IMPACTS OF GATT ON REPRESENTATIVE FARMS IN MAJOR PRODUCTION AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

AFPC Policy Briefing Series 94-3

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AFPC
AGRICULTURAL & FOOD POLICY CENTER

Department of Agricultural Economics
Texas Agricultural Experiment Station
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Executive Summary

This report utilizes FAPRI projections to analyze the farm level impacts of the Uruguay Round GATT agreement.

- Feed grain producers, wheat producers and oilseed producers all realize higher returns from GATT. In relative terms the gains to feed grain producers are the largest of the program crops.

- While cotton and rice producers realize higher market prices, marketing loan benefits decline sufficiently to offset these increases. As a result, net cash income declines.

- Returns to hog producers and beef cattle ranchers rise sufficiently to more than offset higher feed costs. As a result, net cash income increases.

- Milk producers realize lower prices as exports under the DEIP program decline and imports increase. With higher feed prices, net cash income for 20 of the 22 dairy farms declines. The largest declines are for farms that buy their feed.

IMPACTS OF GATT ON REPRESENTATIVE FARMS IN MAJOR PRODUCTION AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The purpose of this briefing paper is to report on an analysis of the farm level impacts of the GATT. This study was requested by the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee and by the House Committee on Agriculture.

The briefing paper presents a summary of the impacts of the GATT on the economic viability of 73 representative crop, beef cattle, dairy, and hog farms across the United States. The impacts of the GATT are compared to the January 1994 FAPRI Baseline which assumes continuation of the 1990 farm bill. Price projections used in the farm level analysis for both the Baseline and GATT come from FAPRI.

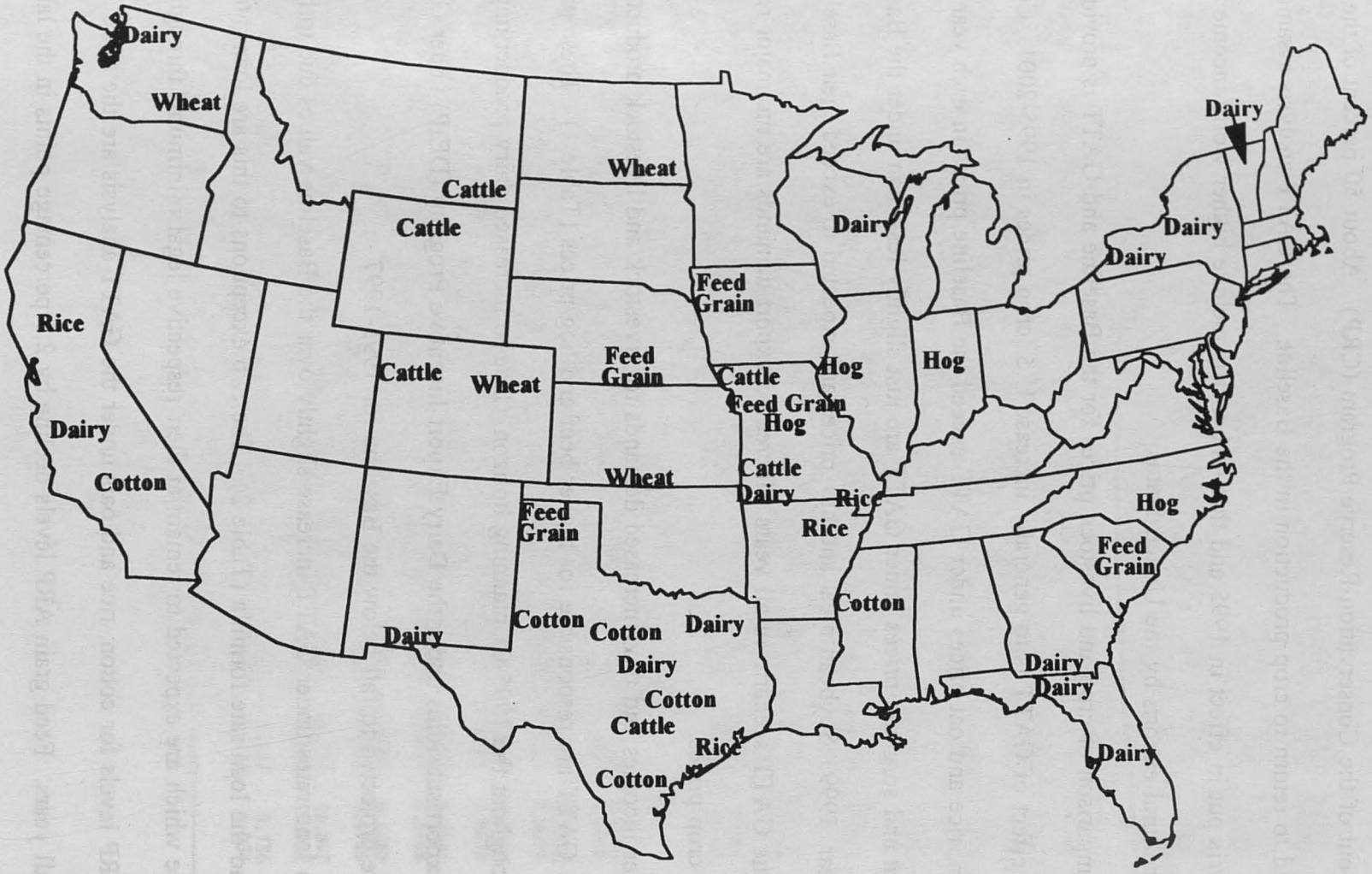
Our emphasis in the Agricultural and Food Policy Center is on the farm level impacts of policy changes. To do this, we have developed and maintain more than 70 representative farms and ranches chosen from major production areas throughout the United States as a result of consensus discussion with staff on the Senate and House Agriculture Committees (Figure 1). These farms are developed by panels of producers located in the chosen areas. Normally, two farms in each production area are developed with separate panels of farmers: one is a moderate size full-time family farm, while the other is generally two to five times larger.

The data collected from these panels are analyzed in a whole farm simulation model (FLIPSIM) that has been developed and refined over more than a decade. The producer panel is provided pro-forma income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statements over a five year period. The producer panel must approve the pro-forma financial statements as being representative of their operations before the farm data are used for policy analyses. Subsequently, each panel member receives all of our reports that include the representative

farm they helped develop. Our goal is to update the representative farms every three years, although if a member of a panel concludes that the farm or ranch is no longer generating representative results, it is not unusual for him or her to call us. We update these farms promptly before they are again used in a report to the Congress. The panel members for the farms utilized in this study are listed in the appendix to this briefing paper.

This briefing paper has eight results sections. The first section contains a brief comparison of the January 1994 FAPRI Baseline to the June 1994 GATT analysis by FAPRI. The next four sections highlight the impacts on representative farms that receive a majority of their receipts from feed grains, wheat, cotton and rice. The final three sections highlight the impacts on representative dairy, beef cattle, and hog farms.

Panel Farms Used for the Analysis



COMPARISON OF BASELINE AND GATT

The January 1994 Baseline assumes a continuation of the 1990 farm bill with a gradual phase-out of the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). About 50 percent of the CRP land is assumed to return to crop production in the Baseline. The GATT analysis assumed that the Treaty is put in effect in 1995 and that its benefits include higher world income and increased agricultural exports by the United States.

A comparison of crop and livestock prices for the Baseline and GATT is provided in Table 1. The effect of GATT is to generally increase U.S. crop prices in 1995-2001. Cotton, wheat, soybean, rice and oat prices under GATT exceed the Baseline prices in each year 1995-01. Corn and sorghum prices under GATT are just slightly less than under the Baseline in only one year, 1999. Soybean meal and hay prices are expected to exceed their Baseline values under the GATT scenario in all years. Increased export demands are the major reason for the higher crop prices.

Higher incomes and thus increased demands for livestock and livestock products resulting from GATT are responsible for higher beef and hog prices (Table 1). These prices are higher throughout the 1995-01 planning horizon. Due to increased dairy product imports and reduced export subsidies under the Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP) under GATT, milk prices are projected to fall below the Baseline for 1995-1997.

Crop loan rates under GATT increase slightly over the Baseline values due to higher crop prices and the loan rate formula (Table 2). The two exceptions to this are loan rates for cotton and rice which are expected to remain at their respective legal minimums through year 2000. The ARP levels for cotton, rice and oats under the GATT analysis are the same as the Baseline for all years. Feed grain ARP levels decline by 2.5 percentage points in the latter part of the planning horizon.

Table 1. Comparison of Prices for Crops and Livestock Between the FAPRI January 1994 Baseline and the GATT Analysis by FAPRI, 1992-2001.

				GATT Analysis						
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Crop Prices:										
Cotton ($/lb.)										
Baseline	0.5460	0.5935	0.5762	0.5799	0.5669	0.5707	0.5623	0.5635	0.5659	0.5681
GATT	0.5460	0.5935	0.5762	0.5882	0.5821	0.5817	0.5820	0.5749	0.5716	0.5739
Wheat ($/bu.)										
Baseline	3.24	3.19	2.98	2.93	2.88	2.93	2.94	3.16	3.18	3.27
GATT	3.24	3.19	2.98	2.96	2.96	3.07	3.06	3.22	3.21	3.36
Sorghum ($/bu.)										
Baseline	1.89	2.46	2.10	2.09	2.13	2.01	2.06	2.06	2.08	2.19
GATT	1.89	2.46	2.10	2.11	2.18	2.08	2.15	2.05	2.13	2.23
Corn ($/bu.)										
Baseline	2.07	2.60	2.27	2.21	2.27	2.18	2.25	2.27	2.26	2.37
GATT	2.07	2.60	2.27	2.24	2.34	2.28	2.36	2.25	2.35	2.46
Barley ($/bu.)										
Baseline	2.05	2.03	2.05	2.07	2.10	2.05	2.06	2.09	2.09	2.17
GATT	2.05	2.03	2.05	2.09	2.14	2.11	2.13	2.02	2.08	2.16
Oats ($/bu.)										
Baseline	1.32	1.40	1.37	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.30	1.31
GATT	1.32	1.40	1.37	1.30	1.33	1.35	1.36	1.32	1.31	1.34
Soybeans ($/bu.)										
Baseline	5.60	6.52	5.89	5.64	5.83	5.73	5.73	5.74	5.87	5.97
GATT	5.60	6.52	5.89	5.67	5.95	5.92	5.96	5.99	6.00	6.19
Rice ($/cwt.)										
Baseline	5.90	8.61	6.80	6.51	6.89	7.19	7.20	7.42	7.62	7.88
GATT	5.90	8.61	6.80	7.07	7.28	7.65	7.74	8.00	8.23	8.56
Cottonseed ($/ton)										
Baseline	97.00	103.74	81.37	82.88	90.10	90.64	84.89	87.18	89.19	90.62
GATT	97.00	103.74	81.37	82.65	90.09	90.48	87.15	87.50	86.69	93.29
Soybeam Meal ($/ton)										
Baseline	193.75	199.68	192.00	189.00	196.17	195.08	199.95	202.98	206.93	212.92
GATT	193.75	199.68	192.00	190.02	199.28	199.19	204.77	206.95	209.06	216.42
All Hay ($/ton)										
Baseline	73.20	81.96	73.66	72.21	74.37	78.07	75.56	70.19	66.47	67.02
GATT	73.20	81.96	73.66	72.32	74.63	78.55	76.33	71.09	67.94	69.67
Livestock Prices:										
Sioux Falls Utility Cows ($/lb.)										
Baseline	0.4484	0.4764	0.4601	0.4406	0.4125	0.4243	0.4442	0.4592	0.4782	0.4940
GATT	0.4484	0.4764	0.4601	0.4441	0.4189	0.4349	0.4574	0.4735	0.4881	0.4989
Oklahoma City Feeder Steers ($/lb.)										
Baseline	0.8557	0.9095	0.8825	0.8318	0.7559	0.7964	0.8267	0.8543	0.9070	0.9610
GATT	0.8557	0.9095	0.8825	0.8377	0.7675	0.8145	0.8489	0.8790	0.9244	0.9672
Nebraska Direct Steers ($/lb.)										
Baseline	0.7536	0.7628	0.7458	0.7235	0.6814	0.6972	0.7272	0.7618	0.8022	0.8357
GATT	0.7536	0.7628	0.7458	0.7284	0.6907	0.7125	0.7462	0.7823	0.8163	0.8428
Six Market Sows ($/lb.)										
Baseline	0.3400	0.3707	0.3726	0.3546	0.3255	0.3385	0.3555	0.3417	0.3177	0.3321
GATT	0.3400	0.3707	0.3726	0.3569	0.3323	0.3488	0.3696	0.3555	0.3329	0.3408
Iowa-S. Minnesota Barrows & Gilts ($/lb.)										
Baseline	0.4303	0.4607	0.4853	0.4583	0.4210	0.4579	0.4983	0.4706	0.4405	0.4682
GATT	0.4303	0.4607	0.4853	0.4612	0.4301	0.4720	0.5178	0.4882	0.4587	0.4765
All Milk ($/cwt.)										
Baseline	13.100	12.834	12.700	12.363	12.286	12.417	12.608	12.694	12.769	12.847
GATT	13.100	12.834	12.700	12.288	12.232	12.408	12.628	12.752	12.805	12.952
Milk Assessments ($/cwt.)										
Baseline	0.127	0.142	0.151	0.152	0.140	0.138	0.137	0.137	0.137	0.136
GATT	0.127	0.142	0.151	0.152	0.140	0.138	0.137	0.137	0.137	0.136

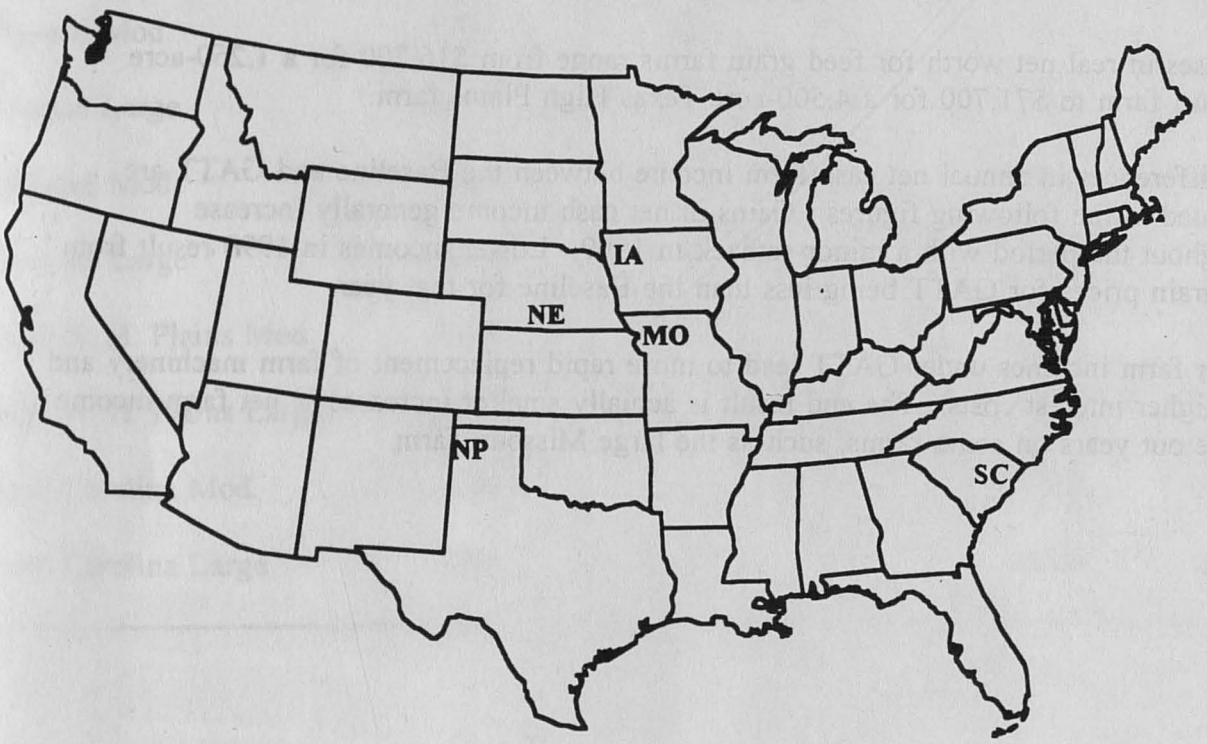
Source: FAPRI.

Table 2. Comparison of Price Supports, and ARP Fractions, and Yields for Crops, Between the FAPRI January 1994 Baseline and the GATT Analysis by FAPRI, 1992-2001.

				GATT Analysis						
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Crop Loan Rates:										
Cotton ($/lb.)										
BASELINE	0.5235	0.5235	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000
GATT	0.5235	0.5235	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000
Wheat ($/bu.)										
BASELINE	2.21	2.45	2.58	2.45	2.33	2.21	2.14	2.13	2.25	2.31
GATT	2.21	2.45	2.58	2.45	2.33	2.21	2.18	2.18	2.33	2.39
Sorghum ($/bu.)										
BASELINE	1.63	1.63	1.80	1.71	1.67	1.64	1.64	1.63	1.63	1.64
GATT	1.63	1.63	1.80	1.71	1.67	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.69
Corn ($/bu.)										
BASELINE	1.72	1.72	1.89	1.80	1.75	1.73	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.73
GATT	1.72	1.72	1.89	1.80	1.76	1.75	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.78
Barley ($/bu.)										
BASELINE	1.40	1.40	1.54	1.46	1.43	1.41	1.41	1.40	1.40	1.41
GATT	1.40	1.40	1.54	1.46	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.45
Oats ($/bu.)										
BASELINE	0.88	0.88	0.97	0.92	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.88	0.89
GATT	0.88	0.88	0.97	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.90	0.92
Soybeans ($/bu.)										
BASELINE	5.02	5.02	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.92
GATT	5.02	5.02	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.92
Rice ($/cwt.)										
BASELINE	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
GATT	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.63
Acreage Reduction Program (ARP) Fractions:										
Cotton										
BASELINE	0.100	0.075	0.110	0.100	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125
GATT	0.100	0.073	0.110	0.100	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125
Wheat										
BASELINE	0.050	0.000	0.000	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
GATT	0.050	0.000	0.000	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.025	0.025
Sorghum										
BASELINE	0.050	0.050	0.000	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
GATT	0.050	0.050	0.000	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.025	0.025
Corn										
BASELINE	0.050	0.100	0.000	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075
GATT	0.050	0.099	0.000	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.050	0.050	0.050
Barley										
BASELINE	0.050	0.000	0.000	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
GATT	0.050	0.000	0.000	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.025	0.025
Oats										
BASELINE	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
GATT	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Rice										
BASELINE	0.000	0.050	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
GATT	0.000	0.050	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Crop Yields:										
Cotton (lbs./acre)										
Baseline	699.0	607.2	672.2	677.2	684.0	688.7	690.4	696.1	700.5	705.1
GATT	699.0	607.2	672.2	677.2	683.1	687.5	690.3	695.0	699.0	705.4
Wheat (bu./acre)										
Baseline	39.40	38.34	39.00	39.21	39.25	39.35	39.50	39.70	39.78	40.05
GATT	39.40	38.34	39.00	39.21	39.25	39.33	39.45	39.67	39.54	39.86
Sorghum (bu./acre)										
Baseline	72.80	59.86	65.43	65.87	66.20	66.48	66.80	67.09	67.39	67.69
GATT	72.80	59.86	65.43	65.87	66.20	66.47	66.79	67.08	67.38	67.66
Corn (bu./acre)										
Baseline	131.40	100.71	122.57	124.65	125.70	126.23	127.61	128.66	129.90	131.44
GATT	131.40	100.71	122.57	124.65	125.65	126.11	127.46	127.89	129.46	130.66
Barley (bu./acre)										
Baseline	62.60	58.93	58.75	59.27	59.53	59.47	59.65	59.77	59.96	60.23
GATT	62.60	58.93	58.75	59.27	59.51	59.42	59.58	59.69	59.95	60.11
Oats (bu./acre)										
Baseline	65.60	54.38	58.63	58.78	58.94	59.09	59.24	59.39	59.53	59.68
GATT	65.60	54.38	58.63	58.78	58.94	59.09	59.24	59.39	59.53	59.68
Soybeans (bu./acre)										
Baseline	37.60	32.04	34.96	35.30	35.60	35.75	36.04	36.29	36.59	36.85
GATT	37.60	32.04	34.96	35.30	35.60	35.75	36.03	36.28	36.53	36.81
Rice (lbs./acre)										
Baseline	5722.00	5510.41	5675.63	5701.14	5718.10	5727.49	5732.76	5747.45	5757.77	5770.10
GATT	5722.00	5510.41	5675.63	5701.14	5718.08	5727.77	5732.79	5746.87	5756.58	5770.44

Source: FAPRI.

Panel Farms Producing Feed Grains



FEED GRAIN IMPACTS

- The table and charts in this section include projections for all AFPC panel farms that are considered to be primarily feed grain farms (corn, sorghum, barley and oats).

- All ten of the feed grain farms would experience a net gain in average annual net cash farm income over the Baseline.

- The increase in net cash income ranges from about $5,000 per year to $23,200 per year.

- Higher net cash incomes for representative farms translate to increases in real net worth. Comparing present value of ending net worth in 2001 for the GATT analysis to the Baseline shows that all of the feed grain farms will gain from GATT.

- Increases in real net worth for feed grain farms range from $16,700 for a 1,250-acre Missouri farm to $71,700 for a 4,500-acre Texas High Plains farm.

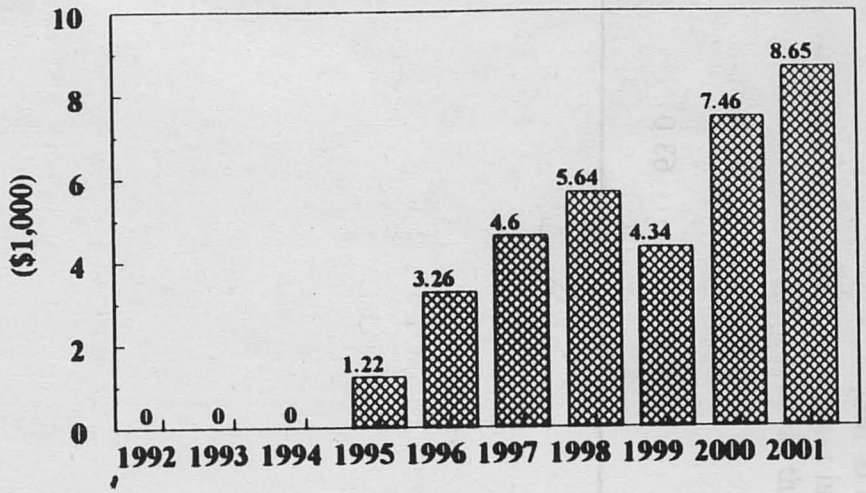
- The differences in annual net cash farm income between the Baseline and GATT are presented in the following figures. Gains in net cash income generally increase throughout the period with a minor setback in 1999. Lower incomes in 1999 result from feed grain prices for GATT being less than the Baseline for that year.

