U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE NATIONAL ORGANIC PROGRAM

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PUBLIC LISTENING SESSION:
USDA ACTIVITIES & PRIORITIES RELATED
TO ORGANIC AGRICULTURE & MARKETS

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TUESDAY
SEPTEMBER 20, 2011

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The session convened in the Jefferson Auditorium at the USDA South Building, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC, at 8:30 a.m., Mark Lipson, Moderator, presiding.

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ERRATA

For transcript of oral comments,

"Public Listening Session: USDA Activities and Priorities
Related to Organic Agriculture and Markets; September 20, 2011;
Washington, D.C."

- Page 25, line 19, "equivalents" should read, "equivalency";
- Page 35, line 21, "Velteis" should read, "Velthuis";
- Page 35, line 22, "Stacy" should read, "Stacey";
- Page 58, line 7, "Velteis" should read, "Velthuis";
- Page 64, line 20, "Got" should read, "You've got";
- Page 178, line 5, "processes" should read, "processors";
- Page 223, line 14, "Doug" should read, "Deputy Undersecretary for Rural Development, Doug O'Brien";
- Page 250, line 13, "depending" should read, "pending".

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8:57 a.m.

MR. LIPSON: Good morning, my name
is Mark Lipson. I'm the Organic and
Sustainable Agriculture Policy Advisor here at
USDA, and I'm very, very happy to be opening
this listening session for the public to
present comments to USDA on the Department's
priorities and activities related to organic

production and marketing.

Today's is basically a day for
USDA to listen. We're going to be saying very
little compared to how these events have gone
in the past.

We're really very anxious to hear about the perspectives that the members of the public will bring. We're holding this session now for two basic reasons, and these are the two areas where we have asked the public to direct their comments.

First is relative to the National
Organic Program, which manages the national

standards and certification and the USDA Organic Seal.

For many years now, the National Organic Standards Board, which is the public advisory board charged with certain authorities relative to the National Organic Program has been the main venue for public comment to the program.

But because the Board's authority is only limited to certain specific areas, it has received a great deal of comment and spent a great deal of time receiving comments relating to things that are outside of its authorities and boundaries.

So one part of this session will be asking for comments on other aspects of the National Organic Program beyond the responsibilities of the National Organic Standards Board.

The other aspect of what we're asking the public to comment on today is USDA's priorities and activities for organic

throughout the rest of the Department, beyond the National Organic Program.

The regulatory responsibilities of the NOP are just one facet of the Department's focus on organic.

My responsibilities as the Policy
Advisor include chairing the Organic Working
Group, which is the Department-wide
information network that cultivates
communication and cross-agency coordination
within the Department.

So the Organic Working Group is hosting this session today in part to receive comments on priorities for all the rest of the Department. What are the most important things that we need to be working on?

And we did have the Deputy

Secretary, Kathleen Merrigan, scheduled to be

here. She's been delayed a little bit. She's

got an emergency meeting with the Secretary,

so she will be here and we'll get her comments

in when she arrives.

In the meantime, I'm going to go ahead and ask the rest of our listening panel to introduce themselves.

Throughout the day we will have senior officials and program staff of the Department here to receive the comments that the public will be offering. They'll be able to just ask short, clarifying questions of the presenters.

But we do have a very full schedule for the day of public comments, so in order to get everybody in before we need to adjourn at the end of the day we won't have a lot of time for back and forth.

Finally, I'll just mention that
the other driver for our request for public
comments at this time is the inclusion in the
USDA's strategic plan of a performance
objective, looking for an increase in the
number of certified U.S. organic businesses of
25 percent from 2009 to 2015.

That is in writing since last

summer as a very specific goal of the United States Department of Agriculture, and so therefore we're asking for the public to express their priorities to help us get to that goal.

What are the most important things that we can be doing to achieve that goal?

What are the most important limiting factors in the environment for organic agriculture?

You know, are they production or marketing?

What are the most important limiting factors that we at USDA can try and address in order to meet that goal?

The Deputy Secretary, I think, will talk a little bit more about that goal when she gets here, but that's a little bit indefinite, unfortunately. But that's just everyday business around here, I'm afraid.

So, I'll ask the listening panel that we have to start the session to introduce themselves, make any very brief introductory comments that they also have, and then we'll

1 get started with the public comments.

So Dave, why don't you begin?

MR. SHIPMAN: I'm Dave Shipman.

I'm the Acting Administrator of the

5 Agricultural Marketing Service. Can you in

6 the back hear me? Okay, thanks.

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First of all, it's great to have you here and I really appreciate you taking the time to share some of your concerns, interests, what direction we should be headed.

But I thought I'd take the opportunity, just take two or three minutes to tell you a little bit about Agricultural Marketing Service.

Our mission is to facilitate the marketing of agricultural products. That means whether it's organic or conventional, our mission is to help producers and handlers and the participants in the market, market their products.

We've been doing this for close to a hundred years now. We started over 90 years

ago to market news, providing producers in the marketplace the information as to what's the value of their product in the marketplace, what's it selling for?

And as the organic market has grown, we've taken on providing more information about organic prices. The Farm Bill allocates an extra \$3.5 million to expand market news for organic.

We now have over 246 different products that we report in our marketing news arena, so that the organic program again can assess the value of their products in the marketplace, and we're continuing to do that.

At the AMS we do house the National Organic Program, which is under the excellent leadership of Miles McEvoy, at the end table, and he'll introduce himself in a minute.

But we also have a number of other programs that may impact or benefit the organic program, and I thought I'd just

1 mention a few of them.

We are primarily a user fee organization. That's a little different than what you typically see in government.

Only about three and a half percent of our budget as an agency is discretionary or appropriated money. The rest of it is provided through fees that we charge for the services that we render.

Because we are a user fee program, understanding the customers' needs, understanding the stakeholders' needs has been at the heart of our agency since its beginning.

We really sit down and really need to understand, what do you need as an industry to market your product? What can we help you and assist you in doing?

So that is moving in our program.

We also have, most of our programs reach out.

We have agreements with all 50 states,

actually multiple agreements with some of them

1 to provide those services.

Some programs you may be interested in, we do monitoring and enforcement of the Seed Act. And what that means is that seeds sold to farmers in the act of purity, the identity of that is accurate, it's like a truth in labeling.

And we monitor that with as close as which it takes to provide that service.

And if the seed is being sold and is not labeled properly, violations will have to be assessed.

We have a number of grant programs that, and our portfolio of grants has increased over the recent years with the recent Farm Bill of 2008, the Farm Bill.

But we do have \$10 million in farmers' market promotion programs. This is helping direct marketing from producers to the public and about \$10 million worth of grants in that arena.

We have what we call Federal State

Marketing Improvements or FSMIP grants that runs around \$1.3 million. Excuse me, I came down with a cold over the weekend.

We have cost share, which some producers in the organic arena use. Certainly that was \$22 million that the Farm Bill provided.

And then we have \$55 million this year providing specialty crop block grants to states to the specialty crop industry and producers to facilitate the marketing of that product.

We have a bunch of other programs.

I encourage you to go to the website to gain
a better understanding of what our agency
does.

But again I really want to thank you for coming here today. I'm anxious to listen to where we should be moving our organic program, and your input is vitally important as we go through that. Thank you.

MS. STRZELECKI: Good morning,

everyone. I'm Kelly Strzelecki with the

Foreign Agricultural Service. And the Foreign

Agricultural Service, our mission is really to

grow and maintain foreign markets around the

world for all agricultural products including

organic products.

And we'll have someone today listening all day, rotating. It won't be me always, but someone will be here from FAS all day.

So if you have any questions about what we do or specific comments about trade, we'd love to hear them. Thank you.

MS. MILLS: Good morning. My name is Ann Mills, and I'm here just in time. It's great to be here, I apologize for being late.

I am the Deputy Under Secretary

for Natural Resources and Environment, and as

you all know NRCS is a special organics

program. We've invested more than \$20 million

over each year for the last two years, and we

are thrilled to be part of helping the

organics industry and helping farmers

transition to organics, and look forward to

listening today. I also will be unable to be

here all morning, but we do have somebody from

NRCS who will be listening and can take my

spot. And so we want to listen, we want to

hear how we can improve our services and

improve our programs. Thank you very much.

MS. WOTEKI: Good morning,
everyone. I'm Cathy Woteki. I'm the Chief
Scientist for the Department and also the
Under Secretary for Research, Education and
Economics.

And like my colleagues I want to welcome you all here today, and also to thank you for your willingness to come and talk to us about what you see as being the problems that you're facing.

And as Mark Lipson said in his introductory comments, also helping to identify what the priorities are that we should be addressing.

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In my role as Undersecretary, I
have responsibility for oversight for four of
the science agencies within the Department.

And those are the Agricultural Research
Service, the National Institute of Food and
Agriculture, the Economics Research Service
and the National Agricultural Statistic
Service.

And all four of those agencies have programs for organic agriculture. The research agencies, intramural ARS and extramural NIFA, have ongoing research programs to address problems of organic farmers and to find solutions.

And NAS, through its census of agriculture and survey activities provides data to inform program and policy decisions of the Department, and those data come from organic farmers who respond to the surveys and the census.

And the Economics Research Service has played an invaluable role over the last

several years in bringing to light their economic analyses of this very important and growing part of our economy.

Earlier this spring we sponsored a three-day long workshop focusing on organic research and the questions coming from the community.

We reflected on what the research programs have provided us so far, and we'll be providing the proceedings from the workshop later on.

All four of the agencies are active participants in the Organic Working Group. And one of the new areas that we're working on, and this relates to the education that's in the title of this mission area, is developing an educational unit for our field personnel to update them on their organic farming literacy.

So that is a project that's in progress right now. At today's listening session we're very much here to listen and to

learn from you, and we'll be well represented.

I can see looking in the audience there's several members of the mission area already present in the audience, and we're looking to hear what your issues are and specifically what the priorities are that you think we should be addressing.

So thank you all for being here.

MR. MCEVOY: Good morning, Miles
McEvoy, Deputy Administrator with the National
Organic Program. Thanks for coming today.
We're really looking forward to your input.

We're here to listen to what the priorities are from the organic trade in the organic community about organic agriculture in general at USDA and specifically in my role with the National Organic Program.

The National Organic Program, our vision is organic integrity from farm to table, consumers' trust of the organic label. We have three major areas of focus in the program.

That's standards development that
we work very closely with the National Organic
Standards Board. The National Organic
Standards Board has two public meetings a
year.

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They get lots of public comment on their proposals that they're working through that process. There has been folks that come to the NOSB meeting to really give comment to the National Organic Program.

So this is one of the initiatives to have this listening session, is to give folks an opportunity to give public comment to the National Organic Program directly rather than through the National Organic Standards Board.

So a lot of what we're doing, one of the primary focus areas is that standards development work.

The other areas are accreditation and oversight of the certifying agents that are operating all around the world to inspect

and verify that the organic producers and handlers are meeting the organic standards.

So that's a very important part of our work.

We're certainly interested in your comments about how we can strengthen our efforts in

that area.

And finally, the other major focus area is enforcement, making sure that all organic claims of products sold in the U.S. under the USDA organic label are truthful claims, and investigating and enforcing and ensuring the integrity of all those products. We also handle, manage the organic certification cost share program, which is a very important way of supporting organic producers and handlers. Makes a difference to especially the smaller producers and smaller handlers that are so integral in the whole trade.

We have a very modest program.

It's a \$6.9 million budget currently to support a \$29 billion industry. We work hard

for protecting organic integrity and still have a lot of work to do, so we appreciate your comments and really look forward to your comments and listening to your suggestions of how we can make further improvements to the program. So thank you.

MR. LIPSON: All right. Thank you, Miles, and everyone. Again I'll just remind everybody that the panelists will be coming and going today, so please don't feel that it's rude on their part.

You know, it's the end of the fiscal year. Everybody's really got a lot of meetings and commitments. But we will have representatives from throughout the Department here all day listening.

And there will be a transcript made of all the comments both oral and the written comments that we're receiving over email.

Those will be accepted until October 1st, at the email

1 2011organiclistening@ams.usda.gov.

So we're going to move the schedule up a little bit until the Deputy

Secretary gets here, so we'll ask folks to please be ready to just come in, succeed each other in making comments.

Our first set of comments are Tony
Bedard, Sarah Bird, Christine Bushway, Chuck
Marcy, so that'll be the first group. Please
pay attention to the timer in front of you.
It'll be a five-minute limit, and thanks very
much for being here.

Tony?

MR. BEDARD: Hello, my name is

Tony Bedard, CEO of Frontier Natural Products

Co-op, located in Norway, Iowa. I'm also an

Organic Trade Association board member and I'd

like to thank the USDA for setting up the time

to hear from its stakeholders.

Frontier Natural Products Co-op specializes in organic products and has been doing so for more than 35 years.

Our products are found in natural products stores, grocery stores, and specialty shops throughout the United States, Canada and other countries in the world.

As a leading supplier of organic spices and herbs, some of their Frontier natural organic brands we hold the leadership position in the marketplace, but also in the effort to convert food produced in sustainable farming practices through our Well Earth sustainable sourcing program.

Along with organic herbs and spices, we're also the lead marketer of personal care products. We have certified our organic line under the National Organic Program, and our organic products proudly carry the USDA seal.

On behalf of the Organic Trade

Association's board of directors I'd like to

thank USDA's Foreign Agricultural Services for

their ongoing support of the industry.

The expert promotion activities

funded through the market access program are offering a great value to the sector and enabling us to bring more U.S. organic products to the world market.

We also want to thank the Foreign Agricultural Service for their tireless work to reduce trade barriers for organic products. The team at FAS has worked closely with the OTA staff and members on the trade issues in Mexico, the EU, China, Japan, and Korea in the last year, and we can't thank you enough for all that support.

The organic sector is truly a worldwide marketplace. Frontier Co-op sources ingredients from 49 countries and exports its products to dozens of countries around the world.

I want to emphasize the value of organic equivalents trade agreements to the U.S. sector. Simplifying and keeping down the cost to export is a great benefit to U.S. organic companies that are becoming more and

more interested and involved in exporting.

We hope these agreements can be structured in a way that ensures the integrity of organic products and ingredients coming into the United States.

And lastly, we acknowledge and appreciate NOP's stepped up efforts in oversight of a global program including NOP's recent visit to China and report issued on the trip as well as the notification to the trade of fraudulent certificates.

We need you to keep up these important overseas enforcement efforts. Thank you.

MS. BIRD: Good morning. My name is Sarah Bird and I'm the Senior Vice

President of Marketing for Annie's Inc., a

Berkeley, California, based company, and I'm also Vice-Chair of the Organic Trade

Association.

It's an honor to have this opportunity to speak with you this morning,

and I want to thank the USDA for setting up time to hear from stakeholders.

First and quick background on

Annie's. Annie's is a manufacturer of natural

and organic pasta meals, snacks, cereals, and

condiments.

Our products are distributed nationally in all major retailers from Whole Foods to Kroger's, Safeway, Target, Walmart and Costco.

In this time of economic uncertainty our sales continue to be very healthy. We're growing at over 20 percent a year and have been growing at that pace for the last several years.

Strong Annie's sales drive healthy organic farms. Annie's is the largest U.S. buyer of organic durum wheat. Over the past five years, Annie's has purchased more than 40,000 tons of domestic organic wheat from Montana and North Dakota primarily.

In 1997, the year organic acreage

data was first published, there were 125,000 acres of organic wheat in cultivation. Now, according to the 2008 Economic Research

Service survey, this number has more than tripled.

There are over 415,000 acres of organic wheat cultivated each year. This is across 25 states and the yield is over eight and a half million tons of organic wheat per year.

In addition to buying a lot of organic wheat, Annie's is a major buyer of organic milk and cheese solids. According to our suppliers, markets for organic milk and cheese solids are a critical component of the overall profitability of organic dairy.

In fact, every time we sell a box of Annie's organic mac and cheese it supports family farms. Our organic cheese comes from Organic Valley's crop cooperative and their 1,643 farm members.

Annie's is deeply concerned about

genetically engineered crops. We anticipate a petition to deregulate GE wheat in the not-so-distant future.

We view GE crops as a significant threat to organic agriculture due to organic crop contamination by genetically engineered crops. This will damage both the domestic and global organic markets.

Regardless of the organic regulations' tolerance for non-intentional contamination, organic consumers will not accept contamination.

Consumer confidence and the economic viability of organic agriculture rests on keeping organic crops and products free of GE contamination.

Today's consumer is knowledgeable and informed. We must deliver what the consumer demands.

For the wheat growers that supply Annie's, inadvertent contamination will have real economic consequence. Annie's will not

buy GE contaminated wheat because we know our consumers simply would not accept it.

Such contamination forces a manufacturer like Annie's to look overseas to continue, to countries that either have not deregulated the GE crops or have maintained necessary safeguards to prevent contamination.

The best picture for a vibrant organic economy is a vibrant U.S. production base. Annie's does not want to be forced to source our business offshore.

For U.S. organic wheat producers, exports also play a key role in the overall profitability of farms. GE contamination of domestic organic crops all but puts a halt to export opportunities.

The damage currently being done to the organic brand and the organic marketplace from GE contamination, as well as the real possibility for future expansion of this contamination, needs to be addressed in order for the U.S. organic agriculture to thrive.

We ask you to implement your authority under the Plant Protection Act of 2000, to fully protect public health, the environment and the economic interest of the United States.

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This authority should be implemented through comprehensive regulations to prevent further damage to lucrative and important U.S. and international markets, to ensure farmer profitability and rural economic development and to support environmental protection and consumer choice. Thank you.

MS. BUSHWAY: Good morning. I'm Christine Bushway, the CEO of the Organic Trade Association.

I'd like to thank USDA and the Organic Working Group for scheduling a stakeholder listening session today, when so many members of the organic food and farming industry are in the Washington, D.C. area.

OTA's board of directors meets later today here in Washington, and we're

pleased that the democratically elected industry leaders have an opportunity to participate here with you this morning.

These individuals represent a \$29 billion a year industry growing at double digits, one that is creating jobs at four times the national average.

They are in a sense the modern-day rock stars of our time during this really abysmal economic period that is worldwide.

I'd like to make a special acknowledgment of the outstanding organic research conference that Dr. Woteki referred to that was held here and organized by ERS last spring.

OTA had the opportunity to be a supporting organization of the event, and the conference demonstrated the quality of research being conducted on organic agriculture.

It's impressive and the direct result of a focused emphasis on the part of

USDA. We were inspired by this conference to bridge the gap between academic research and the private sector.

As a result, this week at All
Things Organic Natural Products Expo East in
Baltimore, OTA has produced a mini-conference
track to highlight for the industry this
promising research and its relevance to the
organic agriculture, food, fiber and personal
care sector.

The conference track features the latest in organic research beginning with classical plant breeding and including everything from organic crop yields, organic commodity price discovery and demand forecast, environmental benefits and water quality use, to the latest in health benefits.

I would especially like to thank the USDA scientists that will take time this week to present their work directly to the trade including Michel Cavigelli from ARS, Cathy Greene from ERS, James Bernau from AMS,

and Jill Auburn from the Secretary's office.

While it is gratifying to showcase the research being done on organic agriculture there are research needs. Many practical in nature, but need attention.

For example, OTA's egg-producing members have a phenomenal track record in terms of food safety and SE prevention.

Administration is expressing serious concern about the National Organic Program requirement for outdoor access, and their belief this practice may not be compatible with good practices for SE prevention.

OTA completed a literature review on the subject, and there is very little research conducted on certified organic farms on this subject.

We are confident that this
research would demonstrate that organic
poultry production practices are not riskier
in terms of Salmonella prevention than their

1 non-organic counterparts.

This is just one example of the practical research needs of this growing sector.

I would like to thank the

Secretary's office for reconstituting the AC21

committee. As you know there is grave concern

that the status quo in terms of coexistence

will have a detrimental effect on the long
term health of the organic and other identity

preserved segments of agriculture.

OTA applauds Secretary Vilsack's balanced appointments to the committee, and appreciates the very specific charge the Secretary laid out to address the issue of compensation for market loss due to contamination.

Lastly, I would especially like to thank the team at FAS for their tireless work on behalf of the organic sector, Kevin Saygel, Heather Velteis, OTA's marketing specialists for their work on MAP programs, Stacy Peckins,

McElroy and their support of the industry
through the TASC program, Shari Kosco and Tim
Rocke, and their work to get HS codes
established for organic products this year,
and of course Darci Vetter, the Deputy
Undersecretary, for working directly with
OTA's sugar task force to resolve the serious
sugar shortage that took place this summer.

We can't thank you enough for your efforts. Enjoy the day, and I hope to see many of you in Baltimore. Thank you.

MR. MARCY: Good morning. My name is Chuck Marcy. I've been affiliated with the organic industry since the late 1990's when I joined Horizon Organic as President and Chief Executive Officer.

Horizon Organic was the largest organic dairy brand and continues to be so today. I ran that company until late 2004, when it was last an independent operation.

