PROGRAM EVALUATION

REPORT FOR

THE MAINE SEED POTATO BOARD

For Submission to

The Joint Standing Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry

John M. Nutting
Senate Chair

Wendy Pieh
House Chair

Program Evaluation Report for the Maine Seed Potato Board

Agency Name - Maine Seed Potato Board

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A. Authorizing Legislation or Other Relevant Mandate

The Maine Seed Potato Board was established by Title 5, section 12004-H, subsection 5. Its powers and responsibilities are described in Title 7, section 2151 to 2155.

The mission of this agency is to produce, or cause to be produced through contract or otherwise, a sufficient volume of foundation seed potatoes of various varieties to meet the needs of Maine seed potato producers.

B. Brief Description of the Agency's Program

The Seed Potato Board was organized in April of 1945. It consisted of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who served as the Board's Chair, and six members, appointed by the Governor for three year terms, from specified areas of the state. The Seed Board was established to ensure an adequate supply of foundation seed potatoes for the state's commercial seed potato producers, and ultimately, for Maine's potato industry. Initially, foundation seed was grown in isolated areas by private growers under contract to the Board. In 1947, the Board decided to purchase a farm

in the Aroostook County town of Masardis, enabling it to better control and supervise the production of foundation seedstock.

Since the early days of the Maine Seed Potato Board, a number of changes in its composition have occurred. The Commissioner of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources is now the appointing authority; the Board annually elects its Chair; the membership was expanded from six to eight (in addition to the Commissioner of Agriculture); and one appointed member must be primarily a tablestock producer and another primarily a processing producer. Members can serve for two consecutive three year terms. The Board annually elects a Secretary, who need not be a member of the Board. Traditionally, the Director of the Division of Plant Industry with the Maine Department of Agriculture serves as the Board's secretary.

1. Established Priorities

The priorities established by the Maine Seed Potato Board are as follows:

1. Provide an adequate supply of the highest quality seed potatoes of desired varieties to meet the needs of Maine's seed potato industry;
2. Maintain a premiere seed potato production facility;
3. Adopt new technology as it becomes available; and
4. Develop a long-term resolution to its financial problems.

The Board strives to meet its first priority through the operation of the Porter Farm, a nuclear seed potato production facility in Masardis, Maine. The Porter Farm utilizes sophisticated

production techniques such as meristem tissue culture, and extensive laboratory testing for various potato pathogens, to produce its initial supply of seed. The use of meristem tissue culture was initiated as a way to reduce the transfer of disease from one generation of seed potatoes to the next. Tissue culture production starts with isolating the growing tip of a sprout from a pathogen-free tuber. In a sterile environment, this tissue is placed in growing media which encourages the formation of potato plantlets. These plantlets are tested to ensure they are free of potato pathogens, and are then placed in the "tissue culture bank" at the Porter Farm. The plantlets in the tissue culture bank are repeatedly subcultured (cut into several sections to form new plantlets) until the desired number of potato plantlets is achieved. The plantlets are then used to produce potato minitubers or transplants in the three greenhouses at the Porter Farm. Minitubers and transplants are planted in the fields at the Porter Farm to generate field grown nuclear seed, which is generally sold to Maine seed producers after a seed lot's second year of production in the field. The Seed Board and staff at the Porter Farm attempt to meet the needs of Maine's seed potato producers by requesting that producers establish contracts with the Board for the purchase of a specific volume of seed of desired varieties. The Porter Farm staff then gears its production to obtain an adequate amount of seed to meet these contract requests.

Maintaining a premiere seed potato production facility at the Porter Farm, the second priority of the Board, is vitally important to the success of Maine's seed potato industry and ultimately, all segments of Maine's potato industry. Using state-of-the-art technology is critical, but if the laboratory, greenhouses, storages, and other facilities at the Porter Farm are inadequate, the product will only be as good as the Farm's weakest link.

The Board's third priority, to adopt new technology as it becomes available, is essential for the Board to improve efficiency and remain a leader in seed potato production. Maine seed potatoes have a positive reputation throughout the United States and Canada, and the Porter Farm is a major factor in that regard. Adopting new technology at the Porter Farm and remaining at the cutting edge is critical for Maine to maintain a leadership position in the seed potato marketplace.

