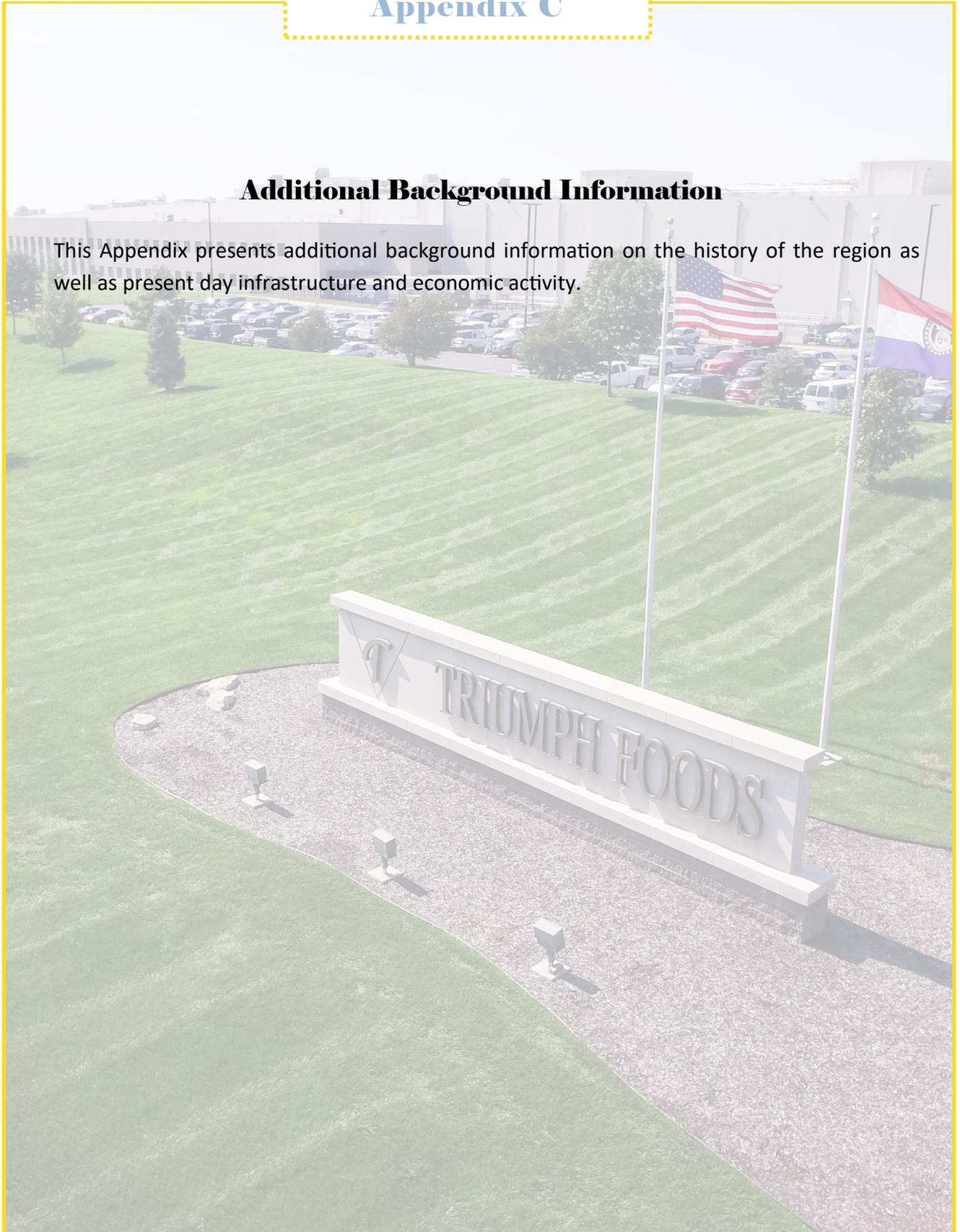


Appendix C

Additional Background Information

This Appendix presents additional background information on the history of the region as well as present day infrastructure and economic activity.



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Brief History

Clinton County was the first county to be officially recognized in the Mo-Kan region after it ceded from Clay County in 1833. After the Platte Purchase was finalized, Buchanan County organized in 1838 with Andrew County following suit in 1841. Settlers moved into DeKalb County soon after, however it was not recognized until 1854.

Clinton County is named in honor of the seventh Governor of New York, DeWitt Clinton. DeKalb County, which separated from Clinton, is named for Baron John DeKalb, a German-born officer who served with the French Army and was killed in the Revolutionary battle of Camden. Buchanan County is named for President James Buchanan and Andrew County is named for Andrew Jackson Davis, a prominent citizen of St. Louis and Savannah.

The same year that DeKalb County was organized, Kansas was admitted to the Union as a territory and the two-riverfront counties Doniphan and Atchison were organized. Doniphan County is named for General Alexander Doniphan, educator and military leader. Atchison is named for David Rice Atchison, a United States Senator from Missouri who is fabled to have served as the President of the United States for one day in 1849.

Railroad Development

Until the late 1840s, most of the region's development was tied to transportation along the Missouri River. However, in 1846, Joseph Robidoux and other St. Joseph businessmen invested \$2.1 million in an enterprise to be known as the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, eventually becoming an influential factor in determining historical events in later state history. With heavy investment from a Boston syndicate, the railroad was completed in February 1859 making St. Joseph the western terminus of railroads in the U.S. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad stretched from Hannibal, Missouri, on the Mississippi River to St. Joseph, Missouri on

the Missouri River, a distance of 196 miles. It linked northwest Missouri with northeast Missouri when it connected with major eastern rail lines and thence to all points east. In 1871, this rail line was extended 21 miles south to Atchison and by the mid-1880s, a veritable spider web of rail lines crisscrossed the six counties connecting even the smallest community with the eastern and western markets.

The railroad broke the river's monopoly on transportation and altered the trade patterns of the region. Prior to its construction, the products not being freighted west were shipped down the Missouri River to St. Louis and from there down the Mississippi River to New Orleans or Chicago and into the Northeast. At the outbreak of the Civil War, this railroad was the only completed railroad across Missouri. As such, its control to the north and to the south took on greater significance. For both sections, this railroad provided a link with the western tier of states and vital military, political and economic support.

Since the rail system could rush letters from the East Coast to St. Joseph, the railroad was the main reason the Pony Express commenced from the city in 1860. The Pony Express, a fast mail service using men on horseback to carry letters to the west, collected the mail from the end of the rail line in St. Joseph and carried it for the next 1,966 miles to California by horseback. While the business venture sealed the city's link to the history of America's western expansion, the endeavor was short-lived lasting only 18 months.

According to historian Christopher Corbett, St. Joseph was on the verge of becoming a major metropolitan area in Missouri and the Midwest during this period. However, this growth failed to materialize. Corbett notes in his book, *Orphans Preferred: The Twisted Truth and Lasting Legend of the Pony Express*, that rather than investing in what would have been the first railroad bridge that

crossed the Missouri River, resources were invested in the ephemeral Pony Express. Kansas City leaders, however, jumped at the opportunity to build the railroad bridge across the river, which later positively impacted their economy as well as their population.

Westward Expansion

As the westward expansion took place after the Civil War, St. Joseph and Atchison grew in importance as merchandise and wholesale shipping centers. By the 1880s, meatpacking and grain milling became important industries in the region. In fact, the number of jobs in the manufacturing and food processing industries were far greater than those employed in the agricultural sector. The region was in transition from an agrarian economy to an urban economy and gained prominence as an important retail and banking center in the Midwest. The surrounding small communities located on railroads also continued to prosper.

