The History of NASS

- The USDA was founded by Lincoln in 1862.
- NASS, formerly known as the Division of Statistics and then the Bureau of Statistics, was founded in 1863.


USDA Organizational Chart
The NASS Mission

- To provide timely, accurate, and useful statistics in service to U.S. agriculture

NASS issues about 500 statistical reports each year and about 9,000 reports and news releases from its 46 field offices.

The Census of Agriculture

- A complete count, taken once every 5 years, of America’s farms and the people who operate them
The Census of Agriculture

- Provides uniform data for every county in Iowa that ….
  - Helps farm organizations promote agriculture
  - Helps lending institution ensure operational loan funding is adequate
  - Helps determine if USDA service centers are staffed appropriately
  - Helps NRCS allocate funding to counties for their programs
  - Helps USDA allocate funding to counties
  - Helps USDA Rural Development allocate loans to counties
  - Helps companies deliver products and services to counties more efficiently

NASS Principles

- Safeguard Confidentiality of individual’s data
  - Protected by law from any court or legislative action (U.S. Code, Title 7, Chapter 55, Section 2276)
- Independent and Impartial Analysis
  - No political influence in estimates and forecasts
- Timeliness
- Security
  - Release reports to all users at same time

Program Areas

- Commodities
  - Crops, Livestock, Poultry, Cold Storage
- Economics
  - Agricultural Prices, Ag Labor, Farm Production Expenditures
- Environmental
  - Pesticide usage
- Census of Agriculture
  - Uniform & comprehensive data for every county
- Reimbursable Surveys
Where do the official statistics come from?
- Sample Surveys – Voluntary Reporting [Confidentiality Pledge]
- Agriculture Census – Mandatory Reporting
- Administrative Data

How are the data collected?
- Mail
- Telephone
  - Individual State Offices
  - Data Collection Centers
- Personal Interview
- Internet

Sample Survey Process
1. Target Population
2. Sample
3. Generate Point Statistics
   - Totals
   - Ratios
   - Precision
4. Estimation
   The value of the sample statistics are used along with other administrative sources to set estimates
Methodology

- Sampling Frames (target population)
  - Area Frame
  - List Frame
- Estimators (indications)
- Advantages - Disadvantages

Methodology – Area Frame

- All land area in Iowa
- Sample blocks of land called segments
- Collect agricultural data from the block of land

Methodology – Area Frame

- State is stratified based on percent of the land cultivated
- Strata are divided into “segments” (about 1 sq. mile)
June Area Frame Segment Center Points by Stratum

- 418 segments throughout Iowa

Methodology – Area Frame
- Data collection by personal interview
- Account for all land within the segment boundaries
Advantages & Disadvantages

- Area Frame
  - Complete
  - Reduced non-sampling errors
  - Good for common commodities
  - Low maintenance

- Area Frame
  - Sensitive to outliers
  - Not good for rare commodities
  - Need physical boundaries
  - Costly data collection

Methodology – List Frame

- List of farms/farmers w/ associated information
- Sample a name
- Collect agricultural data from the name on the list for the farm(s) he/she operates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Cropland</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Lincoln</td>
<td>1505 Fifth Avenue</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lincoln, IA 55626</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ira Farmer</td>
<td>321 Cherry Street</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iowa City, IA 52240</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer Brown</td>
<td>900 Oak Street</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adel, IA 52240</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Methodology – List Frame**

- Stratified based on size/type of farm
- Sample size varies by stratum
- Larger operations sampled at a higher rate

**Quarterly Crop/Stocks Survey**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stratum</th>
<th>Boundaries</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Cropland 300 – 599</td>
<td>6,164</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Capacity 1 – 14,999</td>
<td>17,638</td>
<td>595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Crop 600 – 1,599</td>
<td>2,666</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Capacity 15,000 – 49,999</td>
<td>17,831</td>
<td>751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Capacity 50,000 – 200,000</td>
<td>8,318</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Crop 1,600 – 4,999</td>
<td>2,137</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Crop 50,000 – 999,999</td>
<td>2,136</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Crop 5,000+</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Capacity 1,000,000+</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** 53,372 2,382

**Advantages & Disadvantages**

- List Frame
  - Inexpensive data collection
  - Can target commodities
  - Reduced sampling variability
  - Cost efficient

- List Frame
  - Not complete
  - Increased non-sampling errors
  - Goes out of date quickly
  - High maintenance

**Methodology – Multiple Frame**

- Combines the strength of each sampling frame
  - **List**
    - Less costly data collection
    - Rare & Specialty Commodities
  - **Area**
    - Complete Coverage by using portion not on the list (NOL)

**MULTIPLE FRAME**

- **LIST FRAME**
- **NOL AREA FRAME**

8
Methodology – Administrative Data

- FSA certified planted acreage data for crops
  - Have access to county totals
    - Aggregate to State level
    - Considered a minimum (not all farmers certify)
  - Not complete and available until October
- Import & Export data
- Slaughter data for livestock

