



Birth & Beyond: Advancing Equity, Nutrition, And Food Security

Speaking Event & Wikipedia Edit-a-thon

USDA National Agricultural Library

March 23rd

10:00am-3:00pm

Derivative image made up of USDA photos by Lance Cheung
PD-USGov-USDA



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.)

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

Schedule

10:00-10:05 Welcome, Paul Wester, Director, USDA
National Agricultural Library

10:05-10:35 Dr. Maya Maroto, Ed.D, MPH, RDN
Partnership for a Healthier America

10:35-10:45 Dr. Tanya Agurs-Collins, Ph.D, RD, National
Institutes of Health

10:45- 11:00 Question & Answer session with keynote
speakers, Paul Wester as moderator

11:00-11:10 Dr. Sara Bleich, Ph.D, Food and Nutrition
Service

11:10- 11:20 Lihlani Nelson, Center for Agriculture and
Food Systems

11:20-11:30 Question & Answer session with guest
speakers, Paul Wester as moderator

11:30-12:00 BREAK

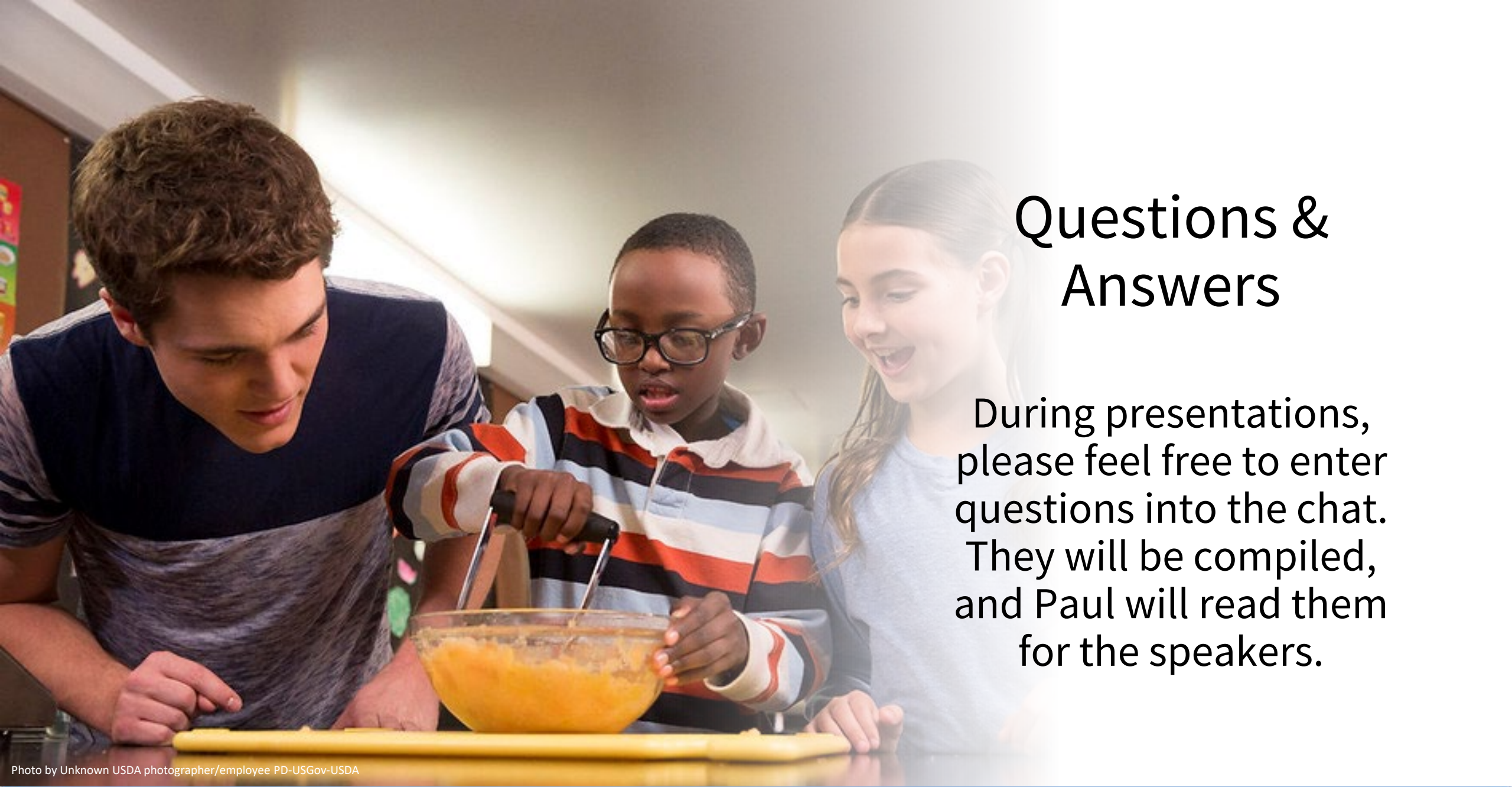
12:00-12:30 Wikipedia Editing Training with Jamie

12:30-12:35 Break

12:35-3:00 Editing time, questions and follow-up



Photo by Indiana NRCS, Brandon O'Connor RD-USGov-USDA



Questions & Answers

During presentations, please feel free to enter questions into the chat. They will be compiled, and Paul will read them for the speakers.

