

Seed Certification-Foundation seed & plant materials Board Meeting

February 8, 2011

Oregon State University, LaSells Stewart Center

Agriculture Production Room

Attending: Jodi Keeling, Farhad Shafa, Julie Hendrix, Reed Barker, Iraj Motazedian, Jake stockfleth, Dennis Lundeen, Mike Flowers, Sandy Smith, Nancy Osterbauer*, Randy Knight, Dan Hemshorn, Carl Haugerud, Barry Schrupf, John Zielinski, Bill Braunworth*, Rachel Hankins, Terry Burr, Sonny Ramaswamy*, Russ Karow, Larry Curtis, Jeff McMorrnan, Dan Walters, Sabry Elias

Dan opened with introductions

Motion to approve the agenda: Jake Stockfleth moved, second Mike Flowers, all in favor

Approve the minutes from 2010: Larry Curtis moved, second Jake Stockfleth, all in favor

Presentations –

- Dean Ramaswamy – College of Ag
 - o Fantastic things are happening in the College of Agriculture!
 - On-line students the numbers are up significantly, 25% as of fall term, with increases at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. It is estimated that there will be 30,000 students at OSU by 2025 without recruiting, and 35,000 with recruiting. By 2015, 25% of the student population will be of Hispanic descent, with most being descendants of farm laborers and the first generation to attend college.
 - In Crop and Soil Science (CSS) last year, we eliminated 24 faculty and 36 staff positions, leading to fewer people teaching classes, doing research, and serving in Extension.
 - Today 7 out of 10 kids need some form of financial assistance.
 - OSU is doing well internally on receiving grants. The College of Ag Sciences and OSU received 55 million dollars in grant support last year. We are on track to generate 70 million in grant funds by July 1, 2012.
With many people around the state and country making donations, we set our goal at earning 36 million dollars over 5 years. We raised 50 million dollars in 3 years. Our intent now is to increase the goal to 85 million dollars in 5 years. Achieving this goal will enable student success, and continue faculty excellence. Faculty excellence equates to endowments.
 - The Food Science and Technology program recently received \$800,000 to create endowment for an artisan cheese program. This program allows students to get training and then get placed in learning positions with Tillamook Creamery and other cheese producers.
 - We continue to be affected by the downturn in the economy. 92% of our budget comes from research and Extension, and the remaining 8% comes from learning/teaching. The College of Ag is working with other departments to create more synergy, and become more efficient, with fewer people. The College of Ag is concentrating its resources in five departments:
 1. Sustainable Food and Agricultural Systems.
 2. Natural Resource Stewardship.
 3. Environmental Human Well-being.

4. Bio-economy.

5. Foundation and fundamental sciences.

- The Governor submitted his budget last week. He proposed another 25% cut in the budget. Is that on the 2009-2011 original budget? Or on the new budget after the original cuts? The cuts could be as low as 12-13% on top of what happened three years ago.
 - Of Oregon's gross state product of 180 billion dollars, 45 billion dollars (a little more than 25%) comes from food and agriculture.
 - The state has a farm gate value of 4.3 billion dollars. From the farm-gate, products are processed, exported, handled, stored, and sold at the retail level, and that adds up to 45 billion dollars annually.
 - The #1 commodity out of Portland is Ag. Of that, 40% is grain.
 - One out of six jobs in the city of Portland can be directly or indirectly attributed to food/agriculture.

Going back to the legislature we need to convey the importance of agricultural commodities, and that 100 million dollars for 3 extension budgets is very small part of the 15-billion-dollar state budget.

