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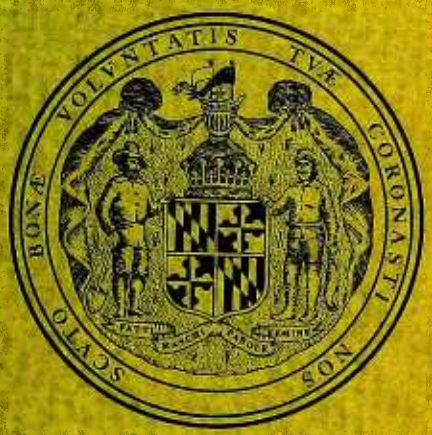
THE
GOVERNOR'S
TASK FORCE
ON
AGRICULTURE



ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
October, 1971

REPORT
OF THE GOVERNOR'S
TASK FORCE
ON AGRICULTURE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
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INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

On February 14, 1971, Governor Marvin Mandel announced the creation of a ten-member task force to evaluate the position of Maryland agriculture with regard to the recent reorganization of State Government.

Comprised of representatives of all sections of the State, the panel included four members of the General Assembly and six members of the Governor's Commission to Study the State Board of Agriculture.

The Task Force, created at the request of the Agricultural Study Commission, examined the structure of the State's agricultural programs and the alignment of those programs within the State Government to determine in what ways the voice of agriculture in Maryland can be strengthened and contribute fully to the desirable growth and development of the State. Five scheduled meetings, numerous subcommittee meetings, and a public hearing were held.

Following careful deliberation, the Task Force unanimously concluded that Maryland agriculture should be represented by a separate department headed by a Secretary appointed by and directly responsible to the Governor, in a manner similar to the eleven new departments already established. Further, the Secretary should be authorized to proceed immediately with plans to construct a building for the State Department of Agriculture utilizing planning funds appropriated for this purpose in the General Construction Loan of 1970.

Subsequently, this conclusion was unanimously adopted by the Study Commission which, in turn, passed the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

September 27, 1971

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED that the Governor's Commission to Study the State Board of Agriculture accepts in its entirety the recommendations of the Task Force on Agriculture which calls for a separate State Department of Agriculture headed by a Secretary appointed by and directly responsible to the Governor. The Commission expresses its thanks to the Task Force for a most comprehensive report.

