USDA Data Science MOOC

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Using Open Data to Protect the Food Supply: A Report on the Roundtable with USDA

Open Data 500 Roundtable

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USER IDENTIFICATION
COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST & FEEDBACK LOOPS
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Data Discovery and Findability
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Data Access and Availability
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Opportunities for companies and civil society organizations

Data Quality
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Desired Impact
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Commitments made by USDA
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Data Interoperability
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Data Collection and Sharing
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Opportunities for companies and civil society organizations

Data Storage and Dissemination
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USDA-wide actions
National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)
Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)
Farm Service Agency (FSA)
U.S. Forest Service (FS)
National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)

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The Governance Lab at New York University (The GovLab)
Open Data 500 Study
The Open Data Roundtable Series

OUTCOMES

PARTICIPANTS

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Azavea
Climate Corporation
Dovel Technologies
Eagle Force Associates
Esri
FarmLogs
Google
IBM
Independent Data Management LLC
Knoema
Mackson Consulting
PolicyMap
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Socrata
vSolvIT

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS
The Reinvestment Fund
Ushahidi
WhyHunger

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Research Service (ARS)
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
Economic Research Service (ERS)
Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)
Foreign Agricultural Services (FAS)
Farm Service Agency (FSA)
Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)
National Agriculture Statistics Service (NASS)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)
National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)
Office of the Chief Scientist (OCS)
Research, Education and Economics (REE)
Risk Management Agency (RMA)
Rural Development (RD)

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND OFFICES
Open Data Roundtable Sponsors

SERIES SPONSORS

Amazon Web Services
PricewaterhouseCoopers

EVENT SUPPORTER

Socrata

Appendix E: Media coverage

Open Data Communications Plan

Revision Log

Background

Purpose

Goals

Open Data Policy Team

USDA ODP Leadership
Open Data Council
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Benefits of Open Data

Internal Awareness

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Tactics

USDA Open Data Success Stories

Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)
Economic Research Service (ERS)
Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)
Food Nutrition Service (FNS)
Forest Service (FS)
Geospatial
National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)

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Dairy Data
Data Product RSS Feed
ERS Data APIs
Eating and Health Module (ATUS)
Farm Household Income and Characteristics
Farm Income and Wealth Statistics
Farm Program Atlas
Federal Funds
Feed Grain Chart Gallery
Feed Grains Database
Fertilizer Imports/Exports
Fertilizer Use and Price
Food Access Research Atlas
Food Availability (Per Capita) Data System
Food Consumption and Nutrient Intakes
Food Dollar Series
Food Environment Atlas
Food Expenditures
Food Price Outlook
Food Security in the United States
Food and Nutrition Assistance Research Database
FoodAPS National Household Food Acquisition and Purchase Survey
Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States (FATUS)
Frontier and Remote Area Codes
Fruit and Tree Nut Data
Fruit and Vegetable Prices
GIS Map Services and API User Guide
International Agricultural Productivity
International Baseline Data
International Food Consumption Patterns
International Food Security
International Macroeconomic Data Set
Livestock & Meat International Trade Data
Livestock And Meat Domestic Data
Major Land Uses
Meat Price Spreads
Milk Cost of Production Estimates
Crop Year 2012 Disaster Declarations
Crop Year 2012 Disaster Map
Crop Year 2012 Drought Specific Disaster Designations Map
Crop Year 2012 Listing of Disaster Designated Counties
Crop Year 2012 Listing of Drought-specific Disaster Designated Counties
Crop Year 2013 Disaster Declarations
Crop Year 2013 Disaster Map
Crop Year 2013 Drought Specific Disaster Designations Map
Crop Year 2013 Listing of Disaster Designated Counties
Crop Year 2013 Listing of Drought-specific Disaster Designated Counties
Crop Year 2014 Disaster Declarations
Crop Year 2014 Disaster Map
Crop Year 2014 Drought Specific Disaster Designations Map
Crop Year 2014 Listing of Disaster Designated Counties
Crop Year 2014 Listing of Drought-specific Disaster Designated Counties
Disaster Declarations USDA
Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-raised Fish
Emergency Conservation Program for Agricultural Producers
Emergency Forest Restoration Program
Emergency Haying and Grazing of Conservation Reserve Program
Farm Emergency Loans
Farm Loans Disaster Set-Aside Program
Farm Operating Loans (Direct and Guaranteed)
Farm Ownership Loans (Direct and Guaranteed)
Farm Programs Payments
Farm Service Agency Emergency Designation News Releases
Farm Service Agency Market News Widget
Farm Service Agency News Releases
Farm Service Agency News and Events Widget
Farm Service Agency Notices
Farm Service Agency State News Widget
Livestock Forage Disaster Program
Livestock Forage Disaster Program Eligibility Maps
Livestock Indemnity Program
Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program
Sweetener Market Data Historical Deliveries by Package Size
Sweetener Market Data Historical Deliveries by Use - All Other Uses
Sweetener Market Data Historical Deliveries by Use - Bakery