Methodology – Remote Sensing, Cropland Data Layer

- Uses Satellite Imagery
- NASS Area Frame and Farm Service Agency data used for ground truth
- Regression-based acreage estimator

Methodology – Remote Sensing, Cropland Data Layer

- Satellite imagery available after crop canopies
  - Helps determine mid-season and year-end acreage estimates
  - Helps assess the impact of weather disasters
Iowa Cropland Data Layer

Land Cover Categories (by decreasing acreage):
- Agriculture
  - Corn
  - Soybeans
  - Pasture/Grass/Alfalfa
  - Hay/Other Crops
- Non-Agriculture
  - Forest
  - Developed
  - Wetlands
  - Other
  - Shrubland
  - Barren

**Acreage & Yield Data Collection**

Crop Production Cycle → NASS Survey, Estimation, and Publication Cycle

When farmers are planning… estimate planting intentions.
After farmers have planted… estimate acreage.
Throughout growing season… forecast yield & production.
At end of season… estimate final acreage, yield, production.

**Timeline for 2013- Crop Corn and Soybean Numbers**

- **2013**
  - Feb: NASS "Prospective Plantings" report
  - Mar: NASS "Grain Stocks" report
  - May: NASS "Acreage" report
  - NASS 2nd, 3rd, & 4th corn/bean forecast
  - Jan: NASS county level estimates

- **2014**
  - Jan: NASS "Grain Stocks" report
  - Feb: First NASS (survey-based) corn and soybean production forecasts
  - NASS final acreage, yield and production
March Intentions Data Collection

March Crops/Stocks Survey

- **Data Collection**: Feb. 26 – March 15
- **Sample Size**: Approx 86,000 farms
  - ~3,100 in Iowa
- **Collection Methods**: phone, mail, internet, personal interview
- **Data Items**: Acres planted and to be planted to specific crops, quantities of grains and oilseed stored on-farm

June Data Collection

- **June C/S Survey**: May 29 – June 15
  - **Sample Size**: Approx 73,500 farms
    - ~3,000 in Iowa
  - **Collection Methods**: phone, mail, internet, personal interview
  - **Data Items**: Acres planted to specific crops, acres expected to be harvested, quantities of grains and oilseed stored on-farm

- **June Area Survey**: May 29 – June 15
  - **Sample Size**: Approx 11,000 segments
    - 416 in Iowa
  - **Collection Methods**: Personal interview
  - **Data Items**: Information on land use within segment, quantities of grains and oilseed stored on entire farm, & livestock inv.

Why do March Intentions Usually Differs from June Acreage?

![Usual Planting Progress](chart.png)

- **March Survey**: 0% to 120% planting progress
- **June Survey**: 120% to 240% planting progress

6 weeks
### Determining Production

Production = \[
\text{Harvested acres} \times \text{Yield}
\]

| June Crops/Stocks Survey and Area Survey – updated as needed to reflect current growing conditions based on survey, satellite, and FSA acreage data | Agricultural Yield Surveys
| Objective Yield Surveys |

### Crop Yield Surveys

- NASS conducts two surveys for yield
  - Agriculture Yield Survey
    - List frame survey conducted in all States (May – November)
  - Objective Yield Survey (Corn & Soybeans)
    - Area frame survey conducted in major States (Aug. – Dec.)
Crop Yield Surveys

- **Agricultural Yield**
  - Sample Selected From:
    - List Frame - June Crop/Stocks Survey
    - crops of interest
    - rotated out reps
    - exclude extreme ops
    - exclude NOL
  - Fields recorded on the June Area Survey
    - crops of interest
    - Each acre has equal chance of selection
    - More than 1 sample may fall in same field

- **Objective Yield**

Agricultural Yield Survey

- Acres Harvested (or to be harvested)
- Expected Yield (based on farmers assessment of yield prospects until harvest)
- Reference date – 1st of the month
- Mail, phone, internet

Data collection starts 25th of previous month

Yields to reflect conditions as of 1st of month

Agricultural Yield Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>Iowa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Objective Yield Surveys

- Randomly selected fields
  - Initial interview to update/verify acreage, ask permission
- 2 Randomly located plots per field
- Objective measurements made in the fields
  - Measure Row Width
  - Count Plants (or stalks)
  - Count Fruit (pods, ears, or proxy early in season)
  - Weigh Fruit (pods, ears, or proxy early in season)
  - Gleanings (harvest loss)

Objective Yield Survey

- Data collected from about 25th of previous month through the 3rd of the survey month
- Return to the same plots for several months until crop is mature or harvested
- Personal interviews and field visits

Objective Yield Surveys

Samples consist of 2 plots randomly located within each selected field and scientifically placed within the field with predetermined locations.
Objective Yield Sample Plot Location

CORN

Objective Yield Surveys

Soybeans
- Enumerators use a frame when laying out soybean sample plots

Objective Yield Surveys

number of fruit per acre x weight per fruit - harvest loss per acre

net yield
Objective Yield Components and Forecast Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Forecast Variable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>Ears</td>
<td>- ears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ear weight</td>
<td>- ear length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans</td>
<td>Plants per plant</td>
<td>- plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pod weight</td>
<td>- pods w/ beans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Variables used to measure the number of fruit and weight vary each month based on the stage of maturity.

