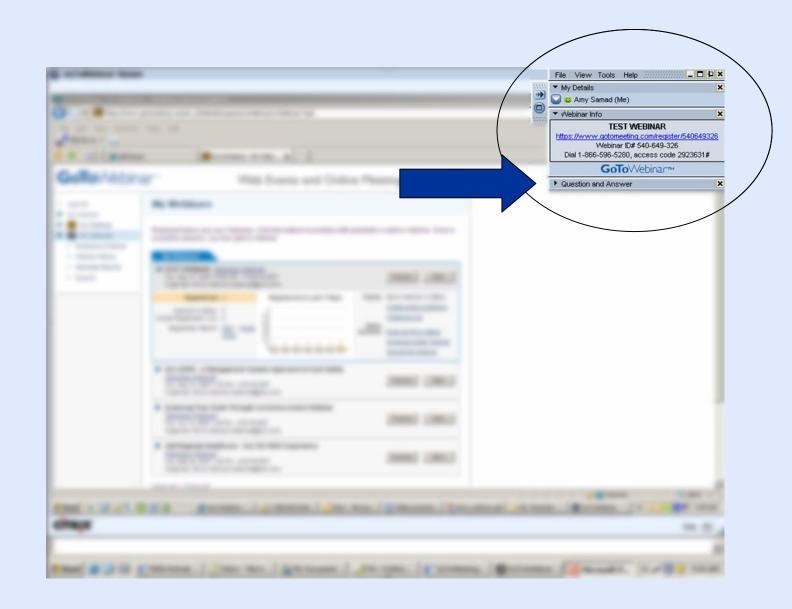
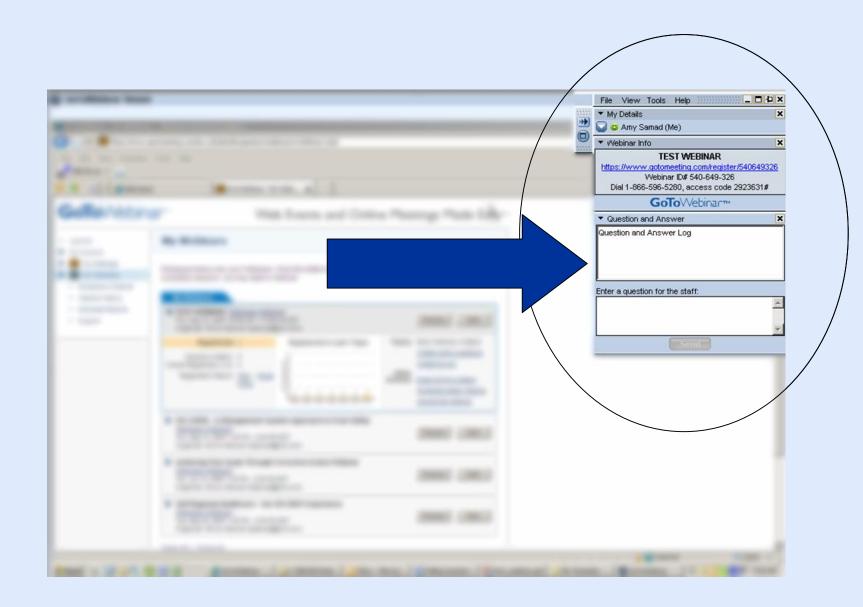


Rachel Winter
PJRFSI Organic Program
Manager



Preparing for Organic Certification & SOE







Rachel Winter

PJRFSI Organic Program Manager



PJRFSI – Your Partner for Food Safety

Organic Certification & SOE - Strengthening Organic Enforcement

2023 Webinar







Organic Certification Process

1. Producer or handler adopts organic practices.

2. Submits application, agreement, & fees to certifying agent

Certifying
Agent
Reviews
Application
for
Compliance

Inspector
Conducts
Onsite
Inspection.

Certifying
Agent
Reviews the
Application
& Inspection
to determine
Compliance

Certifying
Agent Issues
Organic
Certificate

Updates Certifying Agent Annually or As needed

Suggested Time Frame is 3-6 Month to Certification



Prepping for Processing

- Labels
- Organic Certificates
- Broker Certificate if applicable
- Specification-Ingredient
- SDS Ingredient
- Lot Code Procedure
- Pest Control Documentation
- Pest control SDS
- Pest Control Contract Operation Profile (if not done by client)
- Chemical SDS Sheets-
- Sanitation Standard Operation Procedure
- Business License
- Article of Organocation or Incorporation
- Water Documentation
- Facility Map
- Facility Flow Diagram
- SOP's on organic processing
- Private Label Agreements



Prepping for Crop

- SDS, TDS, Labels
- Pesticides
- Fertilizers
- Post- harvest treatment
- Cleaners
- Soaps
- Crop tags
- If purchased seed from original owner proof of purchase
- Organic certificates of seed
- Organic certificates of broker if applicable
- SOP and SSOP
- Farm Layout
- Land Affidavit
- Contract such a pet service
- Other Contract for fertilizer, farm labor contractors, custom harvesting, or planting services
- Recordkeeping***



Why the SOE?