https://semanticommunity.info/Data_Science/USDA_Data_Science_MOOC
Updated: Wed, 12 Jun 2019 05:26:32 GMT
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Summer Food Service Participation, Meals, and Costs Data
SuperTracker
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Education and Evaluation Study (Wave II)
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Cost Data
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: Examining the Evidence to Define Benefit Adequacy Study
The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) Farm Bill Implementation Memo
The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP): Total Food Cost
The Extent of Trafficking in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: 2009-2011
Toll-Free Numbers for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) State Agencies
Trends in SNAP Rates: Fiscal Year 2010 to Fiscal Year 2012 Report
WIC Participant and Program Characteristics 2012 Final Report
WIC State Agencies by state agency name
White Paper on the Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)
Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Detailed Policy Guidance in Disaster Situations
Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Participating and Cost Data
Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)
Crop Explorer
Export Sales Reporting
Global Agricultural Information Network
Global Agricultural Trade System
International Agricultural Trade Reports
Production, Supply, and Distribution Database
Quarterly Agricultural Export Forecast
World Agricultural Production
Forest Service (FS)
Recreation Information Database - RIDB
U.S. Forest Service National Inventoried Roadless Areas Including Idaho and Colorado
U.S. Forest Service National Inventoried Roadless Areas in Idaho 2008
U.S. Forest Service ALP Status And Encumbrance
U.S. Forest Service Administrative Ranger District Boundaries
U.S. Forest Service Administrative Ranger District Boundaries 2
U.S. Forest Service Administrative Region Boundaries
U.S. Forest Service Aerial Fire Retardant Avoidance Area Hydro
U.S. Forest Service Aerial Fire Retardant Avoidance Areas
U.S. Forest Service Basic Ownership
U.S. Forest Service CFLR Project Accomplishments
U.S. Forest Service Current Invasive Plant Locations
U.S. Forest Service Developed Site
U.S. Forest Service Ecological Sections
U.S. Forest Service Forests to Faucets
U.S. Forest Service Geopolitical Units
U.S. Forest Service Hazardous Fuels Treatments
U.S. Forest Service Integrated Resource Restoration
U.S. Forest Service Land Units
U.S. Forest Service Land Utilization Project
U.S. Forest Service Land and Water Conservation Fund
U.S. Forest Service Land and Water Conservation Fund Projects
U.S. Forest Service National Grasslands
U.S. Forest Service National Inventoried Roadless Areas
U.S. Forest Service National Inventoried Roadless Areas Including Idaho and Colorado
U.S. Forest Service National Inventoried Roadless Areas in Idaho 2008
U.S. Forest Service Other National Designated Areas
U.S. Forest Service Other National Designated Areas Status
U.S. Forest Service Periodical Cicada Broods
U.S. Forest Service Proclaimed Forests
U.S. Forest Service Proclaimed Forests and Grasslands
U.S. Forest Service Purchase Units
U.S. Forest Service Road Basic
U.S. Forest Service Road and Trail MVUM
U.S. Forest Service Sections
U.S. Forest Service Special Status Areas
U.S. Forest Service Surface Management Agency Lines
U.S. Forest Service Surface Ownership
U.S. Forest Service Title Claims and Encroachment Locations
U.S. Forest Service Townships
U.S. Forest Service Tracts
U.S. Forest Service Watershed Condition Class and Assessment Status
U.S. Forest Service Western Bark Beetle Strategy
U.S. Forest Service Wild and Scenic Rivers
U.S. Forest Service Wild and Scenic Rivers Status
U.S. Forest Service Wilderness Areas
U.S. Forest Service Wilderness Areas Status
U.S. Forest Service Withdrawal
US Forest Service Special Interest Management Areas
PhotoGallery-A
SNOwpack TELemetry Network (SNOTEL)
Soil Climate Analysis Network (SCAN)
Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database for Various Soil Survey Areas in the United States of America and the Territories, Commonwealths, and Island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS
U.S. General Soil Map (STATSGO2) for Individual States
U.S. General Soil Map (STATSGO2) for the United States of America
USDA Service Center Locator
eDirectives
eFOTG
snotel
Department of Agriculture Congressional Logs for Fiscal Year 2014
Department of Agriculture Secretary's Calendar Schedule
USDA Active Purchase Card Holders
USDA Annual FOIA Report
USDA Purchase Card Transaction Report
Risk Management Agency (RMA)
Actuarial Information Browser
Agent and Insurance Provider Locators
Cause of Loss Historical Files
County Crop Programs
Information Reporting System
Price Discovery
Summary of Business
Rural Development (RD)
RD Monthly Obligations and Disbursements (ARRA)
USDA Rural Development Multi Family Housing
Rural Development Obligations and Disbursements (non ARRA)
USDA Rural Development (RD) Property Eligibility - Broadband
USDA Rural Development Multi Family Housing
USDA Rural Development Property Eligibility (SFH/MFH)
USDA Rural Development Property Eligibility - Intermediary Relending Program
USDA Rural Development Property Eligibility - Rural Business Service
USDA Rural Development Property Eligibility Water and Environmental Programs
USDA Rural Development Resale Properties - Foreclosure
USDA Rural Development Resale Properties - Real Estate Owned
USDA Data Science MOOC