Objective Yield Survey

- **CORN** n=1860 (only half completed in August)
- **10 states average ~85% of U.S. corn production**

Objective Yield Survey

- **SOYBEANS** n=1835 (only half completed in August)
- **11 states average ~85% of U.S. soybean production**
**FINAL Acreage, Yield, & Production**

Production =

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harvested acres</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June Crops/Stocks and Area Surveys</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Objective Yield Surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveys — updated as needed to reflect current growing conditions based on survey, satellite, and FSA acreage data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>December Crops/Stocks Satellite Imagery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FSA Acreage Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December Crops/Stocks Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obj. Yield Survey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**County Estimates**

- Combines December Crop/Stocks survey & a supplemental county survey
- Set Planted, Harvest, Production, & Yield by county
- Iowa — Corn, Soybeans, Oats, Alfalfa Hay, Other Hay, Cattle, Cash Rents (separate data collection)

---

**Quarterly Grain Stocks**

- Estimates provided for stocks as of March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1
- Total Stocks in all positions is comprised of 2 parts based on location of the grain:

  - **On Farm Stocks**
  - **Off Farm Stocks**
# Grain Stocks Data Collection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>On Farm Stocks</th>
<th>Off Farm Stocks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data Collection</strong></td>
<td>Survey of Farmers (Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec)</td>
<td>Census of Facilities (Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sample Size</strong></td>
<td>66,000-84,000 farms 2,400-3,000 in Iowa</td>
<td>8,900 facilities 900 in Iowa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Collection Methods</strong></td>
<td>phone, mail, internet, personal interview</td>
<td>mail, phone, internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data Items</strong></td>
<td>Whole grains and oilseeds stored on the farm regardless of ownership or intended use</td>
<td>Whole grains and oilseeds stored in commercial storage facility</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Crop Balance Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beginning Stocks</strong></td>
<td>NASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supply</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Production</td>
<td>NASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Imports</td>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disappearance</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Exports</td>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Food &amp; Industrial Use</td>
<td>Millers, Crushers, WAOB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ethanol &amp; by products</td>
<td>Calculated by WAOB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Seed</td>
<td>NASS, ERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(+-)Residual (feed, in-transit, shrinkage, imbalance, error, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## What about Livestock Estimates?

- Frequency of reports mainly determined by production cycle
  - Quarterly Hog report (Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec)
  - Semi Annual Cattle report (Jan, Jul)
  - Monthly Cattle on Feed report

- Other livestock reports also available
**Hog & Pig Survey**

- Target population = all hog owners
- Conducted quarterly
- Multiple frame survey design
  - Gives everyone who owns hogs a chance to be selected for the survey
- Sample is stratified by size of operation
  - Larger operations sampled at a higher rate
  - Nationally, depending on the quarter, 8,800 or 11,600 hog owners are contacted
  - Over 1,400 in Iowa

**Estimates from the Quarterly Hog & Pig Survey**

- All Hogs & Pigs
- Breeding Herd Inventory
- Market Hog Inventory
  - By weight group
- Sows Farrowing, Litter Rate, Pig Crop
  - Litter rate by size of operation for U.S.
- Farrowing Intentions
  - Next 3 months
  - 3 to 6 months

**Hog & Pig Estimating Program**

- Quarterly Estimates Published
- Quarterly Survey/Annual Estimates Published
- Annual Survey/Annual Estimates Published
Cattle Survey

- Target population= all operations w/ cattle
- Conducted in January and July
  - State estimates only published in January report
- Multiple frame survey design
  - Gives every cattle operation a chance to be selected for the survey
- Sample is stratified by size and type
  - Larger operations sampled at a higher rate
  - Nationally, about 40,000 producers contacted
  - Over 2,100 in Iowa

Estimates from the Cattle Survey

- All Cattle & Calves
- All Cows that have calved
  - Beef cows and Milk cows that have calved
- Heifers 500 pounds and over
  - Beef and Milk cow replacements
  - All other heifers
- Steers 500 pounds and over
- Bulls 500 pounds and over
- Calves under 500 pounds
- Calf Crop
- Total Cattle and Calves on Feed (all size lots)