I later ran the Van's Frozen

Waffles business as President and CEO. Van's is the leading brand of organic frozen waffles in the country.

And I currently serve as a business strategy and marketing consultant to companies in the organic industry. I live in Boulder, Colorado.

Finally, I've been a member of the Organic Trade Association's board of directors for the past nine years and served as its Treasurer for the past seven.

My perspective that I will share with you today is clearly a business focus perspective. I'd like to thank the USDA for setting up the time to listen to its stakeholders. This is a very important opportunity for us.

As Christine indicated, organic products were a \$29 billion industry in 2010.

The latest data from the Trade Association indicates that 96 percent of organic operations nationwide are planning to maintain

or increase employment through 2011.

In fact, the organic sector is creating jobs at four times the rate of the economy as a whole, which is amazing given the current economic climate.

This is all very good news.

However, the long-term health of the organic agricultural sector will require a marketplace and regulatory stability in order to attract capital investment, start up enterprises and new farmer/producers.

When regulations do change it's critical that adequate transition times be allowed to minimize business disruption. The organic sector has been requesting guidance on many issues since the implementation of the regulation.

We're pleased to see the excellent productivity of the National Organic Program, and the number of proposed rules and guidance documents that have been released over the past year.

While increased communication and guidance from the NOP is welcomed, we recognize that in many cases previous clarifications, interpretations and practices are not consistent with the formal guidance now being issued or regulatory changes being proposed.

The change in policy or regulation will require our members to change practices and/or products that they have used to build their business around for a significant number of years.

We recognize that as a young industry we are facing the challenges of growth which are great challenges, and that regulatory clarification through NOP guidance plays a critical role in protecting the organic integrity which we all care about.

However, it's extremely important to the continued success of the organic industry that undue burden is not placed on companies when regulatory clarification

1 introduces new policy.

Certified operators should not be subjected to financial hardship due to these policy clarifications, nor should it result in unnecessary environmental waste in terms of destroyed packaging and labeling.

It is really important to remember that these burdens hit the small and medium sized businesses the hardest. They are most likely to have long inventories on labels and packaging, and will be least likely to have the cash reserves necessary to make changes quickly.

We respectfully request that the NOP carefully consider any information received about the impact regulatory changes will have on certified operations, and the amount of time that is needed to bring operations into compliance without imposing undue burden or hardship.

Transition and implementation should be decided according to comments and

documented data on each specific incident rather than relying on a set and possibly arduous number, for example, two years.

Adequate transition and implementation time is critical to market stability and the overall confidence and growth of the organic sector.

This will support an environment conducive to capital investment, organic acreage conversion and an increase in the number of certified organic operations. Thank you.

MS. MEYER: Hello, I'm Melody
Meyer with Albert's Organics and United
Natural Foods.

MR. MCEVOY: Okay, Melody, just a second. We're going to queue up the next few people on the list. So we have Julia Sabin, Kelly Shea and Craig Weakley to be queued up next.

MS. MEYER: And I am next. I'm

22 up.

1 MR. MCEVOY: Yes, you are next. 2 Begin, Melody, sorry about that. MS. MEYER: All right. 3 Meyer, Albert's Organics, UNFI. It's an honor 4 5 to be here. Thank you so much to the USDA for 6 really listening. I think an organization that listens does really good work, so thank 7 8 you. That's really important. 9 As you probably know, UNFI's the largest distributor of natural foods and 10 organic foods in the country and Canada. 11 12 Albert's Organics is the fresh produce side of 13 that. 14 And I've been with Albert's for 11 15 years, really engaged with lots of small 16 growers, medium-sized growers, helping them 17 market their product all over the country. I've been doing that role and in the business 18 19 for over 30 years.

> I'm a member of the OTA board of directors, I sit on the California Organic Products Advisory Committee for the state

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organic program in California, and I'm really honored to be here.

The issue that I wanted to touch on is, really reflects the 25 percent goal that you have in increase in certifications by 2015. And in the U.S. there seems to be a trend in the media, in the country towards smaller growers foregoing certification.

It's often reported in the media and by the thought leaders that certification is just too complicated and too expensive for small growers.

This is concerning for a number of reasons. It's important that organic agriculture not lose the hearts and minds and support of those small growers. We need farmers and local and regional producers.

The cost share program really alleviates financial burdens on these small farmers. They should be flocking to the organic program rather than doing the opposite.

I believe the long-term health of the sector requires producers of all sizes be participating in the program. Small farms grow and become medium sized farms and that's what really grows our industry. They acquire new outlets and new customers.

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For large businesses like UNFI and Albert's, it's important to see these entrepreneurial farmers entering the sector and in the domestic market.

I remember in the '80s, a small organic strawberry grower that was very entrepreneurial in spirit and said people told him organic strawberries can't be done. And he worked and showed that organic berries could be grown, and now all of the large berry growers use his methods.

So it's those small entrepreneurial growers willing to take a risk that can grow an industry.

It's concerning that the idea of organic-like production claims are out there

as well. The unregulated claims are gaining acceptance in the farming community. Organic is and should continue to be the gold standard with unique market value.

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I'm also concerned that half of all of our farmers may be retiring in the next decade, and we really want to engage the next generation of producers to become involved with organic certification.

So I would urge the USDA to continue to improve awareness of and participation in the cost share program.

Our work at the COPAC with the state organic program in California, we keep track of the cost share program, the monies that have been spent, what's left on the table. And I think we need to do more of that across the country, what money is being left on the table in the cost share program.

Provide adequate oversight at farmer's markets and other outlets to discourage organic claims, and especially by

those uncertified producers that do not qualify for the \$5,000 exemption. So we need to provide enforcement there.

Really important is to help make the transition period less of a financial burden for our producers through labeling and other creative incentives.

And when I'm out in the field with growers that's one of the many questions, foremost questions I get asked. How do I get through that three-year period? What incentives are there? Is there a label I can use?

Let's work together to make organic certification trendy. Let's attract new small growers, medium sized growers and let's attract the next generation of growers to the organic program. Thank you.

MR. MCEVOY: Thank you very much.

I've just gotten some additional instructions
at how we're going to run the show here this
morning.

So we have a schedule printed with specific times for each person. Is that schedule available up front so people can see that? Yes, good.

We're asking commenters to state their name and where they are from, and that's been great. Thank you very much for doing that.

There's a five-minute time limit.

There's a timekeeper in the front that will raise signs about the amount of time that's left in your comment period.

I think everybody is well within that five-minute time period at the current time. We may ask some clarifying questions of the commenters.

And so I think that's it.

Anything else, Mark? Okay, so the next couple folks up are Julia, then Kelly Shea and Craig Weakley. Thank you.

MS. SABIN: Good morning. My name is Julia Sabin, and I'm the Vice President

1 General Manager for Smucker Natural Foods.

And I've been engaged in the organic industry since 1983, when I graduated from college and went to work for Knudsen Juice Company.

Smucker Natural Foods has been engaged in the organic industry for nearly 27 years, and we manage the R.W. Knudsen Family and Santa Cruz Organic brands.

We've been a long time supporter of the industry and we have a great admiration and support of the Organic Trade Association whose mission is to grow organic and to protect the standards.

I'm also the President of the
Board for the Organic Trade Association, and
I'd like to thank the USDA for setting up the
time to listen to its stakeholders.

The Organic Trade Association is a proud supporter of the Healthy Hunger-Free Kids Act, which sets new standards for the quality of food that America's children are served every day.

Congress, when passing the Act, signaled its strong support of organic food in schools by authorizing \$10 million for an Organic Pilot Program.

The Pilot will prove the feasibility of adding organic foods to school meals by offering competitive grants to school districts that have a high poverty rate to give students opportunities for fresh organic foods.

The Organic Pilot Program

coincides with the goals of the Farm to School

Program and the First Lady's Let's Move

initiative, to improve the health of America's

children.

Because the \$10 million for the Organic Pilot Program is not mandated by the Healthy Hunger-Free Kids Act, we ask that you include the program in your fiscal year 2013 budget.

We understand the process to initiate a pilot program can take a year or

more, and we feel that including the Organic Pilot Program in USDA's fiscal year 2013 budget will expedite the creation of the program.

These are tough budgetary times and we understand that, for the Department of Agriculture. But please do not let this historic opportunity go unfulfilled.

OTA and the industry look forward to working with you to bring the Organic Pilot Program to fruition. Please let us know any assistance we can offer you, and thank you again for your time.

MR. MCEVOY: Thanks, Julia. Next we have Kelly. Good morning, Kelly.

MS. SHEA: Good morning. My name is Kelly Shea, and I've worked in organic food and farming for about 25 years now.

I also serve on the Organic Trade
Association board of directors, and as well I
serve on FFA's Foundation Sponsor Board. And
I'm really happy to report that our blue-

jacketed youth are incredibly excited about organic agriculture and sustainable agriculture, and I really want to thank Secretary Vilsack for his support of FFA.

He actually had the FFA students, challenged them to bring some Farm Bill objectives forward to him and they were able to do that, and so that was incredibly exciting.

So I want to thank USDA for hosting this listening session, and hope that the ideas generated here today are useful to the work of the National Organic Program.

The Act and regulations were put in place to ensure consumers that organic products meet consistent standards. The adoption of the Organic Foods Production Act and the implementation of the rule has thankfully led us away from that patchwork of dozens of different certifiers with varying standards. However, there's still work left to do with respect to attaining consistency among

certifiers, and Miles knows this is one of my favorite topics.

You know, I see this first hand every day because I work with over 600 suppliers in 24 states, as well as our organization purchases ingredients such as sugar, cocoa and vanilla from outside the U.S.

Certifiers still vary in their approach to the regulations and their approach to compliance and enforcement. Sometimes the variations are fairly benign and at other times more egregious.

The existence of the variations is really unfair to the farming and processing community and counter to the purpose of why the National Organic Program was created.

I do have to say that the NOP has increased their communications, their enforcement, certifier trainings, and most recently with the introduction of the NOP handbook they are providing the organic sector with central and official resources for

1 current NOP instructions, guidance and policy.

But I think that the clarifications need to continue to be provided. And when a clarification is given to an individual certifier, maybe in instances where there's been a non-compliance based on a complaint received by the NOP or where a particular certifier has been requesting guidance, the certifier in receipt of that information might correct their issue or act on the issue.

But there could be several other certifiers and maybe a number of certified operations that unknowingly continue the practice because they didn't receive that information.

And sometimes the time period

between issuance of the clarification to a

particular certifier and then official

clarification to the public could be lengthy,

so if there could be some mechanism for

expediting clarification to all certifiers and

1 to the universe of certified entities.

And, you know, I had a manager that once said to me, Kelly, you know, don't come into my office and bring me a problem without a solution. So I just wanted to throw a couple opportunities out there.

Regular and documented communications between the NOP and then the Accredited Certifiers Association would be great, and then please make those communications available to the public.

Because if the NOP knows the answer and the accredited certifiers know the answer, but the operations that are certified or the buyers of organic ingredients don't know it, it doesn't really help us.

Also the Accredited Certifiers

Association, if they were to bring forward to
the NOP some of their top identified questions
or concerns, and the NOP could respond to
those inconsistencies communicating at the
same time to the AC and the public, that would

1 be really helpful.

And there's a number of potential means including but not limited to certifier trainings, and we hope the public continues to be allowed to attend those trainings, the NOP newsletter, the website and the handbook.

Q&As and several other policies that have been on the NOP website have been taken down since the June 15th notice. For example, the NOP access was very helpful and is missed.

And that's not to say that the new website isn't much better, more user friendly and all that, but there is some information that was up there for quite awhile that's not there.

So while we understand that policies will be revised and hopefully not significantly as -- you know, we're all doing business based on those policies, and these policies will be incorporated into the handbook.

We encourage the NOP to prioritize any significant clarifications that were taken down and have not been added to the NOP handbook. And an important example of that is the Food Contact Substance policy.

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So I want to thank you so much for your time, and I'd ask as a member of the organic business community not a certifier, I guess I'm not asking, I'm reiterating that clarifications to certifiers should be made public so the community of certified entities could be on board as well. And then lastly, I'd like to urge the USDA to appoint qualified members to the National Organic Standards

Board and appoint the 15th member before the upcoming November board meeting. Thank you very much.

MR. MCEVOY: Thanks, Kelly. I couldn't agree with you more in terms of needing more consistency and clarification to certifiers.

There's still a lot of work to do

to provide that consistency in terms of the interpretations of the standards.

It's a challenge to do that to notify everybody at the same time, at the same time that we're getting individual situations that we have to deal with through the complaint process.

But we're certainly on board with the idea that once there is a clarification we need to inform everybody at the same time. Making that happen is challenging.

The question I'd have for you is, you mentioned the food content policy. Are there other policies that from your perspective are priorities for clarification?

MS. SHEA: There are. And if you'd like, I'd be more than happy to submit something to the program that lists that out.

MR. MCEVOY: Thank you. That would be very helpful, thank you.

MS. SHEA: And I do want to say,

Mr. McEvoy, you have been a real blessing. We

appreciate the work you're doing a lot. We know there's a lot to be done, and anything we can do as a community to help, we'd like to.

Thank you.

MR. MCEVOY: Thank you.

MS. VELTEIS: Good morning, my name is Heather Velteis. I'm with the Foreign Agricultural Service. I'm the Ag Marketing Specialist at the Office of Trade Programs.

MR. WEAKLEY: Good morning, and thank you for the opportunity to provide comments to USDA.

I'm Craig Weakley, and I recently retired from Small Planet Foods after 22 years of working on the Cascadian Farm and the Muir Glen Organic brands.

I now operate a consulting business focused on the organic industry, and currently serve on the board of directors of the Organic Trade Association.

I believe it's time for the NOP to address the increasing problem of GMO

contamination that organic farmers, processors and consumers are dealing with.

Ten years ago GMO contamination was a nuisance and a potential threat to our industry, but today GMO contamination is a substantial threat to the integrity of the organic label, the ability of organic farmers to sell their crops and the ability of organic processors to obtain adequate supplies of ingredients.

a heightened concern of organic consumers who are increasingly looking to natural foods retailers to provide assurances that the products they're buying in their stores are non-GMO.

I want to recommend three specific action items related to the problem of GMO contamination in the organic industry. First, GMO contamination must be addressed as part of your new proposed rule on periodic residue testing.

Periodic residue testing is an important enforcement tool required by the

3 OFPA, and GMO testing must be a part of it.

4 Periodic testing for GMOs is important to

5 assure compliance with the National Organic

6 Standards, and GMO testing will also provide

7 the industry with valuable data about the

8 magnitude of GMO contamination of organic

9 crops, ingredients and finished products.

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regulations.

The second action step is that the NOP must begin to work on incorporating a maximum GMO threshold into the organic

The National Organic Standards already contain a maximum threshold for pesticide contamination of organic crops and ingredients, and the reality is, is that the organic marketplace has been operating under a maximum GMO tolerance for many years now.

It's now time for the standards to match our marketplace and to incorporate a GMO threshold into our U.S. Organic Standards.

OTA endorses this concept and is ready to work with both NOP and the NOSB to accomplish this in the near future.

The third action step is that USDA must reduce the resources it currently uses to support and promote the biotech industry, and redirect those resources to support organic farmers and organic food companies.

USDA's continued promotion of GMO crops is folly. Let's consider the facts.

The biotech industry promised reduced pesticide use, but GMO crops substantially increase herbicide use, they create insect resistance and they create super weeds.

The biotech industry promised increased crop yields, but research conducted by USDA and others documents that GMO crop yields are no higher and in some cases actually lower.

The biotech industry promised no environmental problems. But science shows that GMOs decrease biodiversity and are

harmful to beneficial insects, aquatic organisms and soil-borne organisms.

And the increased herbicide use in GMO crops makes conventional agriculture even less energy efficient than it already is.

The biotech industry also promised to end world hunger. But researchers in Africa, Asia and Latin America have documented that organic production systems are far superior in increasing yields, providing food security and breaking the chains of poverty.

Finally, the biotech industry claims that GMOs are safe to eat. There is no scientific basis for this claim. Adequate testing has simply not been done on GMOs.

The limited animal research that has been conducted shows that harmful health effects occur when animals are fed a GMO diet. And researchers have recently found the Bt toxin from GMO crops has contaminated the bloodstream of adults and unborn children, a human health concern that the biotech industry

1 told us simply could not happen.

It's time for USDA to drop its support of biotechnology's false promises and marketing rhetoric.

It's time for USDA to lend more meaningful support to organic farmers who use food production practices that avoid toxic pesticides, benefit the environment, sequester carbon, reduce soil erosion and provide nutritious, wholesome food to consumers.

It's the right thing to do and now is the right time to do it. Thanks.

MR. MCEVOY: Thanks, Craig. Next up we have Leslie Zuck.

MR. LIPSON: Miles?

MR. MCEVOY: Oh, next up we have the Deputy Secretary Merrigan.

MR. LIPSON: All right, we'll resume public comments in a few minutes. But now getting back to what was delayed from the opening of the program, the Deputy Secretary of the United States Department of

1 Agriculture, Kathleen Merrigan.

DEPUTY SECRETARY MERRIGAN: Good morning, everybody. I'm really just here to welcome you all to really what is an historic listening session here at USDA.

I thank you for taking your time and learning how to talk really, really quickly so you get everything you need to say in your five minutes.

Not easy, but I understand we're also taking written comments as well. So if there's excess to the five minutes, we certainly have a process to take in those comments and share them.

And as I was coming over here in the tunnel that connects these two buildings, I ran into our Undersecretary for Research, Education and Economics, Cathy Woteki, who is sitting in listening to a number of comments.

Got my colleagues here on this panel, and you'll see different officials from USDA stream in at different points throughout

1 the day. Get to know them.

I think it's a good thing that they're here listening to you all. And Mark and Miles and the team will figure out ways to transmit all that's heard at this session to the broad array of officials in the Department.

We're really interested in what the organic community has to say, in part because -- and Mark may have noted this in his opening welcome.

We've put a mandate into our strategic plan. We have a performance objective here at USDA that requires all of our managers, all of our folks to figure out how we're going to facilitate a 25 percent increase in the number of certified U.S. organic businesses from 2009 to 2015.

That's a big, big -- what do they call them, the hairy, audacious goal, whatever those things are.

But I mean that's a big, big

challenge, isn't it, particularly in a time
when the economy's not great and everyone's
struggling to figure out how to get new people
on our working lands with the average age of
retirement, every farmer's retiring and all
that.

So we really need your creative ideas here today. One of the things that I said early on in my tenure as Deputy, and I said it at the very first NOSB meeting that was held when I was Deputy, Miles was coming in, was that we have put all of our organic wishes, thoughts, policy issues on top of the shoulders of the National Organic Program.

They've done a good job.

But they need to get out from all of that and do the job that they're designed to do, and then everyone else at USDA needs to stand up tall and take on the APHIS issues, the NRCS issues, the AMS issues, the FNS issues.

This is big Department with a lot

of different agencies, and we have a working group that involves all the different agencies, and we're trying to do a deep dive in all of the different mission areas to figure out, how are these different agencies, how are a variety of programs going to help facilitate that goal, that 25 percent goal that's in our strategic plan?

So I really appreciate you taking the time from busy lives, and upcoming Expo in Baltimore that's going to be a lot fun I hope, to spend time with us today and share your very best input.

And that's really, Mark, all I had to say. I just wanted to welcome people. And unfortunately I can't stay because the Secretary's calling me back.

I snuck out when he was midsentence. I don't think he gave me the nicest
look. And I said well, I've got somewhere
very important to go to.

There's a lot of goings on right

now between the budget -- aaah -- between the Farm Bill, maybe in the next couple weeks really they're talking about writing a Farm Bill on The Hill, do you realize that? It's so fast moving.

I was over at OMB yesterday presenting our FY'13 budget proposal and what that needs to look like. That comes out from the president in February.

At the same time I'm talking to our appropriators on The Hill because they're trying to finish off FY'12. We're going to have a continuing resolution hopefully this week, but then we hopefully will finish up our appropriation bill for FY'12 in October.

We've got the super committee. And then yesterday as you all may know, the president gave a speech in the Rose Garden talking about his deficit reduction plan which included a lot of different pieces for agriculture, in our conservation portfolio, our crop insurance portfolio, and direct payments.

So these are a lot of changes that are hitting this institution all at once, and we are trying to stay up on our feet while we are navigating it and we appreciate your patience.

And just again to understand that given all of that change that we're managing we haven't lost sight of the importance of the organic sector.

We see this as an area where we see economic success stories, we see a lot of youth.

Some of your younger beginning farmers are really enthused about organic, and so we will be talking about that in the context of what goes on in the next few months in terms of how are we going to move forward and repopulate rural America with people who want to be there and people who will succeed.

So good luck with your great work.

Thanks for organizing, guys, and listening.

MR. MCEVOY: Okay, thank you very

much. Okay, we have a few people left until our first break. We have Leslie Zuck, and then Karine Bouis-Towe, sorry for the mispronunciation, Carmela Beck and Leslie Goldman.

