

National Agricultural Library

May 20, 2021



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User:PD-USGOV



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**National
Invasive Species
Awareness
Week**

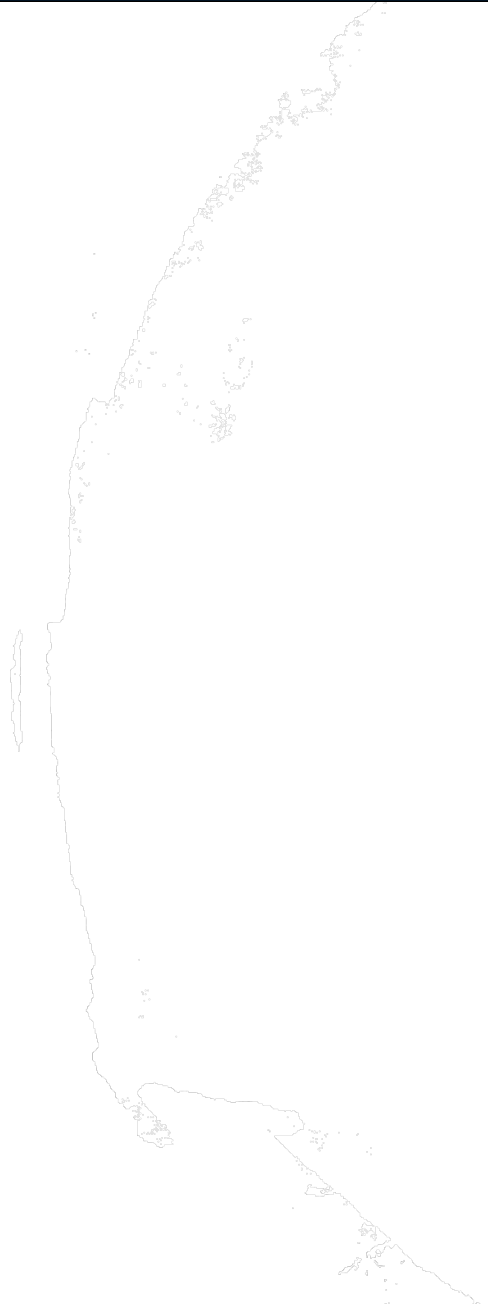
Wikipedia Edit-a-
thon

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

11-11:15 Welcome and introduction

11:15-11:30 Guest Speaker, Chuck Barger, Co-Director of the Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health at the University of Georgia

11:30-12:15 Wikipedia Editing Training with Jamie Flood (NAL) and Ariel Cetrone (Wikimedia DC)

12:15-1:00 BREAK

1:00-1:30 Editing, time for questions and follow-up

1:30-2:00 Breakout Session with Kirstin Nelson – Overview and Q&A about the major laws related to Invasive Species

2:00-3:00 Editing and wrap up (shortly before 3:00)



Photo from USDA-APHIS, PD-USGOV



Susan McCarthy

Associate Director, Knowledge
Services Division (KSD)