The Board's fourth priority, to resolve its financial problems, is critical if the Board is to meet the other three priorities discussed above. Recent reductions in the number of acres entered in the state's seed potato certification program has reduced demand for seed from the Porter Farm. This has resulted in a reduction in seed sales, and therefore a reduction in revenue from the sale of seed, which has placed further strain on the Board's budget. Achieving long-term financial stability is vitally important if the Porter Farm is to remain a cornerstone of the Maine potato industry.

2. Performance Criteria, Benchmarks, Etc.

With the shift to performance budgeting in state government, performance measures have been established for the Maine Seed Potato Board. The performance measures, baseline figures, and projections for FY2000 and FY2001, are provided in the following table.

Performance Measures for the Maine Seed Potato Board, FY 00 and FY 01

Performance Measures	Baseline	FY00	FY01
1. volume of seed potatoes produced at the Porter Farm	884,000 pounds	900,000 pounds	850,000 pounds
2. volume of seed potatoes contracted by Maine seed potato producers from the Porter Farm	660,700 pounds	675,000 pounds	675,000 pounds
3. % of seed potato contract requests met	85.8%	90%	85%
4. % of seed potatoes produced at the Porter Farm that are sold at the full market price	63.3%	60%[1]	70%
5. % of seed potatoes entered in Maine's seed potato certification program that originated at the Porter Farm[2]	#	#	#
6. # of acres entered in Maine's seed certification program[3]	17,483	16,500	16,000

Explanatory Information:

1. The lower percentage estimated for Performance Measure #4 for FY00 is due to an estimate of better than expected production at the Porter Farm, which means that more seed will be available than anticipated. Thus, a lower % of seed produced will be sold at the full market price.

2. Baseline data for this Performance Measure is currently being developed.

3. Although the Seed Board has no control over the number of acres entered in the Maine Seed Potato Certification Program, this figure affects the sale of seed from the Porter Farm, because as the number of acres entered in the certification program declines, the volume of seed needed from the Porter Farm declines also. It is expected that seed acreage will only experience small declines over the two years of the biennium.

3. Assessment of Success in Meeting Goals and Objectives

Since the performance criteria are both new and forward looking, it is not possible to assess the Maine Seed Potato Board's success in meeting them. In general, however, the Board's priorities have not changed significantly over the past few years. A brief assessment of the Board's past success at meeting its established priorities is provided below.

The Seed Board is generally successful in meeting its first priority, to provide an adequate supply of the highest quality seed potatoes of desired varieties for Maine's seed potato industry. With the advent of meristem tissue culture techniques, and with the adoption of a policy requiring the contracting of seed a year in advance of purchase, the Porter Farm staff is able to assess the demand for various varieties and use rapid multiplication techniques to meet that demand. The Board occasionally is unable to meet contract requests for a particular new variety, if such a variety has sudden and unexpectedly high demand. Occasionally, poor production due to inadequate rainfall may lead to an inability to meet contract requests for a particular variety. In general, however, there are only a small number of varieties for which demand exceeds supply each year. Similarly, there are only a small number of varieties for which supply greatly exceeds demand. Consequently, the Board is relatively successful in meeting the needs of Maine's seed potato industry.

The Board has also been relatively successful in meeting its second priority, to maintain a premiere seed potato production facility. However, due to budget constraints, work is needed in this area. For example:

- many of the buildings at the Porter Farm are in need of renovations, such as roof and siding repairs, new paint, door and screen replacement, etc.
- a significant amount of the farm equipment at the Porter Farm has outlived its useful life, but due to lack of funds for replacement, is still in service.
- several pieces of equipment which would improve efficiency at the Porter Farm (such as irrigation equipment and new lighting for the tissue culture lab) are needed but cannot be purchased due to lack of funds.

Additional funding will be required if the Board is to upgrade facilities at the Porter Farm and purchase equipment to improve efficiency and reduce cost.

