of the strategy.
- Create an interagency working group to coordinate the key offices and agencies that oversee the laws and regulations that shape our food system.
- Engage state, local, and tribal governments as key partners.



PARTICIPATION

- Create an advisory council to engage vital stakeholders from outside government in strategy development.
- Develop a multi pronged approach to elicit stakeholder and public participation, and provide opportunities for feedback throughout the process.
- Respond to public input, explaining why one course of action has been chosen over another.



ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

- Create a written strategy document that includes priorities, goals, expected outcomes, implementation measures, and concrete metrics for measuring progress.
- Require publication of accessible, public-facing reports that measure progress against the strategy's goals, metrics, and expected outcomes.



DURABILITY

- Ensure periodic updating of the strategy to reflect changing social, economic, scientific, and technological factors.
- Implement a procedural mechanism, like that embodied in the National Environmental Policy Act (which requires agencies to consider environmental impacts of their actions), to guide agency decision-making that impacts the food system.

A national food strategy is a coordinated strategic federal approach to food system policy and regulation. Such an approach provides a framework to better acknowledge and address the mismatch between the vital importance of our food system and the lack of attention and coordination focused on its operation.



PARTICIPATION:

State and local governments and diverse stakeholders offer perspectives and resources essential to federal food policy reform. Farmers, food system workers, retailers, academics, consumer groups, and individuals dealing with food insecurity interact with the food system on a more intimate level than most policymakers. **Broad stakeholder and public participation are critical for a successful national strategy.** A federal advisory council made up of external experts can meaningfully provide vital input as well as engage a broad range of stakeholders, including state, local, and tribal governments, as well as the public health, agricultural, and environmental sectors. In addition to a high-level advisory council, the **national strategy process should create meaningful opportunities for broad-based public input, such as opportunities to attend community meetings and listening sessions, offer input on drafts and submit public comments, develop spaces for stakeholders to identify common ground, and provide funding for stakeholders to gather input in a manner they deem appropriate.** Input from stakeholders and the public should be sought throughout the process, and federal agencies creating the strategy should both acknowledge and respond meaningfully to the input to affirm the value of the public's engagement and encourage ongoing participation.



HEALTHY FOOD POLICY PROJECT

Food is accessible when it is affordable and community members can readily grow or raise it, find it, obtain it, transport it, prepare it, and eat it.

HEALTHY FOOD POLICY PROJECT



www.healthyfoodpolicyproject.org

Farm Bill Funding and Programs to Support Local Policy Efforts:

PROGRAM	START DATE	WHAT DOES IT DO?	WHO CAN APPLY?	FUNDING AMOUNT/RANGE	REQUIREMENTS
Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive Grant Program (FINI)	2014	Incentivizes the purchase of fresh fruits and vegetables by SNAP participants.	Non-profits, local and state government entities, tribal organizations, farmers' markets, Community Supported Agriculture programs, cooperatives, and other food retailers.	\$100K – \$500K	Partnership with a SNAP retailer.
Farmers Market Promotion Program Local Food Promotion Program ► Note	2002	Increases domestic consumption of and access to locally grown agricultural products and expand market opportunities for direct-to-consumer producers.	Agricultural businesses, cooperatives, Community Supported Agriculture networks and associations, local and tribal governments, economic development corporations, producer networks and associations, public benefit corporations, regional farmers' market authorities.	\$25K – \$500K	Funds must be used for marketing and promotional activities, capacity building, or training, education, and technical assistance.
Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program	2008	Enhances the sustainability of the next generation of farmers through education, outreach, training, and mentorship programs.	Collaboratives: state, local, tribal, or regional networks or partnerships.	\$300K – \$600K	Group should be a collaborative comprising unique stakeholders
Regional Conservation Partnership Program	2014	Builds innovative interdisciplinary teams to collaboratively expand voluntary private land conservation.	Nonprofits, farmers, tribal entities, landowners	Maximum \$10M	Proposed project must improve soil health, water quality and quantity, wildlife habitat, or air quality on private land.
National Institute for Food and Agriculture grant programs	2008	Enhances the impact of food and agriculture, natural resources, and human sciences through funding collaborative scientific projects focused on six priority areas: food security, climate variability and change, water, sustainable bio-energy, childhood obesity prevention, and food safety.	Land-Grant universities, government, private, and non-profit organizations.	Wide variety of grants available for a broad range of topics, such as the Community Food Projects Competitive Grant Program (CFP)	Varies based on grant
Microloans	2013	Finances the needs of small, beginning, niche, and nontraditional farming operations	Traditional and non-traditional family farms and ranches	Maximum \$50K	Applicant must be a family farmer with history of meeting credit obligations and be unable to obtain credit elsewhere.
Rural Development Programs	1973	Various programs which aim to support rural business and communities to save and create jobs in rural America.	Businesses in rural areas: partnerships, individuals, cooperatives, for-profit and nonprofit corporations	Various loans and grants offered	Varies



