Seed Advisory Board – Subcommittee Meeting -Conference Call
Primary Location = California Seed Association
1521 I Street
Sacramento, CA
Friday Nov 18, 2011 10:00 AM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Call to Order – Roll call 1
2. Purpose of the Task Force 1
Review of Seed Lab Workload – Sample types 2
Identification samples 2
Mill approval samples 2
Phytosanitary samples 2
Quarantine inspection samples 3
Referee, investigation and proficiency samples 4
Potential revenue by charging for activities currently provided without charge 4
Lack of quarantine samples results in noxious weeds 5
3. Review alternative options for seed lab funding 6
Comments from subcommittee members regarding the value of the lab and funding 6
Historical level of funding for the Program as a percentage of sales 7
Registered Seed Technologists in the seed lab 8
The cost of other activities versus value 9
Hourly rate vs. fee schedule 10
4. Recommendations for consideration by the Seed Advisory Board 11
Level of support for the seed lab 11
Covering the cost of other activities 11
5. Closed Executive Session pursuant to Govt. Code section 11126 11
6. Reconvene Public Meeting if closed session 11
7. Public Comment Period 11
8. Other Items 12
9. Closing Comments – Adjournment. 12
10. Attachments 1 through 3 12
1. Seed Lab Sample Workload Summary for Calendar Years 2005 through 2010 13
2. Seed Sales versus Seed Services budget minus one-half the seed lab budget 14
3. Historical level of support as a percentage of seed sales 15

1. Call to Order – Roll call

Subcommittee Chairman Ken Scarlett called the meeting to order at 10:15 am. The following members and guests were present:

Ken Scarlett	John McShane
Michael Campbell	Betsy Peterson
Paul Frey	Deborah Meyer
Marc Meyer	John Heaton

2. Purpose of the Task Force

Chairman Scarlett explained that the purpose of the subcommittee meeting was to identify the activities of the CDFA Seed Laboratory and to also determine which ones benefit the seed industry. The task of the subcommittee is to formulate a recommendation to the full Seed Advisory Board about the appropriate level of support for activities of the seed laboratory.

Scarlett explained that presently the Seed Advisory Board has agreed to fund the seed lab at the level of $481,553 for FY2011. In addition, the lab will receive $207,000 in general funds from the state of California. In FY2012, the lab will receive no general funds from the state. The lab's only source of funding, therefore, will be that which is provided by the Seed Services Program per recommendation by the Seed Advisory Board. For the sake of clarity, the Seed Services Program receives 100% of its funds from the collection of fees and assessments on the reported sales of seed, which are collected and paid by the seed industry.

Review of Seed Lab Workload – Sample types

Chairman Scarlett requested Deborah Meyer to explain the categories of seed samples in a handout titled "Seed Lab Sample Workload Summary for Calendar Years 2005 through 2010" (Attachment 1).

Identification samples

Deborah explained that requests for identifications come from various sources, including the CDFA Border Stations and private seed labs.

Chairman Scarlett asked what percent of the samples submitted for identification are from industry seed laboratories.

Meyer replied about twenty-five percent.

Chairman Scarlett noted that law currently does not allow the CDFA seed lab to charge for identification samples. He suggested the law could be changed.

Mill approval samples

Scarlett noted the next category of seed samples is not really an issue because the feed mill industry has apparently agreed to pay for testing of seed samples that are required for fulfillment of their mill certification.

Phytosanitary samples

Phytosanitary seed samples are typically drawn by county officials and are tested for the determination of fulfillment for import requirements to various countries. The CDFA lab charges for the phytosanitary samples. The annual collections are about $35,000. The money collected has been used in the past to pay for the bond debt used to build the laboratory facilities at CDFA.

Scarlett noted that there seems to be an increase in the number of seed samples processed for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates. Deborah Meyer agreed and speculated that more countries are apparently requiring such tests.

Paul Frey inquired if the lab's activities involving samples for phytosanitary purposes are correlated to certain kinds of seed.

Deborah Meyer replied the lab handles quite a few alfalfa samples and sudangrass.

Paul Frey wanted to know if phytosanitary samples were important tests for crops of the vegetable seed industry.

Deborah Meyer listed cucumbers, melon and tomato seed as also being exported.

Scarlett commented that there can't be too many samples of any kind of seed because there were only 114 phytosanitary samples being processed by the lab in 2010.

