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AGENCY-WIDE

PURPOSE STATEMENT

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) was established by Secretary's Memorandum No. 1446, Supplement 1, of April 3, 1961, under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953 and other authorities. The mission of the agency is to provide timely, accurate, and useful statistics in service to U.S. agriculture.

The statistical data provided by NASS is essential to the public and private sectors for making effective policy, production, and marketing decisions on a wide range of agricultural commodities. Every 5 years the Census of Agriculture (COA) provides comprehensive national, State and county data as well as selected data for Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa Islands. NASS' responsibilities are authorized under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621 – 1627), and the Census of Agriculture Act of 1997, Public Law 105-113 (Title 7 U.S. Code 2204g).

Agricultural Estimates Programs (AEP)

In the AEP, NASS annually publishes approximately 450 agricultural statistical national reports and thousands of additional agricultural statistical State reports, covering more than 120 crops, 45 livestock items, and 12 major economic and environmental categories. These releases are complemented by State agricultural statistical releases. These basic and objective data are critical to maintain an orderly association between the consumption, supply, marketing, expenses, and income sectors of agriculture. NASS uses scientifically designed surveys to provide the basis for developing estimates of production, supply price, and other aspects of the agricultural economy. Officially USDA national, State, and county estimates and statistical reports are issued relating to the number of farms and land in farms; acreage, types, and production of farm crops; number of livestock on farms and of livestock products; stocks of agricultural commodities; value and utilization of farm products; prices received and paid by farmers; agricultural chemical use; and on other subjects as needed. The regional offices forward the estimates to NASS headquarters where they are combined and released at preannounced scheduled times to the press and public through the Agricultural Statistics Board. The statistical data provided by NASS enhances the competitiveness and sustainability of rural farm economics by leveling the playing field. All parties have equal access to official statistics. NASS regularly surveys thousands of operators of farms, ranches, and agribusiness who provide information on a confidential basis. The necessity of protecting respondent confidentiality and ensuring the impartiality of official agricultural statistics and universal accessibility at predetermined and publicized dates and times are addressed by having the Federal government produce these statistics.

Census of Agriculture Programs (COA)

The COA is taken every five years and provides comprehensive data on the agricultural economy, including data on the number of farms, land use, production expenses, value of land and buildings, farm size and characteristics of farm operators, market value of agricultural production sold, acreage of major crops; inventory of livestock and poultry, and farm irrigation practices. The COA data collection is conducted in close cooperation with the Nation's agricultural user group and farmer organizations. The COA ensures that the list frame used for sampling records for surveys is current and is also utilized for the Agricultural Estimates program as well as the reimbursable survey program. Results from the 2012 COA were released in May 2014. Under the COA appropriation in 2015, NASS started publishing the Current Agricultural Industrial Reports (CAIR). Results from the 2017 COA was released April 2019 and preparation has begun for the 2022 COA.

Work Performed for Others

NASS lends technical expertise and conducts surveys for other Federal agencies, State governments, and private organizations on a reimbursable basis. Through the reimbursable program, NASS provides support and assistance with questionnaire and sample design, data collection and editing, analysis of survey results, and training. NASS also provides technical consultation, support and assistance for international programs under participating agency service agreements. The Census of Agriculture is essential to the reimbursable program and provides a current list frame to draw sampling records from which to do client work.

NASS maintains a central office in Washington, D.C., a National Operations Center in St. Louis, Missouri, and a network of 12 regional field offices that serve all 50 States operating through cooperative agreements with the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) or universities. As of September 30, 2020, there were 820 permanent full-time employees, including 353 in the headquarters office and 467 in field offices.

AVAILABLE FUNDS AND FTES

Table NASS-1. Available Funds and FTEs (thousands of dollars, FTEs)m

Item	2019 Actual	FTE	2020 Actual	FTE	2021 Enacted	FTE	2022 Budget	FTE
Salaries and Expenses:								
Discretionary Appropriations	$174,517	768	$180,294	714	$183,921	744	$193,662	744
Mandatory Appropriations	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	175,517	768	180,294	714	183,921	744	193,662	744
Balance Available, SOY	151	-	204	-	250	-	-	-
Recoveries, Other	11,926	-	8,610	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available	187,594	768	189,108	714	184,171	744	193,662	744
Balance Available, EOY	(204)	-	(250)					
Total Obligations	187,390	768	188,858	714	184,171	744	193,662	744
Other USDA:								
AMS, pesticide cert. and base month	1,195	3	98	3	174	3	174	3
ARS, Nutrient Data Laboratory	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
APHIS	1,842	3	768	3	300	3	300	3
ERS	7,731	36	7,794	39	7,077	39	6,077	39
FAS	1,112	5	703	5	1,011	5	1,011	5
FS	87	1	380	1	120	1	120	1
FSA	2,816	34	6,456	35	6,456	35	6,000	35
NRCS	52	-	225	-	-	-	-	-
RMA	825	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAOB, Lock-up	20	-	17	-	20	-	20	-
Miscellaneous USDA Reimbursable	664	2	900	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Other USDA	16,344	89	17,381	86	15,158	86	13,702	86
Total, Agriculture Available	203,734	857	206,489	800	199,329	830	207,364	830
Other Federal Funds:								
American Peanut Council	-	-	214	1	214	1	214	1
Census Bureau	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
DOI, BLM grazing fees survey	76	-	76	-	79	-	79	-
DOL, Ag Labor	1,200	3	1,400	7	1,400	5	1,400	5
NASA	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
NSF, Data Collection	1,403	2	-	-	500	2	500	2
United Soybean Council	40	-	25	-	25	-	25	-
CNSTAT Core (DOT)	15	-	15	-	15	-	15	-
USGS (RDD)	6	-	3	-	6	-	6	-
Total, Other Federal	2,740	5	1,784	8	2,239	8	2,239	8
Non-Federal Funds:								
State Agencies - survey work	2,580	12	2,617	12	2,070	12	2,070	12
Total, Non-Federal	2,580	12	2,617	12	2,070	12	2,070	12
Total Available, NASS	209,054	874	210,890	820	203,638	850	211,673	850