FOOD ACCESS POLICY CHANGE THROUGH AUTHENTIC RESIDENT ENGAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The [Healthy Food Policy Project \(HFPP\)](#) team and its Advisory Committee members developed this definition and these working principles to provide a template for authentic resident engagement in food access policy change. In many communities, the first step in this process is reaching out to community and base-building organizations that already have deep and trusted relationships with residents. Absent these organizations, it may be appropriate to engage directly with residents, but only if there is a long-term commitment to engagement. The definition seeks to explain what HFPP means when using the term “authentic resident engagement” and the principles are tools to be used throughout the policy development process.

DEFINITION OF AUTHENTIC RESIDENT ENGAGEMENT

Authentic resident engagement describes an inclusive process for informing, designing, implementing, and evaluating food access policy changes that centers community residents. By inclusive, we mean moving beyond participatory practices and acknowledging the long-standing deficiency by policy and advocacy organizations, government and public health officials, and others to embrace the capacity, knowledge, and experience already present in dynamic and resilient communities. This requires an intentional commitment to address power imbalances and overcome historical and ongoing barriers to inclusion (such as the law, policy, and systems that intentionally exclude Black, Indigenous, and People of Color) while supporting and looking to those most affected by inequities to lead the process.



POLICY DRAFTING COMPANION GUIDE

Turning Your Community Vision into Local Healthy Food Law or Policy

The purpose of this resource is to provide an introduction to common elements of laws and policies, share examples of how these elements can be used to support local healthy food access, and offer recommended practices in the drafting process for those who may be exploring or entering the world of local policymaking, or for those who want to advocate for healthy food access policies.

Policy Development Considerations

Beyond understanding the key elements of a law or policy, there are a number of important considerations in crafting an effective law or policy:

Considerations for Equity

- **Advance racial and health equity in all policies.**¹ It is important to think through how a policy may impact health outcomes and health inequities, particularly for Black people, Indigenous people, and all people of color. Policies should be designed to reduce racial health inequities and improve health for all. This requires intentional, conscious decision-making.

Examples

Racial equity tools can aid local governments in advancing racial and health equity. For example, Milwaukee County in Wisconsin has committed to “use racial equity tools to evaluate the impact of decisions on black and brown communities” in developing its budget, policies, processes, and procedures.² Some examples of racial equity tools include:

- [The Praxis Project: Working Principles for Health Justice and Racial Equity](#)
- [City of St. Paul, Minn.: Racial Equity Assessment Toolkit](#)
- [Government Alliance on Race and Equity: Racial Equity Toolkit](#)
- [Policy Link Racial Equity Index](#)
- [Voices for Racial Justice: Racial Equity Impact Assessment Tool](#)
- [Montgomery County, Md.: Racial Equity and Social Justice Legislative Review Tool](#)
- [Washington DC: Racial Equity Toolkit](#)