- Larry – The College has been working with several Ag industries to support training, plant breeding, and genetics. We are meeting with Dow and Bayer in April to find new ways to build capacity with students in the pipeline who are focused on genetics and plant breeding.
- Sonny – Federal budget discussions in Washington are about cuts as well. Discretionary funding includes USDA, Dept of Energy, and funds for HATCH for extension and research. All are in jeopardy with, the possibility of a 20% reduction in funds. All earmarks are scheduled to be removed, and potatoes, and wheat are all funded by earmarks.
 - Sabry asked why is not clear that this money is necessary for programs.
 - Sonny – There are just so many choices with Prisons/schools/ etc, and we are like the Rodney Dangerfields in this conversation - “we get no respect.” There is really only a small portion of people who don't understand the breadth and depth of food systems. We need to be focusing on legislators from urban areas who don't get it.
- Randy – In regards to faculty excellence comment – what is the quality of the people in the “pool” who can fill in and provide the quality of education we expect?
 - Sonny – Larry and I have interacted with 5 young people, and a few more, for a total of 8 interviewing for honey bee position. I think that if that is any indication, America is in good shape. I am impressed with Rachel – full time job and taking classes. We are creating a leadership academy – trying to raise 3 million dollars to provide scholarships The academy will require students to do additional things before graduating, so they end up having more skills when they graduate.
- Dr Bill Braunworth – Extension Report
 - Highlight is reorganization effort –
 - Area administration is being focused on. Working on Increasing revenues, and also infrastructure, while trying to reduce the number of administrators to a few full-time positions that cover larger clusters of counties. We are moving away from 36 administrators doing essentially the same thing and duplicating skills. We are trying to keep local contact in each of the counties, providing a “County Coordinator”

outreach and engagement assignment, bringing county concerns to OSU and vice versa. We are in the mode of developing new partnerships and new sources of funding, at local, state and federal levels, so we are less dependant on state monies. Also looking at new fee based programs, including doing some non-credit courses for a fee.

- Sabry – what non credit courses? Bill – most popular is a version of the master gardener course. Delivering it online with a option of pay back or internship. If you don't do volunteer time, then you have to pay higher fees. Not all of it will be online, some will be “train the trainer” type of things, some traditional, and some online. Russ – for example the grains class that they put on in December with Mike/Andy Hulting.

- Dr. Russ Karow – handout

- Departmental reorganizations are underway in CAS.
 - A merger between Crop and Soil Science and Horticulture is in progress with the goal of better aligning these two units. This merger can provide a unified voice to the many agricultural groups involved with these units and should create opportunities for faculty to work even more broadly across field crop, vegetable and other horticultural crop systems. Our intent is to streamline operations to make it as easy as possible for faculty to continue and further enhance their successful work with students, clientele groups, and their colleagues.
 - In addition to the CSS/HORT merger, Animal Sciences and Rangeland Ecology and Management will be merged into a single department.
 - General Ag and Ag Education will be merged with the College office of Academic Affairs.
 - Other possible mergers are being discussed at the College level.
 - As one possible mechanism to deal with likely budget cuts, Dean Ramaswamy has asked branch experiment station directors to see if they can acquire 25% of station base support funds from other sources. Options for commodity commission, industry, endowment and service district support are being explored across the state.
- Lots of budget reductions will be seen in attrition. Bill Young and John Hart, have retired, and will come back on a half-time basis, trying to “download their minds” into a Scholars archive where they can put information that isn't necessarily publishable in a journal. Our forefathers could have helped us if they had said “we stopped growing this because it didn't work, don't start again unless you can do A, B and C.”
- Jim Peterson, long-time OSU wheat breeder left for private industry – but we were allowed to refill the position immediately, Bob Zemetra will start as head of the program in May. Mike Flowers has been the intermediate leader to keep the program moving ahead.
- Jeff – How do you see seed services fitting in the new school? Russ – Fit into cropping systems, as most of the county agents do, and it would probably just be “business as usual.” Seed lab – need to bring focus to the seed activity in the state. Try to find more experiential learning opportunities for students to have more on-the-job learning opportunities.

