



INSIDE THIS ISSUE

CHECKING OUR TEMPERATURE	1
FROM THE DIRECTOR	1
CERTIFICATION POLICY UPDATE	6
MOSA SEEKS BOARD OF DIRECTORS NOMINATIONS	9
CLASSIFIEDS	10
USDA BUILDS PANDEMIC SUPPORT	11



FROM THE DIRECTOR

Cori Skolaski, Executive Director

As 2021 winds down, we are spending time reflecting on the past year and considering our blessings: family, friends, health, safety, security... and high on our list - we are thankful for you, the organic community. Thanks to your year-round good and hard work, the organic industry is expanding and thriving, more people have organic options at their local farmers' market or grocery store, and you're sustaining and improving the land. Thank you for choosing to be certified organic and trusting MOSA to be your certifier.

As you know, organic operations are required to submit annual updates. If you prefer

see DIRECTOR on page 3



the ORGANIC Cultivator

VOL. 19 ISSUE 3 FALL 2021

Checking our Temperature: considering the state of organic and planetary health

By Stephen Walker, Accreditation & Industry Affairs Manager

This writing occurs at the conclusion of the 26th United Nations climate conference. COP26 is criticised for not achieving the transformative breakthrough scientists say must happen if humanity is to avert disastrous planetary warming. COP26 agreements push countries to strengthen near-term climate targets and move away from fossil fuels faster, and insist that wealthy countries fulfill a broken promise to help vulnerable nations cope with the rising costs of climate change. But, the conference didn't achieve critical actions to limit Earth's warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. We're still marching toward escalating weather crises and irreversible damage to ecosystems. Optimistically, the climate crisis and organic solutions remain a major focus of the world-wide organic movement. I'm reminded again of the necessity of "plugging away with purpose," discussed in the Summer 2021 Organic Cultivator.

[Recent opinion from Kathleen Merrigan](#), published in [The Conversation](#), compares the U.S. response to the climate crisis with better efforts in Europe. Merrigan helped write the Organic Foods Production Act (OFPA) and served as the U.S. Deputy Secretary of Agriculture from 2009 - 2013. She now directs the Arizona State University's Swette Center for Sustainable Food Systems. As President Biden's climate change response looks for solutions and opportunities in every U.S. economic sector, including agriculture (which emits over 600 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent every year - more than the

see TEMPERATURE on page 2

total national emissions of the United Kingdom, Australia, France, or Italy) Merrigan notes, “A majority of Americans are concerned about climate change and willing to make lifestyle changes to address it. Surveys show that many U.S. consumers are worried about possible health risks of eating food produced with pesticides, antibiotics, and hormones. One way to address all of these concerns is to



expand organic agriculture. In contrast with the EU, the U.S. has no plan at the national level for expanding organic production, or even a plan to make a plan.” She points to the EU’s [Farm to Fork](#) strategy’s ambitious 2030 targets: a 50% cut in greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, a 50% cut in pesticide use, and a 20% cut in fertilizer use.

“Less than 1% of U.S. farmland — about 5.6 million acres — is farmed according to national organic standards, compared with 36 million acres in the EU. This small sector doesn’t produce enough organic food to meet consumer demand, so much of the organic food consumed in the U.S. is imported from nearly 45,000 foreign operations.” She calls this gap a huge missed opportunity. “While the U.S. and the EU are working together to address agriculture’s contribution to climate change, they have very different views on the role of organic farming. At a U.N. [Food Systems Summit](#), Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack launched a new international coalition on sustainable productivity growth, calling on countries and organizations to join the U.S. in the cause of increasing yields to feed a growing world population. Vilsack promoted [voluntary, incentive-based, and technological approaches](#) to producing more food, such as

gene editing, precision agriculture, and artificial intelligence. Vilsack asserts that the EU’s emphasis on organic production will reduce output and push up food prices.”

Merrigan says, “these U.S. talking points are outdated. The world’s farmers already produce enough food to feed the world. The question is why [many people still go hungry](#) when [production increases year over year](#).”

“At the U.N. [Food Systems Summit](#), many world leaders called for reforms to eradicate hunger, poverty and inequality, and address climate change. Food systems experts understand that global nutrition security depends on empowering women, eliminating corruption, addressing food waste, preserving biodiversity and embracing environmentally responsible production — including organic agriculture. Not on the list: increasing yields.”