- **A law or policy is only as good as its inputs.** HFPP’s [Authentic Resident Engagement](#) resource has suggestions for working with community residents to understand issues, identify solutions, and develop relevant laws and policies guided by community.³

Laurie Jamile Beyranevand

Professor of Law

Director, Center for Agriculture and Food Systems

Vermont Law School

lbeyranevand@vermontlaw.edu





Lunch Break

45 minutes - See you back here at 1pm EST

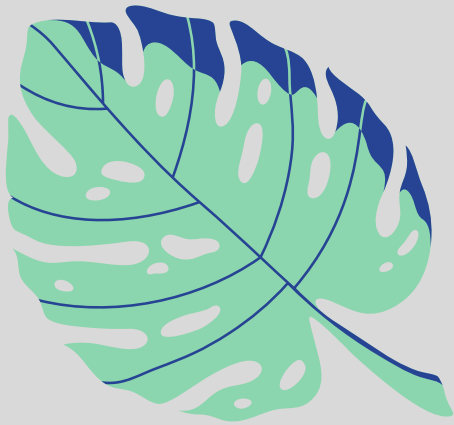
Photo by Lance Cheung PD-USGov-USDA




We'll be starting in
5 minutes.

Photo by Lance Cheung PD-USGov-USDA

Training agenda



- 1 Wikipedia & why you should edit
- 2 Wikipedia policies & getting started
- 3 Article anatomy
- 4 Editing options to get you started



Wikipedia and why you should edit

Wikipedia

- Free, online encyclopedia
- Created & edited by volunteers
- Overseen by nonprofit Wikimedia Foundation
- 6+ million articles, 270+ language versions



Photo by Lance Cheung PD-USGov-USDA

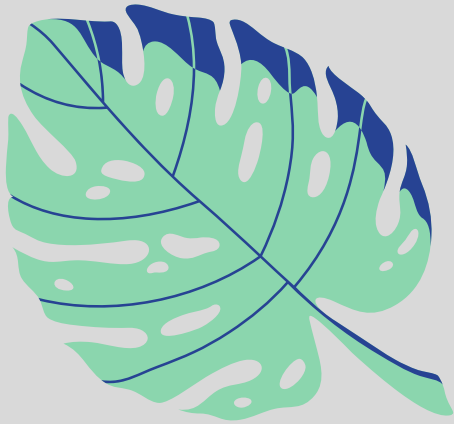
But why?

- Wikipedia ranks in the Top 10
- Top search result
- Easy way to share
- More diverse editors – more diverse article offerings
 - More editors = more accuracy

A decorative gold-colored frame with a slightly irregular, hand-drawn appearance. It features two overlapping rectangular lines. Green leaves and stems are attached to the top and bottom edges of the frame, extending slightly outside the lines. The leaves are small, rounded, and have a light green color with visible veins.

Wikipedia policies and getting started

Wikipedia policies



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

Getting started: Create a username/sign-in

Special page

Create account

Your username will be public.

You should make your username an anonymous username, not your real name.

If you use your real name as your username, your real name will not be private and will not be able to be made private later.

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

Password




It is recommended to use a unique password that you are not using on any other website.

Confirm password

Email address (optional)

To protect the wiki against automated account creation, we kindly ask you to enter the words that appear below in the box [\(more info\)](#):

Wikipedia is made by people like you.

	1,016,729,035 edits
	6,292,383 articles
	140,065 recent contributors

Join us for the...



The American [food system](#) is often unequal and inefficient; numerous agencies regulate it with little interconnection, resulting in a broad range of simultaneous issues: [Food security](#) and waste, obesity and hunger, and agriculture speeding climate change that threatens agriculture, among other issues. Laurie Beyranevand from the Center for Agriculture and Food Systems (CAFS) at [Vermont Law School](#) will discuss the Blueprint for a National Food Strategy and other CAFS resources. She will also examine opportunities for addressing equity-related food and nutrition issues and the need for a cohesive national approach to food system regulation through legal and scholarly research.