- GLAC committee Report

- Action Items to bring to the board

- Reducing field history on Annual Ryegrass (ARG)– Jeff presented the background, and basis for the reason for the long field history requirements.
 - #1) The motion to accept is a revision to the certification handbook on page four under “Modification of land history”, next to last line, to read, “...minimum of three years with conventional tillage, or two years for certified annual ryegrass production if continuous no-till is the field history since the previous annual ryegrass.” In addition, add the following wording in the Field History section of the annual ryegrass standards, beginning in the third line to read, “.....Certified seed. Modified Land History provisions apply to this crop (see OSCS General Standards, IV, C. Land Requirements. #2) which can reduce the period following a previous annual ryegrass crop to three years for conventional tillage practices and two years if a continuous no-till MLH option is used. PLEASE NOTE: If the two year out no-till MLH option is used, an annual ryegrass cop planted the following two years must also be no-till to qualify for certification.” and #3) Amend the wording in the Field History section of the annual ryegrass standards to read, “Land must not have grown or been seeded to any **annual or intermediate** ryegrass during the previous five years unless of the same variety, class, and certified. ~~If following Perennial Ryegrass, the five year period may be shortened to two years to produce Certified seed.~~ **Land must not have grown or been seeded to Perennial Ryegrass for two years to produce Certified class seed.**
 - Dan W. moved, Mike Flowers seconded
 - Dan W – even if it makes it more confusing, I appreciate the effort because AnnualRyegrass is becoming a more important crop. Many places are not accepting uncertified anymore. – all in favor.
- Early tagging Program for OECD ARG – Jeff gave background, emphasized ploidy problems.
 - Motion: Require that a ploidy test be conducted on all OECD ARG pre-control samples as a condition of acceptance into the OSCS program. (different than the original motion in the book)
 - Jake moved, Reed seconded.
 - Question from Russ – what is the legal part of the dispute, what does the breeder do if it isn’t what he thought? Sandy – Variety review board does not ask that question – if they mention it, then they have to prove it. Have to accept it on the information provided until proven otherwise. Seems prudent to identify it up front, so that decisions are made based on the correct knowledge.
 - Dan W. - what if a variety was 50/50? Jeff –I don’t think that can be a defined as a variety.
- Isolation requirement for fine fescues of different chromosome levels. To amend the wording on footnote #2of the fine fescue standards, second line, to read. **“No isolation is required at the Certified generation between strong creeping varieties of Red fescue and either slender creeping Red fescue or Chewings varieties with differing chromosome levels, as verified by variety descriptions or special testing. Slender creeping Red fescue varieties between Red Fescue varieties having 56 chromosomes and those having 42 chromosomes (including chewings) where satisfactory documentary evidence of the varieties’ ploidy is accepted; Experimental, and OECD varieties for which an authentic sample has not been provided, will continue to require isolation distances for cross-pollinating varieties. Forty-two chromosome Red**

fescue varieties (slender creeping) include: Count, Dawson, Marker, Rainier, Seabreeze, Seabreeze GT, Sealink.”

Sabry – it is very easy for a flow cytometer to distinguish the difference in the two plants.

Dan Walters moved, Jake seconded. No discussion. All in favor.

- Sandy – Plantain modification to broaden the scope to apply to 2 different species/varieties of plantain.

Reed moved, Jake seconded. Discussion – Dennis noted that the changes could be seen in the board books. All in favor.
- Randy – Alkali Grass – request to create standards for alkali grass, found standards for a specific species, GLAC made it more general, in case there were more varieties coming. Also decided to leave inert standards high.

Carl H. moved, Dan H. seconded. No discussion. All in favor.
- Revised isolation modification requirements – Can be seen in the back of the board binder section. It was noticed there was a discrepancy in Tall Fescue/Ryegrass standards that didn't include isolation distances for Meadow fescue. All of them can cross-pollinate. Also based on that information, we should modify the field history requirements.

Dan W moved, Reed Barker seconded. No discussion. All In favor
- Use of molecular marker test to determine if plant is ARG or PRG – Dan gave a presentation. Terry asked for clarification on results slide – The first two deal with fluorescence level, and the last 3 deal with contamination. Dennis- At this point, it is taking us into new territory, in terms of molecular tests. These are *tentative* rules. Once accepted in rule, we could possibly use it if we have approval here. The exercise here is to set it up and be able to use it if it becomes a rule, if we approve it here. USDA will also have a ruling on genetic testing before we move forward. Look at sheet “Molecular Marker Test.” (Advised everyone to talk out the seed standards book and look at page 8). The original discussion was to add the molecular test along with the grow-out test. Internal discussion led to the idea that we could rephrase it to include other molecular tests that may come along. There are two options on the sheet regarding what will work best. The intent is the same, but the point is to put them out for the board to discuss.

Reed – The relationship of these tests are very important to understand, and there is a flowchart showing these. Dan C – any questions for Reed or Dennis? Reed – these were developed and parallel to a grow-out test. Item #3 specifically takes “marker” out of it. For example, flow cytometer is a molecular test, but not molecular “marker”. Sandy – Will this couple it with just Ryegrasses, or would it be sufficient to say “a supplemental marker test to supplement tagging.” Reed- the AOSA test is listed under supplemental test for ryegrass. You have two issues, if you want to make it a broader test that's fine, but I think the bigger issue is to have the authorization to use molecular testing for Certification.

