

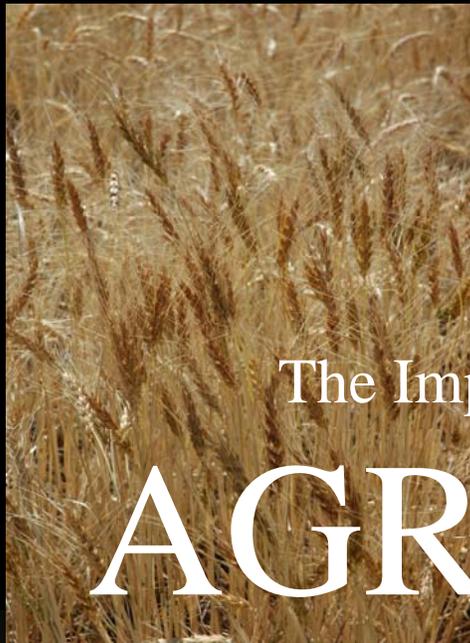
The Impact of
AGRIBUSINESS

In the High Plains Trade Area



 **AgriLIFE EXTENSION**
Texas A&M System

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The Impact of
AGRIBUSINESS

In the High Plains Trade Area



COUNTY INTERPRETIVE PIECES

ARMSTRONG

CASTRO

DALLAM

GRAY

HARTLEY

LIPSCOMB

OLDHAM

RANDALL

SWISHER

BRISCOE

CHILDRESS

DEAF SMITH

HALL

HEMPHILL

MOORE

PARMER

ROBERTS

WHEELER

CARSON

COLLINGSWORTH

DONLEY

HANSFORD

HUTCHINSON

OCHILTREE

POTTER

SHERMAN



The Impact of Agribusiness ARMSTRONG COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- *Armstrong County's agricultural value exceeds \$30.1 million (Figure 1).*
- *The 181 agricultural-related employees account for almost half of all private-sector employment (Table 2).*
- *Armstrong County ranks 17th in wheat sales and 34th in sorghum sales among all Texas counties (Table 1).*
- *Armstrong County has total agricultural receipts of \$25.7 million, generating county and statewide impacts of \$35.9 million and \$48.8 million, respectively (Table 1).*
- *This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 446 farm and ranch operators.*

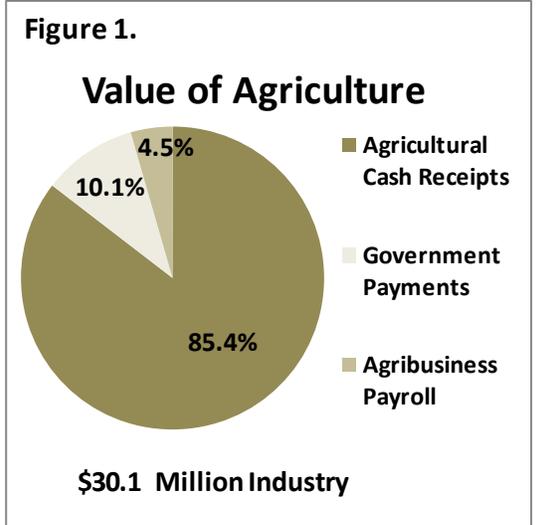


Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Armstrong County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$0.1	113	\$0.2	\$0.2
Wheat	\$8.3	17	\$10.0	\$14.1
Cotton	\$0.8	97	\$0.9	\$1.2
Sorghum	\$4.4	34	\$5.4	\$7.5
Ensilage	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Hay	\$0.2	210	\$0.3	\$0.3
Other Crops	\$0.3		\$0.3	\$0.5
Total Crop Receipts	\$14.1		\$17.1	\$23.8
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$0.0	87	\$0.0	\$0.0
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$11.5	128	\$18.7	\$24.9
Hogs	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Dairy	\$0.0	76	\$0.0	\$0.0
Other	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Total L & LP	\$11.5		\$18.7	\$24.9
Other Ag-Related	\$0.1		\$0.1	\$0.1
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$25.7	179	\$35.9	\$48.8

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

Table 2. Armstrong County Ag-Related Employment		
	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	30	\$0.62
Farm and Ranch	151	\$0.72
Total	181	\$1.34

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Most of Armstrong County's 914-square-mile land area is used for agricultural purposes with 159,000 acres under cultivation and another 357,000 acres in pasture. With little irrigation, the county is primarily dryland, with wheat and sorghum accounting for the largest acreages averaging annual sales of \$8.3 million and \$4.4 million, respectively. Armstrong County ranks 17th in wheat and 34th in sorghum production statewide. Crop production makes an average annual contribution of \$14.1 million based on county agricultural receipts in the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1).

Livestock sales generate an average of \$11.5 million annually based on 2005-2008 cash receipts (Table 1). The county has more than twice as many acres in pasture than in cropland, and that acreage is used to support land-intensive beef cattle ranching. All of the \$11.5 million in livestock receipts are from cow-calf and stocker operations.

Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at local restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. As money circulates through the economy, it multiplies the original \$25.7 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production to a total county-level economic output of \$35.9 million. A good deal of the money that is spent outside Armstrong County is still spent in Texas, so the farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of \$48.8 million (Table 1).

Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 30 people were employed in Armstrong County agribusinesses during 2007 with an associated payroll of \$0.62 million, according to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication (Table 2). In addition, the majority of county agriculture-related workers (151 people) were either employed full- or part-time on local farms and ranches earning \$0.72 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Armstrong County economy is underestimated since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 446 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.



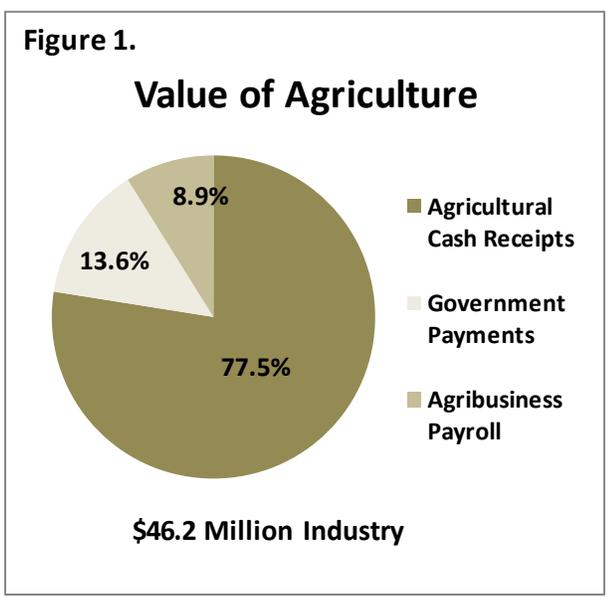
(AgEco-FS-1: Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard, Kay Ledbetter and Fran Bretz, all of Amarillo; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock; and Kyle Stewart, Armstrong County. Dec. 2009)



The Impact of Agribusiness BRISCOE COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- *Briscoe County's agricultural value exceeds \$46.2 million (Figure 1).*
- *The 258 agricultural-related employees account for 57.7% of all private-sector employment (Table 2).*
- *Total agricultural receipts of \$35.9 million generate county and statewide impacts of \$50.4 and \$65.2, respectively (Table 1).*
- *Cotton is the primary crop in Briscoe County, generating \$13.9 million annually, ranking it 35th in statewide production (Table 1).*



- *This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 464 farm and ranch operators.*

Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Briscoe County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$3.1	90	\$3.8	\$5.2
Wheat	\$2.2	37	\$2.7	\$3.7
Cotton	\$13.9	35	\$16.9	\$22.1
Sorghum	\$2.3	66	\$2.8	\$3.8
Ensilage	\$0.2	40	\$0.2	\$0.3
Hay	\$0.8	143	\$1.1	\$1.5
Other Crops	\$0.3		\$0.4	\$0.5
Total Crop Receipts	\$22.8		\$27.9	\$37.1
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$12.6	167	\$21.9	\$27.4
Hogs	\$0.0	91	\$0.0	\$0.0
Dairy	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Other	\$0.1		\$0.1	\$0.1
Total L & LP	\$12.7		\$22.0	\$27.5
Other Ag-Related	\$0.4		\$0.5	\$0.6
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$35.9	168	\$50.4	\$65.2

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	67	\$2.7
Farm and Ranch	191	\$1.4
Total	258	\$4.1

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Most of Briscoe County's 900-square-mile land area is used for agricultural purposes with 380,000 acres in pasture and another 167,000 acres under cultivation. Crop production is an important part of the local economy, generating an average \$22.8 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1). Cotton is the primary crop in Briscoe County, generating average annual receipts of \$13.9 million annually. Corn, sorghum and wheat are other important crops with average annual sales of \$3.1 million, \$2.3 million and \$2.2 million annually, respectively. The county also produces ensilage, hay, peanuts, soybeans and pecans.

Livestock production contributes \$12.7 million in sales annually. Cow-calf and stocker operations contribute almost all (\$12.6 million) of those receipts. The remaining livestock receipts come from goats and hogs. Horses and hunting further contribute to the county agriculture economy.

Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at local restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. As money circulates through the economy, it multiplies the original \$35.9 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production to a total county-level economic output of \$50.4 million. A good deal of the money that is spent outside Briscoe County is still spent in Texas, so the farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of \$65.2 million.



Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 67 people were employed in Briscoe County agribusinesses during 2007 with an associated payroll of \$2.7 million, according to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication. In addition, 191 people were either employed full- or part-time on local farms and ranches, earning \$1.4 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Briscoe County economy is underestimated, since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 464 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.

(AgEco-FS-2: Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard, Kay Ledbetter and Fran Bretz, all of Amarillo; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock; and Nathan Carr, Briscoe County. Dec. 2009)



The Impact of Agribusiness CARSON COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- Carson County's agricultural value exceeds \$71.1 million (Figure 1).
- Carson County ranks 10th in wheat sales and 15th in corn sales among all Texas counties (Table 1).
- The county ranks 35th in fed-beef production among Texas counties (Table 1).
- Total agricultural receipts of \$57.2 million generate county- and statewide-level impacts of \$69.6 million and \$102.8 million, respectively (Table 1).
- This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 653 farm and ranch operators.

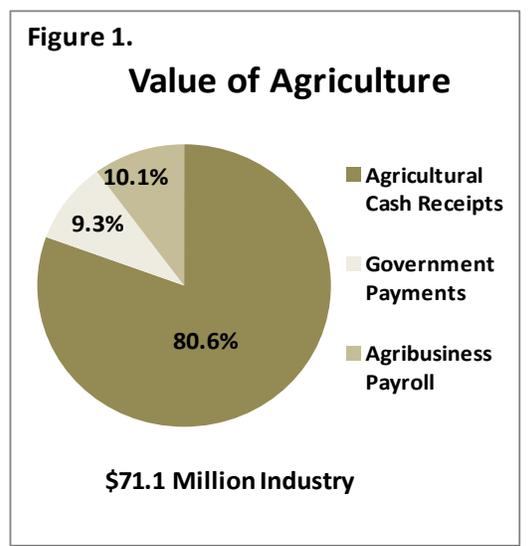


Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Carson County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$10.7	15	\$12.6	\$18.0
Wheat	\$9.6	10	\$11.3	\$16.1
Cotton	\$16.4	34	\$18.9	\$26.1
Sorghum	\$3.4	54	\$4.1	\$5.8
Ensilage	\$0.0	61	\$0.1	\$0.1
Hay	\$0.6	168	\$0.8	\$1.1
Other Crops	\$1.2		\$1.5	\$2.2
Total Crop Receipts	\$41.9		\$49.3	\$69.4
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$7.1	35	\$9.4	\$15.5
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$8.2	180	\$10.8	\$17.8
Hogs	\$0.0	147	\$0.0	\$0.0
Dairy	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Other	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Total L & LP	\$15.3		\$20.2	\$33.3
Other Ag-Related	\$0.0		\$0.1	\$0.1
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$57.2	83	\$69.6	\$102.8

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

Table 2. Carson County Ag-Related Employment		
	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	232	\$4.7
Farm and Ranch	238	\$2.5
Total	470	\$7.2

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Most of Carson County’s 923-square-mile land area is used for agricultural purposes with 331,000 acres under cultivation and another 206,000 acres in pasture. Crop production is an important part of the local economy, generating an average of \$41.9 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1). More than 85 percent of Carson County cropland is dryland, but 42,000 irrigated acres provide flexibility with respect to the type of crops that can be grown. Cotton, corn and wheat dominate crop production with average annual sales of \$16.4 million, \$10.7 million and \$9.6 million, respectively, between 2005 and 2008. Carson County ranks 10th in wheat receipts and 15th in corn receipts among the state’s 254 counties. The county also raises \$3.4 million in sorghum.

Almost all of Carson County’s \$15.3 million in livestock receipts is attributable to the beef industry. Cow-calf and stocker operations contributed \$8.2 million in agricultural receipts, and the fed-beef industry contributed another \$7.1 million. In fact, the county ranked 35th in cash receipts from fed beef among Texas counties from 2005 to 2008. The county also has limited hog production (Table 1).

Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at local restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. As money circulates through the economy, it multiplies the original \$57.2 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production to a total county-level economic output of \$69.6 million. A good deal of the money that is spent outside Carson County is still spent in Texas, so the farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of \$102.8 million.



Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 232 people were employed in Carson County agribusinesses during 2007 with an associated payroll of \$4.7 million, according to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication. In addition, 238 people were either employed full- or part-time on local farms and ranches earning \$2.5 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Carson County economy is underestimated since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 653 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.

(AgEco-FS-3: Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard, Kay Ledbetter and Fran Bretz, all of Amarillo; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock; and Jody Bradford, Carson County. Dec. 2009)



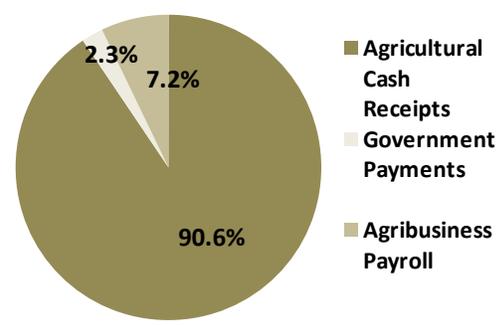
The Impact of Agribusiness CASTRO COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- *Castro County's agricultural value exceeds \$502.0 million (Figure 1).*
- *The 1,547 agricultural-related employees account for 74.9% of all private-sector employment (Table 2).*
- *Castro County ranks 3rd in agricultural receipts, 2nd in fed beef and corn sales, and 3rd in wheat and ensilage sales among all Texas counties (Table 1).*
- *Total agricultural receipts of \$454.8 million generate county- and statewide-level impacts of \$645.2 million and \$868.4 million, respectively (Table 1).*
- *This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 708 farm and ranch operators.*

Figure 1.