Meeting the third priority, to adopt new technology, has been accomplished as a result of the ingenuity and motivation of the Porter Farm staff. Many advances in technology have occurred in the lab/greenhouse portion of the operation. Staff stay abreast of new research results by reading journals, attending professional meetings, etc. When a new technique is discovered, staff try it on a limited basis to determine its applicability at the Porter Farm. Techniques such as producing microtubers in the laboratory (instead of minitubers in the greenhouse) and improving the strains of potato varieties in the tissue culture bank are currently under experimentation. Much of the new technology adopted at the Porter Farm has resulted in savings in labor and supplies. However, adopting new technology also carries an initial, up-front cost, which has been difficult for the Board to undertake in light of its budget situation.

Meeting the fourth priority, achieving long-term financial stability, has been somewhat difficult over the past several years. The Board and staff have worked diligently to reduce All Other expenses by improving efficiency in the laboratory, greenhouse, and field. Staff have also planted less acreage at the Porter Farm due to reduced seed demand, which has also reduced All Other expenditures.

Reduction in Personal Services costs have also been made to reflect the increased efficiency and reduced workload associated with the program. In 1998, the Board eliminated two permanent positions at the Porter Farm, one in the field and one in the laboratory. Another laboratory position was left unfilled when it became vacant in July of 1998, as was a clerical position housed in Augusta when it became vacant in May of 1998. The use of intermittent labor has also been reduced. These reductions in Personal Services and All Other costs have allowed the Board to drop the price of nuclear seed by up to 30%, but, due to a number of factors, including state negotiated increases in salaries, benefits (health insurance, retirement, etc.), and workers' compensation; poor price years for Maine potato producers; seed sales which have not met projections; etc., they have not been sufficient to achieve financial stability for the Board.

Another factor contributing to the Board's financial problem is the fact that the state's General Fund appropriation has not been allowed to increase annually with the cost of inflation. A study of the Maine Seed Potato Board in 1991 recommended that the Board's General Fund appropriation increase in accordance with the cost of living in order to offset salary increases paid to Seed Board staff. In 1991, the General Fund appropriation was $245,000. If the state-allowed cost of living adjustment (COLA) for General Fund accounts was extended to the Seed Board's

appropriation each year since 1991, that appropriation would amount to over $328,000 in 1999 (see chart in Appendix 1). Because the General Fund appropriation was considered a grant, it was not allowed to increase by the annual inflation factor. In fact, during the early 1990's, the appropriation actually decreased to $222,967 (FY93, see Seed Board's financial summary in Appendix 3) as a result of cuts in General Fund accounts due to a declining economy. The COLA was finally allowed to be applied to the Board's General Fund appropriation during the current biennium, so the appropriation this fiscal year (FY 2000) will approach the level it was at in FY92. Had the Board's General Fund appropriation been allowed to increase at the rate of inflation, as most other General Fund appropriations do, the Seed Board's budget would be in a much stronger financial position.

This priority area is critical to the long-term viability of the Porter Farm. A supplemental appropriation of $150,000 from the General Fund in FY98 helped to stabilize the budget, but the Board has experienced small annual operating losses in each of the last two fiscal years. To obtain an accurate analysis of the Seed Board's financial situation, the Department of Agriculture is soliciting a proposal to develop a business plan for the Board. This business plan will evaluate the financial needs of the Board such that sound policy decisions can be made to address the infrastructure, personnel and technology needs of the Porter Farm.

C. Organizational Structure of the Maine Seed Potato Board

Two organizational charts for the Maine Seed Potato Board and its staff, along with a position count and listing of job classifications, is included in Appendix 2.

D. Compliance with Federal and State Health and Safety Laws

The Board, through the efforts of staff of the Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources, takes proactive measures to ensure compliance with Maine Bureau of Labor Standards laws, rules, and regulations. The Department has adopted policies on affirmative action/equal employment, sexual and employee harassment, worker's compensation, and drug-free workplace, which cover the staff at the Porter Farm. The Board also complies with State of Maine policies established to ensure compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. The Board relies on staff of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Human Resources for guidance in meeting these requirements.