PERMANENT POSITIONS BY GRADE AND FTE'S

Table NASS-2. Permanent Positions by Grade and FTEs

Item	D.C.	Field	2019 Actual Total	D.C.	Field	2020 Actual Total	D.C.	Field	2021 Enacted Total	D.C.	Field	2022 Budget Total
SES	9	1	10	9	1	10	9	1	10	9	1	10
SL	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
GS-15	29	17	46	22	16	38	22	16	38	22	16	38
GS-14	56	71	127	56	61	117	61	61	122	61	61	122
GS-13	205	90	295	205	56	261	205	56	261	205	56	261
GS-12	33	155	188	27	191	218	33	191	224	33	191	224
GS-11	19	43	62	19	18	37	19	30	49	19	30	49
GS-10	2	3	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
GS-9	22	63	85	18	27	45	18	35	53	18	35	53
GS-8	12	20	32	12	23	35	12	23	35	12	23	35
GS-7	17	106	123	5	43	48	5	43	48	5	43	48
GS-6	1	19	20	1	5	6	1	4	5	1	4	5
GS-5	3	16	19	3	1	4	3	16	19	3	16	19
GS-4	1	13	14	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	13	13
GS-3	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	6	6
Total Permanent	410	623	1,033	379	442	821	390	495	885	390	495	885
Unfilled, EOY	-					-			-			-
Total Perm. FT EOY	410	623	1,033	379	442	821	390	495	885	390	495	885
FTE	400	474	874	353	467	820	368	482	850	368	482	850

VEHICLE FLEET

Motor Vehicle Fleet

SIZE, COMPOSITION, AND ANNUAL COSTS OF MOTOR VEHICLE FLEET

All passenger motor vehicles operated by NASS are located at various field offices and are assigned based on approved program needs and geographic region. NASS uses its fleet to conduct agricultural statistics programs through its 12 regional statistical offices and 33 statistical offices that serve all 50 States.

The NASS fleet is comprised primarily of sport utility vehicles (SUVs) that allow passengers and equipment to travel easily to farms, ranches, fields and trade shows. Among the 12 regional offices and 33 State offices, there are 8 NASS owned vehicles and 42 vehicles leased from General Services Administration (GSA). While all 12 NASS regional offices and 33 State offices require the use of motor vehicles, it is often more cost-effective to acquire vehicles through existing cooperative agreements with the National State Departments of Agriculture, through leases from State motor pools, or via rental agreements. Field offices monitor and track vehicles' use and costs. Where possible NASS uses short term rental and shared motor pools. The use of common carrier is not feasible. The ability to reach the nation's farms, ranches, and fields is crucial to the NASS mission and for ensuring data are collected and reported accurately.

Fiscal Year	Sedans and Station Wagons	Lt. Trucks, SUVs, and Vans (4x2)	Lt. Trucks, SUVs, and Vans (4x4)	Medium Duty Vehicles	Buses	Heavy Duty Vehicles	Total Vehicles	Annual Operating Costs
2019	1	23	26	1	0	0	51	$295
Change	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	+9
2020	1	22	26	1	0	0	50	304
Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+9
2021	1	22	26	1	0	0	50	313
Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+9
2022	1	22	26	1	0	0	50	322

Note: Number of vehicles by type include vehicles owned by the agency and leased from commercial sources or GSA.

Annual Operating Costs excludes acquisition costs and gains from sale of vehicles as shown in FAST.

Changes to Motor Vehicle Fleet

At the end of 2020, NASS had 50 vehicles; 8 owned and 42 GSA leased vehicles.

Impediments to Managing the Motor Vehicle Fleet

There are no identified impediments to managing the motor vehicle fleet in the most cost-effective manners.

Statement of Proposed Purchase of Passenger Motor Vehicles

Fiscal Year	Net Active Fleet, SOY	Disposals	Replacements	Additions	Total Acquisitions	Net Active Fleet, EOY
2019	51	-	-	-	-	51
2020	51	1	-	-	-	50
2021	50	-	-	-	-	50
2022	50	-	-	-	-	50

SHARED FUNDING PROJECTS

Table NASS-3. Shared Funding Projects (dollars in thousands)

Item	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Working Capital Fund:				
Administrative Services:				
Material Management Service	116	209	299	159
Mail and Reproduction Services	185	214	210	201
Integrated Procurement Systems	97	97	69	73
Human Resources Enterprise Management Systems	11	8	9	9
Subtotal	409	529	587	442
Communications:				
Creative Media & Broadcast Center	73	142	337	324
Finance and Management:				
National Finance Center	255	234	172	173
Internal Control Support Services	33	54	55	55
Financial Management Support Services	648	645	938	932
Subtotal	936	933	1,165	1,159
Information Technology:				
Client Experience Center	1,332	1,990	5,436	5,376
Department Administration Information Technology Office	-	10	275	91
Digital Infrastructure Services Center	1,141	982	7,513	5,704
Enterprise Network Services	1,537	3,032	3,225	3,593
Subtotal	4,010	6,014	16,449	14,764
Office of the Executive Secretariat	3	3	4	4
Total, Working Capital Fund	5,431	7,622	18,543	16,694
Department-Wide Shared Cost Programs:				
Advisory Committee Liaison Services	-	-	2	2
Agency Partnership Outreach	76	71	67	-
Honor Awards	87	78	82	-
Human Resources Self-Service Dashboard	6	6	-	-
Medical Services	23	34	83	83
Office of Customer Experience	25	53	89	84
Personnel and Document Security	14	14	16	-
Physical Security	-	54	40	-
Security Detail	43	43	43	40
Security Operations	104	54	60	-
TARGET Center	12	10	11	-
USDA Enterprise Data Analytics Services	-	75	46	-
Total, Department-Wide Reimbursable Programs	390	492	539	209
E-Gov:				
Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business	1	3	1	1
E-Rulemaking	-	-	3	3
Enterprise Human Resources Integration	20	-	-	-
Financial Management Line of Business	1	18	1	1
Geospatial Line of Business	12	13	13	13
Human Resources Line of Business	3	3	3	3
Integrated Acquisition Environment	1	15	-	-
Total, E-Gov	38	52	20	21
Agency Total	5,859	8,166	19,102	16,924

ACCOUNT: SALARIES AND EXPENSES

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

For necessary expenses of the National Agricultural Statistics Service, [$183,921,000]$193,662,000, of which up to [$46,300,000]$46,850,000 shall be available until expended for the Census of Agriculture: *Provided,* That amounts made available for the Census of Agriculture may be used to conduct the Current Agricultural Industrial Report surveys subject to 7 U.S.C. 2204g(d) and (f).