- Higher farm incomes under GATT lead to more rapid replacement of farm machinery and thus higher interest costs. The end result is actually smaller increases in net farm income for the out years on some farms, such as the large Missouri farm.

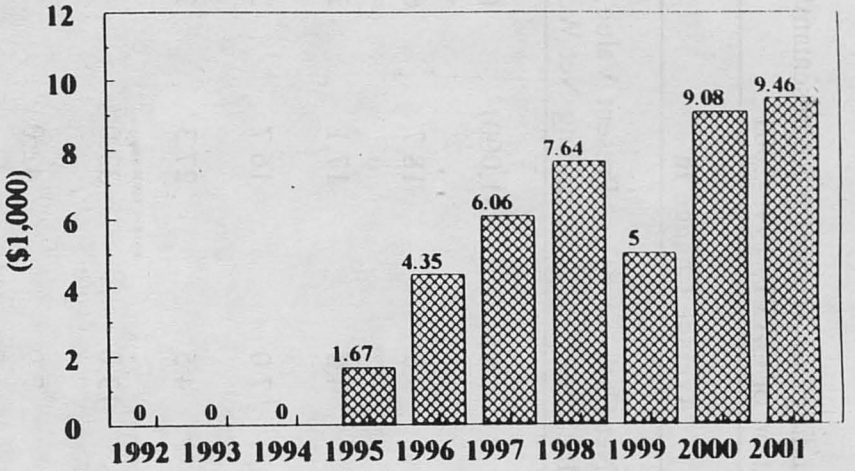
Table 3. Changes in Net Cash Farm Income and Ending Net Worth for Representative Feed Grain Farms Due to the Implementation of GATT, 1995-2001.

Farm	Acres	Average Change In: Annual Net Cash Farm Income		Present Value of Ending Net Worth	
		($1,000)	(%)	($1,000)	(%)
Iowa Mod.	760	5.0	9.5	18.7	6.9
Iowa Large	1500	6.2	4.8	17.1	2.8
Missouri Mod.	1250	4.9	7.0	16.7	2.8
Missouri Large	2400	9.3	4.5	27.3	2.0
Nebraska Mod.	800	7.4	13.0	33.0	4.3
Nebraska Large	1575	13.9	7.9	42.0	2.2
Texas N. H. Plains Mod.	1600	6.4	20.8	28.4	11.9
Texas N. H. Plains Large	4500	23.2	13.5	71.1	5.4
South Carolina Mod.	1500	10.1	6.8	31.8	4.0
South Carolina Large	3500	21.1	4.6	63.0	2.1

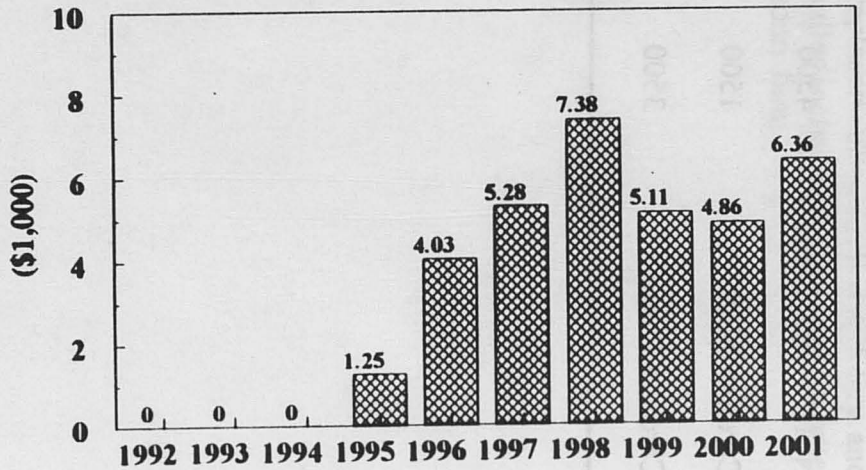
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Iowa Moderate Grain Farm (IAG760)



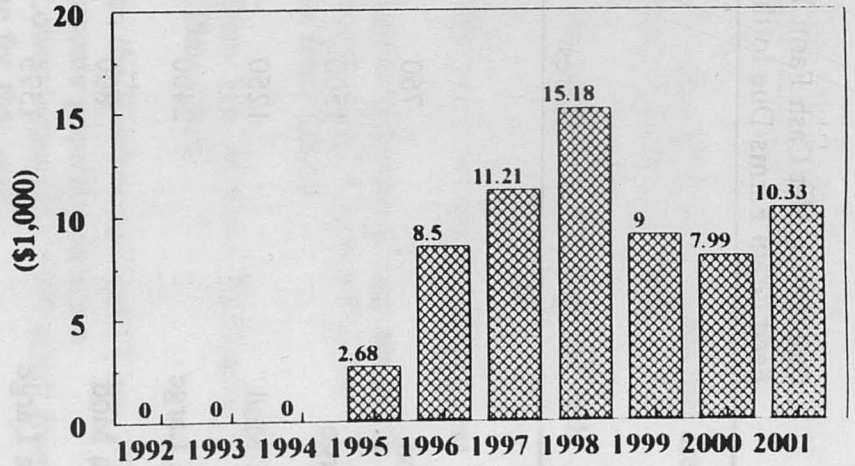
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Iowa Large Grain Farm (IAG1500)



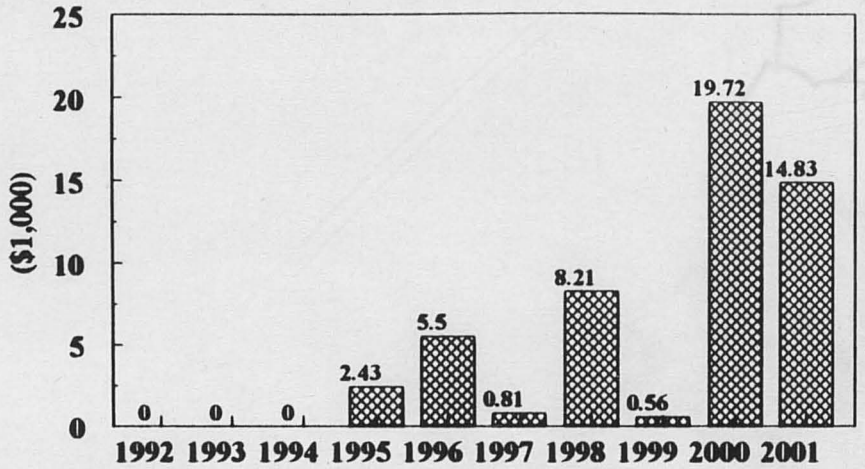
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Missouri Moderate Grain Farm (MOG1250)



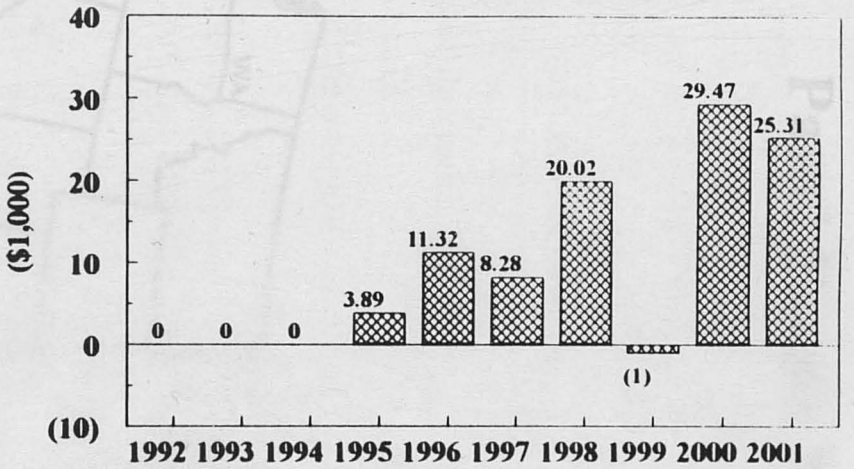
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Missouri Large Grain Farm (MOG2400)



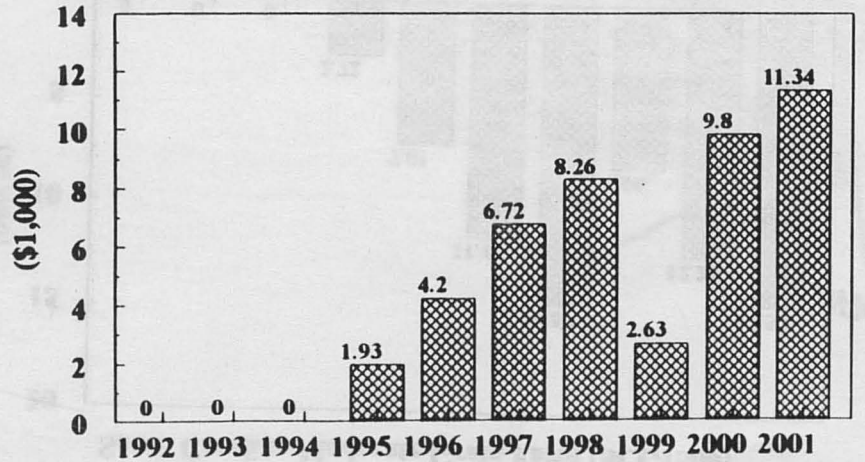
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Nebraska Moderate Grain Farm (NEG800)



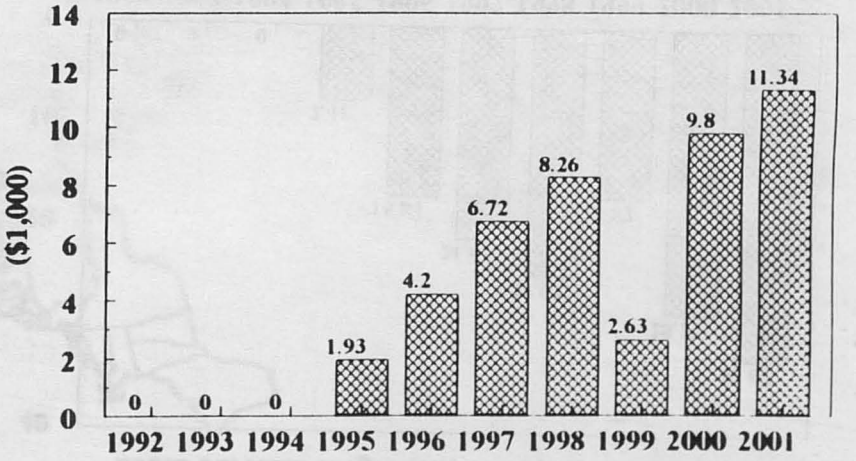
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Nebraska Large Grain Farm (NEG1575)



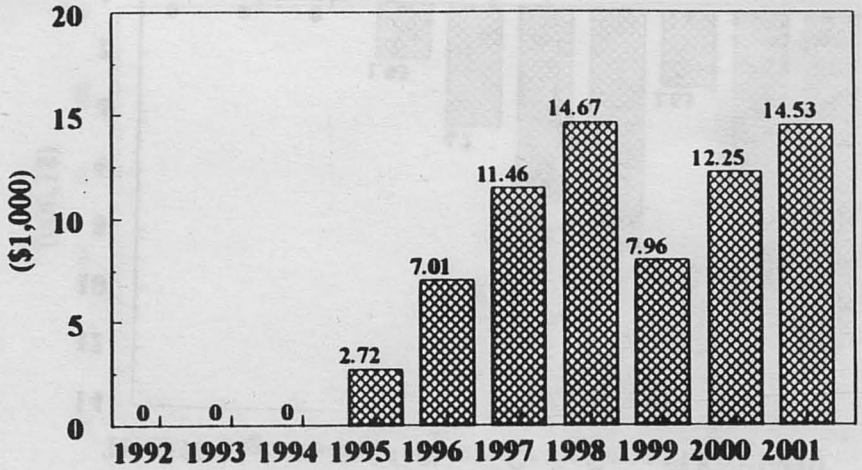
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Texas N. High Plains Moderate Grain Farm (TXNP1600)



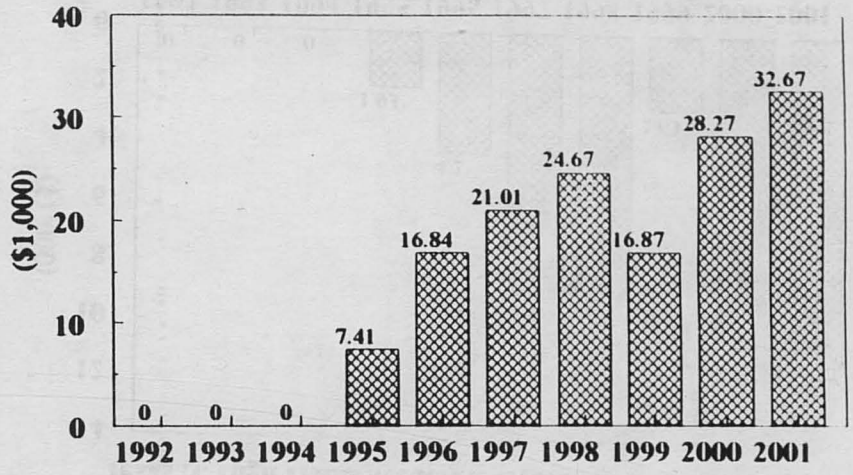
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Texas N. High Plains Moderate Grain Farm (TXNP1600)



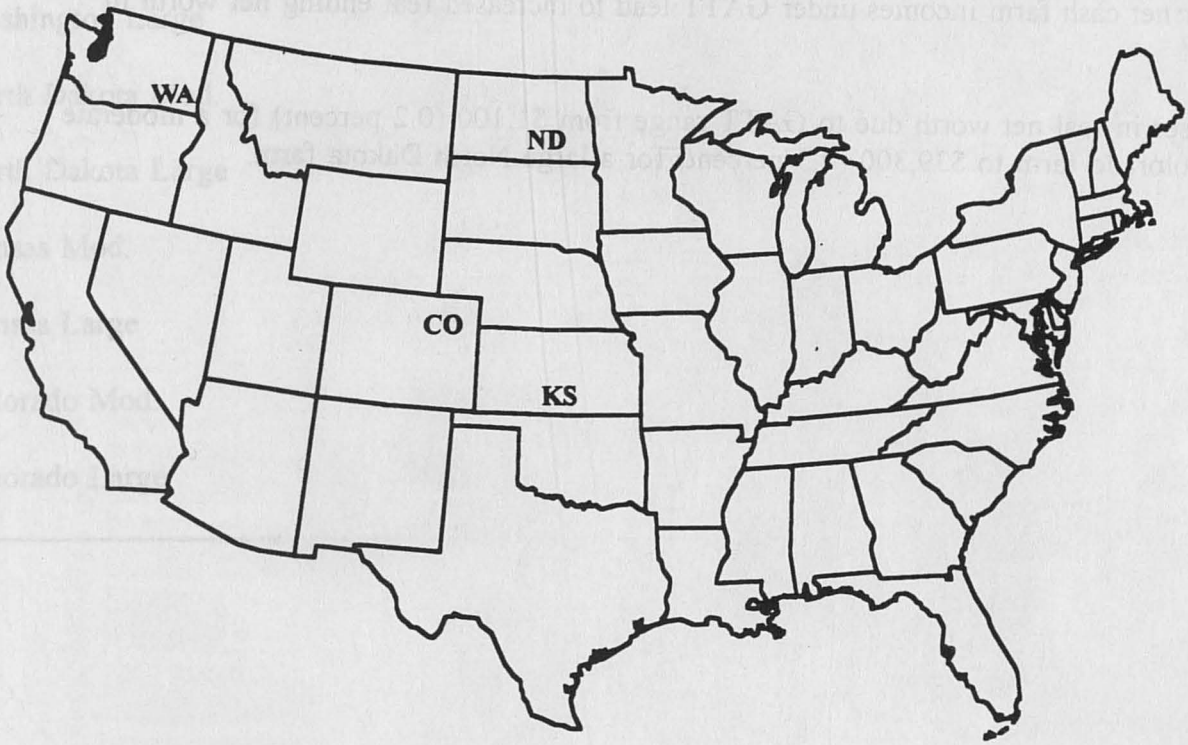
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
South Carolina Moderate Grain Farm (SCG1500)



Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
South Carolina Large Grain Farm (SCG3500)



Panel Farms Producing Wheat



WHEAT IMPACTS

- The table and charts in this section include projections for all AFPC panel farms that are considered to be primarily wheat farms.

- Average annual net cash farm income will increase under GATT for all eight of the representative wheat farms.

- Increases in average annual net cash income are less than for the feed grain farms ranging from less than $500 to more than $9,000 per year.

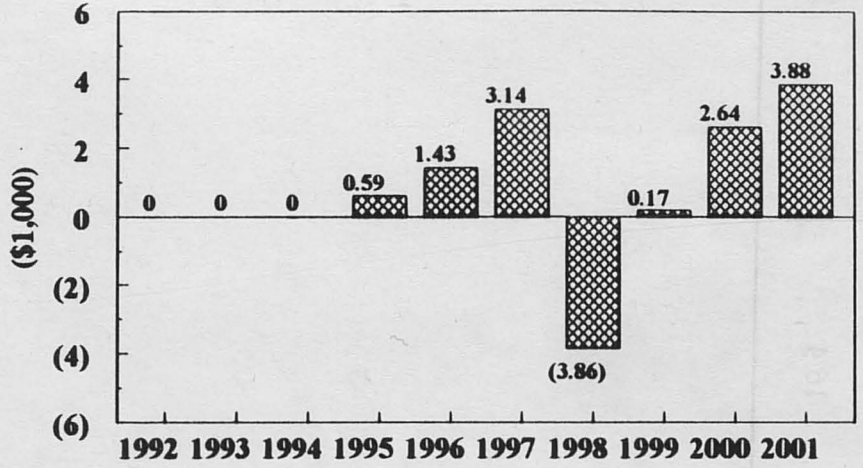
- Higher net cash farm incomes under GATT lead to increased real ending net worth in 2001.

- Increases in real net worth due to GATT range from $1,100 (0.2 percent) for a moderate size Colorado farm to $39,300 (4.5 percent) for a large North Dakota farm.

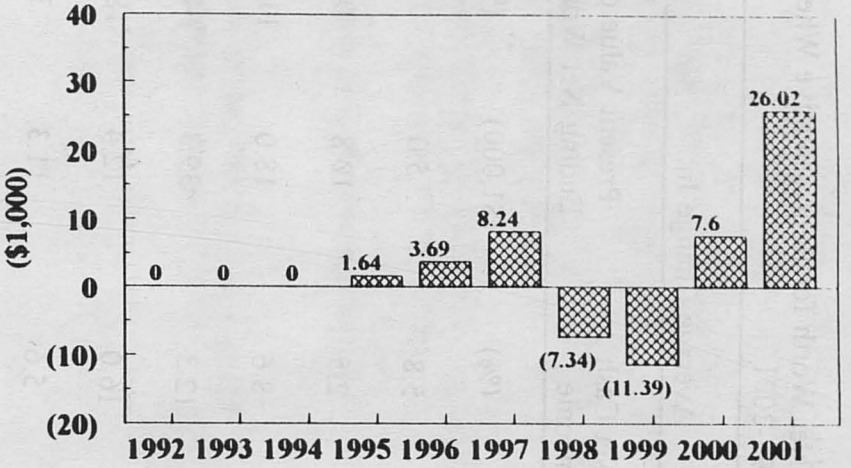
Table 4. Changes in Net Cash Farm Income and Ending Net Worth for Representative Wheat Farms Due to the Implementation of GATT, 1995-2001.