National Agricultural Library

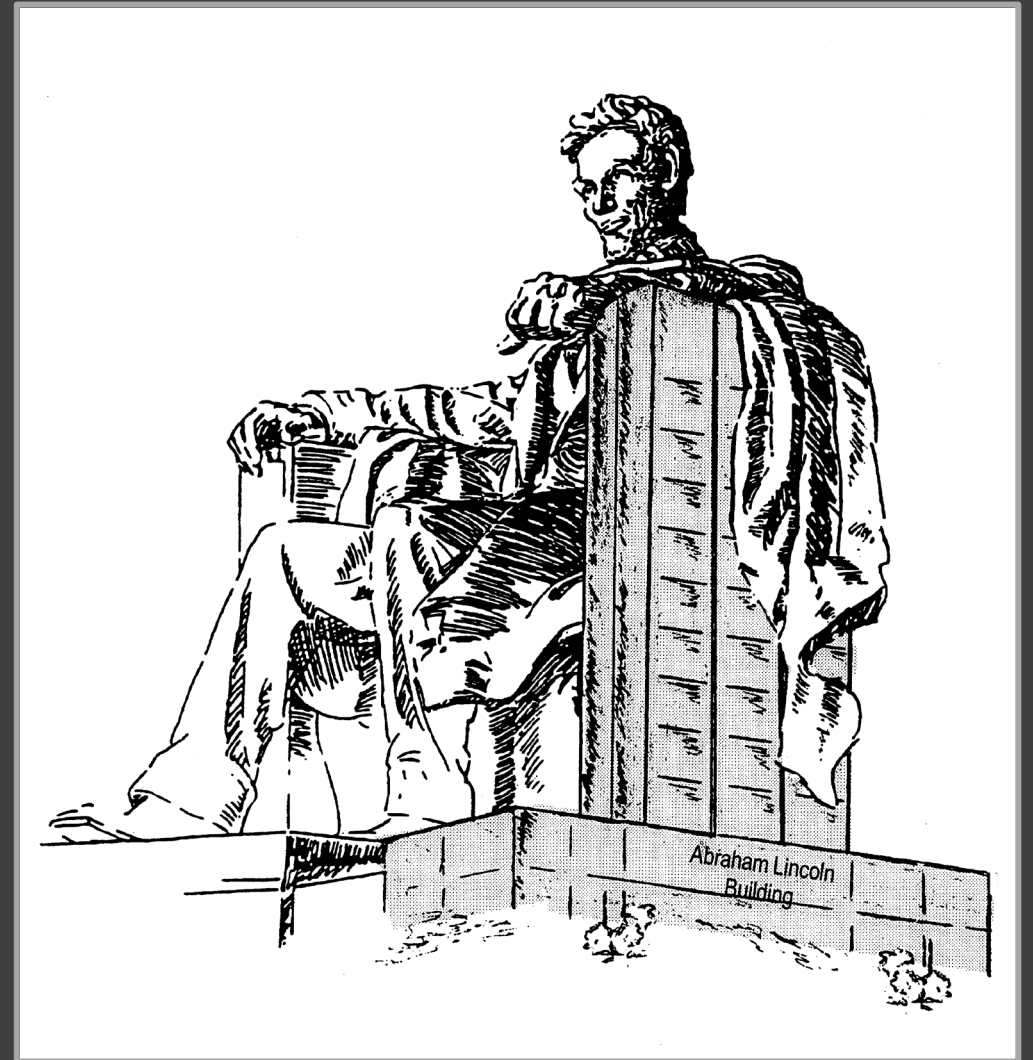
Welcome!

Establishing USDA

SEC. 526 (a) ...to acquire and preserve in his Department all information concerning agriculture which he can obtain by means of books and correspondence, and by practical and scientific experiments, (accurate records of which experiments shall be kept in his office,) by the collection of statistics, and by any other appropriate means within his power; to collect, as he may be able, new and valuable seeds and plants; to test, to propagate such as may be worthy of propagation, and to distribute them among agriculturalists.

- It's all about information
- Sharing information
- Practical and productive

>> *This is the very beginning of the National Agricultural Library, at the heart of the Department (1862)*



NAL

Early Innovations

- Shared card catalog files
- Current awareness services
- 1911 pioneered photographing articles for document delivery
- Developed patents for duplicating processes

Later Innovations

- Developed regional networks
- 1966 first information center for pesticides
- Mass digitization program established in 2012

Technology Transforms:

- Early days most work was labor intensive and served few
- Move to digital -- serves more and speeds up service delivery; and fosters re-use
- *Ultimate goal – move to integration of networked services taking transaction times to seconds!*

NAL Today

Services

- Information Centers
- AgRef and a move to evidence synthesis work
- Curate ag research data
- Data management services
- Thesaurus (NALT)

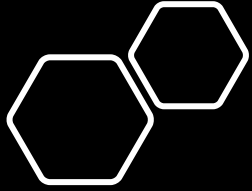
Collections

- Mass digitization program established in 2012
- Automated / machine aided indexing

Mission remains

- Acquire
- Describe and make accessible
- Preserve

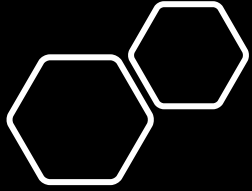
How we execute on the mission is vastly different today!