Heaton noted that simply looking at the number of samples does not always give an indication of the value of seed shipments. When a company goes to the trouble of exporting seed, they are usually exporting a very large amount. He cited one example of a shipment he personally sampled which included over 100 large full bins of seed for export.

Scarlett inquired if the CDFA lab is the only lab that can perform the analysis.

Heaton explained that when a phytosanitary certificate is issued, it is written by an Accredited Certification Officer (ACO) authorized by USDA-APHIS. The ACOs are typically county biologists. The ACOs can only use reports from accredited entities when they issue a phytosanitary certificates. Government labs are accredited but there are only a handful of private labs accredited. Heaton was not sure how many private labs are accredited for seed testing by USDA but he believed it was less than ten nationwide.

Paul Frey noted that the CalWest Seed Lab is accredited to test seeds for the International Seed Testing Association but not for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates. He added that CalWest does not have any plans to seek accreditation to issue reports for phytosanitary certificate issuance. Frey stated that it requires more expertise than just the standard seed testing.

Scarlett noted that CalWest is a producer of alfalfa seed and sudangrass. He surmised that CalWest probably submits phytosanitary samples to the CDFA lab and may be one of the lab's largest customers.. He asked Paul Frey if CalWest would be willing to pay more for the processing of the samples.

Paul replied that CalWest values the service because it is done right, it is officially recognized by other countries, and results are received on a very timely basis. For those reasons he believes there is good value and CalWest could pay more if necessary.

Quarantine inspection samples

Scarlett asked why there were over 1500 quarantine samples in 2005 but in 2010 there were only 65 quarantine samples.

Deborah Meyer explained that historically, the lab received many seed samples from shipments entering the state and that were sampled by county inspectors. Another source of quarantine seed samples was from the Origin Inspection Program that CDFA has with the Oregon Department of Agriculture. Initially the seed companies involved in the Origin Inspection Program liked the voluntary program. It streamlined their shipments of seed into California because they didn't have to wait for quarantine inspection results before shipments were cleared for entry.

When the counties quit sampling incoming shipments of seed because of the lack of funds, the companies in the voluntary origin inspection program eventually figured out their shipments weren't going to be sampled anyway so they quit participating in the Origin Inspection Program. That situation caused the number of quarantine samples to drop off significantly. There are still a few counties that occasionally sample incoming seed shipments.

Paul Frey asked Deborah Meyer to explain the difference between sample numbers and the number of tests completed.

Deborah explained that for some samples, such as a quarantine sample, the lab may run just a noxious weed seed test. Other samples, such as a service sample, the lab may run three tests; a purity test, a germination test and a noxious weed seed test, depending on what the company has requested.

Referee, investigation and proficiency samples

Scarlett asked if the referee samples are the kind of samples submitted for seed complaint investigations.

Deborah replied that referee samples represent efforts by the lab to work cooperatively with other labs and seed analysts to resolve various testing issues. Various labs are selected to get identical samples to test and then the results are compared. This kind of effort is sometimes referred to as ring-testing.

Marc Meyer asked if any of the service samples that the CDFA Lab receives are actually submitted for some type of referee purpose.

Deborah acknowledged that some company labs send service samples to the CDFA lab to gauge and compare the CDFA lab's results with results of their own lab. In that situation, service samples are kind of like referee samples for the private lab. She clarified however, that such service samples are paid for by the requesting party, however referee, investigative and proficiency samples are not.

Chairman Scarlett asked if anyone else on the conference call, besides Paul Frey of CalWest, uses the CDFA lab for service samples.

Marc Meyer replied that Monsanto does. He explained that there are times when they send services samples to CDFA to obtain an independent third party analysis of a seed sample. This sometimes occurs when a quality assessment is needed for determination of appropriate payment to a grower of seed.

Potential revenue by charging for activities currently provided without charge

Ken Scarlett noted that the CDFA Lab invoiced about $31,000 worth of work for FY2010. He wanted to know what categories of samples that revenue came from.

Meyer replied the $31,000 came from processing service samples and phytosanitary samples.

John McShane asked if anyone has done an analysis on how much revenue could be generated if the lab charged for tests that are currently not charged for.

Deborah Meyer stated she has not done such a projection because there is no authority to charge for those activities. She also believed that if charges were implemented, there would be an initial drop in the number of samples for those categories. She speculated, however, that the customers might eventually return because the commercial labs do not have as extensive of a reference seed collection.

