UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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NATIONAL ORGANIC STANDARDS BOARD

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MEETING

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 2008

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The board meeting was held at the Savoy Suites Hotel, 2505 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, 20007, at 8:00 a.m., Rigoberto Delgado, Chairperson, presiding.

PRESENT:
RIGOBERTO I. DELGADO, Chair JEFFREY W. MOYER, Vice Chair GERALD DAVIS

STEVE DEMURI
KRISTINE ELLOR
KEVIN ENGELBERT
BARRY FLAMM
DANIEL G. GIACOMINI
JENNIFER M. HALL
BEA E. JAMES
HUBERT J. KARREMAN
TRACY MIEDEMA
JOSEPH SMILLIE
JULIE S. WEISMAN

STAFF PRESENT:

KATHERINE BENHAM

VALERIE FRANCES
ANDREW REGALADO

BARBARA ROBINSON
JUDITH RAGONESI

MARK BRADLEY
RICHARD MATTHEWS

ROBERT POOLER

SHANNON NALLY
RUIHONG GUO

VALERIE SCHMALE

TAMMIE WILLBURN
BABAK RASTGOUFARD

ZAHA LOMAX
SHAUNTA NEWBY
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MR. DELGADO: Good morning. We are starting this day two of our meeting. And first of all, we have Ms. Weisman, and I would like to thank whoever is responsible for these wonderful and extended tables. It's Al. Thank you.
(Applause.)
Welcome to all of you to day two. We have also a busy schedule today, and we're going to start with a discussion on the recommendations on the part of all the committees.

With nothing else to say, and
let's get back on schedule and start immediately with our Policy Development Committee chair, Dr. Barry Flamm, please. POLICY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

MR. FLAMM: The Policy Development Committee has 10 recommendations for new language in the policy development manual, the policy procedure manual and in the new member
guide.
All this is a team effort of the Policy Development Committee, so following that concept, each of the members of the committee will present. In most cases they took the lead on it, but like $I$ said, all this was a team effort.

An important part of that team is
our esteemed chairperson, and he is not available to make presentations, but he was a major part in the development of all this.

So to lead off, Hugh, will you present the technical directions, please. MR. KARREMAN: Yes. Thank you very much.

Okay. The first item we are going to discuss in policy development is the technical corrections. Basically technical corrections are those actions needed to slightly change some of the wording that perhaps happened or were placed in the Federal Register from a recommendation by the NOSB,
and then accepted by the Secretary. And those changes sometimes -- for example, like with the livestock medicines, the withholding times came in through a little bit differently than the NOSB recommended, and due to external reasons -- nothing the NOSB could have really done, because the FDA weighed in, but the recommendation came through differently in the Federal Register, and then was voted on by the NOSB.

As well as -- so that would be like one example. Something perhaps needing a technical correction or we need to be aware of sooner than later as a board. A second example would be unforeseen consequences of a recommendation voted on by the board that might require more annotations to fit the needs of the industry. The example given is the absence of an explicit description of what methods of extraction are allowed for specific materials, and if it's not annotated correctly, it could
result in the unwanted use of materials extracted using prohibited extraction such as hexane with the colors on 606, using hexane and ethanol. They were not reviewed, but water and oil extraction were.

So basically, you know, the recommendation needs maybe some tweaking, but it's already gone into the Federal Register. So what we recommend is -- it's an internal NOSB thing within the policy and procedures manual, and so what we are recommending is to minimize the confusion in the organic community, the board needs to monitor and correct discrepancies between items which have been voted on and their subsequent insertion in the Register. When -some examples I just mentioned.

So here are the three steps that we would like to recommend. The secretary of the board, with the assistance of the National Organic Standards Board executive director, shall review all additions to the Federal

Register and report to the board any discrepancies between board recommendations and those published in the Federal Register.

Two, when the program incorporates changes to recommendations voted and presented by the board, the program is expected to communicate these changes prior to final action by the program to the board chair, vice chair, and secretary.

The board chair, vice chair, and secretary will report such activities to the board and then work with the program in order to assist the program in stating the exact reasons for such deviations in the preamble to the rule for changes posted.

And then three, in the cases of unintended consequences, with a published recommendation, the chair of the board, with the approval of the executive committee, will assign an appropriate committee to resolve the issue.

The Policy Development Committee
moved three in favor and zero opposed to accept this part of our policy manual.

There you go, Barry.
MR. FLAMM: Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: Any public comments, please? Are there any questions? Why don't we wait until the end of the presentation and then we'll ask for comments and feedback from the board.

So proceed with our next item.
MS. JAMES: Mr. Chairman just asked me to summarize the recommendations so that we can get through these 10 quickly.

So the next one is procedures for handling public comments at NOSB meetings, and in a nutshell this recommendation was crafted based on the desire for the board to have dinner before 10.
(Laughter.)
MS. JAMES: And that summarizes
it. No.
The recommendation takes a current

NOSB policy for public comment at NOSB meetings and it strengthens it by further defining public comment into eight points. I won't go into all of those eight points, but just talk mostly about the changes that are highlighted in the recommendation.

Point one remains the same.
Point two states that presenters are encouraged to submit public comment in advance so that the NOSB can review recommendations electronically and we can save on the paper distribution at meetings.

Point three states that all persons called upon who are absent from the room could miss their opportunity to speak.

Point four includes the addition of the discretion of the chair to extend time past five minutes of sign-up.

Point five requests presenters to state their name and affiliation at the beginning of their public comment.

Point six stays the same.

Point seven states that presenters should not speak for more than 10 minutes unless otherwise indicated by the chair. The main thing there was "unless otherwise indicated by the chair" was added.

And point eight stays the same.
There's also -- we also added additional suggestions from the board into three different bullet points, and to summarize those:

Point one is that the NOSB will attempt to accommodate all persons requesting public comment. However, if people sign up at the last minute or that -- okay. Persons who have signed up to address the NOSB for their five-minute slot and have also served as a proxy for another person will be placed on a waiting list if they wish to speak for a third time on the same topic and will be considered at the discretion of the chair, depending on the availability of the time. And this should allow more members of the public time to
present, and the main point there is really just to make sure that we're allowing all people, particularly people who haven't signed up to speak, the opportunity to speak.

And then the next bullet is that members of the public are asked to define clearly and succinctly the issues that they are trying to address so that we are -- at the beginning so that we are really clear on what it is that you are lobbying for.

And the third one is members of
the public should be considerate about speaking more than one time on the same topic to allow more members of the public the opportunity to speak.

And those last three bullets that I just read are really in consideration. The board would like you to consider it. It's not something that is required.

That pretty much concludes the public comment recommendation.

MR. FLAMM: And next we continue
with the election of officers?
MS. JAMES: Yes. Okay,
recommendation for guidelines for developing -

- let's see here -- for further process for the election of officers.

The main point of this
recommendation is that during the election of officers, it's usually at the very end of our meetings, and we developed this so that we can actually get out of here to catch our flights. So that's the main point of that recommendation.

The first part of the
recommendation adds the election of officers as part of the officers' duties. That was never clearly defined in the policy and procedure manual.

The second part of the
recommendation outlines a process for the election of officers, including defining exactly what those steps will be. We divided it up into point A, B, C, and D, which include
nominations.
Point A is nominations.
Point B, the voting schedule.
Point C, eligibility of the vote.
And Point D, counting procedures
for the vote.
And there's further explanation of exactly what those points involve.

And unless there's questions later, that summarizes that recommendation.

MR. FLAMM: And finally the committee work plans.

MS. JAMES: Okay. The last recommendation is for the guidelines for developing committee work plans. This recommendation outlines that the committee chair, working with the committee, should follow three general steps in producing a work plan.

One, list all the issues before the committee.

Prioritize the issues.

Three, set a calendar or timeline to complete your plan.

And four, obtain feedback from the executive committee as well as the program.

And then further action points to assist these steps are also outlined on the recommendation.

MR. FLAMM: Thank you.
MR. KARREMAN: The next
recommendations on sunset. I found when I came on the board earlier this year in reading the manual of -- both manuals that I found I was totally lost at what sunset was about.

There was not sufficient background, and the charts were confusing and so forth.

So we took on during this round to try to provide a clarification for the policy and procedure manual through outline of what has been done and present it in a simplifed fashion, giving background and so forth.

One of the keys, I think, of a
beautiful flow chart that Rigo developed that if you follow it closely and line it up with the steps in the narrative, it pretty much outlines what happens in the sunset.

Sunset is described and the sunset procedure is required under the act. There never was regulations actually issued on this, so the procedures have evolved over time.

I think as you see -- and I won't go into all the details, but what is outlined here is I think a balanced process of considering all the evidence from the previous -- from the initial petition, TAPS, whatever was available at that time, plus new information, comments from the public, and the expertise of the assigned committees.

So in summary this outlines the process in ways that hopefully it's clear to the public and clear to the members of the board.

The next is recommendations. Hugh, would you present that, please.

MR. KARREMAN: The next
recommendation is -- it's to formulate. It's basically the structure of how to formulate a committee recommendation to provide consistency in the content of all NOSB recommendations.

Essentially there's six parts. The introduction basically is a brief summary of the recommendation.

Then a background section that should present the issues that justify the development of the recommendation, any relevant task work.

Third part would be relevant areas in the rules that the recommendation hinges upon or in OFPA.

And then a discussion which could expand on the intent of the recommendation, showing its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.

And the fifth part is the recommendation itself, is the core or
deliverable of the recommendation.
And then the sixth part would show the committee vote, and then if there's a minority opinion, that would be attached after where the committee vote is shown.

MR. FLAMM: And now we move to
recommendations. We have a couple of recommendations with the new member guide. Bea, would you discuss the recommendation on training?

MS. JAMES: Yes. This is very
simple. With the new member guide, we just added the addition of new members making sure that they read the FACA training PowerPoint that Valerie has put together, which is located on the nationalegglosscenter.org Web site.

That's it.
MR. FLAMM: Actually a fifth member of our team -- we always treat her like a member of the team -- is Valerie Frances, and she works with us on all these
recommendations and makes the link, helps us, certainly helps me continuously.

The last item for the new member guide is a database update, and Valerie, would you present that, please?

MS. FRANCES: Barbara alluded to this yesterday. It's certainly in her report in response to Tracy's questions to what happens to all the recommendations. And this has been an ongoing project since I began, and back -- I archived, you know, to the best of my ability on every recommendation made by the board. I still find some as I go, and I incorporated that into an Excel spreadsheet, although I've had to go through the process now of updating every link there because we redid our entire Web site. So all my links were how the Web site used to be set up.

I'm also now beginning a process of creating worksheets within that that then archive the history of specific issues, and so anytime anybody asks me a question, I research
the issue and lay it all out on each worksheet, the whole history of that issue. So working towards, really, a more workable -- I think of it as a Rubik's cube, you know, in how data works, and would like to get us to a place where we can utilize this and even put on the Web site somehow, but begin to look at those recommendations that are out there that were either guidances or rule changes that we just haven't gotten to, how to triage them, and what more work needs to be done or, you know, give us some sort of status, will work ever be done on it. Just try to bring everything up to date. And so that's an ongoing project that I'm working on. So that's where that's at.

MR. FLAMM: Thank you. Before I ask if there's any comments or questions from the board, I neglected to mention on sunset that we did receive a couple of public comments, two of which dealt with the question of annotations and the language in the
recommendation on annotations has been in the new member guide all along, which is that the material is evaluated in sunset as it was listed in the annotations.

I'm not sure whether the way we had this written confused the commenters or not, but in any case, we did have two questions that raised it, asking why didn't NOSB look at annotations after sunset, and in fact $I$ think we do.

So I just wanted to add that to my previous comments.

So now I guess we'll entertain questions and comments, and you can direct your question to the -- at least initially to the person who made the report. Is that right, Mr. Chairman?

MR. DELGADO: That's fine. Any questions --

MR. FLAMM: How much time do we have for questions?

MR. DELGADO: Not very much, but
we're in discussion mode. So are there any questions for the Policy Development team? Any clarifications? Yes. Tracy.

MS. MIEDEMA: I had one on just developing committee work plans. This has been something that's been a little bit confusing to me all along. It's sort of what seems to percolate to the surface, and I really am pleased to see more rigor to how we build our work plan.

But I don't see anything in here that talks about the NOP asking us to take up issues, and from what I heard yesterday, that those recommendations are actually the ones most likely to get acted upon.

I want to make sure that we are prioritizing that work. So if you could just help me understand. In the section it talks about identifying all issues, where that falls, what the program, or what the Secretary of Agriculture would like us to work on.

MS. JAMES: Tracy, it's the third
point down, special petitions from the National Organic Program, such as clarifications on a particular issue or guidance, but maybe we used the wrong word by saying special petitions.

MS. MIEDEMA: Because normally the way the NOP requests come to us is in a much less formal manner. It's usually on a conference call. It's in this room. And we're only talking about building our work plan, and the special petition goes from us to the team, the highest priority work landing on the work plan.

MS. JAMES: Maybe it should say
request or suggestions from?
MR. FLAMM: I think we had
discussions at our executive committee on how some of this will be sorted out, in discussions with her, and maybe that didn't come across as clear as we intended. MR. DELGADO: Very good. Wonderful question.

Any other -- Tracy, any others?
Dan?
MR. GIACOMINI: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I think there's just a few things on a couple of these that I think might do with some constructive tweaking. In the election of officers, under the voting schedule, we say new officers resume the position after the fall board meeting. I believe historically it has been after the election, at the conclusion of the meeting, and the new officers actually are the ones who close the meeting, if I have that -- if I remember that correctly.

Also down in the counting of votes, where we're dealing with ties and revotes, I think it would be good to have an allowance in there for a person to be able to withdraw, which is not there now. But that would help, be something that would help clarify.

On the sunset document, one of the things that I've noticed in the policy and procedure manual that I think is an overall view of something that we need to look at working on and clarifying is that it tends to say "approved" or "prohibited." Really, everything, as we're listing things on the national list, is what we approve, and it's whether we're allowing it or prohibiting it. It depends on what kind of a substance it is. That's in the background on the sunset review.

I would suggest something along the lines of continued listing of an exempted material already listed on the national list, rather than talking about approved or prohibited.

Also, I think it would be very constructive in the sunset process, since one of the aspects of the sunset process is what is new, is to include a review of the original recommendation.
And I would suggest that -- I
would recommend adding that to the document. MR. FLAMM: That would definitely be in there, Dan. Maybe our language wasn't clear enough.

MR. DELGADO: Anything else, Dan?
Hugh?
MR. KARREMAN: It's kind of wordsmithing, just wondering on the discussion that as far as when we look at things for sunset and we re-review, you know, what was the original petition, Dan, what if at the time of the original petition, due to need for a particular product, whatever it is, you know, we look at the checklist and we look at all the information, and I think I'd be honest to say that sometimes things -- let's say there's like potential harm to the people in the factory that make a particular material, I think that is one of the checklist items, you know, and that's manufactured, that not all the checklist items seem to always be given equal weight, depending on what the
material is and what might be needed. And so that in the future at sunset, it may be -it's going to be a different sitting board that, you know, that that item may mean something different, you know, harmful to the people in the manufacturing of material, than it did to the original board, and I think it would be okay to look at that differently by people on the future board, even though it's the same -- literally the same information, but it was just viewed differently previously. MR. DELGADO: Dan? MR. GIACOMINI: That's always a possibility, but we can't get there unless we include in the process of sunset the review of the original document. So I mean that's -you know, this is what we're looking at here, is what do we put in this document, and I think we need to include that we should recommend that we go back and we get that original recommendation.

MR. KARREMAN: Agreed.

MR. DELGADO: Any other comments?
Does that conclude your presentation? Thank you very much, and I congratulate you on your wonderful work this year as chair of the Policy Committee. In spite of the fact that you're the newest member of the board, you had the courage to step up and take over the committee. I congratulate you for that.

Moving on then to the next point, we have a Joint Materials and Policy Development Committee work, and the chair of the Materials Committee will give us their presentation. Dan.

MR. GIACOMINI: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

JOINT MATERIALS AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT committee

MR. GIACOMINI: The evolution as the program and the industry has grown, we've had a number of inputs into that along the lines of lawsuits and changes in viewing of
how things and what things go on the national list and how they are required to be there, has forced the -- sort of the reevaluation of handling this process. It significantly came to the fore in the review of the 606 items on the question of whether they had been properly TAP'd as required by OFPA.

The program in consultation with general counsel, as Richard said yesterday, reviewed that and the determination has been that the board can serve, and members of the board, committees of the board, can serve as the TAP review, but at the same time we all recognize the need for additional expertise, and additional knowledge and outside of the board, and in some situations the workload would just be unbearable for the board to handle, even when we do have the expertise.

So this is a clarification of that development of the process. We do need to do some tweaking in this along the lines of who convenes the technical review, actually.

So -- and that is the process we're clarifying here, is that the -- in a sense the board is serving as a TAP when necessary, when possible. There are certain things in the 606, raw ingredient items and agriculture, that do not need generally the outside additional review.

But the -- so there's a clarification that the outside third party review is now being -- has been reviewed according to the program as the technical review to supplement the TAP when necessary.

That's the essence. We also go
into and review the process of developing questions, specific questions within the committee, to ask for the technical review and to ask for that technical review to be done, and we further list things to evaluate those reviews when they are completed.

That's the essence of the document. There are a few things that need to be tweaked from public comment, a few other
items that need to be worked on, but that is the essence of it, and I think as extensive a document as it is, if anyone has specific questions, we can deal with those.

MR. DELGADO: Okay. Thank you. And I also have to remind the board that we are in the process of presenting recommendations. We are not done with public input yet, so there is opportunity to update those, make any changes to your recommendations, just as the chair of the Materials Committee will be doing.

At this point are there any questions for the chair of the Materials Committee? Bea.

MS. JAMES: Dan, yesterday we heard some people talk a little bit about their concern that the NOSB would actually perform a TAP, and I was wondering if you could give me your, you know, perspective on that.

MR. GIACOMINI: Well, we have been
told that we are able to perform the TAP, but that is not the say -- that is not the end of the process, necessarily, if there's not the time, not the expertise, and I think most members of the board would generally prefer in a technical item, in most of the synthetics, most of the things that would go on everything except 606, and include some of the things that will be coming up on 606, that an outside technical review, external technical review, will be requested.

There's no effort within this
document and no intent of the document to in any way decrease the external technical review process. It's merely a way of handling the requirement of OFPA to have these reviews within the change of 606, was the main emphasis to this.

MR. DELGADO: Julie?
MS. WEISMAN: Yes, I actually wanted to just add a comment that maybe would put things in a little perspective because I
have heard a lot of the fear in many people on the board and in the room about this issue, which is that before we started actively needing and having to add materials onto 606, there was no even possibility -- like every material that was petitioned was going to need an outside third-party technical review. And when we first were presented with the situation where we were now going to be reviewing agricultural products, it only then occurred to us that it's possible that some things -- petition materials -- maybe don't need third-party technical reviews, if they're something very, you know, simple or raw or whatever.

And we have also on the board gone through a learning curve in realizing that just because it's an agricultural product doesn't mean that it's simple.

So there is no thought that just because something is being petitioned for 606, it will not get a third-party technical
review. It's only really that there is now the possibility that sometimes there are materials that will come along that perhaps can be reviewed appropriately by the expertise that's on the board if we have time to do it.

And so this is really only to open up that possibility, not to propose some radical change in how things have always been done.

## Is that fair?

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions, comments? Dan.

MR. GIACOMINI: I'd just like to, you know, if there's no questions, I'd like to include that in addition to the issues brought in public comment, the statement that I made regarding the documents in -- other documents in the policy and procedure manual is we will try to go through this and clean up the addition or removal, clarification that I talked about, and also we are looking at on -I can't tell you what page it is, because I
don't have -- Valerie, if you could go to the page after procedure for handling technical reviews. Next page.

We are looking at the C and E . We are very interested -- the board is very interested in knowing the effective interactions in light of what has affectionately been known as the Applegate decision.

So -- and what that says is that anything on the list, anything that interacts with it, that -- yes, if you combine and you create a new material, that new material is also considered on the list.

So we are very interested in
including in the technical review what new substances we may be allowing, as much as possible, when any interactions and creation of new materials come -- arise from what else is on the national list.

But $C$ and $E$ is asking the question of what interactions come from everything else
in the universe. And that's a little burdensome, I think, in the technical review.

So we will be looking to modify that to include a request for the result of combinations of items already on the national list in the same section. There's also no value in knowing what interaction there is from an item on 605 with 601.

So we will try and keep it
relevant. We will try and not over -- make it overburdensome, but we believe that it's very important that we know what those potential things are moving forward.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?
Kevin.
MR. ENGELBERT: Just one quick one as a reminder point, and maybe under definitions, under technical advisory panel you start out with a group of third-party experts, and then under technical review, you say a report prepared by a third-party expert, singular. Maybe those two should be
coordinated to avoid confusion, that the technical review could also be done by a group of experts.

MR. GIACOMINI: One of the changes we need -- additional changes we need to make is deleting third party from the definition of technical of the TAP, because that -- what we are saying in this document is that the TAP can be the board.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?
All right. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Now we are moving on to the next point, also handled by the Materials Committee, and specific recommendations. Back to you.

## MATERIALS COMMITTEE

MR. GIACOMINI: Thank you, Mr.
Chairman.
This is the discussion on the
document to take items from the table. This is purely a parliamentary procedure to try and get things right. We have been requested in public comment numerous of times -- numerous
times over the years to find out and to satisfy and take care of all these old petitions that have in one way or another gone by the wayside and have never received full final action.

In the process of that -- we are working to do that, and we appreciate in the public comment the lists that various individuals have provided us of petitions that have not seen the end light of day.

We are working with the program on clarifying those, finding, figuring -- trying to establish the status of those, and when possible, if the interest is still within the petitioner, of moving ahead with those.

One of the things that we found in that process is that petitions were put aside in various ways, and in dealing with that, parliamentary -- within parliamentary procedure a very typical way of shelving something is to table it. It puts it up there and you don't act on it again until you take
it off the table. Legislatively that's the way a lot of things get killed, is to table because you cannot take action on them again legally within the rules of parliamentary procedure without taking them from the table. In the process of evaluating and reviewing old petitions, we came across what we believe are items that were tabled at the board level. Therefore, they require action at the board level to take them off the table so that they can be reconsidered. That is not to say that we are immediately going to go into action on them; they will go back to the program, the program will, if they are multiple item petitions, be rejected. If they are -- if they are individual items, they will be -- the petitioner will be contacted to find out if they still want to continue. If they are very old petitions, the program may even request that a new petition be submitted.
But -- and likewise, if that
action was taken at the committee level, then
it is the committee that can take the action to take from the table.

But in this case, we believe that these are -- it was not -- we tried to be as inclusive and do as good a job as we could, but we're not claiming in any way for anyone think, and we certainly do not believe, that this was an exhaustive process. We have not reviewed the transcripts of every public meeting of the NOSB since its inception, but these seem to be items that we have found that were tabled at the board level, and we are merely trying to take the proper action to bring them back into play.

Any questions?
MR. DELGADO: Questions? Gerry.
MR. DAVIS: In referencing some of the public comment, one that specifically lists several materials, that -- a couple of them seem to be ones that it was actually in the NOSB court when it was -- I don't know if it was officially tabled, but using that
verbiage, but they seemed to have been in the NOSB court, and now they are waiting for the synthetic, nonsynthetic issue to be resolved.

The two materials I reference, for example, would be phosphoric acid use in -for pH adjustment in aquatic plant extracts, ammonium bicarbonate.

Were those ones that would or should be included on that list there, or is that something different? Different status, you think, than what you tried to list?

MR. GIACOMINI: I don't -- I was not able to go through and track -- we were not able to go through and track each of those items to a particular meeting, to a particular transcript.

But with the historical memory that we were able to communicate with, a number of these items, when they reached the board level, are pulled back by the committee. It's not the full formal vote of tabling at the board level that is what we need to deal
with here. If it was tabled within the committee, the committee can take it off.

MR. DAVIS: No, I understand. The list that you made was stuff that was officially tabled by the full board?

MR. GIACOMINI: At the full board level. Technically it requires full board action to bring back into play.

MR. DAVIS: Okay.
MR. GIACOMINI: And again, one of the questions that was asked yesterday, well, where did this come from? It came from the request that we've had at almost probably every meeting since I've been on the board to try and deal with these old petitions. That's what we're trying to do.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?
Just to follow up, Dan, do you have an idea of how many materials we have tabled at the committee level? And if so, what would be the action item on that? Are you planning on contacting the committee
chairs to try to get those moving? Give us a status.

MR. GIACOMINI: Well, a number of those old petitions that are on those lists are still in the process. A few of those are coming up for a vote at this meeting, and we will be continuing to work with the program in cooperation with the program. It's challenging enough to go through the transcript records, much less going through all of the old committee report records.

We may just need to allow the committees to deal with those as we identify them and find them and reestablish what the status is.

As far as the number, I have no

## idea.

MR. DELGADO: Okay. Thank you.
Any other questions for the committee?

Thank you.
Well, thank you, Dan. That was
very good, and I applaud your efforts of trying to clean up the list of pending items. And we are on schedule, I'm reminded by my vice chair. We're ahead of schedule, and we're moving on to the next topic. You're actually not done, Dan. We're moving on to the the clarification of the definition of the national list, so back to you.

MR. GIACOMINI: Thank you, Mr.
Chairman.
We're not done, but this is not my part, a big part of my -- the big part of this is not my job right now.

Another issue that the board has been dealing with extensively over the years, the ag/non-ag question, the synthetic, nonsynthetic question, the concept of agricultural synthetics which could require that it's both on 606 and 605 at the same time, and the fact of resolving the issue of is it the substance or is it the process that
got that particular version of the substance that is the primary factor.

This came to -- in the efforts to resolve these issues, I believe a year ago at this meeting, we, in cooperation with a number of people from the public and the organic industry, former NOSB members, it was decided to convene a working group on this matter. It is open to everyone that wants to participate. It has been -- it's coordinated through the conference call system, and graciously provided by the Organic Trade Association, to allow these phone calls to occur, and that committee, that working group, has been on a very regular basis trying to deal with these issues.

They have now worked on the ag/non-ag issue for approximately a year, and they will be looking at the syntheticnonsynthetic hopefully within this next six months before the spring meeting.

But right now what we are looking
at, what we are looking for, what we're going to be doing, is a presentation by the cochairs of that group, Kim Dietz and Gwendolyn Wyard, to give us a presentation of where the evolution and where we have ended up and where they are in that process at this time.

MS. DIETZ: Good morning. There's been a little bit of change of plans here. Gwendolyn ate a bad piece of canteloupe this morning, so she's in the back, and I just cut her off so she can go back to her room. So we're going to meet in a little bit.
So we're going to kind of split up
the slides, and I'll do the introduction, and then Emily and Rich will help me as well. That's what a working group is all about, right?

Okay. My name is Kim Dietz, and I'm one of the original founders of the Materials Working Group.

The Materials Working Group is an ad hoc committee that represents a broad
spectrum of backgrounds in segments in the organic industry. Participation in the group is open to anyone who is interested.

The Materials Working Group was formed following a November 2007 NOSB meeting to work on clarifying issues surrounding the definitions of nonagricultural, nonsynthetic, synthetic and nonsynthetic, and to assist the NOSB in developing recommendations and guidance documents relating to those definitions.

Meetings were held weekly during the time leading up to the main meeting, and a discussion paper was presented at that meeting by myself and Gwendolyn.

In 2008, the group reconvened our weekly conference calls with a goal to bring forward more detailed discussion documents regarding issues surrounding nonagricultural.

We'd like to thank the Organic
Trade Association for allowing the Materials Working Group to use their teleconference
line.
Additionally, special thanks go to the hard work and dedication of the participants, and I'm going to read their names, because I think it is important for you all to know who was involved in this committee.

Andrea Caroe, past chair of the NOSB; Brian Baker; Craig Weakley; Emily Brown Rosen; Grace Marroquin; Grace Gershuny; Jessica Walden; Julie Weisman; Katrina Heinze; Kelly Shea; Kevin Engelbert; Kevin O'Rell; Pat Pearson; Dan Giacomini; Rose Koenig; Richard Theuer; Sue Biard; Susan Ulery; Tom Hutcheson; Victoria Saavedra; and Zea Sonnebend. We submitted 54 pages of documents, and you can tell by the list of the people on the committee, very technical group, and leading that group was very interesting, but we're doing it. So that's really my role, is to set the calls, set the agendas, work with Dan, try to figure out what timelines we
need, and get it done.
Couple of comments about the group. We are an independent group. We were formed that way, whether it's right, wrong, or indifferent. We're not necessarily an affiliate of the NOSB. We're here to assist freely. And we're not an affiliate of OTA, although OTA graciously allows us their staff time and conference calls.

And it's really the involvement, the work that we've done, and the involvement is what is the outcome.

> I read a couple of comments, and they said there were some biased opinions. Well, you know, we've done the best we can, and my only response to that would be you have to participate and make sure you're engaged, and this is the outcome of it.

We will continue with the NOSB.
Okay. So let's go through the
slides.
We're going to talk about status
quo, we're going to talk about our different options, we're going to talk about a survey that the group did.

In a nutshell, even with that wide list of people that you saw there, the names, we still can't even come up with a conclusion on the definition of ag/non-ag.

So what you have before you is a task, but we have narrowed it down one more time, so here is the status quo definition of nonagricultural.

Okay, the definition of nonagricultural is ambiguous. Not a product of agriculture, such as a mineral or bacteria culture, that is used as an ingredient in an agricultural product.

For the purpose of this part, it also includes any substance such as gums, citric acid, or peptin that is extracted from, isolated from, or a fraction of an ingredient product so that the identity of the agricultural product is unrecognizable in the
extract isolate refraction.
So that is what is currently being used as the definition of nonagricultural.

What you see up in the pictures up there are soybeans and then soy lecithin, so an example of something that's gone from agricultural to nonagricultural. And then we have gums up in the upper right corner.

Okay. Next.
Status quo. The rule states that agricultural products can be organic. Presumptions that nonagricultural is nonorganic only.

So a lot of even members of our group feel that if it's nonagricultural, then it means nonorganic.

Status quo determines one placement for material on the national list, whether it's eligible for certification, whether it's subject to commerciabl availability.

Current 205605 substances are
available as organic, consistent with -- so long as they're consistent with 95 percent organic agricultural ingredients or formulation, such as yeast flavors, dairy cultures. Extracted isolated derives from organic agricultural material, such as flavors, bleach lecithin, and glycerin. And that is again the status quo. Next slide. Some of our primary issues that the group discussed and really again couldn't come up with a definite conclusion was on agricultural origin. Where does it begin. And this is probably the work of the board where you're going to take it from here.

A lot of discussion and
controversy over whether or not agricultural has to be land-based. A wide variety of opinions there. Land-based activity related to plants, soil, and livestock in a traditional farm setting. Other issue, broad range of
activities that include any living organism intentionally raised or gathered by humans for our own use.

And subpart (c) is divided into crops, livestock, and handling. That's the rule.

And then the definition of livestock, however, includes other nonplant life.

So there's really the four areas that need to get resolved so the industry can move forward.

The pictures on the bottom -- I don't know if Gwendolyn is still in the back of the room -- she's right next to me. Would you like to chime in? Because these are interesting.

MS. WYARD: Try to bear with me.
I'm kind of in and out of the bathroom here.
Okay. So what we've going on in
the pictures up at the top there that, you know, most people look at those and they say,
well, that is an agricultural system, those are traditional farms.

Down in the bottom, just to get the old noggin rolling, we've got a picture of chlorella, and that's the far left picture. And then right next to it, that's chlorella production. So controlled environments, controlled tanks, where the chlorella is being grown. And we picked that as an example because chlorella was one that is being petitioned for 606.

And, you know, noted in the recommendation, the board did say, well, it's a photosynthesizing plant, so that seemed to be part of the criteria that we used in deciding it was agricultural.

If you keep going over, you have a yeast cell, and then right next to it, that is yeast production. In fact, that's the lady that's making the organic yeast in Germany. Sourdough started there.
And that production -- a lot of
the conversations that have come up is that, you know, an agricultural product is soil based, it's connected to the land, and if you are growing an organism in a facility, in a tank, in a controlled environment, temperature-regulated, pH -regulated, that is not a farm, so to speak.

So if that's where your production
is starting, that's where something is
growing, that would be considered agricultural.

So these are the discussions and this really becomes very apparent, it's a very philosophical divide as to what is agricultural and what is not.

So the primary issues, this first one, where does it start. And this is really where the work has been hung up over the years. When OTCO submitted our proposal in 2004, for clarification on this issue, we submitted a flow chart in that first box, and said is it a plant, is it an animal, is it a
fungus. We really have never gotten past that first box. That's the discussions and about very much focused on yeast.

So we really need to look at the world of living organisms, and keeping in mind that we've got a regulation that talks about crops, livestock, and handling. Is that our world of agricultural? But then you have to look into those -- into the definition of crop, and when you go into livestock you see nonplant life, and so that really opens the door to, you know, a whole host of living organisms and what was intended by that.

Go on to the next slide, please.
So once you figure out where it starts, then you have to figure out if and when it stops. So does something lose its agricultural status? And if so, how? Is it because of a chemical change? Does it match up with the definition of synthetic? If that chemical change occurs, what if it's because of a biological process? What if it's
enzymatic? What if it's a mechnical method? What if something is heated? What if bread is baked and chemical changes occur, does that make it nonagricultural?

The definition of agricultural product in OFPA and in our regulation, it really doesn't define itself, because it says agricultural is an agricultural product, either raw or processed.

So we know -- and this is very important -- that it includes processed, and we do have a definition of processing.

So if you take something that starts out agricultural and you look at that long, you know, eviscerating, cutting, chopping, slicing, that definition, are all of those methods okay, whatever that agricultural product undergoes? Is that processing? Or does that, even if a chemical change occurs, does that make it synthetic and therefore nonagricultural?

That's been a huge part of the
discussion, is does synthetic equal nonagricultural?

Go on to the next slide, please.
Okay, things are heating up a little bit.

So one of the big hang-ups we've had when we start talking about changing the definitions of nonagricultural, providing clarity, we start looking at items that are listed on 605, and we say, well, okay, yeast. It is a living organism. It can be grown up on organic agricultural substrate. Maybe that is more appropriately listed on 606.

Maybe glycerin. Glycerin is
derived from oil. It started out as agricultural. Goes through maybe high pressure, high heat, chemical changes occur. You have a split between the glycerin backbone and the fatty acids. It started out as olive oil or some sort of vegetable oil. Did those processes turn it into something that's nonagricultural?

You move things on to 606, and really the heart of this discussion has been about yeast. In the livestock world, commercial availability doesn't exist. So if you deem something agricultural, processors will have the ability to say, well, it's not available in the quality, quantity, or form that I need. However, the livestock producer will have to use organic. It doesn't have that commercial availability option. So I think the community was ready to move yeast on to 606, but we saw a real inequity and looked at the burden that that would place on the livestock industry.

So we have in our paper, I believe on page 4, we explored some options, some potential regulatory changes where the main one is that you would make an exception, basically, for items that are on 606. Agricultural items on 606 could be fed to livestock, nonorganic, up to 5 percent.

It was an option that was
explored. It's something that, you know, we encourage you to look at as well, what would be the implications of that, is it even possible. But we were looking for a way to somehow put the livestock sector and processors on a level playing field.

Okay. So I don't want to spend too much time on this, but I do want to demonstrate a little exercise that we went through where we started out -- and actually I'm just going to focus on the 11 materials. We took the group and we picked 11 familiar materials that are on the national list, and we played with different definitions to see how that would affect our answers, namely that the consistency or lack thereof consistency.

So the first definition -- go
ahead, please -- we took the whole second part of the nonagricultural definition that is so ambiguous and contradicting, and we just cut it out, and we said let's see what happens if
we just say it's not a product of agriculture, leave those two examples in there, mineral or bacterial culture. So that was the first revised definition.

The second one, we removed those examples of mineral and bacterial culture. Nobody -- so far we haven't found any disagreement on mineral. We haven't heard anybody argue that mineral is agricultural. Bacterial culture, on the other hand, that's been a problem. So we said, well, let's just remove those examples and say it's not a product of agriculture. And let's also provide a new definition of an agricultural system, and let's tie it to the land. Let's say that it has to be soil based, soil-producing crops, livestock, or poulty. Okay, that's the next definition. Now we've included those examples -- well, the example of mineral. Another example that has gone undisputed is atmospheric gas. So mineral, atmospheric gas,
nonagricultural. Everybody was on the same page.

And then we took that agricultural system and we said, okay, this one is not connected to land or soil. This one is going to be any living organism, more or less, that anything that's managed by humans. And then we qualified managed -- intentional gathering, producing, raising, growing, domestically or in designated wild harvest areas, by persons for human or livestock consumption.

So another definition that we played with.

Go ahead.
And so this is the survey results, and so the first column, everybody looked at each one of those materials and just read the existing definition of agricultural product.

And most people said yes. Lactose is agricultural. Egg white lysozymes.

In all cases, there was agreement. For the most part, you can see where it kind
of separates out once you get down to fermented products, citric acid, fermented products, fermentation is a really important one to focus on. Kelp.

And there, with our existing definition, when you get into kelp, then people are saying, well, soil, water, agricultural.

Then you put the nonagricultural definition out there, and again, now there a lot of people are saying, well, it's also nonagricultural.

First, revision No. 1, is it nonagricultural. Several people said no. In all cases for the first three. But you can see it still jumps around.

Revision No. 2, it's jumping around, it's very inconsistent.

The third definition, that was -we had the most consistency on that third one.

Go on to the next slide.
The exercise was somewhat
inclusive. It really deserved more attention and more discussion, which we didn't get to, but a few things that definitely came out of it is that you can, with our definitions, depending on which one you're reading, it can go to agricultural and nonagricultural.

And better definitions do yield more consistent differentiation, and of course we really had no consensus amongst our group.

So go ahead.
So we took those exercises and we said, well, we really do need to try to come up with definitions that have more examples, and more detail to it.

So what we are providing you -and this -- change it on this slide, too. That's actually supposed to be A and B. We couldn't figure it out. When it's on my computer, it says $A$ and $B$. When you put it on anybody else's computer, to goes to A and A.
(Laughter.)
Everybody kept saying, Gwen, you
got to change it. I have changed it.
MR. DELGADO: Gwen, I suggest A and non-A.
(Laughter.)
MS. WYARD: All right. Okay, so we're offering you two definitions to work with. Definition A, we've stuck the examples of mineral and atmospheric gas. Noncontroversial examples, we think, so far. We have said for the purpose of this part, agricultural refers to the production or handling of crops or livestock.

We are including that second part to say let's exist within the context of OFPA and the regulation. Let's use existing terms. Let's focus on crops and parse that out and say, well, is -- crop is defined as a plant in our regulation, so there's going to be a need to look at the term crop, plant, and does that include -- is that chlorella, is it kelp, or livestock.

And then once you go into the
livestock definition, you have to address nonplant life.

The second definition, non-A, we have stuck with the examples of mineral and atmospheric gas, and lopped off that whole confusing section part, and said it doesn't originate from agricultural system, and then we have provided this definition of agricultural system which is all-encompassing of all living organisms that are raised by humans.

We are not qualifying, defining where that happens, whether that be soil or air, water. We recognize that there are insects and lots of little critters that are extremely important food sources throughout the world, and the second definition is really embracing that. It could be any living organism.

You could essentially get there with definition $A$ as well because of nonplant life, but definition non-A is more commital as
far as saying if you're a living organism that's being managed by humans for human or livestock consumption, it can be agricultural.

Okay, next slide, please.
I just went through this without -- you can go on to the next slide, too. That was just the explanation that I provided.

And again, that's the explanation that I provided, so you can go on to the next slide.

Okay, I'm going to pause, and I want to -- since I am one voice representing many others, I just want to make sure I haven't missed anything, or if there's anybody -- how many people on the group are out in the crowd? Would you raise your hands?
(Show of hands.)
Okay. Is there any -- are you
sitting out just antsy, going she forgot to say something, she really needs to bring something up? Richard? Would you --

MR. THEUER: One point that we
concluded -- I'm Rich Theuer, North Carolina, former board member.

One of the points that we came to was that with certain definitions, something can be neither agricultural nor nonagricultural.
(Laughter.)
So you had some where it was both with some definitions, and with other definitions, it was neither because the definitions are not mutually exclusive.

MS. WYARD: And you have something that I -- it's not in our paper, and I don't know that anybody -- there are some things that are agish --
(Laughter.)
They are composed of agricultural and nonagricultural ingredients together, you know. I mean that's what we're looking at with yeast, and why is there organic yeast on the market. Because at formulation 95 percent of it is organic. So you have a combination.

So I'm going to run through the options.

The first option is a very important one to consider. Don't change anything. Oh, well, I guess we're not biased on this.

But it's very possible to provide clarity using guidance documents. The scope of agricultural, that certainly could be clarified with guidance documents.

The second part of the definition, if you feel that something does lose its agricultural status, then spend time on the second part of that definition, and you could provide guidance to clarify when does something lose its identity. How does something -- how do you lose the identity of the agricultural product.

So you -- those examples are problematic because you've got gums on 605 and 606, pectin on 605 and 606, and perhaps you just cut out the examples and provide guidance

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that would further clarify that second part, and then rely on the petition process to get materials to where they need to go.

So, you know, considering keeping things as is and not making regulatory changes is number one to look at.

Number two. Okay. Okay, so
option two, we are going to retain the current headings for 605 and 606. We are going to revise the definition of nonagricultural.

Now you get to choose door A or door B. For this option, A or B can fit. It will change things, but that's something the NOSB needs to look at, and then relist the items to correspond with the chosen definition.

And then we have also provided suggested criteria for adding items onto 205606. Number one, that it comes from agricultural origin. And if processed, it's done so using methods defined under 205.2. So the definition of processing.

An item that goes onto 606 does not contain a synthetic component unless allowed under 205605, and then for use in organic products, the clarification -- and this is something that we put out there for a while and we think it's really important that we get clarification from the program because it will help us in our determination of agricultural and nonagricultural, because we find that there are certain criteria or -certain criteria for using agricultural ingredients in organic products that will sometimes get tied into or -- tied into a definition of agricultural when it really has more to do with what is allowed in an organic product than it does whether or not it's agricultural or nonagricultural.

So 606 items, can they be produced using synthetic solvents and synthetic processing aids? Can they contain synthetic components that aren't on the national list. We have requested -- I know Oregon

Tilth from PCO has been requesting clarification on this for two years, so with that clarification, we feel like that should be criteria that gets included on adding things to 606.

And then I just want to point out that you have an appendix $B$, and so for all of our suggested options, we've gone through and we've made -- we've demonstrated all the places in the regulation that would need to be revised if you go with this option. We've detailed it out. We've looked at every section in the rule, and crossed out, et cetera, et cetera.

Valerie, you can go on through this.

Option No. 3, in this one we are dropping the term nonagricultural from 605 and leaving reference to nonorganic -- really it should say nonorganic substances only. The ingredients can be problematic since we have more than just ingredients under 605, but the
point is to remove the term nonagricultural from the heading, so that you will have a list of nonorganic substances. These could be ones that are nonagricultural. They could be ones that are agish, such as yeast, microorganisms, recognizing that, well, they may not be the traditional farm-grown type of product, but they do -- their production does really on agricultural product, most of it. So it definitely has agricultural and environmental implications, and according to the composition standards of an organic product, it could be organic.