Invasive Species and USDA

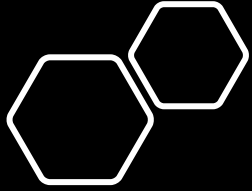
From the ... 1896 Yearbook of Agriculture,
“Migration of Weeds”

- Cites 1672 John Josselyn publication in New England Rarities a plant list:
 - 22 species
 - Most are introduced European weeds
- 1895 Yearbook of Agriculture lists 200 weeds – 108 are of foreign origin



Invasive Species and USDA

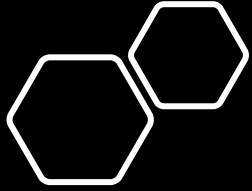
- 1896 Yearbook of Agriculture, “Migration of Weeds”
- 1918 Yearbook of Agriculture, “The Weed Problem in American Agriculture”
- 1927 Yearbook of Agriculture, “Weed Control Aided by Research at the Experiment Stations”
- 1952 Yearbook of Agriculture, “Insects to Control a Weed”
- 1992 Yearbook of Agriculture, “Milkweed: the worth of a weed”



Invasive Species and USDA

Thematic Yearbooks of Agriculture:

- 1948 -- Grass
- 1949 -- Trees
- 1952 -- Insects
- 1953 – Plant Diseases
- 1956 – Animal Diseases



Invasive Species and NAL

invasivespeciesinfo.gov:

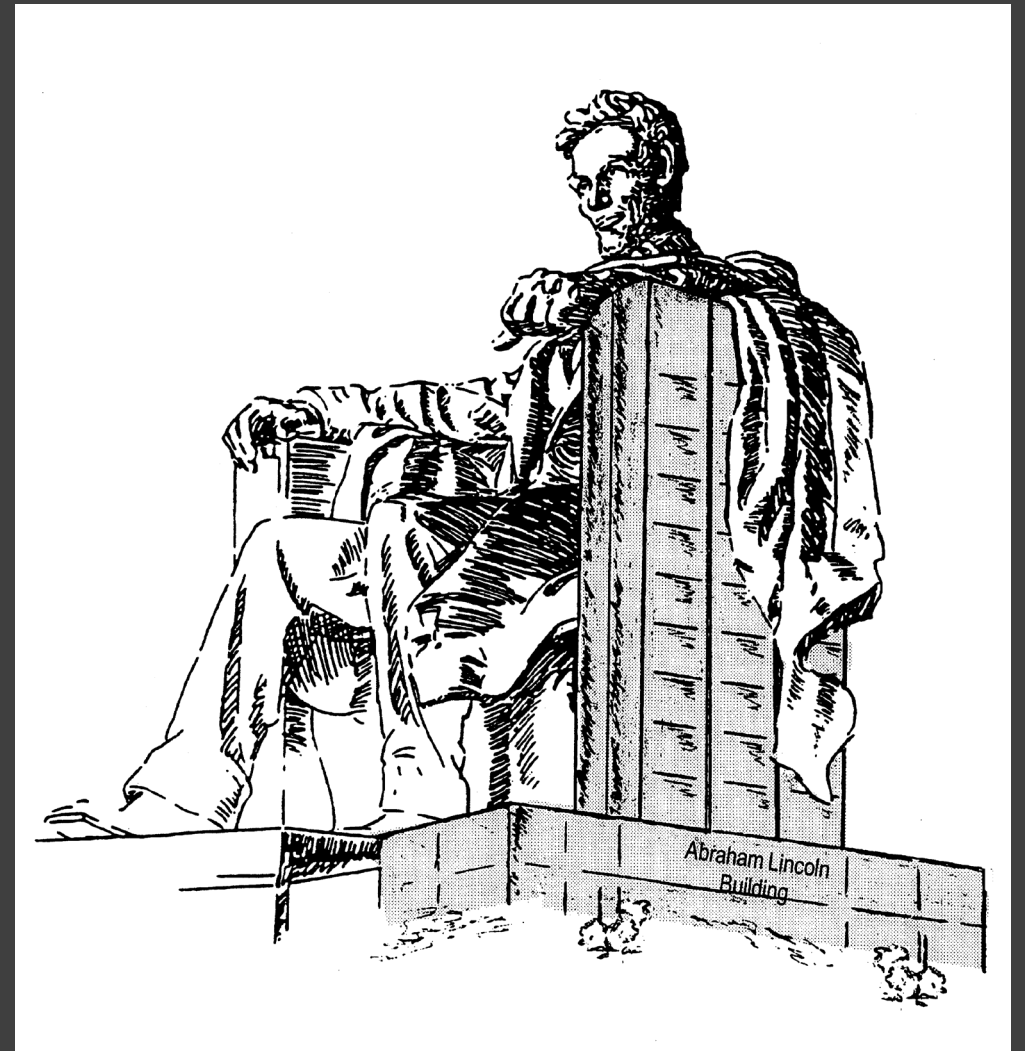
- > Highly rated
- > Rich resource
- > One of the most visited Web sites at NAL