Value of Agriculture



\$502 Million Industry

Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Castro County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$82.1	2	\$105.0	\$138.5
Wheat	\$38.4	3	\$49.2	\$64.9
Cotton	\$30.8	45	\$38.3	\$49.1
Sorghum	\$13.0	10	\$16.6	\$22.0
Ensilage	\$16.9	3	\$22.5	\$30.1
Hay	\$9.4	29	\$12.5	\$16.8
Other Crops	\$3.7		\$5.0	\$6.6
Total Crop Receipts	\$194.3		\$249.1	\$328.0
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$185.0	2	\$292.9	\$402.1
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$33.5	30	\$53.1	\$72.9
Hogs	\$0.0	49	\$0.1	\$0.1
Dairy	\$40.1	21	\$47.7	\$62.5
Other	\$1.5		\$1.8	\$2.2
Total L & LP	\$260.1		\$395.6	\$539.8
Other Ag-Related	\$0.4		\$0.5	\$0.6
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$454.8	3	\$645.2	\$868.4

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	447	\$13.5
Farm and Ranch	1,100	\$22.4
Total	1,547	\$35.9

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Most of Castro County's 898-square-mile land area is used for agricultural purposes with 435,000 acres under cultivation and another 133,000 acres in pasture. Crop production is an important part of the local economy, generating an average of \$194.3 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1). Approximately 213,000 irrigated acres provide flexibility with respect to the type of crops that can be grown in the county. However, the traditional crops of corn, wheat and cotton have dominated with average annual sales of \$82.1 million, \$38.4 million and \$30.8 million, respectively. Overall, Castro County ranks 2nd in corn production and 3rd in wheat and ensilage production and total agricultural receipts among the state's 254 counties.

The county has three times as many acres in cropland than in pasture, but the value of livestock sales is greater than crop receipts. More than 70 percent (\$185.0 million) of the \$260.1 million in livestock receipts are from fed beef. In fact, Castro County ranked 2nd in cash receipts from fed beef among Texas counties from 2005 to 2008 and 3rd in cattle sales nationally, according to the 2007 Census of Agriculture. Cow-calf and stocker operations contributed \$33.5 million in agricultural receipts. The county's dairy industry added another \$40.1 million in receipts (Table 1).

Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at local restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. As money circulates through the economy, it multiplies the original \$454.8 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production to a total county-level economic output of \$645.2 million. A good deal of the money that is spent outside Castro County is still spent in Texas, so the farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of \$868.4 million.



Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 447 people were employed in Castro County agribusinesses during 2007 with an associated payroll of \$13.5 million, according to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication. In addition, 1,100 people were either employed full- or part-time on local farms and ranches earning \$22.4 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Castro County economy is underestimated since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 708 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.

(AgEco-FS-4: Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station, Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard, Kay Ledbetter and Fran Bretz, all of Amarillo; and Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock. Dec. 2009)



The Impact of Agribusiness CHILDRESS COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- *Childress County's agricultural value exceeds \$35.3 million (Figure 1).*
- *Childress County ranks 31st in cotton and 45th in wheat production among all Texas counties (Table 1).*
- *Childress County has total agricultural receipts of \$24.2 million, generating county and statewide impacts of \$34 million and \$42.8 million, respectively (Table 1).*
- *The agricultural-related employees account for 35% of all private-sector employment.*
- *This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 544 farm and ranch operators.*

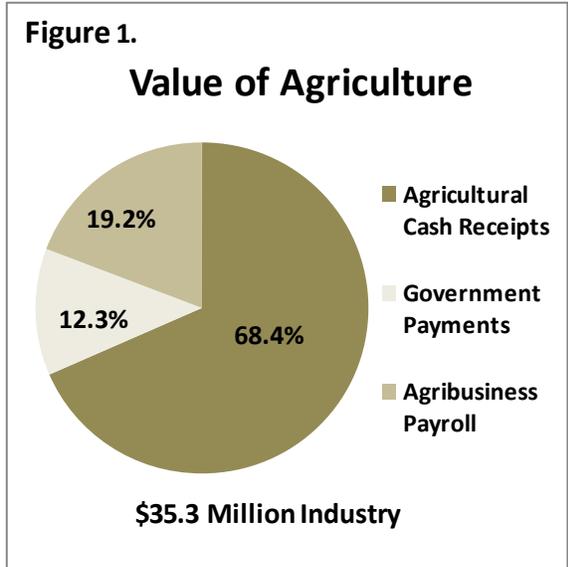


Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Childress County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Wheat	\$3.2	45	\$4.2	\$5.5
Cotton	\$11.3	31	\$14.2	\$18.1
Sorghum	\$0.4	102	\$0.5	\$0.6
Ensilage	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Hay	\$1.1	154	\$1.5	\$2.0
Other Crops	\$1.9		\$2.6	\$3.4
Total Crop Receipts	\$17.9		\$23.0	\$29.6
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$5.6	195	\$10.2	\$12.2
Hogs	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Dairy	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Other	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Total L & LP	\$5.6		\$10.2	\$12.2
Other Ag-Related	\$0.7		\$0.8	\$1.0
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$24.2	67	\$34	\$42.8

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

Table 2. Childress County Ag-Related Employment		
	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	422	\$5.6
Farm and Ranch	211	\$1.2
Total	633	\$6.8

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Childress County's 714-square-mile land area consists of 256,000 acres in pasture and another 144,000 acres under cultivation, or 400,000 total acres. Crop production is an important part of the local economy, generating \$17.9 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period. The 144,000 acres are comprised of irrigated or dryland production, with average annual sales of \$11.3 million and \$3.2 million in cotton and wheat, respectively. Overall, Childress County ranks 31st in cotton production and 45th in wheat production among the state's 254 counties (Table 1).

The 256,000 acres of pasture in Childress County are utilized for cow-calf and stocker operations, contributing \$5.6 million in added cash receipts annually. In 2007, the county had 19,000 beef cattle, 10,000 of which were in cow-calf operations and 9,000 stockers (Table 1).

Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at local restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. Money is multiplied as it circulates through the economy. The original \$24.2 million in economic contribution from farm and ranch production leads to a total county-level economic output of \$34 million. Some money does leave the region as people and businesses purchase goods and services outside the county or state. These leakages reduce the overall economic contribution of agricultural production. However, a good deal of the money that is spent outside Childress County is still spent in Texas, so the farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of \$42.8 million.

Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 422 people were employed in Childress County agribusinesses during 2007, with an associated payroll of \$5.6 million, according to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication (Table 2). In addition, 211 people were either employed full- or part-time on local farms and ranches, earning \$1.2 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Childress County economy is underestimated, since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 544 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.



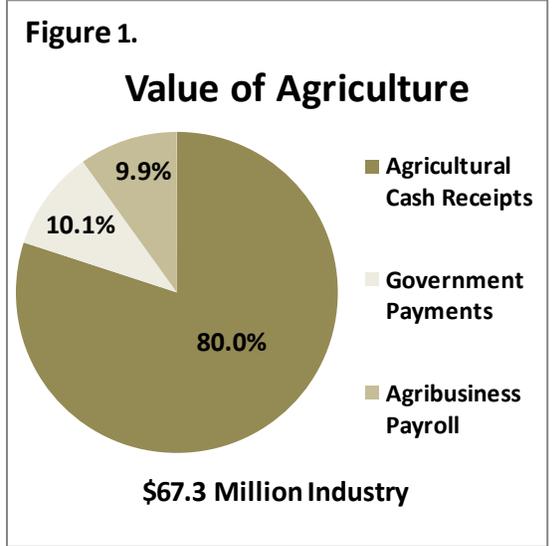
(AgEco-FS-5: Fran Bretz, Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard and Kay Ledbetter, all of Amarillo; Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock; and Lonnie Jenschke, Childress County. Dec. 2009)



The Impact of Agribusiness COLLINGSWORTH COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- Collingsworth County's agricultural value exceeds \$67.3 million (Figure 1).
- Collingsworth County ranks 5th in peanuts, 25th in cotton and 50th in wheat production among all Texas counties (Table 1).
- The 491 agricultural-related employees account for 51.2% of all private-sector employment (Table 2).
- Collingsworth County has total agricultural receipts of \$53.7 million, generating county- and state-level impacts of \$64.4 million and \$93.8 million, respectively (Table 1).



- This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 613 farm and ranch operators.

Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Collingsworth County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$0.0	106	\$0.0	\$0.1
Wheat	\$3.5	50	\$4.1	\$5.8
Cotton	\$24.6	25	\$28.3	\$39.2
Sorghum	\$1.6	60	\$1.9	\$2.7
Ensilage	\$0.0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Hay	\$0.7	204	\$0.8	\$1.2
Peanuts	\$14.9	5	\$18.1	\$26.7
Other Crops	\$0.4		\$0.5	\$0.8
Total Crop Receipts	\$45.7		\$53.7	\$76.5
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$7.4	203	\$9.8	\$16.1
Hogs	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Dairy	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Other	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Total L & LP	\$7.4		\$9.8	\$16.1
Other Ag-Related	\$0.8		\$0.9	\$1.2
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$53.7	137	\$64.4	\$93.8

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	225	\$4.9
Farm and Ranch	266	\$1.8
Total	491	\$6.7

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Most of Collingsworth County's 919-square-mile land area is used for agricultural purposes with 319,000 acres in pasture and another 193,000 acres under cultivation, or 512,000 total acres.

The 193,000 acres are comprised of irrigated or dryland production with average annual sales of \$45.7 million in the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1). Cotton generates \$24.6 million and is ranked 25th among the state's 254 counties. The second most prevalent category crop is peanuts, generating \$14.9 million and ranking 5th in the state.

The 319,000 acres of pasture in Collingsworth County are utilized for cow-calf and stocker operations, contributing \$7.4 million in added sales annually (Table 1). In 2007, there were 31,000 beef cattle, with about 16,500 momma cows in those operations.

Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at local restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. Money is multiplied as it circulates through the economy. The original \$53.7 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production leads to a total county-level economic output of \$64.4 million. Some money does leave the region as people and businesses purchase goods and services outside the county and state. These leakages reduce the overall economic contribution of agricultural production. A good deal of the money that is spent outside Collingsworth County is still spent in Texas, so the farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of \$93.8 million.



Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 225 people were employed in Collingsworth County agribusinesses during 2007, with an associated payroll of \$4.9 million according to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication (Table 2). In addition, 266 people were either employed full- or part-time on local farms and ranches earning \$1.8 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Collingsworth County economy is underestimated, since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 613 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.

(AgEco-FS-6: Fran Bretz, Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard and Kay Ledbetter, all of Amarillo; Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock; and Dale Dunlap, Collingsworth County. Dec. 2009)



The Impact of Agribusiness DALLAM COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- *Dallam County's agricultural value exceeds \$342.6 million (Figure 1).*
- *Dallam County ranks 1st in corn production, 11th in wheat production, 1st in hog production and 8th in fed cattle production (Table 1).*
- *Approximately 1,899 agricultural-related workers make-up 64% of all private-sector employment (Table 2).*
- *Dallam County ranks 7th among Texas counties with total agricultural receipts of \$310.1 million. Estimated county- and state-level impacts are \$430.5 million and \$555.2 million, respectively (Table 1).*
- *This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 695 farm and ranch operators.*

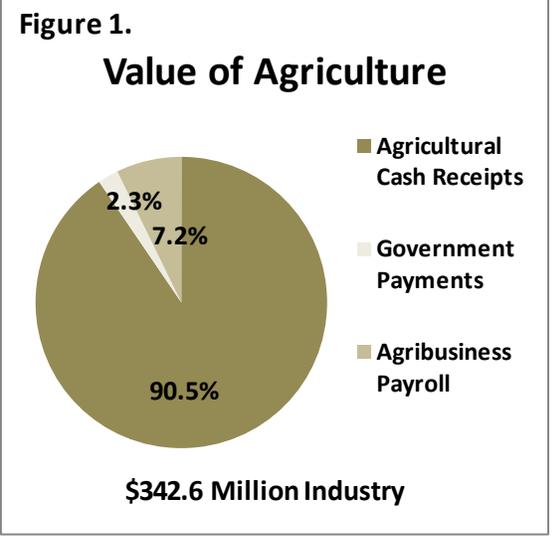


Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Dallam County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$78.9	1	\$102.7	\$133.2
Wheat	\$19.5	11	\$25.3	\$32.9
Cotton	\$0.2	121	\$0.3	\$0.4
Sorghum	\$2.8	40	\$3.6	\$4.7
Ensilage	\$5.8	7	\$7.9	\$10.3
Hay	\$0.9	140	\$1.3	\$1.6
Other Crops	\$3.6		\$4.9	\$6.4
Total Crop Receipts	\$111.7		\$146.0	\$189.5
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$89.7	8	\$146.1	\$195.0
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$10.0	250	\$16.3	\$21.7
Hogs	\$92.0	1	\$113.9	\$138.5
Dairy	\$6.6	13	\$8.1	\$10.3
Other	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Total L & LP	\$198.3		\$284.4	\$365.5
Other Ag-Related	\$0.1		\$0.1	\$0.2
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$310.1	7	\$430.5	\$555.2

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

Table 2. Dallam County Ag-Related Employment		
	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	549	\$12.9
Farm and Ranch	1,350	\$11.8
Total	1,899	\$24.7

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Most of Dallam County's 1,505-square-mile land area is used for agricultural purposes with 402,649 acres in pasture and another 534,237 acres under cultivation.

Approximately 230,935 irrigated acres provide flexibility with respect to the type of crops grown. Primary crops include corn, wheat and ensilage with average annual sales of \$78.9 million, \$19.5 million and \$5.8 million, respectively. Overall, Dallam County ranks 1st in corn production, 11th in wheat production, 7th in ensilage production and 7th in total agricultural receipts among the state's 254 counties.

Livestock production is a critical part of the local economy, making up \$198.3 million in annual value-added sales. Fed beef is a major contributor to livestock receipts. Feedlot operations exhibited annual sales of \$89.7 million from 2005-2008 (Table 1). As a result, Dallam County is ranked 8th among Texas counties in fed-beef production. Cow-calf and stocker operations also showed a significant economic impact, totaling \$10.0 million in value-added production, annually. The emerging dairy industry and established swine industry are additional livestock contributors. Average annual cash receipts from 2005-2008 were \$6.6 million and \$92.0 million, respectively. Consequently, Dallam County is ranked 1st and 13th in hog and dairy production, respectively, among all Texas counties.