So this would be a way to not put yeast or microorganisms definitely under agricultural, and this is thinking of the livestock dilemma, but recognizing that they are agish, and apply commercial availability to 605, recognizing that you apply commercial availability to that list because of items such as yeast that have both -- are produced using both ag/non-ag components.

Suggested criteria for 606 remains the same, and again, in appendix $B$ we have gone through and looked at every place in the regulation where the term nonagricultural is used in reference to 605 and crossed all that out, so you can see and really get a feel for the amount of rule change it would take to go with this option.

And then we have -- with this
option we've plugged in definition $A$, which is the one that refers to crops and livestock.

So recognizing again that 605 could contain agricultural, agish, and nonagricultural, and I say agricultural as well. I think what's not up there, under the criteria that I believe is in the document, is that 605 would also be a place where you part substances that can't be organic because no standards exist. We feel like 606 should be reserved for ones that are clearly agricultural, meet that criteria, and standards exist for it.

We put the requirement for
somebody to search for a commercially available organic ingredient, if there are no standards, they don't really -- there's no business for them to be on 606. So that's what this option is embracing.

Okay. Then option No. 4 -- and keeping in mind, too, these are in order of no change to the most change.

Option No. 4 combines 605 and 606, and it removes reference to ag and non-al altogether. You just have a list of allowed nonorganic substances that are either synthetic or nonsynthetic. We've removed the distinction of ag and non-ag because OFPA doesn't make that distinction. OFPA only makes the distinction between synthetic and nonsynthetic.

We have retained the definition of nonagricultural to further define agricultural product. So again you have, you know, option A or B, or definition A or B, that could be plugged in here.

We have also separated out
cleaners and sanitizers, so we -- again in
option, or appendix B, we've completely rearranged the list. Basically we took everything under 606, assumed that that was nonsynthetic, but it's interesting. If you go through and look at how that list is now set up in appendix $B$, you do see some items that are listed as nonsynthetic and other items listed as synthetic. It's an interesting placement just to look at it that way and see where everything is set up. Okay, let's go ahead and move on. MS. FRANCES: We have sanitizers on 606?

MS. WYARD: Oh, yes. Thank you. So we are using now 605 as the combined 205 and 606, and now 606 is its own list for cleaners and sanitizers. So we separated them out so it's clear which items are being used as either ingredients or processing aids, and
then we pulled out cleaners and sanitizers, and we feel like this -- the discussion here plays into the conversation about 100 percent organic, and having a place to put substances that are used in handling operations but not as ingredients or processing aids.

Thank you for asking that.
Go ahead.
Oh, yes, the lovely flow chart.
So this, down at this -- I'm not going to take you through this in detail because I think we're running short on time, but this is just an example.

One, this could be the guidance. This in addition to a narrative, this could be guidance that would maybe go in status quo. You could adopt concepts in a particular option and then explore whether or not you could provide clarification without rule change.

You know, obviously the -- we feel like there's going to need to be some rule
change. We really -- some of us. (Laughter.)

I'll be very careful on that.
There was no consensus. We never reached full agreement.

But here what we have done is we have brought together option 3 and definition A, and it brings together the questions. We've taken the parts of the definitions and turned them into questions. Is it a proper livestock derivative intended for human or livestock consumption. Is it processed. If it's processed, has there been a chemical change. And if so, is that change a result of the processes described under 278.

So we are now saying, okay, there's been a chemical change, but it's a result of processing, and if it's in our definition of processing, then you could have an organic product that would undergo a chemical change. So we wanted to align chemical change with what is allowed under the
definition of processing.
And then the question about have any synthetic solvents, synthetic processing aids, that ties back into the criteria in 606.

So I think a flow chart along with a narrative, you know, along with rule change, we think that there's going to need to be a guidance document in addition to rule change, and this would be an example of how that would look.

Okay. Next slide, please.
MS. DIETZ: Okay. This is what
the group feels the NOSB needs to clarify.
The NOSB needs to clarify whether an agricultural product -- example, vegetable oil -- that undergoes a chemical change via mechanical or biological methods can still be agricultural.

Does an extract derived from an agricultural product, via hexane or synthetic solvent, become nonagricultural.

These are issues that the industry
has not been able to deal with for 20something years.

Does an agricultural product combined or reacted with a nonagricultural substance become nonagricultural. That's been an issue that hasn't been resolved in many years.

What if the nonagricultural substance is on the national list.

Is a product of fermentation agricultural or nonagricultural.

These are some of the things the NOSB needs to decide, if agricultural extends to any living organism cultivated or gathered by humans for humans or livestock consumption. That's another land-based issue.

Next slide.
In summary, clarification is
crucial and the national list needs to be cleaned up accordingly. This has been an ongoing -- I think it's time, we've got some of the meat on the bones, and we're ready to
deal with these issues.
Definitions and list requirements should encourage the development of organic food, ingredients, and feed.

Changes to the regulation should be minimized, and the resolution must be consistent with OFPA, so we've tried to look at that in all of our definitions.

And the work on agricultural versus nonagricultural cannot completed until synthetic and nonsynthetic is completed.

And this goes back to Dan when we talked about trying to look at it as a whole. That's something you guys are going to have to decide. Can you move forward with the ag/nonag as we move forward with the synthetic, nonsynthetic, as an industry.

I think that's it. That's all the slides.

Thank you. We appreciate the effort devoted by the NOSB in moving forward, moving toward a resolution of these complex
issues, and offer this discussion document as background to further work on the subject. We will continue to offer our support.

I don't know if we have time of questions or how you want to handle it from this point.

MR. GIACOMINI: Do we have time for a few? Yes, we do. Just before I open it to the floor, two things very briefly, hopefully. Just to clarify the status of the situation, I think probably one of the most shocking things I've ever heard since I was on this board was when we presented the document with the new paradigm and the possibility of considering continuing a year ago is that this is easy and it's all been done before, and you just have to compile all the old NOSB documents.

Is this easy?
(Laughter.)
Okay. Thank you.
Number two, Gwendolyn, the
statement I'm going to make now may have a lot of people heading for the door. You said that you have never had an issue of a mineral not being non-ag.

MS. WYARD: Never.
MR. GIACOMINI: We are considering at this meeting calcium from seaweed. This is technically -- the closest thing chemically to it would be a limestone carbonate. It is the structural part of the seaweed. The seaweed dies, falls to the floor, they pick it up off the floor, they grind it up, wash it, and send it out.

I can very easily imagine the interpretation of this limestone carbonate product being considered agricultural.

MS. WYARD: Well, if seaweed is agricultural and it's derived from seaweed --

MR. GIACOMINI: It's the structural part of the seaweed and there's no chemical change involved.

MS. WYARD: So it's a different
mineral than the mineral that went undisputed, ones that are mined from the --

MR. GIACOMINI: Yes.
MS. WYARD: Just when you think
you --
(Laughter.)
MR. GIACOMINI: Not to have to go
into a big discussion about it, but the possibilities do exist.

MS. ROSEN: Well, I would just add the natural source of the mineral. It doesn't matter if it's agricultural. It's -- there's no -- it came from seaweed, it's natural. It's for crop, livestock, whatever use you want to put it to. Or human use. But it's -you know, we could have a whole separate debate on the certifiability of seaweed and kelp, too. I mean that's something could use a little bit of discussion.

MR. GIACOMINI: So opening up to the floor. Joe.

MR. SMILLIE: Well, first of all,

I want to thank the blue ribbon panel of the working group. You've done a fabulous job on an obviously difficult topic. And this is the kind of public participation that this board absolutely relies on to get its work done. So once again, our immense thanks.

Now we're down to five or six
options. It's going to be tough and, you know, it's going to be tough to come to a decision, but I think we do -- I think this board does have to come to a decision because we've got to cut the knot on this one.

Two comments. One is I just don't feel that we really -- and I could be wrong on this -- have to decide the synthetic, nonsynthetic. I think if we go with this one first -- and I believe that since organic is about agricultural, we should make our decision on ag/non-ag, and let that lead us into our decision on synthetic, nonsynthetic, rather than trying to do both at the same time.

The second thing is a comment was made that you can't certify something unless there's a standard. And that's become pretty controversial these days.
(Laughter.)
And one thing I'd like to point out is we do have something that Tina is actually sitting here representing, and that's mushrooms. And, you know, we're certifying mushrooms --

MS. ELLOR: Under the crops standard.

MR. SMILLIE: Under the crops standard.

MS. ELLOR: Because they are a crop.

MR. SMILLIE: Because they are a crop. And they come from a compost pile, not necessarily from a co-ge chamber, and we don't have a specific mushroom standard.

So, Gwendolyn, did you want to follow up on that?

MS. WYARD: Right. Well, but some standards being used like -- so we're talking about say fish oil. There are no aquaculture standards. So that would be an example of fish oil, if you were to take the option where you remove the distinctions and you would put fish oil on the 605 without the non-ag distinction because there are no standards yet. So you don't put it on a list where people are supposed to go out and source it when it's not out there because there are no standards. That was the idea.

MR. SMILLIE: I don't want to drag
it out, but if you go -- well, take a look at two of your favorites, yeast and kelp. You know, kelp does not come from the soil, so some of the definitions don't work, but yet we certified that.

MS. WYARD: Well, and we question how it's being certified.

MR. SMILLIE: Wild crop section.
MS. WYARD: Right, but we're still
questioning how contaminatin prevention can happen. But with yeast we have -- we are using standards. Again, we're using the processing standards.

But when you go through the regulations and you try to certify fish, you can't find a standard to plug it into.

MR. DELGADO: Barry?
MR. FLAMM: Yes. For a newcomer, this has been an extremely interesting topic of discussion for me. But I have a question which will probably show my ignorance, but I'll ask it, anyway.

I don't quite get why gathering -and it may not have any consequence in what you come out with, but why is gathering considered agriculture? I always thought of a hunting-gathering society, and even today, as being preagriculture.

And like I say, it may not have any consequence, but almost everywhere I see, gatherer is part of a definition of
agriculture. And you can write this off if it's not of consequence.

MS. WYARD: Well, we have wild harvest in our regulation, so --

MR. FLAMM: But is it --
MS. WYARD: I understand, yes.
Well, and we were looking at the intentional act of -- because you are intentionally gathering food for consumption. I mean I get what you're saying, because when you look at history and how people collected their food, agricultural came after hunting and gathering and breeding.

MR. FLAMM: And without raising it.

MS. WYARD: No, we're gathering
it. We're -- you know, we're finding an area and gathering it for food.

Julie, do you want to -- or anybody else?

MR. DELGADO: Julie.
MS. WEISMAN: Yes. I just think
it might be helpful for us to remember that the statute that brings us here is the Organic Food Production Act, and gathering as it's practiced today is producing food, and I agree -- I understand what you're getting at in terms of hunter-gatherers, but that's a sociology issue.
(Laughter.)
MR. FLAMM: Well, I mean today there's a lot of gathering societies still exist in the world and in our own country.

MS. WEISMAN: I'm not saying that it's not a modern issue, but that's a sociology construct, not an OFPA -- I'm asking you to stick to the OFPA paradigm and not take on all of the social sciences.
(Laughter.)
MR. DELGADO: We have a comment.
MR. GIACOMINI: Yes, in responding to Joe's statement, the materials and working with anyone else certainly on the board that wants to work with us, we will take this and
consider what we can move forward on before the working group reaches a completion.

One of the difficulties that we have envisioned is if we decide that something can be considered agriculturally synthetic, we have a hard time seeing that we would move ahead with one half without the other.

I mean there's implications there. We have cellulose on $605(b)$ as a synthetic. If we are going to say that that is an agricultural synthetic, technically we may need to put trees on 606.

So there are implications there that we would need to look at which make it difficult to move with only part of it.

MR. THEUER: Could I have just a quick response? Some of the group also had the same -- this is Rich Theuer -- had the same objection to kelp as being agricultural, for the same reasons that you raised.

MR. DELGADO: Hugh.
MR. KARREMAN: Just two things.

As part of the gathering, $I$ don't know a thing about this, but at least it's kind of you're managing it in a circumstance, you're watching over it. It's not like you're just freely running around and you gather whatever you happen to find. I mean it's in a defined area that you're gathering from, so it's kind of managed, which is what organics is all about.

But I also -- I just hope that -it was brought up briefly earlier in the presentation about using, I think it's items on 605, for livestock production.

MS. WYARD: It's on 606.
MR. KARREMAN: Yes, and that's
been an ongoing issue as far as, you know, the yeast with the livestock and all that. So I would like to explore that a lot more, because, you know, with a 100 claim for human retail product, you know, the livestock kind of have it tougher than, you know -- it's got to be a 100 percent ag, and yet people can buy organic, USDA organic things on the shelf that
are not 100 percent ag and yet it still has a seal.

And I really think that livestock should have that same benefit.

MR. DELGADO: Dan.
MR. GIACOMINI: Onee of the things that we will hopefully see where the program stands on when I ask Barbara how to find the status of recommendations was that document -and Kim may know the data on this document better than I do -- where the NOSB recommended that items on 605 be considered as allowed for livestock feed.

Complicating the issues of that is, number one, that was a pre-Harvey recommendation, which changes the whole structure of 605, 606.

The other thing is the
consideration of there's a tremendous amount of byproduct flow through the food chain that could be used tremendously as livestock feed, which would be a tremendous reintroducing of nutrients. So a possibility would be whether you can utilize those things as raw ingredients, or whether you use them as part of that byproduct stream, one way or the other.

MR. DELGADO: Bea.
MS. JAMES: I want to thank you guys for this document. I was so, you know, impressed and actually when I -- I saved it for last of all my reading materials because I was intimidated, and I thought, well, okay, here comes another complicated subject matter in a document that's probably just going to confuse me even more. But I felt like you guys really looked at a lot of the different options and that I have my own opinion about what option I think would serve the industry best, and I want to ask what your guys' opinion is on the different options that you -- you know, if you as a group ever said, okay, well, where do we stand as a group, what
option takes the majority?
MS. WYARD: That's why you have four.

MS. JAMES: But there's more than four people in your group, so there must be --

MS. WYARD: So that's a concern, which we put together, and we had all the definitions. We were more looking at what's more -- what's going to be more consistent, and that's really the answer.

We couldn't come to any conclusion as a group. We all have our own personal opinions on what we think would work as well. So $I$ can't really answer that as a group. We don't have a consensus.

MS. JAMES: The main reason $I$ ask
is that some of those options look grueling as far as, wow, this is just going to take so much time and rule change, and -- but if it's the best possible option, I think that that's really --

MS. DIETZ: And that's what we
attempted to do with that chart, to see what is the best option. And so we may have to go -- I mean we think that there should be some rulemaking. That's me as the chair, but some of the other members don't feel that. The status quo is just as good. So that's really where you guys have to -- and I think really this has to go out to the public. We need public comment, and this is just some work to get some guidance to get some ideas out there so the public can take it and you can take it from there.

MS. JAMES: Just in closing, I want to thank you again and all the people that worked on this document. I remember back when we first started and Rose Koenig and, you know, the whole conversation and how complex it was, and I really appreciate your work on this.

MS. DIETZ: And it's been a good marriage of industry and board, and I think that it's worked very well, even though it's
not official or anything, but it's worked.
MR. DELGADO: Richard.
MR. MATTHEWS: Yes. I want to answer Dan's question with regard to whether or not we've acted on the recommendation relative to all materials in 605 being accepted in livestock. That recommendation was vetted with the FDA, and it is not accepted. And I believe that it was addressed in the proposed rule to the final rule on livestock materials that was published last design certification. The final rule was published then, but I believe that the preamble to that addressed that particular issue.

But it has been addressed in a rulemaking someplace, and it was rejected after consultations with FDA.

MR. DELGADO: Thank you. Any more questions? Hugh.

MR. KARREMAN: Maybe I should have known that, but that comes as a surprise. I
think that would be like where you could let the board know, if possible, beforehand or write when that has happened, like this is what the FDA said, because I wouldn't have asked my question. So thank you.

MR. DELGADO: Julie.
MS. WEISMAN: Just real quick. I participated in this group, and I just want to say to Kim and Gwendolyn that what's here is impressive, even for someone who was involved in the process; maybe more so, because there were so -- there was so much material, so many possibilities, so many permutations, and it is -- even having participated in the process -especially having participated in the process, it's really helpful to see it all up here in black and white. Thank you.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?
Kevin.
MR. ENGELBERT: Just for the public record, if you don't mind the work on synthetic and nonsynthetic, if anyone would
want to join the group at this point, would they be welcome? Would you consider it closed right now?

MS. DIETZ: Yes, the question was if anybody wanted to join the group to work on the synthetic-nonsynthetic, the answer is yes. Just contact me. I'll be here all day today and tomorrow, or Gwendolyn, and we'll get your e-mail address and add you to the list.

We have calls every week. So just contact us.

MR. DELGADO: Dan?
MR. GIACOMINI: And I would like to extend that special part of that request. The working group is industrywide, and there are people that are affiliated with all parts of it, but it is definitely certified and processing weighted. Any people with a more extensive background in crops or livestock would certainly be welcome on the group.

MR. DELGADO: And I have one question. I just want to join the choir here
and let you know that we're very grateful. We appreciate your work, both to the leadership of the group and to the members of the group that were part of this wonderful example of leveraging the popular know-how, if you will, and helping the board.

So thanks again.
(Applause.)
MR. DELGADO: On that note, we're going to have a well-deserved 10-minute break. We'll see you here at 10 o'clock.
(Recess.)
MR. DELGADO: Welcome back after
this break. We are about to start our nonbreak session. And we'll start with -Joe, are you ready? It is the turn of the Compliance, Accreditation, and Certification Committee to talk about their proposals, and I will yield to the chair, Joe Smillie. MR. SMILLIE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
We -- it's Certification,

Accreditation, and Compliance, just to be clear. We like to start with compliance, right.

CERTIFICATION, ACCREDITATION, AND
COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE MR. SMILLIE: Thank you, Mr.

Chair.
Our committee has been working pretty hard on a number of issues. We have two recommendations for this meeting, the multisite recommendation and the 100 percent recommendation.

We're going to start off with the multisite recommendation. As a lot of you know and a lot of you have participated, this has been an important issue that is desperately needed by the industry to move forward with, and we've gone through a couple of iterations, and we are pretty happy with what we're presenting now.

We have been very happy with the public comment on it, and one of the things I
would like to point out -- or two things I'd like to point out about the document before Tracy leads us through a detailed analysis, is that the appendices are important. A lot of people -- the recommendation itself is pretty long and technical, but the appendices are a very important part of it, and I urge all of you with interest in the document and in its implementation, hopefully through the NOP, that these appendices are regarded as an integral part of the document. Because a lot of the details, which a number of people are worried about and concerned about, are contained in some of the selections we made as far as the appendix material, including the title and the multisite, which is an isoterminology, and we want to stay on that iso base and work it into the organic world as much as possible.

The second item I want to point
out is that there is a minority report on this document, but as the minority report itself
says, the minority is in favor of the document in all but one instance.

The minority report reflects the opinion that there was one particular item out of maybe 100 items or less, but that they just couldn't agree with.

So, please, when you read the minority report, it is a minority report, but it is in favor of the entire document with one small change.

So with those two items, I'd like to ask Tracy Miedema to walk us through the document.

MS. MIEDEMA: Thank you, Mr.
Chairman, and good morning, everyone.
This is the third time our
committee has presented on what we call certifying multisite operations, and this topic is also known as community grower groups, it's known as certifying smallholders, and it's known as various other terms out there in the industry.

Nevertheless, it's a topic that has -- it's a means of certification that has been very well established in practice, but we discovered a problem. And the program really discovered a problem with what was happening in reality and with our regulation.

The reason we are here is because of a directive from the program, so I want to state right up front that based on what we heard yesterday from Deputy Administrator Robinson, this would be a priority recommendation that the program would be acting upon.

So the problem part of the regulation is section 205.403(a)(1), which states that a certifying agent must conduct an initial on-site inspection of each production unit, facility, and site.

Hence, our designation of grower groups as multisites. And we are just really trying to have our language fit with the regulation.

So, you know, therein lies the problem. This implies that every smallest divisible bit must get looked at by a boots-on-the-ground outside accredited certifying agent.

Well, that's not what was really happening. And so a year-and-a-half ago, we proposed a legal framework where in groups or multi-fed operations could continue to exist. And that requires a rule change. That requires, at the very least, some new definitions that are firmly acted upon through a guidance document.

Yesterday one of the commenters mentioned, well, this word "site" with its definition leaves a gaping loophole for very little inspection to occur, for inspection to only happen at the centralized managed facilities.

Well, in order for these groups to go forward, we need to define site as the centrally managed unit.

However, we go on for dozens of pages on what the inspection protocol should actually look like, and drilling down into each site, drilling into what can be called subunits or members and all of the risk analysis that needs to occur to the site -who gets looked at, with what frequency.

We also go into great detail about how these members should be clustered in the production units.

So our first recommendation -- I'm sorry, our first guidance document a year-and-a-half ago provided a legal framework to deal head on with 205.403 in the fact that the reality didn't match the regulation.

We took a varied 30,000-foot view of an internal control system as a viable construct for doing organic certification, and we didn't look at it as a method of certification that was somehow subpar. Rather, what we tried to do was look at how can we ensure that it is never subpar.

We didn't take a biased approach and say, only impoverished Third World smallholders should have access to the construct. And, in fact, I have yet to hear a convincing argument for how the exclusion of others from using this construct actually helps smallholders.

However, this was the hot button issue, and what I'm referring here to is this idea that an internal control system being used as a means of inspection could get extended beyond the smallholder group. It continues to get raised in this meeting, even though we went mute on the topic in this final recommendation that we're putting forth.

Now just, you know, moving into the timeline here of the last 18 months, what we did in one year or -- let's see, I guess that would be six months ago, we put forth detailed guidance. That was what you all are calling for here on the board and the public
asked us for it.
We said, okay, you've laid out the legal framework, now, you know, put some flesh on those bones. Tell us what these things really look like, how they should work. The program asked us for that information as well. Give us some guidance so we can train certifiers in how to go in, put these organic system plans to work together to build an organic system plan with groups and have something that's rigorous and valid in every instance.

So we also received an enormous amount of public comment that wanted to limit internal control systems and the notion of group certification very narrowly to farmers.

Yesterday Jim Pierce referred to this elephant in the room. We didn't intend this recommendation to have an elephant in the room marching around.

In fact, we are quite explicitly mute on the topic of producers and retailers
being able to use this construct in the future because we still think it's very possible, probable, it's happening right now, and there's many retailers that are certified in this manner that are scrambling trying to figure out what to do because of an item posted on the NOP Web site in May that quite unequivocally said that grower group model does not apply to retailers.

Unfortunately, retailers have not -- and, you know, any type of processor group is not going -- has not been granted the luxury of time that seems to be being granted to smallholder farming operations.

I also wanted to respond to one item yesterday that was raised during public comment that said, well, you know, we've got a situation here that's going to look really kind of -- it's going to look kind of sexy in the media if we have some imported organic product and there's fraud and, you know, here's a gaping area where problems -- let's -

- we need not to conflate these two issues of imported product and multisite operations. These are completely -- completely independent of one another.

If there's fraud from imported product or fraud on domestic product, that's an enforcement issue. Fraud can happen as surely in a single-producer operation as it could in a multisite, so implying that, you know, multisite is inherently a greater risk to consumer perception is -- I don't think it's true.

So this recommendation, we're beyond the guidance document stage. We put forth a couple of guidance documents. We had a minority opinion, as Joe mentioned, that stated every new entry, every new member who comes onboard should be looked at by an outside member. Keeping in mind there's a clear difference here between surveillance and review, that an internal control system does, and an outside inspector does.

What the minority opinion suggests
is that every new member should get looked at by an outside inspector.

So we would like to put forth the recommendation with this minority opinion. Procedurally I believe we can vote on a recommendation in its entirety, including a minority opinion, and frankly let the program suss out which way they want to go on that.

But there's going to be some decisions made at the program level. We are not -- you know, we have not dotted every single "i" and crossed every single "t" on this issue, but we need to act. We need to move this forward.

There's a lot of stake, and we have seen that the program can move swiftly with groups that are using this construct that they have with retailers. If they were to move swiftly with smallholders, we could have, you know, tremendous upheaval for not just us organic coffee drinkers, but, you know,
vulnerable farmers around the world.
That's all I have.
MR. SMILLIE: Thanks, Tracy.
I'm just adding one thing.
There's a key component in this, and we originally proposed that it be a new scope of accreditation, that multisites certification be part of the -- be separate from crops, processing, livestock.

That was rejected at that time by the NOP, but we would like, as hopefully we get a positive vote on this recommendation, we would like the NOP, you know, to take it really seriously, that not every certification organization is going to be equipped or ready to take on this type of certification; that the training component that Barbara talked about yesterday, the training modules, are going to have to be very clear, because a risk analysis approach, which this is a lot based on, is a very, you know, highly technical domain that certifiers will have to get up to
speed on before, I think, they can start getting into the business of multisite certification.

So the scope of training and the fact that not necessarily all certifiers will be able to do this until they are up to speed on it I think is very important, and we will rely on the NOP that hopefully once this recommendation is adopted by the board and moved to the NOP, the NOP will, you know, make that particular training available.

Because, as I said, in the appendices, there's a lot of technical detail on how this is going to happen.

Second item, second recommendation
that we have brought to the table is the 100 percent, and again I just want to clarify that what this recommendation is about is the label claim of 100 percent. We are not addressing the issue of calculating components of a multi-ingredient product in this recommendation. Even though it may or may not
impact that calculations issue, that's not the purpose of this recommendation, and we'll try to make that clear as we move forward.

This was a response. This is the kind of thing that the NOSB does when we hear from the community there's an issue out there, there's some problem, will you address it. We took it up, we got into it, and we had all the best intentions getting into it, and luckily we have a wonderful community out there that lets us know when we're on track and off track, and we heard some excellent comments yesterday in public comment on our recommendation.

We listened very carefully, and we will react, and I will ask Julie to give us the update.

MS. WEISMAN: Well, as you know, this committee did make a recommendation. It was published. At the risk of repeating Joe's comments, we were fortunate to receive very thoughtful and valuable public comments about
it, and through that process it has become obvious that the CAC, maybe because of our composition or maybe for other reasons, approached the issue very narrowly with an eye only towards the 100 percent labeling category of the products that are packaged for retail, and without really considering what other impacts this -- what other issues, important issues, could be impacted by this recommendation.

What public comment has brought to light are very critical issues which I think narrow down to two things. One is the issue of materials that are used post-harvest versus materials that are used during processing.

The recommendation we have -- as we have proposed it would have very drastic consequences, obviously, now if post-harvest materials were considered ingredients -considered as processing ingredients. And it would possibly, it sounds like, set up a very strong disincentive for using basic food
safety practices, and this is of grave concern to the committee now that we have realized that this is one possible outcome.

The other issue that is impacted, which Joe alluded to, and I'll keep comment about it brief, was that this recommendation would have an impact on how organic percentage is calculated, because if growers were to continue using the food safety practices that they have been using, it would knock a lot of the products that are currently listed on their organic certificates in the 100 percent category out of the 100 percent category and create mayhem in the rest of the industry in terms of how organic percentages are calculated.

That has already been a problematic issue that is still, you know, troublesome to sort out. So we do not want -we are very concerned about adding to that difficulty.

So in light of these very valid
concerns, the committee, although we haven't met as a whole group, in just conversations since yesterday, I think that we want an opportunity to meet and decide whether we should move this recommendation forward as is, whether we should try and do like a midnight amendment process -- I hate those, but sometimes we've got to do them -- or to even discuss perhaps maybe whether this should be pulled back. But that's a question right now because the committee hasn't met yet.

So I think that it was the thought of the chair and myself, perhaps, that in the interest of time at this meeting today, because this recommendation may be substantially altered, not to present it as it is because it is has a lot of sort of very indepth information that takes a lot of time to explain, and that maybe we should not present it at this time and pending our committee meeting later sometime today to decide what we do, how we do want to proceed with it.

Is that a fair summary?
MR. SMILLIE: Yes. And that concludes our presentation.

MR. DELGADO: Any questions from the board? Jennifer.

MS. HALL: For the benefit of the board and for the community, I would like to take the opportunity to share a little bit more about the spirit and intent of the minority opinion.

As Joe mentioned, I definitely
feel very solid about the integrity of using a good strong internal control system as a management tool, but also as a manager of many organizations, to me, the long-term success of the organization or group, as it is described here, also rests on a really strong foundation of training up front.

So I think it's a little bit misinterpreted that I actually see new entrants as automatically high risk, and it really is more about the second half of the
paragraph that talks about it, and that it really is about trying to establish a more solid up-front training and foundation and particularly given the fact that these smaller locations can be independently held, that it's an opportunity up front to get them all on the same page.

MR. DELGADO: Any comments?
MR. SMILLIE: Thanks, Jennifer.
We do want to make one
clarification in the document. I wanted to,
you know, see if there were any other questions from the board first, but once that's cleared, then what we would like to do is do a little red-lining, which is little a clarification of one of the sections that's had the most confusion.

MR. DELGADO: Let's do that clarification now for the board.

MR. SMILLIE: Okay. So unless there's any other questions, we'll move to the clarification.

Tracy.
MS. MIEDEMA: Thank you.
Valerie, would you please go to
page 7.
We wanted, in discussing sampling protocols, to make sure there was an element of random sampling. And when you start talking about percentages of percentages, it just can get confusing if you aren't crystal clear.

So what we went ahead and did -and this was after the document was published, so for the benefit of the public and probably for the board, we wanted to show you that we have inserted a couple of examples of what we mean when we line out the sampling protocol.

So if you could scroll down a little bit. The page numbers may have shifted a bit. Okay.

So what we have said that was confusing was the high-risk sample of identified and inspected. Twenty-five percent
of the remaining subunits to be inspected should be inspected -- should be selected randomly and so on.

So if you all would just turn your attention to the board. The way we have clarified this is to say once the annual sampling percentage rate is determined by the ACA -- so, you know, let's go -- let's just be clear right there -- the ACA determines the sampling rate based on a long list of risk criteria. The highest then, the highest risk subunits are identified and inspected. Of the remaining samples to be inspected annually, at least 25 percent of these subunits should be selected at random.

You know, the reasoning behind that is that this helps to prevent the complacency that might be inadvertently encouraged by a certifier focusing only on higher risk members of the multisite operations.

Then we go through a couple of
examples to just do the math for you all and for the program. And that's the only edit we made to the document post-publishing to regulations.gov.

MR. DELGADO: Does that conclude that item?

MR. SMILLIE: Yes.
MR. DELGADO: So we'll open it up to questions. Dan.

MR. GIACOMINI: Thank you, Mr.
Chairman. Thanks, Joe and Tracy.
I agree with the philosophy of where we're going here, but as I go through the document and I listen to public comments and I hear -- you know, look at other situations, there are some things in this that I still have some problems with.

First of all, I think the justification for this, that is how inspections are being conducted currently, is a very weak argument; that if the problem is incomplete inspections being done, we need to
fix the inspection process rather than to create a document to justify it.

So I disagree with that comment as being partly behind where this is coming from. Number two, on the specifics, I really object on page 2 to -- there's two places where it refers to the possibility of the "may reduce or eliminate the need for a direct inspection or observation."

I have a hard time going along with this document where we say -- where we are allowing a consideration that we may reach a point that the need for an inspection would be eliminated. That's in the first paragraph on page 2 right above the OSP at the end of the paragraph. Up at the top, Valerie. "May reduce or eliminate the need of a direct observation by inspection."

I don't -- I have a problem with that "eliminate," and it's duplicated down in the last paragraph right above the footnotes, "internal control systems that reduce or
eliminate the need for a direct observation."
I don't -- I can't -- I have a hard time agreeing with that direction, that implication of where that could go.

MS. MIEDEMA: May I respond.
MR. DELGADO: Tracy.
MS. MIEDEMA: I think that's an excellent catch, actually. And what we need to do there that could, I believe, allay your concerns, which are very valid, is where it says the word "subunit" and take out the word "or site." Because that's what we're talking about here. And that was an oversight on my editorial process. And that would then comport with the rest of the document.

MR. GIACOMINI: Personally I would prefer we add "eliminated" or "eliminate."

MS. MIEDEMA: Sure.
MR. GIACOMINI: The second point is in a question on page 8, at the bottom of page 8, "all noncompliances detected," go down through the sentence, "are required to be
reported to the certifier."
I don't see here when that
reporting is required to occur. Is it at the detection of the noncompliance? Is it just within the annual inspection? Because I can see some situations developing where, okay, we won't report this. If they find it in the inspection, then we'll report it, because I think there's some different teeth that can be involved in those implications.

MS. MIEDEMA: I'd like to respond
to that one as well. This is actually
enshrined in all organic that noncompliances should always be reported, and I think we are starting to get into an enforcement issue where, you know, this is really -- a noncompliance spotted here is no different than on a single, you know, production unit type operation. If it's wrong, it's wrong, and it needs to be pointed out in the same manner.

So getting as prescriptive as, you
know, reported within 24 hours or something like that, is more prescriptive than anything else that we line out for certifiers.

MR. GIACOMINI: Okay. Well, that brings me to my next point. When you say it's no different, I have a hard time looking at this document and not seeing a concession being made. There are concessions -- we have requirements, you know, that -- you know, if you're a small grower in the United States, at \$5,001 you have to have an inspection. We are allowing certain ones, because of the structure of their organization, not to be inspected.

Now they do have the internal
control unit, and that review, and I
understand all that. But it is a -- there are concessions being made. And what I don't see in the document is really -- and I'm sorry if I'm being unfair here -- I don't see where we're getting anything back.

I think the consideration -- I
like the consideration of -- I like the -- I agree with the minority report of requiring that all new people must be done. I do not see a contradiction in requiring that all growers' subunits in a production system that earned more than $\$ 5,000$ in the previous 12 months would have to be inspected, and part of the inspection outside the high-risk group.

I don't see any problem with
requiring -- and this may be in there, I may have missed this, but just as I was making notes, requiring that every subunit that had a noncompliance has to be inspected in the next inspection period.

I don't see -- I like the addition
you made at 25 percent. I think maybe we could -- you know, what I was thinking along the lines is a percentage of acres or a percentage of value of the production unit has to be included in that inspection sample.

Finally, I just wanted -- there's a couple of places where you deal with random

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selection, and I agree with random selection, and it is a factor that would minimize the number of repeat inspections within the same subunit.

However, I'm not comfortable on a random basis, just by random chance. You could go 10 years without seeing a particular subunit. I think we need a maximum number of years between actual inspections of each subunit within a production system -- five years, six years, whatever, but I'm uncomfortable with the randomness allowing it -- random could be they're just never seen.

So if we're not going to require new ones and we don't have a maximum between inspections, you've got subunits in there that have never been inspected, seen by an inspector, and I have a hard time going along with that. Maybe it's too much.

MR. DELGADO: Response, Tracy? MS. MIEDEMA: Thank you, Dan. You know, I think we start out from a little bit
of a different philosophical perspective on this, and then the chasm starts to widen as we get down into the details.

What I have seen is that, you
know, if you look at the public comments submitted this time, 19 of 20 were generally supportive, and we're going to have -- you know, there is going to be some devil in the details, but, you know, all in all we had to -- we had to make a decision on one side or the other.

And all of the items that you pointed out are areas that we took public comment and took account very carefully. It's an issue of do we believe these are feasible, do we believe it's right, do we believe smallholders should have a role in organic? And if our general tilt at the beginning of that conversation is yes, then a lot of details fall out of that. And if the general philosophical bent is no, then the details sort of all in the other direction.

Then we can't quite bridge the divide if we start out from a -- you know, philosophical difference.

We started out believing that this can and should carry on as a viable certification if, and only if, a rigorous set of criteria were developed, and we believe that this set of criteria provide that rigor.

MR. DELGADO: Joe.
MR. SMILLIE: Yes. I think Tracy summed it up really well. You know, you can go both ways on this.

My personal belief is that if you look at the list of risk analysis, all the points you make could be added to that. I think that if ACA is doing their job, they will do those.

For example, anyone with a noncompliance in the past that corrected it would be a high risk and they would be inspected again.

> But the idea -- eventually we get
to the point are we going to try and write a prescriptive regulation in this document, or are we setting forth a series of criteria by which people are going to be judged?

We believe we have gone really
deep on a lot of these issues, and I think in some cases too far. I think that basically what our job is to do is to be clear in our intent to the program, and not to get so prescriptive as to tie the ACA.

For example, why I disagreed with
the minority opinion -- it sounds good that every new member should be inspected and welcomed into the group and have the visit of the, you know, the third-party inspector.

But when you start to work that in detail, it means that you're pulling away a whole group of people. You know, some of them, you know, don't need to be inspected, if you look at a risk analysis benefit. And if you include all of them, your sample gets big, so the tendency then, from a certifier point
of view, well, we're doing all these new people, so you cut back on some of the -- you know, the guy high in the mountains, in the low corner, or the guy near the border. You cut back. And I think the risk analysis, the importance of the risk analysis approach, is that you really want to identify risk. And if new members are risks, by all means, you know, they need to be checked. They need to have that inspection.

But if they are not, if there's eight of them, all side by each, as we saw in Kennebec, you know, that you don't really need to do all eight.

So where you are going I'm not disagreeing with, but I'm saying it becomes very prescriptive, and I believe it's the training of the ACA and the criteria that needs to be put forward, and not to go down the overly prescriptive route on this route.

But that's the way I -- we approached it.

I also once again want to
reiterate if you go to the appendices -- and I mean not that you'd want to, but there's a lot of detail there that we intend the program to go into.

So that's about as best as we can answer it at this point.

MS. FRANCES: Can I clarify something? In the appendices, there's actually a reference there.

MR. SMILLIE: Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: We have Bea, followed by Jeff.

MS. JAMES: Dan, I was wondering if you could elaborate a little bit more on the comment that if there's a current practice going on, and that we are trying to create a document to justify, maybe you could be more specific.

MR. DELGADO: Dan.
MR. GIACOMINI: Maybe I misheard part of Tracy's introduction to the document,

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but I believe that's what -- the essence -some of the essence of what she explained.

MS. JAMES: For this particular recommendation?

MR. GIACOMINI: Yes. Just now.
MS. MIEDEMA: I believe you were referring to 205.403, and it states that every production unit site and facility must be inspected. That's not what was happening in reality, if we look at site being a small divisible unit. There were not and are not today boots on the ground at every small divisible unit. And it totally addressed head on 205.403. Every grower group in the world is out of compliance. So that's what I was talking about making the language match the reality, not -lots of integrity, but simply disallowing another lawsuit because this went all the way to appeal, and so, you know, we've got a problem here, and that's why we decided to address that head on.

MR. DELGADO: Jeff.
MR. MOYER: Yes. Joe and Tracy, I got some basic problems with this document that Dan really touched on very clearly.

One of the stringent arguments that we continuously use in the organic marketing program is that when we talk to consumers, we tell them that every farm is inspected all the time, so we have inspections.

I understand the internal control system steps in and takes over part of that role. However, talking with growers who are involved with internal control system inspections, they all have said -- not the inspectors, but the growers -- have said you don't really pay as much attenetion when it's the internal inspector as we do when it's the external inspector.

I've seen that -- my wife works in a microbiology lab, and they have internal control systems. But it's the same thing
there. When it's the internal inspector who you just had lunch with, it's a little bit different than when the outside inspector comes from ANSI or somebody else.

So I have concerns over the fact that, you know, as Dan pointed out earlier, you pointed out in your example, a random sampling of when you have 100 growers, two? Two are selected as random testing? Your chance of getting picked is almost as good as winning the lottery. I mean you're just -you're not really not going to get selected that quickly.

And so Dan's suggestion of having a maximum number of years between inspections, while it does change this document and force us to have more boots on the field in terms of inspectors, I think when you're talking to consumers and you're trying to alleviate their fears that product is inspected -- when you're talking about -- you know, as you pointed out, Tracy, a lot of product that's coming from
overseas where there's already serious concerns, I think that we are asleep at the switch if we pass this regulation the way it's stated. Representing the consumer.

MR. DELGADO: Any response?
Tracy.
MS. MIEDEMA: Well, a comment on your metaphors there. Your wife's company. You would need to extend that metaphor and say that she has a lab that has an internal inspection, and her lab has a whole bunch of other labs they work with. And so the pressure she has is not just from this gal she had lunch with who's going to come look, but if she falls down, she jeopardizes all the other labs.

There's an enormous amount of pressure within these systems to comport with the law and keep the entire organization's products organic.

So there's -- you know, it's not a one to one, your metaphor there, I would
argue.
I also am concerned with this notion that you're looking at inspection as some sort of lottery system. We have accredited certifiers, agents of the government, that are in charge of these organic system plans. And what you're inferring is that they are unqualified to do their job, and that the entire system is flawed.

What I would, I guess, ask you to
do is point within these criteria what is missing, rather than sort of blithely referring to it as a lottery system that confuses consumers. Because all inspection is sampling. I work at a farm that is about 5,000 acres. There are not boots marching over all 5,000 acres. All inspection is sampling. And if consumers believe that a pair of boots have trod over all 5,000 acres, that's a misperception out there, same as organic means no pesticides, something we
contend with, something we know there's an inherent risk when there's those misperceptions. But all inspection is sampling.

And that's not wrong, that's just what inspection has to be.

MR. DELGADO: No response to that?
We have Hugh, followed by Dan.
MR. KARREMAN: Just a brief
remark. I mean Dan had a lot of very exact points, but they're -- from random sampling you may never visit a subunit or a unit and you have to. I mean for me to like this document and go for it, you have to have some minimum that every single unit -- not all in the same year, but maybe in a rolling kind of fashion -- gets inspected, at least every five years or something. And they have their ICS happening, but you could really have some units falling through the cracks. Just -that's got to change in the document.

MR. DELGADO: Dan.

MR. GIACOMINI: I realize I ran through a number of things, but one thing that I would like, you know, the committee to address -- and Joe, if you would -- I certainly do not agree with the concept that I tended to hear or I think I heard in some public comment that anyone -- any unit grower over $\$ 5,000$ can't belong to a grower group. I don't necessarily agree with that, but could you address the issue, and if I can frame it this way, can you possibly discuss the situation that every grower in the United States with $\$ 5,001$ has to be inspected on the ground by an NOP inspector annually, whereas someone who is part of a grower group in Venezuela or China or -- and makes twice that amount but since they're a part of the grower group, they would not have to be inspected annually?

> I can see that as an absolute media nightmare that will blow up in Barbara's face far more than hops ever did.

MR. SMILLIE: Well, I go back to the same basic thing. If you've got -- and again, there are so many different examples. People have to understand the wide range of different types of grower groups there are on that.

Certainly if you've got the classic situation which everybody imagines when we talk about grower groups, which is, let's say, the Central American coffee group, you've got people who farm exactly the same way and have roughly the same hectarage. Okay, they all have smallholding plots.

If there's a large group -- and
also because of the social construct or something like that, there are some growers in there who have larger plots, they would show up as in the risk analysis. That's my belief, that they would show up, that if you looked on that list, which is right there, you go through that list, and, you know, there could be even more things added possibly to it that
are contained in the references. That's how you spot that. That's how -- you know, so there's like five big growers and like 800 little growers. Those five are, in my analysis, if the ACA is doing their job, they would be inspected every year because they're larger, because they stand out, because there's something different about them.

