

Minutes of the 2009 Meeting

Cereals Advisory Committee

Certification, Foundation Seed, and Plant Materials Board

Friday, November 20, 2009 Suite 2.204, Columbia Gorge Community College, The Dalles, Oregon

Present: Kurt Farris, Chair, Carl Haugerud, Vice-chair, Randy Black, J.W. Cope, Dan Curry, Michael Flowers, Adriel Garay, Curt Howell, Rachel Hankins, Russ Karow, Randy Knight, Dennis Lundeen, Sandy Macnab, Joe McDonald, Ron Pence, Jim Peterson, Greg Vollmer, Lee von Borstel, John Zielinski, Barry Schrupf (CAC membership enclosed on pages 5-6).

Item 1. Call to Order and Introductions.

Kurt Farris called the meeting of the Cereals Advisory Committee (CAC) to order at 9:00 AM. Those in attendance introduced themselves and their respective affiliations. Distant meeting locations included Klamath County Extension Office and Ballard Hall at Oregon State University.

Item 2. Appreciation and Recognition.

Dan Curry, OSU Director of Seed Services thanked the membership for their participation in the work of the advisory committee and the importance of their work to the seed services programs at OSU.

Item 3. Russ Karow, Chair, Department of Crop and Soil Science, noted that the university is facing a 15 or 20% budget short-fall (which, depends on January's vote). The University has been in a budget conservation mode; classified staff will have furloughs, university unclassified staff have voted (Faculty Senate) for furloughs. The planned university reorganization (colleges organized into divisions) may produce some budget savings, but is primarily to situate/structure the university in a more competitive position for the coming decades.

Item 4. The agenda was approved with addition of "trait testing" submitted by Jim Peterson. (pg 7)

Item 5. Approval of the Minutes from the Nov 21, 2008 Cereals Advisory Committee meeting.

ACTION: M/S von Borstel/Howell to approve the 2008 Minutes as distributed by email. Motion carried.

Approval of Minutes from the special meeting of the CAC, February 3, 2009. **M/S Haugerud/von Borstel; motion carried.**

Item 6. Report – Certification and Foundation Seed and Plant Materials Board (here-in-after "the Board").

Carl Haugerud reported the Board met on February 10, 2009; there were no actions recommended to the Board from the November 21, 2008 CAC meeting. However, a joint meeting of the Cereals, Grass & Legume, and Seed Conditioners Advisory Committees occurred on February 3, 2009 to consider the topic of resampling, retesting and seed test reporting. At that meeting, the CAC adopted the following recommendation: **For certification purposes, a re-cleaned lot can be tagged on the original viability test, however a final germination should be requested to comply with the Federal Seed Laws.** The two other advisory committees made recommendations with similar wording; the Board adopted this recommendation (see OSCS Handbook Section VI.C.4.) With regard to this topic, a change was made on Seed Lab test reports: If a seed lot has only been re-sampled there would just be "re-sample" noted on the report. The second part was that if it had been re-cleaned, it would only say "re-cleaned" not "re-sampled, re-cleaned" as it has in the past.

Item 7. Report from subcommittee (Lee von Borstel, chair) on field marking for isolation and excluded areas. Lee reported that the subcommittee met and made no recommendation for changes to the current standards and policy as written (see page 8)

Item 8. Signs – Oregon Approved Certified Seed Warehouse. John Zielinski provided examples of several signs. Committee members recommended changes and combinations. John will incorporate those ideas and distribute new examples for final review prior to establishing a contract for production. The signs are expected to be multi-colored, painted aluminum, 16x24 inches.

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Item 9. Jim Peterson asked that all stewardship topics for Clearfield wheat be included in new business, Item 11.

At this point, a storm passing over Klamath Falls caused a power outage; the meeting paused while a video/audio link with JW was restored.