The Department of Agriculture has also established an ongoing Safety Committee which adopted a Safety Policy Statement which states, in part, that the Department ". . . has a sincere concern for the welfare and safety of its employees. It acknowledges its obligation, as an employer, to provide the safest possible working conditions for its employees." This policy applies to all Department work sites, including the Porter Farm.

Work site evaluations have been performed for all Board staff who use Video Display Terminals in order to provide specific recommendations to enhance employee safety, comfort, and efficiency. The Department has purchased ergonomic furniture as needed to implement the recommendations in the work site evaluations. The Department has also recently offered training on safe lifting techniques and workers' compensation for supervisors, which should help to prevent injuries and to properly respond to them should they occur.

E. Financial Summary

A summary of the Maine Seed Potato Board's financial history, including sources of funding and the amounts allocated or appropriated and expended over a 10 year period, is included in Appendix 3.

F. The Regulatory Agenda and Summary of Rules Adopted

Title 7, Section 2154 authorizes the Seed Potato Board to adopt, in a manner consistent with the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, rules and regulations pertaining to its program. The Board has not, however, promulgated any rules to date.

G. Identification of Areas Where Cooperation with Other Programs Occur

The Porter Farm staff closely cooperates with the Maine seed potato certification program, which is also a part of the Division of Plant Industry. Seed potato producers who purchase nuclear seed from the Porter Farm must have their seed inspected and certified if they wish to replant or sell their production as seed. Most producers certify seed for 2-3 years (or generations), until they have a sufficient volume to sell. Certification of seed potatoes is performed by staff of the seed potato certification program. Porter Farm staff have a close working relationship with this program. If Seed Potato Inspectors detect disease or varietal mixture in seed that originated from the Porter Farm, for example, this information is relayed to the Porter Farm staff so they can follow up with the seed producer.

Porter Farm staff also assist the seed certification staff with the post-harvest testing program. State law stipulates that in order for seed potatoes to be certified in Maine, they must

be evaluated in the state's winter post-harvest testing program and meet the disease tolerances established by rule. The seed certification program performs its post-harvest testing at a state-owned facility in Homestead, Florida. Random samples of nearly every seed lot grown in Maine are collected and shipped to the Florida farm, where they are planted and grown to the proper stage for optimum disease detection. These plants are then inspected to determine whether the amount of disease in a seed lot exceeds the maximum amount allowed for that class of seed. Since the seed certification program does not have sufficient staff to plant the winter test samples and evaluate their disease content, staff from the Porter Farm travel to Florida and assist with this work. Three individuals from the Porter Farm travel to Florida to help plant the samples in November. One of these individuals remains in Florida after the samples are planted to help perform the farm work (irrigate, apply farm chemicals, etc.) needed to ensure the plants are ready to be evaluated for disease in January. Two staff return to Florida in January to assist the certification program with this disease evaluation.

Seed certification staff also pass on to Seed Board staff questions seed producers have about seed lots purchased from the Porter Farm, and remind seed producers of the deadlines and requirements of the Seed Board. Staff from the seed certification lab also test plant samples from the Porter Farm for regulated pathogens.

Since these two programs work with the same group of producers, and since their objectives are so interdependent, a close working relationship has been established and maintained, to the ultimate benefit of the seed industry.

H. Constituency Served

The immediate population served by the Maine Seed Potato Board is potato producers in the State who purchase seed potatoes from the Porter Farm. The ultimate population served is Maine's entire potato industry, which relies on top quality, disease-free seed potatoes to maximize production and profits.

I. Alternate Delivery Systems, Including Privatization

In an effort to reduce cost, the Board has considered the possibility of privatizing its operation by becoming an instrumentality of the State. The Department of Agriculture proposed legislation to the second regular session of the 115th Maine Legislature in 1992 to accomplish this objective. The proposed legislation, LD 2397, "An Act Concerning the Structure and Operation of the Seed Potato Board", was presented to the Committee on Agriculture in March, 1992. The Committee held a hearing and work session on the bill, but eventually rejected it.