Jake – moved to make it just supplemental, “a supplemental test may be used for tagging purposes.” Reed – this the first DNA test to be submitted to AOSA. Discussion on if it should be “may” or “considered...” “Dan seconded. Discussion – Barry – Reed was pointing out there were two issues, and Jake's motion only addresses one of them. Jake – I agree it should be a stand-alone. If someone makes that motion, I'll second it. Barry moved to amend the original motion to be a stand-alone and take out the word 'marker.' There were two new changes to the original amendment. Russ – question is “seed test” generic enough? Does it include tissue

test? (Some discussion here about ISTA, Jodi says ISTA has nothing to do with Seed Certification). Tissue is coming from a seed test, so it fits. Nancy- are you making it too general? Dennis - no there are other qualifiers on what tests are approved.

Randy – for clarification – are we only talking about adding one more numbered item? Dan Curry- at the end of paragraph 3 the sentence, “A supplemental test may be used for tagging purposes,” will be added. # 4 will say “specific molecular test may be used for tagging purposes.” and #4 becomes #5. All approved.

- CAC – Carl H.

- On November 19th 2010 there was a new service in Trait testing – committee recommended that the standards be reviewed in 2010, and recommends a few changes
- Motion 1 – Add revised wording for item K to Small Grain Standards, page 41, so it reads:

“K. Clearfield Trait testing for wheat varieties that contain the Clearfield herbicide resistance trait 1. Each lot will require to meet the minimum trait standard as defined by the trait owner, and specified in the variety description. The minimum Clearfield trait standard for the 2011 and future harvest season will be 92% as based on the Clearfield Confirm Assay, subject to modification by the trait owner. Results from either the Clearfield Confirm Assay or PCR testing will be considered for the intent of satisfying this provision; minimum PCR test result to be determined by BASF. All sampling and testing procedures will follow OSCS policy, and OSCS will make the final determination of seed lot eligibility. OSCS may monitor this program through request of additional or larger tests, Seed stock documentation for field applications must include Clearfield Confirm Assay or PSR test results indicating the seed stock has also met the minimum requirement. 2. OSCS will require a signed affidavit from the grower of record verifying that the certified seed production fields have been sprayed according to the Clearfield Wheat Seed Production Guidelines.”

Mike Moved, Jake seconded. Reed – I’m going to beat this dead horse forever. Without having the molecular test line in there, you would be able to use the BASF test. Test is not submitted to AOSA, it’s a company-based test. All in favor

- Motion 2 – (Small grain Certification Standards, Seed Standard table, Factor: Inert in Wheat, other than broken wheat seed, Maximum). The Cereals Advisory Committee recommends: to eliminate the small grain seed standard: Inert in wheat, other than broken Wheat seed, Maximum 1.00% (in all classes).

Jake moved, Reed seconded. All in favor

- Motion 3 – Small grains preliminary growers list should include private varieties. Discussion: Jeff - was the intention to make all private varieties? Or the ones who opt in? John - only those that have applications applied for and accepted by the request of variety owner. This doesn’t have to be moved/voted on. Mike Flowers – Doesn’t want it to happen because if OSU releases a GMO variety they can’t pick and choose what is listed. There is a reason why they are private varieties. John – the difference is if they give permission.

No motion necessary.

- Mint – Randy Knight- no action items. Some discussion on objectionable weeds list, and discussion on GMO rootstock.
- Tree advisory – Barry Schrumph – 2nd cone year of agreement with Washington, it’s a 5 year agreement, at that point it will need to be re-visited
- Potato advisory committee – Rob Lane – Jeff read for him – 2 motions.

