





USDA NATIONAL ORGANIC PROGRAM: Is Organic an Option for Me?

THANK YOU FOR JOINING US! THE WEBINAR WILL BEGIN SHORTLY.

Webinar Management

Participants will be muted for this webinar.

If you have questions during the webinar, please "raise your hand" using the hand button or you may enter your question(s) in



What "Assets" Mean to First Nations



First Nations' Facts

1980: Founding Year

1980-2017: Provider of TTA

1993: National Grantmaking Program begins

1993-2017: Awarded 1,345 in grants;

\$28.9 million





An Overview Presentation: What is Organic and... Is It an Option for Me?

Vanessa Garcia Polanco December 7, 2017

Outline



- Origin of the U.S. Organic Sector
- What is Organic?
- National Organic Program
- The U.S. Organic Regulations
- The Organic Community
- Getting Certified Organic
- Market Overview
- Resources

Origin of the U.S. Organic Sector

Formally Started with an Act of Congress



The U.S. organic sector formally originated in 1990 with the passage of the Organic Food Production Act, commonly known as OFPA.



OFPA Created ...



OFPA created:

- The U.S. Organic Regulations;
- The National Organic Program (NOP); and
- The National Organic Standards Board (NOSB).



Definition of "organic" – USDA regulations





A production system, managed in accordance with the USDA organic regulations, to respond to site-specific conditions.

An "organic" production system:

- Integrates cultural, biological, and mechanical practices
- Fosters cycling of resources
- Promote ecological balance
- Conserves bio-diversity

A Global Organic Control System



Standards

Accreditation

Certification

Enforcement

The National Organic Program

The National Organic Program (NOP)



Mission:

Ensure the integrity of USDA organic agricultural products throughout the world

Vision:

Organic Integrity from Farm to Table, Consumers Trust the Organic Label

Core Role:

Implement the Organic Foods Production Act and the USDA organic regulations

The National Organic Program



The National Organic Program . . .

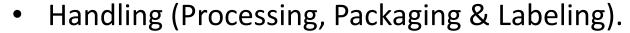
- Develops and maintains organic standards
- Accredits and oversees organic certifying agents
- Ensures and enforces compliance by investigating complaints and taking enforcement actions
- Facilitates trade
- Supports the National Organic Standards Board (NOSB)

The U.S. Organic Regulations

Areas Covered

Organic regulations address:

- Crops;
- Wild crops;
- Livestock; and





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What Lands May Be Certified as Organic?

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- To be eligible for certification:
 - Land must have been free of prohibited substances for 3 years
- Both conventional and organic production may occur on the same farm
- Buffer zones may be required between organic & non-organic lands
- There are no size requirements—both small and large farms may be certified organic



General Scope of Organic Regulations

The USDA organic regulations cover the product from farm to table, including soil and water quality, pest control, livestock practices, and rules for food additives.

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Organic farms and processors:

- Preserve natural resources and biodiversity
- Maintain or improve soil and water quality
- Support animal health and welfare
- Only use approved materials
- Do not use genetically modified ingredients
- Document pest, weed, and other management practices
- Receive annual onsite inspections
- Separate organic food from non-organic food

Requirements for Organic Crops

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- Governed by site-specific Organic System Plan
- Maintain buffer zones to prevent prohibited substances from impacting organic areas
- **MUST NOT** use prohibited substances, sewage sludge, irradiation, or genetic engineering
- MUST use organic seeds and organic seedlings when commercially available
- MUST document pest and weed management
- MUST use practices that maintain or improve soil conditions and minimize erosion
- MAY use natural inputs and/or USDA-approved synthetic substances



Requirements for Livestock Operations



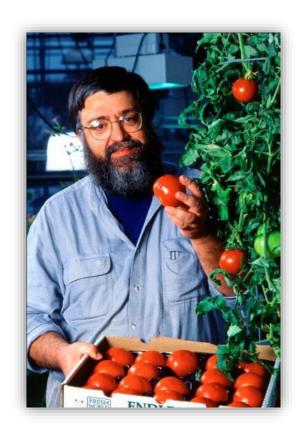
- Governed by Organic System Plan
- Provide access to the outdoors and good living conditions year-round
- Use 100% organic feed
- Antibiotics, growth hormones, slaughter byproducts, and genetic engineering not allowed
- Document the organic status of all animals
- Ruminants must have access to pasture during the grazing season: 30% of the animal's dry matter intake must come from pasture; grazing season must be at least 120 days