Heaton noted that there were 916 tests conducted on services samples and 150 tests conducted on phytosanitary samples. Those combined tests tests (~1066) were the primary sources of revenue for the lab, representing the $31,000 collected. By just comparing the absolute numbers of tests one can estimate that if 1,066 tests generated $31,000 in revenue, the 1,800 tests performed for the other seed sample categories would only generate about $52,000 with the assumption that business didn't drop off. If 25% of the business did drop off, the estimate would probably be more accurate at around $39,000. He suggested this quick analysis seems to indicate that charging for other activities is not really a viable strategy to solve the lab's problems.

Lack of quarantine samples results in noxious weeds

John McShane commented that his experience is that the reduction in sampling of seed shipments from out of state, namely the reduction in quarantine samples, will result in the introduction of noxious weeds on a regular basis.

Scarlett suggested that out-of-state shippers are probably already aware of the reduced efforts to sample incoming shipments since the number of quarantine samples has dropped in the last four years.

Heaton reported that he previously approached the county agricultural commissioners on several occasions about increasing the quarantine sampling of incoming seed shipments. The standard explanation is that they do not have the resources to address this issue. They are already busy dealing with other more critical and time sensitive issues.

John McShane suggested there may be significant economic impact to the state if it is allowed to continue.

Heaton commented that perhaps the California Invasive Species Counsel will address the issue some time in the future.

Scarlett asked if there were any functions that clearly have no benefit to the seed industry.

Paul Frey suggested that testing of mill samples has no direct benefit to the seed industry.

Deborah Meyer suggested that an increase in the number of regulatory samples may be a way to address the lack of samples coming to the lab for quarantine testing of noxious weed seeds.

Heaton acknowledged that occasionally the analysis of regulatory samples reveals one or more noxious weed seeds. He noted that half of the seed complaints involve contamination of planting seed with weed seeds of some kind or another. During some investigations he has learned that the labeler only requested a commercial lab to perform a purity test but did not request a noxious weed seed test. It is not uncommon for some labelers to indicate on their label that no noxious weed seeds were found when in fact they never had a lab complete a noxious weed seed test, but are only using the results of a purity test.

Mike Campbell suggested that incoming seed could be tested for noxious weeds and shippers could be charged accordingly.

Heaton suggested that such a requirement would likely result in a retaliatory requirement when California companies shipped to other states.

Campbell suggested that noxious weeds in planting seed do not appear to be a serious issue for agriculture in California at the present time.

Scarlett stated the Department must agree since it is not willing to fund the seed lab in order to test seed samples of incoming shipments for noxious weed seeds.

3. Review alternative options for seed lab funding

Ken Scarlett explained that currently the Seed Advisory Board has recommended the seed lab be funded at the level of $481,553 for FY2011. He noted that during the last meeting John Heaton explained that even if the Board recommended a discontinuance of current activities in the seed lab, the Program would still have an expense of about $375,000 to maintain a qualified Registered Seed Technologist, one technician and a minimal CDFA lab that could oversee the efforts of a contracted private lab. Another possibility is to maintain the current level of funding and restructure the lab to some new level. A final possibility is to fully fund the lab at its current level of about $900,000, thereby covering the entire loss of general funds.

He added that for FY2011 it appears the lab will run on $481,000 from the assessments and $207,000 from the general fund, for a total of about $688,000.

Comments from subcommittee members regarding the value of the lab and funding

Scarlett sought comments from participants. He specifically wanted a recommendation for the full Board.

Paul Frey commented that he believes the lab is an essential element of the seed industry. He noted that the industry wanted the seed law and lab when it was originally put into place. He felt it would be a major mistake to do away with the lab or some of the services. He did have concern about the costs, however, especially in comparison to the costs to run a private seed lab. He noted that the CalWest lab is able to run twice as many samples with a significantly lower budget.

Marc Meyer stated that he echoes the same sentiment at Paul Frey. He stated the seed lab at Seminis/Monsanto does considerably more samples on a much lower budget.

John McShane expressed concern that any increase in funding for the lab may result in a need to increase the assessment rate in the future.

Mike Campbell agreed that it is very important for the state to have the seed lab. He also expressed concern about the cost to run the lab versus the volume of samples.