Item 10. Commingling seed from different growers. Lee von Borstel submitted a proposal to alter this policy, making an exception for small grains (see pages 9-12 for the proposal and a compilation of related background and considerations). Lee explained that under current policy, seed from different farms could be commingled, if the fields were initially signed up in certification with MCP as the grower of record for certification purposes. However, if one of those fields is lost, then it is necessary to acquire seed production from another field, not initially signed up by MCP; that additional production could only be added to the MCP seed lot by using the formal blend procedure. Lee asked that the policy be changed for small grains, permitting production from another grower to be commingled with an existing lot, if the field had passed inspection for certification, in or out-of-state. Much discussion ensued regarding prohibited noxious weeds, other states' standards, seed lot size limitations, seed lot sampling, size of working samples for seed testing, and notification to growers regarding the prospect that their small grain seed would be commingled with that of other growers (several committee members voiced the opinion that this was a contractual issue between growers and warehouses, and not the business of seed certification, despite the policy that exists at growers request). The following motion was made: **Allow commingling of production from Oregon, Washington and Idaho fields that have passed field inspection for certification of the same variety of small grain. Require additional testing for noxious weed seeds (500 gms per million pounds, or part thereof). The commingled lot would have to meet Oregon requirements for final certification. This provision would be allowed only at warehouses that have an approved, operating automatic sampler. M/S von Borstel/Macnab; motion carried.**

This motion would be placed in the Small Grains standards, Special Requirements; an asterisk would be placed in the General Standards at the end of the first sentence in Section VI.B.4. The note at the asterisk reference would read: "See also Small Grains Certification Standards, Special Requirements".

Item 11. Trait testing for seed certification eligibility. Jim Peterson submitted a recommendation for the committee's consideration regarding special testing for "novel" traits (such as genetically modified or herbicide resistance traits) (see page 13) A second part of the recommendation addressed documentation of herbicide application in the field in the case of Clearfield wheat varieties. Jim urged that the committee consider this recommendation with the intent of retaining relevancy of the third party seed certification process. There were comments in support of the concept, as well as comments that recognized the complexity of the issue. **A committee was created to study the issue and make recommendation; a recommendation would first come back to the Cereals Advisory Committee, and then with its approval, be forwarded to the Board. Initial committee membership: Dan Curry, Chair, Jim Peterson, Dennis Lundeen, Adriel Garay, Lee von Borstel, Kurt Farris, Greg Vollmer, and John Zielinski.**

Item 12. Elections.

M/S von Borstel/Howell to elect JW Cope as Vice-chair for 2010; Kurt Farris asked if JW would accept, he would, motion carried.

M/S M^cDonald/von Borstel to elect Carl Haugerud as CAC Representative to the Board; Kurt asked if Carl would accept, he would, motion carried.

Item 13. Reports:

Oregon Cereal Variety Advisory Committee (CVAC) - Mike Flowers reporting. Mike reviewed decisions by the CVAC which met September 4, 2009. Copies of minutes from that meeting are available from Mike.

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Oregon Department of Agriculture – Randy Black reported continuation of the weed free hay program, and initiation of an organic certification program. Randy also informed the committee of the first slow pay – no pay case to go before the state Administrative Law Judge.

OSU Seed Lab – Adriel Garay had several items to report including accreditation by ISTA, the lab's 100th year celebration, special testing activities and workshops. Adriel invited the committee to hold its 2010 meeting in Corvallis for the purpose of visiting the lab, reviewing testing procedures for small grains, and noting processes, sanitation and care with samples.

Oregon Seed Certification Service – Dennis Lundeen and John Zielinski reviewed the past year's accomplishments and activities (see also, OSCS 2009 Activity Summary, and pages 15-17)

Washington State Crop Improvement Association – Jerry Robinson was not able to attend, but provided a written report.

Item 14. 2010 meeting place and time.

Committee members were polled for preferences, The Dalles continues to be a popular location, however, given Adriel's invitation to the Seed Lab, consensus settled on Corvallis, or Corvallis following a possible OWGL meeting in Portland.

A summary list of CAC recommendations and information items to the Board are enclosed on page 14.

The meeting adjourned at 12:23 PM.

Respectfully submitted:

Barry Schrupf, Secretary
Secretary, Cereals Advisory Committee

and

John Zielinski, Project Coordinator
OSCS Small Grains Certification Project

Enclosures

List of Committee members, pages 5-6
Schedule and Agenda for the 2009 Cereals Advisory Committee Meeting, page 7
Marking Field Boundaries, Isolation and Excluded Areas for Inspections, page 8
Blending/Commingling seed from different growers, pages 9-12
Testing for "novel" traits, page 13
Motions for presentation to the Certification Board, page 14
Ten-year comparison of shipping certificate usage, page 15
OSCS 2009 Small Grain Season Summary, page 16
Multi-year comparison of small grain inspections, page 17

cc: Cereals Advisory Committee
Certification and Foundation Seed and Plant Materials Board
Scott Reed, Vice Provost for University Outreach and Engagement
Sonny Ramasway, Dean, OSU College of Agricultural Sciences
Stella Coakley, Associate Dean, OSU College of Agricultural Sciences
William S. Braunworth, Jr., Leader-Extension Ag Program, OSU College of Agricultural Sciences
Russ Karow, Head, Department of Crop and Soil Science, OSU
Pat Hayes, Associate Dept Head, Crop and Soil Science, OSU
Dan Curry, Director, OSU Seed Services
Dennis Hays, Oregon Feed & Grain Association