MR. SMITH: And I want to say good morning. I'm Matt Smith. I'm a national program leader in Natural Resources and Sustainable Agricultural Systems for the Agricultural Research Service.

MS. ZUCK: Hello, I'm Leslie Zuck.

I'm the Executive Director of Pennsylvania

Certified Organic. I'm the President of the

Accredited Certifiers Association, and a

member of the Organic Trade Association board.

So I have a few hats that I wear, put them on and off at various times. So I put my PCO hat on and I asked my staff, I'm going down to Washington and I'm asked to tell them about our priorities. And so I asked them for a list, and here's what I got.

How to pay for residue testing?

Could some of the cost share money go toward that, especially the leftovers that's not being used?

Two, equivalency with the European Union Organic Standard. Three, training programs for accredited certifiers and their certification staff.

And part of that was I'd say 3a,
3b, would be consistent materials review among
Accredited Certifiers Association, accredited
certifiers, ACAs, agencies.

And then of course I always get
the crisis of the day, which that day happened
to be a farmer lost his certification because
he used a synthetic fertilizer that was
labeled organic all over it, and it was sold
to him as an organic fertilizer.

I know he should have checked, but

-- and that's not, you know, and that's a

difficult one, but I had to relate that to you

because it's one of those things we deal with

from time to time.

With my ACA hat I got a similar list. Number one, funds for residue testing, heard that before.

Number two, certification training programs and how they could be more available to more certifiers through webinars or, you know, some way that we can get certifiers that don't attend the training or can't afford to send much staff to the training, they need that consistent training as well.

Funding for NOP in general. We want to keep you all doing your work and improving, you're doing a great job, and figure out how we can make sure that that happens when the time comes.

We heard something about budget today, yes. The cost share program, continue the cost share program, materials review consistency.

More help with understanding and implementing our relationship with the Canada Organic Standard and that, you know, how

1 that's going, how do we do that?

And number six was quicker enforcement of complaints and appeals, and we have seen a lot of improvement in there. I know the program's been talking about that too. I'm sorry I missed the introduction. I was in traffic.

So just an economic success story

I want to -- I like that word that Kathleen

used. The importance of the cost share

program, the certification cost share program

is really huge.

And I was going to say it creates jobs but, you know, we hear a lot about jobs these days, and when I went up on The Hill last April that's what I was told, that's all anybody wants to hear about so it has to relate to jobs.

PCO is a really tiny, small nonprofit organization in a really small, tiny village in a rural area of Pennsylvania. It's beautiful there, about four hours directly

1 north of here.

And in ten years we have created
17 jobs with full benefits in a town of just
over a thousand people. We added one job this
year, two jobs last year and two jobs the year
before, full time jobs with benefits.

That's about 15 percent over that period of time, and if you consider, I don't know, the growth in the organic industry it's, you know, still very strong.

In addition to the office staff, we hired 25 inspectors in the ten years that we've existed in that area, and we hired four new inspectors this year and four new inspectors last year.

That's a 20 percent growth rate, a 15 percent growth rate for our office staff, and I've heard similar stories from other ACAs.

So, you know, I don't have time to list all of the ways that our small organization also contributes to the

1 community.

Like, you know, we pay rent to a community center, so that community center now has the ability to use our funds to provide community services and have that building open for other folks in the area to use.

And I just, you know, a strong agriculture industry we know is the foundation of a strong economy. We can't lose sight of that. That's really important for everyone who is working on our budget to know.

And that little tiny bit of cost share money, \$750 per farmer, will help us stay strong and continue to grow.

Of course all those new employees that are filling those new positions also have to have training, and so certification staff training is another area that we would like to see additional work on.

It's a long list, sorry. It's probably nothing real new though.

MR. MCEVOY: It's a good list

1 though.

MS. ZUCK: Thank you.

MR. MCEVOY: Thank you, Leslie.

Hold on just a minute here. We're welcoming Darci Vetter to the panel.

MS. VETTER: Yes, good morning.

I'm Darci Vetter, the Deputy Undersecretary
for Farm and Foreign Ag Services here at USDA.
So sorry to be joining you a little late this
morning, but squeezing in after another
meeting, so glad I could be here. Thanks.

MR. MCEVOY: Okay, next up we have Karine Bouis-Towe, Bouis-Towe. Thank you.

MS. BOUIS-TOWE: Hi, my name is
Karine Bouis-Towe. I represent a new
coalition formed in August 2011, called Farm
Food Freedom Coalition.

We will engage the public through education, outreach, lobbying and legal action. We are a group of concerned consumers and farmers who partner with like-minded organizations on issues such as the USDA

1 Organics Program.

We are concerned with the standards that the USDA Organic Program puts out regarding organic animal products. To us organic stands for natural and natural means the way nature intended animals to eat and live.

We believe the current standards have been compromised to accommodate industrial agriculture, and need to be tightened to follow the values that organic implies and should uphold.

In addition, we are concerned with the intense scrutiny bordering on criminalization of independent American farmers, which is currently taking place especially for unprocessed or raw milk farmers.

A documentary called Farmageddon exposes actions by the USDA that show armed raids of peaceful family farms. What happened to civility and diplomacy? Why does our

government even raid farms, especially armed?

The movie also highlighted that the justification of the raids on these farms lacked peer reviewed science and proof of the allegations, which put at least one farmer completely out of the sheep business.

We support independent peer reviewed science that have no association to the industry under study. Full disclosure of industry connections should be included in any publication.

There is excess demand for organic local foods and a growing consumer demand for unprocessed, pasture-raised animal products.

Currently the USDA and FDA are hindering this market expansion when they should be protecting, preserving and helping to expand these options, because these options build local economies and provide well paying, skilled jobs and they protect our freedom of choice and ultimately preserve and promote good health and the environment.

The Farm Food Freedom Coalition is 1 2 currently working with researchers at the University of Maryland to evaluate the 3 participants of this market and compare this

5 niche with the population as a whole.

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We have unique access to this consumer base due to our collaboration with buying clubs across the U.S. that purchase food directly from farmers. We would gladly share these results with you.

We believe that food should be natural and should promote health. We believe the organic standards should be tougher, and we believe that the USDA needs to utilize their massive resources and expertise to preserve and promote independent farming, not just promote centralized food production.

The perceived efficiencies of a centralized food system ignore the externalities or true costs to the environment and human and animal health.

This includes developing programs

that provide young farmers the opportunity to purchase or farm when they otherwise could not afford to.

And by the way, there is a booming apprenticeship program within the biodynamic agriculture community. There are lots of farmers waiting to find land to farm on in a way that will restore the environment and the health in that community.

We are deeply concerned about the human experiment that is taking place regarding GMOs in our food supply. We know the impact on animals includes loss of fertility and strong immune responses.

If that isn't enough to bring precaution to everyone making decisions at the policy level, we believe that your group needs to stay the course to continue to push against corporations like Monsanto who are so vested in GMO products that our government officials are heeding to their quest to dominate all commodity crops.

We are currently losing this battle, with the latest conversion alfalfa crops, a crop that has no reason to go GMO.

We shouldn't allow the main source of nutrition in our animals to be something not proven safe, never mind the fact that we shouldn't be feeding these grains to animals in the first place.

We are already in a dangerous situation with animal factory farming, antibiotic-resistant bacteria and virulent strains of disease that can and will pass to humans at some point.

Now we are further compromising these animals with known and unknown effects of GMOs. We are deeply disappointed in our government which no longer serves the people in many aspects.

For today's discussion it's the feed industry. Our federal and local government agencies are consistently working with large industry, and needs to become more

aware of the independent farmers' needs so policies can be created fairly for the market being regulated. One size doesn't fit all in agriculture.

Furthermore, we feel these agencies have been compromised by the revolving door which exists between industry and government regulators.

The results of this revolving door are decisions being made with a disregard for human impact, but rather for bottom lines and progress.

This results in a failure to protect our nation's people, environment and the future. Thank you.

MR. MCEVOY: Yes, excuse me, Karine.

MS. BOUIS-TOWE: Yes.

MR. MCEVOY: One of the first points you made was about organic animal products and the standards. Do you have any specifics on that of the part of the standard

1 that --

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MS. BOUIS-TOWE: Well, for example, the grain feeding, the organic grain feeding. Since we consider organic to be natural, many of the animals, especially ruminants, belong on pasture.

And so, yes, we would accommodate some grain feeding to do things like more milk production in some cases, but we don't think that a majority of their diet should be grain. It should be what nature intended them.

Ruminants should be consuming pasture.

MR. MCEVOY: Okay, so the pasture rule that was implemented this past year or so does not meet your perspective?

MS. BOUIS-TOWE: Do you know what percent pasture and outdoor time that includes? Because pasture also implies a certain amount of outdoor time.

Chickens are another example of that where they have a window to the outside, but not living outside.

1 MR. MCEVOY: Okay. Well, I quess 2 I would encourage you to take a look at the 3 current pasture rule, the changes to that, and 4 if you have any specific comments on that we'd 5 love to hear it. 6 MS. BOUIS-TOWE: Okay, thank you. 7 I will do that. 8 MR. MCEVOY: Thank you. Okay, next up we have Carmela Beck. Carmela here? 9 Oh, here. 10 Hi. MS. BECK: Good morning. My name 11 12 is Carmela Beck, and I am one of the organic

MS. BECK: Good morning. My name is Carmela Beck, and I am one of the organic strawberry -- excuse me, one of the organic certification managers at Driscoll's Strawberry Associates headquartered in Watsonville, California.

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I've been active in the organic community since 2004, originally working for an organic certifier and most recently working as a liaison to organic growers with regards to certification issues.

I wanted to thank you for this

opportunity to be here today. Driscoll's is a distributor of berries. We distribute organic and conventional strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and blueberries.

And we have been growing our organic program quickly over the last couple of years.

However, we would actually like to be growing it a lot quicker than we are. And so that's one of our goals to make happen.

Let's see, we are breeding for organic production practices by geography, for disease resistance, vigor, quality and general adaptation to organic production.

Driscoll's organic production handling facilities are certified organic to the NOP, and we are registered with the CDFA registration program.

We find that the NOP program has met our needs and that our certifier, CCOF, has served us well as a certification agency. I'll go ahead and just launch into my comments.

We found that the CDFA program

generally seems redundant to the NOP program,

and the costs are significant to some of our

family farm operations. We found that it's a

duplication of paperwork and costs.

And while we appreciate that over the past year there's been a reduction of paperwork, we feel that there's more opportunities to streamline that process.

Additionally, we've found that the NOP program has been very responsive in the last few years and we're grateful for that.

We've found that the materials review process has worked very effectively to approve products, for products approved by the NOSB to get them moving through the regulatory process.

One specific example was the approval of the sulphur burner, which many of our organic growers have been able to use, and we see instant results.

Let's see, additionally the

process for the comments, for providing comments to draft guidance is greatly appreciated.

Our most recent example that has affected Driscoll's is the comments on the organic plant material guidance. We believe that this process will lead to clear enforcement and a timeline that will allow for regulated parties to implement change as needed.

Research programs and projects that are supported via the USDA programs are highly valuable to Driscoll's.

In Watsonville, California, on the California Strawberry Commission test plot that's run by Joji Muramoto, Carol Shennan and Steve Fennimore, they're doing a trial with anaerobic soil disinfestation and steam trials that can be applied to organic production, which we're looking forward to.

Any other research on pest management would be highly valuable, including

biological controls on new low impact organicapproved chemical treatments would be helpful.

We're still faced with issues including the light brown apple moth, spotted wing Drosophila and other basic pest issues like mite control and aphid control.

In general for Driscoll's growers, the financial based incentive programs are not a huge value. We appreciate the certification cost share program, but we'd rather see other cost barriers such as the CDFA organic registration fees be removed.

And while the NRCS transition programs are fabulous, typically we've found them to be very paper heavy and difficult to get through the process.

So that concludes my comments, and I wanted to thank you again for the opportunity to be here today.

MR. MCEVOY: Thank you very much.

Okay, next up before the break is Leslie

Goldman. Okay, Leslie Goldman I quess, Leslie

Goldman is not here -- is here. Oh, there's Leslie. Thank you, Leslie.

MR. GOLDMAN: It's an honor to be here. My name is Leslie Goldman. I'm called the Enchanted Gardener. I live in San Diego.

On Sundays of every week I wear this very proudly. Numbers of our farmers there have the USDA certification label, so I feel quite at home here at headquarters.

I just want to say that I owe my allegiance to conventional medicine. I was crippled in my life, however, if it had not been for the wisdom of organic, which has existed for more than 8,000 years, past, future and through our great friends here in the organic field.

And to our allegiance to Tom

Vilsack, who did a wonderful job with The

People's Garden I visited yesterday for a

number of hours. I made friends with the

staff.

I just want to say that I'm

volunteering to be your Enchanted Gardener for

The People's Garden. I'm doing this because

I want to see that program grow.

Tom Vilsack started The People's

Garden by saying it was going to be organic.

There would be no fertilizers. There would be
no pesticides. I was out there yesterday
enjoying the ray.

I want to introduce you to a couple of my other friends. This is my solution for the national dilemma. This is Keep the Beet Media Star, the world's first talking beet plant.

You get a beet from an organic farmer, you repot it, you grow the greens, you regain your confidence that you can grow your own food.

That is the secret of a nation of gardeners. This is what we need. We will be making better decisions. We will be making better decisions now as we get our beet back with nature. That in essence is the problem.

Can I hear a hip, hip, hooray on that, please?

PARTICIPANTS: Hip, hip, hooray.

MR. GOLDMAN: Okay, I didn't hear

that. Can I hear a hip, hip, hooray?

PARTICIPANTS: Hip, hip, hooray.

MR. GOLDMAN: All right, so that's

what I'm here for. I'm your Enchanted

Gardener. I'm here to honor what we are

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This is the magic box. This contains the dreams of humanity. In this box, I've just got to tell you all, it's going to come out really, really good.

This right here is another friend of mine. This is organic alfalfa growing in a container that eliminates Styrofoam. I just want to tell you everything's going to be good.

I planted seeds with Dr. Robert
Fraley a couple of years ago at the National
Science Conference. As some of you know, he's

the father of Roundup Ready.

We said we would have a dialogue to lessen the tension between organic and GMO levers. I need to say that Roundup Ready, they gave it a good shot but GMO cannot save organic or the world or feed the hungry.

We might as well have an honest dialogue on science, ethics and food. He's a great man. I thank him for planting organic seeds with me, but I'd recommend that my dear friends at Monsanto get on the program, start funding some of the organic programs because that's the future.

I want to leave you with a couple thoughts. Soil depletion, it was put in a Senate report, 1936, that our vegetables and fruits could no longer feed us.

Soil depletion, that's a principle of organic. We must build up the soil. We will regain the future by building up the soil, learning the principles, regaining our health.

The future is ours and I'm glad to accept that post and get it out. My niece calls me Uncle Leslie at Hamilton High School. There are kids all over this country that want to be part of the people's project.

I want to salute all of you and

Tom Vilsack and all the great people for USDA.

Let's all work together. The time is now for

our children. Let's move organic forward.

MR. LIPSON: Thanks very much. We are running ahead of schedule because we did start a bit early.

What I'd like to do is just take a couple of minutes right now to ask the other USDA personnel who are in the room sitting in the audience, to use these microphones in the middle of the room and just introduce themselves.

Say hi, who they are, so that the stakeholders who are here might be able to spot somebody that they need to talk to and know who you folks are, because this is my

Organic Working Group and they're really the folks who are doing the trench work to make things succeed.

We can use both microphones there. So just tell us who you are and where you work.

MR. SMITH: I'm Steve Smith, with the National Institute of Food and Agriculture and I'm the national program leader for Animal Production Systems and have responsibility for our OREI, Organic Research and Extension

Initiative, as well as the Organic Transitions Programs, which is our grant programs that support the research in the organic area.

MS. O'REILLY: I'm Megan O'Reilly.

I'm a programs specialist at NIFA. I work

with Steve on Organic Research and Extension

Initiative and Organic Transitions.

MS. KOSCO: I'm Shari Kosco. I'm with the Foreign Agricultural Service, and I'm responsible for analyzing world supply and demand of organics.

1 MR. THOMAS: Bill Thomas. 2 with the Alternative Farming Systems Information Center at the National 3 Agricultural Library in beautiful Beltsville, 4 5 Maryland. 6 We provide a number of information 7 services on organic agriculture, sustainable, 8 anything that can be considered alternative to whatever conventional is. 9 We're on the Web. You can find us 10 under AFSIC, A-F-S-I-C. Thank you. 11 12 MS. AHRAMJIAN: Hi, I'm Lisa 13 Ahramjian. I'm the publications manager at the 14 National Organic Program. Thanks, everyone, 15 for coming. 16 MS. WINKLEBLACK: Hi, I'm Katie 17 Winkleblack, and I also work for the Alternative Farming Systems Information 18 19 Center. 20 So I'm a librarian who is here to 21 help farmers, consumers, researchers find 22 access to information on organics, on

1 sustainable farming, anything that's

2 alternative, like Bill said, so thank you.

MS. RAKOLA: Hi, I'm Betsy Rakola.

I'm with the National Organic Program. I

5 manage the organic certification cost share

6 programs and I also work with the

7 Accreditation and International Activities

8 Division.

Program.

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MR. ROSE: Mark Rose, I'm with the Natural Resources Conservation Service. I'm the Team Leader and National Program Manager for the Environmental Quality Incentives

MS. HARTLEY: Hi, I'm Julie

Hartley and I'm with the National Organic

Program with the Accreditation and

International Activities Division. Thank you

for coming.

MS. LANGE: Hi, I'm Audrina Lange.

I'm with the Agricultural Marketing Services

Fruit and Veg Market News. We actually

provide market information on a daily basis on

organic and conventional fruits and vegetables.

And we have a table out here and we have all kinds of information for you if you want to drop by and get some.

MR. GRAF: I'm Eric Graf. I'm with the dairy programs area of Agricultural Marketing Service.

As David Shipman mentioned, our focus is to enhance the marketing of dairy products within this specter, and we help to support the strategic plan effort to increase organic operations.

We've been told a number of times that the market information, the price information, the information about increased sales is helpful to new dairy farmers, for example, in getting bank financing, making bankers aware of the vitality of this industry. So that's what we work on.

MS. HESTVIK: Good morning. I'm Sharon Hestvik, and I'm with the USDA Risk

Management Agency. I'm a Senior Agricultural
Management Specialist.

I focus on organics, small farms, and we provide organics since 2001, and we have four new prices for organic on corn, cotton, processing tomatoes and soybeans. And for 2013, we're actually offering a new price on avocados in California. Thank you.

MR. GAYNOR: Hello, Joe Gaynor with AMS dairy programs. I run the market information branch. We disseminate information for both conventional and organic dairy products and milk. Thanks.

DR. TUCKER: Good morning, I'm

Jenny Tucker. I'm an Associate Deputy

Administrator with the National Organic

Program. Welcome, everyone.

MS. HAMM: Good morning. I'm

Shannon Hamm. I'm the Associate Deputy

Administrator for Policy and Program

Development in the Animal Plant Health

Inspection Service, and appreciate all the

1 comments this morning. Thank you.

MR. GOLDMAN: I just need to say one brief thing. All my comments are on Plant Your Dream USDA Peptalk. They're already online with pictures, and my concrete proposals are online, you can go there.

MR. LIPSON: Thanks, everyone. We are scheduled to be on break until 11 o'clock, so I guess we'll take that extra time.

If you need to get some caffeine or other similar intake that is available in the cafeteria which is down the hall.

That'll be out to the right, and then in Wing 3 is the entrance to the cafeteria.

You need to make sure that you keep your conference name tag with you. If you don't have one, Lisa or Betsy can make sure that we give you one. They're in the back there.

If anybody has come in to give testimony today who isn't already registered,

please let us know that and we'll put you on the schedule.

I want to thank everybody who has made comments. We really very greatly appreciate it and thank very much the folks who have been our listening panel. I think they've been paying close attention and have gotten some great information.

So please be back here right before 11:00. We've got plenty of time to get back here right before then.

There is some organic food in the cafeteria, yes. You'll be able to find something.

(Whereupon, the foregoing matter
went off the record at 10:32 a.m.
and resumed at 11:02 a.m.)
MR. LIPSON: Welcome back,

everyone. Thank you for coming back promptly. Is Angela Owen here, our next registered commenter? All right, well, if Angela shows up we'll move her back in.

So the next commenters will be
Michael Sligh, Charlotte Vallaeys, Laura
Batcha and George Bass. So welcome, Michael.
Excuse me one second before you start.

I'd like to just get
reintroductions of our next listening panel
here, so we'll just go to my left, introduce
yourselves.

MR. SMITH: Hi, I'm Steve Smith, the National Program Leader for Animal Production Systems within the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, and I have responsibility for the Organic Research and Extension Initiative as well as the Organic Transitions Program.

MR. ROSE: Mark Rose, I'm with the Natural Resources Conservation Service,
National Program Manager and Team Leader for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program.

