Harry S Truman Coordinating Council

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

2019 Revision

Prepared by:

Harry S Truman Coordinating Council

800 E Pennell Carl Junction, MO 64834

Phone (417)649-6400 – Fax (417)649-6409

www.hstcc.org – www.facebook.com/HSTCC/

Originally Prepared 2001 – revised 2004, 2009, 2014

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

What is the Harry S Truman Coordinating Council?

The Harry S Truman Coordinating Council (HSTCC) is a quasi-governmental organization whose purpose is to meet the needs of local governments within the four counties of Barton, Jasper, Newton, and McDonald in the State of Missouri. The HSTCC is funded with federal and state agency dollars, for the purpose of providing research, programming and outreach that ultimately benefits the four-county region.

HSTCC Mission

To promote human resources & educational opportunities and to provide community, economic and environmental planning and development in order to enhance the quality of life for the residents of the four-county region.

Acknowledgements

The Harry S Truman Coordinating Council staff would like to thank the Board of Directors, the Comprehensive Economic Development Committee as well as the help of the Workforce Investment Board. Without their dedication and effort, the CEDS would not have been possible. Thanks to the Economic Development Administration for sponsoring this project and providing the region with the resources to improve and grow our economy.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

What is a CEDS?


CEDS committee reviewing online survey results

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) contributes to effective economic development in America's communities and regions through a locally-based, regionally-driven economic development planning process. Economic development planning – as implemented through the CEDS – is not only a cornerstone of the U.S. Economic Development Administration's (EDA) programs, but successfully serves as a means to engage community leaders, leverage the involvement of the private sector, and establish a strategic blueprint for regional collaboration. The CEDS provides the foundation by which the public sector, working in conjunction with other economic actors (individuals, firms, industries), creates the environment for regional economic prosperity.

Simply put, a CEDS is a strategy-driven plan for regional economic development. A CEDS is the result of a regionally-owned planning process designed to build capacity and guide the economic prosperity and resiliency of an area. It is a key component in establishing and maintaining a robust economic ecosystem by helping to build regional capacity that contributes community success. The CEDS provides a vehicle for individuals, organizations, local governments, institutes of learning, and private industry to engage in a meaningful discussion about what capacity building efforts would best serve economic development in the region. The CEDS should take into account and, where appropriate, integrate or leverage other regional planning efforts, including the use of other available federal funds, private sector resources, and state support which can advance a region's CEDS goals and objectives. Regions must update their CEDS at least every five years to qualify for EDA assistance under its Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance programs. In addition, a CEDS is a prerequisite for designation by EDA as an Economic Development District (EDD).

Executive Summary

Dusk falling on Joplin's Main St

The Harry S Truman Coordinating Council is pleased to present the 2019-2024 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for Barton, Jasper, Newton, and McDonald counties in southwest Missouri. The HSTCC CEDS serves as a strategic compass to guide regional economic progression, and has been diligently planned by numerous public and private stakeholders. The region has seen both changes and consistencies in the last five years, as can be seen in the regional economic profile (pages 9-13) and other demographics listed in Appendix D.

Looking forward to the next five years (and beyond), the large-scale HSTCC goals remain constant as we focus on sustainably improving business opportunities and creating an ideal work and recreation environment. The four goals identified include:

- **Seek expansion of the regional economy as relating to workforce, industry specialization/diversification, innovation, and entrepreneurship.**
- **Promote and improve education, culture, and health & social services**
- **Create a culture of sustainability, environment, and disaster preparedness within the region**
- **Repair, maintain, and expand the regions infrastructure to create a more competitive environment for the region.**

Pages 15 through 20 of this document identify regional objectives by goal, and then outline applicable strategies, partners, and success measures. The culmination of these strategies was formed by the CEDS committee through town hall meetings and the distribution of an online survey.

About the Region

The Harry S Truman Coordinating Council region has a diverse and growing economy. From the vast farms of Barton County, to the business and industry in the Joplin metropolitan area, to the wooded hills of the Ozarks, the region provides a diversity of resources and opportunities for economic growth. While the economy of the region is strong and self-sufficient, there are both challenges and opportunities that lie ahead.

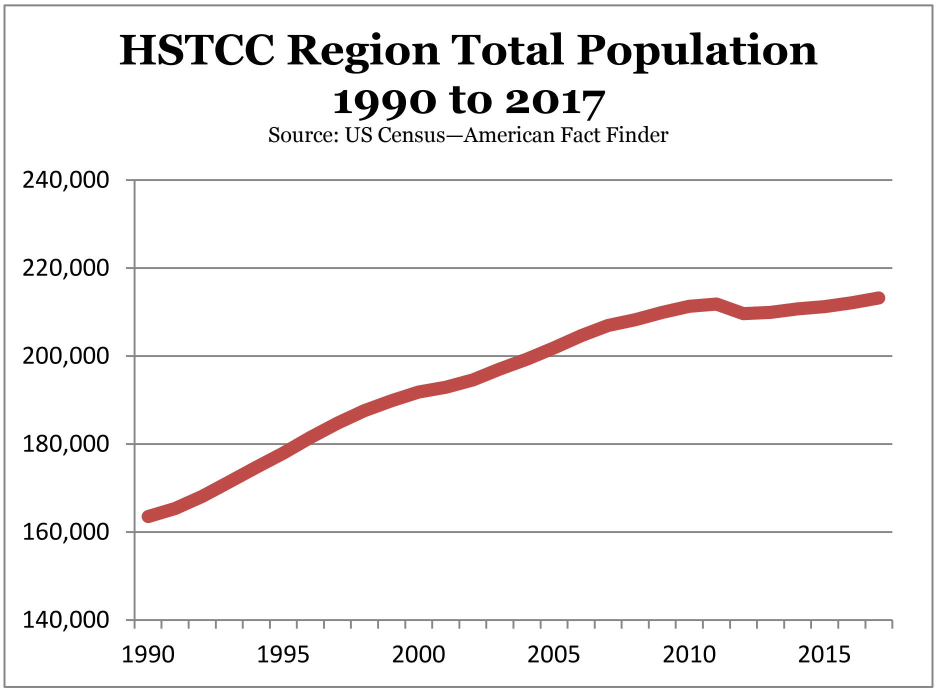
Consisting of four counties located in the southwest corner of Missouri, the area covers approximately 2,400 square miles and includes 58 separate communities in the central United States. The region, comprised of Barton, Jasper, Newton, and McDonald counties, is marked with gently rolling hills, deep valleys and plateaus. Numerous rivers and streams cross the region, creating a natural draw for outdoor enthusiasts. The nearest metropolitan area outside of the region is Springfield, Missouri, 70 miles to east. The metropolitan areas of Little Rock, Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Wichita, Kansas City and St. Joseph all lie within a 200-mile radius. St. Louis, Omaha, Dallas and Memphis lie within a 300-mile radius of the region.

Regional Population Overview (2018) *SOURCE: ACS*	HSTCC Region	Jasper County	Newton County	McDonald County	Barton County
Population (2018)	213,511	120,426	58,827	22,528	11,731
Population (2028)	217,096	124,080	59,240	22,380	11,396
Population Change %	2%	3%	1%	-1%	-3%
COL Index	92	93.3	94.1	88.5	92.2
Unemployment Rate (Dec 2017)	2.90%	2.80%	2.90%	3.10%	3.20%
Median Household Income (2016)	Insf. Data	$42,648	$44,474	$38,846	$38,877
Violent Crimes per 1,000 people	3.51	4.29	1.33	5.65	2.36
Property Crimes per 1,000 people	36.16	45.84	24.33	24.02	21.13

Regional Economic Profile

The region has experienced a significant increase in population over the past 25 years. In 2018 the four-county area was home to 213,511 people, an increase of 1.3% since 2010 census, exceeding the State of Missouri's population increase of 1.04%.

Individual county populations range from a low of 11,731 in Barton County to 120,426 in Jasper County. The largest city continues to be Joplin in Jasper County, with a population of 52,288 in 2017, an increase of 2,138 people since 2010. The smallest city is Milford in Barton County with 25 residents.



According to the 2017 Census estimates, the area deviates from the nation and state trends of population regarding racial groups. Only 15.88% of the region's population—33,924 people—are considered non-white, while the same group represents 26.7% of the United States' population and 16.9% of Missouri's population. The region's population is composed of 49.24% males and 50.76% females.

Regional Economic Profile Continued

There are several strong industries that have the potential to expand in a number of emerging industries. The strongest industries in terms of largest employment in the HSTCC region are the Biomedical/Biotechnical Industries. This category is comprised of Life Sciences and Health Care employers. Several other industries providing much employment are agribusiness, transportation, and manufacturing, and energy. Furthermore, the regional economy has the workforce, attributes, and opportunities to expand into the emerging industries of advanced materials and composites, renewable and alternative energies, warehousing and distribution, shared services & re-shoring, corporate services, and tourism.

HSTCC - Total Regional Jobs by Industry *Source: EMSI*

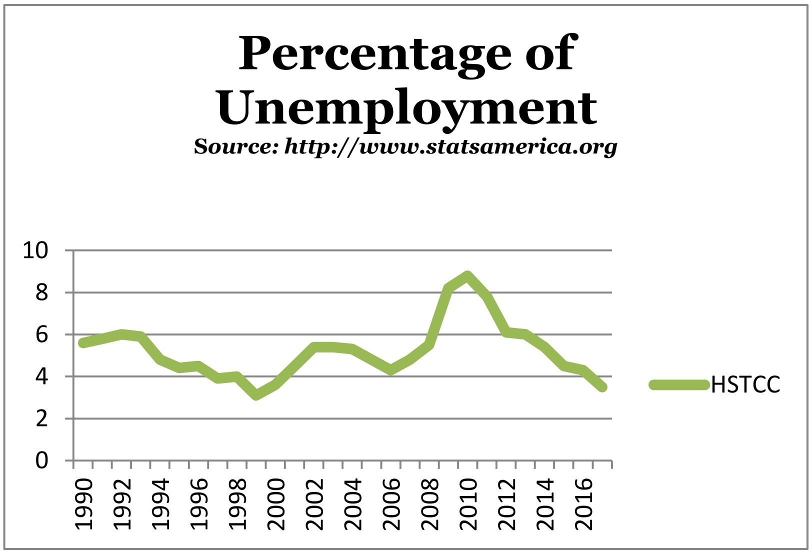
NAICS	2001	2005	2010	2016
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3,156	3,166	2,461	2,090
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	185	157	119	129
Utilities	298	346	480	494
Construction	4,693	5,501	4,248	4,641
Manufacturing	21,994	20,594	16,745	15,892
Wholesale Trade	2,798	3,222	2,997	3,400
Retail Trade	11,868	12,574	11,480	12,566
Transportation and Warehousing	7,681	6,834	7,387	6,898
Information	1151	1191	1091	718
Finance and Insurance	2,212	2,403	2,299	2,119
Real Estate and Rental leasing	925	1,016	901	817
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1,564	1,768	1,756	2,137
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,223	1,057	850	1,398
Admin. And Support and Waste Management	4,026	3,132	5,273	5,413
Educational Services	518	399	488	837
Health Care and Social Assistance	10,943	11,591	12,723	13,404
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	598	606	604	494
Accommodation and Food Services	6,642	7,090	7,036	7,496
Other Services (Except public Administration)	4,223	4,650	4,816	4,456
Public Administration	11,300	11,594	12,352	11,823
Total Jobs	**97,996**	**98,891**	**96,104**	**97,220**

The educational level of the residents has increased steadily the last few decades. The percentage of individuals with at least a high school diploma increased between 2012 and 2016 from 34,037 individuals to 35,392, an increase of 1.88%. The percentage of individuals 25 years and older with some college to a professional degree also increased. Currently, Jasper and Newton

Regional Economic Profile Continued

Counties have the highest percentage of college graduates as well as postgraduates 25 years of age and older, 14,206 and 5,672, respectively.

Average unemployment rates continue to decrease across the region. The 2017 average unemployment rate is 3.5% and is dropping steadily. The unemployment rate has not been this low since 2000 at 3.6%. During the same time period, the highest amount of unemployment occurred in 2010 peaking at 8.8%. The HSTCC region's unemployment rate is generally consistent with the State of Missouri's.

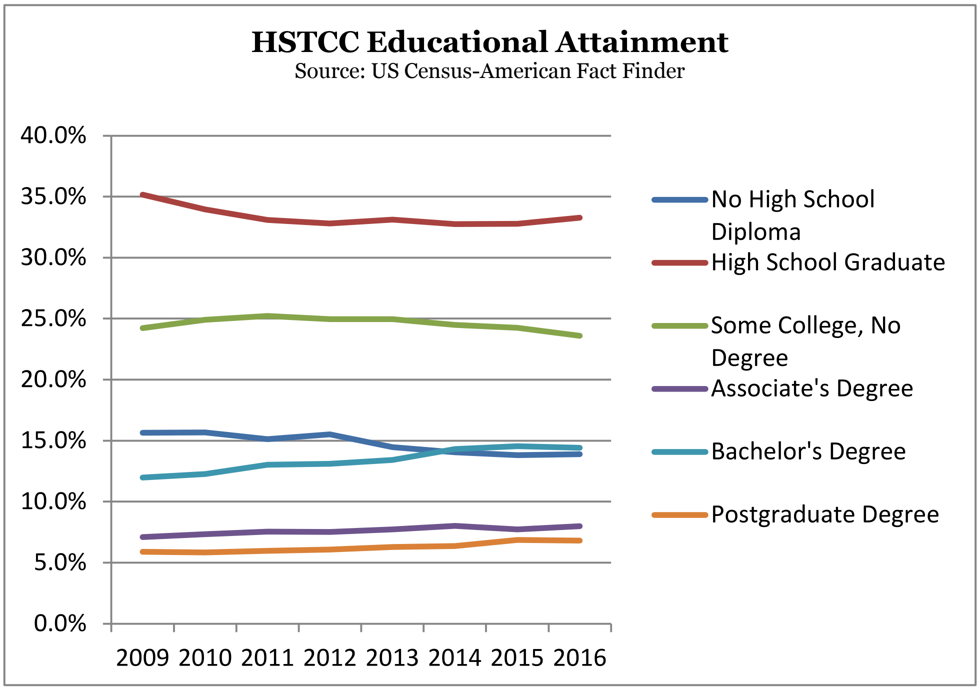


While the region continues to grow, some specific areas that must be addressed in order to maintain economic growth are innovation, entrepreneurship, education, the environment, and potential disasters. The region is threatened by or has fallen behind in these areas.

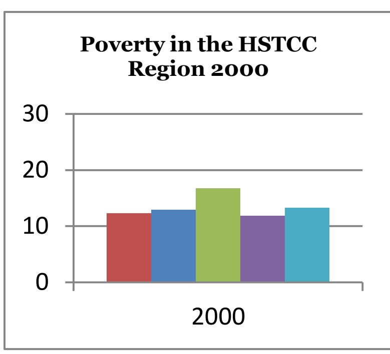
The HSTCC Region has 92,158 total housing units with 81,236 occupied (according to 2013-2017 ACS estimates.) The average household size is 2.56 people as compared to 2.47 for Missouri. McDonald County has the highest per unit population with 2.77 followed by Newton and Jasper Counties with 2.58 and 2.52 persons per unit, respectively.

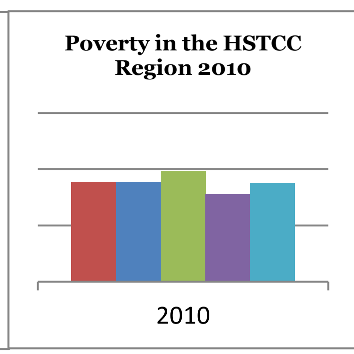
HSTCC boasts a highly educated workforce in our region. This is thanks to the many schools and universities in the region such as Crowder Community College in Neosho, Missouri Southern State University (MSSU) with approximately 5,200 students located in Joplin (Jasper County), Kansas City University of Medicine and Biosciences (KCU) in Joplin the first medical school to open in Missouri in nearly 50 years as well as the other numerous vocational schools and community colleges found throughout the four-county region.

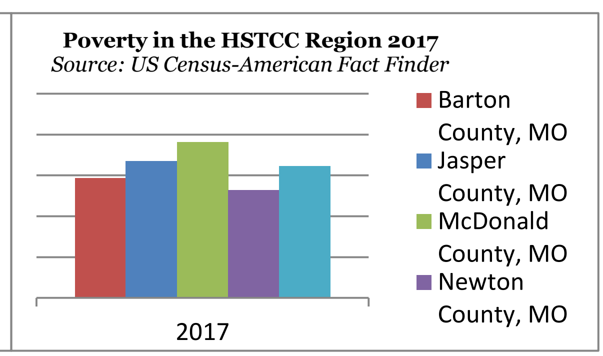
Regional Economic Profile Continued



When considering the percentage of persons living below poverty, HSTCC has been consistently above the State of Missouri. Among the four counties, Newton County has traditionally had the smallest percentage of persons living below poverty and McDonald County is typically reported as having the highest percentage of poverty over 19% in 2017. Poverty in all counties within the HSTCC region is in a downward trend.

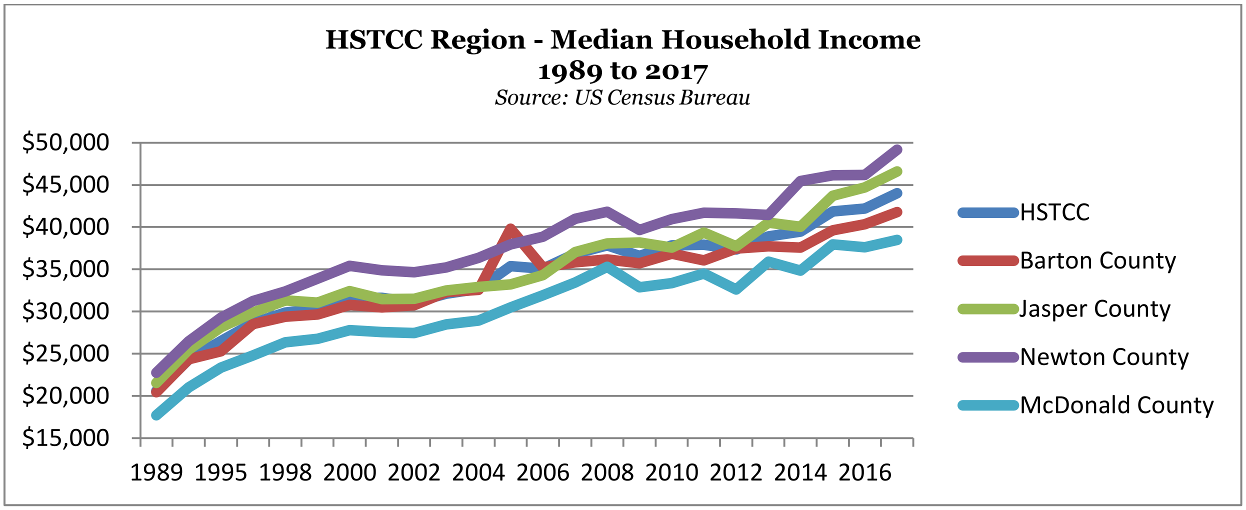






Regional Economic Profile Continued

The average median household income across the region for 2017 was $49,161. This compares to the State of Missouri average median household income of $51,542. Median household incomes increased an average of 39.18% from 2000 to 2017. The median household income is below the state and national averages, however, overall incomes are increasing although at a slower rate as compared to the state and nation.



SWOT Analysis

A SWOT Analysis is used to compare internal and external **S**trengths, **W**eaknesses, **O**pportunities and **T**hreats. On the regional level, a SWOT analysis provides information that is helpful in matching resources and capabilities to the competitive environment.

In order to gather the SWOT information, town hall meetings were held, as well as the distribution of an online survey. This varied analysis collection method helped the CEDS Committee increase reach and identify the HSTCC regional economic goals, objectives and strategies.

Members of the CEDS committee participating in the SWOT analysis

	Positive	Negative
Internal Factors	**STRENGTHS** • **Geographic Location** • **Education** • **Agriculture** • **Infrastructure**	**WEAKNESSES** • **Lack of funding startup businesses** • **Lack of Skilled Workforce** • **Cultural Diversity** • **Rampant Drug Use and Lack of Housing** • **Cost of Infrastructure**
External Factors	**OPPORTUNITIES** • **Internet Based Regional Connectivity** • **Education** • **More Interaction Between Business and Edu.** • **Renewable Energy** • **Housing at Multiple Income Levels**	**THREATS** • **Out Migration** • **Lack of Education Funding** • **Weather** • **Infrastructure Deteriorating**

Goals and Objectives

The goals and objectives respond to the analysis of the area's development potential and problems addressed during the SWOT analysis. The goals reflect the desires of most regional stakeholders and are realistic and limited to a manageable number. Some address things that can be realized within a short period of time, while others require a longer period for implementation. The goals and objectives will provide a strategic framework for public and private decision-making and serve as the basis for the formulation and focus of the action plan.

GOAL: *Seek expansion of the regional economy as relating to workforce, industry specialization/diversification, innovation, and entrepreneurship.*

Objective 1: *Responsiveness of workforce training and re-employment to business needs*

Strategy 1	Improve coordination and communication between business, workforce, and education communities
Strategy 2	Implement more responsive methods of assessment for workforce development
Key Partners	Chambers of Commerce Secondary and post-secondary education Workforce Investment Board EDA Local and regional economic development corporations

Objective 2: *Address the region's lack of a skilled workforce by aligning education with the economic climate*

Strategy 1	Increase educational opportunities to coordinate with the business community Align educational pathways with regional economic development
Key Partners	Secondary and post-secondary education Local Economic Development Organizations Workforce Investment Board EDA

Objective 3: *Internet-based regional connectivity to support current and future business*

Strategy 1	Develop advances in high-speed communications infrastructure to grow and sustain high-value business
Key Partners	Cities and Counties CDBG Program USDA Utility providers EDA

Objective 4: *Address out-migration in our rural cities by attracting and retaining a skilled workforce who will be qualifies candidates for hire*

Strategy 1	Encourage and support enrollment in post-secondary graduation into technical programs
Strategy 2	Make our region a cultural and social attraction in order to retain a younger generation
Key Partners	Workforce Investment Board Secondary and post-secondary education Technical Schools EDA

Objective 5: *Entrepreneurship and Innovation*

Strategy 1	Increase awareness of funding sources available to businesses
Strategy 2	Collaborate with higher education to develop programs to encourage and educate entrepreneurs
Strategy 3	Increase capacity and space for entrepreneurial and innovative development
Key Partners	Chambers of Commerce Small Business and Technology Development Center Secondary and post-secondary education EDA

Objective 6: *Business Climate and Competitiveness*

Strategy 1:	Continually evaluate business climate and promote assets of the region
Strategy 2	Collect data and analyze trends of the employers and business on a continual basis
Key Partners	Local Economic Development Organizations Joplin Regional Partnership Chambers of Commerce EDA

Objective 7: *Alignment of Regulations with Economic Initiatives*

Strategy 1	Inform state and federal entities of methods to increase the ability of our region to attract employers
Strategy 2	Raise awareness of the impact of governmental regulations on companies and communities
Strategy 3	Create methods to support the regional sharing of resources, expertise, and knowledge
Key Partners	Cities and Counties State and Federal Government Agencies and Legislators

	Local Economic Development Organizations Chambers of Commerce Secondary and post-secondary education EDA

Objective 8: *Aid and support business and economic development*

Strategy 1	Support transportation improvement to growing international ports
Strategy 2	Continue to support various trade organizations and economic development organizations
Key Partners	Cities and Counties State and Federal Agencies Local, State, and National Economic Development Organizations Small Business Technology and Development Center EDA

GOAL: ***Promote and improve education, culture, and health & social services***

Objective 1: *Regional Identity and brand*

Strategy 1	Promote regional identity that embodies the spirit of its residents and businesses both internally and externally
Strategy 1	Encourage complementary and cooperative efforts across the region to create mutually beneficial outcomes
Key Partners	Cities and Counties Local Economic Development Organizations Workforce Investment Board Secondary and post-secondary education EDA

Objective 2: *Attract and retain population with services and amenities*

Strategy 1	Market the region and its amenities, services, and benefits to create a source of pride in the region
Strategy 2	Improve arts and cultural amenities and participation
Strategy 3	Beautify the regions historic downtowns and communities
Strategy 4	Increase outdoor recreational opportunities to promote healthy living
Key Partners	Cities and Counties CDBG Program USDA Missouri Department of Conservation EDA EPA DNR

	FEMA/SEMA

Objective 3: *Regions food deserts*

Strategy 1	Address the areas food deserts by supporting current farmers markets as well as helping other municipalities start their own.
Strategy 2	Make food more available to low-income individuals and families through SNAP
Key Partners	USDA local farmers markets SNAP EDA

Objective 4: *Diversity within the region*

Strategy 1	Help to foster diversity by advocating "safe" spaces where particular communities can come together and celebrate their unique culture.
Strategy 2	Educate citizens about diversity within their communities.
Key Partners	Cities and Counties Secondary and post-secondary education EDA

Objective 5: *Drug Use*

Strategy 1	Address substance abuse and mental illness through the creation of clinical services.
Strategy 2	Support current clinics by highlighting existing services and providing funding opportunities.
Key Partners	EDA County Health Department Ozark Health Center Local Hospitals

GOAL: ***Create a culture of sustainability, environment, and disaster preparedness within the region***

Objective 1: *Environmental Quality and its Impacts*

Strategy 1	Encourage and support public education and awareness of major environmental issues such as ground water contamination, lack of recycling education, long term water availability, water quality, and renewable energy.
Strategy 2	Advocate for cooperation between communities and businesses in an effort to

	protect the region's resources.
Key Partners	Cities and Counties CDBG Program USDA Missouri Department of Conservation EPA DNR FEMA/SEMA EDA

Objective 2: *Resiliency of People and Infrastructure Toward Disasters*

Strategy 1	Maintain cooperation, the spirit of giving, and resiliency of residents and businesses
Strategy 2	Improve awareness and relationships in disaster preparedness
Key Partners	Cities and Counties Chambers of Commerce Local Economic Development Organizations FEMA/SEMA EDA

GOAL: ***Repair, maintain, and expand the regions infrastructure to create a more competitive environment for the region.***

Objective 1: *Transportation*

Strategy 1	Construct road infrastructure to facilitate movement within the region
Strategy 2	Invest in intermodal transportation to improve the export opportunities and stimulate the growth of the economy
Strategy 3	Repair existing roads to help aid economic growth
Key Partners	Cities and Counties CDBG Program USDA MoDOT Transit Operators Utility Providers EDA

Objective 2: *Expand the affordable housing stock of affordable housing across the HSTCC region*

Strategy 1	Renovate and construct high-quality housing for the regions current and future workforce

Strategy 2	Provide housing for population segments for which the market cannot easily provide
Strategy 3	Conduct a housing market needs assessment for the region with a focus on data needed by MHDC
Strategy 4	Establish connections between CDC developers and communities
Key Partners	Cities and Counties Local community development corporations CDBG Programs Missouri Housing Development Council EDA

Objective 3: *Identify the maintenance and repair needs of existing infrastructure as well as locating funding opportunities*

Strategy 1	Maintain awareness of infrastructure needs within counties and cities within the HSTCC Region
Key Partners	EDA

Action Plan

The action plan is the heart and soul of the CEDS. It answers the questions “Where do we want to go?” and “How do we get there?” by leveraging the analysis undertaken in the SWOT. It puts those ideas in concrete specific actions to achieve the aspirations of the regions stakeholders. The action plan will increase the overall value of the CEDS by making it a more user friendly document. The Harry S Truman Coordinating Council plans to work with many agencies throughout the region to achieve the overall goals and objectives of the SWOT.

GOAL 1: ***Seek expansion of the Regional Economy as relating to workforce, industry specialization/diversification, innovation, and entrepreneurship.***

Objective 1: *Responsiveness of workforce training and re-employment to business needs*

	Strategy	Action Items
1	Improve coordination and communication between business, workforce, and education providers	Work directly with the local WIB and schools to aid in job training
2	Implement more responsive methods of assessment for workforce development	Assess workforce development programs and re-educate workers to fit the needs of the ever-changing economic climate

Objective 2: *Address the region's lack of a skilled workforce by aligning education with the economic climate*

	Strategy	Action Items
1	Increase educational opportunities to coordinate with the business community Align educational pathways with regional economic development	Support career days in schools that include colleges and universities as well as employers Expose students to manufacturing sites where STEM and on the job training and apprenticeships are I place where employers are actively recruiting for employees

Objective 3: *Internet-based regional connectivity to support current and future business*

	Strategy	Action Items
1	Develop advances in high-speed communications infrastructure to grow and sustain high-value business	Identify gaps in broadband/high speed internet services and encourage expansion of service availability

Objective 4: *Address out-migration in our rural cities by attracting and retaining a skilled workforce who will be qualified candidates for hire*

	Strategy	Action Items
1	Encourage and support enrollment in post-secondary graduation into technical programs	Increase awareness of post-secondary technical training opportunities
2	Make our region a cultural and social attraction in order to retain a younger generation	Work with the regional Chambers of Commerce to promote public cultural and social events. Work with local colleges to do same.

Objective 5: *Entrepreneurship and Innovation*

	Strategy	Action Items
1	Increase awareness of funding sources available to businesses	Work with the Small Business and Technology Development Center Create a contact list of current investors in the region listing sector funding preferences
2	Collaborate with higher education to develop programs to encourage and educate entrepreneurs	Promote the Small Business and Technology Development Center. Assist in matching entrepreneurs with successful industry mentors.
3	Increase capacity and space for entrepreneurial and innovative development	Explore and educate eligible parties regarding possible funding sources for entrepreneurial and innovative services

Objective 6: *Business Climate and Competitiveness*

	Strategy	Action Items
1	Continually evaluate business climate and promote assets of the region	Use information from surveys to share among economic development professionals
2	Collect data and analyze trends of the employers and business on a continual basis	Create and distribute surveys to business and economic development professionals

Objective 7: *Alignment of Regulations with Economic Initiatives*

	Strategy	Action Items
1	Inform state and federal entities of methods to increase the ability of	Maintain partnerships with state representatives

	our region to attract employers	Share ideas and information with governmental agencies whose mission is to support economic development
2	Raise awareness of the impact of governmental regulations on companies and communities	Track state and federal legislation and share with stakeholders in the region
3	Create methods to support the regional sharing of resources, expertise, and knowledge	Expand on existing social media Partner on workshops and seminars as well as explore opportunities for funding

Objective 8: *Aid and support business and development*

	Strategy	Action Items
1	Support transportation improvement to growing international ports	Obtain funding through various programs the keep transportation infrastructure maintained thus strengthening and supporting economic development and market growth.
2	Continue to support various trade organizations and economic development organizations	Build partnerships and programs that aid business expansion.