Deborah Meyer recognized the concern about the cost per sample and stated the lab can run more samples if the decision is made to send more to the lab. There is adequate manpower to do more samples if the Seed Services Program wishes to submit more.

Ken Scarlett commented that he looks at the situation inversely; namely that perhaps the number of samples is stable but the overhead is too high. He suggested that the high overhead of the lab makes it very unlikely that the seed industry will want to fund the lab at the 100% level.

Scarlett acknowledged that all the participants agree the seed lab is a valuable component to the seed industry however the task at hand is to determine the level of support the industry is willing to provide so the seed lab can plan accordingly.

Betsy Peterson commented that it seems ironic that the samples that are being paid for by service fees are the samples submitted by the same industry that is already paying for most of the lab's operating expense. In contrast, the samples that are not paid for with fees are the samples submitted by non-industry interests. She suggested it would be a worthwhile endeavor to ask non-paying interests to pay for part of the operation of the seed lab.

Heaton reminded the participants that as of July 1, 2012 the lab will be entirely funded by the assessments collected by the seed industry and at the current level of funding the lab will have to make very significant cuts. Some activities will have to be eliminated under the current circumstances.

John McShane asked if the lab performed any functions that do not involve testing.

Deborah Meyer replied they do and explained that the lab staff spends a significant amount of time answering phone calls from people in the industry. The lab staff provides a lot of consulting to people that want to know how they should test their seeds to meet various requirements of different markets.

Marc Meyer confirmed that consultation activities are a vital service to the seed industry. He suggested the subcommittee should also consider utilization of Program reserve funds to assist the lab.

Historical level of funding for the Program as a percentage of sales

John Heaton commented that he thought utilization of the reserve fund was part of the overall strategy when the Board recommended lowering the assessment rate. More specifically, he thought there was agreement that if expenditures exceeded collections, as a result of the lower assessment rate, the Program would cover the shortages by using funds from the reserve, which is currently around one million dollars. Heaton explained that during the period that the Program was using reserve funds, the reserve would get diminished but after successive years of increased sales, an increase in assessment collections would occur and eventually it would no longer be necessary to use the reserve, which would then be at a new lower level. Everything would be back in balance and there would be no need to increase the assessment rate.

Heaton referenced a graph of seed sales versus the budget of seed services over an eighteen year period. He suggested the graph supports his assumptions about an increase in projected sales (Attachment 2)

Heaton referenced a column graph (Attachment 3) that depicted the total program budget of the Seed Services Program as a percentage of reported sales since 1993. The budget figures did not include any general funds for the lab. The average level of funding from the industry over the last nineteen years was 0.29%. The funding for approved budgets in FY2011 is at the 0.27% level. If it is assumed inflation will cause total program expenditures to increase by 5% and the seed lab funding was able to receive $650,000 of support, the total program budget in FY2012 would be back to the historical average of 0.29% of sales.

Heaton acknowledged the frustration subcommittee members feel regarding the higher cost for processing seed samples in the CDFA seed lab versus a private lab. He suggested that all government activities have layers of bureaucracy that inevitably increase costs. He added that even the employees who work within those systems feel very frustrated at times because they want greater efficiency, but many times things just take time.

Ken Scarlett suggested that if activities deemed non-critical by the seed industry were removed, it would be possible to operate the seed lab at a level lower than $650,000; perhaps around $500,000.

Heaton stated that he can communicate that to the Department.

Registered Seed Technologists in the seed lab

Ken Scarlett asked Deborah Meyer about the current level of staffing at the seed lab.

Deborah replied there are three scientists and two technicians.

Betsy Peterson asked if any of the other scientists were Registered Seed Technologists (RST).

Deborah Meyer replied that she is currently the only RST. The other scientists are working on getting their certification. The lab utilizes a retired annuitant, Jim Effenberger, to substitute for Deborah in her absence. Jim is an RST and can still sign when necessary.

Paul Frey asked if Deborah does day to day seed lab work or if she is more of an administrator.

Deborah explained that she is about 50/50 because she is on a temporary assignment to supervise the plant pathology and nematology lab.

Ken Scarlett asked if only 50% of her pay was coming from the lab budget.

Deborah explained that transfer has not occurred yet because of some delays for the civil service exams and appointments of other people in the restructuring.

Scarlett commented it didn't seem right that if she is only working 50% of the time at the lab that the lab is paying 100% of her salary.