We've had the last three years transitioning to organic and certified organic financial assistance to producers,

about \$23 million to \$25 million a year have been obligated to those.

MS. KOSCO: I'm Shari Kosco with the Foreign Agricultural Service in the Office of Global Analysis, and I analyze trade trends and production and supply/demand for organics and a number of other products.

MR. LIPSON: Okay, thanks.

Michael, go ahead.

MR. SLIGH: Good morning, Michael Sligh, Rural Advancement Foundation
International. We're based in Pittsboro,
North Carolina.

I certainly applaud the goal of increasing the number of organic farms by 25 percent. I think there's five or six things that the agency could do that would help facilitate that direction.

One is, I think this cross-agency coordination, the development of a USDA organic action plan to create synergy across the Departments would do a lot to make that a

greater reality.

We've seen over time good movement in that direction, but we would love to see an action plan and make that public and make it a way that we can help encourage that more concretely.

Secondly, we think that without creating a reinvigoration of public plant and animal breeding so that we have regionally and site specific germplasm in animal breeds, we cannot grow this direction in agriculture as fast as we need to.

This is something we hear across the sectors and something that is, urgently need to create public cultivars so they're available to organic farmers in their region and locally adapted. The same with animal breeds.

Thirdly, we think that this issue of the APHIS rule and the biotech regulation, I think it's about eight years in the waiting. I'm aware of 140 groups that have

written the Secretary urging this to come forward in a timely manner.

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We need rationality in the marketplace. That's one way to do that by creating a sound regulation that addresses GMO contamination in the places where it is not supposed to be occurring.

Thirdly, we think that -- and I'm sorry Miles is not here. I know he's making progress on the oversight of USDA recognition by NIST of the accreditation program.

Because if the accreditation program is both rigorous and consistent, that helps make the certification more rigorous and consistent.

So getting that recognition by

NIST, I know they're working on it, but that
should be an ongoing activity by the

Department that would help put the organic
program as a world class leader in terms of
accreditation.

We also think that the issue of

the APHIS rule in terms of creating fair contracts for farmers is something that if we want to grow organic agriculture we need to ensure that they're fair contracts.

This is a rule that also seems to be slow coming off the blocks. We would love to see a strong APHIS rule that would get at this issue of fair contracts for farmers.

We also want to talk a little bit about this issue of farmers and paperwork and the burden, and what we really envision with the organic program was if you were able to have more of a one-stop approach.

You should be able to go in with your organic, you know, farm plan and also be able to get access to the EQIP program or to the -- you know, any of other USDA agencies.

We'd like to see this become a reality so that farmers could get cross compliance and cross acceptance into multiple USDA programs opposed to being so stove piped.

We think that's a real barrier, I mean the credit issue needs to be tied to that. It should be, we envisioned that the farm plan was a tool and not a paperwork burden.

So we'd like to see that to be a very active and progressive thing that links agencies across USDA. And another example of how that could work is on the research topic.

We see issues coming up before the NOSB, but they're decoupled from the research agenda at USDA. Take fire blight in apples, for instance.

We need root stock that is resistant to fire blight for this direction in agriculture. We need other solutions to fire blight as the NOSB removes existing tools from that portfolio.

So it should be linked crossagencies so when you see this research need, link it to the Standards Development as well so they move progressively through time.

So I guess the last thing that we were really hoping to see out of the agency in this period was, there was a joint USDA-DOJ set of hearings about concentration in agriculture.

And we were hoping to see some output from USDA, something to say, here's what we're going to do to address concentration in agriculture. Because if we're going to decentralize and diversify agriculture, we need to take on this consolidation issue very seriously.

So that's my comments. I thank you for your time.

MR. LIPSON: Michael, when you're referring to the fair contracts, you were talking about the APHIS rule. I think you meant the GIPSA rule, correct?

MR. SLIGH: Yes, yes.

MR. LIPSON: Thank you.

MR. SLIGH: Anybody else? Okay,

thanks.

MR. LIPSON: Thank you. 1 Next up, 2 unless Angela has arrived, would be Charlotte. 3 Cathy, would you like to introduce 4 5 yourself briefly? MS. GREENE: Sure. I'm Cathy 6 7 I'm with USDA's Economic Research Greene. 8 Service, and I've worked on the adoption of 9 organic home systems in the U.S., a little bit on marketing, and right now I'm working 10 on risks in agriculture. 11 12 MR. LIPSON: Thank you. Go ahead, Charlotte. 13 14 MS. VALLAEYS: Hi. My name is Charlotte Vallaeys. I'm the Director of Farm 15 16 and Food Policy with the Cornucopia 17 Institute. We are a policy research group with over 4,000 members, and the majority of 18 19 our members are organic farmers. 2.0 Thank you for holding this 21 session. We've seen some great changes which

we appreciate very much, but we were also

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promised the age of enforcement. This has been extremely disappointing.

Consumer confidence in the organic label is paramount to the industry's continued growth. Yet an increasing number of companies and their certifying agents are doing serious harm to the trustworthiness of the organic label by adding unapproved, non-organic and synthetic substances to their products.

The rule only has meaning if it is enforced. I brought this can of baby food.

I have a one year old. I spend a lot of time in the baby food aisle of Whole Foods and other stores, and I'm just going to read you some ingredients that are in this certified organic baby food.

Glucose syrup solids, not organic, modified starch, not organic, mannitol, which is a sugar alcohol, sodium ascorbate, not on the national list, sodium polyphosphate, also not on the national list, and then the non-

1 organic sunflower oil.

These ingredients made it into the baby food as part of Life's DHA, marketed by Martek Biosciences, and they make a DHA-rich oil.

And our research indicates that the algal oil marketed by Martek is the same genetically modified algal oil that was developed by Monsanto and has never before been part of the human diet.

Martek also makes a different kind of DHA which is hexane extracted. Hexane is specifically prohibited in the organic standards, and that kind of oil, mix it into organic infant formula.

The USDA has already publicly concurred with our conclusion that these materials are being used inappropriately.

The FDA as well has clarified that they do not fall under their fortification policy because they are not essential nutrients.

It is therefore shocking that the

USDA is continuing to look the other way in the supposed age of enforcement while a handful of corporate food processors add these oils, genetically modified, novel to the human diet, hexane extracted and with synthetic ingredients to their organic products.

Infant formula corporations have ignored their legal responsibility for conducting post-market surveillance.

We found this out through a FOIA request with the FDA and we also have reports from parents that babies get gastrointestinal reactions to these oils that disappear when they're put on formula without these oils.

But most importantly, they have never been reviewed and approved by the NOSB, which the law requires. So they shouldn't be in organic foods.

We have filed numerous complaints.

Our last complaint is specifically against

this baby food, and we request immediate

enforcement action to take out these oils,

out of any food that is labeled organic.

Or if a company wants to still make the food, fine, but don't put the label on it because organic food should provide a safe haven from novel ingredients like these.

I also want to talk about enforcement action in the egg industry.

There are a handful of producers that provide no outdoor access to organic birds.

And it is clearly stated in the current rule that animals cannot be continually confined indoors.

A little door with a little, even some have a ramp that goes from the second story where there's hundreds of thousands of birds confined, with a little ramp going to a little outdoor area.

That does not constitute outdoor access and we request enforcement action as well.

On a different issue, if a

company's products do not qualify for the use of the organic label, they shouldn't be allowed to circumvent the rule by making the word "organic" part of their brand name.

Currently there are products on store shelves that are not certified organic but the company has decided to make "organic" part of its name.

So Organic Bistro is an example,
Newman's Own Organics is an example. They
cannot use the word "organic" and yet they
are. It's right there on the package because
it's their name. So we urge you to take
action on that issue as well.

And then last, we urge you, the USDA, to stand up strong for the organic regulations, specifically with the FDA and the Salmonella rule.

We have done a comprehensive search of the scientific literature on this issue and we've come to the following conclusions. And this is all based on

science, peer review studies.

In Europe, prevalent studies repeatedly and unequivocally show that Salmonella rates are lower on farms with outdoor runs than on confinement farms.

Moreover, studies show that risk factors for Salmonella include, and here's a list, cages, large flock sizes, forced molting.

Yet, instead of addressing these risk factors in the FDA rule to improve food safety specifically for Salmonella, the FDA has already intimidated a number of organic farmers that we've heard from telling them that outdoor access is a violation of the Food Safety Rule.

There's no basis in science for that and especially there's nothing in the FDA rule about wild birds being a risk factor. And this is also in the compilation of research that that can also be scientifically backed.

Mice and flies are the problem,
not wild birds. We'd be happy to share that
document with you and we urge you to continue
to stand up strong for the organic standards
and for farmers complying with the organic
standards. Thank you.

MR. LIPSON: Just if you would in the written comment to the email for the listening session, provide those references that would be very, very helpful.

MS. VALLAEYS: Great, okay.

MR. LIPSON: Appreciate that.

MS. VALLAEYS: Yes, thank you.

MR. LIPSON: Thank you. Next up would be Laura Batcha and George Bass, unless Angela has shown up. Is Angela Owen here?

MS. BATCHA: Thanks, Mark. I'm

Laura Batcha, and I'm Vice President of the

Organic Trade Association, and you've heard

from a number of our board of directors

already today.

OTA represents about 6,500

certified operations across North America. I also serve on the AC21 and the APAC Committee, and I live on an organic farm in southern Vermont.

I say I live on the farm because I no longer can say I'm a farmer because I'm mostly in Washington, and so I have to give due deference to my husband who does all the work, so I live on the farm thankfully.

I want to thank you again for scheduling the stakeholder listening session at a time when so many folks are in town to be able to provide direct comment to you.

I'm just going to focus on two issues related to information technology and data initiatives that I think can serve as building blocks for an investment in the future of the organic sector going into the 21st century, and could be important in terms of meeting the strategic goal of increasing certified operations by 25 percent.

The 2008 Farm Bill required that

the Department of Agriculture develop surveys and report statistical analysis on organically produced agricultural products through the organic product market data initiatives.

In carrying out the provision the National Agricultural Statistic Service in 2008, conducted the first ever Organic Production Survey as a follow on to the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

The OPS provided the first comprehensive snapshot of the organic sector in the United States and provided a reliable source of public information critical to farmers and handlers in making informed decisions about their operations, as well to policymakers in analyzing the economic benefits, challenges and trends of organic culture, but also helped legitimize organic culture as an important part of a diverse American agricultural landscape.

The OPS is arguably in our opinion

one of the most important work products to come out of the support for organic agriculture in the 2008 Farm Bill. We can't thank you enough for all the good work in REE on that.

We believe it's imperative that USDA establish the OPS as a regular follow-on to the Census of Agriculture every five years.

We've discussed the need to continue OPS with NAS directly, and the agency has indicated that it would need funds in the fiscal 2013 and 2014 budgets to conduct the study, following the next upcoming agriculture census.

We request that this priority be reflected in the administration's 2013 budget request to Congress. We think it's very important that these basic data aggregations keep up with the Census of Agriculture in order to track the movement of organic agriculture, but also to inform investment

and development in the sector. It's very critical.

I'd also like to highlight what we consider to be considerable needs for investment in information technology systems at the National Organic Program.

The limitations of the NOP

database of certified operations are fairly

well understood, but a more robust database

of certified operations alone will not meet

the technology requirement to keep the U.S.

program, U.S. producers and U.S. handlers

competitive into the future.

Certified operations of all size will be hampered going forward unless antiquated technologies are replaced by new, dynamic, real-time technologies.

For smaller operators we often
hear of the burden of increased paperwork and
certification costs, and at the same time
with the global program, the sector's
cognizant of the challenges of global

oversight and the burden that places on the program's limited personnel resources.

Information technology can and should be a solution to both those problems on both ends of the issue.

Kelly Shea, in her discussion and follow-up questions from Miles McEvoy, talked about the flow of information broadly in terms of clarifications out to the community.

Leslie Zuck touched on the training needs in her testimony as well. All of those issues with a growing industry are just going to get worse and worse if we rely on human one-off communications and technologies.

A robust upgrade of technology at NOP is going to be critical to keeping up with the growth of the sector. It's already outdated, and if we look at double digit growth over the next ten years it's just going to get completely unfeasible to keep up without an investment in technology.

The Indian organic program, APEDA,

has developed an integrated information

3 technology package that's based on their

4 TraceNet system.

It connects farms via GPS

locations, yield estimates to export

documents, transaction certificates,

inspection reports, all in one real-time

database accessible to certifiers,

accreditors, compliance officers and

certified operations.

The European Union has a database system in place for verifying commercial availability of seed that's comprehensive, localized and mandatory for use.

The USDA's National Organic

Program is the gold standard in the world.

We lead in terms of our unique implementation

of the public/private partnership and our

mechanisms for oversight enforcement.

But USDA Organic as a standard cannot maintain its competitiveness globally

if we're being out-innovated by the Europeans and the Indians.

If USDA Organic is not competitive globally, U.S. organic producers and handlers cannot be competitive globally. In the U.S. market, the continued health of the sector relies on the trust in the organic seal.

Implementing smart technologies is the single most important capital investment that will position the program to be able to grow alongside the sector providing domestic and international oversight, transparency and streamlining of systems, data and information flows.

And to that end, OTA's committed to advocating for the resources necessary to help fund this capital upgrade and position the sector for growth into the 21st century.

The last thing I want to touch on is in the aftermath of Hurricane Irene. And I just wanted, it's outside of this specific organic discussion area, but I want to thank

the Department for their responsiveness in terms of disaster relief.

Our farm in Vermont did not suffer major loss, but many of our organic neighbors lost as much as 75 percent of their crops due to flood waters.

But even the largest organic mixed vegetable truck farms in Vermont don't carry crop insurance. Congressman Welch from Vermont has introduced has introduced a bill to waive the crop insurance requirement to qualify for disaster relief, but it involves a commitment on the producer's part to carry insurance within the next 12 months.

The situation in Vermont puts a spotlight on the work that still needs to be done to get crop insurance programs to work for organic farmers.

There's a real need for insurance products that work for small and medium sized farms that sometimes grow as many as 30 or 40 different specialty crops on one farm, as

well as for diversified farms with integrated crop and livestock systems and farms with longer crop rotations.

And so we also note that there's still additional work to be done in terms of the price selection and premium disparities for organic crops.

I do want to thank Sharon for announcing relief coming on avocados, so that was good news to hear today. So there's work to be done still on the crop insurance though. And then lastly, I just want to give kudos to NRCS on the implementation of the High Tunnel program through EQIP, very popular with organic farmers.

And everybody in my neighborhood has one. It's all the rage. It extends the season, really, really popular.

But I think what we need to start doing is looking at what the next program is concretely through EQIP that can help fuel transition of farms to organic. Thank you.

1 MR. LIPSON: Any questions? 2 Thanks, Laura. Mr. Bass? Is George Bass here? 3 4 MR. BASS: My name is George Bass. 5 Thank you very much for all the years of work 6 of the USDA and the NOP and NOSB, and working 7 together with the producers and the 8 consumers. 9 Thank you for letting me talk 10 about our company, The Country Hen. If we put our hens on the ground we will have to 11 12 close our business. 13 In 2002, we were allowed to have 14 porches and we continue to have porches under The first director of NOP thought 15 the rule. 16 the porches was a good compromise, so hens 17 would be outside but not on the ground. We have four different problems 18 19 about having the hens on the ground. Number 20 one, we have many neighbors living close to 2.1 us within 800 feet.

Number two, we don't have the

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space. All the farm has 17 acres, and 63,000. We believe the maximum on the ground is 100 hens, one acre. Therefore we should have 630 acres for all the hens.

Number three, if we put all the hens on the ground, a lot of the manure would go to a small brook then a river and then to a huge reservoir. The water goes to Boston, 65 miles to the east.

The most important, number four is the big point, is diseases, cannibalism, suffocating, owls and dogs and other problems of free range.

The mortality is much higher in Europe. They have had free range for many years. Holland has two studies of outdoor hens. One flock has a 14.3 mortality, the other flock has 11.4.

Denmark has a study that shows free range is 20.8 of average. Our company has an average of 4.8 of this year. Now therefore of us, we found the top expert

scientist who will give us a very important white paper of disease of free range hens.

Finally, if we cannot put our hens on our porches as outdoors access, we could not produce organic eggs. We would have to close our doors and stop our business. The compromise of the porches could be made again.

That's it.

MR. LIPSON: George, could you

just say where your farm is?

MR. BASS: We're in Massachusetts.

MR. LIPSON: Thank you.

MR. BASS: It's the only one that's fairly large. It's a small one.

Actually the big ones in the United States, there's 28 million hens. That was a pretty big business. We're a very small operation.

MS. GREENE: You mentioned several references.

MR. LIPSON: Is that right? If you could put the references in your written

1 comments.

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2 MR. BASS: Did you say the paper?
3 I'm sorry, I had a stroke and some of the

4 times I'm not very good at --

MR. LIPSON: The scientific references, the papers that you're referring to.

MR. BASS: I could give you some.

9 MR. LIPSON: Yes, we would like to have those references.

MR. BASS: I'd like to do that.

12 Well, thank you.

MR. LIPSON: Thanks. All right, did Angela arrive? Apparently not. Anybody else who would like to give testimony, comments this morning before we break for lunch?

That's our last registered commenters for the morning. We do have a full set of commenters registered for the afternoon beginning at 12:45.

So unless anybody else had

	Page 129
1	anything else to offer we'll adjourn until
2	12:45. Thanks very much.
3	(Whereupon, the foregoing matter
4	went off the record at 11:30 a.m.
5	and resumed at 12:48 p.m.)
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1 A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N

2 12:48 p.m.

MR. LIPSON: Welcome back to the afternoon session of our public listening session on USDA priorities and activities related to organic production and marketing.

We had a great morning session, got some great comments from members of the public.

And I'll just reiterate that we're soliciting these comments in order to help the Department shape its priorities and focus on the performance goal in the USDA strategic plan, which directs the agencies to work towards an increase in the number of U.S. certified organic businesses by 25 percent over the period from 2009 to 2015.

So we're trying to plan for our activities and figure out what's the most important thing for us to be working on in order to achieve that goal.

We have a very distinguished

1 listening panel of senior USDA officials who
2 will be receiving your comments.

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And anchoring this panel is

Undersecretary Ed Avalos, and we'll hear just
a couple of welcome remarks from Ed and then
the rest of the panel will introduce
themselves, and we'll start with the comments
right around 1 o'clock.

So Mr. Undersecretary, please.

UNDERSECRETARY AVALOS: Mark,

thank you very much, and good afternoon. How

is everybody?

13 PARTICIPANTS: Great.

14 UNDERSECRETARY AVALOS: Where's

16 PARTICIPANT: Still at lunch.

17 UNDERSECRETARY AVALOS: Should we

wait a little bit, Miles?

the rest of the crew?

MR. MCEVOY: I think they'll be trickling in. We probably should stay on time. We've got the schedule of comments.

UNDERSECRETARY AVALOS: Okay, very

good. Anyway welcome, welcome to USDA. And
I just wanted to emphasize to the folks, our
stakeholders coming in to present comments,
thank you very much.

That's really important, not only to me and to the crew at AMS Organic Program, but it's very important to the Secretary.

And so thank you for taking time from your busy schedule to come in and present comments.

I am the Undersecretary for

Marketing and Regulatory Programs. I oversee

APHIS, Animal Plant Health Inspection

Service, AMS, the Agricultural Marketing

Service, and GIPSA, which is Grain Inspection

Packers and Stockyards Administration.

And I just wanted to acknowledge the hard work of some of our people at AMS working on the NOP program starting with Acting Administrator, Dave Shipman, and of course Miles McEvoy.

Am I saying your name right? I

just know him as Miles, and he's a baseball fan. But anyway, Mr. McEvoy and his staff have really done a great job.

As organic stakeholders you should be proud of the work these people are doing for you. I also wanted to recognize another individual that's also within my mission area.

We have Mr. Mark Lipson, who serves as the Organic Policy Advisor. I didn't know your title, Mark.

But anyway, his work is really important because he works across agencies, and works to address organic issues with input for different agencies and different programs within the other agencies.

Also, the Organic Standards Board provides input and advice to our NOP program at USDA. However, again I emphasize how important your input and your suggestions are today, because you go beyond the responsibilities of the board.

I'm hoping that we'll get some comments on other issues such as enforcement and communications. And I just wanted to keep saying and I want to stress how important this is to us.

2.0

I just wanted to let you know that at USDA just like other federal agencies are facing some budget cuts. There's no getting away from it. It's going to happen.

And that makes your input even more important because we are looking to, I don't want to say prioritize, but we're looking to restructure how we do business because we have to.

You know, we have a lot of programs that are very good programs. But when they cut your money, and you say yes, this is a great program, I'd like to keep it, but if you don't have money you can't do it.

So that's why I want to say prioritizing and restructuring, but your inputs are very important. Very important

just to make sure that we're meeting the needs of the organic stakeholders.

