

## Potato Association of America - Certification Section Annual General Certification Agency Survey

This list posted at: <http://seedcert.oregonstate.edu/potatoes-potatocert> (4th item)

Date last modified (see item 17 date specific to each agency). Changes from last official update (Jan 2011) shown in **RED (or yellow highlight)**.

### Questions Summary

<a href="#">1.</a>	<b>Agency Name:</b> What is the Certification Agency in your state?
<a href="#">2.</a>	<b>Management:</b> What are the name and titles of management personnel?
<a href="#">3.</a>	<b>Board:</b> Does your agency have an elected Board of Directors or other form of grower representation?
<a href="#">4.</a>	<b>Directors:</b> If so, who are the current directors?
<a href="#">5.</a>	<b>Statutory Responsibility:</b> What state agency or entity holds statutory responsibility for seed potato certification?
<a href="#">6.</a>	<b>Funding:</b> How is your certification program funded?
<a href="#">7.</a>	<b>Fees:</b> What fees (and how much) must a seed grower pay for participation in your certification program (acreage fees, winter test fees, promotion, tags, research, etc.)?
<a href="#">8.</a>	<b>SPI:</b> What agency is responsible for shipping point inspection?
<a href="#">9.</a>	<b>Modification Procedures:</b> What is your agency's procedure for changing regulation or fees?
<a href="#">10.</a>	<b>Acreage:</b> What is your state's average acreage of seed potatoes?
<a href="#">11.</a>	<b>Staff:</b> How many field inspectors does your agency employ? What is the average years of experience for your field inspectors, and how are they trained and "certified" for their jobs?
<a href="#">12.</a>	<b>University Affiliation:</b> If your agency is not university sponsored, does your agency have a working relationship to a state university?
<a href="#">13.</a>	<b>Tissue culture Plantlets:</b> (1) Which viruses are tested for?; (2) How often are the plantlets tested?
<a href="#">14.</a>	<b>Sources of material grown in protected environments:</b> Please list the sources of certified minitubers/plantlets &/or diseases tested tissue culture material located within your state or province. (name, contact person, phone & email)
<a href="#">15.</a>	<b>Protected environments:</b> What are the testing requirements for plants grown in protected environments (greenhouse, NFT, etc.)?
<a href="#">16.</a>	<b>Latent Virus Testing:</b> Does your agency test for PVX or PVS in seed lots? If so, which generations are tested?
<a href="#">17A.</a>	<b>BRR:</b> What specific test results do you use to make the determination that a seed lot has the bacterial ring rot disease?
<a href="#">17B.</a>	<b>BRR Reaction:</b> What is your agency's procedure for testing and confirmation of the presence of the BRR pathogen in a seed lot? Please include all details on regulatory powers, trace back activities, sampling details, decertification of lots, domestic/export movement controls, etc. (or note a URL/location where this information is readily available).
<a href="#">18.</a>	<b>PHT-1:</b> Does your agency require a post-harvest test? If so, are all seed lots required to be tested? Explain.
<a href="#">19.</a>	<b>PHT-2:</b> Lot size and testing requirements - please specify size of lots required in PHT and which laboratory tests are required for Foundation level (i.e., for recertification) and certification purposes.
<a href="#">20.</a>	<b>Update:</b> Last date modified or affirmed

States not listed (contact information):

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### 1. What is the Certification Agency in your state?

Alaska	State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Agriculture, Inspection Section
California	California Crop Improvement Association (CCIA)
Canada	Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)
Colorado	Colorado Potato Certification Service
Idaho	Idaho Crop Improvement Association, Inc.
Maine	Maine Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal and Plant Health
Michigan	The Michigan Seed Potato Association
Minnesota	Minnesota Department of Agriculture/Potato Inspection
Montana	Montana Seed Potato Certification Program of Montana State University
Nebraska & WY*3	Potato Certification Association of Nebraska
New York	New York The College of Agriculture and Life Sciences (CALS), Cornell University. Certification program administered by the New York Seed Improvement Project (NYSIP), Dept. of Plant Breeding and Genetics, Cornell University.
North Dakota	North Dakota State Seed Department
Oregon	Oregon Seed Certification Service
Washington	Washington State Department of Agriculture- Plant Protection Division
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Seed Potato Certification Program of the University of Wisconsin-Madison

### 2. What are the name and titles of management personnel?

Alaska	Mia Kirk, Agriculture Inspector
California	Larry R. Teuber - Executive Director; Pablo Guzman - Manager Potato Certification; Timothy Blank - Seed Potato Inspector; Alex Mkandawire- Seed potato inspector
Canada	Director - Plant Protection Division - Darlene Blair Acting National Manager, Potato Section - Gordon Henry
Colorado	Andrew Houser - Manager; Greg Hess - Lab Supervisor; Teresa Almeida - Lab Manager; Carolyn Keller - Tissue Culture Specialist; Dr. Rob Davidson - Plant Pathologist;
Idaho	Doug Boze - Executive Vice President Alan westra - SE Area Manager Sherry Laug- SCL Manager
Maine	David Lavway, Director Don Flannery -Porter Farm Program Manager Al Todd - Seed Potato Inspector Supervisor
Michigan	Jeff Axford - Executive Director
Minnesota	Geir SerendipityFriisoe- Director, Chuck Dryke-Assistant Director, Michael Horken - Potato Program
Montana	Nina Zidack - Director of Potato Seed Certification Program
Nebraska & WY*3	Steven Marquardt, Manager
New York	Alan Westra - Manager, New York Seed Improvement; Dr. Keith Perry - Director, Cornell Uihlein Farm
North Dakota	Ken Bertsch, Seed Commissioner; Willem Schrage, Director of Potato Programs; Mike Oosterwijk, Supervisor of Potato Programs
Oregon	Dennis Lundeen - Manager and Seed Certification Specialist, Jeff McMorran - Seed Certification Specialist - Potato Certification (Field Production) Terry Burr - Seed Certification Specialist - Potato Certification (Post Harvest Grow-outs and Latent Virus Assays)
Washington	<b>Cindy Cooper</b> - WSDA Plant Services Program Manager
Wisconsin	Amy Charkowski - Administrative Director, Alex Crockford - Program Director

### 3. Does your agency have an elected Board of Directors or other form of grower representation?

Alaska	No, but we discuss issues with the Alaska Seed Growers Inc.
California	There is not a specified Board of Directors for Potato seeds growers but for crops that are certified by CCIA
Canada	The CFIA does not have an elected board of directors for the seed potato certification program, instead, consultation on program changes are done through a group of national seed potato stakeholders.
Colorado	Other form: Colorado Certified Potato Growers' Assn: the grower association that cooperates with the agency has an elected Board of Directors, by-law, etc.