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table NASS-4. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
2021 Enacted	$183,921,000
Change in Appropriation	+9,741,000
Budget Estimate, 2022	$193,662,000

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table NASS-5. Project Statement (thousands of dollars, FTE)[1/]

Item	2019 Actual	FTE	2020 Actual	FTE	2021 Enacted	FTE	Inc. or Dec.	FTE	Chg Key	2022 Budget	FTE
Discretionary Appropriations:											
Agricultural Estimates.....	$129,217	538	$134,994	484	$137,621	514	+$9,191	-	(1)	$146,812	514
Census of Agriculture.....	45,300	230	45,300	230	46,300	230	+550	-	(2)	46,850	230
Subtotal.....	174,517	768	180,294	714	183,921	744	+9,741	-		193,662	744
Mandatory Appropriations:											
Farm Bill.....	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Subtotal.....	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Total Adjusted Approp.....	175,517	768	180,294	714	183,921	744	9,741	-	-	193,662	744
Recoveries, Other	11,926		8,610		-		-	-			
Bal. Available, SOY.....	151		204	-	250			-		-	-
Total Available.....	187,594	768	189,108	714	184,171	744	9,741	-	-	193,662	744
Bal. Available, EOY.....	-204		-250		-		-	-		-	
Total Obligations.....	187,390	768	188,858	714	184,171	744	+9,491	-		193,662	744

Table NASS-6 Project Statement (thousands of dollars, FTE)[1/]

Item	2019 Actual	FTE	2020 Actual	FTE	2021 Enacted	FTE	Inc. or Dec.	FTE	2022 Budget	FTE
Discretionary Obligations:										
Agricultural Estimates.....	129,217	538	134,994	484	137,621	514	+9,191	-	146,812	514
Census of Agriculture.....	57,173	230	53,864	230	46,550	230	+250	-	46,850	230
Subtotal Disc oblig.....	186,390	768	188,858	714	184,171	744	+9,491	-	193,662	744
Mandatory Obligations:										
Farm Bill.....	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Mand Oblig.....	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations.....	187,390	768	188,858	714	184,171	744	9,491	-	193,662	744
Total Bal. Available, EOY.....	204	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available.....	187,594	768	189,108	714	184,171	744	9,491	-	193,662	744
Less:										
Recoveries, Other	-11,926		-8,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	-151		-204	-	-250	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	175,517	768	180,294	714	183,921	744	9,491	-	193,662	744

[1/] The reason of discrepancy between project statement and Max schedule X is the reimbursable.

Justifications of Increases and Decreases

Agricultural Estimates Program:

Base funding for AEP provides objective data essential to both the public and private sectors of the agriculture industry. AEP base funding will be used to continue collecting integrated surveys and estimates used for over 450 agricultural statistical reports that:

- Directly impact the market,
- Directly contribute to the Federal Principle Economic Indicators of the United States,
- Provide data for which NASS reports are the only publicly available objective sources of information,
- Support USDA program delivery, and
- Have specific legislative requirements for release.

Providing market information was one of the USDA key missions when it was created in 1862. Critical market-sensitive data are used by the commodity and agricultural markets to operate efficiently, providing a fair and equitable environment for price discovery in the marketplace. Without a federal provision of objective data available for the U.S. and world markets, key market information would be in the hands of a few. Individual producers and ranchers would be at a disadvantage compared to those who have resources to pay for information, and markets could be exposed to manipulation.

Funds will be used for salaries and benefits, travel and transportation, rental payments, communications and utilities, printing and reproduction, goods and services from non-federal and federal sources, research and development, equipment, operation and maintenance of equipment, and supplies and materials.

The NASS AEP is an integrated program; most report costs cannot be itemized as separate costs for a single report. For example, the June Area, Crops, and Objective Yield surveys provide direct estimates or are a component of data collection and estimation for the following publications: June Acreage; Cattle Inventory; Small Grains Summary; Crop Production Summary; Hogs & Pigs Inventory; Sheep Inventory; Farm Production Expenses; Agricultural Land Values; Farms, Land in Farms, and Livestock Operations.

As with base funding, the increases and decreases shown below support the mission, vision, and goals of the agency. The funding changes are requested for the following items:

(1) An increase of $9,191,000 in the Agricultural Estimates Program ($137,621,000 available in FY 2021).

An increase of $2,191,000, which includes $1,501,000 for pay inflation and $690,000 for FERS.

This increase will support a 2.7% Cost of Living pay increase for civilian employees and a 1.1% increase to cover the expenses of the mandated increase of USDA's contribution to FERS. This increase will allow NASS to continue to meet its objectives. This critical increase is needed to support and maintain current staffing levels to meet NASS' statutory requirements.

An increase of $7,000,000 for Climate Change.

To help measure and inform on climate change NASS will devote $7,000,000 which includes 1) $2,000,000 to expand our existing geospatial program to provide more critical information on the impact of extreme weather events. This funding will allow continued collaborations such as the Crop Condition and Soil Moisture Analytics (Crop-CASMA) project. Crop-CASMA is a new web-based tool to help visualize soil moisture and crop vegetation conditions. It was designed and developed by NASS in collaboration with NASA, ARS, and the George Mason University (GMU) Center for Spatial Information Science and Systems. This tool is free to the public and available at: https://cloud.csiss.gmu.edu/Crop-CASMA/. 2) $5,000,000 to support establishing baseline data for climate change tracking. Funding will support annual surveys of climate-smart conservation technologies and practices and utilization of other existing data sources. These statistics are critical to assessing climate-smart conservation program effectiveness and overall agriculture sector performance and currently are not collected via other surveys in a timely manner.

Census of Agriculture Program:

The Census of Agriculture (COA) is conducted every five years to obtain agricultural statistics for each county, State and the Nation. The Census is the leading source of statistics about the Nation's agricultural production and the only source of consistent, comparable data at the county, State and national levels. The Census is authorized by law under Title 7, U.S. code 2204g and is conducted in close cooperation with the Nation's agricultural user groups and farmer organizations.