The value of crop and livestock receipts is not the only agricultural component benefiting the Dallam County economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at other businesses. As money circulates through the economy, it multiplies the original \$310.1 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production to a total county-level economic impact of \$430.5 million. A great deal of the money spent outside Dallam County is still used in Texas. Therefore, farm- and ranch-level production leads to a larger state-level impact of \$555.2 million.



Agribusinesses take many forms: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. According to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication, a total of 549 people were employed in Dallam County agribusinesses during 2007 with an associated payroll of \$12.9 million. In addition, 1,350 people worked either full- or part-time on local farms, ranches and confined-feeding operations, earning \$11.8 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Dallam County economy is underestimated, since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 695 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.

(AgEco-FS-7: DeDe Jones, Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard, Kay Ledbetter and Fran Bretz, all of Amarillo; Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock; and Mike Bragg, Dallam/Hartley counties. Dec. 2009)



The Impact of Agribusiness DEAF SMITH COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- Deaf Smith County's agricultural value exceeds \$589.1 million (Figure 1).
- Deaf Smith County ranks 1st in fed-beef production among all counties in the United States (Table 1).
- Deaf Smith County has total agricultural receipts of \$501.5 million, generating county- and state-level impacts of \$747.4 million and \$993.0 million, respectively (Table 1). These receipts result in the county ranking 1st among the 254 counties in Texas (Table 1) and 16th in the country.
- The 2,967 agricultural-related employees account for 50.5% of all private-sector employment (Table 2).
- This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 957 farm and ranch operators.

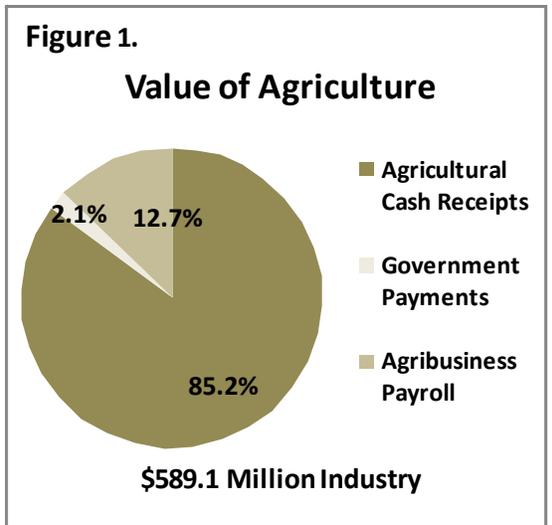


Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Deaf Smith County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$12.7	18	\$16.3	\$21.5
Wheat	\$21.6	6	\$27.6	\$36.4
Cotton	\$10.7	59	\$14.0	\$17.1
Sorghum	\$11.4	15	\$14.6	\$19.3
Ensilage	\$14.4	1	\$19.6	\$25.7
Hay	\$5.4	63	\$7.4	\$9.6
Other Crops	\$8.3		\$11.4	\$14.9
Total Crop Receipts	\$84.5		\$110.9	\$144.5
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$299.8	1	\$484.5	\$651.7
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$22.8	56	\$36.9	\$49.6
Hogs	\$0.0	52	\$0.1	\$0.1
Dairy	\$93.8	2	\$114.3	\$146.3
Other	\$0.3		\$0.3	\$0.4
Total L & LP	\$416.7		\$636.1	\$848.1
Other Ag-Related	\$0.3		\$0.4	\$0.4
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$501.5	1	\$747.4	\$993.0

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	1,754	\$51.2
Farm and Ranch	1,213	\$23.7
Total	2,967	\$74.9

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Most of Deaf Smith County's 1,500 square miles are used for agricultural purposes with 422,000 acres in pasture and another 524,000 acres under cultivation. Approximately 132,000 irrigated acres provide flexibility with respect to the type of crops that can be grown in the county. However, the traditional crops of wheat, ensilage, corn, sorghum and cotton have dominated with average annual sales of \$21.6 million, \$14.4 million, \$12.7 million, \$11.4 million and \$10.7 million, respectively. Overall, Deaf Smith County ranks 6th in wheat production, 18th in corn, 15th in sorghum and 1st in ensilage production. Deaf Smith ranks 1st in total agriculture receipts among the state's 254 counties and 16th overall among all U.S. counties (Table 1).

Livestock production is a critical part of the local economy, contributing \$416.7 million in value-added sales annually. Fed beef is the primary component of livestock production in the county, providing value-added sales of \$299.8 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1). Deaf Smith County is the leading county in fed-beef production in Texas, in fact, the leading county in the entire country. Another important component is the dairy industry, which has blossomed in the last decade. Deaf Smith County now ranks 2nd among all Texas counties in dairy production, contributing \$93.8 million in sales. Cow-calf and stocker operations also contributed significantly to the economy, adding \$22.8 million in value-added production.

Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at local restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. As money circulates through the economy, it multiplies the original \$501.5 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production to a total county-level economic output of \$747.4 million. A good deal of the money that is spent outside Deaf Smith County is still spent in Texas, so the farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of nearly a billion dollars (\$993.0 million).



Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 1,754 people were employed in Deaf Smith County agribusinesses during 2007, with an associated payroll of \$51.2 million according to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication. In addition, 1,213 people were either employed full- or part-time on local farms, ranches and confined-feeding operations, earning \$23.7 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Deaf Smith economy is underestimated since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 957 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.

(AgEco-FS-8: Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard, Kay Ledbetter and Fran Bretz, all of Amarillo; Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock; and Rick Auckerman, Deaf Smith County. Dec. 2009)



The Impact of Agribusiness DONLEY COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- Donley County's agricultural value exceeds \$52.6 million (Figure 1).
- The 428 agricultural-related employees account for 58.2% of all private-sector employment (Table 2).
- Donley County ranks 21st in fed-beef sales and 11th in peanut production among all Texas counties (Table 1).
- Total agricultural receipts of \$42.2 million generate county- and state-wide level impacts of \$70.3 million and \$85.2 million, respectively (Table 1).
- This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 586 farm and ranch operators.

Figure 1.

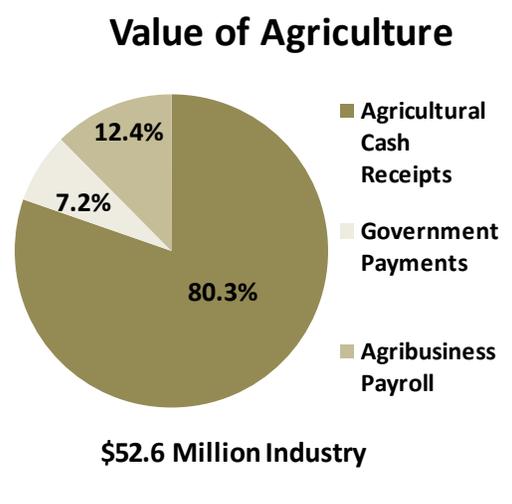


Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Donley County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$0.5	88	\$0.6	\$0.8
Wheat	\$0.5	90	\$0.7	\$0.8
Cotton	\$4.6	68	\$5.9	\$7.3
Sorghum	\$0.4	116	\$0.6	\$0.7
Ensilage	\$0.7	34	\$0.9	\$1.2
Hay	\$0.2	212	\$0.4	\$0.4
Peanuts	\$3.5	11	\$4.9	\$6.2
Other Crops	\$2.7		\$3.9	\$4.9
Total Crop Receipts	\$13.1		\$17.9	\$22.3
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$17.0	21	\$30.9	\$37.0
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$11.6	156	\$20.9	\$25.1
Hogs	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Dairy	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Other	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Total L & LP	\$28.6		\$51.8	\$62.1
Other Ag-Related	\$0.5		\$0.6	\$0.8
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$42.2	152	\$70.3	\$85.2

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

Table 2. Donley County Ag-Related Employment		
	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	196	\$4.1
Farm and Ranch	232	\$2.4
Total	428	\$6.5

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Most of Donley County’s 933 square miles are used for agricultural purposes with 505,000 acres in pasture and another 84,000 acres under cultivation. Approximately 17,000 irrigated acres provide flexibility with respect to the type of crops that can be grown in the county. Crop production is an important part of the local economy, generating an average of \$13.1 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1). Cotton and peanuts are the primary crops grown with average annual sales of \$4.6 million and \$3.5 million, respectively. Overall, Donley County ranks 11th in peanut production and 68th in cotton among the state’s 254 counties. Just over 20 percent of the crop receipts (\$2.7 million) are listed as “other crop” which includes melons, vegetables, peaches, etc.

Livestock production is a critical part of the local economy, contributing \$28.6 million in value-added sales annually. Fed-beef is the primary component of livestock production in the county, with feedlot operations helping to provide value-added sales of \$17.0 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1). Donley County is ranked 21st among Texas counties in fed-beef production. Cow-calf and stocker operations also contributed significantly to the economy, adding \$11.6 million in value-added production.

Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at local restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. Money is multiplied as it circulates through the economy. The original \$42.2 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production leads to a total county-level economic output of \$70.3 million. Some money does leave the region as people and businesses purchase goods and services outside the county or state. These leakages reduce the overall economic contribution of agricultural production. However, a good deal of the money that is spent outside Donley County is still spent in Texas, so the farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of \$85.2 million.



Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 196 people were employed in Donley County agribusinesses during 2007, with an associated payroll of \$4.1 million, according to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication (Table 2). In addition, 232 people were either employed full- or part-time on local farms, ranches and confined-feeding operations, earning \$2.4 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Donley County economy is underestimated since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 586 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.

(AgEco-FS-9: Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard Kay Ledbetter and Fran Bretz, all of Amarillo; Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock; and Leonard Haynes, Donley County. Dec. 2009)



The Impact of Agribusiness GRAY COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- Gray County's agricultural value exceeds \$107.3 million (Figure 1).
- The 1,318 agricultural related employees account for 17.3% of all private-sector employment (Table 2).
- Gray County ranks 18th in wheat production, 28th in sorghum production, 5th in hog production and 18th in fed-cattle production (Table 1).
- Gray County ranks 60th among counties in Texas with total agricultural receipts of \$85.3 million, generating county- and state-level impacts of \$122.0 million and \$157.9 million, respectively (Table 1).
- This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 561 farm and ranch operators.

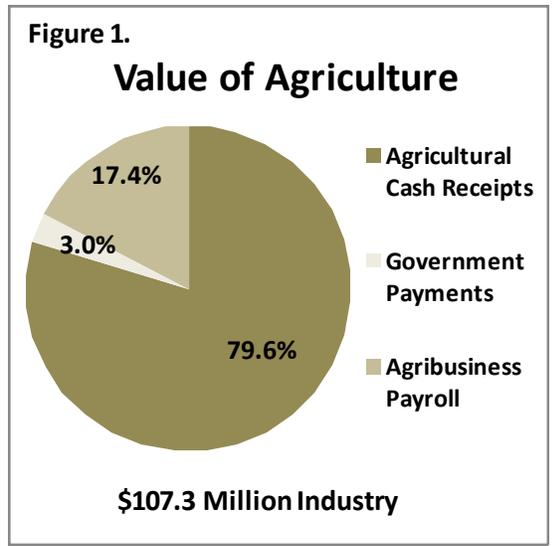


Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Gray County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$4.3	41	\$5.5	\$7.2
Wheat	\$6.9	18	\$8.9	\$11.7
Cotton	\$6.5	56	\$8.1	\$10.4
Sorghum	\$5.0	28	\$6.4	\$8.4
Ensilage	\$0.4	37	\$0.5	\$0.6
Hay	\$2.5	99	\$3.5	\$4.5
Other Crops	\$0.5		\$0.6	\$0.8
Total Crop Receipts	\$26.1		\$33.5	\$43.6
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$25.5	18	\$42.0	\$55.5
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$10.7	134	\$17.6	\$23.3
Hogs	\$8.3	5	\$10.1	\$12.5
Dairy	\$14.2		\$18.2	\$22.2
Other	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Total L & LP	\$58.7		\$87.9	\$113.5
Other Ag-Related	\$0.5		\$0.6	\$0.8
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$85.3	60	\$122.0	\$157.9

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	1,018	\$14.4
Farm and Ranch	300	\$4.3
Total	1,318	\$18.7

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Most of Gray County's 929-square-mile area is used for agricultural purposes with 329,000 acres in pasture and another 181,000 acres under cultivation. Crop production is an important part of the local economy, generating an average of \$26.1 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period. Approximately 24,000 irrigated acres provide flexibility with respect to the type of crops that can be grown in the county. However, the traditional crops of wheat, cotton, sorghum and corn have dominated with average annual sales of \$6.9 million, \$6.5 million, \$5.0 million and \$4.3 million, respectively. Overall, Gray County ranks 18th in wheat production, 28th in sorghum and 60th in total agricultural receipts among the state's 254 counties (Table 1).

Livestock production is a critical part of the local economy, contributing \$58.7 million in value-added sales annually. Fed beef is the primary component of livestock production in the county, with feedlot operations providing value-added sales of \$25.5 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1). Another important component is the swine industry, adding \$8.3 million. Gray County is ranked 18th among Texas counties in fed beef and 5th in swine production. Cow-calf and stocker operations added \$10.7 million in value-added production.

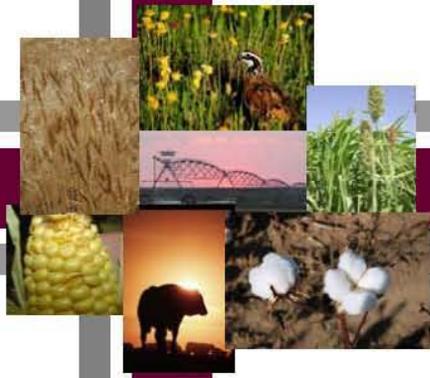
Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at local restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. As money circulates through the economy, it multiplies the original



\$85.3 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production to a total county-level economic output of \$122.0 million. A good deal of the money that is spent outside Gray County is still spent in Texas, so the farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of \$157.9 million.

Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 1,018 people were employed in Gray County agribusinesses during 2007, with an associated payroll of \$14.4 million, according to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication. In addition, 300 people were either employed full- or part-time on local farms, ranches and confined-feeding operations, earning \$4.3 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Gray County economy is underestimated, since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 561 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.