- Change of winter grow-out sample size –For lots of acres 1-11 to test 400 tubers, changes puts us in line with the national necrotic virus management plan.
Carl moved, Reed seconded. No discussion. All in favor
- Treating powdery scab and rhizoctonia as grade issues only.
Reed moved, Jake seconded. No discussion. All in favor
- Also letting the Board know that we decided to let one Potato greenhouse go due to 25% increase in the usage fee.
- Seed conditioners – Jake Stockfleth
 - Lot number changes – change year to double-digit identifier.
 - Jake moved, Carl H seconded. No discussion. All in favor
- Other reports:
 - Russ- I want to step back to the CAC w/private/public discussion, what are we obligated to do with this recommendation, and putting his “legal” hat on.
A contractor and owner must give permission for it to be listed. We will list contractor, Variety, and Generation.
Mike Flowers says that no private owner will allow that, it comes down to the committee wanting ORCF varieties listed.
John Zielinski– private company could pick and choose what varieties were listed.
Dennis – who will make the final decision at OSU?
Russ – what is our liability if we make a mistake, and publish some information that someone didn’t want out there? Or if it was out there, how do we get it back?
Dan Curry – Russ is showing that the risks are high, and the benefits are low.
Russ- there may be another vehicle that is better suited for this information.
There was no motion needed because this was a request to Seed Cert that the information be published, not a change to the standards
Reed moved that the board does not accept the CAC recommendation. Jake seconded. Barry opposed.
- Nancy – ODA
 - SB 121 Increasing the cap on license fees on seed dealers – from \$40 to \$75(retail), from \$400 to \$750 (wholesale)
 - HB 2159 – slow pay no pay could apply to other than clover and grass seed – hasn’t gone to committee hearing yet, because there is an industry-sponsored bill that they want to work with them on.
 - Dan W – which one causes out of state dealers to pay to deal within the state? Nancy – I think it is HB 2159 to expand the definition of wholesale instate and out of state seed dealers.
- Dan W – OSTA State of the industry comments:
 - Acres are down, down, and ready to start going back up – coming out of a huge oversupply issue. Some have emerged; some are still coming out of it. Think the overall market has decreased by 30-40%. Really good movement in late fall/winter season. Cheap prices caused a lot of seed to move but nobody made any money. He was glad to see seed moving.
 - Jeff – what about wheat in the valley? Dan W – Wheat acres were above PRG, ARG and TF individually, but combined they still have much more.
 - Randy – What’s the health of seed industry in general? Dan W – not many have actually closed their doors, except for a few really small ones. Probably because most were owned by large growers with some cash reserves, and growers were willing to work with them

- Foundation seed programs -
 - o Mike – all small grains handled through Washington Crop Improvement Foundation Seed, a new variety called Mary came out this Fall – should be a replacement for Stephens. There are also two Soft White Winter Wheat varieties on breeder increase.
 - o Dan C – OSU Foundation Seed- The list of Foundation seed is in the foundation portion of the handbook. They are as follows: Fawn TF, Potomac OG, Kenland RC, Gulf ARG, Floregon ARG, Cascade CF, and Highland BT. The purpose is to have foundation seed of public varieties in case they run in short supply.
- Seed Services Report – Dan C.
 - o The ODA got funding to look at the OECD lot size experiment. Warehouses can participate (with ISTA) so they can ship up to 55,000 lb seed lots for OECD.
 - o Looking at ways to shorten Annual Ryegrass testing to 14 days for final counts.
 - o OSU Lab is now AQIS approved.
 - o New service – Seed cleaners can learn how to determine high inert levels in their seed lots.
- OSU Seed lab report:
 - o **General assessment**
 - There was no significant peak in the summer. Sample volume was steady across most months.
 - As in recent years, testing services flowed smoothly in all areas.
 - ISTA testing for orange and blue certificates has become a regular service.
 - Some new tests and new ways of helping customers were initiated. Major highlights are:
 - ✓ **Purity**

The purity testing process continues to improve. This is attributed to better management in production fields and seed cleaning and to improved equipment for seed testing.

Some people are still surprised by high inert. For this reason, the lab will initiate a new service to assist seed cleaners who would like to learn how to detect high inert in their cleaning process.

We offer a digital seed imaging service to assist in the cleaning process, among other uses.
 - ✓ **Germination**

Germination runs parallel to purity and is usually planted within 3-4 days of sample arrival.

Customers can see on the web what date their samples have been planted, and whether they are being pre-chilled or not. This allows them to estimate when to expect the weekly counts on the web.

Customers remain interested in faster testing and reporting of annual and perennial ryegrass. We have submitted a rule proposal to shorten the germination-fluorescence evaluation period of annual ryegrass.
 - ✓ **Special testing**

Requests for special tests have been heavy and continue to increase.

Ploidy testing on leaf samples from annual ryegrass fields was initiated for the first time with good results.

We began testing for oil, protein, and moisture content using NMR (nuclear magnetic resonance).

There is active use of TZ testing of native grasses and forbs.

The seed lab provides design and implementation of specific research for private seed companies.