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Tammy Dennee, Oregon Wheat Growers League

Tana Simpson, Oregon Wheat Commission

Tammy Dennee, Oregon Grains Commission

John Oades, U.S. Wheat Associates

Randy Black, Oregon Department of Agriculture

Fawad Shah, Manager, Seed Inspection Program, Washington Department of Agriculture

Greg Lowry, Idaho Crop Improvement Association

Jerry Robinson, Washington State Crop Improvement Association

Kathy Stewart-Williams, University of Idaho Foundation Seed Program

Bob Stewart, California Crop Improvement Association

Extension Crops Agents

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CEREAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP, Annual Meeting 2009

<u>Name</u>	<u>Annual Meetings</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>
JW Cope (530) 667-2275 jcope.winema@cot.net	'09, '10, '11 Chair, 1996, 2006	P.O. Box 848 Tule Lake, CA 96134	Producer (OGC)
Carl Haugerud (503) 394-3573 haugerud@smt-net.com	'09, '10, '11 Representative to the Board; Chair, 1999 Vice Chair, 2009	39379 Stayton - Scio Road Scio, OR 97374	Grower (OWGL)
Joe McDonald (541) 278-5072 jmcdonald@pggcountry.com	'09, '10, '11 Chair, 2002, 2007	Pendleton Grain Growers P.O. Box 1248 Pendleton, OR 97801	Dealer (OFGA)
Lee von Borstel (541) 442-5555 seedplant@mcpcoop.com	'08, '09, '10 Chair, 2005	Mid Columbia Producers PO Box 344 Moro, OR 97039	Grower (OWGL)
Kurt Farris (541) 546-5222 kfarris@rbseed.com	'08, '09, '10 Chair, 2009	Round Butte Seed Growers, Inc. PO Box 117 Culver, OR 97734	Dealer (OFGA)
Curt Howell (541) 898-7333 6936@eoni.com	'07, '08, '09 Chair, 2008	Oregon Trail Seeds, Inc. P.O. Box 7 North Powder, OR 97867	Grower (OWGL)
Calvin Ashbeck 541-969-9761	'07, '08, '09		Dealer (OFGA)
Sandy Macnab (541) 565-3230 sandy.macnab@oregonstate.edu	Permanent	Sherman County Extension PO Box 385 Moro, OR 97039	County Extension Agent, OSU
Mike Flowers (541) 737-9940 mike.flowers@oregonstate.edu	Permanent	Crop Science Bldg. 225 Corvallis, OR 97331	Extension Cereal Specialist, OSU
Jim Peterson (541) 737-4278 cjp@oregonstate.edu	Permanent	Crop Science Bldg. 231 Corvallis, OR 97331	Cereal Breeder OSU
Randy Black (503) 986-4620 rblack@oda.state.or.us	(ex-officio)	Oregon Dept. of Agriculture 635 Capitol St. N.E. Salem, OR 97310-0110	Commodity Inspection Division, ODA
Russ Karow (541) 737-5857 russell.s.karow@oregonstate.edu	(ex-officio)	Crop Science Bldg. 131 Corvallis, OR 97331	Head, Dept. Crop & Soil Science, OSU
Dan Curry (541) 737-5094 daniel.curry@oregonstate.edu	(ex-officio)	Crop Science Bldg. 351B Corvallis, OR 97331	Director, Seed Services, OSU
Adriel Garay (541) 737-4464 adriel.garay@oscs.orst.edu	(ex-officio)	Seed Lab 102A Corvallis, OR 97331	Seed Laboratory Manager, OSU

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Dennis Lundeen (541) 737-4513 dennis.lundeen@oscs.orst.edu	(ex-officio)	Crop Science Bldg. 031 Corvallis, OR 97331	Seed Certification Manager, OSU
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Affiliations: OFGA - Oregon Feed & Grain Association, Dennis Hays, Executive Secretary; OWGL - Oregon Wheat Growers League, Tammy Dennee, Executive Director; OGC - Oregon Grains Commission, Tammy Dennee, Administrator; ODA - Oregon Department of Agriculture; OSU – Oregon State University.