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Idaho	Yes.
Maine	We discuss certification issues with the Maine Potato Board's Seed Executive Council. The Maine Seed Potato Board oversees the operation at the Porter Seed Farm.
Michigan	Yes, we do have an elected Board of Directors.
Minnesota	The Board of the Minnesota Certified Seed Potato Growers Association.
Montana	Seed Potato Certification Advisory Board
Nebraska & Wyoming*3	We have an Executive Council, they are elected by the growers in our association at the annual meeting. We also have a seed certification committee, made up of University of Nebraska department heads, which oversee our association.
New York	Growers are represented through their membership in the New York Seed Improvement Cooperative, Inc. (NYSIC) and its Potato Certification Committee. NYSIC serves in an advisory capacity to NYSIP.
North Dakota	State Seed Commission (Agency), ND Certified Seed Potato Growers Assn. (Potato Program)
Oregon	Yes, the Potato Certification Advisory Committee.
Washington	Yes, the Washington Seed Potato Commission
Wisconsin	Growers are represented through their membership in the Wisconsin Seed Potato Improvement Association (WSPIA) and two of its committees: (a) Advisory Committee [fiscal and seed program management] and (b) Regulatory Committee [rules and regulations].

### 4. If so, who are the current directors?

Alaska	NA
California	Ray Johnson, Frank Saviez, Tom Hearne, Glenn Powell, Jack De Wit, Charles Schonauer, Kent Bradford, Frank Carl, Chris van Kessel, John Heaton, Mary Wadsworth, Glenn Hawes, John Palmer, Bob Baglietto, Edward H. Eggers, Shannon Muller, Andrea Fox and Jim Hi
Canada	Robert Watson is currently chair of the seed potato subcommittee of the Canadian Horticultural Council
Colorado	Grant Mattive - President; Brendon Rockey - Vice President; Kent Price - Sec./Treasurer Directors - Miguel Diaz, Patrick Brownell, Matt Seger, Dwight Barlow. Commercial Grower Representatives: Clay Mitchell, Jeff McCullough.
Idaho	Seven Growers, 1 Ex-Officio, and the Chair of the U of I Foundation Seed Committee. Please refer to the current Seed Directory for current members.
Maine	N/A
Michigan	Board of Directors =Greg Iott(chair),Dale Johnson(sec./treasurer), Larry Jensen, Rodney Krueger,Matt Skogman, Dr. Willie Kirk, (Michigan State University),Mike Wenkel (Michigan Potato Industry) Robin Rossenbaun (Michigan Dept. of Ag.)Jeff Axford (Michigan Seed Potato Assc.)
Minnesota	Brian Halverson-Chairman, Baker Dave Paquin - Treasure, Mentor Lonnie Spokely - Secretary, Nielsville Justin Dagen Vice Chairman, Karlstad Chad Gunderson, Climax Kent Mason, Lake of the Woods , Kelly Kolhlman, Staples
Montana	Dan Dyk, Jake Lake, Sid Scutter, John Venhuizen, Steve Cottom (chair), Roger Starkel, Steve Strich
Nebraska & WY*3	Joe Thompson – President, Joe Schekall - Vice President, Jim Allen – Treasurer, Adam Naslund - Member
New York	New York Potato Certification Committee is comprised of active seed potato growers plus one commercial grower.
North Dakota	Seed Commission: Bob Christman (Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture) Chairman; Ken Bertsch, Seed Commissioner; Kim Alberty, ND Ag Assn.; Mark Birdsall, ND Crop Improvement Assn; Richard Fugleberg, ND Edible Bean; Seed Growers Assn.; Myron Uttermark, ND Grain Dealers Assn.; Nick Otto ,ND Potato Council; Brad Nilson, Northern Plains Potato Growers Assn.; John Thiele, ND Certified Seed Potato Growers Assn.; Ken Grafton, Director, ND Agriculture Experiment Station
Oregon	Voting members include: 8 seed growers (by district), 2 commercial growers, 3 OSU Specialist (Plant Pathologist, Extension Agent, and Variety Development Pj.). Non-voting members include Chair Crop and Soil Science, Directory of OSU Seed Services, Manager of OSCS, POAC Secretary (OSCS), and Oregon Dept. of Ag rep. Please refer to the current Seed Directory for current members.
Washington	Scott Bedlington (Chairman), Marlys Bedlington, Dick Bedlington, Jeff Bedlington, Greg Ebe, Leonard Ebe, Roger Hawley Cindy Cooper (WSDA)
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Seed Potato Improvement Association Board of Directors: Josh Mattek (president), Ron Krueger (vice president), Bill Guenther (secretary/treasurer), Dan Hafner, Eric Schroeder directors

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### 5. What state agency or entity holds statutory responsibility for seed potato certification?

Alaska	State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Agriculture
California	California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)
Canada	The statutory responsibility for the seed potato certification program rest with the CFIA.
Colorado	Our program is administered by Colorado State University Potato Certification Service (Department of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture) as authorized by the Colorado State Board of Agriculture.
Idaho	University of Idaho, Regents appointed Idaho Crop Improvement Association.
Maine	Maine Department of Agriculture
Michigan	The Michigan Department of Agriculture
Minnesota	Minnesota Commissioner of Agriculture
Montana	Montana State University
Nebraska & WY*3	The University of Nebraska delegated to the Potato Certification Association.
New York	Per New York State Seed law, the New York Commissioner of Agriculture has delegated this responsibility to the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell University
North Dakota	North Dakota State Seed Department
Oregon	Oregon State University. The Dean of the College of Agriculture Science administers the Seed Certification program through the Extension Service.
Washington	Washington State Department of Agriculture
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection has delegated to UW-Madison

### 6. How is your certification program funded?

Alaska	Funded by grower inspection fees and General Fund Appropriation
California	The program is funded by grower fees
Canada	Combination fees for inspection service and by the CFIA.
Colorado	Growers fees pay for entire program (except 10 1/2 months of plant pathologist's salary).
Idaho	Grower Funded
Maine	The program is primarily funded by grower fees but also receives a small General Fund Appropriation.
Michigan	Inspection fees fund our certification program.
Minnesota	We are funded by growers fees.
Montana	We are funded by the Montana's Seed Potato Growers.
Nebraska & WY*3	Growers fees fund our certification program.
New York	Primarily grower fees. A portion of the manager's salary is paid by the College.
North Dakota	Program funded completely by service fees, no state funding utilized in certification program services provided by State Seed Department
Oregon	Strictly from grower fees, no state funds are available. Fees are based on acreage entered.
Washington	This program is funded by grower fees
Wisconsin	Grower fees except salary of Admin. Director who is a UW-Madison faculty member. Her salary is paid by UW-Madison.

### 7. What fees (and how much) must a seed grower pay for participation in your certification program (acreage fees, winter test fees, promotion, tags, research, etc.)?

Alaska	Inspection fee: \$30 first acre, \$20 each additional acre plus \$5 per seed lot, \$400 maximum per farm. Tag fee: \$.10 per certification tag charged after first \$15.00 per acre
California	Field inspection is \$56.00 per acre, minimum of \$56.00 per application. All post-season grow-out tests are \$50.00 per sample
Canada	Growers pay \$50.00 to apply for participation in the program and \$20.00 for each hectare entered for certification. The winter test, Bacterial ring rot tests, virus and viroid test are done on a private basis and growers pay the total cost. Costs for those services may be available by contacting the service providers. There is a charge of \$1.20 per tonne for phytosanitary inspection of potatoes.