Our keynote speaker is Rev. Dr. Heber Brown III, Black Church Food Security Network founder. He will describe their work on connecting churches and Black farmers to create alternative food systems that address systemic issues of [racism](#) and

Wiki Event Page

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Equity_Through_Food_Edit-a-thon

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

Sign-in to the event



The screenshot shows a Wikipedia page for an event titled "Wikipedia:Hier Property Edit-a-thon". The page features a blue header with the text "Join us for the...". The page is partially obscured by a large black redaction box. The left sidebar contains the standard Wikipedia navigation menu, including links for "Main page", "Contents", "Current events", "Random article", "About Wikipedia", "Contact us", "Donate", "Contribute", "Help", "Learn to edit", "Community portal", "Recent changes", "Upload file", "Tools", "What links here", "Related changes", "Special pages", "Permanent link", "Page information", "Print/export", "Download as PDF", "Printable version", and "Languages". The top navigation bar includes the user name "Jamie-NAL", a notification bell, a talk icon, and links for "Talk", "Sandbox", "Preferences", "Beta", "Watchlist", "Contributions", and "Log out". A search bar is located in the top right corner.

Project page [Talk](#) [Read](#) [Edit source](#) [View history](#) [More](#)

Wikipedia:Hier Property Edit-a-thon

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Join us for the...

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Heirs_Edit-a-thon_Banner.png



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

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- Print/export
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- Printable version

Jamie-NAL Talk Sandbox Preferences Beta Watchlist Contributions Log out

Read Edit source View history More Search Wikipedia

Wikipedia:Invasive Species Editathon

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



A decorative frame made of two overlapping gold-colored lines, with green leaves and stems extending from the top and bottom corners. The text "Article anatomy" is centered within the frame.

Article anatomy



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

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Print/export

Article Talk

Asian giant hornet

A B-class article from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Asian giant hornet** (*Vespa mandarinia*), including the color form referred to as the **Japanese giant hornet**,^{[2][3]} is the world's largest hornet. It is native to temperate and tropical East Asia, South Asia, Mainland Southeast Asia, and parts of the Russian Far East. It was also found in the Pacific Northwest of North America in late 2019^[4]^[5] with a few more additional sightings in 2020,^{[6][7]} prompting concern that it could become an invasive species.^{[8][Aia 1]} They prefer to live in low mountains and forests, while almost completely avoiding plains and high-altitude climates. *V. mandarinia* creates nests by digging, co-opting pre-existing tunnels dug by rodents, or occupying spaces near rotted pine roots.^{[9][Arc 1]} It feeds primarily on larger insects, colonies of other eusocial insects, tree sap, and honey from honey bee colonies.^[10] The hornet has a body length of 45 millimetres (1¾ inches), a wingspan around 75 mm (3 in), and a stinger 6 mm (¼ in) long, which injects a large amount of potent venom.^[11] Although the scientific literature and official government sources continue to refer to this species by its established common name, the popular media have taken to using the nickname "**murder hornet**".^{[12][13]}

The Asian giant hornet is often confused with the smaller yellow-legged hornet (*Vespa velutina*), also known as the **Asian hornet**, an invasive species of major concern across Europe, including the UK.

The Eastern Cicada Killer *Sphexius speciosus* lives in the Eastern United States. It is not a hornet, but a large digger wasp, however. The females in particular, which can be 2 inches (5.1 cm) in length, are commonly confused with the Asian Giant Hornet.

Contents [hide]


- 1 Taxonomy and phylogeny
- 2 Description
 - 2.1 Queens and workers
 - 2.2 Drones
 - 2.3 Larvae
- 3 Distribution
 - 3.1 Ecological distribution
 - 3.2 Geographic distribution



Vespa mandarinia form "magnifica". Private collection, F. Turetta.