EDWARD H. COVELL, *Chairman*
Commission to Study the State Board of Agriculture

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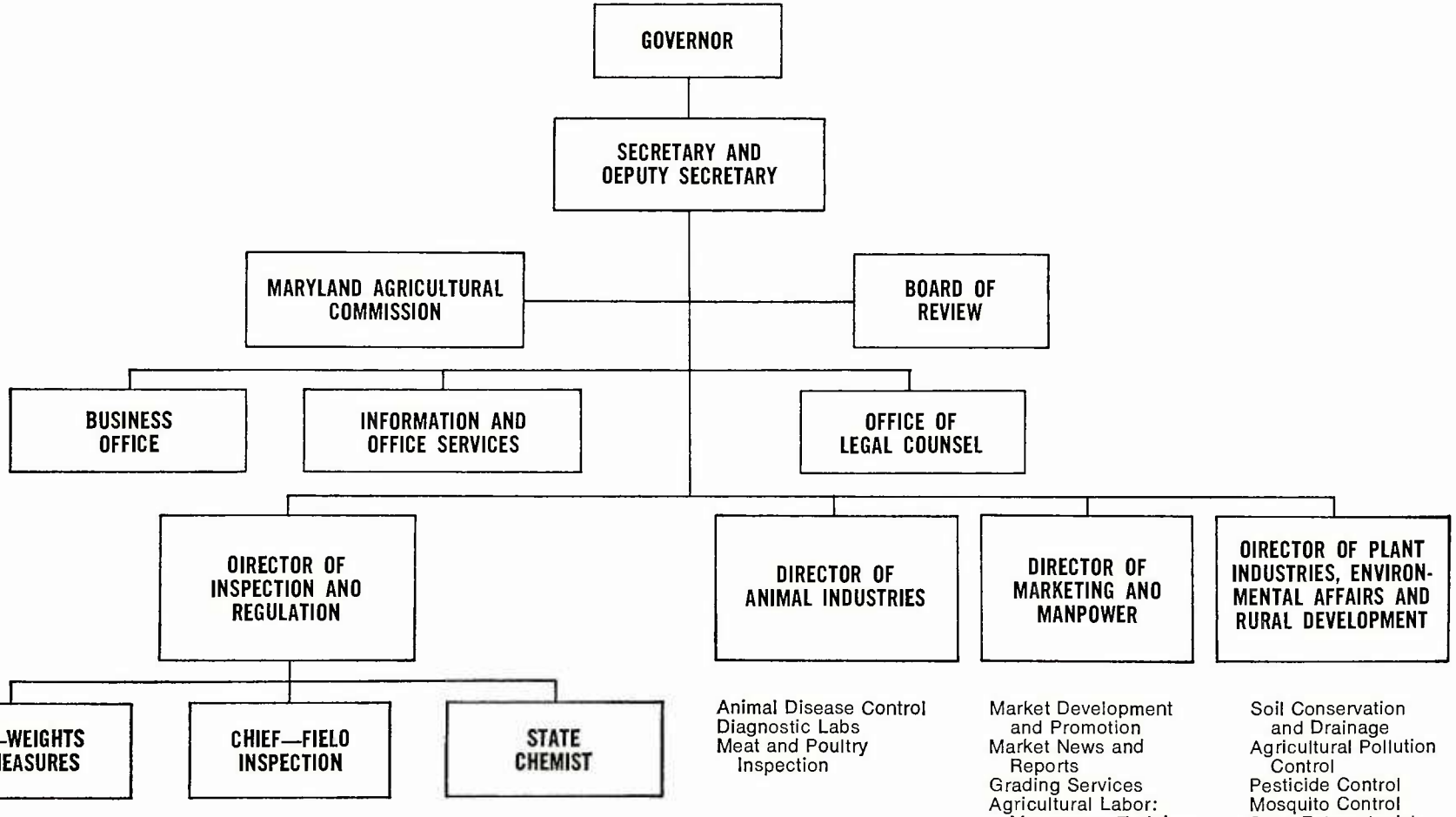
PROPOSED ORGANIZATION CHART FOR A STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Task Force has studied the present structure of the State Board of Agriculture and other States' agricultural administrations and has given consideration to future needs. Resulting from this study is the following organizational proposal for the Maryland State Department of Agriculture. It should be clearly understood that this is a *proposed* organization subject to approval by the future Secretary of Agriculture.



*Present modes of operation unchanged.

PROPOSED TABLE OF ORGANIZATION AND BUDGET

	Present Positions	New Positions	1971-72 Budget	Additional Budget Requirements
Secretary	3.00	1	$ 78,330	$ 29,012
Agricultural Commission			4,000	
Board of Review				420
Business Office	1.00	7	16,316	75,883
Information and Office Services	1.00	6	38,123	66,075
Office of Legal Counsel	1.00	1	14,220	16,390
Director, Inspector and Regulation		2		32,990
Weights and Measures	16.00	0	211,840	
Field Inspection	11.00	0	127,374	
State Chemist	16.00	0	229,096	
Animal Industries	121.50	0	1,592,122	
Marketing and Manpower	32.20	6	971,889	93,780
Plant Industries, Environmental Affairs, and Rural Development	45.47	11	1,121,988	184,660
	248.17	34	$4,405,298	$499,210

*Based on 1971-72 Approved Budget.

HOW A STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WOULD BENEFIT MARYLAND RESIDENTS

Nearly 50% of Maryland's total 6.3 million surface acres are in the hands and care of farm producers. The management of this vast land resources has a daily and direct impact on the lives of all residents of the State.

The impact is *economic* in terms of livelihood, jobs, and business activity.

The impact is *environmental* when viewed as a priority of land use—clean air and outdoor recreation on the one hand, or as a source of pollution on the other.

The reserve is so vast, it requires the same opportunities for modern, efficient, administrative management as the State of Maryland has extended to the eleven other departments of its government. To do less is to risk loss of much of the potential for both economic growth and environmental improvement.

What is Maryland Agriculture?

Modern agriculture in Maryland and throughout the U.S. is a complex combination of diverse but related activities involved in producing food and fiber, processing, distribution, and marketing. It also embraces a supply sector providing production tools and services. Putting it another way, it's a series of interrelated processes beginning on the farm and reaching completion when you enjoy a meal or snack.