Photo by Unknown USDA photographer/employee PD-USGov-USDA

Dr. Maya Maroto, EdD, MPH, RDN

Vice President - Federal, State, and Municipal Partnerships
Partnership for a healthier America

Birth and Beyond: Advancing Equity, Nutrition, and Food Security

Maya Maroto, EdD, MPH, RDN

VP, Federal, State and Municipal Partnerships

Overview & Learning Objectives

By the end of the session, participants will be able to:

- Describe the Partnership for a Healthier America
- Interpret key definitions for discussing disparities, inequities, and nutrition security
- Define key Dietary Guidelines for Americans and nutrition inequities for birth to age 2
- Identify PHA's pillars of Food Equity and ways to support Food Equity

About Partnership for a Healthier America

Our Mission

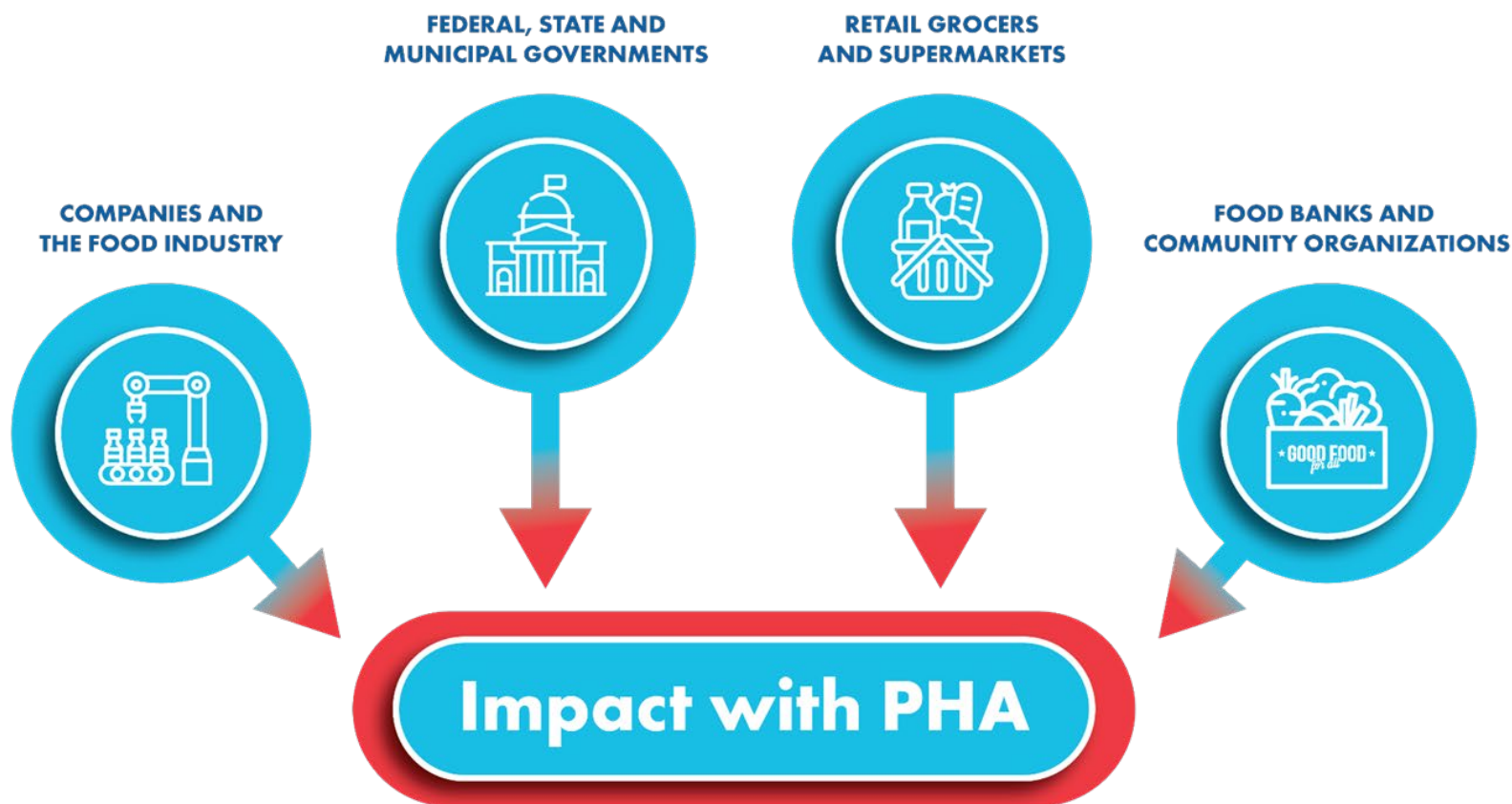
We seek to transform the food landscape in pursuit of Food Equity, the idea that everyone, everywhere should have access to healthy, affordable, culturally-relevant food.

575+ Partners

Founded in 2010, Partnership for a Healthier America (PHA) was created to build on former First Lady Michelle Obama's *Let's Move!* Initiative.

PHA works with a variety of partners to improve aspects of the food system at every level.