History of the National Invasive Species Information Center

- 1999 first proposal for an information center
- 2000-2001 soft funds to launch the center and hire Joyce Bolton
- 2002-2003 NAL received appropriated funds
- Partnerships over the years:
 - National Invasive Species Council
 - DOI, National Biological Information Infrastructure
 - Riley Memorial Foundation
 - Bugwood Network (Univ. Georgia)
 - ... others

Why Your Work Matters

- A woman living in Florida calls the National Invasive Species Information Center. She is concerned about Burmese Pythons and is planning to move to escape the danger.
- A mother calls asking for help as she home schools her child. She needs accurate and timely information.
- A land manager calls asking for help in learning if he can apply oil to land near a lake for weed control.
- A homeowner is considering using purple loosestrife in their garden – should they?
- Center staff researched economic costs of invasive insects for a university professor





Joyce Bolton

National Invasive Species
Information Center Coordinator



National Invasive Species Information Center (NISIC) --

InvasivespeciesInfo.gov

The gateway to invasive species information; covering federal, state, local and international sources.

Joyce Bolton
NISIC Coordinator / Web Manager

The screenshot shows the NISIC website homepage. At the top left is the USDA logo and the text "National Invasive Species Information Center" and "U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE". To the right is a "Select Language" dropdown menu and a search bar labeled "Search NISIC's Site". Below the header is a navigation menu with links: Home, Invasive Species Intro, Species Information, Resources, News, Take Action, and About Us. The main heading is "National Invasive Species Information Center (NISIC)". Below this is a featured article titled "Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter" with a photograph of the insect on a green leaf. The article text describes it as the vector of Pierce's disease and provides a link to learn more. Below the featured article is a "Featured" section with four tiles: "News" (with a globe icon), "What's New" (with a speech bubble icon), "Identify" (with a magnifying glass and book icon), and "Calendar and Events" (with a calendar icon).

USDA National Invasive Species Information Center
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Select Language

Search NISIC's Site

Home Invasive Species Intro Species Information Resources News Take Action About Us

National Invasive Species Information Center (NISIC)

The gateway to invasive species information; covering federal, state, local and international sources.

Invasive species are plants, animals, or pathogens that are non-native (or alien) to the ecosystem under consideration, and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause harm. Learn what determines if a [species is invasive](#).



Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter

Vector of Pierce's disease (lethal disease of grapevines) (Blua et al. 1999)

3 of 4

Featured



News

Read the latest invasive species research news from ScienceDaily



What's New

See what's new on [NISIC's](#) Web site



Identify

Identify species that may be invasive



Calendar and Events

Find invasive species related conferences and events

What are Invasive Species?

- Invasive species are animals or plants from another region of the world that don't belong in their new environment.
- They can be introduced to an area by ship ballast water, accidental release, and most often, by people.
- Invasive species can lead to the extinction of native plants and animals, destroy biodiversity, and permanently alter habitats.

What are Invasive Species? – Official Definition

As per [Executive Order 13112 \(Section 1. Definitions\)](#) an "invasive species" is a species that is:

- 1) non-native (or alien) to the ecosystem under consideration and
- 2) whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

Impacts of Invasive Species

- Invasive species (harmful, non-native plants, animals, and microbes) cause enormous economic and environmental damage.
- In the U.S., expenses associated with ecological damage and control of invasive species were estimated at \$137 billion per year in 2001 and have been increasing ever since.
- More recent global studies have found that invasive species alone cost a minimum of \$35 billion per year in North America, not including the costs of these insects to human health.
- Studies indicate that invasive species often devastate native species and biodiversity.

Example of Invasive Species

- The hemlock woolly adelgid is an invasive insect from Asia that rapidly kills infested hemlock trees.
- Invasive carp are fast-growing, aggressive, and adaptable fish that outcompete native fish species for food and habitat.
- Burmese pythons can grow up to 20 feet long or more and are dangerous to native species, devouring more than 90% of small and medium-size mammals in the Everglades.
- Zebra mussels are aggressive freshwater invaders that severely impact native plankton, which reduces food for fish and clogs water intake pipes and filters.