The Board also discussed the possibility of privatizing its operation in 1998, as a result of a long range planning process. Board members investigated the possibility of becoming an instrumentality of the State with members of the Appropriation Committee, in an attempt to reduce cost, and to obtain flexibility in the use of staff, purchasing services and supplies, etc. These Committee members rejected the idea of converting the Board to an instrumentality and instead provided an appropriation of $10,000 in PL 1999, Chapter 16 (the State's supplemental budget bill), to purchase a piece of capital equipment needed at the Porter Farm. The supplemental budget bill also included language that exempted the Board from certain purchasing

rules for state government. Although these legislative changes helped the Board with respect to its short term needs, they did not provide a solution to the Board's long term financial problems.

Another alternate delivery method is to have private farming operations produce nuclear seed for Maine's seed producers. This practice is occurring to some extent. In fact, the Department of Agriculture amended its seed certification rules (CMR 01-001, Chapter 252, "Rules Governing Certification of Seed Potatoes in the State of Maine") in 1989 to facilitate the production of nuclear seed by private enterprises. Several seed potato producers purchase minitubers from laboratories outside the state of Maine and produce nuclear seed on their farms. One Maine company has established a laboratory and greenhouse operation to produce its own minitubers and plantlets, which are then planted to produce field-grown nuclear seed. Many seed producers still prefer to purchase their nuclear seed from the Porter Farm, however, even though its price is at least 50% higher than the same generation of nuclear seed from the private sector. Private operations provide an alternative to the Porter Farm for Maine producers who are looking for a lower cost source of nuclear seed, but the industry still looks to the Porter Farm as the primary source of this product.

In general, Maine seed producers do not wish to duplicate the work of the Porter Farm. They do not want to assume the risk of planting expensive potato minitubers and plantlets because disease could cause them to be rejected from the seed potato certification program and because they are extremely sensitive to drought and cold weather. Producers also don't want to plant potato minitubers and plantlets because they require either hand planting or specialized planting equipment, which many producers do not have.

For these reasons, the Porter Farm continues to produce the bulk of the nuclear seed needed by Maine potato producers. The Seed Board is open to considering alternate delivery systems, including privatization, but no viable alternatives have surfaced to date.

J. Identification of Emerging Issues

The primary issue facing the Maine Seed Potato Board is its financial situation. As discussed above, the Board is operating on a very tight budget due to flat funding from the General Fund and declining seed potato sales over the past several years. The decline in seed potato sales can be attributed to changes in Maine's seed potato industry, including a 25% reduction in acreage entered into the seed potato certification program over the past two years, and the rapidly changing varietal demands in the tablestock and processing (French fry and potato chip) industries. These rapid changes make it difficult for seed potato producers to predict which varieties the markets want, thereby discouraging them from contracting with the Seed Board for nuclear seed production.

The Board and Porter Farm staff have reduced expenditures by nearly 50% over the past 5 years, in an effort to achieve financial stability. But the reduction in seed sales from the Porter Farm has resulted in a significant decline in revenue to the Board. Increases in salaries and state-mandated benefits have also increased pressure on the Board's budget. This combination of reduced revenues and increased cost has restricted the Board with respect to performing general maintenance at the Porter Farm, and has prevented the Board from upgrading its equipment or purchasing new technology to increase efficiency. Finding a long-term solution to the Seed Board's financial situation is critical if the Board is to continue its mission of service to Maine's

potato industry. The development of a business plan for the Maine Seed Potato Board, including a thorough analysis of the Board's budget, should provide information for policy makers to use in this regard.

A second emerging issue is the role of the private sector in the production of nuclear seed. This issue can be divided into two subcategories - the role of the private sector in the actual field production of nuclear seed, and the role of the private sector in patenting and protecting potato varieties. The first of these issues - the field production of nuclear seed by the private sector, is discussed in Section I above. Currently, with a few exceptions, private seed producers do not wish to plant potato minitubers or plantlets to produce their own nuclear seed. If, however, the private sector is capable of duplicating all of the work of the Porter Farm, should the Porter Farm cease to operate? The current Legislature wrestled with the issue of state government providing services that are available from the private sector when it considered LD 533, "An Act to Prohibit the State from Competing with Private Industry". The Committee on State and Local Government voted to carry this bill over until the Second Regular Session of the 119th Maine Legislature. The Committee also voted to form a subcommittee to develop guidelines on the state's activities with respect to providing services that are available from the private sector. The outcome of LD 533 may have significant implications on the operation of the Porter Farm.