How PHA Partners Create Change



Key Definitions

Key Definitions

Health Disparities - *Differences*

Health Inequities - *Unjust, unfair, and avoidable differences*

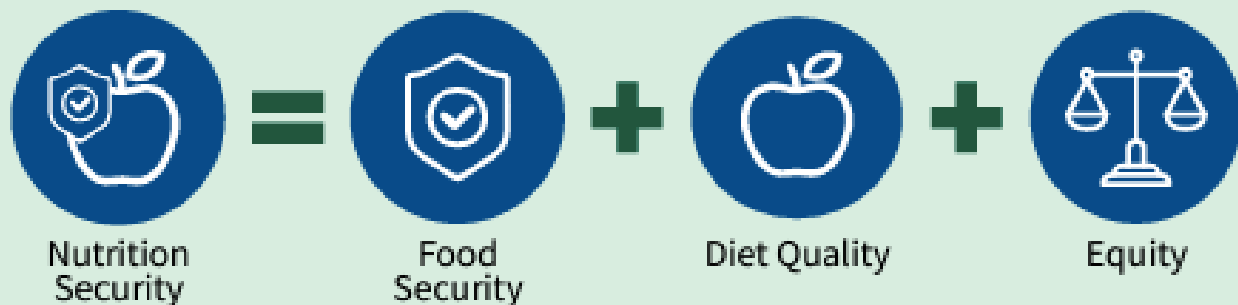
Food Security - *Consistent household food access*

Nutrition Security - *Consistent access to health-promoting/restoring foods*

Food Security vs. Nutrition Security

WHAT IS NUTRITION SECURITY?

Consistent access to nutritious foods that promote optimal health and well-being for all Americans, throughout all stages of life.



HOW DOES NUTRITION SECURITY BUILD ON FOOD SECURITY?

Food security is having *enough* calories.
Nutrition security is having the *right* calories.

Nutrition Inequities: Infants and Toddlers

Key Recommendations

Birth – 6 Months

- **Human milk or iron-fortified infant formula** when human milk is unavailable.
- Supplemental **vitamin D**.
- Around 6 months, introduce **nutrient-dense complementary foods** including potentially **allergenic foods**.

Key Recommendations

Up to 23 Months

- Encourage variety – focus on foods rich in **iron** and **zinc**.
- Limit foods high in **sodium**.
- Avoid **added sugars**.

Nutrition Inequities up to 23 Months by Race/Ethnicity

Black infants/toddlers
consume **significantly
more ultra-processed
foods** like sugar
sweetened beverages
and sweet bakery goods
and **fewer vegetables**.

SNAP Participants' Barriers to Healthy Eating

USDA Food and Nutrition Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



SNAP PARTICIPANTS' BARRIERS TO HEALTHY EATING



88% of SNAP participants report facing challenges to a healthy diet



61% reported cost of healthy foods as a barrier


SNAP participants who struggled to afford healthy foods were **more than 2x as likely** to experience food insecurity.

Federal Nutrition Programs for Infants/Toddlers

- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

PHA's Food Equity Work

3 Pillars of Food Equity



A healthy food supply, in both public and private sectors, and through the charitable system.



Access to affordable, good food in all communities.



Awareness, knowledge and skills that allow people everywhere to shop on a budget and prepare quick meals at home.

Support PHA's Work to Demand Food Equity

- Sign the PHA Food Equity **Pledge**
- Sign up for our **newsletter** to stay in touch with PHA's work to ensure that everyone has equal access to healthy food
- If your organization wants to support or **partner with us**, please reach out to info@ahealthieramerica.org

Thank You!

Questions?



Dr. Tanya Agurs-Collins, Ph.D, RD



Program Director
Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences
National Cancer Institute

Co-chair, Nutrition and Health Disparities Implementation Working Group

Diet and Chronic Disease

Diet is an important modifiable risk factor that can improve health and reduce chronic disease risk



Nutrition Health Disparities and Chronic Disease

- Poor diet quality is higher across lower SES groups, racial/ethnic minorities and is associated with
 - Adverse health outcomes such as obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and diet-related cancers (Micha R et al. PloS One 2017 & Zhang FF et al. JNCI Cancer Spectr 2019)
 - Increased risk for morbidity and mortality (Micha R et al. JAMA 2017)
- Food and nutrition insecurity have been linked to poor diet quality and nutrition-related health disparities (chronic disease risk) among the socioeconomically disadvantaged







Nutrition Health Disparities Framework

- To reduce disparities, interventions should address the dynamic interplay of multiple levels of influence that operate within **biological, behavioral, environmental, and health care domains**, encompassing every socioecological level—**individual, interpersonal, community, and societal**.
- Nutrition Health Disparities Framework posits that conducting research entirely within one cell of the framework may result in research knowledge that is incomplete because it does not address the cumulative or interactive effects of multiple determinants on dietary intake, nutritional status, and health.