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Colorado	Acreage: \$28.00 per acre for G1 - G5. \$22.00 for G6. Bulk Certificate: \$0.09 per cwt.; Tags: \$0.09 per tag. Disease testing at cost. Post Harvest Test at cost, ~\$160/400 tuber sample. Shipping point inspection is paid by growers to Federal/State Inspection Service.
Idaho	Inspections are \$29.95 per acre, \$51.00 minimum. Winter test is an additional \$100.00 per sample. Additional laboratory fees apply for PVX and BRR testing.
Maine	Acreage: \$26.00 per acre, Winter test: \$115 -\$140/Sample, depending on class. Shipping point Inspection: \$0.10 per cwt.; Tags: \$0.03 per tag
Michigan	Fees -Field inspection fee = \$42.00/acre, Winter test fees are based on actual cost approx. \$181.00 /sample, Shipping Point inspection are based on actual cost, approx. \$0.20/cwt.
Minnesota	2014 crop-Field inspection: \$26.00 per acre, current: Winter test: \$9.00 per acre, with a minimum charge of \$40.00, Shipping point: \$0.11+\$0.05 admin fee per cwt., Certification of origin: \$30.00 and Tags: \$0.035 per tag.
Montana	All growers pay acreage, winter test, promotion, tags, and research fees. Nuclear G-1 is \$50 per acre. G-2, G-3, G-4 is \$41 per acre. Summer PVY & PVX tests: \$0.46/test. Hawaii test: \$190/sample.
Nebraska & Wyoming*3	Field inspection \$20.00 per acre., Winter test is based on cost, growers are billed on a per sample basis. Shipping point \$0.10 per cwt. Storage inspection \$0.05 Tag fee \$0.05, Bulk fee \$0.05.
New York	New York Field Inspection: 1st 50 acres - \$58.25/acre; 2nd 50 acres \$56.25/acre; >100 acres - \$54.25/acre (\$250.00 minimum). Florida Test: 1 sample/8 acres entered covered, additional samples = \$125/sample. Promotion: \$2.75/acre. Tags: \$0.06 ea.
North Dakota	Field inspection, \$26.00 per acre, minimum \$100 fee; Grade inspection, \$0.08 per cwt.; Winter test, \$160 per sample; Promotion, determined annually by growers assn., average \$1-2.00 per acre.
Oregon	Field inspection: \$30.00 per acre, Minimum \$60.00 per application. Winter test: \$135 per 400 tuber sample (sliding scale based on acreage up to 3 samples per lot, see question #19), Minimum \$60.00 per application, Latent Virus Testing Fee: Minimum \$60/application all classes; fee noted is sampling fee, lab fee additional (= cost +University overhead) -> Nuclear \$2.45 per 40 plants, G1 \$110 per acre, G2 \$11.00 per acre, G3-5 \$5.00 per acre. No promotion or tag fees. A \$0.05 CWT fee is paid to the Oregon Potato Commission for promotion and research.
Washington	An assessment of \$29 per acre for all field inspections. Other requested inspections are \$62.50 per hour + mileage. There are separate fees for laboratory tests and post harvest testing.
Wisconsin	Field inspection fees \$32 per acre. Winter test fees \$200 per sample. Shipping point inspection funded through approx. \$0.15 per cwt. charge paid directly to WDATCP. E-2 (FY2) elite foundation seed produced by Program sold by request to Program growers at base price of \$27 per cwt. (+/-) handling services. E-1 (FY1) elite foundation seed of varieties prone to rapid acquisition of PVY or poor PVY symptom expression (Red LaSoda, Russet Norkotah, Silverton) sold at \$34 per cwt. base price, all other E1 price \$50/cwt.

### 8. What agency is responsible for shipping point inspection?

Alaska	State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Agriculture, Inspection Section
California	Federal/State Inspection Service is responsible for shipping point inspection.
Canada	The CFIA is responsible for the shipping point inspections.
Colorado	Federal/State Inspection Service are responsible for shipping point inspections.
Idaho	Federal/State Inspection Service (ISDA).
Maine	Maine Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal and Plant Health oversees the shipping point inspection
Michigan	The Michigan Seed Potato Assc. or the Michigan Dept. of Ag.
Minnesota	Minnesota Department of Agriculture/Potato Inspection are responsible for shipping point inspection.
Montana	Montana State Department of Agriculture
Nebraska & Wyoming*3	Potato Certification is in cooperation with Nebraska Department of Agriculture and Federal and State Inspection program.
New York	New York Federal/State Inspection Service (NYSDAM, Food Safety and Inspection) is responsible for shipping point inspection.
North Dakota	North Dakota State Seed Department is responsible for Federal/State shipping point inspections.
Oregon	Oregon State Department of Agriculture
Washington	Washington State Department of Agriculture.
Wisconsin	Federal/State Inspection Service is responsible for shipping point inspection.

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9. What is your agency's procedure for changing regulation or fees?	
Alaska	Regulation changes must follow the process prescribed by the State of Alaska which includes proposing the regulation change, drafting the regulations, preparing public notice, holding a public hearing, accepting and addressing public comments and adoption of regulations.
California	All changes to Certification standards or fees are ratified by California Crop Improvement Board of Directors
Canada	Consultation takes place with the seed potato stakeholders and regulatory changes with respect to the standards. Fees must be approved by Parliament to become effective.
Colorado	Recommendations are made through the growers' association. Their board acts on the recommendation and if approved, changes are made to rules or fee structure. Colorado State University has final approval authority.
Idaho	All changes to standards and procedures are ratified by Idaho Crop Improvement Board of Directors and the University of Idaho Foundation Seed Stocks Committee. Changes to standards require final approval of Legislature.
Maine	Regulation and fees changes must follow the process prescribed by the State of Maine to promulgate a rule change. This includes proposing the rule (or fee) change, holding a public hearing, accepting written comments, and addressing all comments in the adoption of the rule.
Michigan	Fees may be changed by the board of directors of M.S.P.A. Regulation changes are a function of the State of Michigan.
Minnesota	Regulation changes pass through the State's Reviser's Office.
Montana	The Seed Potato Advisory Board make recommendations to the President of the Montana State University for final decision.
Nebraska & WY*3	Voted on at annual meeting by membership. Final approval by Certification committee of University of Nebraska, Lincoln
New York	(1) Fees: Established annually, approval must be voted on by growers at The Annual Meeting (2) Regulations: Must go through NYS Department of Agriculture & Markets; this requires legal review, open posting and hearing, economic impact appraisal, and statement of support (usually 2-3 years process).
North Dakota	Fee changes are made with the approval of the Seed Commission and the Grower's Association.
Oregon	<b>Regulations:</b> An Advisory Committee with final approval by the Certification Board; <b>Fees:</b> Open hearing process (by law), OSCS must be self-supporting, thus fees are adjusted to maintain the project.
Washington	Regulations and fees are changed by following the state rule making process which requires public hearings and accepting testimony from growers. The process is initiated by the program manager and takes from 3-4 months.
Wisconsin	Certification regulations are contained in State of Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter 156. Changes require state-wide open hearings and generally take several years to implement.

