
Operational Genebank Manual for the UK National Fruit Collection (NFC)

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1. Germplasm Acquisition and Accessioning

Genebanks can obtain the germplasm they want to conserve through a number of different ways. Conducting collecting missions is possibly the best way of acquiring germplasm material in the most reliable manner. Germplasm exchange with other genebanks is a third route to add genetic diversity to the collection. Obtaining and storing germplasm from researchers and plant breeders is another route to acquire genetic material. Such acquisitions should be guided by a formal mandate that the genebank concludes with its host organization or government and that provides the basis for a genebank acquisition policy. The actual accessioning of acquired germplasm samples, i.e. formally including it into the collection with its unique accession number, is a complex process during which the curator has to check a number of aspects such as the verification of the identity of the material, the health status, the availability of pertinent information, etc. It is further understood that also legal aspects form part of this activity, e.g. was the material collected/obtained in legal manner, are there any restrictions on its use, etc.

Box 1.1. Germplasm Acquisition and Accessioning

GA1 – Briefly describe any formal mandate that your genebank might have concluded with or received from your “mother organization” (e.g. institute, governmental body).

This description should include details on:

- a) *which species you conserve and make available;*
- b) *who decides on what your mandate is and, if different,*
- c) *from whom do you received the mandate;*
- d) *the main aspects of the mandate; and*
- e) *legal considerations on PGR as foreseen in national legislation.*

The UK National Fruit Collection (NFC) is owned by the Government of the UK through the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra). The collection includes fruit species of direct relevance to UK horticultural production, with a focus on tree fruit and vines (specifically, apple, pear, plum, cherry cob[hazel]nut and vine). All material is made available, subject to legal restrictions.

Species coverage is partly determined by the existing collections. Discussion around coverage is held within an Accession/Deaccession committee as part of the management of the collection. Recommendations from this committee would be considered by an independent NFC Advisory Committee and any decisions would fall within the remit of Defra.

GA2 – Specific agreements. Does your genebank have any specific formal agreements with other genebanks regarding the conservation of specified germplasm?

This should include:

- a) *whether or not your genebank has any international agreements to conserve specified germplasm on behalf of other countries,*
- b) *a specific region, and/or*
- c) *the world, and*
- d) *which crops or genebanks fall under these agreements?*

No specific formal agreements are currently in place with other genebanks. The *Malus* collection at the NFC is listed as part of the UK's contribution to the Multilateral System of the ITPGRFA.

GA3 – In case your genebank has a germplasm acquisition policy, what does the policy entail?

Please specify which crops or which geographic area, if applicable.

A 'working policy' is in place, although this is not formally endorsed. The policy involves a broad summary of the type of material to be acquired, in principle. It details: the objective to protect material that contains potentially beneficial traits for use in breeding and/or of interest to UK commercial and home production; a focus on the crops currently within the collection (as above); an element of focus on material of UK origin (in line with AEGIS); a general rejection of 'club' varieties, unless they will be made available for research and breeding in the future.

GA4 – How do you verify the identity of the germplasm material received (e.g. relying on the donor's information, comparing material with other accessions, involving (taxonomic) expertise, etc.)?

Traditionally, we rely on donors' information. However, new accessions are generally checked morphologically during the course of curation and using genetic markers at the point of repropagation. It is planned to begin confirming new accessions using genetic markers in the coming years.

GA5 – Describe if and how you conduct an assessment of the various quality aspects of the seeds, tissue culture or plant material received.

This description includes:

- a) *quality aspects related to the correct identification of a given accession, but also*
- b) *health*
- c) *purity aspects of the sample/accession), and*
- d) *use of a quality control system (e.g. ISO).*

Trueness to type is assessed as part of the ongoing curation program. This is based on morphological characterization with specific regards to any published descriptions. As above, genetic markers are used during repropagation and are also now planned to be used at the time of accession. Health is monitored as part of the general monitoring of the collection. As a field collection of vegetatively propagated crops, it would be normal to grow new accessions in a propagation area for at least a year and health would be monitored before inclusion in the main field collection. No other 'quality' assessment is made, beyond the program of characterization (based on ECPGR standard descriptors).