✓ **Data management**

Almost half of the sample certificates are now entered on the web.

We recommend that our customers become online service users so they can enter sample certificates as well as access test results.

Forty-six clients have the capacity to print their test reports remotely in their own office. We encourage more clients to use this option. For more information contact us at seedlab@oregonstate.edu or register at <http://web.oscs.orst.edu/online/>

○ **Personnel**

- Mrs. Sherry Hanning, longtime purity supervisor, retired at the end of December but may continue to work with us periodically. Kathy Korn, Certified purity analyst, has taken her place as interim purity supervisor.
- Dr. Sabry Elias remains active in the leadership of various AOSA committees.
- Dr. Adriel Garay has been elected as the ISTA purity committee chair.

- OSCS report:

○ Certification Activity

The 2010 Oregon Certification Activity Summary published in October of 2010, showed that 2010 acreage of all crops certified was 193,458. This is down 20% from 2009, with the largest reductions being perennial ryegrass, at 12%, and tall fescue, at 40%.

The January 13, 2011, publication of the Summary of New Plantings indicates certified plantings increased 28% in 2010. The total increase/decrease in acreage for 2011 will not be known until after Crop Signups are completed on April 15, 2012. A publication issued after that date will report the actual number of acres signed up for certification in 2011.

○ OSCS Seed Sampler Training

In April 2010, all OSCS Seed Samplers went through a one-day refresher/training program on seed sampling. Topics included correct procedures and techniques to achieve a random sample, and verifying information related to certified seed and tags. Specific information related to OECD (international) tagging was included. In addition, all OSCS samplers went through a second day of training on sampling seed for ISTA testing. The OSU Seed Lab gave this workshop and all samplers are now accredited for ISTA sampling through the OSU Seed Lab.

○ OECD (International Shipment) Seed

Since 2008 there has been a requirement that all EU countries must use OECD certified seed. Since that time the amount of OECD certified seed has increased significantly. This year 25,256,000 pounds of OECD Certified seed were tagged. The 5 years previous to 2008 averaged 15,000,000 pounds per year.

○ OECD Early Tagging Program for Annual Ryegrass

OECD certified annual ryegrass acres have also increased, and this has led to an increase in time sensitivity for seed shipment. In order for this crop to make fall forage markets in the EU, shipment from the US needs to occur in August. To assist with this, OSCS implemented an OECD Early Tagging Program for Annual Ryegrass in 2010. This allowed growers and contractors to elect for an additional crop inspection to ensure crop quality. Fields that passed the additional inspection were allowed to tag seed, and did not have to wait for additional seed testing which

requires an additional 21 days. All required tests were completed after tagging to verify program integrity

- Checks on Automatic Samplers at OSCS Approved Warehouses
Many OSCS-approved warehouses use automatic samplers, which routinely take samples as a lot of seed is being cleaned. When correctly designed and operated, these samples are representative of the seed lot. Sampling discrepancies are addressed on a case-by-case basis. In addition, OSCS has initiated a program to check all automatic samplers against samples drawn by certified human samplers for comparison. Approximately one third of all warehouses will be checked annually for accuracy. Those that fall outside of accepted tolerances will be further reviewed to enhance accuracy of all samples used for certified seed.
- Current Activities from the IT Dept.
 - We are pleased to announce that we have recently hired a new Software Engineer, Brent Washburne. Brent will work with our IT Services Manager, Farhad Shafa, in continued development of our internal and on-line programs for Seed Certification and at the OSU Seed Lab.
 - OSCS on-line services continue to be an important part of the programs we offer to the Oregon seed industry. With some county extension offices closing or reducing hours due to budget reductions, the use of the on-line system has become more important for those without local or convenient access to an extension office for certification activities. Seed Corn was recently added to the on-line services offered. Corn was a new crop for Oregon in 2009, and acreage has increased each year.

- Old Business

- Bylaw changes – Dan C.
 - Article II, # 2. To add Seed Conditioners Advisory Committee.
 - Under Article III . To have one member from the Seed Conditioners Advisory Committee
 - Under article VI Board shall meet once, not twice a year.

Jake moved, seconded by Reed. No discussion. Motion includes Sandy's recommendation to add C. official seed certifying agencies.

Amendment – Take out "alternate between commodity groups".

All in favor

- New business

- None

- Reed moved to adjourn, Dan Walters and everyone else seconded. All in favor.