Early to Mid-Century History

The great population growth that occurred in the thirty-year period from 1870 to 1900 tapered off by 1900. However, St. Joseph and Atchison remained strong financial, wholesale, and retail trade centers until the Great Depression. During this time the region experienced out migration that, except for a brief period during World War II, continued until recently.

Mechanization of agricultural production displaced farm workers. Soil depletion also resulted in abandonment of some farmlands and reduced the farm population. Up until the 1950s, many of the displaced farm workers moved to the city for employment. However, starting in the late 1950s, a number of manufacturing plants began cutbacks and closures. The meatpacking and brewery industries discontinued operations by the mid 1960s, leaving some 6,000 area residents without jobs.

Exacerbating changes in the agricultural industry, the business model for railroads began changing as

roads and highways were built across the region. Initially, these changes had little impact on the small towns that dotted northeast Kansas and northwest Missouri; however, as time passed the railroads' absence affected secondary businesses and communities. The two exceptions were St. Joseph and Atchison. As the eastern terminus for the Atchison/Santa-Fe Railroad, Atchison remained very active until recently in the rail industry.

Recent Changes in the Area Economy

In the early 1990s, a series of major plant closures occurred that severely impacted the region. The closing of businesses including Lee Apparel, Quaker Oats, Montgomery Wards, the Stetson Hat factory, and Mead Corporation amounted to the direct loss of 1,800 jobs and over five percent of the civilian labor force in Buchanan County. Over the following decade the region continued to experience economic setbacks. A 2004 study by the Institute for Labor Studies, based at the University of Missouri-Kansas City (UMKC), titled, "Offshoring the Missouri Economy: Free Trade Job Losses and Their Impact on Missouri Workers," identified 2,895 jobs lost between 1995 and 2004. During that period, the region had the second largest loss of jobs in the state. Similarly, the Kansas counties fared no better.

To resist future setbacks, area communities initiated a number of proactive measures. For example, the St. Joseph Development Community moved forward with the construction of a 343-acre business and industry park, Mitchell Woods. The successful implementation of Mitchell Woods led to the creation of the 350-acre, mixed office and industrial development, Eastowne Business Park. Concurrently, investment was made in St. Joseph's Stockyard Industrial Business Park, which offers rail sites and port access.

The Stockyards area's reinvestments led to a number of projects including Ag Processing's (AGP) \$10 million plant upgrade/expansion, Blue Sun refinery's \$9.5 million expansion, Deluxe Truck Stop's renovation, and Triumph Foods Inc. \$140 million,

620,000 square foot pork processing plant, which began operation in 2006. Triumph currently employs 2,800 people. Recently, the company announced a \$9.5 million expansion that will create an additional 30 jobs. To ensure that necessary infrastructure needs were met, the City of St. Joseph secured a \$2 million grant from Economic Development Administration (EDA) for the construction of wastewater system improvements. In addition to investments in the Stockyard area, the St. Joseph Regional Port Authority has actively worked to acquire vacant land and is marketing the sites to new industrial prospects.

Beyond the Business Park or Stockyard locations, the St. Joseph area works to foster both the animal health and nutrition and agricultural sciences clusters. As noted in a St. Joseph Chamber of Commerce marketing piece:

.....
 “The global animal health and nutrition market is a \$19 billion business. The center of this business in America lies only an hour south of St. Joseph. The greater Kansas City area is home to over 70 national or global headquarters for companies in the animal health industry. These industries include animal pharmaceuticals, animal food and nutrition products, research laboratories, technical training institutions, and biotechnology for healthier and productive crops.

This animal health corridor radiates out from Kansas City to St. Joseph and the nearby states of Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, allowing collaboration and networking between specialized educational facilities and companies. Four of the 10 largest global animal health companies are... in St. Joseph.

Major global companies like Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc. and Nestle Purina find St. Joseph a prime spot in this animal health corridor to do their research.”

To further expand this spirit of innovation, Missouri Western State University in partnership with EDA constructed the Christopher “Kit” Bond Institute for Industrial and Applied Life Sciences. This business incubator principally focuses on the animal science

and nutrition clusters, and is home to several start-up businesses.

Additionally, as the regional epicenter for retail, St. Joseph has built resources for commerce expansion. Utilizing “tax increment financing” (TIF), the community has attracted a number of development projects which led to the construction of the North Shoppes in 2006, and renovations for the East Hills Shopping Mall in 2009 and 2011.

Other Forms of Transportation

Motor Freight

Mo-Kan’s regional transportation system receives services from more than 50 general commodity interstate motor carriers. Yellow Freight Systems Inc., Roadway Express and FedEx Freight are all larger motor carriers servicing the region, as well as a number of smaller companies providing carrier services to the Kansas City and Omaha areas.

Railroads

Burlington Northern – Santa Fe Company and the Union Pacific Railroad are the two major railroads serving Mo-Kan’s region. The railroads are accompanied by three switching lanes, with the switching yards located in St. Joseph and Atchison. One rail spur runs into Elwood, a town five miles into Doniphan County.

Currently, there is no rail passenger service available to the Region; however, the nearest Amtrak station is located in Kansas City. A rail passenger route from Kansas City to Omaha has been discussed, which would give St. Joseph access, but a service like this would require significant public financial support.

Airports

Rosecrans Memorial Airport, Cameron Memorial Airport, Amelia Earhart Airport and Hiawatha Municipal Airport make up the public airports in Mo-Kan’s region. The largest, Rosecrans, provides air freight service to the St. Joseph area and is home to the Missouri Air National Guard.

Cameron Memorial is located in Cameron, Mo., the Amelia Earhart is located in Atchison, Kan. and the Hiawatha Municipal is located in Hiawatha, Kan. All are public airports offering general aviation service. The Kansas City International Airport (KCI), located about 30 miles south of St. Joseph, offers air passenger service and is currently undergoing a four-year \$1.5 billion renovation project.

Public Transportation

The region consists of three public transportation systems. Andrew, Buchanan, Clinton and DeKalb have access to the Organized Alternative Transit System (OATS), a not-for-profit organization offering specialized transportation for residents throughout the region.

The Ride, a local bus system, provides service to all areas within the City of Joseph. One regional bus system provides transportation from St. Joseph to the KCI and downtown Kansas City.

The public transportation system in Kansas operates differently than in Missouri. The state is divided into 15 coordinated transit districts (CTD). One district within the CTD offers services to the two Kansas counties in Mo-Kan's region, Atchison and Doniphan. The Guidance Center and Project Concern, Inc., serves Atchison County, and the Doniphan County Services and Workskills and the Doniphan County Transport serve Doniphan County. While the Kansas Department of Transportation oversees all the counties, each county has a local contact agency to orchestrate the day-to-day operations.

A total of nine taxi firms are scattered throughout the region with six in St. Joseph, two in Atchison and one in Cameron. Reviews show that a majority of customers are requesting taxis to and from health care facilities.

Other organizations throughout the region provide forms of public transportation, but the ones highlighted above are the primary systems throughout through the St. Joseph facility. Existing

manufacturing firms, especially metal fabricators, have found that a more competitive cost product results from utilizing barge transportation.

Waterways and Ports

The Mo-Kan region is located around the Missouri River providing barge transportation access. As a port district, the St. Joseph Port Authority is classified as a political subdivision of the State. The building of a public terminal on a 15-acre tract of land near the U.S. 36 Bridge is one of the projects completed after the Port Authority began operating commercially in 2002. The terminal provides transfers between inter-modal transportation resources. Coiled wire rod, steel products, grain, molasses, dry bulk, fertilizer and salt are among the resources funneled through the St. Joseph facility. Existing manufacturing firms, especially metal fabricators, have found that a more competitive cost product results from utilizing barge transportation.