Requirements for Processors and Handlers



- Governed by an Organic System Plan
- Prevent the commingling or contamination of organic products by non-organic products during processing
- Prevent pests using only approved practices
- Use certified organic agricultural ingredients in organically-labeled products
- Use only approved label claims
- Not use irradiation or genetic engineering



Allowed and Prohibited Substances

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- The National List of Allowed and Prohibited
 Substances is part of the organic regulations.
- The National List includes synthetic substances which are allowed and natural substances which are prohibited.
- The National List has separate sections for crops, livestock, and handling/food processing.
- All substances are reviewed by the National Organic Standards Board. The Board makes recommendations on substances to the USDA.



The Organic Community

National Organic Standards Board



The purpose of the National Organic Standards Board (NOSB) is to:

- Assist in the development & maintenance of a list of substances to be used in organic production; and
- Advise the Secretary on any other aspects of the implementation of OFPA

The Organic Community



USDA

National Organic Program

(Establishes and enforces organic regulations)



National Organic Standards Board (Advises USDA)



Certifying Agents

Includes organizations, States, and Foreign Governments

Responsible for Certification and Enforcement



Agents Certify Operations

Certified Organic Operations

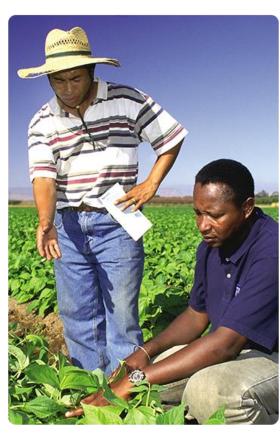
Farmers and Ranchers (Produce Crops, Wild Crops, and Livestock) Processors and Handlers (Process and Handle Organic Products)

Retailers and Consumers

USDA Accredited Certifiers

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- USDA accredits and oversees organic certifiers
- Organic certifiers are third party organizations that review, inspect, and certify organic operations
- Certifiers may be for-profit, nonprofit, or governmental (State or foreign governments)
- Find yours <u>here.</u>



Accredited Certifiers: A Critical Role



Organic System Plan Reviews

Annual and Unannounced Inspections

Residue Testing

Complaint Investigations

Noncompliances, Suspensions, Revocations

Mediation and Settlement Agreements

Getting Certified Organic

Why is Certification Important?



- Allows use of USDA organic seal and organic claim
- Empowers consumers to choose between production methods
- Gateway to USDA services for organic operations
- Verifies that products meet national organic standards
- Protects consumers
- Establishes level playing field for farmers, processors, and marketers



How Does a Farmer Get Certified?



Adopt organic practices



Apply for certification and pay fees



Receive an on-site inspection



Resolve any questions/ concerns

Receive organic certificate

Annual Updates:

Document changes & pay fees



Receive annual inspection



Receive updated certificate

Common barriers to certification



Certification myths:

- 1. "I can't afford organic certification."
- 2. "I can't handle the paperwork."

Certification truths

- 1. Fees are on a sliding scale
- 2. Recordkeeping is good farm management

Plus, **USDA** can help with both costs and paperwork!



Who Needs to be Certified?



- If your farm or business earns more than \$5,000 in gross annual organic sales, it must be certified.
- If your farm or business earns less than \$5,000 in gross annual organic sales, it is considered "exempt" from two key requirements:
 - Certification. Your farm or business is not required to be certified in order to sell, label, or represent your products as organic.
 - USDA Organic Seal: If uncertified, you may not use the USDA organic seal on your products or refer to them as certified organic.

Not just farms, but...

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- Slaughter facilities
- Custom harvesters
- Co-packers
- Seed cleaners



NOP 4009 Instruction and Q&A: Who Needs to be Certified?

An Overview of the U.S. Organic Market



An Overview: The U.S. Organic Market



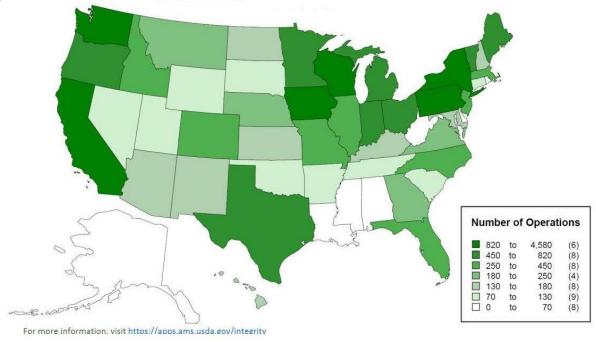
Organic food is sold to U.S. consumers through conventional grocery stores, natural food stores, and direct-to-consumer markets.