Now they have to have the same
OSP. Remember, all of these subunits are operating from the same OSP. If that big unit has a different OSP, they don't fit the criteria. They can't be part of the group, and they would be like, sorry, guys, you can't be part of this group; you're different. You've got a spraying machine; nobody else has a sprayer. So, therefore, you're out.

Remember, you've got to go back to the real basics of this. The legal entity. Somebody said, well, we can't like this document because it has to be defined in public comment as a legal entity. That's a
given. You have to be a legal entity. You have to operate from a single OSP, you have to have a functioning ICS with all the restrictions we place on it.

So in that sense I would believe that they would be pointed out by -- through the, you know, that list of risk analysis, of why they would stand out as different.

MR. GIACOMINI: What if all the subunits within a group were over 5,000? Then only a part of them would.

MS. MIEDEMA: No, actually there's no floors. It's quite possible that a third party is going to come in and say, you know, I'm looking at this organic system plan. One hundred percent of the small statistical units must be looked at every single year.

We don't say that, you know, it has to be a small number. In fact, you know, it's very likely that as this gets implemented, the range is going to be very broad. You know, maybe it's going to range
from 10 to 70 percent get looked at.
But, you know, that's this snowflake thing of the organic system plan. They look very different here in the U.S. Every organic farm's organic system plan looks different from every other organic system plan. We don't have a checklist system here with USDA organic, we have a system that actually conforms to geography, to crops, to individual circumstances.

Yet, like a snowflake, it has structure and logic to it. Every one of these organic system plans is going to look different and so are the inspection protocols and rates.

MR. DELGADO: We have a comment from Richard.

MR. MATTHEWS: Yes. I'm sitting here and I'm listening to this, and everybody is talking about the Third World countries. And Dan spoke to it specifically, about outside the United States.

Unfortunately, ladies and gentlemen, it is my understanding that there are certifying agents here in the United States that since this policy or recommendation was accepted by the Department, you now have grower groups certified in the United States.

And I guess I could use Steve as an example, in Campbell's Soup. He has lots of contracts, and unfortunately there's no definition of geographical proximity, so Steve, as Campbell's, could say, okay, everybody that we contracted with in North America is now a grower group. Campbell's forms a grower group. Is that what you want? That's what this document does.

MR. DELGADO: Response from Joe.
MR. SMILLIE: I respectfully
disagree. If you look at the document, it will say "are located within geographic proximity is defined by access to the same collection or post-harvest handing facility in
common soils, water source, slope, topography, or other physical features."

That's just one of the guidelines. Steve would also have to put together an internal control system. Steve would also have to ensure that each tomato grower followed exactly the same OSP.

You cannot herd cats, and I doubt very much whether -- if I came and looked at Steve's system, I would find so many holes in it right off the bat, I believe that he wouldn't qualify.

MR. MATTHEWS: So -- but it's happening.

MR. SMILLIE: That's why we would like the NOP to adopt our recommendation and enforce a regulation which, in your wisdom, you will take our intent and come up with something that doesn't allow it to happen.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions? Bea.

MS. JAMES: Okay, now I can't
leave this conversation without just giving another plug for the pink elephant in the room, and I don't mean to beat the pink elephant, you know, to death here, but I know that the CAC heard loud and clear from public comment around retailers and processors being a part of this recommendation and that was removed. It wasn't removed with the idea that it would not ever be considered as a separate recommendation that potentially the CACC would look at.

I think one of the things that I find interesting is that risk criteria have not been developed for retailers at all, and yet there's been this blanket decision that 100 percent inspection should happen at the retail level. And to me, that just seems unfair, and I think that retailers who have voluntarily taken it upon themselves to become certified so that they can help with education at the consumer level have done so not because they're trying to take a shortcut with
becoming certified, but because they want to be able to articulate what the USDA organic seal means in a way that has value and meaning.

And so I just want to pose that I think it's very important that the certifiers that we heard from in public comment and also some of the ones that spoke yesterday, who pointed out that they think retailers and processors should definitely not be a part of this recommendation, I think that that's already been addressed, but I also see the need for us to address it on a separate level so that we can develop risk criteria specifically for that sector and go forward with determining whether or not it's an opportunity for retailers and processors to use the construct of multisite.

MR. DELGADO: Comments?
MS. MIEDEMA: I'd like to just make one final comment addressing Mr. Matthews' scenario he described.

He described all the rewards and none of the risk, and these folks who decide to bind together share an enormous amount of risk. And it's a perverse logic to say that a bunch of production facilities are going to bind together when they don't have to, to save a few bucks on inspection. It's a perverse logic.

We can't look at this construct
without looking at both the risks and the rewards, and what you laid out was only the reward side.

The risk applies an enormous amount of pressure to each individual player.

MR. DELGADO: Good. I think we're ready to move on to the next point. Thank you for a wonderful debate on both parts.

Let's move on then to our next point. We are about 29 minutes behind schedule, so hopefully we'll make it up soon.

Our next topic will be our Joint Crops \& Compliance. I'm thinking that
involves commercial availability and biodiversity, and I understand that Mr. Davis will be in charge of leading the discussion. MR. DAVIS: Yes. JOINT CROPS \& COMPLIANCE, ACCREDITATION, AND CERTIFICATION COMMITTEE MR. DAVIS: This joint committee, there are two items that we'll be going over right now. The first one would be the commercial availability guidance regarding the sourcing of organic seed.

The second would be the biodiversity discussion and the initial work working on a guidance document concerning biodiversity and ongoing work that will be going forward from here.

I will do the presentation on the seed, with a little help from Joe Smillie, and just a heads-up to you, Barry, the biodiversity, you'll be doing that one.

Okay. On the commercial availability of organic seed, we are working
on, have been working on revisions and hopefully improvements to a previous document that was a recommendation from 2005 from the board. So we have a -- do we have that up there, Valerie?

Okay. And the changes that we have made, the new changes, are highlighted in blue. Do they show up on that screen that way? Sort of. It's hard to see it as real clear.

But before we go to the changes specifically, I wanted to go to the overall overview of why we are working on this. A lot of public comment is received, that you get the feeling that people, certifiers and growers, would just prefer that this topic go away and just leave us alone and let us do what we're doing.

And then others say, no, no, this
is very important. We need to address some issues here. And in discussions with the committee, particularly in the Crops

Committee, but also when we worked in Joint Committee calls, was that we are attempting to encourage more usage of organic seed and in doing that we want to -- we do not want to single out any one group, meaning certifiers or growers or even the NOP, as all the work that would be required to implement these changes would be concentrated in any one area. We want to spread the responsibility and the workload out of accomplishing these recommendations.

I think it needs to be highlighted again why this is important. I'll just read a statement from the discussion part of the document.

The board highlights that further
development of the organic seed industry is the key to increasing commercial availability of organically grown seeds and subsequent increased usage by growers. Again, the goal is to promote the continued growth and improvement in organic seed production and
subsequent usage by organic growers without hurting or putting undue burdens on growers. It is not the committee's intention to have major noncompliances handed down to farmers trying to abide by the seed commercial availability section of the rule. Achieving the goal of a healthy, viable organic seed industry is important, especially when considering the pathway the conventional seed industry is taking toward increasing inclusion of biotechnology, i.e., genetic modification of seeds, which would all be excluded methods in the organic rule. The organically grown movement will not benefit from allowing the organic seed production industry to stagnate. The status quo would be a big problem for the organic movement down the road if we do not address this at this time, in my opinion. If we allow that industry, the organic seed production sector, to stagnate while the conventional seed production sector
moves on to the likely future situation in which traditionally bred and produced seed is only an afterthought, a relic of bygone days, the organic seed and the organic producers, these are the ones who can maintain and support viable varieties that work in organic and the production of the seed to support organic production.

Many people have made statements that -- well, I won't go there. Never mind. Too long. We're behind.

But, anyway, it is important, and I, as a spokesman for this group, hope that I haven't belabored this issue too much.

Moving on to the document itself,
I wanted to go to the new changes, which is page 3 right there. Okay.

We separated in sections of the NOP rule the new role that we want to encourage, and I'll just read it quickly.

Emphasize protocols for determining commercial availability of organic seeds during the accredited certifying agency training programs.

Currently we are told that it's not being emphasized and so certifiers don't see it as that important.

Number two, emphasize to ACAs that organic seed usage by clients must be monitored and improvement in percentage usage is expected and must also be monitored.
Documentation of the levels of organic seed usage and evidence of improvement in their percentage versus total seed usage by the ACA's clientele should be audited as part of the NOP accreditation reviews.

Number three, inform ACAs during training sessions that the issuance of both minor and major noncompliance statements to growers on this issue is the tool to be considered in all audits as a method to incentivize growers to use more organic seed in their operations.

Now moving on to the ACA's role,
section B, number one. Continue to enforce requirements for use of organic seeds applying NOP guidance on commercial availability of seeds. Document the organic seed usage status of their clients and be prepared to present the information to the NOP as part of the ACA's accreditation audits.

Two, emphasize that seed price differentials between organically grown and conventionally grown seed are not a factor in determining commercial availability.

Three, verify that organic farmers are making a sincere and ongoing effort to find organic seed varieties suitable for their farm.

Four, impress upon growers and clients that if known sources of organic seed are available, they must be sought out and utilized or face the possibility of having individual crops decertified.

This possibly could occur
following the issuance of noncompliance
statements over a period of no less than two yearly audit cycles.

It is recognized that production of seed takes multiple years. You could make the decision one year to inform your organic seed supplier or other seed supplier that you want this particular organic seed. It would take -- it probably wouldn't be until the third year before you would actually get seed, even if you requested it, in many cases, because of the development time it takes to bring that seed through the production process.

The next change in the ACA section is not -- it's within an existing section, number five. We did make a couple of insertions on point $B$, the new part is -- I'll read it.

As part of the validation process, copies of the applicant's documentation from previous years should be consulted to determine if they are making any progress in
their search methods and results.
So that would be a new thing where the ACAs would need to consider previous inspections relevant to their organic seed acquisition and availability to determine if the current year's situation with the grower and their amount of organic seed usage is an improvement from previous years.

And then point D, we recommended a strikethrough on -- where it says maintain and submit upon request to the National Organic Program, and the strikethrough would be crop varieties permitted by each agency, and inserted instead the wording documentation -maintain and submit documentation of the organic seed usage status, current percentage levels as compared to historic levels of uses by acres of each certified operator.

And I know I'm getting bogged down here with too many details. I'll get through this.

Moving on to the grower section,
section C. The certified growers' role in increasing organic seed use. Number one, document annually all seed usage to determine the percentage of organic seed usage versus total seed usage on an acreage basis.

Number two, search for and request organic seed for all crops grown.

Three, document a diligent search for organic seed by listing and legitimately working with a minimum of three seed vendors that are known within the industry as organic seed suppliers.

So there's three different
sections of responsibility, starting with the NOP program, moving to certifiers, and then to growers.

In public comment it was mentioned that perhaps buyers and/or processors who call the shots on what organic growers are -- what varieties are growing need to be brought into the loop and maybe delineated in that area of
the document and not be left to a reference at the end of the document.

The Joint Committee will discuss that possibility and see if we want to make an amendment at this meeting.

One more addition to the 2005 document was on page 4 -- or is it 5. Yes, on page 5. In reference to the database.

Further, the NOSB recommends and encourages the establishment of -- and we inserted new information of a two-way national database by an independent party. This database should provide public access to current information on the availability of organic seed varieties, and the new wording also would be and allow for the posting of requested varieties and quantities of organic seeds from growers in a manner that protects private company business information.

In other words, not just what seed is available by the different organic seed producers, which those databases already
exist, but also what is being requested that is not available at this time. Again, just a suggestion and a recommendation, not anything we can really do much about as far as what the NOP and NOSB can do.

That's the gist of the changes.
And I wanted to turn it over to Joe to discuss the ACA's part of this. Most of the public comment we have been receiving is coming from the certifier saying mostly their objection to a lot of this, so I thought I'd let Joe see if he can deal with that.

MR. SMILLIE: All of a sudden, the seat seems to get hotter here.
(Laughter.)
Yes, I represent the
Certification, Accreditation and Compliance Committee, and these are certification, accreditation, and compliance issues we are talking about.

Number one, the overview is that seed is really important. Seed is like
critical and essential to the survival of the organic industry. And as we all know, organic is an agricultural methodology. You know, it may be looked at as a labeling claim, but what it's about is about agriculture, and agriculture is about seed.

If we don't protect our future and protect organic seed, we are going to be very limited as to what we can do to affect agriculture around the world.

That's why even though this is an extremely complex and complicated issue, we must address it, and we have to be really firm about it.
It's going to cause a fair bit of pain, and what we're saying as the Joint Committee is we want everyone to share the pain. We are not trying to -- we don't want to have what so often occurs is, you know, called the circular firing squad, where the seed companies blame the growers, the growers blame this, the certification blames that,
everybody blames each other. You're not doing enough, and sort of a "not in my backyard" approach. Don't put the burden on me. I'm the poor grower. Don't put the burden on me. I'm just the seed company trying to survive.

And so what we have to do is bite the bullet and all agree that we have to address this issue. We had a public comment the other day that just rocked me, and I don't usually get rocked too often by public comments. But the guy said, yeah, we can put -- you know, we'll advertise, we'll put it in a letter to a grower that says how they can, you know, beat the certification analysis of did you search for organic seed. We'll even write the letter for you, so you can buy our conventional seed and get this letter that, you know, will suffice for the certification agent.
I mean, you know, it's got to
stop. We've got to move forward on organic seed, and that's the principle which our
committee took, is that everybody has to share in the burden of doing it. Nobody wants to. It's going to be burdensome, but we have to do it. There's no choice on this issue.

So as far as the certifications, which I represent, which I'm sure they're not going to be happy with me, even though we're -- you know, certification organizations do have already, you know, a pretty large role in it, $I$ think everything in this recommendation is doable.

Now, again, when you get to
recommendation -- you know, this recommendation, you know, it has words like "verify" and "should" and, you know, it's a guidance document.

So what the NOP will be doing and what the certifiers will be doing will depend on I think a series of negotiations between the sectors. And what we're pointing out, I think, more than anything else is that there has to be negotiation on this. Nobody can
hide their head in the sand on this issue. It's in the regulation. We have a regulation that's clear. It's clearer, I think, than 401(c). It says you should use organic seed, period.

MR. DAVIS: Must.
MR. SMILLIE: Must use organic seed. Thank you, Gerry.

You must use organic seed, and yet we're not. And we have to. And what we have to do is figure out the best way to leverage it bit by bit. Somebody does a little bit, then somebody else does a little bit more, and we leverage it all up.

The NOP has to dance with the partners on this one. This is going to require careful coordination. We don't want to see, you know, people coming and hitting the certification writer and saying you didn't enforce it. It says in the regulation you have to do this, you didn't do it, you know, you're going to lose your accreditation. We
don't want to see that happen to the grower, we don't want to see that happen to the seed companies. Everybody has to work together to make this work.

I think this recommendation, even though there's all sorts of issues with it, and we did hear a lot of good public comment on it, I think nonetheless as a guidance document, we want to move this one forward at this meeting and really start to tackle what I think is a big problem in the organic industry, and everybody has to share in the work to get it done.

MR. DELGADO: Any questions? Jim, followed by Kevin and Jennifer.

MR. MOYER: Thank you, Mr.
Chairman.
I just wanted to follow up on what
Joe said in that as we were working on this document, the whole idea of shared pain was really, really important, and this idea that we do need to work together, particularly that
the program include this as part of their auditing of the ACAs, as we look at what they're doing and what their inspectors are doing with the boots on the ground, as we heard, they are the folks that are out there and can help collect this information.

At the same time, the ACAs need to enforce or need to impress upon their growers that this is something that's being taken seriously now, and that they do risk at some point decertification of a particular crop if they have shown repeatedly that they are not interested in finding seed that is known to be available.

So I think everybody shares in the burden this way, everybody has a little bit of extra work to do, but the outcome should be well worth the work.

MR. DELGADO: Kevin, followed by Jennifer.

MR. ENGELBERT: Briefly, I just
wanted to add, there's no additional burden
for growers large or small that use organic seed. The situation continues to present itself where the intent of the rule in OFPA is clear. And we don't know how much farther we can go, how much more prescriptive we can be, and if we may eventually get to the point where we just recommend that organic seed must be used, period.

We don't think we're at that point, but we hope that the industry, the community of farmers, certifiers, realize that this is a serious issue because, like Joe said, organic agriculture begins with organic seed, and this industry has to move forward.

MR. DELGADO: Jennifer.
MS. HALL: I have three things.
I'll start with the easiest one first.
One is just a correction on some
language. On the last page, where it starts, "Further, the NOSB recommends and encourages," number one, just after the inserted language, where it stops, "private company business
information," I think due to the insertion into a prior document that there's a little bit lost in translation. It continues that "producers using nonorganic varieties not appearing on the database," which is a little bit incorrect in the sense that the way the database is described in the document, it would actually only list organic varieties available, so nonorganic would never appear on the database. So it just kind of needs to be finessed.

I think we get the intent, but the language is off.

The second point is that as I
listened to the comment and I listened to -reread from Gerry of the overriding goal of continuous improvement in the use of organic seed, that perhaps there is a way to keep all the components and put them in a little bit different order and really emphasize the improvement end of it, and that in inspections, if the inspector could first look
to demonstrated improvement. And since we've inserted "looking at the last year's inspection," if there is a percentage improvement in the amount that that is obviously displaying the intent of the grower and the progress of the grower to go the right direction, but only if there isn't some -maybe there's some level of percentage you're looking for before you would then go looking for the documentation and kind of do the deeper dive on all of the letters and all those things, that would then supplement why that person was not able to go and improve their process. So opportunity there.

And then the third one is in
looking at this, as we also spotlight at this meeting a little bit the conversation about biodiversity, I think it is important to remember that biodiversity is not just about wildlife, but it is also about the biodiversity in the crops that are grown, and that not all of the crops that enhance that
fundamental equation right now are available in organic form, and I think it is a little bit dangerous to go marching too far and headlong into demanding organic seed, and then discriminate where heirlooms are not available organically right now, and where that biodiversity could then be diminished over time, and that right now organic certainly shares the halo that heirlooms convey with flavor, and it's great. In the public eye, it's a lot of consumer candy, if you will, to still want to go this direction. And I would hate to see that get decreased as a means of people wanting to support organic because it excludes some other really great things.

MR. DELGADO: Comments from the chairs?

Okay, any other questions? Dan. MR. GIACOMINI: You know, based on the intent and what we're looking at here, I support the document. There's one little bit in it that I am concerned actually could slow
development of the usage, and that is expressed in $\mathrm{A}(2)$ and in 5(b) where we talk about the monitored improvement and calculating percentages. If improvement is measured as going from five to 10 to 15 to 20, that's one thing. If improvement -- but that's not the way everybody buys seed. If you're a livestock producer and you have your pasture ground with your pasture crops and then you have, say, corn silage, that corn silage that year may take you from 20 to 80 percent, or 20 to 100 percent.

But even with field trials, or
even on farm field trials with variations from year to year, with variations in germination rates, variations in contamination from weeds and other things, you may run a small trial that worked, and the next year you put all your corn in there, and it's a disaster.

The way we're describing the sort of requirement to constant improvement, that
guy took a huge risk in improvement, and it may be that the only thing -- the best thing he can do to survive -- he can't live with another year like that corn crop. He may need to go back to 20 percent next year. And I'm concerned that when we're monitoring these numbers and we're just looking at that percentage and saying, okay, it has to stay the same or it has to grow, well, then, the only way we're going to -- farmers is going to do that is by taking it in very small bites. If you were not -- if we're going to punish them for trying to take the big risk, I think there's a potential that we're actually going to be slowing the progress and the implementation of utilizing organic seed.

MR. DELGADO: Comments from the chairs?

MR. DAVIS: Dan, you make a good point. In certain situations where the grower only grows one item, you know, silage corn, for example, and he does take that big jump
and he says I like this variety, I'm going to buy all this organic seed -- I don't know how to answer that. That is a potential risk. MR. GIACOMINI: Even though -even from a case of somebody who grows 10 different crops at 10 percent each, I mean you make the commitment of trying an organic variety on one of those, it didn't work, you pull back and you go looking again over the next couple of years. I can see it even in the case of other crops.

MR. DAVIS: Yes, and it can happen. You can have crop failures where a 100 percent of one crop one year could be all organic seed, and there's a crop failure and there's no seed of that available in the next year, then it makes you look bad if you only have one crop.

This is -- you know, it's an
overall picture. So I guess -- me, personally, $I$ didn't think of the more one-
dimensional grower that only has one thing and what that would mean to -- you're right, he would probably choose the more cautious course of saying, okay, Mr. Seed Supplier, I want a little more organic seed, give me this variety, and they'll just slowly work up rather than take the big jump.

MR. DELGADO: Jim.
MR. MOYER: Well, Dan, I think we've tried to make some allowances within this document for that -- not that we were considering that very thing, because I mean it could happen. But if you read -- if you listened to what Gerry said initially when he said it's not the committee's intention to have major, minor, or noncompliances handed down or decertification of a crop, that is the intention is not to do that.

If you look at the certified grower's role in increasing organic seed under $\mathrm{C}(4)(\mathrm{a})$, it does allow for the justification of the use of farmers under that circumstance
could justify why they changed their percentage, and again it's not the intention to file a major or a minor noncompliance. That's the relationship you have with the ACA and the inspector on the ground, and you work that out. That's the dance that I think Joe was talking about, and the program is going to recognize that when they do an audit of that ACA.

You know, if that particular item was selected and viewed during the audit, there would be a justification for it.

MR. GIACOMINI: I just felt that there was a need to sort of get that concept and that idea on the record so that those considerations would be made during the evaluation processes, that it wouldn't be a required of holding or increasing every year.

MR. DELGADO: Joe.
MR. SMILLIE: We agree, and it's a case by case, as Jeff pointed out. The key -I think the key component is that we want to
see the ACAs have a monitoring tool. You know, in other words, that there's some -- if the crop is from 80 to 20, and you go out and he's got pictures of the crop fallen down or whatever, well, that's justified, and it's not an issue.

But we want to see the tool, the monitoring tool, being used.

MR. DELGADO: Comments from the program?

DR. ROBINSON: Well, I think, Dan, your point is more about results and not intent or effort, and I think this recommendation, and I think the question being asked and Joe's point about what the program would do or not do, is to look at effort and intent by the producer, and then by the ACA, and then of course by us, in order to get this thing going and ratchet it up.

There's certainly in crop
production -- nobody can predict. You are never going to be able to predict the results.

I mean that's the nature of crop production. That's just what happens in agriculture. You can plant and, you know, there's always going to be crop failures, and that will happen. That is the nature of the risk of agriculture. So you can't penalize somebody for taking a risk. You can penalize them for not taking the risk in perpetuity or after a certain number of years, and that's what the recommendation is saying, you know. If your SOP demonstrates or fails to demonstrate that you do not make the attempt to source organic seed, then after, you know, a period of two years, first the ACA should take enforcement action, and then if the ACA fails to take the enforcement action, the program should step in and take the enforcement action. At least that's the way I'm reading this. And I think that's what you're trying to communicate. But if you take the action and, you know, the results fail, well, the results fail. At least you tried.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions? Julie.

MS. WEISMAN: I just wanted to make an observation as someone who has been involved in this process but not as a crops person, that -- and not -- and to pull the focus over to the issue of availability of seed for farmers to used, as opposed to what we were talking about just now, what happens after it's been available, that this issue of commercial availability of seed is -- but it is very similar to the issue of commercial availability when we are considering whether items should or shouldn't go on 606.

Basically it's the same problem of
how can we encourage the -- the problem is
encouraging, I'm going to just say cultivating, but that might confuse things. So the problem with encouraging the development of more and more varieties of organic seed is identical to the problem of encouraging processors to make organic minor
ingredients.
I think that -- I guess I'm encouraging everyone to keep that in mind, the crops people to keep that in mind as we start to continue to address the issues of commercial availability, not only with regard to putting things on the list but also with regard to taking things off the list.

Also I think that as that situation unfolds, there will also be tools, maybe, or lessons or things that will help inform the continued progress on this issue with seed.

That's it.
MR. DELGADO: Any other questions or comments?

Okay. Let's move on then to the next topic, Gerry, and I'll just remind the board that we are running late, and this is it. So if you can summarize it for us, please. Barry.

MR. FLAMM: I'll make it short.

This is a discussion document implementing biodiversity consummation to move forward requirements in the regulations, move forward guidance that the NOSB has already issued. I think the discussion document has worked to an extent, but we received about 60 public comments, and I've got to give special credit to the Wild Farm Alliance for all the work they've done on this. They have done some really excellent work.

I see some parallels to seed discussion we've had. For example, the regulation does state that we must consider biodiversity. This is, I think, not a conflict for the concepts of organic farming and, in fact, I think probably about everybody in this room agrees with the need to consider biodiversity, not for a larger human society but also the value it presents to their own farm.

So the discussion document gives the background and outlines four potential
avenues to pursue a recommendation this coming spring. And again it's sort of like the seed document. It's divided up so everybody is involved. I won't say pain, I'll say gain in this case. But in this case, it will be because of our material involvement has a particularly important role in something that in 2004 the board had issued guidance documents, but there's been sort of a gap in the follow-through because of our checklist on materials does not specifically address NOSB.

You have probably all read this, and I think one of the emphases is on training at every level, but another emphasis is a follow-through by certainly a certifier, and there has already been for the OSP some great work done that can and should be used. And many inspectors and many certifiers are already using it, but it's not uniform, and I think part of what I would see the recommendation coming out of this is how to get more uniformity and further compliance.

So to accomplish that, there is a role spelled out for NOP, and also specifically on the audit policies.

So from the comments, most people must have read the document, so I don't think I have to go into any more detail on it at this time. We will be working on it with the intent of presenting recommendations at the spring meeting.

MR. DELGADO: Very good. Any questions from the board? Bea. MS. JAMES: Just one suggestion. During your deliberation of the recommendation, I would recommend that you look at the possibility of adding biodiversity under 205.2, terms defined, so that we can eliminate that confusion that often comes out when we are talking about the word "it."

MR. FLAMM: It's -- we'll look at that. But the regulations themselves, biodiversity is addressed in several places already in the regulation, so it's my feeling
the regulation does not need any additions or -- it's strong enough. I think to me the emphasis is on looking forward and implementing what we already have.

We'll look at everything, and I'll
call on you.
MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?
MR. FLAMM: She's included now.
(Laughter.)
MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?
Let's move on then. That concludes, Gerry, with your Joint Committee work. I appreciate both of you for that, and we will continue on to the next point, always conscious of the time budget we have here, so we appreciate your briefness on this.

Gerry, we are going on to the Crops Committee, and back to you, sir.

CROPS COMMITTEE
MR. DAVIS: The Crops Committee has four items, four petition materials, that is, on the agenda.

The first one would be tetracycline hydrochloride. The petition is for adding tetracycline, oxytetracycline hydrochloride, in particular, for control on the national list under section 205.601, I think that says.

Currently there is a tetracycline, a different formulation of tetracycline, on the list, so that the petitioner was quick to point out that this could be looked at as adding new material or actually just changing the specific annotation on the original material to not just oxytetracycline calcium as it currently lists, but all forms of oxytetracycline.

The committee considered it, and felt -- and went through the evaluation criteria, and felt that it maybe marginally satisfied criteria one. There was disagreement on that within the committee, but we, through consensus, agreed that, okay, it's relatively benign to the environment and
humans, but arguably there are some factors there that were considered that were not. But the real gist of it, of the discussion centered on the fact that we felt the material failed both evaluation criteria two and three, and to give a little institutional history on this material, when tetracycline calcium, the form it's currently on the list, came up for sunset the last time and was voted on at the NOSB meeting, it barely, barely passed.

In fact, $I$ distinctly remember the vote in that it was so close that the final person giving their vote I believe was Nancy Ostiguy, and she was actually counting in her head all the votes and analyzed -- she sat there for a minute deciding how she was going to vote because her vote either way would have either approved or killed the material.

So I only say that now to say that this material in general has been on the verge of being removed from the list, and many, many
people within the community would like to see it gone, and that's enough said about that.

We felt there are other
alternatives that are beginning to be developed in the apple and pear production areas. Some growers in the Pacific Northwest, for example, are already exporting to Europe where this material is not allowed in crop production, so they are somehow accomplishing that, although with difficulty, I hear.

So there are other materials slowly in principles and practices becoming available that are coming into production to allow the use without this material -- I mean allow production without this material. On category three, is it compatible and consistent with the organic regulation? This is where we felt as a committee it really falls down. There are no other instances in the rule anywhere that allow antibiotic use in livestock or anywhere else.

So we felt it is very inconsistent to leave these materials on the list, and the thought of adding another form of the same material, that was really the area that the Crops Committee just couldn't get past, and it's all spelled out up here in that section $B$ for anyone that wanted to read the more detail of the reasoning.

The vote within the committee was zero yes and six no, and I'll open the floor to any questions or discussion on that. Hugh.

MR. KARREMAN: I'm not going to
reiterate my feelings on this. I'm just wondering maybe as a procedural type thing, is the petitioner now asking for this to be recommended simply as tetracycline? Could you clarify it? Or was it tetracycline hydrochloride? I need to know that for the next question.

MR. DAVIS: Specifically the top
line says in parentheses, oxytetracycline hydrochloride. That's the specific material.

MR. KARREMAN: Okay. Because -well, at some point in the future I'm going to do something about it, but if it was tetracycline itself and only tetracycline, so it covers both the salts of the tetracycline, which this manufacturer makes the other one, what's already on the list, and we voted a straight-up vote on tetracycline here, and it didn't make it at the board level, what would that do to the tetracycline salt that's already on the list?

MR. DELGADO: Jerry?
MR. DAVIS: I don't have an answer for that. Dan probably does.

MR. GIACOMINI: The petition as the Crop Committee presents it to the board today is as the petition was originally submitted, which is a new listing, a new addition of an additional item.

The alternative that was what they tried to propose, what the Crop Committee also considered, would be considered an annotation
change. So it would either be presenting it like this as a new item on a separate line, or it would be, without getting my book out, deleting the specification of the salt within tetracycline listing.

MR. KARREMAN: Okay. So then if someone were to make an amendment to just add this, if it was -- I guess it would have be up to the petitioner, I'm just asking if this comes up to a board vote as tetracycline, and then it doesn't pass, what would happen to the other tetracycline that's already on the list? That's really the question.

MR. GIACOMINI: If it had come up as an annotation change and it failed, then the existing listing would stand. Because it's not a petition to remove.

MR. DELGADO: No, but the question
is what would happen if a motion is to list tetracycline and it's --

MR. GIACOMINI: That's still
separate and in a petition to remove any
existing listing.
MR. DELGADO: Is that clear?
MR. KARREMAN: Yes, but how can that be if we vote no to tetracycline? I understand where you're coming from, but I mean how is it logically that we would both say vote no to tetracycline in general, at a current board in public, and then there's still a tetracycline on the list? That just can't -- that doesn't jive except for procedural technicalities.

MR. DELGADO: We were talking about a specific petition that is clear as to what they want. They're not asking for a renewal of material, so we would not be able to proceed with a hypothetical scenario that you're talking about.

Julie first, then followed by
Gerry.
MS. WEISMAN: I just only want to
reiterate what you already started to say, which is that removing a material requires
very specific criteria to be met that would in no way be met with this procedure.

MR. KARREMAN: And I guess I have a question.

MR. DELGADO: Excuse me, Gerry, and then we'll go back to you.

MR. DAVIS: Julie, your statement just now was referring to removing the annotation.

MS. WEISMAN: No, I'm following on his -- on the hypothetical, that if it gets -the petition is tetracycline. Because of this specific petition for adding to the list, and it fails the board as tetracycline, he wants to know if then procedurally what's already on the list then goes away, has to come off the list, and I am saying things have to come off the list in a very certain specific way. And this can't be the way it happens.

MR. DAVIS: Okay, so my follow-up comment to that is the original, as Dan said, the original petition presented it as a
separate material, but in the statement from the petitioner in public comment, you know, now that they are learning more about the process, they don't care if it's add the new material or change the annotation, they're willing to go either way.

MR. DELGADO: Thank you.
MR. KARREMAN: I apologize. I just wanted to say how would they look at that? I realize there's a whole separate thing to take something off, but isn't there some legal oddity if we -- at the program level?

MR. DELGADO: Let's consider the questions we have from Joe and Bea.

MR. SMILLIE: You know, that's an issue and I understand the issue, but that's not the place for this issue. The petition -we have to address the petition. The petition is asking for -- to add the material or change the annotation. That's what we have to address, and I think the board, regardless of
its feelings on tetracycline in general, has to look at the petition for its own value, and all they're saying is equal playing field for material that's already allowed.

So, to me, unless the Crops Committee can demonstrate to me that there's a reason why this material is different from -

- and again, I didn't study this like you guys, so I'm relying on you, but I'm asking you as a committee explain to me why this material would be rejected when a comparable material has already been allowed. I need to know the answer to that.

MR. DELGADO: Bea, followed by Jeff.

MS. JAMES: Well, logically it seems like, you know, what Hugh is pointing out is there's a contradiction. But there's a procedure also for how we remove petitions.

However, just because something is
already on the list doesn't mean that that's justification for adding something similar to
that. It has to stand on its own accord. And you can't say that just because tetracycline is already on the list, why would we reject a petition for another form of it to be added. They are separate issues and they should be looked at separately, in my opinion. Just like petitioning for the removal is a separate issue, petitioning for the addition should also be looked at as its own petition and not just because something is already on the list similar to it.

MR. DELGADO: Jeff, followed by Kim.

MR. MOYER: Yes. Joe, I think what you're going to see with a lot of the materials that we're starting to look at, there's great similarities in the material, but it does have a different CAS number, so it is recognized as a separate material. You're going to see that with sorbitol as well. I mean we're starting to get different iterations of the same material that was on
before, and eventually that list gets that very long. It's like, okay, you know, this, this, and this. And the next one on the list, this, this, and this, because they're all similar but yet they are different, and that's why they're being marketed that way.

MR. DELGADO: Gerry, please
respond to that.
MR. DAVIS: I do want in fairness to this petitioner, this material, to compare sorbitol octanoate to sucrose octanoate and say they are similar, their relation to each other is the same as this, it's much, much more specifically the same than that analogy.

MR. DELGADO: Tina, followed by Kevin.

MS. ELLOR: Yes. And Jeff made my point. We chose to look at this as a separate material because it is a different CAS number, and we didn't send it out a separate TAP. So we chose not to to do that. I mean, you know, but we are looking at it as a different
material.
MR. DELGADO: Kevin, followed by Joe.

MR. ENGELBERT: We heard from Bob Pooler at our meeting, at our last meeting, and his quote from that meeting is, "It's different from the calcium complex that's currently on the list, so it would have to be a separate material."

MR. DELGADO: Joe.
MR. SMILLIE: Well, okay, I'm not going to beat this horse to death, but my understanding is the petition says to change the annotaton as well as add the material, whichever the committee in its wisdom -- did you consider both of these?

MR. DELGADO: Gerry.
MR. DAVIS: The petition did not actually state to change the annotation. That was something that was brought up in committee discussions, that that was one way to accomplish their goal. You know, they're not
experts in the petition process, to understand going into the process, which way to accomplish that. So I believe the petition itself -- but I guess the petitioner could maybe -- you know your petition very well, and maybe you could state that for the public record, what it did say.

MR. DELGADO: Petitioner, can you approach the microphone and identify yourself, please? And the question is very specific. Are you willing to change your petition from adding to the list to changing the annotation? MR. DAVIS: I just was asking him what did your petition state. Was it stated as I want to add this material to the list, or do I want to change the annotation?

MR. RICHARDSON: Taw Richardson with Agrosource.

And the petition requested to address tetracycline, the listing for tetracycline, which is the listing. And we initially, just as a piece of history,
initially we followed the guide -- what we were asked to do by NOP for our petition.

That's why the original petition was structured the way it was because we were asked to do it -- we were told we had to do it.

After going through the main meeting, we realized, which we thought initially, that it should have been dealt with as tetracycline. So we came back with specifically either -- and we used the term "parenthetical" in our petition, which should have in your vernacular been annotation, but we asked that the annotation either be removed or in the wisdom of the board, if they thought it should be included as part of the annotation, to use the calcium complex and hydrochloride.

But our first preference was a removal of the annotation. We thought that was the best way to address it.

MR. DELGADO: Okay, okays?

MR. MOYER: Taw, your original
petition was for expanded use as well?
MR. RICHARDSON: Yes. Yes. But, again, we didn't understand the implications of that at the time. That's why we withdrew that in this revised petition. So it stricly is related to apples and pears, which is the current usage for tetracycline.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions for the petitioner? Okay, thank you very much.

MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: Any other questions on the part of the board for this material?

Okay, Gerry, back to you.
MR. DAVIS: I have a question.
(Laughter.)
We did discuss whether we'd change the annotation or just leave it this way. There was -- I believe there was some uncertainty on the difficulty of changing the annotation versus just addressing this as a
stand-alone material, and I guess I would like input from the program on changing the annotation -- if this were amended to a vote for changing the annotation or not on the already listed material, are there problems with that procedure?

MR. DELGADO: Comment from --
MR. MATTHEWS: If you wanted to add it as a new item, then we would propose that. If you wanted to change the annotation in some way, we would propose a change to the annotation.

MR. DELGADO: Okay, at this point the chair would like to recommend that the committee get together and discuss this.

MR. DAVIS: Definitely.
MR. DELGADO: And find the motion that they want to bring to the table tomorrow.

MR. DAVIS: Okay. Moving on to the next material.

Sorbitol octanoate. The petition is for adding sorbitol octanoate as insect
control on the national list in section 205.601(e). The committee felt that it failed evaluation criteria 2 and 3, No. 2 being that it's not essential. This material is not essential to organic farming, as there are many alternative insect control methods and materials already available. Adding another synthetic material to the national list in this case would be inconsistent with the original intent of the OFPA, which was intended to severely limit the routine addition of exempted synthetics.

We put an attachment of that OFPA preamble to document that statement.

The petition was clear in its
statement in that it was -- this is just like sucrose octanoate, pretty close, but it's a lot cheaper. And I guess the committee really objected to that, because it voted to add sucrose octanoate two or three years in a different board, different situation, that now we must accept another material that's not
identical but, you know, similar.
The vote was zero yes to add it to the list by nos or absent. Any discussion? MR. DELGADO: Questions from the board? Hugh?

MR. KARREMAN: I certainly can understand why your committee didn't like the response that, well, it's going to be cheaper. I hear that a lot from my farmers, you know, alternatives when I'm out in the field, but also I just think we need to keep in mind what Jeff said, actually, about CAS numbers, and if this is a different material, even if it's a cousin, it's a different material.

MR. DELGADO: Dan?
MR. GIACOMINI: Could the Crops
Committee address the issue of -- I understand how it's close and it's cheaper. I don't like buying the cheaper argument, either. Could you address the discussions of difference in solubility and difference in target organisms?

MR. DAVIS: Well, there was public
testimony yesterday that was brought to bear on the difference in target organisms a little bit, different crops, greenhouse production. It was mentioned that the sorbitol material would be more appropriate for that, and the sucrose material is not.

Evidently the sucrose material is not working on mite control in hops, so they have hop growers who are very interested in it. So there are differences in activity. They are not identical materials, but they are close. The same principle. It's a suffocant type soft-bodied insect control.

MR. DELGADO: Joe.
MR. SMILLIE: Well, again, the same issue. I want to hear from the Crops Committee because you guys studied it -- I didn't -- I want to hear what the criteria -was the criteria you applied to this material different than the criteria that was applied to the other material?

MR. DELGADO: Gerry, do you want to respond? Tina. MR. DAVIS: I can respond to that. But first I want to go into a little history on the sucrose material. That one was presented mainly as a livestock material at the -- I forget which year that was, my first year on the board, I believe, or second year -- for its benefits and perceived need in the apiculture production as a mite control for application to bees.

And so that was the big thrust of it. Nancy Ostiguy, former board member, the expert, spoke up for it, and the -- but it was determined at that time, well, if it's approved for crops, we probably should approve the crops usages also, so as not to have a discrepancy, and it kind of piggy-backed in on the perceived need in livestock, in my opinion.

So now we have another material
piggy-backing on something that was piggybacked on a livestock material.

MR. DELGADO: We have Tina, followed by Joe.

MS. ELLOR: And, you know, we always use the same checklist and the same criteria where, you know, the committee compositions constantly change, but we always use the same checklist, but what changes is that as we add materials to the list we have to consider those materials as we go through the checklist.

So we also looked at it that way, that there was already this other material. So in that way, you know, we did look at it differently. But we always use the same criteria.

MR. DAVIS: So to flesh that out a little more, the original sucrose material, it passed the criteria on is it essential, because there was nothing else available for mite control in bees. That was the driving force for that material being approved.

That is considerably different
than the criteria as it applies to the sorbitol material for general crop usage.

So that sucrose passed that criteria back then. It can be, you know, decided by the committee that the sorbitol material doesn't pass the general crop use criteria because there are several good materials as well as practices for insect, and particularly aphid, soft-bodied insect control.

So we are not being capricious in approving the one or the other. There are different circumstances.

MR. DELGADO: Joe.
MR. SMILLIE: As Rigo, in his list earlier, we still have more public comment to go. So I'm looking for the public to also comment on this issue in general. So I'll hold any more comments.

MR. DELGADO: Jeff.
MR. MOYER: Well, I was just going to say, Joe, that in the context of this
committee makeup, we do, as Tina said, follow the same checklist that everybody follows, and we look at that. But we do have to take into account materials that were passed. We did talk with Nancy about this particular material. I went back and spoke with her about it, and what her feeling was on it, on the subject.

And then for better or for worse, you know, this committee does look at OFPA and say what is the intent of the rule which is, in my opinion -- I speak for myself, not the committee -- is to -- and we heard testimony yesterday to the contrary -- but is to keep the list small, and to not allow that many synthetic materials on there.

So if there is a synthetic material that is currently on the list, it's not -- at least I don't feel it's in my best interest, representing consumers, to try to make that list as long as possible when somebody else comes up with a material that's
similar and says, hey, about me, and then how about me, and how about me, and how about me, and how about me, and how about me. I can't help it.

That's my view.
MR. DELGADO: Joe.
MR. SMILLIE: That one I have trouble with, Jeff. I have trouble with that, that reasoning. I don't have trouble with the necessary needs for mites and honey. I didn't know that was part of the first reason, because essential needs are just that, and for all the mites and honey it is a big issue and important.

So that makes sense to me as a differentiation between the two materials.

Your second reason, going back to OFPA that doesn't want to allow synthetics, you have to go to the criteria, you know, not -- nothing else.

MR. MOYER: Right, but when you go to the criteria, those other materials on the
list, and that was my point. There's other materials on the list that do that.

MR. SMILLIE: Yes, but we've heard testimony that there's different effects on different things and, you know, being a hophead myself, you know, if the hop growers need this -- you know, I got blasted for getting hops on 606, which I think was a good decision, and I'd love to take it off. And if this material helps me get hops off 606, then God bless it.

MR. DELGADO: Any other comments from board members? Questions? Okay.