Nutrition Health Disparities Research Framework

		Levels of Influence			
		Individual	Interpersonal	Community	Societal
Domains of Influence <i>(Over the Life Course)</i>	Biological	Taste Predispositions, Nutritional Status, Nutrition Metabolism, Nutrigenomics, Metabolomics, Microbiome, Food Allergies and Intolerances	Maternal -Child Interaction, Feeding Practices (e.g., breastfeeding), Family Microbiome	Community Illness Food Contaminant	Sanitation Pathogen Exposure (e.g., E Coli)
	Behavioral	Dietary Intake, Dietary Habits, Eating Patterns, Coping Strategies	Family Dietary Practices (e.g., family meals) School/Work Dietary Behavior	Community Functioning Community engagement (lobbying for full- service grocery stores)	Nutrition Policies and Laws (e.g., food assistance programs and access) State- and City-level Food and Nutrition Policies (e.g., soda taxes)
	Physical/Built Environment	Personal Food Environment and Access (e.g., exposure to fast food at home)	Household Food Environment School/Work Food Environment	Community Environment Community Resources Neighborhood Food Environment (e.g., food deserts, food marketing)	Societal Structures (e.g., zoning laws) Dept. of Education and School System Workplace Policies and Accommodations, Food Marketing
	Sociocultural Environment	Food Preferences, Sociodemographic (e.g., discretionary income) Food Literacy and Preparation Skills Limited English Cultural Identity/Acculturation Response to Discrimination	Social Networks Family/Peer Norms Interpersonal Discrimination (e.g., dietary practice, body image)	Community Norms Local Structural Discrimination (e.g., dietary practice, body image)	Social Norms Food System (e.g., supply chain, food costs) Societal Structural Discrimination
	Health Care System	Insurance Coverage, Access, Utilization Health Literacy Treatment Preferences Nutrition Medical Therapy	Patient-Clinician Relationship Medical Decision-Making (e.g., referrals to RDs)	Availability of Services Safety Net Nutrition Services (e.g., WIC, SNAP, food pantries)	Quality of Care Health Care Policies for Nutrition Services (e.g., screening & treatment)
Health Outcomes		Individual Health 	Family/Organizational Health 	Community Health 	Population Health 

Nutrition Health Disparities Framework

- Special emphasis on nutrition at different life-stages, equity, and cultural diversity



Nutrition Health Disparities Framework: Birth to Older Adults Examples

Life Cycle	Levels/Domains →	Levels/Domains →	Outcomes
Pre-Natal/Birth/Infant	<u>Individual/Built Environment:</u> Lack of full-service grocery stores for fresh fruits and vegetables during pregnancy and post-pregnancy	<u>Community/Health Care System:</u> Lack of safety net nutrition services (e.g., WIC)	Maternal nutrient deficiency and high-risk prenatal birth weight
Children	<u>Interpersonal/Behavior:</u> Family and peer norms related to breastfeeding and early childhood nutrition <u>Interpersonal/Sociocultural:</u> Family cultural background and diversity related to food choice and preferences	<u>Societal/Health Care System:</u> Resource-poor environment (such as lack of preventative health care) <u>Societal/Behavioral:</u> Poor uptake of Federal nutrition programs	Risk for childhood malnutrition and food insecurity

Nutrition Health Disparities Framework: Birth to Older Adults Examples

Life Cycle	Levels/Domains →	Levels/Domains →	Outcomes
Families	<u>Societal/Sociocultural Environment</u> : Job discrimination/loss impacting income, housing, racial segregation	<u>Interpersonal/Health Care System</u> : Lack of trust in the patient-clinician relationship	Poor diet quality, risk for diet-related chronic disease, and mortality
Older Adults	<u>Individual/Biology</u> : Genetic predisposition (hypertension or diabetes)	<u>Community/Built Environment</u> : Food deserts, corner stores <u>Societal</u> : Food marketing policies targeting nutrient poor – energy dense foods	Consumption of unhealthy foods and chronic disease risk

Nutrition Health Disparities Framework

- Framework should be used by nutritionists, researchers, public health educators, and others to encourage multidomain, multilevel approaches to health disparities research.
- Better understanding of these interrelationships could lead to the development of nutrition interventions that reduce health disparities and promote health equity.



Acknowledgments

Alison Brown, PhD, RDN Co-chair, Nutrition Health Disparities IWG and IWG members

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Kimberly Barch, ONR



Questions & Answers

With moderator, Mr. Paul Wester

Lihlani Nelson

Associate Director, Center for Agriculture and Food Systems

Policy Tools to Increase Access to Healthy Food

Lihlani Nelson, Associate Director & Research Fellow

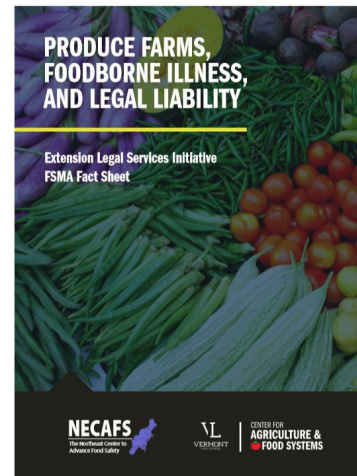
OUR MISSION

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

We develop legal resources that span the food system.



Farmland Access Legal Toolkit



Extension Legal Services Initiative



Farmers Market Legal Toolkit

We develop legal resources that span the food system.

→ Food access and consumption

→ Surplus and waste



Healthy Food Policy Project



National Gleaning Project



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.

Food that is minimally processed; fresh, frozen, or canned produce that has little if any, added sugar, salt, or fat; food that is culturally relevant; food that meets evidence-based nutrition standards; food that is both nutritious and safe to eat.

What do we mean by "healthy food"?