“Addressing agriculture’s role in climate



change means changing how nations produce, process, transport, consume, and waste food. I believe that when leaders call for cutting-edge, science-based solutions, they need to embrace and support a broad spectrum of science, including [agroecology](#) — sustainable farming that works with nature and reduces reliance on external inputs like fertilizers and pesticides.”

“The Biden-Harris administration could do this by developing a comprehensive plan to realize the untapped potential of organic

to update your records online, you can visit MyMOSA at any time to do so. If you prefer to work with paper, your mailing will arrive in mid-January. If you submit your updates and pay in full by February 15 you will receive an Early Bird discount on your annual certification fee. The deadline to submit your annual update is April 1.

As you fill out your annual update paperwork, you will notice that MOSA has restructured its fee schedule, which will result in fee increases for clients in 2022. In its efforts to protect organic integrity, since 2017 the USDA NOP has been requiring certifiers to perform additional unannounced inspections and residue testing. These costs have increased our inspection expenses. We also are expecting new compliance requirements when the Strengthening Organic Enforcement (SOE) rules are implemented in 2022. We fully support these requirements as they will help protect the integrity of, and boost consumer confidence in, the Organic Seal. However, SOE will also increase staff and inspector time and expenses.

This will be our first fee adjustment in four years. We considered cost of living adjustments over the past four years and predictions for the next few. Over the past two years, we have been tracking the actual cost of certification (fees/time) for all clients, scopes and tiers. With this “true cost” information, instead of raising fees by a straight percentage, we strived to balance the fairness of fees for everyone.

With this balancing, some fee tiers and scopes will see greater increases than others. In addition to fairly balancing fee adjustments, we also greatly simplified our fee schedules by condensing tiers and by merging crop and livestock fee schedules. Organic Certification Cost Share is available to offset some of these increases. In addition the USDA has recently announced additional pandemic support for certified organic and transitioning operations. You can learn more [here](#), or see the announcement inside this newsletter. Please let us know if you have questions, or need help, with Cost Share applications.

As always, if you have any questions or comments about anything in this newsletter – or about MOSA – please feel free to contact me at cori@mosaorganic.org or 844-637-2526. Thank you for reading, and thanks for your continued commitment to organic integrity. Best wishes to you and yours for a healthy, happy, and prosperous 2022. ■

agriculture, with clear goals and strategies to increase organic production and with it, the number of organic farmers. Consumers are ready to buy what U.S. organic farmers raise.”

The organic pathway for the future

As we consider the state of organic in the U.S., The Swette Center and the Organic Trade Association are gathering diverse organic stakeholders in a [series of workshops](#) to assess what’s worked, and what hasn’t, since OFPA



became law 30 years ago, and where we should be headed. OTA’s CEO and ED Laura Batcha said, “The unique private-public partnership that is the backbone of organic has generally served the sector well, but over the past several years the federal regulatory apparatus has stifled innovation and stalled continuous improvement within the industry. Our partnership with ASU has been created to gather ideas from all corners on ways to reverse this trend and to make organic the best it can be.” Merrigan added, “It was a diversity of minds that created the novel scheme that became the 1990 OFPA. It is time to re-engage that original coalition of organic, consumer, and environmental organizations, and bolster it with many new stakeholders. We need everyone seated at the table to successfully plot the next 30 years of organic.”

Several MOSA staff were at the table on October 27th, in the workshop for certifiers. We answered questions on: *structure of the NOP*

public-private partnership, including the role and future of the National Organic Standards Board (NOSB), and how to provide accountability and transparency that allows standards to keep pace with consumer and environmental demands; *continuous improvement*, how it should be defined in regulations, and how



standards can address labor, social and environmental challenges; *accreditation, certification, accountability and enforcement*, including improving the Organic System Plan, and exploring new approaches to certification; and, the *future of marketing claims* and whether the USDA Organic label still breaks through to consumers.

On December 13th, the [Organic Farmers Association](#) is co-hosting one workshop exclusively for farmers and farming organizations, to get extensive farmer input and help pave the way for farmers to help shape farm bill priorities and organic's future.