Well, we're done. We reached -it's 12 o'clock right now, so I guess it's fair to take a lunch break of about one hour. We'll come back here at 1 o'clock, the scheduled time, and we'll proceed with discussion on the Crops Committee. An hour. See you at 1 o'clock.
(Whereupon, at 12:03 p.m., the meeting recessed for lunch, to reconvene at 1:00 p.m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION
(1:08 p.m.)
MR. DELGADO: We'd like to resume the discussion of the Crops Committee, and we had just finished one item, and we are moving on to pelargonic acid and ammonium salts in fatty acids. While the Crops Committee chair is getting ready, please be mindful of the time. We are running half an hour late, and we have a lot to cover, and I know it's important to get feedback and provide input, but please bear that in mind.

We also have afterwards a session for public comment. We have a number of people who have already signed up for our discussion.

Are you ready, Mr. Chairman?
MR. DAVIS: Yes.
MR. DELGADO: Please proceed.
MR. DAVIS: The next material is
pelargonic acid petitioned for use as an herbicide, with the condition of -- with the
existing annotation for use only in farmstead maintenance, roadways, ditches, rights of way, building perimeters, and ornamental crops. It's on the national list 205.601(b)(1).

Another material that was petitioned earlier, considered at another meeting, and then withdrawn, similar to the other herbicide. So some of this work is from a little while back that the committee did.

The committee felt that it -- as far as going through the evaluation criteria, criterion one, impact on humans and environment, we thought it was relatively benign and satisfied the criteria for that.

On criterion two, whether it was essential and availability criteria, the committee agreed that they felt it did not pass the criteria, as well as the number three, the compatibility and consistency with organic farming regulations. We felt that it did not satisfy that, either.

On the criterion three, the main
reason that we felt it was inconsistent was that they were petitioning for use as if it was a soap-based herbicide, and we, after investigating it and questioning the petitioner for further information and response from them, that they never did support that it is in fact a soap, even though it's in -- it's a fatty acid, but they never did claim that it qualifies as a soap.

So that was one question we had to answer.

The other thing on the -- is it essential or not, the next -- this material and the next material both called to question the ideas are synthetic herbicides appropriate in organic farming practice. Are they necessary, are they essential, and some people might say that herbicides would be helpful, and some growers might say, yes, we would like such a thing, although I fail to see a big groundswell of public comment in the written transmissions, at least, that spoke up for
that.
We just felt that there are a lot of weed control options other than adding synthetic chemicals to the national list to accommodate that.

Just basically that was why the committee voted zero yes, five no, to not add this to the list, the national list.

Any discussion or questions?
MR. DELGADO: Questions, comments from the board? No comments, questions? Okay. You can proceed with the next one.

MR. DAVIS: The next material, we compared to what was posted on the Web site. We -- I'm going to have to find it in a different spot here. Excuse me a minute.

We did make a -- based on input from the petitioner, who requested in their public comment yesterday, they asked that we change the name from ammonium salts of fatty acids to a more specific name, ammonium nonanoate, so that editing was done last
night, and the CAS number is actually put there in the -- where it says "petition is for," ammonium nonanoate, CAS number such and such, to be allowed as an herbicide in organic crop production.

As part of the committee deliberations, it was determined that this material is a soap-based herbicide. It does qualify as a soap, a true soap, going by EPA regulation and determination.

So we did put in here a comment that the -- we felt that the substance was not compatible with the provisions of the rules for general use on crops or cropland, but since this material is a soap-based herbicide, the current listing in 205.601(b)(1) as annotated would apply to this form of salt, which is ammonium salt of fatty acid.

So that was in effect a clarification for this material, specific material, that it would be eligible for use, for farmstead use, ditches, roadways, and
ornamental crops.
This has -- as far as the evaluation criteria, again, relatively benign in the environment; in fact, all these fatty acids would be consumed by soil bacteria and degraded very quickly. They would use it as a food source and actually grow on it, probably.

Criterion number two, is it essential for organic farming, and the committee voted that it was not, based on many, many alternative practices, and weed control. We list many of them. And also the fact that this material, as well as the pelargonic acid, we did not want to discourage the development of natural herbicide options that are coming to the fore, such as the -- an example would be lemon grass oil formulations that are fairly effective herbicides that are fairly new on the market.

We felt that approving synthetics out of hand would very readily squash the
development of natural herbicide options if that is what organic growers want, is a material to be able to spray on weeds to kill them. We did not want to select -- give preference to the synthetics over the development of naturals.

So in a nutshell that was, I believe, why the committee voted zero yes, five no, there was one absent, to reject this being put on the national list. Any discussion or questions? MR. DELGADO: Questions? No comments?

Yes, Julie. MS. WEISMAN: I was just wondering, like you mentioned these lemon grass preparations. Are those -- do those specifically target the same kinds of weeds that the ammonium nonanoate would be attacking?

MR. DAVIS: They are -- the lemon grass oil formulations, that is brand new on
the market. I have tested it personally, just beginning to develop by a company who has provided input to us before, the Murone Enterprise. I'm not sure of the exact company name. But she has spoken before us before several times.

Very broad spectrum, will burn most anything they touch. I don't think they would be -- I don't know -- I haven't tested either one of them enough to speak to whether they are all very broad spectrum or contact herbicides.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?
Okay. There are no questions. Let's proceed with the next item, please.

MR. DAVIS: Excuse me just a minute.

The next item is the soilless growing systems discussion item. It was not posted. I would like to defer that to the work plan section of the meeting tomorrow, because essentially that is really all it is,
is just a work plan update for the Crops Committee. There's nothing new there. MR. DELGADO: So you'll give us more details on that tomorrow?

MR. DAVIS: Yes.
MR. DELGADO: Very well. Let's move on then to the next topic, which is list 4 inerts.

MR. DAVIS: Okay. The background
on this for list 4 inerts in pesticide formulations is that the EPA has changed their policy somewhat in that the national listing for the -- the organic national list references list 4 inerts used in pesticide formulations as a one-item entry that encompasses many, many materials as they are used in pesticides.

The EPA determined that they wanted to do away with that, that listing and nomenclature, and notified the program that the NOSB would have to look at changing that listing and coming up with something
different, because we could not allow the status quo to continue because they were changing their stats on it and their listing of it.

They have since changed the listing of these minimal risk type inerts -I'd say that in quotes, minimal risk. They have listed it specifically in section 40 CFR 180.950, titled as "Tolerance Exemptions for Minimal Risk Active and Inert Ingredients," which is attached to the end of this document.

So we are seeking input from the public to see what is the consensus, see if there is a consensus on which way to go. Do we -- and there are several options that we list here as possible solutions. I'll read them now.

The NOSB will begin public discussion of these matters as this meeting, November 2008. Public comment is invited to comment on the possible solutions described below. Public comment is heavily encouraged
to identify the number and nature of synthetic materials deemed to be vital in pesticide formulations used in organic farming. We are hoping to get some good input from various concerns that have that expertise.

Possible solution options. The NOP has suggested that a substitution of the language in the rule currently as list 4 with the new regulatory reference of 40 CFR 180.950, the minimal risk ingredients.

They do correlate, but they are not identical at all. There are a lot of materials that are on one that are not on the other, but they are similar, I guess.

Number two, adopt the original
2000 version of the list $4-\mathrm{A}$ inerts, which is attached as attachment 1 , as an itemized list with ongoing reassessment through the sunset process.

Number three, adopt the minimal risk ingredients currently found in 40 CFR 180.950. This would entail a one-time
adoption of the materials currently on this list, with ongoing reassessment through the sunset process.

Option four, eliminate blanket inerts lists and adopt a policy of requiring inerts and pesticides to be petitioned individually.

Five concerns the list 3 inerts currently used in passive pheromone dispensers. The current policy is that they need to be petitioned individually and are subject to regular sunset reevaluations, that that has already been in place as an NOP policy for a couple years now, since we were first notified about the EPA change.

We wanted to throw this out to the community to where we get input and begin work on a possible recommendation for the spring 2009 meeting, and that was the purpose of this discussion document.

MR. DELGADO: Any questions?
Jeff.

MR. MOYER: One of the things that we wanted to mention that didn't make it into this document at posting was on item three, option three. What we were talking about doing there was a one-time acceptance of CFR 180.95, but then moving forward, any new materials that would be -- want to be added to the list would have to be petitioned.

And, furthermore, if EPA changes
lists CFR 180.950, it would not affect this list. So in that regard, it begins to separate us from the EPA's list because there was a lot of things that they'll put on their list that we don't want to have on our list.

So it's a one-time acceptance by reference, but from then on any new materials would have to be petitioned to us. They would not automatically go on if EPA changed their list again in the future.

MR. DELGADO: Comments from --
Gerry?
MR. DAVIS: No, that's absolutely correct.

MR. DELGADO: Dan?
MR. GIACOMINI: Just a question. As we go through this process, we don't really need to discuss it now, but I'd like to know what the answer is. What is going to be the implication, the impact on the pesticide formulations because of this change? Is the change that we're making going to fit in with what they're going to be forced to do or not forced to do because of these regulations, these numbering changes?

MR. DAVIS: Right. And there was some public comment that I'll call attention to from OMRI yesterday where they mentioned that they thought that the former list 4-B materials, which are not part of this new CFR listing with EPA -- generally they've been left off of that list -- the statement was made that fully 50 percent of their approved formulations contain list 4-B ingredients, which would be a problem.

MR. GIACOMINI: No, what I'm asking, though, is within the pesticide formulation industry, is this change that has gone on at EPA going to affect the way they formulate things?

MR. DAVIS: For even conventional agriculture, you mean?

MR. GIACOMINI: Yes. I mean, for instance, those formulations, are they likely to be changed because of this EPA change? That's sort of what I'm wondering in deciding how we can go about it.

It may be solved within what we're doing simply by knowing how -- what their forced reaction is going to be.

MR. DAVIS: Okay. There are people here that might be able to comment on that, but $I$ can't speak for them.

MR. DELGADO: Gerry, you're calling someone specifically from the public?

MR. DAVIS: Emily.
MS. ROSEN: Well, I was just going
to say Chris Pfeifer from the EPA is going to be dealing with that.

MR. DAVIS: If he's willing, sure. MR. DELGADO: Yes. Come to the microphone, please. MS. FRANCES: I wanted to follow up on what Jeff said. MR. DELGADO: Okay. Can you hang on, please.

MS. FRANCES: What we currently do is incorporate by reference. A one-time adoption would be an adoption of the list of individual items, and that's not the same language. I just wanted to make sure it was understood for the record.

MR. MOYER: I think that that's a very important point because that is what we talked about, was not doing it by reference as I stated. I apologize for that.

But reading the list over as a list of itemized materials, not bringing the list by reference number but bringing it over
as an itemized list of material, there is 83 materials on that list. And all of the 83 materials are listed individually so that they can be sunset as individual materials, and we can then deal with them as a board. Coming forward, the new materials, even though the EPA might put them on their list, we would not.

Thank you, Valerie. I appreciate that.

MR. DELGADO: Please identify
yourself for the record.
MR. PFEIFER: Yes, my name is
Chris Pfeifer. I'm the EPA's liaison to USDA NOP, and I work with the biopesticides program.

MR. DELGADO: We have specific questions for you. Dan, why don't you ask your question?

MR. GIACOMINI: Is the change that you've made in your listing, does that have a direct impact on how formulations of those
pesticides will be made?
MR. PFEIFER: No. List 4 has never been, or the list system, has never been a system that has actually determined how our pesticides were formulated. It was more or less a thumbnail way to do reassessment or a quick and dirty way to work with different programs, whether they were the organic program or unregulated pesticide program for 25(b)s.

So, no, the list system does not affect that. We have always used 40 CFR as our source material for pesticide formulation.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?
Gerry.
MR. DAVIS: I have a lot that in speaking with Mr. Pfeifer earlier I don't think he is prepared to answer my type of questions until he consults more with his associates.

MR. PFEIFER: To finalize, I just can't speak for the agency going forward. I
can give a little thought on the historical thinking.

The agency in the past has expressed an interest in narrowing the inerts list a little bit simply because they believe that it would reflect better on the integrity of the program, mainly because there has not been any ecological assessment attached with the inerts determinations in the past.

So list 4 as it was originally contrived was not really built around any ecological thinking, and as reassessment came again and it spoke more or less to human toxicology and didn't really address the ecological issues.

You know, again, this is USDA's program, but it's always been our feeling that it's a principal program built around both ecological and human health concerns.

So that's about as much as I'm prepared to say unless there are some specific questions.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?
Okay, well, thank you very much. We are going back to the schedule, and we have Tina next. Do you have a presentation?

MS. ELLOR: No, Gerry already covered it.

MR. DELGADO: Okay, any other questions? Very good. Does that conclude --

MR. DAVIS: That concludes our presentation.

MR. DELGADO: Thank you very much. We will proceed right away with the Livestock Committee. Dr. Karreman.

## LIVESTOCK COMMITTEE

MR. KARREMAN: Okay, thank you, Mr. Chair.

I would like to discuss our recommendation for fish feed and net pens. This is a continuation of a rather lengthy assignment that the Livestock Committee of the National Organic Standards Board has had in conjunction with the agricultural working

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group.
After that, I would like to ask Jennifer to talk about the bivalves and due to time and everything, the animal husbandry discussion we'll just let go for now as a work plan like Gerry mentioned.

So I think everyone knows that the board passed a estimate of agriculture recommendations to send up to the board February 2007, and they are in the hopper right now. They have not been acted on by the board as far as we know.

Regardless of what happens with these recommendations in the next day when we vote, we would like to have the board start promulgating those recommendations that we have already passed on up to that in February 2007.

MR. SMILLIE: You mean the NOP program?

MR. KARREMAN: Yes. I'm sorry. The program. I misspoke. Okay.

So we have that already on record. And so before I get into the fish feed issue document, which will be first, I just want to say that, you know, we have a lot of science on both sides of the issue, and hopefully there's some nice middle ground as well, and that's what we try to strive to attain here at the board.

Okay, so for our document, basically I already gave you the background about where we're at and how the -- is that hurting your eyes, Joe? I apologize. I don't know what's up.

All right. I'll sit back. How's that? I'm trying to hide behind this post, you guys.
(Laughter.)
All right. How's that back here?
Is that okay? All right.
So what I want to get at is
basically I want to go over the discussion points a little bit, and then get into the
regulatory framework, and then our recommendation, the red-letter changes that were already posted on the Web. Okay.

So we as a board, you know, wanted to respect the current knowledge of nutritional needs of aquatic animals for fish meal and fish oil that they need, if they need it, and we would expect a certified organic fish meal and fish oil would be becoming increasingly available in the future if this program starts.

We want to make sure that their diets are nutritionally complete, and we want to make sure as a board that the sourcing of fish meal and fish oil sources are from responsibly managed sustainably caught fish. And the sustainability of wild-caught fisheries is paramount. Okay.

And then we also discussed in the discussion part of the document still why we feel that marine-based fish oil is needed for potentially farmed organic aquaculture species
because plant-based oils, oils from plantbased feed, as well as even freshwater fish, may not have, according to what we know from the agriculture working group and other scientific folks, the correct -- the exact correct oils that are needed in the diets of fish.

Okay. All right. So that's somewhat the background discussion.

We believe that we have the
regulatory framework to consider this document. Under OFPA 2102, section 2102, under the term livestock -- the term livestock means any cattle, goat, swine, poultry, equine animals used for food and the production of fish used for food, wild or domesticated game or other nonplant life. We also relied upon OFPA section 2107(a), No. 6, that would require periodic residue testing by certifying agents of agricultural products.

Also then in 2107(c) of OFPA,
regarding wild seafood, in general notwithstanding the requirement of 2107(a)(1)(a) requiring products to be produced only on certified organic farms, the Secretary shall allow through regulations promulgated after public notice an opportunity for comment, wild seafood to be certified as labeled -- to be certified or labeled as organic, in consultation and accommodation with the Secretary of Commerce, the NOSB, producers, processors, and sellers, and other interested members of the public.

So we believe that we are at this point potentially promulgating OFPA in regards to fish oil or fish oils from wild-caught species. We think we have that in OFPA to go on.

And so the committee voted seven in favor, zero opposed, to go ahead with this document.

Okay. So now how do you want me to go through the recommendations? I mean
there's quite a bit. Just the --
MR. DELGADO: Concentrate on the highlights. You can review the comments of the public and discuss what approaches to take. You can incorporate those.

MR. KARREMAN: I'll do the comments like that at the end but, you know, there's a fair amount of red-lining here.

MR. DELGADO: I think the public has had sufficient time to review the recommendations.

MR. KARREMAN: Okay. All right.
MR. DELGADO: So just briefly highlight them, the most important ones. MR. KARREMAN: Well, basically part of the public comment regarding this issue of wild-caught fish oil has been based on that it's not allowable in OFPA, and I just mentioned that we believe it is, and that the -- that livestock, which fish would fall under, under OFPA, need to be fed 100 percent organic feed, which we understand.

And the reason we put the exemption to use in a step-down fashion, fish oil derived from marine wild-caught fish in 612(a) essentially on the national list, and not in let's say 252 under the feed section, is because if it's in the feed section, it would have to be certified organic 100 percent for the animals that are eating it, whereas as an exemption on 612, we feel that it can be used but in a stepped-down, phase-out type situation in order to get the industry started.

That was actually in consultation with the program, and that's what we've done.

Okay. Is there any discussion at this point here?

MR. DELGADO: Any comments, questions? Please proceed.

MR. KARREMAN: Okay. We definitely -- we got a lot of public comment written -- go ahead, Valerie.

MS. FRANCES: I guess I'm just
wondering how you're going to put the aquatic animal versus the aquatic livestock terminology.

MR. KARREMAN: I think it was the AWG that's supposed to use aquatic animals instead of aquatic livestock, and we certainly -- I think we could make that change without any substantive, you know, meaning change.

So and just so the public knows, we have taken public comment seriously, and there's some very strong views on either side of this, and we do plan to have a Livestock Committee meeting this evening to take into account further public comment this afternoon as well.

So one thing that we definitely don't want to do is have byproducts of landbased livestock going into the fish because there's a lot of consumers that would not want to have that for organic fish. That's why we have kept it at a byproducts for edible fish or for fisheries. Okay. That has come up as a question.

I think we need to define, perhaps, better the term sustainably, since we did say wild fisheries need -- the sustainability of the wild fisheries is paramount in potentially harvesting the byproduct.

We think that using the byproduct of edible fish is a good, complete usage of a resource that's already there. We were told by the agriculture working group that right now they actually use fish oil, they make it into diesel fuel and run it in their boats up there because it costs too much to bring it to the mainland, and we think it would be better used to feed fish than be used as diesel oil. That's part of the reason we want to use that. Let's see. One thing, the Ocean Conservancy, George Leonard, gave a lot of valuable input at the symposium, and the idea of performance standards, which might apply more to net pens which I'll talk about in a
minute, but there were some good -- I think we could use some performance standards in our document that we might want to mention.

Let's see. There has been questioning about the extra label on products, on aquatic animal products that have been potentially fed these wild-caught trimmings.

Some people yesterday and also in
a written comment said that it would be confusing to the consumer. We also know, however, that some consumers of organic fish may not want to buy that fish that was fed wild-caught, and yet other consumers we know would actually want that because they know that those fish have been fed a very complete natural diet. That may become certified.

Go ahead, Kevin.
MR. ENGELBERT: And we also wanted
to make the point that by adding that label, there's no deception involved whatsoever. We want to be sure that also consumers realize that that organic fish was fed wild-caught
trimmings.
MR. KARREMAN: Okay. So I'm open to any discussion you guys want on this. I can go on to net pens.

MR. DELGADO: Questions on the topic of feed. No questions? Dan?

MR. GIACOMINI: Just one further statement, and I had a lot of work to do so you may have covered this, but in separating off the national list in consulting with the program, it was also -- it was pretty well established that even if fish and aquaculture stayed in 603, they wouldn't automatically be granted the use of everything that was on 603.

So by saying that by separating it off to this other section we would create this new work and new petitioning -- well, they would all pretty much have to be reconsidered, anyway, to the information that we received at that time.

MR. KARREMAN: That's a very good point. As a matter of fact, we are proposing
-- but you don't want me to go into all the details -- section 609, 610, 611, and 612, and I think it's very clear that there are no other materials so far on that list, and they will need petitioning. So it's not a transfer. I just wanted to make that clear. But we can't go there yet until this might pass.

MR. GIACOMINI: We even looked at the consideration of the possibility of bringing over the things as generic as the vitamins and minerals, and we were recommended not to do that, either.

MR. KARREMAN: Well, we did bring over the structure, though.

MR. GIACOMINI: The structure,
yes.
MR. KARREMAN: The structure is
all we brought over. So basically we're just -- we're trying to have aquatic animals have their own section in the rule because they are very different than land-based animals. There
are some similarities, but as everyone has said, they're very different, so that's how we're -- that's why we created the new section.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions, comments? Go on to next one.

MR. KARREMAN: All right. Net pens. So this is another part of the issue that was put off in February and March 2007, and we have come up with a recommendation based once again a lot on the agriculture working group, which they have been indispensible. They have been always willing to work with us every minute over time, and yet at some point we did have to say, hey, look, you know, now we have to work on it as the board, as the Livestock Committee. So a lot of this has agriculture working group input, but we have also tempered it to try to take into account the organic community, because net pens have been historically kind of a hot button issue, as I
think we all know.
So basically -- first it should be said that -- I want to say, and I think I said yesterday, that net pens, everyone always associates net pens and salmon together, but there are other species out there that are grown in net pens. Tilapia is grown in net pens, just so everyone knows that. I heard that today. And so we have to be, you know, careful in accepting and think about ramifications of net pens not just for salmon, okay, because there are other species out there, too.

And, as well, just so people know, closed containment systems, if the program does enact rulemaking, we are already past at the March 2007 meeting. So we already have a containment type situation, and now we are looking at open water net pens.

So essentially what we believe we have done is looked at net pens and said, okay, we know how they've been used from the
aquaculture symposium; we know what is
possible; and we tried to tighten up, and perhaps we can tighten more by more specific language, the performance metrics.

The issue of escapes, the issue of the nutrient management, some people have commented that the 50 percent nutrient recycling is not feasible. Some people say it is feasible.

So we are going to hopefully err on the side of the people that agree with us on the 50 percent nutrients are, you know, recyclable.

As far as the issue, I think we need to -- and in our document we do address the siting of net pens. Perhaps we need to tighten that up more or even preclude certain areas of having net pens.

But I think that a lot of the public comment posed on net pens has been really strongly based on existing conventional salmon farming in the Northwest, and our

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proposal is truly a major improvement, we believe, and not even attainable by a lot of growers out there. And organics isn't for everybody, and I realize people will say not everything can be organic, and I would agree with that.

But if people can meet these standards that we have for these net pens -and we're open to tightening up some language from the public comment we got -- then I believe that net pens can be done in an environmentally friendly fashion that improves the environment as well as provide food for people.

So I guess I'll take comments from rest of the board.

MR. DELGADO: Questions?
Questions from the board? None. I'm surprised.

MR. KARREMAN: Okay. Well, okay,
that's fine. We're going to have public comment this afternoon, and I do look forward
to it. I guess yesterday I was pretty engaged in public comment and with the aquaculture commenters, and I apologize to anyone if I had been a little bit too aggressive. I didn't mean that, but I think it brought out really a lot of good information that the whole board can use as we deliberate on this before we vote tomorrow. And we'll have some more this afternoon.

So I guess if that's it for net pens right now, then I would like to turn it over to Jennifer to just briefly discuss the discussion item on bivalves and mollusks.

MS. HALL: So I am presenting on behalf of the Livestock Committee our current state of art as it regards the interim final report on bivalves and mollusks.

The committee has continued its partnership with the aquaculture working group to bring the organic community another document for consideration in our attempt to determine a correct fit for cultured aquatic
animals with the existing regulations, and we present here a revised interim final report on bivalve mollusks from the AWG for comment.

It is a discussion document at this meeting. We have already voted to accept the report as it was presented by the AWG. They did receive, when it was open to comment, a fairly comprehensive comment from the Pacific Coast Shellfish Growers Association, and while the Livestock Committee continued pretty in-depth work on net pen and feed issues that we had delayed from prior meetings, we thought it best to allow their expertise to dig into the concerns raised by that comment and continue to revise the document for another submission. So that is what this is, is their final work that replies to the comments that were received.

So we are basically open for comment on this document. We have used much of the very strong and detailed language from the bivalve mollusk document to enhance our
presentations on the net pen one. Their siting language was much more detailed. It was very helpful as we tried to tighten our own language as we revised the net pens.

I would say that due to the complexity that has been raised by the community that sits before us today, as well as kind of in our own committee, as we move forward we will still wrestle I think perhaps even a little bit more in this piece of work with where it fits in the regulation vis-a-vis the management of inputs.

It does a pretty great job of
raising the bar on siting and where to place these operations, and on managing the environmental impact. But due to the way they are cultured, it is not an intensive system of input management. And so that is something we will continue to discuss and invite comments as it regards that topic, too.

That's it. Discussion?
MR. DELGADO: Any questions?

Questions from the board? Okay, no questions. Thank you.

MR. KARREMAN: That pretty much wraps it up, Rigo. That pretty much finishes the aquaculture presentation as we have it.

The animal welfare, as I mentioned, has been put off because of every Tuesday at 3 o'clock we were talking aquaculture since the last meeting, and we hope to get back to that, so we're going to put that off, but otherwise as everyone knows, we have a meeting tonight after dinner for livestock. Okay.

MR. DELGADO: Jim?
MR. MOYER: I just want to take this moment to put on the record to thank the entire Livestock Committee for the amount of work that they put into this aquaculture standard.

While it is only a few pages long, it represents a tremendous amount of work, not only in committee but working on subsequent
calls with the aquaculture working group, and also to thank Valerie for sitting in on all those calls as well. I think that there was a tremendous amount of work done here, and hopefully we can get something going. Thank you.

MR. DELGADO: Very good comments, and I join in those congratulations.

That does conclude the Livestock Committee, and we're going on to our next topic right away. We're almost on schedule, back on schedule, and it's now Julie Weisman, please.
handling committee
MS. WEISMAN: On schedule, you say? We can fix that.
(Laughter.)
MR. DELGADO: You were kidding.
MS. WEISMAN: Actually -- no.
Actually we have nine materials on our agenda, which is a record low for us, although it's a substantial amount of work.

I think what I want to address
first, because it's come to my attention that it was cause for some consternation, is although there are nine materials on the agenda for the meeting, seven recommendations were delivered. And I think that because our -- I don't know. I don't want to get us off schedule, so I want to acknowledge that there are materials that we don't have recommendations for at this meeting that were on the agenda, and I understand that there are people who traveled down here particularly and especially and spent money and fare to be here for the recommendations.

> So I want to acknowledge that
there is some justified disappointment.
I also do want to say that I think
that it's not the first time that this has happened, and that I think that we have a -we're becoming more professional in getting agendas agreed on farther ahead before the meetings, and having them posted in time, and
this is I think an unfortunate consequence of that improvement in our procedures, that now all of our timelines have gotten pushed out. So I'll move on from there.

MR. DELGADO: Julie, just a clarification. Is it the intent of the committee then to include these materials in the work plan?

MS. WEISMAN: Absolutely.
MR. DELGADO: Great. Thank you.
MS. WEISMAN: Also -- this is what I meant when I said I'll take care of us being almost caught up. I wanted to say something -- I felt that it was warranted to say something about a petition or a couple of petitions that are not on the agenda for today's meeting. And those are -- there are two petitions for -- concerning lecithin.

We, everyone in this room, we have about almost 20 years of experience in looking at and thinking about and figuring out what should be required for a material to be
listed, to be added to the national list. Throughout that time period, organic stakeholders have remained to this day, as of yesterday and including this afternoon, I'm sure, in continuing to inform the NOSB and the program on what the requirements should be and what that process should be.

In recent years, in the past couple of years since I've been on the board, we've been covering some new ground. The redefined requirement to list agricultural products on 606 has caused us to review those requirements anew and to look at things like commercial availability.

This summer the Handling Committee received their first petitions for the removal of a listed item. Now it's not the first time that the board has looked at petitions to remove, but in the past those have always been based on new information coming to light that had to do with the safety of the material or
new information about toxicity, either to people or the environment. This is the first time that we have looked at petitions to remove on the basis of the commercial availability of the organic version of a listed item.

So we should be kind of used to this by now. We are once again in virgin territory.

Now it could be that I'm a little short on history. That's possible, and if that's the cause, I'm sure someone is going to step forward and help me out. But there's been alarmingly little, if any, precedent on which the board right now can base this kind of a decision. But we figured it out before and I'm sure we'll figure it out now.

The issue is very intimately
related to the issue of items being listed on 606, and I will go on record as saying that personally I did push for encouragement, I did encourage people to have a positive attitude
towards listing items on 606, and because I personally believe that that spurs the development of organic ingredients.

That is with the ultimate goal being the delisting of nonorganic ingredients.

The other piece I'd like people to keep in mind is the current state of the national list, where there is no organic preference, and commercial availability does not apply to items on 605, and at times I have been concerned that some of my fellow nonhandling board members don't realize that there's no incentive for manufacturers to put time and energy into developing organic ingredients if there is no incentive such as commercial availability or organic preference.

So developing potential, developers and manufacturers of organic ingredients won't remain engaged in that process very long if we don't figure out a way to -- if we don't figure out the ways to bring those things off the list when those materials
do get developed.
And if that happens, then everyone's fears become realized, that the listing of 606 ingredients does then become hollow and static and possibly detrimental to the organic industry.

But we're not there yet, and I don't think that's where we're going to go. The Handling Committee, in looking at this new territory, has a lot of questions that have come up. We have been already discussing this on committee calls since the summer, and I would like to share some of those questions because I would like to refine further the kind of public comment that we're getting about this.

One question is are TAPs as
essential, are technical reviews as essential
to the removal of an ingredient as they are to the listing. And if there is a difference, how are they different. If there's a difference in what should be in those
technical reviews, we would like to know what those differences -- what people think those differences should be.

Should commercial availability -this is another question -- should commercial availability be considered in a different light for removal than it is currently for listing.

And then there are some factors probably that don't change with whether it's a petition for removal or a petition for addition.

An example of that would be how we weigh the competing views of different stakeholders, that that's probably going to remain the same.

But it's because of these kind of questions that the Handling Committee made -took the unprecedented step of asking for public comment on an item which is not even on the agenda for this meeting. Because we are wanting to address this in a very timely fashion.

The need to act expediently but methodically on this issue is great, and we felt compelled to begin the process of eliciting public comment way ahead of the spring meeting, which is where $I$ am hoping we will be maybe taking action on these, but then we'll see how it goes.

And I will say that we did get a lot of comments, which I was heartened by. So, anyway, a lot has been said so far in the meeting about what $I$ think of as a dialectical relationship between the board and the stakeholder community that takes place through the public comment process, and so I am asking all of you out there to remain as actively engaged as you have always been and consider the questions that we are posing to you, so that we can be that much farther along in our thinking, and our fleshing out of this issue by the spring meeting, that we will be able to make a well-considered recommendation based on
well-articulated criteria.
And with that, I will now -- we
will plunge into the actual materials that are on the agenda for this meeting.

I'm going to start with the 605
materials. There are four of them on the agenda. Two of them are being deferred because the TAPS -- we were waiting for technical reviews, and they couldn't be completed in time.

Now, with that, I will say that in the old days, because I'm looking at my -- one of them -- the two materials in question, I'll specify them now, we had sodium chloride acidified that was being petitioned to 605(b) in the category of chlorine materials. And then we also have proprionic acid, also being petitioned to 605(b).

The agenda for this meeting was voted on at the executive committee call on August 8th. That is the date that the Handling Committee received the technical
review for sodium chloride acidified.
In the old days, probably we could have cranked that sucker out on the 30 th day before the meeting date, with just like seconds to make the requirement for public comment.

But we've gotten more professional since then, and we don't fly on that tight a timeline. I apologize that I think the organic community and petitioners may not -have no way of knowing that we're improving our processes.

So the way things are working now in late 2008, that's not enough time for us to turn around a recommendation. And with the proprionic acid, actually, that technical review was received by the Handling Committee on October 9th, and I think that our publication deadline for recommendations had already passed by then, so that wasn't even a possibility. So I am sorry for anyone out there who was disappointed and was expecting
to hear recommendations on these today. And I am sure that we are -- well, around here I've learned not to ever say I'm totally sure, but I'm pretty sure we're going to have those delivered at the spring meeting.

That being said, I would like to move on now to recommendations that we do have. The first one is going to be calcium from seaweed, and actually Katrina Heinze was originally supposed to present this, so I'm kind of doing it on the fly here a little bit, but I think we'll be okay. I do miss Katrina right now, though.

Calcium derived from seaweed is produced from basically the skeleton of seaweed on the ocean floor that's mineralized. In this particular case it is harvested, if I can use that word, off the Irish coast.

This mineralized seaweed gets washed and it's hard, it gets milled into a powder, and the result is a substance that's intended to be used as an ingredient for
nutritional -- for added nutritional value, for its health benefit.

The chemical composition of this is over 95 percent the calcium and then the other 5 percent are kind of calcium-related compounds, calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate.

We had a lot of discussion earlier today about minerals that potentially were agricultural products. There's a lot of issues based potentially, but the Handling Committee has managed to avoid them this time around because we believe that calcium for this use is included in the listing of nutrients, vitamins, and minerals already on 605(b).

So we did not feel that it was appropriate for this material to be added separately to the national list to 605(a) since the use of the material is currently allowed through that existing listing for nutrient minerals.

And this -- so that actually, that is our recommendation. Calcium seaweed derived as petitioned does not need to be considered for addition to the national list since the use of this material is currently allowed through the existing listing of nutrient minerals on the national list, section $205.605(b)$. That was passed by committee vote five yes, no dissenting, there was one absent that day.

MR. DELGADO: Questions, Dan?
MR. GIACOMINI: We've been discussing this quite a bit, and I just feel it's important and vital to the industry to understand this, what we're doing here.

The committee is determining that this is a nonsynthetic product. That's 605(a). They are saying that it is already allowed because of a listing on 605(b) for synthetics.

We have requested the program to address the issue of whether this is a blanket
crossover between 605(a) and (b) or a specific implementation because of the specific annotation for the minerals listed in 605(b).

Barbara, can you address that?
DR. ROBINSON: I did answer it before.

MR. GIACOMINI: Yes.
DR. ROBINSON: The FDA's regulations -- in fact, I think I sent you the citation there. It is in fact -- I can't remember the exact wording, but it is -- I think when I sent you back the citation from FDA's regulations, I don't remember the exact wording, but in the FDA regulations it's illegal to -- in fact, or of a fashion to discriminate or promote one nutrient over another because one is natural or one is nonsynthetic and one is synthetic.

So that nutrient, vitamins, and minerals, even though it shows up on our list under the synthetics, under FDA's regulations, those include both nonsynthetics and synthetics.

So the fact that you determine it to be a nonsynthetic is of really -- doesn't matter.

MR. GIACOMINI: Right.
DR. ROBINSON: Okay.
MR. GIACOMINI: It's specific -so that everyone here and it is in the record, it's specific to the annotation and not a blanket crossover, if it's listed on the one and it comes from the other, we can go use that over there.

DR. ROBINSON: Yes.
MR. GIACOMINI: Okay.
MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?
Thank you. Julie.
MS. WEISMAN: We have one other
605 material that's being petitioned for addition to the 605(b) synthetic, and that is ethylene for pears, and Steve DeMuri is going to present that.

MR. DeMURI: Thank you, Julie.

As Julie mentioned, we did have a petition for ethylene specifically for ripening of pears on the national list 205.605(b).

As you heard in public comment yesterday and in written comment, we want to note that it's been approved by previous boards for use in tropical fruits and for the degreening of citrus.

It is produced by pyrolysis of hydrocarbon feedstocks, such as natural gases. It includes crude oil. Or from ethanol. So it definitely is a synthetic material.

It is produced naturally by
ripening fruits. However, this petition is specifically for synthetic ethylene, and the naturally occurring ethylene is not commercialized as a process, so making ethylene for use in post-harvest handling at this point.

We did receive a good amount of written and public comment, both during the
comment period and again yesterday. Thank you very much for that. Including a couple of folks who were able to provide some TAP information that was not available to us on the Web site previously. That was very helpful, and we appreciate those comments.

Many of the commenters believed that the approval of the use of ethylene for organic pears would increase that market. A lot more pears appear to be available as organic and also possibly increase the length of the season for the availability of organic pears. That was derived from several of the comments.

What the Handling Committee does is vote on the addition of this synthetic to the list, four yes, zero no, and two absent.

Any questions?
MR. DELGADO: Questions? None. Okay. Can you repeat the vote, please?

MR. DeMURI: The vote was four yes and zero no, two absent.

MR. DELGADO: Thank you. Any other questions? Julie.

MS. WEISMAN: Next I have two petitions which were petitions that were made with yet to be determined whether they were going to be appropriate more for 605(a) or for 606, and these are two algaes. One is chlorella, and the second dumontiacae.

I will make a general comment about this. Both of these petitions failed, I think unanimously. Both were -- and this is where, you know, petitioning onto 606 is still a new process and there is an exchange that is continuing and a feedback loop that is going on where it's actually through the petition process that we are getting a better handle on what these -- what 606 petitions need to contain in order to be viable petitions.

So this, like a number of petitions -- many petitions that were heard at the two previous meetings, there was a kind of a blanket statement made about searching
databases and not finding any mention of any of these being available organically. And we want more specific information than that. So I'll start with the chlorella petition. Is that chlorella up there? Okay.

This is an algae. I think there have been times when it's been questioned as to whether that would be considered a potentially agricultural or a nonagricultural product, but the line up until now at least at the state that we're now is that anything that's photosynthesizing will be considered potentially agricultural and therefore eligible for 606.

So this is a red algae, a redbrown algae, which photosynthesizes. It is produced in tanks, and it is then -- in what is described in the petition as a hermetically sealed unit, and it's collected, extracted, and spray-dried onto astragalus root, and then ground. And it is a powder that is used for health benefits.

Our biggest problem with this petition and where it did not -- it actually -- we felt that it met criteria as being agricultural, and the problem is that there is certified organic chlorella out there.

Now it may not be in the form that this petitioner wants it, but the petition didn't make any mention of the existence of this organic material, and so -- and therefore did not even address why the organic material wasn't adequate for their use and what might be the obstacles towards making a form that was available for their use.

So this voted -- this was a -this failed to pass a recommendation at the committee level. The vote was zero yes, four no, and two people were absent that day.

I do want to say, though, that in
light of the -- this also raises some issues that came up this morning in the material working group presentation which is the question of an agricultural product, and does
it have to be land based, or is it a system that's managed, and the question of whether we have standards for that management. And these are all issues that are swirling around these two. Even though they're not passing this time, I think that the issues that they raised are important to point out.

So before I -- should I just move into the next algae? Okay. We're going to move on to the dumontiacae. I think I've been pronouncing that right.

MR. DAVIS: It would probably be "dumontiacae" (pronouncing).
(Laughter.)
MS. WEISMAN: Okay, I'm going to try this again. Dumontiacae is also a red -a photosynthesizing red algae which is indigenous to Pacific coastal areas of North America from Alaska down to southern California. Unlike the previous algae we discussed, this is -- and I'm quoting the petitioner here -- ethically wild harvested
from the ocean floor in the Pacific, and it is then air dried and packaged. I don't think the process gets too much more simple.

But we did have questions about what was meant by ethically wild harvested. It is also a material that would be added for nutritional and health benefit added ingredient.

Once again, we did not -- as with the other petition, we did not feel that the petitioner's broad statement that they had, you know, checked a couple of well-known places that -- I think I'm not allowed to say specifically because then -- anyway. It didn't state the usual places that we all look, and didn't find anything, and didn't look any further or make any other comment about why the wild harvested could not -- you know, what the obstacles might be of that being certified organic.

And so we did not feel that there was -- that the evidence -- that they really
had done their homework, and so this petition also failed for the same reasons as the other. I believe by the same vote. It was zero yes, four nos, and two were absent that day. MR. DELGADO: Any questions? Hugh.

MR. KARREMAN: This is something I brought up a few meetings ago when you spoke the Latin names, Rigo, of the petitions at that time, but I really would like to see on petitions with plants the Latin binomial name. We had this discussion before, and Richard agreed, or the program agreed, I should say, sorry, that the Latin binomial name is the preferred thing. Because this is a very -- I don't know what level, you know, terminology that is, but that's a much more big-umbrella term than the Latin binomial. So, please -maybe that should be in the policy and procedure manual or something, I don't know. MR. FLAMM: That's a family name. MR. KARREMAN: Well, I would
recommend --
MR. FLAMM: The ending always the family. So it's the same for every plant family.

MR. KARREMAN: Extremely. And so
it should be the genus and species, and however many of them they want, just not the family name, or higher. I mean it's just kind of vague, that's all.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?
MR. KARREMAN: One other thing that Kevin just mentioned also, if that is what they petition for, for that family name, then they're even on a weaker kind of basis because, you know -- I mean there's that much more they could be looking for in the organic availability.

MR. DELGADO: Any other comments, questions? Very well. You can go to the next.

MS. WEISMAN: Okay. We also had three materials that we looked at this time
around that were being petitioned for 606. And they are buck hull powder, black pepper extract, and dried orange pulp.

Gerry, I just had a moment of panic as to whether -- are you prepared to present the buck hull powder?

MR. DAVIS: Sure.
MS. WEISMAN: Okay. Okay. I couldn't remember if I asked you or not. I would like to ask my colleague Gerry to present the recommendation for buck hull powder.

MR. DAVIS: The buck hull powder refers to the hulls of buckwheat. When the grain is milled, they typically pull the outer black hull off of it, and this particular petitioner was petitioning -- the use was it's a colorant for soba noodles, buckwheat noodles, and we checked into claims of commercial unavailability and felt that the petitioner did not provide sufficient information on their investigation of global
supplies from other buckwheat production areas.

They mentioned at the bottom of page 1, we kind of put it in a nutshell or a buckwheat shell, the petition provided information on the obstacles for growing and importing organic buckwheat to Australia where the petitioner, being a manufacturer of soba noodles, is located.

However, the petition does not address the fact that the organic soba noodles are currently made and sold in the U.S. from certified organic buckwheat. They refer to Chinese supplies of buckwheat and Japanese millers and they kind of focused on that sector, and did not consider the global supply, or they considered it and they did not put it in their petition that they considered it, and explained anything about it.

So we felt they did not do the job, and going to page -- the last page, category four, some pertinent -- the grain is
produced all over the place, and they just did not investigate why other areas of the globe could not be a potential supply.

There may be reasons, but they didn't spell it out. And the fact that we were able to find soba noodles produced in the U.S. from Canadian grain sources that were certified organic, those two things essentially caused the committee to vote to deny the petition and not include it on 606.

MR. DELGADO: Any questions on that? Okay. Julie.

MS. WEISMAN: Okay, I'd like to now look at the black pepper extract powder, and Joe Smillie is going to talk about that recommendation.

MR. SMILLIE: Right. This
petition basically is -- was denied. The petition does not provide sufficient information to demonstrate the material cannot be obtained organically in the appropriate form, quality, or quantity.

So it meets the first three criteria, no problem, but criteria No. 4, we had issues with, in a similar sense of a lot of the things we have discussed.

Basically, we felt that the search by this petitioner was not exhaustive in the least, and that we felt that it would be -that they did not present us a convincing argument that they could not use currently available organic black pepper, both fruit and oil extract, for further processing.