GOAL: Promote and Improve Education, Culture, Health & Social Services

Objective 1: *Regional Identity and brand*

	Strategy	Action Items
1	Promote regional identity that embodies the spirit of its residents and businesses both internally and externally	Work with stakeholders to identify key assets in the HSTCC region.
2	Encourage complementary and cooperative efforts across the region to create mutually beneficial outcomes	Work with other governmental and quasi-governmental agencies that share and represent the HSTCC region.

Objective 2: *Attract and retain population with services and amenities*

	Strategy	Action Items
1	Market the region and its amenities, services, and benefits to create a source of pride in the region	Include information from local chambers of commerce in HSTCC newsletters as well as other sources of regional news and reports.
2	Improve arts and cultural	Work with arts and cultural organizations to promote

	amenities and participation	arts events Share funding opportunities with organizations
3	Beautify the regions historic downtowns and communities	Retain the populations found within our small communities by building a sense of ownership among residents and maintaining a strong job base. Continue to share funding opportunities with owners and stakeholders
4	Increase outdoor recreational opportunities to promote healthy living	Develop trail plans and research and promote funding opportunities

Objective 3: *Regional food deserts*

	Strategy	Action Items
1	Address the areas food deserts by supporting current farmers markets as well as helping other municipalities start their own.	Include more information in newsletters and other sources of news
2	Make food more available to low-income individuals and families through SNAP	Become more informed and positioned to help assist low income individuals, businesses, and farmers markets Reach out to local retailers

Objective 4: *Diversity within the region*

	Strategy	Action Items
1	Help to foster diversity by advocating "safe" spaces where particular communities can come together and celebrate their unique culture.	Encourage "place making" – identifying locations individuals would naturally gather (i.e. small parks, downtown areas, restaurant clusters)
2	Educate citizens about diversity within their communities.	Work with community leaders to explore opportunities for better integration of minority populations

Objective 5: *Drug Use*

	Strategy	Action Items
1	Address substance abuse and mental illness through the creation of clinical services.	Identify funding opportunities through various programs to aid the counties within the HSTCC region.
2	Support current clinics by	Develop a needs list of regional healthcare facilities

	highlighting existing services and providing funding opportunities.	

GOAL: Create a culture of Sustainability, Environment, Disaster preparedness within the region

Objective 1: *Environmental Quality and its Impacts*

	Strategy	Action Items
1	Encourage and support public education and awareness of major environmental issues such as groundwater contamination, lack of recycling education, long term water availability, water quality, and renewable energy.	Work with schools as well as other organizations to increase awareness of environmental issues in our region.
2	Advocate for cooperation between communities and businesses in an effort to protect the region's resources.	Encourage communities and businesses in our region to work together to maintain the quality and quantity of our regions waters. Engage and participate in existing environmental programs.

Objective 2: *Resiliency of People and Infrastructure Toward Disasters*

	Strategy	Action Items
1	Maintain cooperation, the spirit of giving, and resiliency of residents and businesses	Work with volunteer groups, nonprofits, individuals, and businesses to champion stories of cooperation and spirit of giving during times of need.
2	Improve awareness and relationships in large scale disaster preparedness	Be prepared for any disaster large or small by creating an emergency action committee comprised of county, city, and individual residents.

GOAL: Repair, maintain, and expand the regions infrastructure to create a more competitive environment for the region. (The Built Environment)

Objective 1: *Support regional transportation in order to sustain a better regional economy.*

	Strategy	Action Items
1	Construct road infrastructure to facilitate movement and growth within the region	Conduct surveys of transportation movement in the region to gauge high need areas where transportation movement could be improved
2	Invest in intermodal transportation to improve the	Actively search for methods of funding as well as areas of need for businesses in their transport of

	export opportunities and stimulate the growth of the economy	goods needs
3	Repair existing roads to help aid economic growth and maintain safety.	Create an inventory of all the high transportation priorities such as low water crossings

Objective 2: *Expand the affordable housing stock of affordable housing across the HSTCC region*

	Strategy	Action Items
1	Renovate and construct affordable housing for the region's current and future workforce	Locate funding sources for affordable housing and inform interested parties
2	Provide housing for population segments for which the market cannot easily provide	Advocate for struggling individuals by advertising funding opportunities making them more accessible for the individual.
3	Determine what the housing needs actually are within our region, and which needs are not being met to a satisfactory level.	Conduct a housing market needs assessment for the region with a focus on data needed by MHDC
4	Establish connections between CDC developers and communities	Involve CDCs such as Catholic Charities and Economic Security Corporation in large scale housing projects

Objective 3: Identify the maintenance and repair needs of existing infrastructure as well as locating funding opportunities

	Strategy	Action Items
1	Maintain awareness of infrastructure needs within counties and cities within the HSTCC Region	Meet with local officials on a regular basis to develop a full list of infrastructure needs to include transportation, broadband, water, electric, etc.

Economic Resilience

Economic resilience is defined by the US Economic Development Administration as "the ability to recover quickly from a shock, the ability to withstand a shock, and the ability to avoid the shock altogether." The HSTCC region is highly susceptible to weather related disasters as seen most notably by the May 22, 2011 Joplin Tornado. Not only is the region susceptible to tornados and severe thunderstorms, but other extreme weather related events take place within the region as well such as flooding, droughts, and winter storms. The following efforts ensure that proper procedures and funding opportunities are available should disaster strike:

- **Coordination of regional emergency managers through the Region**
- **County-wide planning efforts such as Hazard Mitigation, which lists past occurrences and rates county vulnerability by disaster type.**
- **City and school preparedness planning efforts**

In addition to a shock resulting from weather-related events, large-employer displacement could also have a significant impact on the region which was a major result of the aftermath of the Joplin Tornado. The goal is to make sure that no matter how big or small the storm, the local governments are prepared to respond in the form of a plan to get the people and economy back to normal as soon as possible.

Damage in Lamar as a result of flooding from the May 2019 storms

APPENDIX A – Harry S Truman Coordinating Council, TAC and CEDS Committee Members

Harry S Truman Coordinating Council Board Members

Name	Organization	Title
Amanda Carr	City of Jane	Councilwoman
Andrea Bethel	City of Anderson	City Clerk
Will Cline	City of Carterville	City Administrator
Ann Kelley	Mo House Representatives	House of Representatives
Sue Hirshey	Village of Airport Drive	City Clerk
Astra Ferris	Barton Cty Chamber	Executive Director
Ben Baker	Mo House Representatives	House of Representatives
Bill White	Missouri Senate	Senator
Bill Lynn	City of Stella	Councilman
Bob Bromley	Mo House Representatives	House of Representatives
Bruce Hivley	USDA	Field Rep
Chris Carriger	City of Oronogo	Police Cheif
Ceri Otero	City of Carthage	Councilwoman
Carl Francis	City of Webb City	City Administrator
Christa Atchison	Mo DED	Field Rep
Cindy Davies	MDNR	MDNR
Russ Worsley	City of Lamar	City Administrator
City of Alba	City of Alba	City Clerk
Lori Heatley	City of Fairview	City Clerk
Cydny Hutchings	City of Seneca	City Clerk
Karla McNorton	City of Goodman	City Clerk
Cody Green	USDA	Field Rep
Cody Smith	Mo House Representatives	Budget Chair House of Representatives
McDonald Cty Commission	Commissioners	Commissioner
Newton Cty Commission	Commissioners	Commissioner
Crystal Winkfield	City of Carl Junction	Deputy/Utility Clerk
Debbie Cantrell	City of Carterville	City Clerk
Dirk Deaton	Mo House Representatives	House of Representatives
Don Triplett	City of Sarcoxie	Mayor
Zeke Hall	MoDOT	Planner
Frank Neely	Workforce Investment Board	Economic Development
Gary Heilbrun	City of Duquesne	Mayor
Gregg Sweeten	City of Pineville	Mayor
Gabe Lett	Allgeier Martin Engineers	Business Development
Gary Shaw	City of Joplin	Mayor
Breeyn Pettengill	City of Golden City	City Clerk
Lawna Price	City of Granby	City Clerk
Stan Haywood	City of Lanagan	Mayor
City of Neck City	Neck City	Council
Ira Hawkins	City of Granby	Mayor
McDonald County Chamber	Mac Cty Chamber	Chamber
Jason Eckhardt	Anderson Engineering	Engineer
John Kleindl	City of Newtonia	Councilman
John Bunch	McDonald Cty Commission	Presiding Commissioner
John Bartosh	Jasper Cty Commission	Presiding Commissioner
Justin Pryor	City of Duenweg	Administrative Director
Kathy Gambill	GROW Neosho	Admin
Kim DeMoss	City of Webb City	City Clerk
Kevin Welch	Joplin Regional Partnership	Director
Lane Roberts	Mo House Representatives	House of representatives

City of Leawood	City of Leawood	City Clerk
Pam Richards	City of Loma Linda	Councilwoman
Lynn Wehmeier	Mo DED	DED
Melissa Ziemianin	City of Pineville	City Clerk
Mark Hultgren	USDA	USDA
Mary Rajek	Mo DED	DED
Barbara Schmitt	City of Diamond	Mayor
Greg Richmond	City of Goodman	Mayor
Mark Eliff	Carthage Chamber	President
Mike Landis	Billy Long's Office	Rep
City of Oronogo	City of Oronogo	City Clerk
Phil Walsack	Burns & McDonald	Engineer
City of Purcell	City of Purcell	City Clerk
Rachel Holcomb	City of Neosho	Economic Development
Ron Klein	City of Duenweg	Councilman
Stephanie Howard	Carthage Water & Electric	Economic Development
Ken Schutten	City of Anderson	Appointed Rep
Lewis Davis	City of Noel	Mayor
Sherri Rhuems	Workforce investment Board	Executive Director
Missy Zinn	City of Southwest City	City Clerk
Tom Short	City of Carthage	City Administrator
Denny Desmond	Village of Leawood	Councilman
Wayne & Janice Bearbower	City of Anderson	Appointed Rep
Theresa Sampaio	Mo DED	DED Field Rep
Toby Teeter	Joplin Chamber	President
Gary Turner	City of Sarcoxie	Councilman
Tyler Merriott	Rot Blunt's Office	Senate
Jill Cornett	HSTCC	Executive Director
Anderea Edward	City of Sarcoxie	City Clerk

TAC Committee Members

Name	Organization	Title
Janice & Dwayne Bearbower	City of Anderson	TAC Member
Mike Davis	Barton County Commission	TAC Member
Tom Short	City of Carthage	TAC Chair
John Bartosh	Jasper County Commission	TAC Member
Russ Worsley	City of Lamar	TAC Member
John Bunch	McDonald Cty Commission	TAC Member
Rachel Holcomb	City of Neosho	TAC Member
Jim Jackson	Newton Cty Commission	TAC Vice Chair
Lewis Davis	City of Noel	TAC Member
Gary Turner	City of Sarcoxie	TAC Member
Dave Taylor	MoDOT	TAC Member
Zeke Hall	MoDOT	TAC Member
Eva Voss	MoDOT	TAC Member
Frank Miller	MoDOT	TAC Member
Breeyn Pettingill	City of Golden City	TAC Member

CEDS Committee Members

Name	Organization	County
Jane Ballard	Jane Ballard Photography	All HSTCC Counties
Kevin Wilson	New Mac Electric	McDonald
Jennifer Lutes	MU Extension	McDonald
Kelsey Lewis	Fibresol, LLC.	Jasper
Susan Adams	Joplin Workshops, Inc.	Jasper
Karen Bradshaw	MSSU SBTDC	Jasper
Lisa Knutzen	Carl Junction Chamber	Jasper
Dana Daniel	City of Neosho	Newton
Melissa Oates	Crowder College	Newton
Andrew Moyer	The Light	Jasper
Lori Marble	Mercy Hospital Joplin	Jasper
Melinda Moss	Joplin Schools	Jasper
Kathy Gamlin	GROW Neosho	Newton
Mike franks	GROW Neosho	Newton
Astra Ferris	Barton County Chamber	Barton
Bill Martin	Village of Jane	McDonald
Kerri Glensky	FOX 14	All HSTCC Counties
Ron Klein	City of Duenweg	Jasper
Justin Pryor	City of Duenweg	Jasper
Richie Fretwell	Neosho School district	Newton
Jim Cummins	Neosho School District	Newton
Edward Whitmore	JATSO	Jasper
Frank Neely	WIB	All HSTCC Counties
Ray Tubaugh	Arvest Bank	Barton, Jasper, Newton
Zeke Hall	MoDOT	All HSTCC Counties
Kenneth Surbrugg	MSSU SBTDC	All HSTCC Counties
Tom Walters	City of Joplin	Jasper
Ceri Otero	City of Carthage	Jasper
Rachel Holcomb	City of Neosho	Newton
Scott Dennis	City of Pineville	McDonald
Jim Heancy	George Washington National Monument	Newton
Gabe Lett	Olsson	All HSTCC Counties

APPENDIX B – CEDS Timeline and Input Opportunities

CEDS Planning Timeline

Date	Event	Topic
January 23, 2018	CEDS Committee Meeting	CEDS Kickoff: Review goals and create timeline
June 28, 2018	CEDS Committee Meeting	Develop Objectives, Strategies, Measures, and Partners
October 18, 2018	CEDS Committee Meeting	Finalize measures and partners
April 11, 2019	CEDS Committee Meeting	Final review and CEDS Committee Acceptance
April 17, 2019	Public Comment	CEDS Posted for 30 day Public Comment
May 17, 2019	Public Comment	Final Day for Public Comment
July 24, 2019	HSTCC Board Meeting	Board adopts 2019 CEDS
July 31, 2019	CEDS Due	CEDS due to EDA

2019 CEDS Community Input Opportunities

Date	County/Area
November 8,2018	Barton, Jasper, Newton, and McDonald County
April 17, 2019	Barton, Jasper, Newton, and McDonald County
July 1, 2019	Barton, Jasper, Newton, and McDonald County

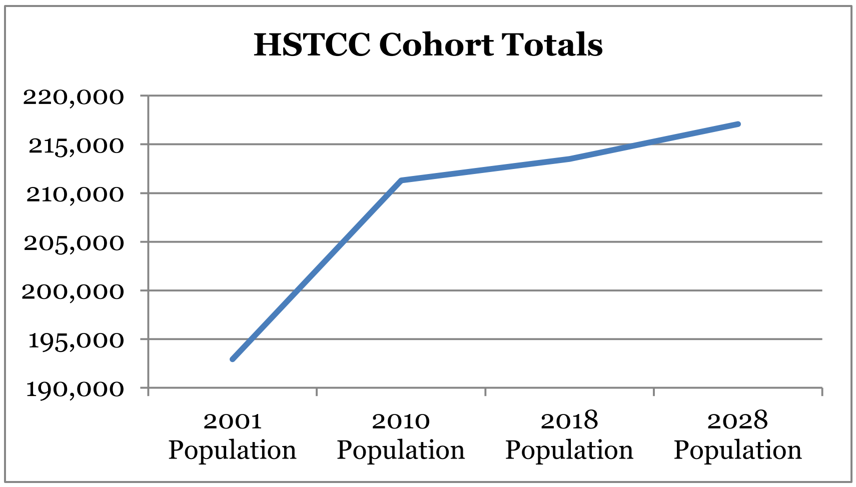
APPENDIX C - COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PROFILE

Demographics

In order to properly assess the HSTCC region, it is important to first consider our demographics. The demographics will enable us to tell whether our region is growing or declining, large or small, and homogenous or diverse. Knowing the age profile of the local population will help in economic development by allowing for a clear understanding as to what will happen when/if elderly people retire. This is important to note because some industries are dominated by an older, aging workforce which in the future could cause a large demand for these skills.

Cohort Totals

After a period of rapid growth between 2001 and 2010, the HSTCC region population growth slowed between 2010 and 2018. Over the next 10 years the regional population is expected to continue stable growth, with a projected population of 217,096 people in 2028.

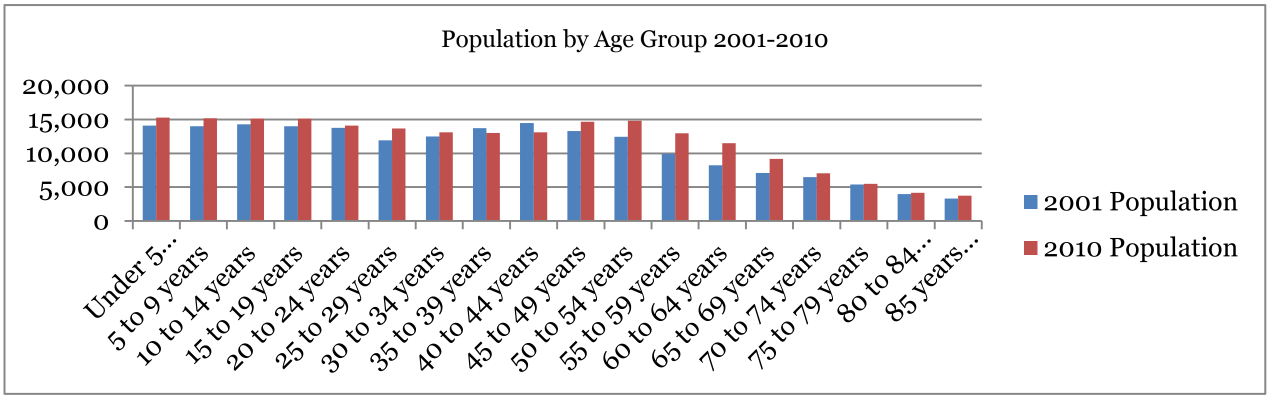


Area	2001 Population	2010 Population	2018 Population	2028 Population
4 Counties	192,938	211,308	213,511	217,096
State	5,641,141	5,996,115	6,131,158	6,222,925
Nation	284,968,937	309,348,162	327,479,565	337,686,041

Population by Age

Population by Age 2001-2010

The following tables highlight a robust population of working age and young people between the years 2001-2010. Every age group increased between these years except for people aged 35-39 and 40-44 which decreased by 5% and 9% respectively. This may represent the outmigration of professionals who are mid-career in mid-2000.

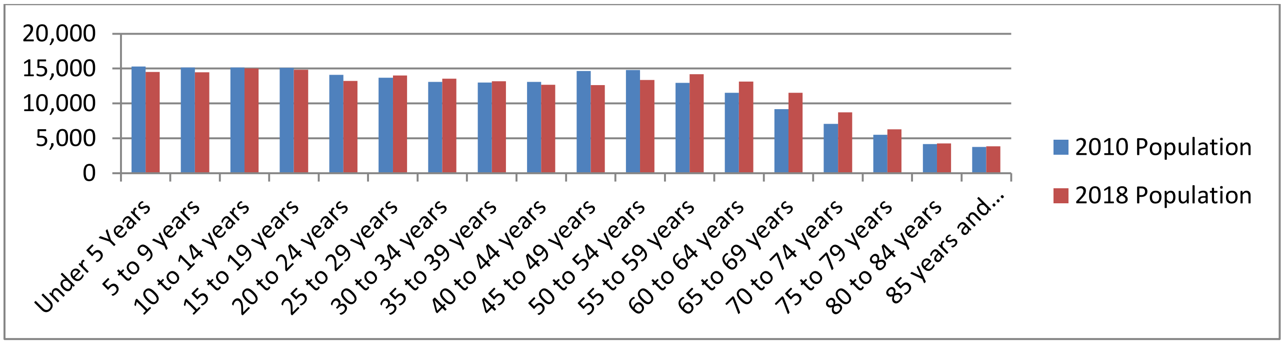


Age Cohort	2001 Population	2010 Population	Change	% Change	2001 % Change
Under 5 Years	14,104	15,281	1,177	8%	7.31%
5 to 9 years	13,996	15,175	1,179	8%	7.25%
10 to 14 years	14,300	15,147	847	6%	7.41%
15 to 19 years	13,992	15,109	1,117	8%	7.25%
20 to 24 years	13,750	14,106	356	3%	7.13%
25 to 29 years	11,930	13,686	1,756	15%	6.18%
30 to 34 years	12,496	13,090	594	5%	6.48%
35 to 39 years	13,737	12,990	-747	-5%	7.12%
40 to 44 years	14,460	13,096	-1,364	-9%	7.49%
45 to 49 years	13,305	14,658	1,353	10%	6.90%
50 to 54 years	12,444	14,791	2,347	19%	6.45%
55 to 59 years	9,914	12,972	3,058	31%	5.14%
60 to 64 years	8,213	11,516	3,303	40%	4.26%
65 to 69 years	7,121	9,196	2,075	29%	3.69%
70 to 74 years	6,502	7,058	556	9%	3.37%
75 to 79 years	5,400	5,489	89	2%	2.80%
80 to 84 years	3,974	4,187	213	5%	2.06%
85 years and older	3,302	3,763	461	14%	1.71%
Total	**192,938**	**211,308**	**18,370**	**10%**	**100.00%**

Population by Age 2010-2018

Between the years 2010 to 2018 the region maintained some stability, however significantly more out-migration occurred during this period. Most notably, the population between the ages of 40-54 decreased considerably, while the retirement age population increased. Also, the population of young people between the ages 0-24 also decreased, albeit not as dramatically. Outmigration to this degree among the working age population and young people may be indicative of poor coordination between business, workforce, and education communities, reinforcing the importance of a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.

2010 to 2018

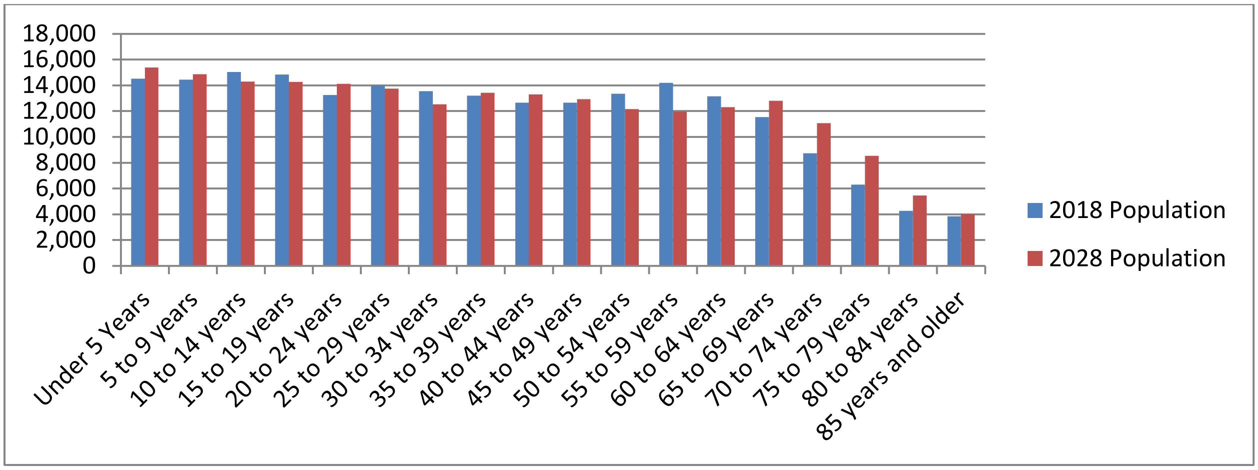


Age Cohort	2010 Population	2018 Population	Change	% Change	2010 % Change
Under 5 Years	15,281	14,509	-772	-5%	7.23%
5 to 9 years	15,175	14,450	-725	-5%	7.18%
10 to 14 years	15,147	15,033	-114	-1%	7.17%
15 to 19 years	15,109	14,844	-265	-2%	7.15%
20 to 24 years	14,106	13,248	-858	-6%	6.68%
25 to 29 years	13,686	13,999	313	2%	6.48%
30 to 34 years	13,090	13,550	460	4%	6.19%
35 to 39 years	12,990	13,194	204	2%	6.15%
40 to 44 years	13,096	12,659	-437	-3%	6.20%
45 to 49 years	14,658	12,644	-2,014	-14%	6.94%
50 to 54 years	14,791	13,347	-1,444	-10%	7.00%
55 to 59 years	12,972	14,191	1,219	9%	6.14%
60 to 64 years	11,516	13,154	1,638	14%	5.45%
65 to 69 years	9,196	11,543	2,347	26%	4.36%
70 to 74 years	7,058	8,744	1,686	24%	3.34%
75 to 79 years	5,489	6,303	814	15%	2.60%
80 to 84 years	4,187	4,255	68	2%	1.98%
85 years and older	3,763	3,845	82	2%	1.78%
Total	**211,308**	**213,511**	**2,203**	**1%**	**100.00%**

Projected Population by Age 2028

The following tables display the projected population change between the years 2018 and 2028. While the total population is expected to grow by 2% the regions is expected to continue to lose residents in the age groups 25 to 29 years, 30 to 34 years, 50 to 54 years, 55 to 59 years, and 60 to 64 years each of which is hugely important to strength of the local economy.

2018 to 2028 Projection

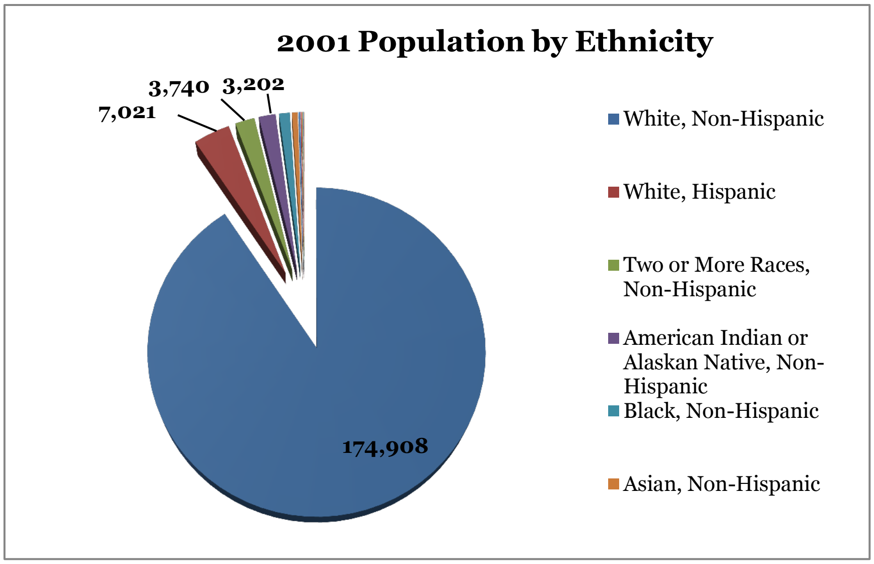


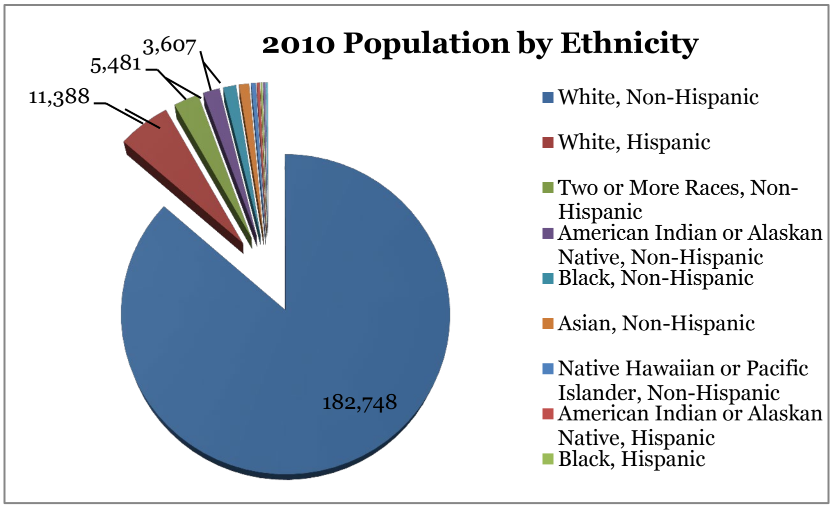
Age Cohort	2018 Population	2028 Population	Change	% Change	2001 % Change
Under 5 Years	14,509	15,388	879	6%	6.80%
5 to 9 years	14,450	14,850	400	3%	6.77%
10 to 14 years	15,033	14,293	-740	-5%	7.04%
15 to 19 years	14,844	14,269	-575	-4%	6.95%
20 to 24 years	13,248	14,105	857	6%	6.20%
25 to 29 years	13,999	13,751	-248	-2%	6.56%
30 to 34 years	13,550	12,519	-1031	-8%	6.35%
35 to 39 years	13,194	13,420	226	2%	6.18%
40 to 44 years	12,659	13,290	631	5%	5.93%
45 to 49 years	12,644	12,914	270	2%	5.92%
50 to 54 years	13,347	12,159	-1188	-9%	6.25%
55 to 59 years	14,191	11,958	-2233	-16%	6.65%
60 to 64 years	13,154	12,309	-845	-6%	6.16%
65 to 69 years	11,543	12,811	1268	11%	5.41%
70 to 74 years	8,744	11,058	2314	26%	4.10%
75 to 79 years	6,303	8,526	2223	35%	2.95%
80 to 84 years	4,255	5,460	1205	28%	1.99%
85 years and older	3,845	4,016	171	4%	1.80%
Total	**213,511**	**217,096**	**3585**	**2%**	**100.00%**

Population by Ethnicity

When examining the demographics of the HSTCC region, it is important to note the ethnic population as certain opportunities and challenges may develop as a result of an influx of ethnic population or lack thereof.

2001 to 2010
These figures depict the racial breakdown of the region. While predominantly non-Hispanic white, the region's largest minority populations are Hispanic white, approximately 9% of the population identifies with some other category. In 2010 the percentage residents who identify which some other category than white increased to 13%.