Continuation of the COA Program is critical because funding below the base level would result in:

- A data gap that hinders NASS ability to complete the COA.
- Lack of COA data used by public and private decision-makers, including USDA and Congress, to make sound, well-informed, and effective policy, production and marketing decisions.
- Lack of COA data that is vital to USDA programs in the Economic Research Service, Agricultural Research Service, the World Agricultural Outlook Board, Foreign Agricultural Service, Farm Service Agency, Risk Management Agency, Natural Resource Conservation Service, and Rural Development.
- Difficulty producing other NASS reports. If the COA is not completed, NASS will not have a current list frame for conducting its ongoing surveys in the Agricultural Estimates program, census follow-on surveys, and reimbursable surveys as well.
- The COA Program is conducted over a five year cycle of activities. Annual and Quinquennial Census of Agriculture special study follow-on surveys are a vital part of the Census of Agriculture Program and can include: the annual Current Agricultural Industrial Reports; and the Quinquennial Special Studies: the Census of Aquaculture; the Census of Horticulture; the Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey; the Tenure, Ownership and Transition of Land Survey; Organic Production Survey; and Local Foods Special Study.

  The entire COA Program is broken down into five general categories. Due to the cyclical nature of the Quinquennial Census of Agriculture Program, appropriated funds will shift among these five broader categories over the five year cycle of activities. Research, evaluation and analysis are continually being conducted during the entire cycle of the Quinquennial Census of Agriculture throughout all aspects to ensure data quality and efficiency.

(2) An Increase of $550,000 for Census of Agriculture Program for Pay Increase ($46,300,000 available in FY 2021).

Fiscal Year 2022 marks the final year for preparations prior to conducting the 2022 COA in FY 2023. The requested funding will be used to finalize the Census Mail List (CML), collect data to measure coverage of the CML, prepare Census mail packages, and complete all system requirements. The full staffing of all 230 staff years is required. No follow-on special studies are conducted during the preparation year of the five year cycle of the COA.

An increase of $550,000, which includes $385,000 for pay inflation, $165,000 for FERS.

This increase will support a 2.7% Cost of Living pay increases for civilian employees, and 1.1% increase to cover the expenses for the mandated increase of USDA's contribution to FERS. This increase will allow NASS to continue to meet its objectives. This critical increase is needed to support and maintain current staffing levels to meet NASS' statutory requirements.

An increase of $900,000 for finalizing 2022 COA Census Mail List (CML).

During 2022, NASS will finalize the mail list for the COA. NASS mails out a four-page general agriculture screener, previously referred to as the National Agricultural Classification Survey (NACS), to determine whether an operation should be included in the CML. Under this funding amount NASS will mail the NACS to approximately 1,000,000 potential agriculture operations. NASS will conduct phone follow up for those reports that are not returned by mail.

An increase of $1,600,000 to supplement measurement of Census coverage.

The Agricultural Coverage Evaluation Survey (ACES) is a separate and vital pre-screener to the COA and is used to update and improve the CML. Extensive efforts are directed toward developing a CML that includes all farms in the U.S. However, some farms are not on the list and some on the list are not farms. NASS maintains a Not on the Mail List (NML) to estimate undercoverage associated with the COA. During the ACES pre-screening operation, each tract is identified as either agricultural or non-agricultural based on the farm definition ("any place from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the census year"). NASS also uses the ACES screener to identify minority and socially disadvantaged farmers, to ensure they are properly represented in the 2022 COA.

A decrease of $2,500,000 to eliminate the Local Food Marketing Practices Survey.

This survey provides metrics on the value of agriculture products sold by marketing practice and marketing channel, as well as the geographic location of production and distance traveled to market directly to consumers. This Census Special Study, conducted as a follow-on survey to the 2017 Census of Agriculture, is the leading source of detailed data for these agricultural marketing practices.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS AND FTE

Table NASS-7. Geographic Breakdown of Obligations and FTE (thousands of dollars, FTE)

State/Territory/Country	2019 Actual	FTE	2020 Actual	FTE	2021 Enacted	FTE	2022 Budget	FTE
Alabama	266	2	279	2	281	2	295	2
Alaska	185	1	194	1	197	1	207	1
Arizona	265	2	278	2	281	2	295	2
Arkansas	2,805	19	2,945	19	2,974	19	3,123	19
California	2,827	26	2,968	26	2,998	26	3,148	26
Colorado	3,798	33	3,989	33	4,020	33	4,221	33
District of Columbia	130,002	315	128,588	254	123,097	284	129,534	284
Florida	385	3	404	3	407	3	427	3
Georgia	2,620	21	2,751	21	2,783	21	2,922	21
Hawaii	305	2	333	2	336	2	353	2
Idaho	317	2	333	2	336	2	353	2
Illinois	305	2	320	2	323	2	339	2
Indiana	325	2	341	2	344	2	361	2
Iowa	2,843	27	2,985	27	3,015	27	3,166	27
Kansas	263	2	276	2	279	2	293	2
Kentucky	3,177	27	3,335	27	3,600	27	3,780	27
Louisiana	280	2	294	2	297	2	312	2
Maryland	146	1	153	1	156	1	164	1
Michigan	2,543	26	2,670	26	2,698	26	2,833	26
Minnesota	282	2	296	2	300	2	315	2
Mississippi	272	2	286	2	290	2	305	2
Missouri	15,007	80	15,757	87	15,915	87	16,711	87
Montana	509	5	540	5	545	5	572	5
Nebraska	3,368	31	3,536	31	3,560	31	3,738	31
Nevada	199	1	215	1	219	1	230	1
New Hampshire	332	3	345	3	348	3	365	3
New Jersey	324	2	335	2	338	2	355	2
New Mexico	281	2	295	2	298	2	313	2
New York	280	2	295	2	298	2	313	2
North Carolina	505	2	525	2	529	2	555	2
North Dakota	284	2	299	2	313	2	329	2
Ohio	246	2	258	2	261	2	274	2
Oklahoma	466	3	496	3	501	3	526	3
Oregon	309	2	320	2	325	2	341	2
Pennsylvania	3,059	34	3,212	34	3,244	34	3,406	34
South Carolina	308	2	330	2	334	2	351	2
South Dakota	260	2	275	2	278	2	292	2
Tennessee	248	2	255	2	228	2	239	2
Texas	3,093	32	3,247	32	3,276	32	3,440	32
Utah	299	2	315	2	319	2	335	2
Virginia	279	2	290	2	293	2	308	2
Washington	2,658	28	2,790	28	2,818	28	2,959	28
West Virginia	265	2	280	2	283	2	297	2
Wisconsin	281	2	305	2	308	2	323	2
Wyoming	319	4	325	4	328	4	344	4
Obligations	187,390	768	188,858	714	184,171	744	193,662	744
Bal. Available, EOY	204	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Available	187,594	768	189,108	714	184,171	744	193,662	744