The petition was very complete. I mean the technical information was good. They went into great detail about this product, which is used as a -- in the sense of a black pepper as a flavor or a condiment. It's used to increase bioavailability of other nutrients, and hence it's processed in three or four steps, and they said that the final step product wasn't available, but going back two steps, there is black pepper available and there is black pepper oil available, and why
this couldn't be contracted for further processing -- I mean it's possible that it can't. But they did not present that argument, and we can't fill in blanks. We have to see that as a major part.

All the rest of the petition was accurate and thorough, but again the exhaustive search.

So moving to the last page once again, good old category four, which seems to be -- I mean we need to put out -- we need to get the information out to petitioners to point out that they are continually failing on the same issue.

In other words, show us that you can't get organic. You know, the information is always good on, you know, the process and grass and all the other things, but it always fails when it comes down to why couldn't you get it orgg. And we, you know, off in this magical world of ours of, you know, Google and all these other search engines, we go out
there and we see it there, you know. So we know it's there. Maybe it's not there in sufficient quantities, and we have gone this argument with other materials, but again, the petitioner didn't present any kind of detailed information on why the current organic black pepper supplies and black pepper oil supplies couldn't fill this need. I can't find the voting on my document. Valerie, can you -- So it was petitioned to be added, and it was zero yes, six no, no absent, and no abstained and no recused.

MR. DELGADO: Any questions?
Okay. Yes?
MS. FRANCES: I just wanted for
the record to state to put these recommendations out there, and petitioners have the opportunity to provide you with that additional information during the public comment process, either through writtencommentsandregulations.gov, or here, or
come to the meeting and tell us more. So I just wanted to say that. So it's not a done deal once the committee makes its recommendations.

MR. DELGADO: Good comment. Yes.
Julie, do you want to add something else to that?

MS. WEISMAN: You know, what I can -- I'll -- we have one more material, and Steve is going to present that, and you know, and actually I think at that time I'll say something more general about the 606 petitions.

MR. DeMURI: Okay. The last one for the Handling Committee today is dried orange pulp, and we had a petition for 205.606. It is used as a moisture retention agent and that substitute in baked goods, pastas, salad dressings, confectionery, processed cheese spreads, and frozen food entrees.

As you heard yesterday, it's a
fairly benign process to make this stuff. It's -- the material is a byproduct of orange juice processing. It's kind of what's left over from the physical extraction process to make orange juice, and basically what the producer does is heat treat it to stabilize it. They mix it, dry it, and mill it, physically mill it. So it's a pretty simple process.

It did pass fine categories one through three, impact on humans, environment, essential and available, and compatability and consistency, but again like the previous material, it failed category four in our minds because the petitioner did not provide sufficient information to demonstrate that material could not be obtained organically in an appropriate form, quantity, or quality. Now there were two things with this petition. First of all, we weren't convinced that there weren't enough organic oranges out there to produce the dried orange
pulp in an organic form. And also there was an equipment issue. That came up a couple times yesterday during the public comment period, that this particular producer has very large equipment, which is understood, but never really was answered on the question why couldn't you build something on a little bit smaller scale to produce the organic version of this dried orange pulp.

So it did fail based on that
criteria No. 4.
There was a little bit of public comment on that. We thank you for that. Mr. Lundberg did a good job yesterday of giving us background on the material. Thank you. That was very good.

The committee vote was zero yes, five no, and one absent.

MR. DELGADO: Okay, any questions on that material? Gerry.

MR. DAVIS: The one question left in my mind from the public comment yesterday
was we discussed the fact that the data presented on the amount of organic orange juice being produced in Florida was fairly old data. I'm not sure how much more is there now that the organic marketplace has grown.

But also I never really got an impression of if smaller equipment was built and installed next to an organic source, that would fulfill their requirements on quick handling and so forth.

With newer data of what's available for orange pulp from organic orange juice, how much of a percentage of their -- of the marketplace for orange juice in organic products would that represent? I'm not sure that was made clear. I don't know if anyone else on the board heard something that I missed.

MR. DemURI: I did not have an answer to that myself. Is the petitioner in the audience today? Can you let him answer that?

MR. DELGADO: Yes. Please come up to the microphone.

MR. DAVIS: And I guess the question would be, to try to boil it down, if you first exhausted the supply of orange pulp from organic orange juice with one installation of the equipment, then how much additional would have to come from conventional?

MR. LUNDBERG: Well, first, the --
MR. DELGADO: State your name, please.

MR. LUNDBERG: Brock Lundberg with Fiberstar, petitioner for the dried orange pulp.

First regarding the data, the amount of available orange pulp, it is a -half a truckload is the current number, 20,000 pounds on a dry basis, and I'm not sure how it got misunderstood that that was old data. I apologize for that. But it actually is
current data. We did talk to the largest
orange juice processors in Florida about this information, and that's where the source came. That's less than a month old, that information.

I did talk to Marty Mesh about that, too, to confirm, and he didn't disagree that that is reliable numbers. He's with the Florida Organic Association.

And regarding that 20,000 pounds, that would represent roughly 1 percent of our total market, and that's now -- that's only after three years of manufacturing. Our business is growing and the organic is going to be a large part of the business. That's approximately at least 10 percent of our business opportunity is in the organic area. We have many large manufacturers that have been asking for us to be on the list, and large and small, I should say, and but the reasons for the availability -- I mean there's two different reasons. We get -- when there's orange pulp, we get 20 times less. We
have a 100 pounds of raw pulp, we get five pounds of finished product. That's the first thing.

Secondly is all of the pulp has much higher value when it's used in juice, and most of the pulp does go back into making juice, organic juice is a growing industry. But a lot of the pulp that's used goes back in the juice.

We use the byproduct that's left over and made into otherwise cattle feed, so we are -- essentially when the organic industry -- we'll benefit the organic juice manufacturers, when there is growth, by providing them with added value for their product stream.

But -- go ahead.
MR. DAVIS: So while that might
help us to understand the small amount of supply then that you just highlighted was the organically grown and produced orange juice typically retains most of the pulp and is not
as much being pulled out.
MR. LUNDBERG: Exactly. The majority of the pulp goes into orange juice. Exactly.

Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: There were a few comments. Hugh.

MR. KARREMAN: I apologize. How many orange growers are there in Florida, and what percent are organic, certified organic, and is there a major difference in size of the groves between certified organic and conventional?

MR. LUNDBERG: Sure. Yes, there is a difference in supply. There's two different issues regarding supply.

First there's -- on a -- I don't know that I know the acres off the top of my head, but I know in terms of total oranges produced. There's approximately 2.7 million boxes of fruit produced in the United States, and most of that is in Florida, and the pulp
is -- the pulp goes into juice, but regarding what that represents compared to the total, the total is in the range of approximately 20 million boxes is produced in -- I'm sorry, not 20, 20 is at Southern Gardens Citrus. Two hundred million -- Southern Gardens Citrus, which is where our processing operation is at, includes that 200 million boxes is the total amount produced of the standard nonorganic variety of oranges that goes into juice.

That's about -- yes. Yes, that
2.69 is there on that slide.

MR. DELGADO: Jennifer.
MS. HALL: Yes, thank you.
Do I remember correctly that yesterday you said that the function of this organic pulp is as a thickener, and that it can potentially replace chemically derived options that are currently used?

MR. LUNDBERG: Exactly. And that's what -- that's why so many organic producers or food ingredient manufacturers
like the product, is just because of the functionality it delivers of normal -- of a lot of chemically derived preservatives, stabilizers, emulsifiers. It's got a very creamy mouth feel, and it's unique compared to a lot of gums because of the cleanness of both the label, as well as the mouth feel of the product.

MS. HALL: Thanks.
MR. DELGADO: Barbara.
DR. ROBINSON: I just -- did I hear the committee say that you thought was an alternative was having the company make smaller equipment?

MS. WEISMAN: That was just me yesterday. You can't pin that on the committee. That was just my personal question.

DR. ROBINSON: Okay. All right.
MR. DELGADO: So the answer to your question is yes, we were looking at an alternative.

MS. WEISMAN: That was my question why can't it be done on a smaller scale. I'd like to elaborate, okay, because I think that sometimes we get petitions from the end user who has no control over how this is going to be manufactured, and I looked at that differently than when the petition comes from a manufacturer.

I'm a manufacturer, and the scale on which I do organic production, I do much smaller than what I did conventional production. And so I'm trying to understand why that can't happen in this instance.

DR. ROBINSON: Okay. I was just hoping we weren't making -- we weren't voting against something because of the scale. We could ask them to make smaller equipment, and then we'd reconsider this.

MR. DAVIS: That was why I asked the question, Barbara, of what percentage of your marketplace, if you were to build equipment to exhaust all that organic orange
pulp that there is, if you did that first and then moved on to conventional for the additional, I wanted to see what is that marketplace. And he said only about 1 percent of what we need for our organic -- for your organic customers or all customers? DR. ROBINSON: Right, but you also want to consider the potential market, too. MR. DAVIS: Right. True. True. MS. WEISMAN: And that's very important because there is this dynamic relationship between the demand and then supplying. When the supply starts to come, then the demand follows.

DR. ROBINSON: Correct.
MR. DELGADO: Okay. Let's go back to Dan.

MR. GIACOMINI: I think what Julie was saying is important here. I think another factor that's important is that this is a proprietary process, and by putting it on the list, we are allowing them to say we'll never
have to.
DR. ROBINSON: Never have to what? MR. GIACOMINI: Never have to have an organic source because no one can ever push us into having one. There will never be a commercial availability -- there's a possibility of never having a commercial availability of an organic source when they own the process of making this product.

MR. DELGADO: Tracy.
MS. MIEDEMA: I sense that we are so engaged in this topic, like we were with okra, because something intuitive feels like, hey, there's an organic version of that commodity. Come on. And we're really not looking at the processing side.

And as someone who works for a large organic processor who processes millions and millions of pounds, I understand that. We don't flip on our "on" switch for anything under 20,000 pounds, and we can't. It's just not feasible.

You know, what we're really getting to here -- and this is to your comment, Dan -- is this philosophy behind statistics, whether it spurs or spurns demand -- or sorry, supply of organic products out there in the marketplace.

If you use 606 as an opportunity list, then we think it spurs the supply of new organic product.

So, you know, in the case of okra, Marty came up here and made this very compelling argument that, hey, nobody has come to me and asked for organic okra. Well, what if organic IQF -- I'm sorry, what if IQF okra had been put on 606? Some products that developed? Guess what. Now there's this opportunity list of organic growers who'd say I get to go to the front of the line, and that manufacturer has to buy my organic okra.

Somebody can look at dried orange pulp, for instance, on 606 and say, hey, I want to make that, and I'll beat Fiberstar
because those manufacturers have to come to me for the organic version.

So, you know, we don't have enough evidence yet to know how often it spurs and how often it spurns the supply, but we're going to start accumulating that evidence, and it's reasonable to think that in many instances we will have more organic products because of its presence on 606.

MR. DELGADO: Dan.
MR. GIACOMINI: I completely agree with what you're saying, but anybody can grow okra, relatively. But in the case where you own the proprietary rights to process, that makes it a little bit different.

MS. MIEDEMA: A point of order.
And I -- it was not okra, and it's not organic oranges, it's not oranges we're talking about. It was IQF okra, and this says dried orange pulp. And there are some very specific things that happen in processing about heat and transportation, and you don't get to just sort
of accumulate a bunch of this stuff and set it aside over a year's time and wait to turn your processing machine on.

What Brock was explaining to us is if little dribs and drabs of organic oranges showed up, they can't kind of turn on their machines for those 100 pounds each day as it shows up.

So we have to keep in mind the specific item that's being petitioned.

MR. LUNDBERG: Just one follow-up
comment. I do know other processors coming out with dried orange pulp, and it's -- and I don't know whether or not that would infringe patents. I can't comment on that, but certainly it has been made before. It's been made before us, and just that alone would mean that there's ways that other people can produce it.

MR. DELGADO: Steve, followed by Bea.

MR. DeMURI: In my mind, the
process worked here because when we first -when we visited about a few months ago we didn't have all the information we needed. You saw that, came and gave us more information, and backed it up, and now we can make a more informed decision.

So I commend you for that. For future reference, I think for anybody here that wants to petition us, it also helps to get back-up from the people you're selling to. If they come to us and say we need this, then we know that it's necessary for the industry. MR. DELGADO: Am I to understand that the committee will be changing their position on this?

MR. DeMURI: We'll talk about it.
MR. DELGADO: Very good. We have Bea, followed by Jennifer.

MS. JAMES: Under the evaluation criteria, it says here that it is produced by taking the pulp and washing it with water, stabilizing with heat and water, mixing,
drying, grinding. I'm just curious as a stabilizer and an emulsifier, is the flavor in there, so everything you use it for would have an orange --

MR. LUNDBERG: No, it's very bland. We remove the flavors in the washing, so that allows us more market and that it can be used in more products, because of the bland flavor and neutral odor.

MS. JAMES: So there's no chemicals used when you take the flavor out?

MR. LUNDBERG: It's just water.
MR. DELGADO: Any other questions? Jennifer.

MS. HALL: In addition, I think it's helpful to, if there are specific items that might be able to be removed from the list as the result of the addition that are more harmful, it's helpful to know that.

MR. LUNDBERG: Okay.
MR. DELGADO: Any other comments, questions?

MS. JAMES: Well, you know, to just kind of -- off of what Jennifer just said, do you know offhand what other items on the list could potentially be affected by this being added?

MR. LUNDBERG: I'm sorry, I don't know offhand. I could come back up and probably in an hour's time and tell you that.

MS. JAMES: Will you be here
tomorrow?
MR. LUNDBERG: Yes.
MR. DELGADO: Any other questions, comments? Okay, Julie, back to you.

MS. WEISMAN: We're done with materials, but we have -- oh, I'm sorry. Yes, we're done. Thank you very much for being here.

MR. DELGADO: Right. So we can move on to the next item, which is -MS. WEISMAN: Right. The next item is the pet food recommendation. And for that presentation, I'm going to turn it over
to Tracy Miedema.
MR. DELGADO: Tracy.
MS. MIEDEMA: I'm so glad we have something warm and fuzzy to talk about.
(Laughter.)
I hope.
Okay, the National Organic Program came to us four years ago and asked for the recommendations that we are presenting today -- Barbara's over there telling me, and we thought they were slow.
(Laughter.)
Six months later, a task force had been formed, and this group was comprised of experts from industry and certification, and some other groups, 12 people. They spent about a year coming up with a task force recommendation and brought it to the board, and to this board in April 2006.

Just a little bit of background ground. Pet food regulations are quite baffling, actually. All 50 states have their
own rubric certification, and you really need a professional consultant every time you build a pet food package because you have to build a label that cuts across all 50 states. Then, you know, what we were doing is layering on top of that our regulations. So it was very complex, and this group did a fantastic job of threading the needle.

But something happened after April 2006 which was the Harvey case, and we had to reevaluate the way this recommendation by the task force was written.

Frankly, it languished. This recommendation languished in a back room for about a year, and tremendous demand for this information has been coming from the industry, but just an anecdote here. A few days at one of the country's biggest pet food product shows in Las Vegas, called Superzoo, a couple of months ago, and I talked with a lot of people about organic pet food, and just kind of beating the bushes and finding out how
people were feeling about what was happening there, and a tremendous amount of confusion, anxiety. They feel like they were in neutral. They had invested money in developing organic pet food, and so what we have is a little subindustry here that wants to grow and wants to fulfill its destiny, and it's time we really give them what they need.

So what our committee did in
conjunction -- we've still been working with the task force -- is revise the organic pet food task force recommendation to reflect changes based on Harvey. Based on some excellent comment that has come in in the last few weeks, we even made a few more tweaks which, Valerie, when she pulls our recommendation, I'm going to show those additional highlights, because we really wanted to get this right. It's a very technical
recommendation. One thing that I would say to the organic pet food people out there is that
just like an organic shortbread cookie might not be more nutritious than a regular old conventional shortbread cookie, the organic pet food does not present itself as somehow having a nutritionally superior line of pet food, and that was one of the main points of confusion I found at that pet food show.

So, you know, this is talking about the practices and everything that's been tried in OFPA and not reinventing pet food, per se. However, we do comply with everything in AAFCO in this recommendation. That takes primacy to what we did here.

In terms of the -- you know, some of the highlights of the proposed rule change, we're talking about putting this regulation in the pet food -- or, sorry, in the Livestock section, because we're feeding animals, but the label claims labeled the same way human food does, because it's humans that are buying it. So that's why that split has occurred.

And at this point I would like to
invite Emily Brown Rosen up to the podium because no doubt there could or will be questions that Emily can do much a better job answering than I can.

MR. DELGADO: Emily, can you approach, please.

MS. MIEDEMA: One other highlight
I guess I wanted to make based on some comment that came in yesterday is how 606 items would appear, and we proposed parsing 606 into A and $B$, and we got help from the program on how this should be parsed, so that a bunch of pet food-sounding ingredients didn't kind of get commingled with the other 606 items. It's just an appearances thing.

And with that, I would turn it
over to the board.
MR. DELGADO: Questions?
Questions from the board? Jeff?
MR. MOYER: Yes, I was just going to say sitting in on the few calls that I did sit in on, I was completely amazed at how
complex the basic pet food industry is in terms of labeling and the way they work, and for us to have dovetailed into there like we did I think was just a real credit to those people that did much more work than I did. So it's a very well thought-out document.

MS. ROSEN: I think it was a challenge, because I've -- I mean I've already given presentations to AAFCO on what organic means, but we're going to need more presentations to organic to what AAFCO means, because there's two sets of regulations that they have to comply with, and it's a little bit of a puzzle.

MR. MOYER: I think after reading this, my dog should apply for another home because my dog gets what he gets and this is --
(Laughter.)
MR. MOYER: -- much more complex. MS. ROSEN: These are just little minor changes that we picked out where we
missed a few spots on the 606 changes. So it's basically what you saw earlier.

MR. DELGADO: Are you going to review those changes?

MS. MIEDEMA: Sure. Let's just go through those very quickly. There's three items, and comments came up from our eagle eye, Gwendolyn Wyard, and were seconded by Emily, who was vice chair of the organic pet food task force. So I went ahead and layered those in.

One of the additional comments was to propose an entirely different section of the regulation devoted to organic pet food, and we are not recommending that because $I$ feel that that's a programmatic decision that the program can opt to do or not do later on.

So if you look at -- what page are we on there, Valerie?

MR. MOYER: Seven.
MS. MIEDEMA: Okay.
MS. ROSEN: This is 237(c), and
this fits in with the livestock section which we are now calling livestock feed and pet food, so we've added this new step (c) which was in addition to the -- I should back up a little bit.

The 237(b) are things that are not prohibited for organic livestock operations, but not prohibited for pet food formulations. So this is a separate addition.

Pet food must be composed of agricultural products that are organically produced and, if applicable, organically handled, except that nonagricultural nonsynthetic substances and synthetic substances are allowed under 603 and 605 may be used as food supplements.

And so this goes along with the proposed change in the livestock feed pasture rules, actually, so that we are just identifying that items on 603 or 605 that are natural, nonsynthetic, but they're not agricultural, they'll be allowed for use. If they're agricultural, they still have to go through the 606 process. So this was put in more to clear that up, which has been a little bit of a -- livestock feed and also now it's trying to be all the same with the Harvey thing.

And then it goes on to add that nonorganic agricultural ingredients allowed under 606 may be used in products labeled organic provided they are commercially unavailable in organic form and allowed by FDA for animal feed.

So it just covers all bases. It's not -- it was our intent to do this, but we had missed it before.

MS. FRANCES: The addition for the livestock community's benefit was (b)(7), the feed, it cannot feed organic pet food to livestock was requested.

MS. ROSEN: That happened over the summer. That was earlier.

MS. FRANCES: Yes. Just to make
sure people didn't see that.
MS. ROSEN: That should be underlined also, actually, yes. Because that's not in the -- that was a concern to the committee that somehow, you know, this loophole for like maybe they're getting pet food or it will end up in the livestock feedstream, which does happen. In the real world there is what they call salvage or distressed pet food that ends up as livestock feed. So that's a prohibition here. MR. DELGADO: Any questions? Jeff.

MR. MOYER: I just have one question, Tracy. I'm going well outside my realm of expertise, but in terms of definition that you have on page 2, at the very end of that we say that this does not apply to the zoo animals, and I understand that, but as I think about the near term and what's happen with the -- sort of the greening of all industries and the whole claims of
sustainability, I can see where in the near future zoos would be very interested in feeding organic diets to their animals. Is this the groundwork for that, or is that way outside --

MS. MIEDEMA: That came from the pet food industry. They didn't -- I guess they're feeling there's a whole different nutrient recommendations for zoo animals, and they just felt like this is the bread-andbutter, this is cats and dogs, and you know, minor other species, and we just -- they had their reasons they didn't want to throw that in here because I think it's still undeveloped in the natural world, too, and the committee really talked about it, didn't want to add that to the mix right now.

You know, it's not really pressing at this moment, and we need to get this thing done first. So I mean we could take it up later if there became a pressing need for it.

MR. DELGADO: Any other comments,
questions? Tracy, anything else?
MS. ROSEN: Oh, well, there was a few other changes we didn't finish.

MS. FRANCES: One thing I just did, the language that was recommended for another program for 605 and 606 to be offered, because that wasn't really -- it was incorporated as a concept in the Handling Committee's recommendation, but not the actual wording for 605 and 606. Do I just drop that into this document?

MS. ROSEN: Oh, you mean this
change that actually happened?
MS. FRANCES: How it will actually
impact the rules. I just wanted to -- just so people understand the language. Okay.

MS. ROSEN: Where are you putting
that? In the regulatory part in the beginning, or are you just --

MS. FRANCES: Yes, the 605
includes pet food.
MS. MIEDEMA: Valerie, I would
rather you didn't do that. We did discuss this very point in committee, and we preferred to keep it as a note that the Handling Committee recommends, and since we discussed it already, I just prefer we keep it out of there.

MS. FRANCES: But just for people to see how it would look. You can take it out if you want, out of your recommendation, but this was what was discussed as to how it would ultimately appear.

MS. MIEDEMA: I think we're going to get --

MR. DELGADO: When you come to a decision, it's up to the committee to decide what is it that they want to vote on.

Any other questions on the part of the board? And we thank you very much for all your help. We appreciate it.

Back to you, Julie. Does that conclude this segment?

MS. WEISMAN: That's all, folks.

MR. DELGADO: Fantastic. Thank you very much. We are only a couple of minutes off schedule, and we are due for a nice break.
(Recess.)
MR. DELGADO: We're ready for the board members to come and take your places so we can start the public comment.
(Pause.)
Okay, we're ready to start with our public comment section, day two, of our meeting, and the first person up to provide comment is Carrie Brownstein. If you could please approach the podium, and followed by Urvashi Rangan.

Carrie Brownstein, please approach the podium. Carrie will be followed by Urvashi Rangan and Brian Connolly.

While our presenter makes her way up to the podium, $I$ would like to remind the board members that we have an hour and 45 minutes of public comment scheduled, but we
have 35 presenters.
Carrie, can you please introduce yourself for the record, and your comments start right now.

MS. BROWNSTEIN: Five minutes?
MR. DELGADO: Five minutes, yes.
MS. BROWNSTEIN: Okay.
PUBLIC COMMENT ON NOSB ACTION AND DISCUSSION ITEMS

MS. BROWNSTEIN: I am Carrie
Brownstein from Whole Foods Market.
I submitted comments and posted them to the site, the NOSB site, so I probably will not read through all of my comments, but hopefully the group has a chance to look at those comments.

There are a couple points that I wanted to make that $I$ made in my printed comments. I think that there is some greater clarity needed on a few of the proposed standards with respect to how some of the terms are defined and greater specificity
needed on some of the standards.
So just a couple examples of this.
In the aquatic livestock feed, livestock feed, about using wild fish, and calculating the -you know, figuring out how much wild fish is acceptable, I think that it needs to be specified whether the trimmings from fish processing will be counted in a calculation, and in our standards at Whole Foods Market, we do not require that trimmings or processing wastes are calculated in what we call the fish-in, fish-out. So I think that could use some specification.

Around contaminants, I think the important point is that environmental contaminants, is that the standard refers to regulatory levels, but -- for allowable levels of contaminants, but there are no regulatory levels really, and so as it's written it's kind of unclear whether the group was talking about following European regulatory levels or if there was an error in assuming that there
are established standards for PCBs, mercury and things like that, in feed.

So I just wanted to mention that.
The term sustainably sourced for the fish meal, fish oil that goes into feed, I really think that needs to be defined. It's -- for Whole Foods Market, we have reserved the term sustainable for just products that are certified by the Marine Stewardship

Council. You know, as you know, in terms of production fisheries, you know, there aren't really that many that would qualify from the MSC group.

So I think that's just -- that kind of specificity is needed.

And when it comes to the net pen category, there's a bunch of areas where I think more clarification is needed. For example, will hormones for sex reversal be prohibited for grow-out stock only, or also for brood stock? That's important. It's used for brood stock in trout, but, okay, I have to hurry. So there's a couple of really quick points then.

The aquaculture working group had a couple of interesting comments, so I agree with them that the aquatic plants and aquatic animals are good terms to use rather than livestock and crops when you're talking about aquaculture.

I also like some of the specifics that they put in their comments, like the use of acoustic harassment devices should be prohibited. Those are the kinds of specifics in our Whole Foods Market's standards that we try to put in so that people knew exactly what kinds of practices on the farm are allowed and are not allowed.

So I also like this point that in the rules for fish meal and fish oil that they should apply to terrestrial livestock. I thought that was an interesting point as well.

Finally, it's really a great thing
to have performance targets, and we tried to do this in our standards as much as possible.

But regarding the nutrient reduction of 50 percent through cycling, I'm just a little curious where that number came from. I tried to find numbers as we were working on our standard that we could do, and I wasn't quite sure if there was science supporting that particular number, because $I$ think it's great to have a performance target, but if it's arbitrary, I'm not sure if that gets you necessarily where you want to go in terms of on-the-farm performance level.

So I do please hope that you can
check out the printed comments that we submitted online, and hopefully find
opportunities for greater specificity, especially on things like predator standards, where there are specific things that you could require, like no acoustic harassment devices and greater definition on those kinds of standards.

Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: questions, Dan?
MR. GIACOMINI: Carrie, excuse me.
MS. BROWNSTEIN: Sir.
MR. GIACOMINI: Yes. I notice when I go into your stores, you do have accredited farm fishing program. Without going into the specifics of it, I have talked to some of the guys behind your fish counters at some of your various stores, and -- but as from your perspective, the store's perspective, how is that program -- how is it going, how is it being accepted by the consumer to be dealing with these kind of things, which we're being told are not acceptable by the consumer? What are you seeing?

MS. BROWNSTEIN: Well, we just
released the new aquaculture standards in July of 2008, so they are new. But the feedback that we have received has been really positive, and in terms of the implementation
of the standards, we are in the implementation phase.

So, you know, it's going to take a little while, but the point is that all of the farms will have to be operating completely under those standards. And so, you know, it's a process of getting everybody up to speed, and so far $I$ think it's going really well. We've got some great relationships with these producers that are working really hard to make this happen.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?
Joe?
MR. SMILLIE: Yes, I just wanted to clarify, you guys have the ability to note a sustainability standard you can adhere to. We lack that ability. We can't refer to a nongovernmental sustainability standard.

We explored that earlier because that's one of the things that we wanted to do is pin it to sustainability as far as the feed mill goes, but basically it's difficult for us
to have a nongovernmental standard and a governmental regulation.

So until such time as the community create, you know, sustainability standards that are acceptable, we are stuck without, you know, a donkey to pin the tail to as far as our desire for sustainability.

Isn't that correct, Hugh?
MR. DELGADO: Jeff?
MR. MOYER: Yes. Carrie, I was just wondering if you can expand just briefly on what your waste management standards are. You brought up the 50 percent recycling. What exactly is doing that?

MS. BROWNSTEIN: We looked at it from the input side in terms of looking for the producers to reduce the amount of nutrient inputs in the form of feed and fertilizer.

We did not put a 50 percent reduction or a particular percentage reduction on that particular standard. But we did look at it from the input side, especially because
of the context of net pens and open water systems, it seemed a little bit easier to keep track of the inputs.

But we are looking -- I mean I
think there's a lot of consistency here in terms of what we are trying to achieve, you know, in terms of recycling nutrients. We are looking to producers to find ways to recycle these nutrients, and so, you know, the kinds of integrated multitrophe, integrated aquaculture systems that I think you probably had in mind in this standard, I think those are fantastic, and we're looking to find producers who can do that. It was just that that particular number of 50 percent of reduction, we just had a little trouble finding, you know, a justification for that exact number.

MR. MOYER: Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: Kevin.
MR. ENGELBERT: How many producers are you working with? Do you know, off the
top of your head? And what types of seafood -MS. BROWNSTEIN: So our aquaculture standards cover all farm fish except for mullet. So we're talking about salmon, Arctic char, steelhead, tilapia, farmed shrimp, and then, you know, those are really the big ones, and then there's obviously some fish that are not quite as popular. You know, here we're talking about Mediterranean sea bass, sea bream, and of course there's cod, we don't really deal much with farmed cod.

But there are other species that are covered under the standards, but the standards were really designed for those big ones.

And in terms of producers, I don't have the number of producers offhand. It's not an enormous number because we try to develop long-term partnerships with our suppliers that are working to, you know, be a part of our firm.

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MR. DELGADO: Kevin.
MR. ENGELBERT: And how are you finding the enforcement of your standards working out? Are you having trouble doing it, or is it -- or are you able to follow through on these standards?

MS. BROWNSTEIN: It's going okay so far, and you know, in the beginning there were some producers that had to be eliminated because they weren't meeting the standards, but many of our producers have already had the same kind of outlook on how aquaculture should be done, and we've had long-term relationships with these suppliers.

So many of these suppliers were really already on this honor program before we had a chance to release them. But there were some that, you know, that didn't make it.

MR. DELGADO: Bea.
MS. JAMES: On your Web site, you have a page that's devoted to seafoods and talk about Whole Foods' commitment to making
sure that you are committed to sustainable practices and you talk about supporting fishing practices that ensure the ecological health of oceans and the abundance of marine life.

Do you consider the ocean net pen farming method be one that does not?

MS. BROWNSTEIN: Well, I think with net pen aquaculture, there's a huge range in the kind of practices that are out there. So I think if it's done well, it can be a good source of seafood, and I don't use the term sustainable in general, but we tend to say environmentally responsible, environmentally friendly.

But it's -- you know, I think with net pen aquaculture specifically, because that sounds like what you're specifically interested in, it's a question of finding people that are doing it right. And so, you know, with our -- we talk about suppliers on our Web site a bit. We have a blog on our
site, if you check it out we have a couple features. You know, we're only working with maybe three salmon suppliers, you know, so it's not like we're speaking about the rest of the universe in the salmon industry.

But I think it can be done well.
MR. DELGADO: Bea.
MS. JAMES: Another follow-up question.

I know in your stores, when I go into your stores, that there is an emphasis, a heavy emphasis on sustainability in your fish department, and if you ask the guy behind the counter, they usually have answers that focus around that aspect of the fish that you sell.

Do you have consumers that are asking for organic fish, or is the main concern for consumers that you see at Whole Foods around sustainability?

MS. BROWNSTEIN: Well, we have had a policy for a little while now that we don't
sell fish that is labeled organic, and we do have people asking us sometimes why, and we explain it to them. And, you know, we do provide this kind of information to our customers in various formats.

We did a podcast and we explained this to our customers, and we respond to customer e-mails about these kinds of questions. But we have people asking about, you know, all aspects of seafood, whether it's from questions about sustainability, or whether it's questions about contaminants, or whether it's, you know, about aquaculture. We get all kinds of questions. We have pretty engaged customers that, you know, really want to know. Maybe they're a representative sample of the general people, so we see all kinds of things.

MR. DELGADO: Hugh.
MR. KARREMAN: I apologize,
Carrie, for not being in the room when you spoke, but I did read your written comments,
so I'm happy to have them.
I just wanted to -- so maybe
you've already mentioned this, but of your producers that you have in your program right now, would they be able to -- how do our standards -- I'm not trying to compare standards with NOSB and you guys, but would your producers be able to produce also certified organic by these standards that we are proposing, or, you know, amending slightly?

MS. BROWNSTEIN: Well, I think that's a good question because in the process of developing my comments, I did speak to a number of our producers, the ones who I know would be interested in producing under an organic standard. So I was very curious about what their perspective on it would be.

So specifically related to the net pen standard, one of our most engaged producers said, you know, it's not clear to me from many of these standards exactly how we
can or can't produce fish.
And so that -- I tried to address some of those things in my comments about the need for greater specificity.

You know, for example, under the predator standards of how you handle predators, it doesn't say whether you can use acoustic deterrent devices or not, and it doesn't explain I think quite enough on how things can or can't be done.

And I know you don't want to be too prescriptive, I'm sure, but at the same time I think there was in the net pen standards a little too much vagueness. And that was coming, you know, from some of the producers who said it's not totally clear to me if I would comply with these standards. I'm not sure what $I$ can and can't do.

MR. DELGADO: Hugh?
MR. KARREMAN: Just a follow-up.
I really appreciate everyone's comments for sure, and I -- George Leonard
from the Ocean Conservancy now, did you consult with him or to look to their -- to what he always is talking about, performance metrics, and how do you feel about that, performance metrics to show compliance?

MS. BROWNSTEIN: Right. Well, in the development of our standards, we did talk a lot with George Leonard and folks at other organizations, and obviously there's a lot of support for having performance metrics, and we try to do that in our work as much as we can, as long as we can find a performance metric that seemed logical and not arbitrary. So I think they're really good to have if you can -- if there's one that's sensible, I think it's a great idea.

It makes it, you know, a lot easier to interpret the standards and informs the producers more specifically as to what they need to work toward.

MR. KARREMAN: Okay. Thanks.
MR. DELGADO: Bea?

MS. JAMES: Sorry, one more question.

I know and respect that you -Whole Foods stopped selling live lobster because of the inhumane standards that you felt were not being followed for that, and do you see net pen or pond-raised as being humane for aquaculture?

MS. BROWNSTEIN: Well, as you
know, we have a very big effort under way on animal welfare for farm animals under our five-step program, and this is something that we have not yet addressed in our aquaculture standards. We felt like there was a lot to tackle in the first round of standards for farmed fish so, you know, in terms of, you know, what it looks like right now, I mean I think that there are questions to look into and say -- there are arguments on both sides of it. We spent two years doing research on the sustainability components of aquaculture, so without spending a little time looking into
the animal welfare aspects of it, you know, it's really hard for me to say because I understand that, you know, in some people's perspective, it's more natural or more humane to be in an open water pen than it would be to be in a tank.

And on the other side, you know, there's other points. So it's difficult to say yet.

MS. JAMES: Is that something that Whole Foods plans on doing some research on? MS. BROWNSTEIN: I'm sure we'll look into that. Our next big project, I know you mentioned wild fish, and the sustainability. Right now we're focusing our efforts on developing our guidelines for wildcapture fisheries.

MS. JAMES: Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: Any other questions? Thank you very much, Carrie.

Next is Urvashi Rangan, followed by Brian Connolly.

MS. RANGAN: Thank you. I sound a little different because I'm sick from my baby, but I'm going to try and make it through these comments.

The first thing I want to do is stress -- my name is Urvashi Rangan. I'm a senior scientist at Consumers Union. We publish Consumer Reports magazine, which reaches over seven million people.

Consumers Union opposes the use of animal byproducts in the pet food recommendation. We feel that pet food should be in line with the livestock feed recommendations, that consumers will not understand why they are not the same, and at the very least we would like to see the loophole or the allowance for conventional animal byproducts in the nonorganic portion of pet food to be omitted.

The fact of the matter is that cats are also subject to mad cow disease. There are studies on this in the UK, at least

100 cases of mad cat, and the primary vector for mad cow disease is the transference of animal byproducts in the feed. So we would like to see that closed. And I'm happy to provide those references for you. I would like to now turn my comments to what we heard during the Livestock Committee's discussion of aquaculture. And, Hugh, my comments are responding to your comments.

We don't think the job of this board is to find a middle ground. Your job is to uphold the principles of the National Organic Program, and not to dilute the standards so that a substandard market can cash in and charge consumers a premium price for something that isn't as organic as other organic food that they are buying.

And an extra labeling proviso is not an answer, and it's not legal, and your obligation under section 2102 is to provide consistency to the meaning of that label. The
standards you have currently for aquaculture do not do that.

American consumers have in fact overwhelmingly, more than 90 percent, said they expect organic fish to be produced with 100 percent of organic feed.

I don't understand how you have arrived at that some consumers maybe will be happy about wild fish food or happy about less than 100 percent, but we have two national polls that indicate that that is not the case.

Environmental pollution from open net fish farms is not limited to the Pacific Northwest. They are in fact widespread problems that happen in Norway, in Scotland, in Ireland. There are plenty of scientific studies to document that, and Chile as well. And that's just to name a few.

So we are concerned about what is being considered here in terms of science and fact in these recommendations.

Let's just be clear, too, about
open net pen systems. We are not just talking about salmon. We are talking about a system that is an open system into the natural environment. No matter what you farm in it, you flush it into the environment and that is not in line with organic principles that control for waste management. It's just not in line with that.

We think that the use of the amendment for wild fish feed in this recommendation is erroneous. If you are promulgating on that amendment, I would like that to be made clear that those are the recommendations you are making so that the USDA can in fact promulgate, and what part of it you are trying to promulgate.

But to say that you are doing that and then to shoehorn this into the national list because if you looked at the 100 percent organic feed requirement under livestock, it wouldn't work, and it would require 100 percent organic feed.

So to now allow a prohibited substance on the national list as a fix to that for fish? It's a disservice to the organic marketplace, it's a disservice to consumers. It's not in fact following the job that you need to do. It sets a really bad precedent.

We have had other industries in
here try to get their exemptions to the 100 percent organic feed requirement. Consumers were vociferous about their opposition to that, and what you are doing here is setting a precedent to show how other industries can therefore go about it again.

This is a serious dilution of the organic standards. If enacted, we will have no choice but to advise consumers through our Advice and Consumer Reports, through our advice to the public, that they should not buy organic fish.

Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: Questions? Kevin.

MR. ENGELBERT: Urvashi, we've been told by people in the agriculture business that the only way to get these necessary nutrients into the start-up industry is to allow these wild-caught fish oils and fish meals to be included.

Am I jumping to a conclusion by saying that you don't think there's any way that aquaculture could ever be certified as organic?

MS. RANGAN: No. This isn't a jump-start program, though. This is a program that allows a label for any fashion that they qualify for it, and then to charge a premium price for the value that they've added.

You are trying to create a sliding value scale here. That's not what the organic program is about, and it's like consumers pay more for it. They pay more for it because it meets a consistent high bar. We are not saying that you will not be able to produce 100 percent organic fish meal with organic
certified fish. We welcome it. That's how it should be done.

But the bar needs to be set at 100 percent and let the industry innovate to get to that point. By giving them this jumpstart, this sort of dilution in the standard so that they can capture this label before they are really ready to is basically allowing a product on the market that will be inconsistent in meaning, that will not have eaten the same 100 percent feed as other livestock, that could be contaminated, that may have come from polluting systems.

It's not what consumers want from the organic fish that they buy, and they have registered that sentiment overwhelmingly.

MR. DELGADO: Hugh.
MR. KARREMAN: On this topic right here right now, we would foresee that farms that produce with the organic feed right at the outset, which would be some but not a whole lot, would indeed even given a higher
premium than those that are having to use some wild caught, and there would be incentive to go as fast as they could to the fully organic fed, you know, type version, and not use that label.

It is also -- I think a lot of the commenters have, I think, forgotten that it is a step-down, prescribed step-down. It's not like it's going to be there forever. And I agree, it is a jump-start. I think that that's your term, or maybe Kevin's, or whatever. But it is.

And we -- it's not to lower the bar of organics at all. It is to help an industry start and hopefully get to that 100 percent as quickly as possible. That's our intent. With the step-down and that label.

Okay. I don't know if that label will stick or not, but that is the intent there.

MS. RANGAN: I mean I appreciate that, Hugh. The first thing is unfortunately
you don't set what a premium can be, and so anyone can set the premium where they want to. And where deception comes in the marketplace is people who do try to capture that premium, and they will, they will exploit it to charge that premium.

If it says USDA organic, people are not going to differentiate, and that is significant. And I don't know how to keep explaining that this isn't a jump-start program. This is a program that consumers expect a certain bar achieved, and you are in fact lowering that bar. You are not requiring 100 percent organic feed. You have lowered that bar, and you have done it in a way that circumvents the livestock feed requirement by amending the national list. That's not the way to address this issue.

MR. DELGADO: Bea.
MS. JAMES: So what I think I hear
you saying is that it's not speed to shelf that you're looking for; that you would
rather, and the consumers that you have gotten feedback from, would rather see a recommendation that would put forward the development of organic seafeed that was truly organic, with organic fish feed, even if it takes the industry five, six, seven years to get to the point where the fish meal is available for producing organic fish. MS. RANGAN: That is correct. That is what we are trying to do. And in order -- and just to sort of flip this, you come out with this and a consumer says, wow, and they hear all this controversy and they can't quite understand what the debate is about. And so someone like me is trying to educate consumers, says, well, there are certain kinds of fish they do eat 100 percent, and for other kinds they don't eat 100 percent, and a consumer says, why isn't it the same?

And I say because the National Organic Standards Board wanted to cast the net
as widely as possible to jump-start the market. That's not an answer that consumers want to hear, and they're not willing to pay more for that, and in fact it can undermine consumer confidence not only in that organic fish but they will translate that to other organic food products that they buy.

MR. DELGADO: Kevin.
MR. ENGELBERT: Urvashi, I know
this isn't an exact analogy, but the dairy industry was given a huge, in your terminology, jump-start by allowing dairy animals to transition into organic production and then produce certified organic milk.

Is this really that big a leap, that big a difference, in your mind, from the aid that was given to the dairy industry to get started, and with enough volume that the plants could have enough product to process that consumers could go to the store, knowing that it was there, knowing that these animals transitioned to organic production over a
period of originally nine months, now 12 months?

MS. RANGAN: Well, Kevin, consumers don't perceive that as a jump-start, they perceive it as a loophole. And we have survey data to show that consumers do not want this shifting going around, with these conventional animals coming on the farm, and after 12 months milking them for organic milk.

We have survey data to show that.
They would never have accepted it had it been presented to them as a jump-start program. It was, frankly, a loophole, and we perceived it as that, and one that needed to be closed. It wasn't the case for other organic livestock, so why was it the case for dairy farms?

So, frankly, that's been another piece of information that's sort of been flying under the radar but, you know, consumers do want to know how come some organic milk is cheaper than others? And we
constantly have to say because some of them aren't getting pasture, actually, and so that allows a farm to produce a cheaper milk to be sold as a cheaper organic milk, and that's what's happening. And consumers aren't happy about that.

Let's fix these loopholes. Let's not use one loophole as a precedent for another one. That's not the way this program needs to be operating, and I'll tell you, it's really frustrating, and it's really undermining the quality of what organics should be out there.

MR. DELGADO: Hugh, this is the last question.

MR. KARREMAN: Yes. I just want
to clarify what Kevin was getting at. It's not what you're talking about now with the original livestock that were coming in. I don't want to get into pasture and all that right now, but it was the old way to get in with the last third of gestation, and you had
to feed 100 percent organic for the last three months. That's what he was talking about. Just so you know that. Just so you know that. Now the other thing I wanted to ask you, though, is if in the European system they allow, let's say, poulty byproducts -we're not going to be allowed to do that here, but just philosophically, would you be in favor of that to feed agriculture -- poultry byproducts?