Thus, in a very real sense, every citizen of Maryland has a tremendous stake in the skill and husbandry of those who own and operate the State's 18,000 farms. These 24,000 family workers, plus an additional 8,000 employees, are the people in whose hands Maryland entrusts its greatest single asset.

The records show that these men and women, by applying the latest advances of science and technology, have increased yields of crops and livestock. This makes it possible for fewer persons to produce more food at attractive prices for urban consumers. Maryland's record of farm efficiency parallels that of the U.S. wherein productivity of agriculture in the last 20 years has increased 300%—double that of the non-farm sector of our economy.

The Agricultural Complex

The Maryland Agricultural Complex can be broken down into four phases:

1. primary production
2. processing and manufacturing
3. wholesaling
4. retailing

These four phases currently are comprised of 32,315 business enterprises. They employ 178,332 people, or about 14% of the State's total employment. They represent a total combined investment of $5.2 billion, and they generate by economic activity, combining all phases from production through retail, about $2.3 billion, or approximately 14.2% of the Gross State Product.

In the years ahead, the Gross State Product is expected to increase substantially. By 1976, it is estimated that the percentage represented by these four phases will remain approximately the same, though the cash flow will have increased by nearly $1 billion.

In addition to the jobs and many business values to the State, Maryland's Agricultural Complex, including Government Services, provides Maryland residents other values unattainable or unavailable elsewhere. These include:

Pleasant Living for All. Farmers, in serving their own interests, are also performing husbandry of the land for all Maryland residents. The function is unpaid, but its importance can hardly be exaggerated. It begins with what the owner has to do to grow crops and raise animals. But husbandry of the land extends far beyond that, to include how the farmer conserves the soil and water and helps to preserve the ecological balance and the aesthetics of the landscape. A healthy countryside is productive and beautiful at the same time.

Open Spaces. Space has become a premium item due to the growing congestion of our metropolitan centers. Maryland is rich in the varieties of open space it offers its citizens and its neighbors. Wooded mountains and lakes in the West, the varied Piedmont areas, the sweep of bay and ocean beaches that trim the southern and eastern shorelands—that's Maryland. But it is also in the path of the megalopolis.

Conservation of Air, Water, and Soil. Cultivated and non-cultivated areas such as pastures and woodlots are all essential for and contribute to the maintaining of clean air and water.

While oxygen is removed from the air by some non-biological processes and added by a few, photosynthesis—the action of sunlight on green plants—is the only process that adds any substantial quantity to the air.

Well-managed land is maintained in the condition that absorbs the maximum amount of rainfall. This adds to the water table and tends to maintain a uniform flow of springs, streams, and rivers, and reduces sedimentation. Further, as a result of new legislation, agriculture officials in the State's soil conservation districts are responsible for reviewing sediment control plans throughout the State.

Consumer Services and Protection. An egg is an egg is an egg. Well, not quite, but a grade A-Large egg is the same in size and quality in California as in Maryland or any other state. That's because there are national standards for agricultural food items. The Maryland State Board of Agriculture is responsible for the grading of the various commodities produced in the State, thus assuring consumers that the produce they buy meets set standards. In addition, the Board is responsible for inspection of meat and poultry slaughtered in Maryland. This important function assures residents of wholesome meat and poultry products.

When a housewife pays for a pound of food, she has every right to get that exact amount. When she buys an item, she expects it to contain what the label says. Laws pertaining to weight and measures and to correct labelling are enforced by the Maryland State Board of Agriculture. Weights and measures enforcement activities involve actual tests of scales in grocery and hardware stores, checking net weights or contents on pre-packaged items such as breakfast cereals or antifreeze, checking large truck and railway scales and testing meters on gasoline pumps.

Control of Animal Diseases. Animals, like human beings, are subject to a wide variety of diseases. In addition to great economic losses to farmers, as well as creating a scarcity of food, animal diseases in certain cases—such as tuberculosis, brucellosis, and encephalomyelitis —can be dangerous to human beings, either through direct contact or through consumption of meat, milk, and eggs. By a cooperative effort on the part of the government and livestock producers, Maryland has maintained an outstanding record of disease control, thereby serving as a watchguard for the well-being of State residents.