Farm	Acres	Average Change In: Annual Net Cash Farm Income		Present Value of Ending Net Worth	
		($1,000)	(%)	($1,000)	(%)
Washington Mod.	1276	1.1	5.8	5.0	0.7
Washington Large	4250	4.1	2.5	10.8	0.4
North Dakota Mod.	1600	3.3	8.6	18.0	11.4
North Dakota Large	4000	9.2	12.3	39.3	4.5
Kansas Mod.	1175	1.6	16.0	12.4	18.2
Kansas Large	2800	2.5	5.6	11.3	3.1
Colorado Mod.	2500	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.2
Colorado Large	4000	1.5	16.4	5.6	1.1

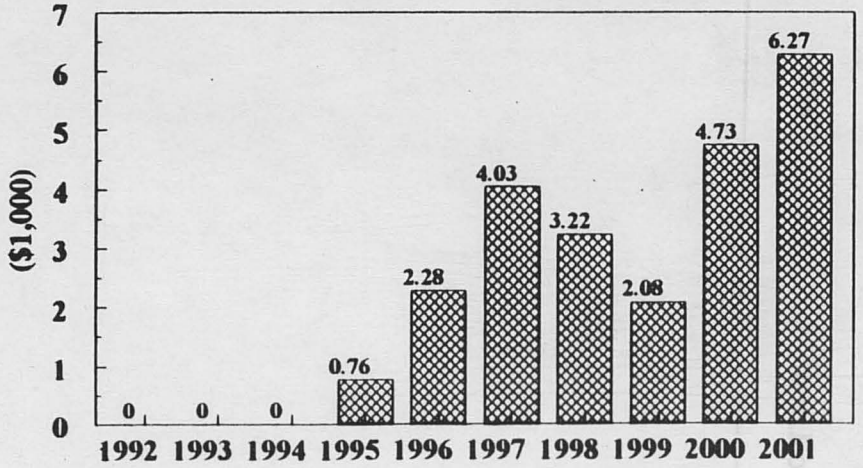
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Washington Moderate Wheat Farm (WAW1270)



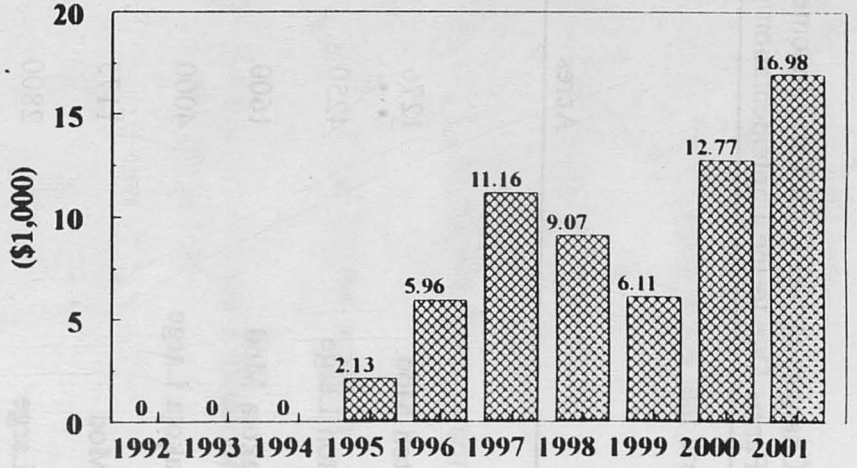
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Washington Large Wheat Farm (WAW4250)



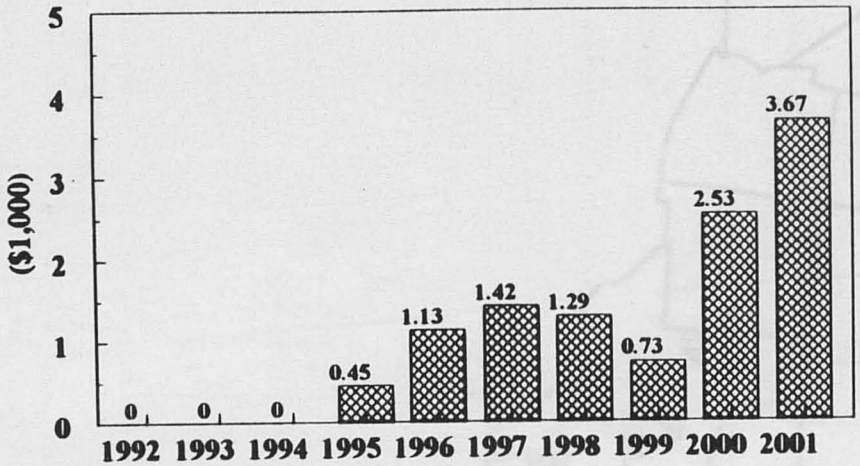
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
North Dakota Moderate Wheat Farm (NDW1600)



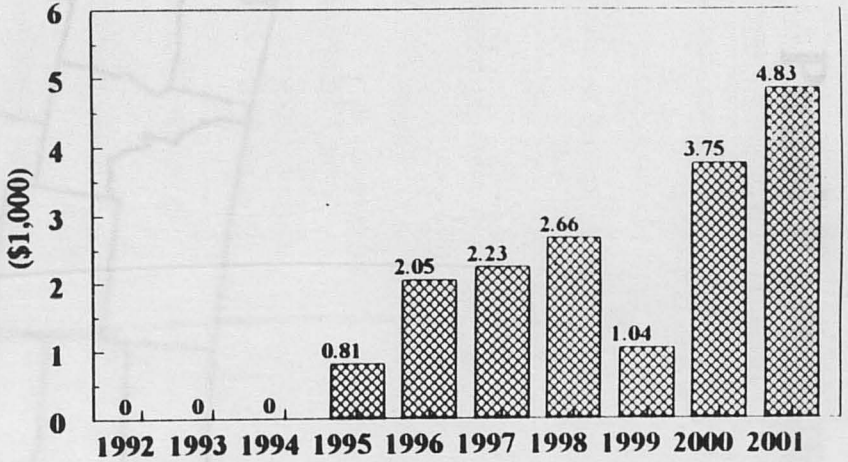
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
North Dakota Large Wheat Farm (NDW4000)



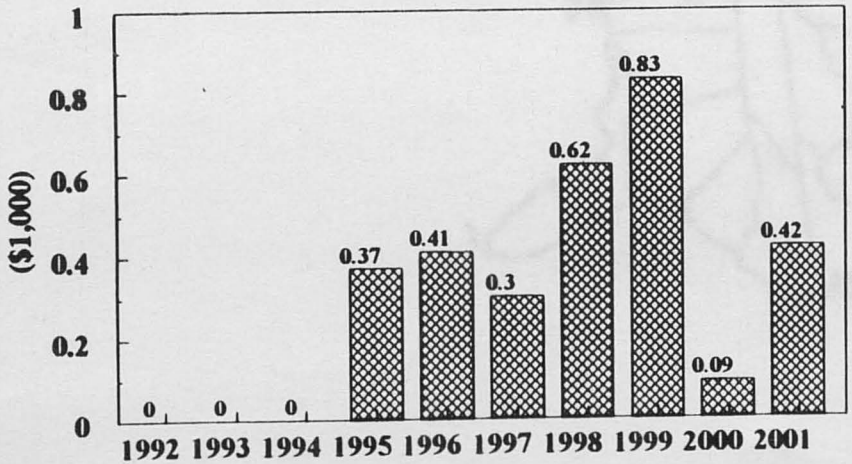
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Kansas Moderate Wheat Farm (KSW1180)



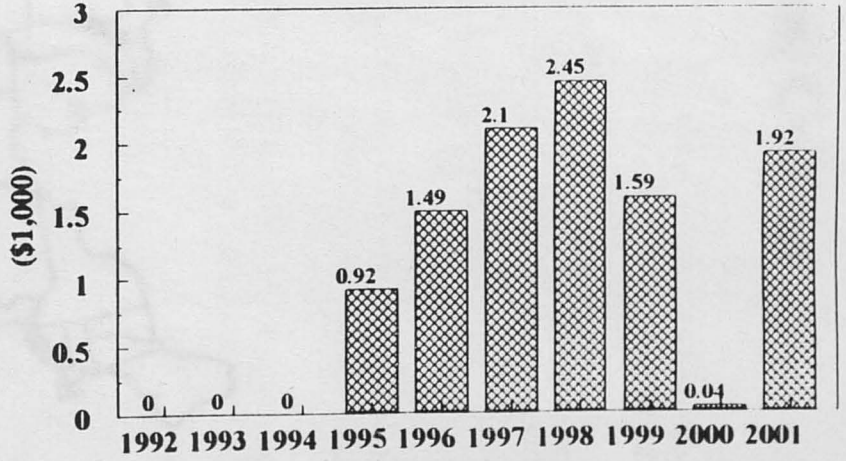
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Kansas Large Wheat Farm (KSW2800)

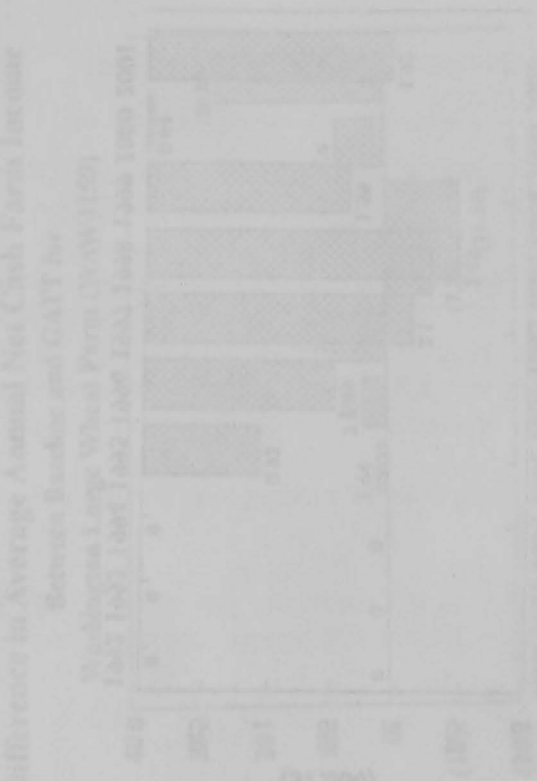


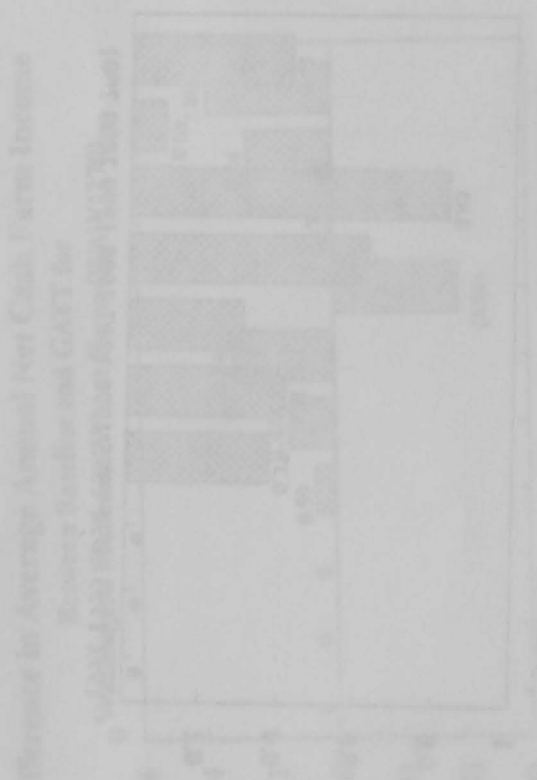
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Colorado Moderate Wheat Farm (COW2500)

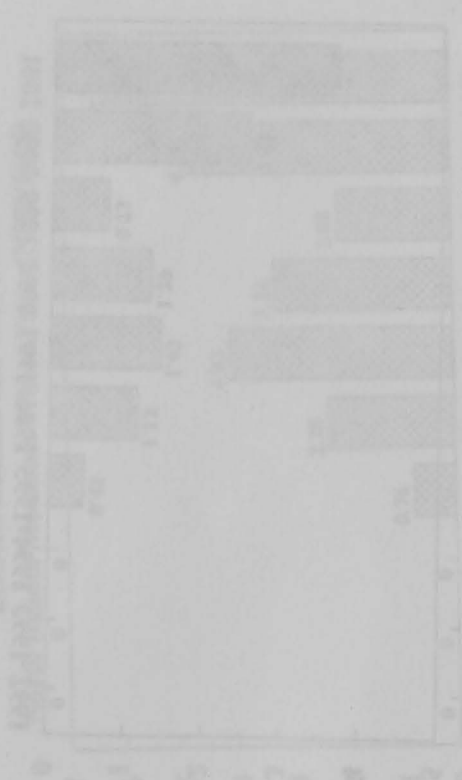


Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Colorado Large Wheat Farm (COW4000)

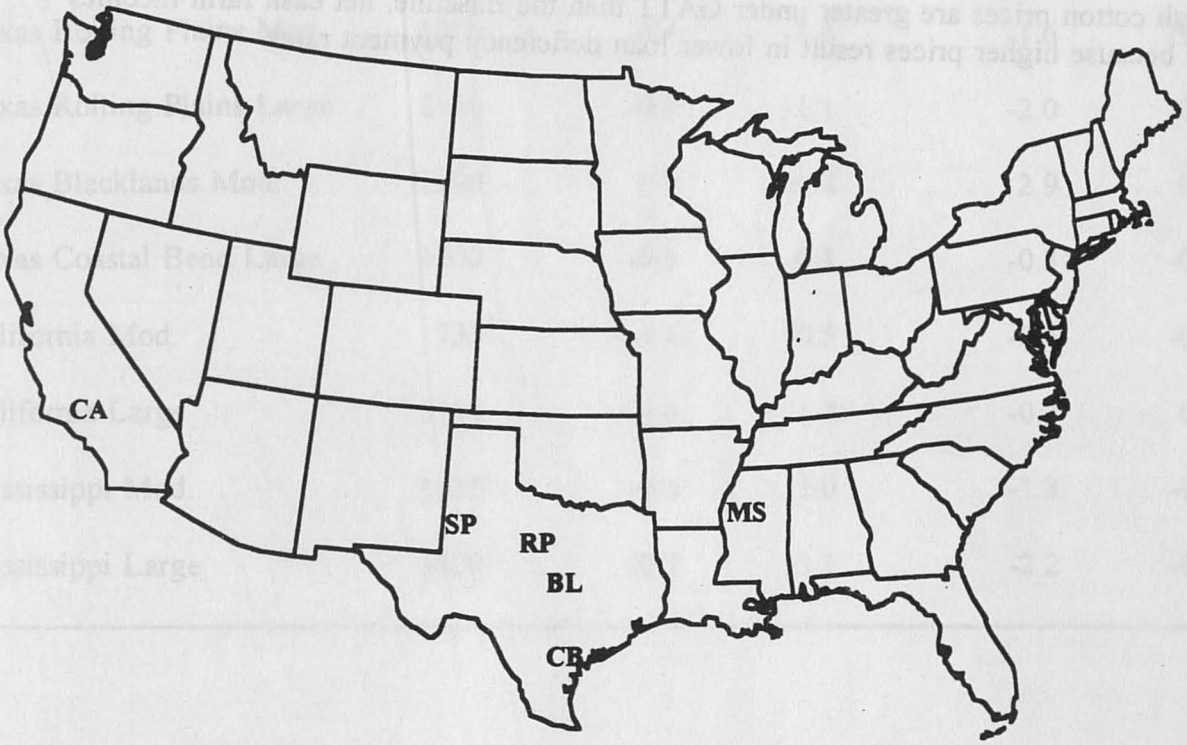








Panel Farms Producing Cotton



COTTON IMPACTS

- The table and charts in this section include projections for all AFPC panel farms that are considered to be primarily cotton farms.

- Eight of the ten cotton farms are projected to experience lower average annual net cash farm incomes under GATT.

- Losses in net cash farm incomes are less than $2,500 per year, over the 1995-01 period.

- The two cotton farms that experience increases in net cash farm income (Texas Blacklands and large California) benefit from higher prices for other crops.

- Although cotton prices are greater under GATT than the Baseline, net cash farm incomes decline because higher prices result in lower loan deficiency payment rates.

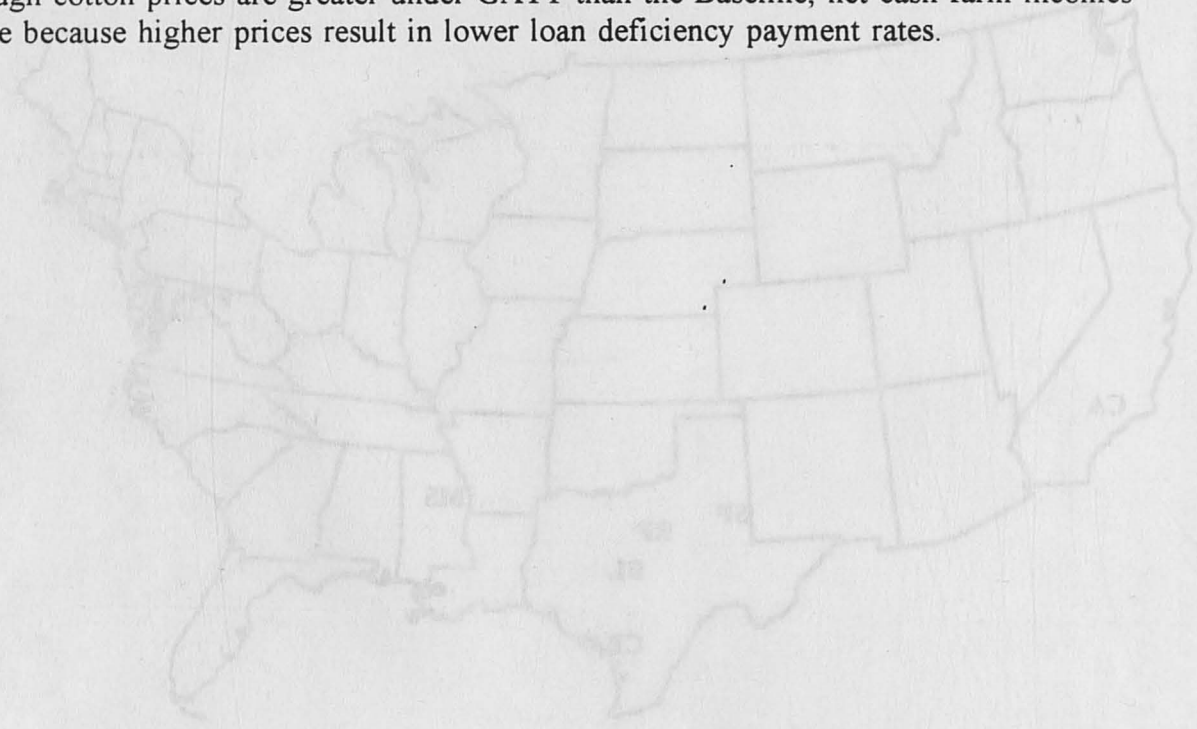
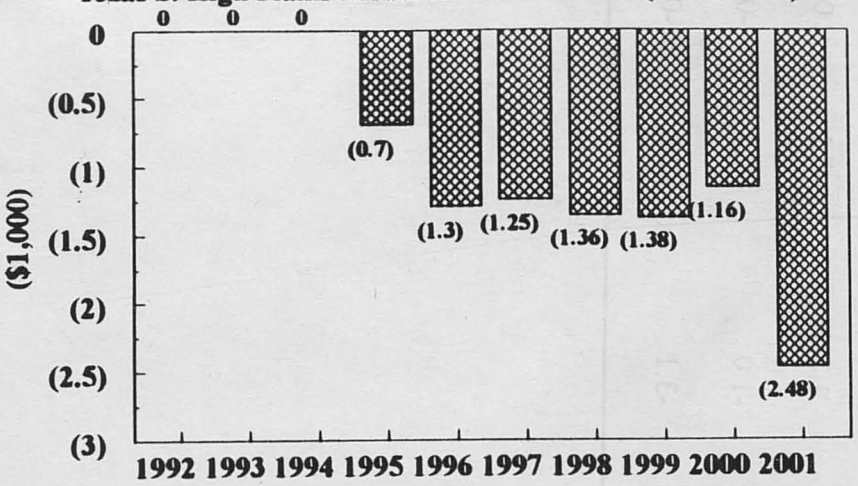


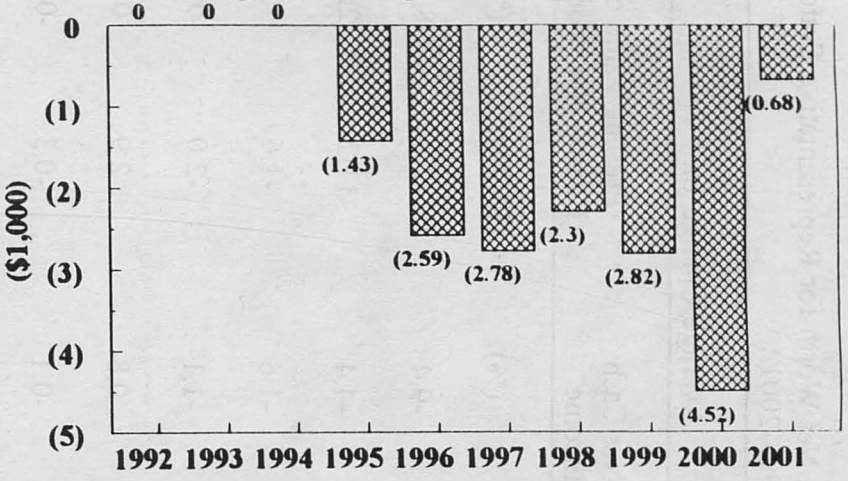
Table 5. Changes in Net Cash Farm Income and Ending Net Worth for Representative Cotton Farms Due to the Implementation of GATT, 1995-2001.