GA6 – Describe whether and how the SMTA is being implemented:

- a) *extent of materials covered by SMTA (crops, numbers of accessions)*
- b) *ways of SMTA implementation and documentation of transfers of PGR*
- c) *other aspects (e.g. monitoring, supervision).*

The sMTA is used for all material supplied for research, breeding or training for food and agriculture. It is used in this way for both Annex-1 and non-Annex-1 crops. The sMTA is generally completed using the signature option. Material deemed not to be supplied for research, breeding or training is done so under an independent MTA that states "The Recipient shall not use the Materials for any research, breeding or training purposes".

Box 1.2. Germplasm Collecting

GC1 – Describe here the details of the strategy that you follow in implementing germplasm collecting missions.

This description should include:

- a) *general aspects of planning and implementing a collecting mission,*
- b) *the criteria you use for priority setting;*
- c) *the actual strategy followed in sampling material from farmers' fields, from nature, etc.; and*
- d) *how your germplasm acquisition policy underpins the mission.*

We do not currently engage in collecting missions.

GC2 – Provide any additional information on the germplasm collecting activities of your genebank, including the collaboration with others.

We have a current plan to access a set of local UK material through findings of the local UK (largely amateur) orchard groups. Specifically, where this has been genetically tested and found not to be replicated.

2. Ensuring Security

This chapter refers to the security of the genebank structure itself (i.e. its physical security), the safety of its germplasm (i.e. the maintenance of viability) as well as the institutional and personnel security, aspects which together will ensure the long-term conservation of the entire collection.

2.1. Physical Security

To ensure the physical security of the collections, the following aspects are regarded as essential elements for achieving the objective:

Box 2.1.1. Safety Duplication (of long-term conserved germplasm)

SD1 – Please describe how your genebank implements the safety duplication of your germplasm material.

This description should include the following aspects:

- a) *the type of safety duplication (e.g. black-box; no specific arrangement; other);*
- b) *the location(s) where you store your safety-duplicates (country; genebank);*
- c) *whether or not you are using a formal agreement with the genebank(s) that store your duplicates?*
- d) *whether the safety-duplicates are stored under conditions comparable to your own? Please provide details;*
- e) *do you maintain safety-duplicates from other genebanks at your genebank? If so, do you know any details of that material?*

The NFC is currently held without formal safety duplication. We also maintain no formal safety duplicates for other genebanks. However, as a field collection of clonal crops, it is known that in some instances duplication is available within other genebanks (although no formal arrangements are in place).

SD2 – Do you have a safety duplication policy? If so, please provide essential details.

We currently have no such policy.

Box 2.1.2. Structure

SS1 – Please provide details on how your genebank building has been designed to resist natural disasters (e.g. earthquakes; flood; storm).

The NFC is a field genebank and so has no critical 'genebank building' as such. It is situated in the area of the UK where most commercial fruit growing is carried out. There is little known risk of earthquake and the land is not prone to flooding. It can be exposed to storm risk, but this is not a regular occurrence and collections are protected by windbreaks.

SS2 – Please describe the security arrangements that you have in place to protect your genebank against burglars, fire and others.

Please include details on the following arrangements, as applicable:

- a) fences;
- b) security doors;
- c) alarm system;
- d) fire detectors;
- e) standby generator;
- f) others (please specify).

As a field genebank, the NFC is relatively insecure in terms of human access, but is naturally safe from fire. The site is generally fenced and access gates are locked at night. All associated buildings have fire detectors and alarm system and are kept locked when not in use.

SS3 – Please provide information on any other structural security aspects that you might have in place.

The overall site of the NFC is under shared use and the collection is open to public visitors. Public access is run through an independent charity although entry into the genebank itself is only allowed under supervision by the official guides.

Box 2.1.3. Security Equipment

SE1 – Provide details on the kind of emergency (back-up) equipment or arrangements that you have in place to ensure permanent electricity and cooling.

Aspects to consider are:

- a) "back-up" compressors for your cold rooms;
- b) generator;
- c) regular maintenance and trial runs;
- d) other.

Not applicable

SE2 – Describe how you monitor temperature and relative humidity in your cold stores and drying room.