Barge loading at the St. Joseph Port.

Photo source: Port Authority

Utilities

The following firms provide utility service within the Mo-Kan Region:

Electrical suppliers in the region include:

- ▶▶Eergy (created by a recent merger of KCP&L and Weststar)

▶▶ Platte Clay Electric Cooperative, which includes Platte and Clay Counties and the contiguous rural areas in Clinton, Buchanan and DeKalb Counties of the Mo-Kan region. The remaining rural areas are served by Northwest Missouri Electric Cooperative, and AmerenUE, Brown-Atchison Electric Coop and Evergy serve Mo-Kan's Kansas Counties.

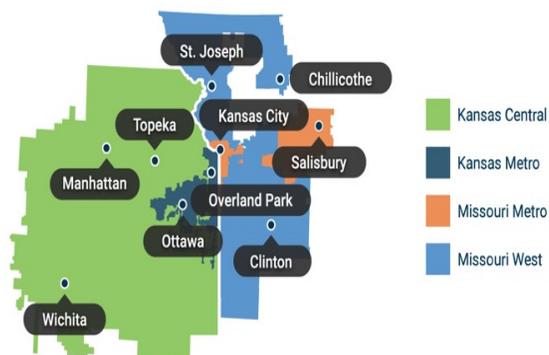
▶▶ Spire serves natural gas to Mo-Kan's Missouri Counties., AmerenUE, Evergy provide gas service too, however, many areas of the district are not served by natural gas but must rely on LP gas. Lancaster, Kansas also operates a municipal gas system.

Recent Economic History

In the early 1990s, a series of major plant closures occurred that severely impacted the region. The closing of these businesses amounted to the direct loss of 1,800 jobs and over five percent of the civilian labor force in Buchanan County. Over the following decade the region continued to experience economic setbacks. A 2004 study by the Institute for Labor Studies, based at the University of Missouri-Kansas City (UMKC), titled, *Offshoring the Missouri Economy: Free Trade Job Losses and Their Impact on Missouri Workers*, identified 2,895 jobs lost between 1995 and 2004. During that period, the region had the second largest loss of jobs in the state. Similarly, the Kansas counties fared no better.

Lee Apparel closed its plant in 1995 due to foreign competition eliminating some 500 jobs, mostly female. Quaker Oats announced in 2000 it was closing its plant, putting 600 out of work. Several other firms that supplied products to Quaker Oats also planned cutbacks. These cuts resulted in another 400 jobs lost. In addition, Montgomery Wards retail business closed with the loss of approximately 200 jobs in early 2000. The Stetson hat factory shut its doors in 2004 eliminating 110 jobs. During this same period, Mead Corporation eliminated over 700 positions through a series of

EVERGY Service Area



layoffs, ultimately ending its 100-year presence in St. Joseph.

To resist future setbacks, area communities initiated a number of proactive measures. For example, the St. Joseph Development Community moved forward. At the eastern part of the District is the City of Cameron, is the fastest growing community in the region (54.5 percent population increase from 1990 to 2010). Cameron's economic growth has been primarily non-manufacturing and distribution firms – Western Missouri Correctional Center, Crossroads Correctional Center, Veterans Nursing Home, and Cameron Insurance companies. These were followed by CNH-Case New Holland, a leader in agricultural and construction equipment constructing a new 500,000 square foot facility in 2007, which added 150 workers. Many of these improvements were made in the 150-acre, city-owned Crossroads Corporate Center in the northern portion of Cameron. Beyond the business park, the Cameron Regional Medical Center assumed two major renovations in the past decade, including an \$18.6 million expansion as well as a \$2.1 million site renewal.

Doniphan County continues to make progress with regard to economic development. Snorkel International remains one of the largest employers in the county with 150 workers. The company was founded in St. Joseph, but its ownership has changed multiple

times over the past decades. Recently, plans were announced that the company was for sale. From 2007 to 2016 Snorkel has developed into a global brand competing in the global market. In 2016, shared with Xtreme Manufacturing, Snorkel moved to a new global corporate headquarters in Henderson, Nevada, and added manufacturing capacity.

Affiliated Foods is a grocery/restaurant wholesaler that provided goods to a number of establishments across northeast Kansas and northwest Missouri. It closed the Elwood location in 2017.

In Atchison County, the 250-acre Shannon Industrial Park on U.S. 73 was developed with the assistance of an \$880,000 grant from EDA. The grant paid for infrastructure expansion. Three of the larger employers include Golden Star, Inc., StressCrete Group and Northwest Pipe and Casting. Tenants of Shannon Industrial Park employ 300. Other major firms in the Atchison area include Bradken Engineering, MGP Ingredients and Blish-Mize.

Cluster Data

For decades, the Mo-Kan regional economy was grounded in light manufacturing, ag-related enterprises, and animal science. Current data indicates these industrial clusters remain relevant within the six-county



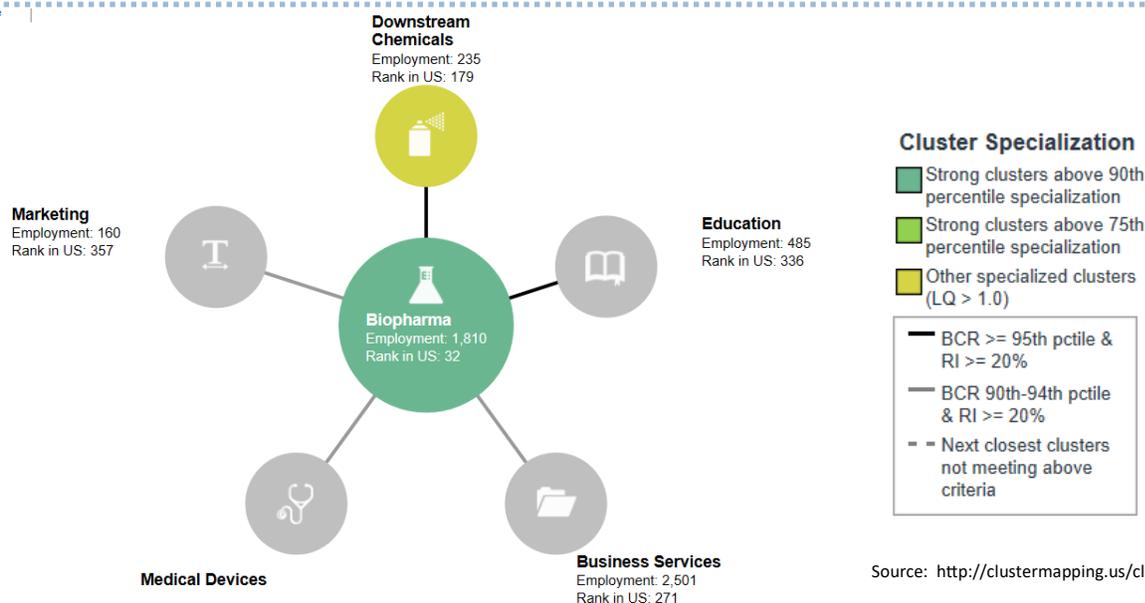
German flag flies at Eastowne Business Park in St. Joseph
Photo credit: Mo-Kan Staff

region. One means to measure an area’s economic climate is to study regional clusters. EDA defines clusters as “geographic concentrations of interconnected companies, suppliers, service providers... in a particular field.”