Farm	Acres	Average Change In: Annual Net Cash Farm Income		Present Value of Ending Net Worth	
		($1,000)	(%)	($1,000)	(%)
Texas S. H. Plains Mod.	1360	-1.4	-9.4	-2.8	-8.6
Texas S. H. Plains Large	3310	-2.4	-4.4	-11.2	-2.2
Texas Rolling Plains Mod.	1700	-0.4	-1.6	-1.6	-1.7
Texas Rolling Plains Large	2500	-0.5	-1.1	-2.0	-0.6
Texas Blacklands Mod.	1200	0.9	0.8	2.9	0.5
Texas Coastal Bend Large	1700	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1
California Mod.	735	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.1
California Large	3150	4.6	1.3	-0.2	0.0
Mississippi Mod.	1635	-0.6	-1.0	-1.3	-0.1
Mississippi Large	3620	-0.7	-3.1	-2.2	-0.2

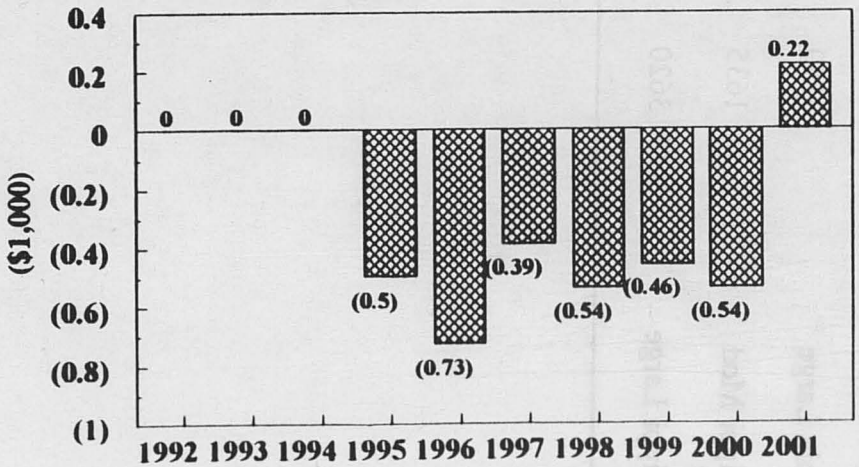
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Texas S. High Plains Moderate Cotton Farm (TXSP1360)



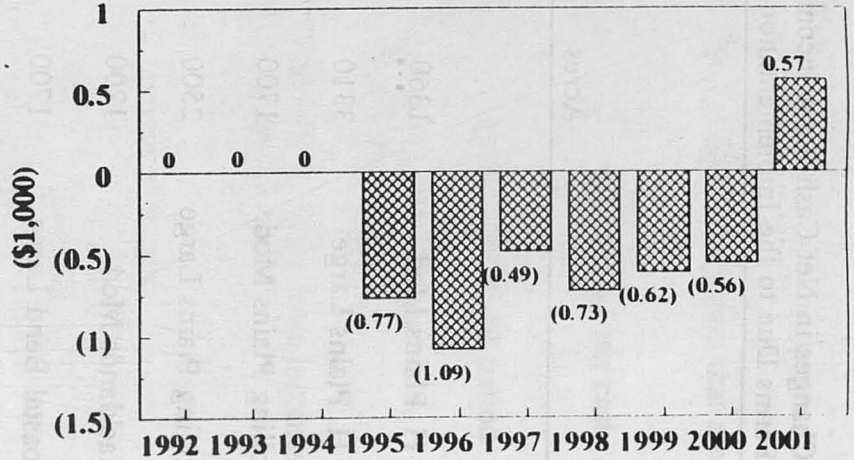
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Texas S. High Plains Large Cotton Farm (TXSP3310)



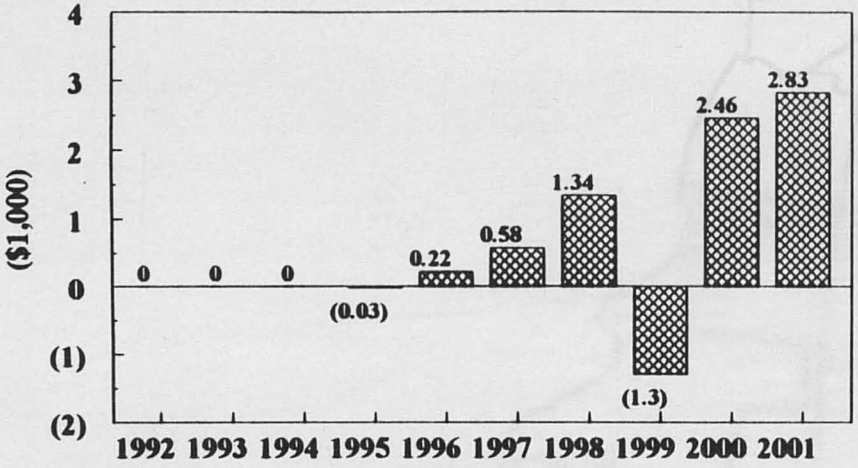
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Texas Rolling Plains Moderate Cotton Farm (TXRP1700)



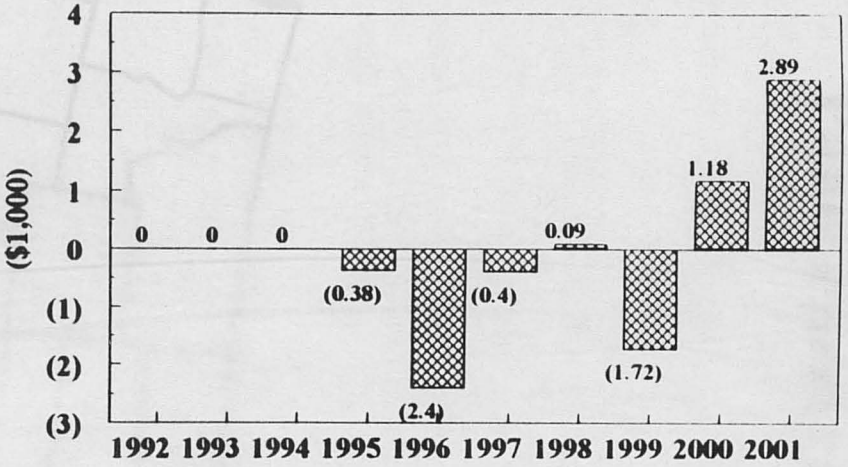
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Texas Rolling Plains Large Cotton Farm (TXRP2500)



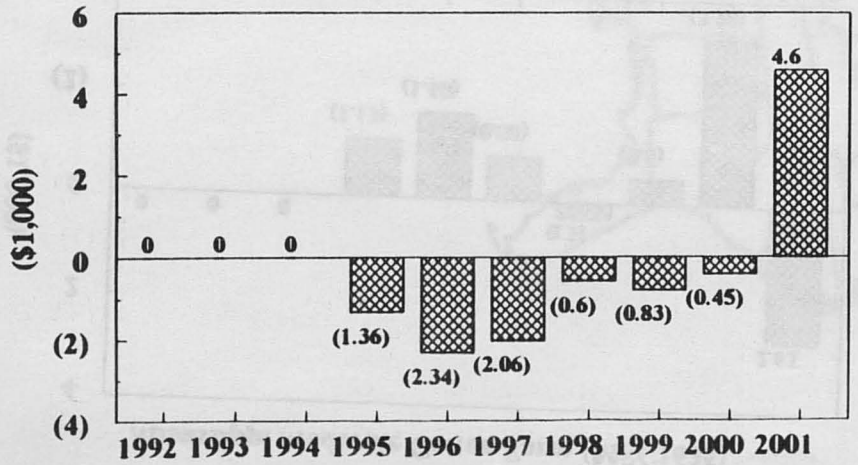
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Texas Blacklands Moderate Cotton Farm (TXBL1200)



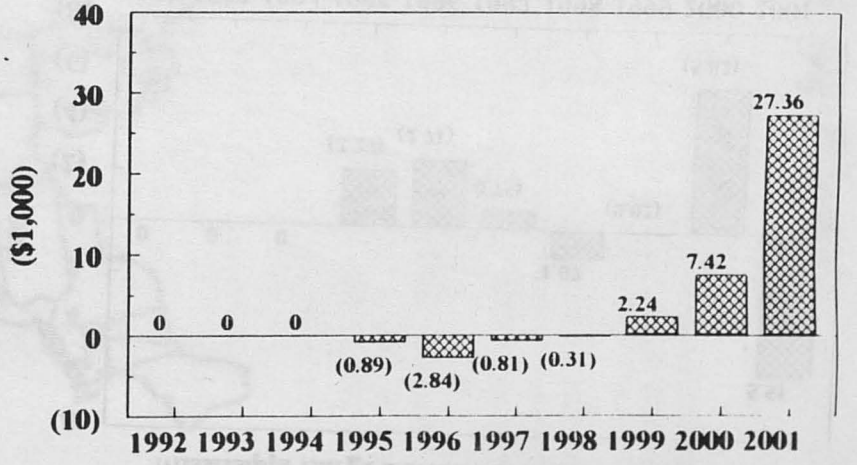
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Texas Coastal Bend Large Cotton Farm (TXCB1700)



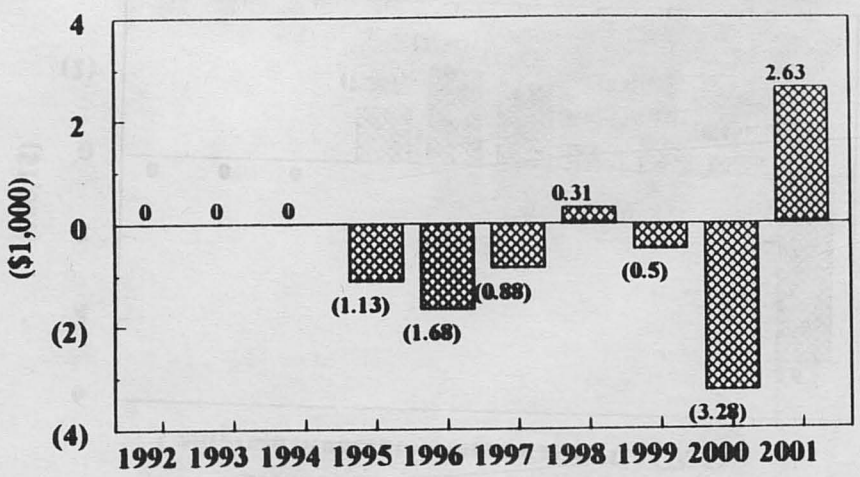
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
California Moderate Cotton Farm (CAC735)



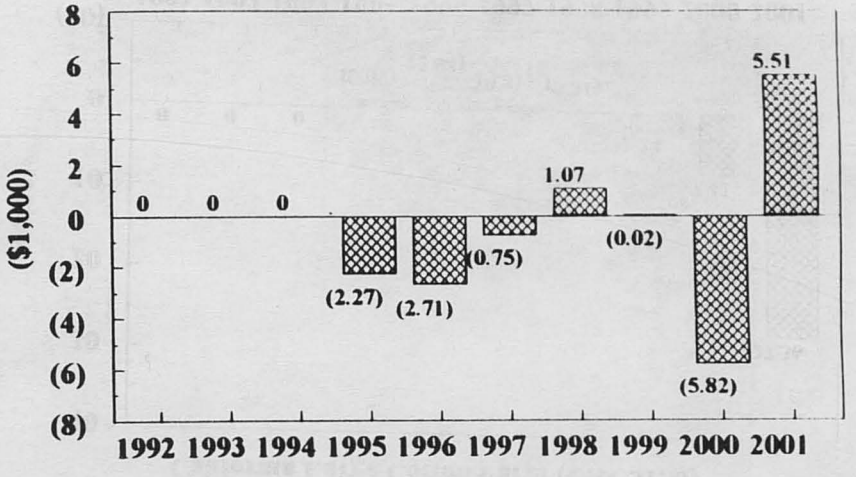
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
California Large Cotton Farm (CAC3150)



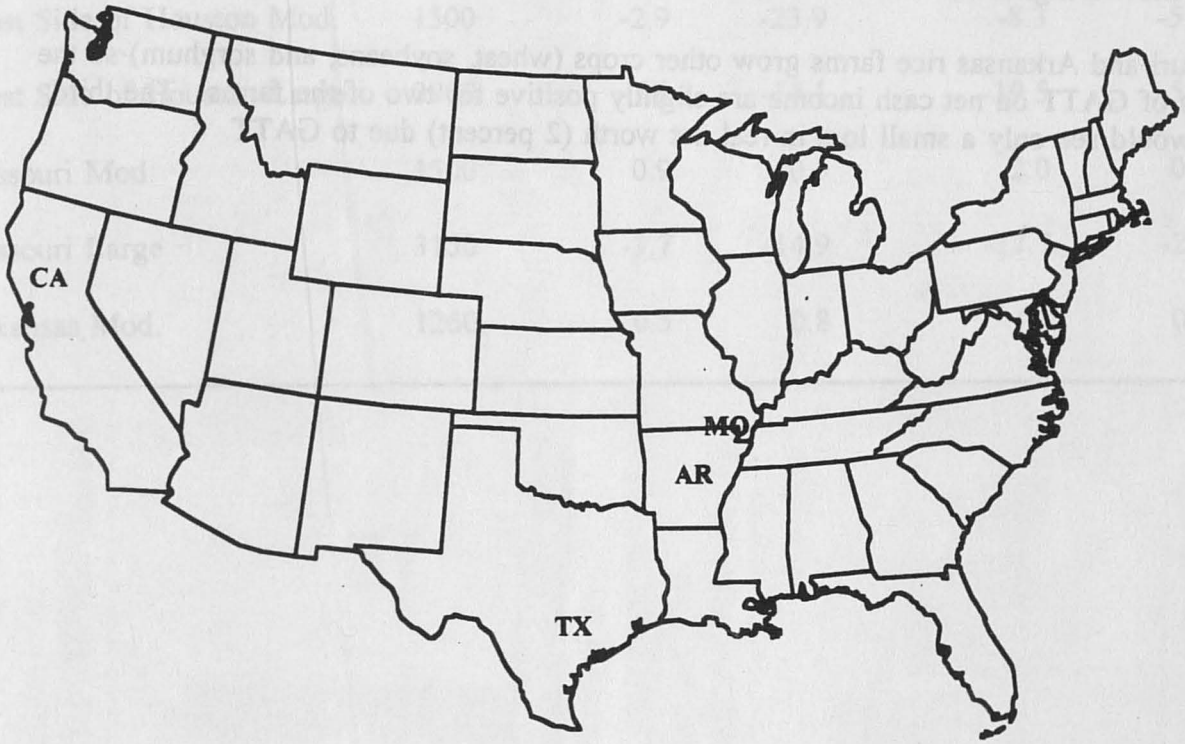
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Mississippi Moderate Cotton Farm (MSC1635)



Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Mississippi Large Cotton Farm (MSC3620)



Panel Farms Producing Rice



RICE IMPACTS

- The table and charts in this section include projections for all AFPC panel farms that are considered to be primarily rice farms.

- Higher rice prices under the GATT scenario are associated with higher world rice prices which result in lower loan deficiency payment rates. Losses in loan deficiency payment rates are not offset by higher market receipts, so net cash income for rice declines.

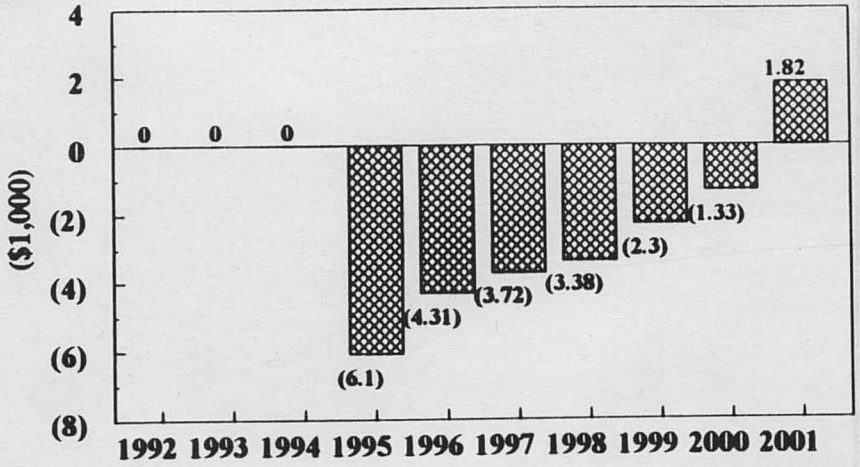
- The Texas and California rice farms experience reductions in average net cash farm income of $3,000 to $7,000 per year due to GATT. The California farms show a net gain from GATT in 2001, after running six years of lower net incomes. The Texas farms never show a higher net income under GATT.

- Missouri and Arkansas rice farms grow other crops (wheat, soybeans, and sorghum) so the effects of GATT on net cash income are slightly positive for two of the farms. The third farm would see only a small loss in real net worth (2 percent) due to GATT.

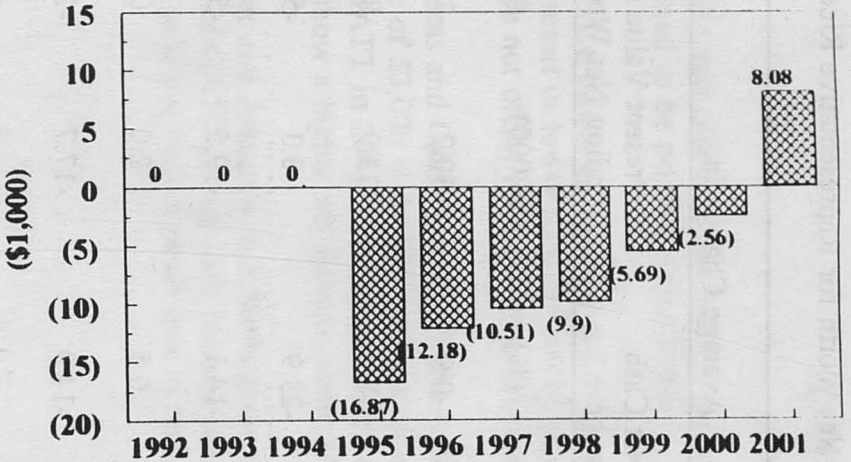
Table 6. Changes in Net Cash Farm Income and Ending Net Worth for Representative Rice Farms Due to the Implementation of GATT, 1995-2001.

Farm	Acres	Average Change In: Annual Net Cash Farm Income		Present Value of Ending Net Worth	
		($1,000)	(%)	($1,000)	(%)
California Mod.	424	-2.8	-9.9	-10.2	-2.8
California Large	1300	-7.1	-8.2	-33.9	-8.2
West Side of Houston Mod.	1500	-2.9	-23.9	-8.3	-5.0
West Side of Houston Large	3900	-7.9	-14.1	-19.5	-5.9
Missouri Mod.	1500	0.9	0.5	2.0	0.2
Missouri Large	3150	-3.7	-14.9	-17.7	-2.0
Arkansas Mod.	1260	0.5	0.8	1.8	0.2

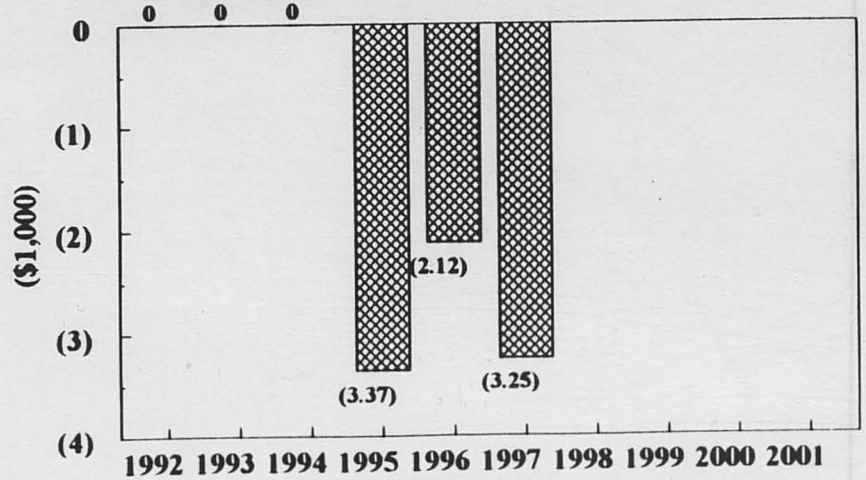
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
California Moderate Rice Farm (CAR420)



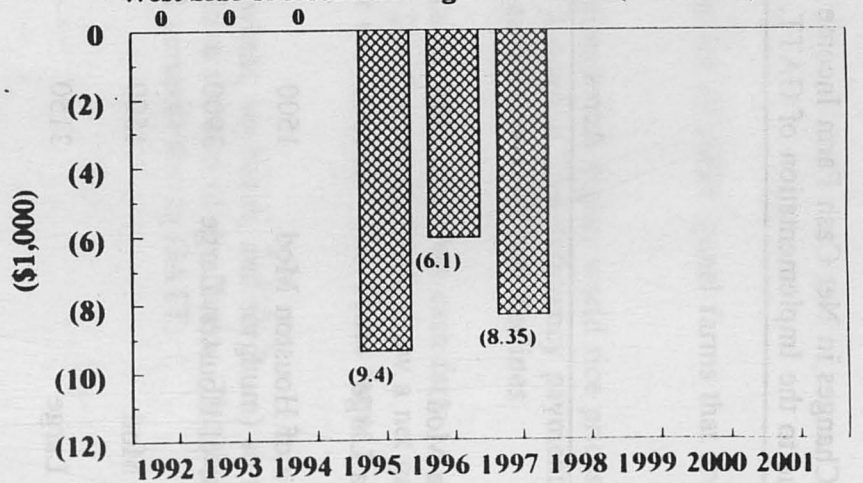
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
California Large Rice Farm (CAR1300)



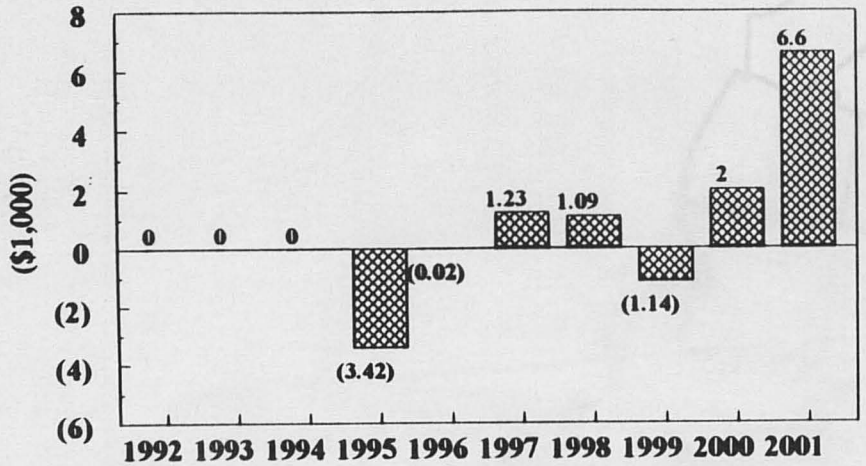
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
West Side of Houston Moderate Rice Farm (TXR1500)



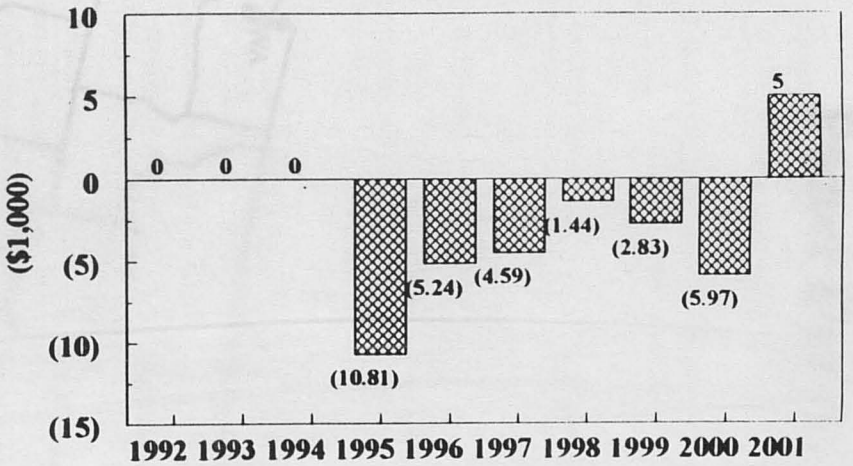
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
West Side of Houston Large Rice Farm (TXR3900)



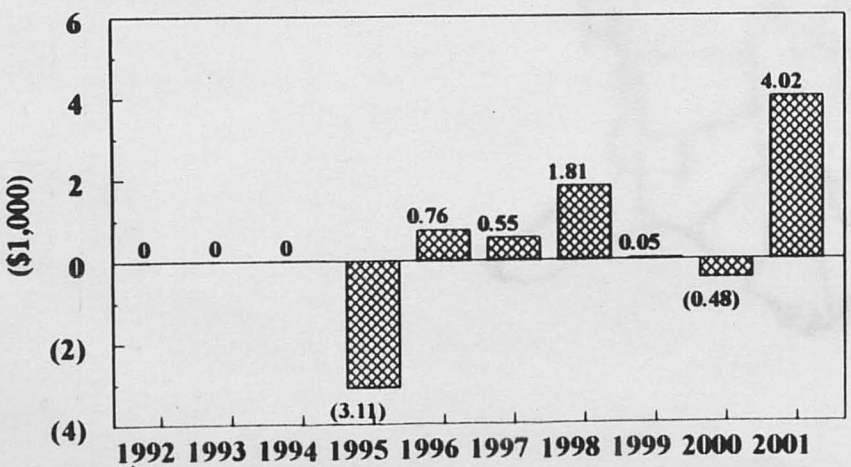
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Missouri Moderate Rice Farm (MOR1500)