(AgEco-FS-10: Patrick Warminski, Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard, Kay Ledbetter and Fran Bretz, all of Amarillo; Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock; and Brandon McGinty, Gray County. Dec. 2009)



The Impact of Agribusiness HALL COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- *Hall County's value of agriculture exceeds \$45.2 million (Figure 1).*
- *The 415 agricultural related employees account for 52.5% of all private-sector employment (Table 2).*
- *Hall County ranks 23th in cotton production among all Texas counties (Table 1).*
- *Total agricultural receipts of \$31.8 million results in generating county- and state-wide level impacts of \$42.1 million and \$54.8 million, respectively (Table 1).*
- *This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 546 farm and ranch operators.*

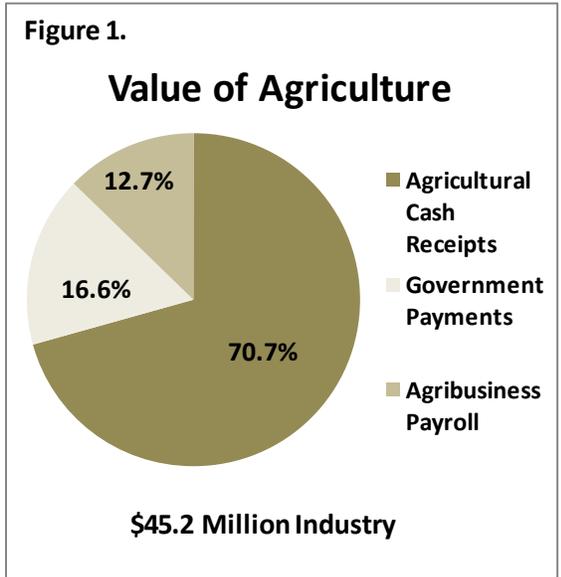


Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Hall County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Wheat	\$0.7	115	\$0.9	\$1.2
Cotton	\$21.6	23	\$26.2	\$34.5
Sorghum	\$0.6	110	\$0.8	\$1.1
Ensilage	\$0.0	59	\$0.0	\$0.1
Hay	\$0.3	194	\$0.5	\$0.6
Other Crops	\$1.8		\$2.4	\$3.2
Total Crop Receipts	\$25.0		\$30.8	\$40.7
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$5.9	187	\$10.3	\$12.8
Hogs	\$0.0	102	\$0.0	\$0.0
Dairy	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Other	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Total L & LP	\$5.9		\$10.3	\$12.8
Other Ag-Related	\$0.9		\$1.0	\$1.3
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$31.8	156	\$42.1	\$54.8

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

Table 2. Hall County Ag-Related Employment		
	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	209	\$4.1
Farm and Ranch	206	\$1.7
Total	415	\$5.8

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Most of Hall County's 904-square-mile land area is used for agricultural purposes with 315,000 acres in pasture and another 219,000 acres under cultivation. Crop production is an important part of the local economy, generating an average of \$25.0 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1). Approximately 28,000 irrigated acres provide flexibility with respect to the type of crops that can be grown in the county. However, cotton is king dominating the county's crop production with average annual sales of \$21.6 million. Overall, Hall County ranks 23rd in cotton production among the state's 254 counties. Cow-calf and stocker operations also contributed significantly to the economy, adding \$5.9 million in value-added production.

Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at local restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. Money is multiplied as it circulates through the economy. The original \$31.8 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production leads to a total county-level economic output of \$42.1 million. Some money does leave the region as people and businesses purchase goods and services outside the county or state. These leakages reduce the overall economic contribution of agricultural production. However, a good deal of the money that is spent outside Hall County is still spent in Texas, so the farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of \$54.8 million (Table 1).

Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 209 people were employed in Hall County agribusinesses during



2007, with an associated payroll of \$4.1 million, according to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication (Table 2). In addition, 206 people were either employed full- or part-time on local farms and ranches earning \$1.7 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Hall County economy is underestimated, since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 546 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.

(AgEco-FS-11: Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard, Kay Ledbetter and Fran Bretz, all of Amarillo; Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock; and Josh Brooks, Hall County. Dec. 2009)



The Impact of Agribusiness HANSFORD COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- *Hansford County's value of agriculture exceeds \$249.4 million (Figure 1).*
- *The 1,420 agricultural related employees account for 64.6% of all private-sector employment (Table 2).*
- *Hansford County ranks 2nd in wheat production, 11th in corn production, 4th in hog production and 6th in fed cattle production (Table 1).*
- *Hansford County ranks 15th among counties in Texas for total agricultural receipts with \$228.1 million, generating county- and state-level impacts of \$358.3 million and \$457.3 million, respectively (Table 1).*
- *This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 371 farm and ranch operators.*

Value of Agriculture

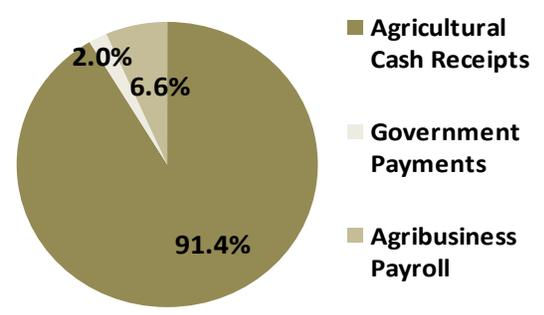


Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Hansford County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$23.8	11	\$32.9	\$40.1
Wheat	\$31.3	2	\$43.3	\$52.8
Cotton	\$2.9	89	\$3.8	\$4.7
Sorghum	\$3.8	55	\$5.2	\$6.4
Ensilage	\$3.9	8	\$5.6	\$7.0
Hay	\$0.3	190	\$0.5	\$0.6
Other Crops	\$2.1		\$3.1	\$3.8
Total Crop Receipts	\$68.1		\$94.4	\$115.4
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$129.0	6	\$215.7	\$280.4
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$22.1	102	\$37.0	\$48.1
Hogs	\$8.6	4	\$10.8	\$12.9
Dairy	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Other	\$0.1		\$0.1	\$0.2
Total L & LP	\$159.8		\$263.6	\$341.6
Other Ag-Related	\$0.2		\$0.3	\$0.3
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$228.1	15	\$358.3	\$457.3

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

Table 2. Hansford County Ag-Related Employment		
	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	306	\$5.8
Farm and Ranch	1,114	\$10.6
Total	1,420	\$16.4

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees

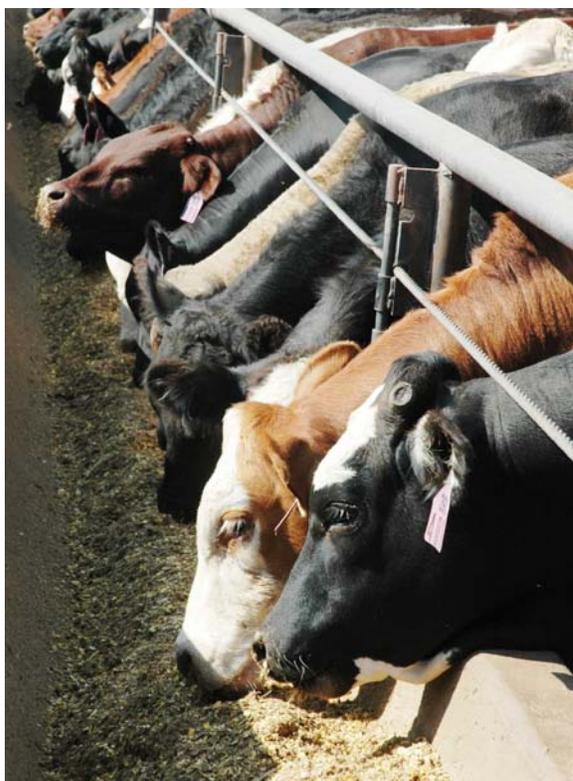


Most of Hansford County's 920-square-mile land area is used for agricultural purposes with 254,000 acres in pasture and another 332,000 acres under cultivation.

Approximately 101,000 irrigated acres provide flexibility with respect to the type of crops that can be grown in the county. However, the traditional crops of wheat, corn, sorghum, ensilage and cotton have dominated with average annual sales of \$31.3 million, \$23.8 million, \$3.8 million, \$3.9 million and \$2.9 million, respectively. Overall, Hansford County ranks 2nd in wheat production, 11th in corn, 8th in ensilage and 15th in total agricultural receipts among the state's 254 counties (Table 1).

Livestock production is a critical part of the local economy contributing \$159.8 million in value-added sales annually. Fed beef is the primary component of livestock production in the county, with feedlot operations providing value-added sales of \$129.0 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period, resulting in Hansford County being ranked 6th among Texas counties in fed-beef production. Cow-calf and stocker operations also contributed significantly to the economy, adding \$22.1 million in value-added production. Another important component is the swine industry, which added \$8.6 million, resulting in Hansford County being ranked 4th in the state (Table 1).

Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at local restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. As money circulates through the economy, it multiplies the original \$228.1 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production to a total county-level economic output of \$358.3 million.



A good deal of the money that is spent outside Hansford County is still spent in Texas, so the farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of \$457.3 million.

Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 306 people were employed in Hansford County agribusinesses during 2007 with an associated payroll of \$5.8 million, according to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication. In addition, 1,114 people were either employed full- or part-time on local farms, ranches and confined-feeding operations earning \$10.6 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Hansford County economy is underestimated, since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 371 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.

(AgEco-FS-12: Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard and Kay Ledbetter, all of Amarillo; Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock; and Burt Williams, Hansford County. Dec. 2009)



The Impact of Agribusiness HARTLEY COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- *Hartley County's agricultural value exceeds \$327.6 million (Figure 1).*
- *Hartley County ranks 3rd in corn production, 12th in wheat production, 4th in fed cattle production and 8th in dairy production (Table 1).*
- *Approximately 955 agricultural related workers make up 50.6% of all private-sector employment (Table 2).*
- *Hartley County ranks 8th among Texas counties with total agricultural receipts of \$300.9 million. Estimated county- and state-level impacts are \$389.5 and \$570.2 million, respectively (Table 1).*
- *This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 495 farm and ranch operators.*

Figure 1.

Value of Agriculture

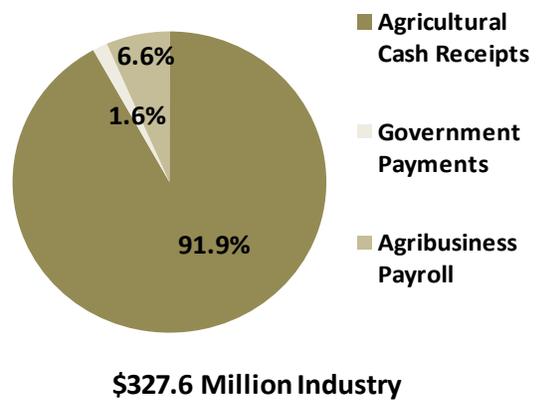


Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Hartley County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$67.7	3	\$77.7	\$114.3
Wheat	\$14.4	12	\$16.5	\$24.3
Cotton	\$1.3	94	\$1.7	\$2.1
Sorghum	\$2.4	62	\$2.8	\$4.1
Ensilage	\$11.7	4	\$13.9	\$20.9
Hay	\$1.1	175	\$1.3	\$2.0
Other Crops	\$33.6		\$39.8	\$59.9
Total Crop Receipts	\$132.2		\$153.7	\$227.6
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$117.7	4	\$174.2	\$255.9
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$11.6	247	\$17.2	\$25.2
Hogs	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Dairy	\$39.3	8	\$44.2	\$61.3
Other	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Total L & LP	\$168.6		\$235.6	\$342.5
Other Ag-Related	\$0.1		\$0.1	\$0.2
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$300.9	8	\$389.5	\$570.2

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	281	\$5.6
Farm and Ranch	674	\$15.9
Total	955	\$21.5

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Most of Hartley County's 1,463-square-mile land area is used for agricultural purposes, with 565,744 acres in pasture and another 345,221 acres under cultivation. Approximately 171,717 irrigated acres provide flexibility with respect to the type of crops grown. Primary crops include corn, wheat and ensilage, with average annual sales of \$67.7 million, \$14.4 million and \$11.7 million, respectively. Overall, Hartley County ranks 3rd in corn production, 12th in wheat production, 4th in ensilage production and 8th in total agricultural receipts among the state's 254 counties.

Livestock production is a critical part of the local economy, making up \$168.6 million in annual value-added sales. Fed beef is a major contributor to livestock receipts. Feedlot operations exhibited annual sales of \$117.7 million from 2005-2008 (Table 1). As a result, Hartley County is ranked 4th among Texas counties in fed beef production. Cow-calf and stocker operations also showed a significant economic impact, totaling \$11.6 million in value-added production, annually. The emerging dairy industry is an additional livestock contributor. Cash receipts from 2005-2008 averaged \$39.3 million. Consequently, Hartley County is ranked 8th among all counties in Texas dairy production.

The value of crop and livestock receipts is not the only agricultural component benefiting the Hartley County economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at other businesses. As money circulates through the economy, it multiplies the original \$300.9 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production to a total county-level economic impact of \$389.5 million. A great deal of the money spent outside Hartley County is still used in Texas.



Therefore, farm and ranch-level production leads to a larger state-level impact of \$570.2 million.

Agribusinesses take many forms: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. According to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication, a total of 281 people were employed in Hartley County agribusinesses during 2007 with an associated payroll of \$5.6 million. In addition, 674 people worked either full- or part-time on local farms, ranches and confined-feeding operations, earning \$15.9 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Hartley County economy is underestimated, since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 495 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.