The U.S. organic sector:

- Is the fastest growing of the U.S. food industry
- Has been on a double digit growth trend
- Has tripled in total size since 2002
- Is estimated at over \$47 billion
- Accounts for over 5 percent of total U.S. food sales

Top Organic States

Top 10 organic states (# of organic farms):



USDA

ORGANIC

California

Wisconsin

New York

Washington

Pennsylvania

lowa

Ohio

Minnesota

Oregon

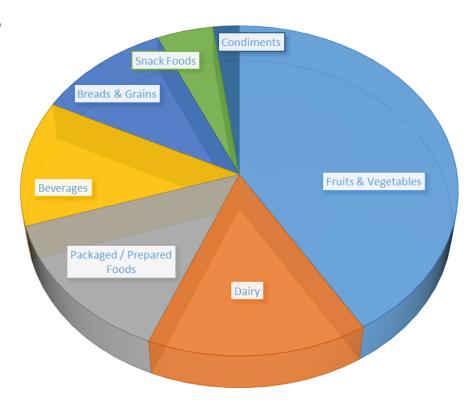
Michigan

Top Organic Commodities



Top 3 organic commodities

- Fruits & Vegetables
- Dairy
- Packaged / Prepared
 Foods





Online Training Modules



- Organic Training
 - The Road to Organic Certification
 - The Path to Sound and Sensible Organic Inspections
 - Organic Integrity in the Supply Chain
- Organic 101
- Organic 201
- Sound and Sensible Organic
 Certification Resources:
 The Value Proposition, Tips and Guides
- Fact Sheets



https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/organic-certification/training

INTEGRITY Database



- Find certified organic operations
- Find certified organic products
- Find accredited certifiers
- organic.ams.usda.gov/integrity/



The National Organic Program is hosting a public Organic INTEGRITY Database webinar on October 26, 2016 at 11 am Eastern Time. More details are available in the Organic Insider at http://archive.constantcontact.com/fs127/1103777415326/archive/1126149851834.html

Welcome to the Organic INTEGRITY Database!

Find a specific certified organic farm or business, or search for an operation with specific characteristics. Listings come from USDA-Accredited Certifying Agents. Historical Annual Lists of Certified Organic Operations and monthly snapshots of the full data set are available for download on the Data History page. Only certified operations can sell, label or represent products as organic, unless exempt or excluded from certification.



Insider Emails



USDA Organic Insider

- Sign up for updates on issues related to organic production
- Announcements of NOSB meetings
- Rulemaking and Handbook updates
- Comment opportunities



http://www.ams.usda.gov/nop

Organic Certification Cost Share



Organic Certification Cost Share Programs

- Reimbursements for up to 75% of the cost of certification
- Maximum of \$750 per year, per area of certification
 - Certification areas: crops, livestock, handling/processing, wild crops
- Contact your State's Department of Agriculture, or access more information at:

https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/occsp/index

Conservation Programs

Conservation Programs for Organic Producers

- Conservation technical assistance
 - On-farm conservation planning for organic and transitional
 - Helps with paperwork can complete part of your organic application

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- Financial assistance
 - Environmental Quality Incentives Program
 - Conservation Stewardship Program
- Access more information at:

www.nrcs.usda.gov/organic

Organic Portal at www.usda.gov/organic

USDA ORGANIC

 One-stop for programs, services, and educational materials related to organic





Organic Integrity from Farm to Table, Consumers Trust the Organic Label

NOP Phone: 202-720-3252

Website: www.ams.usda/gov







THANK YOU JOINING OUR WEBINAR TODAY!

Recording and attachments can be downloaded from www.firstnations.org/fnk by Thursday, December 8, 2017



Thank you!



Don't miss out on our upcoming webinars:

- Tribal Agritourism Marketing Tools, Part 1: Using New Media to Control Message
 - December 7th at 2pm MT
- Tribal Agritourism Marketing Tools, Part 2: Using NativeAmerica.travel to Promote Tourism and Your Agribusiness Products
 - December 14th at 2pm MT

Registration can be found at www.firstnations.org/fnk (as well as all previous webinar recordings and handouts).