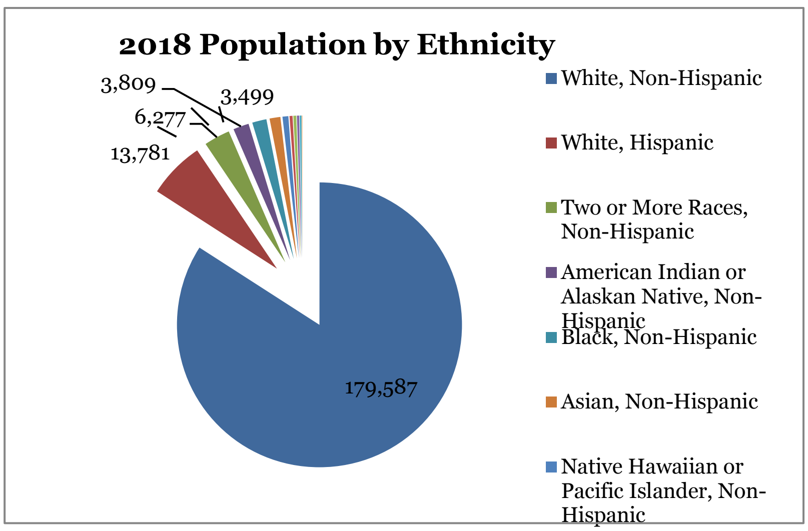




As shown in the table below, each racial and ethnic category in the HSTCC region experienced growth. The population of White Hispanic increased by 4,367 residents which is 62% change and the population of residents who identify as two or more races, Non-Hispanic grew by 1,741 which is 47% change. In addition some populations which were very small in 2001 experienced significant growth doubling, tripling, and quadrupling the number of people of that racial/ethnic category living in the region such as Black Hispanic, Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander Hispanic, and Asian Hispanic.

Race/Ethnicity	2001 Population	2010 Population	Change	% Change	2001 % of Cohort
Total	**192,938**	**211,308**	**18,370**	**10%**	**100.00%**
White, Non-Hispanic	174,908	182,748	7,840	4%	90.66%
White, Hispanic	7,021	11,388	4,367	62%	3.64%
Two or More Races, Non-Hispanic	3,740	5,481	1,741	47%	1.94%
American Indian or Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	3,202	3,607	405	13%	1.66%
Black, Non-Hispanic	2,049	2,804	755	37%	1.06%
Asian, Non-Hispanic	1,102	2,185	1,083	98%	0.57%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	312	1,019	707	227%	0.16%
American Indian or Alaskan Native, Hispanic	236	659	423	179%	0.12%
Black, Hispanic	136	435	299	220%	0.07%
Two or More Races, Hispanic	126	495	369	293%	0.07%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Hispanic	78	408	330	423%	0.04%
Asian, Hispanic	28	79	51	182%	0.01%

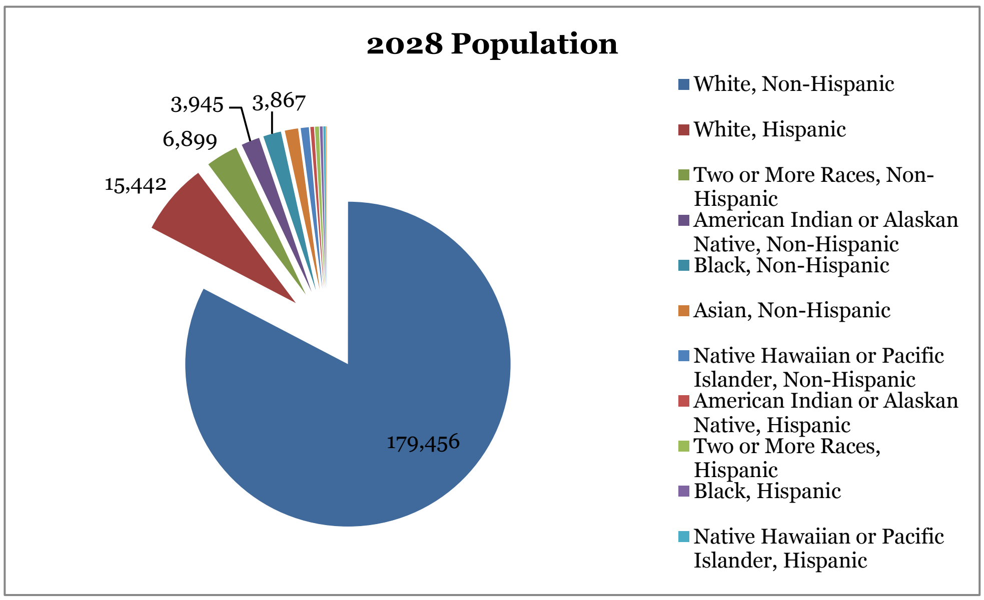
Between the years 2010 and 2018 the most populous racial group in the region remained White, Non-Hispanic. However HSTCC has experienced growth in every racial/ethnic group measured, except White Non-Hispanic which decreased by 2%. The growth of groups such as Black Hispanic, Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander Hispanic, and Asian Hispanic stabled and experienced a percent change upwards of 66%. The growth of racial and ethnic diversity improves the resiliency of the region by enriching the workforce, diversity of thought, perspective, and culture.



Race/Ethnicity	2010 Population	2018 Population	Chang e	% Change	2010 % of Cohort
Total	**211,308**	**213,511**	**2,203**	**1%**	**100.00%**
White, Non-Hispanic	182,748	179,587	-3,161	-2%	86.48%
White, Hispanic	11,388	13,781	2,393	21%	5.39%

Two or More Races, Non-Hispanic	5,481	6,277	796	15%	2.59%
American Indian or Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	3,607	3,809	202	6%	1.71%
Black, Non-Hispanic	2,804	3,499	695	25%	1.33%
Asian, Non-Hispanic	2,185	2,597	412	19%	1.03%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1,019	1,420	401	39%	0.48%
American Indian or Alaskan Native, Hispanic	659	730	71	11%	0.31%
Two or More Races, Hispanic	495	713	218	44%	0.23%
Black, Hispanic	435	523	88	20%	0.21%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Hispanic	408	449	41	10%	0.19%
Asian, Hispanic	79	127	48	61%	0.04%

The following tables demonstrate future projections for ethnic diversity in the region. If trends continue every group will increase by as much as 4%-21%. By advocating for "safe spaces" for racial and ethnic minority groups and improving the inclusivity of our communities, diversity will continue to enhance the quality of life in the HSTCC region.



Race/Ethnicity	2018 Population	2028 Population	Change	% Change	2001 % of Cohort
Total	**213,511**	**217,096**	**3,585**	**2%**	**100.00%**
White, Non-Hispanic	179,587	179,456	-131	0%	84.11%
White, Hispanic	13,781	15,442	1,661	12%	6.45%
Two or More Races, Non-Hispanic	6,277	6,899	622	10%	2.92%

American Indian or Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	3,809	3,945	136	4%	1.78%
Black, Non-Hispanic	3,499	3,867	368	11%	1.64%
Asian, Non-Hispanic	2,597	2,848	251	10%	1.22%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1,420	1,746	326	23%	0.66%
American Indian or Alaskan Native, Hispanic	730	778	48	7%	0.34%
Two or More Races, Hispanic	713	862	149	21%	0.33%
Black, Hispanic	523	595	72	14%	0.24%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Hispanic	449	514	65	14%	0.21%
Asian, Hispanic	127	146	19	15%	0.06%

Migration

Inflow

Many residents are migrating to the HSTCC region from within the region or from nearby counties such as Bourbon County, Kansas, Greene County, Missouri, and Benton County Arkansas. One notable example is the migration of 188 people from Los Angeles, California to Jasper County in 2016.

Inflow in HSTCC Region

County of Current Residence	Moved From Where	Moved Estimate	MOE
Barton	Jasper County, MO	73	47
Barton	Bourbon County, KS	73	118
Barton	Cass County, MO	68	101
Barton	Crawford County, KS	55	56
Barton	Saline County, MO	52	70
Newton	Jasper County, MO	1695	500
Newton	Lawrence County, MO	170	115
Newton	McDonald County, MO	159	101
Newton	Benton County, AR	142	105
Newton	Ottawa County, OK	133	121
Jasper	Newton County, MO	1511	427
Jasper	Jackson County, MO	248	99
Jasper	Barton County, MO	224	145
Jasper	Cherokee County, KS	192	114
Jasper	Benton County, AR	188	169
Jasper	Los Angeles, CA	188	218
McDonald	Benton County, AR	339	200
McDonald	Jasper County, MO	200	182
McDonald	Ottawa County, OK	150	135
McDonald	Washington County, AR	115	87
McDonald	Weakley County, TN	108	153

Source: *https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2016/demo/geographic-mobility/county-to-county-migration-2012-2016.html*

Outflow

Outflow trends are similar to inflow, in that most migration is between counties in the HSTCC region, or nearby counties such as Greene County, or Benton County, Arkansas. A couple of outliers include outflow migration to St. Louis Missouri and Warren County Kentucky.

Outflow in HSTCC Region			
Area of Current Residence	**Moved From**	**Moved Estimate**	**MOE**
Jasper County, MO	Barton County	224	145
Crawford County, KS	Barton County	190	206
Harvey County, KS	Barton County	94	113
Greene County, MO	Barton County	85	73
Sumner County, KS	Barton County	43	54
Newton County, MO	Jasper County	1695	500
Jackson County, MO	Jasper County	348	226
Greene County, MO	Jasper County	319	165
McDonald County, MO	Jasper County	200	182
Washington County, AR	Jasper County	197	256
Benton County, AR	McDonald County	179	134
Newton County, MO	McDonald County	159	101
Delaware County, OK	McDonald County	135	94
Barry County, MO	McDonald County	124	142
Tulsa County, OK	McDonald County	101	82
Jasper County, MO	Newton County	1511	427
Greene County, MO	Newton County	291	230
Warren County, KY	Newton County	209	300
St. Louis County, MO	Newton County	142	87
Lawrence County, MO	Newton County	121	145
Source: *https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2016/demo/geographic-mobility/county-to-county-migration-2012-2016.html*			

Quality of Life

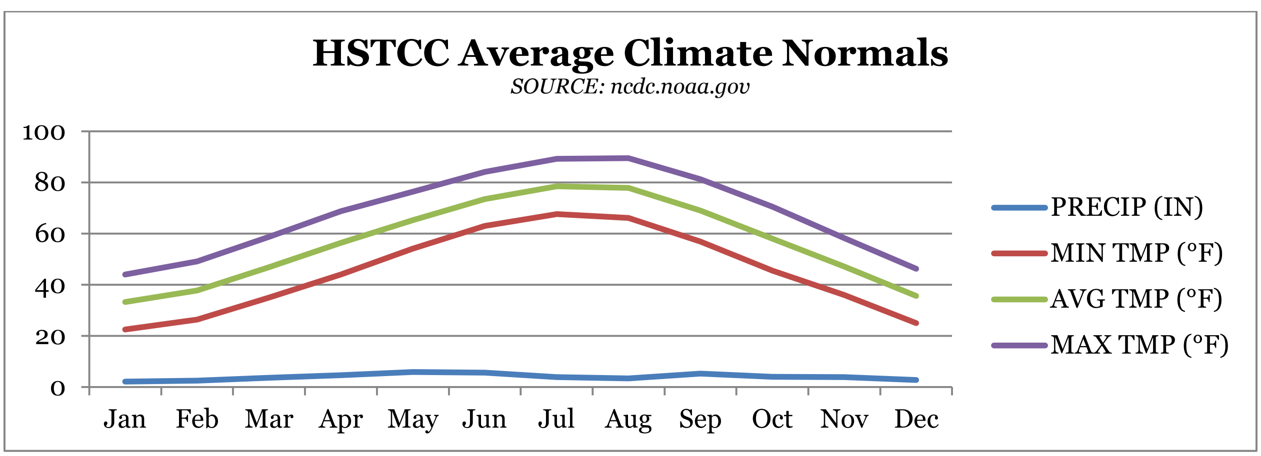
Quality of life is important to consider in economic development because the quality of life has a direct effect on the ability for a region to retain and attract firms and employees. Factors that impact daily life are important to document to identify challenges, successes, and opportunities for improvement in the region. The following section discusses climate, housing, and crime rates in an attempt to provide a snapshot of practical factors that prospective firms and employees may take into account before relocating to the H.S.T.C.C. Region.

Climate

While weather and climate is beyond human control, it is one aspect of quality of life which may impact recruitment. The HSTCC region enjoys a temperate climate with neither extreme cold nor heat. The coldest month year is January with an average temperature of 33.275°F, and the hottest month is July with an average temperature of 78.45°F. The months with the most rain are April, May, and September with more than 5 in of precipitation. The winter months of December, January, February are traditionally the driest, with less than 3 in of precipitation.

HSTCC Average Climate Normals

MONTH	PRECIP (IN)	MIN TMP (°F)	AVG TMP (°F)	MAX TMP (°F)
January	2.185	22.55	33.275	43.975
February	2.475	26.4	37.775	49.175
March	3.635	34.975	46.85	58.725
April	4.6225	44.075	56.425	68.725
May	5.9575	54.2	65.3	76.4
June	5.6625	62.95	73.55	84.1
July	3.9075	67.675	78.45	89.2
August	3.425	66.1	77.825	89.55
September	5.2325	56.825	69.025	81.275
October	4.0825	45.475	57.975	70.525
November	3.94	36	47.1	58.2
December	2.74	25.05	35.65	46.225



Housing

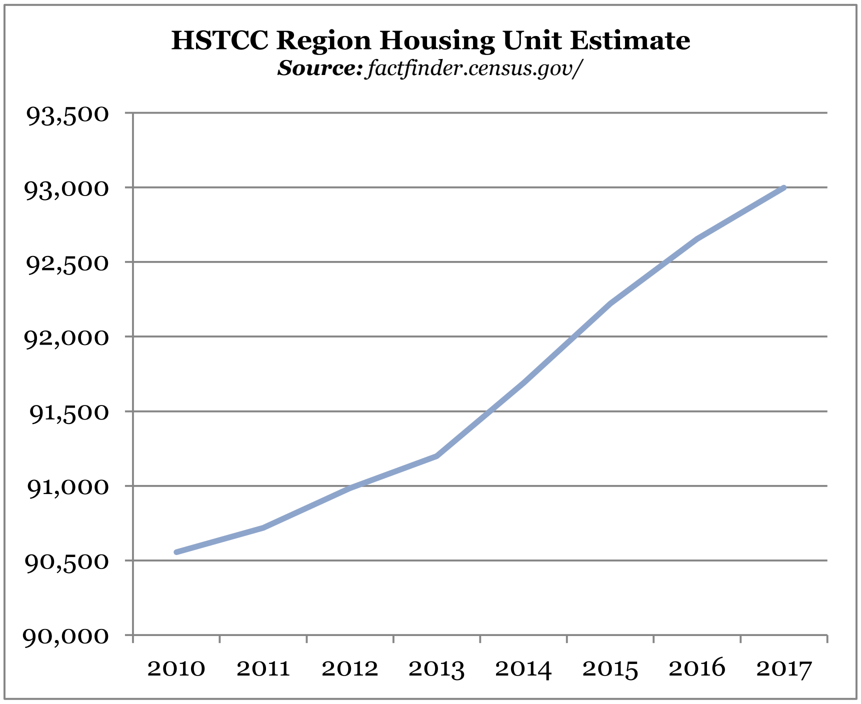
Quality and affordable housing options are integral to the economic success of the region. Housing is likely to be an important factor to firms and potential employees when considering relocation into the HSTCC region. While the value and number of homes have increased, the vacancy of owner-occupied and rental homes has decreased. The following table also highlights the number housing units with no vehicle available, which suggests the persistent need over years of an integrated public transportation system.

HSTCC Housing Statistics 2009 - 2016 *Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*								
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Housing Units	87,658	89,859	90,242	90,400	90,370	90,686	90,874	91,150
Median House Value (of owner-occupied units)[2]	$92,488	$95,018	$97,909	$97,502	$98,932	$100,608	$105,096	$107,013
Homeowner Vacancy	1,619	1,531	1,379	1,349	1,316	1,097	1,118	957
Rental Vacancy	2,086	1,888	1,788	1,701	1,444	1,297	1,201	1,393
Renter-Occupied Housing Units (% of Occupied Units)	23,779	24,323	24,673	24,888	25,218	25,353	26,375	26,595
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle Available (% of Occupied Units)	—	4,998	5,192	5,460	5,282	5,143	4,943	4,896

The table below demonstrates the number of housing units in each county and in the combined region. Barton and McDonald County housing has remained somewhat stagnant even decreasing in 2016 and 2017. The number of housing units in Jasper County has increased on average by 287 housing units each year, with the largest growth occurring between the years 2013-2015. Newton housing units increased on average by 57 units a year.

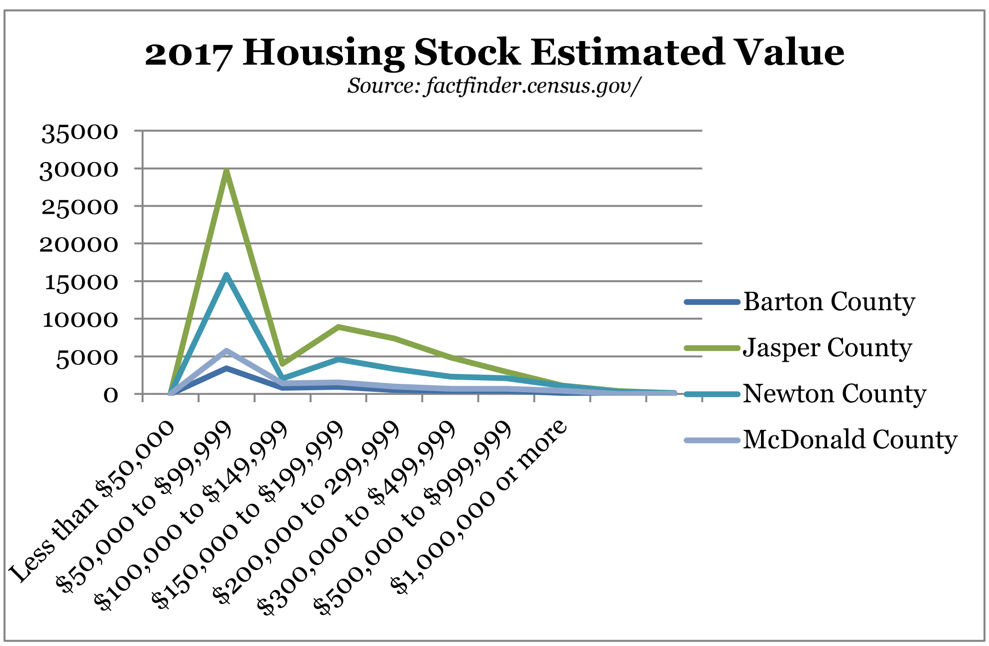
Geography	Housing Unit Estimate							
	2010	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Barton County	5,600	5,604	5,603	5,604	5,603	5,605	5,600	5,595
Jasper County	50,696	50,794	51,008	51,174	51,584	52,026	52,410	52,711
Newton County	24,330	24,378	24,426	24,472	24,549	24,625	24,685	24,732
McDonald County	9,930	9,943	9,948	9,949	9,954	9,965	9,961	9,961
HSTCC Region	90,556	90,719	90,985	91,199	91,690	92,221	92,656	92,999

The number of housing units in the combined region has increased every year with most of the construction occurring in Jasper and Newton Counties. Growth increased for the region in 2013 and the region has maintained similar progress through 2017.



Value of Housing Stock

Of the housing units in the four counties 29% are valued in the $50,000-$99,999 range, indicating that buying a home in the HSTCC is reasonably affordable for most professionals. Jasper and Newton Counties have the highest percentage of homes valued more than $100,000.

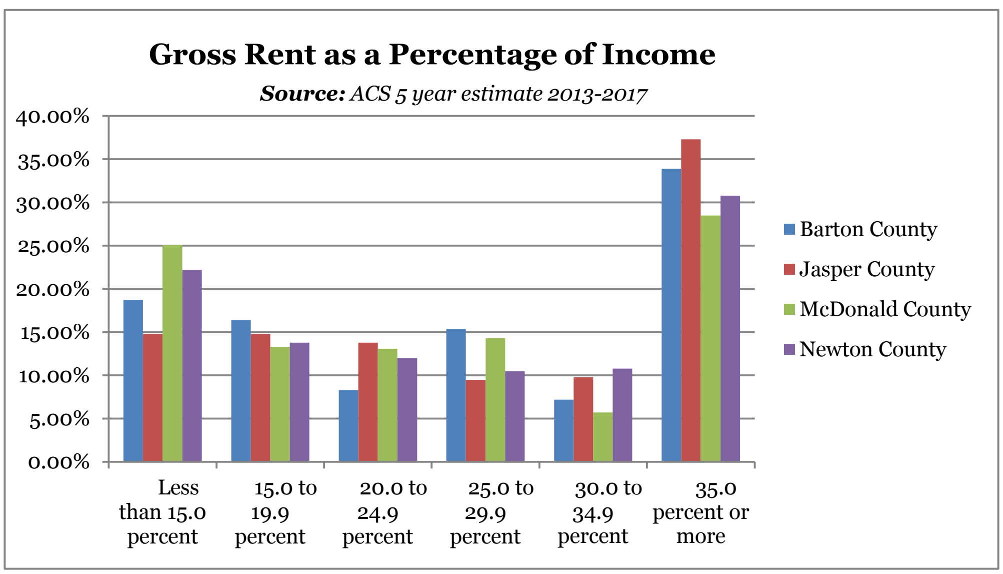


Access to the Joplin Metropolitan Area and the many job opportunities inevitably affect the value of homes in these counties.

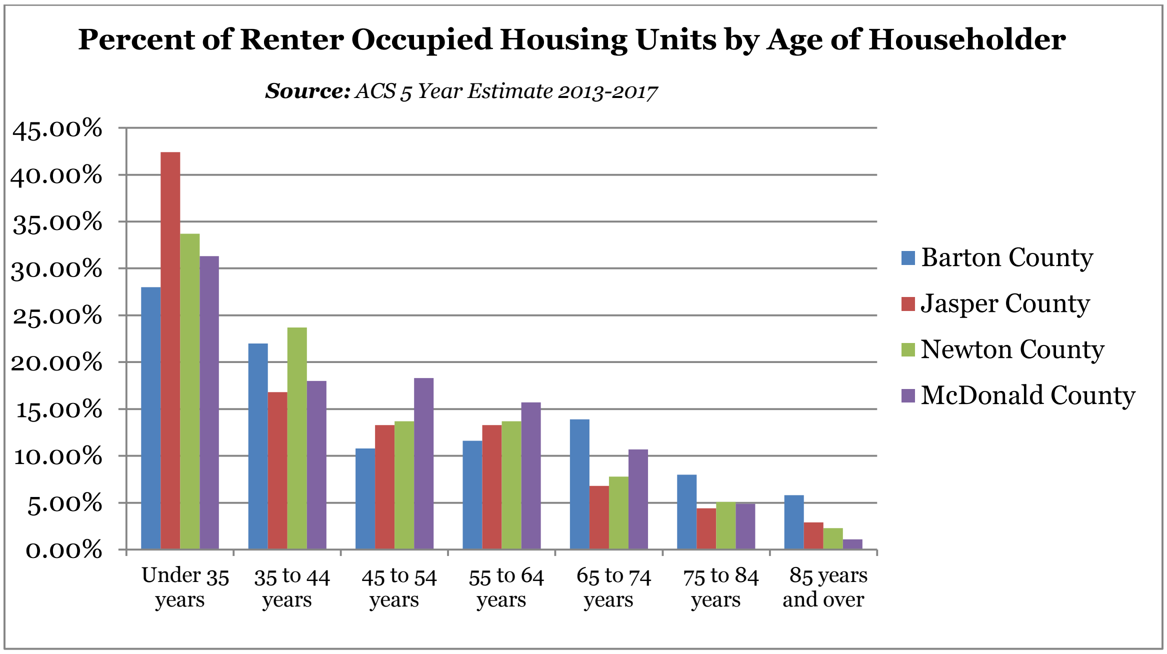
2017 Housing Stock Estimated Value								
	Barton County		Jasper County		Newton County		McDonald County	
Value	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Total owner-occupied units	3,418	3,418	29,707	29,707	15,867	15,867	5,753	5,753
Less than $50,000	818	23.90%	4,020	13.50%	2,043	12.90%	1,406	24.40%
$50,000 to $99,999	957	28.00%	8,900	30.00%	4,592	28.90%	1,534	26.70%
$100,000 to $149,999	526	15.40%	7,370	24.80%	3,342	21.10%	981	17.10%
$150,000 to $199,999	451	13.20%	4,879	16.40%	2,320	14.60%	687	11.90%
$200,000 to 299,999	446	13.00%	2,957	10.00%	2,078	13.10%	667	11.60%
$300,000 to $499,999	148	4.30%	1,113	3.70%	1,076	6.80%	416	7.20%
$500,000 to $999,999	50	1.50%	378	1.30%	289	1.80%	23	0.40%
$1,000,000 or more	22	0.60%	90	0.30%	127	0.80%	39	0.70%
Median (dollars)	$97,500		$112,700		$118,200		$97,000	

Renting

Affordable housing remains a challenge to the region. While the cost of buying a home is relatively low compared to other areas of the state, the cost of renting remains a significant financial burden to low income residents without access to credit. According to the American Community Survey, roughly 30% of the renting population in each county pays 35% or more of their income towards rent, which is considered rent burdened as defined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The most severe county is Jasper County with 37.3% of renters paying 35% or more of their income towards rent. The least severe county is McDonald County with 28.5% of renters paying 35% or more of their income towards rent.



In addition, approximately 40% of renters in the HSTCC region are 35 years old and younger. This trend is consistent with national averages. According to the Pew Research Center 65% households 35 or younger rent (https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/07/19/more-u-s-households-are-renting-than-at-any-point-in-50-years/). Renting as a housing option, offers the flexibility and mobility that young residents desire. Therefore, strategies and plans to attract young people to the regional workforce should include convenient, quality, and affordable rental options in each community.

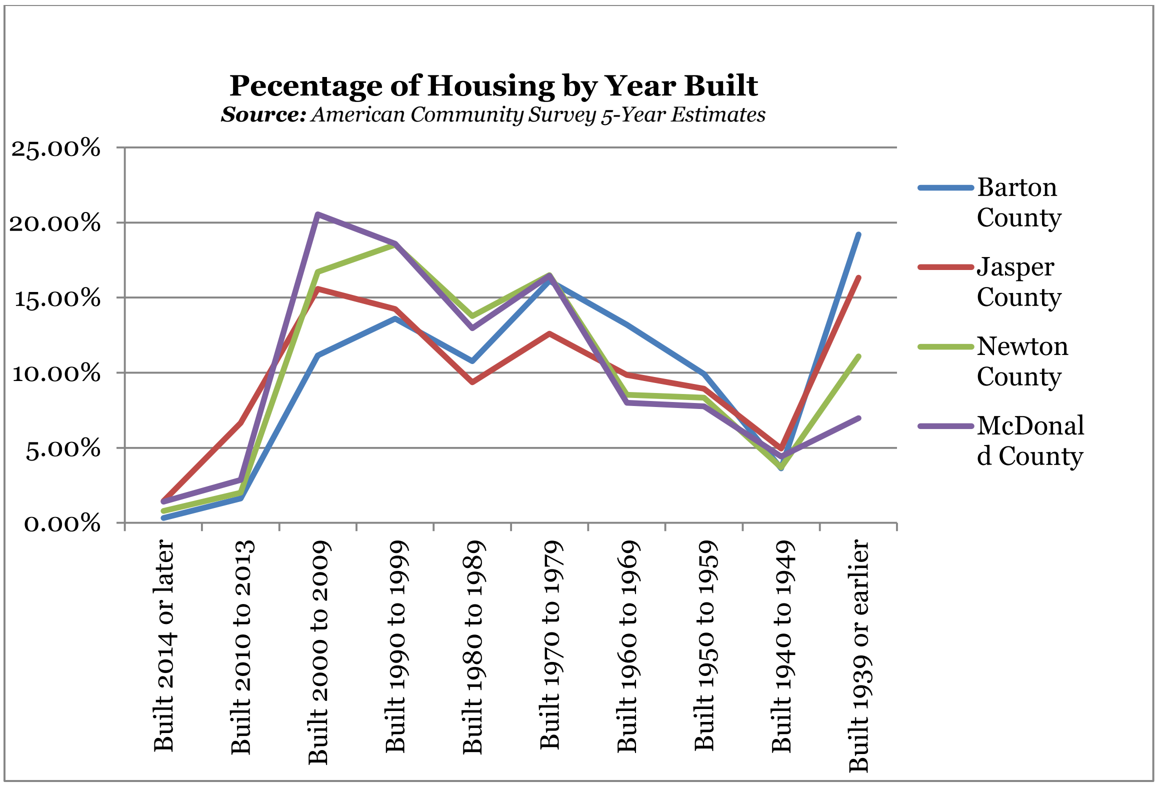


The following table highlights the number of units which are owner and renter occupied. Jasper County has the highest percentage of renter occupied housing units at 35%. In addition the table demonstrates that approximately 11.8% of housing units in the HSTCC region are vacant. This may be an important indicator to prospective firms that there is housing available for employees

Housing Stock Occupancy				
	Barton County	**Jasper County**	**Newton County**	**McDonald County**
Total Housing Units	5,602	51995	24,612	9,949
Occupied Housing Units	4,939	46,009	22,151	8,137
Vacant housing units	663	5986	2,461	1,812
Owner-occupied	3,418	29,707	15,867	5,753
Renter Occupied	1,521	16,302	6,284	2,384

Age of Housing

The figure below accentuates similar building construction trends in each county. Relatively few housing units in the HSTCC region were built after 2014. A significant portion of housing was built in the mid-2000's and 1990's. The highest percentage of Barton County Housing units were built prior to 1939, as well as a significant portion in the other three counties. Aged or historic housing offers both an opportunity to foster a regional identity, as well as a challenge to maintain the quality of housing, as structures deteriorate over time.