Not applicable

Box 2.1.4. Institutional and Personnel Security

IPS1 – Provide details on the “institutional security”, in particular with respect to the provision of financial means to operate the genebank

Aspects to consider are:

- a) *timely transfer of funds from the “mother” organization to the genebank;*
- b) *do you have direct access to the “mother” organization that provides the budget?;*
- c) *internal “security” of accessing these funds;*
- d) *long-term security and stability of funding (compensation of inflation rates, avoiding variation in years)*
- e) *any other observations that are relevant in this context.*

The NFC is managed under contract by the University of Reading and FAST Llp. (technically a subcontractor to the University). Funding is supplied through the main contract with Defra according to standard contractual payment schedules.

The main contract is generally subject to open tender (allowing the possibility of a change of contractor) and this is managed in 5-year periods. Recent agreements have included extension options in order to allow for continuation of service, although this relied upon private fundraising in order to support costs.

Overall, funding has fallen with respect to inflation in recent years, although this has largely been managed through reductions in research service provision.

IPS2 – Describe how you secure adequate staffing of your genebank.

Key staff are on indefinite contracts and are covered by Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) regulations. Other staff are on fixed-term or temporary contracts depending on the needs of the role.

Box 2.1.5. Contingency Plans

CP1 – Describe the kind of emergency or contingency plan that your genebank has in place to cope with disaster situations.

No emergency or disaster contingency plans are currently in place.

CP2 – Provide information on the kind of training, security drills and other activities that your genebank gives to its staff to deal with emergency situations, if any.

All staff are trained in basic workplace security.

3. Germplasm Maintenance

This chapter deals with key aspects of managing germplasm in a genebank, i.e. the maintenance of the viability, the genetic integrity, the availability of the conserved germplasm as well as the management of the corresponding information.

3.1. Maintenance of Viability

This section refers to the maintenance of the longevity of the seeds or of tissue cultures or living plants in storage. A high initial viability is the most important pre-condition for achieving the longest lifespan of seed accessions in storage, hence maximum efforts need to be taken to ensure that seeds to be stored have the highest possible viability. Optimum growing conditions when multiplying/regenerating the accessions, efficient management of the preparatory steps before storing the germplasm, adequate storage conditions as well as proper monitoring of the viability are critically important.

D. Field Genebank Collections

Box 3.1.1.D. Initial viability

IV1 – Describe the procedures or practices that you have in place to ensure the highest possible quality of your planting material, in particular during the growing from donor plants (e.g. cultivation practices in the field or greenhouse], phytosanitary pre-treatments, etc.).

New accessions, and repropagated trees are grown in a dedicated repropagation area where they can be monitored before planting into the main field collection. Rootstocks are purchased from a reputable commercial supplier and, in general, an excess of trees are grafted such that the best examples can be selected to be planted out.

IV2 – Describe any particular procedures you use (e.g. which organ of the donor plant you use to reproduce the planting material).

Trees are propagated by either dormant grafting or chip-budding (both in the field).

IV3 – Please provide any other information on procedures that you follow to ensure highest possible initial quality.

Not applicable

Box 3.1.2.D. Viability Monitoring

VM1 - Describe the routine field genebank monitoring system that you use.

The monitoring system could include the following aspects: regular control of disease or pest contamination, other types of damages to the plants, etc.

Our Farm Manager is highly experienced at managing orchard plantings and monitoring pest and disease issues is a standard part of their role. In support of this, the collection is routinely monitored by a professional agronomist to further advise on pest and disease issues. The collection is also inspected twice yearly by an independent professional agronomist. The collection is also subject to Growing Season Inspections in accordance with the standard UK Plant Passporting legislation.

VM2 – Describe the information “system” that you might have in place that allows you to make more species- or even accession-specific decisions regarding when the next monitoring should take place.

The professional agronomist reports findings directly to our Farm Manager. The independent inspection also reports to the Farm Manager and findings are also considered by Defra’s advisory committee at six-monthly project meetings.

VM3 – Please provide information on non-specific thresholds that you might use for the quality of the individual plants (e.g. loss by weak growth) and for the amount of plants of an accession left in the field before additional initiating multiplication measures.

The collection only holds two trees per accession as standard. Weak growth, or potential infection is monitored in the field. As soon as any plant appears at risk of loss, it is added to an annual repropagation list and replacement trees are propagated.

Box 3.1.3.D. Maintenance Conditions

SC1 – Please provide details on your cultural practices (e.g. cultivation practices; pruning; irrigation; protection against animals, etc.; pest and disease management; etc. applied to your field genebank material.