Pest Control. Maryland agriculture as well as the general public, through the years, has been, and is now, adversely affected by a variety of pests that plague both plants and animals. These are, to name a few, chestnut blight, Hessian fly, potato beetle, oriental fruit moth, Dutch Elm Disease, the Gypsy Moth, mosquitoes, and a variety of other insects. Through the years, many pest problems have been brought under control through the contribution and efforts of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture. Since these problems recognize no city limits, the efforts on the part of the agricultural community to reduce pest hazards have a very direct effect on urban and suburban dwellers.

Nursery, Sod, and Horticulture. Each year Maryland greenhouses and nurseries produce an estimated $11.9 million worth of products. By far the largest market for these trees, shrubs, and plants are the State's urban areas. They make a very significant contribution to the beauty of our living centers. The production of sod, which amounts to about $4 million annually, also aids in the beautification of the State.

Equestrian Pleasure. Maryland residents not only enjoy horse racing, but many are learning the pleasure of riding and grooming horses as a pastime. Combined, pleasure and race horse production amounts to $8.5 million annually, providing not only economic benefits but much enjoyment at the same time.

Rural Development. With the crush of overpopulated cities, rural development is becoming a major national priority. The Maryland State Board of Agriculture plays an important role in the State's effort to upgrade rural development. Through vocational programs as well as Cooperative Extension and the University, rural residents have the opportunity to improve their career opportunities. At the same time, the Board works to encourage business growth in rural areas, providing jobs for those who are no longer needed in the production phase of agriculture.

A Time of Change

In the food-producing sector alone, more changes have occurred on farms in past 40 years than in all the recorded history of man. For the future, change may come even more rapidly as science unlocks further secrets of biological life processes enabling man to increase yields per acre and the dependability of production to meet the needs of our growing population and cash markets overseas.

Thus, the agricultural industry is one of growth and change. Many aspects of agriculture are related to other segments of the State resource management and development. Therefore, it seems advisable—even imperative—that agriculture be represented as a department with full cabinet status in the State of Maryland. And the time for such action is now.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE STATE'S ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture has always been an important consideration in Maryland. The current recommendation for the establishment of a Department with a cabinet status is the third study completed on agriculture in the last decade.

In considering the evolution of agricultural affairs in Maryland, it is essential to note that the Board of Regents at the University of Maryland also acts as the State Board of Agriculture. The Board of Regents has jurisdiction over the academic program of the College of Agriculture, the experiment stations, research, and the Cooperative Extension functions. But the State Board of Agriculture is responsible for agricultural services and controls programs under its jurisdiction. Three members of the State Board of Agriculture comprise the Agricultural Activities Committee, a Committee designated to recommend action to be taken by the State Board.

The first Study Commission report of January, 1961 presented detailed deliberations of the advantages of Maryland agriculture being represented by the University Board of Regents. Among the points made were that the research, education, teaching, and agricultural extensions are primary functions of the University of Maryland—a land grant university. However, the Commission noted the broadening of relationships between agriculture and other segments of State interests.

The Commission recommended the formation of an Agricultural Advisory Board with "primary responsibility of formulating and making proposals for the advancement of Maryland agriculture and of advising the State Board of Agriculture on agricultural questions."

As an outgrowth of this first study commission, the University Administration created the position of Director of the State Board of Agriculture Programs to devote full time to the coordination of this work. Until that time, many of the programs were without specific identification of authorized activities.

The second study commission made its report in 1967. It recognized the need for a further broadening in the representation of Maryland Agriculture. It also recommended the creation of a much larger body, the Maryland Agricultural Commission, which exists today as an Advisory Board to the State Board of Agriculture.

Through its 15 regular and 4 ex-officio members, the Commission receives the views of the entire agricultural industry. Eleven of the regular members represent the major commodities produced in the State, two represent the Farm Bureau and The Grange, and two are members at large. Acting as ex-officio members of the Commission are three members of the Agricultural Activities Committee of the State Board of Agriculture and the Vice President for Agricultural Affairs. Besides being an advisory group to the State Board of Agriculture, the Maryland Agricultural Commission also submits to the Governor the names of nominees (at least two for each office to be filled) for appointment of the three agricultural representatives on the Board of Regents. The Vice President for Agricultural Affairs of the University of Maryland has the primary duty of coordinating the College of Agriculture, the Experiment Station, the Extension Service, and the State Board of Agriculture.