The value in clustering industries is proximity helps capture various types of linkages, e.g. demand, supply, skills, technology, etc.

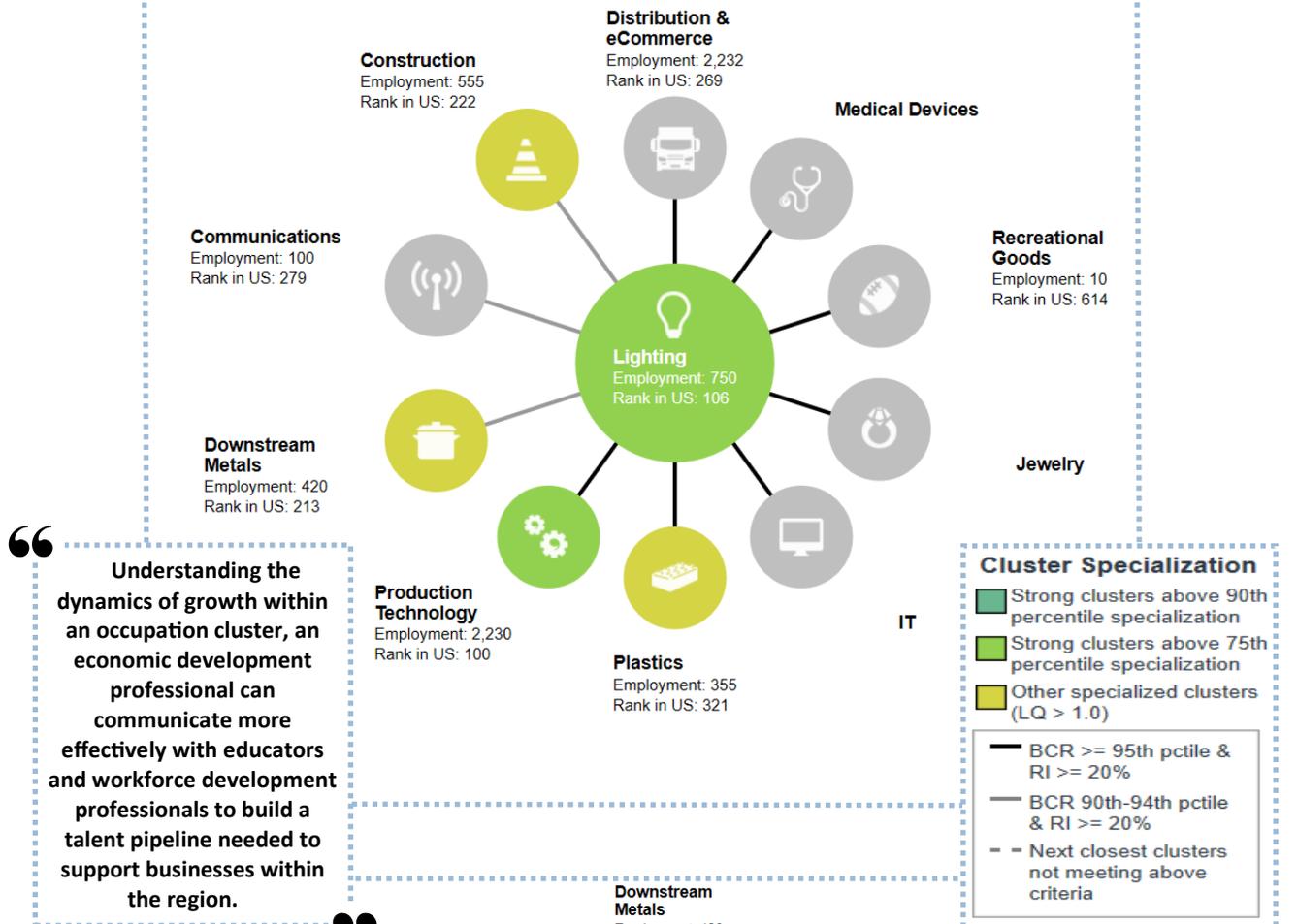
Cluster Linkage Maps

The following *Cluster Linkage Maps* graphically show the major industrial businesses in the region. The spokes illustrate the other business categories that support the major cluster activities. For each category the number of workers employed is displayed with the ranking in the U.S. economy.



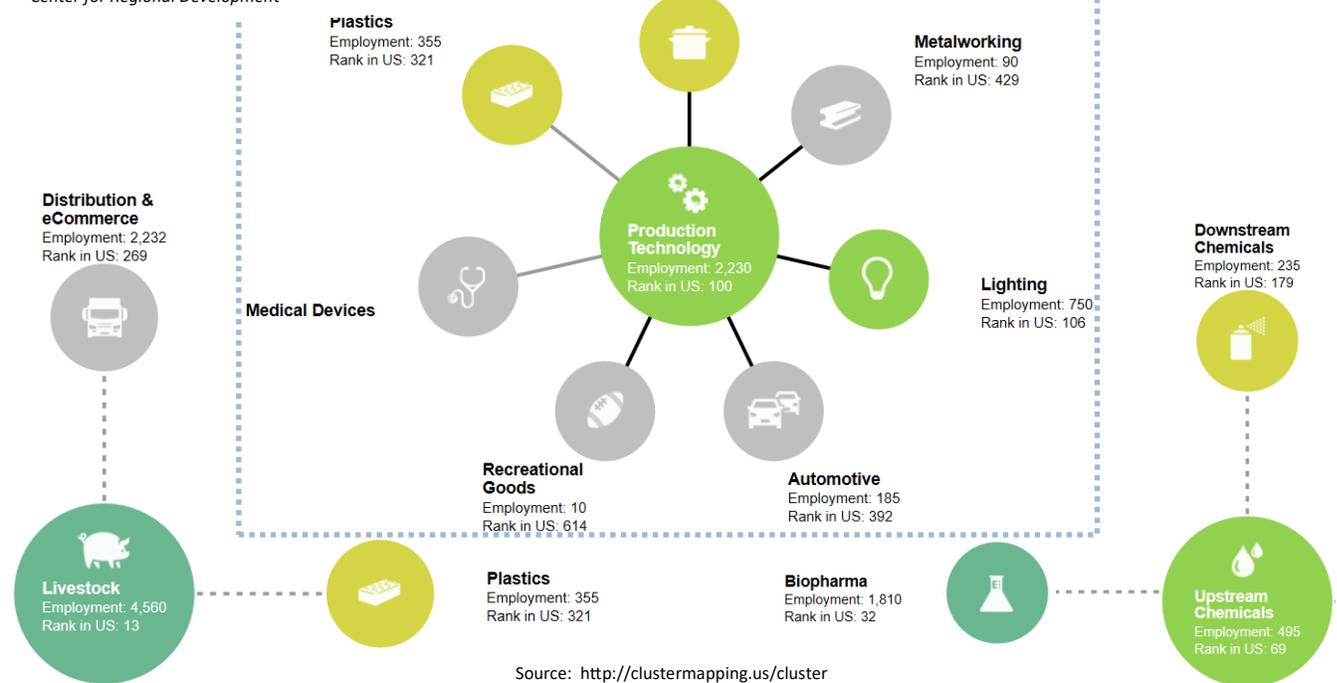
Source: <http://clustermapping.us/cluster>

Cluster Linkage Maps



“ Understanding the dynamics of growth within an occupation cluster, an economic development professional can communicate more effectively with educators and workforce development professionals to build a talent pipeline needed to support businesses within the region. ”

Source: U.S. Commerce, EDA, and Purdue Center for Regional Development



Source: <http://clustermapping.us/cluster>

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Summary Outlook from 2014

This analysis is included in the background information because it is still as accurate in 2019 as it was in 2014.