Who Manages Invasive Species?

- Between 15-20 federal agencies and all 50 states share responsibility and authority over some facet in managing the problem. Sharing information is key to the successful prevention, eradication, and management of invasive species.
- NAL's www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov uniquely serves as an “all-taxa” gateway for invasive species information.

Species Profiles: The Heart of the Web Site

- Organized by major taxa groups -- terrestrial invasives and aquatic invasives
 - plants, invertebrates, vertebrates, pathogens and diseases
- Scientific and Common Names
- Basic Introduction and background information (where native to, when introduced to U.S., means of introduction, impacts, distribution, Federal regulatory status, etc.)
- Images and Videos
- Resources are selected based on relevance, content and authority

NISIC Site Resources

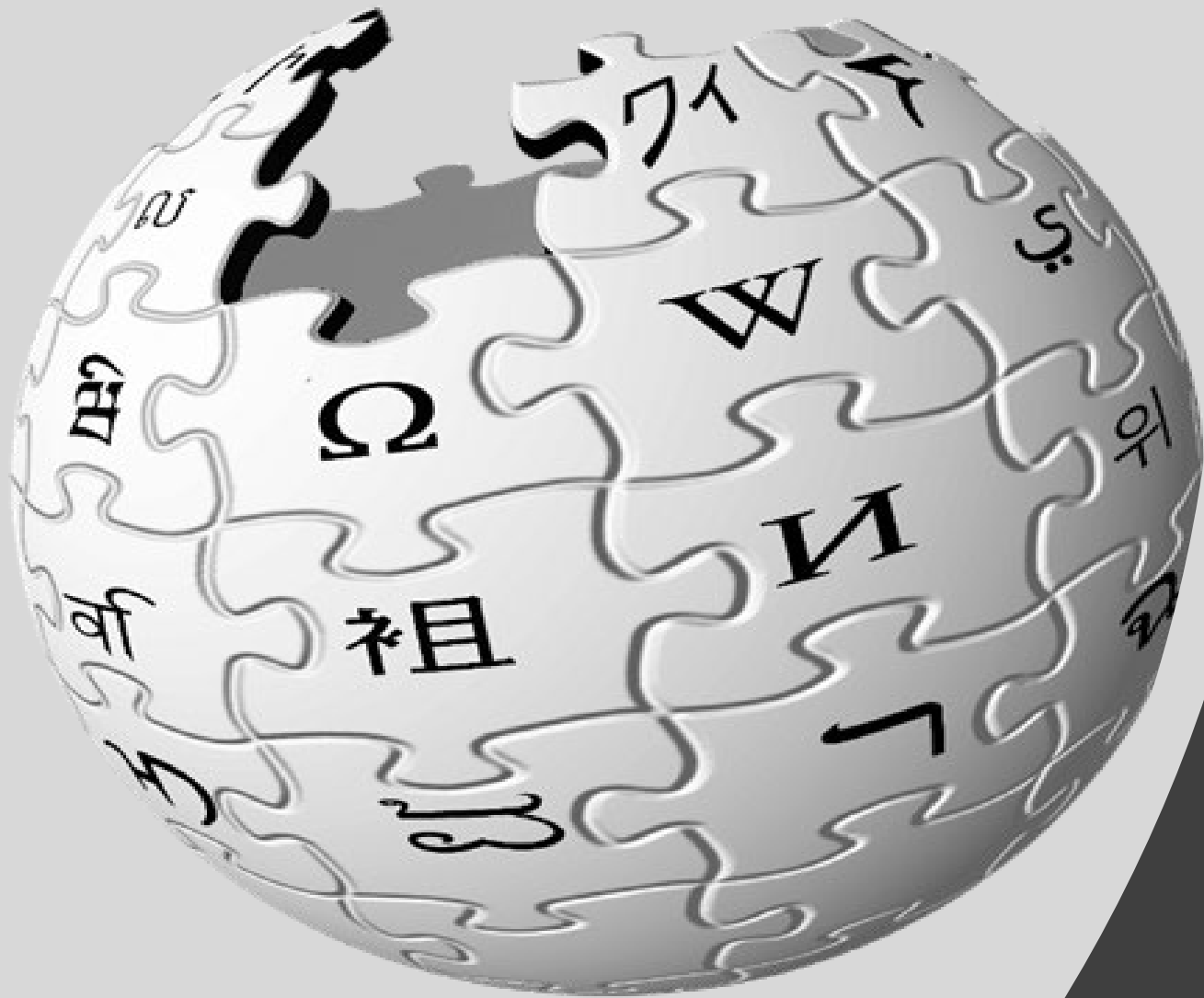
- **Resources by Location** - Provides *selected* resources from agencies and organizations with an interest in the prevention, control, or eradication of invasive species, organized by geography (U.S. and International).
- **Resources by Subject** - Provides *selected* resources from agencies and organizations with an interest in the prevention, control, or eradication of invasive species, organized by subject.
- **Invasive Species Resources** - Provides *all* resources (resources included on Species Profiles, Location, and Subject pages) and may also be searched by species common and scientific names. Resources can be filtered by Subject, Resource Type, Location, or Source.