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Animalia
Phylum:	Arthropoda
Class:	Insecta
Order:	Hymenoptera
Family:	Vespidae
Genus:	Vespa



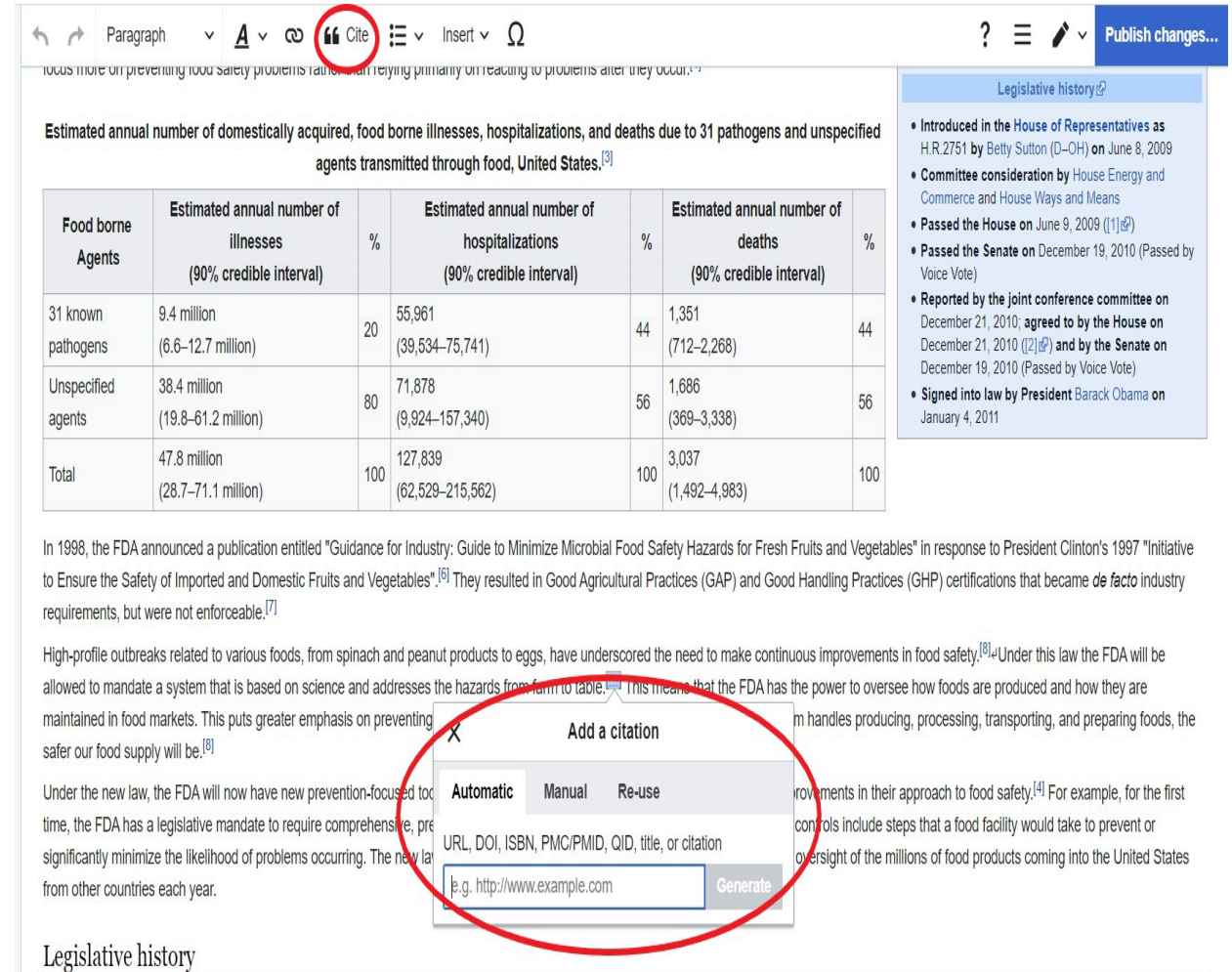
Editing options
to get you
started

Add references

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.