Several ongoing organic community discussions are considering the future of organic in our part of the world. At the [National Organic Coalition's](#) (NOC) biannual Pre-NOSB meeting, NOC proposed [Structural Reforms to Advance Organic at USDA](#), including elevating the role of the NOSB, and activating support for organic agriculture across USDA agencies. Lively stakeholder discussion at that meeting included observations that power imbalance is hurting the regulatory process, that now is the time to be bold in pushing for improved balance, as the Biden administration speaks to fairness, that carbon markets must be truly regenerative, and that the organic movement might benefit from working on the fringes if

the Program is not going in the desired direction.

These temperature-checking and forward-thinking discussions may point the way to assessing and updating the National Organic Action Plan, published in 2010. Organic action plans can bring together community stakeholders to advance organic regionally, nationally, or at more local levels. Organic action plans identify specific action items, who is responsible for them, and resources needed to accomplish goals. Now, the organic pathway for the future must also lead beyond our borders and consider the global context. As we discussed this recently in IFOAM North America circles, Ken McCormick reminded, "we're all in this together."

NOSB's Fall Meeting

The National Organic Standards Board meets biannually to gather input and advise the



Secretary of Agriculture on organic regulatory concerns. The October live webinar meeting included welcoming remarks from California Department of Food and Agriculture Secretary Karen Ross, noting the unique importance of organic to California's climate smart growth priorities. Remarks from new USDA appointees Jenny Lester Moffitt and Marni Karlin also highlighted organic as critical toward creating a resilient and equitable food system. (Moffitt, who grew up on an organic farm, is the new Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs. Karlin is the new USDA Senior Advisor, Organic and Emerging Markets. The reinstatement of this post after its elimination during the Trump

administration ensures organic's part in activities and policy throughout the USDA.) NOSB Chair Steve Ela led the last meeting of his five-year term and steered through a large agenda including consideration of 13 proposals, three discussion documents, and over 30 sunset materials. I was among many meeting participants who found the debate among Board members to be respectful, and again, a good example of democratic process.

MOSA submitted seven written comments, [available on our website](#), on agenda items including organic as a climate change solution, fraud prevention and modernization of traceability systems, updating how excluded methods (GMOs) are defined, the structure of the NOSB public comment process, ammonia extract as a nitrogen source, biodegradable biobased mulch film, and sodium nitrate restrictions. Jackie DeMinter and I also presented verbal comments and answered some questions from the NOSB. Jackie summarized our written comments on biodegradable mulch film, sodium nitrate, and ammonia extract. I spoke to modernization of fraud prevention systems and ensuring that certification remains accessible. (Keeping organic accessible has been a major theme in many MOSA comments to the USDA as of late, as we balance improving organic enforcement with minimizing documentation and other burdens on organic producers, processors, inspectors, and certification staff.) All meeting documents, and transcripts can be found at the [USDA website](#). The Cornucopia Institute [website](#) has a thorough summary of NOSB public comments.

Hot topics included ammonia extract, sodium nitrate & other highly soluble nitrogen sources. The NOSB voted 13-1 to prohibit stripped ammonia and concentrated ammonia. Most agreed that ammonia extracts don't meet environmental impact, soil health, and sustainable ag system compatibility requirements. The NOSB also voted unanimously to reinstate a restriction on sodium nitrate, another highly soluble nitrogen source. Wider discussion on highly soluble nutrients in organic agriculture was sent back to the Crops Subcommittee.

All 30 materials currently undergoing sunset review were voted to be approved for another five-year cycle. Only copper sulfate (rice production), EPA List 3 inerts (passive pheromone dispensers in crop production), and

carrageenan (gelling agent in food processing) received votes for removal. Carrageenan fell just short of the majority required to remove its allowance. No new materials were allowed. The NOSB rejected three new synthetic materials petitioned for allowance (chitosan, kasugamycin, and hydronium), a



petition for manure biochar, and a petition to allow Zein as a non-organic ingredient in food processing.

The Board narrowly voted to allow biodegradable mulches that are 80% biobased. Public comments were balanced across both sides of the issue. The NOSB added language to encourage improvement beyond 80% if commercially available. Concerns included the impact to soil microbes after consecutive uses, and over-use of plastic in agriculture. Some saw biodegradable plastic as an imperfect solution but at least as a step in the right direction. NOSB members hope growers will switch to biodegradable alternatives if they become commercially available at the 80% threshold.