Deborah replied that she was actually spending more than 50% of her time in the seed lab and was not quite immersed yet with duties for other labs. She stated that she is presently performing more RST work than she is administrating.

Paul Frey asked what the other scientists do when the sample load is low.

Deborah answered that they provide answers to questions about seed testing and do various research projects about methods and procedures for seed testing.

John Heaton commented that whenever he visits the lab, everyone is busy on one kind of project or another. He complimented Deborah for her efforts to utilize her staff in a full capacity. Heaton noted that many people in the industry may not appreciate that some government labs have an integral role in the development of various seed testing methods and procedures. Private labs typically do not take the time to explore and document certain

testing methods and various procedures. California has a seed lab that has played a major role in evaluating the validity and acceptance of numerous seed testing methods that are critically important to the seed industry.

Marc Meyer and Paul Frey commented that they are not familiar with the other kinds of activities lab staff in a government lab might perform, especially relative to the development of various testing procedures. Their reference point is that just one individual in their labs can complete 4,500 tests in a year, which is more than the combined total of three scientists in the CDFA lab.

Ken Scarlett asked Marc Meyer if he felt the seed lab was overstaffed for the functions that the seed industry believes are critical to their needs.

Marc Meyer replied that he did not know. He simply wants to know if there are places where efficiencies can be made.

Deborah replied that the lab attempts to complete assignments and perform tests as fast as they can. There are priorities the Department imposes upon the CDFA lab that private labs do not have to address. Many times those priorities involve samples or identifications that are provided free of charge and results are expected in a very short time. A delay frequently means various agricultural products, sometimes perishable, do not move.

Ken Scarlett suggested that the lab just not accept the samples that are submitted by parties that are not willing to pay for the lab's work. He emphasized that since the lab was being paid for by the seed industry, they should only work on what they are being paid for.

Deborah explained that a decision like that has to occur at a higher level than John or her. She has no choice but to perform the duties the Department requests her to perform.

Heaton shared that he is also sometime requested to complete certain tasks that are not directly related to seed law enforcement. He explained that there is a chain of command and employees are expected to help the Department complete various tasks when they become essential for the Department to complete its mission.

He suggested that it is not always feasible to demand financial recovery there are times when the Seed Services Program needs the assistance and expertise of people in other labs as well. As an example, he has sent several seed samples to the plant pathology lab for analysis at no charge and plants to the Botany group for identification at no charge.

Betsy Peterson asked if it is possible for the lab to function with the removal of general funds.

Deborah stated the lab will try to function within the support it receives from the industry. She said that once there is a dollar amount, the Department will try to figure out how to function within that amount.

The cost of other activities versus value

Betsy re-emphasized the importance of placing a value on the other activities performed by the lab.

Deborah Meyer explained that it is difficult for her to do that. For example, if the lab is asked to identify a seed because it has been found in a shipment of some commodity, the lab may

take a day or even two days to be certain of the identification. While she might be able to calculate the cost of staff time, she has no way of knowing the value of the shipment. In fact she really does not want to know the value of the shipment because the lab wants to be above reproach about bias. The shipment might be worth one hundred dollars or it might be worth a million dollars. In certain cases the lab has later learned that the value of the shipment was many times greater than the cost of the tests. Consequently it is not really possible to estimate the value of certain tests or other activities performed by the lab.

Betsy asked if it possible to estimate the cost to do just a single identification.

Deborah replied it is not possible because she might be able to do it in an hour but a new person might take a day or even two. She explained that it takes years for a person to gain the knowledge regarding the seed characteristics of 250,000 flowering plants. She felt there is immeasurable value in experience.

Betsy Peterson suggested the lab use an hourly rate to perform certain tasks.

Mike Campbell observed that the conversation has made it clear that what the CDFA Seed Lab does on a day to day basis, can be quite different than what a private or commercial seed lab does. He suggested the different missions make it difficult to compare a state seed lab and a commercial seed lab.

Ken Scarlett noted that the level of support currently provided is higher than what one would expect to pay for many of the same activities in a private lab. He stated however, that the Board previously agreed to support the lab at the $481,000 level and he believes that around $500,000 would be acceptable to the industry.

Paul Frey agreed that funding at the present level is justifiable. He felt that other industries should be contributing to support some of the other activities in the CDFA seed lab.