Each member is appointed for a three-year term. The membership list above shows the years of a member's term in which the late Fall annual meeting will take place. The appointment actually commences and ends with the completion of business of the Certification Board annual meeting, usually in mid February of each year. Thus a Cereals Advisory Committee appointment is from mid February to mid February for three consecutive years.

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CEREALS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
CERTIFICATION AND FOUNDATION SEED AND PLANT MATERIALS BOARD

Schedule and Agenda

Friday, November 20, 2009; 9:00 AM – Noon
Building 2, Suite 2.204, Columbia Gorge Community College, The Dalles, Oregon

- Item 1: Call to order, welcome and introductions (*Kurt Farris, Chair, or Carl Haugerud, Vice-Chair*)
- Item 2: Appreciation and Recognition (*Dan Curry*)
- Item 3: OSU Department of Crop and Soil Science (*Russ Karow*)
- Item 4: Changes/additions to the agenda (*Kurt Farris*)
- Item 5: Approval of the Minutes for the Nov 21, 2008 Cereal Advisory Committee (CAC) meeting (*Kurt Farris; refer to emailed minutes of Nov 21, 2008 meeting*)
Approval of the Minutes for the Feb 3, 2009 Special Meeting of the Cereal Advisory Committee (*Kurt Farris; refer to emailed minutes of Feb 3, 2009 meeting*)

Old Business

- Item 6: 2009 Certification Board activities concerning Cereals (*Carl Haugerud*)
- Item 7: Subcommittee: Field marking for isolation and excluded areas (*Lee von Borstel*)
- Item 8: Signs – Oregon Approved Certified Seed Warehouse (*John Zielinski*)
- Item 9: Clearfield wheat stewardship topics, tolerance testing, etc (*Jim Peterson, Greg Vollmer*)

New Business

- Item 10: Commingling seed from different growers (*Lee von Borstel & Barry Schrumpf*)
- Item 11: Elections (*Kurt Farris*).
CAC Vice-chair for 2010 (dealer or producer)
CAC Representative to the Seed Certification & Plant Materials Board

Reports

- OSU Cereal Variety Advisory Committee (*Mike Flowers*)
- Oregon Department of Agriculture (*Randy Black*)
- OSU Seed Lab (*Adriel Garay*)
- OSU Seed Certification (*Dennis Lundeen, and John Zielinski*)
- Washington State Crop Improvement Association, Washington Foundation Seed Project (*Jerry Robinson, WSCIA*).
- Item 12: Date and place for next year's meeting. (*Kurt Farris and Carl Haugerud*)
Invitation from Adriel Garay, OSU Seed Lab
- Item 13: Other Business (*Kurt Farris*)

Adjourn

Lunch

ANNOUNCEMENT: Seed Certification, Foundation Seed and Plant Materials Board meeting: **Thursday, February 11, 2010**, LaSells-Stewart Center, OSU Campus, Corvallis; lunch at noon, meeting at 1 pm. (your attendance is welcome; please let us know if you plan to attend so that the lunch can be planned accordingly).

MARKING FIELD BOUNDARIES, ISOLATION AND EXCLUDED AREAS FOR SMALL GRAIN CERTIFIED SEED FIELD INSPECTIONS

Oregon Seed Certification Service General Standards for Field Management and Inspection stipulate: "The certification unit is the entire field. When a portion of a field is to be certified, this portion must be properly identified by a fence, ditch, other crops, mowed strip, or adequate stakes. This boundary is to be approved by the inspector as to its adequacy and may be subject to re-inspection" (2008 Oregon Seed Certification Service Handbook, Section IV. E.1.e; page 6).

Marking a boundary within a field has been done effectively with wooden stakes and spray paint. Stakes need to extend above the crop canopy about two feet, and be of contrasting color with the mature crop color. The Handbook guideline for number of stakes is at least 4-5 stakes in 1,320 feet.