10. What is your state's average acreage of seed potatoes?	
Alaska	70 acres average 2012-2014
California	760 acres in 2009
Canada	2015 hectares (accepted): NL 23, PEI 6,578, NS 0, NB 4,063, QC 2,798, ON 194, MB 2,446, SK 1,191, AB 4,325, BC 388 TOTAL 22,006 hectares.
Colorado	10 year average: 14,064
Idaho	31,000 to 35,000 acres
Maine	Acreage increased from 10,815 in 2009 to 11,115 in 2010.
Michigan	2,500 acres
Minnesota	6,000 to 8,000 acres
Montana	10,000 acres
Nebraska & WY*3	5,000 to 7,000 acres
New York	2000-05 average is 950 acres.
North Dakota	over 16000 acres average in the past five-year period
Oregon	2,500 - 3,000 acres passing inspection.
Washington	3,000
Wisconsin	8,000 to 9,000 acres

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11.	How many field inspectors does your agency employ? What is the average years of experience for your field inspectors, and how are they trained and "certified" for their jobs?
Alaska	One inspector who worked directly with 30 year experienced inspector in 2013-2014 field seasons. In 2013, this inspector received training at the Washington/ Oregon seed trials and at the Winter Grow outs in Oahu, Hawaii where she worked directly with Montana Certification. In 2014, this inspector received training with Colorado Certification in the field, roquing school and observation of the disease plots.
California	CCIA has one full time certification inspectors with nine years experiences in potatoes. Two new inspectors two years experience (Timothy Blank and Alex Mkandawire)
Canada	The CFIA has between 70-80 inspectors doing seed potato field inspection. Average years of experience is not something that is tracked, but the majority of CFIA field inspectors have more than 10 years of experience. They are trained through attendance to the national training course, regional workshops and working with experienced inspectors for at least one season. They are evaluated during the training process to determine if progress is being made and when each individual is ready to perform inspections independently.
Colorado	Five inspectors with an average of 10 years of experience. Manager and Assistant Manager with an average 24 years of experience. New inspectors train on site for 2 years plus attend the Canadian rouging school.
Idaho	16 inspectors with an average of 8 years experience. They participate in classroom and field plot instruction yearly. Less experienced inspectors work with more experienced inspectors.
Maine	Five full time and 2 seasonal field inspectors, with approximately 30 years average experience. Most inspectors move to seed inspection from the federal/state inspection service, where they receive shipping point inspector experience. Some personnel are hired by the seed program to assist the seed inspectors with the field readings, so they train with the seed inspector. When openings in the seed program occur, these individuals have some experience and are usually hired for the job. We then send all new inspectors to the Canadian Seed inspectors training program. New inspectors are also supervised more closely by the Seed Potato Inspector Supervisor.
Michigan	Two fulltime inspectors. The average experience is 17 years. Attend Canadian inspection school and work under direct supervision of an experianced inspector for at least one year.
Minnesota	1 Field Supervisor-37 years experience. 2 full time with an average of 20 years of experience. 1 seed potato specialist-3 years experience. We require a minimal 3 years field inspection training with an experienced inspector.
Montana	We have 8 inspectors with an average of 9 years of experience. All inspectors participate in the WA seed potato trials ratings and field day in Othello, WA prior to the field season. ! season under supervision of seasoned inspectors required.
Nebraska & Wyoming*3	We have 5 inspectors one with 40 years experience one with 25 years and others with 1 to 5 years experience.
New York	(1) NYSIP Manager; others contracted through NYSDAM (2) 10+ years (3) (a) Orientation with Manager, (b) Literature provided to establish baseline of information, (c) Work with "experienced" inspector until "approved" by the inspector for summer winter inspections, and (d) once "approved", sent to Canadian Inspector School. We also use attendance at industry and professional meetings as a training tool.
North Dakota	1 Field Supervisor, 30 years experience; 3 field inspectors with an average of 20 years experience. All field inspection staff receive on the job training for 2-3 year period prior to assuming FT positions. 2 new inspectors.
Oregon	<b>Inspectors:</b> 5 full time* field inspectors with, average of 6 years of experience, ranging from 2-19 years. All have a BS or higher university degree in Agriculture. We also utilize and 5 part-time field inspectors who primarily assist with harvest inspections. <b>Training:</b> Attending seminars on disease control in potatoes and related crops; evaluation of seed source plots; and Roquing School, inspections WS.
Washington	We have three inspectors working in seed potatoes (5-40%) with an average of 5 years experience, under a supervisor with 32 years experience.. All inspectors participate in the seed potato trials in Othello prior to beginning field inspections. We also send new inspectors to Ridgetown, Ontario for training.
Wisconsin	One full-time inspector with 30 years of experience and three seasonal inspectors with 15-30 years experience, program director (10%). All have been to Canadian Inspector's school. Literature and ongoing interaction with UW-Madison pest and disease experts are invaluable.

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<b>12. If your agency is not university sponsored, does your agency have a working relationship to a state university?</b>	
Alaska	No
California	Yes.
Canada	We do collaborate with the research branch of the federal Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, and use some University facilities for training purposes. Working relationships with provincial departments of agriculture as well as agricultural colleges and universities are common.
Colorado	NA - It is university sponsored.
Idaho	University of Idaho designated Idaho Crop Improvement Association to administer and conduct the seed certification program and as such maintains a working relationship with the University. UI has an Ex-Officio member on our Board of Directors. UI Foundation Seed Stocks Committee reviews our proposed rule changes
Maine	Yes, We cooperate with the University of Maine in disease issues, the breeding program and new varieties, etc. University of Maine technician Ann Carrier also conducts pathogen testing on behalf of the certification program in the state's seed potato certification lab.
Michigan	Yes, There is a cooperative agreement between the M.S.P.A., Michigan State University and Michigan Department of Agriculture.
Minnesota	The variety bank is at the University of Minnesota, Crookston.
Montana	University Sponsored
Nebraska & Wyoming*3	Yes, The University Certification Committee comprised of Department Heads in Entomology, Plant Pathology, Horticulture and Agronomy oversee the Association and provide input and ideas for the program.
New York	University sponsored.
North Dakota	The State Seed Department has many cooperative projects jointly with NDSU. The State Seed Department is an agency of government of the state of North Dakota, but is situated on the campus of North Dakota State University in Fargo.
Oregon	All fulltime inspectors are OSU faculty in the Department of Crop and Soil Science.
Washington	Yes, Washington State University
Wisconsin	University sponsored
<b>13 Tissue culture Plantlets: (1) Which viruses are tested for?; (2) How often are the plantlets tested?</b>	
Alaska	Tissue Culture plants are tested for PLRV, PVA, PVM, PVS, PVX, PVY and for bacteria (growth in NBY broth). Mother plants are tested for PSTVd.
California	PVA, PVM, PLRV, PVS, PVX, PVY, PSTV, Bacteria: Cms and Erw. (each TC batch)
Canada	Tested annually: A sample of at least two plantlets per variety or clone being initiated must be tested in a laboratory approved by the CFIA and found not to be infected with any of the following organisms: Viruses: PVA, PVS, PVM, PVY, PVX, PLRV, Potato Latent Virus (PotLV) also known as Red LaSoda Virus (RLSV), and Potato Mop-Top virus (PMTV); Viroid: PSTVd (Potato spindle tuber viroid); Bacteria: Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. sepedonicus (C. m. sepedonicus), the causal pathogen of bacterial ring rot (BRR). Directive D-97-08: Production, Maintenance, Multiplication and Certification of Nuclear Stock Class Seed Potatoes provides all the required details.
Colorado	X,S,Y,A,M,LR,PotLV,PMTV when initiated from new stocks. PVX, S, Y, M, Cms & Erw. Once per year.
Idaho	Viruses tested are PVY, PVA, PVX, PVM (old and new), PVS, PLRV. PSTV is tested one time only at entry level. 2) All lines are tested when they are originally entered into the germplasm bank. Those that go out for greenhouse production are tested once a year.
Maine	PV-A, M, S, X, Y, PLRV, PSTVd - Annually, and when new cultures are made or received
Michigan	All mother plants tested for plrv,pmtv,pva,pvm,pvs,pvx,pvy,pstv,rv,potlv each crop
Minnesota	PVX,PVS,PVA,PVM,PVY,PSTV,PLRV. C.michiganensis,E carotovora. Tested Yearly. Each initial explant or tuber must also have been tested for any other organisms for which testing is required by the phytosanitary requirements in another state or Canadian province.
Montana	Tissue culture plantlets are tested every year prior to mass increase for: PVX, PVY, PVY-n, AMV, PLRV, PVA, PVM, PVS, TRV, PSTVd, PMTV, Cms, Patro.
Nebraska & WY*3	Viruses by ELISA: PVX, PVS, PVY, PVA, PVM, PLRV, PMTV, TRV, PotLV