The second issue relating to the private sector's involvement in seed production is the trend for patenting and protecting potato varieties, including foreign and genetically engineered varieties. Patenting or protecting potato varieties is becoming more common as potato breeding programs look for ways to protect their investment and generate revenues from the sale of their

newly developed varieties. Generally, when a new variety is developed and patented, the breeder or developer seeks to restrict its sale to producers who are authorized to plant the variety in question. If this trend continues, the Board will become immersed in a great deal of paperwork enforcing the conditions of the patents of such seed from the Porter Farm. Additionally, some breeders claim that both private and public operations, such as the Porter Farm, are liable for damages under the federal Plant Variety Protection Act if protected varieties are sold to unauthorized growers. They also claim that seed potato certification programs are liable if they allow unauthorized producers to certify protected varieties. Certification officials from across the country will be meeting with members of the Plant Variety Protection Office in early December, 1999, to seek guidance on this issue. However it is resolved, it is likely that this issue will affect the way the Maine Seed Potato Board works with patented and protected potato varieties well into the future.

A final emerging issue that impacts the Porter Farm is the increased interest in exporting seed potatoes from Maine. Over the past two years, government officials from Mexico and Uruguay have visited Maine to determine whether our facilities and programs are sufficient to meet phytosanitary (insect and disease) concerns. Additionally, representatives from the National Potato Promotion Board visited Maine in October, 1999 to discuss export possibilities for Maine seed potatoes. Meeting the phytosanitary regulations of other countries requires disease-free starter seed. Other countries also want potato varieties that may not generally be available in the U. S. The Porter Farm has been cited by visiting delegations as an excellent facility in both providing disease-free seed and in being able to rapidly produce large quantities of seed of desired

varieties. The Porter Farm is perfectly situated to assist Maine's seed potato producers to access the potentially lucrative export market.

L. Other Information Specifically Requested by the Committee

No other information has been requested by the Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry with respect to the review of the Maine Seed Potato Board.

M. Appendices

The following Appendices are provided with this report:

1. An analysis of the Maine Seed Potato Board's General Fund appropriation if a cost of living adjustment had been provided annually since 1992.
2. A list of total staffing including employee name, position title and account number; and two organizational charts for the Maine Seed Potato Board - one showing all authorized positions and a second showing only positions that are currently filled;
3. A financial summary for the Maine Seed Potato Board for the period FY 1992 to FY 2001; and
4. A brochure on the Maine Seed Potato Board, including a brief history, a description of the benefits of purchasing Porter Farm seed, and a listing of recent improvements at the Porter Farm.

APPENDIX 1

Analysis of the Maine Seed Potato Board's General Fund appropriation if a cost of living adjustment had been provided annually since 1992.