The presence of stakes is usually more readily recognizable in a field than patches of spray paint, and stakes are the preferred method where practicable. However, to avoid packing stakes and hammer in a very large field, spray paint can be effectively used with the following qualifications:

- If spray paint has been used instead of stakes to mark boundaries, this fact needs to be communicated by the grower to the inspector, preferably with notes and marks on field maps.
- In some circumstances, spray paint may only be used as supplemental to stakes. For example, when dividing down a single large field into multiple smaller fields stakes may be needed to find the ends of the internal field boundaries.
- Use a paint color that contrasts with the mature crop color; bright blue has been very good, dark green and black have been effective. (Red and orange have been avoided to prevent seed in the bin that appears like treated seed.)
- Paint 2-ft patches spaced at 20-35 paces to make a "dashed line"; shorten the distance between paint patches when necessary to ensure that each patch is visible from the patches immediately ahead and behind.
- At a change in direction of a boundary, spray the first patch at 10 feet along the new direction, thus showing the new direction of the boundary. Example: the sprayed boundary has paralleled the outside edge of a field, then diagonals across a corner to exclude the corner from the certified field.

From Handbook section IV.E.1.e, it is clear that the certified field boundary must be a physical marker in the field. In the case of circle-pivot irrigation fields, a tower wheel track may be designated as a field boundary; this needs to be noted on the field map and application, neither stakes nor spray paint would be needed to designate the wheel track.

When physical markers have not been used to designate the boundary of the certified field, then the field inspection will begin at the edge of the planted field.

Oregon Seed Certification procedures for blending seed lots compared to Washington Crop Improvements.

Lee von Borstel, October 2009

Edited by Jerry Robinson Washington Crop Improvements and Barry Schrupf, Oregon State Seed Certification.

The small grain industry in the states of Oregon and Washington are unique from much of the rest of the country because of the high percent usage of certified seed stock versus common, brown bag or bin run seed stock. There are several factors contributing to this, but the most important factor I believe is that both states have major wheat production areas, and both have put together seed certification programs that help ensure that seed stocks labeled as certified have the genetic purity and seed quality the grower has come to expect, irrespective of the state in which the seed was produced and finally certified.

Over the past twenty years we have seen many changes in the grain seed industry. These changes have ranged from more wheat breeders and more wheat breeding companies to a large increase of PVP and PVP title V varieties which require certified seed sales only. There has been a considerable amount of consolidation of grain co-operatives, and seed companies forming larger seed divisions as well as smaller co-ops and private seed dealers closing their doors. With the current ability to move seed so quickly, multiples of trucks can be moved from one state to another in less than a day. Uniform certification rules to help the free flow of certified seed between Oregon and Washington will be critical to the seed industry as it evolves to meet the needs of the growers with high quality certified seed.

One issue that needs to be addressed for this to happen is the blending of seed lots of the same variety in the state of Oregon. Currently Washington State standards state in WAC 16-302-160-135 "What considerations are there for blending seed-#6 upon approval of the certifying agency, field run lots of seed may be comingled to facilitate conditioning. The blend fee shall not apply." WAC 16-302-160 interagency seed certification standards further state Seed produced out of state #1 "Certified seed produced out- of -state and shipped into Washington state for processing is eligible for Washington interagency tags only after obtaining approval from the certifying agency of the originating state." The seed must then comply with Washington certification standards.

In the state of Oregon, authorized blending of seed from out of state or different growers of record within the state is only permitted if the lots are kept separate until they are cleaned and a seed lab report from Oregon Seed Lab is presented to Oregon Seed Certification Office. Approval for blending may then be given to mix the lots.

Much of the border between the two states runs through a very productive seed producing region. Oregon seed plants may hesitate before planting seed production in Washington State because no Oregon seed plant can afford the extra bin space needed to meet the Oregon certification rules. This large difference between the two states could possibly give some seed plants an unfair advantage.

If a rule change were considered and implemented, it would have no impact on the quality of the certified seed which would be sold from these blends. Every kernel of seed from the lot would have to meet the final Oregon State Certification test at the Oregon State Seed Lab. The overall risk to seed producers would be no different than bulking seed from fields or bins for which they are the grower of record.

Very nice seed fields are not being planted to certified because they are not on the right side of the state line and local farmers wanting to raise certified seed on their own and hoping to sell their production to certified seed plants are limited because of this rule; changing the rule should be addressed.

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Monday, November 16, 2009

COMMINGLING SEED FROM DIFFERENT GROWERS

The OSCS policy, prohibiting the commingling of seed from different growers (Oregon Seed Certification Handbook 1982, and subsequent to), was established at the request of growers.

Several options exist for working under the restrictions of this policy:

(a) Application for certification can be made in the name of someone other than the individual or organization that is physically doing the farming (seed companies sign up their growers' fields making the company the grower of record for certification purposes).