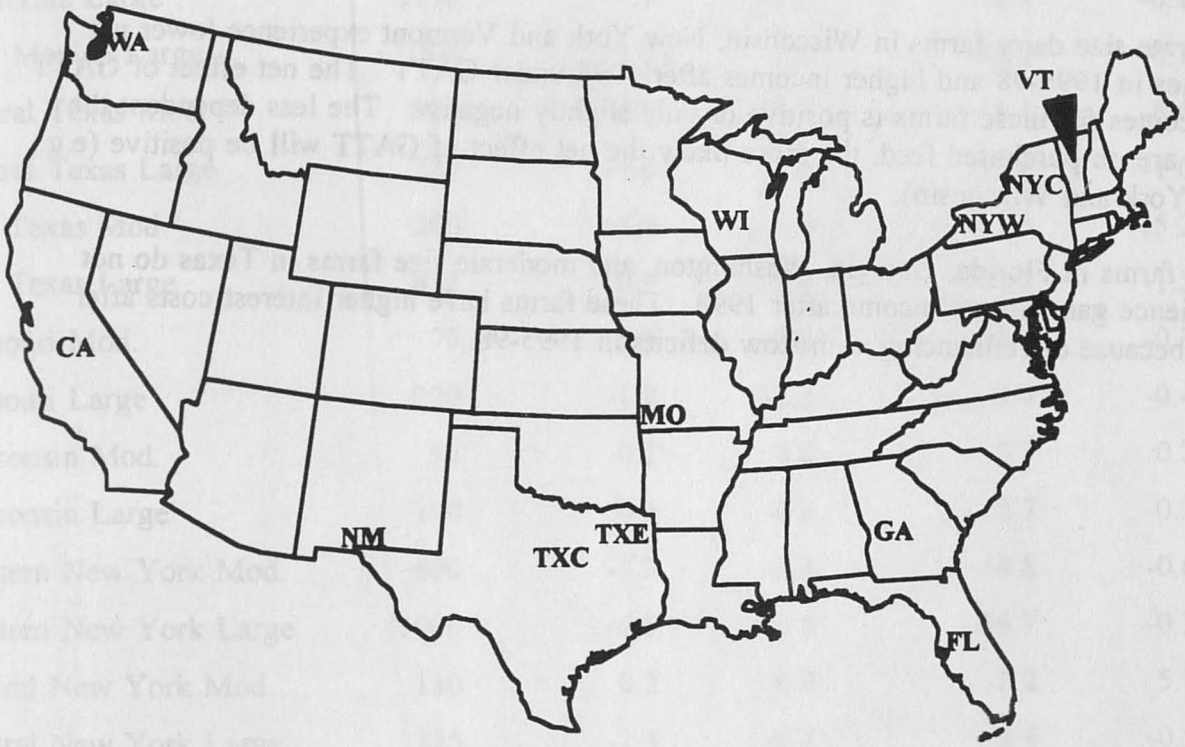
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Missouri Large Rice Farm (MOR3150)



Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Arkansas Moderate Rice Farm (ARR1260)



Panel Farms Producing Milk



DAIRY IMPACTS

- The table and charts in this section include projections for all AFPC panel farms that are considered to be primarily dairy farms.

- Lower milk prices for 1995-97 and higher feed costs over most of the 1995-01 period result in lower net cash incomes for 20 of the 22 dairy farms.

- Large dairy farms in California, New Mexico, Texas, New York and Wisconsin show lower net incomes for 1995-98 and higher net incomes after 1998. As a result, the average annual change in net cash income for these farms is less than 4 percent and the loss in real net worth is less than 1.5 percent.

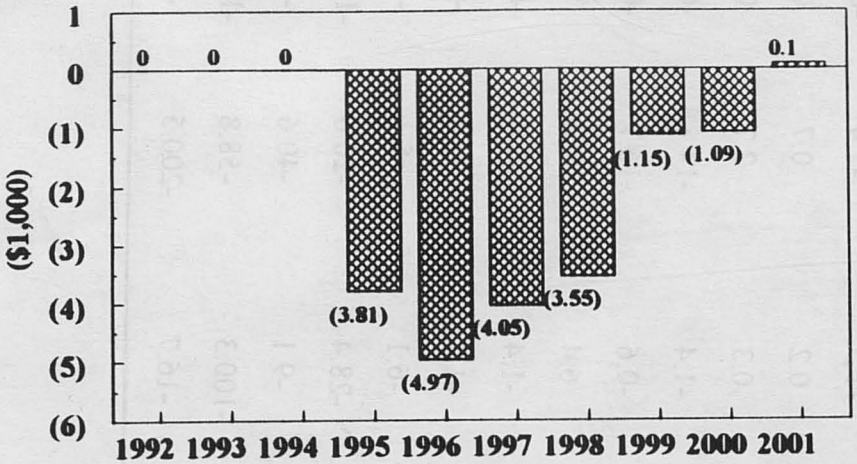
- Moderate size dairy farms in Wisconsin, New York and Vermont experience lower net incomes in 1995-98 and higher incomes after 1998 under GATT. The net effect of GATT on incomes for these farms is positive or only slightly negative. The less dependent the farms are on purchased feed, the more likely the net effect of GATT will be positive (e.g., New York and Wisconsin).

- Dairy farms in Florida, Georgia, Washington, and moderate size farms in Texas do not experience gains in net income after 1998. These farms have higher interest costs after 1998 because of refinancing cash flow deficits in 1995-98.

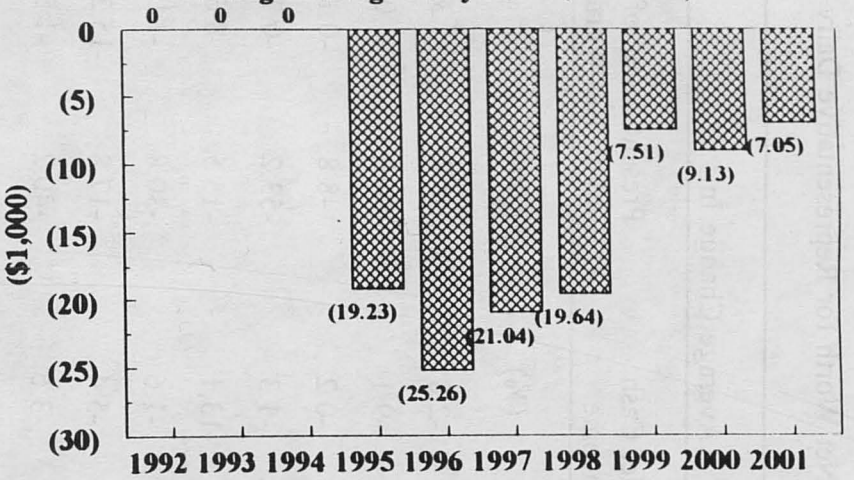
Table 7. Changes in Net Cash Farm Income and Ending Net Worth for Representative Dairy Farms Due to the Implementation of GATT, 1995-2001.

Farm	Cows	Average Change In: Annual Net Cash Farm Income		Present Value of Ending Net Worth	
		($1,000)	(%)	($1,000)	(%)
Washington Mod.	175	-2.6	-2.8	-8.2	-1.3
Washington Large	850	-15.6	-9.1	-64.0	-3.0
California Large	2150	-4.5	-0.2	-8.8	-0.1
New Mexico Large	2000	-13.0	-1.3	-53.2	-0.7
Central Texas Mod.	300	-4.9	-13.1	-15.5	-8.6
Central Texas Large	720	-7.8	-1.6	-30.8	-1.0
East Texas Mod.	200	-3.9	-5.4	-17.8	-15.2
East Texas Large	812	-10.8	-3.6	-40.2	-1.5
Missouri Mod.	77	-0.9	-1.4	-2.1	-0.7
Missouri Large	220	-1.8	-1.5	-3.4	-0.4
Wisconsin Mod.	55	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2
Wisconsin Large	190	0.6	0.3	2.7	0.2
Western New York Mod.	600	-5.3	-1.4	-14.8	-0.6
Western New York Large	1000	-6.0	-0.6	-16.7	-0.3
Central New York Mod.	110	0.2	6.4	2.2	5.7
Central New York Large	225	-1.4	-1.4	-3.4	-0.5
Vermont Mod.	70	-0.4	-1.3	-0.7	-0.2
Vermont Large	186	-1.3	-6.1	-5.1	-1.1
Georgia Mod.	160	-5.9	-28.4	-26.6	-11.7
Georgia Large	600	-12.4	-9.1	-40.6	-2.8
Florida Mod.	375	-11.3	-100.3	-58.8	-18.2
Florida Large	1500	-50.1	-16.7	-200.5	-5.6

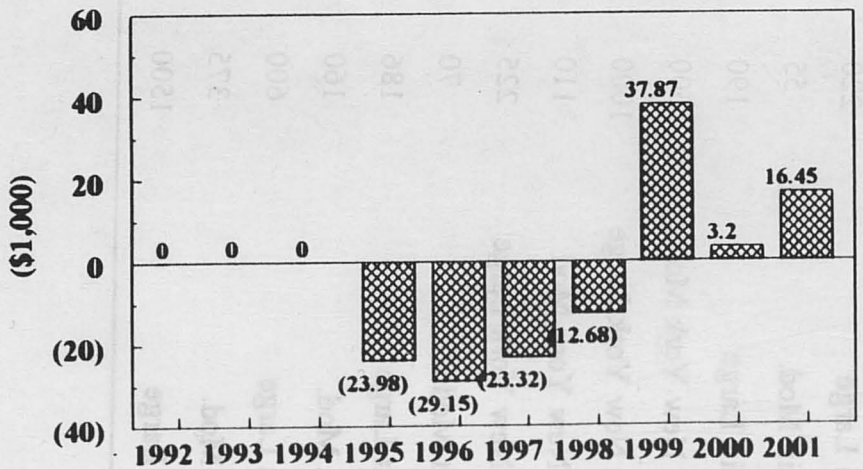
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Washington Moderate Dairy Farm (WAD175)



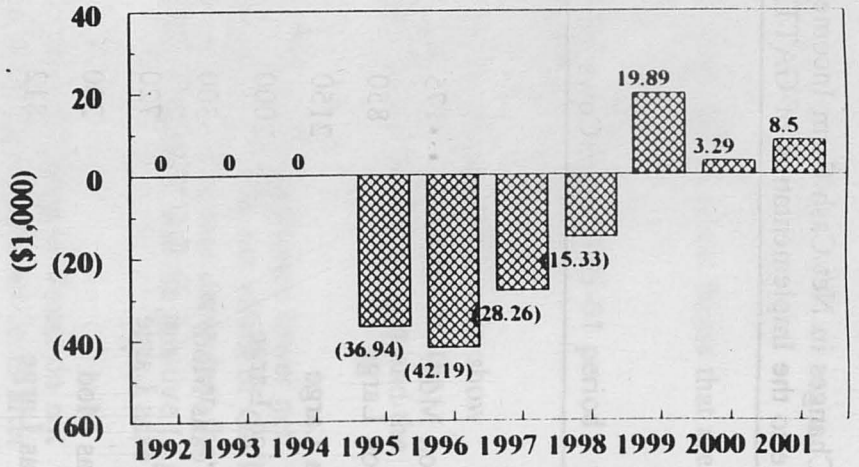
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Washington Large Dairy Farm (WAD850)



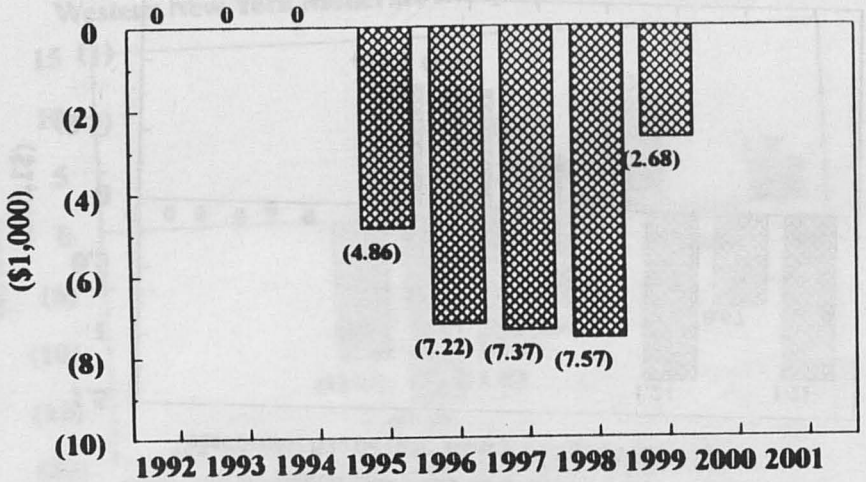
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
California Large Dairy Farm (CAD2150)



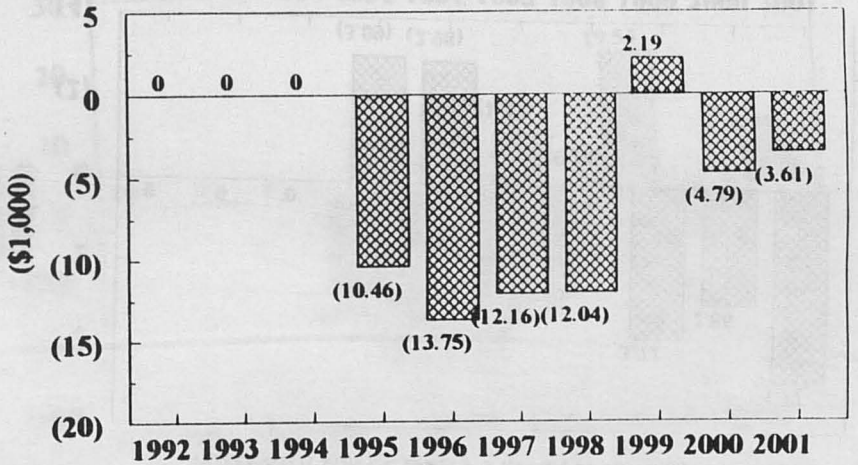
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
New Mexico Large Dairy Farm (NMD2000)



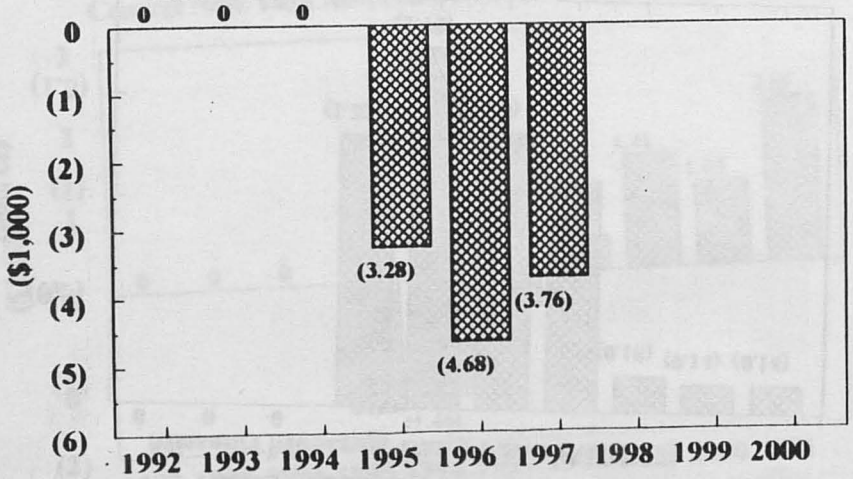
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Central Texas Moderate Dairy Farm (TXCD300)



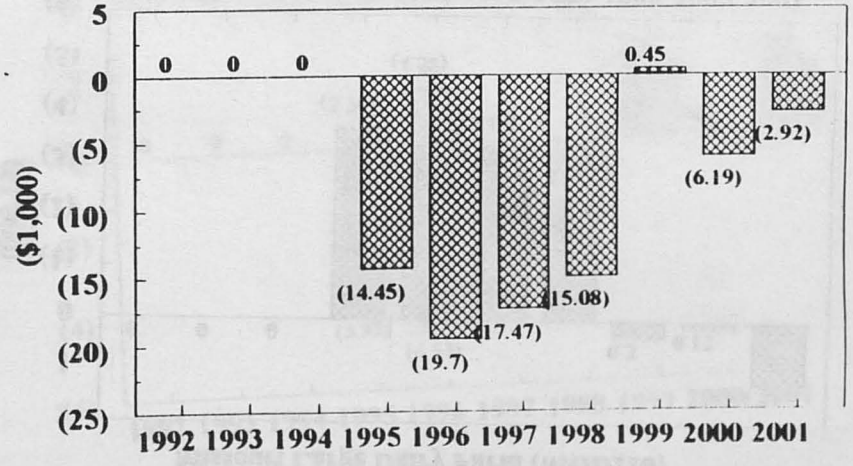
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Central Texas Large Dairy Farm (TXCD720)



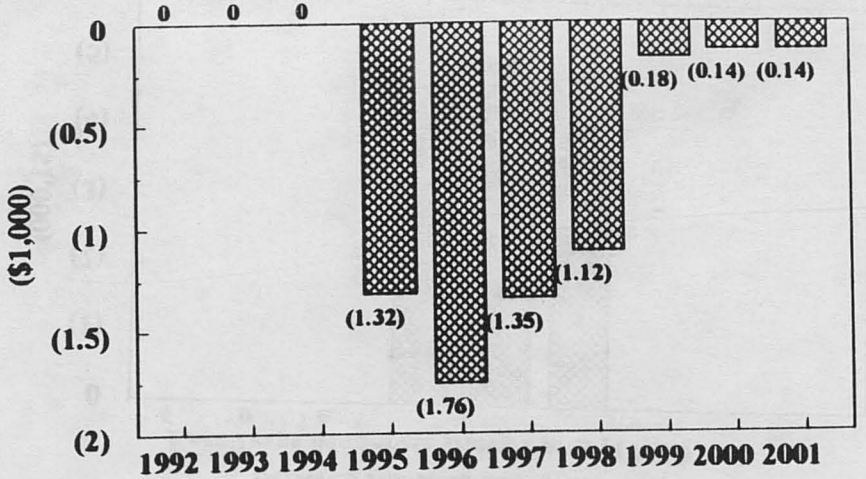
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
East Texas Moderate Dairy Farm (TXED200)



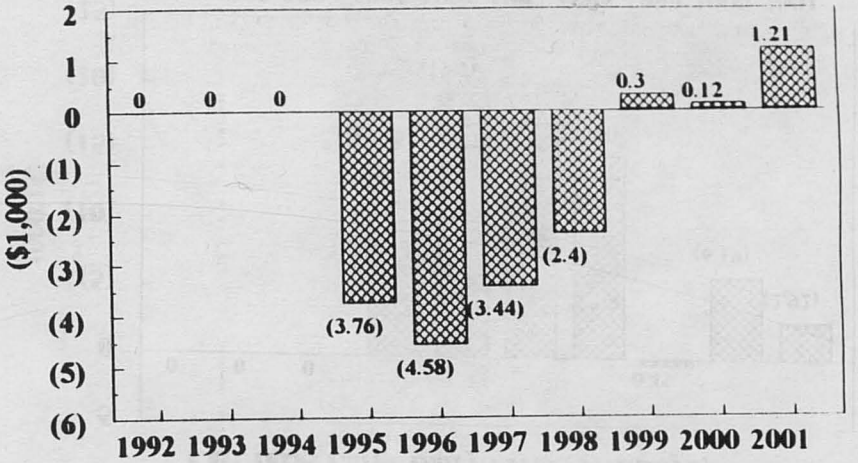
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
East Texas Large Dairy Farm (TXED812)



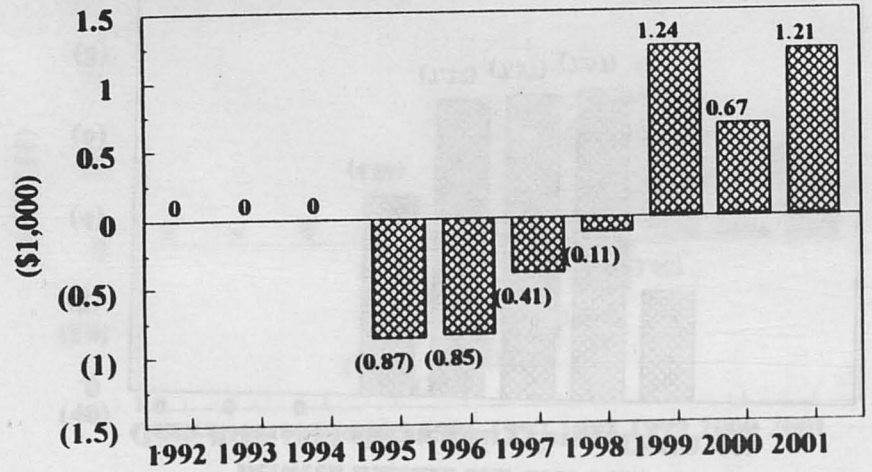
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Missouri Moderate Dairy Farm (MOD77)



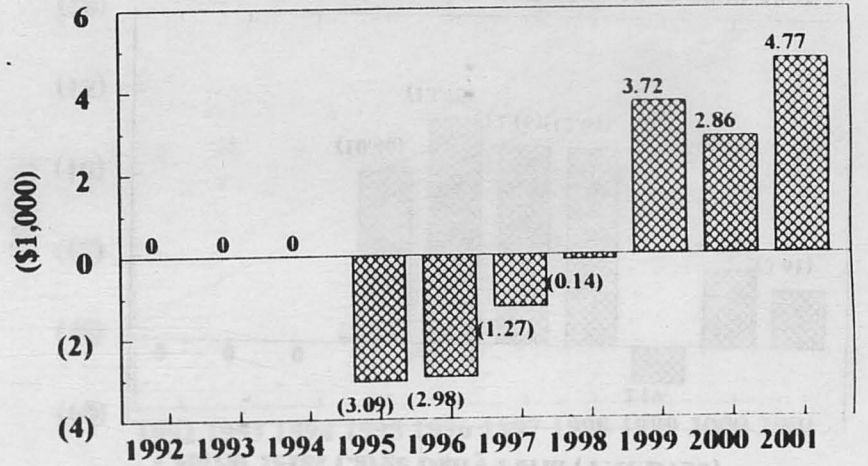
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Missouri Large Dairy Farm (MOD220)