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table NASS-8 Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars) [1/]

Item No.	Item	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
	Personnel Compensation:				
	Washington D.C.	$43,338	$43,900	$44,779	$45,688
	Personnel Compensation, Field	35,500	36,988	37,525	38,482
11	Total personnel compensation	78,838	80,888	82,304	84,170
12	Personal benefits	25,312	26,125	28,177	29,052
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	32	41	34	34
	Total, personnel comp. and benefits	104,182	107,054	110,515	113,256
	Other Objects:				
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	1,373	1,550	2,000	1,500
22.0	Transportation of things	1,070	1,199	1,200	1,200
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	6,486	6,580	6,700	6,700
23.2	Rental payments to others	3,252	3,357	2,500	2,600
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	3,289	4,059	3,100	3,100
24.0	Printing and reproduction	335	432	400	300
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	5,286	4,227	2,250	2,000
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	5,320	4,237	2,500	3,720
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	-	420	2,400	6,420
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	5,109	3,200	2,700	3,000
25.41	Other Services from non-Federal sources (NASDA)	35,100	37,500	34,000	34,000
25.5	Research and development contracts	9,000	9,000	9,000	11,000
25.6	Medical Care	-	35	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	5,343	3,300	3,000	3,000
26.0	Supplies and materials	506	662	600	600
31.0	Equipment	1,733	2,041	1,300	1,260
42.0	Insurance Claims and Indemnities	6	5	6	6
	Total, Other Objects	83,208	81,804	73,656	80,406
99.9	Total, new obligations	187,390	188,858	184,171	193,662
	DHS Building Security Payments (included in (25.3).....	1,826	1,995	2,000	2,000
	Information Technology Investments.....	-	-	-	-
	Name of Major Investment.....	-	-	-	-
11	Internal Labor.....	12,875	13,830	10,494	10,485
	External Labor (Contractors).....	2,108	4,954	14,019	13,591
25.2	Outside Services (Consulting).....	-	-	-	-
	Mission Area Non-Major Investment Totals.....	32,637	-	-	-
	Mission Area Standard Investment Totals.....	-	28,880	30,396	29,523
25.3	Mission Area WCF Transfers.....	-	6,015	15,304	14,764
	Position Data:				
	Average Salary (dollars), ES Position	184,525	187,293	190,102	192,954
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position	88,385	90,153	91,505	92,878
	Average Grade, GS Position	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) mission is to provide timely, accurate, and useful statistics in service to U.S. agriculture. To achieve this, NASS administers USDA's program of collecting and publishing current national, state, and county agricultural statistics, which consists of the Agricultural Estimates and the Census of Agriculture programs. The NASS statistical data are essential to both the public and private sectors for making effective policy, production, and marketing decisions on a wide range of agricultural commodities. NASS conducts its work through 12 regional field offices (RFOs) and 33 State offices serving all 50 States.

Annually, NASS publishes more than 450 national agricultural statistical reports, covering over 120 crops, 45 livestock items, and 12 major economic and environmental categories, complemented by additional State agricultural statistical releases. These basic and objective data are critical to maintain an orderly association between the consumption, supply, marketing, expenses, income, and input sectors of agriculture. These statistics promote a level playing field in production agriculture with impartial information available to everyone at a predetermined and publicized date and time.

Agricultural Estimates Program

NASS produced six of USDA's eight leading economic indicator reports: Agricultural Prices, Crop Production, Grain Stocks, Cattle on Feed, Hogs and Pigs, and Acreage. These are broadly used in agribusiness and market analyses, including for decision making by buyers and sellers of agricultural commodities.

Geospatial Program

Remote Sensing for Enhanced Crop Acreage Estimates

NASS has used remote sensing to enhance its crop acreage estimates since the 1970s, when satellite imagery was first used as a major input in constructing the nation's area sampling frame – the statistical foundation for collecting agricultural estimates with complete coverage of U.S. agriculture. The Cropland Data Layer (CDL) is the agency's core remote sensing product; it provides crop-specific land cover information and serves as the basis of acreage estimates. The CDL shows the type and location of crops planted in a particular season using low-cost and free mid-resolution satellite imagery, such as Landsat 8, Disaster Monitoring Constellation Deimos-1, Indian Space Research Organization Resources at 2, and Copernicus Programme Sentinel 2a and 2b; high-quality ground reference data; and efficient and robust classification software.

Remote Sensing for Disaster Assessments

Geospatial decision support products were derived and provided for rapid response to assess flooded areas and identify potential crop losses caused by Tropical Storm Douglas, Hurricanes Laura and Delta, and the Midwestern Derecho in August 2020. The geospatial data products were derived from remotely sensed satellite and meteorological information obtained from the European Space Agency (ESA), the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and NASA's Disaster Program. The products included flood assessment reports with crop and pastureland inundated areas and percentages of impacted crops, CDL crop area maps, and wind swaths or surface winds overlaid onto crop areas identified from the CDL product. The estimates of crop and pasture hay inundation were provided to the NASS Agricultural Statistics Board for decision support. Crop inundation raster layers were shared with the USDA Operations Center Emergency Programs Division and the USDA Office of the Chief Economist to be included in their mapping efforts. NASS also mapped the Washington State Cold Springs Canyon/Pearl Hill fires from August to mid-September identifying potential agricultural areas impacted by fire.

Research and Development

Precision Agriculture

Precision agriculture is defined as the use of technologies and science-based decision tools to improve profitability, while reducing the impact of agriculture on the environment. In FY20, precision agriculture data were obtained from a few farm operations in Pennsylvania and Illinois. The data were rich in information and included crops grown by field, acres planted and harvested, yield per acre, fertilizer and crop protectants applied, as well as total production. NASS is exploring approaches to making it easy for farmers to provide their precision agriculture data, which could reduce the questions they would be asked on a survey.