All trees are maintained on standard commercial (dwarfing/semi-dwarfing) rootstocks, planted at approximate commercial spacing. Trees are individually staked from planting. All trees undergo a spray program based on a combination of standard good agricultural (commercial) practice and the monitoring of pests and disease. Trees are generally protected using wire rabbit guards. Fruit are harvested by hand and all trees are pruned on an annual basis (generally, Prunus in the late summer and Malus/Pyrus in the winter). Fruit thinning and root pruning are used to encourage or control growth on an ad-hoc basis (but are not used as standard). Weed growth in tree rows is maintained by application of herbicide to form a ‘strip’. Irrigation is not generally used, although young trees are watered during extreme periods of dryness at the time of establishment. Mulching is carried out in order to maintain soil moisture.

SC2 – In the case of annual or sub-perennial species that cannot over-winter in the field genebank, what measures do you take?

Not applicable

SC3 – Please include any other aspects regarding field genebank maintenance conditions at your genebank that you regard as important.

Not applicable

3.2. Maintaining Genetic Integrity

Maintaining the genetic integrity of an accession can be achieved by minimizing genetic drift which may occur predominantly during the process of regeneration, due to too small numbers of individuals being planted, sub-optimal pollination and/or the introgression of alleles from other accessions or commercial crops or crop wild relatives. The following aspects are important for achieving the objectives of maintaining genetic integrity and should be briefly described. Please note that a distinction should be made between seed numbers for an accession and seed numbers for sub-samples per accession. The latter only applies if the seeds of a given accession are being stored and distributed as sub-samples. As genetically modified material gets more widely distributed and as it might have specific (legal, technical, administrative) requirements, a separate box on this type of material is included.

For *in vitro* cultured and cryopreserved material, which are normally maintained as clones, genetic stability is as important as genetic integrity of the seed-stored material.

D. Field Genebank Collections

Box 3.2.1.D. Accession Sample Size

SCSS1 – Indicate if you document the initial number of plants of individual accessions (either as received from collecting missions or through exchange).

The initial number is documented, although we would normally receive graftwood rather than plants.

SCSS2 – Please describe what kind of procedures you follow, if any, with respect to sub-sampling and subsequent place/container/etc. of maintenance.

Plants from a given accession are maintained consecutively, with only 'tree 1' labelled (but tree position is counted for all individuals).

SCSS3 – What is the number of plants that you use as the minimum threshold per accession? Are these plant numbers of a given accession based on genetic parameters (such as reproduction biology; heterogeneous samples)?

We maintain two plants per accession (three in the vines).

SCSS4 – Please provide details on other aspects that are important in this context.

Box 3.2.2.D. Multiplication

PC1 – Please describe the multiplication procedures that you follow for your field genebank material (both annual and perennial species)

Please include in your description the following aspects if they would apply to your field genebank management procedures):

- a. any control measures to minimize or avoid cross-pollination between accessions (if applicable/relevant);
- b. the use of pollination cages for insect-pollinated species;
- c. the use of specific pollinators for insect-pollinated species;
- d. strategies to ensure that males and females participate equally in the reproduction);
- e. strategies to avoid any genetic drift (minimum number of plants, minimum number of plants at flowering stage before pollinators introduction, similar quantity of seeds harvested from each plant, etc.).

As a collection of vegetatively propagated crops, the management of pollination (with regards to genetic integrity) is not applicable.

Each collection is cyclically repropagated (cycles may be up to 40 years). New trees are produced by either grafting, or budding from material collected from the 'old' collection. These are either propagated on-site or under contract by a commercial nursery. In the latter case, all graftwood was collected and labelled on-site before being sent for grafting. Where possible, sported branches would be avoided for propagation (although this is rare). In general, the new accession would be grafted from the labelled ('tree 1') tree.

PC2 – Provide any other relevant information on procedures that you apply to control pollination of your germplasm in case of harvesting planting material from your field genebank material.

Not applicable

Box 3.2.3.D. Planting Material Processing Procedures

SPP1 – Describe the protocol(s) that you use for threshing and seed cleaning, if used as an intermediate step for the management/multiplication of your field genebank accessions.

Not applicable

SPP2 – Please describe how and where you store (in a temporary manner) newly harvested planting material.