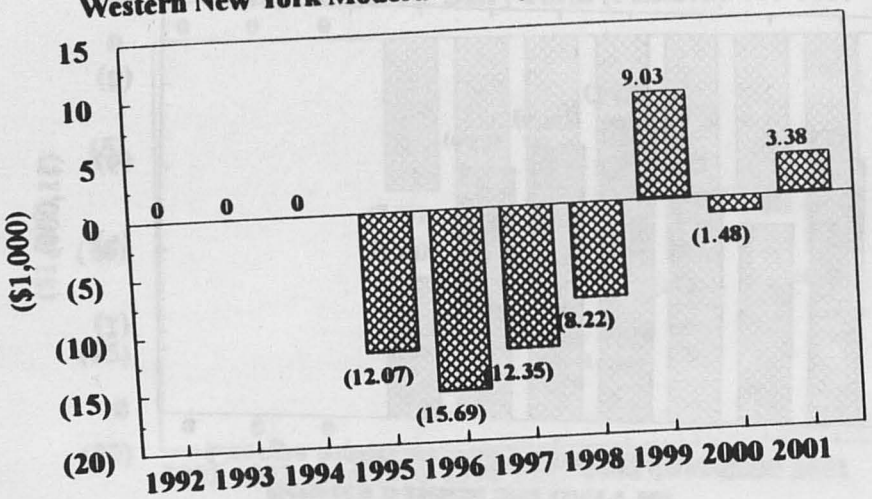
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Wisconsin Moderate Dairy Farm (WID55)



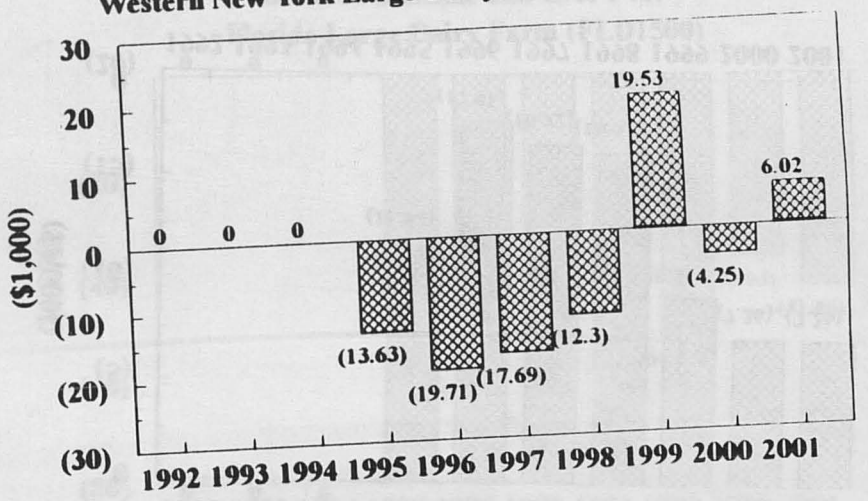
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Wisconsin Large Dairy Farm (WID190)



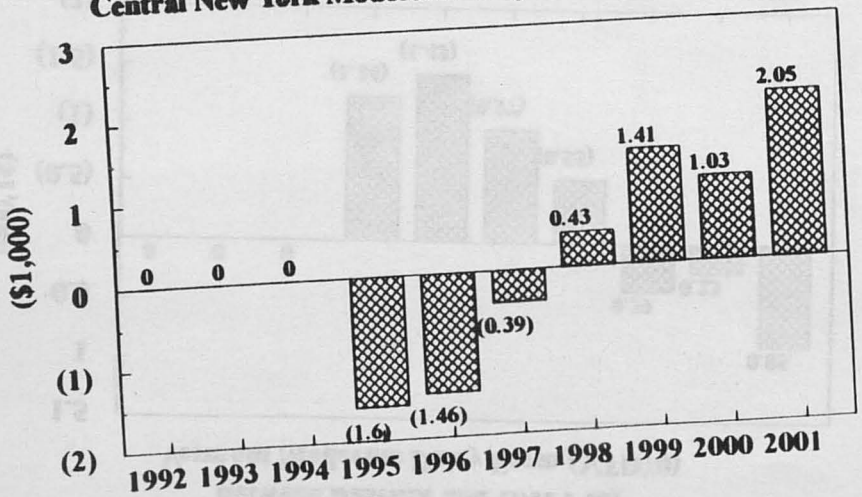
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Western New York Moderate Dairy Farm (NYWD600)



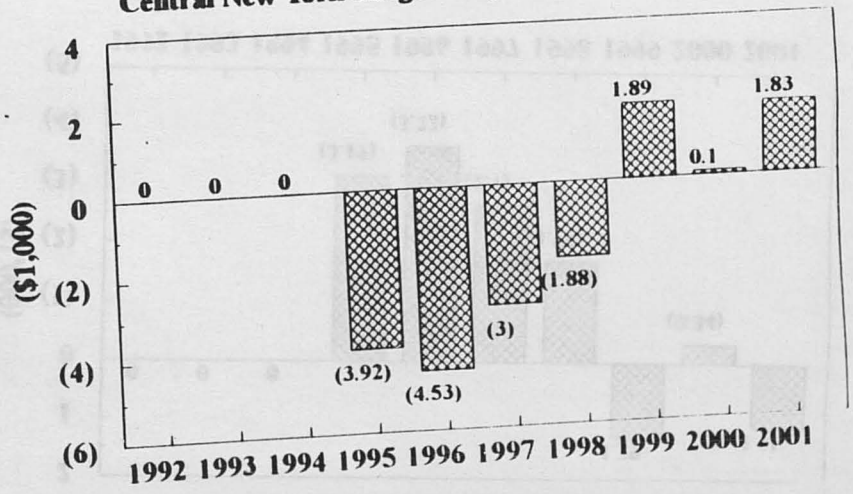
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Western New York Large Dairy Farm (NYWD1000)



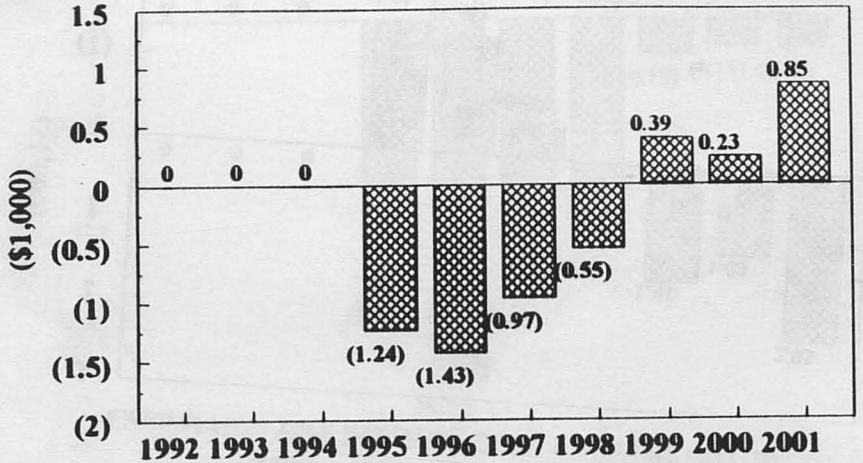
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Central New York Moderate Dairy Farm (NYCD110)



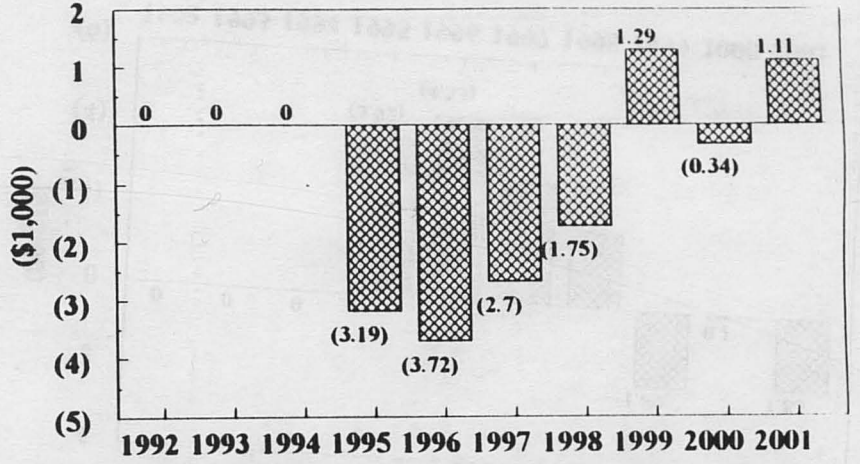
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Central New York Large Dairy Farm (NYCD225)



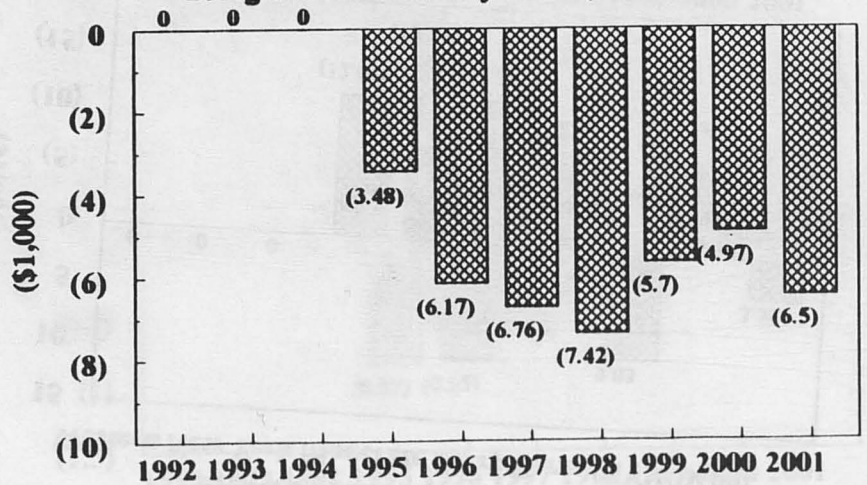
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Vermont Moderate Dairy Farm (VTD70)



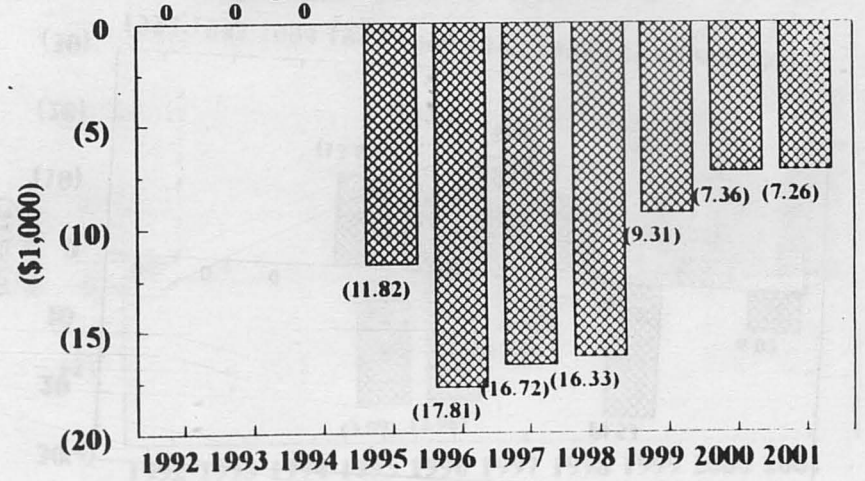
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Vermont Large Dairy Farm (VTD186)



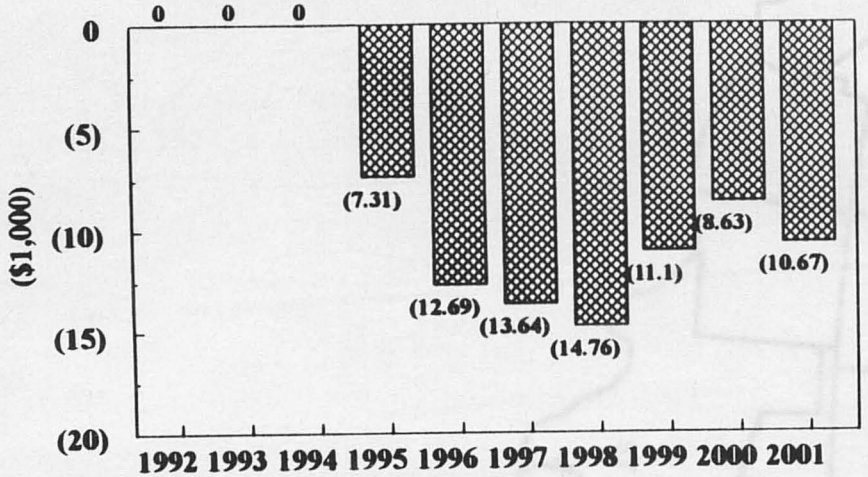
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Georgia Moderate Dairy Farm (GAD160)



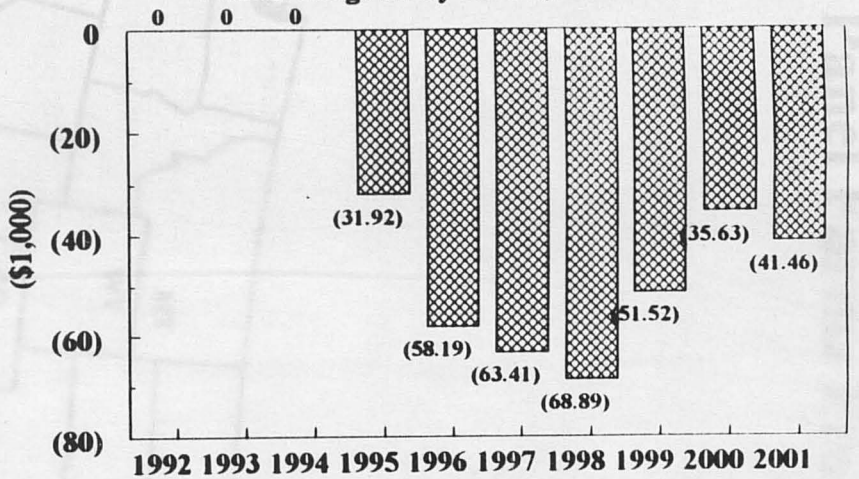
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Georgia Large Dairy Farm (GAD600)



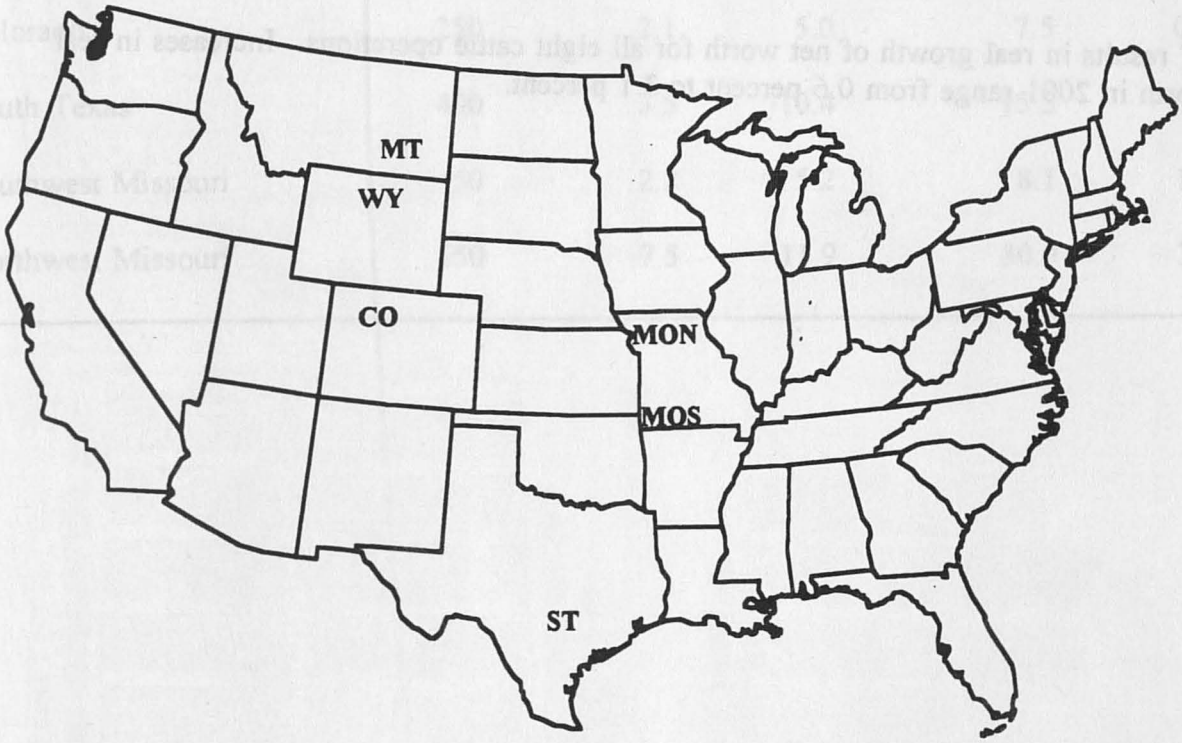
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Florida Moderate Dairy Farm (FLD375)



Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Florida Large Dairy Farm (FLD1500)



Panel Farms Producing Beef Cattle



BEEF CATTLE IMPACTS

- The table and charts in this section include projections for all AFPC panel farms that are considered to be primarily beef cattle operations.

- Higher beef cattle prices more than offset the higher feed costs under GATT to give beef cattle producers higher net cash incomes. All eight representative farms see increases in net income of 5 percent or more over the Baseline.

- Annual net cash income for beef cattle increase slightly in 1995 followed by larger and larger gains relative to the Baseline until 1999. After 1999 gains in net cash income relative to the Baseline decline.

- GATT results in real growth of net worth for all eight cattle operations. Increases in real net worth in 2001 range from 0.6 percent to 3.1 percent.

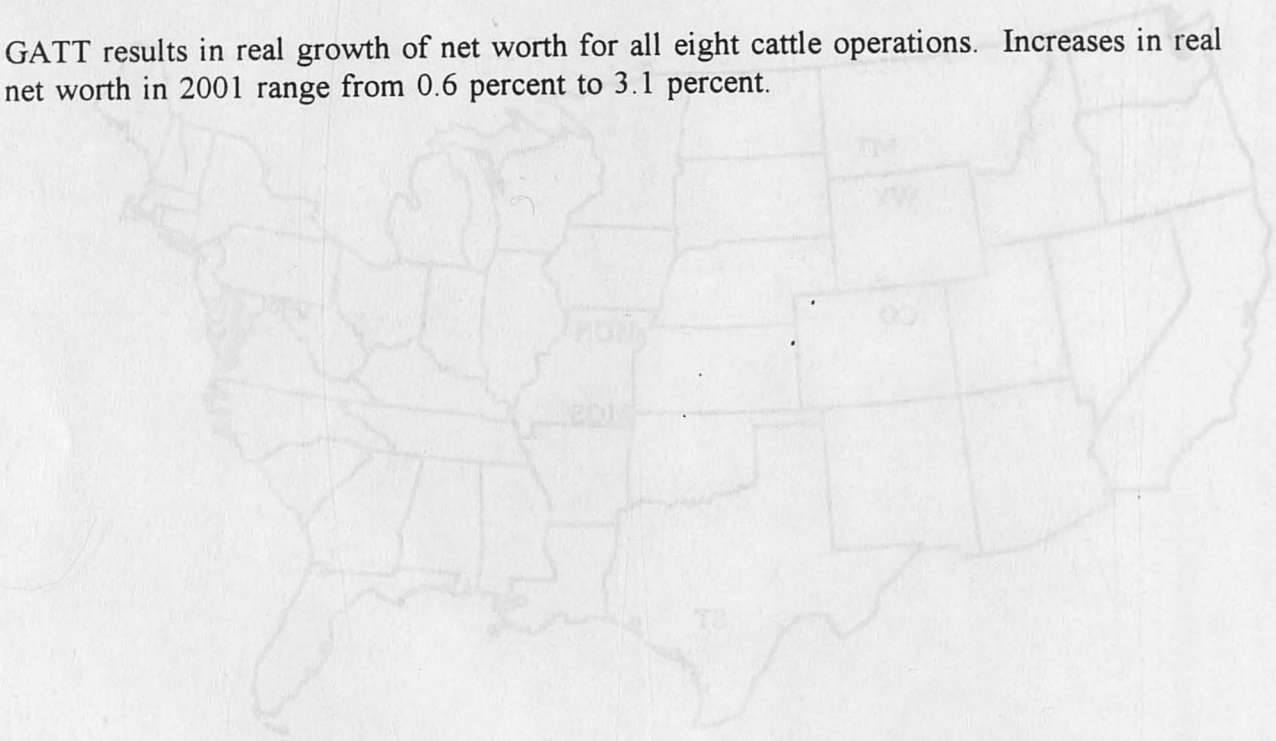
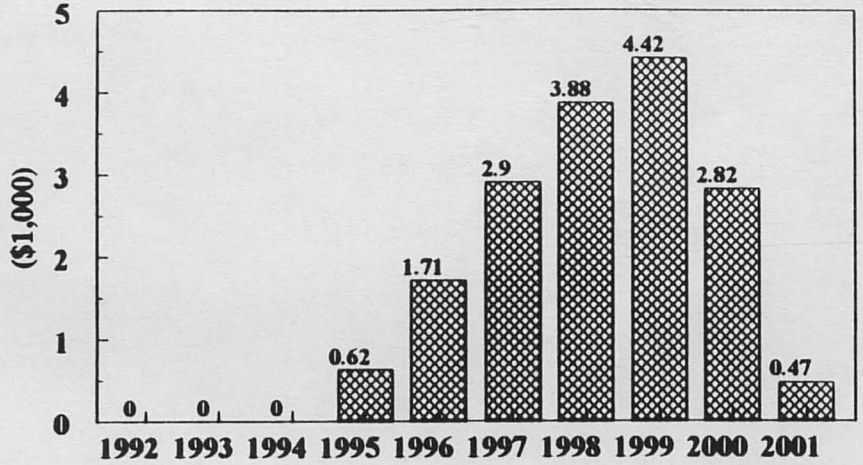


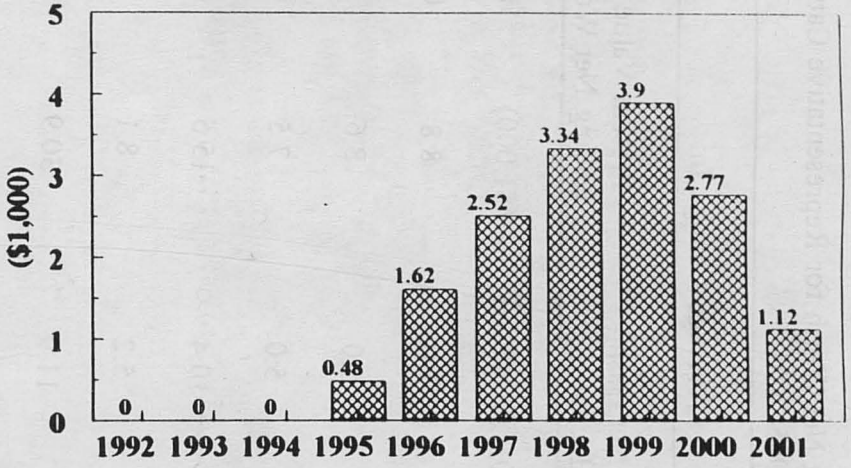
Table 8. Changes in Net Cash Farm Income and Ending Net Worth for Representative Cattle Farms Due to the Implementation of GATT, 1995-2001.