Census of Agriculture Program

The Census of Agriculture is conducted every 5 years and provides comprehensive data series at the national, state, and county level. It provides a snapshot of the agriculture economy including the number of farms, characteristics of farm operators, land use, production expenses, value of land and buildings, farm size, market value of agricultural production, acreage of hundreds of crops, inventory of livestock and poultry, and extensive farming practices including irrigation, marketing and utilization of government sponsored programs. The main results of the 2017 Census of Agriculture were published in fiscal year 2019. However, reformulations of the data in the form of additional products continued into fiscal year 2020.

Puerto Rico & Outlying Areas

During FY 2020, NASS released the results from census of agricultures conducted in each of the U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The Census of Agriculture is the only source of comprehensive and impartial agricultural statistics about American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. These censuses of agriculture were conducted in close cooperation with local agencies, governments, and community stakeholders.

NASS successfully released the results of the 2017 Census of Agriculture in April 2019. In addition, NASS successfully rolled out a variety of other census products that are reformulations of data available from a complete census of agriculture. In response to data user requests and needs to have data provided in different media and tabular formats, NASS has provided the public the following products in fiscal year 2020.

- ***Race, Ethnicity and Gender Profiles*** - Highlights key agriculture production, farm and farmer characteristics, and practices for Women, Hispanics, American Indians, Asian, and Black farm operators by State.
- ***Specialty Crops*** - National and state data on number of farms, land in farms, irrigated acreage, value of sales, and operator characteristics for specialty crops as defined in the Farm Bill.
- ***Specialty Crops for Outlying Areas*** – Data for American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands on the number of farms, land in farms, irrigated acreage, value of sales, and operator characteristics for specialty crops as defined in the Farm Bill.

2022 Census of Agriculture

- NASS has begun preparations for the 2022 Census of Agriculture. Planning and development for the 2022 Census of Agriculture was initiated with the formation of two teams: one responsible for the content (Content Team) and one responsible for development and testing of the forms and data collection (Data Collection Testing Team).

- ***List Building for 2022 CoA.*** Counting over 2.2 million farms takes a fully implemented and routinely performed list building effort. Beginning in reference year 2018, NASS began developing its Census Mail List. Over the course of four years, NASS will process millions of potential agriculture operation identification report forms through the National Agricultural Classification Survey instrument to determine if they should be included in the 2022 Census of Agriculture.

Census Follow-on Surveys

- ***Irrigation and Water Management Survey (IWMS) –*** In November, NASS released the results of the 2018 Irrigation and Water Management Survey (formerly Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey). This Census Special Study is a follow-on survey to the Census of Agriculture. IWMS occurs every five years and provides detailed data relating to on-farm irrigation practices. The data are reported at national, state and watershed levels. They are the only data complete, consistent and accurate enough to use in benchmarking on-farm irrigation measures over time. IWMS data contribute to water-related programs, economic models, legislative initiatives, market analyses, and feasibility studies. The information helps industry representatives, leaders, and planners chart the best course for future on-farm irrigation.

- ***Census of Aquaculture -*** In December, NASS released the results of the 2018 Census of Aquaculture. The census of aquaculture collects detailed information relating to production methods, surface water acres and sources, production, sales, point of first sale outlets, and aquaculture distributed for restoration, conservation, or

recreational purposes. NASS solicited input from the aquaculture industry, the National Aquaculture Association, and the NOAA.

- ***Organic Survey*** – NASS completed the data collection and analysis phases of the 2019 Organic Survey. This survey provides acreage, production, sales, price, expenses, and other data for various organic crop and livestock commodities at national, state, and commodity levels. NASS is making final preparations for the release of this dataset in October 2020.

- ***Census of Horticultural Specialties*** - NASS completed the data collection and analysis phases of the 2019 Census of Horticultural Specialties. This Census Special Study, conducted as a follow-on survey to the Census of Agriculture, is the leading source of detailed production and sales data for this specialized industry. NASS is making final preparations for the release of this dataset in December 2020.

- ***Local Food Marketing Practices Survey*** – NASS finalized preparations to conduct the 2020 Local Food Marketing Practices Survey. This survey will provide updated metrics on the value of agriculture products sold by marketing practice and marketing channel, as well as the geographic location of production and the distance traveled to market directly to consumers. This Census Special Study, conducted as a follow-on survey to the 2017 Census of Agriculture, is the leading source of detailed data for these agricultural marketing practices.

ACTIVITIES COVERING BOTH AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES & THE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

Operational Transformations to Streamline Business Processes

NASS continues to implement its three Strategic Initiatives to better align the agencies resources and effectiveness. The three initiatives link to the Agency's Strategic Plan.

1. Strategic Initiative 1: Customer Centric Data Interface focuses on creating an interface which will provide an opportunity to collect primary-sourced survey data as well as view other harmonized secondary sourced data, allowing respondents to make more informed enterprise-level decisions about their agricultural operation. We will deploy a portal for respondent access to survey information.
2. Strategic Initiative 2: Operation Model Re-Imagined focuses on improving the operating model with the goal of providing the same or more output with less inputs.
3. Strategic Initiative 3: Improving the Data User's Experience. The goal and objective of this project is to modernize and improve the NASS agricultural data user experience by creating access to data which allows users to interact with data at their level of comfort. We will have a prototype data dissemination system to solicit feedback from data users.

USDA Cybersecurity Scorecard

NASS continues to maintain mostly green scores on its biweekly cybersecurity scorecard. NASS is one of a few agencies/offices to achieve this feat. NASS continues to put effort into maintaining a high level of security around all its IT assets and data.

Stakeholder Engagement/Information Technology Projects

NASS Twitter Following

In FY 2020, NASS increased its Twitter following from 37,900 followers to 41,100 for a net gain of about 3,200 followers. The @usda_nass Twitter account team produced 655 tweets or replies on accurate, useful and timely topics, including 295 photos or data visualizations, 6 videos, and 94 links. NASS's tweets achieved 2.6 million impressions and almost 38,800 engagements. NASS continued its monthly #StatChat series on Twitter with 13 #StatChats during the year, inviting Twitter users to ask questions directly to NASS representatives following major report releases. The most popular topics during the year were from the May, August and September #StatChat Twitter discussions, young producer Highlights release, and the launch of the 2019 Organic Survey.