The Maryland Agricultural Commission and the State Board of Agriculture have provided a stronger representation from Maryland farm interests before the State legislature and occasionally before Congress and certain State and Federal agencies.

However, there are many new and growing needs for Maryland agriculture today. These involve the business, job, and capital assets of agriculture, and the direct management of nearly half the land area of the State of Maryland—in addition to the impact of agriculture upon the total environment.

At the same time, agriculture is experiencing change caused by the evolution of Government. Therefore, agriculture needs to communicate, coordinate, and review to provide the maximum benefit of state government.

The government of the State of Maryland has been reorganized so there are now 11 departments. Each has a secretary reporting to the Governor. If agriculture is to participate meaningfully in the essential give and take in the discussion of issues so that the decisions represent the best

course of action in the interests of Maryland residents, it is absolutely essential for agriculture to receive equal treatment.

The establishment of a State Department of Agriculture with a Secretary of Agriculture would provide direct responsibility and accountability on the same level and in a manner similar with other resources of the State. The Department would be separate from the University except for the operation of several laboratory functions under contractual arrangement.

In only two other states is the administrative machinery for handling agriculture similar to Maryland. And in one of these, change is being proposed to match this latest recommendation. Further, the States surrounding Maryland have a State Department of Agriculture headed by a Commissioner or Secretary. In Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, the Secretary or Commissioner is appointed by the Governor. A Maryland Department of Agriculture would facilitate the State's relationships with other states and with the Federal Government, including the U.S. Department of Agriculture and other agencies.

The status of agriculture in individual states is as follows:

State	Title of Executive Officer	Chosen by
Alabama	Commissioner	elected during statewide elections
Alaska	Director	appointed by Governor
Arizona	Director	elected by state board of agriculture
Arkansas	Director	elected by state board of agriculture
California	Director	appointed by Governor
Colorado	Commissioner	appointed by Governor
Connecticut	Commissioner	appointed by Governor
Delaware	Secretary	appointed by Governor
Florida	Commissioner	elected during statewide elections
Georgia	Commissioner	elected during statewide elections
Hawaii	Acting Chairman	appointed by Governor
Idaho	Commissioner	appointed by Governor
Illinois	Director	appointed by Governor
Indiana	Associate Director	function of land grant university
Iowa	Secretary	elected during statewide elections
Kansas	Secretary	elected by state board of agriculture
Kentucky	Commissioner	elected during statewide elections
Louisiana	Commissioner	elected during statewide elections
Maine	Commissioner	appointed by Governor
Maryland	Director	function of land grant university
Massachusetts	Commissioner	appointed by Governor
Michigan	Director	elected by state board of agriculture
Minnesota	Commissioner	appointed by Governor
Mississippi	Commissioner	elected during statewide elections
Missouri	Commissioner	appointed by Governor
Montana	Commissioner	appointed by Governor
Nebraska	Director	appointed by Governor
Nevada	Executive Director	elected by state board of agriculture
New Hampshire	Commissioner	appointed by Governor
New Jersey	Secretary	elected by state board of agriculture
New Mexico	Director	elected by state board of agriculture
New York	Commissioner	appointed by Governor
North Carolina	Commissioner	elected during statewide elections
North Dakota	Commissioner	elected during statewide elections
Ohio	Director	appointed by Governor
Oklahoma	President	appointed by Governor
Oregon	Director	appointed by Governor
Pennsylvania	Secretary	appointed by Governor
Rhode Island	Director	appointed by Governor

State	Title of Executive Officer	Chosen by
South Carolina	Commissioner	elected during statewide elections
South Dakota	Secretary	appointed by Governor
Tennessee	Commissioner	appointed by Governor
Texas	Commissioner	elected during statewide elections
Utah	Commissioner	appointed by Governor
Vermont	Commissioner	appointed by Governor
Virginia	Commissioner	appointed by Governor
Washington	Director	appointed by Governor
West Virginia	Commissioner	elected during statewide elections
Wisconsin	Secretary	elected by state board of agriculture
Wyoming	Commissioner	appointed by Governor

Thus, it is shown that by creating a State Department of Agriculture, with a Secretary appointed by the Governor, Maryland will be following a course used successfully in 47 of the 50 states.

DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE SECRETARY AND RELATED OFFICES

In accordance with the standard procedures, under which existing Departments of the State of Maryland now function:

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and serving at the Governor's pleasure.

THE POWERS, DUTIES, AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE shall be:

To insure the responsible direction of the programs and activities of the Department of Agriculture;

To provide clearly defined responsibility for comprehensive program planning and coordination, including coordination and review of programs with other State agencies;

To establish policy guidelines for all units within his jurisdiction and for preparation of a comprehensive program plan to be submitted annually to the Governor;

To be responsible for the budgets of each unit within his jurisdiction and submit annually a single budget for his Department to the Governor;

To be responsible for the organization of his office and of each unit within his jurisdiction; he should be authorized to reorganize or realign any unit or program within his jurisdiction, except where provided by law, and should recommend to the Governor those changes which require legislation;

To have the authority to appoint officers and employees in his office and to review any personnel action taken by any unit within his jurisdiction;

To be responsible for the promulgation of all rules and regulations for his Department except as may be otherwise provided by the law in particular cases.

Along with the office of Secretary, the Task Force recommends the retention of the Maryland Agricultural Commission whose primary function would be to advise the Secretary on comprehensive program planning and development.

To provide for hearings and appeals of rules and regulations, promulgated by the Department, the Task Force recommends that a Board of Review be created for the State Department of Agriculture.

Statistical Profile of Maryland Agriculture

HOW DO YOU DESCRIBE A GIANT INDUSTRY?

. . . That's spread across the entire state

. . . Touches every citizen and family

. . . Reaches across the nation and the world in the expanded Maryland economy.

Maryland's Agricultural Complex is—

Resources and Inputs	Phases	The Current Situation			Total Agricultural Complex Estimates for	
				In Total	1976	1986
Raw Materials Buildings Land Livestock Managers Services Credit Feed Fertilizer Fuel Seed Equipment Supplies Machines Finance Labor Capital Etc.	Retail Trade	Jobs Businesses Investment Sales	63,065 8,668 $876 mil. $2.132 bil.	178,332 jobs, about 15% of the total in Maryland	191,000 jobs, still almost 14% of Md.'s total	198,869 jobs, still almost 12% of Md.'s ⅓ larger total
	Wholesale Trade	Jobs Businesses Investment Sales	13,130 1,069 $201 mil. $1.541 bil.	Income flow contribution of $2.289 bil. 14.2% of our gross state product	Income flow contribution of $3.195 bil. still 13.9% of GSP	Income flow contribution of $4.124 bil. still 12.1% of GSP
	Processing and Manufacturing	Jobs Businesses Investment Sales	58,777 1,024 $979 mil. $1.829 bil.	Investment $5.236 bil.	Investment $6.450 bil.	Investment $8.987 bil.
	Primary Production	Jobs Businesses Investment Sales	43,360 21,554 $3.180 bil. $396 mil.	Businesses 32,315	Businesses 26,299	Businesses 24,335

(Agriculture '76, Section IV, p. 7)

The extent of agriculture in Maryland may surprise the casual observer. For example, the various phases of agriculture provide more than 178,332 jobs, or about 15% of total employment in the State. In terms of Gross State Product, it contributes about $2.29 billion annually, or 14.2% of the total GSP.

The agricultural sector has more than 32,315 business units with a combined capital investment valued at over $5.2 billion.

Agriculture is a growing and thriving sector of the Maryland economy. In the next 15 years, it will provide an additional 20,000 jobs and its input into the State Gross Product will increase nearly $2 billion.

At the same time, the number of businesses will be reduced by 8,000 (due mainly to fewer farm operations), but capital investment will climb to $8.987 billion.

Maryland agriculture is a giant industry.