MS. RANGAN: No. Animal byproducts are prohibited in this program. MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?

All right. Thank you very much.
Next up is Brian Connolly, followed by Greg Aldrich.

MR. CONNOLLY: Thank you to the committee. My name is Brian Connolly. I was on the pet food task force, and I'll be very brief.

My company is based in Portland, Oregon, called Caster Pollux. We formulate
and produce organic pet food, and I just wanted to thank the NOSB as well as the USDA for forming the pet food task force, allowing us to have a say in these regulations, and for as when of you decide to adopt the regulations, it really will help level the playing field out there. I think there's a lot of consumer confusion, the way some brands have chosen to label and package and produce their food. So I applaud the committee and thank you again for allowing our input from the industry.

MR. DELGADO: Any questions? All right.

MR. CONNOLLY: Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: We'll move on next to Greg Aldrich, followed by Kristy Korb.

MR. ALDRICH: Good afternoon. My name is Greg Aldrich. I am an independent nutritionist in the pet food industry. I am also a columnist for the pet food industry magazine, and I write a column every month on
ingredient issues.
I am also an adjunct professor of animal sciences at Kansas State University.

I am here as an independent nutritionist to give comments briefly on these rules that the task force has put together as it relates to the NOSB for pet food as an organic amendment, and generally speaking, I want to first off encourage the committee to accept the standards that were recommended by the task force.

What I want to do is remind everybody that pet foods are complete and balanced, are 100 percent of the animal's daily requirements today, so we will combine typically anywhere from 40 to 60 different ingredients to meet 40 to 60 different nutrients on a given animal's requirement on an every-day basis.

These pets now, there are some 170 million in the United States, living in one out of every two homes. The industry
represents somewhere between \$15 billion in the U.S. to $\$ 30$ billion annually on a global sales volume.

The organic opportunity is
somewhere in the neighborhood of 5 percent, and we are probably now somewhere around a half percent.

There is tremendous opportunity to grow this industry, but the consumer has to understand what organic is, and currently they feel pretty good about what the ingredient rules and regulations are under the livestock guidelines, outlined by AAFCO, the American Association of Feed Control Officials.

Most of those restrictions and guidelines give us specific identification for ingredients that we use on a regular basis and also nutrients that we have to meet.

One thing I also want to bring to the committee's attention is that in 2006, the nutrient -- or National Research Council came out with the 2006 nutrient requirements for
dogs and cats, and that will now promulgate the change and update for the AAFCO nutrient profiles for dog and cat foods over the next couple of years.

The only change that really will manifest itself in those upcoming nutrient requirements is an increase or a recognition now for a conditional requirement for omega-3 fatty acids, and in some of the discussions earlier in this room, talking about aquaculture, some of the same ingredients that aquaculture uses to fortify diets with omega-3 fatty acids from fish or marine oil sources are going to be required for dog and cat diets as well.

To the committee's question
earlier about zoo and exotic animals, those are not under the auspices of the American Association of Feed Control Officials or the FDA as livestock or domestic animals.

So with that, I will answer any questions.

MR. DELGADO: Questions, comments? Thank you very much.

MR. ALDRICH: Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: Okay. We do have a question here.

MR. ALDRICH: Yes.
MS. JAMES: Do you work with
Caster and Pollux? Are you - with regards to the other -- no? Yes?

MR. ALDRICH: Yes and no. First off, Brian, I'm going to disclose that I work with Caster and Pollux. I ordinarily do not disclose who my clients are. I'm here today to represent the dog and cat, though. That's it.

MS. JAMES: Okay. Okay. Well, my question was actually more directed on the organics, so I'll ask you at a break.

MR. ALDRICH: Yes. Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: Next, Kristy Korb, followed by Dennis Kihlstadius. Kristy? Gwen?

MS. WYARD: Kristy couldn't make it to the meeting today, so I'm going to take her place.

Gwendolyn Wyard. I'm a processing reviewer technical specialist for Oregon Tilth.

I'll try to be brief. Thank you.
I'm going to talk about the material working group clarifications, give you a personal perspective from Oregon Tilth, where we're at in this issue.

If possible, we encourage NOSB to minimize regulatory changes, and clarify the definitions via guidance documents. The guidance documents that are circulated for public comment approved by the NOP and clearly posted to the NOP Web site as official guidance. The decision tree that was provided in appendix $C$. We feel that that is a great example of how this could be accomplished.

This was the original idea that was submitted by Oregon Tilth in 2004. At
that time we didn't suggest any regulatory changes, but rather a flow chart accompanied by a narrative.

With respect to agricultural and nonagricultural, there are two primary issues that we think can be clarified with minimal changes to the regulation. At this point we do feel that change to the definition of nonagricultural is necessary. We support the concept that an agricultural product extends to any living organism that's raised, cultivated, or gathered by humans, for human or livestock consumption, and we find that the NOP definitions of crop, livestock, and wild harvest cover the spectrum from itty bitty little creatures to large creatures living in soil, air, or water. So this concept, we feel, is captured by the nonagricultural definition A.

And then whether or not living organisms can be certified depends on whether
appropriate standards exist, so you first determine whether it can be agricultural, and then you ask whether it can be certified.

The second issue is at what point something stops being agricultural. In the context of OFPA, we do believe that the loss of agricultural identity is connected to the term synthetic, but it also aligns with the processing standards.

The OFPA definition of agricultural includes raw or processed. The term synthetic should not include the effects of normal food processing activities. In other words, the term synthetic should not be applied to an otherwise nonsynthetic substance that's formulated or manufactured by processing.

In this respect, there is no such thing as a synthetic agricultural product, but rather a processed agricultural product.

We also encourage the material working group and the board to persevere with the NOSB documents of August 2005 and the NOP recommended framework document of March of 2006 to clarify the definitions of synthetic and nonsynthetic.

On the yeast front, we also would like to reiterate the message we have stood by for many years. Yeast are living organisms and their production relies primarily on agricultural material that is available in organic form.

Yeast may not be grown on a farm in the traditional sense, but yeast can be manufactured in accordance with the composition standards for processed organic product.

We recognize that there are agricultural and environmental implications, and we feel that these should be addressed by applying organic principles to yeast used in organic food.

In this respect, yeast should be eligible for organic certification, and
labeled as organic yeast.
While we strongly believe that the handling requirements in 205.270 provide adequate standards, we accept that the larger community may feel more comfortable if organic yeast guidelines are in place, and the appropriate place to house such guidelines is in a guidance document, and we offer our assistance in helping to create such guidelines.

I have a background degree in fermentation science. I'm very familiar with raising yeast, and that is an area where Oregon Tilth and myself could assist the board.

In respect to lecithin, we do not support the removal of bleached or unbleached lecithin from the national list. We applaud the petition. We think it's excellent that somebody has petitioned to have it removed. That is the correct process.

However, we think that bleached
lecithin should be listed on 606. It is importantly available in organic form. Therefore, its listing as a nonagricultural substance is no longer appropriate.

Complete removal of one or all the forms is premature with the stable market availability. The supply is fragile. To date there's one supplier for organic lecithin, and based on the information that we diligently collect from our clients, the products offered are in some cases still in testing phase, not consistently available, or they are available in a form that is not suitable.

So we ask that both forms, all
forms that are regulated under 21 CFR 184.1400 remain listed, and the commercial availability, form, quality, and quantity left to the discretion of accredited certifiers.

And then finally I just want to point out a little nuance with the algaes that were petitioned for 606. We understand that they are not being recommended for addition.

I am aware that chlorella and nonorganic chlorella is currently being used in organic products. While they were classified or they were referred to as being photosynthesizing plants, they are being petitioned to 606, they also can be categorized as a microorganism, and this is going to get back to the job of agricultural and nonagricultural. We don't have a very good TAP review on microorganisms, so while they're not going to be added to 606, they still can be allowed if somebody submits them and points to the listing of microorganisms on 605.

> We don't think that
microorganisms, when they are placed on 605, were necessarily meant to extend onto certain types of algaes, but it is covered under that category.

With respect to the certification of algae, the one that was harvested from the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, when we look at
wild harvest practice standards, we are not sure how this could ever be certified.

We really believe that items that go on the 606 standards should be -- should exist. We're not sure how contamination prevention could take place at the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, so that's just another nuance to take into consideration.

Thank you very much. And if I don't have any questions --

MR. DELGADO: Questions from the board?

Moving on then, we have Dennis Kihlstadius, followed by Ron Gonsalves.

MR. KIHLSTADIUS: Good afternoon. Thank you.

My name is Dennis Kihlstadius. I have a company called Produce Technical Services in, of al places, Bemidji, Minnesota, and I work for different commodity groups on ripening fruit.
If you sit on an airplane and tell
somebody you work in ripening fruit, they laugh at you.

So this is your traditional -- I'm sure you've all done this, put some fruit in a bag, have a ripening bowl, either a banana or an apple, and I'm here to tell you to use an apple, bang it, bruise it, it produces 10 times more ethylene than the apple does. The apple produces four times more ethylene than the banana.

So -- and there used to be an old rule that you always had to ripen bananas with ethylene, and they will ripen on their own, but not consistently, and what the retailers want -- I'm going to read you something out of a Post Harvest Technology of Horticulture Crops, published by UC-Davis. It's kind of the authority in ripening in the horticulture for post harvest world, and ethylene, which is C 2 H 4 .

The simplest of organic compounds affecting the physiology processes of plants
is a natural product of plant metabolisn and it's produced by all tissues of higher plants and by some microorganisms. As a plant hormone, C2H4, ethylene, regulates many aspects of growth, development, senescence, and ripening.

And I just wanted for you to understand that. We have tried in many different ways to produce ripened fruit with let's say a bin of rotting apples or a bin of rotting pears. So it's very consistent, and you can't really do it, because when you're dealing with ripening, you're dealing with parts per million.

So what we found is we can produce this -- and I've read it said synthetically, but what you do is you can break down an ethyl gel and you can create water, carbon oxide, and ethylene. And the ethylene is taken in from the fruit. The fruit doesn't care where it comes from. The group of fruit needs ethylene to have starch-to-sugar conversion.

Without it, you will not have sugar into the fruit, and I'm sure everyone here has had a banana. You wanted it and you ate it, and it was just pasty tasting. There was really no flavor to it. It was a banana, yes, but there was no flavor.

I can guarantee you that was a banana that was ripened at too high of a temperature, where the ethylene receptor site was shut down and it was not received into the banana to convert starch to sugar.

So the pear industry, what we found on the conventional side -- I've been working with the pear industry for over 12 years -- that we can take some of the pears that have high starch content, and instead of putting them into storage for two months and then selling them in the market, we can take them basically off the harvest line, put them in an ethylene process, send them to the retailer, and the consumer will have a good tasting pear. And I'm not asking them to put
it in this bag and eat it in five days. I don't know what product you'd ever want that you can buy on Monday but you can't enjoy it until Friday or Saturday. That's just not the way it works.

Avocados. I worked for the avocado industry for seven-and-a-half years, and ethylene is approved on avocados for organic.

Well, the recipe for pears is the same as avocados and it's the same as bananas. By recipe, I mean the process it would take to condition the pears with ethylene process.

I am just here to say that I think what it will do is increase the use of organic pears on the consumer level, because there is a gap from the time of harvesting until the time of going to market right now for organic pears.

We have proven it with the Anjou pear on the conventional side. We can actually go to market roughly five to six
weeks sooner than we could in the past. And that just means that the consumer can have a pear, you know, that's usable.

Fruit comes from different parts of the world, and during that time, that gap, the offshore pears that would come into the United States during that time, it takes 21 days to get here, first, but they've been off the tree roughly for about four months anyway.

So there is no place that we can source pears around the world in the beginning of our season because it's already done in the other season. It's almost six-month reversals of seasons for pears around the world.

So I'm asking that you take a serious look at this. It is used on other products already, organic products, and I think it would be very good for the pear industry.

I have no economic incentive, whether you approve it or not. I don't get paid whether one retailer goes on this program
or not. I'm just here to educate and to bring up, you know, the points that -- or answer questions that you might have about this. MR. DELGADO: Questions from the board? Gerry.

MR. DAVIS: Could you speak to the comment that we received that they referred to the degreening of citrus using ethylene and the effect it had on imported fruit coming in often in unripe status, and then used to color up with ethylene, but it's not flavorful. Would that exist at all in the pear realm, coming from other northern hemisphere sources?

MR. KIHLSTADIUS: It's very
interesting. When you talk about degreening of citrus or the degreening of pineapple, once you pick citrus and once you pick pineapple, you cannot make them taste any better. It's strictly appearance.

And to me, it's kind of the old shell game. You're just painting it a different color. You're not going to do
anything for the flavor of it.
On a pear, you can actually affect the flavor of it. But as I said, during that time of the season, when we would really like this to be used -- we don't use it through a whole season.

On the conventional side, we will stop adding ethylene to the pears probably about February, maybe even April, and that's because the starch in the fruit is pretty well used up, so there's not a real economic gain in the fruit.

And I'm here to tell you if you
can store pears -- I don't care what it is, if you can store any fruit for 12 months, your flavor life may be only 10 months. That last end of any fruit, $I$ don't care what it is, it's just not going to have the flavor that it does in the beginning.

The fruit has vigor in it and has life, and if you can give that pear or that banana or that apple -- even apples use
ethylene to convert starch to sugar. If you can give to the beginning, you have a better tasting piece of fruit.

So to answer your question, no, there's really nothing in -- when I hear -sit in in grocery stores or I talk to people at grocery stores and they talk about ripening this or how do I tell the pineapple, and they're pulling a leaf on it, that means the leaf is loose. That pineapple isn't going to get any better, you know, once it's sitting there.

So you cannot make it better.
It's just the degreening. Now you use probably five to seven parts per million to degree citrus. We use 100 parts per billion to ripen pears or bananas or mangoes, papaya.

MR. DAVIS: So it's not an apples-
to-apples comparison, to compare degreeing citrus --

MR. KIHLSTADIUS: Exactly.
Exactly. It's a whole separate process.

MR. DAVIS: -- to pears.
MR. KIHLSTADIUS: It's -- ethylene is used to green tobacco. I mean it's on that same principle. You're degreening the chlorophyl.

MR. DAVIS: Thank you.
MR. KIHLSTADIUS: You're welcome.
MR. DELGADO: Any other comments, questions? Well, thank you very much.

MR. KIHLSTADIUS: Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: Next is Ron
Gonsalves, followed by Deborah Carter.
MR. GONSALVES: Good afternoon.
As a representative of the organic pear growers, I'd like to thank the organic standards board for the opportunity to speak today in support of the petition to allow the use of ethylene for post-harvest ripening of organic pears.

My name is Ron Gonsalves. I'm the president of Bluebird, a Peshastin, Washington tree fruit packing co-op, a grower's co-op of
over 200 growers celebrating our 95th anniversary.

Bluebird's historical reputation has been that of a dynamic leader of the Pacific Northwest pear industry, currently packing and shipping approximately 7 percent of the Northwest total pear crop.

Many of Bluebird's growers are second- and third-generation pear and apple growers. Bluebird growers are located throughout the state of Washington, harvesting multiple varieties of pears, apples, cherries, and apricots.

Within that varietal tree fruit mix, Bluebird growers follow conventional as well as organic practices.

The Bluebird co-op is also unique in that in addition to its member-growers, the co-op owns and operates over 750 acres of orchard, with half of that acreage in certified organic production.

Bluebird packs and ships fruit
from 51 certified organic tree fruit growers, of which 18 growers farm organic winter and summer pears.

I'm trying to set the stage here as far as our involvement in the tree fruit industry, especially the pear industry.

Bluebird has been involved in packing certified organic pears and apples for over 20 years at our dedicated organic packing facility located in Wenatchee, Washington.

Bluebird's board of directors has invested considerable capital to provide for its growers a dedicated organic packing facility that has helped to position its growers for success in a very fast and expanding organic tree fruit market.

Our dedicated facility also helps to assure that the retailer and ultimately the consumer, that their organic purchase has been packed and handled following strict adherence to both WSDA organic standards as well as national retail fruit safety requirements.

During the past 12 years, the Pacific Northwest has seen significant increases in the organic pear production with Bluebird being an industry leader.

With the current 2008 crop that has just been finished harvesting, Bluebird will pack approximately 10 million pounds of organic pears. This will represent roughly 20 percent of the total Northwest organic pear production.

The consumer demand for conventional winter pears has seen significant increases over the past five years, with all major U.S. retailers committing more retail shelf space to all pear varieties.

One of the reasons for the
increased consumption of winter pears has been directly attributed to the increased use of ethylene for conditioning.

The actual ethylene treatment is being done by the pear packer prior to the shipments on on-site ripening rooms and
affordable ripening trailers for following delivery by the retailer at their regional distribution centers.

In-store consumer testing
conducted by the Pear Bureau of the Northwest at major retail stores across the country has found that pears ripened by the use of ethylene takes the guesswork out of as to whether a pear is ripe.

For example, when most produce ripens, it changes colors and textures. Pears, on the other hand, do not significantly change color, therefore making it more confusing to the average consumer as to when the best time to eat a pear might be.

Consumers have expressed an enhanced eating experience when they try pears that have been conditioned with ethylene and are more inclined to repeat the purchase of all pears.

Additional research has shown that pears harvested from different orchard
locations throughout the Northwest do not ripen evenly under normal cold storage.

The diversity of the large geographic growing regions in the Northwest makes it impossible for all winter pears to be harvested in exactly the same maturity and storage quality.

Ethylene conditioning affects the ripening process without altering or changing the natural inherent aspects of the fruit, such as texture, aroma, or flavor.

Ethylene treatment has allowed for a more uniform ripening of the pear. It also increases the rate of ripening, thus resulting in a more consistent pear to be offered to the consumer sooner each year following the completion of harvest.

Organic production of the Northwest is increasing not only with traditional varieties, such as the Anjou and Bartlett pears, but also with new varieties such as the Concord and Comice pear.

While the conventional pear growers have seen benefits with the increased use of ethylene for conditioning pears, not having this tool available for organic growers and shippers can put them at a disadvantage in today's marketplace.

As more acreage is transitioned into organic farming, the increased production will also be at a disadvantage in the future.

The benefits that the conventional pear growers have experienced and that the consumer has expressed should also be available to the organic growers and the consumer of all pears.

This board has heard and read the petition to use ethylene for ripening organic pears presented by the Northwest Council and the Pear Bureau of the Northwest.

The petition speaks of the scientific considerations and specifically references that ethylene is currently approved for ripening of organic tropical fruits,
organic bananas, and organic citrus in the U.S.

The petition further states that ethylene is consistent with the principles of organic production and is widely accepted in other countries and by other governing bodies.

As a representative of the organic pear growers of the Pacific Northwest, I would like to ask that the National Organic Standards Board consider this petition and support the use of ethylene on organic pears.

I strongly believe that the ethylene would be an important tool for the organic pear growers in a very competitive produce arena.

I also believe that the consumer
would be provided a better product when they purchase organic pears that have been conditioned with ethylene.

MR. DELGADO: Your time is up.
Can you wrap up?
MR. GONSALVES: I'm finished.

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MR. DELGADO: Thank you.
MS. HALL: So I live in Spokane.
MR. GONSALVES: Yes.
MS. HALL: And there is an organic
pear grower just north of me, very well known throughout the state, smaller, but sells direct at farmers markets, and I have consistently bought from that farm and enjoyed it.

I have never really had issues even buying in I mean what $I$ consider bulk on a personal level with uneven ripening to a large degree, and I'm just curious if there is an issue of scale, if it's different for a smaller producer versus large in how you harvest that has some implication on that uneven ripening?

I mean I know pears are really fragile, so I'm just curious how that measures up.

MR. GONSALVES: Well, I think on a scale basis, you know, there obviously is a
scale issue there because of the amount of pears that are truly grown in the Northwest, and we can't diminish the fact that that volume of pears is actually being grown.

And so in our harvesting procedures, we actually are looking at a pear that is being harvested to being marketed over a six- to seven-month period.

So as we get into the volumes that we currently have, as well as additional volumes that are being transitioned into pears, $I$ don't think it's strictly just an issue of scope or how large this industry has become, is the fact that we are here now. We are here with significant volumes of organic pears, and I think the consideration needs to be given of how best to deliver that pear to the consumer and ultimately enhance that eating experience.

As it's been said earlier, the use of ethylene has been certified for other produce. If you buy organic bananas, it is
more than likely that your organic bananas that you may feed your children are being ripened by ethylene as well.

So it's not something that we're here petitioning the fact that this is something new that we want to use just on pears, but the actual reality is that we do have large volumes of pears coming out of the Northwest, a large volume of organic pears, and I have seen what the research as far as the conventional pears that the consumer has benefited by that -- by the volume of the pears that are currently available to them on a conventional level that have been ripened by ethylene.

MS. HALL: But it is fundamentally
about holding time and extending the season?
MR. GONSALVES: No, not strictly,
because the biggest -- the use of ethylene would be more on the front end of the season as opposed to the tail end of the season. As Dennis said, there comes a point late in the
season where ethylene is not needed.
The primary benefit of ethylene is to get pears to the market sooner because as the biggest pear variety, be it Anjou pears -not sooner in the sense of it being harvested sooner, but all pears, all Anjou pears are -their natural quality issue needs to remain in storage, an Anjou pear needs to remain in storage from 30 to 45 days after harvest before it will trigger maturity to ripen. So the Northwest is confronted with the fact that the Anjou pear being the primary organic pear, to hold that pear in storage for that period of time, 30 to 45 days.

We have seen increased demand by the consumer to get Anjou pears on the market, into the market, sooner each year as they become available.

So the grower that you made reference of, you know, as small as he may be or as big as he may be, he may have advantages
with his harvesting that is unique to him and is unique to his specific marketplace. But he's potentially selling pears early into the season that may or may not be properly ripened, or may not be in a position to be properly ripened.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions, comments? Tracy.

MS. MIEDEMA: I have another question. If you have an organic pear and you put it in the paper bag and five days later you took it out of the bag, and you have another organic pear, and you put ethylene around it and it ripened in -- I don't know what the duration is, like 24 hours?

MR. GONSALVES: It takes about a three-day period to ripen.

MS. MIEDEMA: Okay. So after
three days, I'd have the ethylene-ripened pear and the paper bag-ripened pear, both organic, and if I sent them to a lab for analysis, would the scientist be able to tell the
difference in some sort of chemical change to the artificially ethylene versus the good old home paper bag pear?

MR. GONSALVES: Well, what you're ripening that pear with in that paper bag is ethylene. You're ripening it with ethylene that the pear is actually producing in a small confined environment. It's not being -- it's not ripened because it's in a paper bag and it's dark; it's ripened because the pear is giving off ethylene and you're trapping that ethylene into that small container, which is your paper bag. And so the ethylene that you are ripening in that paper bag is very similar to the ethylene that we would use on a large scale to ripen a whole trailer of pears.

The advantage you would have is that you as a consumer would be able to go to the marketplace and, as Dennis said, you can purchase a preripened pear on Monday and take it home and eat it that evening.

On the nonconditioned pear you may
purchase on Monday and take it home and be able to eat it on Friday.

So it's a matter of you as a consumer having the basic knowledge about a ripened pear and five or six other consumers who don't have that background as far as ripening a pear. You may take that pear home and put it in a bag and have an enjoyable eating experience, whereas the average consumer may take that pear home and try to eat it in the current state that it's in and may not enjoy it as much as they would if that pear had been conditioned.

MS. MIEDEMA: Okay. And
specifically to my question, I realize it's the ethylene trapped in the bag that's making it ripen. What I'm trying to get at is from an organic consumer's perspective, am I eating a different fruit? You know, our concern is going to be something around -- you know --

MR. GONSALVES: Is there good
ethylene and bad ethylene?

MS. MIEDEMA: Specifically to the question would a chemist look at those two pieces of fruit and tell -- could they tell the difference?

MR. GONSALVES: That would be more for the chemist to answer that question, but it is my understanding that ethylene is ethylene, regardless of how it is produced. The molecular structure of ethylene is the same whether or not it's given out by produce or it's generated from ethanol, from cornbased ethanol, which is also a source of ethylene. So there are multiple sources of ethylene that can be used for the conditioning.

So ethylene is ethylene in the sense of where the source may come from is the question in hand is whether or not that's certifiable, but the ethylene itself, whether you trap it in a bag that's being produced by the pear itself, or that it's been produced off site somewhere, and used in a commercial
scale, that ethylene is still the same ethylene.

MR. DELGADO: Jerry.
MR. DAVIS: I'd like to ask you within your production system, are you using -- what form of starting material are you using to make the ethylene? Is it corn-based ethanol or is it something different?

MR. GONSALVES: The ethylene that we use on our conventional pears today is from an ethanol-based corn that we use in our catalytic generators that then produces the vapor that allows the chamber to be conditioned.

MR. DAVIS: But it is starting as ethanol, not some other method of doing it?

MR. GONSALVES: Yes, that's exactly right.

MR. DAVIS: How common is that with your competitors? Is that the same generally or --

MR. GONSALVES: Yes, I would say
that on the conventional pears, using that as the gauge, that the source of ethylene is pretty much a one-dimensional source, and everybody uses that same source conventionally. So I would imagine that would just carry over into the organic arena.

MR. DAVIS: Okay.
MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?
MR. MOYER: Well, yes, now you bring that up, Gerry, it brings to mind the question are there any other materials that outgas or are generated along with the ethanol that would not happen from the ethanol that's given off by the pear itself? Because you're using ethanol, which is something totally different.

MR. GONSALVES: No, no, no, we're not using ethanol. We're using ethanol as a source of ethylene, so there's a process that the ethanol is converted through a chemical reaction, the ethanol is converted into ethylene.

MR. MOYER: I understand that, but along with that process, what else moves with it?

MR. GONSALVES: We don't convert it on site. We actually purchase containers that are 100 percent ethylene that we use for ripening. So we're not converting it from ethanol. On site. We're purchasing a product that's --

MR. DAVIS: I think maybe we might want to ask Mr. Kihlstadius that question.

MS. CARTER: I'm a chemist, and I might be able to answer that.

MR. DELGADO: You're a chemist?
MS. CARTER: Yes, I'm a chemist, and I probably can answer your question for you.

MR. DELGADO: Would you state your name, please.

MS. CARTER: Yes. I'm Deborah
Carter with Northwest Horticultural Council in Yakima, Washington. I am the next speaker.

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MR. DELGADO: Why don't you get started?

MR. GONSALVES: Have you got any other additional questions?

MS. CARTER: Sure.
MR. DELGADO: And go on with your presentation, and we might come up with a question for you.

MS. CARTER: Okay. The first question, though, that was asked was about whether ethylene generated by fruit is the same as ethylene generated by any other process, whether it be a cogenerator or -- the fruit sees it as C2HR, so it sees it as ethylene rather -- no matter how it's generated, that's how the fruit sees it.

And if you would take it to a lab and you had cut a piece of organic fruit up and you cut a conventional piece of fruit up, both of them would be C 2 H 4 . Both of them would be ethylene.

Now as far as the catalytic
generator is concerned, that was another question, the way that operates is that the ethanol that is produced comes from non-GMO corn, and so the ethanol is non-GMO derived, and what it is, it's put into a box which has a zeolite -- has zeolite laying in the bottom of the box. The ethanol is sent into the box, and the temperature is raised, and what happens is that when the temperature is raised, CO2 and water is given off, and ethylene is produced.

And so what happens is the zeolite, or the zeolite that's in the bottom of the containers, picks up the water and picks up the CO2 and leaves the ethylene. MR. DELGADO: Any questions?

Steve.
MR. DeMURI: The TAP reports that were submitted to us indicated there are other methods of manufacture for that?

MS. CARTER: That's correct.
MR. DeMURI: Like crude oil. Do
you use any of those methods?
MS. CARTER: Not that I know of in our industry. I do know that in the banana industry, they do use those other methods, but Ron is right, in our industry, most people use what's called the epogen for conventional ethylene production, and that's for the ethanol process.

I don't know, maybe there's somebody out there in a small company who's doing it, but most of the ones in the Pacific Northwest do use that process.

MR. DAVIS: So just to clarify, in
the actual storages where the pears are stored, are most growers purchasing ethylene made from that process, or they actually have converters in the storage that are doing it on site?

MS. CARTER: Most people have converters. Most of the producers in our area use the converters, ethanol --

MR. GONSALVES: No, no, but the
converter is to convert the liquid ethylene into a vapor process that releases the ethylene.

MR. DAVIS: Most growers are
starting with ethanol.
MS. CARTER: Yes.
MR. DAVIS: Putting it in the converter on site at the farm.

MS. CARTER: Yes.
MR. DAVIS: Storage area. Okay.
MR. GONSALVES: Yes. So she's clarifying that technical point that I'm not as clear on as far as that.

MR. DELGADO: Kevin.
MR. ENGELBERT: Ron, I had trouble with your statement that the use of ethanol is compatible with organic agriculture. Most consumers walk into a store and purchase a pear, an organic pear, under the assumption that there's a minimum amount of any type of treatment or processing from the time the pear is grown, harvested, and put on that shelf.

How can you explain the reasoning behind the statement?

MR. GONSALVES: Well, again, as Dennis said, and as well as Deborah mentioned, all pears are ripened by ethanol -- by ethylene. All pears are ripened by ethylene, whether that pear produces it itself or whether we trigger that process by putting it in an environment with ethylene generated creating more of an environment for ethylene. So all pears are producing, all apples are producing its own ethylene for a natural ripening process. And so when I say it's -- it follows that standard is that ethylene is ethylene, as Deborah said, and whether that pear is producing that ethylene and being trapped in a paper bag, or whether we're producing that ethylene in ripening a greater volume of pears, triggering its natural production of ethylene, because it's all a trigger response, and Dennis could probably talk about that more specifically.

But the ethylene is triggering the receptors within that pear to begin the ripening process.

So as that pear stays in storage for that 30 to 40 -day period, it's those receptors that are maturing during that period of time that then will then start producing its own ethylene.

What we are saying is that we would like to be in an environment where we can trigger those receptors sooner to allow that ripening to take place earlier in the season so that we can then market organic pears sooner to the consumer, as opposed to having to wait that 30 to 45 -day period in regular cold storage.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?
MR. DAVIS: I have one.
MR. DELGADO: Gerry.
MR. DAVIS: Pears that are ripened without the use of ethylene for that 30 to 45 day period, their eventual storage ability,
the length of time they will stay in storage, can you comment to, either one of you, on does the nonethylene -- does it start the clock to where they store the same amount of time either way, you just have a more limited marketing period? That's the question. MR. GONSALVES: There's two ways that we obviously store pears. One is just cold storage, cold treatment, whereas we're putting that pear in a 30-degree environment, we store pears at 30 degrees, 30 to 32 degrees, but primarily 30 degrees. That temperature is one way we store pears. The other way we store pears, organic, conventional, whatever, is under controlled atmosphere, where you're all familiar with controlled atmosphere, where we take the oxygen out of the environment and we store the pears at a reduced level of oxygen. So pears have a certain shelf life is what I think you're getting to, is how we actually store the pear at the beginning of the season.

So when we say we hold that pear for 30 to 45 days, that pear is in cold storage basically going through its maturation that it does in normal storage.

Once we begin to pack that pear, then those receptors are more mature and they begin to develop ethylene themselves.

When you break that cold chain is when that ethylene may or may not be triggered in a more rapid way in the sense of that pear ripening a lot faster than if you maintain the cold chain and keep that pear under cold storage.

You can maintain the quality of a pear for about 90 days under just cold storage. Under CA conditions you can probably hold a pear up to seven months.

So, again, how we store and where the cold chain is broken is really when those receptors start to trigger the ripening process. But they have to sit in the 30 to

45-day period just to allow those receptors to mature and that pear be put in position to mature.
If I could just make one quick comment just briefly on pear and apple production.

We can't turn back the clock as
far as the amount of pears and apples that are being produced. The Northwest currently is looking at the largest organic apple crop ever produced, and we are looking at large increases on the pear volumes as well. As we go forward with these productions, we need to keep pace with what is going to allow us to market, to make these products available to the consumer. We have to keep pace to allow that the quality as well as the "eatability" to be marketed to the consumer. Because at the end of each season over the last five years, we run out of pears. The demand for organic pears exceeds the supply that we're currently under. So as more
and more pears become transitioned, is the sole benefit of sustaining the demand that exists currently as we go forward.

And so we need to maintain these tools that are going to allow us to market a quality pear to the consumer.

MR. DELGADO: Okay. We have to move on. Deborah, would you like to go ahead? Thank you, Ron.

MS. CARTER: As I mentioned, my name is Deborah Carter with Northwest Horticultural Council.

On behalf of the organic pear industry of the West Coast I would like to thank you for the opportunity to speak in support of the petition to allow the use of ethylene on post-harvest ripening pears.

The Northwest Horticultural
Council represents the pear grower and shippers of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington on technical matters, national and international policy issues, trade and food safety concerns.

The California Pear Advisory Board has also allowed me to speak on their behalf.

Oregon and Washington produce 84 percent of the pear crop produced in the United States, and if we add California to that, 98 percent of the U.S. pear crop is produced on the West Coast, and so I am representing 98 percent of the pear crop produced in the United States.

California, Oregon, and Washington have about 2,000 organic pear acres, and there are another 700 acres in transition to organic.

In 2007, 2008, these states produced about 17,000 tons of marketable organic pears. The average pear farm is less than 20 acres.

Like tomatoes, avocados, and bananas, pears are climacteric, and that means that there is a marked respiration that accompanies the onset of ripening, so that's the conversion of starch to sugar.

Both the ripening and the increase of climacteric respiration are triggered by endogenous production of ethylene, which is a natural plant hormone, which is what one of the questions was about earlier.

Pears are harvested at a mature but not a ripe stage, which is very different from degreening pineapple and also degreening citrus.

If left on the trees, pears tend to soften from the inside out, so the center will become mushy by the time the outside flesh is ready.

A mature pear ready for harvest is
fully formed but still hard. It can require up to two months of cold storage, depending on the variety, to complete the physiological changes that drive the ripening process.

This is particularly true for pear varieties, our winter pear varieties, and that's basically everything of the Barlett cultivar.

Both ripening and respiration processes are stimulated to occur by an exogenous application of ethylene, and sources of ethylene do vary. But no matter the source, whether natural or external, the pear interacts with the molecule of ethylene as C 2 H 4 .

Externally applied ethylene set at about 100 parts per million triggers the pear to start producing its own ethylene. So what's ripening the pear is the pear's own ethylene. What we add to it only triggers the pear to start to produce its own.

Now some may suggest that ethylene is not compatible with organic certification, but as we look at ethylene in the organic scheme, we see that the use of ethylene is consistent with organic practices.

The NOSB's definition states that organic agriculture promotes and enhances biologic cycles, and on a molecular scale this is exactly what ethylene does when it triggers
the ripening process in a pear.
In fact, this board has already approved the use of ethylene for degreening organic pineapple, bananas, citrus, as already discussed.

Exogenously applied ethylene
causes no adverse effect on the fruit's biological processes. Research has indicated, and it's been reported in our petition, that although exogenous ethylene may be introduced, the fruit has an internal self-limiting step which inhibits too much ethylene from being produced.

Now this is important. Exogenous ethylene is simply the trigger for the fruit to do what it does naturally. Exogenously applied ethylene does not physiologically alter the ripening process which is consistent with organic production.

You may ask why we need ethylene. We know that increased volumes, as Ron mentioned, it allows producers to reach out to
a broader organic consumer. We all know that consumer demands for organic products are growing, and it's grown probably 20 percent per year over the last 10 years.

We know that researchers in Oregon State University have developed a plan to ship pears which are delivered to the market can be ripened to eating quality in about five days, and maintain a normal shelf life, eliminating the consumer guesswork.

But this process is best obtained using exogenously applied ethylene. If ethylene could be used for organic pears, this same process could be implemented providing the organic consumer a better quality product with no guesswork.

And this process also helps the retailer to better manage his stock.

MR. DELGADO: Deborah, your time is up.

MS. CARTER: Thank you very much.
MR. DELGADO: Any questions from
the board? Okay. Thank you very much. Next is Brian Kozisek. After Brian, we have Maury Johnson.

MR. KOZISEK: Hello. I'm Brian
Kozisek with the Organic Crop Improvement Association.

We certify approximately 100
grower groups and I'm here to speak a little bit on grower certification. One of the key ideas behind grower certification is that a group operates as a single unit, even though it's made up of discrete individual production units.

They agree with the stated prerequisites and the organizational requirements with a strong emphasis on geographic proximity for the individual units. While there is strong evidence that supports the use of the square root group size for sampling, we feel that using the square of principle is not effective for groups larger than 100.

One of the reasons is that sample size for inspections can be an effective tool to manage groups that have a struggling internal control system and other issues that contribute to higher risk.

Increasing sample for the inspections based on risk gives a greater assurance that the organic integrity is maintained, but also has the residual effect of placing economic pressures on the group that encourages ICS development and functioning.

For well-managed groups with good ICS, reduced external inspections should contribute to the financial success of the individual operators.

We feel that for these reasons
that the lower limit for required sample size be no less than 15 percent, with no established upper limit.

This would be set at the discretion of the certifier. In practice, OCA
typically uses 20 percent as the size of the sample for even established groups, with the idea that all members will have been inspected at least once in a five-year period.

We feel that a good compromise with the minority opinion is to have all new entrants be inspected but to also include this in the count towards the total for the sample size.

It is our belief that a responsible certifier will consider the number of new entrants into a grower group and adjust the risk evaluation for a higher sampling rate as needed.

The use of subunits may be a tool to manage large group size, but it must not be a subunit in name only. The recommendation should establish a maximum size for a subunit and firm criteria, rather than relying on the certifier to establish this.

As a tool for training by the certifier, we recommend that a minimum of
three of the inspections conducted by a new internal control staff be witnessed by the external inspector in the form of witness audits. This way they identify inconsistencies and also serve as a training tool for the ICS.

Any questions?
MR. DELGADO: Questions from the board?

MR. KOZISEK: Okay, thank you.
MR. DELGADO: Thank you very much. Moving on, we have Maury Johnson, followed by Matthew Johnson.

MR. HOWARD: I'm Luke Howard. I'm here as a representative for Maury from Blue River Hybrids.

Blue River Hybrids is an organic seed company that produces corn and soybeans, organic corn and soybeans, a little bit of red clover, and a little bit of alfalfa. And so we are here to comment on your further guidance on commercial availability of organic seed.

We want to thank you for your continuing to discuss the important issues of organic seed and organic crop production under the NOP.

There are several comments and points that we would like to make regarding this document.

The first one. Although it is true that for certain species, the supply of organic seed is limited or nonexistent, it should be recognized and noted that some species -- for instance, field corn -- is sufficiently available, and only about 60 to 65 percent of organic corn acres today are planted with organic field corn seeds.

Supplies are available to plant a higher percentage, and if growers used organic rather than conventional seed, that would be available.

Companies and individuals providing conventional seed to the organic
market often have a significant financial incentive to continue marketing conventional rather than organic seed.

Conventional seed is cheaper to produce and involves less risk, and can be sold to the organic marketplace at a lower price and a better profit margin than organic seed.

Point number three. The document correctly notes that there have been issues of substandard organic seed. A first step to correct this problem would be to emphasize that the organic seed must comply with all Federal and state seed laws, especially when it comes to labeling.

We appreciate that the Joint
Committee members recognize in the document that the conventional seed business is moving in the direction of biotechnology, and that it is of utmost importance for organic farmers to recognize that by supporting the organic seed suppliers and growers today, they will have a
better and more secure organic seed supply in the future.

I really want to emphasize the point that there's no justifiable excuses for certifiers to accept not using organic seed. We appreciate the efforts of the NOSB Joint Committee to prepare this document and to consider the public comments that have been submitted on previous versions.

Because this topic has had such serious consideration by the NOSB and has been openly discussed at NOSB meetings, we have noticed that certifiers and growers are becoming more responsible in their consideration and decisions on their use and availability of organic seed.

I also want to switch hats a little bit and I have an organic farm on the eastern shore of Maryland, where we grow about 200 acres of grain and five acres of vegetables, fresh market vegetables, so we kind of do both things. And the name of that
farm is Homestead Farms. And my wife and I own that.

So when I look at the seed issue, I see two different issues. I see the row crops issue and I see the vegetables issue. And when it comes to row crops, and we talk about different varieties, one of the things you need to keep in mind is that when we speak of varieties in corn and soybeans, we talk about maturity length. And so we really can't compare Blue River XYZ hydbrid to Pioneer ABC hybrid because if they are in different maturity length -- if one is a 98 day and the other one is a 120 day, they really don't compare. But if they are in the same maturity length, then really they do compare.

So if one is a 110 day and one is
a 112 day, they are a comparable hybrid.
The other thing to remember is that in vegetables, a lot of things are done in taste and texture and consumer driven. And again, having the five acres of fresh market
vegetables, $I$ know that sometimes a consumer really wants a certain tomato, and if we can't find that organically, we really need to plant that tomato for our marketing aspect.

So those are really two different issues that you need to evaluate as you look at this.

Really, finding organic seed from a corn and soybean standpoint is not impossible and it's not even difficult today. And when we have competitors out there who are marketing conventional seed against some like a Blue River, it really discredits the situation.

Some of the field testing -- as a farmer, I want to say that some of the field testing that goes on to compare organic hybrids against conventional hybrids, I think is a little slanted to one side.

I've been on several farms where they've planted an organic hybrid next to their favorite conventional untreated hybrid,
and they put that organic hybrid in the lowest spot in the field or the driest spot in the field to kind of weigh the results. And that's a little frustrating.

As a grower, I try to do the right thing.

Another thing, the percent of seed used on a farm -- and as some of the discussions were going on earlier, I was thinking about my own farm and having just gone through inspection, and at the risk of my certifier being in the room, $I$ don't want to get too deep into it, but --
(Laughter.)
-- the question was asked what percentage of organic seed do I use. Well, because we have 200 acres of organic field crops that are all organic seed and we have five acres of fresh market vegetables, it's an unfair weighted example.

And so I just caution you going forward that you reevaluate that. I know you
want probably some sort of measurement tool, but just be careful with that because it would be easy for me to say, well, I plant 200 of my 205 acres organically. So just another point. MR. DELGADO: Your time is up. MR. HOWARD: Any questions? MR. DELGADO: Any questions from the board? That's it. Okay, Jim, followed by Gerry. MR. SMILLIE: Do you have any other specific comments to make on the recommendation itself? I really appreciated all your comments, and you know, that's where we are headed with this recommendation. But I mean from your point of view, like, for example, the database, the two-way database, as a seed producer, is there anything in this recommendation that you think needs tweaking as far as your perspective? MR. HOWARD: I'm glad you brought up the database because I know there have been some comments made in the written statements
that some farmers don't have access to Internet. We do have electricity at my house and we do have a computer, and we do have access to Internet, and I have never used the database.

Really, I don't see that as an important tool for me. Now if it helps 50 or 75 percent of the other farmers, then that's not saying it's a bad tool. But developing that database, $I$ don't think should limit the enforcement of using organic seed. I see it as a tool and I feel like the excuse is being used as a crutch.

MR. DELGADO: Gerry.
MR. DAVIS: So in the sample of
your farm that uses all organic seed on 200 acres of grain, and on the 5 percent that is vegetables -- five acres, excuse me -- in your case what the recommendation is calling for is that we would ask your certifier to check with you on the five acres of vegetables to see if you are showing any improvement at all working
towards more organic seed. Do you have an issue with that?