So anyway, I was going to tell a story but I might upset Mark. I was going to tell my organic story but I don't think I will. I'll save that story for next time.

But before we get started, I wanted to make sure that our panel would introduce themselves.

And after the panel does so any of our other USDA employees that are out in the audience, if you'll stand up and introduce yourself. And then we'll get started with our participants. Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

MS. HAMM: Good afternoon, my name is Shannon Hamm, and I'm the Associate Deputy Administrator for the Policy and Program Development Division within the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service.

And we are happy to be here. I've been part of the Organic Working Group in the

Department for quite a few years. I won't say the number of years because then you'll think I'm old.

But it's been a really wonderful attribute to have the collaboration across the agencies to really help support and grow the organic program. Thank you.

MS. MALVITZ: I'm Julie Malvitz.

I am with USDA NRCS, the National Resource

Conservation Service. I am the Program

Manager for the Organic Initiative.

And NRCS is very proud to be a partner with all the organic agencies.

MS. WILCOX: I'm Caren Wilcox, and I'm currently working the Research Education and Economics mission area for USDA.

In that mission area we have the National Ag Statistics Service, we have the Economic Research Service, the Agricultural Research Service and what we call NIFA, which is the National Institute for Food and Agriculture.

Those are the four main areas for USDA science, but we of course have science throughout our whole Department and all the agencies in REE are involved with the Organic Working Group.

MS. MCELROY: I'm Marianne McElroy with the Foreign Agricultural Service. I'm the Director of the Processed Products and Technical Regulations Division.

Our association with obviously the organics goes back quite awhile. We are also deeply involved with issues associated with the export of U.S. agricultural products overall. Thank you.

UNDERSECRETARY AVALOS: Okay, do we have any USDA folks out in the audience?

I see Denise back there.

Well, very good. I think we've got a pretty good Army here. Okay, I guess our next step is to have our commenters come up.

They gave me a list so I'm going

to read the top five, so you can get ready at the podium. And I hope the folks are here.

I can't pronounce this. I'm just going to say it like I would in Spanish,

Ariane Lotti, Susan Pavlin, Karen Wynne, Katy

Green and Melissa Hornaday.

MS. LOTTI: Great, thank you. And I'm going to look to you for our time.

Great, thank you. My name is Ariane Lotti,

I'm the Policy Director for the Organic

Farming Research Foundation.

We are a national farmer-led nonprofit whose mission is to foster the improvement and widespread adoption of organic farming systems.

I wanted to bring everybody's attention to the executive summary of a report that the Organic Farming Research Foundation released yesterday, Organic Farming for Health and Prosperity.

The report reviews the scientific literature from North America on organic

1 agriculture.

And the main findings, the 10,000 level foot findings from the report are that organic farming is good for health, for job creation, the economy, soil and water, birds and bees or biodiversity, and for slowing climate change.

The report includes a number of policy recommendations. The policy areas are, expanding organic research funding so farmers can be successful, ensuring fair and appropriate risk management tools for organic and transitioning farmers, meeting market demand.

while the USDA does have an ambitious goal, we actually calculated that in order to meet the demand in 2015, we're going to need 42,000 farmers, organic farmers here in the U.S., create a robust organic transition assistance program and reward the environmental benefits of organic agriculture.

So specifically, the USDA's

Organic Working Group can move these policy recommendations along and the detailed recommendations underneath them by providing a number of roles, the first of which is a

coordination role.

There is both a need for connections between the National Organic Program and other agencies such as the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Risk Management Agency, to have established connections with the National Organic Program.

So that the guidelines that those agencies are putting out conform to National Organic Program regulations and so that the planning requirements and that the documents that farmers use are not duplicative.

There's a need for USDA employees and field staff on how organic agriculture works, particularly as the Department serves more and more organic farmers.

1 We've seen this with the

agriculture.

implementation of the Organic Initiative at NRCS that USDA field staff just don't have the knowledge yet to be able to serve organic farmers the way they do other sectors of

I would urge the Working Group to think about transitioning farmers and where we're actually going to get the 42,000 certified organic farmers that we need to meet that demand, and providing a coordinated package of technical marketing and financial assistance to transitioning to organic producers.

Those are kind of the producers who are currently lost in the system. We don't know how many there are, what they need, and how to help them become certified organic.

There's a need for improved data coordination between the data collection agencies such as AMS and the data user

agencies such as RMA.

I know there's ongoing work in that respect, and I would just encourage the continued work that's being done in order to produce useful information to be able then to create crop insurance products that are appropriate for organic farmers.

There's a need also for coordination among the REE mission area and the National Organic Program and other program delivery agencies at USDA so that our policy decisions are based on the research in organic systems and the research findings.

A couple of other specific recommendations, I've got one minute left. I would just say improvements to crop insurance.

I would say let's eliminate the five percent surcharge on the premium, let's publish more price elections beyond the four that we've got so far, and let's help create appropriate risk management options for

1 diversified operations.

We also need the establishment of a regular follow-on Organic Production Survey to the Census of Agriculture modeled after the very successful 2008 Organic Production Survey.

I just want to state my opposition and our opposition to the USDA continued deregulation without conditions of genetically modified organisms and crops, and the need for appropriate contamination prevention measures and compensation measures for organic and non-GE farmers.

And with respect to time I'll just stop here. Thanks so much.

UNDERSECRETARY AVALOS: Ms. Lotti, thank you very much. And I just noticed the instructions. I didn't give all the instructions out.

Is this the non-deck section over here for the, and a non-deck on this side also, okay. And then also there's a five-

minute limit and they'll prompt you over here.

Did I get everything now, Mark?

Okay. So our next presenter, Susan Pavlin?

Thank you.

MS. PAVLIN: Good afternoon. I am Susan Pavlin and I am from Georgia. Georgia is a state with I guess a small amount of organics in some respects, but a lot of potential.

Agriculture is our number one industry, and for the first time in 40 years, more than 40 years, we have a new agricultural commissioner in the state which is giving us a lot of opportunity to expand and open our directions a bit.

I, myself, am a new small farmer, and one of the jobs that I do with an organization called Global Growers, in Georgia, is organize and support new farmers, particularly minority farmers and immigrant farmers that are coming into our state or

already are in our state and are looking for agricultural opportunities, often because it's connected to what they did at home.

I'm also often looking for land and land opportunities for these farmers, which means transitioning traditional agricultural land into organics whenever possible.

What we know on the ground in Georgia that are three greatest barriers to working in organics are data, not having enough of it to convince both our lawmakers and even our producers that it's a good idea and that it has ramifications, economic benefits for them that would be helpful.

The cost of getting certified and maintaining certification, and then also the technical skills, because we do not have a state that has a lot, we have very long tradition of agriculture but not a lot of exposure to organics. That's a serious limitation.

So I'm coming to you to say that from the policy level on the data, the more that we can integrate the data collection on organics into the traditional data collection and mainstream that it would be extremely helpful to have the kind of information that is out there for the rest of the agricultural industry.

On cost, it's incredibly important to both maintain the cost share program and then also to look at the crop insurance, the reduction of the fees.

I know that my organization is a recipient this new year coming up to risk management, education and outreach funds in order to help our producers connect to crop insurance and other benefits like that.

And it's very hard sell to tell them, look, there's this opportunity to get involved and get your crop insurance but you have to pay more if you become organic. And that's a problem for us.

And then of course the technical skills. There's the technical skills of being out in the field, how to maintain the paperwork, all of those things, but there's also the marketing that's particularly important in a state like Georgia that is trying to build its local economy and is trying to connect producers to more wholesale opportunities within the organics field. That's a very new place for our state so that's particularly important.

And then lastly I would say that point that was raised before about training of USDA staff locally, and then ultimately research and reaching down through to the extension service, there's very few people working for the USDA and the extension services in Georgia who seem to have an onthe-ground familiarity of what organics is about.

And that would be of tremendous help to those of us who are trying to access

those resources and those services, for them to have a bit more working knowledge of what we're trying to do. Thank you.

UNDERSECRETARY AVALOS: Thank you very much. Okay, Karen Wynne.

I'm going to go ahead and get more names on deck, Jim Pierce, John Mesko and Beth Larabee.

MS. WYNNE: Hi, my name's Karen Wynne. I work with the Alabama Sustainable Agriculture Network. I'm glad to have followed Georgia so we can be a little southeastern block.

I also work as a soil scientist.

I'm a technical service provider so I do a

lot of organic farm planning with the Organic

Initiative.

I have a small organic, exempt organic farm in north Alabama. I've done the organic inspections. I've been doing this kind of work for the past couple decades.

I'm not from Alabama, if you

couldn't tell. And I had a small farm in upstate New York that was certified organic, and when I moved down to Alabama I was really surprised by the completely different set of challenges to farming organically in the Southeast.

And it's things like the climate in the Southeast is hot, humid. We don't have great soils. So just, you know, as far as organic production it's not easy to start.

But then, you know, we have a lot of infrastructure challenges, and I think that has a lot to do with the historical nature of agriculture in the South, you know, with plantation agriculture and share cropping.

Not a lot of small entrepreneurial farmers trying out new things, so I found that the challenges are pretty different than in a lot of other parts of the country.

But I do work with a lot of farmers. I'm doing farm planning in Alabama,

Tennessee, Arkansas and Florida. And so it's been really interesting to see what everyone's doing, and it's just a really diverse range of organic farming products and practices that they're using.

I have to say that there was not much support from the agricultural establishment in Alabama until very recently, so people would get calls, would call their extension agent and be told, oh, you can't do that in Alabama, which probably discouraged more of them than might have otherwise.

But recently there's been increased interest. The funding has made a huge difference.

We just have a lot of farmers that were thinking about it and are actually giving it a try now, and I'm hoping that we can access markets to make it actually, you know, a success for them.

But I guess generally I just want to say that I really believe that organic

production practices are valuable for all farmers not just for, you know, this organic farming niche.

So I'm excited to see cover cropping and, you know, crop rotation and just basic soil building practices. And I'd like to see that encouraged in all the sectors of the USDA because it just makes sense to me.

And I think as we have more extreme climate, you know, events, it's going to become a bigger issue. And so I just, I guess that's my, I can't make a distinction between organic agriculture and agriculture. I just don't think there is one so much.

And I'd really love to see more systems research. I think that we can't, you know, do the scientific method, you know, just one variable at a time and get very useful results in a reasonable period of time. So thank you.

UNDERSECRETARY AVALOS: Thank you

1 very much. Okay, next we have Katy Green.

MS. GREEN: Hi there. My name is Katy Green, and I am from the Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association, or MOFGA.

And for those of you who aren't familiar with MOFGA, we're the largest and oldest state organic agency in the country.

We have about 6,500 members, and we also have a wholly-owned subsidiary which is MOFGA

Certification Services, which is the primary

USDA accredited certifying agency for the state of Maine. And we certify just under 400 farms. We're hoping to get to 400 next year.

So my role at MOFGA is, I'm the Organic Transitions Coordinator, so I help people who are trying to transition to organic production get through the hurdles.

And I'm also a technical service provider for the new conservation plan supporting organic transition, which is an Activity Plan through NRCS.

And I just wanted to comment on some programs that are really valuable to our growers in their transition to become certified organic.

And one that I just mentioned is the new Organic Initiative through NRCS. We found that our growers really jumped at the opportunity to participate in that program, and we've had, just since the Activity Plan has been in existence, we've had or I've written 14 and completed them, and of those 14, 11 of those growers have already become certified.

A lot of them didn't have major changes to make in their production, they just needed a little help to get over the hurdles. And that's an example of a program that's working really well. It's really low cost and it really helps, especially beginning farmers.

The Organic Initiative, like I said, our growers were really excited to

participate in that NRCS program. And because I have a good working relationship with NRCS in our state, we had a really high sign-up numbers which we're really proud of.

But I did get a lot of phone calls from people in other states that they, that NRCS staff just didn't have the knowledge that they needed to really unroll that program, and they really weren't familiar with organic agriculture.

In our state we were lucky because we were able to coordinate a training with NRCS staff, but more training on organic agriculture for NRCS staff is absolutely essential.

I'd also like to touch on the beginning farmer programs. We have a robust beginning farmer program at MOFGA and we provide advanced training to about 25 people a year who then go on and start their own farm businesses, and we have about a 90 percent success rate.

And we really couldn't do this without support from the beginning farmer program at USDA.

We think that, you know, growing, going more organic farms looking towards beginning farmers is absolutely essential.

They are overwhelmingly choosing to go organic, at least in our state.

And then finally, the certification cost share program is also a program that's really essential to our growers.

We would lose a lot of the 400 farms that I mentioned from being certified organic if they no longer had access to the cost share program.

Our numbers would dip significantly I suspect. So that program is incredibly valuable and really essential to our growers.

And if I could just share, I have one minute. I'll make it a quick story.

Just about two weeks ago I met with someone on a technical services visit because I was her technical service provider for NRCS.

And she had called me the day before our visit and she was concerned that she might not even continue farming.

Hurricane Irene had totally devastated her and she didn't know what to do.

And after our visit, I told her about the programs that were available to her specifically through NRCS and that when she became certified the cost share could really help defray some of those costs.

And she was totally reinvigorated, and by the time I got back home she had already emailed me and said, thank you so much. I had no idea all those resources were available to me.

So those are the kinds of things, you know, she's going to go on and get certified, you know, within the next couple of years. And those are the types of people

1 that these programs are really helping. 2 Thank you so much. Oh, and I don't know if I can hand 3 4 stuff out to you, but we have a new report, 5 Maine's organic farms and impact report, and 6 it shows you that in just the state of Maine 7 alone organic farms create \$91 million to the 8 local economy. Thank you. 9 UNDERSECRETARY AVALOS: Well, she 10 gave you the stop sign, didn't she? 11 MS. GREEN: I'm sorry. 12 UNDERSECRETARY AVALOS: Thank you 13 very much. I'm going to have to excuse 14 myself, and I apologize to our visitors that I can't stay for the whole session, but 15 16 they're calling me out. 17 So Mark, do I turn it over to you? 18 MR. LIPSON: Yes. 19 UNDERSECRETARY AVALOS: Okay, 20 thank you very much. And the next speaker is

Is Melissa here?

MR. LIPSON:

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Melissa Hornaday.

1 Then Mr. Pierce?

MR. PIERCE: Let's see how this goes, reading from a computer. Thank you. For the record, I'm Jim Pierce, Global Organic Program Manager for Oregon Tilth Certified Organic, the best certifier.

Oregon Tilth's been a certification body since 1989, since the National Organic Program, since before the program was even a glimmer in Washington's eye.

Thank you for the opportunity to help you establish priorities. You've heard many, I will mention three, communication, harmonization and cross-pollination.

Your first priority should be to keep doing what works, and what's working is improved communications. As a card-carrying lumper I have been involved in the organic movement long enough to have realized this long ago.

If you ask anybody working in this

movement, the classic Studs Terkel question,
what do you do, you can take the answers
which will often be exaggerated or extended,
passionate, evangelical even, and can be
lumped into, cleanly into one of two
categories.

All will effectually say either, I produce food or they'll say, I communicate.

Mr. Bass and Uncle Leslie this morning are in the former, food producers. You all and I, we're in the latter. We communicate.

The regional accreditation
managers system has noticeably alleviated
rogue decisions among certification. The
improved NOP website, the NOP newsletter, the
NOP handbook, the NOP insider listserv have
significantly improved the delivery of your
message. Good work, thank you.

But communication is like sex.

It's all good or should be, but it can always be better. Continue your commitment to transparency where the consumer and farmer

get the same five minutes as the multinational CEO.

Continue to engage with constituent working groups like the Accredited Certifiers Association. Continue your good work as international liaisons in negotiating recognition agreements in the spirit of harmonization and equivalency while respecting regional, cultural and geographic diversity.

Perhaps you know this, but I'll state it for the record. It's more appropriate to negotiate international trade at the diplomatic level rather than the NOSB and the certifier stakeholder level because the tasks require different skill sets.

You all are more big picture, pragmatic, eyes on the prize, whereas versus analytical detail oriented. It's the latter, the everything except that got us in good faith, into the partial U.S./Canada

Equivalency arrangement, which included some

1 carve outs.

An arrangement which, ground breaking, welcome and wonderful as it is, has caused a reverse domino effect all the way up the supply chain to each and every farm.

The European Union and Canada have managed to negotiate a no-holds-barred, bilateral equivalency agreement. Please keep the same goal at the highest priority.

One more concern priority before ending on kudos. The priority is to balance the stasis as repeatedly stated by Mr.

McEvoy, of strict and fair.

At OTCO we are watching and concerned about the trend towards more rigorous, prescriptive and costly regulation.

It would appear that the pasture regulation has added a minimum, a minimum for the best dairy farmers of about 30 percent to their annual costs of certification.

Residue testing, inspector licensing, verification to international

trade agreements will add more. And while this is good for consistency and integrity, it could be a barrier especially for small and mid-size producers.

Your last priority is another keep doing this mandate. Keep cross-pollinating the National Organic Program throughout the USDA. Clearly a two-way win-win as the NOP bolsters its identity while at the same time exposing the conventional food system to better practices.

In particular, closing kudos comes from OTCO's Executive Director, Chris
Schreiner, as he wrote, "Jim, it would be great to incorporate into your public
comments a nod to Oregon Tilth's partnership with NRCS on delivering technical training and support to NRCS field staff about organic production systems. This is a partnership supporting the entire organic ag community that I want more people to hear about."

Mark Rose, who was here earlier,

EQIP Program Manager, works out of national
headquarters for NRCS. We just finalized an
amendment to our contribution agreement with
NRCS on the subject, extending the
performance period for another two years from
September 2012 to 2014.

This required NRCS commitment of an additional \$125,000, with matching commitment from Oregon Tilth.

I wouldn't get into these details with the public, but wanted to give you background in case you crossed paths with Mr.

Mark Rose and have a chance to thank him for NRCS support.

Thank you for hosting this inaugural listening session and for hearing our comments. Thank you.

MR. LIPSON: Thanks, Jim. Any questions on the panel?

Jim, could you just say a little bit more about how the contribution agreement with NRCS is working for Oregon Tilth? Is

there a way to make that process more conducive for other cooperators?

MR. PIERCE: It has worked beyond our expected success, anticipated success.

It's a shared program between NRCS and Oregon Tilth.

Sarah Brown is our NRCS educator, and she has been presenting, traveling, participating in workshops all around the country with NRCS people.

A lot of it on grazing, but really a diverse set of subjects which, you know,

Chris sent along and I didn't get into that level of detail.

But where we were a bit
apprehensive at committing the money and not
knowing just what to expect, we have been
satisfied beyond our expectations in its
success. It really has worked well.

It's an education element that is being hungrily asked for by the field staff, and we're glad to help provide it. Okay,

1 thank you.

MR. LIPSON: Okay, thanks. Okay, our next sequence is John Mesko, Beth Larabee, Lindsey Shute and Karri Stroh.

MR. MESKO: Thank you. My name is John Mesko. I'm the Executive Director of the Sustainable Farming Association of Minnesota. We represent over a 1,000 farmers. Many of them certified and noncertified organic farmers.

I am also an organic farmer raising organic beef and lamb and marketing direct to consumers in the Twin Cities.

Specifically I'm here in opposition to deregulation of genetically modified crops, and I would express a need for a regulatory framework that protects organic and nongenetically engineered farmers from contamination and compensates them for when contamination occurs.

And to frame that for you I'd like to share two personal stories with you.

Prior to farming, I worked for 20 years in the, what we would call the conventional agindustry. I had a very good job at a very good salary with a leading biotech firm.

And one of the roles I had there was to track and identify and solve the problem of competitor genetically modified organisms getting into our seed crop.

I did that and solved or resolved the issue in a number of different ways. And at the same time that was going on in my career, at home our newborn daughter was experiencing some severe food allergies and was very, very sick and we were concerned for her life.

The doctor that we took her to immediately recommended that we eat organic food among other things, install a water filter and these types of things, basically telling us that it was her environment that was causing some of these problems.

We did that and she has recovered

1 mostly. But at work I had this conflict.

illness.

Now I was contributing to a food system that actually contributed to my daughter's

About that time I was in a meeting with the director of research for the parent company of the organization I worked for.

He shared with us all the up and coming technologies and how much they were going to result in share price increases for our organization, our shareholders.

And the one thing he was really excited about was an anti-sperm gene that had been developed by our organization and was going to be put into corn for, as he expressed, the purpose of third world population control.

At that point I decided that I could no longer, because of my moral opposition to that form of birth control, could no longer give the best years of my career to that organization and I left.

And knew that we would have to begin farming and producing organic food, making it available to other people that had children that had problems similar to our daughter's problem.

Another personal story I'd like to share with you is that currently our farm in Minnesota is neighbored by a farmer who's been there for over 50 years, a grass based, organic producer.

And recently, in fact, in 2011, he for the first time rented out a significant portion of his land across the road from our farm to a conventional producer.

And this person -- we're in northeast central Minnesota, about an hour north of the Twin Cities. This farmer is from southern Minnesota.