PRODUCTION PHASE
MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COMPLEX

Description of Basic Production Plant	As Reported or Estimated for Present Period	Estimates for 1976	Estimates for 1986
General Description			
Land in farms (% of total)	49	42	38
Number of farms (thousands)	18.7	13.2	10.5
Acres of farms (millions)	3.2	2.6	2.4
Acres per farm	171	197	229
Acres in crops (millions)	1.8	1.7	1.6
Number employed on farms (thousands)	33	23	16
Investment			
Value of farm land ($ billions)	1.88	2.22	3.73
Value of farm buildings ($ billions)	.45	.47	.51
Value of machinery and equipment ($ billions)	.16	.20	.26
Value of breeding herds and flocks ($ billions)	.12	.11	.10
Total ($ billions)	2.61	3.00	4.60
Investment per farm ($ thousands)	140	227	438
Total investment per worker ($ thousands)	79.1	130.4	187.5
Investment per worker not including land ($ thousands)	22.1	33.9	54.4

(Agriculture '76, Section IV, p. 12)

The Maryland Agricultural Complex can be divided into four phases. The first phase is production agriculture. It occupies nearly 50% of the total surface area of the State. By 1986, this figure is expected to drop to about 38%, while the number of farms will probably be reduced from 18,700 to 10,500. This means the average farm size will increase from 171 acres now to 229 acres. At the same time, on-the-farm employment will be reduced to 16,000.

Present investment, including land, buildings, equipment, and livestock totals more than $2.6 billion. By 1986 that figure should reach $4.6 billion.

PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURING PHASE
MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COMPLEX

Description	1966	Estimates for 1976	Estimates for 1986
Number of Jobs	58,777	65,000	72,500
Per Business	57	80	111
Number of Businesses	1,024	817	651
Total Sales ($ Billions)	1.83	2.40	3.15
Per Worker	$31,134	$36,923	$43,448
Per Business ($ Millions)	1.8	2.9	4.8
Total Investment ($ Billions)	.98	1.29	1.68
Per Worker	$16,673	$19,846	$23,172
Per Business ($ Thousands)	957	1,579	2,581

(Agriculture '76, Section IV, p. 24)

The second phase of the Maryland Agricultural Complex is Processing and Manufacturing. The more than 1,000 businesses in this phase provide employment for more than 58,750 residents. By 1986, there are likely to be about 500 fewer businesses but the processing and manufacturing phase should require nearly 14,000 more employees.

Presently, its sales amount to more than $31.1 billion annually and will rise to an estimated $43.5 billion in 15 years.

WHOLESALING PHASE
MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COMPLEX

		Estimates for	
	1966-67	1976	1986
Number of Jobs	13,130	13,900	14,785
Per Business	12.3	13.5	14.9
Number of Businesses	1,069	1,027	994
Total Sales ($ Billions)	1.54	2.00	1.63
Per Worker ($ Thousands)	117.3	143.9	177.9
Per Business ($ Millions)	1.44	1.95	1.65
Total Investment ($ Millions)	201.1	261.4	342.8
Per Worker	$15,316	$18,806	$23,186
Per Business ($ Thousands)	188.1	254.5	344.9

(Agriculture '76, Section IV, p. 29)

Wholesaling is the third phase of the State's agricultural segment. It employs more than 13,000 people and has over 1,000 enterprises. Its sales amount to more than $1.5 billion annually. This heavily capitalized phase has a total investment of more than $201 million.

RETAIL PHASE
MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COMPLEX

Description	1966-67	Estimates for 1976	Estimates for 1986
Number of Jobs	63,065	79,000	84,084
Per Business	7.3	8.5	8.2
Number of Businesses	8,668	9,275	10,210
Total Sales ($ Billions)	2.13	3.02	3.93
Per Worker ($ Thousands)	33.8	38.2	46.7
Per Business ($ Thousands)	245.7	325.6	384.9
Total Investment ($ Millions)	871.6	1,239.7	1,492.5
Per Worker	$13,892	$15,692	$17,750
Per Business ($ Thousands)	101.1	133.7	146.2

(Agriculture '76, Section IV, p. 34)

The fourth and final phase of the State's Agricultural Complex is retailing. Its nearly 8,700 units provide employment for 63,000 residents, and sell to the public more than $2.1 billion annually. Total investment for all businesses in this phase reaches $876 million.