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]

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

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 ([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 ([2]) and by the Senate on December 19, 2010 (Passed by Voice Vote)
- Signed into law by President Barack Obama on January 4, 2011

Add a citation

Automatic Manual Re-use

URL, DOI, ISBN, PMC/PMID, QID, title, or citation

Link between articles

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article editor for "FDA Food Safety Modernization Act". The text "President Barack Obama" is selected in the main article body. A red circle highlights the link icon in the toolbar. 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 act's signing, and a sidebar with metadata.

Article Talk Read Edit Edit source View history More Search Wikipedia

Paragraph A Cite Insert ?

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 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 its powers, including mandatory recall authority, which the dozen rulemakings and issue at least 10 guidance documents. The law was prompted after many reported incidents of the Grocery Manufacturers Association. Tainted food has largely crafted by members of the FDA a number of new notices, and other tasks. This bill is similar to the Food Safety Enhancement Act addressing food safety since 1938.^[1] It is also the first piece of federal legislation largely crafted by members of the FDA a number of new notices, and other tasks. defense.^[2]

Background

The **neutrality of this** remove this message

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (ans) get sick, 128,000 are

Add a link Done

Wikipedia External site

Barack Obama
44th president of the United States

Barack Obama citizenship conspiracy theo...
Conspiracy theories falsely asserting that B...

Barack Obama 2008 presidential campaign
Campaign for the presidency of the United ...

FDA Food Safet

Long title To amend the Cosmetic Act food supply.

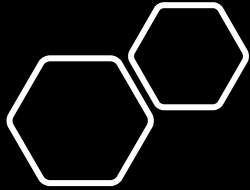
Acronyms (colloquial) FSMA

Enacted by the 111th Unit

Effective January 4, 20

Ci

1. Select text
2. Select link icon
3. Select article and "Done"



Add external links

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia edit interface for the article 'Asian giant hornet'. At the top, there is a toolbar with various editing tools like Paragraph, Bold, Italic, and Cite. Below the toolbar, there are two external links listed:

- "How officials in Washington state are attempting to eradicate the 'Murder Hornet' before it spreads" *PBS NewsHour*. 12 December 2020. Retrieved 23 December 2020.
- "Pest Alert: Asian Giant Hornet" *American Bee Journal*. 1 February 2020. Retrieved 5 January 2021.

Below the links is the 'External links' section, which contains a list of related resources:

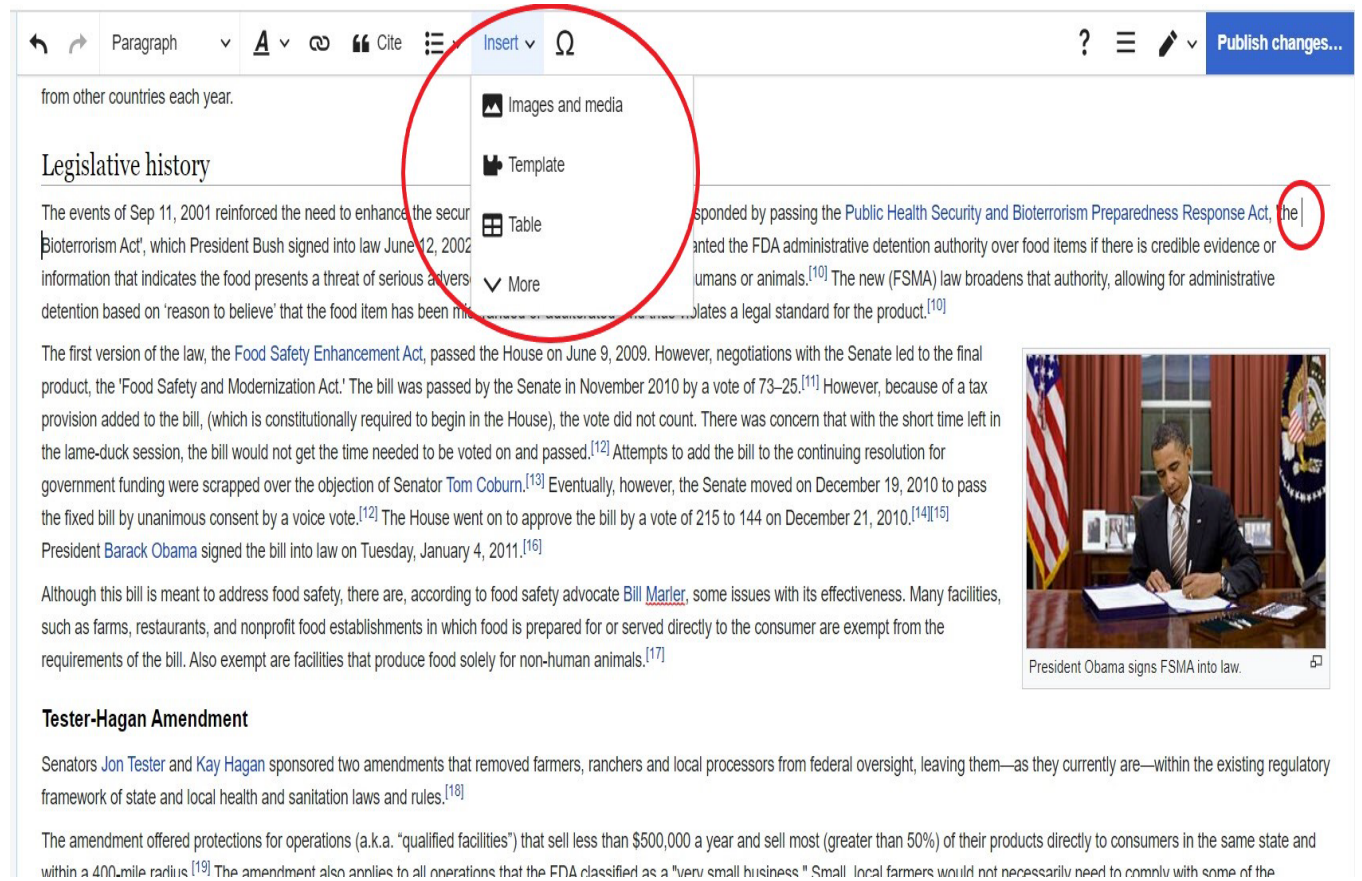
- The Asian Giant Hornet
- Yellowjackets and hornets
- Video footage, National Geographic
- Asian giant hornet images
- Species Profile – Asian Giant Hornet (*Vespa mandarinia*), National Invasive Species Information Center, United States National Agricultural Library
- Invasive Hornets | Washington State Department of Agriculture
- "Asian Giant Hornets" *Penn State Extension*. 6 May 2020. Retrieved 19 November 2020.

There is also a 'Taxon identifiers' box with various database links: Wikidata: Q121791, Wikispecies: Vespa mandarinia, BioLib: 230730, BOLD: 304032, EoL: 259331, EPPO: VESPMA, Fossilworks: 346277, GBIF: 5871429, iNaturalist: 322284, IRMNG: 10650768, and NCBI: 7446.

At the bottom, there are category links: Hymenoptera of Asia, Insects described in 1852, Taxa named by Frederick Smith (entomologist), and Vespidae.