The NOSB recommended to further restrict the allowance of fish oil as a nonorganic ingredient, to minimize environmental harm from fishing: "Sourced from fishing industry by-product only and certified as sustainable against a third-party certification that is International Social and Environmental Accreditation and Labeling (ISEAL) Code Compliant or Global Seafood Sustainability Initiative (GSSI) recognized."

We're pleased that the NOSB will now be able to add items to its own work agenda. The Board expressed interest in considering

CERTIFICATION POLICY UPDATE

by Jackie DeMinter, Certification Policy Manager

National List Final Rule 2021 and 2022 Sunset Review Notice

On August 3, 2021, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) published a Federal Register Notice announcing the outcome of the National Organic Standards Board's (NOSB) 2021 and 2022 Sunset Reviews of substances addressing NOSB recommendations and identified which substances on the National List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances (National List) will be renewed. The new sunset date for the substances renewed by this notice is either September 12, 2026, or March 15, 2027, as indicated in the short summary below. [See the Federal Register Notice](#) for the complete notice.

§ 205.601 Synthetic substances allowed for use in organic crop production:

Hydrogen peroxide, ammonium soaps, horticultural oils, pheromones, ferric phosphate, potassium bicarbonate, magnesium sulfate, and hydrogen chloride. (September 12, 2026)

Soap-based algicide/demossers, ammonium carbonate, insecticidal soaps, Vitamin D3, aquatic plant extracts, lignin sulfonate, sodium silicate, and EPA list 4. (March 15, 2027)

§ 205.602 Nonsynthetic substances prohibited for use in organic crop production:

Ash from manure burning and sodium fluoaluminate. (September 12, 2026)

Arsenic and strychnine (March 15, 2027)

§ 205.603 Synthetic substances allowed for use in organic livestock production:

Atropine, fenbendazole, hydrogen peroxide, iodine, magnesium sulfate, moxidectin, peroxyacetic/peracetic acid, xylazine, DL-Methionine, trace minerals, and vitamins. (September 12, 2026)

Butorphanol, flunixin, magnesium hydroxide, poloxalene, formic acid, EPA list 4, and excipients. (March 15, 2027)

§ 205.604 Nonsynthetic substances prohibited for use in organic livestock production:

Strychnine (March 15, 2027)

§ 205.605 Nonagricultural (nonorganic) substances allowed as ingredients in or on processed products labeled as "organic" or "made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s))":

Citric and lactic acid, calcium chloride, enzymes, L-malic acid, magnesium sulfate, microorganisms, perlite, potassium iodide, yeast, activated charcoal, ascorbic acid, calcium citrate, ferrous sulfate, hydrogen peroxide, nutrient vitamins and minerals, peracetic acid/ peroxyacetic acid, potassium citrate, potassium phosphate, sodium acid pyrophosphate, sodium citrate, and tocopherols. (September 12, 2026)

Kaolin, sodium bicarbonate, waxes, ammonium bicarbonate, ammonium carbonate, calcium phosphates, ozone, and sodium hydroxide. (March 15, 2027)

§ 205.606 Nonorganically produced agricultural products allowed as ingredients in or on processed products labeled as "organic":

Celery powder, fish oil, gelatin, dried orange pulp, Pacific kombu seaweed, and Wakame seaweed. (September 12, 2026)

Carnauba wax, beet juice extract color, black/purple carrot juice color, chokeberry - aronia juice color, elderberry juice color, grape skin extract color, purple sweet potato juice color, red cabbage extract color, red radish extract color, saffron extract color, glycerin, inulin-oligofructose enriched, unbleached orange shellac, and native cornstarch. (March 15, 2027)

The NOSB is required to review the eligibility of a substance to remain on the National List every five years. A renewal means the substance keeps its current status as being allowed, restricted, or prohibited in organic production and handling.