Quality Management Program

Paradata Analysis for Web Data Collection

In FY 2020, NASS revised the Census of Agriculture web instrument to conduct the 2022 Census of Agriculture based on results from the 2017 Census of Agriculture. Collecting data via a self-administered web instrument poses unique design challenges not present in other interviewer-administered modes. Many factors must be carefully implemented to ensure web surveys are designed effectively to promote high quality data while minimizing burden. In FY 2021, NASS will analyze the web paradata (e.g., device type, help access, changing answers, where breakoffs occur, and where errors are triggered) for the Census of Agriculture Content Test. Evaluating the Census of Agriculture web instrument paradata will help NASS gain additional insight into the user experience across mobile and non-mobile device types, evaluate revisions made to the instrument, and identify any problematic areas. Issues found from the analysis of the paradata for the Content Test instrument will be useful in informing changes needed for the final 2022 Census of Agriculture web instrument. Ultimately, this work can help in improving the customer experience during web collection, reducing respondent burden, and increasing the number of responses collected via NASS web instruments for the Census of Agriculture as well as our survey programs.

Work Performed For Others – Reimbursable Program

Reimbursable Work for Federal, State, and Private Organizations

NASS conducts surveys for and lends technical expertise to other Federal agencies, State governments, and private organizations on a reimbursable basis. Statistics generated meet special needs not covered by the NASS programs. In addition, statistical consultation by NASS staff members contributes to improvements in the overall quality and consistency of statistical information produced for the needs of other organizations. NASS provides support and assistance in the areas of questionnaire and sample design, data collection and editing, analysis of survey results, and training. NASS also provides technical consultation, support, and assistance to foreign countries desiring to enhance their statistical programs.

External Project Agreements

NASS partners extensively with external State and Federal governmental organizations, universities, and agricultural commodity organizations to provide high-quality, rigorous, and standardized statistical consultation. NASS provides statistical services on a fee-for-service basis and fully recovers all costs. To date, NASS has worked on more than 1,132 projects since beginning this centralized process in 2012, which includes about 93 such projects in FY 2020. NASS relies on the discretion of cooperators to fund these projects; however, the number of projects in FY 2021 is anticipated to be similar to past years.

The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) Pesticide Data Program (PDP)

NASS will continue to select AMS-PDP samples in FY-2021. The AMS-PDP Sampling Frame comprises terminal markets and large chain store food distribution centers. The Sampling and Frame Development Section (SFDS) in NASS's Methodology Division compiles the AMS-PDP sampling frame information supplied by State Department of Agriculture agencies prior to selecting the quarterly AMS-PDP samples using a probability-proportional-to-size technique.

The AMS-PDP uses samples selected by SFDS to collect data on pesticide residue on commodities most consumed by infants and children. The Environmental Protection Agency relies on sample results to conduct dietary risk assessments and to ensure pesticides residues – if any – are at safe levels. USDA uses the data to ascertain the relationship of pesticide residues to agricultural practices, to enhance USDA's Integrated Pest Management objectives and to work with growers to improve agricultural practices.

Agricultural Resources Management Survey (ARMS)

ARMS is conducted annually in cooperation with the USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS). The survey provides data that enables NASS to publish chemical use statistics and provides ERS the ability to estimate farm income, conduct economic analysis relating to field crop chemical usage, estimate costs associated with producing agricultural commodities, and compile farm business and household financial data. Data collected support both agencies' estimation programs for farm production expenditures. ARMS Phase I target commodities for the 2021 crop year will be corn, cotton, and rice. Phase II target commodities for the 2021 crop year are corn and rice for the production practices, cost, and return data (PPCR) and cotton for the production practices and return data (PPR). The 2022 ARMS Phase III, will focus on calendar year 2021 farm financial data for all types and sizes of farms.

County Cash Rents Survey

Through the 2018 Farm Bill, the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) rental rates are based on soil productivity and county average rental rates. USDA may use the NASS survey estimates relating to dryland cash rental rates when determining annual rental rates. NASS is required to conduct a survey no less than once a year on county average market dryland and irrigated cash rental rates. The 2021 County Cash Rents Survey is designed to collect statistically reliable county or state subdivision estimates of average market dry land and irrigated cash rental rates for cropland and pasture; and at least 20,000 acres cropland and pastureland per county. Data collected supports the Farm Service Agency's administration of payments for CRP.

Chemical Use Program

Chemical Use Data is Useful to Federal Agencies and State and Local Governments.

The NASS Chemical Use program provides chemical usage statistics to enable informed, science-based decisions. Through various programs and activities, NASS provides data that other Federal agencies, as well as State and local governments rely on to protect the U.S. food supply, agricultural production and water quality. NASS's agricultural chemical use database is USDA's official source of statistics about on-farm and post-harvest fertilizer and pesticide use and pest management practices. It encompasses surveys looking at chemical use by producers of fruits, vegetables, field crops, livestock, and other animals and crops. The database also includes post-harvest chemical use, obtained by surveying storage facilities, processors, packers and shippers.

- ***Chemical Use Database***. To create the database, NASS surveys fruit and vegetable producers to determine use of fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides and other pesticides; each chemical produced is classified by its active ingredients. The data collected includes acreage of the targeted commodities grown during the year and treated with chemical applications; the name, amount and method of application of all chemical products applied; and the operation's pest management practices.

- ***Redesigned Chemical Use Program.*** In FY 2011, NASS redesigned the chemical and fertilizer use program to continue, but with a reduced frequency. Since 2014, funding was restored, and the chemical and fertilizer program returned to full frequency with the Fruit Chemical Use Survey and the Vegetable Chemical Use Survey being conducted in alternating years. In 2014, the Vegetable Chemical Use survey was conducted after last being conducted in 2010. Data from the Vegetable Chemical Use Survey was released in August 2015. The 2020 Vegetable Chemical Use survey is currently being conducted with data collection continuing through January 2021. The Fruit Chemical Use Survey was last conducted in 2019. Data from the Fruit Chemical Use Survey was released in August 2020. The chemical and fertilizer use survey is also coordinated in conjunction with ARMS for row crops and other crops. The program added additional pesticide management questions to both Fruit and Vegetable Chemical Use survey since 2018 on behalf of the Office of the Chief Economist – Office of Pesticide Management Policy.

2021 Conservation Practice Adoption & Motivation Pilot Study

During FY 2021, NASS will support USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) with a series of surveys to capture and measure the state of their programs. NASS will conduct a Pilot Survey in 2021, information that has never been asked of U.S. producers before. The Pilot Study will help NASS understand conservation practice adoption and motivation to better develop an annual Program Survey to help improve NRCS programs.