Maine Seed Potato Board

Analysis of General Fund Appropriation

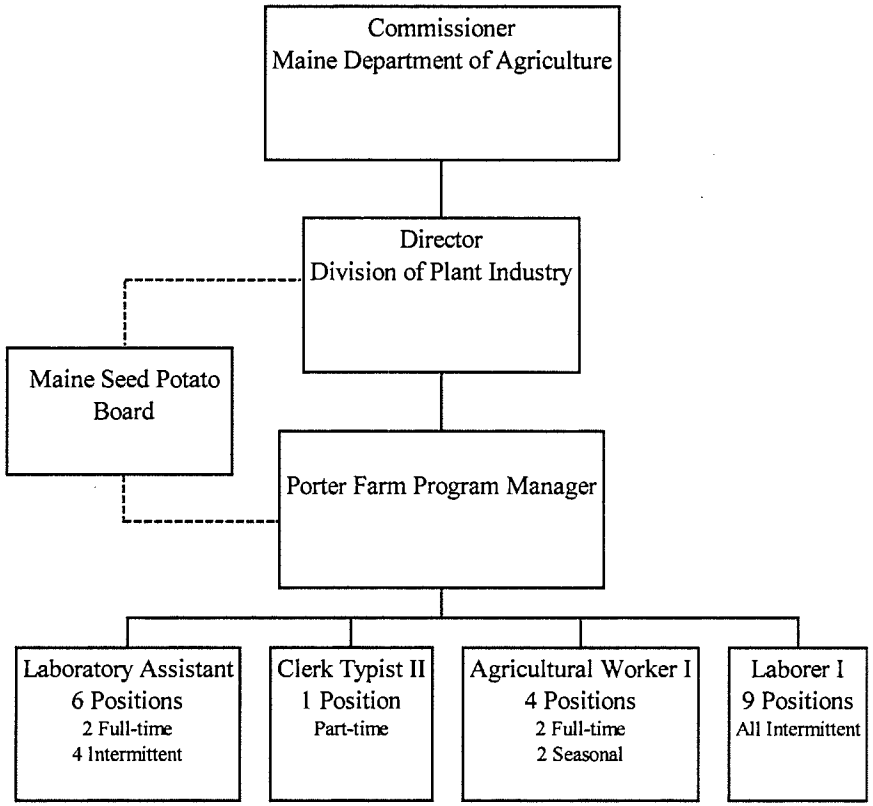
GF Support	Calendar Year	Inflation Rate Applied to Previous Year
245,000	1991	
251,125	1992	2.50%
265,188	1993	5.60%
269,696	1994	1.70%
281,563	1995	4.40%
293,388	1996	4.20%
309,525	1997	5.50%
318,811	1998	3.00%
328,375	1999	3.00%

This table demonstrates the change in the General Fund Appropriation if an annual Cost of Living adjustment had been applied since 1992. The current General Fund Appropriation is $241,900.