And this farmer is so big that he has pockets of machinery located in different parts of the state. And he just hires people to go to this area and farm that and goes

1 over here and farms that.

And the reason he's able to do this is because of our current ag policy that rewards the production of commodity crops in the ways that it does.

So across the road from our house

-- thank you. Across the road from our farm
is what has been for 50 years a genetically
modified free area of grass and pasture, it
is now GMO crops.

And that threatens our business, and the current ag policy is going to, if it continues is going to create more and more of this widespread situation where farmers leapfrog to wherever they can find a pocket of land where they could rent.

If it takes ten farmers to put it together, I want to rent 1,000 acres or 2,000 acres in that area and I'm going to bring into that area my farming practices.

So again just to quickly reiterate. I'm opposed to the deregulation

of genetically modified organisms and crops,
and I'm expressing a need for a regulatory
framework that compensates farmers for,
organic farmers for when contamination
occurs. Thank you.

MR. LIPSON: Thanks, John. John, I didn't catch what crops you grow. Can you just talk a little bit about your operation?

MR. MESKO: Our farm operation is

beef. We also raise some pork, a small quantity of pork and lamb. And we're grass based. We don't feed grain to the beef and the lambs so we don't grow those crops. It's all grass and hay pasture.

MR. LIPSON: And are you testing feed that you, are you bringing in any feed that you then have --

MR. MESKO: We purchase, the only feed we purchase -- well, for the beef and the lamb, no. We have just a handful of pigs and we purchase feed for them.

MR. LIPSON: Okay, thanks. Beth

Larabee? Is Beth here? How about Lindsey?
Karri Stroh?

MS. STROH: Good afternoon. I am Karri Stroh. I am the Executive Director for Northern Plains Sustainable Ag Society, and we're based in LaMoure, North Dakota.

And North Dakota is ranked eighth in the U.S. for total organic crop land. I'm also an IOIA trained organic inspector, and I have a background in certification decision making for some organic certifying agencies.

I also live on an organic small green farm which includes organic vegetable production that we raise for farmers market.

Northern Plains is a nonprofit
membership organization that provides
education, research and some advocacy for our
organic agriculture and our members.

The largest portion of our membership base is located in North Dakota and South Dakota, but we do have members in five other outlying states.

I have a few comments that our growers, when I talked to them that I was coming that they wanted me to express. And I know my time is limited so I'll try to make as many of them as I can.

And one of the main comments that they said to us is the need for connection and training between the National Organic Program and other USDA agencies to make sure that assistance and programs that are offered are in compliance with the National Organic Program.

They also asked for the support for improvements to the EQIP Organic Initiative including training of field staff, creation of full time organic specialists in regional offices, and outreach to organic and transitioning growers.

They asked for improvements to our organic crop insurance including the removing of the five percent surcharge on all crops, the publishing of more organic price

elections and the creating of appropriate insurance options for their diversified operations.

They are opposed to the USDA's deregulation of genetically modified organisms and crops, and the need for a new regulatory framework that protects their organic farms and other non-GE farmers from contamination.

And they're asking for compensation for them when those contaminations occur on their farm.

We also encourage the improved coordination between data collection agencies such as the AMS and data user agencies such as the Risk Management Agency.

They also wanted me to extend their thank you for some programs that really helped them on their farm. And one was the cost share reimbursement program of the 75 percent with the max up to the \$750.

This program is very crucial to

small and mid-sized farmers as well as those beginning farmers. Because of the sector's lower start up costs and the market opportunities that they face they really appreciate that reimbursement program.

And one other program that was highly used by our growers was the NRCS Greenhouse Hoop House extension.

And everyone knows that North

Dakota, South Dakota, we face some terrible

winters, and that allowed them to extend

their growing season which then provided some

more economic income for their farms.

So they were very grateful for those programs. Thank you.

MR. LIPSON: Thanks, Karri. Okay, Melissa, Beth, Lindsey, anyone there show up?

So let's go with Mr. Maltby, to be followed by Richard Siegel, Steve Etka.

MR. MALTBY: Does that mean I can have everybody else's time, Mark? Does that give me ten people's time? Just to keep you

1 on schedule.

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MR. LIPSON: If you're good.

MR. MALTBY: I'm always good. My

4 name is Ed Maltby. I'm the Executive

5 Director of the Northeast Organic Dairy

6 Producers Alliance and coordinator for the

7 Federation of Organic Dairy Farmers,

8 representing organic farmers from across the

9 country.

We are one of the few, if not the only, organizations that actually represents producers without any connection to the marketplace.

Being able to speak in a room such as this, I went to one of the working groups we had three or four years ago which was in a small conference room, 20 or 30 people were there.

And it seems that we've actually come to maturity, and with maturity brings problems and challenges. The age of enforcement we hope is not the age of

1 bureaucracy.

While I don't necessarily agree with, wonderful certifier who's the best certifier in the world, but the passed rules increase the certification time by 30 percent.

It has increased the time that farmers have to spend on the certification paperwork, and it varies from certifier to certifier exactly how that is imposed.

We have to leave farmers time to farm and we have to keep the paperwork burden down to as low as most bureaucrats would like. I believe there's an office of reduction of paperwork burden somewhere in the USDA, is there? Perhaps I can take my case there.

Organic dairy is widely
acknowledged as an entry point into organic
consumption, and I think organic dairy
represents six percent of the total sales of
dairy product within the United States.

About four percent in volume, I think, of fluid sales of dairy product, and approximately 1.3 percent the total volume of milk produced, I think. And the reason I think is because we don't have the data available. We don't have parity with the conventional world.

Despite the impressive growth and innovation of organic dairy, when it comes to AMS market news reporting, organic dairy as part of the dairy programs is the newest organic effort, less than two year old, is still playing catch up to the other areas with a bigger, longer lead time and more organic staff.

We are well served by Eric Graf, who made it to D.C. today. Thank you for all the work you do. You've revolutionized our database.

But despite his dedication, resourcefulness and support from his colleagues, this obviously has limits to what

1 can be accomplished.

And why is this important more so for organic producers? Organic dairy producers, unlike conventional producers, negotiate directly the processes rather than have a price set by the Federal Milk Marketing Order.

And if you have two hours I can give you a brief lecture on the Federal Milk Marketing Order as well if you'd like, but processes of access to their own unique proprietary information, plus can pay for costly industry reports.

In order to level the playing field, when you come to contractual negotiations, when you come to producers making choices about their families' futures, when you come to new entrants in the industry who want to evaluate what their income is going to be and how that income is going to be worked out, we need accurate and readily accessible data.

Without that the producers cannot plan for the future, cannot make good decisions about risk management and as I've just said, not in an equal position of

negotiating the processes for a fair price.

There is no information of marketing of cheese and other manufactured nonfluid products, which is essential to small to mid-sized operations, especially the value added marketing done by organic dairies who are aiming to supplement or to sell it on the wholesale market.

Parity with nonorganic to have reporting done in all classes of organic milk, there are many dairy programs offices in D.C. and hundreds when the market administrative offices are included.

There is a wealth of data about organic milk, bulk milk sales and geographic flows within already collected Federal Milk Market Order administrative data reported by the milk plants, which is currently not

available to organic producers through the market news.

We would like to see this made available. We're not asking for any new data, we're asking to be able to use the data that is already there.

There's no cost, very little cost in sharing information. And I can also suggest how this sharing could be paid for.

Organic dairy is mostly Class I milk, 75 percent to 80 percent I think is sold as fluid milk, plays into the Federal Milk Marketing Order pool, but gets no benefit from it.

And we're talking about tens of millions of dollars, so we divert some of those tens of millions of dollars into paying for some of these programs, and organic dairy farms can get the benefit of the money that goes into the Class I pool which they don't benefit at this point.

Retail pricing, what we would like

to see is the same reporting of retail

pricing that you get with the conventional

milks, and hopefully extending it slightly to

include natural foods stores, Whole Foods,

Trader Joe's.

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So it's a representative price range reflecting all prices currently offered, which is a more accurate representation of pricing in the simple average of nonsale prices of the two largest brands in two stores.

Moving through on to anticipating problems with -- she said stop. Should I stop?

MR. LIPSON: No, go ahead and finish up.

MR. MALTBY: Oh, thank you very much.

MR. LIPSON: Because we are quite ahead of schedule.

MR. MALTBY: Thank you. I apologize for that.

MR. LIPSON: Not too much longer.

MR. MALTBY: I can tell a story is really what I can -- anticipating the next Farm Bill, the Representative Peterson has brought in language which is going to form the basis of the next Farm Bill.

And it comes as far as directly from the foundation of the future produced by the National Milk Federation, and part of that is supply management and insurance, a change in the way that the milk supply is controlled.

This does not relate at all to organic either in the insurance side, in the marketing side or in the supply management side.

And when this comes back to the Secretary to be implemented in some form, what we're asking for is that organic is exempt and organic is represented, is a commodity of conventional milk of the dairy industry.

1 FSA and Rural Development, 2 essential to the development of value added milk processing and value added meat 3 marketing, we need equal treatment of 4 5 facilities that handle organic product. 6 We don't see that in the 7 countryside, we don't see that in the 8 Northeast. In fact, restaurants get 9 preference. 10 GIPSA, that has to be passed, implemented in order to ensure fair 11 12 contracts. A majority of organic producers 13 especially in dairy have individual contracts 14 and they need to be protected from abuse by 15 processes. Any questions? 16 17 MR. LIPSON: Thank you. 18 anybody come in that we skipped? Beth, 19 Lindsey, Karri? Oh no, we did get, we have 20 Karri. And is Dick Siegel here? There he 21 is, okay.

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You're on deck. Go ahead, tell us

1 your name and where you're from.

MS. SHUTE: Sure. Good afternoon, my name is Lindsey Lusher Shute. I'm with the National Young Farmers Coalition, a new organization that was founded by and for the next generation of organic and sustainable growers in the United States.

I'm also, my husband and I run a CSA farm, noncertified organic in the Hudson Valley of New York State, and we serve about 500 families in New York City and in the Hudson Valley.

So as you're all no doubt aware, organic agriculture is driving much of the renewed interest in farming as a career in the United States.

Young people are looking to organic farming as an opportunity for independence, leadership and as a healthy way to contribute to their communities.

Given the need for hundreds of thousands of new growers in the United States

as identified by Secretary Vilsack, and growing demand for organics, this is very positive.

But it's important to emphasize how vulnerable these farmers are within their first few growing seasons.

In a recent survey by our organization of 1,000 young and beginning farmers, 80 percent of whom are self identified organic growers, I don't know if they're certified or not, but their biggest needs and challenges are need for capital, land access and health insurance, probably no surprise.

USDA programs for organic growers like EQIP do help to meet some of the capital needs of organic growers but can do a lot more.

Anecdotal evidence suggest that NRCS agents are making EQIP information available to beginners and that many beginners are being offered cost sharing

contracts, but that few beginning farmers are receiving the 30 percent advance payment that they qualify for under the 2008 Farm Bill.

Without an advance payment, some beginning farmers are seeking loans to cover the cost of EQIP projects or not participating at all.

Of course, with more extensive

EQIP projects we recognize that a loan might

be necessary, but it certainly doesn't make

sense for growers to borrow more than they

need or to get loans unnecessarily.

Therefore, we strongly encourage USDA to regularly remind its NRCS state offices and agents about the advance payment option and create materials targeted at beginners to help them navigate the program, and remind their local agent of the advance payment option.

Such materials should be readily available at usda.gov. Furthermore, we are encouraged that USDA is working with its NRCS

agents on education around organics. But we still receive reports that EQIP programs are conflicting with the National Organic Program.

As an example, a young organic grower who received EQIP funding for the construction of a deer fence was told to maintain that fence with Roundup.

Growers are working through these conflicts on a case-by-case basis, but an unsupportive and conflicting process is very time consuming and stressful especially for a newcomer.

USDA should create more

coordination and crosswalks between the

National Organic Program and its other

agencies and programs to enable full

participation by organic growers.

In regards to certification, many of the beginners that we work with are seeking to certify their farms as organic, which is another program where the need for

1 capital comes into play.

The national organic cost share program is absolutely essential for these growers.

Within the National Organic

Program beginners are dependent on thirdparty certifiers to make sense of the

definitions and procedures. They're doing a
wonderful job.

Beginners however would even like more simplified information on these programs from USDA and would benefit from a coordinated package of technical, marketing and financial assistance, again through usda.gov.

I just repeat this. The more centralized information that can get out through the Internet makes all the difference when, you know, the local offices sometimes give conflicting information.

So if they have something in their hands that they have when they go into that

office, it makes all the difference and empowers them.

Another small yet important suggestion is for USDA to offer OMRI approved materials, lists at usda.gov for free. I know that that logistically might be challenging, but right now an advanced material search on OMRI costs \$60.

It doesn't seem like a lot, but when you might be taking a loss in your first season of farming, stuff like that actually will prevent growers from certifying organic. So any way we can make that more affordable would be wonderful.

Lastly, organic growers need more research on organic growing practices and NRCS and extension agents must be versed on what's already out there.

Growers routinely report that extension agents do not have expertise in organic controls and techniques.

This is especially true with our

farm in particular with the late blight that happened throughout the Northeast a couple of years ago. Leading up to the blight we had no support from our local extension agents on how to deal with the blight with organic controls.

So thank you very much for the opportunity to comment today and we look forward to working with you all to support young and organic and beginning farmers.

Thanks.

MR. LIPSON: Thanks. Any questions from anybody? I just want to know what happened with the tomato season this year.

MS. SHUTE: The tomato season? It was going great until, we're about 100 miles north of New York City so we got Irene first.

We lost about an acre of tomatoes during the original late blight a couple of years ago, and so now we have all of our tomatoes under protective covering to prevent

them from getting rain, which of course, you
know, late blight is airborne.

So we took down all of our protective coverings so they didn't blow away, and then we got Irene, and then we got the remnants of Lee and so now they all have late blight.

So anyways, it's better. At least, you know, we did have tomatoes so that's an improvement.

MR. LIPSON: Okay, thanks.

MS. SHUTE: Great, thanks.

MR. LIPSON: Okay, Beth, we're still looking for, but Mr. Siegel, if you're ready.

MR. SIEGEL: Good afternoon. I'm very pleased to be back here in this auditorium because I used to work at USDA.

I'm very happy to see a lot of old friends, including Mark Lipson.

And Mark, congratulations on the award that you're going to receive tomorrow

from a very grateful organic community.

My name is Richard Siegel, S-I-E-G-E-L. I'm a lawyer in private practice in Washington, D.C., and since 1998 I have focused my practice on the National Organic Program.

I have advised and represented a wide variety of companies and associations that are subject to the NOP regulations.

I'm not here on behalf of a client, I'm here as a matter of personal opinion about this matter that I'm going to raise.

I've come to this listening session to express my concern with the recent instruction that the NOP has issued that sets a new policy for releasing information on enforcement actions that are taken against certified organic operations.

This instruction is NOP Number 2607, disclosure of information concerning certified operations. It states that all

pending enforcement actions that the NOP and certified agents take against certified operations beginning with the first notice of noncompliance, will be freely disclosed to the public at any time.

Now the intent of this policy is to make the NOP's enforcement activities wholly transparent, but in my opinion this policy achieves this transparency at the expense of fundamental due process rights that operations have once they are certified.

This policy introduces a new risk of business uncertainty for certified operations in the organic industry, and thus this may impede the future growth of the organic industry.

This policy will put sensitive information about enforcement actions into the public's hands long before the NOP's deliberate enforcement process is completed.

Because of the keen interest in the organic community about compliance and

enforcement, it is likely that if a high profile organic operation receives a noncompliance notice this will be readily publicized and perhaps in an inflammatory way.

To publicize the noncompliance action in this way would be highly misleading because this is only the first step in the long NOP enforcement process.

Until now the NOP has treated all pending enforcement actions as confidential until they have been completed. As a result, certified operations have not had to fear that they would be exposed to premature damaging publicity in the marketplace.

And now certified operations have every reason to expect that their organic status will be publicly called into question before all the facts are in.

Now certified operations meet high standards in order to become certified. They incur the time and financial cost to be

certified initially, they must keep their certification updated each year, they are subject to unannounced inspections and audits at any time.

Therefore, whenever a certified operation receives a notice of noncompliance, the operation should naturally be afforded a reasonable opportunity to answer, to challenge it before its hard-earned certification is suspended or revoked.

In fact, without this assurance of due process a company would think twice about trying to get NOP organic certification in the first place.

The enforcement process must take time to ensure that there is a full and deliberate hearing. On receiving a notice of noncompliance the certified operation has the opportunity to correct the noncompliance or offer a rebuttal.

If this does not resolve the matter, the next step is a proposed notice of

suspension or a proposed notice of revocation with 30 days for the certified operation to appeal to the administrator of AMS.

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Until the appeal is resolved, the certified operation continues to operate as before. Organic certification remains in effect until it is revoked, suspended or voluntarily surrendered.

Now the new policy on disclosure of enforcement actions short circuits these enforcement rules by requiring public disclosure every time a certified operation has been cited for any noncompliance.

This undermines due process and could well discourage some companies from staying or becoming organic.

So in closing, I recommend that the NOP reexamine this new disclosure policy. The Freedom of Information Act, FOIA, F-O-I-A, does not necessarily compel the NOP to make these disclosures.

There is Exception 5 of FOIA, in

which the agency is to withhold documents
that are pre-decisional inside an agency.

Now the entire NOP enforcement process is
designed as pre-decisional and deliberative
within AMS, so it should qualify for
Exception 5.

In addition, there is another exception to FOIA, Exception 7, which calls for withholding sensitive documents naming parties in connection with law enforcement.

And this has to do with, this has been extended by the courts to apply to licensing arrangements such as a certified operation being licensed, that's considered law enforcement legally under FOIA.

So NOP should, the enforcement actions of NOP should be protected and could be withheld under Exception 7 as well.

Finally, because I believe it is so important that the NOP continue to give certified operations due process when they are cited for noncompliance, I am opposed to

the change in the appeal regulation that the NOP is proposing.

This would provide that whenever the NOP itself has initiated an enforcement action against a certified operation there would be no appeal to the AMS administrator.

I have a good deal of respect for the NOP staff members. I'm here in the midst of them. They are knowledgeable and conscientious public servants, but they are also human beings and they're not infallible.

So it is vital that after the NOP has issued an enforcement decision, a certified operation should continue to have the right to appeal that decision over the head of the NOP to the AMS administrator before there are formal proceedings before an administrative law judge.

Thank you for your attention.

I'll be happy to answer any questions.

21 MR. LIPSON: Anybody got a

22 question? I guess I'm just wondering,

without offering any specific names or cases, it's not clear from what you've said whether there have been actual instances of harm by the disclosure process.

MR. SIEGEL: This is a new policy.

I know that I would be able to tell my

clients in the past that they were safe from

this sort of publicity.

Now with this, this is a new thing, maybe it hasn't been implemented. I'm not aware of any cases. I'm just saying that the potential is very clear for this kind of happening.

MR. LIPSON: Miles, do you have a question?

MR. MCEVOY: Yes. We've gotten a lot of comments on this particular policy and we've examined those, that input and we're in the process of revising the actual policy.

So we're working on that one. So thanks for your comments and it's really important to us.

1 MR. SIEGEL: Thank you, Miles.

MR. LIPSON: Okay, thanks. Mr.

Etka? Yes, thanks.

MR. ETKA: Good afternoon. My name's Steve Etka. I am Legislative Director for the National Organic Coalition.

There are many, many programs of great importance and relevance to our members, but I'm going to focus my comments on two specific areas.

One, the crisis in public sector of plant and animal breeding, and two, the need to formalize a process of input from the National Organic Program to the National Institute for Food and Agriculture, NIFA, about research priorities related to NOP decision making.

On the topic of public sector

plant and animal breeding, in recent decades

public resources for classical breeding have

dwindled while resources have shifted towards

genomics with a more narrow focus on a

limited set of major crops and breeds.

This shift has significantly curtailed the public access to the plant and animal germplasm, and limited the diversity of seed variety and animal breed development.

The problem is particularly acute for organic and sustainable and local food systems where it is of paramount importance that farmers have access to germplasm well suited to their unique cropping systems and their local environment.

In the 2008 Farm Bill, Congress mandated that conventional/classical plant and animal breeding be a priority within the AFRI program.

In years previous to and subsequent to this Farm Bill requirement, the Senate Appropriations Committee has consistently included report language calling on USDA to make classical plant and animal breeding a priority within AFRI and its predecessor program, the NRI.

Despite the clear intent of Congress in this regard, USDA has failed to fund classical plant and animal breeding projects through AFRI.

In a recent analysis by the National Organic Coalition it was shown that of the 127 plant related research projects funded by AFRI since the passage of the 2008 Farm Bill, only one classical or conventional breeding project has been funded.

And of the 59 animal related projects there was zero classical breeding projects funded. There is one RFA process left and remaining for the AFRI program before the next Farm Bill is supposedly passed in 2012.