Please provide details on the temperature and relative humidity of the storage room/space; what type of containers you use, if any, etc.

Collected graftwood is temporarily stored in a conventional cold-store or fridge. Humidity is maintained by use of plastic bags and dampened tissue where necessary – but is otherwise neither controlled or monitored.

SPP3 – Describe the criteria you use to decide on the number of plants per accession intended for the long-term conservation.

We use two as a standard for all tree fruit.

3.3. Ensuring Availability

An important objective of conservation efforts is to facilitate the effective utilization of germplasm accessions by researchers, breeders and farmers. Thus, ensuring the ready availability of stored germplasm is an important principle. It refers to the ability of genebanks to supply and distribute the stored germplasm, together with any associated information, in an adequate way to users. Aspects that can affect the availability include: (a) policies, (b) seed stock, (c) health status of accessions, and (d) distribution quantity.

D. Field Genebank Collections

Box 3.3.1.D. Ensuring Availability of Germplasm – Policy Aspects

AGP1 – Describe the germplasm distribution policy that you follow at your genebank. *You might want to consider in your response the following aspects: crop/species specificity; whether or not sufficient seed stock is available; who the requestor is; what the purpose of the germplasm request is; any restrictive conditions and/or the total amount of accessions sent per request for distribution of germplasm; use of a formal agreement to distribute the germplasm.*

Our basic policy follows two options:

All material for research, breeding or training for food and agriculture is supplied under sMTA.

All other material is supplied under a second MTA that specifies “The Recipient shall not use the Materials for any research, breeding or training purposes”.

Material is supplied to all requestors and for all uses, within reason. The only exception being where material is covered by breeders’ rights or equivalent.

In general, all material under the sMTA is supplied free of charge (although postage costs are sometimes passed on). We charge a minimal cost for sMTA orders in excess of 30 samples. Non-sMTA material is charged at a basic rate (£5 per sample plus postage). Research (etc.) requests are given priority.

AGP2 – Indicate if you have as part of your service-rendering policy aspects such as a “maximum time” between receiving a germplasm request and distribution of the germplasm.

We have no such policy, in part because distribution is seasonal. We do maintain a theoretical final order date (in order to collect all graftwood in time for pruning) although we have regularly serviced requests beyond this date when possible.

AGP3 – Describe how you treat “related information” about the requested accessions that you make available to the requestor, i.e. provide details on the typical information you send out with the germplasm.

We send no further information as standard. In general, all information is available on the public website (and we would supply any further details on request).

Box 3.3.2.D. Ensuring Availability of Germplasm – Seed/Germplasm Stock Aspects

AGSS1 - Please provide details on the minimum/maximum amount of plants or organs (cuttings, bulbs, tubers, etc.) per plant that you distribute per accession (where relevant, differentiated by species groups, i.e. annual or perennial; woody or herbaceous; other) and/or whether an accession is clonally or sexually propagated).

We would supply any propagating material that is available, up to the point where it would impact on the growth of the plant itself.

AGSS2 – Describe how you manage the availability of adequate organs per accession, including the use of an absolute lower minimum of plants per accession as the threshold to decide to multiply.

We are unable to fully control the amount of propagating material, although trees are managed in order to maintain a sufficient supply. In some cases, additional trees have been planted for accessions that are regularly ordered.

AGSS3 – Provide here information on any other aspects that are relevant to manage plant material stocks.

Not applicable

Box 3.3.3.D. Ensuring Availability of Germplasm – Health Aspects

AGHA1 – Describe how you maintain field genebank (and any intermediate storage step) accessions with respect to health considerations, including whether you have a “policy” on accepting/planting only “disease-free” planting material (as far as you can see or determine) accessions, at least for the quarantine pests and diseases.

The genebank is maintained in the best health possible. We follow the requirements of plant passporting legislation, including seasonal growing season inspections. We would only accept healthy material, and are currently limited to only accepting material with plant passport. The collections are tested according to statutory requirements for specific diseases (e.g. plum pox).

AGHA2 – Describe how you follow plant quarantine rules and regulations when exporting germplasm abroad (especially to countries at another continent).

We rely on the advice and support of our local Plant Health inspectors, as part of the UK Animal and Plant Health Agency in order to supply germplasm abroad.

AGHA3 – Describe if and how you distribute germplasm accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or a “plant passport”.