(AgEco-FS-13: DeDe Jones, Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard, Kay Ledbetter and Fran Bretz, all of Amarillo; Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock; and Mike Bragg, Hartley/Dallam counties. Dec. 2009)



The Impact of Agribusiness HEMPHILL COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- *Hemphill County's agricultural value exceeds \$45.9 million (Figure 1).*
- *Hemphill County ranks 23rd in fed cattle production and 44th in hog production among all Texas counties (Table 1).*
- *Hemphill County has total agricultural receipts of \$36.4 million, generating county- and state-level impacts of \$60.2 million and \$77.1 million, respectively (Table 1).*
- *The 413 agricultural-related employees in Hemphill County account for 22.6% of all private-sector employment (Table 2).*
- *This analysis does not include the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 353 farm and ranch operators in the county.*

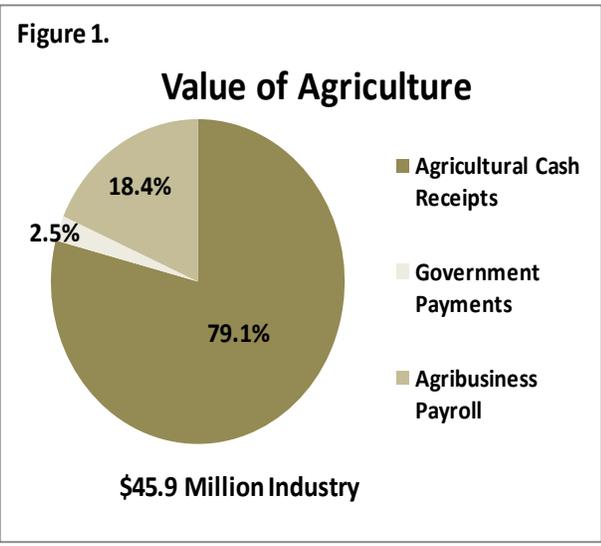


Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Hemphill County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Wheat	\$1.1	74	\$1.5	\$1.9
Cotton	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Sorghum	\$0.1	165	\$0.1	\$0.1
Ensilage	\$0.1	55	\$0.1	\$0.1
Hay	\$0.1	218	\$0.2	\$0.2
Other Crops	\$0.2		\$0.2	\$0.3
Total Crop Receipts	\$1.6		\$2.1	\$2.6
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$17.5	23	\$29.7	\$38.1
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$15.9	110	\$27.0	\$34.6
Hogs	\$0.1	44	\$0.1	\$0.1
Dairy	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Other	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.1
Total L & LP	\$33.5		\$56.8	\$72.9
Other Ag-Related	\$1.1		\$1.3	\$1.6
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$36.4	177	\$60.2	\$77.1

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

Table 2. Hemphill County Ag-Related Employment		
	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	237	\$4.9
Farm and Ranch	176	\$3.5
Total	413	\$8.4

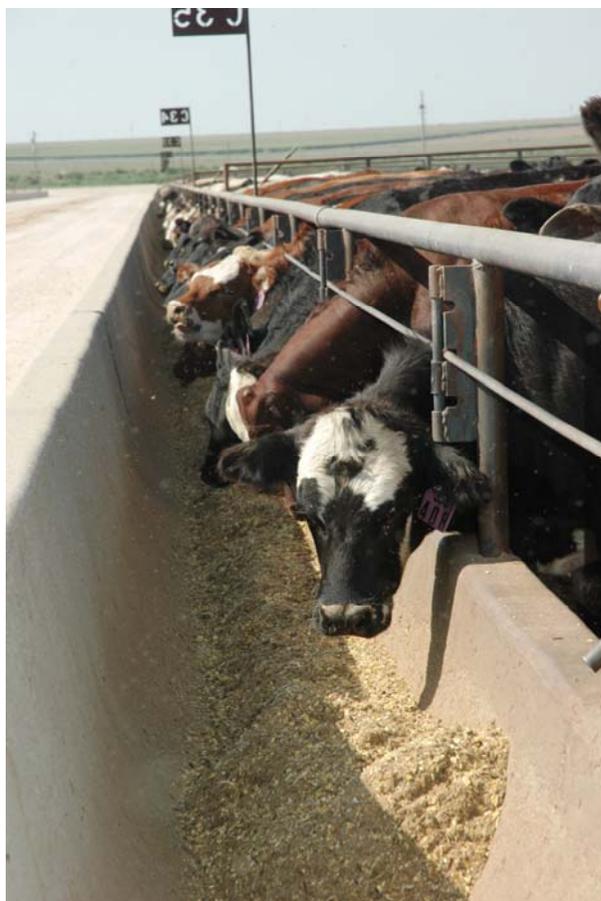
*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Hemphill County's 910-square-mile land area consists of 473,000 acres of pasture and another 76,000 acres under cultivation, or 549,000 acres. Crop production generates an average of \$1.6 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1). The 76,000 acres are comprised of irrigated and dryland production with wheat predominant in annual cash receipts of \$1.1 million.

Livestock production is an important part of the local economy, contributing \$33.5 million in value-added sales annually. Fed beef is a significant component of livestock production in the county providing value-added sales of \$17.5 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1). Cow-calf and stocker operations also contributed to the economy adding \$15.9 million in value-added production. Emerging hog production has ranked Hemphill County 44th in the state.

Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at local restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. Money is multiplied as it circulates through the economy. The original \$36.4 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production leads to a total county-level economic output of \$60.2 million. Some money does leave the region as people and businesses purchase goods and services outside the county and state. However, a good deal of the money that is spent outside Hemphill County is still spent in Texas, so the farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of \$77.1 million.



Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 237 people were employed in Hemphill County agribusinesses during 2007, with an associated payroll of \$4.9 million, according to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication (Table 2). In addition, 176 people were either employed full- or part-time on local farms, ranches and confined-feeding operations, earning \$3.5 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Hemphill County economy is underestimated, since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 353 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.

(AgEco-FS-14: Fran Bretz, Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard and Kay Ledbetter, all of Amarillo; Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock; and Kyle Barnett, Hemphill County. Dec. 2009)



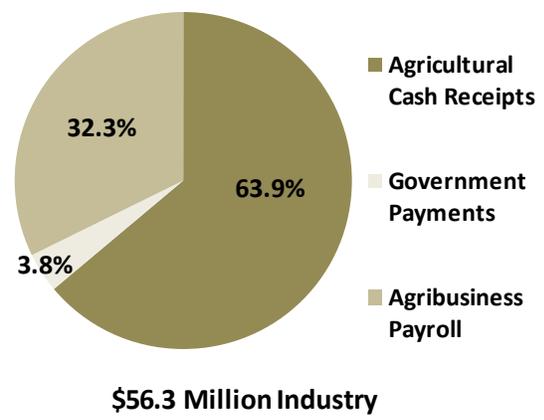
The Impact of Agribusiness HUTCHINSON COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- *Hutchinson County's agricultural value exceeds \$56.3 million (Figure 1).*
- *The 1,089 agricultural related employees account for 17.2% of all private-sector employment (Table 2).*
- *Hutchinson County ranks 16th in wheat, 32nd in corn and 31st in fed-cattle production (Table 1).*
- *Hutchinson County has total agricultural receipts of \$35.9 million, generating county- and state-level impacts of \$51.7 million and \$69.0 million annually, respectively (Table 1).*

Figure 1.

Value of Agriculture



- *This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 431 farm and ranch operators.*

Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Hutchinson County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$5.8	32	\$7.6	\$9.8
Wheat	\$10.6	16	\$13.9	\$17.9
Cotton	\$0.8	105	\$1.0	\$1.3
Sorghum	\$1.2	78	\$1.6	\$2.1
Ensilage	\$0.2	72	\$0.3	\$0.4
Hay	\$0.2	217	\$0.2	\$0.3
Other Crops	\$0.1		\$0.1	\$0.2
Total Crop Receipts	\$18.9		\$24.7	\$32.0
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$7.6	31	\$12.1	\$16.6
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$9.3	186	\$14.8	\$20.2
Hogs	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Dairy	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Other	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Total L & LP	\$16.9		\$26.9	\$36.8
Other Ag-Related	\$0.1		\$0.1	\$0.2
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$35.9	154	\$51.7	\$69.0

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	939	\$16.5
Farm and Ranch	150	\$1.7
Total	1,089	\$18.2

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Most of Hutchinson County's 895 square miles is used for agricultural purposes with 413,000 acres in pasture and another 144,000 acres under cultivation. Crop production is an important part of the local economy, generating an average of \$18.9 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1). Approximately 33,000 irrigated acres provide flexibility with respect to the type of crops that can be grown in the county. The traditional crops of wheat, corn and sorghum are the primary crops grown with average annual sales of \$10.6 million, \$5.8 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. Overall, Hutchinson County ranks 16th in wheat, 32nd in corn and 78th in sorghum among the state's 254 counties.

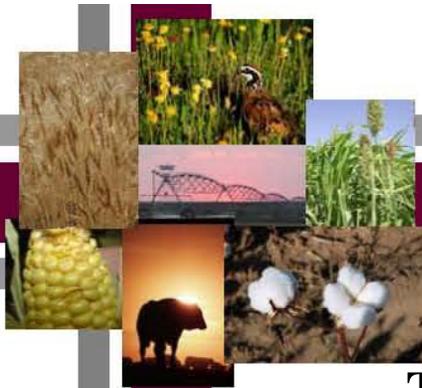
Livestock production is a critical part of the local economy, contributing \$16.9 million in sales annually. Fed beef is an important component of livestock production in the county, providing value-added sales of \$7.6 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1). Hutchinson County is ranked 31st among Texas counties in fed-beef production. Cow-calf and stocker operations also contribute significantly to the economy, adding \$9.3 million in value-added production.

Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county eating at local restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. As money circulates through the economy, it multiplies the original \$35.9 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production to a total county-level economic output of \$51.7 million. A good deal of the money that is spent outside Hutchinson County is still spent in Texas, so the farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of \$69 million.



Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 939 people were employed in Hutchinson County agribusinesses during 2007, with an associated payroll of \$16.5 million, according to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication. In addition, 150 people were either employed full- or part-time on local farms, ranches and confined-feeding operations, earning \$1.7 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Hutchinson County economy is underestimated, since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 431 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.

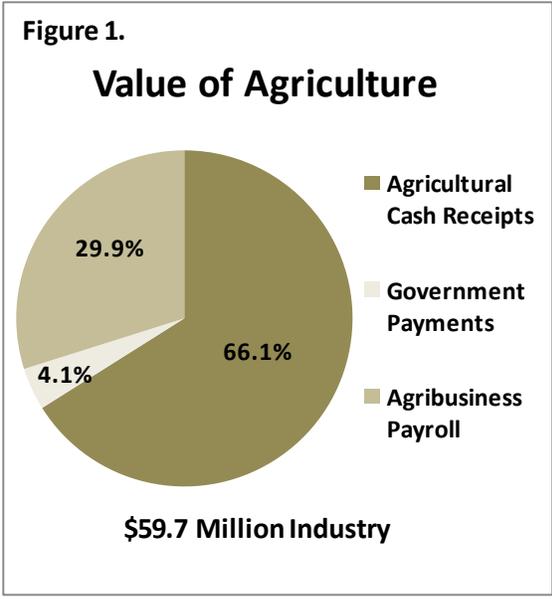
(AgEco-FS-15: Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard, Kay Ledbetter and Fran Bretz, all of Amarillo; Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; and Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock. Dec. 2009)



The Impact of Agribusiness LIPSCOMB COUNTY 2009

Highlight

- *Lipscomb County's agricultural value exceeds \$59.7 million (Figure 1).*
- *The 760 agricultural related employees account for 56.3% of all private-sector employment (Table 2).*
- *Lipscomb County ranks 11th in ensilage and 25th in dairy production among all Texas counties (Table 1).*
- *Lipscomb County has total agricultural receipts of \$39.2 million, generating county- and state-level impacts of \$58.6 million and \$75.3 million, respectively (Table 1).*



- *This analysis does not include the impact agriculturally related public sector employees or the 401 farm and ranch operators.*

Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Lipscomb County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$3.6	60	\$4.9	\$6.1
Wheat	\$3.4	46	\$4.5	\$5.7
Cotton	\$0.2	120	\$0.3	\$0.3
Sorghum	\$2.0	83	\$2.7	\$3.4
Ensilage	\$3.3	11	\$4.6	\$5.9
Hay	\$0.3	219	\$0.4	\$0.5
Other Crops	\$1.1		\$1.5	\$2.0
Total Crop Receipts	\$13.9		\$18.9	\$23.9
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$1.1	58	\$1.9	\$2.5
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$18.1	91	\$30.2	\$39.4
Hogs	\$2.3	101	\$2.8	\$3.5
Dairy	\$3.6	25	\$4.5	\$5.7
Other	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Total L & LP	\$25.3		\$39.4	\$51.1
Other Ag-Related	\$0.2		\$0.3	\$0.3
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$39.2	155	\$58.6	\$75.3

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	490	\$13.2
Farm and Ranch	270	\$4.6
Total	760	\$17.8

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Lipscomb County's 932-square-mile land area consists of 444,000 acres of pasture and another 127,000 acres under cultivation, or 571,000 total acres. Crop production is an important part of the local economy, generating an average of \$13.9 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1). The 127,000 acres are comprised of irrigated and dryland production with annual cash receipts of corn, wheat and ensilage at \$3.6 million, \$3.4 million and \$3.3 million, respectively. Overall, Lipscomb County ranks 11th in ensilage and 46th in wheat production among the 254 Texas counties.

Livestock production is a significant part of the local economy, contributing \$25.3 million in value-added sales annually. The cow-calf and stocker segment are the primary components of livestock production in the county providing sales of \$18.1 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1). Fed-beef sales also contributed to the economy, adding \$1.1 million. Other important livestock components include the dairy and the swine industries, adding \$3.6 million and \$2.3 million, respectively, in cash receipts.

Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at local restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. Money is multiplied as it circulates through the economy. The original \$39.2 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production leads to a total county-level economic output of \$58.6 million. Some money does leave the region as people and businesses purchase goods and services outside the county or state. These leakages reduce the overall economic contribution of agricultural production. However, a good deal of the money that is spent outside Lipscomb County is still spent in Texas, so the farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of \$75.3 million (Table 1).

Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 490 people were employed in Lipscomb County agribusinesses during 2007, with an associated payroll of \$13.2 million, according to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication (Table 2).



In addition, 270 people were either employed full- or part-time on local farms, ranches, and confined- animal feeding operations earning \$4.6 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Lipscomb County economy is underestimated, since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 401 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.

(AgEco-FS-16: Fran Bretz, Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard and Kay Ledbetter, all of Amarillo; Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock; and J.R. Sprague, Lipscomb County. Dec. 2009)



The Impact of Agribusiness MOORE COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- Moore County's agricultural value exceeds \$258.6 million (Figure 1).
- The 3,231 agricultural-related employees account for 42.9% of all private-sector employment.
- Moore County ranks 5th in wheat, 6th in corn and 12th in fed beef sales among all Texas counties.
- Total agricultural receipts of \$174.5 million ranks 31st among all Texas counties, generating county- and state-level impacts of \$226.5 million and \$335.0 million, respectively.
- This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 427 farm and ranch operators.