National List Proposed Rule

On August 24th the USDA published a [proposed rule](#) to amend the National List for crops, livestock, and handling based on the NOSB's 2022 sunset review recommendations. The proposed rule would remove sucrose octanoate esters and vitamin B1 from organic crop production; oxytocin, procaine, and sucrose octanoate esters from livestock production; and alginic acid, eight colors (black currant juice color, blueberry juice color, carrot juice color, cherry juice color, grape juice color, paprika color, pumpkin juice color and turmeric extract color), kelp, konjac flour, sweet potato starch, Turkish bay leaves, and whey protein concentrate. The comment period closed on October 25, 2021. Comments received will be considered and a final rule published in the future.

Seed Ordering Reminders (contributed by Cate Eddy)

A few things to keep in mind about seed and planting stock and your organic records:

- Order early to secure organic varieties. Supply chain issues continue.
- When ordering, tell them you are a certified organic farm. *Is there a substitution policy you need to be aware of?*
- Organic seed and planting stock is required. (This includes corn, soybeans, cover crop seeds, strawberries, potatoes, hemp, fruit trees, perennial herbs, alfalfa, etc.) *Be careful when ordering primed seed. Some companies use prohibited seed treatments during this process. Contact MOSA to verify primed seed varieties from specific companies are allowed.*
 - Save a receipt and a seed tag from each variety for your records.
 - Document any seed inoculants or treatments applied to seed on your Seed Table and Input Inventory forms. *Verify MOSA approval.*
 - If you buy organic bin-run seed directly from other organic farmers, get a copy of the farmer's organic certificate and receipt showing the type and quantity purchased.
- Organic annual transplants are required.
 - If you buy annual transplants from others, you'll need a copy of the organic certificate and a receipt to show the type and quantity of plants purchased.
 - Don't plant non-organic annual transplants into organic fields or greenhouse structures! The crop and land can be disqualified from organic certification without proper documentation.
- Organic seeds for sprouts are required.
- Can't find the seed you are looking for? Non-organic, untreated, non-GMO seed and planting stock are permitted for use. Your records need to show you tried to find an organic option and that the non-organic purchase wasn't prohibited.
 - Organic Search: write down your calls/emails/texts/catalog searches from at least 3 companies who sell organic seed or planting stock. You may need to find new companies to order seeds from to give you organic options.
 - Untreated Verification: request this when you purchase your seed! Receipts sometimes state "untreated" but not always. Verify planting stock has no prohibited treatments (fungicides, fertilizers, pest control) applied post-harvest.
 - Non-GMO verification for high risk crops including, but not limited to apples, alfalfa, corn, soybeans, potatoes, canola, flax, sugar beets, yellow squash and zucchini, sweet corn and white button mushrooms.
 - Untreated and Non-GMO documentation is needed for nonorganic bin-run seed purchased directly from other farmers.
- Contract growers must obtain all seed records from the Contractor. For untreated Non-GMO seed, a copy of the Organic Search must be provided as well.

The National Organic Program also recently released a new full-length course on the Organic Seed Search. Check out the [Organic Integrity Learning Center Course Offerings Brochure](#) to see a short description of all courses currently offered.

MOSA policy update: Post-harvest handling substances and sanitizers

Post-harvest handling is the act of handling raw agricultural commodities *without further processing*. Post-harvest handling activities preserve the essential form of the product. Examples of these activities include, but are not limited to: flotation, washing, sanitizing, cooling, packing, separation from foreign objects or plant parts (e.g., cleaning grain), removal of stems, leaves or husks, and storage and pest control practices. “Further processing” includes actions that change the essential form of the product such as chopping, peeling, cutting, waxing, coating, drying, or combining with other ingredients.

Post-harvest handling materials include substances listed on §205.601 specifically for post-harvest use, such as sodium silicate as a flotation agent, substances listed on §205.605 such as chlorine, peracetic acid, carbon dioxide, and ozone, and natural substances allowed for use in crop production. MOSA’s previous policy was that while raw agricultural commodities utilizing approved post-harvest handling substances could be calculated in the organic calculations as 100% organic, the product did not qualify for the 100% labeling category. Now, any raw agricultural product using an approved post-harvest handling material will be considered 100% organic for both calculations and labeling. Clients interested in making labeling changes should inquire with their MOSA Certification Specialist. ■



continuous improvement, climate change, organic seed requirements, forever chemicals in packaging, integrity and enforcement, greenhouse/container standards, and excluded methods.