We are able to issue plant passports within the UK (and were previously able to issue EU passports). As above, we rely on the Plant Health inspectors to issue phytosanitary certificates.

AGHA4 – Provide any other relevant information on procedures that you follow with

respect to germplasm health aspects.

Not applicable

Box 3.3.4.D. Germplasm Supply

GS1 – Describe the policy of your genebank with respect to the sample size that you use for distribution purposes, including whether you differentiate between germplasm from annual or perennial species, clonally or sexually propagated accessions, and possibly other aspects.

Our basic policy is to supply material based on the number of samples requested, noting that our material is typically graftwood. The minimal basic supply would be sufficient for 2-3 grafts.

GS2 – Please provide information on any other aspects related to seed supply.

Not applicable

4. Providing Information

The lack of adequate information on a given accession may well decrease the value of that accession to the user. The information on individual accessions should be as complete as possible in order to facilitate the identification of duplicates and/or to select accessions with desirable characteristics. A genebank should have a documentation system in place that allows to optimize management of the collections as well as to provide access to information about the collection to users.

Box 4.1. Genebank Documentation System

GD1 – Please provide details on the technical aspects of the genebank information management system(s) that you use.

- a) On which software is the system based (i.e. Oracle, Fox Pro, MS Access, MS excel, MS Word, other?).
- b) In case you use a manual information management system, please provide details.
- c) In case your “internal” database(s) is/are different from the publicly available database(s), please provide details on both,
- d) Describe which activities of the genebank are covered by the system.

Our genebank information system is custom built and is based on the use of MySQL to store data and PHP to query and output (as html) on a publicly accessible webpage). In addition, we also store some information off-line in MS Access and working files in MS Excel.

GD2 – Provide details on which types of data you handle in your documentation system, e.g. passport data, characterization & evaluation data, cultivar data, material distribution, etc.

The main system stores accession details (including passport, characterization data and donor data). It also stores a range of cultivar information (generally sourced to the UK National Apple Register [Smith 1971]) as well as images of the accessions. In addition, it lists holdings of complementary collections held by a number of amateur groups in the UK.

Material distribution records are currently held separately but it is intended to bring these into the main database in due course.

GD3 – In case your internal database(s) is/are different from the publicly available database(s), please provide details on both.

The information made public is limited to accession details as above (although donor details are currently withheld).

GD4 – Describe in which form you send accession specific data (e.g. as hard copy, electronically – if the latter, please specify (in plain text) which file format, i.e. Excel, Access, others is used).

We tend not to send data, apart from for submission to EURISCO, as it is available on the website. In specific cases we would generally use MS Excel.

GD5 – Provide information on how technical support for development and maintenance of the documentation system is arranged.

Within the 'project team' we have a proportion of person time allocated to a germplasm database development expert.

GD6 – Describe your genebank policy with respect to backing-up of the database contents, including with which frequency.

Database contents are backed up on our institution cloud system.

GD7 – Provide any other information on your information management system that is not covered in one of the above questions.

Box 4.2. Information Exchange

IE1 – Please describe how you make your passport data available to users (i.e. as hard copy; via the internet; other?).

Passport data are generally available through EURISCO (and in turn Genesys). They are not currently listed on our own public database (but would be available on request).

IE2 – Please indicate if your data is available as machine-to-machine web-services. In case it is, describe:

- a. what types of data (passport data, characterization & evaluation data etc.) and
- b. which web-service interfaces are available (i.e. GBIF IPT, BioCase, TapirLink).

It is not currently available, although plans are in place to do this with some data.

IE3 – Please indicate if your data is published to EURISCO. Describe which data is published to EURISCO and at which intervals.

Yes. Passport data only (although we are currently preparing characterization data for upload).

IE4 – Please provide any other information on information exchange that is important for others to know.

Much of the genetic data that has been obtained on the collection (by either ourselves or collaborators/users) is only currently available through either scientific publications or in research data repositories (including the University repository). This is not currently clear in the collection database.

IE5 – Describe the kind of information you distribute together with the germplasm to persons that request germplasm.

Please consider the following data types: Passport, Characterization; Evaluation, and/or Germplasm management data (e.g. viability percentage; protocols followed for

routine operations; etc.

We don't routinely distribute data other than that which is available on the public website. Any data that can be made available would be done so on request.