- The SOE is the largest update since the organic regulation came into affect in 1990.
- These updates were made to protect organic integrity
- Updates included
 - Organic control system
 - Improving farm to market traceability
 - Providing robust enforcement of the USDA organic regulations.



When was the final ruling of the SOE?

January 2023

When is the SOE implemented?

March 19th 2024



Strengthening Organic Enforcement (SOE) Final Rule

The Strengthening Organic Enforcement (SOE) final rule reduces fraud in the organic marketplace; strengthens oversight of organic producers, handlers, and certifiers; and improves USDA's enforcement mechanisms. USDA used public comments to refine this final rule and maximize benefit to the organic industry.

Why is SOE Needed?

Organic supply chains have become increasingly complex, reducing transparency in the market and leading to documented cases of organic fraud.

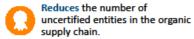
Who is Impacted by SOE?

- USDA accredited certifying agents
- Organic inspectors
- ProducersProcessors
- Brokers, traders, exporters, and importers who are not certified organic

What Does SOE Do?

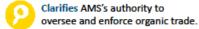
The SOE rule protects organic integrity and bolsters consumer confidence in the USDA organic seal.

The final SOE rule:











SOE History

USDA

Proposed Rule

- SOE implements three provisions from the 2018 Farm Bill.
- SOE implements many National Organic Standards Board recommendations.
- Published as proposed rule in October 2020.

Public Comment

- 60-day public comment period.
- 1,525 comments received.



Final Rule

- Policy updated based on public comment.
- Final rule published in January 2023.

Enforcement

14-month implementation period.

How Does the Industry Benefit?

- Stronger tools and processes that help ensure compliance.
- Robust and consistent enforcement of the organic regulations.
- Improved farm to market traceability.
- Strong consumer and farmer trust in the organic label.
- Level playing field for organic farms and businesses.



Who does the SOE affect?

- USDA accredited certifying agents
- Organic inspectors
- Producers
- Processors
- Brokers
- Traders,
- Exporters
- Importers who are not certified organic



SOE Updates Included

- Import certificate
- Brokers
- Nonretail Labels
- Organic Certificates will be pulled from OID
- Operations must be inspected at least once within the calendar year.
- Producer Group Requirements
- Improve Recordkeeping



What does it mean to handle? Anything that has physical contact with agricultural products

- Combining
- Aggregating
- Culling
- Treating
- Packaging conditioning
- Containing
- Packaging
- Labeling
- Storing receiving
- Loading

Example from Grain Elevators, Central Bakeries.



Import Certificates

- If you are purchasing importing organic goods, they will need to be accompanied by an import certificate generated by the importer's certification body.
- The import certificate must be present at the U.S.
 Customers & Border Protection (CBP) through the CBP
 Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) –
 electronically
- Certificate Includes
 - Origin
 - Destination
 - CA Issuing Certificate
 - Tarif Code
 - Total Weight
 - Organic Standard was Certified
- Currently the only Import Certificates used in organic regs are with equivalence determinations



Import Certificates

- Purpose: Document the organic status and quantify of imported products as they travel from exporter into the USA.
- Import Certificates are generated by the Exporting USDA Certifying Agent (PJRFSI) or equivalent organic certifying agent in the organic integrity database
 - This will be in affect by the time the rule if fully implemented (2024)
- The exporter (company) is responsible to maintain organic standards throughout transportation
- Information will ne needed to be verified by the CA-via documentation.



Import Certificates

- A 10-digit code is generated in the OID for the certificate
- Certificate will be given to the exporter
- The certifiate can be canceled or voided at any time
- The exporter is responsible for providing the importer the certificate
- The importer provides the certificate to the specific entity responsible for enter import certificate info into the ACE system. (importer or designed customers broker).
- The broker or whomever applicable must enter the certificate data into the ACE system which is governed by the CBP.
- Organic CA do not have access to the ACE.



Labels

Non-Retail Labels- Used to ship or store

"Used for shipping or storing product not used in the retail/consumer display or sale of the product"

- <u>Must</u> be labeled with organic identity (100% organic, organic, Made with Organic)
- Traceable to an audit trail documentation
 - Lot Number
 - Shipping Information
 - Unique identifier for shipment
- Crates, Boxes, Totes, Trailers
- Master cases and pallets are not required to ID organic status if USDA Seal/ organic status is visible to retail units.



On-Site Inspections

- Are required to be annually
- Unannounced inspection occur *reminder

During and onsite inspection the following occurs

- Mass balance exercise
- Verify traceability of Products and <u>Ingredients</u>
- Verify traceability of Product in an <u>operation supply chain</u> back to the last certified production



Supply Chain Traceability& Fraud

Certified operations are responsible for traceability within their operation, back to their suppliers, and forward to their customers.

Documentation including but not limited to Receipts, invoices, shipping or receiving manifest, bill of lading, and transaction certificates

Fraud Protection Plan - Needs to be in OSP

Simple - Varies purchased inputs comply with regulations Complex - Detect, prevent, minimize, and mitigate organic fraud in supply chain