Add an image

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 the death of 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. The law also 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]

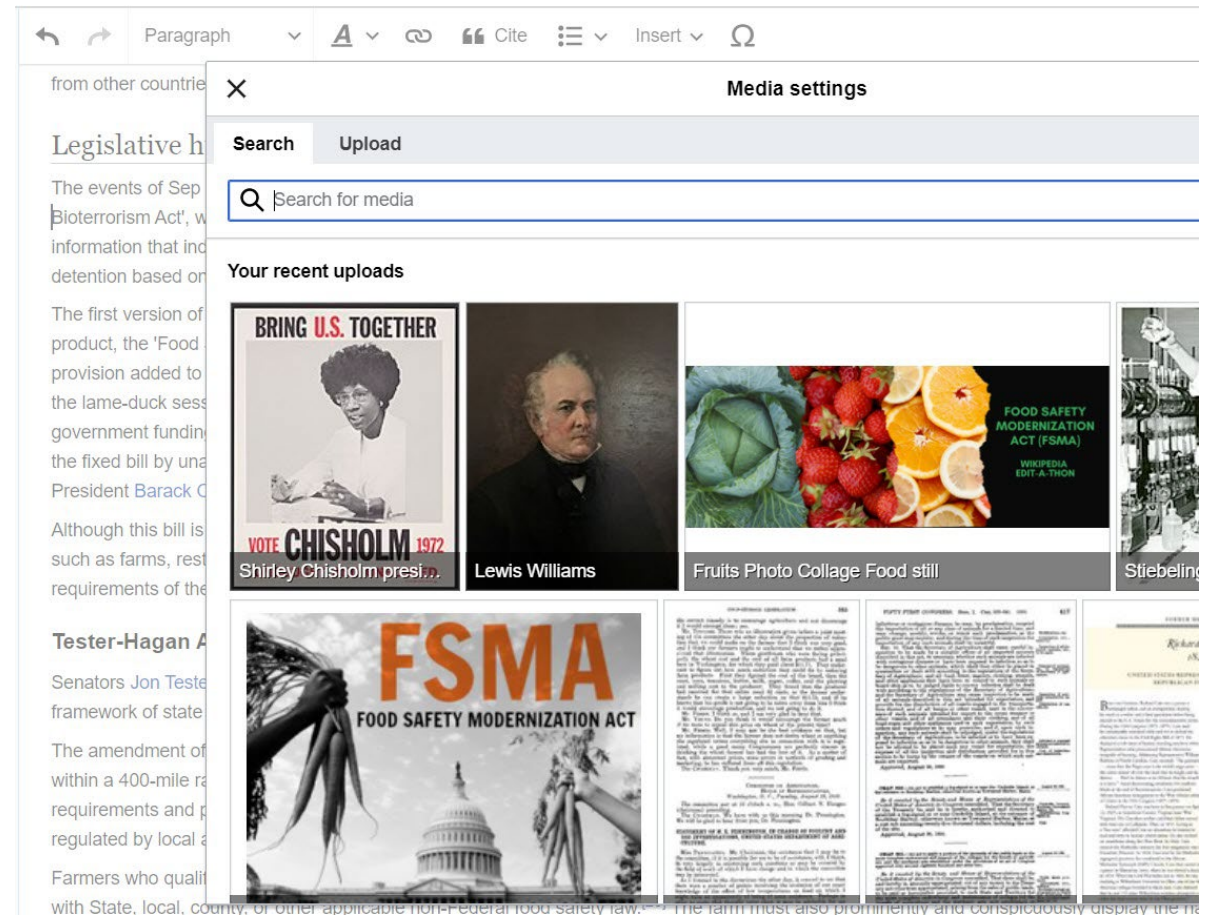
The amendment offered protections for operations (a.k.a. "qualified facilities") that sell less than \$500,000 a year and sell most (greater than 50%) of their products directly to consumers in the same state and within a 400-mile radius.^[19] The amendment also applies to all operations that the FDA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



Add an image cont.

5. Search for image and select “insert”

6. All images must exist in Wikimedia Commons prior to inclusion in Wikipedia



Don't forget to “Publish changes”

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

Article Talk

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Paragraph A Cite Insert

Search Wikipedia

?

Publish changes...

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]

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.

Questions?

- Please feel free to speak up at any time for assistance – for in depth questions we'll move to a breakout room.
- Feel free to email me!

Contact: jamie.flood@usda.gov