It is conjectured that past job losses and an earlier wave of plant closings set the foundation for the area's improvement. The key to a stable economy will be a continued commitment to bringing more jobs and better jobs to the area. In addition, Mo-Kan is assisting communities in planning and development projects all aimed at improving the local communities' chances of attracting new growth.

An opportunity may be alternative energy. Whether this is solar, wind or biofuels, the Mo-Kan region is positioned to play a role. Based on a number of assessments and engineering surveys, northeast Kansas and northwest Missouri are in major wind corridors; as such, a variety of businesses and educational institutes throughout the Mo-Kan region continue to push forward with the idea of wind-generated power. While this effort has not matured as quickly as anticipated, the work is beginning to show dividends. As noted in Mo-Kan's 2011 Annual Report, one of the most exciting developments within the region is the announcement of Lost Creek Wind Farm in DeKalb County. Lost Creek Wind Farm is a \$300 million production that will create 2,500 new jobs and be the largest wind farm in Missouri. This declaration was shortly followed by a second wind-energy company discussing the possibility of a site in Clinton County.

Concurrently, a number of small businesses within the wind-turbine supply chain have begun to develop. At this point, it seems this industry will continue to grow across the Mo-Kan region. Concurrently, Grain Belt Express Clean Line is a 750-mile overhead, direct current transmission line that will deliver wind-powered energy from southeast Kansas to major energy grids on both the East and West coasts. The infrastructure is scheduled to be

built in Mo-Kan's region, and generate local tax revenue. There still continues to be serious discussion about the health and safety of wind turbine generation.

Mo-Kan service area is a predominately rural population with a strong entrepreneurial economic base. More than 85 percent of businesses employ 20 workers or less, while businesses employing 21 to 100 compose slightly over 11 percent of total businesses in the region. Those employing more than 100 employees represent approximately two percent of total businesses in the Mo-Kan region. The region must continue to partner with others to improve the area's competitiveness. This entails focusing on business retention, increasing skill levels of the labor force, building public-private partnerships, and improving the entrepreneurial environment through local resources such as Mo-Kan's internal revolving loan funds (RLF), US Department of Agriculture (USDA), and Small Business Administration loans ranging from \$2,500 to \$4 million.



Entrance sign to Eastowne Business Park
Photo Credit: Mo-Kan Staff

Broadband Coverage

MISSOURI QUICK STATS

- ▶▶ State Population 6,110,000 (2017)
- ▶▶ In total there are 249 internet providers in Missouri.
- ▶▶ There are 895,000 people in Missouri without access to a wired connection capable of 25mbps download speeds.
- ▶▶ There are 953,000 people in Missouri that have access to only one wired provider, leaving them no options to switch.
- ▶▶ Another 398,000 people in Missouri don't have any wired internet providers available where they live.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

- ▶▶ Since 2010, MoBroadbandNow has been awarded \$6,573,382 in federal grants for Missouri's Broadband Initiative.
- ▶▶ Another \$71,745,250, accounting for 2.1 percent of all federal infrastructure grants, was awarded to broadband infrastructure projects in Missouri.
- ▶▶ Since 2011, access to a wired connection of at least 10mbps has improved from 86.6 percent to 91.2 percent of Missourians.

Source: <https://broadbandnow.com/Missouri>

KANSAS QUICK STATS

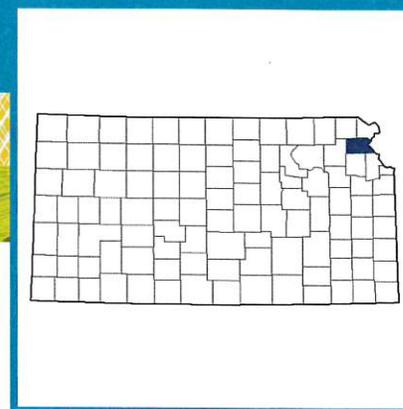
- ▶▶ State Population 2,900,000 (2017)
- ▶▶ In total there are 221 internet providers in Kansas.
- ▶▶ There are 363,000 people in Kansas without access to a wired connection capable of 25mbps download speeds.
- ▶▶ There are 429,000 people in Kansas that have access to only one wired provider, leaving them no options to switch.
- ▶▶ Another 181,000 people in Kansas don't have any wired internet providers available where they live.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

- ▶▶ Since 2010, Kansas Statewide Broadband Initiative has been awarded \$6,371,514 in federal grants for Kansas's Broadband Initiative.
- ▶▶ Another \$998,419, accounting for 0.0 percent of all federal infrastructure grants, was awarded to broadband infrastructure projects in Kansas.
- ▶▶ Since 2011, access to a wired connection of at least 10mbps has improved from 86.3 percent to 91.5 percent of Kansans.

Source: <https://broadbandnow.com/Kansas>

2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE County Profile



Atchison County Kansas

Total and Per Farm Overview, 2017 and change since 2012

	2017	% change since 2012
Number of farms	595	-3
Land in farms (acres)	235,896	+7
Average size of farm (acres)	396	+10
Total	(\$)	
Market value of products sold	85,204,000	+51
Government payments	2,051,000	-32
Farm-related income	2,265,000	-82
Total farm production expenses	60,777,000	+10
Net cash farm income	28,743,000	+73
Per farm average	(\$)	
Market value of products sold	143,201	+55
Government payments (average per farm receiving)	5,860	-27
Farm-related income	7,353	-80
Total farm production expenses	102,146	+13
Net cash farm income	48,308	+77

(Z) Percent of state agriculture sales

Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	79
Livestock, poultry, and products	21

Land in Farms by Use (%)^a

Cropland	74
Pastureland	17
Woodland	4
Other	5

Acres irrigated: 963

(Z)% of land in farms

Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	50
Reduced till	17
Intensive till	9
Cover crop	8

Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent of Total ^a
Less than \$2,500	105	18
\$2,500 to \$4,999	46	8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	45	8
\$10,000 to \$24,999	74	12
\$25,000 to \$49,999	71	12
\$50,000 to \$99,999	62	10
\$100,000 or more	192	32

Farms by Size

	Number	Percent of Total ^a
1 to 9 acres	15	3
10 to 49 acres	89	15
50 to 179 acres	206	35
180 to 499 acres	150	25
500 to 999 acres	81	14
1,000 + acres	54	9



Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

	Sales (\$1,000)	Rank in State ^b	Counties Producing Item	Rank in U.S. ^b	Counties Producing Item
Total	85,204	67	105	1,302	3,077
Crops	66,913	44	105	884	3,073
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	65,211	41	105	611	2,916
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	323
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	23	-	647
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	(D)	35	82	1,924	2,821
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	81	14	57	1,371	2,748
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	(D)	45	65	(D)	2,601
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	-	-	21	-	1,384
Other crops and hay	1,587	62	105	1,444	3,040
Livestock, poultry, and products	18,291	92	105	1,721	3,073
Poultry and eggs	9	44	104	1,791	3,007
Cattle and calves	17,938	85	105	859	3,055
Milk from cows	(D)	60	64	(D)	1,892
Hogs and pigs	147	51	97	816	2,856
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	52	56	102	1,713	2,984
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	17	62	99	2,200	2,970
Aquaculture	-	-	14	-	1,251
Other animals and animal products	(D)	(D)	87	(D)	2,878

Total Producers ^c

966

Percent of farms that:

Sex

Male	673
Female	293

Have internet access **73**

Age

<35	104
35 – 64	565
65 and older	297

Farm organically **-**

Race

American Indian/Alaska Native	2
Asian	1
Black or African American	26
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	-
White	933
More than one race	4

Sell directly to consumers **3**

Other characteristics

Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	6
With military service	88
New and beginning farmers	193

Are family farms **96**Top Crops in Acres ^d

Soybeans for beans	71,283
Corn for grain	65,795
Forage (hay/haylage), all	22,701
Wheat for grain, all	1,451
Corn for silage or greenchop	336

Livestock Inventory (Dec 31, 2017)

Broilers and other meat-type chickens	90
Cattle and calves	26,787
Goats	292
Hogs and pigs	630
Horses and ponies	227
Layers	823
Pullets	(D)
Sheep and lambs	79
Turkeys	(D)

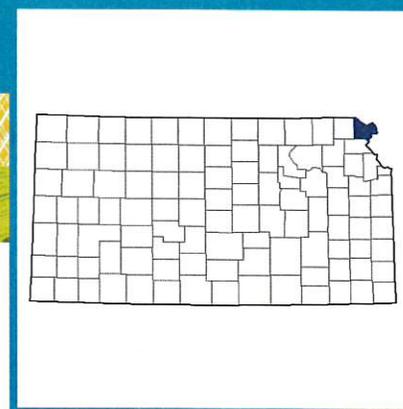
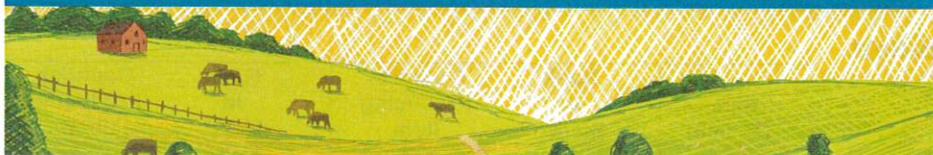
See 2017 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Summary and State Data, for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, commodity descriptions, and methodology.

^a May not add to 100% due to rounding. ^b Among counties whose rank can be displayed. ^c Data collected for a maximum of four producers per farm.

^d Crop commodity names may be shortened; see full names at www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf. ^e Position below the line does not indicate rank.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations. (NA) Not available. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown. (-) Represents zero.

2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE County Profile



Doniphan County Kansas

Total and Per Farm Overview, 2017 and change since 2012

	2017	% change since 2012
Number of farms	430	+2
Land in farms (acres)	177,485	-1
Average size of farm (acres)	413	-3
Total	(\$)	
Market value of products sold	81,227,000	+1
Government payments	4,128,000	+46
Farm-related income	4,633,000	-20
Total farm production expenses	65,088,000	+8
Net cash farm income	24,900,000	-15
Per farm average	(\$)	
Market value of products sold	188,901	-1
Government payments (average per farm receiving)	13,402	+41
Farm-related income	20,868	-27
Total farm production expenses	151,368	+6
Net cash farm income	57,906	-16

(Z) Percent of state agriculture sales

Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	94
Livestock, poultry, and products	6

Land in Farms by Use (%) ^a

Cropland	82
Pastureland	(D)
Woodland	7
Other	(D)

Acres irrigated: 1,800

1% of land in farms

Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	51
Reduced till	17
Intensive till	3
Cover crop	9

Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent of Total ^a
Less than \$2,500	132	31
\$2,500 to \$4,999	23	5
\$5,000 to \$9,999	18	4
\$10,000 to \$24,999	27	6
\$25,000 to \$49,999	22	5
\$50,000 to \$99,999	57	13
\$100,000 or more	151	35

Farms by Size

	Number	Percent of Total ^a
1 to 9 acres	29	7
10 to 49 acres	71	17
50 to 179 acres	134	31
180 to 499 acres	91	21
500 to 999 acres	48	11
1,000 + acres	57	13



Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

	Sales (\$1,000)	Rank in State ^b	Counties Producing Item	Rank in U.S. ^b	Counties Producing Item
Total	81,227	70	105	1,345	3,077
Crops	76,581	32	105	761	3,073
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	75,645	27	105	530	2,916
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	323
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	23	-	647
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	(D)	(D)	82	(D)	2,821
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	(D)	(D)	57	(D)	2,748
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	(D)	54	65	1,636	2,601
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	-	-	21	-	1,384
Other crops and hay	(D)	93	105	(D)	3,040
Livestock, poultry, and products	4,647	104	105	2,470	3,073
Poultry and eggs	7	52	104	1,850	3,007
Cattle and calves	3,326	103	105	1,927	3,055
Milk from cows	1,098	37	64	918	1,892
Hogs and pigs	24	69	97	1,330	2,856
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	168	24	102	917	2,984
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	13	66	99	2,259	2,970
Aquaculture	-	-	14	-	1,251
Other animals and animal products	11	36	87	1,473	2,878

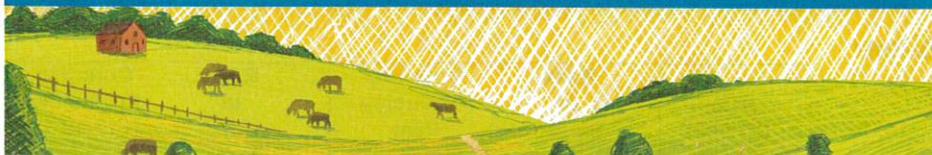
Total Producers ^c	699	Percent of farms that:	Top Crops in Acres ^d
Sex		Have internet access	Corn for grain 67,187
Male	485	75	Soybeans for beans 64,240
Female	214		Forage (hay/haylage), all 4,965
Age		Farm organically	Wheat for grain, all 312
<35	85	-	Corn for silage or greenchop 110
35 – 64	378		
65 and older	236		
Race		Sell directly to consumers	Livestock Inventory (Dec 31, 2017)
American Indian/Alaska Native	10	3	Broilers and other meat-type chickens 13
Asian	-		Cattle and calves 7,424
Black or African American	-		Goats 426
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	-		Hogs and pigs 112
White	685	Hire farm labor	Horses and ponies 125
More than one race	4	26	Layers 540
Other characteristics		Are family farms	Pullets 155
Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	6	94	Sheep and lambs 712
With military service	91		Turkeys (D)
New and beginning farmers	146		

See 2017 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Summary and State Data, for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, commodity descriptions, and methodology.

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^d Crop commodity names may be shortened; see full names at www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf. * Position below the line does not indicate rank. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations. (NA) Not available. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown. (-) Represents zero.