MR. HOWARD: Yes. You know, as a producer we evaluate that every year, and I would say of the vegetable varieties -- I mean we all kind of know what a market garden is. You know, it's all these different varieties, and my wife kind of manages that, so I try not to get too deep into choosing varieties.

But we know that there are dozens of varieties, and I would say off the top of my head, looking down the list of seeds we bought this year, a third to 40 percent -- I don't want to say 50 percent because I think that's stretching it, but I would say over a third are certified organic seeds.

And, you know, when we want to try something new, we try it on a very small scale, try to find it organically; if it's not available organically we then use it conventional and treat it. And hopefully with the seed suppliers that we have in place today

1 -- you know, they're pretty gung-ho at producing organic seed, and that's really been very helpful.

I would say five years ago or four years ago, it was a different situation, but today it's a much easier situation. Not perfect, but much easier.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions? Thank you very much.

MR. HOWARD: Thank you.
MS. FRANCES: I just want to say one thing. Rick is actually signed up right now. He had himself, so you cut him off at five minutes. I didn't know if you really didn't have anything more to add, or just wanted to say that he was on as a proxy as well as himself. So just to offer that.

MR. DELGADO: Next is Matt Dillon.
And I would like to point out for the board members, we are running extremely late. I would like to move on as fast as possible. We do have a total of 27 speakers. We've got 10
wait-listed there, and we might not have time to go to them, but, please, measure your questions.

Please proceed, sir.
MR. DILLON: At first I had comments today, but after this morning's session when I heard such goodwill towards organic seed by the committee, I felt the need to amend my manifesto and maybe tone things down a bit.

First, I want to thank the board for their work, particularly the Joint and CAC Committees. I also want to thank all the folks here. This is my first time attending, and your persistence is awe inspiring. It's something.

While it's my first time here, I'm not new to organics and I'm not new to seed. My first organic crop was in 1982 at a Benedictine monastery where I lived and went to school in Elkhorn, Nebraska. I bring that up because in '82, we didn't have NOSB
guidance, but the monks claimed we had divine guidance --
(Laughter.)
-- and as often as I keep hearing about us bringing in the devil in the details, I'm a little nervous about my loss of faith, and I think I might need that.
(Laughter.)
I also as the director of an
heirloom seed nonprofit, Abundant Life Seed Foundation and Organic Seed Catalogue, founder and the current director of Advocacy for the Organic Seed Alliance, which is an educational research nonprofit that's published also things like a guide for on-farm variety trials, which might be very useful for some farmers after the last comments.

I am currently also the policy analyst for the Organic Seed Growers and Trade Association on whose behalf I am here today.

You heard from Woody Dericks of the Organic Seed Growers Trade Association
last in the spring, and I'm going to touch on some of his comments, but go further.

First let me say that OSGATA, as we call the Organic Seed Growers and Trade Association, OSGATA develops, protects, and promotes the organic seed trade and its growers and assures that the organic community has access to excellent quality organic seed that's free of contaminants and adapted to the diverse needs of local organic agriculture. Now we are a new organization starting in January 2009, but already very diverse with plant readers, seed producers, seed companies, and 47 members at present, a variety of scale from people like Blue River and Seeds of Change to people like Judy

Owsowitz in Montana and Brian Campbell in Washington, who are seed producers but also fresh market producers, producing dozens -Judy produces 78 different varieties of fresh market crops. So we are a diverse group.

So I first want to talk about the
reasons to use organic seed, and Joe did a good job of that this morning, but I just want to touch on it real quickly. There are three, as I see it.

One is because it's the rule. It's the NOP rule, and the producers need to use the seed with some allowance, and also there's also the approved 2005 guidance recommendations requiring full reporting of allowances to use nonorganic seed.

Second, because of contamination. By contamination I don't just mean transgenic, I also mean chemical contamination. If you lived in my neck of the woods, where the vast majority of the world's veg seed is produced, you would see the chemical contamination occurring in our waterways, and I'm happy to provide anybody with an Excel spreadsheet of some very toxic chemicals that go into conventional seed production.

There's also transgenic
contamination, and at present the seed we are
planting in our fields, particularly in corn, is helping to contaminate organic food products, both from the conventional seed and also some of the organic seed companies are releasing conventional lines are releasing conventional and knowingly selling contaminated seed. And there are no rules to prevent that.

Third, really the most important reason is the benefit. And the benefit is multiple. It's a benefit primarily to organic producers. It's also a benefit to the markets, and it's really a benefit to the overall spirit of the organic rule and organic integrity.

Now that said, as an association we recognize the need for allowances to plant conventional untreated seed. We understand the folly of drop-dead deadlines, and do not support restricting usage to European style registry that would damage genetic diversity.

And obviously the organic seed
sector would not profit by growers losing their certification or leaving certification altogether because of the rules. We want this to work for one and all.

And as such, we are happy to hear the recommendations, but we really think we need to continue to work together on implementation.

To the recommendations at hand:
Enforcement. We support the recommendation of the committees that the NOP auditors better monitor the ACA's use of exemptions.

We also support reporting
percentage use but with some caveats that I don't think I'll have time to get to, and we do see that with that reporting of the ACAs, it needs to be a full reporting of all varieties for which there is an allowance.

Data collection. The database, the two-way database is a great idea, it needs to have crop variety and treat data, not just variety name data.

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Third, on the buyers of organic
products --
MR. DELGADO: Your time is up.
MR. DILLON: The last minute went fast. Questions?

MR. DELGADO: Questions? Yes, Julie.

MS. WEISMAN: You went through really quickly, and I appreciate why you did that, because you were trying to get everything in, but I just want to -- when you were talking about transgenic contamination, can you repeat more slowly the part that came there's no rule for that? Can you repeat slowly the --

MR. DILLON: Well, there's
currently a rule on transgenic seed, correct, biotech seed, that's currently in the rule. A farmer, an organic farmer cannot plant genetically modified transgenic seed.

However, it's being done. The way it's being done is that our corn lines are
contaminated with transgenic. The conventional lines that we're using to create organic lines, as well as the conventional seed that's being planted by organic farmers who are not using the organic seed that Blue River is producing.

And that seed then gets, you know, into the fields and into organic products. So the seed industry is helping contaminate organically.

Seed companies are not required to report to their customers that they don't test for contamination. Last year there was a sweet corn variety tested positive for contamination. One seed company came forward and reported that hybrid variety had been contaminated and pulled it. The other seed companies who bought from that producer did not.

So organic farmers planted contaminated organic sweet corn seed last year. There's nothing to stop that. Seed
companies are not required to reveal that, but it's breaking the rule, and the farmers are now planting transgenic seed.

We're going to be back here again.
I mean this exemption -- that regulatory piece is one piece where there's been great effort to move forward. I applaud that. And we need to all work together to continue to work on the regulatory piece.

But we need a seed task force because there are so many complexities, as Luke pointed out, crop-specific complexities, technology complexities in producing hybrid seed, complexities of contamination.

And the seed issue is not going to go away just with these recommendations. We went over it with the ACAs and the farmers to work on solutions together.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions? All right, Gerry.

MR. DAVIS: In the public
comments, it was brought up about foundation
seed and a request to be able to use treated seed from foundation seed growers. Do you have any comments on that?

MR. DILLON: I think that is a slippery slope. I think it's pretty clear that is not allowed, again it's using conventional seed and it's not supporting the organic industry.

I think particularly in corn there is plenty of public material in red lines available. It's not an issue of availability of germplasm, and so I see no reason for that exemption.

Any other questions?
MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?
MR. DILLON: Okay. Thank you all for your work.

MR. DELGADO: Thank you. Next is Marc Cool, followed by DeEtta Bilek.

MR. COOL: Hi, everybody. My name
is Marc Cool with Seasons Change of Santa Fe , New Mexico. I would like to thank the board
and program for allowing us to continue to talk with the seed issue here.

I'll talk about the commercial supply of organic seed.

I put a couple of comments on the Web, on your site. You can read those and talk a little bit more about some other things here.

First of all, it was said today earlier by Joe why we need organic seed, and frankly, ditto. That's the whole story right there. So thanks, Joe, for that.

You also mentioned shared pain. I would like to say that I see it much more as shared gain. If there's more organic seed being used because of regulations and enforcements, that's going to drive the organic seed industry. They will produce more organic seed of specific varieties for growers who will be more successful in the enterprise, producing higher quality products for the end consumer, who then has confidence in the
organic business.
In my mind, that is a gain that we are trying to push here from the beginning, the first link of the food chain, which is seed, indeed. So that's how I see it.

The recommendation as put forth in my mind with one small exception is quite good, and I thank the two committees, Gerry and Joe, for doing that, with everyone that helped with that.

You clearly understand the issue, you describe it very well, you know all the pluses and minuses. You have heard all the stakeholders. We've had a number of meetings here. We've talked about this issue. You have voted as two committees very often to support the recommendation. It's not yet passed the full NOSB board.

And on the one hand, it's a little disappointing because it's taken so much. On the other hand, due process has been followed and public comment has been heard, and there's
been slight modifications made to the recommendation to comply with all the requests and needs of all the different stakeholders.

I believe we are there now, and I would strongly encourage the full board tomorrow to vote in favor of this current Joint Committee proposal.

One thing I would like to add is -- I'm not sure if this is intentionally left out or just purposely -- is that in the twoway reporting section, it talks about -- it no longer talks about the requirements to report derogations.

I feel that if there is on the OSP
a list of varieties which are being planted by a grower which are not organic and there is justification to the certifier in their communication on why they are not using organic varieties, I believe that information should be written down and it should also be passed to an organization or in some fashion to NOP, and we could talk in detail about what
that is, but that opportunity list, as we've called it often, is in my mind very important to show the organic industry what organic seed varieties growers want, and therefore what we need to do in our development or to achieve that.

So I'd like to ask if that reporting requirement of derogations could be reincluded before you vote on that tomorrow.

There's a couple of comments that have been made in the last couple of days I'd like to I guess respond to.

One is about biodiversity in
organic. I very strongly -- in fact, in our company biodiversity is part of our mission statement. I very strongly want to encourage biodiversity.

In fact, as I have explained last May, a very important part of what I see as the future organic seed industry is developing organic specific varieties which use biodiversity available from the past as a way
to bring genes back in that will allow plants to be adapted to low input conditions and also have end consumer trades that are very valuable.

So biodiversity, in my mind, and organics actually go hand in hand, and they are not at all in conflict with each other.

A comment was made also that certification done by certifiers on farms in many cases is -- it's kind of scary, frankly, to say --- in many cases it's done on a basis of has process been followed versus has every single variety been looked at to determine if it's organic or not. That, frankly, is wrong. Every single input, as we all know, on an organic farm has to comply with organic standards, including every single variety.

That clearly, to me, is the current rule and the way it should happen.

People have said there's a large number of varieties available for farmers, and many farmers plant a large number of
varieties. Absolutely true.
It doesn't mean, however, it's difficult for farmers to write down on their OSP what varieties they use. Farmers know exactly what varieties they use. They write it down all the time. They know exactly what they used last year, the year before, next year, et cetera. Writing down what they are using is not a big deal at all.

Organic seed supplies have increased. Two years ago I commented to the board that less than 1 percent of fruit and vegetables organic farms were using organic seed. That's not somewhere up towards 5 and 6 percent. It's improving; it's doing better. But after six years, we can still do a lot better, in my opinion.

So I'd like to ask you to please vote in favor of this recommendation. What we will then do as a seed industry is work with program, work with ACAs, work with growers, work with yourselves to find a way to
accomplish the goals that you put forth, and then you can move on in your deliberations onto a lot of other important issues.

So with that, thank you, and I have a few questions.

MR. DELGADO: Joe.
MR. SMILLIE: Yes. Marc, the section you're referring to on reporting of -I love that European word, derogations. We often get compared to the Europeans, and you know, sometimes we don't realize that the role of derogations in the European system is a fairly interesting topic. But that's a different topic.

We are on 5(d) right now. Val, could you put that one up there for everyone, on the CA document, 5(d).

MS. FRANCES: Oh, okay.
MR. SMILLIE: And I've got to ask help from Gerry and Jeff on this, because basically what was said in the earlier recommendation was maintain and submit upon
request to the National Organic Program crop varieties permitted by each agency.

We struck "crop varieties permitted by each agency" and substituted "maintain and submit upon request to the National Organic Program documentation of the organic seed usage status current percent levels as compared to historic levels of usage by acre of each certified operator."

MR. DAVIS: I'm taking your
question as concerning why don't we have a specific reporting to the program on what all these varieties are and so forth in there any more? Is that what you're saying?

MR. SMILLIE: I think what Marc is
after -- and correct me if I'm wrong, Marc -is like lots of -- well, what were the allowances made? What seed was granted permission -- what varieties were granted permission to be used conventionally rather than organically?

And your reason for that, Marc, is
to try and get a fix on --
MR. COOL: Opportunities, demands. MR. DELGADO: Jim. MR. MOYER: Well, two things, Joe, that came up. At the last meeting, the ACAs and the growers, they said that's too much work for both sides to handle. So I was wondering --

MR. DAVIS: And the program.
MR. MOYER: Not the programmers, the ACAs and the growers.

MR. DAVIS: No, no, the program also.

MR. MOYER: Well, and the program.
Everybody pushed back on that and said that was a lot of extra work, a lot of extra paperwork. Growers that we spoke to also said it's not their job to do their job for marketing. If you want to find out what growers want, you go ask them. It's not their job to make this list of opportunities for the seed industry.

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So we got pushback in a lot of different areas, and so we came to this decision that within the context of what we're trying to do, which is grow the entire seed industry, checking percentages is an easier way for everybody to say I know whether I do 100 percent of my seed as organic, I don't have to write anything down except 100 percent. I know I'm doing 50 percent or 10 percent. I mean we know what that is, and it's very easy for everybody to track that across the board.

Unless you get to the point where there's somebody willing to handle a database, then that would work. But to this point in time nobody has stepped up and said we're going to fund the opportunity -- that database which would then create that opportunity list.

MR. COOL: Is there a question there for me somewhere?
(Laughter.)
MR. DAVIS: Are you a sharing
company? Are you going to share some of that --

MR. COOL: I'm not sure if it was May this year or November last year or some other time, I actually did offer to help with the program on the database. I believe that's a huge deal. I believe it's really straightforward. I'll bet 10 bucks that we can get Anita's coalition together to help with that if necessary in both resources and everything else.

MR. DELGADO: Jerry?
MR. DAVIS: From the committee's point of view, the Crops Committee at least, that is what we attempted to hand to you in the last version of this in previous meetings. The industry -- because the NOP said that it's not our role, that is not -- it's just going to get -- it's go nowhere. They have told us repeatedly that is going nowhere for the program to administer that database.

So we didn't want the important
step of improving organic seed availability hindered by the program saying this isn't going anywhere.

So we came out with a second step of, okay, let's see if the industry will fund it and have a third party such as OMRI or someone like that do the leg work with the organic seed industry to fund it. It went nowhere. No one made any comments at the last meeting to step up to the plate to say, yes, we'll do that.

Maybe you guys weren't ready yet, it was too soon, but that's what we perceive as what happened.

MR. DELGADO: Tracy.
MS. MIEDEMA: I just think we need
to be very frank here about basic economics and supply and demand requires transparency. And the certifiers have come back to us loud and clear that it is overly burdensome, really put their foot down at the last two meetings, that they do not want to report back that
information, it's just overly cumbersome. And without transparency to match up buyers and sellers in any economic model, you have failure.

I think our failure to develop organic seed is evidence that we just don't have transparency. This recommendation doesn't get us there, either, on that one point of transparency. To answer his question very specifically, yes, it was left out deliberately because it got killed by certifiers in the last two meetings.

MR. COOL: Could I respond to that very briefly?

MR. DELGADO: Please respond very quickly.

MR. COOL: So I'm not asking that we develop a database tomorrow. I'm saying I think in the recommendation that we work towards a database with all stakeholders, I think would be a good direction.

MR. DELGADO: Thank you very much.

DeEtta Bilek, and after that we'll have a short break to recover.

MS. BILEK: I want to thank you
for this opportunity. I am DeEtta Bilek. I am an organic farmer from Minnesota, and I am currently the second vice president of the OCIA International Board of Directors.

I also chair the Education
Committee for the Minnesota Chapter, and our farmer members would disagree with what has been stated here, that there's plenty of corn available to them.

They live in northwest Minnesota, so the climate is definitely different than out east or in Nebraska, and they have not be able to find short season specialty corn, they tell us. They talk about soybean qualities that they can plant there for seed.

So they have brought this concern to the chapter committee, and then we brought it to the International Seed Committee for their discussion.

We also discovered that OCIA
International does certify Blue River hybrids, and they certify Lakeland organic seed.

A Lakeland organic seed member has brought forward that they are not able to find foundation seed stock in qualities with diversity that they can produce seed for organic farmers.

So I'd have to disagree a little bit with -- or I'm kind of the opposite of a couple of the speakers prior to me.

OCIA International is a certification agency based in Nebraska. We have been operating for more than 20 years. We certify nearly 1500 chapter members in the U.S. and Canada, plus 700 direct associates, and of those Blue River and Lakeland organic seeds as licensed seed producers for organic corn.

We agree with NOSB that further development of the organic seed industry is key to increasing commercial availability of
organically grown seeds and subsequent increased usage by growers.

While OCIA supports the draft recommendation, we believe that an important issue has not been addressed, and that is being the seed sourcing for seed producers.

Seed companies purchase foundation seed varieties that they cross-breed to produce various hybrids which are harvested and processed for resale the following year. So they have one year to provide seed to farmers.

Several regional seed companies that provide the germplasm and treats have been purchased so now there are only a few remaining that are providing that form in an untreated form for the seed producers.

Nearly all foundation seed stock purchased for seed production has been treated with material that is currently prohibited by NOP. These treatments that are mentioned by our committee are names like Captain and

Apron. They are fungicides and insecticides that are used to protect seed from seed diseases, including seed rot.

There is a statement that's in my full -- in our full comment from Walter Goldstein that indicates minimal adverse ecological effects from these treatments.

Maury Johnson from Blue River has a statement in our full comment. Also he has stated that the seed stock landscape has changed a lot in the last two to five years.

This concern was brought to NOSB a number of years ago. I think, if I remember right, it was 2001, so it is from what our seed producers are telling us, it's more of a concern now than ever.

Seed grower Ray Boughton of Lakeland Seeds states that the organic seed producer has a very limited access to quality nontreated seed.

Our concern is that as long as organic seed producers can only use untreated
seed stock, most foundation seed continues to be available only as treated, organic hybrid developers and organic producers will be very limited in their hybrid selections.

Organic farmers are allowed to plant untreated seed which was grown by conventional seed companies, using treated foundation seed stock commercial fertilizers and chemical pesticides. And this is what Jim Riddle mentioned yesterday.

This is a very unrealistic
situation for the organic seed producer. So we are asking that you consider changing 205, 204, to allow treated seed stock.

Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: Thank you. Any
questions? Thank you very much.
We are due for a well-deserved
break. We are halfway there with the list of speakers, and I would ask you to come back promptly in 20 minutes from now -- five. (Laughter.)

I will say let's do 10.
(Recess.)
MR. DELGADO: Let's start with public comment. Board members, please. Robin.

MS. ALLAN: In the interest of time, I'm going to read this, and I'll try to do it fast.

Thank you to the board for this opportunity to comment, to all of the committees for all their hard work on all these important topics.

My name is Robin Allan. I'm the grower and livestock certification supervisor with CCOF, an accredited certification agency based out of Santa Cruz, California.

I would like to comment today on behalf of CCOF on three subjects -biodiversity, commercial availability of organic seed, and 100 percent organic labeling.

First, biodiversity. Of course,

CCOF supports the preservation of biodiversity in organic farm systems. We agree with the the Wild Farm Alliance that the NOP regulations as written require organic farmers to protect and preserve biodiversity and preserve natural resources.

In the pursuit of this goal, CCOF includes questions in our inspection reports that specifically address biodiversity issues, and we have been communicating with our clients the need to take biodiversity issues into consideration in their farming systems. While we agree with the stated goal of the committee discussion paper to improve and increase biodiversity conservation, we do not agree with the No. 2 under the section titled "Main Points of Possible Recommendation," which points the way to biodiversity conservation through the development and implementation of a template organic system plan.

Each accredited certification
agency develops their own organic system plan documents, which are approved by the NOP via the accreditation process.

Requiring specific questions or wording for organic system plans regarding biodiversity would circumvent this process and create additional paperwork burdens for certifiers and growers which are not justified at this time.

The contents of the organic system plan should be left to the certifier to develop and should continue to be approved through the accreditation process and not through additional regulations that mandate specific language to be used.

It is important to note the biodiversity concerns often intersect with other laws, regulations, or industry agreements, such as the California Leafy Greens Marketing Agreement.

While it is important to take biodiversity concern into consideration, it is
also essential that we do not put growers into a catch-22 position by forcing conditions for organic certification which are in direct contradiction with other production requirements.

Again, I reiterate CCOF's support for increased attention to the biodiversity concerns and organic production, and we will comply with any requirements imposed by the NOP equally on all certifiers.

We strongly urge the NOP to notify all certifiers at the same time in writing of any new requirements.

Second, I would like to comment on the document titled "Further Guidance on Commercial Availability of Organic Seed," dated September 22nd.

CCOF is grateful to the committee
for the time and effort that they have obviously put into considering the comments they have received on the previous version of this document. We appreciate the revisions
made and believe that this version is a step in the right direction.

CCOF continues to support the growth and development of the organic seed industry, and we are pleased to see the efforts made on multiple fronts to encourage more use of organic seed by organic growers.

While it is clear to us that this version of the guidance is an improvement over the previous version, the recommendation still appears to be based on a few fundamental assumptions that are incorrect.

While the recommendation states
that the committee "acknowledges that only a small proportion of the seed currently used by organic growers is certified organically grown seed," CCOF questions the validity of this assumption. Many of our growers are purchasing all or most of their seed from organic sources or growing and seeding their organic seed.

We also strongly disagree that
comparing the percent of organic seed used from year to year is a legitimate or accurate way to measure the increase in the use of organic seed.

Many of our farmers plant 100 if not more varieties of seed each year, and if a grower changes varieties or changes the crops they're planting altogether, comparing whether or not the seed is organic from year to year does not give you an accurate picture of whether or not the grower is properly seeking out organic seed. We strongly caution against relying on this information to determine a grower's compliance with the regulation. I have a proxy also. While we do not think that percentages are a way to get an accurate reading on the state of the organic seed industry, we do recognize that obtaining information on organic seed use will require an increased paperwork burden on the part of
organic growers and accredited certifiers, and we are willing to collect and report the data needed if it is required of all certifiers.

We believe organic seed use is an important part of certification, and we all need to do our part to encourage the use of organic seed by organic growers.

Another flawed assumption in this document is that certifiers are approving the use of nonorganic seed for each variety of seed used. Certifiers cannot possibly do this.

Instead we approve the producers' management plan for seeking organic seeds in the marketplace.

While on-site inspectors review
the documentation for all seed purchased, requiring explicit certifier approval for all varieties would create a mass burden for certification agencies. It would unduly affect small farmers who plant a large number of different seed varieties.

As was mentioned earlier today, there is an inevitable burden to be shared by all members, including growers, the NOP, and certifiers.

It is the ACA's job to review and inspect and certify the management system of growers, and if the grower describes in their organic system plan their method of seeking organic seed and determining when it is not commercially available, certifiers should not be expected to individually approve specific varieties.

So, finally, as a proxy for Jody Bergeal -- she's Jeff's handler certification supervisor -- I'm going to comment on the recommended guidelines for the use of packaging and processing aids with products labeled and sold as 100 percent organic.

The 100 percent category is unique to the NOP, and the level of complexity required to implement is avoided under other organic standards that do not include this
category.
CCOF often wonders if continuing
to allow the 100 percent organic claim is worth the time and energy we spend interpreting it.

However, since the provisions of the 100 percent organic labeling claim do currently exist, it is essential that all stakeholders be completely clear with what the requirements for its use are.

The small business owner who would
like to use the 100 percent organic label on their product cannot be expected to meet a standard that is so complex and convoluted as to require high levels of research to understand.

The level of complexity in the proposed guidelines and lack of understanding in the marketplace makes the certifiers' jobs much more difficult as we must then spend time untangling the knots of regulation for our clients in order to allow them to comply.

CCOF feels that the recommended guidelines, while thorough and knowledgeable, are focused on some points that confuse the issue instead of clarifying it. Including information about several other regulations and their interaction with the organic standards is unnecessary.

NOP regulation section 205.301
says nothing may be used to produce a 100 percent organic product except organic ingredients and processing aids.

Therefore, we understand that all components of a 100 percent organic product, regardless of function, must be organic in order for the product to be labeled as a 100 percent organic, and no synthetic or nonorganic processing aids may be used.

Any additional nonorganic material, whether defined as a processing aid, an additive, a sanitizer, a microbial, would preclude the product from being called 100 percent organic.

Therefore, there is no need in the recommendation to differentiate between processing aids, antimicrobials, sanitizers, or additives, as the regulation does not distinguish between these classes of materials.

The spirit of the 100 percent
organic category was intended for unadulterated, unprocessed product.

Continuing the use of our current interpretation would assure consumers the the products they are purchasing are free of all nonorganic materials.

CCOF presents this step toward consistency in certifying to the 100 percent labeling category. However, we suggest taking a deep breath and a step back and simplifying the approach.

We are glad to hear that the committee has taken the previous public comment into account and may reconsider the current recommendation.

Additional changes to the recommendation should be based on the tenets of the NOP, not on other food safety or production regulations.

They should consider the spirit and philosophy in which the NOP and OFPA were written and be comprehendable by organic operators and consumers.

In the long term we should ask ourself if the 100 percent organic claim is worth the time and energy spent interpreting it.

Please see our written comments for further discussion on this issue.

Thank you very much for your time.
MR. DELGADO: Any questions?
Julie.
MS. WEISMAN: Well, I think you're very clear about the use of sanitizer -- your position about sanitizers in the 100 percent claim for retail packaged products. Do you have -- do you look at differently how it
impacts say on farm processing?
MS. ALLAN: We do. We don't -- if it's not going to -- if that product is not going to be labeled as 100 percent organic, we don't feel that the use of sanitizers or microbials is an issue in the post-harvest handling.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions? Hugh.

MR. KARREMAN: I'm not sure if I heard it or not, did you speak at all on animal husbandry?

MS. ALLAN: No. I don't have anything to say about that.

MR. SMILLIE: I want to thank you and CCOF for supporting the commercial availability and being willing to do your share to carry the load. I really appreciate that from accredited certifiers.

Your comments on the 100 percent, I couldn't agree more. I think that, you know, we're going to go back and look at it,
and I think one of the things we will suggest is just eliminating it because the candle doesn't seem to be worth the flame in this case.

But we have to also provide alternatives, and we would like to get some input from CCOF, especially on the postharvest handling part of it rather than the processing. And again, that's the mistake -one of the mistakes we made in the document as not sufficiently -- you know, the difference between post-harvest handling and processing is there, and you guys do a lot of that, so we'll look forward to working with you to get some comments specifically on that.

You said that the sanitizers, the microbials basically if they are not making a 100 percent claim, could you just go through what you said there again in answer to Julie's question?

MS. ALLAN: Sure. I guess what I'm saying is I'm referencing when you're
calculating a percentage of organic product. I'm assuming that's what your question was going toward.

MR. SMILLIE: Right.
MS. ALLAN: That if that individual ingredient is not being labeled as 100 percent organic, it's going into a final product, we don't have a problem assuming that that is a 100 percent product.

MR. SMILLIE: Got it.
MR. DELGADO: Bea.
MS. JAMES: You mentioned that you thought -- CCOF feels that the 100 percent claim should just be eliminated, it's too complicated. It was intended for unadulterated products like -- give me an example. Are there still some out there? I mean you're basically saying like produce and nothing really -- or your standards qualify for that anymore?

MS. ALLAN: No, I think there are definitely products that can meet the 100
percent requirements. I think that we're talking about the spirit of it, and I think that's what we're trying to say, is you don't necessarily need a 100 percent -- you don't need highly processed products to be able to be labeled as 100 percent organic. And that is okay if we don't have that.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?
Thank you very much.
MS. ALLAN: Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: Next is Kelly Shea, followed by Coni Francis.

MS. SHEA: Hi, there. I'm Kelly Shea with White Wave Foods, and you know us as Horizon Organic Dairy and Silk Soy Milk.

Mr. Chair, in the interest of
time, if the board members would review the written comments that we submitted, I would be willing to not take my full five minutes up here.

Instead, I just want to thank the NOSB, both past NOSB boards and present NOSB
board, for the work that you have done around the pasture rulemaking.

I sat down and looked a little back in history, and do you realize that beginning in 1994, with subsequent work in '95, '98, 2000, 2001, twice in 2005, and then again with the ANPR in the symposium in April 2006, this board has attempted to help USDA and help the community address this issue?

So I thank you very much for not giving up.

We have finally a proposed rule on pasture we can celebrate. It's not perfect, but I think it will be a very, very workable rule.

As well, we are not looking for an extension on this, and I know that this rulemaking is not in your hands, but I really do want to think this board for everything they've done.

I think we also commend the USDA for their stated intent to begin further
rulemaking to deal with the uneven playing field on original of livestock in the rule.

So we are going to continue to follow that as well, and we are asking the NOSB that you would as well continue to follow that issue, and urge the USDA to move forward with the next piece of rulemaking that we're waiting for.

Okay. So thank you guys for everything you do. I know it's a lot of hard, rough hours, and we really appreciate it.

MR. DELGADO: Thank you. Any questions? Thanks. Moving on then to Coni Francis, followed by Rich Theuer.

MS. FRANCIS: I think Valerie is putting up my little presentation for you, but I can start with saying that my name is Coni Francis, and I represent GTC Nutrition. GTC Nutrition is a manufacturer and supplier of science-based nutritional ingredients to the traditional and organic food markets, and one of the things that I want to do is to thank
the board for the opportunity to comment today, and I especially want to thank the Handling Committee for all their hard work in reviewing the petition materials. I know that this takes a lot of your time, and I know you take your work very seriously.

My comment is on calcium from seaweed, and although yesterday we did hear comments regarding the thoroughness of the review process in regards to the manufacturing of petition materials, in my experience the Handling Committee is quite thorough in their review process and, in fact, they look very seriously at the manufacturing of the materials that are petitioned.

In addition, the material, the
calcium from seaweed, has undergone GRAS review, which requires extensive manufacturing information and has received a "no questions" letter from GRAS with the petition GRN-00028.

Further, this material has been certified by the Organic Trust, Ltd., which is
an EU organic body that is there, and if we could go to the next slide.

The petition material is calcium that comes from a seaweed. It's produced actually from a red algae, lithothamnium, and it grows for about four to five years in the ocean naturally. It absorbs the essential minerals and nutrients from the sea, and then when it is mineralized, the portion drops to the ocean floor and then it's harvested, washed, and milled for use as an ingredient in foods.

The composition of this substance is over 95 percent minerals. The rest is essentially moisture that's there.

The mineralized seaweed, in fact, is a very positive organism in terms of the fact that this is a very sustainable process because we don't touch the living seaweed. We only take that that has died, and so it continues to produce, and we aren't, you know, touching them by plant at all.

If I could go to the next slide. So just to give you a real quick history of the petition for those of you who didn't sit on the Handling Committee, in the spring of 2007 we did send this petition in and asked that it be put on the national list. We asked for it specifically because we weren't sure where to place it and wanted to make sure that we were putting it in the right place.

In September of 2008, it was reviewed by the Handling Committee -- if you'd go to next slide -- and the Handling Committee, as you heard here today, believes that this is a nutrient mineral in accordance with 21 CFR 104.2, and they recommend that this petition doesn't need to be considered and it is currently allowed through the existing things in the 205.605(b).

The next two slides that I have will show you just some composition data so that you can see. The first is looking at
cations and anions, and you can see that largely it is calcium that we are looking at, with small amounts of other minerals that are there.

And then the next slide. This just shows in terms of daily contribution. Since most manufacturers will be using this product to provide either a good or an excellent source of calcium in their product, what you would likely see is that they are going to be looking at that 10 or 20 percent level of calcium, and therefore, as you can see here, if we have a good source of calcium, that's going to provide about 10 percent calcium, and really the only other nutrient that's going to be in very large amounts would be iodine at 7 percent, and an excellent source, you're going to have calcium at 20 percent and iodine at less than 15 percent.

So it is largely calcium that we are talking about.

Next slide, please.

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So, in summary, this is mainly a source of calcium. We appreciate the consideration of this material, and we want to applaud the Handling Committee for their recommendation not to crowd the list with materials that are already covered under another category. And we feel that it has been correctly classified and support what the Handling Committee has recommended.

Are there any questions?
MR. DELGADO: Any questions?
Okay, thanks very much.
MS. FRANCIS: Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: We now have Rich
Theuer, followed by Lynn Coody.
MR. THEUER: Thank you very much
for hanging in. I admire your stamina and applaud your dedication.

As you may know, I am Rich Theuer, and I have a presentation.

The reason I am coming to talk to you today is basically to bring to your
attention to the NOP an issue relating to micronutrients in organic crop production.

There currently is a section in the rule 205.601(j) that I believe is being misinterpreted by all of the certifiers, or at least many of them, and since we work on the paradigm that healthy soil creates healthy plants that create healthy animals, we should think of that as we go through what I have to say.

This is the regulation. It describes micronutrients, and then gets into two, Roman numeral I and Roman numeral II.

Can I have the next?
If you look at this, the J61 and J62 mention specific nutrients. Most certifiers are interpreting the 1 and 2 as constituting list of allowed synthetic micronutrients. And the question, the basic question, are those the only specific micronutrients, the ones mentioned, are they the only ones allowed, or do these
subparagraphs pertain simply to the mentioned micronutrients?

In other words, where it says -it lists zinc and a bunch of others, it doesn't mention, for example, nickle, and nickle is an essential nutrient.

Can I have the next one.
In the regulatory world, for fertilizers, part 205 governs organic crop production, but fertilizers are regulated on a state-by-state basis, not by the Federal government, and AAPFCO, the American Association of Plant Food Control Officials, is the one that establishes standards for fertilizer.

Could I have the next.
In their terms, in their
standards, they have this particular definition, and I would like to call your attention to two things:

One, it's essential for the normal growth of plants -- they're agronomists, and
they don't mention animals. And they mention certain nutrients that they consider the microplant nutrients.

Can I have the next.
Well, we got two problems. One is
a fuzzy definition of a micronutrient. J6 talks to soil, the fish, and the sea. The AAPFCO standard talks to microplant nutrients essential for the normal growth of plants.

So what micronutrients are we talking about in the regulation?

The other thing is that there's a conflicting list of allowable micronutrients where the rule is inconsistent with the AAPFCO fertilizer standard.

Could I have the next.
So what should be the definition of micronutrient? Is it a nutrient needed in micro amounts for normal growth of plants? Is it also a nutrient needed in micro amounts for the normal growth of animals and humans consuming the plants?

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The example there is selenium, which is actually in the rule.

Now 205.601, you refer to soil
deficiency, you do not refer to plant deficiency. That gives me hope that we are talking also about the animals that eat the plants, not just the plants.

Can $I$ have the next.
You also have conflicting lists, that they're not the same.

Could I have the next.
These are okay. Chlorine, you get enough naturally, you don't need synthetic.

Next.
These are the same. Sodium, again it's like chlorine.

But now we get to four nutrients in the next slide -- cobalt, selenium, nickle, and iodine.

Cobalt is listed in both places, but if you apply a standard that what is enough for a plant is enough, you're going --
you can have a problem with the animals consuming the pasture, sheep, livestock, ruminants, and so you can have wonderful pasture and dead sheep. And that can occur. On selenium, somehow the selenium is mentioned in 205.601. It's not listed in the AAPFCO standard. There are some hints that it might be important for plants, but the other side would be it's definitely needed for animals, so I have to talk to the AAPFCO next. I have already been in correspondence with them.

Nickle is not on your list in the NOP, in the rule, but AAPFCO approved it a year ago.

And iodine is not in either.
Can I have the next.
And so nickle is essential according to AAPFCO. It's a documented deficiency. Certifiers are not permitting organic growers to use nickle supplemented fertilizers when soil deficiency is
documented.
Why? J6 is considered an exclusive list. If it's not on the list, they're saying, no, you can't have it, even if it's documented.

The next is iodine. And that's -I'm a nutritionist by training. There's a goiter belt in the United States, cretinism is a source of mental retardation.

OMRI last week just dropped iodine from its listing of acceptable micronutrients. Why? Because the provisions of this rule are considered an exclusive list. If it's not in the list, the certifiers are using that as their exclusive list in forbidding any other additions. And I thought both the Secretary and his representatives should know it, and I thought it would be useful for you to be aware of that as well.

Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: Questions? Joe.
MR. SMILLIE: I think we've been
around this before, right, in the gums issue. And I thought the intention of the board at that point was that if it's -- that your interpretation of what the certifiers are interpreting is correct. This is an exclusive list, because it doesn't say "including but not limited to" kind of language. But, Dan, I'll defer to you on it. MR. DELGADO: Dan.

MR. GIACOMINI: The one thing that I would like would be the language that had been in the list originally with the animal mineral listing and see how that language compared. I really don't know where it stands right now, and it would be up to interpretation, you know.

MR. THEUER: In the absence of the Roman numeral I and Roman numeral II sections, the deficiency is documented. So if you just take the 6 without subparagraph I and II, it would actually not be an exclusive.

Thank you.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions? Next we have Lynn Coody, followed by Lynn Clarkson.

MS. COODY: Hi, everyone. I'm here to talk today about biodiversity. I'm presenting testimony for the Wild Farm Alliance.

> Wild Farm Alliance is a California-based organization working to promote healthy viable agriculture that protects and restores wild nature.

Our activities in the realm of organic agriculture are varied and include publication of two booklets on biodiversity conservation, which I brought copies of if anybody would like to see them. I've brought them here before, but if you'd take a closer look, you may.

They're also available on the Web site free, and they'll be happy to send you copies if you'd like copies of it. They'd like to distribute them widely.

The latest publication is a document that contains specific suggestions about differentiating major and minor noncompliances related to implementation of the biodiversity standard, so it's very specific.

Wild Farm Alliance would like to express thanks to the NOSB's Joint Committee for its discussion paper on biodiversity, and to the NOSB as a whole for taking action on the points we presented in our public comments during the board's meeting last May.

Today I would like to present comments on four topics raised in the Joint Committee's discussion paper.

So the first topic is considering biodiversity during the materials review process. Wild Farm Alliance concurs with the Joint Committee's recommendation that NOSB fully implement a decision made by the board in 2004 to adopt a criterion for a materials evaluation that would ensure that materials on
the national list have a positive impact on biodiversity. That's what the NOSB had passed, and we would like to see that included now.

So Wild Farm Aliance notes the paper's findings, that the evaluation criterion has been added to the materials -has not been added to the materials checklist used by the committees in evaluating materials. This in spite of the fact that this recommendation received strong support by all commenters.

> We ask the NOSB to take all
necessary steps to incorporate this criterion when evaluating materials for addition or removal from the national list as well as for decisions related to the sunsetting process.

Topic two. Revising AHRQ's
checklist to include assessment of biodiversity. This is the point that we spoke about last May.

We strongly support the Joint

Committee's point that NOP should work with the audit review and compliance branch to revise the checklist used to audit certification agents.

This change would support implementation of the biodiversity standards by all NOP accredited certifiers.

Last May, Wild Farm Alliance came before the NOSB with testimony about our organization's efforts to bring this issue to the attention of both AHRQ and NOP. At that time we identified three specific changes in the checklist that we believe would completely correct this problem.

We have resubmitted the details of this proposal in our written testimony, which hopefully you have on the Web site, and we believe that revisions of AHRQ's checklist represent a critically important step toward implementing NOP regulations for biodiversity in conservation of natural resources.

Taking this step will allow
certifiers to compete on an equitable basis. It will ensure that consumers are getting what they pay for, organic products whose claims of environmental friendliness are backed by accreditation and certification systems that verify these claims.

The third topic is implementation of the biodiversity standard through the organization system plan. We support all the suggestions by the committee about methods for implementing the biodiversity standard through certification and accreditation systems.

We included an attachment to our written comments that provides detailed marked-up versions of the committee's paper containing more suggestions on this topic.

And the fourth and last one is training with regard to the suggestion that the role of NOP in providing training about biodiversity. We have contributed some specific ideas about the contents of such trainings in our written comments and, as
mentioned earlier, Wild Farm Alliance has published booklets designed to provide practical information, suggestions, and examples about implementation of biodiversity standard, so if desired, we would be happy to supply these documents as background information for NOP trainings.

In closing, I would like to thank again the committee and we appreciate the opportunity to review and provide comments on the document and to work with you as additional resources for information if you would like.

Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: Questions? Barry?
MR. FLAMM: Just a comment. I
want to publicly thank you, Lynn, and Wild Farm Alliance for the great work that they've done, and also I want to extend my appreciation to everyone that provided comments, and we'll be going over them -we've already read them, but we'll be going
over them carefully as we prepare our paper.
MS. COODY: Thanks, Barry. I look forward to working you some more.

MR. DELGADO: Any other comments, questions? We go now to Lynn Clarkson, followed by Bill Wolf.

MR. CLARKSON: Good evening. My name is Lynn Clarkson. I'm managing director of Clarkson Soy Products. My company's name is on two petitions that have been submitted to your board, and the petitions are quite complete. We are quite pleased with the way they came out.

I'm here to give you some insight into why we timed our petitions as we did, and to address Julie Weisman's comments about how you encourage an organic ingredients supplier to step into this marketplace.

To do that, $I$ have to give you a little history. Lecithin, which many of you probably can't spell real well, but will be by the time you're done, lecithin is principally
an emulsifier. It's used in almost every process and product on the grocery store shelf.

When the national list started, there was no organic source of lecithin. Why did we get into it? Because we were challenged by a major food company who was in this room a little earlier today who wanted, who embraced the organic policy. They wanted organic lecithin. They asked us if we could try and make it.

Three years later, having fallen off the learning curve at least five times and broken our financial neck at least twice, we learned how to make it. We have been providing commercial lecithin since 2004. It is in baby food, it is in candy bars, it's in chocolate, it's in energy bars, it's in oil sprays, it's in baked goods, it's in ice cream, and somebody on my way up here just handed me this topic, which is a 70 committee organic product using organic
lecithin. This is one of the companies that cares.

Okay. I'd like you to invite you for a virtual hike down the hill to an organic grocery store that looks a lot like the ones that are actually down there.

We can walk up to almost any category of product on the grocery store shelf. We can walk up and I can put my hand on product A, let's say vegetable oil spray, hand it to you, you read the label, organic lecithin.

Immediately to the left or right of that, I can put my hand on product B, C, and D, hand it to you. You will not be able as a consumer to tell the difference in those products, but those other three products are using conventional lecithin.

I can do this time and time again. We have been relying on the organic-first policy, we have relying on NOP, and we have been relying on certifiers, and I would guess
that there are probably four times as many people scamming the system as really embracing the policy of organic first.

So what are the consequences of that? The organic food chain stays open to the use of hexane, which is a volatile synthetic solvent and a neurotoxic. There's no need for that.

The organic food chain stays open to nonorganic soybeans. No need for that.