(b) The applicant for a field may transfer that field to another certification client (thus to accomplish the situation described above in (a) after the fields were initially signed up under separate grower names).

(c) After component seed lots have been conditioned, sampled and tested, they may be included in an application for approval to blend certified eligible seed lots; once approved, those component lots may be blended to form a blend of certified seed.

Requirements for blend approval include:

(a) Application and approval from OSCS prior to blending.

(b) No component lot may contain prohibited noxious weed seeds; if found to be in a component lot, then the component lot must be recleaned, sampled and tested, with no noxious weed seeds found (no prohibited, nor excessive restricted weed seeds).

The proposal from Lee von Borstel (October 2009) would allow an exception for small grains to the policy of no commingling of different growers' seed lots prior to sampling and testing, and would therefore require a modification to the blend approval procedure. Also, given the options for working under the policy of no commingling, an exception would primarily be used for including field lots grown out of state.

Considerations (things to know and issues to deal with) in implementing an exception to the commingling rule would include the following:

(a) Oregon Department of Agriculture staff indicate there is no prohibition contained in Oregon seed law of ODA Administrative Rules regarding commingling seed from different growers.

(b) AOSCA: Each certifying agency must make every effort to determine that genetic purity and identity are maintained at all stages of certification including seeding, harvesting, conditioning, and labeling of the seed.

(c) OSCS: Seed that is rebagged, blended, or put into a mixture of certified seed for Oregon Interagency Certification must have an all-states noxious weed seed examination in addition to meeting either, another state's or Oregon's certification field and seed standards, prior to approval.

(d) Seed of small grains (Registered and Certified classes) is often (normally) handled in bulk; most small grains warehouses have insufficient bulk storage facilities to accommodate holding separately, different growers' seed lots that might later be blended to make one lot.

(e) "The term 'lot of seed' means a definite quantity of seed identified by a lot number, every portion or bag of which is uniform, within permitted tolerances, for factors which appear on the label." (taken from "Seed Testing and Labeling Handbook for Producers, Conditioners and Dealers. Published for The Oregon Seed Industry Conference 1985") A seed lot may contain seed from more than one seed field of one grower. A commingled lot would be composed of unsampled and untested component lots (these may be field lots) of in-the-dirt seed, put together without blending. A field lot differs from a seed lot in that a lot number has not yet been assigned to a field lot.

(f) Western states that allow commingling (some require advanced approval): Washington, Idaho (prefers to see an All States Noxious Weed Seed Exam on lots from out of state), California, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming (for small grains, other crops get tested before blending), and Montana.

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(g) Commingled seed lots might include interagency seed lots (meaning sourced in another state or country).

(h) Commingled seed lots might include different years' production.

(i) Other states and countries do not have the same field standards as does Oregon regarding contaminants, e.g., Jointed goatgrass, Rush skeletonweed, Cereal rye, Wild oats; those out-of-state lots may be a vehicle by which such contaminants may be introduced into an Oregon commingled seed lot.

(j) Oregon has no lot size limits for small grains, and commingling of lots creates the disadvantageous situation of making it less and less likely of finding a zero tolerance weed seed by following existing sampling and testing protocols.

(k) One western state (Arizona) has a 250,000 lb small grains lot size limit, or ~ 4150 bu.

(l) In 2008 and 2009, 50 - 60% of Oregon wheat seed lots were less than 250,000 lbs. Over 15% were greater than 1 million lbs; one seed lot was greater than 5 million lbs.

(m) It seems logical that commingling seed in-the-dirt tends to create more heterogeneous seed lots rather than homogeneous with respect to inert matter, weed seed, other crop seed, and test weight or seed count.

(n) Given the speed with which seed is being moved and conditioned between harvest and planting, it is not expected that a plan for commingling can include drawing a certified seed sample of the component seed lots prior to commingling.

Major Concerns regarding a commingling exception:

(1) Growers may suffer financially if their lot becomes ineligible due to the commingled lot becoming ineligible.

(2) There must be opportunity to review documentation of out-of-state seed lots.

(3) Other states may not have the same standards regarding field contaminants (Jointed goatgrass, Rush skeletonweed, Cereal rye, Wild oats); an interagency lot may be the vehicle by which a zero tolerance weed seed could be introduced into an Oregon lot.

(4) With no lot size limits, finding a zero tolerance contaminant is much less likely in the 500 gram test of one huge commingled lot, than in the tests of the smaller component lots.