We are urging USDA to include a clearly segregated funding stream for classical breeding within this upcoming RFA, with a clear requirement for development and release of publicly available cultivars as part of the requirements for receiving

1 funding in this area.

And I do have a copy of that analysis if it's possible to submit it for the record.

My other topic is also research related but this one involves the issue of coordination between the National Organic Program and the research functions at USDA.

There are three USDA competitive grant research programs that have relevance to organic research topics. They are the OREI program, the Organic Transitions Program and the AFRI program itself.

As part of the work of the

National Organic Program, there are often

regulatory decisions that must be made by NOP

and its advisory committee, the National

Organic Standards Board, where research could

help with the decision making process or

could actually solve regulatory dilemmas.

Most recently the NOSB was facing a decision about whether to continue to allow

the use of antibiotics on apples and pears to address fire blight, in spite of strong consumer concerns about the use of antibiotics in organic food production.

Fire blight is not new, consumer concern about antibiotic use in food production is not new, and yet the NOSB was faced with this awful dilemma of either responding to consumer concerns or threatening the viability of organic apple and pear growers by taking away their tools to address fire blight as if these problems had not been anticipated.

There are things that we can do to get ahead of these situations and there are things that USDA can do to help that process.

First, to my earlier point, USDA research should be available to help in the process of breeding new cultivars and root stock that are resistant to fire blight.

But research should also be focused on identifying alternative cultural

systems in planting practices that help prevent fire blight.

Second, I believe this example really underscores the need to have a more formalized process whereby the National Organic Program writes to NIFA annually, or in some cases more often than annually, laying out research topics that would be helpful in NOP's decision making process.

This letter should be written at a time when that input could be fed into the RFA development process for the three competitive research grant programs that I mentioned.

And certainly not all NOP research needs can be identified in advance but many can. Having a tighter communication loop between NOP and NIFA, even though they are in separate mission areas, I think would not only strengthen USDA's overall coordination on organic issues, but would also enhance the integrity of USDA's organic seal.

So thanks for the opportunity to give you these thoughts.

MR. LIPSON: Great. Thank you,

Steve. I think we may need to rotate some of

our panel members out. It is a very busy

time at USDA, so not everybody's able to

spend the whole day here.

So thanks for those who need to get back to their desks. Did Beth arrive?

All right. Anybody else due to come up and be an official listener? Please introduce yourself.

MS. BLUE: Hi, I'm Rebecca Blue.

I'm the Acting Deputy Undersecretary at

Marketing and Regulatory Programs.

MR. LIPSON: Thanks, Rebecca. All right, I have Beth, and then Kristina

Hubbard, and then Mark Kastel, and then it will be time for a short break at that point.

Please.

MS. LARABEE: Okay. My name is

Beth Larabee. I'm with the Iowa Organic

Association, and have only been with the group for about seven weeks, so I'm still brand new.

But we had the opportunity to come and speak to you today and so I will deliver to you what my constituents told me in the last week or so.

Iowa Organics needs continued research. We need to know about the economics of organic production. We need to understand more of the environmental outcomes of organic production.

What things are our producers delivering to the citizens of Iowa in the form of cleaner water, safe food, soil conservation, water conservation? There's a whole suite of things that are provided by organic and sustainable farmers.

They have a very real concern about having access to non-GMO seeds. We have fewer and fewer sources for organic seed. The few breeding programs that are out

there especially for -- growers in Iowa grow a lot of organic corn.

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There are not breeding programs specific to organic production of corn.

Traditional breeding programs take a long time. It can be a five- to ten-year cycle to actually get new varieties out to the farmers.

And that process has to continue.

You can't turn it off like a faucet and stop

it for two or three years and then expect it

to start again. You have to start over.

We need models that are specific to bioregions. Farming in Iowa is much different than farming in Georgia.

They have concerns about things like the crop insurance. Why do organic producers pay a five percent premium above conventional farmers?

And again I'll use the example of corn. Organic corn is \$6.50, \$7 a bushel.

Conventional corn is \$6.50 or \$7 a bushel.

There was a time when organic corn was a more valuable crop. It isn't that way anymore.

But we're still paying that five percent extra because ours are grown organically. We feel like we nearly need to be treated like any other producer and be insured with, our crop be insured in the same way.

There's a few things that we really find helpful. The EQIP program is absolutely essential to organic farmers and transitioning farmers.

This is the one program that a lot of times will make or break an organic farmer, especially a beginning organic farmer. We really hope this continues to be funded.

We also want to make everyone
aware of the amount of small business growth
that's happening with organic production.
Even during the depth of our economic
downturn, organics was growing at an eight

1 percent rate.

There's not many other businesses out there that you can say was growing at an eight percent rate in the last two years.

Before we hit this recession we were growing at a rate of 20 percent per year.

There is a great deal of potential to grow business and jobs in Iowa with organic farmers as their base. Every time we put twenty more organic farmers into production, we need someone that supplies them with materials.

We need someone that supplies them with small scale equipment. There is a very good reason for us to want to do those things and keep our dollars in Iowa.

And that's about all I have.

MR. LIPSON: Okay. Thank you,
Beth. Any questions from the panel? Sharon?
Sorry, Cathy? Yes? Why don't you use the
microphone up there? And introduce yourself,
please.

1 MS. GREENE: Cathy Greene in 2 USDA's Economic Research Service. And I was curious about Iowa's breeding program and how 3 that's funded and to what extent it can help 4 5 provide some of those needed varieties. 6 MS. LARABEE: Right now there is 7 no funding at Iowa State University for 8 organic corn. So I really can't speak to that because it doesn't exist for us in our 9 10 state. MS. GREENE: Okay, thank you. 11 12 MS. HESTVIK: Hey, Mark, I just 13 want to say -14 MR. LIPSON: Go ahead. Introduce 15 yourself, please. 16 MS. HESTVIK: RMA, the crop 17 insurance program did offer a new price election for corn this year, which is double 18 19 the conventional price, so it is available to 20 farmers now. 21 It was \$6 for the conventional

price, and the corn was \$11. And the harvest

22

1 price is coming up at about \$13 a bushel.

MR. LIPSON: Sharon, would you go ahead and introduce yourself?

MS. HESTVIK: Oh, hi. I'm Sharon
Hestvik and I'm with the Risk Management
Agency. We do crop insurance and other risk
management tools for producers.

And in 2010, we actually insured over 4,000 organic producers and we have 550,000 acres insured. And in 2010, we also paid out about \$18 million in losses. So crop insurance is catching on and we are providing more tools for farmers.

And we have four new prices
available for organics on corn, processing
tomatoes, cotton and soybeans. And beginning
in 2013, we're offering a new price on
avocados in California.

MR. LIPSON: Great, thank you.

Kristina? Oh, did you have another comment,

Beth?

MS. LARABEE: I was just going to

say that that's something that we're seeing, fruit and vegetable farmers starting to really become a viable option in Iowa.

And that's one of the things we're trying to figure out is, how do we set up the process so that fruit and vegetable farmers can get their three years of production information so we can go to you for insurance?

How do we teach our farmers how to get this information together so we can say, here's my production history? Here's my dollar value history, to help us get insured.

MS. HESTVIK: Okay, thank you.

MR. LIPSON: Thanks, Beth.

MS. HUBBARD: Good afternoon.

Thanks for hosting this listening session today on such an important subject. My name is Kristina Hubbard, and I'm the Director of Advocacy for Organic Seed Alliance.

We are an organization that supports the ethical development and

stewardship of the genetic resources of agricultural seed.

We engage farmers and other seed professionals in our research and education programs to develop regional decentralized seed systems that provide biologically diverse seed that's appropriate for organic farming systems.

And we also work pretty hard to influence policy decisions that impact the integrity of these systems that we aim to create.

Earlier this year we published a report called State of Organic Seed, and I'm happy to provide you all a copy afterward if you wish.

This report is the first comprehensive analysis of the opportunities and obstacles in building the organic seed sector.

And while our data shows that farmers are increasing their attempts to

source more organic seed and certifiers are encouraging them to do so, the lack of available organically bred and produced seed remains a major barrier to the ongoing growth and success of the organic industry.

In short, organic producers are underserved in genetics that are appropriate for their copying systems, regional climate and market niches.

Our data also shows that -- well, we conducted a survey with certified organic farmers in 45 states, and more than 80 percent of respondents related that, or I should say they believe that, seed bred in organic soils and organic systems is important to the overall success of organic agriculture.

Yet, investments in organic seed projects and organic plant breeding lags behind the tremendous growth we've seen in the organic sector, which is now valued I believe at \$29 billion in 2010 alone.

In contrast we've had \$9 million invested in organic seed projects, but this is over the course of 14 years.

So here's one way that the

Department can intensify its support for

organic agriculture. One of the outcomes of

this report we did were four working groups

that Organic Seed Alliance is facilitating.

One is the organic plant breeding working group comprised of about a dozen public plant breeders across the U.S. And they relay that they need more long term, consistent funding for organic plant breeding projects.

Data from our report shows that several organic plant breeding projects didn't result in a finished variety, in part because funding only lasted one or two years when many of us know here in the audience that bringing a finished cultivar to the market demands investments for four to 12 years at times.

So we need longer term funding and we need more funding in important research programs such as OREI, already mentioned.

Funding is also needed to support field trial networks so that we can identify what germplasm performs best in organic systems.

And when optimum genetics are identified, we also need to fund education to help breeders and farmers producing seed to navigate the process of commercializing a new variety.

And finally, we need to fund farmers involved in these projects, especially in participatory plant breeding projects. This is a golden opportunity to support family farmers while developing infrastructure for these organic seed systems that we need in order to meet the demand of the growing organic industry.

And this is especially important in the face of a consolidated seed industry

1 that has nonorganic interests.

So rebuilding public plant breeding programs is obviously essential to expanding the choice to meet the diverse needs of organic farmers.

The National Institute for Food and Agriculture must honor the mandate from Congress to provide meaningful funding for developing public plant varieties.

Organic Seed Alliance also supports creating an institute for seeds and breeds for the 21st century as a distinct subagency within USDA's National Institute for Food and Agriculture to address this urgent need and adequately fund classical plant breeding.

It is especially important that USDA funded research, much of the research that I'm talking about, remains in the public domain to ensure that the public has access to germplasm and that we prevent the further consolidation of an already concentrated seed

marketplace, as well as the concentrated ownership of our plant genetic resource base.

The 2010 competition workshops
that USDA hosted in partnership with the
Department of Justice ignited a lot of hope
in farming communities, including the organic
community.

And they ignited hope because they believed the agencies were truly confronting some of the abuse of market power that we're seeing, including the abuse of intellectual property protections.

Unfortunately, neither USDA nor the Department of Justice seemed inclined to even release a report in response to the thousands of comments that were hand delivered at these workshops.

We urge USDA to continue working with the Department of Justice to, at the very least, respond to these comments and ideally provide a plan of action.

We also have seen that research

and development has largely narrowed on other industry interests including biotechnology, which brings me to my last point, and we believe USDA can better support organic agriculture by confronting the challenges posed by contamination of unwanted genetically engineered material.

And this includes implementing policies that ensures a shared responsibility for contamination prevention, since right now preventing the contamination of organic and other nongenetically engineered products rests solely on the shoulders of the nonadopters.

Such measures, contamination prevention measures, must be coupled with a compensation plan. A plan paid for by patent holders promoting and profiting from the technology.

And this plan must covers cost for immediate harm to producers and others in the industry including seed companies, as well as

costs for contamination prevention.

Seed companies that I've been talking to the last couple months who sell organic seed at risk of contamination by genetically engineered counterparts relay that contamination happens, that they are incurring costs and there is no recourse to recoup any of these losses.

And so this is why it's especially disconcerting that USDA is signaling a move to limit its authority instead of strengthening oversight in the face of contamination events, and also in light of recommendations of independent government offices such as USDA's own Inspector General in 2005, and the Government Accountability Office in 2008.

For example, right now on the table, USDA exploring what would advance an already self-regulating system by putting an option on the table to allow manufacturers of genetically engineered crops to perform their

own environmental assessment, which is an indisputable conflict of interest.

Studies that are scientifically rigorous and conducted by independent parties have never been more important to assess the safety and performance of genetically engineered crops. Thanks for the comments.

MR. LIPSON: All right. Thank you, Kristina.

MS. HUBBARD: Yes?

MR. LIPSON: Just one quick
question I had. Does your group have an
estimate of the number of organic seed
producers? How many farmers are producing
organic seed for the marketplace?

MS. HUBBARD: That's a good question. I would have to look at the report, Mark, I don't know the number right off the top of my head.

I do know that those who responded -- oh, that doesn't count though, because the farmers who responded to our national survey,

it was just about ten percent of certified organic crop producers, but those aren't all seed producers of course.

So I don't know that off the top of my head, but I'd be happy to find the number for you.

MR. LIPSON: Okay. It's an important baseline that we'd like to know.

MS. HUBBARD: Yes, okay.

MR. LIPSON: I was going to do one more and then break. Doug, did you want to say hi?

(Off microphone comments.)

MR. LIPSON: Doug was in this morning's lineup and was one of the people who had to attend the Secretary's emergency meeting. Thanks for coming.

Okay, one more, Mr. Kastel, and then we will take a break before finishing the final sequence of comments.

MR. KASTEL: Thank you, Mark, and thank you for all the hardworking USDA folks

1 who are spending their time with us today.

I'm Mark Kastel. I'm the Co-director of The Cornucopia Institute. We're based in Cornucopia, Wisconsin.

We're big supporters of the organic label, and we're big supporters of the organic label because it really represents the best economic justice vehicle for family scale farmers, and it has for decades now.

We're also big supporters of the current changes at the National Organic

Program in terms of staffing, budget and philosophy.

But this program should strive for excellence and we're not quite there yet. So through free association I'm going to throw a few issues at you here.

Want to grow organic operations to 20,000? Number one, we need to revisit the exemption for \$5,000. That number was promulgated in the late 1980s. We've had a

little thing called inflation kick in since then.

It probably realistically needs to be \$10,000 or \$15,000. But that will bring into our community a lot of these really high level, high quality, local producers, local marketers that aren't certified like right now.

But we can make sure that they legally have to abide by the law and they can use that organic seal which will, or the name "organic", which will lend credibility to this movement.

Want to have a net gain of farmers? You're looking for 20,000? We need to aggressively enforce the laws we have right now.

Questionable imports from China and India, large scale fraud, we've just busted as a community a large scale perpetrator in Canada shipping in feed grains in the United States, has resulted this year

in an estimated 20 percent loss of crop, to cash crop acreage in the Midwest producing grain both for food grade and feed grade production.

In organics we can't instantly replicate that production. We're going to see some market disturbances for livestock producers.

We need really good enforcement.

Lack of enforcement, slow enforcement has

catastrophic impacts on the marketplace. We

need a fair and level playing field.

A few words about organic livestock and dairy. First, origin of livestock, and I'm paraphrasing here from the regs.

But once a distinct dairy herd is converted to organics, from that point forward all animals brought onto that farm must be managed organically from the last third of production.

I'm not sure why historically

that's been so hard to understand by the National Organic Program, but that law isn't being enforced.

It was misinterpreted during the Bush years, it's been misinterpreted during the Obama/Vilsack administration. There's been the suggestion that we need new rule-making. We don't necessarily concur.

But during the Bush administration, the outgoing director at the NOP said this was a priority in the last years of that administration.

The new incoming administration here said that was a priority. This is a maturing administration at the National Organic Program, we really need a rule out quickly.

This is competitively injuring farmers who feed their calves from day one, organic milk, the same quality and value that we find in the grocery store, and for the entire, roughly two years of the life of that

animal before she's mature and enters the milking chain, has 100 percent certified organic diet.

They're competing generally with industrial scale farms that are buying one-year-old conventional animals and converting them to organics.

Grossly unfair, and we read illegal. We need the factory dairies to experience a heavier degree of scrutiny.

There are outstanding legal complaints against Natural Prairie, a 9,000 acre facility in Texas, Dean Foods in Idaho, Shamrock in Arizona.

And we need all dairies in the United States with over 1,000 cows inspected by the USDA because of the systemic problems we've seen.

I want to just blow through a few more of these. Since we're ahead of schedule maybe you'll give me an extra 30 seconds.

We need due process, but we can't

tolerate the kind of delays we've seen with Promiseland's livestock allegedly laundering conventional cattle and an enforcement action commencing in 2007, and then just being forced out of organic commerce this year.

That's unfair to consumers, unfair to ethical participants in this industry.

NOP investigators need the same kind of law enforcement authority as the AMS has.

We need sworn law enforcement officials that when they go out to investigate serious allegations of fraud can take sworn testimony and compel people to tell the truth.

When the Aurora scandal was investigated the AMS investigators took testimony from Cornucopia and other parties, and they came to the facts that might not have been ascertained otherwise if they didn't have that authority.

We need to promote openness.

President Obama, when he was elected said

that the Departments under his executive authority would bend over backwards to make sure that FOIAs were complied with as openly as completely as possible.

We have seen in our FOIA request, virtually no difference between the withholding of documents and the wholesale redaction that we saw during the Bush administration.

These documents become virtually worthless and without meaning, and we think that should be revisited at the USDA and particularly in the organic movement.

And finally I want to address the appointment process at the USDA for the National Organic Standards Board.

This has been ripe for abuse in the past, and even during this new administration that has generally been more respectful of the will of Congress by appointing qualified individuals that meet the definition for farmer, certifier,

processor, in the last round we had an individual who's a full time employee of a \$750 million a year agribusiness concern who does not own and operate a certified organic farm, take the farmers' position.

And I can tell you that we heard from our members at the Cornucopia Institute. People who applied in good faith, people who were eminently qualified to sit in that chair who were demoralized -- in fact, that was two cycles ago -- and didn't bother applying last time.

So we really need an openness.

We'd like to see who the appointments are, so as a community we can collaborate with you so the best and brightest are appointed, and I'm sure that's the goal of the policymakers at the USDA. Thank you.

MR. LIPSON: Great. All right, thank you, Mark. Any questions, anybody?

MR. KASTEL: Thank you, all.

MR. LIPSON: All right, thanks,

Mark. Okay, it's 2:30. We will take a tenminute break and then we'll still be a bit
ahead of schedule.

So please make your way back here promptly. Thanks.

(Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off the record at 2:32 p.m. and resumed at 2:48 p.m.)

MR. LIPSON: Okay, we are running ahead of schedule. So we've only got a few more commenters and then, I know it's unfortunate, but we'll be ending early.

So we have John Thorne, Shepherd Ogden, Mr. Ogden's here, Patty Lovera is here, Jaydee Hanson is here and Colin O'Neil. Hopefully Colin will show up just in time.

So we have some new listeners.

I'd like once again, just to acknowledge all
the great support that we have gotten from
folks in the Department today to be
listeners.

We've gotten a great spread of

folks from all over the Department, both members of the Organic Working Group and senior USDA officials who are taking this, you know, appropriately, very seriously.

So those who haven't introduced themselves, please do, and then we'll go ahead.

MS. PEET: Okay. Mary Peet. I'm currently with NIFA as a Division Director, but before that and still continuing, I run the, one of the two people that run the organic program.

And that's two grant programs,

OREI, the Organic Research and Extension

Initiative and also Organic Transitions,

which is the other component of the organic

program in NIFA.

So looking forward also to hearing comments on our research programs, and maybe even some good stuff about what our research programs have done for you. So thanks, Mark.

MR. LIPSON: Jill?

MS. AUBURN: And I'm Jill Auburn. 1 2 I'm in the Office of the Chief Scientist, which is a relatively new office at USDA that 3 4 supports Undersecretary and Chief Scientist, 5 Catherine Woteki, who you heard from the first thing this morning. 6 7 I normally work on sustainability 8 issues there and include organic among them. 9 I'm also currently for a short time, Acting Director of that office. Thank you. 10 11 MR. LIPSON: Great, thank you. 12 All right, okay, sir? Your name and where 13 you're from. 14 MR. BUSCHING: My name is Mark Busching and I'm filling in for John Thorne. 15 I'm Senior Counsel with Crowell & Moring. 16 have some brief remarks and then a submission 17 for the record. 18 19 I want to thank the members of the 20 USDA Organic Working Group and the USDA 21 National Organic Program for hosting this

session and the opportunity to provide

22

1 comments.

Your August 11, 2011, memorandum for the chairperson of the National Organic Standards Board acknowledged and accepted their April 2011 recommendations including their recommendation to remove the 20 percent annotation on sodium nitrate.

The recommended removal this annotation would completely prohibit the use of sodium nitrate in organic crop production.

If the NOP promulgates a final rule removing the annotation, sodium nitrate could not be used as a fertilizer, an ingredient in a fertilizer or a soil amendment in an organic crop production after October 12, 2012.

This is a serious concern that NOSB's actions came in direct response to your September 21, 2010, action memorandum requesting the prohibition of sodium nitrate to help the NOP harmonize U.S. organic standards and provide, to borrow a phrase

from Emerson, a foolish consistency with certain countries to facilitate international trade in organic products.