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New York	Before introduction onto Uihlein Farm, all tissue culture plantlets tested in Ithaca for: Viruses by ELISA: PVX, PVS, PVY, PVA, PVM, PLRV, PMTV, TRV, PotLV; Bacteria by ELISA: Cms, Eca; Broth & Richardson's for other bacteria and fungi; PSTV nucleic acid hybridization assay New Introduction testing at Uihlein Farm & at reinitiating; historically reinitiation was annual, then every 3rd year; in the future, reinitiation (and testing) of plantlets will be done on an as needed basis. Viruses by ELISA: PVX, PVS, PVY, PVA, PVM, PLRV; Bacteria by ELISA: Cms, Eca Broth & Richardson's for other bacteria and fungi; PSTV nucleic acid hybridization assay (RNA extraction done at farm, tested in Ithaca. All lots of tissue culture plantlets shipped from the Uihlein Farm are tested for the following: Viruses by ELISA: PVX, PVS, PVY, PVA, PVM, PLRV
North Dakota	Viruses by ELISA: PVX, PVS, PVY, PVA, PVM, PLRV, PMTV, TRV, PotLV; Bacteria by ELISA: Cms, Eca; Broth & Richardson's for other bacteria and fungi; PSTV nucleic acid hybridization assay
Oregon	PVX, PVS, PVA, PVM, PVY, PLRV, PMTV, C.michiganensis, Pectobacterium (E carotovora). Tested yearly. PSTV tested initially only. All mother plants screened for bacterial and fungi on Richards medium &/or nutritional broth (yearly).
Washington	PVA, PVM, PVS, PVX, PVY, PLRV, PSTVd, PMTV, Ecc, Eca, Cms
Wisconsin	(1) PLRV, PVS, PVX, PVY, PVA, PVM, Potato Latent Virus, TRV, Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus, Alfalfa Mosaic Virus, PMTV, PSTV; (2) At introduction to TC bank and at least every 5 years thereafter when TC bank is reinitiated

### 14 Sources of material grown in protected environments: Please list the sources of certified minitubers/plantlets &/or diseases tested tissue culture material located within your state or province. (name, contact person, phone & email)

Alaska	Alaska Plant Materials Center, Christine Macknicki, 907-745-8104, Christine.Macknicki@alaska.gov
California	
Canada	There are a number of facilities in Canada that are registered as seed potato growers of Nuclear Stock material.
Colorado	See the current Crop Directory, page 9 and 10 at <a href="http://potatoes.colostate.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/2015-Crop-Directory.pdf">http://potatoes.colostate.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/2015-Crop-Directory.pdf</a>
Idaho	Please refer to the current Seed Directory for a complete listing.
Maine	(1) Maine Seed Potato Board, Don Flannery, 207-769-5061, flannery@mainepotatoes.com; (2) Seed Pro, Inc., Daniel Corey, 207-532-0096, dcorey@pwless.net
Michigan	Sklarzyk Seed Farm 989-858-0142
Minnesota	1 (1) Valley Tissue Culture Inc. Sandi Aarestad 218-456-2161 sandi@potatoseed.com; (2) Scott Schmidt 218-789-7676; (3) Kent Mason 218-783-3431
Montana	Private & MSU Nuclear class production exist but cannot be sent out of state
Nebraska & WY	
New York	
North Dakota	North Dakota State Seed Dept., Deb Baer 701-231-5425 dbaer@ndseed.ndsu.edu
Oregon	Oregon now uses the Idaho Foundation Program for original TC seed sources (as of 2011). We no longer maintain a Foundation Seed Program in Oregon. There are no private lab sources in Oregon.
Washington	(1) Pure Potato (360) 354-2196; (2) Ebe Farms (360) 366-5699 (3) Valley Tissue Culture Inc. Sandi Aarestad 218-456-2161 sandi@potatoseed.com
Wisconsin	(1) UW Elite Foundation Seed Potato Farm (abcrockford@wisc.edu), (2) Neu Ground Labs (bryan@neugroundlabs.com), (3) Northern Sands Specialty Growers LLC (justin.bula@gmail.com)

### 15 Protected environments: What are the testing requirements for plants grown in protected environments (greenhouse, NFT, etc.)?

Alaska	10 leaves per variety or 1% (whichever is greater) for PLRV, PVA, PVM, PVS, PVS, PVY and PSTVd
California	Foliage: PVA, PVM, PLRV, PVS, PVX, PVY, PSTV, Bacteria: Cms and Erw. (1st minituber lot). Currently, we do not have greenhouse production/certification in the state
Canada	Same requirements as tissue cultured plantlets.
Colorado	Foliage: PVX, S & Y; 10 min. per lot or 1% of population. 5 lvs/well. Mini-tubers: Erwinia -10 min. per lot or 0.5% of population. Cms - 10 min. per lot to 1%, 100 cores/test max. Will perform additional testing as requested by owner or for export requirements.