(5) Component lots may be older and of diminishing quality, dependent on such factors as age and storage conditions.

Likely requirements for implementation of a commingling plan in Oregon:

(a) A commingled seed lot may be of one variety.

(b) A component lot from another state may not be a commingled lot in that state; the component lot is expected to be a field lot from one grower.

(c) Commingled seed lots must be from fields that passed inspection for certification.

(d) Fields with pending issues, e.g., inadequate seed stock documentation, incomplete variety application, unapproved contractor for the production, etc., will cause the commingled lot to be ineligible for Oregon certification until all issues with all fields have been resolved.

(e) Status of fields and field lots must be verified with documentation.

(f) Verification will require personnel time and necessitate a fee.

(g) Confirmation from warehouse that growers were notified beforehand that their seed lot(s) would be commingled with lots from other growers.

(h) Opportunity to commingle would be limited to those warehouse locations with an approved, operating automatic seed sampler.

(i) There may be a requirement to adjust the frequency at which the automatic sampler crosses the seed stream, with the frequency determined by the smallest component lot size, e.g., sampling frequency set to capture at least (#?) samples of the smallest component lot in the commingled lot.

(j) Submitted samples would have a "C" in the lot number following the warehouse code to designate "commingled"; e.g., S1C-9-Stephens

(k) Multiple All-states Noxious Weed Seed Exams would be done on the commingled lot in lieu of sampling and testing of the individual component lots; i.e., there may be a multiple for the number of component lots, or a multiple for each 500,000 lbs in the final, commingled lot, whichever is greater. For example, (1) a commingled lot containing three component lots and having a total weight of 250,000 lbs would have multiples of either 3 or 1, the greater would be 3. Example (2), a commingled lot containing

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three component lots and weighing 5,050,000 lbs would have multiples of 3 or 10.1; the greater would be 11 noxious weed exams (11 from rounding up from 10.1).

(l) The submitted sample certificate would have the words at the bottom of certificate: "commingled seed, #X Noxious". From Examples (1) and (2) above, the words would be: "commingled seed, 3X Noxious", and "commingled seed, 11X Noxious". There would be additional fees for the additional Noxious weed exams. Submitted samples containing inadequate seed amounts and/or failure to request the required multiples of the Noxious weed exam could result in delays in qualifying the seed lot as certified, and could jeopardize the final eligibility of part of the lot if seed is dispersed prior to adequate sampling.

(m) A commingled lot would initially be set as ineligible when received at the OSU Seed Lab until the needed verifications were completed.

(n) A commingled lot must be represented by a submitted official certified sample prior to movement under a "Transfer of Seed Pending Final Certification".

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Certification, Foundation Seed, and Plant Materials Board
Friday, November 20, 2009 Suite 2.204, Columbia Gorge Community College, The Dalles, Oregon

Proposal: Testing for “novel” traits to establish eligibility for Seed Certification.

Submitted by Jim Peterson, OSU
November 19, 2009

I recommend that the CAC approve the following language to be inserted into appropriate sections of the OR Certification Standards, and for the CAC to recommend adoption by the Certification Board. This is very similar to that being proposed by WSCIA.

'For species or varieties that possess novel traits, such as GM (genetically modified) or herbicide resistance traits, each seed lot may be required to meet minimum trait standards as defined by the breeder or trait developer or owner. A specific bioassay may be required through to assure minimum standards, with laboratories, methodology, and standards to be provided and approved by the breeder or trait developer or owner.'

'For all field planted with varieties that possess the CLEARFIELD(TM) trait as defined in the variety description, documentation will be required and submitted with the Certification application verifying that the production field was sprayed with herbicide as is required by BASF and the variety developer.'

'For CLEARFIELD varieties: for all classes - seed lots must pass the CLEARFIELD CONFIRM(TM) test as defined by owner of the CLEARFIELD trait, and documentation provided to the Certification agency prior to approval of final Certification.'

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Motions recommended for approval by the Certification Board at its next annual meeting,
Tuesday, February 10, 2009

1. **Motion: Allow commingling of production from Oregon, Washington and Idaho fields that have passed field inspection for certification of the same variety of small grain. Require additional testing for noxious weed seeds (500 gms per million pounds, or part thereof). The commingled lot would have to meet Oregon requirements for final certification. This provision would be allowed only at warehouses that have an approved, operating automatic sampler.**

This motion would be placed in the Small Grains standards, Special Requirements; an asterisk would be placed in the General Standards at the end of the first sentence in Section VI.B.4. The note at the asterisk reference would read: "See also Small Grains Certification Standards, Special Requirements".