FARM ACREAGE STATISTICS

Year	Approximate Land Area (Acres)	Total Land in Farms (Acres)	Total Land in Farms (Percent)	Number of Farms	Average Size of Farm (Acres)	Total Cropland (Acres)
1930	6,362,240	4,374,398	69	43,203	101	2,668,177
1935	6,362,240	4,383,641	69	44,412	99	2,633,113
1940	6,327,680	4,197,827	66	42,110	100	2,584,620
1945	6,327,680	4,199,859	66	41,275	102	2,363,714
1950	6,323,840	4,055,529	64	36,107	112	2,285,117
1954	6,323,840	3,896,608	62	32,500	120	2,123,469
1959	6,319,360	3,456,769	55	25,122	138	1,951,110
1964	6,319,360	3,180,696	50	20,760	153	1,866,212
Projections						
1969	6,315,000	2,934,000	46	17,000	173	1,786,000
1974	6,311,000	2,702,000	43	14,000	193	1,700,000
1976	6,310,000	2,626,000	42	13,200	199	1,659,000
1979	6,307,000	2,542,000	40	12,000	212	1,620,000
1984	6,303,000	2,429,000	39	11,000	221	1,580,000
1986	6,301,000	2,401,000	38	10,500	229	1,570,000

(Agriculture '76, Section III, p. 3)

Over the last 40 years the size of Maryland farms have been increasing while the number of farms has shown a steady decline. At the same time, the amount of land available for farming has decreased due to urban expansion, new highways, and recreation facilities, to name a few. Projections show that these trends should continue.

PRICE OF MARYLAND FARM LAND

	1968	1976		1986	
		Est. 5%	Est. 7%	Est. 5%	Est. 7%
Dollars Per Acre	550	757	952	1234	1871

PRESENT AND PROJECTED VALUE OF FARM REAL ESTATE (LAND AND BUILDINGS) IN MARYLAND

	1968	1976	1986
Total Value ($ Billions)	2.33	2.69	4.24

(Agriculture '76, Section III, p. 4)

The farmers of Maryland have large amounts of capital invested in their farm land. The 1968 land values average $550 per acre. That's expected to increase in value from $757 to $952 per acre by 1976, and to a range of $1,234 to $1,871 per acre by 1986. Total value for all Maryland farm land in 1968 was $2.33 billion; by 1976, it is likely to be $2.69 billion; and by 1986, $4.24 billion.

ON-FARM EMPLOYMENT

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average	
							thousands of persons							
1960	39	38	48	59	64	74	74	74	66	61	52	41	58	
1961	38	39	48	57	63	62	74	72	63	57	48	39	55	
1962	35	38	48	58	63	65	74	74	63	57	48	40	56	
1963	37	36	48	56	60	70	70	67	60	54	46	38	54	
1964	35	33	43	48	56	61	66	66	55	49	42	34	50	
1965	30	32	38	48	55	58	64	63	53	46	40	31	47	
1966	29	30	37	43	46	46	50	48	40	37	34	29	39	
1967	26	28	32	34	40	44	46	46	40	37	30	26	36	
1968*	23	25	31	34	41	40	46	47	41	32	25*	22*	34	estimate
1976*													23	estimate
1986*													16	estimate

(Agriculture '76, Section III, p. 6)

Through application of modern science and technology, Maryland farmers are producing more today, but with far fewer people than just ten years ago. Efficiency, through mechanization, is the trend. In 1960, the annual average farm employment was 58,000; latest figures show 34,000 farm workers. A continued decrease is expected.

QUANTITIES OF FOOD ONE HOUR OF LABOR WILL BUY IN THE U.S.

Selected Food Products	1947-49	1960	(April-June) 1968	Percent Increase 1947-49 to 1968
	(——————number——————)			(percent)
Eggs (doz.)	1.8	3.6	6.0	+233
Pork Cuts (lb.)	2.2	3.6	4.3	+ 95
Peas (No. 303 cans)	6.1	9.9	11.5	+ 89
Beef, choice (lb.)	1.9	2.5	3.3	+ 74
Milk, fluid (qt.)	6.5	8.1	10.6	+ 63
Potatoes (lb.)	24.0	29.0	35.7	+ 49
Bread, white (lb.)	9.6	10.1	12.8	+ 33

(Agriculture '76, Section V, p. 4)

What does agriculture mean to Maryland citizens? Through its increased productivity and efficiency, it means that every resident spends a far less percentage of his income today on food than he did 20 years ago.

Putting it another way, one hour of work will buy far more food now than it did 20 years ago, and this trend is continuing.

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