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Idaho	2% of greenhouse plants are sampled and tested for PVX, PVY, PVA, PVS and PLRV. Mini tubers from these plants (1%) are tested for Bacterial Ring Rot and Erwinia spp.
Maine	1% of the plants tested for PV-Y. PLRV
Michigan	Two visual & lab tested for plrv,pmtv,pva,pvm,pvs,pvx,pvy,pstv,trv,potlv,ralstonia,brr
Minnesota	1% of each lot or 10 plants or tubers from each lot must be tested during the growing season to verify that the crop is free from; PVX,PVY PLRV, C.michiganensis, and E. carotovora.
Montana	Propagation sources must be disease free material. All invitro mother plant materials must be tested for all listed above in No. 17 and by the electron microscope. Plantlet populations or mini-tubers produced in a greenhouse shall be randomly tested for all diseases of concern. Minimum of 1.5% of plants shall be sent to MSU prior to planting.
Nebraska & WY*3	
New York	All Greenhouse Crops: Viruses: PVX, PVS, PVY, PVA, PVM, PLRV
North Dakota	1% of each lot or 10 plants or tubers from each lot must be tested during the growing season to verify that the crop is free from; PVX,PVY PLRV, C.michiganensis, and E. carotovora.
Oregon	1% of plants (minimum 20/lot) tested for PVX, PVY, PLRV. PVS* (leaf material), and C.michiganensis, Pectobacterium (E carotovora, stem bases or harvested tubers). * PVS testing required for monitoring purposes only (does not down-grade lot).
Washington	1% of plants (20 min.) must be tested and found free of PVX, PVY, PVS, PLRV, Ecc, Eca, Cms
Wisconsin	Visual inspections of all protected environment crops is required during the production cycle. Lab testing for PVY is done on leaf tissue in greenhouse crops grown from tissue culture plantlets to comply with the Necrotic Virus Mgt Plan. Beyond this, lab testing is conducted in principle to evaluate any certified product before it is moved to another operation. Minitubers are not tested at the UW Lelah Starks Elite Foundation Seed Farm, unless they are being shipped to growers, because our production system is vertically integrated and all E-1 lots produced from greenhouse crops are postharvest tested. If minitubers or transplants are being sold off of an operation, those propagules are tested for PVY, PVX, PVS, PLRV and Cms at a level representing 1% of the plants that produced them in the greenhouse.

<b>16</b>	<b>PVX &amp; PVS Testing:</b> Does your agency test for PVX or PVS in seed lots? If so, which generations are tested?
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Alaska	Yes. Mother Plants and greenhouse (G0) production are tested for PVX and PVS
California	Yes, PVX testing is mandatory for Pre-nuclear, Nuclear, and G1. (Optional for G2, G3, G4, G5). We do not test but require seed lots entering the state to be tested
Canada	Yes, it is mandatory for all seed lots of the Nuclear Stock class to be tested and not found to be infected with PVX and PVS.
Colorado	In-vitro mother plantlets, nuclear plantlets, greenhouse foliage, and G1 (first year) field foliage are tested for both PVX and PVS. G2 field foliage is also tested for PVX.
Idaho	PVX test is required for all seed lots of Nuclear, G1,G2 classification (first 3 field years).
Maine	In-vitro and pre-nuclear (lab and greenhouse) material is required to be tested.
Michigan	At pre-nuclear level (lab and greenhouse) is required to be tested.
Minnesota	First field generation is tested for PVX. All prenuclear is tested for PVX and PVS.
Montana	We test for PVX in generation 2, and all generations in the Post Harvest Test. We don't test for PVS in the field.
Nebraska & WY*3	PVX and PVS tests are required in field year 1. After that it is at the growers request.
New York	Testing at prenuclear and nuclear class seed classes only. These classes are grown at the Cornell-Uihlein Seed Potato Farm.
North Dakota	Yes. All Pre-nuclear stock is tested for PVX and PVS at all stages prior to field planting. Field samples are submitted on a voluntary basis and tested for PVX and PVS.
Oregon	As of 2006 PVX testing only required for <i>in-vitro</i> and Greenhouse minitubers. PVS is tested in <i>in-vitro</i> and monitored in PreNuclear Greenhouse production (minitubers/transplants), but is not required to be tested at PN class or beyond. Varieties latent for PVY must be tested through G1 unless for 'own use only'.
Washington	PVX testing is required for in-vitro and Prenuclear plants. PVS is tested for in in-vitro and PreNuclear plants. Wisconsin In-vitro and pre-nuclear (lab and greenhouse) material is tested.
Wisconsin	In-vitro and pre-nuclear (lab and greenhouse) material is tested.

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<b>17A</b>	<b>BRR Testing:</b> What specific test results do you use to make the determination that a seed lot has the bacterial ring rot disease?
Alaska	Visual, PCR and ELISA.
California	1) Visual assessment of plant or tuber. 2) Gram stain test. 3) Serological test (ELISA). Samples sent to an accredited lab for confirmation
Canada	The test used to detect the presence of the pathogen causing Bacterial ring Rot in CFIA approved laboratories are ELISA and IMF. Each find must be confirmed by the CFIA Charlottetown Laboratory. Details are available in Directive D-97-12: Seed potato certification program – Bacterial ring rot testing program for field grown seed potatoes
Colorado	Three independent lines of evidence: Plant or tuber symptoms present - required. Gram stain needs to show positive - required. Antiserum test (+) ELISA or IFAS - required. If still questionable - then eggplant bioassay to confirm. Sample sent to accredited lab for further confirmation. Also currently incorporating a PCR testing lab.
Idaho	Neogen Express and IFAS for routine testing; with qPCR (CeIA) for confirmation. All seed lots, G1 and higher, screened by qPCR (CeIA).
Maine	ELISA and PCR or IFAS. If a positive is found on a latent tuber, a bioassay with eggplant or potato plantlets is required for final confirmation.
Michigan	Bacterial ring rot is present in a seed lot in the operation. All seed stocks of that lot are to be removed from the operation. All equipment and facilities that may have come in contact with this seed shall be cleaned and disinfected. The first lot of seed cut or planted, or cut and planted, Bacterial ring rot is present in a seed lot in the operation. All seed stocks of that lot are to be removed from the operation. All equipment and facilities that may have come in contact with this seed shall be cleaned and disinfected. The first lot of seed cut or planted, or cut and planted, after the infected lot is not certifiable and is not eligible for sale as certified seed for 1 growing season. These lots may be retained in the operation in the certified inspection system and may be reentered as seed that is eligible for certification the following year if bacterial ring rot is not noted. The classification level for these lots shall be retained under the normal generation system as if they were eligible for certification. All other seed lots in the operation may be certified, but shall not be sold for future seed propagation for 1 growing season. All shipping and inspection documents for these lots that are sold during the first year after disease identification shall indicate that the seed is not to be used for seed propagation. If bacterial ring rot is detected in an operation in more than 1 seed lot in the same year or in 1 seed lot 2 of 3 consecutive years, then all seed stocks shall be removed from the operation and all equipment and facilities shall be cleaned and disinfected before further certification will be issued. If bacterial ring rot is detected in an operation in more than 1 seed lot in the same year or in 1 seed lot 2 of 3 consecutive years or noncertified production occurred in the previous year of operation, then seed potatoes will not be approved for sale or transfer from the operation to other seed propagation operations for 2 growing seasons. Cutting and planting equipment is to be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected between lots and the disinfection shall be documented for future reference by the official seed-certifying agency. This documentation shall be part of the application for certification. Materials that are used to disinfect cutting and planting equipment shall be of a type labeled for bacterial disease control.
Minnesota	Gram-stain, ELISA and IFAS.
Montana	Visual examination, gram stain, ELISA, PCR, confirmation by independent laboratory.
Nebraska & Wyoming*3	Visual examination, Gram stain, ELISA and IFAS.
New York	1) visual assessment of samples 2) gram stain test 3) Serological Test (latex agglutination or ELISA) 1-3 must agree for positive determination.
North Dakota	Visual examination, Gram stain, ELISA and IFS and/or PCR
Oregon	ELISA and/or PCR - Protocol on file for determination of + results.
Washington	See Idaho: Latex Agglutination, Gram Stain, Double Diffusion, IFAS done for follow up if necessary
Wisconsin	1) Visual assessment of samples 2) Serological Test (ELISA) and PCR assays (Cms 50, 72) are done concurrently.