2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE County Profile



Andrew County Missouri

Total and Per Farm Overview, 2017 and change since 2012

	2017	% change since 2012
Number of farms	706	-15
Land in farms (acres)	204,944	+3
Average size of farm (acres)	290	+21
Total	(\$)	
Market value of products sold	74,990,000	+30
Government payments	3,325,000	-7
Farm-related income	4,644,000	-40
Total farm production expenses	59,001,000	+13
Net cash farm income	23,958,000	+43
Per farm average	(\$)	
Market value of products sold	106,218	+52
Government payments (average per farm receiving)	8,505	+31
Farm-related income	13,987	-37
Total farm production expenses	83,570	+32
Net cash farm income	33,935	+67

1 Percent of state agriculture sales

Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	85
Livestock, poultry, and products	15

Land in Farms by Use (%)^a

Cropland	77
Pastureland	11
Woodland	7
Other	4

Acres irrigated: 1,194

1% of land in farms

Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	39
Reduced till	12
Intensive till	10
Cover crop	8

Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent of Total ^a
Less than \$2,500	224	32
\$2,500 to \$4,999	62	9
\$5,000 to \$9,999	76	11
\$10,000 to \$24,999	63	9
\$25,000 to \$49,999	79	11
\$50,000 to \$99,999	58	8
\$100,000 or more	144	20

Farms by Size

	Number	Percent of Total ^a
1 to 9 acres	53	8
10 to 49 acres	177	25
50 to 179 acres	227	32
180 to 499 acres	139	20
500 to 999 acres	55	8
1,000 + acres	55	8



Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

	Sales (\$1,000)	Rank in State ^b	Counties Producing Item	Rank in U.S. ^b	Counties Producing Item
Total	74,990	62	114	1,411	3,077
Crops	63,904	33	114	918	3,073
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	61,354	32	112	645	2,916
Tobacco	-	-	4	-	323
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	5	-	647
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	(D)	7	113	(D)	2,821
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	(D)	16	111	(D)	2,748
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	(D)	(D)	108	(D)	2,601
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	(D)	23	37	(D)	1,384
Other crops and hay	1,085	79	114	1,799	3,040
Livestock, poultry, and products	11,086	91	114	2,035	3,073
Poultry and eggs	26	75	112	1,475	3,007
Cattle and calves	10,108	76	113	1,240	3,055
Milk from cows	604	51	97	998	1,892
Hogs and pigs	(D)	76	111	(D)	2,856
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	91	61	111	1,355	2,984
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	76	60	113	1,595	2,970
Aquaculture	-	-	43	-	1,251
Other animals and animal products	(D)	(D)	111	(D)	2,878

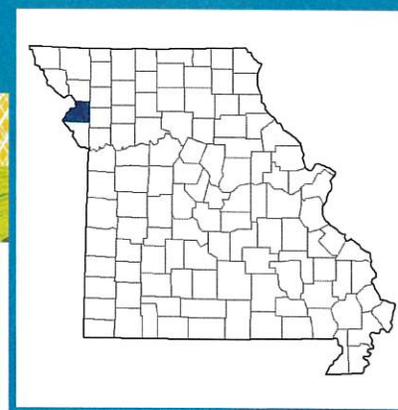
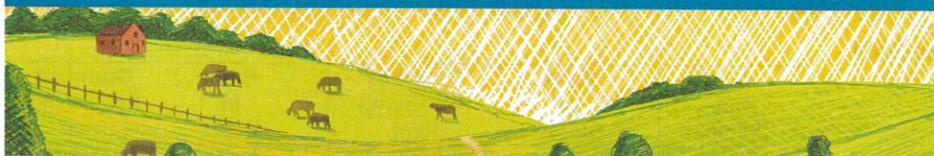
Total Producers ^c	1,144	Percent of farms that:	Top Crops in Acres ^d
Sex		Have internet access	82
Male	749		
Female	395	Farm organically	-
Age		Sell directly to consumers	3
<35	108	Hire farm labor	18
35 – 64	634	Are family farms	96
65 and older	402		
Race			
American Indian/Alaska Native	1		
Asian	-		
Black or African American	-		
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	-		
White	1,141		
More than one race	2		
Other characteristics			
Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	4		
With military service	113		
New and beginning farmers	249		
			Livestock Inventory (Dec 31, 2017)
			Broilers and other meat-type chickens
			291
			Cattle and calves
			16,977
			Goats
			331
			Hogs and pigs
			164
			Horses and ponies
			360
			Layers
			2,786
			Pullets
			342
			Sheep and lambs
			485
			Turkeys
			(D)

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2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE County Profile



Buchanan County Missouri

Total and Per Farm Overview, 2017 and change since 2012

	2017	% change since 2012
Number of farms	797	+10
Land in farms (acres)	184,062	-2
Average size of farm (acres)	231	-11
Total	(\$)	
Market value of products sold	66,887,000	-1
Government payments	2,939,000	-7
Farm-related income	4,357,000	+59
Total farm production expenses	48,867,000	+5
Net cash farm income	25,316,000	-6
Per farm average	(\$)	
Market value of products sold	83,923	-10
Government payments (average per farm receiving)	8,096	+29
Farm-related income	14,771	+40
Total farm production expenses	61,314	-4
Net cash farm income	31,764	-14

1 Percent of state agriculture sales

Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	89
Livestock, poultry, and products	11

Land in Farms by Use (%) ^a

Cropland	79
Pastureland	11
Woodland	5
Other	4

Acres irrigated: 1,192

1% of land in farms

Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	36
Reduced till	10
Intensive till	10
Cover crop	7

Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent of Total ^a
Less than \$2,500	277	35
\$2,500 to \$4,999	62	8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	79	10
\$10,000 to \$24,999	124	16
\$25,000 to \$49,999	82	10
\$50,000 to \$99,999	37	5
\$100,000 or more	136	17

Farms by Size

	Number	Percent of Total ^a
1 to 9 acres	72	9
10 to 49 acres	250	31
50 to 179 acres	284	36
180 to 499 acres	90	11
500 to 999 acres	53	7
1,000 + acres	48	6



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Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

	Sales (\$1,000)	Rank in State ^b	Counties Producing Item	Rank in U.S. ^b	Counties Producing Item
Total	66,887	65	114	1,513	3,077
Crops	59,750	38	114	975	3,073
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	57,978	37	112	684	2,916
Tobacco	-	-	4	-	323
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	5	-	647
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	211	31	113	1,256	2,821
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	43	62	111	1,578	2,748
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	300	41	108	1,194	2,601
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	-	-	37	-	1,384
Other crops and hay	1,217	73	114	1,694	3,040
Livestock, poultry, and products	7,137	99	114	2,290	3,073
Poultry and eggs	8	98	112	1,838	3,007
Cattle and calves	5,808	95	113	1,612	3,055
Milk from cows	(D)	44	97	(D)	1,892
Hogs and pigs	(D)	81	111	(D)	2,856
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	189	37	111	827	2,984
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	75	63	113	1,601	2,970
Aquaculture	-	-	43	-	1,251
Other animals and animal products	(D)	63	111	1,454	2,878

Total Producers ^c

1,300

Percent of farms that:

Sex

Male	827
Female	473

Have internet access **70**

Age

<35	69
35 – 64	684
65 and older	547

Farm organically **-**

Race

American Indian/Alaska Native	2
Asian	3
Black or African American	-
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	-
White	1,291
More than one race	4

Sell directly to consumers **3**

Other characteristics

Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	4
With military service	150
New and beginning farmers	289

Are family farms **94**Top Crops in Acres ^d

Soybeans for beans	63,769
Corn for grain	51,722
Forage (hay/haylage), all	16,156
Wheat for grain, all	1,426
Oats for grain	675

Livestock Inventory (Dec 31, 2017)

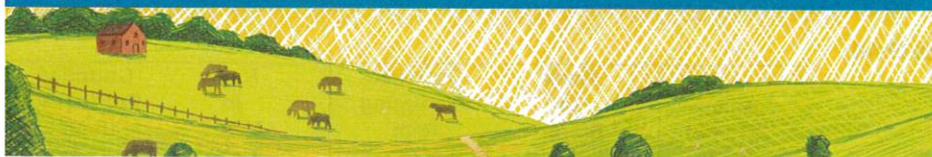
Broilers and other meat-type chickens	-
Cattle and calves	14,508
Goats	481
Hogs and pigs	454
Horses and ponies	509
Layers	795
Pullets	50
Sheep and lambs	1,043
Turkeys	(D)

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2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE County Profile