Farm	Cows	Average Change In: Annual Net Cash Farm Income		Present Value of Ending Net Worth	
		($1,000)	(%)	($1,000)	(%)
Montana	400	2.4	5.0	8.8	0.9
Wyoming	300	2.3	5.0	8.6	1.6
Colorado	250	2.1	5.0	7.5	0.6
South Texas	400	3.5	10.4	15.5	0.9
Southwest Missouri	150	2.2	5.2	8.1	1.7
Northwest Missouri	150	7.5	11.9	30.9	3.1

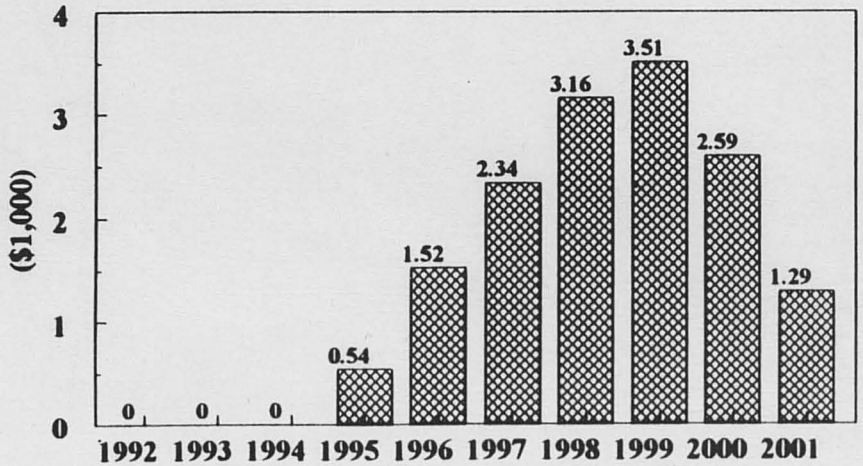
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Montana Cow/Calf Ranch (MTB400)



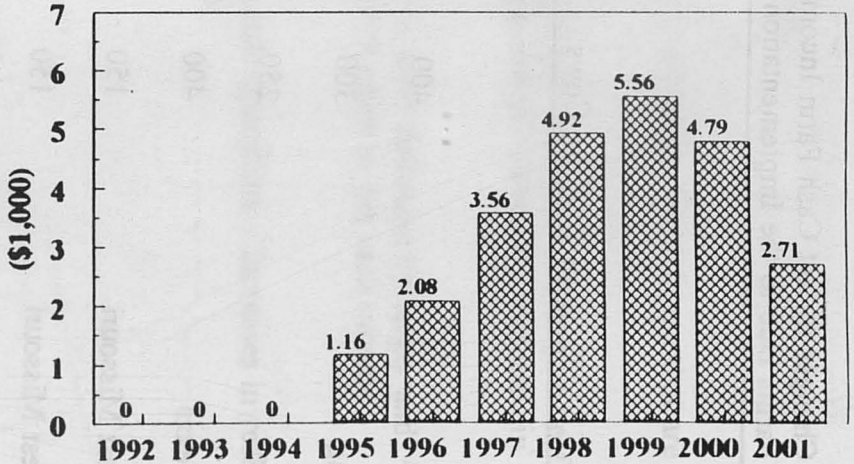
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Wyoming Cow/Calf Ranch (WYB300)

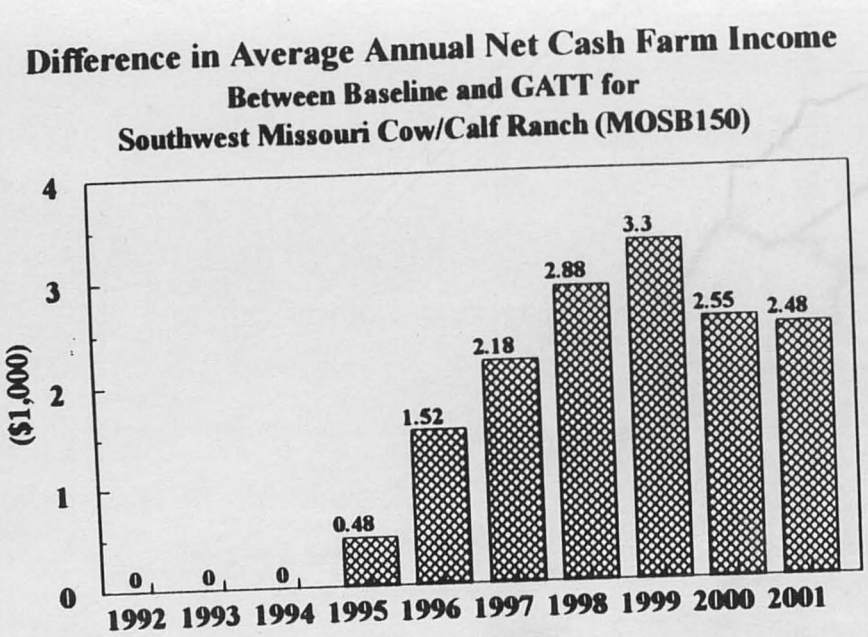


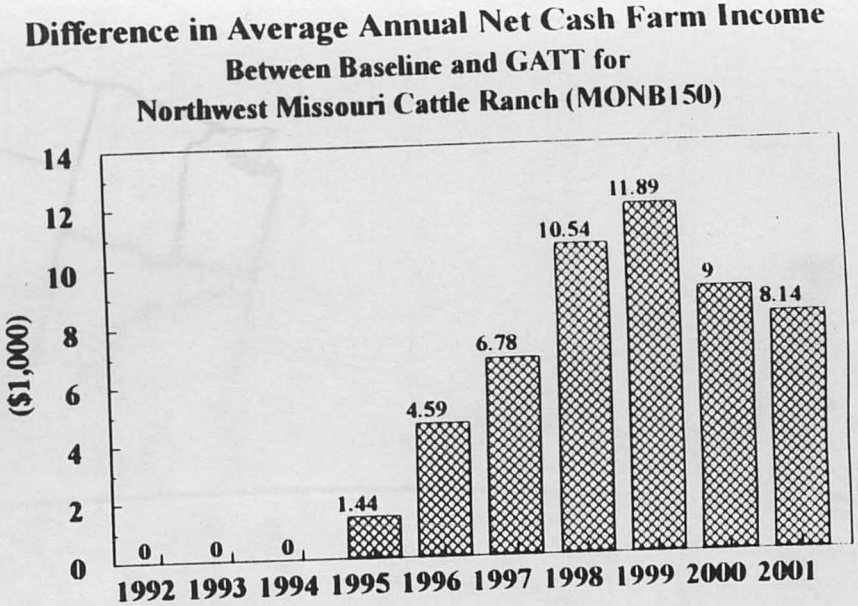
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Colorado Cow/Calf Ranch (COB250)



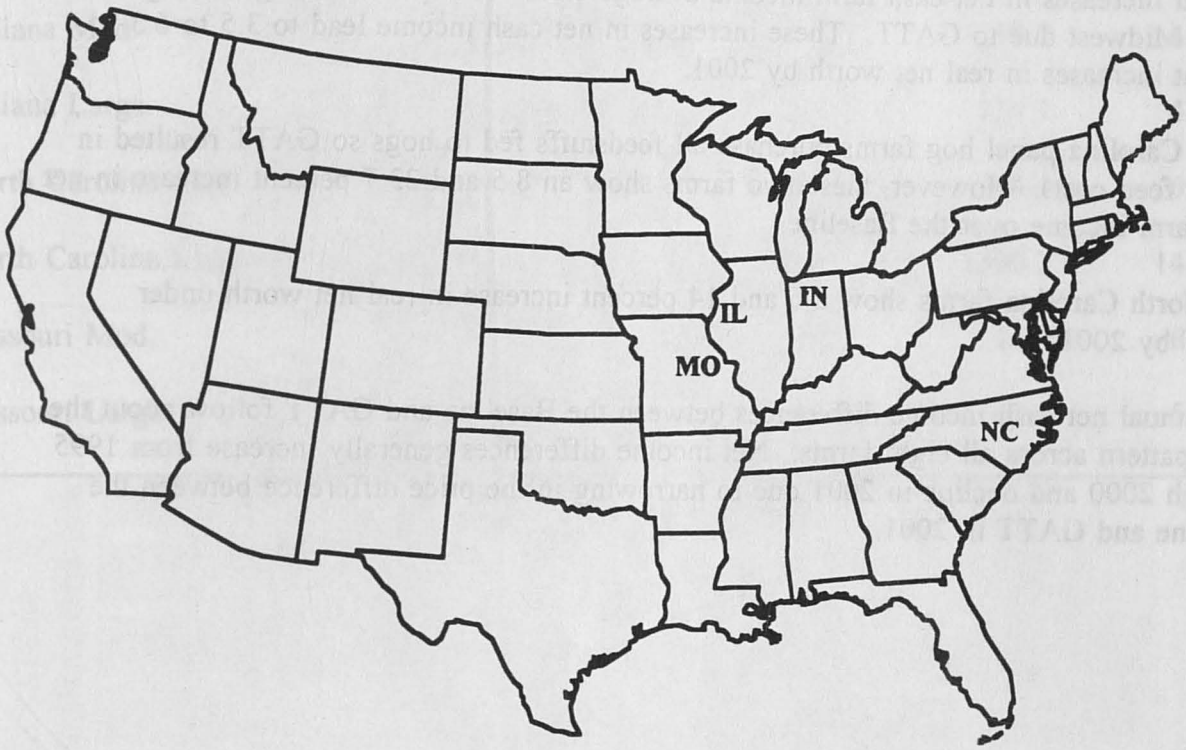
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
South Texas Cow/Calf Ranch (STB400)




Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Southwest Missouri Cow/Calf Ranch (MOSB150)
($1,000)
0
1
2
3
4
0
0
0
0.48
1.52
2.18
2.88
3.3
2.55
2.48
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001


Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Northwest Missouri Cattle Ranch (MONB150)
($1,000)
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
0
0
0
1.44
4.59
6.78
10.54
11.89
9
8.14
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001

Panel Farms Producing Hogs



HOG IMPACTS

- The table and contents in this section include projection for all AFPC panel farms that are considered to be primarily hog farms.

- Higher hog prices more than offset higher feed costs under GATT to give hog producers higher net cash incomes than the Baseline. All eight of the panel hog farms experience significant increases in net cash income.

- Hog farms that grow surplus corn also benefit from higher grain prices under GATT (e.g., Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri).

- Annual increases in net cash farm income average 6.6 to 10.5 percent for grain/hog farms in the Midwest due to GATT. These increases in net cash income lead to 3.5 to 6.3 percent increases in real net worth by 2001.

- North Carolina panel hog farms purchase all feedstuffs fed to hogs so GATT resulted in higher feed costs. However, these two farms show an 8.5 and 23.7 percent increase in net cash farm income over the Baseline.

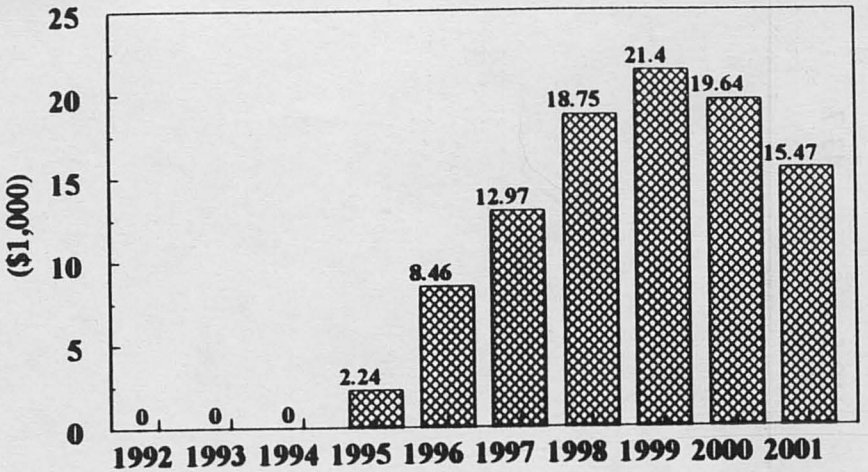
- The North Carolina farms show a 6 and 14 percent increase in real net worth under GATT by 2001.

- The annual net cash income differences between the Baseline and GATT follow about the same pattern across all eight farms. Net income differences generally increase from 1995 through 2000 and decline in 2001 due to narrowing in the price difference between the Baseline and GATT in 2001.

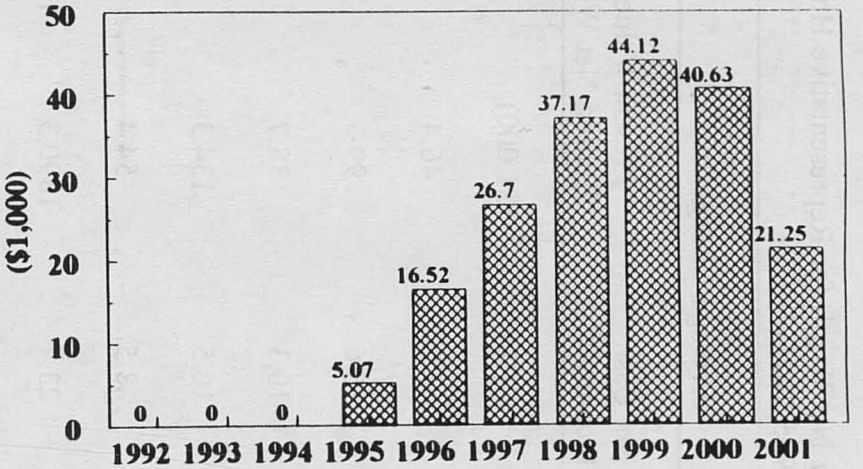
Table 9. Changes in Net Cash Farm Income and Ending Net Worth for Representative Hog Farms Due to the Implementation of GATT, 1995-2001.

Farm	Sows	Average Change In: Annual Net Cash Farm Income		Present Value of Ending Net Worth	
		($1,000)	(%)	($1,000)	(%)
Illinois Mod.	200	14.1	7.2	46.4	3.8
Illinois Large	450	27.4	6.6	99.3	3.5
Indiana Mod.	150	11.1	10.3	38.7	4.6
Indiana Large	600	44.4	10.5	134.3	4.2
North Carolina Mod.	350	12.7	8.5	54.4	6.0
North Carolina Large	12400	539.0	23.7	1390.3	14.0
Missouri Mod.	75	4.5	8.8	16.0	6.3
Missouri Large	225	12.8	10.5	43.7	5.6

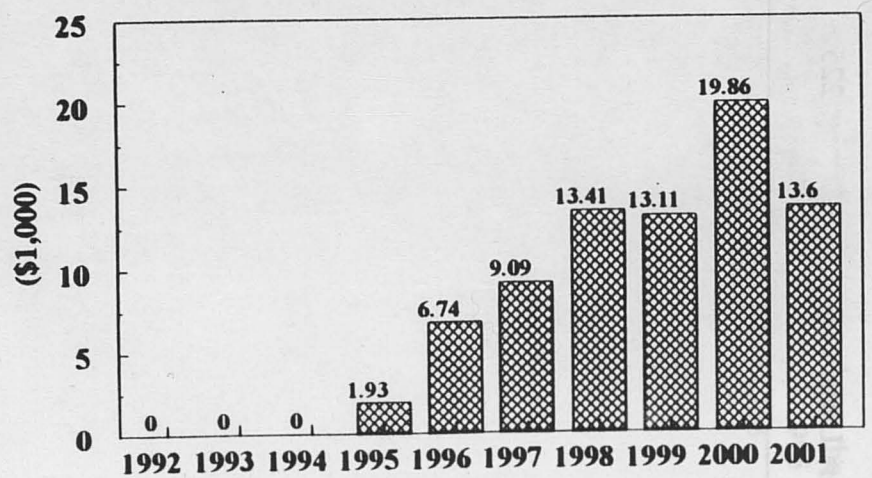
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Illinois Moderate Hog Farm (ILH200)



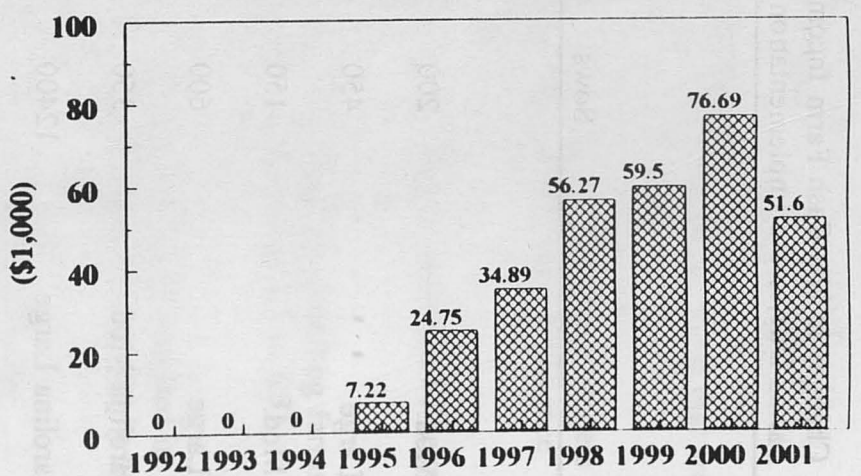
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Illinois Large Hog Farm (ILH450)



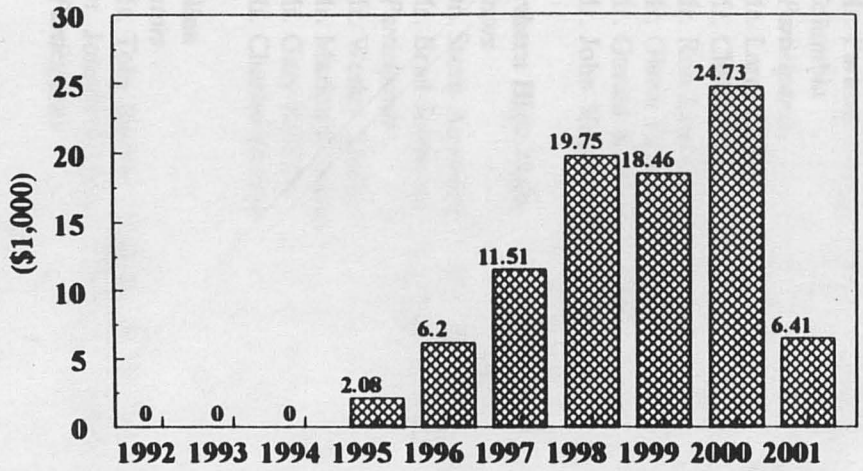
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Indiana Moderate Hog Farm (INH150)



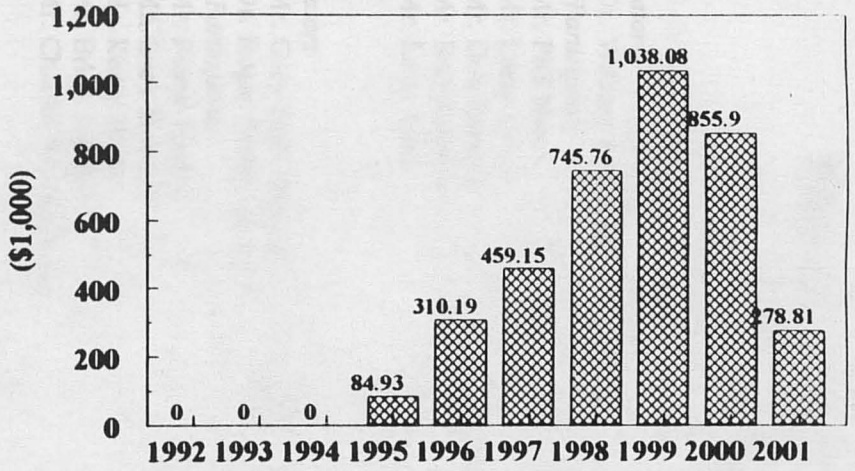
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Indiana Large Hog Farm (INH600)



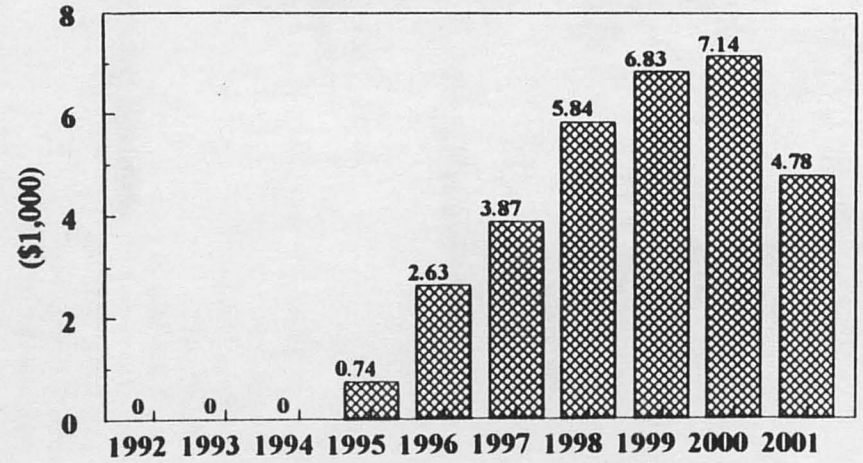
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
North Carolina Moderate Hog Farm (NCH350)