Housing Stock Occupancy				
	Barton County	**Jasper County**	**Newton County**	**McDonald County**
Built 2014 or later	18	761	198	141
Built 2010 to 2013	91	3,466	493	286
Built 2000 to 2009	625	8,106	4,112	2,045
Built 1990 to 1999	762	7,403	4,558	1,849
Built 1980 to 1989	603	4,866	3,390	1,290
Built 1970 to 1979	903	6,550	4,063	1,637
Built 1960 to 1969	739	5,119	2,098	796
Built 1950 to 1959	555	4,650	2,051	772
Built 1940 to 1949	230	2,580	921	439
Built 1939 or earlier	1,076	8,494	2,728	694
Source: *American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*				

Crime Rate

Firms and employees interested in relocating to HSTCC will inevitably be interested in the relative safety of the region. Unfortunately, several factors such as lack of access to mental health facilities and an above average rate of drug use and trafficking in the area contributes to an elevated crime rate. According to the 2016 FBI Uniform Crime Report the crime rate in Joplin is 178% higher than the national average and 160% higher than the State average. Due to the city's status as a hub for business and shopping, the high crime rate of Joplin could serve as an impediment to economic growth. The following tables breakdown crimes by offense and county for the years 2016-2018. The highest reported offenses for all four counties are property crimes.

2018 HSTCC Offense Totals
Source: Missouri State Highway Patrol
(https://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC/data_and_statistics_ucr_query_backup.html)

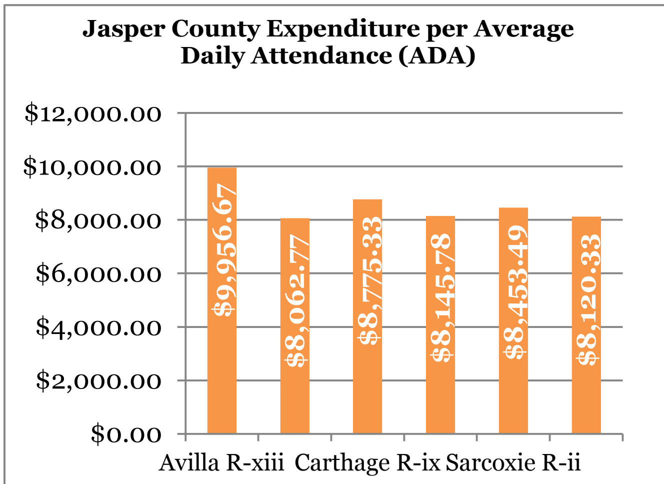
	Criminal Homicide	Negligent Manslaughter	Rape	Attempted Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Veh. Theft	Arson	Violent Crime	Property Crime
Barton County	0	0	7	0	1	17	65	162	3	4	25	234
Jasper County	3	0	68	3	66	296	791	3734	527	36	436	5088
Newton County	0	1	10	0	18	146	250	930	147	7	174	1334
McDonald County	0	0	11	1	0	79	51	265	14	5	91	335
2017												
Barton County	0	0	7	0	1	33	71	1125	13	4	45	213
Jasper County	4	1	69	3	75	411	780	4342	460	14	562	5596
Newton County	1	0	21	1	6	124	243	1044	123	12	153	1422
McDonald County	1	1	8	2	0	86	76	350	27	0	97	453
2016												
Barton County	0	0	7	0	1	33	71	1125	13	4	45	213
Jasper County	6	1	79	2	88	368	880	4320	475	42	543	5717
Newton County	1	0	15	0	12	82	273	1086	144	28	110	1531
McDonald County	0	0	3	0	4	118	99	329	61	3	125	492

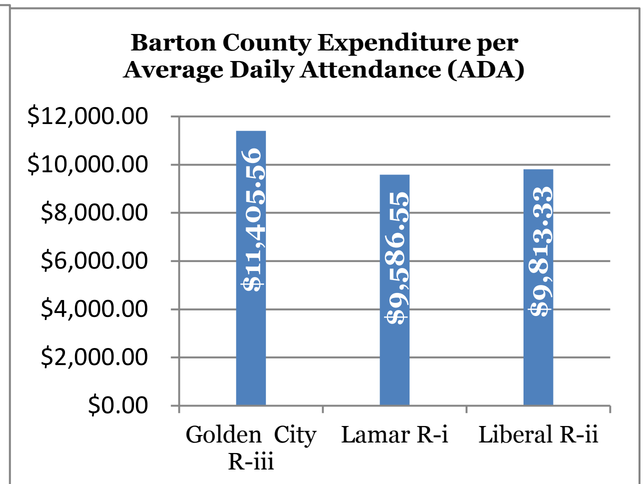
Education

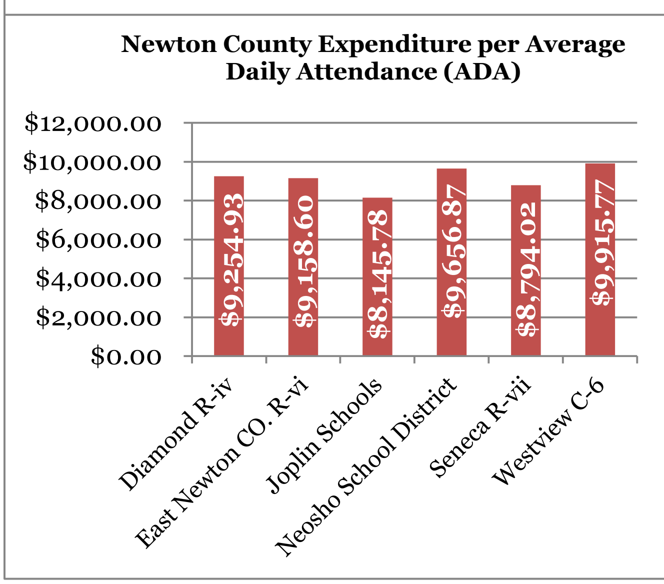
Primary and secondary education is the cornerstone of local human resource development. Quality school systems produce a higher proportion of students who qualify for post-secondary education and training programs, which generates high quality employment and earning opportunities. This effect also attracts new business development as firms in knowledge intensive sectors relocate to communities with a robust population of educated workers.

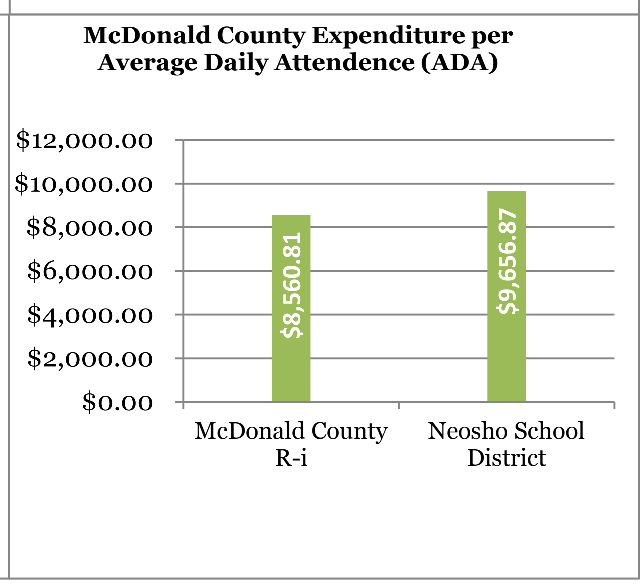
Spending

Economists have found that investment in early childhood education brings about significant public and private returns on investment. The figures below highlight the expenditure per average daily attendance for each school district in each county



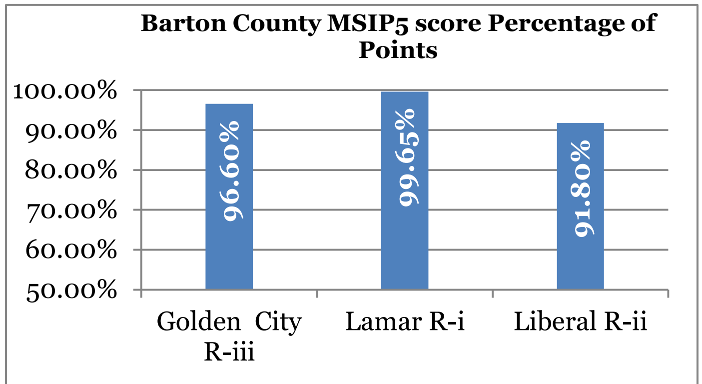


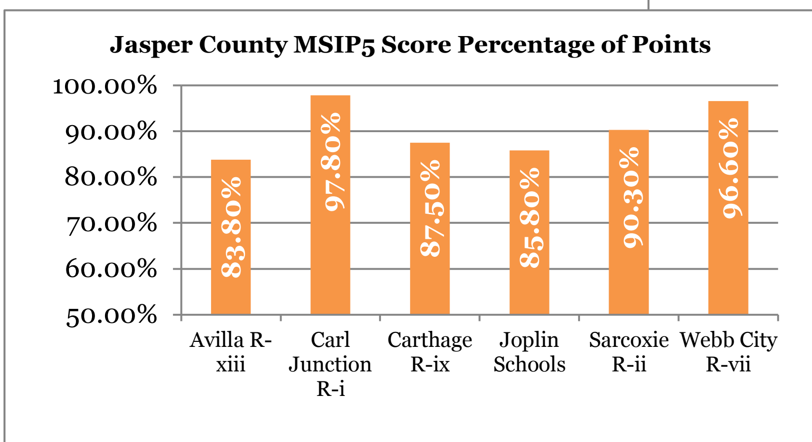


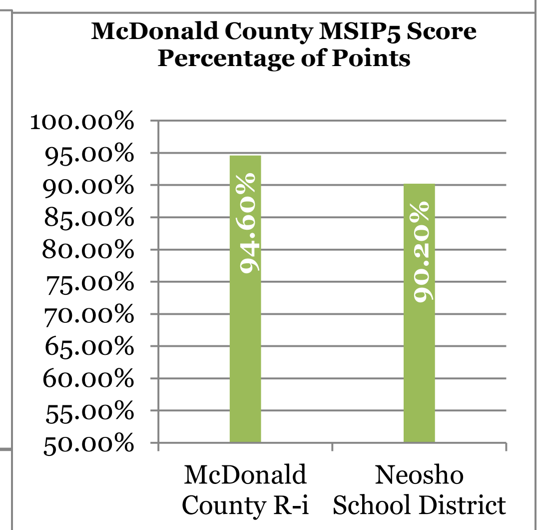


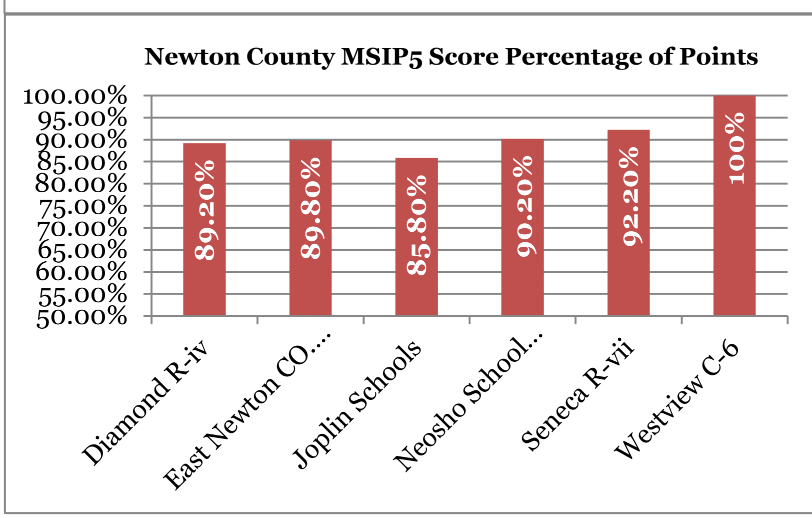
MSIP5

The state of Missouri utilizes the Missouri School Improvement Program (MSIP 5) for reviewing and accrediting public school districts. With the goal of ensuring that each student graduates with the skills needed to be successful in college and the workforce, the MSIP 5 releases Annual Performance Reports (APR) based student achievement and the continuous growth of the district. The following figures depict the points awarded each school district in Barton, Jasper, Newton, and McDonald County as a percentage of points possible in each district.









Among the top performing districts in the four counties are Westview C-6, Lamar R-I, and Carl Junction R-i. The lowest performing districts in the counties are Avilla R-xiii, Joplin Schools, and Carthage R-ix.

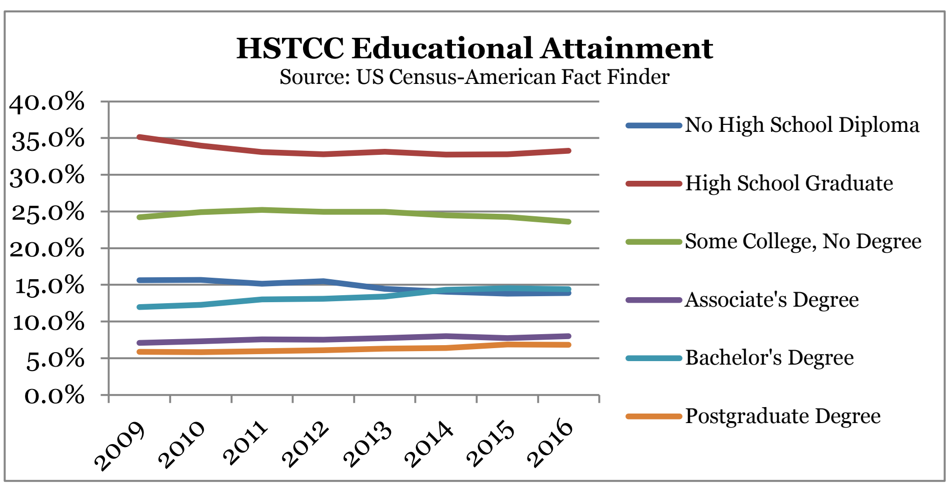
Higher Education

In addition to primary and secondary education, the four county region has a number of higher education institutions primarily located in Jasper and Newton Counties. Higher education institutions such as vocational schools, community colleges, and 4-year universities are valuable assets to the region for the purpose of workforce development. Continuing education allows residents to obtain a higher standard of living through quality employment and higher wages. It has been estimated that a worker's earning increases 10% for every additional year of education. The county with the highest rate of higher education enrollment is Jasper County with 24% of the population enrolled in college or graduate school, followed by Newton county with 18.2% enrollment, 15.5% for McDonald County, and 14.7% for Barton County. However, each county is below the state average of 27% enrollment. Table 1.1 highlights the major institutions in the four county region.

Higher Education Institutions

School	Awards offered	Total Students	Student Teacher Ratio	Graduation Rate
Crowder College	Certificates 1-2 year/ Associate degree	4,960	14	29%
Kansas City University of Medicine and Biosciences	Master's degree/ Doctors degree	162	8.5	N/A
Franklin Technology-MSSU	Certificate 1-2 year	131	10	71%
Missouri Southern State University	Certificate 1-2 years/ Associates/ Bachelors/ Masters	6,174	19	33%
Ozark Christian College	Associates/ Bachelors	587	15	49%

The following figure highlights a majority of high school educated residents in the HSTCC region, and relatively few residents who have attained an Associate's or Bachelor's Degree, despite many educational opportunities in the area. The number of resident which have attained a Bachelor's degree hovers around 15% while residents with an associate's degree is even lower around 7%. Education as a component of workforce development is invaluable to regional

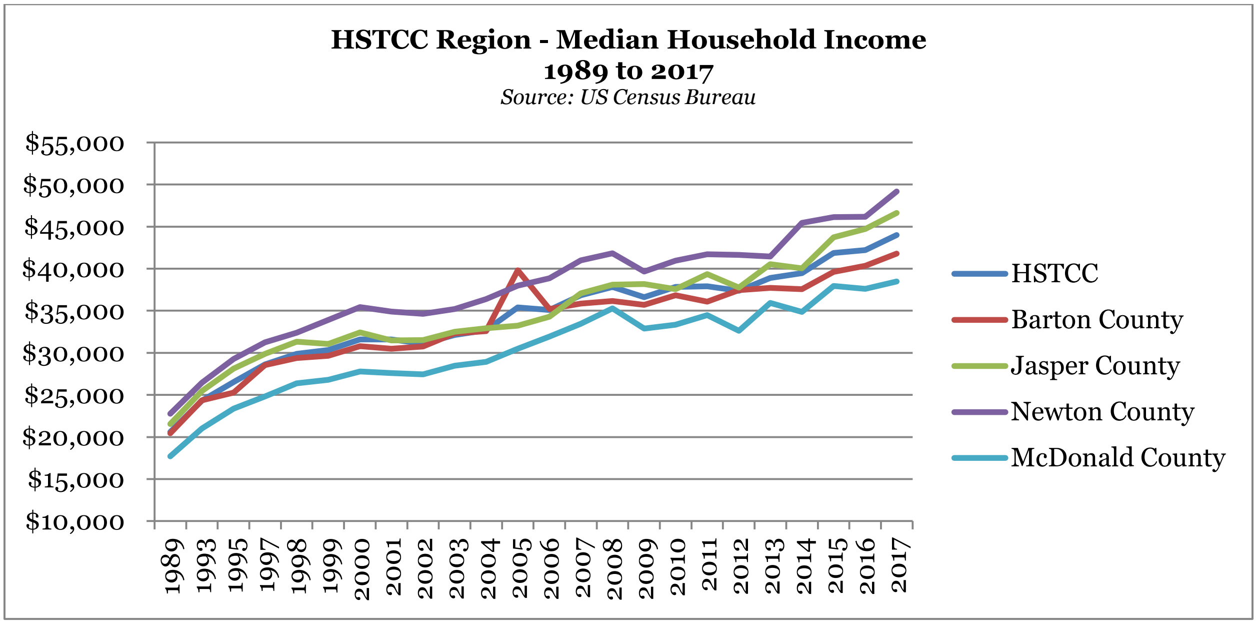


growth and should be continually promoted to maintain the health of the regional workforce. Workforce education attainment

HSTCC Educational Attainment								
	2009	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
No High School Diploma	15.6%	15.7%	15.1%	15.5%	14.5%	14.1%	13.8%	13.9%
High School Graduate	35.2%	34.0%	33.1%	32.8%	33.1%	32.8%	32.8%	33.3%
Some College, No Degree	24.2%	24.9%	25.2%	25.0%	25.0%	24.5%	24.2%	23.6%
Associate's Degree	7.1%	7.3%	7.6%	7.5%	7.7%	8.0%	7.7%	8.0%
Bachelor's Degree	12.0%	12.3%	13.0%	13.1%	13.4%	14.3%	14.6%	14.4%
Postgraduate Degree	5.9%	5.8%	6.0%	6.1%	6.3%	6.4%	6.9%	6.8%

Selected Employment Characteristics

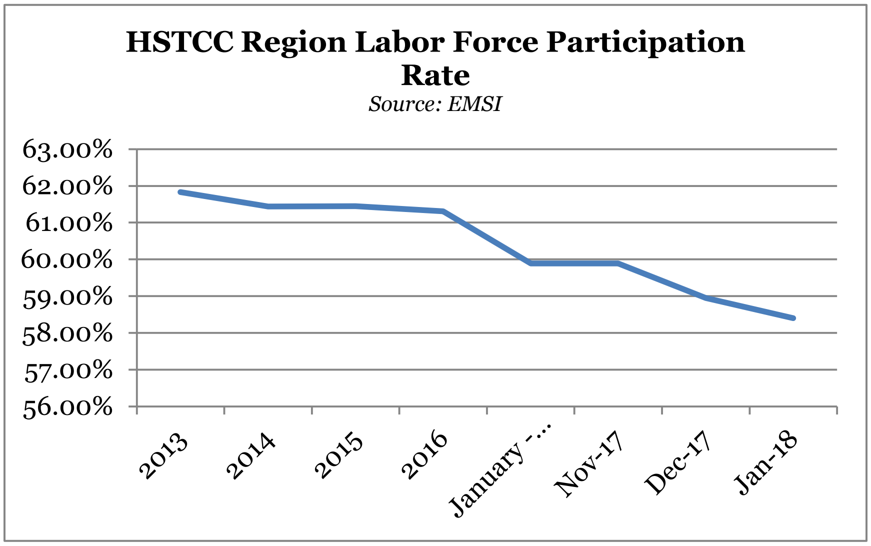
The HSTCC region has enjoyed steady wage growth over many years. Newton County has remained the regional leader in median household income, except for a brief period in 2005 when Barton County surpassed. McDonald County is consistently the County with the lowest Median Household Income.



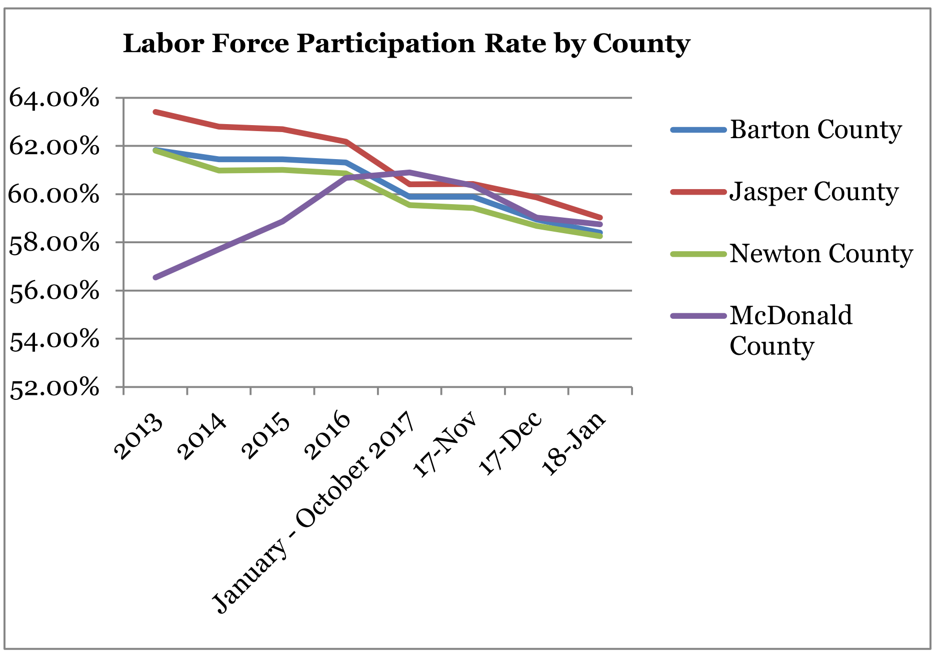
Labor Force Participation

Consistent with national trends, the HSTCC regional labor force participation rate has been declining for the past several years. Experts at the Bureau of Labor Statistics (https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2018/beyond-bls/down-and-down-we-go-the-falling-us-labor-force-participation-rate.htm) believe that this trend is due to several factors including the retirement of the baby boomer generation (born 1946-1964) as well as the increasing wage gap between low and high skilled workers. In 1973 men with a high school degree made 72% of his college educated counterpart, compared to 51% in 2016. As the demand for high school educated workers decreases, high school educated workers drop out of the labor force. Another explanation for this phenomenon is simply the lack of quality job opportunities. The longer a worker is unemployed the more likely they will abandon the job search and drop out the labor force. Low labor force participation presents challenges to local economies, but also an opportunity as new firms from other regions seek employees.

In 2013, the region's labor force participation rate was about 62%. After continuous decline the rate hovered about 58.5% in January of 2018.



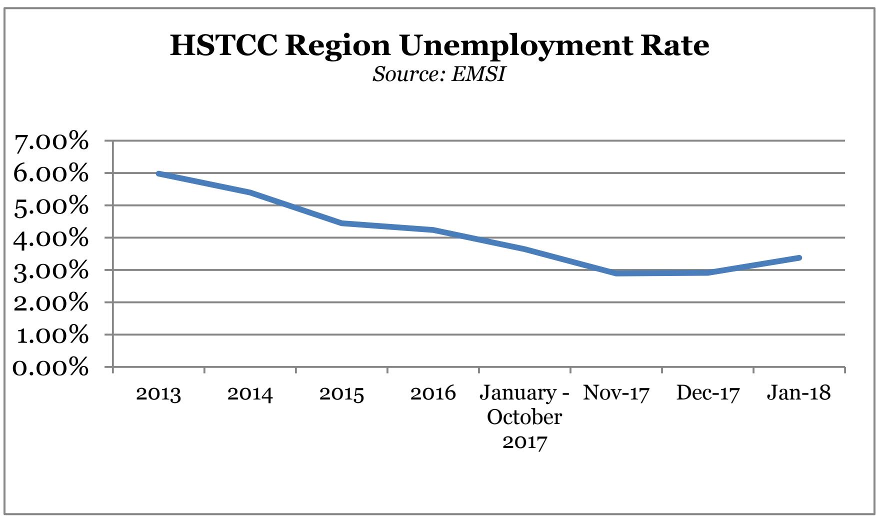
The figure below demonstrates that Barton, Jasper, and Newton Counties follow a similar trend of steady labor force participation decline in the years displayed. McDonald County, however, has a significantly lower labor force participation rate in 2013 than the other counties but experienced a period of rapid growth to briefly surpass Jasper County, the regional leader. By 2017 McDonald County begins the regional trend of slow decline.



Labor Force Participation Rate by County				
	Barton County	**Jasper County**	**Newton County**	**McDonald County**
2013	61.83%	63.41%	61.80%	56.54%
2014	61.44%	62.80%	60.98%	57.71%
2015	61.45%	62.69%	61.01%	58.87%
2016	61.31%	62.18%	60.86%	60.68%
January - October 2017	59.89%	60.41%	59.54%	60.90%
17-Nov	59.89%	60.42%	59.43%	60.36%
17-Dec	58.95%	59.86%	58.68%	59.02%
18-Jan	58.40%	59.03%	58.25%	58.75%
Source: *EMSI*				

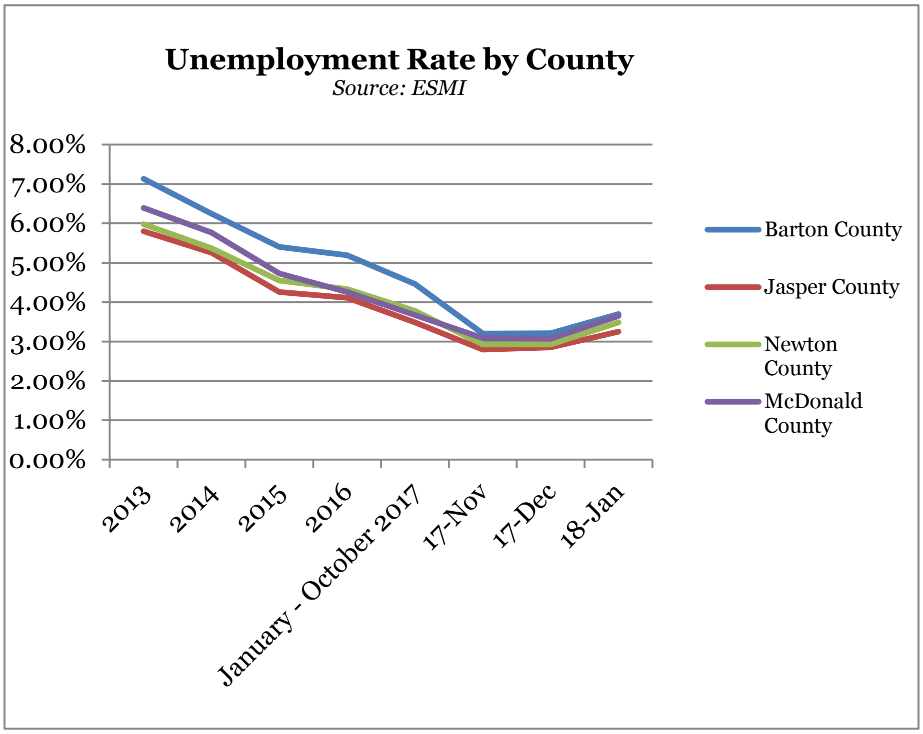
Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate measures the percentage of residents who are in the labor market, but unemployed. There are weaknesses to the measure, for example the unemployment rate counts involuntary part-time employees or underemployed as employed. Also, the indicator fails to measure discouraged unemployed residents who have fallen out of the labor force. Nevertheless, the unemployment rate is an important to component to measuring the economic health of the region. Similar to national trends, the unemployment rate has fallen steadily since 2013, aside from a slight uptick in January 2018.



Timeframe	Unemployment Rate
2013	5.98%
2014	5.40%
2015	4.45%
2016	4.24%
January - October 2017	3.64%
Nov-17	2.89%
Dec-17	2.91%
Jan-18	3.38%

The figure below highlights the unemployment rate in each county from 2013 through January 2018. All four counties follow a similar trend of falling employment rates until a stabilization period in the winter of 2017 and a slight uptick in January 2018. Barton County is consistently the county with the highest unemployment, and Jasper County maintains the lowest unemployment during the years displayed.