Every pesticide that's allowed by the USDA, still involved in the organic food chain. No need for that.

Who wins, who loses? Well, who loses, the organic consumer, the organic farmer, he doesn't get supported, the organic manufacturer of foods who really embraces organic first, and the organic ingredient supplier.

Who wins? The guy who wins is the
guy that's gaming the system and looking for the lowest common denominator to get him into
a label category.
What approach have other bodies taken? Take a look at the Soil Association. Effective January 1, 2009, they will certify no product as organic unless it has -- if it's a product that uses lecithin, unless it has organic lecithin in it. None.

Now that's a polar position.
Take a look at the Canadian rule.
The Canadians have done something interesting. They've said if you have to have a form of lecithin that's not available organically, it's okay as long as you start with organic lecithin. Soy lecithin. Thank you.

So that removes 99 percent of the incentive for gaming the system because you have to start with organic lecithin. And everybody's organic lecithin starts as a fluid, and then you modify it.

So what we are basically saying is we have lost complete faith in the regulatory system as we have it today to encourage people
to be organic first. We would like something that's clear enough that the NOP knows how and can enforce it without being tied up for years in controversial arguments, at their discretion and judgment and reason.

So that's why we're asking two invitations to you. We are one of the world's lecithin experts, third party. We are available to you in your deliberations if it would be helpful.

If any of you wish to visit the plant where this is done at some time, to help your deliberations, tell us.

Thanks.
MR. DELGADO: Any questions? Joe.
MR. SMILLIE: Good presentation,
Lynn. I know exactly what you mean. You can see that on the shelves. It's there for everyone to see. But let's cut to the case, two big issues. We have heard presentations from certification agencies saying that their clients are telling them that the organic
lecithin doesn't meet their needs, form, quality, function. That's number one.

Let me get both of them. The second one is this new -- I shouldn't be surprised, but the allergen issue, okay. It's only soy lecithin that you're providing and that there is an allergen issue up there also, that other forms of lecithin or lecithin replacements.

So I'd like to hear you address those two issues.

MR. CLARKSON: Number one, many people said the quality won't work, you have a cognate product that's almost identical. So I wonder.

Secondly, we intercept a lot of emails we never intended to as we hit the "respond to all" key.
(Laughter.)
Every one of those goes back to an economic issue, not a quality issue. So I'm saying there are no issues. I'm saying it
puzzles me greatly why three candy bars have to use conventional and another one that just looks like is using organic.

The second thing is I don't know what to do about the allergen issue. Ninetynine percent of all the lecithin used in the world is soy-based lecithin, so I don't really know how to address that other than cut out a niche for it. I don't know what to do about that.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?
Bea.
MS. JAMES: Is your lecithin 100 percent organic?

MR. CLARKSON: We have been
offering 100 percent organic lecithin --
MS. JAMES: Unadulterated, 100 percent organic?

MR. CLARKSON: Unadulterated. Now if you want the yeast lecithin, that's at 95 percent.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?

Thank you very much. Gerry, you have a question?

MR. DAVIS: Sorry. I was just a little slow. You were speaking quickly in the area of talking about the Canadian system, and I want to make sure I understood what you said, if you could slow down and repeat that about it's okay as long as you start with 100 percent.

MR. CLARKSON: The draft version of the Canadian rule that was supposed to go into effect a month or so about now, it now looks like it's coming into effect the middle of next year, said addressing the issue of bleach lecithin, said if you wish to bleach lecithin and it's not available organically, it's okay to bleach lecithin as long as you start on organic lecithin.

Now that would get us out of the situation where people run to the conventional supplier, and that would be faithful to the consumer, blah, blah, blah.

So there is one. We're not -- and I need to make the point we're not asking to rule out every form of lecithin from the national list. But we can do it the way the Canadians do, and say as long as you start with organic lecithin, it's okay then to use acetone. But right now everything conventional is using hexane, and if it's the oil, they're using acetone.

MR. DAVIS: Joe, could you go back to the expert and how that would be available to the Handling Committee if we have questions?

MR. SMILLIE: We went to the University of Illinois Soy Food and said who is a retired expert who hasn't spent his life on phosphate lipids that we could consult. We have him as part of our presentation in our petitions. He has no tie to us. His reputation is far broader than us. If you wish to put him into debate with anyone, if you wish to ask him questions, we will be
happy to make him available to you.
MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?
Thank you very much.
MR. CLARKSON: You're welcome.
MR. DELGADO: Now Bill Wolf, and followed by Patti Bursten-Deutsch.

MR. WOLF: Hello again. First of all, I am proxying for -- I need to speak very briefly on behalf of Blue River Hybrids, thus the hat.

I am Bill Wolf, and I will get into some other of the issues I was originally planning to talk about, but first I'd like to make a statement for Blue River because of some of the comments and clarify it. This is really for clarification.

MR. DELGADO: You're saying you have a proxy in addition to this time, or you actually --

MR. WOLF: I am going to make every effort to stay within five minutes because I really feel for you guys. This is just horrible.

MR. DELGADO: Thank you. Thank you.

MR. WOLF: Two issues. One, Blue River is not in favor of using treated seed stock to grow organic seed. They have been referenced as though they were.

Two, Blue River has multiple varieties of corn and soybeans for the north central part of the country, and those were just clarifications because there were implications or statements in other testimony that implied that Blue River was -- that was not the case.

I'd like to take my hat off and switch to some tough topics that you are facing, but first I want to say that the first NOSB meeting I attended was the first NOSB meeting. It was just over the bridge in Key Bridge. And there were 15 board members, one person from the USDA, and four people, four presenters, and I'm -- I just want to say that
the continuous improvement in public comment and interaction is extraordinary, and the issues have gotten way more complicated.

I would like to talk first about the -- as you recall, I submitted and handed out to everyone a comment that was submitted. Has everybody got copies of it? If they don't, I have additional copies.

But I talked about the fact that the ag-non-ag debate is a debater's heaven, and if I were a debate coach, I would say now there's the issue you can debate every year and you will always have a different outcome of the debating team, depending on who is really good at it.

And that's why we at Wolf-DiMatteo strongly recommended that you look at option three or four of the materials working group, because it wasn't intended to be a loophole for organic preference, and that's what is happening in many areas on 605, and you will continue to have that problem unless you solve
the structural problem of having one materials list with organic preference required on all materials.

Item two, I had listed five specific recommendations we had. I'm going to add a sixth, and that is that I strongly encourage you to go forward with the multisite recommendation pretty much the way it is presented with some of the editing, minor edits that I've heard about, and I'm going to talk from my own experience.

I have been involved in my own certifications, helping others being certified, writing robust organic system plans, and reviewing operating systems of grower groups.

I have never seen an inspection that looked closely at every field, at every corner of a barn. The most important part of the organic certification is the organic system plan and the audit of that plan, and reviewing and verifying it and reviewing and
having a really tight internal control system.
In fact, my company believes that everybody who is certified should have their own OSP, like a HASOP plan, not a form that was filled out, and I'm really glad to hear that the NOP is going to tackle as its first guidance document what an OSP contains.

And finally, the last item I need to clarify a few things about materials in sorbitol, and the general -- the statement I made yesterday about the fact that I think there is some issues around materials are being reviewed are substantially structurally different.

I think you all received a copy of seven letters from growers and from PCOs asking for sorbitol to be approved.

I am concerned that the actual process for reviewing has shifted. In the case of sorbitol, it differed radically from the sucrose in that it was declared that it wasn't compatible with organic production on the petition.

The second point I'd like to make is since some of the comments were made, I went back and looked at the sucrose vote and comments in the 2005 discussion by the board, and this was really a chain of events about how the product was registered.

It was first registered, then the petition was submitted, then the petition was amended to add crops because EPA in fact approved it for those crops. And the only reason sorbitol wasn't applied for at that time is because there was no EPA registration.

So I think I am really concerned that you follow your protocols of consistent review and look closely at the need dynamic, and that's really what I had to say.

Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: Any questions from the board? Thank you.

MR. WOLF: I do have one statement that was your -- when I spoke yesterday, you
said -- someone said, oh, can you tell the difference between sucrose and sorbitol? And I said I shouldn't be speaking to that, I don't know, you should ask the petitioner. And I was told it would come up during the committee's discussed deliberation or presentation of the sorbitol conversation yesterday. My understanding is that because -- I mean today, right before lunch. My understanding is that that difference still has not been described to you. So I wasn't able to answer that question yesterday. I'm sorry it didn't come up at noon time today. But I do know that the petitioner changed his flight to be available for either now or for tomorrow if there are any questions.

MR. DELGADO: Gerry.
MR. DAVIS: I hear what you're saying, and I think it would be worthwhile to have them delineate the difference, because I think the petition that we saw was fairly deficient in explaining the difference between

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2 the two.

MR. DELGADO: Is the petitioner here? Can you please come up to the podium and identify yourself?

MR. REYNOLDS: Sure. Thank you very much. Again, Devlin Reynolds with Natural Forces.

I'll cut right to the crux of the matter.

The first thing I want to point out is in the letters sent to you from the growers, I just want to read one paragraph from a hops grower. It appears hops is a big item here. This is from Tim Perault, if you want to call him. He's in Washington State, if you all know him.
"There are not enough insect control substances on the NOP national list to warrant an investment in additional organic hop acres. A shortage of organic production of hops exists today as the industry cannot produce enough to keep up with demand.

Without additional materials approved for use, we cannot grow our business and meet the demand of the consumer by increasing our organic acreages to help meet the demand." I don't know any simpler than that. The difference between the two products, first of all, one, the REI. I think we all understand what that is. You spray today, how soon can you go back in and work as a handler or a harvester.

Sucrose octanoate ester has a 48hour REI based upon the U.S. EPA standards. Sorbitol octanoate is 24 hours.

Everybody here who grows a crop that's perishable understands the difference between 24 and 48 hours. If you have berries, if you have greenhouse vegetables, if you have a you-pick operation, you can't spray day one at 6 a.m. and your crop is ripe and have to wait 48 hours before you can let anybody in there.

So that is a giant difference when
you're talking about perishable crops at the end of the season.

You've got instances that are in those letters from a grape grower in North Carolina. We've got hurricanes coming in, we've got fruit flies, what can we spray in there that we can get out?

Well, they need a product they can spray and get out of there that they haven't already applied this year that socked their beneficials. That's one. And that's the biggest deal.

Leafy vegetables. We all know what we're talking about. Perishable goods.

The second thing is in sustainable agriculture, the processing and the making of sucrose octanoate ester involves recovering the use of solvents. It also has about a 10 $X$ energy use rate to be able to make sucrose versus sorbitol. Sorbitol is a much simpler process. There is no use of solvent, there's no solvent recovery. It's a much more
sustainable type product.
The third thing is the insect control. The two active ingredients -- you know, the one is marketed as a 40 percent $A I$, the other is a 90 percent AI. Just the consistency of the materials, sorbitol is heavier. When it attacks a larger insect, it will burn a bigger hole in the insect. Don't mean to be crude, but the way it works is it eats the cuticle layer of an insect, burn it out, uncontrollable loss of moisture, okay.

A thinner product does a better job on certain insects, but a thicker product does a much better job -- going back to my mealy bug example. When you have a larger insect, you need something that's going to be stronger on that insect, and that is what sorbitol does that sucrose cannot do.

That's probably not the case with bee mites, but it is the case with mealy bugs, it is the case with leps, it is the case with some of the stronger insects that cannot be
controlled by sucrose.
And so those are the three primary differences. And my question is if we can't vote to allow it now, I'd like to see if we could at least allow for, you know, a review of the product or at least table it.

MR. DELGADO: Gerry.
MR. DAVIS: The question on the two materials on mite control in bees, is it sucrose only?

MR. REYNOLDS: Sucrose is the only one that's registered today for bee control.

MR. DAVIS: That wasn't real clear to us when we were going through it.

MR. REYNOLDS: No, it's -- I'm just saying mathematically from a chemistry standpoint, the molecules in sorbitol probably would not be as good on bee control of mites than sucrose is. But it is not registered today for been control.

MR. DAVIS: And what would have been the scenario if both of those materials
received EPA registration at the same time? MR. REYNOLDS: I have absolutely no idea.

MR. DAVIS: I mean as far as your submitting them for organic consideration. Would you have submitted them at the same time?

MR. REYNOLDS: I would have, yes.
MR. DAVIS: The only reason we -it's taken a few years longer for us to see sorbitol is because you did not have an EPA registration at the time that the sucrose petition was put in.

MR. REYNOLDS: It was my understanding -- and again, I was not part of the process when they put it in, so you're asking me something that $I$ have no idea about, and you're asking me if it was me. It's my understanding we can't submit anything until we get an EPA registration, period.

MR. DAVIS: Right, yes, I
understand that. But that explains the delay
in -- because now the issue is, well, we already have sucrose octanoate on the list, why should we allow sorbitol. That's one of the reasons.

MR. REYNOLDS: Sure. Exactly. And again, my reason is because they are two different products doing two different things.

Again, you have white sugar and brown sugar. When you make molasses cookies, do you make them with white sugar? No. You make them with brown. Same difference with insect control.

MR. DELGADO: Any questions,
comments? Okay. Thank you very much. We will now continue with Patti Bursten-Deutsch, followed by Grace Marroquin.

MS. BURSTEN-DEUTSCH: Hi, everybody. Good evening. I am Patti BurstenDeutsch, president of Organic Concepts, an independent organic inspector and a certified organic dairy farmer.

It is my plan to comment in five
sentences, and this is now two. Will the verification of the 30 percent DMI requirement be based on an assumption of how much each cow is consuming, or is each producer required to demonstrate in some explicit way that each cow actually consumed 30 percent dry matter?

Please consider this and provide clear, concise, and unambiguous guidance to farmers, inspectors, and certifiers.

I appreciate very much all of your earnestness and hard work in what I hope is not a thankless effort.

MR. DELGADO: Very good. Are you addressing that to the board at the moment?

MS. BURSTEN-DEUTSCH: I was hoping Richard would be here, and I feel like it needs to be inserted in the public comment.

MR. DELGADO: Yes.
MS. BURSTEN-DEUTSCH: Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: As I also remind the public, there is always the option of submitting written comments, questions.

Going on with Grace Marroquin.
MS. MARROQUIN: I'm Grace
Marroquin with Marroquin Organic, International. I promise I'm not going to talk about yeast. I promise.

Besides being an organic ingredients supplier, I also have a reputation for minor ingredient suppliers. That means those ingredients that are generally used from a half to 3 or 4 percent. And of course, yeast -- I did say the word once -- fits into that category.

But I am here actually because you are discussing citrus pulp, and there were some questions raised in this discussion, and I want to give some support to this issue because I think, Dan, you brought up the question about other companies -- because they have these five patents out there, there wouldn't be this incentive for anyone to do this.

Well, I represent a company called
the Marma Corporation, and they are based in Labelle, Florida, and we are producing a product, we're calling it citrus hummus, which is comprised of citrus pulp and membrane, which is the same product, in addition to the flavino, which is the orange part of the orange, and albedo, which is the white part of the orange. Very similar in action, but it has other additional properties.

But already there is another
company standing in there, and at one point it was our understanding that China was producing the citrus-type hummus product a long time ago.

So I want to give them support to
the idea also about the problem with raw material availability. Their product, as he mentioned to you, has a 20-to-1 ratio. The product that we are producing is an 8-to-1 ratio, and I called my supplier here about an hour and a half ago to confirm what they had told me, which is there's not enough organic
fruit to be able to do this organically yet. Now I wouldn't have even aligned myself with the Marma Corporation if it wasn't because I thought there was a possibility of bringing this product out organically, because that's what we do. And there's not too many companies as foolish as ours who look at that little minor ingredient and goes after it, because we feel that with the idea of organic preferences, you put it on 606, and it motivates companies to produce things. And just as if you put this on it, and you're going to find that there will be other companies who will be looking at it, and they may be coming in from Honduras or El Salvador where maybe they have more control of smaller production and they will be able to do it.

But this is how this industry grew, this is why we are here where we are today is because of organic preference.

The industry needs things like
shelf life extenders and antioxidants and
preservatives. This product gives them an opportunity for shelf life extenders.

Our product, when we bring it out, will be also a powerful antioxidant. I didn't know they were going to be here today, and I was trying to get my guts up to be able to do another petition which, you know -- and it is a daunting process, but at least if you put something on the 606, there's the opportunity then to produce something organic.

That's all I have to say. And how am I going to petition this? That would be my next question. If someone is petitioning for pulp, then we go pulp and fiber and albedo and flavedo, you know -- but you can talk to me about that separately.

But, again, I just wanted to give some support.

MR. DELGADO: Thank you. Questions?

MS. MARROQUIN: Thank you all, and good luck tonight.

MR. DELGADO: I guess there's a question. Joe.

MR. SMILLIE: I'll keep it brief. I have a comment that $I$ believe that the evidence is slowly turning that when you put something on 606, it spurs the growth of organic, and I think that we're starting -- I think the Handling Committee, dealing with this every day, that's what we're seeing.

MR. DELGADO: Thank you. Next we have Katherine DiMatteo.

MS. DiMATTEO: Thank you. Hello. My name is Katherine DiMatteo, and I'm with Wolf, DiMatteo \& Associates today.

I like being sort of at the end of the list because I'm picking up the bits and pieces of things that haven't come up yet, I hope.

What I wanted to say is that National Organic Coalition, which is made up of a broad group of environmental and organic farming organizations, including Beyond

Pesticides, Center for Food Safety, Equal Exchange, Food and Water Watch, Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association, Midwest Organic and Sustainable Education Services, the National Co-Op Grocers Association, Northwest Dairy Producers Association, Northeast Organic Farming Association State Council through the U.S.A. and the Union of Concerned Scientists -- their electronic comment did not appear. So you did not see it, and it was on a number of issues, including the multisite certification. In it, they do support the current recommendation with some suggestions for changes to make clear that the recommendation and the criteria are about producer groups now.

So I just wanted to make you aware
that this broad coalition in their comment also supports the current statement with some suggestions for changes, and if you can get your hands on that, I think you've seen that -

- some of those suggestions already.

And I just want to -- I bring that up because I wanted to say that over the course of the last year, we in the community have closer together on supporting the recommendation.

So a lot of suggestions that we had come out individually in terms of how to define what a smallholder is, how to define to do the samples, how to put requiring limits or the five-year having -- making sure that everyone got inspected once every five years -- what you are seeing now with the support for the current recommendation is that we have come closer together to support the criteria and the protocols that are being set up in that recommendation.

I would just caution you, a number of people have said this on different issues during this -- these meetings, that we -- the organic sector is defining ourselves out of existence if we're not careful about how much
we write in as prescription as opposed to process and to clear criterion protocol. We must be careful. Don't let ourselves be destroyed by lack of trust and giving up on the process-based system that we really believe in.

And I want to add to that comment, I want to read from Grace Keshuni's comment. She had to leave. She was also one of the people who have fallen off the list, but I'm reading this from Grace's comment, which you have, because I agree with it.

Again, now I'm Grace.
"Once upon a time when I was an activist and small organic farmer, organic standards were a self-imposed system of rules developed primarily by organic farmers, those who had to work with them on the ground.

Consumer expectations have always figured into organic standards, but there was a general understanding that consumer perceptions of what is pure and natural did not always fit
the reality of organic farming, let alone food processing. Organic standards were not just about marketing products, either. We thought that consumers might well be ignorant about farming and food production, but they could learn. It was more important to support farmers who did the right thing than to pander to consumer fears. Today no one seems bothered by the assertion that consumer expectations, even those grounded in ignorance, are all that matters. Add to that the argument that consumers cannot understand and could care less about the nuances of organic methods and only want to be assured that organic products meet the toughest possible standards. What it often adds up to is unparalleled hypocrisy and betrayal of the early vision of organic in the name of an ideological anticorporate agenda that actually works against the interest of both small farmers and ordinary citizens. In fact, tightening the rules creates more obstacles
for small players to enter the market than for large players who are accustomed to meeting bureaucratic requirements and have paid compliance staffs. They actually prefer to have tighter standards to protect the substantial investment needed to get in. With the myriad crisis we face, not least of them climate change, why on Earth would anyone want to limit the possibility of the broadest possible transition to organic methods without delay."

Thank you very much.
MR. DELGADO: Questions for Katherine? Tracy.

MS. MIEDEMA: Just a quick clarification. Valerie did e-mail out the National Organic Coalition comments, and I have spoken with Lynn Coody about specific wording confusion. So we are on top of that.

MS. DiMATTEO: Okay.
MR. DELGADO: Joe.
MR. SMILLIE: I just wanted to
say, Katherine, you mentioned a fairly large group of people, and you are saying that there was consensus and support of the multisite document, and you said there was a few issues. Could you just briefly hit those ones? We're on top of --

MS. DiMATTEO: Lynn or Emily -- I don't have it in front of me.

MR. SMILLIE: Brief. Well, we've got the one that says change -- oh, my brain.

MS. DiMATTEO: Change post-harvest handling.

MR. SMILLIE: Yes. Change handling to post-harvest handling. We've got that one. If we could just get the titles.

MS. DiMATTEO: Yes. Yes.
MS. ROSEN: Okay, page 1, the title, and all references to multisite to grower groups.

Page 4, change definitions of -well, there's an insertion of farmer livestock producers in a few places. Definitions. Add
the definition of post-harvest handling. Production unit. Change the definition to include -- so it says, portion of an organic operation where agricultural products are produced, delete "and/or handled." I mean, you know, if you want us to, we can print it out and give it to you.

MR. SMILLIE: Yes, if you could, that would be great.

I think -- but again we're not
talking big ticket items here.
MR. DELGADO: We have Bea.
MS. JAMES: Thank you for your comments, Katherine. Does the group that you are representing, do you know if they support the idea of addressing the multisite construct for retailers and/or processors?

MS. DiMATTEO: Okay, let me just clarify. I am not representing the National Organic Coalition. Wouldn't that be lovely. (Laughter.)

But I brought them up because I
thought it was -- I felt it was important that this -- the group, the National Organic

Coalition, and some of the other positions that have been presented over time, which were further apart, we have come closer together on. And I think that the National Organic Coalition's position now still would prefer to make it unambiguous that currently this is not a recommendation about handlers or retailers. MS. JAMES: Separate, as a separate --

MS. DiMATTEO: Well, I'm not going to answer for them on the separate. Personally, for me, Wolf, DiMatteo \& Associates, I support that there can be criteria developed that is specific and appropriate for other types of growers.

MS. JAMES: We would love to work with the NOC.

MS. DiMATTEO: Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?
Thank you very much, Katherine. Let's move on
then to Will Fantle, and you have a proxy. MR. FANTLE: Yes, I have a proxy from Mark Kastel, the codirector of the Cornucopia Institute. I gave that to Valerie earlier today some time.

MR. DELGADO: Please.
MR. FANTLE: I am speaking for Mark Kastel of the Cornucopia Institute, our codirector, and I am going to be talking about the livestock rule. Yes, the livestock rule.

What began as an exercise many
years ago in the middle of the last decade to address the problems, the interpretations between pasture and dairy, morphed somehow. It got transformed into the rule that was delivered to us on the 23rd, the proposal that we are calling the livestock rule for its inclusion of additional species under livestock, fish, bee, only, not bees but bee, its take on how we should treat beef, finishing of beef.

In fact, we will suggest that this
is an overly broad and sweeping revision of many, many parts that extend far beyond the problem that has been identified of pasture and dairy.

It is our opinion that the implementation of the rule as proposed will put out of business hundreds of legitimate organic livestock producers. This is something that we need to consider.

And we are left in somewhat of an awkward position with this because our citizen advisers here haven't had the opportunity to comment and weigh in on this rule on many of the provisions -- the new definitions, the rewrites, the new language, that have not been fully discussed, publicly vetted in our hearing process. This is very disappointing. What that has left us to do, as the organic community consisting of farmers, processors, handlers, certifiers, and retailers, to try and identify what this rule means.

We have been reading hard, we have been trying to pull together different ideas and alternatives and thoughts on what to do, but it's a difficult proposition for us, with so much never being publicly discussed before, and trying to weigh its implications.

The other thing that leaves, at
least in the opinion of the Cornucopia
Institute, is for the current rule to continue to be enforced.

That means investigations cannot be deferred, as has happened in the past. We have FOIA documents from the NOP indicating that investigations were deferred several years ago because a pasture rule rewrite was underway. This is unacceptable.

We know this rule can be enforced, the existing rule. We have the incident of the Vanderick Farm, the 10,000 herd operation in California that was decertified under this rule. We know that the Aurora Facilities and the findings of fact that were found by the

NOP investigators, 14 willful violations of organic law, further evidence that this existing rule can be enforced, can be used to manage our process. This still needs to be done over the next foreseeable future, for however long this takes to be vetted.

We know that even under the
optimistic scenario that this rule, if everything were to sail through as soon as possible, would not take effect until the growing season of 2010.

We have some other specific concerns that I'm going to make a comment on.

Pasturing of cattle for the entire grazing season is important, not just for 120 days, but the entire grazing season.

We know this would be a challenge in parts of the country, in parts of California where the rainfall is much more compressed into perhaps a two-month period of time. We met with dairy farmers last week out there, and we heard this would be a challenge
to them to even meet the 120 days, but they were willing to do it, to try and make their best effort at doing that.

The desert dairies in the Southwest, some of the larger dairies, we think their pasture must be required to be irrigated much like any other crop that's grown in that region. Irrigation is fundamental to keep that playing field level so that they can't use lack of pasture as an excuse to haul those animals off the range or the pasture.

We would also suggest that three times a day milking be prohibited. It's a challenge logistically for any farmer to bring animals in and out, in and out, in and out, with a three time a day milking scheme. If it is allowed in the continuation, it's not proposed to be eliminated, we are suggesting it should be, we think there needs to be more strenuous auditing done by certifiers to ensure that
this rule is not being cheated on.
The origin of livestock is a biggie. The proposed language that is in this rule is not acceptable. In fact, it flies in the face of what has been suggested by the NOSB in their recommendation.

We would suggest that the last recommendation from the NOSB, looking at last third of gestation, be substituted for the language that is currently in the rule.

Lastly, I just want to talk a little bit about the process on this. We have formally asked for a 30-day extension on this. We think this is important. The community is still trying to figure this out. I know there is not even harmony within the community on whether or not we need an extension. It's our opinion we do.

Farmers we know that we're talking with are still just learning of this rule and looking at it. Transparency and inclusion have been hallmarks of the organic process.

This needs to be brought to the sweeping rule to make sure that all of its ramifications are looked at by the process.

Barbara Robinson, the acting program director, just yesterday, when talking about the philosophy of the NOP, said it's better to do it right than quick. Her exact words.

We think that should be applied to this rule as well.

Whatever emerges out of the back end of this, Cornucopia wants this rule to be strict. We also want this rule to be enforced.

Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: Thank you.
Questions? Thank you. And that is the last of the listed official speakers.

MS. FRANCES: Lisa Engelbert postponed her comment to give you space last night.

MR. DELGADO: All right. We have

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a couple of speakers that signed up recently. We will allow them to go, and I will ask the board members to consider being economical with your questions. I'm concerned about the time. I know the committees need to work on the specific change, and I would appreciate the members to be brief and concentrate on the issues. That's what we are looking for.

Yes, Tracy?
MS. MIEDEMA: How many more?
MR. DELGADO: We have one, two, three, four, five, six. Yes.

MS. MIEDEMA: Mr. Chair, with all due respect, I move that we adjourn simply to prevent fatigue for tomorrow when we are voting.

MR. DELGADO: The Chair will
intend to take up the rest of them here, and we will have an extension of 10 minutes, 15 minutes, to allow a couple of speakers. Hugh?

MR. KARREMAN: I know that someone from the AWG came down from Maine. I'd like
to hear him, Sebastian Belle, if possible. If he's on the list. I think he is.

MR. DELGADO: I really don't know. If we allow one, we have to allow all of them, and we do have six of them. So if the question was --

MR. KARREMAN: There is a motion. I mean there's a motion that you were asking if there was any questions. I did not second it.

MR. DELGADO: Indeed we have a motion that we adjourn, and we ask if there is a second. Do we have a second? We don't.

We are going up to 20 minutes
after the hour, and try to get as many people as possible, and members of the public, I would request that you limit your time as much as possible and concentrate issues so we can be productive and allow this board to go concentrate on dinner.

Up next then we have Luke Howard. Is he here? Okay, let's move on to Lisa

Engelbert. And after Lisa we're going to have Harriet Behar.

MS. ENGELBERT: Lisa Engelbert, dairy program administrator, NOFA New York certified organic in Binghampton, New York.

I definitely will be brief. I'm hungry, too.

A few things that I'd like to comment on, multisite certification. I'm still not clear if the recommendation includes retail establishments. I heard two different comments that took it both ways.

So we don't believe retail establishments should be included in multisite certification. Retail establishments should not be exempt from inspection each year. We feel that there is a high potential for fraud, mainly due to high employee turnover in retail establishments.

Multisite certification should be limited to producers outside the U.S. Anybody inside the U.S. really should be inspected
each year.
NOP training. Thank you for -glad to hear that we're going to be having additional face-to-face trainings. We were a little concerned that we were going to Webbased training format, and we weren't really happy about that, so thank you. It's important to have the face to face with the NOP in training.

Ethylene gas for ripening pears. We don't agree that it should be added to list for ripening pears. We don't believe it's necessary to add substances to make things easier or faster or get them on the shelf sooner or keep them on the shelf longer. That's not really what organic is all about.

Organic consumers want less processing and fewer substances used on their products, not more.

And quite honestly, if organic consumers really truly understood some of the things that are on the list that are being
used, they probably wouldn't be buying those products.

The NOSB is a gatekeeper in the organic industry. It's really up to you guys what goes on the list and what really truly is needed in this industry.

If unnecessary substances keep
getting added to the national list, at some point the word "organic" will become meaningless.

Hundred percent organic label.
Overall, we agree with the recommendation. I don't like seeing livestock feed labeling lumped in with human feed labeling. They're really kind of two different issues there. So hopefully you'll take that into consideration.

Most feed mills are not labeling their feed as 100 percent organic. Obviously anything going into an animal has to be 100 percent organic if it's an agricultural product, to which you can add allowed substances, like minerals and things like
that.
Commercial availability of seeds. We overall agree with the recommendation, but the section -- it's B5D, I believe -requiring certifiers to submit historical data on acreage and percent of organic seeds used for each producer is problematic.

I really can't imagine the amount of staff time that that is going to take. It's going to be additional staff people needed as certifiers for that one recommendation.

Hopefully this can be handled
through ACA trainings and through the accreditation process. Our experience at NOFA New York is producers seem to be using more seeds each year. We are not allowing cost as a factor in determining commercial availability.

I'm not going to comment on the proposed pasture rule. I've already commented in Auburn at the listening session, and we are
going to be submitting written comments on that, other than saying thank you for getting it out to the NOP.

Lastly, I would like to comment on
civil penalties. I know they are not being assessed to operations that are being revoked, that are found to be fraudulent. I've said this in prior public comments. I really believe that's the only way we're going to stop some of the fraud that's potentially going on.

A lot of these operations are in it for the money. They don't care about the organic integrity. They don't care about the organic industry. They care about their bottom line. If they can take short-cuts, they're going to do it. If they do it and they get caught and it's jeopardizing the integrity of organic products in the marketplace, they need to pay the penalty for that. Revocation is not enough. They have already made their money on the organic
system. They don't care if they lose their certification at that point. They need to be fined.

That's all I have. Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: Questions? Bea.
MS. JAMES: Thank you for your comments. I have a question for you. If we can't make multisite certification work within our own country, how can you justify that it's a construct that can work internationally?

MS. ENGELBERT: I would prefer to see every operation inspected every year, actually. I realize in some of the Third World countries there are some small grower groups in close proximity, all under the same organic system plan. They have a strong internal control system, where people say it can work. We're not certifying any of them. I can't really comment on that.

MS. JAMES: But you support the idea of multisite certification for --

MS. ENGELBERT: Those really small
operations that are under really close supervision.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?
Thank you.
MS. ENGELBERT: Thank you.
MR. DELGADO: Jennifer, you have a question?

MS. BEHAR: Hello. I'm Harriet Behar, and I believe you all have my comments in front of you. Is that right?

MR. DELGADO: We do.
MS. BEHAR: Okay. Technical
review panels. The organic community has lobbied hard to get more NOP funds to cover costs for third-party TAP reviews, so dollars should not be an issue here.

The NOSB puts in many hours working together and strives for a continual atmosphere, making it difficult to challenge the work of another member. With no thirdparty TAPs, the board is relying on the petitioner as their only source of outside
information.
The board itself is one organism and cannot do TAPs and approve them as complete. This is an inherent conflict of interest, as well as not meeting both the letter and the intent of the OFPA.

The NOSB is a stakeholder board and should not be converted into a board of experts. The OFPA gives the guardianship of the national list to the NOSB as well as giving them the tools to perform this responsibility with the depth and expert input that is necessary.

Please err on the side of more information rather than less. Do not put a responsibility on your shoulders that is not required in the OFPA, nor acceptable for a volunteer board.

Judging a material as straightforward that does not need an outside TAP review assumes that you already know the status of the material before it has gone
through the review.
Again, I ask the NOSB to pressure the NOP, as I look at Mark Bradley, for the implementation of the peer review panel as required in the OFPA, as well as a transparent program manual as required by ISO.

This should include a clear procedure that informs the NOSB and the public on how best to make --

MR. DELGADO: Excuse me, can you just --

MS. BEHAR: Am I too far away?
MR. DELGADO: -- move closer to
the microphone.
MS. BEHAR: Okay. -- make recommendations on specific standards they are drafting on the content as well as the timeline for the NOP to respond, or ask for further information to move the recommendations forward.

The NOSB and the public spend massive hours on these recommendations and are
frustrated when the NOP decides they are not a priority.

Having a written transparent process for the NOP and the NOSB with communication will help both groups understand each other's priorities in order to move the recommendations forward.
I'm going to skip down to
biodiversity.
I support the rewording of the document as presented by Lynn Coody for the Wild Farm Alliance. This does not burden farmers. Biodiversity is the basis of organic farming, a system that mimics natural processes.

There are multiple ecological
services provided to farmers such as lower insect problems, as well as improved quality of life and ecosystem when the farmer consciously works to enhance and expand biodiversity on their farm.

And this brings me to materials
and the view of organic as a functioning organic system. Tetracycline, I agree with the committee recommendation to reject this, especially with the thought that two other related items should remove when they sunset.

There is documented evidence of resistance in orchards to these antibiotics as well as ongoing research in both the organic and nonorganic community to find alternatives which include technologically sophisticated monitoring paired with more benign inputs.

Approving this product sends the wrong message that this family of products is not problematic.

Sorbitol. I agree with the committee recommendation to reject this product. While I appreciate growers would like less expensive inputs for insect control, adding more products to the national list sends the wrong message, approving synthetics rather then encouraging the management of insect problems with a systems approach.

Pelargonic acid. This is the same issue. The longer that organic farmers work with their systems, the less weeds are an issue. We do not want to offer material crutches that can be used on farms to cover up poor management rather than having farmers learn their own systems that are site specific for control of their specific weed challenges. I am also concerned about removing weeds from roadsides and ditches and the negative effect this has on biodiversity and soil erosion.

Ethylene for ripening pears --
MR. DELGADO: Your time is up.
MS. BEHAR: Okay. You have my comments.

MR. DELGADO: Any questions?
Let's move on then to -- we have Barbara Blakistone, followed by Sebastian Belle. Barbara, are you with us? We don't see her. Sebastian, please step to the microphone. Marty Mesh will follow Sebastian, and then we
have Brock Lundberg.
MR. BELLE: Good evening, I think.
I don't know how you guys do it. I'm very impressed, I have to say, and my sympathies are with you.

I'm going to be very brief. Dr.
Karreman, thank you very much for mentioning me in recognizing that I was in the room. I appreciate that.

I just wanted to make a couple of comments. One is, first and foremost, recognize the hard work and long time that the Livestock Committee has put in on the aquaculture issues. I know this is an issue which you would probably at this stage of the game would much rather see go down the road and not coming back, and I don't blame you. So my apologies for being the source of some hard work and angst there.

I also recognize and appreciate the fact that the Livestock Committee, or at least that the AGW may have become
overengaged, and that the Livestock Committee has needed to have an independent and rigorous discussion amongst themselves, without the AWG engaging, and I want to recognize that and appreciate that.
Having said that, I want to make a
couple comments. I want to make clear that I'm not commenting on behalf of the AWG. I am commenting as a person who works for the Maine Aquaculture Association. We represent about 140, 150 farms on any given year. We are oldfamily owned, and we are very small, so I am not probably the best commenter from the aquaculture perspective, but I do represent a group of growers.

At the risk of alienating the
Livestock Committee members, because I'm coming from the AWG side, I would like to suggest that you very seriously look carefully at the latest AWG comments. Those comments were made respectfully and in the spirit of trying to take our technical expertise and
seeking to help the Livestock Committee achieve the goals that they had articulated, but making sure that the way you did that was technically sound. And I think that's the key piece.

I'll highlight a couple things.
One, on the feeds. Recycling processing waste. Our interpretation, at least my interpretation is that the one-to-one wild fish to cultured fish ratio as it's currently crafted in the standards applies to processing waste as well as fish coming from industrial commercial fisheries. We think that is a mistake. I think that's a mistake.

We should try to reward processors who are trying to take byproducts that would normally be thrown away and put in landfills and allow them to put as much of that as they can in, and we shouldn't hold them to this one-to-one wild fish to cultured fish ratio for processing byproducts.

I certainly support the one-to-one
ratio for the industrial fish commercial end of things.

Also under the feeds, the requirement that all pollutants are removed. I would respectfully assert that there is no feed in the world and, in fact, no grazing system in the world that could achieve that standard. I think that's just not possible.

So AWG did have some language that they submitted to try to highlight the need to deal with pollutants and make sure that the standard was higher than anything else, but didn't fall into the trap of this all-ornothing trap, which I think from a certification point of view you're just not going to be able to certify anything.

Net pens. Three key points. Zero impact on predators, and I think is probably an unintended consequence, but the reality is the rest of the standards establish very strict control and standards with respect to predator interactions and requires farmers to
maintain biodiversity and establish a proactive predator deterrence program. Effective deterrence inherently implies impacts. Okay. Because you are talking about either exclusion or behaviorial modification of predators. So you cannot have a zero impact standard and still have a predator deterrence program.

The term "prevent the spread of disease in a facility or to surrounding ecosystems and populations," I would argue that no culture system in the world can prevent. They can seek to prevent, but they cannot prevent, and so that was a modification that AWG put forward.

And finally, the waste management
plan. The 50 percent recycling requirement, very high standard. I think when that rolls out, we're going to find that even fish which are so-called from rivers, are going to have a very hard time meeting that. It's going to be very complicated to measure. I don't
oppose that. I would only ask that you have a phase-in period much the same way as you had a phase-out period for fish meal and fish oil. I think that accomplishes, sets the goal, holds people to it clearly, allows them to work toward something --

MR. DELGADO: Sebastian, your time is up.

MR. BELLE: Thank you. MR. DELGADO: Any questions?

Hugh .
MR. KARREMAN: Thanks for coming,
Sebastian. I was just wondering -- two questions. One real quick. Demographics of your farmers up there that you work with, like what do they grow, and are they using a lot of net pens or not? I just want to have an idea what it looks like up in Maine.

MR. BELLE: Yes. Fifteen species we grow. Most of my members are actually shellfish growers, but we do also grow salmon, halibut, and cod. Our halibut farms are land
based. Our cod and salmon farms are net pen based. We have 40 sites that are net pen based in the state. On any given year, about a third of those are used, because we rotate between sites on a three-year cycle, so we do crop rotation. I don't know if that helps.

MR. KARREMAN: And then also I did read all your comments, and there are a lot of technical details that the program -- if this gets up to the program, they will take care of some of those details. Okay.

But are you in -- with George
Leonard's performance metrics, how do you feel about that kind of approach?

MR. BELLE: Thank you for asking that question. Performance standards are -well, just as a little bit of background. I engage in the World Wildlife Fund dialogue. I sit on the ISO standards, a committee which is promulgating aquaculture standards for ISO. I sit on the Standards Oversight Committee for the Global Aquaculture Alliance. All of those
groups are debating performance standards.
The AWG talked about performance standards for probably three-and-a-half to four months. The conclusion we came to is if you're really going to do it, it's got to be species specific and it's very complicated, and it's very easy to promulgate performance standards which work for one species and are completely unworkable for another species.

I'll give you an example. Zero interaction genetically between farmed animals and wild animals. In fin fish, there are ways that you can come very close to that. In shellfish, which are broadcast spawners, or in pelargic marine fin fish, which are also broadcast spawners, probably the only way to even get close to that is to use triploi to induce sterility, currently prohibited under the organic standards.

So that's a case where you've got to kind of go through it on a case-by-case basis.

Performance standards are very sexy, I think. They're very -- I mean who can argue against performance standards? But when you really get down into the weeds, they are very, very, very difficult to work through. MR. DELGADO: Any other questions? Jennifer.

MS. HALL: It's not a question, Sebastian, but just a thank you to you and all your colleagues on the aquaculture working group. Thanking us for our commitment is -it's not comparable to what you guys have committed to this cause, and I appreciate you and several others who have also made the trip to this meeting several times personally to share your wisdom with us.

MR. BELLE: Well, I appreciate that. Thank you.

MR. DELGADO: Any other questions?
Thank you very much. We are moving on to Marty Mesh. He's not here. We're moving on to Brock Lundberg.

MR. LUNDBERG: Hi. Good to see you again.

As an engineer, instead of saying I'm going to keep it brief, I'm going to say one minute. One minute.

Okay. I just wanted to provide a follow-up response to the question asked about possible replacements for gums or possible replacements on the ingredients that show up on 605 or the 606 list.

I did take a look and some of the possible replacements -- it's not necessarily going to be exact one-to-one replacements, but it's all going to be low usage level, and there are some functionality for fat replacement in emulsifying, and those ingredients are alginates, pectin, xanthan gum, and then the wider extract gums that show up on the list as well as the gelatins. So those are the possible replacements. I don't have exact data specifically how it works, but just conceptually those are some of the items.

MR. DELGADO: Any questions?
Thank you very much.
Well, that concludes this session.
(Applause.)
I thank all of you for your patience and input from the public. Yes, Joe?

MR. SMILLIE: I don't know if anybody else has got announcements, but I'd like to say that I'd really like to see a CACC meeting tomorrow morning 20 minutes before we start. Twenty minutes before the start of tomorrow morning's CACC.

MR. DELGADO: We start tomorrow at 8 o'clock.

MR. SMILLIE: Not tonight. So 7:40, CACC meeting. Attendance is not optional.

MR. DELGADO: Julie.
MS. WEISMAN: The Handling Committee -- unfortunately we need to find a way to pal out tonight, hopefully not for too long.

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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | MR. DELGADO: Specific time? |  |
| 2 | MS. WEISMAN: Right now, I guess, |  |
| 3 | you know, we need to eat. |  |
| 4 | MR. DELGADO: Talk to Julie after |  |
| 5 | dinner, see if they have a specific time for |  |
| 6 | the meeting. |  |
| 7 | MR. KARREMAN: We can do it after |  |
| 8 | dinner. That's fine with me. Nine o'clock in |  |
| 9 | here? |  |
| 10 | (Whereupon, at 7:22 p.m., the |  |
| 11 | meeting was adjourned.) |  |
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