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

Training agenda

- Wikipedia & Why you should edit
- Wikipedia Policies & getting started
- Article anatomy
- Editing options to get you started



Wikipedia
and why you
should edit

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Image by Nohat (concept by Paullusmagnus)

Wikipedia

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

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

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 Policies and Getting Started

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

Getting started: Create a username/sign-in

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

Special page

Search Wikipedia



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

Enter your username

Password

Enter a password

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

Confirm password

Enter password again

Email address (optional)

Enter your email address

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

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**National
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Wiki Event Page

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Invasive_Species_Editathon

Or search en.Wikipedia.org “Wikipedia:Invasive_Species_Editathon”



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Project page **Talk**

Read **Edit source** View history More Search Wikipedia

Wikipedia:Invasive Species Editathon

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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- Current events
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- Special pages
- Permanent link
- Page information
- Expand citations
- Print/export
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- Printable version

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**National
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Article anatomy

Wikipedia logo and sidebar navigation menu including 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, Cite this page, Wikidata item, Expand citations, and Print/export.

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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][Ala 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 *Sphecius 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

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.

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 unsafe food from reaching consumers. This means that the FDA handles producing, processing, transporting, and preparing foods, the safer our food supply will be.^[6]

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, 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

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 (114-0)
- 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 (214-0) 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

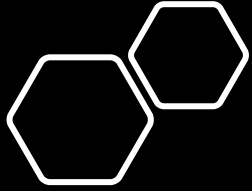
URL, DOI, ISBN, PMC/PMID, QID, title, or citation

e.g.

Link 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 President Barack Obama, and a "Background" section with a notice about neutrality.

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



Add external links

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asian_giant_hornet?veaction=edit

Paragraph | A | Cite | Insert | Publish changes...

- "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.

External links

- 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.

Taxon identifiers Wikidata: [Q121791](#) · Wikispecies: [Vespa mandarinia](#) · BioLib: [230730](#) · BOLD: [304032](#) · EoL: [259331](#) · EPPO: [VESPMA](#) · Fossilworks: [346277](#) · GBIF: [5871429](#) · iNaturalist: [322284](#) · IRMNG: [10650768](#) · NCBI: [7446](#)

Categories: [Hymenoptera of Asia](#) | [Insects described in 1852](#) | [Taxa named by Frederick Smith \(entomologist\)](#) | [Vespidae](#)

This page was last edited on 29 April 2021, at 23:35.