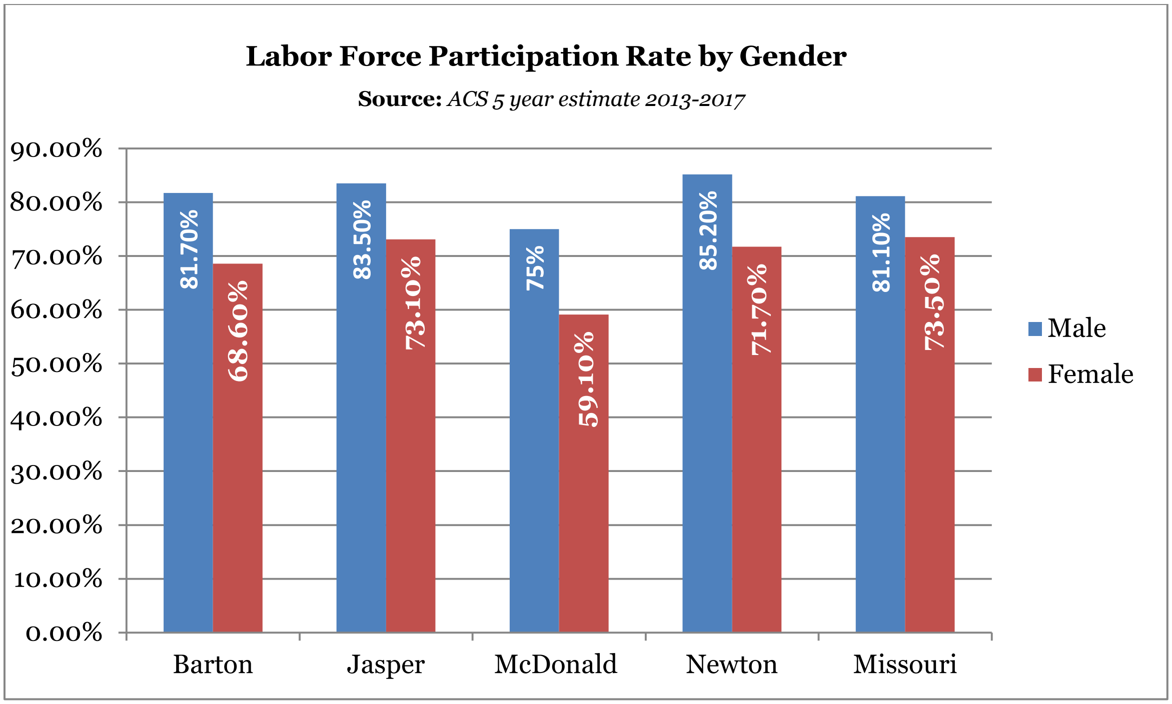
Unemployment Rate by County *Source: ESMI*				
Time Frame	**Barton County**	**Jasper County**	**Newton County**	**McDonald County**
2013	7.13%	5.80%	5.98%	6.39%
2014	6.25%	5.26%	5.37%	5.77%
2015	5.40%	4.26%	4.55%	4.73%
2016	5.19%	4.11%	4.33%	4.26%
January - October 2017	4.46%	3.49%	3.78%	3.67%
17-Nov	3.20%	2.80%	2.93%	3.09%
17-Dec	3.21%	2.85%	2.93%	3.07%
18-Jan	3.70%	3.25%	3.49%	3.65%

Participation Rate by Gender and Race

Labor Force Participation by Gender

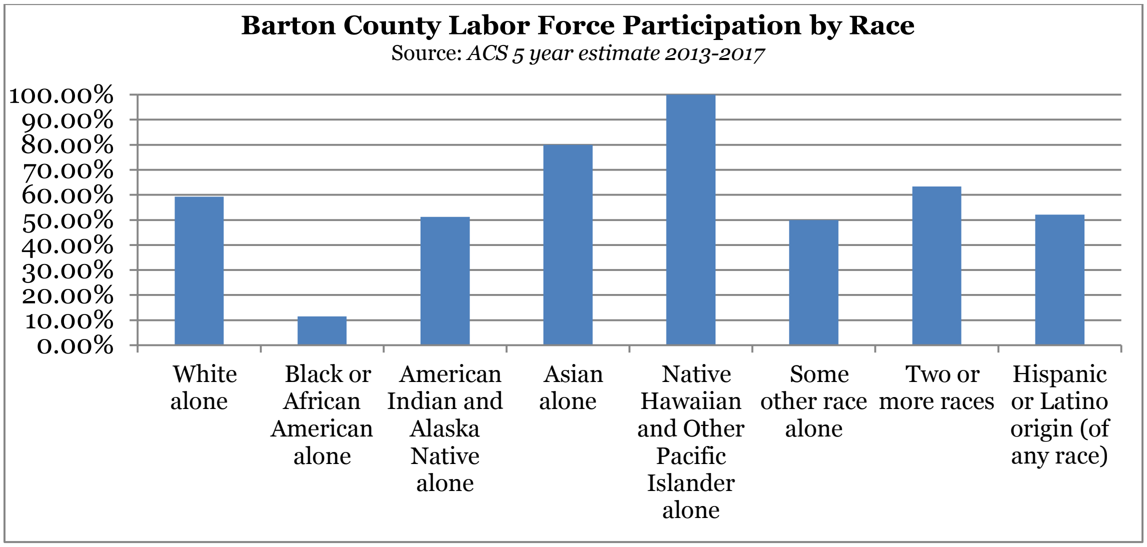
One of the goals of the HSTCC Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy is to create an inclusive and safe environment for all gender and ethnic groups. One strategy to measure inclusivity and equality of opportunity for marginalized groups is to measure group participation rate in the labor market.

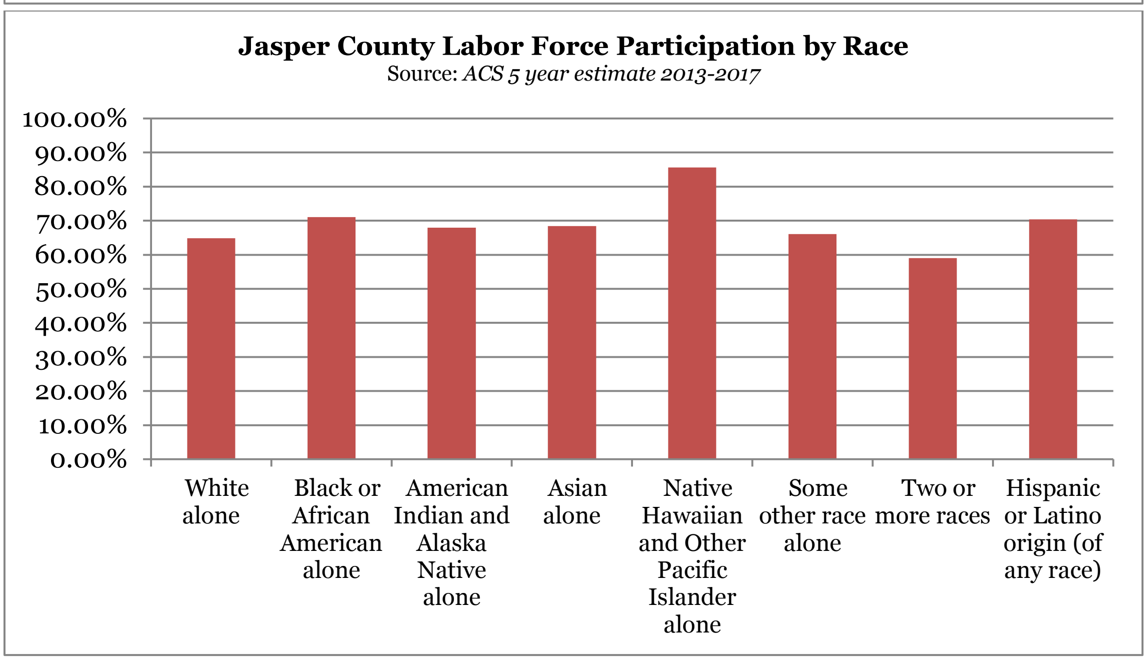
The figure below highlights the labor force participation rate by sex. Consistent with national and world-wide trends, males participate at higher rates than women. The largest gap between men and women occurs in McDonald County at a 15.9% gap. The smallest gap exists in Jasper County at 10.4%. However, each county maintains a gender participation gap larger than the State which is 7.6%.

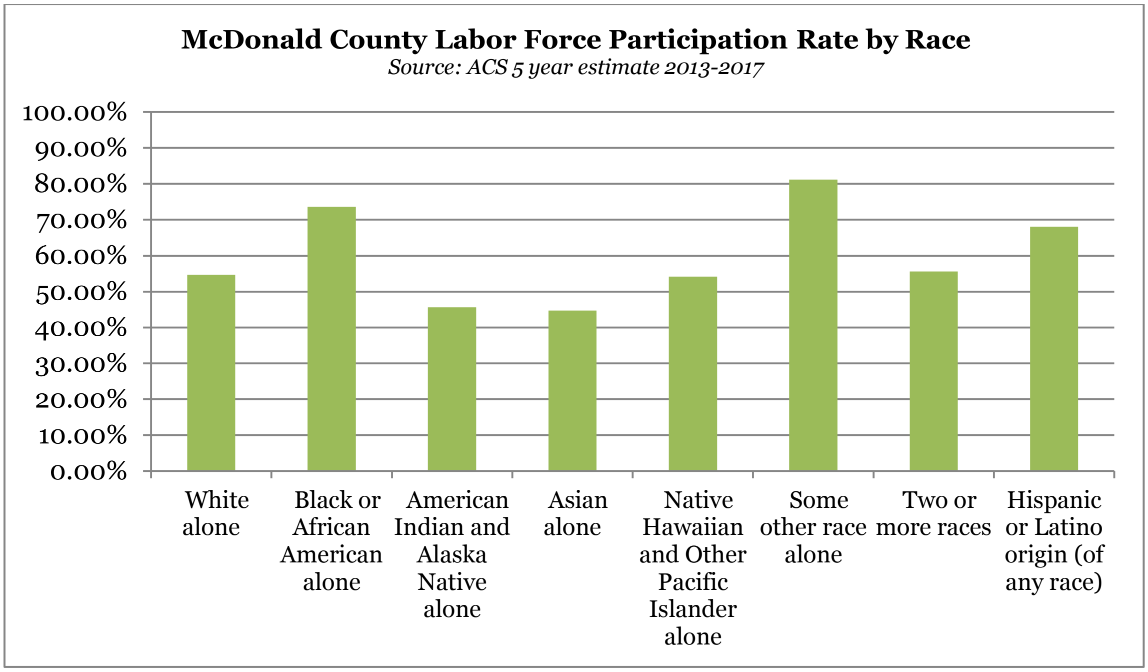


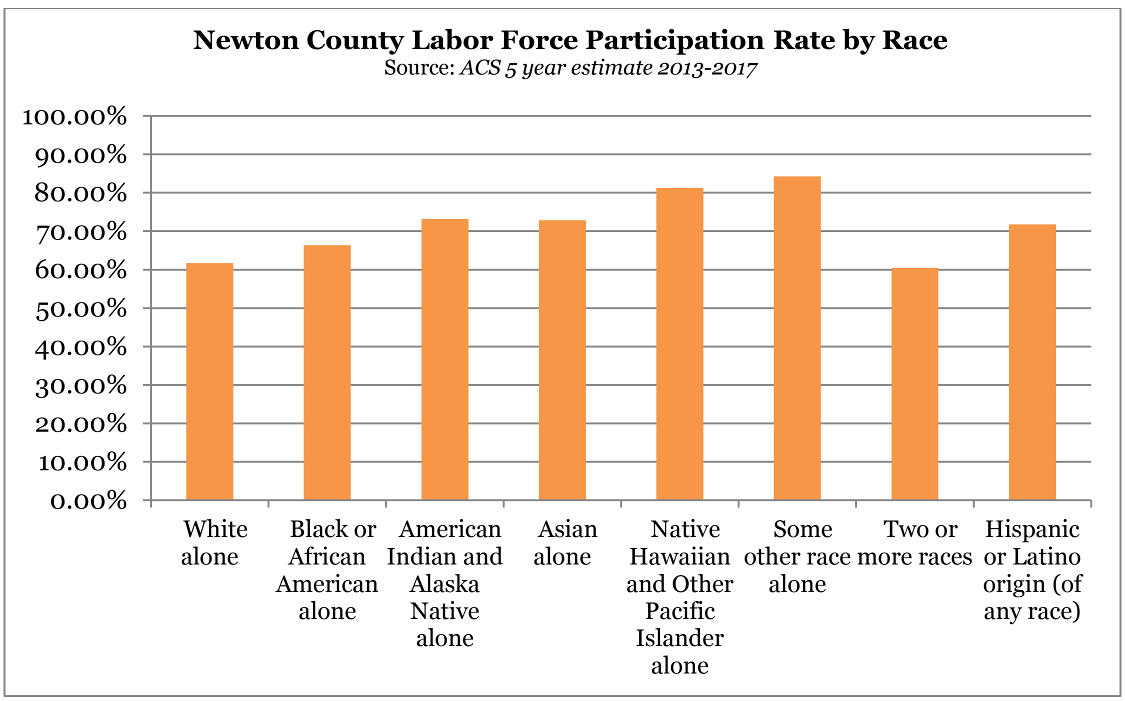
Labor Force Participation by Race

The following tables highlight an equitable job market in each county. One exception is the labor force participation rate of African Americans in Barton County which appears to be particularly low; however, this is most like due the extremely small population of African Americans in Barton County. The goal of region is to be more inclusive, encourage diversity of thought, experience, and origin, and to become a community where all races and ethnicities want to live and work.


Barton County Labor Force Participation by Race
Source: ACS 5 year estimate 2013-2017
100.00%
90.00%
80.00%
70.00%
60.00%
50.00%
40.00%
30.00%
20.00%
10.00%
0.00%
White alone
Black or African American alone
American Indian and Alaska Native alone
Asian alone
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone
Some other race alone
Two or more races
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)


Jasper County Labor Force Participation by Race
Source: ACS 5 year estimate 2013-2017
100.00%
90.00%
80.00%
70.00%
60.00%
50.00%
40.00%
30.00%
20.00%
10.00%
0.00%
White alone
Black or African American alone
American Indian and Alaska Native alone
Asian alone
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone
Some other race alone
Two or more races
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)


McDonald County Labor Force Participation Rate by Race
Source: ACS 5 year estimate 2013-2017
100.00%
90.00%
80.00%
70.00%
60.00%
50.00%
40.00%
30.00%
20.00%
10.00%
0.00%
White alone
Black or African American alone
American Indian and Alaska Native alone
Asian alone
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone
Some other race alone
Two or more races
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)

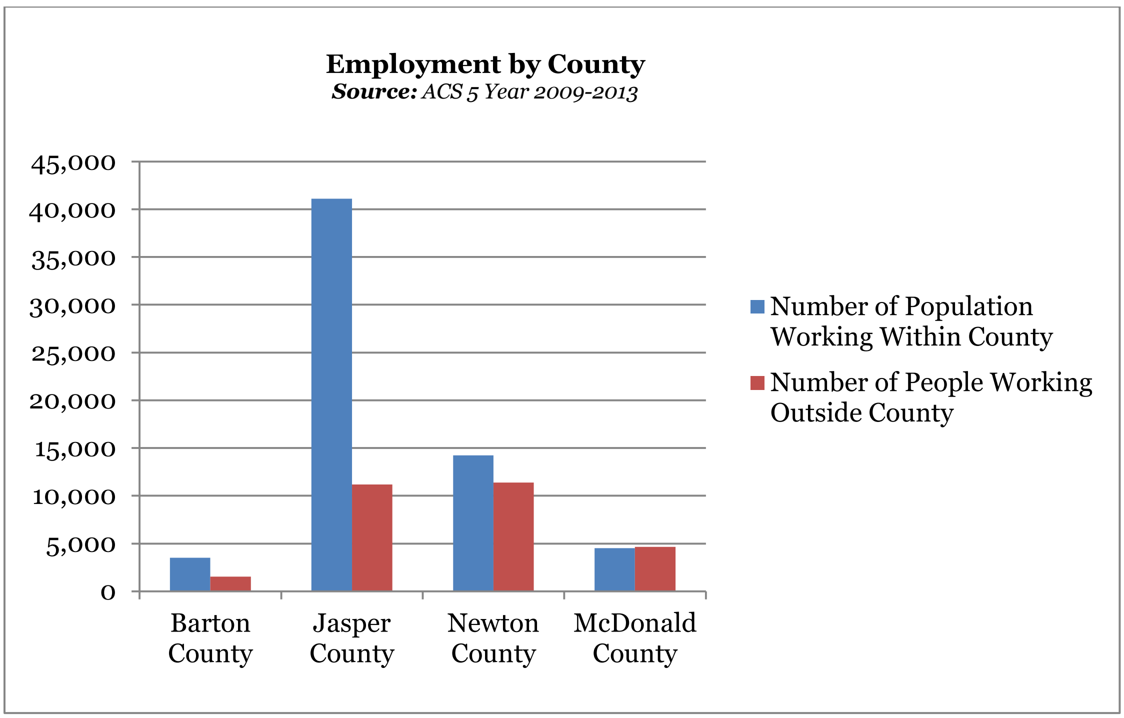

Newton County Labor Force Participation Rate by Race
Source: ACS 5 year estimate 2013-2017
100.00%
90.00%
80.00%
70.00%
60.00%
50.00%
40.00%
30.00%
20.00%
10.00%
0.00%
White alone
Black or African American alone
American Indian and Alaska Native alone
Asian alone
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone
Some other race alone
Two or more races
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)

Labor Force Commuting Characteristics

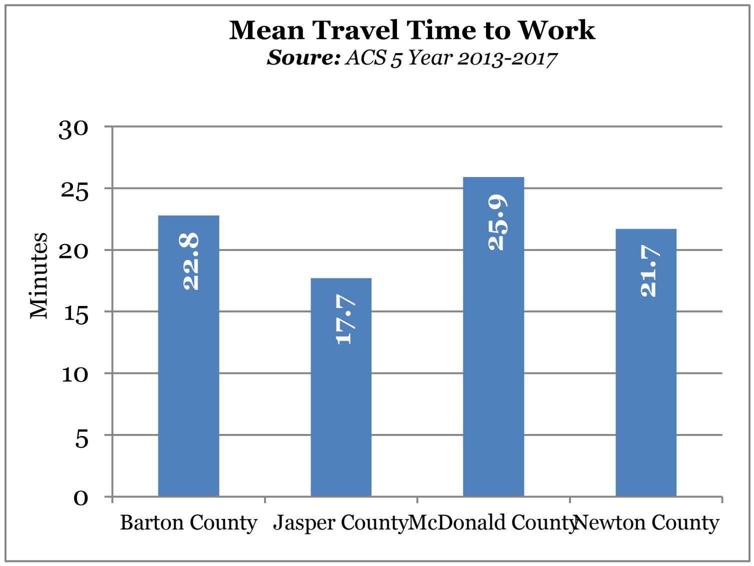
Residents Working Outside of County of Residence

Measurements of labor force participants who work outside of their county of residence is an important indicator of job opportunities in the area. The following table and figures demonstrate that the highest populations of workers employed within their County of residence are located in Jasper County.

Working Outside County of Residence *Source: ACS 5 Year 2009-2013*		
County	**Number of Population Working Within County**	**Number of People Working Outside County**
Barton County	3,511	1,521
Jasper County	41,113	11,181
Newton County	14,226	11,398
McDonald County	4,505	4,634



Travel Time to Work



While the measure above is useful indicator to measure the economic opportunities available in the four counties, it is imperfect. Do to the relatively small geographic size of the counties allows workers to easily commute to other counties with limited burden. Furthermore, Barton and Jasper County share a border with Kansas, Newton and McDonald counties share a border with Oklahoma, and McDonald County shares a border with Arkansas. Therefore, a more accurate measure of the availability of jobs in the region is commute time. The following table and figure highlight the travel time to work for residents in each county.

The mean travel time for each county is below 30 minutes indicating that most residents are not being forced to travel long distances for employment. Jasper County maintains the lowest mean travel time at 17.7 minutes while McDonald County has the highest mean travel time at 25.9.

Travel Time to Work				
	Barton County	**Jasper County**	**Newton County**	**McDonald county**
Less than 10 minutes	28.3%	20.90%	17.20%	18.30%
10 to 14 minutes	15.4%	19.30%	9.50%	14.70%
15 to 19 minutes	12.6%	25.10%	14.70%	16.30%
20 to 24 minutes	8.3%	14.30%	11.50%	15.70%
25 to 29 minutes	2.5%	4.30%	7.20%	8.40%
30 to 34 minutes	11.4%	8.50%	15.20%	12.80%
35 to 44 minutes	5.7%	2.50%	6.30%	5.40%
45 to 59 minutes	10.4%	2.50%	12.80%	4.20%
60 or more minutes	5.4%	2.70%	5.80%	4.30%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, latest 5-year Estimates

Modes of Commuting

There are many community benefits to multi-modal transportation. Firstly, utilizing public transportation or active transportation modes such as walking or biking reduces air pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) transportation accounted for 28.9% of greenhouse emissions in 2017, the largest contributor (https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/sources-greenhouse-gas-emissions).
Public and active transportation also offer significant costs saving to residents thereby increasing their spending potential in other areas. Lastly, multiple modes of transportation increase accessibility and offer opportunities for disables and elderly residents to remain independent.

There are several public transportation opportunities through the HSTCC region. The Truman Area Transportation Service (TATS) provides transportation via Taxi at an affordable rate for residents of Lamar as well as a 3 mile radius outside the city. The taxi also offers services county wide for medical trips with advance notice. The Joplin Metro Area Public Transit System (MAPS) serves disabled residents, senior citizens, low-income citizens, area youth, and the general public. It is a curb to curb service using a demand response system to serve clients in Joplin, Webb City, Carterville, Carl Junction, and Duquesne. In addition, the Sunshine Lamp Trolley operates on a system of deviated fixed routes. Riders can either get on or off at a designated stop or schedule a pick-up within ¾ mile radius from the trolley route. OATS Inc. is a publicly-funded public transit system that serves rural areas in Barton, Jasper, Newton, and McDonald Counties.

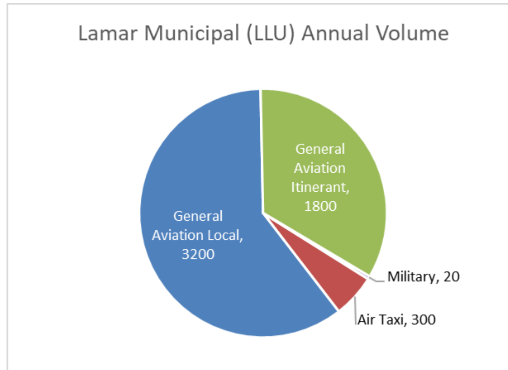
Despite these opportunities, few residents in the HSTCC region use public transportation. Regionally, only about 0.3% of residents commute via public transportation, which is less than the number of people who walk to work. This is true even in the City of Joplin, which offers the most options for public transportation to residents. Consistent with national trends the most prevalent form of transportation at 81.7% is a single occupancy vehicle.

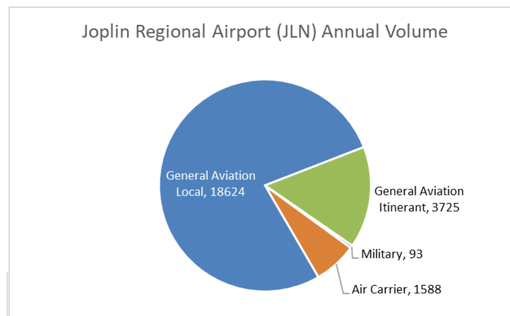
HSTCC Commuting to Work, 2017				
	Value	**Pct. of Total**	**U.S.**	**Pct. of Total**
Workers 16 years and over	97,753	100%	150,599,165	100%
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	79,818	81.70%	113,464,765	75.30%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	9,601	9.80%	13,588,952	9.00%
Public transportation (including taxicab)	254	0.30%	7,607,907	5.10%
Walked	1,505	1.50%	4,049,337	2.70%
Other means	1,302	1.30%	2,693,671	1.80%
Worked at home	4,087	4.20%	7,027,410	4.70%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, latest 5-year Estimates				

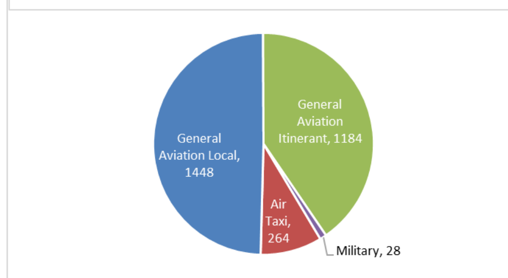
Transportation

Air

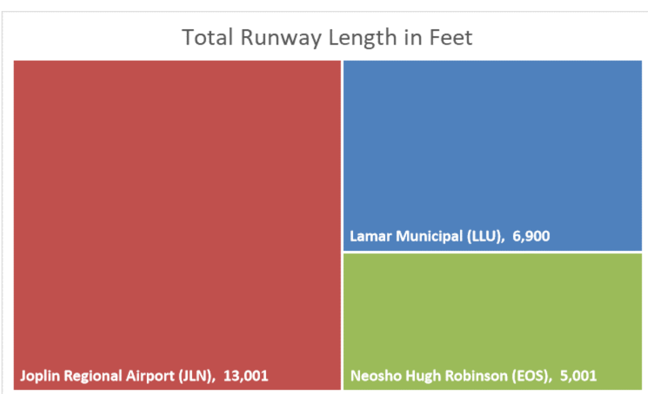
The HSTCC region has three public airports: Joplin Regional Airport (JLN), Lamar Municipal Airport (LLU), and Neosho Hugh Robinson Airport (EOS). JLN is the only airport in the region that supports air carrier traffic, which consists of aircraft capable of carrying more than 60 passengers or 18,000 pounds of cargo for compensation. LLU and EOS support air taxi flights, which carry a maximum of 60 passengers or 18,000 pounds of cargo for compensation (https://aspmhelp.faa.gov/index.php/Glossary). The majority of flights from all three airports are local flights that stay within a twenty-mile radius of their home airports.

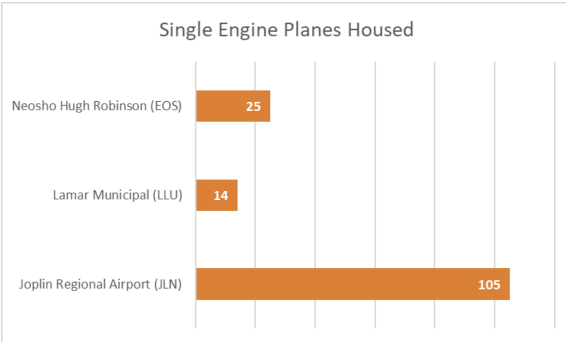


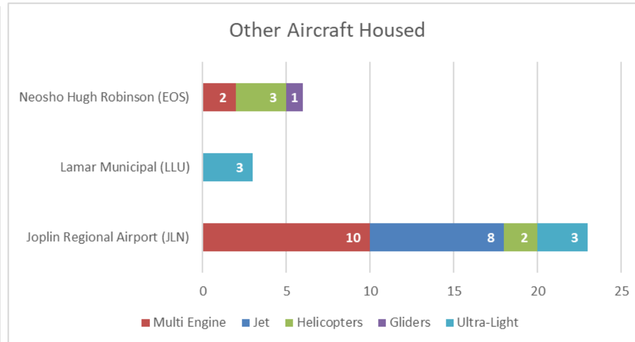




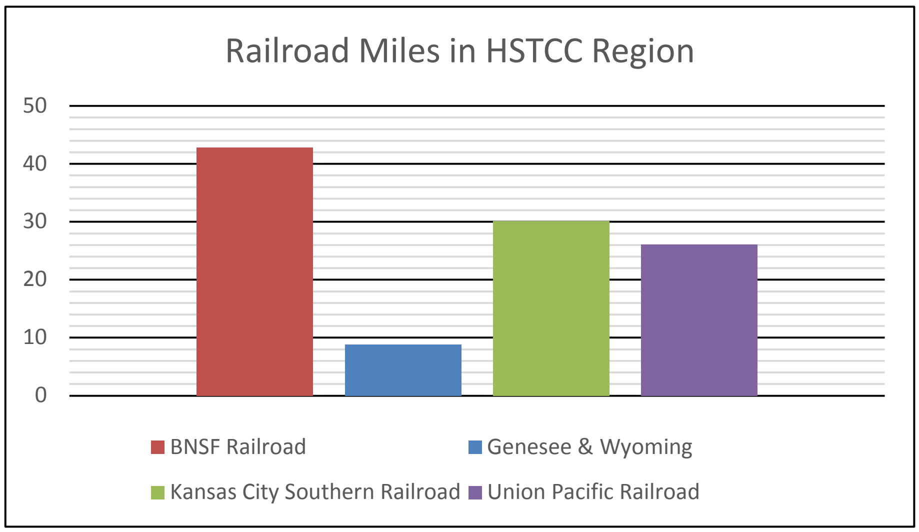
Each airport houses various types of aircraft, the most numerous being single engine airplanes. Other aircraft housed at the region's airports include planes with multiple engines, jets, helicopters, gliders, and various ultralight aircraft.



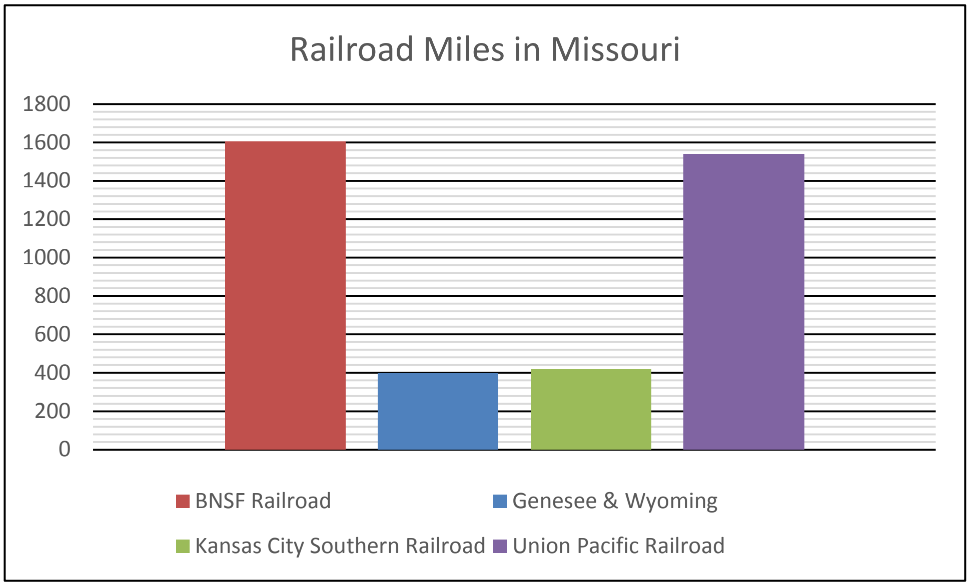




Rail



Transportation via rail is incredibly beneficial to communities, especially those that are home to industrial operations. The HSTCC region contains almost six percent of the state's railways. Four major rail operators own these railways: the BNSF Railway Company, Genesee & Wyoming, Inc., the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, and the Union Pacific Railroad Company. BNSF, the largest railway company in the region, provides a connection to over 50 major cities, 45 states, Canada, and Mexico. According to MoDOT, "nineteen freight railroads operate in the state, carrying the fourth largest amount of freight tonnage in the nation…the state's rail system moves the equivalent of more than 20 million truckloads per year" (https://www.modot.org/freight-railroads).