Keywords

community garden

State

Select a State

Jurisdiction Type

- City (98)
- County (16)
- Town/Township (7)
- Other (5)

Population Size

Select Population Size

Food System Categories

- Grow (118) *i*
- Process (5) *i*
- Distribute (14) *i*
- Get (81) *i*
- Make (4) *i*
- Surplus/Waste (8) *i*

Priority Populations

- Refers to a Priority Population (27) *i*

Belle Fourche, S.D., Code of Ordinances § 17.40.020 at "community gardens" (current through Sept. 28, 2021)

This language defines, for purposes of the city's "general zoning" provisions, "community gardens," as "use of a site for growing or harvesting food crops or ornamental crops on an agricultural basis, by a group of individuals for personal or group...

[View Details](#)

Minneapolis, Minn., Code § 520.160 at "community garden" (current through Oct. 23, 2017)

Defines "community gardens" for zoning code purposes; includes growing food for purposes of donation as one of the allowed uses of community gardens.

[View Details](#)

Lauderhill, Fla., Code § 5.14 (current through Nov. 30, 2017)

Allows community gardens in two types of zones as a permitted use subject to the regulations in this provision. Applicants must submit a site plan (including parking, composting, etc.), explain their operating procedures, address soil issues, and any other issues...

[View Details](#)

Springfield, Mass., Code, ch. 154 (current through Feb. 6, 2017)

This law establishes regulations for community gardens for all zones. Topics addressed include: water quality, traffic and parking, visual impacts, orders, chemicals, equipment, structures, insurance, sales, safety, etc. Of note is the preamble language of the ordinance which sets forth...

[View Details](#)

Policy Database

POLICY DATABASE

Lauderhill, Fla., Code § 5.14 (current through Nov. 30, 2017)

[View Law](#)

Policy Summary

Allows community gardens in two types of zones as a permitted use subject to the regulations in this provision. Applicants must submit a site plan (including parking, composting, etc.), explain their operating procedures, address soil issues, and any other issues as required. On site retail sales are allowed but must be conducted from stands and is limited to produce planted, cultivated, and harvested on the community garden. Law also requires an annual review of the community garden's operations.

State	Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Type	Population Size
Florida	Lauderhill	City	50,000-200,000

Legal Strategies

- Expressly allows something
- Requires something, sets standards

Reach ?

Community-wide

Food System Category

Grow; Distribute

Policy Example

Allowing
community gardens as a
permitted use

Evidence Rating

Some Evidence



Strategies with this rating are likely to work, but further research is needed to confirm effects. These strategies have been tested more than once and results trend positive overall.

Health Factors

 Diet and Exercise

Decision Makers

Funders


Government


Community Members

Community Development

Nonprofits

Community gardens

 Print this strategy

 Save this strategy

A community garden is any piece of land that is gardened or cultivated by a group. Community gardens are typically owned by local governments, not-for-profit groups, or are also often initiated by groups of individuals who clean and cultivate vacant lots. Communities may support gardens through community land trusts, gardening education, materials, zoning regulation changes, or service provision such as water supply or irrigation.

Expected Beneficial Outcomes (Rated)

- Increased access to fruits & vegetables
- Increased fruit & vegetable consumption
- Increased physical activity

Policy Example

Evidence for Health

This policy may correspond to diet-related strategies identified by the County Health Rankings' [What Works for Health](#) tool, including:

- [Community gardens](#)
- [Urban agriculture](#)

For research on the potential effectiveness, please review the category links above.

We understand that this information is not comprehensive. It also does not include other important forms of evidence such as community members' lived experiences and practice-based evidence.

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](#)

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.

WORKING PRINCIPLES

ADDRESS POWER IMBALANCE: Work to remove or overcome historical and ongoing barriers to inclusion and the impact of systemic and structural racism

1.) Intentionally addressing factors affecting residents’ ability to exercise their power.¹

Example: Historical and generational trauma caused by federal policy that aimed to eradicate culture and ways of life that traditionally supported community health, oppression, redlining, disenfranchisement, disinvestment, etc.

2020 F2S Policy Handbook

- **Summaries of proposed bills** since 2002 and legislative trends
- **Case studies**
- **Additional resources** for advocates and policymakers to support state farm to school policies