The Spring 2022 NOSB Meeting is scheduled for April, near Washington, DC. Agenda topics will likely include oversight improvements to deter fraud, supporting the work of the NOSB, nitrogen fertilizers, GMO determinations for cell fusion and protoplast fusion, and several new materials petitions.

NOP update

At the NOSB and in a recent “Coffee with the Deputy” meeting for certifiers, we’ve heard reports on National Organic Program activities from Deputy Administrator Dr. Jennifer Tucker. A full update is available at the [Organic Integrity Learning Center](#).

The Biden administration is prioritizing catching up with needed rulemaking. Dr. Tucker noted the Moffit and Karlin appointments as bringing more political leadership for organic needs. The NOP Standards Division is well-staffed, and Final Rules on Origin of Livestock, Strengthening Organic Enforcement, and Organic Livestock Practice Standards (including poultry production) are under interagency review.

The NOP is drafting an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) related to EPA Lists 3 & 4 inert ingredients. Discussions with senior EPA staff revealed challenges in working with the EPA Safer Choice Program. The ANPR will summarize challenges. Dr. Tucker warned this will be a long road and there will be tough trade-offs.

Current NOP Strategic Initiatives include on-ground surveillance to monitor compliance with key livestock regulations, including pasture compliance, animal traceability, and origin of livestock. Imports oversight is also a focus, and Import Certificates will be required. NOP is working on building an Organic INTEGRITY database/import certificates interface. Certifiers will enter data, the database will generate the certificates, and importers will use the certificate as part of Customs and Border Protection’s Automated Commercial Environment import filing processes. This is targeted for completion in late 2022.

Dr. Tucker also noted various initiatives related to improving human capital and capacity for organic enforcement underway. Certifiers gave feedback on what we look for when hiring inspectors and review staff. We also answered questions regarding technical assistance/education needs.

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

Our organic community's assessment of where we've been and where we should be headed includes some awakening around fairness and organic accessibility. In December, [IFOAM North America](#), the [Accredited Certifiers Association](#), the [International Organic Inspectors Association](#), the [Organic Farmers Association](#), and the [National Organic Coalition](#) are collaborating on a project to offer [Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Resources for Organic Professionals](#). This includes a December 8th webinar on the History of Racism in US Agriculture & Organic.

We've recognized the need for training on baseline knowledge and common language for diversity, equity, and inclusion across the organic community. This will give an overview of systemic racism in organic agriculture systems, data on current demographics in organic, and existing policies. The webinar is open to all, but is designed for inspectors, certifiers, and organic farm education organizations. Registration is open through December 6th, at <https://organicfarmersassociation.org/DEI>.

Feel free to contact me at MOSA for additional information on any of the organic community news noted above. There's much work to be done, and optimism runs through it. ■

MOSA Seeks Board of Directors Nominations **Join an Organic Industry Leader**

MOSA Certified Organic, a USDA accredited organic certification agency, seeks new board members! Do you know someone who is committed to the organic industry and would like to serve on the MOSA board? The MOSA Board of Directors helps guide policy and financial direction for our non-profit certification agency. MOSA particularly needs board members with strong organic farming, retail, legal, and/or financial backgrounds. Board members commit to a three year term with bimonthly phone/video call meetings.

According to the USDA National Organic Program rules, a Director cannot be a currently certified MOSA client, but can be certified with other agencies, or a retired MOSA client.

Nominations are due on or before January 24, 2022.

We will vote for new directors in February, and the term will begin in March 2021. Please contact Cori Skolaski, MOSA Executive Director, at 844-637-2526, or by email cskolaski@mosaorganic.org for a job description and for more information.



CLASSIFIEDS

LIVESTOCK

ORGANIC DAIRY SPRINGING HEIFERS

24 organic Holstein and Holstein/Jersey cross springing heifers. Due starting 12/15. Very nice group. Call 507-251-6163.

NORMANDE/NORMANDE CROSS CATTLE

Normande/Normande Cross Cattle available. Cows/calves, open heifers, heifer calves, bull calves, and some bred cows. From a grass fed certified herd. Bred back to polled bulls. Ashland/Superior area of WI. Call 715-318-1156.