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<b>17B</b>	<b>BRR Reaction:</b> What is your agency's procedure for testing and confirmation of the presence of the BRR pathogen in a seed lot? Please include all details on regulatory powers, trace back activities, sampling details, decertification of lots, domestic/export movement controls, etc. (or note a URL/location where this information is readily available).
Alaska	A visual diagnosis in the field must be confirmed by our lab. When confirmed, all seed lots on that farm are rejected. We would perform a trace back of the sister lots and conduct additional inspections at those certified seed farms.
California	
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All seed potato lots are inspected a minimum of two times during the crop growing season and at various occasions during shipping point inspections for the presence of symptoms associated to the bacterial ring rot pathogen, <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>sepedonicus</i>. At any given time, suspect plants or tubers are forwarded to a CFIA lab for confirmation.</li> <li>- A minimum of two seed lots per farm unit and all seed lots sold as Elite II, Elite III, Elite IV and Foundation class must be sampled and tested, for <i>C. m. sepedonicus</i> as described in CFIA Policy Directive D-97-12 [<a href="http://www.inspection.gc.ca/plants/plant-protection/directives/eng/1304570539802/1304570628492">http://www.inspection.gc.ca/plants/plant-protection/directives/eng/1304570539802/1304570628492</a>].</li> <li>- This mandatory testing can be done either on stems sampled before harvest (in the field), or on tubers collected from the lot prior to, during or after harvest.</li> <li>- Following confirmation by the CFIA that a crop or a lot produced on a seed farm unit is infected with <i>C. m. sepedonicus</i>, the certification as seed is revoked for all lots produced on the farm unit and others that came in contact with contaminated material or equipment.</li> <li>- Mandatory follow up actions to a positive detection are required to comply with section 50 (3) (b), 50 (4) (d), 52 (3) and 52 (6) of the Canadian Seeds Regulations.</li> <li>- Investigation procedures following the detection of <i>C. m. sepedonicus</i> on a farm unit requires extensive tuber sampling and testing of lots produced from the same seed source (sister lots), testing of all other lots on the affected farm unit and it may extend to other farm units. Details are described in CFIA Policy Directive D-95-18 [<a href="http://www.inspection.gc.ca/plants/plant-protection/directives/eng/1304570539802/1304570628492">http://www.inspection.gc.ca/plants/plant-protection/directives/eng/1304570539802/1304570628492</a>].</li> <li>- Domestic movement of infected lots for processing or table stock end use may be permitted in accordance with provincial, municipal or other related requirements.</li> <li>- All exports of potatoes are certified in accordance with the plant quarantine import requirements of the country of destination.</li> </ul>
Colorado	A late season BRR field inspection is performed, based on symptoms expressing in a local BRR plot. Symptoms normally express by 90 DAP. Inspectors observe a minimum of 4,600 plants per lot, or 100 plants per acre, whichever is greater. 100% of plants are observed for lots less than 4,600 plants. If confirmed positive, all sister seed lots are rejected. All seed lots cut or planted after infected lot are rejected. Other lots are in the farming operation that pass intensified inspections are eligible for re-certification or sale as certified seed. An * is placed on every seed lot in the Seed Directory from the growers operation indicating these lots listed passed all field inspection requirements and are approved as certified seed; however, this grower had a lot(s) of seed potatoes in his farming operation rejected due to BRR. Any lot with an * in its designation shall not be eligible for recertification the following year except by the original grower or the farming operation where BRR was identified.
Idaho	Governed by ICIA and ISDA rules: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Confirmed BRR is rejected.</li> <li>2. Immediate traceback to identify and test sister and contact lots.</li> <li>3. Contact lots eligible for certification only.</li> <li>4. Sister lots eligible for recertification if negative.</li> <li>5. Five year probation with official sampling.</li> <li>6. Mandatory reporting to ISDA.</li> </ol>
Maine	
Michigan	See 17A
Minnesota	Minnesota has a zero tolerance for Bacterial Ring rot. A discovery of a single plant in the field or a tuber in storage shall cause the rejection of the field or lot. All other fields and lots on that farm are not eligible for re-certification.
Montana	

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Nebraska &  
Wyoming\*3

New York

North Dakota

Oregon

Oregon's BRR testing and conformation protocol is posted at: <http://seedcert.oregonstate.edu/potatoes> (last item). All testing for BRR are currently done at the labs of ICIA in Idaho Falls. No BRR is allowed in seed potato field (or lot), in our out of count. Any +BRR results in removal the lot from certification. All lots on that Seed Farm planted with the same seed lot as the rejected field will also be refused certification (See Standards Part XII C). A third or additional inspection will be required on remaining seed lots and a winter test will be required at double the normal size. All other seed lots associated with, or planted after, the rejected lot will not be eligible for recertification, but will be eligible for commercial planting if all other certification requirements are met. Any seed stored in a cellar with potatoes having bacterial ring rot will not be eligible for recertification. Seed could be sold for commercial planting (see Standards Part XV). Lots withdrawn by the grower prior to the second inspection must be inspected for BRR as uncertified seed unless lot planted with growers own seed source.

Washington

The department will reject any seed lot in which ring rot is detected and will conduct additional inspections on all of the grower's remaining seed lots. The department will not recertify any seed lot associated with or planted after the rejected lot. The department will submit samples of ring rot to an approved laboratory for confirmation. Detection of ring rot in a field will make that field ineligible for production of certified seed potatoes for three years. Presence of volunteer potato plants in a field with ring rot history will disqualify the current field crop for certification.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin has a zero tolerance for Bacterial Ring rot. A discovery of a single plant in the field or a tuber in storage shall cause the rejection of the field or lot. All other fields and lots on that farm are not eligible for re-certification. [http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/document/administrativecode/ATCP 156.03\(6\)](http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/document/administrativecode/ATCP_156.03(6))

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**18 Does your agency require a post-harvest test? If so, are all seed lots required to be tested? Explain.**

Alaska No, history of seed potatoes grown in Alaska has shown none to a rare occurrence of virus in production areas. A recent finding of virus in one seed production area and the USDA/ SNHP requirement for post harvest testing for seed potatoes to be recertified, have resulted in evaluation our current standards.

California Post - harvest test is not required for commercial sales, but is required for recertification.

Canada Post harvest virus testing is not mandatory for certification. Mandatory testing for Bacterial Ring Rot at a minimum of two seed lots per farm unit, and all seed lots shipped as Elite II, Elite III, Elite IV, and Foundation have to be tested prior to shipment. Note: Some provinces may have a mandatory post harvest test for PVY and PLRV as part of a provincial program.