Freight

The HSTCC region is a prime location for freight transportation companies. Interstates 44 and 49 pass through the region, connecting the area to a vast road network that stretches across the entire country. There are currently over 50 local trucking firms in the region, two of which are Contract Freighters, Inc. (CFI) and Tri-State Motor Transit. Both of these companies are listed in the top ten largest employers in the Joplin area. (https://issuu.com/tspubs/docs/joplin_mo_97834eae640d6d?e=23334948/50421810) Other large trucking companies present in the HSTCC region include Con-Way Truckload, Inc., Asbell Companies, Bourne Logistics Management, Inc., Standard

Metropolitan area	Employment (1)	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
Joplin, MO	4,360	55.84	4.55	$19.39	$40,340
Midland, TX	3,900	44.14	3.60	$21.87	$45,490
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	9,960	41.53	3.39	$21.26	$44,210
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	3,410	40.24	3.28	$20.81	$43,280
Iowa City, IA	3,410	37.05	3.02	$21.00	$43,680
Odessa, TX	2,490	36.45	2.97	$21.97	$45,700
Chattanooga, TN-GA	8,750	36.19	2.95	$17.56	$36,510
Springfield, MO	7,330	35.89	2.93	$20.08	$41,770
Morristown, TN	1,520	35.59	2.90	$23.80	$49,500
Fort Smith, AR-OK	3,760	34.82	2.84	$18.09	$37,620

Transportation Services, Inc., and Watco Supply Chain. It is likely that more trucking companies will locate in the HSTCC region as the newly-funded I-49 Missouri-Arkansas connection project nears completion in the coming years.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Joplin metropolitan area has the highest concentration of transportation and material moving jobs in the country. Per 1,000 jobs in the Joplin metropolitan area, roughly 56 are in the trucking industry. The Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers metropolitan area to the south of Joplin ranked as the third highest in trucking job concentration, and the Springfield, Missouri, area ranked eighth. Southwest Missouri has proven to be quite valuable in the trucking industry, and the HSTCC region's central location between two other major trucking hubs will continue to support the region's economy for years to come.

Source: https://www.bls.gov/oes/2017/may/oes533032.htm#st

Foreign Trade Zones

The HSTCC region is located in the Southwest Missouri Foreign Trade Zone, a 23-county zone that allows for the deferral or exemption of taxes on imported goods, tariff payment options, and processing fee reductions for business owners. The granting of a Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) designation helps to make areas within the zone more attractive to companies who are looking to relocate, especially companies that deal heavily in imported goods. An area along I-49 in the City of Neosho, in Newton County, has been designated as a magnet site for the Southwest Missouri FTZ. A magnet site is an area that has been designated in advance by the FTZ Board; magnet site designation allows a streamlined process for a business to become FTZ approved if it locates within the site.

Ports

The closest port to the HSTCC region is in Catoosa, Oklahoma, near Tulsa. Catoosa is located along I-44, which allows for direct shipment of goods to the Joplin area in a relatively short amount of time. In 2018, it was reported that the Port had shipped and received approximately 2.1 million tons of freight. The month with the most volume was May, with 250,000 tons passing through the Port. The latest reporting shows that April of 2019 exceeded this amount, for a total of 278,000 tons.

Source: https://www.bls.gov/oes/2017/may/oes533032.htm#st

Transit

There are currently fourteen organizations within the HSTCC region that offer at least one form of public transportation. Half of these operations, mainly healthcare and religious facilities, only provide transportation to and from their respective facilities. The remaining seven transit providers give residents the opportunity to travel throughout the community, rather than transport to and from a single location. The presence of a community-wide service increases access to healthcare, work, grocery stores, and other necessities for those who may be unable to drive due to health or financial reasons. Below is a list of community-wide transportation operations and a description of their services.

AAA Taxi

Privately owned traditional taxi service that provides transportation to the general public within a 300-mile radius of the Joplin area.

Area Agency on Aging, Region X

Provides transportation services for elderly populations in the HSTCC area via fixed bus routes and a demand response system

City of Carthage

City owned traditional taxi service that provides transportation to the general public within the City of Carthage.

City of Lamar – Truman Area Transportation Service (TATS)

City owned traditional taxi service that provides transportation to the general public within a three-mile radius of the City of Lamar

The Independent Living Center

Private transportation service reserved for elderly populations and residents with disabilities within the HSTCC region

MAPS Transit & The Sunshine Lamp Trolley

Public transit system providing curb-to-curb transportation to the general public via bus and trolley fleets in the Joplin Metropolitan Area.

Operating Above the Standard (OATS) Transit

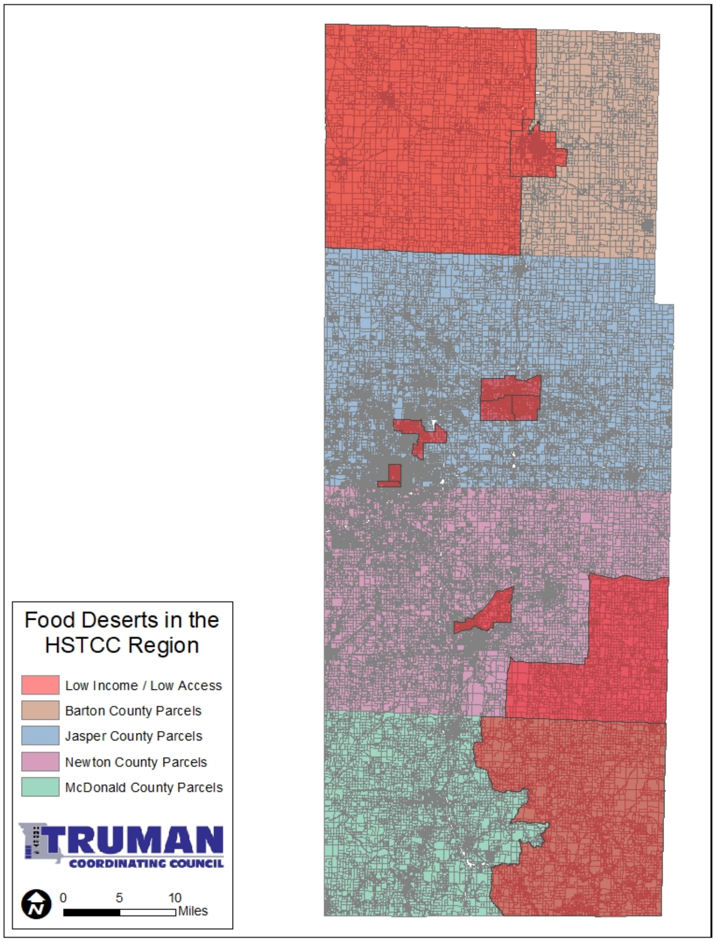
OATS Transportation is a nonprofit public transportation system who helps people all over Missouri get to work, doctor appointments, essential shopping, and anywhere else people need to go. OATS serves people of all ages and is a valuable resource to our region as it allows underserved populations to gain access to our region. OATS largest stop begins in Jane, Missouri in McDonald County and works its way north making stops on the way until it reaches Joplin. This route is made once per week. Below is a summary of 2015 to 2018 showing where people go when they use OATS and how many people are served in the HSTCC region.

HSTCC Region 7/1/15 to 6/30/16	Barton	Jasper	McDonald	Newton	Total	Total Percent
Ess Shop	1,315	2,116	1,461	3,627	8,519	29.94%
Nutrition	73	134	1,698	991	2,896	10.18%
Medical	579	344	380	2,305	3,608	12.68%
Business	20	61	106	402	589	2.07%
Education	0	2	1	4	7	0.02%
Recreation	0	0	0	93	93	0.33%
Employ	5	5	2	5,291	5,303	18.63%
En Route	1,806	1,438	622	3,577	7,443	26.15%
Total	3,798	4,100	4,270	16,290	28,458	100.00%
Total Miles	25,948	23,460	35,075	86,376	170,859	
Total Riders	122	82	79	190	473	
In Town Metro	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
In Town Rural	255	248	890	11,622	13,015	45.73%
In County	2,378	3,553	3,168	2,006	11,105	39.02%
Adj County	859	283	202	2,606	3,950	13.88%
Beyond Adj County	306	16	10	56	388	1.36%
Total	3,798	4,100	4,270	16,290	28,458	100.00%

HSTCC Region 7/1/16 to 6/30/17	Barton	Jasper	McDonald	Newton	Total	Total Percent
Ess Shop	1,580	1,997	1,655	3,333	8,565	31.43%
Nutrition	103	116	1,303	922	2,444	8.97%
Medical	515	229	522	2,341	3,607	13.23%
Business	14	27	43	305	389	1.43%
Education	0	0	8	25	33	0.12%
Recreation	10	48	0	56	114	0.42%
Employ	4	5	2	4,389	4,400	16.14%
En Route	1,920	1,263	880	3,640	7,703	28.26%
Total	4,146	3,685	4,413	15,011	27,255	100.00%
Total Miles	26,245	25,648	34,390	56,194	142,477	
Total Riders	115	85	60	191	451	
In Town	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%

Metro						
In Town Rural	257	91	654	11,024	12,026	44.12%
In County	2,664	3,430	3,501	1,942	11,537	42.33%
Adj County	910	129	243	2,021	3,303	12.12%
Beyond Adj County	315	35	15	24	389	1.43%
Total	4,146	3,685	4,413	15,011	27,255	100.00%
Source: OATS County Fact Sheet Summary						

HSTCC Region 7/1/17 to 6/30/18	Barton	Jasper	McDonald	Newton	Total	Total Percent
Ess Shop	1,284	1,484	1,307	3,563	7,638	29.47%
Nutrition	42	128	1,218	700	2,088	8.06%
Medical	558	302	572	2,931	4,363	16.84%
Business	4	14	42	334	394	1.52%
Education	0	0	0	28	28	0.11%
Recreation	2	0	0	0	2	0.01%
Employ	6	3	14	4,346	4,369	16.86%
En Route	1,638	1,044	1,010	3,340	7,032	27.14%
Total	3,534	2,975	4,163	15,242	25,914	100.00%
Total Miles	23,009	21,775	38,295	98,404	181,483	-
Total Riders	113	94	71	217	495	-
In Town metro	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
In Town Rural	98	51	380	10,666	11,195	43.20%
In County	2,344	2,861	3,447	2,432	11,084	42.77%
Adj County	720	38	246	2,110	3,114	12.02%
Beyond Adj County	372	25	90	34	521	2.01%
Total	3,534	2,975	4,163	15,242	25,914	100.00%
Source: OATS County Fact Sheet Summary						

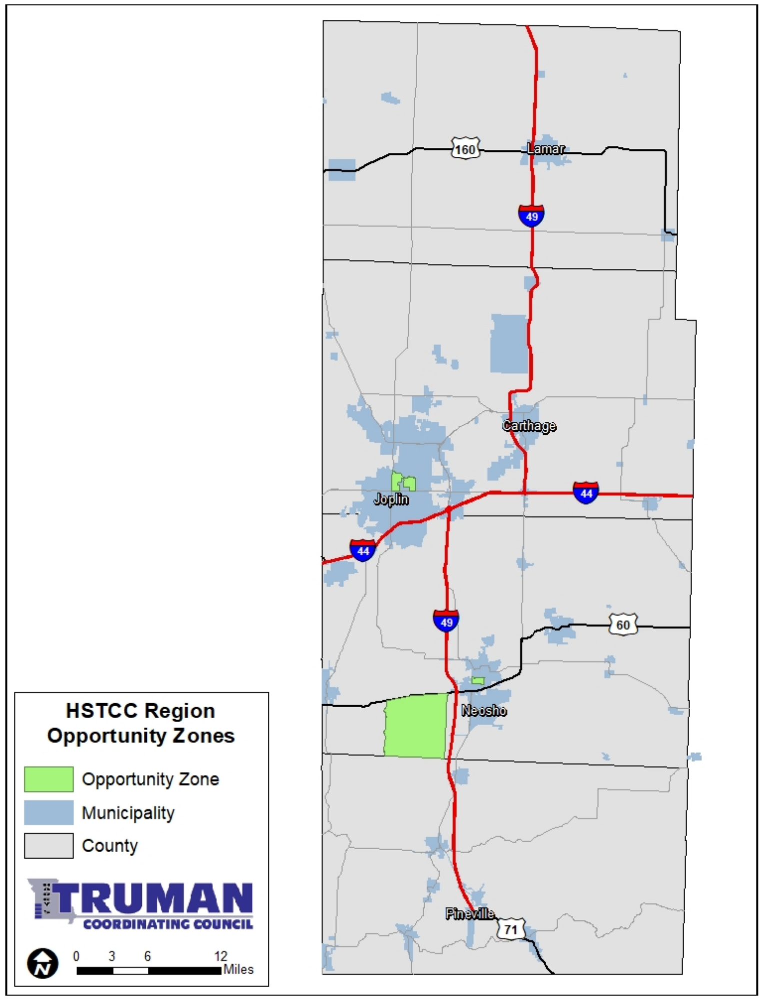


Food deserts located within HSTCC's region are in red. Note the large food desert areas in Barton, Newton, and McDonald Counties.

Food Deserts

A food desert is an area in which it is difficult to buy affordable, good quality fresh food and is becoming a growing concern in HSTCC's four county region. Many organizations such as the MU Extension in Barton, Newton, Jasper, and McDonald County are working to fight food deserts. Addressing food deserts is critical to our economy as many people go hungry and are unable to maintain a proper diet.

Opportunity Zones



In the map above are the locations of opportunity Zones located within the HSTCC region.

An Opportunity Zone is an economically-distressed community where new investments, under certain conditions, may be eligible for preferential tax treatment. Localities qualify as Opportunity Zones if they have been nominated for that designation by the state and that nomination has been certified by the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury via his delegation of authority to the Internal Revenue Service.

Opportunity Zones are designed to spur economic development by providing tax benefits to investors. First, investors can defer tax on any prior gains invested in a Qualified Opportunity Fund (QOF) until the earlier of the date on which the investment in a QOF is sold or exchanged, or December 31, 2026. If the QOF investment is held for longer than 5 years, there is a 10% exclusion of the deferred gain. If held for more than 7 years, the 10% becomes 15%. Second, if the investor holds the investment in the Opportunity Fund for at least ten years, the investor is eligible for an increase in basis of the QOF investment equal to its fair market value on the date that the QOF investment is sold or exchanged.

Appendix E – Environmental Hazards within Our Region: Brownfields and Superfund Sites

Brownfields

What are brownfields?

The term brownfield means real property, the expansion, redevelopment or reuse of which is complicated by the presence, potential presence or perceived presence of a hazardous substance.

Why are environmental site assessments important?

Environmental site assessments determine if contamination is present, and to some degree, the extent of the contamination present at a property. The assessment provides answers to many of the questions regarding potential cleanup costs and environmental liability associated with brownfield properties. Potential buyers of a brownfield may reduce their liability if the appropriate environmental site assessments are performed prior to purchase. An environmental site assessment conducted in a manner to meet the requirements of an all appropriate inquiry (AAI) gives the purchaser certain protections from liability under the federal Superfund Law.

The following information is collected during the phase I assessment:

- **Records review** - All state and federal environmental records will be reviewed to identify any contaminated sites in the vicinity of the property.
- **Physical setting** - This review will include identification of all physical characteristics of the property including geologic and topographic conditions.
- **Property uses** - All historic uses of the property and adjacent properties will be identified and all recorded land and title information will be collected back to original development or 1940, whichever is earlier.
    - **Site reconnaissance** - The property and adjacent properties will be observed visually and physically. All evidence of current and historical facilities and uses will be documented.
    - **Interviews** - Owners and occupants and/or adjacent property owners and occupants will be interviewed to obtain information about the recognized environmental conditions in connection with the property.
    - **Historical sources,** such as chain of title documents, aerial photographs, building department records and land use records will be reviewed to determine previous ownership, uses and occupancy since first development.
    - **Data gaps** will be identified and documented when usage information is not available.

The following media may be sampled during a phase II assessment:

- Soil
- Sediment
- Groundwater
- Surface water
- Drums and other containers
- Tanks
- Building materials (e.g., asbestos and lead paint)

Brownfield Assessment List					
Site Name	**Site Address**	**Site City**	**Site Zip**	**Site County**	**Assessment Type**
Gilkey Building Complex	904-906 Broadway, 908 Broadway, 100 E. 10th St., 104 E. 10th St., 106 E. 10th St.	Lamar	64759	Barton	Phase I
Gilkey Building Complex	904-906 Broadway, 908 Broadway, 100 E. 10th St., 104 E. 10th St., 106 E. 10th St.	Lamar	64759	Barton	Phase II
Alba High School	205 - 207 S. Orchard	Alba	64830	Jasper	Phase I
Lehigh Forty	Hillview Rd and S. Roney St	Carl Junction	64834	Jasper	Phase I
Carterville Area Wide Assessment	Area Wide	Carterville	64835	Jasper	Area Wide
Garrett Park (future)	610 North Pine St.	Carterville	64835	Jasper	Phase I
Comet Park	400 W Main St.	Carterville	64835	Jasper	Phase II
Joplin Transfer & Storage Co.	507 East 5th	Joplin	64801-2202	Jasper	Phase I
Joplin Transfer & Storage Co.	507 East 5th	Joplin	64801-2202	Jasper	Phase II
Gryphon Building Detention Area	Lot 11, 12, 13, and 21 on S. Main	Joplin	64801-4527	Jasper	Phase II
Gryphon Building Detention Area	Lot 11, 12, 13, and 21 on S. Main	Joplin	64801-4527	Jasper	Phase I
Joplin Service Station/Tint Shop	1022 South Main	Joplin	64801-4528	Jasper	Phase II
Joplin Service Station/Tint Shop	1022 South Main	Joplin	64801-4528	Jasper	Phase I
Joplin Plumbing Center (former)	1042 South Main	Joplin	64801-4528	Jasper	Phase I
Joplin Plumbing Center (former)	1042 South Main	Joplin	64801-4528	Jasper	Phase II
Elks	1802 W 26th St	Joplin	64804-1514	Jasper	Phase II
Medical Office (2602 Cunningham)	2602 Cunningham	Joplin	64804	Jasper	Phase II
Woodland Hills	South Adele Ave.	Joplin	64804	Jasper	Phase II
Hurlburt Building	212 South Joplin	Joplin	64801-2332	Jasper	Phase I
Hurlburt Building	212 South Joplin	Joplin	64801-2332	Jasper	Phase II
Broadway & Daugherty Parcel 1	Broadway & Daugherty	Webb City	64870	Jasper	Phase I
Broadway & Daugherty Parcel 1	Broadway & Daugherty	Webb City	64870	Jasper	Phase II

Broadway & Daugherty Parcel 1	Broadway & Daugherty	Webb City	64870	Jasper	Phase II
Broadway & Daugherty Parcel 2	Broadway & Daugherty	Webb City	64870	Jasper	Phase I
Broadway & Daugherty Parcel 2	Broadway & Daugherty	Webb City	64870	Jasper	Phase II
Broadway & Daugherty Parcel 2	Broadway & Daugherty	Webb City	64870	Jasper	Phase II
Broadway & Daughtery Parcel 3	506 E. Daugherty	Webb City	64870-1511	Jasper	Phase II
Broadway & Daughtery Parcel 3	506 E. Daugherty	Webb City	64870-1511	Jasper	Phase II
Broadway & Daughtery Parcel 3	506 E. Daugherty	Webb City	64870-1511	Jasper	Phase I
Lanagan Area Wide Assessment	Area Wide	Lanagan	64847	McDonald	Area Wide
Neosho DREAM Planning Area	Baxter Street, KCS Railroad, McKinney Street, High Street	Neosho	64850	Newton	Area Wide
Stella Hospital	700 Ozark Street	Stella	64867	Newton	Phase I
(Source: https://www.epa.gov/brownfields)					

Superfund Sites

Oronogo-Duenweg Mining Belt – Joplin, Mo – Jasper County

Background

The Oronogo-Duenweg Mining Belt Site covers about 20 square miles near Joplin, Missouri. Former mining and smelting operations contaminated soil and groundwater with lead, zinc and cadmium. Over 10 million tons of surface mining wastes contaminated about 9,000 acres of the site. Cleanup activities and monitoring are ongoing.

What Has Been Done to Clean Up the Site?

The site is being addressed through federal and potentially responsible party (PRP) actions. EPA has conducted several Five-Year Reviews of the site's remedy. These reviews ensure that the remedies put in place protect public health and the environment, and function as intended by site decision documents. The most recent review concluded that response actions at the site are in accordance with the remedy selected by EPA and that the remedy continues to be protective of human health and the environment in the short term. Continued protectiveness of the remedy requires completion of sub-aqueous disposal removal activities. EPA is funding health education through the Jasper County Health Department to educate citizens and parents on ways to prevent exposure to lead in addition to assisting the county in developing ordinances for construction to protect capped location and prevent the spread contamination.

Redevelopment at the Site

Through the efforts of EPA, the state of Missouri and the local community, the Oronogo-Duenweg Mining Belt Superfund site in Joplin, Missouri, is in productive reuse and portions are ready for redevelopment. The site is the new home of a scrap metal recycling facility, a highway bypass, restored residential neighborhoods and over 1,600 acres of cleaned land now ready for redevelopment. The mining, milling and smelting of lead and zinc ores at the site began in the 1850s and continued in some areas until the 1970s. The smelting operations dispersed airborne contaminants, resulting in the contamination of the site's groundwater, surface water and soil with metals, including lead. By 2000, EPA had conducted a time-critical removal action to address high blood lead levels in local children and had cleaned up 2,600 residential properties and agricultural lands in surrounding communities.

Also, through a Prospective Purchaser Agreement with EPA, a scrap metal recycler bought and cleaned up 40 acres of the site prior to establishing its facility there. After an agreement between EPA and the state of Missouri, the Missouri Highway and Transportation Department built the Route 249 highway bypass through four miles of contaminated land on the site in 2001. The project adaptively reused mine wastes as fill material. Cleanup of the mine waste began in 2007, and the Route 249 bypass opened to the public in 2008. EPA has developed innovative solutions for disposal of site wastes to allow for future development. Some of these solutions include: long narrow containment areas, which were built, capped and turned into three miles of new roads for Webb City; an abandoned water treatment lagoon, which was used as a disposal area and will soon become a new 36-acre sports complex in Webb City; and other containment areas, designed and built for future development, including one that will become a 40-acre truck stop.

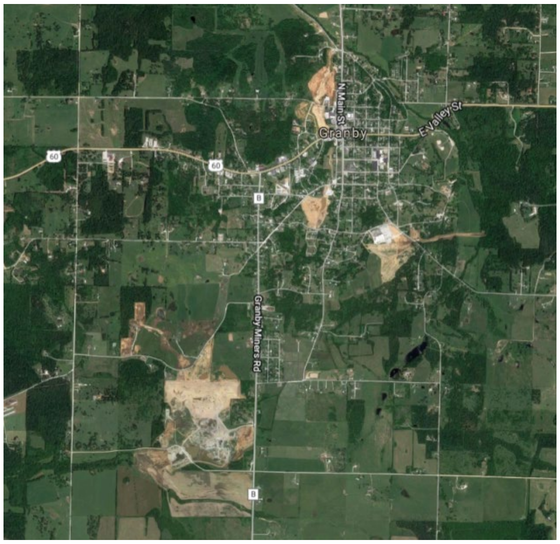
In 2009, the site received about $12.7 million in American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) funds to support removal and disposal of the site's contaminated mining wastes, soils and sediments. The funds also supported the capping of the disposal areas, the backfilling and revegetating of excavated areas and the construction of wetlands to improve surface water cleanup. Today, workers have cleaned up more than 1,600 acres of the site that are ready for redevelopment. Community members continue to use portions of the site property for residential and agricultural purposes.

Newton County Mine Tailings – Granby, Mo – Newton County

Background

The Newton County Mine Tailings site (Site) is located in the northern half of Newton County, Missouri, and is part of the Tri-State Mining District which encompasses approximately 2,500 square miles of Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Mining at the Site was conducted from around 1850 to 1970. After 150 years of mining activities, the presence of chat piles, tailing impoundments, and waste mine rock piles, are common features of the landscape in Newton County. Over the past few decades much of the total volume of surface mine waste has been removed and reused. However, there are still hundreds of acres of mining and milling wastes that remain. Much of the wastes are contaminated with residual heavy metals and have the potential to contaminate surface soils, groundwater, surface water, and stream sediments.
What Has Been Done to Clean Up the Site?

The Site is a concern because of the mining and milling wastes remaining on the surface throughout the county. The wastes constitute a significant source of heavy metals contamination with potential for exposure to people and environmental receptors. Past mining and milling practices have also resulted in the contamination of surface soil, sediments, surface water, and groundwater in the shallow aquifer. The primary contaminants of concern are lead, cadmium, and zinc.



A preliminary assessment was conducted in the Granby area in 1986 revealing elevated levels of cadmium, lead and zinc significantly above background concentrations in soil and groundwater. In 1989, MDNR reconfirmed elevated lead levels in surface water and soil. An expanded site assessment was conducted by EPA in 1995 around Granby, Wentworth, and Stark City that focused on determining heavy metals concentrations in mining and milling wastes, surface soils, surface water, and stream sediments. The discovery of an elevated blood-lead level in a child living in the Spring City area in 1995 resulted in further assessment activities of residential yard soil and private drinking water wells in and around Spring City. As a result of these assessments, EPA expanded its investigations of private water wells and residential yard soil in known mining areas throughout the country.

Due to the large number of private residential drinking water wells identified with high levels of lead and cadmium throughout the Site, EPA began providing bottled water to homes in 1998. This action served as a temporary response action while public water supply systems were designed and constructed as part of the removal action to replace the contaminated wells. EPA completed construction of public water supplies that supply new public water supply mains to serve areas with contaminated residential wells. Additionally, approximately 100 individual deep-aquifer drinking water wells have been installed for homes where it was not feasible to install public water supply mains.

In 1999, EPA began a removal action for lead-contaminated residential yard soil in approximately 100 properties in the OU 02 portion of the Site. Meanwhile, the PRPs removed lead-contaminated residential yard soil at approximately 300 properties in the OU 01 portion of the Site, mostly in the city of Granby, under an Administrative Order on Consent. EPA placed the Newton County portion of the Tri-State Mining District on the National Priorities List (NPL) on September 29, 2003. Wastes in and around 14 mining camps located within approximately 300 square miles of Newton County have been grouped into five sub districts: Spring City/Spurgeon, Diamond, Granby, Stark City, and Wentworth. EPA designated two operable units (OUs) for cleanup activities due to the location of mine and milling wastes and the location of mining operations by various potentially responsible parties (PRPs) who are liable for cleanup actions. OU 01 is the Diamond, Spring City, and Granby sub districts, and contains the locations of mines and mills owned or operated by PRPs. OU 02 encompasses the remainder of Newton County where no viable PRPs have been identified.

The remaining risks to the environment and potential human exposure at the Site result from the presence of the mining and milling wastes located throughout the county. In 2009, EPA completed a Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS) which focused on these wastes and associated soils. A Record of Decision (ROD) was issued in June 2010. The major components of the selected remedy are:

- Removal of metals contaminated mining and milling wastes, soils, and intermittent tributary stream sediments
- Disposal of the contaminated wastes, soils, and sediments in a central repository to be constructed on site
- Capping of the repository with an 18-inch soil cover
- Recontouring the excavated areas to promote drainage
- Revegetation of the excavated areas and the repository with native grasses
- Monitoring Site streams for assessing the effect of cleanup
- Establishing institutional controls to restrict the future use of the disposal areas

EPA Region 6 and 7, in conjunction with the USFWS, Native American Tribes, and state environmental agencies (Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma) are currently collecting and evaluating characterization and human health and ecological risk data throughout the reach of the Spring River basin in Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma as a coordinated watershed effort within the TSMD. All of the Site sub districts drain to the Spring River basin. A remedy decision to address the remaining surface water at the Site has not been made.

Redevelopment

As of December 2018, there is currently no redevelopment or economic activity due to site use.
Newton County Wells – Joplin, Mo – Newton County

Background

The Newton County Wells Site is located in northern Newton County, Missouri. From 1972 to 1982, FAG Bearings used trichloroethylene (TCE) as a degreaser in its ball bearings manufacturing process. Operations at the 2.5-acre site contaminated soil and groundwater.

What Has Been Done to Clean Up the Site?

The site is being addressed through federal and potentially responsible party (PRP) actions. All residents impacted by contaminated groundwater are currently on the public water supply and all contaminated wells have been closed to prevent exposure to contamination. Monitored natural attenuation is ongoing at the site to address residual contamination in the aquifer.

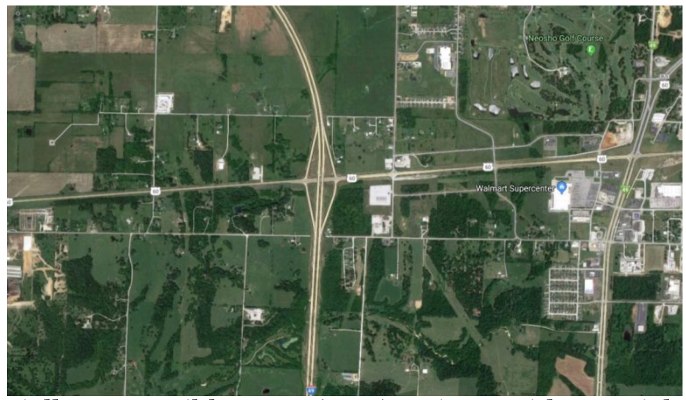
Redevelopment

As of December 2018, there is currently no redevelopment or economic activity due to site use.