EQUIPMENT

KOVAR 6 ROW/15 FT TINE WEEDER

Six row, 30 inch, Lilliston Cultivator. Nearly new baskets. \$4250. Call 507-251-6163.

15" TINWEEDER

15" Tinweeder. Used very little. Excellent condition. \$3200. Call 507-251-6163.

HOWARD ROTOVATOR & DYNA DRIVE

Howard rotoator, \$4000. Also 10 foot Dyna Drive, \$3000. Baldwin, WI. Call Ron at 715-977-0602.

ROLLER MIXER MILL AND GRAVITY BOX

Art's Way SSP-150 Roller Mixer Mill with electronic scale and new rolls. J&M 250 Gravity Box. West Central WI. Call 608-269-5150.

EMPLOYMENT

PART TIME MILKING HELP NEEDED

Looking for a part time milker for small organic dairy farm. Evenings/weekends. Located in Fairchild, WI. Call 715-334-3583.

VEGETABLES/TRANS-PLANTS/SEEDS

21ST CUTTING HAY

2021 1st cutting. 4x5 net wrapped bales. Stored inside. No rain. Brome, Clover, Fescue, Perennial ryegrass, Orchard, and small amount of Timothy. Feed Test RFV 94. 16 bales available. \$100/bale. Mount Horeb, WI. 608-669-3229.

FORAGES/GRAINS

21ST CUTTING HAY

ORGANIC ALFALFA AND ALFALFA/GRASS HAY

1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th crop alfalfa and alfalfa/grass mix dry hay. No rain. Tests available. Call 507-251-6163.

ORGANIC GRASS HAY

Grass hay for sale. Certified organic. First crop, no rain, nice hay. 3x3x7 squares, \$75/bale. 52 available. We can load your trailer. Prairie Bluff Farm LLC, 1762 S Sharpes Corner Road, Mount Horeb, WI 53572. Phone/text: 608-807-4958 or email steve@prairieblufffarm.com.

ORGANIC ALFALFA AND ALFALFA/ORCHARD GRASS MIX HAY

Organic Alfalfa and Alfalfa/Orchard Grass mix. One Cert Certified. 3x3 squares. 1st-4th cutting dry hay. Price based off RFQ. Volume discounts, 2500-3000 ton available. Josh Henderson 402-336-8130, Jim Henderson 402-336-8139.

ORGANIC CERTIFIED ROUND HAY AND STRAW BALES

Organic Certified Round Hay and Straw Bales.-1st, 2nd, and 3rd cut of baleage available. 2nd cut of dry hay available. Tests are available for all hay. Rye straw is also available. Located in Central Wisconsin and can be delivered. Contact Todd at 715-571-6714

VARIOUS CUTS OF ORGANIC BALEAGE

Various Cuts of Organic Baleage. Round and Large Squares available. No rain. Prices per ton based on feed test. There are various combos of alfalfa, clover and grass. Delivery available. Call 715-921-9079.

3RD CROP ORGANIC BALEAGE

Certified organic 2021 3rd crop baleage. 3x3x6 large squares. 17 bales @ 18.69 crude protein/136 RFQ and 15 bales @ 16.85 crude protein/139 RFQ. West Central WI. 608-269-5150.

ALFALFA/GRASS HAY

Certified Organic Big Square bales of alfalfa/grass hay. RFQ 170, Protein 18.28, Dry Matter 88%. Complete analysis available. 32 bales approx. 900 lbs each. 651-328-1872. Wabasha MN.

ORGANIC WINTER RYE & CORN

Organic winter rye, \$8.00/bu. 2000 bu corn in field. Baldwin, WI. Call Ron at 715-977-0602.

CERTIFIED ORGANIC HAY

Certified Organic Hay for sale. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Crop. Delivery May be Available. Sno Pac Farms, Caledonia, MN. 507-725-528.

ORGANIC BALEAGE & DRY HAY

4x5 rounds of baleage and dry hay from 2021 1st, 3rd, and 4th cuttings. Alfalfa/clover and alfalfa/grass mixes. Some oats hay available as well. High quality hay, no rain, tests available. Prices vary. Call 608-792-2952. West Central WI.

CERTIFIED ORGANIC GRAINS AND STRAW

Approx. 1800 bu. shelled corn and approx. 400 bu. oats. Also 27 large square bales of oat straw and 43 large square bales of rye straw. West Central WI. Call 608-269-5150.