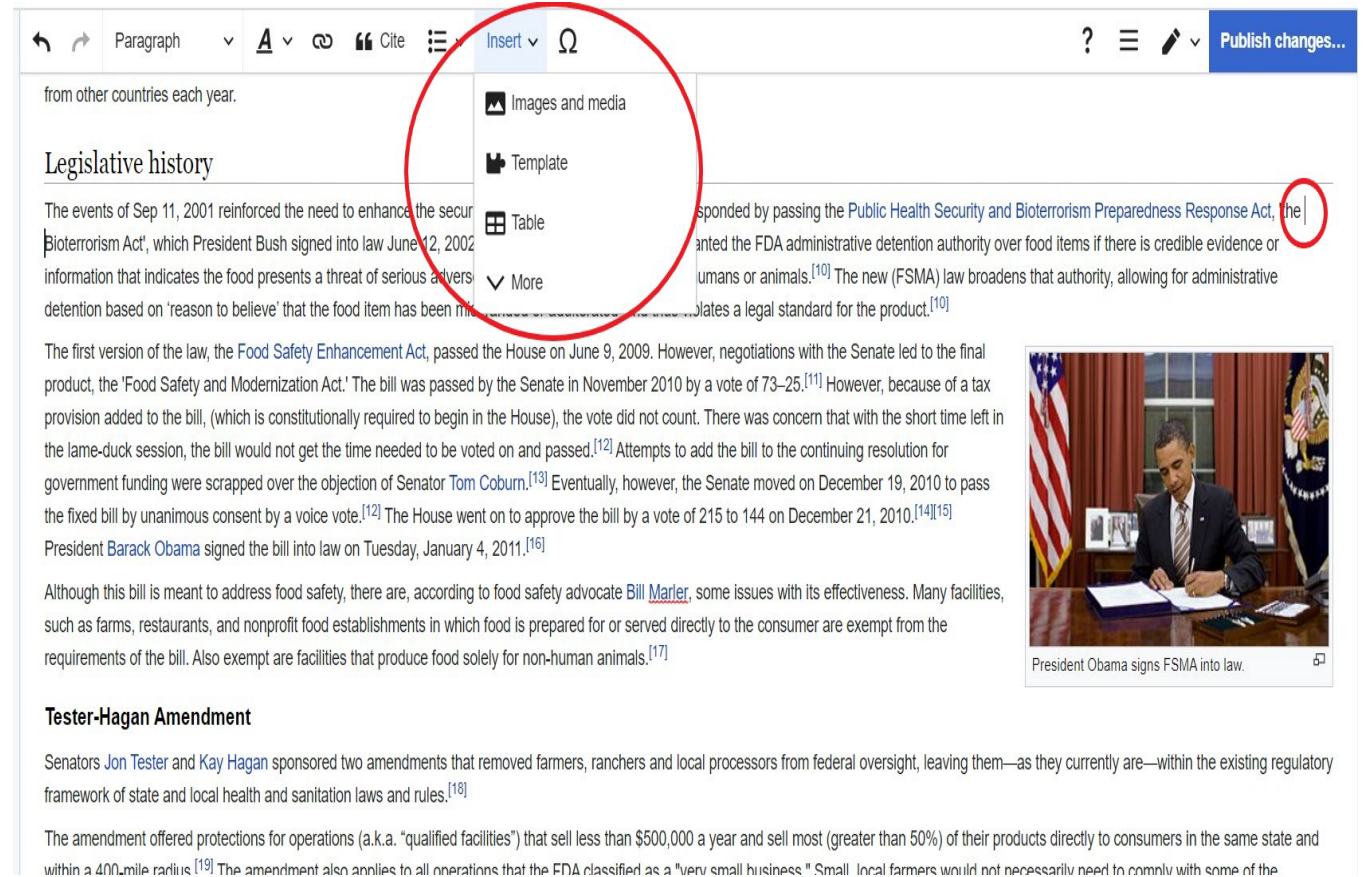
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ARS_Lygodium_mi...jpg | ARS_Lygodium_mi...jpg | Asian hornet.jpg | Show all

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 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. The new 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



President Obama signs FSMA into law.

Add an image cont.