Cattle on Feed Surveys

1000+ COF Survey
- Federally Funded
- Conducted monthly
- List Frame census of all lots with 1000+ hd capacity
  - Add any new lots
- Data collected mostly by personal interview

LT 1000 COF Survey
- State Funded
- Conducted monthly
- List Frame survey of lots w/ LT 1000 hd capacity
  - Not complete coverage
- Data collected by mail and phone
Cattle on Feed Estimating Program

- Monthly Survey/Monthly Estimates Published for 1000+ COF
- Monthly 1000+ Survey/Annual Estimates Published for All COF
- Annual Survey/Annual Estimates Published for All COF
- Monthly Survey/Monthly Estimates Published for both & All COF

LT 1,000 Hd Capacity COF Survey

- February - Mail to all operations with LT 1000 head capacity - about 13,000 lots
- For Subsequent Months - Select a sample of February survey respondents
  - Stratified Replicated Sample
    - About 1,100 sampled each month
    - Sample is stratified by February reported capacity
    - Replication scheme limits operators to 6 contacts per year but allows 40% carryover of the sample from month to month
    - Have about 600 good reports each month

Estimates from the COF Survey

- Monthly 1000+, LT 1000, & total cattle on feed in all lots
  - Quarterly steers, heifers, & cows/bulls on feed for 1000+ lots
- Number placed during the month
- Number marketed during the month
- Other disappearance during the month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Lbs 1,000+ Head</th>
<th>Lbs Less Ruth 1,000 Head</th>
<th>All Lbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle on Feed, December 1, 2012</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>1,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December Placements</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December Marketed</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December Other Disappearance</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle on Feed, January 1, 2013</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>1,280</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Interpreting the Survey Indications**

- Indications include direct measures and ratios
  - Normally have more than one indication to set estimate/forecast
- Guiding principles for setting yield forecasts
  - Reference period = 1st of the month
  - Do not extrapolate beyond data collection period
  - Assume normal conditions the remainder of the season

**Two Questions:**
- Historically, how well have the indications performed?
- Is there a consistent bias in the indications?
  Tools – difference tables, charts, supporting analysis
  balance sheet

---

**Difference Table: Corn, Yield, Objective Yield Survey by month**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Diff (10-yr)</th>
<th>Diff (5-yr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>-18.0</td>
<td>-14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>-8.1</td>
<td>-12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>-7.7</td>
<td>-12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Apr</td>
<td>-12.0</td>
<td>-8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>-16.2</td>
<td>-11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Jun</td>
<td>-10.7</td>
<td>-6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Jul</td>
<td>-16.3</td>
<td>-12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>-16.3</td>
<td>-12.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Time Series Chart**

**OCTOBER CORN YIELD**

- Bushels

---
Interpreting the Survey Indications

Other Analysis - Objective Yield Survey Components

Balance Sheet Review

- Supply: Beginning Inventory + Pig or Calf Crop + Imports +
- Disposition: Commercial Slaughter - Farm Slaughter - Death - Exports -
- Indicated Inventory =
- Estimated Inventory
- Residual
Estimate / Forecasts - Work Flow

Field Offices
- Review Survey Data At State Level
- Set State Recommendations
- Prepare Justification
- Send to Washington

Headquarters
- Review Survey Data At National Level
- Set Regional & National Targets
- Reconcile State Recommendations With National Targets

Completed in Lock-up

Agricultural Statistics Board

Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB) - Security

- Since 1905, the ASB has secured its data to prevent leaks from influencing speculative trading markets
- Armed guards stand watch outside of the lock-up area to prevent disclosures

Secretary Johanns and an aide sign in with security to attend the Crop Report briefing.
Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB) - Security

- Window shades are secured and phones are disconnected
- The computer system is disconnected from computers outside of lock-up

Agricultural Statistics Board

- The ASB is comprised of commodity experts who set regional and national yield and production or livestock estimates

Agricultural Statistics Board

- The Secretary of Agriculture or his designee attends the briefing and signs the report
Agricultural Statistics Board

- Reports are printed inside the lock-up area
- Reporters are allowed inside lock-up to prepare their news articles for release

- The Crop Reports are released at 12:00 pm ET on specified dates.
- Hogs and Pigs, Cattle, and COF reports are released at 3:00 pm ET.

How Reliable are the NASS numbers?

- NASS reports include reliability information
- Also include information on
  - Survey and estimation procedures
  - Revision policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Percentile</th>
<th>Estimation</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Smallest</th>
<th>Largest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In Conclusion……..

- Information makes for efficient markets
- NASS mission is to provide information
- NASS estimates/forecasts based on survey data - only possible with the cooperation of farmers
- Confidentiality and Security – taken seriously
- NASS statistics are available to all
- Everyone gets the same results at the same time
- NASS data used extensively throughout industry

NASS Contact Information

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