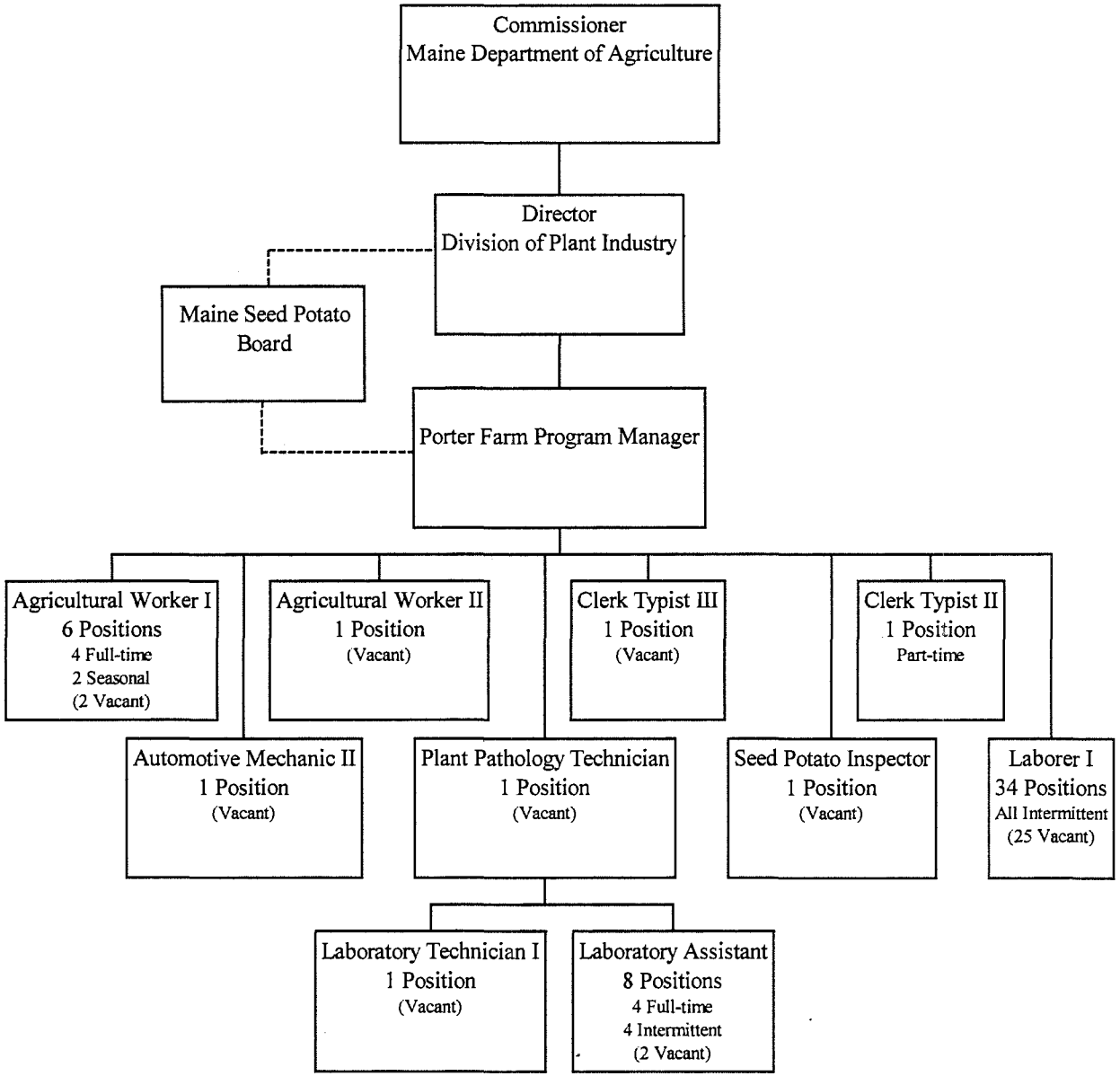
APPENDIX 2

List of total staffing and organizational charts for the Maine Seed Potato Board.

Organizational Chart
Maine Seed Potato Board
Only Filled Positions Listed



Organizational Chart
Maine Seed Potato Board
All Positions Listed



APPENDIX 3

Financial Summary, including sources of funding and the amounts allocated or appropriated and expended, from FY 1992 to FY 2001.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY
MAINE SEED POTATO BOARD
FY 1992 - FY 2001

Allocations

	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
	$1,583,430	$1,690,973	$1,531,138	$1,576,540	$1,393,519	$1,300,255	$1,286,523	$1,326,994	$635,469	$653,244
Expenditures									**Projected**	
Personal Services	$475,168	$324,314	$404,621	$490,092	$482,858	$456,117	$469,240	$344,836	$342,916	
All Other	$527,029	$229,983	$208,925	$321,080	$188,533	$175,091	$180,334	$190,791	$167,058	
Capital	$ 19,851	$ 97,458	$142,394	$145,560	$ 24,672	$ 0	$ 0	$ 3,044	$ 0	
TOTAL	$1,022,048	$651,755	$755,940	$956,732	$696,063	$631,208	$649,574	$538,671	$509,974	
Sources of Funding										
General Fund Appropriation	$241,563	$222,967	$238,083	$235,083	$235,083	$235,083	$385,083	$235,083	$241,900	
Seed Potato Sales	$208,683	$372,723	$396,726	$252,138	$251,451	$211,028	$148,377	$161,967	$164,500	
Sale of Other Farm Products	$ 17,427	$ 4,806	$ 1,349	$ 1,038	$ 2,121	$ 15,590	$ 14,474	$ 15,358	$ 11,000	
Contractual Work	$ 36,117	$ 14,311	$ 96,130	$ 68,947	$ 46,826	$ 31,979	$ 0	$ 20,530	$ 34,000	
Seed Contract Payments	$ 63,790	$ 10,479	$ 46,609	$ 1,140	$ 62,940	$ 19,922	$108,088	$ 35,673	$ 10,500	
Florida Farm Revenue/Rental	$229,536	$ 22,500	$ 24,400	$ 25,000	$ 33,500	$ 0	$ 0	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	
Grants	$ 84,380	$ 25,000	$205,290	$ 71,500	$ 49,050	$ 29,500	$ 12,500	$ 11,400	$ 11,000	
Miscellaneous Income	$ 4,228	$147,992	$ 24,080	$ 22,012	$ 18,058	$ 20,305	$ 19,321	$ 24,851	$ 12,539	
TOTAL	$885,724	$820,778	$1,032,667	$676,858	$699,029	$563,407	$687,843	$529,862	$510,439	