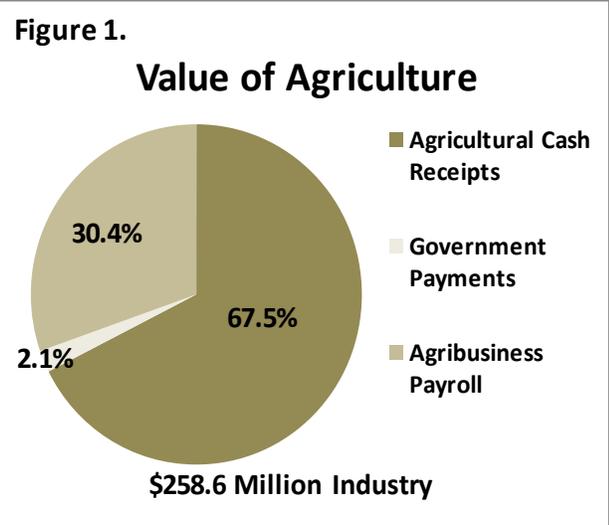


Table 1. Average Annual Value of Agricultural Cash Receipts, Moore County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$36.6	6	\$50.3	\$61.7
Wheat	\$15.4	5	\$21.3	\$26.1
Cotton	\$8.7	70	\$11.4	\$14.0
Sorghum	\$10.1	21	\$14.0	\$17.1
Ensilage	\$2.2	24	\$3.2	\$3.9
Hay	\$0.4	213	\$0.6	\$0.7
Other Crops	\$3.8		\$5.6	\$6.7
Total Crop Receipts	\$77.2		\$106.4	\$130.2
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$77.3	12	\$96.4	\$168.1
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$9.6	160	\$11.9	\$20.8
Hogs	\$3.4	6	\$4.0	\$5.1
Dairy	\$6.8		\$7.6	\$10.6
Other	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Total L & LP	\$97.1		\$119.9	\$204.6
Other Ag-Related	\$0.2		\$0.2	\$0.2
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$174.5	31	\$226.5	\$335.0

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

Table 2. Moore County Ag-Related Employment		
	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	2,692	\$70.2
Farm and Ranch	539	\$8.5
Total	3,231	\$78.7

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Most of Moore County's 910-square-mile land area is used for agricultural purposes with 256,000 acres in pasture and another 298,000 acres under cultivation. Crop production is an important part of the local economy, generating an average of \$77.2 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period.

Approximately 105,000 irrigated acres provide flexibility with respect to the type of crops that can be grown in the county. However, the traditional crops of corn, wheat, sorghum and cotton dominate with average annual sales of \$36.6 million, \$15.4 million, \$10.1 million and \$8.7 million, respectively (Table 1). Overall, Moore County ranks 5th in wheat production, 6th in corn, 21st in sorghum and 31st in total agriculture receipts among the state's 254 counties.

Livestock production is a critical part of the local economy, contributing \$97.1 million in value-added sales annually. Fed beef is the primary component of livestock production in the county, with feedlot operations helping to provide value-added sales of \$77.2 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period. Moore County is ranked 12th among Texas counties in fed-beef production. Cow-calf and stocker operations also contributed significantly to the economy, adding \$9.6 million in value-added production. Other important components include the emerging dairy industry and the swine industry, which add \$6.8 million and \$3.4 million, respectively (Table 1).

Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at local restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. Money is multiplied as it circulates through the economy. The original \$174.5 million economic contribution from farm- and ranch-production leads to a total county-level economic output of \$226.5 million (Table 1). Some money does leave the region as people and businesses purchase goods and services outside the county or state. These leakages reduce the overall economic contribution of agricultural production. However, a good deal of the money that is spent outside Moore County is still spent in Texas, so the farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of \$335.0 million.



Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 2,692 people were employed in Moore County agribusinesses during 2007, with an associated payroll of \$70.2 million, according to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication (Table 2). In addition, 539 people were either employed full- or part-time on local farms and ranches, earning \$8.5 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Moore County economy is underestimated, since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 427 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.

(AgEco-FS-17: Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard and Kay Ledbetter, all of Amarillo; Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock; and Marcel Fischbacher, Moore County. Dec. 2009)



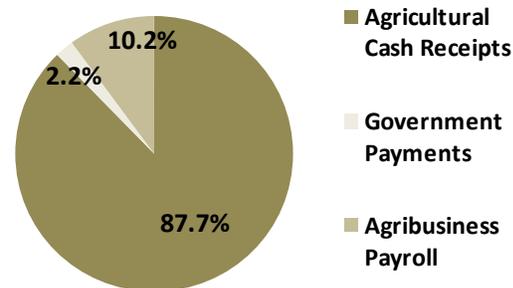
The Impact of Agribusiness OCHILTREE COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- *Ochiltree County's agricultural value exceeds \$249.3 million (Figure 1).*
- *The 1,484 agricultural-related employees account for 32.9% of all private-sector employment (Table 2).*
- *Ochiltree County ranks in the state 1st in wheat production, 13th in sorghum, 16th in corn, 2nd in hogs and 11th in fed-cattle production (Table 1).*
- *Ochiltree County ranks 12th among counties in Texas with total agricultural receipts of \$218.4 million, generating county- and state-level impacts of \$331.1 million and \$397.0 million, respectively (Table 1).*
- *This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 549 farm and ranch operators.*

Figure 1.

Value of Agriculture



\$249.3 Million Industry

Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Ochiltree County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$14.6	16	\$19.3	\$24.6
Wheat	\$33.9	1	\$45.0	\$57.2
Cotton	\$3.3	85	\$4.2	\$5.2
Sorghum	\$10.7	13	\$14.2	\$18.1
Ensilage	\$1.6	21	\$2.4	\$2.9
Hay	\$1.5	123	\$2.2	\$2.7
Other Crops	\$1.9		\$2.8	\$3.5
Total Crop Receipts	\$67.5		\$90.1	\$114.2
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$70.0	11	\$126.9	\$152.2
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$12.8	119	\$23.3	\$27.9
Hogs	\$67.9	2	\$90.5	\$102.3
Dairy	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Other	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Total L & LP	\$150.7		\$240.7	\$282.4
Other Ag-Related	\$0.2		\$0.3	\$0.4
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$218.4	12	\$331.1	\$397.0

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	578	\$10.9
Farm and Ranch	906	\$14.5
Total	1,484	\$25.3

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Most of the Ochiltree County's 918-square-mile land area is used for agricultural purposes with 224,000 acres in pasture and another 355,000 acres under cultivation. Approximately 66,000 irrigated acres provide flexibility with respect to the type of crops that can be grown in the county. However, the traditional crops of wheat, corn, sorghum and cotton dominate with average annual sales of \$33.9 million, \$14.6 million, \$10.7 million and \$3.3 million, respectively. Overall, Ochiltree County ranks 1st in wheat production, 16th in corn, 13th in sorghum and 12th in total agriculture receipts among the state's 254 counties (Table 1).

Livestock production is a critical part of the local economy, contributing \$150.7 million in value-added sales annually. Fed beef is the primary component of livestock production in the county, with feedlot operations helping to provide value-added sales of \$70.0 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1). An almost equally important component is the swine industry, which added \$67.9 million. Ochiltree County is ranked 11th among Texas counties in fed-beef production and 2nd in hog production. Cow-calf and stocker operations also contributed significantly to the economy, adding \$12.8 million in value-added production.

Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at local restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. Money is multiplied as it circulates through the economy. The original \$218.4 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production leads to a total county-level economic output of \$331.1 million. Some money does leave the region as people and businesses purchase goods and services outside the county or state. These leakages reduce the overall economic contribution of agricultural production. However, a good deal of the money that is spent outside Ochiltree County is still spent in Texas, so the farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of \$397.0 million.

Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 578 people were employed in Ochiltree County agribusinesses during 2007, with an associated payroll of \$10.9 million, according to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication (Table 2). In addition, 906 people were either employed full- or part-time on local farms, ranches and confined-feeding operations, earning \$14.5 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Ochiltree County economy is underestimated, since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 549 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.



(AgEco-FS-18: Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard and Kay Ledbetter, all of Amarillo; Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock; and Scott Strawn, Ochiltree County. Dec. 2009)



The Impact of Agribusiness OLDHAM COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- *Oldham County's agricultural value exceeds \$79.5 million. (Figure 1).*
- *The 298 agricultural-related employees account for 34.5% of all private-sector employment (Table 2).*
- *Oldham County ranks 17th in fed-cattle production and 20th in cow-calf and stocker production among the 254 Texas counties (Table 1).*
- *Oldham County produces total agricultural receipts of \$71.7 million, generating county- and state-level impacts of \$107.3 million and \$153 million, respectively (Table 1).*
- *This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 207 farm and ranch operators.*

Figure 1.

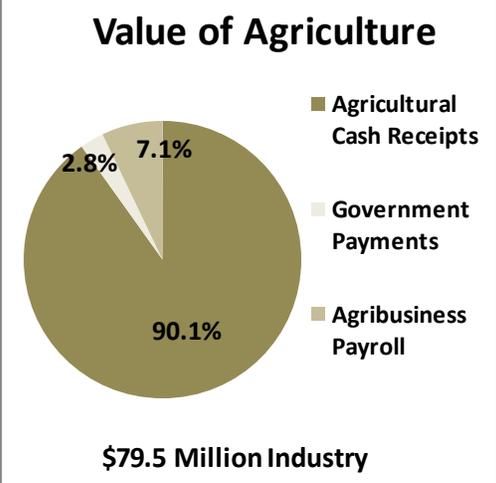


Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Oldham County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$0.1	97	\$0.1	\$0.1
Wheat	\$4.0	53	\$4.8	\$6.7
Cotton	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Sorghum	\$1.2	109	\$1.4	\$1.9
Ensilage	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Hay	\$0.0	239	\$0.1	\$0.1
Other Crops	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Crop Receipts	\$5.3		\$6.4	\$8.8
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$42.2	17	\$64.1	\$91.6
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$24.2	20	\$36.7	\$52.5
Hogs	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Dairy	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Other	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Total L & LP	\$66.4		\$100.8	\$144.1
Other Ag-Related	\$0.0		\$0.1	\$0.1
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$71.7	82	\$107.3	\$153.0

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	57	\$2.0
Farm and Ranch	241	\$3.6
Total	298	\$5.6

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Most of Oldham County's 1,501-square-mile land area is used for agricultural purposes with 775,000 acres in pasture and another 105,000 acres under cultivation.

With only about 2,000 irrigated acres, the flexibility with respect to the type of crops that can be grown in the county is limited. However, the traditional crops of wheat and sorghum dominate with average annual sales of \$4 million and \$1.2 million, respectively (Table 1). Overall, Oldham County is ranked 53rd in wheat production among the state's 254 counties.

Livestock production is a critical part of the local economy, contributing \$66.4 million in value-added sales annually. Fed beef is the primary component of livestock production in the county, with feedlot operations providing value-added sales of \$42.2 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1). Oldham County is ranked 17th among Texas counties in fed-beef production. Cow-calf and stocker operations also contributed significantly to the economy, adding \$24.2 million in value-added production.

Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at local restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. Money is multiplied as it circulates through the economy.



The original \$71.7 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production leads to a total county-level economic output of \$107.3 million. Some money does leave the region as people and businesses purchase goods and services outside the county or state. These leakages reduce the overall economic contribution of agricultural production. However, a good deal of the money that is spent outside Oldham County is still spent in Texas, so the farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of \$153 million (Table 1).

Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 57 people were employed in Oldham County agribusinesses during 2007, with an associated payroll of \$2 million, according to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication. In addition, 241 people were either employed full- or part-time on local farms and ranches and confined-feeding operations, earning \$3.6 million annually (Table 2). It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Oldham County economy is underestimated, since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 207 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.

(AgEco-FS-19: Patrick Warminski, Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard, Kay Ledbetter and Fran Bretz, all of Amarillo; Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock; and Michael Wilkes, Oldham County. Dec. 2009)



The Impact of Agribusiness PARMER COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- *Parmer County's agricultural value exceeds \$543.9 million (Figure 1).*
- *The 4,065 agricultural-related employees account for \$86.5 of all private-sector employment (Table 2).*
- *Parmer County ranks 2nd in overall cash receipts and ensilage receipts and 3rd in receipts from sorghum, fed beef and dairy among all Texas counties.*
- *The county ranks 4th nationally in the value of cattle sales and 12th in the overall value of livestock, poultry and their products.*
- *This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 796 farm and ranch operators.*

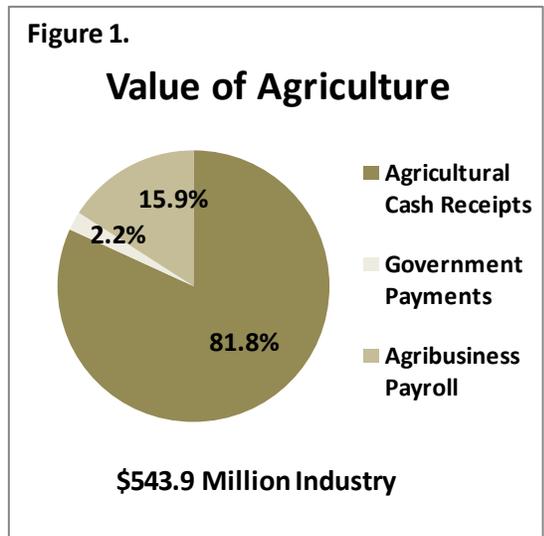


Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Parmer County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$27.1	9	\$35.4	\$45.8
Wheat	\$20.2	7	\$26.3	\$34.1
Cotton	\$28.8	40	\$35.9	\$45.9
Sorghum	\$21.5	3	\$28.1	\$36.4
Ensilage	\$16.2	2	\$21.7	\$28.9
Hay	\$0.8	170	\$1.0	\$1.4
Other Crops	\$26.2		\$35.1	\$46.8
Total Crop Receipts	\$140.8		\$183.5	\$239.3
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$150.2	3	\$222.4	\$326.6
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$61.2	42	\$90.6	\$133.0
Hogs	\$0.0	48	\$0.1	\$0.1
Dairy	\$92.0	3	\$108.9	\$143.5
Other	\$0.9		\$1.0	\$1.4
Total L & LP	\$304.3		\$423.0	\$604.6
Other Ag-Related	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$445.1	2	\$606.5	\$843.9

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

Table 2. Parmer County Ag-Related Employment		
	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	2,143	\$61.9
Farm and Ranch	1,922	\$24.6
Total	4,065	\$86.5

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Most of Parmer County's 882-square-mile land area is used for agricultural purposes with 437,000 acres under cultivation and another 124,000 acres in pasture. Crop production is an important part of the local economy, generating an average of \$140.8 million annually over the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1). Approximately 175,000 irrigated acres provide flexibility with respect to the type of crops that can be grown in the county. Parmer County ranks 2nd among Texas counties in ensilage production, 3rd in sorghum, 7th in wheat and 9th in corn. However, cotton sales lead crop receipts with \$28.8 million average annual sales from 2005 to 2008. The county also produces \$26.2 million in other crops, mostly from alfalfa and vegetables. Parmer County is one of only a handful of counties in the High Plains to produce a significant vegetable crop.