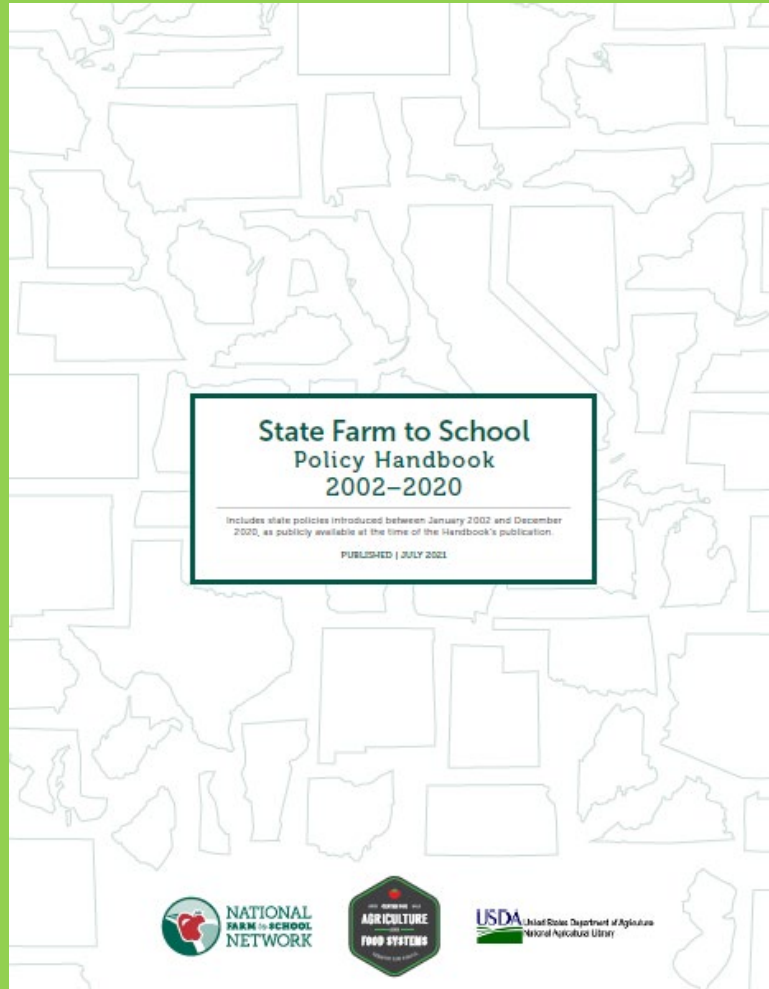


FIGURE 4
Seeding, Growing, and Sustaining Farm to School in Your State

FARM TO SCHOOL BILL TYPES



Emerging F2S Policy Opportunities

- **Universal meals policies**
- **Producer support policies**

LEARN MORE AND
GET IN TOUCH



@CAFScenter



cafs@vermontlaw.edu



vermontlaw.edu/cafs



Questions & Answers

With moderator, Mr. Paul Wester



Lunch

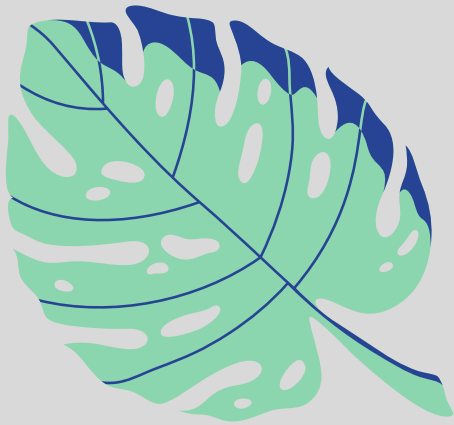
Break

30 minutes - see you back
here at 12pm EST!




**We'll be starting
in 5 minutes.**

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

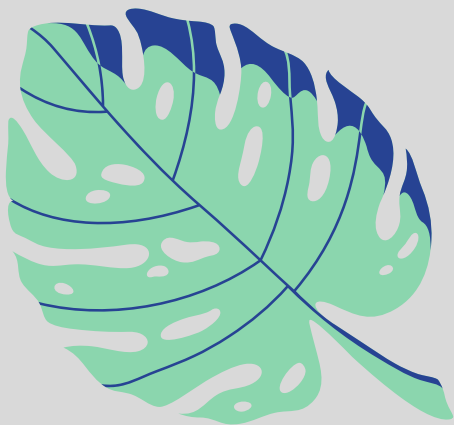
But why?

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



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

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Join us for the...



While food and [nutrition](#) are separate concepts, they converge at the point of access - not only should food be reliably available to everyone, but that food should be affordable, culturally relevant, and nutritious. In the United States, 38 million people, including 12 million children, are [food insecure](#). [United States Department of Agriculture](#) and other government and non-governmental organizations improve nutritional guidelines and increase access to healthy and affordable food.

During Birth & Beyond, keynote speaker Dr. Maya Maroto will talk about the convergence of food and nutrition security, the role of [nutritional guidelines](#), and the policies and programs the federal government and non-governmental organizations are implementing to equitably improve food and nutrition security in the United States. Guest speaker Dr. Tanya Agurs-Collins will speak on the root causes of nutrition [health disparities](#); a representative from the Center for Agriculture and Food Systems at [Vermont Law School](#) will share tools and programs created to support local communities to strengthen healthy health food policy and healthier school lunch programs. The Food and Nutrition Information Center at the [United States National Agricultural Library](#) will close out the event, sharing tools and research and demonstrating how to navigate the information center and [nutrition.gov](#) websites.

The afternoon session consists of an optional Wikipedia editing training session and editing time to focus on food systems and food insecurity.

Please register on Eventbrite. The confirmation email from Eventbrite will include the Zoom link and password to access the event. Full-day attendance is not required.


Wikipedia is an openly editable resource, meaning that you can improve the quality and accuracy of Wikipedia entries. As one of the web's most visited reference sites, Wikipedia serves as a starting point for many individuals looking to learn about art,

Wiki Event Page

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

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

Sign-in to the event



The screenshot shows a Wikipedia page for the event "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 Wikipedia logo and a list of navigation links. The top navigation bar includes the user name "Jamie-NAL" and various utility links.