It is important to note that there is a strong widespread support for continued use of sodium nitrate with the 20 percent annotation. The comments that have been submitted reflect that.

Disallowing sodium nitrate would adversely affect small organic producers and discriminate against producers in more temperate regions in the United States.

In essence, it would hurt jobs in the U.S. at a time when the unemployment rate is over nine percent.

There are no good alternatives to sodium nitrate for conditions where it is needed. Sodium nitrate is only needed occasionally during the growing season. But when it is needed there are no effective substitutes.

Sodium nitrate is not an

environmental contaminant, which it is why it is unnecessary to disallow its use in organic crop production. It is not an environmental hazard as the NOSB has concluded.

2.1

Life cycle energy costs for sodium nitrate are unlikely to exceed that from manure. Furthermore, it is estimated that 50 percent of the energy mining process for under sodium nitrate comes directly from captured solar energy not fossil fuels.

Use of sodium nitrate is consistent with organic agricultural sustainability focus. For more than 100 years sodium nitrate has been mined from ancient mineral deposits in Chile.

Incorporating sodium nitrate with a 20 percent annotation into a broad based nutrient management is consistent with both organic production and sustainable agriculture.

Production of organic foods for vegetarian diets depend on sodium nitrate.

Sodium nitrate is essential for the production of organic foods for vegetarian diets.

U.S. organic agriculture policy should not be dictated by foreign policy.

exist between the various North American and European based organic regulations and will most likely stay that way unless the U.S. system is willing to capitulate and allow the infiltration of organic products from Canada and Europe where the use of antibiotics in livestock, and synthetic fertilizers and crops, materials that the U.S. organics prohibit.

The NOP should establish policies that support domestic organic standards rather than be dictated by, and even if it's to harmonize with the policies of foreign countries.

It is important to note that there are many organic farming inputs allowed in

Europe but prohibited in the United States, which hinders international trade of organic products.

Lastly, with all deference, the NOSB decision on sodium nitrate was not well made. The decision making process to remove sodium nitrate from the list of approved inputs for organic agriculture production was the result of confusion, the failure to consider the information made available to it and outside influence.

The transcript of the meeting records demonstrates that decision was not well made.

I urge the NOP to rethink its support for the NOSB's recommendation on sodium nitrate, and I am going to take an investigation into this matter.

Apply good science and clear judgment to the decision of sodium nitrate use in organic agriculture.

I appreciate the opportunity to

discuss these issues with you today and I thank you very much.

MR. LIPSON: Thank you, sir. Any questions from anyone? All right. Next, Mr. Ogden, Shepherd. Welcome.

MR. OGDEN: My name is Shepherd Ogden, and I am the Agricultural Development Officer for Jefferson County, West Virginia, which is about 75 miles up the Potomac River from here.

We're the only county in West

Virginia to have an Agricultural Development

Office and we're also the only county in West

Virginia to be part of the Washington

Metropolitan Statistical District.

That brings some particular benefits, opportunities and challenges to the agriculture of our county and the northern Shenandoah Valley generally.

My comments today are not specifically directed to organic, though I was an organic vegetable farmer for many

years and owned a seed company that imported certified organic seed from Europe.

And I do have opinions on many of these matters, but I'm sure you've heard many of those positions already.

So I would like to speak instead to something I can speak to personally, being 62 years old, and that is the average age of the farmer in this country all of which we're familiar with the statistics there.

And our county is a classic example of that where all the guys I went to high school with who are now farmers are retiring.

And the nearness to markets and metropolitan growth stresses are affecting us greatly because it raises the price of land.

It also means that the ability of the younger people who grew up on the farms, to get to the city and have jobs, puts a double stress on our ability to maintain regional food security in an area where, when

energy costs go up we're going to want to
have a lot more productive capacity to avoid
having to ship so much food from distant
areas.

Commodity grains not so much a problem, but fresh produce a huge problem.

My county, when I was a child, had 4,000 acres of orchards. It now has 1,000 acres of orchards.

What we need, I think, from the USDA is a continued support for beginning farmer training both of young people -- I teach sustainable agriculture at Shepherd University myself and have done so at other colleges, that's one root.

We've gotten a number of good academic programs in organic agriculture going around this country and we're starting to turn out high quality graduates.

But I've recently had brought to my attention by people in my area, and in my case people like I've known since high

school, returning veterans who want to help
younger veterans, many of whom are from rural
areas, many of whom have an agricultural
background, all of whom are obviously
trainable since they've been trained in the
military and many of whom would benefit from,
especially if they have any kind of PSTD
symptoms, that sort of thing, will benefit
from training programs that will help them
get into agriculture.

I would of course personally prefer small scale agriculture and a diversified regional agriculture, but I don't think that's a huge issue.

But one thing we need to do is make sure that there is funding there to both benefit these veterans who are coming back, but also benefit us by creating a whole new generation of farmers in their late 20s and early 30s.

The second part that we need in an area like ours, and I think our areas may

have this set of characteristics more extremely than others but its characteristic all around the country, and that is the cost of land to get into farming.

And so I think we also need to keep up the funding for farmland preservation. I actually share my office with the administrator of the Jefferson County Farmland Protection Board.

Her funding comes entirely from the transfer tax on real estate, and we all know how much real estate is transferring these days.

That means that coupled with the lowering price of land due to the real estate glut and a lack of transfer taxes, we, at the moment have \$500,000 worth of USDA money that we can't match.

I would personally like to see the level of match from the USDA side go up for awhile so that we could manage to get more property into these programs while the prices

1 are low.

And that would be a huge help. It see her every day working very hard to get this land in while we have a low price and can make it much more efficiently preserved, so that when we have this new generation of farmers they have land to go to after we've trained them.

So I would like to see continued and increased support for farmer training and for farmland preservation. Thank you.

MR. LIPSON: Great, thank you.

Any questions, anybody? Okay, Ms. Lovera?

Welcome.

MS. LOVERA: Hi, my name is Patty Lovera, and I'm here on behalf of Food & Water Watch. So I was going to talk just very quickly about a couple of broad issues that we're thinking a lot about that impact organic.

The first one may not be super obvious, but our water team at Food & Water

Watch is getting very, very involved in several parts of the country on the issue of hydraulic fracturing for natural gas, the high volume hydraulic fracturing. People call it fracking.

This is happening in certain parts of the country where this industry is just exploding. It's rural areas and it has major, major impacts on water.

And we think if it hasn't become an issue for organic farmers yet, it's probably unfortunately a matter of time until it does.

So I just wanted to raise that issue as a bigger topic that we're hearing a lot about. It's not necessarily an NOSB problem or an NOP problem, but I think it's something that this community is going to have to talk about in places like Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, where the technology really is exploding.

And it may not even be the choice

of the particular organic farmer but the choices their neighbors make to drill or not to drill that could really impact their water.

And unfortunately, we think we're probably going to end up having to have a conversation about what do organic farmers do if their water supply has been impacted by this.

So I just really wanted to kind of tee that up as something we're starting to think about, because our phone is ringing off the hook from certain parts of the country with people who are worried about this technology, you know, really coming into their rural area.

Another kind of broad stroke issue I wanted to tee up that is not new to you all is the food safety conversation. And when it comes to organic I think there's two specific thoughts I would like to relay.

One I know I've talked to folks

about, which is the egg safety rule coming out of FDA and how the Salmonella rule fits with organic standards.

We've talked about that some of us here, there is confusion, so I would just really urge the program to stay in touch with FDA and try to figure that out.

We've tried to talk to them about it. We don't want to see, you know, a food safety standard become an obstacle to really figuring out the animal welfare issues and outdoor access issues that consumers are so interested in when they buy organic.

And then the other piece of food safety is that as the FDA Food Safety

Modernization Act is implemented and produce standards are written, we've had a lot of conversations with FDA about how produce standards will be developed and what they'll look like.

And we're hearing a lot from them, which we think is encouraging, that the

standards will be about practices as opposed to being commodity specific.

But I think that then makes an opportunity for the organic program to talk about how organic practices are different.

And I don't think that FDA necessarily understands that.

So I think that there's a role now, soon, to talk about FDA about where does compost fit in and what are the rules for compost, what are the rules for manure, how it's handled differently?

It's not just thrown about raw in organic production because there are misconceptions about that.

So as they work on practice specific standards I think, you know, we have to talk to them about what organic standards really are as opposed to maybe their perceptions about it.

And then finally, it wouldn't be a comment from Food & Water Watch if we didn't

talk about aquaculture. So first, we continue to get requests from consumers who are confused about imported fish that's labeled as organic.

So I just wanted to bring that up again to really urge the program to think about that. There's been at least one supermarket chain in the Northeast that's openly talking about how they know there's not a standard, but they're selling European organic fish here and that causes a lot of confusion for consumers.

And then on the depending standards, you know, here in the U.S. program, you know, we've said this before, we'll keep saying it.

Lots of other groups will say it too. Very, very concerned about the allowance of open net pen production because of those environmental impacts and very, very concerned about the use of wild fish as feed, because we don't think that's compatible with

the line that we've drawn for feed for other types of livestock.

So we would really urge a reconsideration of that approach when you get to the point of writing a standard for aquaculture.

That's it.

MR. LIPSON: Yes, I'm trying to frame a question. Can you talk a little bit more about that consumer confusion with respect to marketing claims on imported fish labeled as organic?

MS. LOVERA: Right, so we've had I don't know how many, but periodically we do get calls or emails from people are saying, I thought there wasn't a standard for organic fish.

And so the chain in question this year was Wegman's. They started selling, you know, organic salmon. It's organic under an EU standard.

We don't have one. And your

dedicated organic consumers have been trained and we've tried to train them to look for the green and white USDA Organic.

2.0

And they're saying, it's not there. I thought that's what the symbol was. And so they're just confused about how that's allowed.

They thought that if it was being sold as organic here it was under a U.S. standard, and there isn't one. And so it's very hard for us to explain that and just say what the standard is.

And, you know, and the folks who contact us also have been following our issues and have the same concerns that we have about fish farms and things like that.

And so they're like, well, you know, we thought that the European standard wasn't as good, which in some ways it isn't.

So there's just a lot of confusion about what to look for, and it doesn't have that, you know, that USDA seal behind it so

they're just not sure how that works, because
they thought that was what they were supposed
to look for.

MR. LIPSON: Okay, thank you.

MS. LOVERA: Thanks.

MR. LIPSON: Mr. Hanson? Is there anybody else in the room who isn't registered yet to make comments that is wishing to?

Your last chance almost.

Jaydee, we can get somebody to help pass things out if you really want that to happen.

(Off microphone comments.)

MR. HANSON: Good afternoon. I apologize for my deeper than normal voice. I have been going through the normal fall colds that are going around town.

Even with a raspy voice I

appreciate the chance to talk with the

National Organic Program about what I think

is a way to implement the National Organic

Standards Board March 2007 recommendation on

excluding farm animal clones and their offspring from the organic market.

I have a lifelong interest in cattle breeding. Took my first course in cattle breeding when I was 14. One of my cousins heads the Certified Angus Beef program. One of my uncles on the other side was the Secretary of Agriculture in Idaho.

So I'm presenting to you in the second part of this, a table of some of the cattle breeding associations that have already adopted policies requiring information on whether an animal is a clone or descended from a clone.

Now pig registries and goat registries are also requiring, in some cases, cloning status. But given that most of the clone farm animals are cattle, I think the chart I'm giving you and the company index including the text of cloning registry requirements for many of the breeds is a good example of how tracking of clones and their

offspring are already being tracked by the breeding associations.

Moreover, all of the beef breeds with large numbers of animals going to market, Angus, Herefords, Texas Longhorn, already have requirements for tracking clones and their progeny.

There's a few on my list that says maybe. That's only because I couldn't find it on their website, and their staff hasn't got back to me. So I don't know whether they do or don't.

But in the last two years, many of the breeding associations have adopted standards. You know, it's not hard. Almost all of them were tracking embryo transfer.

From their point of view this is another kind of embryo transfer. There's really good reasons to track clones and their offspring.

Almost every breed has four or five genetic diseases they're trying to breed

out. If you don't track the clones with that as well as everything else, you can't do it.

All four of the major dairy breeds, Jersey, Holstein, Guernsey and Brown Swiss have similar requirements.

Many organic farmers already keep pedigrees on their animals, and for the ones that do not a requirement that they verify the pedigree of an animal is no more complicated than other requirements that they must implement to have their products certified as organic.

They know how to jump through hoops and this is actually one of the easier ones. It will be more and more important that the U.S. National Organic Program implement their recommendations of the NOSB on clones and their progeny.

The Canadian Organic Standard was amended to exclude clones and their offspring from organic in 2008.

The Soil Association of the U.K.

which administers organic standards for the U.K. has a campaign to get Europe to ban clones and their offspring altogether.

Indeed, the new European rules on novel foods were derailed this year due to a conflict between the European Parliament that doesn't want to allow clones on the market and the European Commission, especially their equivalent of the FDA, the EFSA, on whether clones and their offspring should be permitted in the EU marketplace.

It's not in my text but I'll ask anyway, in the 2008 Farm Bill there was a request asking USDA to do a study on the effects of cloning on the economics of farming.

I'm a Linked In friend of Bruce Knight, so I emailed him this last week and said, Bruce, did you guys ever do that? And he said, nope, maybe the new team is but we never got it done.

So that's a study that will

actually look at more than just organic, but look at the effect on all livestock production with clones.

Well, I think this is the simplest way to implement the recommendation of the NOSB. People know how to keep registries.

You know, it's not new for the industry.

They're doing it for embryo transfers already. They do DNA testing already for these diseases. So this is an easy way for the National Organic Program to implement something that people know how to do.

And, you know, I would urge you to actually look at some of their recommendations.

One is actually quite interesting from the USDA, I included that for Holsteins there, because what USDA researchers are finding is there are actually fewer clones being registered.

And one of my colleagues said,

well, does that mean they're just hiding it?

I don't think it means they're hiding it. I

think what it means is the economics of this

haven't worked out as well as even some of

the early adopters thought they would.

I'll stop there, but you've got, you know, lots of information on every one of those that say yes. And on the four that say maybe, I'll get that.

You know, and this doesn't cover every breed. There are 260 breeds in the world, but these cover all of the major breeds in the U.S. Thank you.

MR. LIPSON: Thanks, Jaydee. Any questions or anybody have a quick answer on that Farm Bill implementation question? I do not have knowledge of that. All right, thanks, Jaydee.

MR. HANSON: Yes, I'll send you the report language about it.

MR. LIPSON: Great.

MR. HANSON: Okay, thank you.

MR. LIPSON: Okay, Colin O'Neil?

MR. O'NEIL: Hello, my name is

Colin O'Neil. I'm the Regulatory Policy

Analyst with the Center for Food Safety. And

first and foremost, we'd like to thank the
USDA for convening this listening session

7 today.

CFS believes that the ability to strictly adhere to organic agriculture and food production must drive the types of certified organic products that are made available to consumers in the marketplace.

And the desire to create and market a product that is certified organic must not compel the contortion or dilution of existing organic standards. This blows our litmus test for ensuring organic integrity.

As the government program charged with ensuring organic integrity, we understand the difficulties in balancing diverse stakeholder needs in your decision making process, and that issues affecting

organic integrity may at times be out of your direct control.

Still we believe that the NOP could be more proactive in its efforts to protect organic integrity with respect of three critical issues.

One, preventing GE contamination of organic crops and seed. Two, directing government funded research on organic. And three, prohibiting organic aquaculture in open ocean net pens.

As rightly stated in the NOP April
15th memo on GMOs and organic, since organic
certification is a process based standard,
presence of detectable GMO residues alone
does not necessarily constitute a violation
of the regulation.

The NOP relies on organic certifiers and producers to determine preventative practices that most effectively avoid contact with GMOs on an organic operation.

Although technically correct, this narrow response to the growing threat of GE contamination of organic is inadequate and does little to retain public confidence in the organic label.

Nearly 100 people expressed their concerns about contamination of organic to the NOSB in April, even though the issue was not the Board's agenda.

As these unsolicited comments suggest, the organic community expects the NOP to do more about contamination or risk of decreasing people confidence in its ability to ensure organic integrity.

To that end, CFS urges the NOP to enter into a memorandum of understanding with APHIS of shared responsibility for contamination prevention of organic.

The MOU would set the stage for mandating GE technology users to share responsibility for preventing contamination along with the organic farmers who are

already doing so by providing training and education on contamination practice standards.

As an advocate for organic integrity, CFS finds it discouraging to see the NOP repeatedly extend approvals for substances on the national list instead of sunsetting them, because of there is a lack of available alternatives.

Antibiotic use in organic apple and pear production provides a case in point. After being on the national list for more than ten years the NOP again extended their use until 2014.

Unfortunately, we're already hearing from organic apple and pear growers that they are not likely to meet this deadline due to the absence of viable alternatives.

Consumers view organic as the healthy alternative for many high processed foods on the market. When they decide to

purchase organic foods they do not expect them to be grown with antibiotics, much like they do not expect them to be irradiated or genetically engineered.

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The continued allowance of antibiotics as well as the long list of other synthetics allowed in organics is another area where we believe the NOP could do more to ensure organic integrity.

A whole systems approach to researching and troubleshooting problems in organic production systems as well as finding solutions that are not mere input substitutions is needed to combat the trend toward expansion of the national list.

Further, we urge the NOP to initiate a collaborative process whereby it communicates the program's pressing research needs to the Research Education and Economics mission area staff on a regular basis.

This way, government funded organic research would be directed toward

solving entrenched issues within the NOP and factoring into the request for applications development process for both OREI and the Organic Transition Program.

It would also facilitate the sunsetting of materials on the national list and thereby improve organic integrity.

Lastly, CFS believes that farmed carnivorous fish can never be certified organic because they cannot be grown in open ocean net pens without escapes and without causing significant and adverse impacts to aquatic ecosystems.

Therefore, we do not support the NOSB's recommendation for the NOP to draft organic carnivorous fish farming standards.

The recommendation to allow wild caught fish, fish meal and fish oil to be used in carnivorous organic aquaculture contravenes the spirit and intent of OFPA, which requires all certified organic species be fed a 100 percent organic diet.

If allowed, such practices would increase pressure on already over-exploited or recovering fisheries that form the base of aquatic food webs and undermine OFPA's biological diversity conservation requirements.

CFS urges the NOP to take a proactive stance on organic aquaculture that ensures organic integrity by rejecting the NOSB's recommendations.

Instead, we urge the program to direct NOSB to go back to the drawing board and develop recommendations for inland organic herbivorous aquaculture grown in highly controlled systems where inputs, outputs and fish health and welfare can be closely monitored and regulated. Thank you.

MR. LIPSON: Okay, any questions?
Mary, have one?

MS. PEET: Okay. Well, I'm responding, I guess, on the NIFA questions.
We do certainly fund and consider requests on

-- well, I guess not really input substitution but developing alternatives.

But, you know, of course we have limited budgets and lots of other research priorities and, you know, again it's a panel decision. And, you know, they like to see systems research as well.

But certainly it is something that we consider in the NIFA program and we do try to help out there as much as we can. Again, sort of within the limits of the funding constraints.

The other thing we're trying to do on the GMO issue is to try to breed in, just work on breeding systems that will be obligate in breeding, prevent cross contamination.

But again that's a long term and not certainly a 100 percent probability and it would also have to be developed for each crop separately.

But, you know, good comments and

we'll certainly consider them, and you can also submit them directly to the RFA.

There's a process for RFA input.

MR. O'NEIL: Okay. Can I comment real briefly? I think, you know, one of the issues that I try to hit on, and I'd be happy to extrapolate further at a later date, is that the Center believes that at this point it'd be best to streamline as best as possible by integrating organic within the current systems rather than having individual programs come from the outside.

And on the contamination prevention, operating on a preventative basis rather than after the fact, after contamination occurs seems to be benefit and would probably cost a lot less money.

But certainly that would be through the education and those types of preventative methods. Thank you.

MS. PEET: Well, if they can't, they cross-pollinated that would prevent it.

But obviously it's better for the pollen not
to get there in the first place. That's sort
of beyond what we fund in NIFA.

MR. O'NEIL: Yes, that's certainly

MR. O'NEIL: Yes, that's certainly true.

MS. PEET: But thank you.

MR. O'NEIL: Yes, thank you.

MR. LIPSON: Thanks, Colin.

Thanks, Mary. All right, well unless there's anybody else who still wants to make a comment, I will officially adjourn our listening session.

Thank you all very, very much for being here and participating. Thanks very much to our listeners for the whole day who have been great, and I hope have gotten some good information.

And thank you all very much again and see you next time. All right.

(Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off the record at 3:23 p.m.)

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<u>C E R T I F I C A T E</u>

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: USDA Activities and Priorities

Related to Organic Agriculture

Before: USDA

Date: 09-20-11

Place: Washington, DC

was duly recorded and accurately transcribed under my direction; further, that said transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Court Reporter

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