The county has more than three times as many acres in cropland than in pasture, but the value of livestock sales is greater than crop receipts. Almost half (\$150.2 million) of the \$304.3 million in livestock receipts are from fed beef (Table 1). In fact, Parmer County ranked 3rd in cash receipts from fed beef among Texas counties from 2005 to 2008 and 4th in cattle sales nationally, according to the 2007 Census of Agriculture. Cow-calf and stocker operations contributed \$61.2 million in agricultural receipts. The county's dairy industry added \$92.0 million in receipts. Sheep and goats are also raised in small numbers.

Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at local restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. As money circulates through the economy, it multiplies the original \$445.1 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production to a total county-level economic output of \$606.5 million. A good deal of the money that is spent outside Parmer County is still spent in Texas, so the farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of \$843.9 million.

Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 2,143 people were employed in Parmer County agribusinesses during 2007 with an associated payroll of \$61.9 million, according to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication. In addition, 1,922 people were either employed full- or part-time on local farms and ranches earning \$24.6 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Parmer County economy is underestimated, since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 796 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.



(AgEco-FS-20: Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station, Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard, Kay Ledbetter and Fran Bretz, all of Amarillo; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock; and Benji Henderson, Parmer County. Dec. 2009)



The Impact of Agribusiness POTTER COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- *Potter County's agricultural value exceeds \$465.3 million (Figure 1).*
- *The 19,171 agricultural-related employees account for 32.2% of all private-sector employment (Table 2).*
- *The 19,061 agribusiness jobs (99.4% of agricultural employment) provide employment for Potter County's urban residents.*
- *The market value of Potter County agricultural products grew by 53% between 2002 and 2007, faster than the growth in Texas as a whole.*
- *This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 443 farm and ranch operators.*

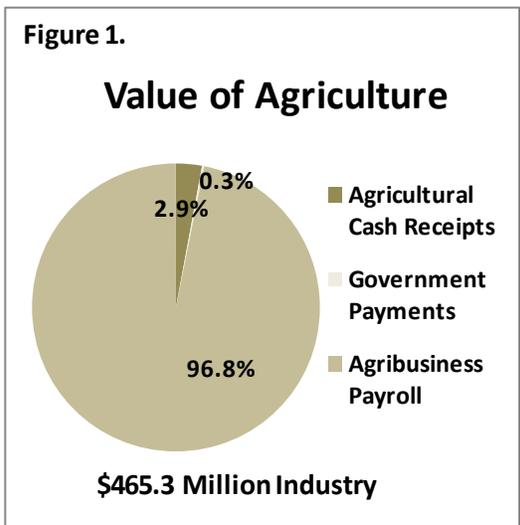


Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Potter County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$0.0	118	\$0.0	\$0.0
Wheat	\$0.8	96	\$1.2	\$1.4
Cotton	\$0.1	133	\$0.2	\$0.2
Sorghum	\$0.2	118	\$0.3	\$0.4
Ensilage	\$0.2	44	\$0.3	\$0.3
Hay	\$0.1	224	\$0.2	\$0.2
Other Crops	\$0.4		\$0.6	\$0.7
Total Crop Receipts	\$1.8		\$2.8	\$3.2
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$1.2	57	\$1.6	\$2.7
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$10.3	157	\$13.4	\$22.4
Hogs	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Dairy	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Other	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Total L & LP	\$11.5		\$15.0	\$25.1
Other Ag-Related	\$0.1		\$0.2	\$0.2
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$13.4	239	\$18.0	\$28.5

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	19,061	\$449.1
Farm and Ranch	110	\$1.5
Total	19,171	\$450.6

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Most of Potter County’s 909-square-mile land area is used for agricultural purposes with 499,000 acres in pasture and another 74,000 acres under cultivation. Livestock and livestock products are key components of local production agriculture, generating an average of \$11.5 million annually over the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1). Cow-calf and stocker operations are the primary component of livestock production in the county, providing value-added sales of \$10.3 million annually. This accounts for 89.4% percent of livestock receipts and 76.8% percent of total production agriculture receipts in Potter County. Fed cattle operations also contribute significantly to the economy, adding \$1.2 million in value-added production. More than 90 percent of Potter County cropland is non-irrigated. Traditional dryland crops of wheat, sorghum and cotton are raised with average annual sales of \$0.8 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. Forages are also grown to support the livestock industry.

Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at local restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. As money circulates through the economy, it multiplies the original \$13.4 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production to a total county-level economic output of \$18.0 million. Because Potter County has a strong agribusiness sector, including a number of agricultural-supply industries, multipliers are higher for the county than for other counties in the High Plains. A good deal of the money that is spent outside Potter County is still spent in Texas, so the farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of \$28.5 million.

As a regional trade center, Potter County benefits from agriculture activities throughout the Texas Panhandle. This economic analysis excludes the fact that many agricultural products undergo further processing in Potter County. For example, the county is home to tortilla manufacturers and packing plants. It also excludes the benefits of farmers and ranchers from surrounding counties purchasing production inputs and consumption goods and services in Potter County.

Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 19,061 people were employed in Potter County agribusinesses during 2007, with an associated payroll of \$449.1 million, according to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication. In addition, 110 people were either employed full- or part-time on local farms and ranches, earning \$1.5 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on Potter County’s economy is underestimated since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 443 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.



(AgEco-FS-21: Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard, Kay Ledbetter, and Fran Bretz, all of Amarillo; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock. Dec. 2009)



The Impact of Agribusiness RANDALL COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- *Randall County's agricultural value exceeds \$245.8 million (Figure 1).*
- *Randall County employs 7,324 agriculture-related employees contributing a payroll of \$157.5 million (Table 2).*
- *Randall County ranks 13th in cash receipts for wheat and ensilage and 15th in receipts for fed beef among all Texas counties (Table 3).*
- *Total agricultural receipts of \$82 million generate county- and statewide-level impacts of \$135.4 million and \$168.7 million, respectively (Table 1)*
- *This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 1,288 farm and ranch operators.*

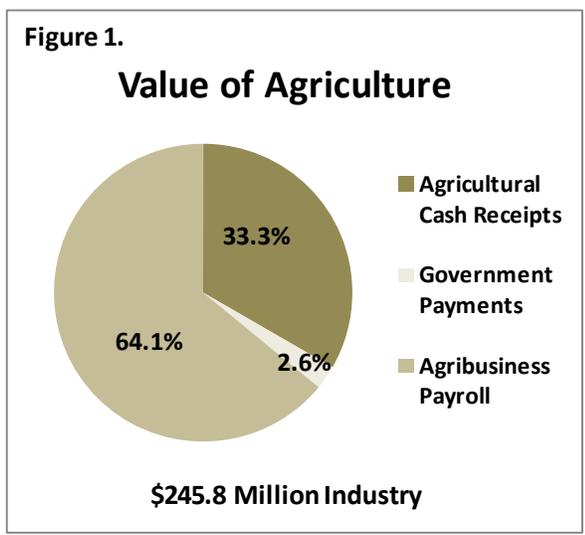


Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Randall County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$0.1	131	\$0.1	\$0.2
Wheat	\$8.0	13	\$10.4	\$13.5
Cotton	\$0.9	115	\$1.1	\$1.4
Sorghum	\$2.7	61	\$3.6	\$4.6
Ensilage	\$3.7	13	\$5.0	\$6.5
Hay	\$0.9	115	\$1.3	\$1.7
Other Crops	\$0.6		\$0.9	\$1.1
Total Crop Receipts	\$16.9		\$22.4	\$29.0
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$53.9	15	\$94.7	\$117.2
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$8.3	154	\$14.5	\$18.0
Hogs	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Dairy	\$2.4	42	\$3.1	\$3.7
Other	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Total L & LP	\$64.6		\$112.3	\$138.9
Other Ag-Related	\$0.5		\$0.7	\$0.8
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$82.0	72	\$135.4	\$168.7

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

Table 2. Randall County Ag-Related Employment		
	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	6,515	\$150.9
Farm and Ranch	809	\$6.6
Total	7,324	\$157.5

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Most of Randall County's 915-square-mile land area is used for agricultural purposes with 305,000 acres in pasture and another 270,000 acres under cultivation. Only about 20,000 acres of cropland are irrigated. However, a variety of crops are grown in the county. Wheat is the main cash crop with average receipts of \$8.0 million from 2005 to 2008 (Table 1). Cash receipts for ensilage averaged \$3.7 million over the same period. Randall County ranks 13th in both wheat and ensilage production among the state's 254 counties. Cash receipts for sorghum averaged \$2.7 million in the 2005 to 2008 period.

Livestock production is a critical part of the local agriculture economy, contributing \$64.6 million in value-added sales annually. Fed beef is the primary component of livestock production in the county with value-added sales of \$53.9 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period. Randall County is ranked 15th among Texas counties in fed-beef production. Cow-calf and stocker operations also contributed significantly to the economy adding \$8.3 million in value-added production. The county's dairy industry added \$2.4 million.

Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at local restaurants and buying groceries, clothing and movie tickets. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. As money circulates through the economy, it multiplies the original \$82.0 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production to a total county-level economic output of \$135.4 million. A good deal of the money that is spent outside Randall County is still spent in Texas, so the farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of \$168.7 million.



This economic analysis excludes the fact that many agricultural products undergo further processing in Randall County. For example, the county is home to a number of food-processing plants. In fact, agribusiness is more important to the county than production agriculture. Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 6,515 people were employed in Randall County agribusinesses during 2007, with an associated payroll of \$150.9 million, according to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication. In addition, 809 people were either employed full- or part-time on local farms and ranches, earning \$6.6 million annually. It also should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Randall County economy is underestimated since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 1,288 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.

(AgEco-FS-22: Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard, Kay Ledbetter and Fran Bretz, all of Amarillo; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock; and J.D. Ragland, Randall County. Dec. 2009)



The Impact of Agribusiness ROBERTS COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- Roberts County's agricultural value exceeds \$19 million. (Figure 1)
- The 139 agricultural-related employees account for 67.1% of all private-sector employment (Table 2).
- Roberts County ranks 58th in wheat and 42nd in ensilage production among the 254 Texas counties (Table 1).
- Roberts County produces total agricultural receipts of \$15.7 million, generating county- and state-level impacts of \$21.9 million and \$31.3 million, respectively (Table 1).
- This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 164 farm and ranch operators

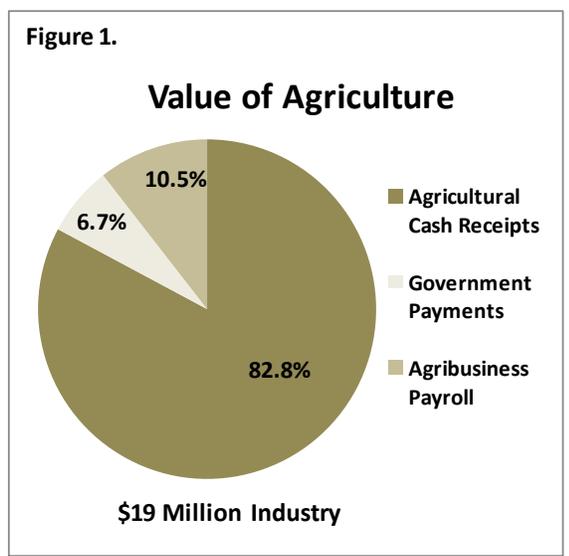


Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Roberts County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$1.5	72	\$1.8	\$2.6
Wheat	\$1.4	58	\$1.7	\$2.4
Cotton	\$0.4	134	\$0.5	\$0.7
Sorghum	\$1.2	86	\$1.4	\$2.0
Ensilage	\$0.2	42	\$0.3	\$0.4
Hay	\$0.1	222	\$0.1	\$0.2
Other Crops	\$0.2		\$0.2	\$0.3
Total Crop Receipts	\$5.0		\$6.0	\$8.6
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$10.0	143	\$15.1	\$21.8
Hogs	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Dairy	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Other	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Total L & LP	\$10.0		\$15.1	\$21.8
Other Ag-Related	\$0.7		\$0.8	\$0.9
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$15.7	226	\$21.9	\$31.3

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

Table 2. Roberts County Ag-Related Employment		
	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	72	\$1.04
Farm and Ranch	67	\$0.96
Total	139	\$2.00

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Most of Roberts County’s 924-squaremile land area is used for agricultural purposes with 423,766 acres in pasture and another 61,441 acres under cultivation. Approximately 8,452 irrigated acres limits the flexibility with respect to the type of crops that can be grown in the county. However, the traditional crops of wheat, corn, ensilage and sorghum dominate with average annual sales of \$1.4 million, \$1.5 million, \$0.2 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. Overall, Roberts County ranks 58th in wheat and 42nd in ensilage production among the 254 Texas counties (Table 1).

Cow-calf and stocker operations are the primary components of livestock production in the county, providing value-added sales of \$10 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1).

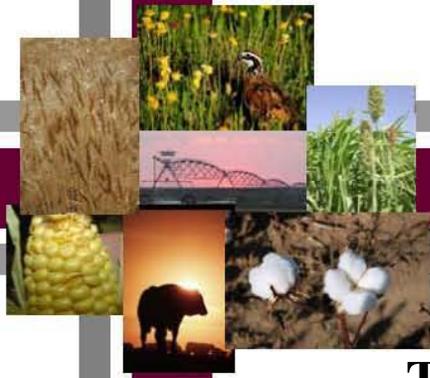
Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at the local restaurant and buying groceries. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. Money is multiplied as it circulates through the economy. The original \$15.7 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production leads to a total county-level economic output of \$21.9 million. Some money does leave the region as people and businesses purchase goods and services outside the county or state. These leakages reduce the overall economic contribution of agricultural production. However, a good deal of the money that is spent outside Roberts County is still spent in Texas, so the farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of \$31.3 million (Table 1).

Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 72 people were employed in Roberts County agribusinesses during 2007, with an associated payroll of \$1.04 million, according to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication.



In addition, 67 people were either employed full- or part-time on local farms and ranches and confined-feeding operations earning \$0.96 million annually (Table 2). It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Roberts County economy is underestimated, since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 164 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.

(AgEco-FS-23: Patrick Warminski, Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard, Kay Ledbetter and Fran Bretz, all of Amarillo; Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock; and Brandon Dukes, Roberts County. Dec. 2009)



The Impact of Agribusiness SHERMAN COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- Sherman County's agricultural value exceeds \$218.0 million (Figure 1).
- Sherman County ranks 7th in corn production, 8th in wheat production, 3rd in hog production and 7th in fed-cattle production (Table 1).
- Approximately 388 agricultural-related workers make up 65% of all private sector employment. (Table 2).
- Sherman County ranks 19th among Texas counties with total agricultural receipts of \$202.3 million. Estimated county- and state-level impacts are \$286.8 and \$390.4 million, respectively (Table 1).
- This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 577 farm and ranch operators

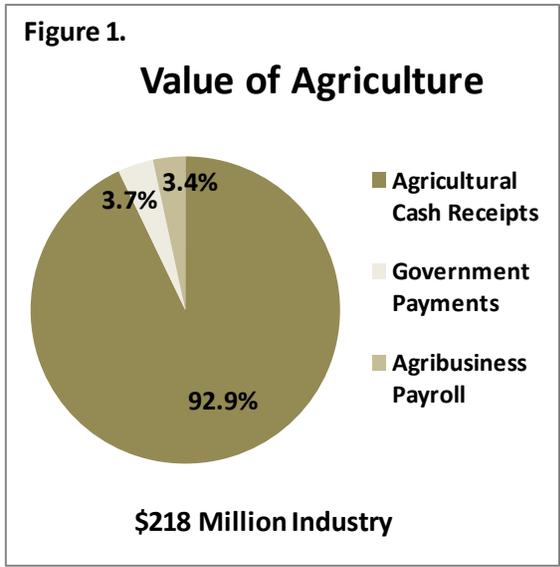


Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Sherman County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$33.8	7	\$43.2	\$57.1
Wheat	\$21.2	8	\$27.1	\$35.8
Cotton	\$5.7	69	\$7.4	\$9.1
Sorghum	\$2.9	44	\$3.8	\$5.0
Ensilage	\$3.6	12	\$4.7	\$6.4
Hay	\$0.6	206	\$0.8	\$1.1
Other Crops	\$1.6		\$2.1	\$2.9
Total Crop Receipts	\$69.4		\$89.1	\$117.4
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$95.9	7	\$148.9	\$208.5
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$13.0	131	\$20.2	\$28.3
Hogs	\$23.9	3	\$28.5	\$36.1
Dairy	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Other	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Total L & LP	\$132.8		\$197.6	\$272.9
Other Ag-Related	\$0.1		\$0.1	\$0.1
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$202.3	19	\$286.8	\$390.4

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

Table 2. Sherman County Ag-Related Employment		
	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	86	\$3.0
Farm and Ranch	302	\$4.4
Total	388	\$7.4

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Most of Sherman County's 923-square-mile land area is used for agricultural purposes with 191,505 acres in pasture and another 392,691 acres under cultivation.

Approximately 157,563 irrigated acres provide flexibility with respect to the type of crops grown. Primary crops include corn, wheat and ensilage with average annual sales of \$33.8 million, \$21.2 million and \$3.6 million, respectively. Overall, Sherman County ranks 7th in corn production, 8th in wheat production, 12th in ensilage production, and 19th in total agricultural receipts among the state's 254 counties (Table 1).

Livestock production is a critical part of the local economy, making up \$132.8 million in annual value added sales. Fed beef is a major contributor to livestock receipts. Feedlot operations exhibited annual sales of \$95.9 million from 2005-2008. As a result, Sherman County is ranked 7th among Texas counties in fed-beef production. Cow-calf and stocker operations also showed a significant economic impact, totaling \$13.0 million in value-added production, annually. The swine industry is an additional livestock contributor. Annual cash receipts averaged \$23.9 million from 2005-2008. Consequently, Sherman County is ranked 3rd in Texas hog production (Table 1).

The value of crop and livestock receipts is not the only agricultural component benefiting the Sherman County economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at other businesses. As money circulates through the economy, it



multiplies the original \$202.3 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production to a total county-level economic impact of \$286.8 million. A great deal of the money spent outside Sherman County is still used in Texas. Therefore, farm and ranch-level production leads to a larger state-level impact of \$390.4 million (Table 1).

Agribusinesses take many forms: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. According to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication, a total of 86 people were employed in Sherman County agribusinesses during 2007 with an associated payroll of \$3.0 million. In addition, 302 people worked either full- or part-time on local farms, ranches and confined-feeding operations earning \$4.4 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Sherman County economy is underestimated, since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 577 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.

(AgEco-FS-24: DeDe Jones, Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard, Kay Ledbetter and Fran Bretz, all of Amarillo; Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock; and David Graf, Sherman County. Dec. 2009)



The Impact of Agribusiness SWISHER COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- Swisher County's agricultural value exceeds \$207.2 million (Figure 1).
- The 949 agricultural-related employees account for \$23.2 million of all private-sector employment (Table 2).
- Swisher County ranks 4th in the value of cash receipts for wheat and 10th for fed-beef receipts among all Texas counties.
- Total agricultural receipts of \$173.1 million generate county- and statewide-level impacts of \$252.4 million and \$331.3 million, respectively (Table 1).
- This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 775 farm and ranch operators.

Figure 1.

Value of Agriculture

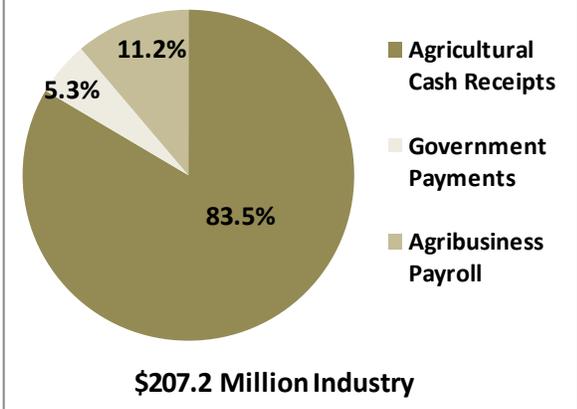


Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Swisher County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$14.3	25	\$19.0	\$24.2
Wheat	\$20.4	4	\$27.0	\$34.4
Cotton	\$41.7	18	\$52.8	\$66.6
Sorghum	\$3.8	38	\$5.1	\$6.5
Ensilage	\$4.0	15	\$5.4	\$7.1
Hay	\$0.9	163	\$1.3	\$1.6
Other Crops	\$0.2		\$0.2	\$0.3
Total Crop Receipts	\$85.3		\$110.8	\$140.7
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$75.5	10	\$121.9	\$164.1
Cow-calf and Stockers	\$12.1	94	\$19.5	\$26.3
Hogs	\$0.0	90	\$0.0	\$0.0
Dairy	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Other	\$0.1		\$0.1	\$0.1
Total L & LP	\$87.7		\$141.5	\$190.5
Other Ag-Related	\$0.1		\$0.1	\$0.1
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$173.1	22	\$252.4	\$331.3

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	463	\$14.1
Farm and Ranch	486	\$9.1
Total	949	\$23.2

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Most of Swisher County's 901-square-mile land area is used for agricultural purposes with 563,000 acres under cultivation and another 183,000 acres in pasture. Crop production is an important part of the local economy, generating an average of \$85.3 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1). Cotton is the most important cash crop in Swisher County with average annual cash receipts of \$41.7 million. The county ranks 18th among Texas counties in cotton production. Cash receipts for wheat total \$20.4 million annually, making the county the 4th highest in wheat production among Texas counties. Corn production also has a strong presence in the Swisher County with average annual receipts of \$14.3 million. Other crops produced in the county include sorghum, ensilage and hay.

Livestock production contributed \$87.7 million in value-added sales annually from 2005 to 2008. Almost all livestock receipts are from cattle sales. Fed beef is the primary component of livestock production in the county and generated cash receipts of \$75.5 million annually. Swisher County is ranked 10th among Texas counties in fed-beef production. The county also ranked 19th nationally in cattle and calf sales, according to the 2007 Census of Agriculture. Cow-calf and stocker operations contributed another \$12.1 million in value-added production.

Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at local restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. As money circulates through the economy, it multiplies the original \$173.1 million economic contribution from farm and ranch production to a total county-level economic output of \$252.4 million. A good deal of the money that is spent outside Swisher County is still spent in Texas, so the farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of \$331.3 million.



Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 463 people were employed in Swisher County agribusinesses during 2007, with an associated payroll of \$14.1 million, according to the publication *County Business Patterns*. In addition, 486 people were either employed full- or part-time on local farms and ranches, earning \$9.1 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Swisher County economy is underestimated since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 775 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.

(AgEco-FS-25: Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station, Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard, Kay Ledbetter and Fran Bretz, all of Amarillo, and Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock. Dec. 2009)



The Impact of Agribusiness WHEELER COUNTY 2009

Highlights

- Wheeler County's agricultural value exceeds \$91.8 million (Figure 1).
- Wheeler County ranks 13th in fed-beef value-added production among the counties of Texas (Table 1).
- Wheeler County has total agricultural receipts of \$78.5 million, generating county- and state-level impacts of \$134.5 million and \$164.6 million, respectively (Table 1).
- The 564 agricultural-related employees account for 31.6% of all private-sector employment (Table 2).
- This analysis does not include the impact of agriculturally related public sector employees or the 761 farm and ranch operators.

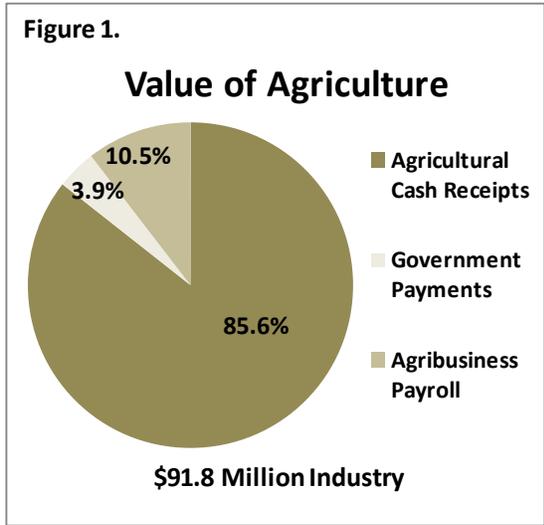


Table 1. Average Annual Agricultural Cash Receipts, Wheeler County, 2005-2008.

	Value (\$1,000,000)	State Rank	County Economic Impact* (\$1,000,000)	State Economic Impact (\$1,000,000)
Crops:				
Corn	\$0.3	87	\$0.4	\$0.5
Wheat	\$2.5	40	\$3.2	\$4.3
Cotton	\$2.8	88	\$3.4	\$4.4
Sorghum	\$0.7	84	\$0.9	\$1.2
Ensilage	\$0.6	32	\$0.9	\$1.1
Hay	\$1.2	180	\$1.6	\$2.2
Other Crops	\$2.6		\$3.6	\$4.7
Total Crop Receipts	\$10.7		\$14.0	\$18.4
Livestock and Livestock Products:				
Fed Beef: Value-Added	\$45.4	13	\$81.4	\$98.7
Cow-calf & Stockers	\$20.8	70	\$37.3	\$45.1
Hogs	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Dairy	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Other	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0
Total L & LP	\$66.2		\$118.7	\$143.8
Other Ag-Related	\$1.6		\$1.8	\$2.4
Total Agricultural Receipts	\$78.5	54	\$134.5	\$164.6

* Does not include direct impacts or payroll from local agribusinesses whose inputs are not directly tied to agricultural commodities produced in the county.

	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll \$1,000,000
Private Sector	337	\$7.9
Farm and Ranch	227	\$1.7
Total	564	\$9.6

*Employment estimates do not include ag-related public sector/government employees



Wheeler County's 915-square-mile land area consists of 432,000 pasture acres and 151,000 acres under cultivation, or 583,000 total acres. The 151,000 acres generated an average of \$10.7 million annually in the 2005-2008 time period (Table 1). Cotton and wheat production have annual sales of \$2.8 million and \$2.5 million, respectively. Overall, Wheeler County ranks 32nd in ensilage and 40th in wheat production among the state's 254 counties.

Livestock production is an important part of the local economy, contributing a total of \$66.2 million in value-added sales annually. Fed beef is the primary component of livestock production in the county, providing value-added sales of \$45.4 million annually, in the 2005-2008 time period. Wheeler County is ranked 13th among Texas counties in fed-beef production among the 254 Texas counties. Cow-calf and stocker operation also contributed significantly to the economy, adding \$20.8 million in cash receipts (Table 1).

Of course, the direct value of agricultural production is not the only benefit to the local economy. Many production expenses are paid to local suppliers. Farmers and ranchers also spend part of their wages and profits in the county - eating at local restaurants and buying groceries, clothing, etc. In turn, the employees of these businesses purchase supplies and spend wages at local businesses. Money is multiplied as it circulates through the economy. The original \$78.5 million economic contribution from farm, ranch and confined-livestock operations leads to a total county-level economic output of \$134.5 million. Some money does leave the region as people and businesses purchase goods and services outside the county or state. However, a good deal of the money that is spent outside Wheeler County is still spent in Texas, so farm-level production leads to a larger state-level output of \$164.6 million (Table 1).



Agribusinesses take many forms including: manufacturing, retail trade and food service, wholesale trade, agricultural services and transportation. A total of 337 people were employed in Wheeler County agribusinesses during 2007, with an associated payroll of \$7.9 million, according to the 2007 Texas County Business Patterns publication (Table 2). In addition, 227 people were either employed full- or part-time on local farms, ranches and confined-livestock operations, earning \$1.7 million annually. It should be noted that the impact of agriculture on the Wheeler County economy is underestimated, since the economic contributions of public sector employees working in agriculture and the 761 farm and ranch operators are not considered in this analysis.

(AgEco-FS-26: Fran Bretz, Dr. Steve Amosson, Natalia Bernard and Kay Ledbetter, all of Amarillo; Dr. Rebekka Dudensing, College Station; Bridget Guerrero, Lubbock; and Kenny Brdecko, Wheeler County Dec. 2009.)