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Main page
Contents
Current events
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About Wikipedia
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Community portal
Recent changes
Upload file

Tools
What links here
Related changes
Special pages
Permanent link
Page information

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Download as PDF
Printable version

Languages

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

Jamie-NAL   [Talk](#) [Sandbox](#) [Preferences](#) [Beta](#) [Watchlist](#) [Contributions](#) [Log out](#)



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

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- Permanent link
- Page information
- Expand citations

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- Download as PDF
- 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





Article anatomy



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- Page information
- Cite this page
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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



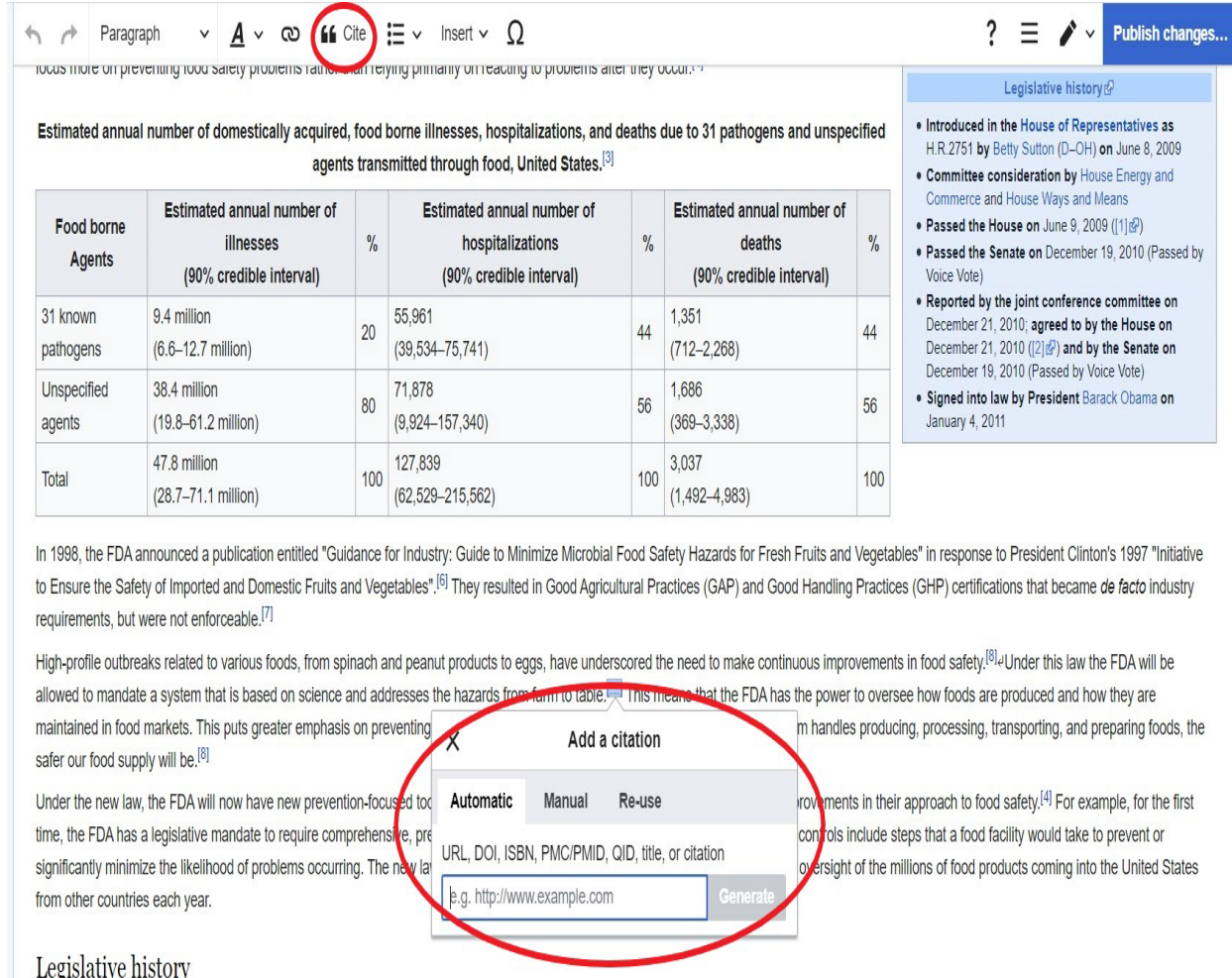
Editing options to get you started

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

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 outbreaks and ensures that the food we eat is safer and that our food supply will be.^[9]

Under the new law, the FDA will now have new prevention-focused tools. For example, for the first time, the FDA has a legislative mandate to require comprehensive, pre-market safety reviews for certain foods. This will significantly minimize the likelihood of problems occurring. The new law also requires the FDA to conduct more frequent inspections of food facilities from other countries each year.

Legislative history

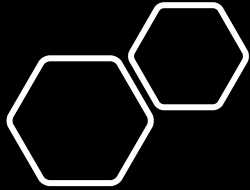
Legislative history

- 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

Link between articles

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article editor for "FDA Food Safety Modernization Act". The text "Barack Obama" in the first paragraph is circled in red. The "Add a link" dialog box is also circled in red, showing search results for "Barack Obama". The top result is "Barack Obama", 44th president of the United States. Other results include "Barack Obama citizenship conspiracy theories" and "Barack Obama 2008 presidential campaign".