CERTIFIED ORGANIC BALEAGE

Quality tested with RFQ from 150 to 230. 1st through 4th cuttings. Individually wrapped. Approximately 3x3x5.5' large square bales. Alfalfa/clover/grass mix that has been sliced. Trucking available. NE WI. Call 920-427-6663.

LAND FOR SALE/RENT

100+ ACRES FOR SALE

100+ Acres of Certified Organic Land for Sale/Rent. Possible rent to own. NE WI. Call 920-366-9708.

To submit an ad to be posted in the printed version of the Organic Cultivator and on the MOSA website, send it to MOSA, PO Box 821, Viroqua, WI 54665, or email to mosa@mosaorganic.org.

All ads will be posted for 60 days free of charge for MOSA clients (100 words max). For non-clients, cost of an ad is \$5.00 for 40 words, and \$0.10 per word over 40 (max 100 words). MOSA does not guarantee that all products posted on this page are certified organic, and MOSA is not responsible for the accidental purchase of non-organic products through the use of this page. Always check to guarantee the certification status of any product before purchasing or using.

USDA BUILDS PANDEMIC SUPPORT FOR CERTIFIED ORGANIC AND TRANSITIONING OPERATIONS

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) will provide pandemic assistance to cover certification and education expenses to agricultural producers who are certified organic or transitioning to organic. USDA will make \$20 million available through the new Organic and Transitional Education and Certification Program (OTECP) as part of USDA's broader Pandemic Assistance for Producers initiative, which provides new, broader and more equitable opportunities for farmers, ranchers and producers.

OTECP funding is provided through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act). Certified operations and transitional operations may apply for OTECP for eligible expenses paid during the 2020, 2021 and 2022 fiscal years. For each year, OTECP covers 25% of a certified operation's eligible certification expenses, up to \$250 per certification category (crop, livestock, wild crop, handling and State Organic Program fee). This includes application fees, inspection fees, USDA organic certification costs, state organic program fees and more.

Crop and livestock operations transitioning to organic production may be eligible for 75% of a transitional operation's eligible expenses, up to \$750, for each year. This includes fees charged by a certifying agent or consultant for pre-certification inspections and development of an organic system plan.

For both certified operations and transitional operations, OTECP covers 75% of the registration fees, up to \$200, per year, for educational events that include content related to organic production and handling in order to assist operations in increasing their knowledge of production and marketing practices that can improve their operations, increase resilience and expand available marketing opportunities. Additionally, both certified and transitional operations may be eligible for 75% of the expense of soil testing required under the National Organic Program (NOP) to document micronutrient deficiency, not to exceed \$100 per year.

Signup for 2020 and 2021 OTECP will be Nov. 8, 2021, through Jan. 7, 2022. Producers apply through their local Farm Service Agency (FSA) office and can also obtain one-on-one support with applications by calling 877-508-8364.

[READ THE FULL ANNOUNCEMENT](#)
[LEARN MORE ABOUT OTECP](#)

MOSA

CERTIFIED ORGANIC

122 W. Jefferson Street
P.O. Box 821
Viroqua, WI 54665
(844) 637-2526

NON-PROFIT ORG.

U.S. POSTAGE PAID

PERMIT No. 588

LA CROSSE, WI

— the — ORGANIC Cultivator

VOL. 19 ISSUE 3 FALL 2021

MOSA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Keith Ashley-Wright, *President*
608-632-0067
kbwright83@gmail.com

Altfrid Krusenbaum, *VP*
krusen@krusengrassfarms.com

Beth Unger, *Secretary*
madrepadre@gmail.com

Lizzy Haywood, *Treasurer*
liz.haywood@pfc.coop

Jim Wedeberg, *Director*
jim.wedeberg@organicvalley.coop

Jamie Lamonde, *Director*
jamie@kindshipgroup.com

Laura McBride, *Director*
laura.mcbride@organicvalley.coop

Visit us at mosaorganic.org • Contact us at mosa@mosaorganic.org
Visit us on Facebook: facebook.com/MOSAOrganicCertification
Joe Pedretti, Editor • (844) 637-2526 • jpedretti@mosaorganic.org