Hourly rate vs. fee schedule

Deborah Meyer suggested that charging an hourly rate may be more appropriate than the current fee schedule. She noted that the present hourly rate is $60 per hour.

Heaton asked if Deborah Meyer was suggesting that regardless of the activity, the lab would charge someone an hourly rate.

Scarlett commented that he believes the participants agree that three scientists and two technicians is perhaps one too many in each category. He inquired if there is another RST besides Deborah Meyer.

Deborah explained that she is training the newest employee, Dr. Robert Price, so he can become an RST. The issue is that he has to work in the laboratory for two years before he is even eligible to take the exam to become an RST, which is offered by outside organizations.

Ken Scarlett asked if being an RST was a requirement to obtain the position.

Deborah explained that it is not a requirement to be able to take the civil service exam. She added that the RST credential is something the employees pay for themselves.

Heaton added that the state's position is that if the individual has the academic credential, they can be trained to perform the specific duties of the job. He cautioned the subcommittee however that it is risky to run the lab with a skeleton crew. He said it is very difficult to recruit seed botanists and that it is important to maintain some depth of experience and proficiency.

Paul Frey inquired about the possibility of using the lab at the California Crop Improvement Association (CCIA).

Heaton clarified that if the decision was made to use an outside lab, including the CCIA lab, the Seed Services Program would still have a considerable expense to provide proper oversight by maintaining employment of an RST and technician, plus a minimally functioning lab at CDFA that could verify results of at least ten percent of the samples analyzed by commercial labs.

4. Recommendations for consideration by the Seed Advisory Board

Level of support for the seed lab

John McShane stated that he would be comfortable with a recommendation to support the lab at the $500,000 level because he believed it was an amount that could be handled under the current rate of assessment. He made a motion to that affect.

Marc Meyer seconded the motion. Motion carried without opposition.

Covering the cost of other activities

Mike Campbell made a motion that the subcommittee recommends the Department consider making changes to the seed law in order to cover the cost of activities not directly needed by the seed industry but performed by the seed lab. In addition, he recommended that the Department consider different mechanisms to capture more revenue for services provided.

Marc Meyer seconded the motion. Motion carried without opposition.

5. Closed Executive Session pursuant to Govt. Code section 11126

None requested

6. Reconvene Public Meeting if closed session

Not applicable

7. Public Comment Period

Betsy Peterson suggested that the Seed Services Program and seed lab consider applying for block grants to receive funds that could be used to provide training, which was one of the "other activities" provided by the seed lab.

Heaton expressed concern that the time and effort to compete for such a grant may not be cost effective. He questioned if the amount of money awarded would offset the expenditure of staff.

Deborah Meyer noted that last year only seventy two grants were awarded out of three hundred applications. She reported that the lab does apply for grants to support various projects.

8. Other Items
Comments were sought but none were made.

9. Closing Comments – Adjournment.
None were made. Meeting adjourned at 11:26 a.m.

10. Attachments 1 through 3

Respectfully Submitted

John Heaton

Seed Lab Sample Workload Summary for Calendar Years 2005 Through 2010

Type of Sample	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	# Samples Received	# Tests Completed	# Samples Received	# Tests Completed	# Samples Received	# Tests Completed	# Samples Received	# Tests Completed	# Samples Received	# Tests Completed	# Samples Received	# Tests Completed
Identification	23	26	260	294	519	566	493	499	495	592	646	865
Mill approval	94	94	98	281	73	161	103	253	79	307	142	776
Phytosanitary inspection*#	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	116	96	205	114	150
Quarantine inspection*	1533	1533	1448	1448	604	604	78	78	53	53	65	65
Referee, Investigation, Proficiency	NA	NA	91	91	11	11	26	65	48	116	75	249
Regulatory label compliance*	927	3138	688	2061	601	1688	644	1770	569	1600	551	1224
Service*#	589	1232	608	1616	620	1404	468	1078	438	962	469	916
Totals	**3166**	**6023**	**3193**	**5791**	**2428**	**4434**	**1869**	**3859**	**1778**	**3835**	**2062**	**4245**