Pools Prairie – US HWY. 60 and US HWY. 71 Neosho, Mo – Newton County

Background

The Pools Prairie Site is located near Neosho, Missouri. Military and private operations contaminated groundwater in the area with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including trichloroethylene (TCE), by placing waste solvent into unlined lagoons, the leaking of solvent from manmade structures and the use of solvent for weed control.



Soil cleanup, groundwater investigations and monitoring are ongoing.

What Has Been Done to Clean Up the Site?

The site is being addressed through potentially responsible party (PRP) actions, with oversight provided by EPA and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. All known private wells impacted by groundwater contamination have been hooked up to the public water supply to prevent exposure to contaminated groundwater.

Redevelopment

As of December 2018, there is currently no redevelopment or economic activity due to site use.

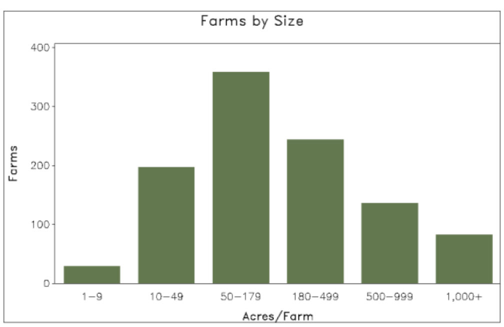
Appendix F – Farms and Agriculture within the HSTCC Region

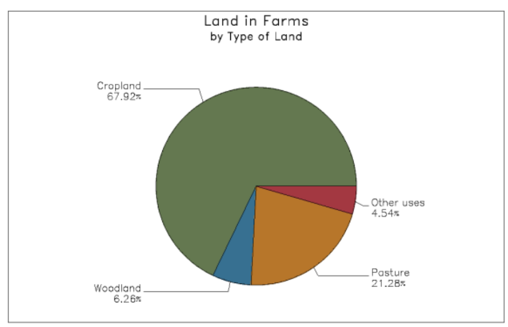
2007 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

County Profile

Barton County
Missouri

	2007	2002	% change
Number of Farms	1,046	960	+ 9
Land in Farms	349,319 acres	336,912 acres	+ 4
Average Size of Farm	334 acres	351 acres	- 5
Market Value of Products Sold	$90,711,000	$66,376,000	+ 37
Crop Sales $48,483,000 (53 percent) Livestock Sales $42,228,000 (47 percent)			
Average Per Farm	$86,721	$69,142	+ 25
Government Payments	$5,352,000	$3,192,000	+ 68
Average Per Farm Receiving Payments	$7,894	$5,966	+ 32





USDA United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

www.agcensus.usda.gov

2007 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

County Profile

Barton County – Missouri

Ranked items among the 114 state counties and 3,079 U.S. counties, 2007

Item	Quantity	State Rank	Universe [1]	U.S. Rank	Universe [1]
MARKET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD ($1,000)					
Total value of agricultural products sold	90,711	26	114	980	3,076
Value of crops including nursery and greenhouse	48,483	22	114	873	3,072
Value of livestock, poultry, and their products	42,228	25	114	908	3,069
VALUE OF SALES BY COMMODITY GROUP ($1,000)					
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peas	42,851	23	114	653	2,933
Tobacco	-	-	11	-	437
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	8	-	626
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes	3,150	6	109	451	2,796
Fruits, tree nuts, and berries	-	-	97	-	2,659
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod	135	61	109	1,949	2,703
Cut Christmas trees and short rotation woody crops	-	-	63	-	1,710
Other crops and hay	2,347	22	114	741	3,054
Poultry and eggs	3,199	26	113	797	3,020
Cattle and calves	16,199	43	114	829	3,054
Milk and other dairy products from cows	1,316	51	106	1,255	2,493
Hogs and pigs	21,251	11	112	206	2,922
Sheep, goats, and their products	(D)	62	112	(D)	2,998
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeys	197	35	113	1,125	3,024
Aquaculture	(D)	45	45	1,491	1,498
Other animals and other animal products	(D)	(D)	110	(D)	2,875
TOP CROP ITEMS (acres)					
Soybeans for beans	79,221	21	104	297	2,039
Wheat for grain, all	51,615	1	108	285	2,481
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	47,555	30	114	310	3,060
Corn for grain	44,776	30	107	640	2,634
Vegetables harvested for sale	(D)	3	109	(D)	2,794
TOP LIVESTOCK INVENTORY ITEMS (number)					
Turkeys	79,412	19	99	187	2,371
Hogs and pigs	59,954	12	111	262	2,958
Cattle and calves	49,442	32	114	586	3,060
Quail	(D)	4	55	(D)	1,386
Layers	3,575	26	113	877	3,024

Other County Highlights

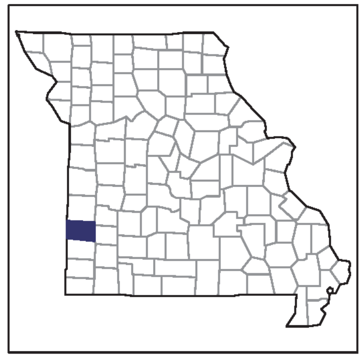
Economic Characteristics	Quantity
Farms by value of sales:	
Less than $1,000	245
$1,000 to $2,499	64
$2,500 to $4,999	82
$5,000 to $9,999	103
$10,000 to $19,999	110
$20,000 to $24,999	48
$25,000 to $39,999	80
$40,000 to $49,999	46
$50,000 to $99,999	96
$100,000 to $249,999	95
$250,000 to $499,999	35
$500,000 or more	42
Total farm production expenses ($1,000)	76,761
Average per farm ($)	73,385
Net cash farm income of operation ($1,000)	24,376
Average per farm ($)	23,304

Operator Characteristics	Quantity
Principal operators by primary occupation:	
Farming	489
Other	557
Principal operators by sex:	
Male	971
Female	75
Average age of principal operator (years)	56.3
All operators by race [2]:	
American Indian or Alaska Native	15
Asian	1
Black or African American	-
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-
White	1,506
More than one race	37
All operators of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino Origin [2]	2

See "Census of Agriculture, Volume 1, Geographic Area Series" for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, and methodology.
(D) Cannot be disclosed. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown.
[1] Universe is number of counties in state or U.S. with item. [2] Data were collected for a maximum of three operators per farm.

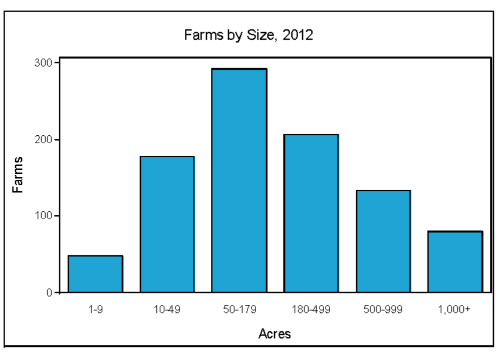
2012 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

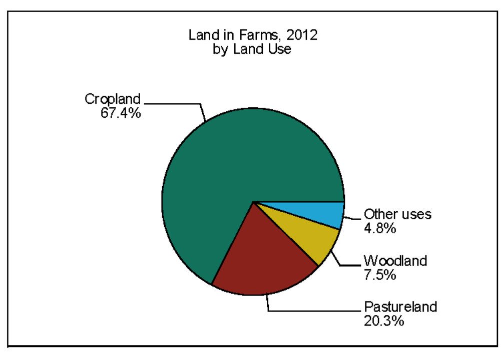
COUNTY PROFILE



Barton County
Missouri

	2012	2007	% change
Number of Farms	940	1,046	- 10
Land in Farms	332,209 acres	349,319 acres	- 5
Average Size of Farm	353 acres	334 acres	+ 6
Market Value of Products Sold	$120,139,000	$90,711,000	+ 32
Crop Sales $73,277,000 (61 percent)			
Livestock Sales $46,862,000 (39 percent)			
Average Per Farm	$127,807	$86,721	+ 47
Government Payments	$4,742,000	$5,352,000	- 11
Average Per Farm Receiving Payments	$8,453	$7,894	+ 7





2012 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

COUNTY PROFILE

Barton County – Missouri

Ranked items among the 114 state counties and 3,079 U.S. counties, 2012

Item	Quantity	State Rank	Universe [1]	U.S. Rank	Universe [1]
MARKET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD ($1,000)					
Total value of agricultural products sold	120,139	25	114	987	3,077
Value of crops including nursery and greenhouse	73,277	16	114	876	3,072
Value of livestock, poultry, and their products	46,862	27	114	944	3,076
VALUE OF SALES BY COMMODITY GROUP ($1,000)					
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peas	68,635	16	114	667	2,926
Tobacco	-	-	12	-	436
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	7	-	635
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes	1,429	6	109	701	2,802
Fruits, tree nuts, and berries	(D)	(D)	107	(D)	2,724
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod	(D)	44	107	(D)	2,678
Cut Christmas trees and short rotation woody crops	-	-	55	-	1,530
Other crops and hay	2,837	21	113	1,029	3,049
Poultry and eggs	3,315	24	113	822	3,013
Cattle and calves	19,480	40	114	821	3,056
Milk from cows	747	52	96	1,361	2,038
Hogs and pigs	23,080	11	109	246	2,827
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, and milk	(D)	71	110	(D)	2,988
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeys	158	46	114	1,456	3,011
Aquaculture	-	-	46	-	1,366
Other animals and other animal products	(D)	100	114	(D)	2,924
TOP CROP ITEMS (acres)					
Soybeans for beans	84,951	21	111	327	2,162
Corn for grain	57,156	22	108	561	2,638
Wheat for grain, all	43,976	1	108	283	2,537
Winter wheat for grain	43,976	1	108	204	2,480
Forage-land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	42,789	24	114	318	3,057
TOP LIVESTOCK INVENTORY ITEMS (number)					
Turkeys	(D)	20	103	(D)	2,416
Hogs and pigs	41,759	15	108	327	2,889
Cattle and calves	36,040	44	114	784	3,063
Layers	12,052	17	113	672	3,040
Horses and ponies	1,289	33	114	878	3,072

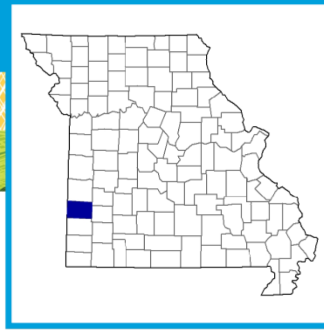
Other County Highlights, 2012

Economic Characteristics	Quantity
Farms by value of sales:	
Less than $1,000	205
$1,000 to $2,499	54
$2,500 to $4,999	64
$5,000 to $9,999	87
$10,000 to $19,999	95
$20,000 to $24,999	17
$25,000 to $39,999	86
$40,000 to $49,999	35
$50,000 to $99,999	81
$100,000 to $249,999	121
$250,000 to $499,999	40
$500,000 or more	55
Total farm production expenses ($1,000)	101,002
Average per farm ($)	107,448
Net cash farm income of operation ($1,000)	40,013
Average per farm ($)	42,567

Operator Characteristics	Quantity
Principal operators by primary occupation:	
Farming	430
Other	510
Principal operators by sex:	
Male	847
Female	93
Average age of principal operator (years)	56.5
All operators by race [2]:	
American Indian or Alaska Native	10
Asian	4
Black or African American	-
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-
White	1,379
More than one race	16
All operators of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino Origin [2]	4

See "Census of Agriculture, Volume 1, Geographic Area Series" for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, and methodology.
- Represents zero. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Universe is number of counties in state or U.S. with item. [2] Data were collected for a maximum of three operators per farm.

2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE *County Profile*



Barton County Missouri

Total and Per Farm Overview, 2017 and change since 2012

	2017	% change since 2012
Number of farms	865	-8
Land in farms (acres)	331,013	(Z)
Average size of farm (acres)	383	+8
Total	($)	
Market value of products sold	132,044,000	+10
Government payments	6,312,000	+33
Farm-related income	6,638,000	-59
Total farm production expenses	98,873,000	-2
Net cash farm income	46,121,000	+15
Per farm average	($)	
Market value of products sold	152,652	+19
Government payments (average per farm receiving)	15,029	+78
Farm-related income	14,950	-60
Total farm production expenses	114,304	+6
Net cash farm income	53,319	+25

1 Percent of state agriculture sales

Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	61
Livestock, poultry, and products	39

Land in Farms by Use (%) [a]

Cropland	67
Pastureland	22
Woodland	7
Other	4

Acres irrigated: 21,682

7% of land in farms

Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	21
Reduced till	17
Intensive till	15
Cover crop	4

Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent of Total [a]
Less than $2,500	220	25
$2,500 to $4,999	56	6
$5,000 to $9,999	89	10
$10,000 to $24,999	102	12
$25,000 to $49,999	98	11
$50,000 to $99,999	89	10
$100,000 or more	211	24

Farms by Size

	Number	Percent of Total [a]
1 to 9 acres	40	5
10 to 49 acres	182	21
50 to 179 acres	256	30
180 to 499 acres	175	20
500 to 999 acres	123	14
1,000 + acres	89	10

USDA AGRICULTURE COUNTS
United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

www.nass.usda.gov/AgCensus

2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE *County Profile*

Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

	Sales ($1,000)	Rank in State [b]	Counties Producing Item	Rank in U.S. [b]	Counties Producing Item
Total	**132,044**	**28**	**114**	**888**	**3,077**
Crops	**80,550**	**20**	**114**	**711**	**3,073**
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	77,252	19	112	516	2,916
Tobacco	-	-	4	-	323
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	5	-	647
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	304	25	113	1,124	2,821
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	72	49	111	1,411	2,748
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	1,078	18	108	828	2,601
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	-	-	37	-	1,384
Other crops and hay	1,844	49	114	1,301	3,040
Livestock, poultry, and products	**51,494**	**31**	**114**	**922**	**3,073**
Poultry and eggs	3,998	27	112	649	3,007
Cattle and calves	23,938	26	113	670	3,055
Milk from cows	1,656	32	97	851	1,892
Hogs and pigs	21,640	21	111	252	2,856
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	65	75	111	1,569	2,984
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	187	33	113	1,018	2,970
Aquaculture	(D)	37	43	(D)	1,251
Other animals and animal products	(D)	67	111	(D)	2,878

Total Producers [c] 1,475

Sex	
Male	957
Female	518
Age	
<35	145
35 – 64	834
65 and older	496
Race	
American Indian/Alaska Native	24
Asian	2
Black or African American	-
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	-
White	1,428
More than one race	21
Other characteristics	
Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	13
With military service	131
New and beginning farmers	324

Percent of farms that:

Have internet access	**74**
Farm organically	**-**
Sell directly to consumers	**3**
Hire farm labor	**26**
Are family farms	**97**

Top Crops in Acres [d]

Soybeans for beans	92,383
Corn for grain	57,781
Forage (hay/haylage), all	39,908
Wheat for grain, all	33,769
Corn for silage or greenchop	454

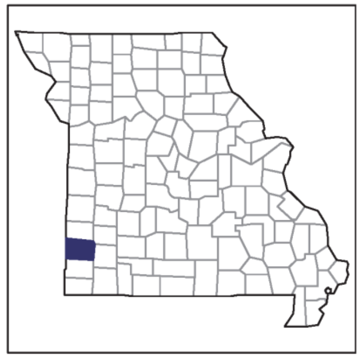
Livestock Inventory (Dec 31, 2017)

Broilers and other meat-type chickens	77
Cattle and calves	49,434
Goats	290
Hogs and pigs	87,540
Horses and ponies	737
Layers	17,291
Pullets	-
Sheep and lambs	700
Turkeys	(D)

See 2017 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Summary and State Data, for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, commodity descriptions, and methodology.
[a] May not add to 100% due to rounding. [b] Among counties whose rank can be displayed. [c] Data collected for a maximum of four producers per farm.
[d] Crop commodity names may be shortened; see full names at www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf. [e] Position below the line does not indicate rank.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations. (NA) Not available. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown. (-) Represents zero.

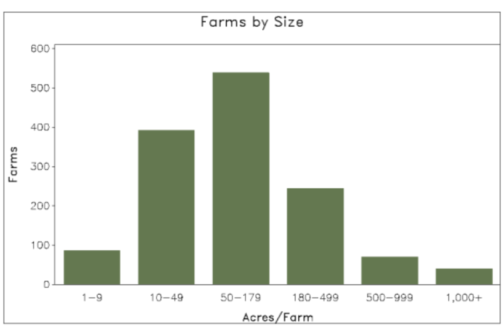
2007 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

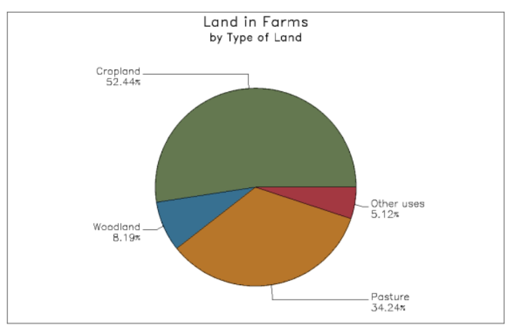
County Profile



Jasper County
Missouri

	2007	2002	% change
Number of Farms	1,369	1,390	- 2
Land in Farms	258,815 acres	288,792 acres	- 10
Average Size of Farm	189 acres	208 acres	- 9
Market Value of Products Sold	$92,665,000	$66,326,000	+ 40
Crop Sales $37,695,000 (41 percent) Livestock Sales $54,970,000 (59 percent)			
Average Per Farm	$67,688	$47,716	+ 42
Government Payments	$2,983,000	$1,747,000	+ 71
Average Per Farm Receiving Payments	$6,253	$3,839	+ 63





United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

www.agcensus.usda.gov

2007 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

County Profile

Jasper County – Missouri

Ranked items among the 114 state counties and 3,079 U.S. counties, 2007

Item	Quantity	State Rank	Universe [1]	U.S. Rank	Universe [1]
MARKET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD ($1,000)					
Total value of agricultural products sold	92,665	25	114	957	3,076
Value of crops including nursery and greenhouse	37,695	40	114	1,070	3,072
Value of livestock, poultry, and their products	54,970	21	114	729	3,069
VALUE OF SALES BY COMMODITY GROUP ($1,000)					
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peas	18,541	55	114	1,010	2,933
Tobacco	-	-	11	-	437
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	8	-	626
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes	269	29	109	1,369	2,796
Fruits, tree nuts, and berries	34	27	97	1,864	2,659
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod	(D)	3	109	(D)	2,703
Cut Christmas trees and short rotation woody crops	(D)	48	63	(D)	1,710
Other crops and hay	(D)	(D)	114	(D)	3,054
Poultry and eggs	21,192	14	113	394	3,020
Cattle and calves	20,013	34	114	680	3,054
Milk and other dairy products from cows	8,060	13	106	559	2,493
Hogs and pigs	(D)	28	112	508	2,922
Sheep, goats, and their products	112	29	112	1,019	2,998
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeys	110	65	113	1,621	3,024
Aquaculture	(D)	(D)	45	(D)	1,498
Other animals and other animal products	59	33	110	1,284	2,875
TOP CROP ITEMS (acres)					
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	50,361	26	114	285	3,060
Soybeans for beans	33,569	57	104	659	2,039
Wheat for grain, all	19,633	12	108	507	2,481
Corn for grain	17,727	58	107	973	2,634
Sorghum for grain	1,867	16	89	367	1,158
TOP LIVESTOCK INVENTORY ITEMS (number)					
Turkeys	518,070	8	99	59	2,371
Cattle and calves	53,075	26	114	528	3,060
Hogs and pigs	28,731	25	111	434	2,958
Layers	4,457	23	113	818	3,024
Horses and ponies	1,818	25	114	659	3,066

Other County Highlights

Economic Characteristics	Quantity
Farms by value of sales:	
Less than $1,000	339
$1,000 to $2,499	143
$2,500 to $4,999	167
$5,000 to $9,999	153
$10,000 to $19,999	215
$20,000 to $24,999	54
$25,000 to $39,999	77
$40,000 to $49,999	47
$50,000 to $99,999	62
$100,000 to $249,999	60
$250,000 to $499,999	14
$500,000 or more	38
Total farm production expenses ($1,000)	80,456
Average per farm ($)	58,770
Net cash farm income of operation ($1,000)	17,402
Average per farm ($)	12,711

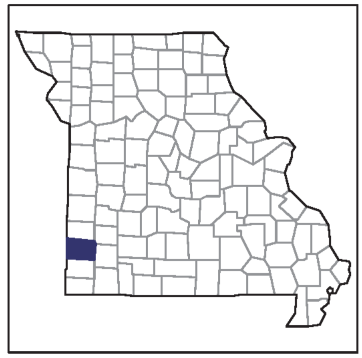
Operator Characteristics	Quantity
Principal operators by primary occupation:	
Farming	568
Other	801
Principal operators by sex:	
Male	1,214
Female	155
Average age of principal operator (years)	57.3
All operators by race [2]:	
American Indian or Alaska Native	55
Asian	18
Black or African American	-
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-
White	1,938
More than one race	29
All operators of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino Origin [2]	6

See "Census of Agriculture, Volume 1, Geographic Area Series" for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, and methodology.
(D) Cannot be disclosed. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown.
[1] Universe is number of counties in state or U.S. with item. [2] Data were collected for a maximum of three operators per farm.

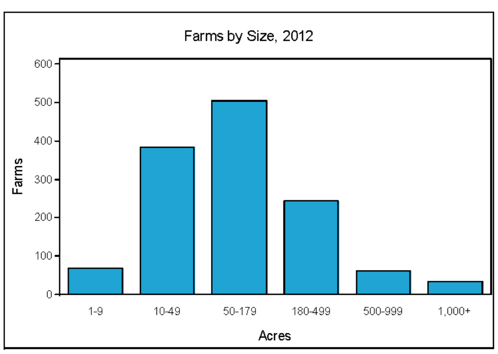
2012 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

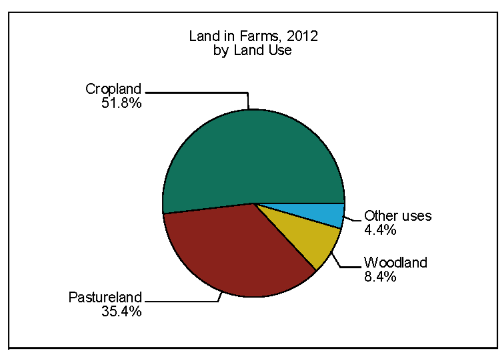
COUNTY PROFILE

Jasper County
Missouri



	2012	2007	% change
Number of Farms	1,299	1,369	- 5
Land in Farms	246,707 acres	258,815 acres	- 5
Average Size of Farm	190 acres	189 acres	+ 1
Market Value of Products Sold	$100,460,000	$92,665,000	+ 8
Crop Sales $32,605,000 (32 percent) Livestock Sales $67,855,000 (68 percent)			
Average Per Farm	$77,336	$67,688	+ 14
Government Payments	$2,322,000	$2,983,000	- 22
Average Per Farm Receiving Payments	$4,828	$6,253	- 23





US Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service
www.agcensus.usda.gov

2012 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

COUNTY PROFILE

Jasper County – Missouri

Ranked items among the 114 state counties and 3,079 U.S. counties, 2012

Item	Quantity	State Rank	Universe [1]	U.S. Rank	Universe [1]
MARKET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD ($1,000)					
Total value of agricultural products sold	100,460	30	114	1,167	3,077
Value of crops including nursery and greenhouse	32,605	53	114	1,423	3,072
Value of livestock, poultry, and their products	67,855	17	114	711	3,076
VALUE OF SALES BY COMMODITY GROUP ($1,000)					
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peas	27,611	53	114	1,111	2,926
Tobacco	-	-	12	-	436
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	7	-	635
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes	(D)	(D)	109	(D)	2,802
Fruits, tree nuts, and berries	161	28	107	1,194	2,724
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod	(D)	(D)	107	(D)	2,678
Cut Christmas trees and short rotation woody crops	(D)	30	55	(D)	1,530
Other crops and hay	2,679	26	113	1,079	3,049
Poultry and eggs	39,808	11	113	287	3,013
Cattle and calves	20,031	37	114	801	3,056
Milk from cows	2,553	26	96	947	2,038
Hogs and pigs	4,747	36	109	572	2,827
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, and milk	136	42	110	1,107	2,988
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeys	541	8	114	512	3,011
Aquaculture	(D)	46	46	1,344	1,366
Other animals and other animal products	(D)	44	114	(D)	2,924
TOP CROP ITEMS (acres)					
Forage-land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	41,840	28	114	331	3,057
Soybeans for beans	39,839	55	111	692	2,162
Wheat for grain, all	25,679	5	108	402	2,537
Winter wheat for grain	25,679	5	108	306	2,480
Corn for grain	20,908	55	108	950	2,638
TOP LIVESTOCK INVENTORY ITEMS (number)					
Turkeys	443,041	8	103	61	2,416
Pullets for laying flock replacement	(D)	11	106	(D)	2,637
Cattle and calves	44,943	27	114	588	3,063
Hogs and pigs	16,918	29	108	518	2,889
Layers	2,785	34	113	1,082	3,040

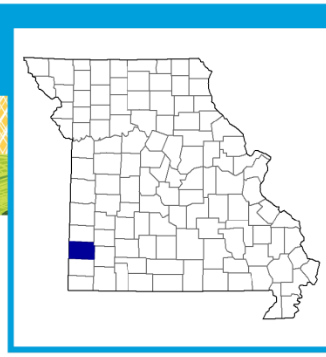
Other County Highlights, 2012

Economic Characteristics	Quantity
Farms by value of sales:	
Less than $1,000	308
$1,000 to $2,499	141
$2,500 to $4,999	146
$5,000 to $9,999	163
$10,000 to $19,999	183
$20,000 to $24,999	47
$25,000 to $39,999	90
$40,000 to $49,999	41
$50,000 to $99,999	65
$100,000 to $249,999	60
$250,000 to $499,999	16
$500,000 or more	39
Total farm production expenses ($1,000)	84,949
Average per farm ($)	65,396
Net cash farm income of operation ($1,000)	24,013
Average per farm ($)	18,486

Operator Characteristics	Quantity
Principal operators by primary occupation:	
Farming	518
Other	781
Principal operators by sex:	
Male	1,153
Female	146
Average age of principal operator (years)	58.6
All operators by race [2]:	
American Indian or Alaska Native	38
Asian	16
Black or African American	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-
White	1,896
More than one race	5
All operators of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino Origin [2]	7

See "Census of Agriculture, Volume 1, Geographic Area Series" for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, and methodology.
- Represents zero. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Universe is number of counties in state or U.S. with item. [2] Data were collected for a maximum of three operators per farm.

2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE **County Profile**



Jasper County
Missouri

Total and Per Farm Overview, 2017 and change since 2012

	2017	% change since 2012
Number of farms	1,315	+1
Land in farms (acres)	264,509	+7
Average size of farm (acres)	201	+6
Total	($)	
Market value of products sold	97,240,000	-3
Government payments	1,639,000	-29
Farm-related income	3,817,000	-38
Total farm production expenses	77,831,000	-8
Net cash farm income	24,865,000	+4
Per farm average	($)	
Market value of products sold	73,947	-4
Government payments (average per farm receiving)	4,793	-1
Farm-related income	8,735	-37
Total farm production expenses	59,187	-9
Net cash farm income	18,909	+2

1 Percent of state agriculture sales

Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	48
Livestock, poultry, and products	52

Land in Farms by Use (%) [a]

Cropland	53
Pastureland	32
Woodland	10
Other	4

Acres irrigated: 5,315
2% of land in farms

Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	13
Reduced till	6
Intensive till	7
Cover crop	2

Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent of Total [a]
Less than $2,500	472	36
$2,500 to $4,999	136	10
$5,000 to $9,999	208	16
$10,000 to $24,999	183	14
$25,000 to $49,999	123	9
$50,000 to $99,999	55	4
$100,000 or more	138	10

Farms by Size

	Number	Percent of Total [a]
1 to 9 acres	132	10
10 to 49 acres	421	32
50 to 179 acres	446	34
180 to 499 acres	201	15
500 to 999 acres	71	5
1,000 + acres	44	3

USDA — United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

www.nass.usda.gov/AgCensus

Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

	Sales ($1,000)	Rank in State [b]	Counties Producing Item	Rank in U.S. [b]	Counties Producing Item
Total	**97,240**	**45**	**114**	**1,170**	**3,077**
Crops	**46,728**	**49**	**114**	**1,131**	**3,073**
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	42,437	50	112	835	2,916
Tobacco	-	-	4	-	323
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	5	-	647
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	(D)	(D)	113	(D)	2,821
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	(D)	(D)	111	(D)	2,748
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	(D)	(D)	108	(D)	2,601
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	-	-	37	-	1,384
Other crops and hay	2,738	25	114	920	3,040
Livestock, poultry, and products	**50,512**	**32**	**114**	**937**	**3,073**
Poultry and eggs	25,697	15	112	379	3,007
Cattle and calves	19,625	40	113	809	3,055
Milk from cows	3,263	25	97	724	1,892
Hogs and pigs	1,672	54	111	566	2,856
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	104	56	111	1,266	2,984
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	(D)	(D)	113	(D)	2,970
Aquaculture	2	30	43	313	1,251
Other animals and animal products	(D)	(D)	111	(D)	2,878

Total Producers [c] 2,297

Sex	
Male	1,438
Female	859
Age	
<35	233
35 – 64	1,300
65 and older	764
Race	
American Indian/Alaska Native	41
Asian	19
Black or African American	-
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1
White	2,213
More than one race	23
Other characteristics	
Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	32
With military service	242
New and beginning farmers	700

Percent of farms that:

Have internet access	76
Farm organically	-
Sell directly to consumers	5
Hire farm labor	19
Are family farms	97

Top Crops in Acres [d]

Soybeans for beans	49,293
Forage (hay/haylage), all	41,498
Corn for grain	31,853
Wheat for grain, all	27,284
Field/grass seed crops, all	544

Livestock Inventory (Dec 31, 2017)

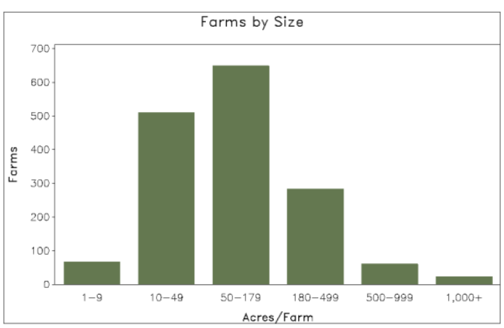
Broilers and other meat-type chickens	410
Cattle and calves	56,199
Goats	762
Hogs and pigs	4,779
Horses and ponies	1,033
Layers	3,196
Pullets	(D)
Sheep and lambs	1,068
Turkeys	379,812

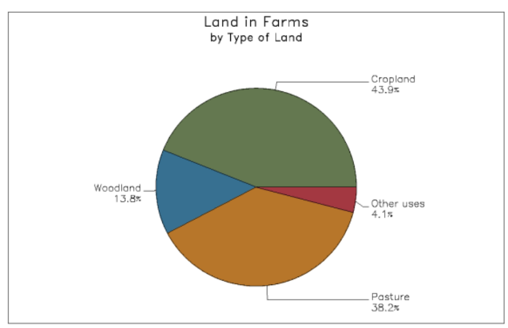
See 2017 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Summary and State Data, for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, commodity descriptions, and methodology.
[a] May not add to 100% due to rounding. [b] Among counties whose rank can be displayed. [c] Data collected for a maximum of four producers per farm.
[d] Crop commodity names may be shortened; see full names at www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf. [e] Position below the line does not indicate rank.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations. (NA) Not available. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown. (-) Represents zero.