Colorado Yes, Post - harvest test is required, except for G1 lots planted back within the farming operation. All lots destined for re-certification and commercial production are required.

Idaho All lots are required to be winter tested

Maine Yes, but seed lots comprising of less than 1 acre do not have to be tested, provided the lot is not to be sold the year the test requirement is waived. Also, first year material does not have to be tested again provided that the lot is not to be sold that year.

Michigan All seed lots are required to be winter tested.

Minnesota All seed lots are required to be winter tested

Montana All seed lots from generation 1-4 are required to be tested in Post Harvest trials in Oahu, HI.

Nebraska &  
Wyoming\*3 A post-harvest test is required for recertification

New York All lots are required to be winter tested.

North Dakota All seed lots planted for recertification have a post-harvest test requirement. Seed lots are visually inspected in Florida, and many are virus-tested in the laboratory as a part of the post-harvest test process.

Oregon Post-harvest test required for final certification unless shipped within 90 days of harvest.. Growers warned to check the requirements of states they intend to ship to regarding WGO and additional testing requirements.

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Washington	Post harvest testing is required for: All Generation 1 lots except lots that are less than 0.25 acre and planted back on the same seed potato farm; All seed lots sold for recertification; A seed lot that has more than a trace amount of virus disease noted during any field inspection is not eligible for recertification, unless it has been post-harvest tested; Seed potato lots exposed to any chemical that causes tuber-borne injury.
Wisconsin	All seed lots, both for certification and for re-certification, are required to be winter tested.
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<b>19</b>	<b>Post Harvest Test</b> lot size and testing requirements: Please specify size of lots required in PHT and which laboratory tests are required for Foundation level (i.e., for recertification) and certification purposes.
Alaska	NA
California	
Canada	When required provincially or not, usually 200 or 400 tubers tested. Lab test usually for PVY and PLRV.
Colorado	0 - 1 Acre: 25 - 200 tubers. 1 - 40 acres: 400 tubers. >40 acres: additional 400 tubers. The Colorado Seed Act requires PVY-N and PVY-NTN testing of any lot showing 1 - 5% PVY at PHT to prove they meet a 1% PVY-N and PVY-NTN tolerance. All imported seed lots must have a PHT and meet Colorado Seed Act tolerances. Colorado State Dept of Ag does have a Late Blight quarantine in effect for all seed lots entering the San Luis Valley growing area of Colorado. Other areas in Colorado are exempt. This does require a 400 tuber sample incubation and observation on the originating state/province prior to shipping. Plan
Idaho	All seed lots must be ELISA tested for mosaic (PVY). PLRV = visual or ELISA. Fields less than 0.1 acre = 10% of tuber to max. 100; 0.1 - 0.4 acres = 100 tubers; 0.5 - 0.9 = 200 tubers; greater than 1 acre = 400 tubers.
Maine	Maine requires PVY and PLRV tests for latent varieties, and testing is required for both foundation and certified class seed. A 400-plant/tuber sample is required per lot.
Michigan	All lots entered for certification are tested at 400 tubers per 40 acres less than 1 acre=200 tubers.Latent varieties are ELISA tested.
Minnesota	200 tubers<1 acre: 400 tubers sample is required for all lots between 1 and 45 acres. Each additional 45 acres adds another 400 tubers
Montana	In Montana, all seedlots are ELISA tested in the winter grow-out for PVA, PVX and PVY. A 400 tuber sample is required for all lots between 1 and 40 acres, each additional 40 acres adds another 400 tuber sample. We have a minimum 100 tuber sample size for lots less than an acre.
Nebraska & Wyoming*3	Grow-out is required (500 tubers/70 acres). ELISA testing is required on latent varieties. Our seed law says that seed entering the state has to meet our standards: seed produced out of state is not excused from requirements our own growers adhere to. Tests always done are PVY and PLRV. PVA and PVM are sometimes required, depending on origination.
New York	
North Dakota	80 acres and over:1200 tubers, 2 acres to 80 acres:600 tubers for each field, 2 acres and under:300 tubers for each field, Minimum (small plots):100 tubers for each field
Oregon	PHT lot size: <1 acre = 220 tubers, 1-20=400 tubers, 21-40=800, >40=1200; Lab testing used only for conformational purposes except on a few early generation lots intended for sale. PVY lot testing available upon request of grower.
Washington	400 tubers from lots 1/2 acre or more. Lots less than 1/2 acre are sampled at a rate of 4 tuber/100 cwt. with a minimum of 50 tubers.
Wisconsin	400 tubers per 50 acres (4 samples maximum)
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<b>20</b>	<b>Proprietary Varieties</b> (definition): In regards to certification practices, does your state/province treat 'proprietary varieties' any differently than 'public' / 'open' varieties (i.e. those without restrictions on production). If so, how does your state/province define 'proprietary' in regards to meeting certification requirements?

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Alaska	Our growers indicate on the application whether or not they are entering in a protected variety for certification and whether or not they have the permission to do so. If so, a copy of license must accompany the application.
California	We assume that the applicant (grower or seed company) who is submitting an application has the permission to grow and obtain certification for the variety. If it is a new variety (has not been included in our database or certified before), the applicant or variety's owner must submit a variety description. That document should indicate if the variety is public, proprietary and if it has or has not a PVP title. See note below for more info.
Canada	The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) does not differentiate between registered, unregistered and proprietary varieties when subject to seed potato certification standards. The CFIA views all varieties in the same way, therefore, all applications for seed certification are assessed against the same requirements contained in the Seeds Regulations. There are no provisions within Canada's Seeds Act and Seeds Regulations to refuse the certification of a seed potato crop or lot of a "Proprietary Variety" provided all applicable requirements are met. The permissions required to grow protected/private owned varieties is a commercial matter.
Colorado	Grower must be approved by variety owner/agent to have certified; Proprietary = PVP certificate issued or pending. PVP varieties can be removed from the Seed Directory only with written permission from variety owner/agent.
Idaho	In the Idaho program, proprietary varieties are not treated any differently than public varieties. Ownership of a variety and the legal right to grow it is not a factor in determining a seed lot's eligibility for entry into our program.
Maine	
Michigan	All varieties are treated the same.
Minnesota	
Montana	
Nebraska & WY*3	Not in rules but we give growers a verbal reminder of the obligation.
New York	
North Dakota	
Oregon	Grower must be approved by variety owner/agent to have certified; Proprietary = PVP certificate issued or pending.
Washington	We treat all varieties the same
Wisconsin	Grower must be approved by variety owner/agent to have certified; Proprietary = PVP certificate issued or pending.

21	*1 - Last date modified or affirmed
Alaska	Sep-2015
California	Dec-2010
Canada	Nov-2015
Colorado	Nov-2015
Idaho	Nov-2015
Maine	Dec-2011
Michigan	Nov-2015
Minnesota	Nov-2014
Montana	Dec-2011
Nebraska & WY*3	Dec-2011
New York	Dec-2007
North Dakota	Dec-2011
Oregon	Nov-2015
Washington	Nov-2015
Wisconsin	Nov-2013

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