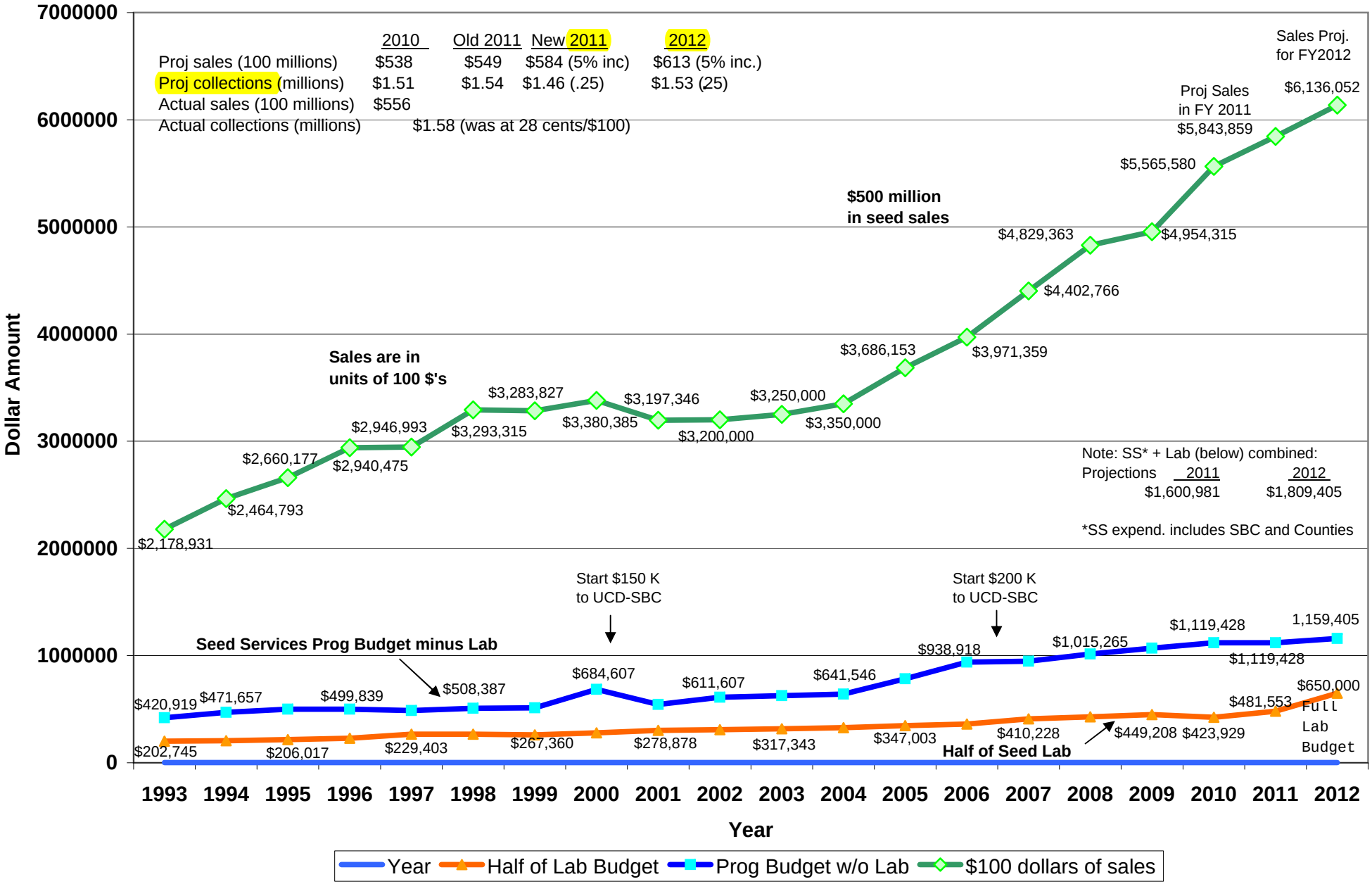
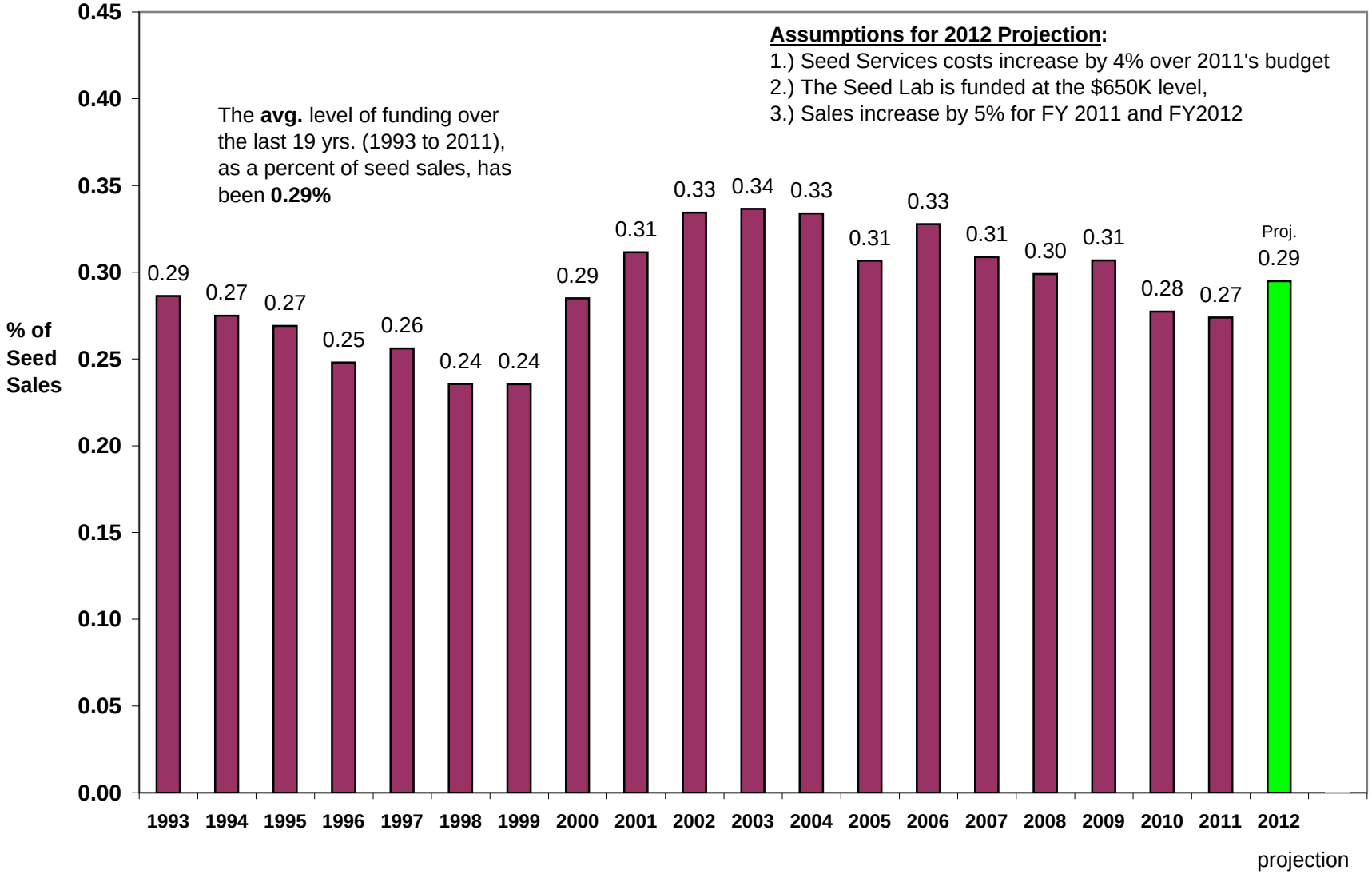
* Note: Quarantine, phytosanitary and noxious weed seed examinations require identification of 25,000 seeds per sample. Purity analyses require identification of 2,500 seeds per sample. Germination tests require the evaluation of 400 seedlings per sample.

Fee based testing services. Please refer to the attached fee schedule for the types of tests offered and fees charged for services rendered. Please note, the fees are set in regulation (CCR Title 3 Food & Agriculture, Division 4, Chapter 7, Subchapter 1, Section 4603(f)).

Testing Fees Invoiced by the Seed Laboratory	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	$ 33,483	**$ 35,324**	**$ 31,297**	**$ 26,163**	**$ 20,189**	**$ 30,993**

Fees collected are placed under PCA Code 13016. Funds under this code are restricted and may only be used for bond debt repayment on the PPDC building.

18 Year Comparison: Seed Sales (scaled) versus Seed Services Budget versus one-half the Seed Lab Budget



Total Program Budget (w/o General Funds) as a Percentage of Reported Seed Sales