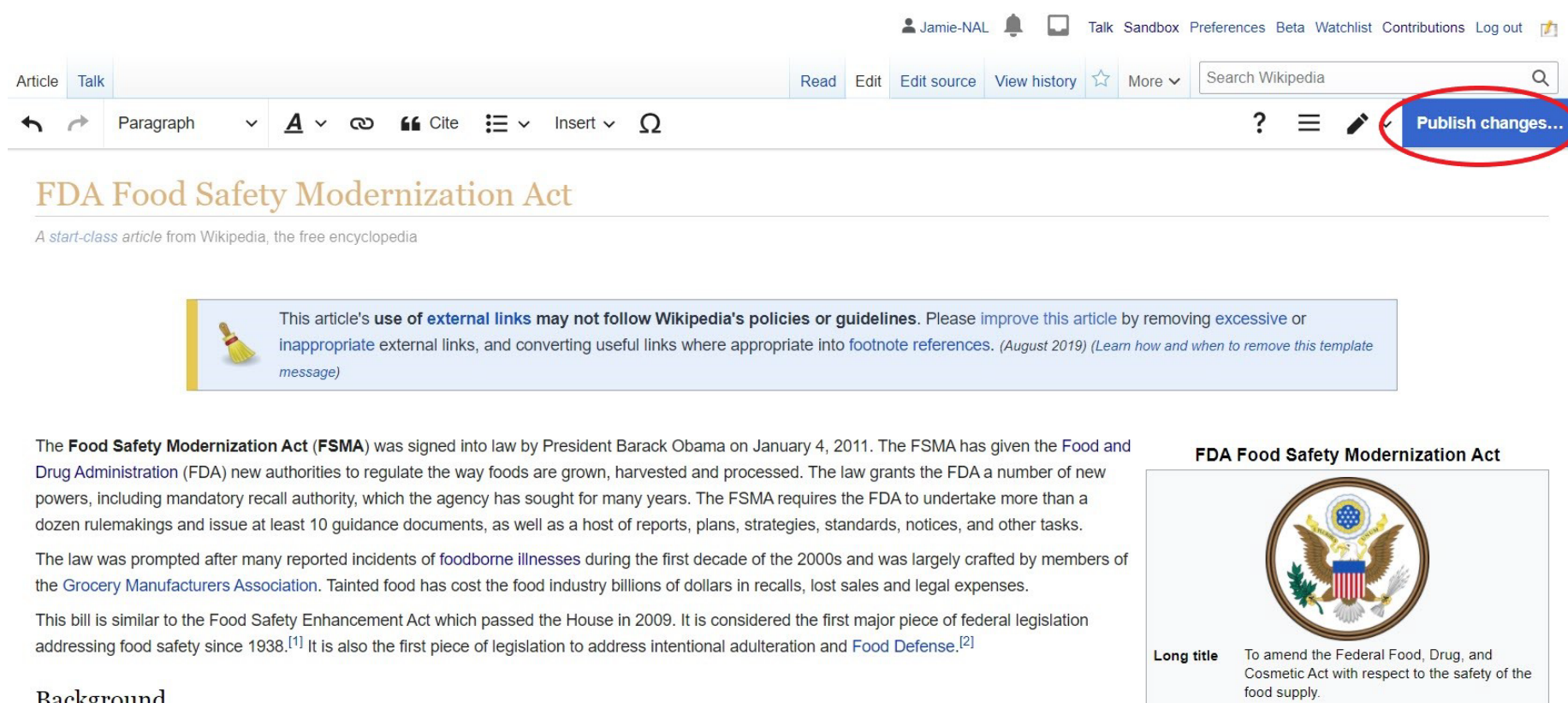
5. Search for image and select “insert”

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

The screenshot shows a Wikipedia editor's interface. On the left, a portion of an article titled "Legislative history of the Bioterrorism Act" is visible, discussing the events of September 11 and the subsequent Bioterrorism Act. The main focus is the "Media settings" dialog box, which has a search bar and an "Upload" button. Below the search bar, there is a section for "Your recent uploads" displaying several image thumbnails. These include a poster for "BRING U.S. TOGETHER" featuring Shirley Chisholm, a portrait of Lewis Williams, a collage of fruits and vegetables titled "Fruits Photo Collage Food still", and a poster for the "FOOD SAFETY MODERNIZATION ACT (FSMA)". Below the thumbnails, there are several document thumbnails, including one titled "FSMA FOOD SAFETY MODERNIZATION ACT".

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.



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article editor interface for the article "FDA Food Safety Modernization Act". At the top right, the user's name "Jamie-NAL" is displayed along with various utility icons. Below this, a navigation bar includes "Article" and "Talk" tabs, and a set of action buttons: "Read", "Edit", "Edit source", "View history", and "More". A search bar is also present. The main editing toolbar contains various icons for undo, redo, paragraph formatting, text color, link, cite, list, insert, and help. A red circle highlights the "Publish changes..." button in the top right corner of the editing toolbar. The article title "FDA Food Safety Modernization Act" is displayed in a large, orange font. Below the title, a notice box with a broom icon states: "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]" To the right of the main text, there is a sidebar titled "FDA Food Safety Modernization Act" containing the official seal of the United States Department of Health and Human Services and a "Long title" section: "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.

- At 1:30pm Kirstin Nelson will be giving an overview of laws related to invasive species in a breakout room that everyone will have the opportunity to join.

Lunch Break!
Back at 1pm EST