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Certificate of Final Certification and Transfer of Seed Pending Final Certification Yearly Activity Summary

	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004		
	Cert.	Reg.	Total	Cert.	Reg.	Total	Cert.	Reg.	Total	Cert.	Reg.	Total*	CFC	Trans.	Total
Barley	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	7	7	38	6	44	56	1	57
Oats	1	0	1	0	4	4	0	9	9	2	3	5	3	0	3
Wheat	299	75	374	150	92	242	0	25	25	88	13	101	753	79	832
Grand Total	300	75	375	151	98	249	0	41	41	128	22	150	812	80	892

	2005 (Jan 1/05 through 12/31/05)			2006 (Jan 1/06 through 12/31/06)			2007 (Jan 1/07 through 12/31/07)			2008 (Jan 1/08 through 11/7/08)			2009		
	CFC	Trans.	eCerts** Total	CFC	Trans.	eCerts Total	CFC	Trans.	eCerts Total	CFC	Trans.	eCerts Total	CFC	Trans.	eCerts Total
Barley	40	0	26	66	0	118	118	0	170	170	0	38	38	0	0
Oats	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0
Wheat	632	610	1141	2387	12	9	1781	1802	10	0	1404	1414	5	2	1950
Grand Total	673	610	1167	2450	12	10	1900	1922	10	0	1574	1584	8	2	1988

Each year represents certificates of final certification and transfers of seed pending final certification received during January 1 - December 31

*In 2003 there are 35 additional fields that were Transfer of Seed Pending Final Certification

**eCerts available on the web beginning 8/30/2005

Total Number of Clients that used E-Cert in 2005 = 3

Total Number of Clients that used E-Cert in 2006 = 5

Total Number of Clients that used E-Cert in 2007 = 4

Total Number of Clients that used E-Cert in 2008 = 2

Total Number of e-Certificates from 8/30/2005 through 11/07/2008 equals 6629

Oregon Seed Certification Service

The 2009 Small Grain Season Summary:

61 Seedling Inspections: Total of 7,400 acres

- 61 Passed
- 0 Withdrawn
- 1 Rejected

317 Crop Inspections: Total of 21,341 acres

288 Fields passed with no acreage reductions

18 Fields passed with acreage reductions totaling 142 acres

Reasons:

- Field bindweed,
- Canada thistle,
- Cereal rye, or
- Withdrawn by grower.

9 Fields passed on condition.

Reasons:

- Variety ownership declaration not provided,
- Lack of variety description, or
- Change in contractor

8 Fields were withdrawn

Reasons:

- Requested by grower, totaling 510 acres.

12 Fields were rejected

Reasons:

- Lack of sign up for re-inspection
- Harvested before re-inspection (with no communication)
- Field Lodged and was unable to be adequately re-inspected
- Field harvested before crop inspection
- Cereal rye
- Jointed goatgrass

Number of fields with the following contaminants: (*Prohibited weeds)

74 Prickly lettuce	27 Tarweed	14 Wild oat
63 Cheatgrass	23 Kochia	14 Quackgrass*
51 Canada thistle*	22 Lambs-quarter	11 Green foxtail
47 Field bindweed*	18 Barbed witchgrass	7 Barnyardgrass
32 Russian thistle	17 Pigweed	4 Bedstraw
30 Wild carrot	15 Brome	2 Cereal rye
29 Sowthistle	15 Mustard	2 Jointed goatgrass*

Cereal rye - Two fields had one or more Cereal rye found during the crop inspection

Ergot - Seventeen fields had ergot found during the Crop Inspection.

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Summary of Small Grain Inspections
 2001-2009

Year	Total Acres signed up for Crop Inspection	Total Number of Fields Signed up for Seedling Inspection	Total Number of Fields Signed up for Crop Inspection
1995	11,814	*	*
1996	10,304	*	*
1997	10,159	*	*
1998	8,803	*	*
1999	9,138	*	*
2000	8,524	*	*
2001	8,165	12	158
2002	12,589	24	228
2003	14,209	45	268
2004	15,106	60	264
2005	14,705	62	237
2006	13,742	66	232
2007	14,521	43	226
2008	17,914	47	309
2009	21,341	61	317
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018			
2019			
2020			
2021			
2022			
2023			
2024			
2025			

* Information not available;