Clinton County Missouri

Total and Per Farm Overview, 2017 and change since 2012

	2017	% change since 2012
Number of farms	684	-10
Land in farms (acres)	222,361	+16
Average size of farm (acres)	325	+29
Total	(\$)	
Market value of products sold	81,835,000	+45
Government payments	2,035,000	-21
Farm-related income	5,272,000	-34
Total farm production expenses	78,641,000	+27
Net cash farm income	10,501,000	+99
Per farm average	(\$)	
Market value of products sold	119,642	+61
Government payments (average per farm receiving)	8,924	+26
Farm-related income	19,031	-30
Total farm production expenses	114,972	+41
Net cash farm income	15,352	+121

1 Percent of state agriculture sales

Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	79
Livestock, poultry, and products	21

Land in Farms by Use (%)^a

Cropland	68
Pastureland	21
Woodland	6
Other	5

Acres irrigated: 14

(Z)% of land in farms

Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	19
Reduced till	7
Intensive till	3
Cover crop	5

Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent of Total ^a
Less than \$2,500	266	39
\$2,500 to \$4,999	73	11
\$5,000 to \$9,999	84	12
\$10,000 to \$24,999	85	12
\$25,000 to \$49,999	52	8
\$50,000 to \$99,999	36	5
\$100,000 or more	88	13

Farms by Size

	Number	Percent of Total ^a
1 to 9 acres	24	4
10 to 49 acres	257	38
50 to 179 acres	244	36
180 to 499 acres	77	11
500 to 999 acres	22	3
1,000 + acres	60	9



Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

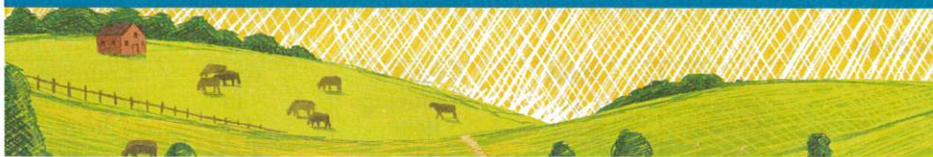
	Sales (\$1,000)	Rank in State ^b	Counties Producing Item	Rank in U.S. ^b	Counties Producing Item
Total	81,835	56	114	1,338	3,077
Crops	64,506	31	114	912	3,073
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	62,047	30	112	637	2,916
Tobacco	-	-	4	-	323
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	5	-	647
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	(D)	55	113	(D)	2,821
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	176	26	111	1,079	2,748
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	1,049	19	108	839	2,601
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	(D)	19	37	(D)	1,384
Other crops and hay	1,156	77	114	1,740	3,040
Livestock, poultry, and products	17,329	80	114	1,762	3,073
Poultry and eggs	(D)	48	112	(D)	3,007
Cattle and calves	14,815	60	113	989	3,055
Milk from cows	(D)	41	97	(D)	1,892
Hogs and pigs	(D)	65	111	(D)	2,856
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	116	53	111	1,168	2,984
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	206	29	113	943	2,970
Aquaculture	-	-	43	-	1,251
Other animals and animal products	21	49	111	1,297	2,878

Total Producers ^c	1,139	Percent of farms that:	Top Crops in Acres ^d
Sex		Have internet access	77
Male	692		
Female	447		
Age		Farm organically	-
<35	72		
35 – 64	666		
65 and older	401		
Race		Sell directly to consumers	6
American Indian/Alaska Native	18		
Asian	1		
Black or African American	1		
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	-		
White	1,114	Hire farm labor	19
More than one race	5		
Other characteristics		Are family farms	98
Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	14		
With military service	139		
New and beginning farmers	328		
			Livestock Inventory (Dec 31, 2017)
			Broilers and other meat-type chickens (D)
			Cattle and calves 25,115
			Goats 382
			Hogs and pigs (D)
			Horses and ponies 695
			Layers 1,869
			Pullets 94
			Sheep and lambs 1,671
			Turkeys 10

See 2017 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Summary and State Data, for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, commodity descriptions, and methodology.

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2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE County Profile



DeKalb County Missouri

Total and Per Farm Overview, 2017 and change since 2012

	2017	% change since 2012
Number of farms	708	-18
Land in farms (acres)	201,641	-17
Average size of farm (acres)	285	+1
Total	(\$)	
Market value of products sold	64,768,000	+8
Government payments	3,612,000	-19
Farm-related income	3,653,000	-51
Total farm production expenses	59,849,000	-4
Net cash farm income	12,183,000	+32
Per farm average	(\$)	
Market value of products sold	91,480	+32
Government payments (average per farm receiving)	9,358	+21
Farm-related income	10,496	-47
Total farm production expenses	84,532	+16
Net cash farm income	17,208	+61

1 Percent of state agriculture sales

Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	65
Livestock, poultry, and products	35

Land in Farms by Use (%)^a

Cropland	66
Pastureland	23
Woodland	7
Other	5

Acres irrigated: (D)

(D)% of land in farms

Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	18
Reduced till	10
Intensive till	9
Cover crop	6

Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent of Total ^a
Less than \$2,500	255	36
\$2,500 to \$4,999	52	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	75	11
\$10,000 to \$24,999	95	13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	84	12
\$50,000 to \$99,999	58	8
\$100,000 or more	89	13

Farms by Size

	Number	Percent of Total ^a
1 to 9 acres	36	5
10 to 49 acres	164	23
50 to 179 acres	271	38
180 to 499 acres	149	21
500 to 999 acres	47	7
1,000 + acres	41	6



United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

www.nass.usda.gov/AgCensus

Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

	Sales (\$1,000)	Rank in State ^b	Counties Producing Item	Rank in U.S. ^b	Counties Producing Item
Total	64,768	66	114	1,544	3,077
Crops	42,354	53	114	1,204	3,073
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	41,147	51	112	847	2,916
Tobacco	-	-	4	-	323
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	5	-	647
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	25	83	113	1,919	2,821
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	(D)	89	111	(D)	2,748
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	(D)	92	108	(D)	2,601
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	-	-	37	-	1,384
Other crops and hay	1,161	75	114	1,735	3,040
Livestock, poultry, and products	22,413	70	114	1,560	3,073
Poultry and eggs	(D)	37	112	(D)	3,007
Cattle and calves	19,980	37	113	793	3,055
Milk from cows	(D)	(D)	97	(D)	1,892
Hogs and pigs	10	97	111	1,565	2,856
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	122	51	111	1,132	2,984
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	13	97	113	2,255	2,970
Aquaculture	-	-	43	-	1,251
Other animals and animal products	74	25	111	858	2,878

Total Producers ^c	1,170	Percent of farms that:	Top Crops in Acres ^d
Sex		Have internet access	Soybeans for beans 51,430
Male	735	76	Corn for grain 33,229
Female	435		Forage (hay/haylage), all 28,344
Age		Farm organically	Wheat for grain, all 572
<35	85	(Z)	Corn for silage or greenchop 164
35 – 64	657		
65 and older	428		
Race		Sell directly to consumers	Livestock Inventory (Dec 31, 2017)
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	2	Broilers and other meat-type chickens (D)
Asian	2		Cattle and calves 32,279
Black or African American	1		Goats 494
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	Hire farm labor	Hogs and pigs 30
White	1,162	22	Horses and ponies 325
More than one race	3		Layers (D)
Other characteristics		Are family farms	Pullets (D)
Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	24	97	Sheep and lambs 644
With military service	153		Turkeys -
New and beginning farmers	289		

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^d Crop commodity names may be shortened; see full names at www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf. ^e Position below the line does not indicate rank. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations. (NA) Not available. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown. (-) Represents zero.

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