2007 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE
County Profile

Newton County
Missouri

	2007	2002	% change
Number of Farms	1,590	1,752	- 9
Land in Farms	245,892 acres	268,670 acres	- 8
Average Size of Farm	155 acres	153 acres	+ 1
Market Value of Products Sold	$235,579,000	$137,647,000	+ 71
Crop Sales $10,906,000 (5 percent) Livestock Sales $224,674,000 (95 percent)			
Average Per Farm	$148,163	$78,565	+ 89
Government Payments	$864,000	$1,062,000	- 19
Average Per Farm Receiving Payments	$3,983	$2,560	+ 56





United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service
www.agcensus.usda.gov

2007 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

County Profile

Newton County – Missouri

Ranked items among the 114 state counties and 3,079 U.S. counties, 2007

Item	Quantity	State Rank	Universe [1]	U.S. Rank	Universe [1]
MARKET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD ($1,000)					
Total value of agricultural products sold	235,579	2	114	248	3,076
Value of crops including nursery and greenhouse	10,906	74	114	1,820	3,072
Value of livestock, poultry, and their products	224,674	2	114	104	3,069
VALUE OF SALES BY COMMODITY GROUP ($1,000)					
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peas	4,090	79	114	1,561	2,933
Tobacco	-	-	11	-	437
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	8	-	626
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes	3,492	5	109	415	2,796
Fruits, tree nuts, and berries	(D)	(D)	97	(D)	2,659
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod	576	30	109	1,339	2,703
Cut Christmas trees and short rotation woody crops	(D)	43	63	(D)	1,710
Other crops and hay	(D)	(D)	114	(D)	3,054
Poultry and eggs	193,044	2	113	29	3,020
Cattle and calves	20,021	33	114	679	3,054
Milk and other dairy products from cows	10,324	8	106	475	2,493
Hogs and pigs	31	93	112	1,768	2,922
Sheep, goats, and their products	(D)	(D)	112	(D)	2,998
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeys	586	6	113	411	3,024
Aquaculture	(D)	7	45	(D)	1,498
Other animals and other animal products	35	42	110	1,520	2,875
TOP CROP ITEMS (acres)					
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	63,606	9	114	149	3,060
Corn for grain	9,612	70	107	1,188	2,634
Vegetables harvested for sale	3,829	5	109	220	2,794
Beans, snap	3,558	1	93	15	2,171
Soybeans for beans	2,462	84	104	1,362	2,039
TOP LIVESTOCK INVENTORY ITEMS (number)					
Broilers and other meat-type chickens	7,071,019	2	105	66	2,476
Layers	(D)	1	113	(D)	3,024
Turkeys	579,811	7	99	51	2,371
Pullets for laying flock replacement	295,954	5	110	113	2,627
Cattle and calves	76,168	9	114	256	3,060

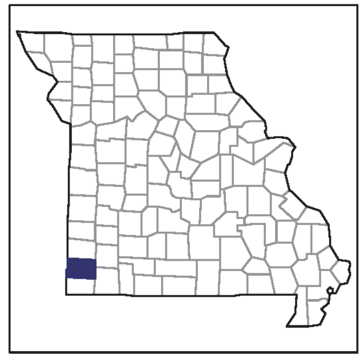
Other County Highlights

Economic Characteristics	Quantity
Farms by value of sales:	
Less than $1,000	353
$1,000 to $2,499	169
$2,500 to $4,999	209
$5,000 to $9,999	249
$10,000 to $19,999	195
$20,000 to $24,999	56
$25,000 to $39,999	99
$40,000 to $49,999	52
$50,000 to $99,999	64
$100,000 to $249,999	38
$250,000 to $499,999	15
$500,000 or more	91
Total farm production expenses ($1,000)	184,959
Average per farm ($)	116,326
Net cash farm income of operation ($1,000)	52,834
Average per farm ($)	33,229

Operator Characteristics	Quantity
Principal operators by primary occupation:	
Farming	691
Other	899
Principal operators by sex:	
Male	1,404
Female	186
Average age of principal operator (years)	57.6
All operators by race [2]:	
American Indian or Alaska Native	64
Asian	46
Black or African American	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1
White	2,300
More than one race	30
All operators of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino Origin [2]	20

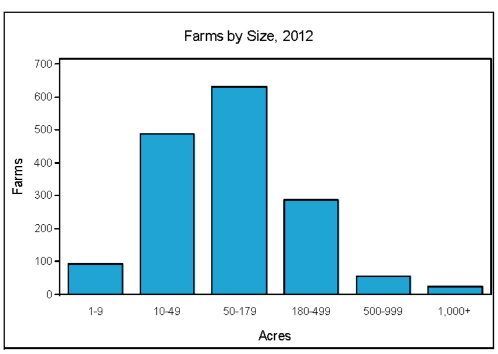
See "Census of Agriculture, Volume 1, Geographic Area Series" for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, and methodology.
(D) Cannot be disclosed. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown.
[1] Universe is number of counties in state or U.S. with item. [2] Data were collected for a maximum of three operators per farm.

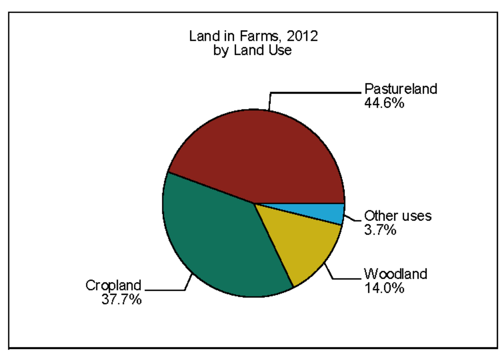
2012 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE
COUNTY PROFILE



Newton County
Missouri

	2012	2007	% change
Number of Farms	1,578	1,590	- 1
Land in Farms	247,762 acres	245,892 acres	+ 1
Average Size of Farm	157 acres	155 acres	+ 1
Market Value of Products Sold	$251,522,000	$235,579,000	+ 7
Crop Sales $15,032,000 (6 percent) Livestock Sales $236,490,000 (94 percent)			
Average Per Farm	$159,393	$148,163	+ 8
Government Payments	$1,034,000	$864,000	+ 20
Average Per Farm Receiving Payments	$3,788	$3,983	- 5





US Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service
www.agcensus.usda.gov

2012 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE
COUNTY PROFILE

Newton County – Missouri

Ranked items among the 114 state counties and 3,079 U.S. counties, 2012

Item	Quantity	State Rank	Universe [1]	U.S. Rank	Universe [1]
MARKET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD ($1,000)					
Total value of agricultural products sold	251,522	3	114	381	3,077
Value of crops including nursery and greenhouse	15,032	71	114	1,870	3,072
Value of livestock, poultry, and their products	236,490	2	114	138	3,076
VALUE OF SALES BY COMMODITY GROUP ($1,000)					
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peas	9,906	73	114	1,525	2,926
Tobacco	-	-	12	-	436
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	7	-	635
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes	1,164	7	109	791	2,802
Fruits, tree nuts, and berries	100	39	107	1,430	2,724
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod	855	24	107	1,136	2,678
Cut Christmas trees and short rotation woody crops	-	-	55	-	1,530
Other crops and hay	3,008	19	113	971	3,049
Poultry and eggs	184,160	2	113	40	3,013
Cattle and calves	29,476	14	114	538	3,056
Milk from cows	21,937	1	96	319	2,038
Hogs and pigs	(D)	(D)	109	(D)	2,827
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, and milk	199	26	110	806	2,988
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeys	470	12	114	601	3,011
Aquaculture	(D)	15	46	(D)	1,366
Other animals and other animal products	15	69	114	2,031	2,924
TOP CROP ITEMS (acres)					
Forage-land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	56,091	6	114	150	3,057
Corn for grain	10,740	68	108	1,167	2,638
Soybeans for beans	5,081	83	111	1,283	2,162
Wheat for grain, all	4,734	44	108	1,002	2,537
Winter wheat for grain	4,734	44	108	924	2,480
TOP LIVESTOCK INVENTORY ITEMS (number)					
Broilers and other meat-type chickens	6,966,425	2	109	59	2,723
Layers	(D)	1	113	(D)	3,040
Pullets for laying flock replacement	1,028,001	1	106	17	2,637
Turkeys	498,447	7	103	57	2,416
Cattle and calves	79,277	3	114	194	3,063

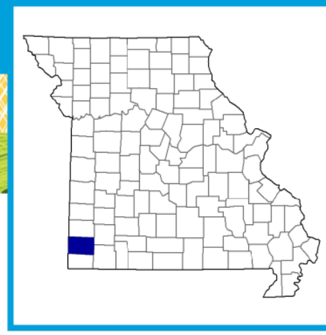
Other County Highlights, 2012

Economic Characteristics	Quantity
Farms by value of sales:	
Less than $1,000	299
$1,000 to $2,499	172
$2,500 to $4,999	159
$5,000 to $9,999	249
$10,000 to $19,999	222
$20,000 to $24,999	58
$25,000 to $39,999	113
$40,000 to $49,999	48
$50,000 to $99,999	108
$100,000 to $249,999	57
$250,000 to $499,999	8
$500,000 or more	85
Total farm production expenses ($1,000)	206,790
Average per farm ($)	131,046
Net cash farm income of operation ($1,000)	49,080
Average per farm ($)	31,103

Operator Characteristics	Quantity
Principal operators by primary occupation:	
Farming	622
Other	956
Principal operators by sex:	
Male	1,413
Female	165
Average age of principal operator (years)	57.8
All operators by race [2]:	
American Indian or Alaska Native	41
Asian	71
Black or African American	9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-
White	2,283
More than one race	39
All operators of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino Origin [2]	28

See "Census of Agriculture, Volume 1, Geographic Area Series" for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, and methodology.
- Represents zero. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Universe is number of counties in state or U.S. with item. [2] Data were collected for a maximum of three operators per farm.

2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE *County Profile*



Newton County
Missouri

Total and Per Farm Overview, 2017 and change since 2012

	2017	% change since 2012
Number of farms	1,588	+1
Land in farms (acres)	261,359	+5
Average size of farm (acres)	165	+5
Total	($)	
Market value of products sold	245,996,000	-2
Government payments	776,000	-25
Farm-related income	2,783,000	-16
Total farm production expenses	182,407,000	-12
Net cash farm income	67,148,000	+37
Per farm average	($)	
Market value of products sold	154,909	-3
Government payments (average per farm receiving)	4,042	+7
Farm-related income	5,726	-24
Total farm production expenses	114,866	-12
Net cash farm income	42,285	+36

2 Percent of state agriculture sales

Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	6
Livestock, poultry, and products	94

Land in Farms by Use (%) [a]

Cropland	35
Pastureland	48
Woodland	13
Other	4

Acres irrigated: 458
(Z)% of land in farms

Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	7
Reduced till	2
Intensive till	2
Cover crop	2

Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent of Total [a]
Less than $2,500	511	32
$2,500 to $4,999	175	11
$5,000 to $9,999	222	14
$10,000 to $24,999	230	14
$25,000 to $49,999	169	11
$50,000 to $99,999	105	7
$100,000 or more	176	11

Farms by Size

	Number	Percent of Total [a]
1 to 9 acres	127	8
10 to 49 acres	462	29
50 to 179 acres	563	35
180 to 499 acres	342	22
500 to 999 acres	67	4
1,000 + acres	27	2

USDA
United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service
www.nass.usda.gov/AgCensus

Newton County
Missouri, 2017
Page 2

2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE *County Profile*

Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

	Sales ($1,000)	Rank in State [b]	Counties Producing Item	Rank in U.S. [b]	Counties Producing Item
Total	**245,996**	**5**	**114**	**372**	**3,077**
Crops	**15,276**	**77**	**114**	**1,819**	**3,073**
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	9,943	78	112	1,398	2,916
Tobacco	-	-	4	-	323
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	5	-	647
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	385	20	113	1,050	2,821
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	(D)	35	111	(D)	2,748
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	(D)	24	108	(D)	2,601
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	-	-	37	-	1,384
Other crops and hay	4,054	5	114	628	3,040
Livestock, poultry, and products	**230,720**	**2**	**114**	**164**	**3,073**
Poultry and eggs	193,729	2	112	49	3,007
Cattle and calves	30,041	13	113	519	3,055
Milk from cows	5,975	14	97	560	1,892
Hogs and pigs	89	79	111	945	2,856
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	167	42	111	920	2,984
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	250	22	113	824	2,970
Aquaculture	(D)	9	43	(D)	1,251
Other animals and animal products	(D)	(D)	111	(D)	2,878

Total Producers [c] 2,690

Sex	
Male	1,619
Female	1,071
Age	
<35	280
35 – 64	1,522
65 and older	888
Race	
American Indian/Alaska Native	46
Asian	90
Black or African American	6
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	7
White	2,507
More than one race	34
Other characteristics	
Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	15
With military service	293
New and beginning farmers	714

Percent of farms that:

Have internet access	73
Farm organically	(Z)
Sell directly to consumers	5
Hire farm labor	20
Are family farms	97

Top Crops in Acres [d]

Forage (hay/haylage), all	56,265
Soybeans for beans	10,430
Wheat for grain, all	5,642
Corn for grain	5,139
Oats for grain	645

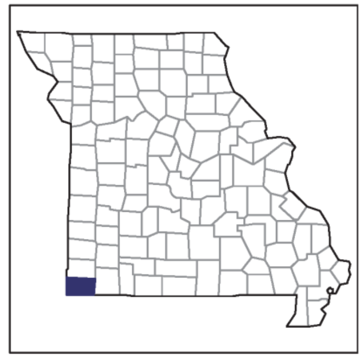
Livestock Inventory (Dec 31, 2017)

Broilers and other meat-type chickens	6,284,375
Cattle and calves	84,040
Goats	1,584
Hogs and pigs	321
Horses and ponies	1,470
Layers	(D)
Pullets	1,405,900
Sheep and lambs	1,038
Turkeys	644,374

See 2017 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Summary and State Data, for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, commodity descriptions, and methodology.
[a] May not add to 100% due to rounding. [b] Among counties whose rank can be displayed. [c] Data collected for a maximum of four producers per farm. [d] Crop commodity names may be shortened; see full names at www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf. [e] Position below the line does not indicate rank. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations. (NA) Not available. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown. (-) Represents zero.

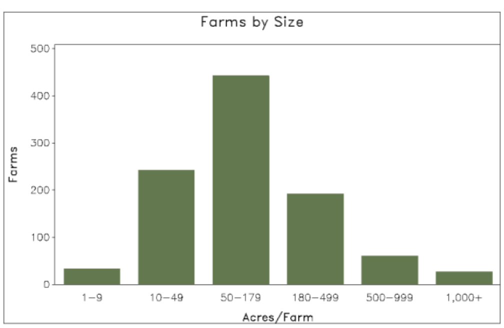
2007 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

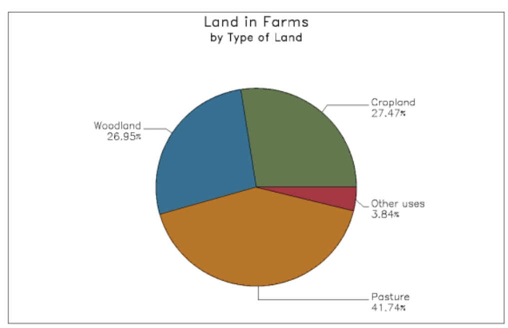
County Profile



McDonald County
Missouri

	2007	2002	% change
Number of Farms	996	1,113	- 11
Land in Farms	199,780 acres	215,939 acres	- 7
Average Size of Farm	201 acres	194 acres	+ 4
Market Value of Products Sold	$110,906,000	$119,889,000	- 7
Crop Sales $2,490,000 (2 percent) Livestock Sales $108,416,000 (98 percent)			
Average Per Farm	$111,352	$107,717	+ 3
Government Payments	$181,000	$564,000	- 68
Average Per Farm Receiving Payments	$3,292	$2,319	+ 42





2007 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

County Profile

McDonald County – Missouri

Ranked items among the 114 state counties and 3,079 U.S. counties, 2007

Item	Quantity	State Rank	Universe [1]	U.S. Rank	Universe [1]
MARKET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD ($1,000)					
Total value of agricultural products sold	110,906	16	114	798	3,076
Value of crops including nursery and greenhouse	2,490	93	114	2,510	3,072
Value of livestock, poultry, and their products	108,416	7	114	348	3,069
VALUE OF SALES BY COMMODITY GROUP ($1,000)					
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peas	318	93	114	2,245	2,933
Tobacco	-	-	11	-	437
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	8	-	626
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes	(D)	(D)	109	(D)	2,796
Fruits, tree nuts, and berries	(D)	(D)	97	(D)	2,659
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod	17	99	109	2,465	2,703
Cut Christmas trees and short rotation woody crops	-	-	63	-	1,710
Other crops and hay	(D)	(D)	114	(D)	3,054
Poultry and eggs	92,431	4	113	115	3,020
Cattle and calves	13,270	53	114	974	3,054
Milk and other dairy products from cows	2,042	38	106	1,068	2,493
Hogs and pigs	(D)	(D)	112	(D)	2,922
Sheep, goats, and their products	37	84	112	1,871	2,998
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeys	(D)	(D)	113	(D)	3,024
Aquaculture	-	-	45	-	1,498
Other animals and other animal products	14	77	110	1,924	2,875
TOP CROP ITEMS (acres)					
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	35,318	49	114	553	3,060
Corn for grain	781	91	107	1,939	2,634
Field and grass seed crops, all	362	54	88	211	931
Corn for silage	340	66	97	1,520	2,263
Sunflower seed, all	(D)	6	19	(D)	620
TOP LIVESTOCK INVENTORY ITEMS (number)					
Broilers and other meat-type chickens	4,731,395	4	105	113	2,476
Pullets for laying flock replacement	216,695	6	110	146	2,627
Turkeys	197,917	10	99	117	2,371
Layers	114,458	9	113	360	3,024
Cattle and calves	54,416	24	114	509	3,060

Other County Highlights

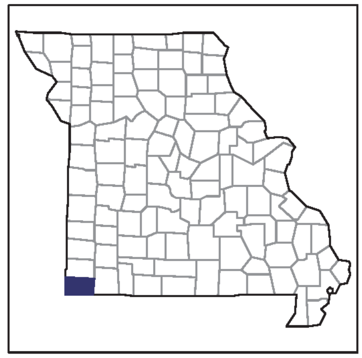
Economic Characteristics	Quantity
Farms by value of sales:	
Less than $1,000	253
$1,000 to $2,499	77
$2,500 to $4,999	120
$5,000 to $9,999	155
$10,000 to $19,999	144
$20,000 to $24,999	40
$25,000 to $39,999	59
$40,000 to $49,999	14
$50,000 to $99,999	34
$100,000 to $249,999	18
$250,000 to $499,999	18
$500,000 or more	64
Total farm production expenses ($1,000)	101,874
Average per farm ($)	102,283
Net cash farm income of operation ($1,000)	11,048
Average per farm ($)	11,092

Operator Characteristics	Quantity
Principal operators by primary occupation:	
Farming	482
Other	514
Principal operators by sex:	
Male	870
Female	126
Average age of principal operator (years)	57.2
All operators by race [2]:	
American Indian or Alaska Native	41
Asian	51
Black or African American	-
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-
White	1,396
More than one race	38
All operators of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino Origin [2]	8

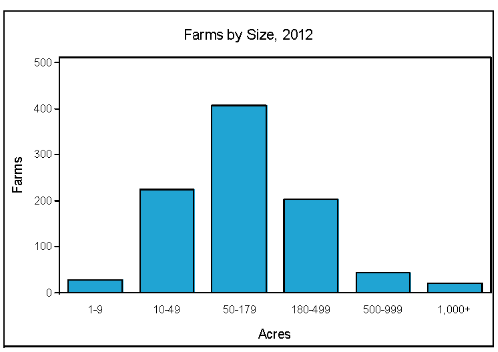
See "Census of Agriculture, Volume 1, Geographic Area Series" for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, and methodology.
(D) Cannot be disclosed. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown.
[1] Universe is number of counties in state or U.S. with item. [2] Data were collected for a maximum of three operators per farm.

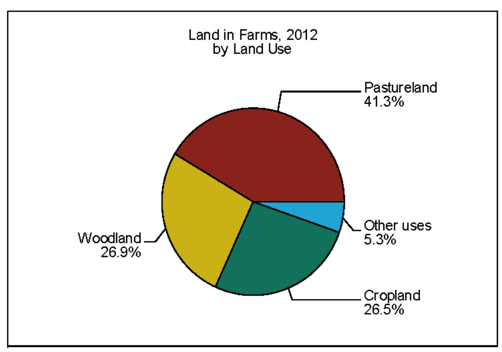
2012 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE
COUNTY PROFILE

McDonald County
Missouri



	2012	2007	% change
Number of Farms	926	996	- 7
Land in Farms	186,599 acres	199,780 acres	- 7
Average Size of Farm	202 acres	201 acres	0
Market Value of Products Sold	$175,815,000	$110,906,000	+ 59
Crop Sales $3,651,000 (2 percent) Livestock Sales $172,163,000 (98 percent)			
Average Per Farm	$189,865	$111,352	+ 71
Government Payments	$630,000	$181,000	+ 248
Average Per Farm Receiving Payments	$6,846	$3,292	+ 108





TRUMAN COORDINATING COUNCIL

2012 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

COUNTY PROFILE

McDonald County – Missouri

Ranked items among the 114 state counties and 3,079 U.S. counties, 2012

Item	Quantity	State Rank	Universe [1]	U.S. Rank	Universe [1]
MARKET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD ($1,000)					
Total value of agricultural products sold	175,815	12	114	656	3,077
Value of crops including nursery and greenhouse	3,651	95	114	2,529	3,072
Value of livestock, poultry, and their products	172,163	4	114	224	3,076
VALUE OF SALES BY COMMODITY GROUP ($1,000)					
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peas	840	96	114	2,269	2,926
Tobacco	-	-	12	-	436
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	7	-	635
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes	346	25	109	1,254	2,802
Fruits, tree nuts, and berries	94	45	107	1,453	2,724
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod	(D)	86	107	(D)	2,678
Cut Christmas trees and short rotation woody crops	(D)	29	55	(D)	1,530
Other crops and hay	2,312	35	113	1,212	3,049
Poultry and eggs	155,725	3	113	55	3,013
Cattle and calves	13,836	63	114	1,080	3,056
Milk from cows	1,674	36	96	1,089	2,038
Hogs and pigs	(D)	65	109	(D)	2,827
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, and milk	21	103	110	2,416	2,988
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeys	(D)	(D)	114	(D)	3,011
Aquaculture	-	-	46	-	1,366
Other animals and other animal products	28	52	114	1,736	2,924
TOP CROP ITEMS (acres)					
Forage-land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	36,948	36	114	432	3,057
Wheat for grain, all	1,572	72	108	1,464	2,537
Winter wheat for grain	1,572	72	108	1,395	2,480
Corn for silage	697	63	101	1,271	2,237
Corn for grain	695	94	108	2,006	2,638
TOP LIVESTOCK INVENTORY ITEMS (number)					
Broilers and other meat-type chickens	6,441,511	3	109	65	2,723
Layers	302,539	5	113	213	3,040
Turkeys	116,571	13	103	141	2,416
Pullets for laying flock replacement	92,333	9	106	252	2,637
Cattle and calves	38,034	42	114	739	3,063

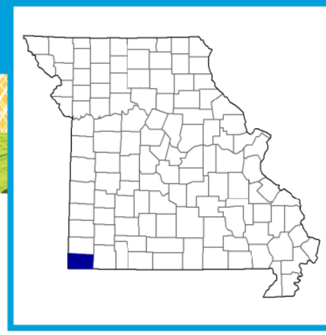
Other County Highlights, 2012

Economic Characteristics	Quantity
Farms by value of sales:	
Less than $1,000	203
$1,000 to $2,499	83
$2,500 to $4,999	111
$5,000 to $9,999	122
$10,000 to $19,999	150
$20,000 to $24,999	47
$25,000 to $39,999	50
$40,000 to $49,999	17
$50,000 to $99,999	42
$100,000 to $249,999	18
$250,000 to $499,999	16
$500,000 or more	67
Total farm production expenses ($1,000)	149,649
Average per farm ($)	161,608
Net cash farm income of operation ($1,000)	29,359
Average per farm ($)	31,705

Operator Characteristics	Quantity
Principal operators by primary occupation:	
Farming	496
Other	430
Principal operators by sex:	
Male	774
Female	152
Average age of principal operator (years)	58.2
All operators by race [2]:	
American Indian or Alaska Native	46
Asian	74
Black or African American	-
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-
White	1,291
More than one race	24
All operators of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino Origin [2]	11

See "Census of Agriculture, Volume 1, Geographic Area Series" for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, and methodology.
- Represents zero. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Universe is number of counties in state or U.S. with item. [2] Data were collected for a maximum of three operators per farm.

2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE *County Profile*



McDonald County
Missouri

Total and Per Farm Overview, 2017 and change since 2012

	2017	% change since 2012
Number of farms	940	+2
Land in farms (acres)	191,479	+3
Average size of farm (acres)	204	+1
Total	($)	
Market value of products sold	197,457,000	+12
Government payments	409,000	-35
Farm-related income	2,638,000	+3
Total farm production expenses	142,810,000	-5
Net cash farm income	57,693,000	+97
Per farm average	($)	
Market value of products sold	210,060	+11
Government payments (average per farm receiving)	5,926	-13
Farm-related income	10,553	-11
Total farm production expenses	151,926	-6
Net cash farm income	61,376	+94

2 Percent of state agriculture sales

Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	2
Livestock, poultry, and products	98

Land in Farms by Use (%) [a]

Cropland	23
Pastureland	46
Woodland	26
Other	5

Acres irrigated: 131

(Z)% of land in farms

Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	3
Reduced till	2
Intensive till	1
Cover crop	2

Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent of Total [a]
Less than $2,500	304	32
$2,500 to $4,999	90	10
$5,000 to $9,999	135	14
$10,000 to $24,999	138	15
$25,000 to $49,999	108	11
$50,000 to $99,999	70	7
$100,000 or more	95	10

Farms by Size

	Number	Percent of Total [a]
1 to 9 acres	43	5
10 to 49 acres	210	22
50 to 179 acres	366	39
180 to 499 acres	250	27
500 to 999 acres	53	6
1,000 + acres	18	2

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service
www.nass.usda.gov/AgCensus

McDonald County
Missouri, 2017
Page 2

2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE County Profile

Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

	Sales ($1,000)	Rank in State [b]	Counties Producing Item	Rank in U.S. [b]	Counties Producing Item
Total	**197,457**	**11**	**114**	**531**	**3,077**
Crops	**4,501**	**96**	**114**	**2,414**	**3,073**
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	1,427	94	112	2,027	2,916
Tobacco	-	-	4	-	323
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	5	-	647
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	402	19	113	1,035	2,821
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	(D)	(D)	111	(D)	2,748
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	55	72	108	1,495	2,601
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	(D)	11	37	(D)	1,384
Other crops and hay	2,548	30	114	995	3,040
Livestock, poultry, and products	**192,956**	**4**	**114**	**212**	**3,073**
Poultry and eggs	175,797	3	112	61	3,007
Cattle and calves	16,094	56	113	943	3,055
Milk from cows	715	48	97	978	1,892
Hogs and pigs	(D)	89	111	1,270	2,856
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	110	54	111	1,202	2,984
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	199	31	113	967	2,970
Aquaculture	-	-	43	-	1,251
Other animals and animal products	(D)	64	111	(D)	2,878

Total Producers [c] 1,648

Sex	
Male	987
Female	661
Age	
<35	130
35 – 64	990
65 and older	528
Race	
American Indian/Alaska Native	24
Asian	56
Black or African American	-
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	-
White	1,538
More than one race	30
Other characteristics	
Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	7
With military service	223
New and beginning farmers	453

Percent of farms that:

Have internet access	76
Farm organically	1
Sell directly to consumers	4
Hire farm labor	23
Are family farms	98

Top Crops in Acres [d]

Forage (hay/haylage), all	34,333
Soybeans for beans	1,618
Corn for grain	943
Wheat for grain, all	580
Corn for silage or greenchop	(D)

Livestock Inventory (Dec 31, 2017)

Broilers and other meat-type chickens	7,789,077
Cattle and calves	47,918
Goats	950
Hogs and pigs	351
Horses and ponies	1,287
Layers	309,598
Pullets	(D)
Sheep and lambs	609
Turkeys	166,698

See 2017 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Summary and State Data, for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, commodity descriptions, and methodology.
[a] May not add to 100% due to rounding. [b] Among counties whose rank can be displayed. [c] Data collected for a maximum of four producers per farm.
[d] Crop commodity names may be shortened; see full names at www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf. [e] Position below the line does not indicate rank.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations. (NA) Not available. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown. (-) Represents zero.