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" from *PBS NewsHour*, dated 12 December 2020, retrieved 23 December 2020.
- "Pest Alert: Asian Giant Hornet" from *American Bee Journal*, dated 1 February 2020, retrieved 5 January 2021.

Below the links is a section titled "External links" containing a list of related resources:

- The Asian Giant Hornets
- 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.

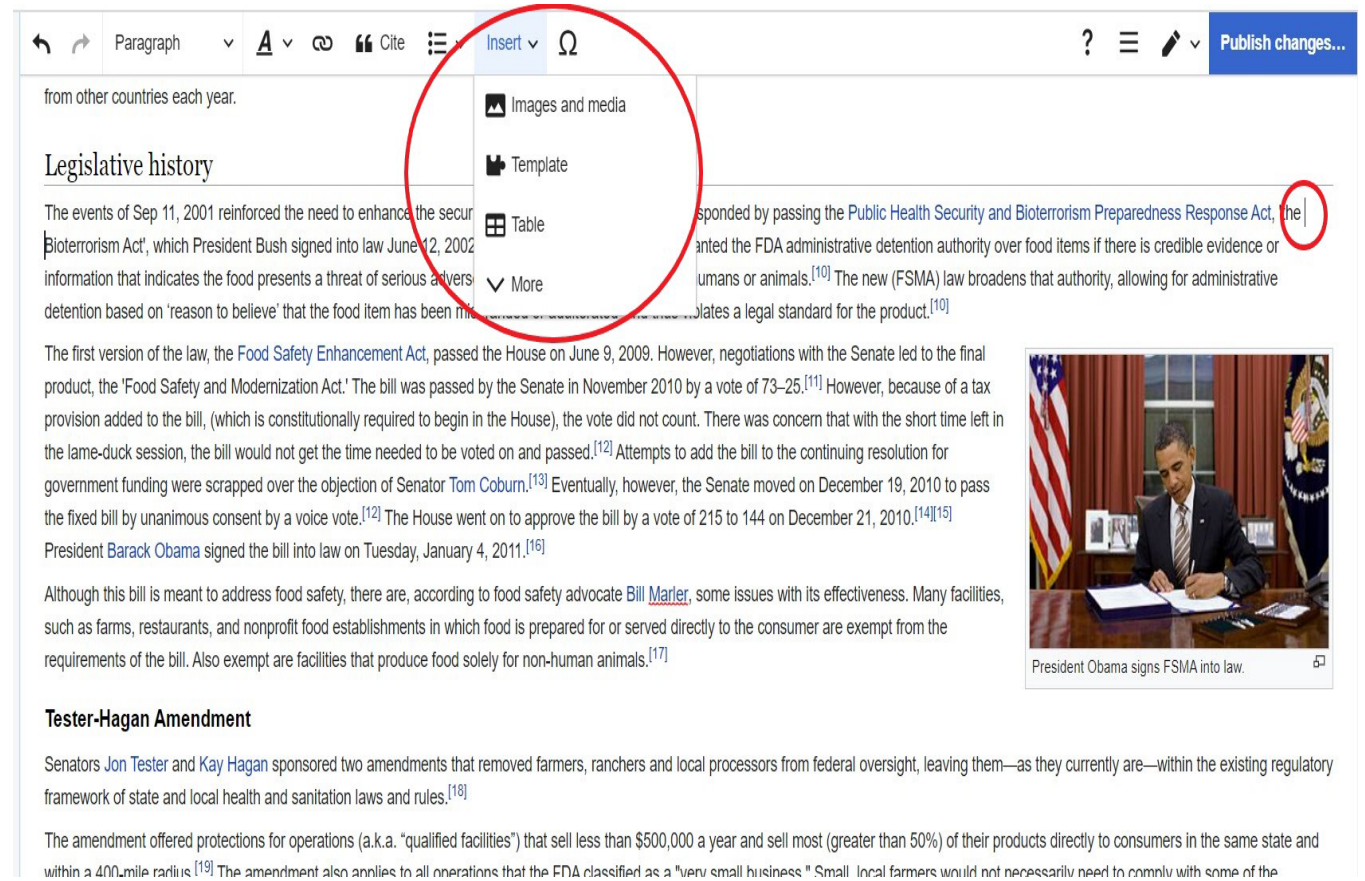
There is also a "Taxon identifiers" box with various IDs: Wikidata: Q121791, Wikispecies: Vespa mandarinia, BioLib: 230730, BOLD: 304032, EoL: 259331, EPPO: VESPMA, Fossilworks: 346277, GBIF: 5871429, iNaturalist: 322284, IRMNG: 10650768, and NCBI: 7446.

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

The footer of the page includes the text: "This page was last edited on 29 April 2021, at 23:35." and "Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization." There are also links for Privacy policy, About Wikipedia, Disclaimers, Contact Wikipedia, Mobile view, Developers, Statistics, and Cookie statement.

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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 effects or the food is adulterated. The new law broadened that authority, allowing for administrative detention based on 'reason to believe' that the food item has been mislabeled.


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.

Add an image cont.

5. Search for image and select “insert”

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

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FDA Food Safety Modernization Act

A start-class article from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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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 ask questions or seek assistance at any time. For in-depth questions, breakout rooms are available.

Please feel free to email me:
jamie.flood2@gmail.com