NRCS conservation programs seek to leverage long-term changes in the use of crop, livestock, and forestry practices that conservation resources and protect the environment by providing technical and financial assistance to producers/landlords who agree to adopt or install conservation practices.

For structural practices (e.g., terraces, grassed waterways), NRCS provides technical and financial assistance that covers part of the cost of initial installation. Producers must maintain these practices over their useful life (usually 10-15 years).

For management practices (e.g., no-till, cover crops), NRCS provides technical and financial assistance that covers part of application cost. These practices typically have a one-year useful life. NRCS programs typically provide financial assistance over a period three-five years. Once the contract ends, the producer/landowners have no further obligation to continue applying these annual practices.

What has been difficult for NRCS to track are producers who may have already applied basic conservation practices that received financial assistance for an ongoing maintenance of existing practices. The plan is to measure the producers that are not using NRCS program technical and financial assistance to enhance the function of existing practices through the Conservation Stewardship Program. While NRCS seeks to leverage long-term changes for their programs in conservation behavior, farmers and landowners eventually decide whether to continue or expand adoption without financial assistance. NASS will present to NRCS a method of tracking and monitoring programs in a way that currently does not exist.

2021 National Animal Health Monitoring System Swine Large Enterprise, Swine Small Enterprise, and Cattle on Feedlots Studies)

In partnership with Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service – National Animal Health Monitoring System (APHIS-NAHMS), NASS will conduct a Swine Large, Swine Small, and Cattle on Feed Studies in FY 2021. NASS will provide APHIS-NAHMS with three special tabulations from its most current Sampling Frame, including updates from the 2017 Census of Agriculture. The tabulations include counts of operations, total hogs owned, total sows owned, and number of contractees by State and size category. Size categories for Large Swine operations are: 1,000 – 1,999, 2,000 – 4,999, 5,000 – 7,999, and 8,000 + total hogs owned. Size categories for Small Swine operations are: 1-24, 25-99, 50-99, 100-199, 200-499, and 500-999 + total hogs owned. Size categories for Cattle on Feedlots are: 50-999 head capacity and 1,000 + head capacity.

This project will be conducted in two phases. NASS is responsible for Phase 1, which is collecting limited amount of information that will assist APHIS-NAHMS State Veterinarians and Scientist. The other NASS responsibility is to attain producers consent for State Veterinarians to complete Phase 2 (animal biologic cultures).

2021 Feral Swine Survey

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Wildlife Service is a multi-faceted agency with a broad mission area that includes protecting and promoting U.S. agricultural health, regulating genetically engineered organisms, administering the Animal Welfare Act, and carrying out wildlife damage management activities. These efforts support the overall mission of USDA, which is to protect and promote food, agriculture, natural resources, and related issues. Free-ranging populations of feral swine exist in 35 states, and nationwide estimated population is approximately 5 million animals. Feral swine damage pastures, agricultural crops, lawns, landscaping, and natural areas due to feeding, rooting, wallowing, grazing, and trampling activities. Feral swine are reservoirs of many diseases and act as a host of parasites that can negatively impact agricultural animals, especially swine. The goal of APHIS Wildlife Service is to manage the population of feral swine to minimize feral swine damage in U.S. agriculture. The agreement between NASS and APHIS Wildlife Service will help to evaluate alternatives for reducing damage and risk to human health and safety.

Over the past five years NASS partnered with APHIS Wildlife Service to alternate the commodity rotation of crop and livestock operations by year for the Feral Swine Survey. In FY 2022, the Feral Swine Survey will target crop operators.

2021 Hemp Acreage and Production Survey

In 2014, the Farm Bill established the development, rules, and responsibilities to a few USDA agencies to provide funding for farmers to grow hemp for research. Many State Universities and State Department of Agriculture offices assisted thousands to begin the development of a hemp infrastructure. The 2018 Farm Bill builds on the 2014 Farm Bill hemp program in an effort to strengthen and solidify the hemp program.

NASS is poised to develop and conduct the very first Hemp Acreage and Production Survey between FY 2021 and FY 2022. Currently, hemp questions are planned to be tested prior to the 2022 Census of Agriculture to measure hemp producers by county and associated acres. There are plans to administer the Hemp Acreage and Production Survey for three years before deciding to expand the commitment of the NASS Survey and Estimation program.

Survey Marketing and Promotions

During FY 2020, the NASS Public Affairs Office supported collection of data and awareness of resulting data from dozens of surveys through strategic communications. The surveys and reports include ARMS; the quarterly agricultural and livestock surveys; censuses of agriculture in Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Marianas Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands; the Census of Aquaculture; the Irrigation and Water Management Survey, the

2019 Organic Survey and the Navajo Nation Profiles. Preparation included distribution of national news releases, blogs, feature stories, talking points, e-mails, videos and tweets. NASS created and distributed production story packages with interviews for local radio around the country. The NASS Public Affairs Office publicized electronic reporting as quicker, easier, more secure, and leading to less burden than responding by mail consistently across survey materials, all media and via an advertising campaign.

International Technical Assistance Provided

NASS provided technical assistance and training to improve agricultural statistics programs in five countries. Short-term assignments in 2020 supported work in Georgia, Indonesia, Mexico, Rwanda, and Tanzania. The technical assistance ranged from basic survey concepts and procedures to complete national Census of Agriculture support. Major accomplishments included the successful completion of the Household Listing Exercise in preparation for the Census of Agriculture in Tanzania; review of livestock data in Mexico; and coordination activities between USDA NASS and the Department of Commerce Census Bureau to coordinate population and agriculture censuses in developing countries. Sudan was identified as an initial test case. In addition, NASS coordinated and/or conducted training programs in the United States for 29 visitors representing three countries. These assistance and training activities promote better quality data and improved access to data from other countries, which allows U.S. analysts to better understand the world supply and demand situation. Improved analysis supports trade and more efficient marketing of U.S. agricultural products.

The agricultural statistics programs in Georgia, Indonesia, Mexico and Tanzania are expected to continue in FY 2021. Proposals for multi-year projects in Argentina, Kenya and Sudan are under consideration. Each project is dependent upon NASS receiving reimbursable funds.