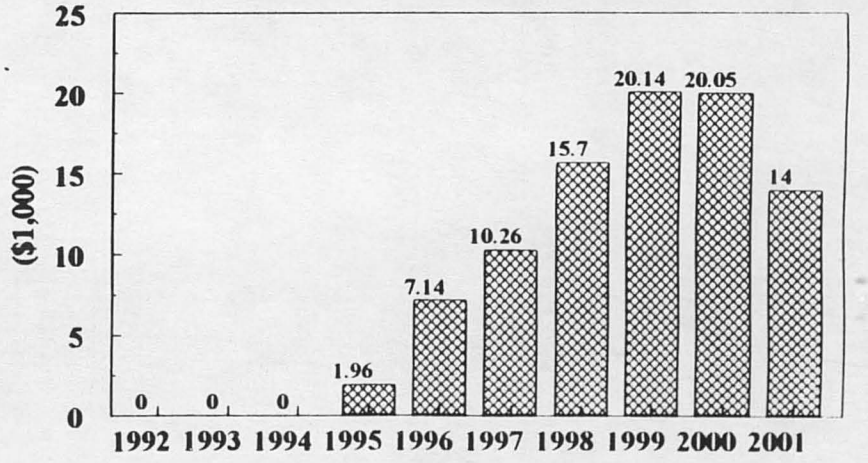
Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
North Carolina Large Hog Farm (NCH12400)

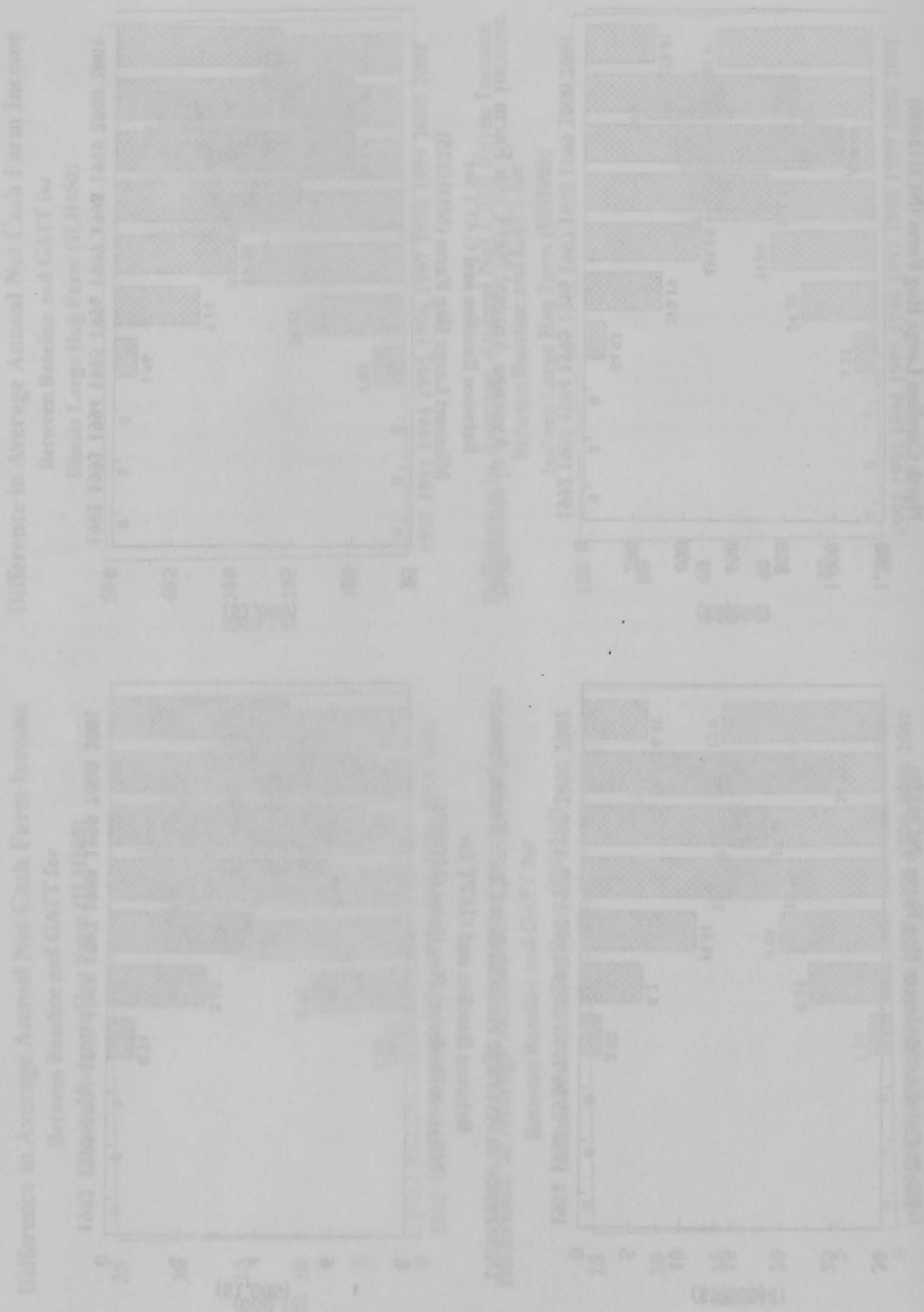


Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Missouri Moderate Hog Farm (MOH75)



Difference in Average Annual Net Cash Farm Income
Between Baseline and GATT for
Missouri Large Hog Farm (MOH225)





PANEL FARM COOPERATORS

FEED GRAIN FARMS

Iowa

Facilitators

Dr. William Edwards - Professor and Extension Economist, Iowa State University

Panel Participants

Mr. Phil Naeve
Mr. Larry Lynch
Mr. Don Sandell
Mr. Bob Anderson
Mr. Larry Lane
Mr. Dennis Ammen
Mr. John Ricke
Mr. Britt Shelton
Mr. Virgil Gordon

Nebraska

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Mr. Gary Hall - Phelps County Agricultural Extension Agent
Dr. Roger Selley - Extension Farm Management Specialist, University of Nebraska

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Mr. Gary Robison
Mr. Kerry Blythe
Mr. Brian Johnson
Mr. Charles Wohlgemuth
Mr. Tom Schwarz
Mr. Scott Davis
Mr. Johnny Nelson
Mr. Dave High

Missouri

Facilitator

Mr. Parman Green - Farm Management Specialist, University of Missouri - Columbia

Panel Participants

Mr. Larry Davies
Mr. Clifford Lyons
Mr. Ron Linneman
Mr. Glenn Kaiser
Mr. Gerald Kitchen
Mr. John Vogelsmeier
Mr. D.J. Tweedie
Mr. Ron Gibson
Mr. Ron Venable
Mr. Charles Reid
Mr. Jack Harriman
Mr. Tommie Tweedie

Texas - Northern High Plains

Facilitators

Dr. Steve Amosson - Extension Economist - Management, Texas A&M University
Mr. Brad Johnson - Sunray Cooperative, Sunray, Texas

Panel Participants

Mr. Wesley Spurlock
Mr. Marion Garland
Mr. Gary Keisling
Mr. Charles Dooley
Mr. Kenneth Keisling
Mr. Ronnie Williams
Mr. Tom Moore

South Carolina

Facilitators

Mr. Toby Boring - Extension Agricultural Economist, Clemson University
Dr. Johnny Jordan - Professor, Clemson University

Panel Participants

Mr. Harry Durant
Mr. John Ducworth
Mr. Tom Jackson
Mrs. Vikki Brogdon
Mr. Steve Lowder
Mr. Billy Davis
Mr. John Spann

WHEAT FARMS

Washington

Facilitators

Mr. John Burns - Whitman County Agricultural Extension Agent
Dr. Herb Hinman - Extension Economist, Washington State University
Mr. Earl Aehlschlaeger - Adult Farm Management, Community College of Spokane

Panel Participants

Mr. Richard Largent
Mr. John Whitman
Mr. Henry Suess
Mr. Earl Crowe
Mr. Peter Collins
Mr. Asa Clark
Mr. David Harlow

North Dakota

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Mr. Dwight Aakre - Extension Associate - Farm Management, North Dakota StateUniversity
Mr. Lester Stuber - Barnes County Agricultural Extension Agent

Panel Participants

Mr. Mike Clemens
Mr. Arvid Winkler
Mr. Jon Owen
Mr. Jim Broten
Mr. Ray Haugen
Mr. Greg Mueller
Mr. Wade Burns
Mr. Lloyd Thilmony

Kansas

Facilitators

Mr. Tim Stuckey - Extension Agricultural Economist, Kansas State University
Mr. Gerald Le Valley - Sumner County Agricultural Extension Agent
Dr. Fred Delano - Administrator of Farm Management Association Program, Kansas State University

Panel Participants

Mr. Paul Nye
Mr. Leroy Hoopes
Mr. Jim Mathes
Mr. Lauren Ostrander
Mr. Harold Hainsworth
Mr. Rae Reuser
Mr. Thomas Ostrander
Mr. Ronald Frazier
Mr. Nick Steffen
Mr. Donald Applegate
Mr. David Messenger
Mr. Don Casner

Colorado

Facilitators

Mr. Don Nitchie - Director, Farm Management/Marketing, Colorado State University Cooperative Extension
Dr. Paul H. Gutierrez - Associate Professor, Colorado State University

Panel Participants

Mr. Terry Kuntz
Mr. Calvin Schaffert
Mr. John Wright
Mr. Cliff Fletcher
Mr. David Foy
Mr. John Hickert
Mr. Marline E. Snyder
Mr. Bill Rodwell
Mr. Gerry Ohr
Mr. Rick Lewton

COTTON FARMS

California

Facilitators

Mr. Bruce Roberts - County Director and Farm Advisor - Economics , University of California Cooperative Extension

Mr. Ron Vargas - County Director and Farm Advisor - Agronomic Crops and Weed Control, University of California Cooperative Extension

Panel Participants

Mr. Jerry Davis
Mr. Larry Starrh
Mr. Jim Crettol
Mr. Wayne Waldrip
Mr. Ken Kirschenman
Mr. Hubert Holterman
Mr. Fred Starrh
Mr. Jim Nickel
Mr. Richard Young
Mr. Roger Frantz

Mississippi

Facilitator

Dr. David Laughlin - Professor, Mississippi State University

Panel Participants

Mr. Harley Metcalfe
Mr. Ellis Palasini
Mr. Steve Skelton
Mr. Kenneth Hood
Mr. Ralph Owens
Mr. W.P. Brown
Mr. Robert Carson
Mr. Rives Carter
Mr. Lawrence Long
Mr. Rick Smyth

Texas - Southern High Plains

Facilitators

Mr. John Farris - Dawson County Agricultural Extension Agent

Dr. Jackie Smith - Extension Economist - Management, Texas A&M University

Panel Participants

Mr. Norris Barron
Mr. Donald Vogler
Mr. Milton Schneider
Mr. Kent Nix
Mr. Nolan Vogler
Mr. Tom Anderson
Mr. Bradley Boyd
Mr. Dave Nix

Texas - Rolling Plains

Facilitators

Mr. Nathan Anderson - Ellis County Agricultural Extension Agent

Mr. Stan Bevers - Extension Economist - Management, Texas A&M University

Panel Participants

Mr. Steve Blankenship
Mr. James Seidenberger
Mr. Ronnie Richmond
Mr. Mike Gray
Mr. Glen Gilbreath
Mr. Mark Lundgren
Mr. B.C. Spraberry
Mr. Darrell Richards
Mr. David Cook

Texas - Blacklands

Facilitators

Mr. Ronald Leps - Williamson County Agricultural Extension Agent

Mr. Christopher Sansone - Williamson County Extension Entomologist

Panel Participants

Mr. Wilbert Vorwerk
Mr. James Stone
Mr. Ron Schlabach
Mr. Emzy Boehm
Mr. Wilburn Beckhusen

Texas - Coastal Bend

Facilitators

Mr. Darwin Anderson - San Patricio-Aransas Counties Agricultural Extension Agent
Dr. Larry Falconer - Extension Economist - Management, Texas A&M University

Panel Participants

Mr. Jess Person
Mr. Howard Salge
Mr. Darby Salge
Mr. Wesley Schmidt

RICE FARMS

Texas

Facilitator

Dr. Ed Rister - Professor, Texas A&M University

Panel Participants

Mr. Steve Balas
Mr. Ronald Gertson
Mr. Danny Gertson
Mr. Bill Krenek
Mr. Glen Rod
Mr. Curt Mowery
Mr. J. D. Woods, Jr.
Mr. Layton Raun
Mr. Madison Smith
Mr. Rudy Till, III
Mr. L. G. Raun, Jr.

California

Facilitator

Mr. Jack Williams - Farm Advisor, Sutter and Yuba Counties, University of California Cooperative Extension

Panel Participants

Mr. Bill Baghet
Mr. Alan Catlet
Mr. Jack DeWitt
Mr. Gordon Galloway
Mr. Bill McLaughlin
Mr. Jeff Norton
Mr. Frank Rosa
Mr. Brett Scheidel
Mr. Walt Trevethan
Mr. Wayne Vineyard

Arkansas

Facilitators

Dr. Bob Coats - Extension Specialist - Management, University of Arkansas

Panel Participants

Mr. Joe Rennicke
Mr. Roger Pohlner
Mr. Jerry Don Clark
Mr. Gary Sitzer

Missouri

Facilitators

Mr. Bruce Beck - Farmer's Agronomy Specialist - Rice and Horticulture, University

of Missouri - Columbia
Mr. David Reinbott - Farm Management Specialist, University of Missouri - Columbia

Panel Participants

Mr. David Jackson
Mr. Steve Jackson
Mr. Bruce Yarbro
Mr. Vance Madison
Mr. C.P. Johnson
Mr. Fred Tanner
Mr. David Wheeler
Mr. Charlie Jennings
Mr. Charles Davis

DAIRY FARMS

Washington

Facilitator

Mr. David C. Grusenmeyer - Professor and Extension Dairy Specialist, Washington State University

Panel Participants

Mrs. Star Hovander
Mr. Keith Boon
Mr. Rod DeJong
Mr. Dick Bengen
Mr. Ed Pomeroy
Mr. Greg McKay
Mr. & Mrs. Ron Bronsema
Mr. Dave Buys
Mr. Duane Vander Griend
Mr. Jim Heeringa
Mr. & Mrs. Pete DeJager
Mr. & Mrs. Dale DeVries

California

Facilitator

Mr. Jimmie Prince - Former President, Dairyman's Cooperative Creamery, Tulare, California

Panel Participants

Mr. Dave Ribeiro
Mr. Bill Van Beek
Mr. John Zonneveld
Mr. Joe Pires
Mr. Bob Wilbur

New Mexico

Facilitators

Mr. Jim Russell - Zone Manager, Associated Milk Producers, Inc., El Paso, Texas
Mr. Butch Latture - Western Division Manager, Associated Milk Producers, Inc., El Paso, Texas

Panel Participants

Mr. Brad Bouma
Mr. Joe Gonzalez
Mr. Steve Bos
Mr. Joe Segura
Mr. Von Hilburn

Texas - Central

Facilitators

Mr. Joe Pope - Erath County Agricultural Extension Agent
Dr. Ashley Lovell - Professor, Tarleton State University
Mr. Jay Hicks - Zone Manager, Associated Milk Producers, Inc., Stephenville, Texas

Panel Participants

Mr. Lane Jones
Mr. Leonard Moncrief
Mr. Robert Ervin
Mr. Bob Strona

Mr. Jack Parks
Mr. Owen Sieperda
Mr. Jake Van Vliet

Texas - Eastern

Facilitators

Dr. Robert Schwart - Professor and Extension Economist, Texas A&M University
Mr. Raymond Haygood - Zone Manager, Associated Milk Producers, Inc., Sulphur Springs, Texas

Panel Participants

Mr. E.G. Durgin
Mr. Al Minter
Mr. Tommy Potts
Mr. Tim Spiva
Mr. Hershel Kelsoe
Mr. Douwe Plantinga

Missouri

Facilitator

Mr. Ron Young - Christian County Extension Dairy Specialist, Ozark, Missouri

Panel Participants

Mr. John Mallonee
Mr. & Mrs. Doug Owen
Mr. & Mrs. Ray Schooley
Mr. & Mrs. Phil Barnhart
Mr. John Atkinson
Mr. Allen Sulgrove
Mr. Dan Clemens
Mr. Chris Young
Mr. & Mrs. Freddie Martin
Mr. Wayne Whitehead

Georgia

Facilitators

Mr. Bill Thomas - Professor and Extension Economist, University of Georgia
Mr. David B. Lowe - Putnam County Agricultural Extension Director

Panel Participants

Mr. Lamar Anthony
Mr. Carlton McMichael
Mr. Bill Boyce
Mr. Benard Sims
Mr. Mike Rainey
Mr. Ronny Parham
Mr. Ray Ward
Mr. Raymond Hunter
Mr. Tom Thompson
Mr. William Moore
Mr. Earnest Turk

Florida

Facilitators

Mr Chris Vann - Lafayette County Agricultural Extension Agent
Mr. Art Darling - Dairy Farms, Inc.

Panel Participants

Mr. Robert Enrico
Mr. Louis Shiver
Mr. Bill Shaw
Mr. Edward Thomas
Mr. Glynn Rutledge
Mr. Brad Hester
Mr. Kevin Jackson
Mr. Boyd Rucks
Mr. Everett Kerby
Mr. Ray Melear

Wisconsin

Facilitators

Mr. Jeff Key - Winnebago County Agricultural Extension Agent

Dr. Gary Frank - Extension Farm Management Specialist, University of Wisconsin

Panel Participants

Mr. John Lenz
Mr. Larry Engel
Mr. Ronald Miller
Mr. Pete Knigge
Mr. Edwin Davis
Mr. Dean Hughes
Mr. Jeff Key
Mr. Joe Bonlender
Mr. Pete Van Wychen
Mr. Doug Hodorff
Mr. Fred Kasten
Mr. Jerome Schmidt
Mr. Terry Madigan

New York - Western

Facilitator

Dr. Wayne Knoblauch - Professor, Cornell University

Panel Participants

Mr. Gary Van Slyke
Mr. Willard DeGolyer
Mr. George Mueller
Mr. Dale Van Erden
Mr. Dick Popp
Mr. Bill Fitch
Mr. Mark Smith

New York - Central

Facilitator

Dr. Wayne Knoblauch - Professor, Cornell University

Panel Participants

Mr. Gary Mutchler
Mr. Bill Head
Mr. David Shurtleff
Mr. & Mrs. Tom Brown
Mr. Ron Space, Jr.
Mr. Mike Learn
Mr. Leonard Kimmich

Vermont

Facilitators

Dr. Stu Gibson - Extension Dairy Specialist, University of Vermont
Mr. Dennis Kauppila - Caledonia County Agricultural Extension Agent
Ms. Pat Duffy - Farm Management Association of Vermont and New Hampshire

Panel Participants

Mr. Steve Hurd
Mr. Steven Jones
Mr. Richard Hall
Mr. John Osha
Mr. Tim Bisson
Mr. Ray Bisson
Mr. Kim Harvey
Mr. David Conant
Mr. Dave Tooley
Mr. Stanley Scribner
Mr. Albert Neddo
Mr. Paul Gingue
Mr. Paul Miller

BEEF PRODUCERS

Montana

Facilitators

Mr. Olaf Sherwood - Custer County Agricultural Extension Agent
Dr. Alan Baquet - Farm Management Specialist, Montana State University

Panel Participants

Mr. Dee Murray
Mr. Jean Robinson
Mr. Donald Ochsner
Mr. Art Drange

Texas - South Central

Facilitators

Mr. Jerry Lackey - Lavaca County Agricultural Extension Agent
Mr. Orval Wright - Gonzales County Agricultural Extension Agent
Mr. Billy Kniffen - DeWitt County Agricultural Extension Agent
Dr. Larry Falconer - Extension Economist - Management, Texas A&M University

Panel Participants

Mr. Tommy Brandenberger
Mr. Winford Matthew
Mr. Jim Selman

Missouri - Northwest

Facilitator

Mr. Mike Killingsworth - Farm Management Specialist, University of Missouri - Columbia

Panel Participants

Mr. Jack Baldwin
Mr. Don Mobley
Mr. Roger Vest
Mr. Gary Ecker
Mr. Kevin Rosenbohm

Missouri - Southwest

Facilitator

Mr. John Mareth - Lockwood High School Vocational Agriculture, Lockwood, Missouri

Panel Participants

Mr. James A. Nivens
Mr. Chuck Daniel
Mr. Mike Theurer
Mr. Steve Allison
Mr. Gary D. Wolf
Mr. Randall L. Erisman
Mr. Ray Hunter

Colorado

Facilitators

Dr. Paul H. Gutierrez - Associate Professor, Colorado State University
Mr. C.J. Mucklow - Routt County Agricultural Extension Agent

Panel Participants

Mr. Doug Carlson
Mr. Charlie Cammer
Mr. Jay Fetcher
Mr. Dean Rossi
Mr. Wayne Shoemaker

HOG FARMS

Illinois

Facilitators

Mr. Don Teel - Knox County Agricultural Extension Agent, Galesburg, Illinois
Dr. Dick Kessler - Agricultural Economist, University of Illinois

Panel Participants

Mr. Steve England
Mr. Dale Carlson
Mr. Gary Bowman
Mr. Mike Hennenfent
Mr. Dale E. McKee
Mr. Sterling Saline
Mr. Jim Erickson
Mr. Lance Humphreys
Mr. Louis Rogers
Dr. Donald G. Reeder

Indiana

Facilitators

Mr. Steve Nichols - Carroll County Agricultural Extension Agent
Dr. Chris Hurt - Extension Farm Management Specialist, Purdue University

Panel Participants

Mr. Glenn Brown
Mr. Larry Trapp
Mr. Sam Moffit
Mr. Sam Zook
Mr. Trent Odell
Mr. Ernie Wyant
Mr. Brad Burton
Mr. Fred Wise
Mr. Bill Pickard
Mr. Larry Skiles

Missouri

Facilitator

Mr. Parman Green - Farm Management Specialist, University of Missouri - Columbia

Panel Participants

Mr. Larry Charles
Mr. Dale Miles
Mr. Vernon Thoeni
Mr. John Vogelsmeier
Mr. Herbert Kiehl
Mr. R. David Hemme
Mr. Gary L. Sanders
Mr. Robert S. Mayden
Mr. Matt Reichert
Mr. Richard Clemens

North Carolina

Facilitator

Mr. Mike Regans - Wayne County Agricultural Extension Agent

Panel Participants

Mr. Ben Outlaw
Mr. David John Overman
Mr. Charlie McClenny
Mr. Ronald Parks
Mr. David Sanderson
Mr. Brewer Ezzell
Mr. Mark Rix
Ms. Mary Ann Martin
Mr. R.H. Mohesky

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