Slides and Spreadsheet

http://semanticommunity.info/

http://www.meetup.com/Federal-Big-Data-Working-Group/

http://www.meetup.com/Virginia-Big-Data-Meetup


http://semanticommunity.info/Data_Science/Federal_Big_Data_Working_Group_Meetup

Introduction

"Gatherings like the Open Data Roundtable are essential to building bridges with the private sector, gaining input and feedback, improving our data infrastructure, and developing a system that will outlast any single Administration," wrote Krysta Harden, Deputy Secretary of USDA in a foreword to the report. “Our goal is to unleash even more government data to help business leaders make the best possible decisions, while creating fertile ground for new business development, especially for new and beginning farmers. The best way to do that was to listen to suggestions from those already using our data – and to get the private sector’s guidance on where USDA can unlock the greatest value in our data sets.”

The purpose is to use the recent report: Using Open Data to Protect the Food Supply: A Report on the Roundtable with USDA, and the associated: Open Data Communications Plan, as the basis for a USDA Data Science MOOC (Massive Open Online Course) for the Federal Big Data Working Group Meetup, and others who want free data science training using the excellent USDA data sources. The purpose is to also provide feedback to the USDA OCIO on our experience with using their data.
Introduction

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Modules

The MOCC is organized into Modules as follows:

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<tr>
<th>Module Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PDF Documents to MindTouch</td>
<td>Using Open Data to Protect the Food Supply: A Report on the Roundtable with USDA (PDF) and Open Data Communications Plan (PDF) and converted to MindTouch Wiki format for the Knowledge Base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>USDA Open Data Catalog</td>
<td>The USDA Open Data Catalog is converted to linked open data format in the MindTouch Wiki for the Knowledge Base</td>
</tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>USDA Open Data Success Stories 1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>USDA Open Data Success Stories 3</td>
<td>Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)</td>
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<td>USDA Open Data Success Stories 4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>USDA Open Data Success Stories 5</td>
<td>Forest Service (FS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Module 1 PDF Documents to MindTouch

- How was the data collected?
  - Open Data Roundtable and Open Data Communications Plan

- Where is the data stored?
  - PDF

- What are the results?
  - MindTouch

- Why should we believe the results?
  - They are faithful conversions of the original PDF files
Module 1 PDF Documents to MindTouch

- How was the data collected?
  - Open Data Roundtable and Open Data Communications Plan
- Where is the data stored?
  - PDF
- What are the results?
  - MindTouch
- Why should we believe the results?
  - They are faithful conversions of the original PDF files


Open Data Roundtable: PDF

Using Open Data to Protect the Food Supply: A Roundtable
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Roundtable Insights and Recommendations

Open Data Roundtable: MindTouch

Google Find: Data Quality

Using Open Data to Protect the Food Supply: A Report on the Roundtable with USDA

Module 2 USDA Open Data Catalog

- How was the data collected?
  - Enterprise Data Catalog.

- Where is the data stored?
  - Web Page, MindTouch, Spreadsheet, and Spotfire.

- What are the results?
  - Find by word, phrase, topic, subtopic, etc.

- Why should we believe the results?
  - Based on careful repurposing of original source.
Module 3 USDA Open Data Success Stories 1: AMS

- The Farmers Market Directory receives nearly 2 million user page views per year and has been one of USDA’s most popular data sets. On May 15, 2013, the Farmers Market Directory API (Application Programming Interface) was released giving app developers and designers direct access to the wealth of farmer’s market information housed in the online database. With over 7,800 farmers market listings available for all 50 states, apps and Web sites that previously relied on a download or export of the data set are now able to make direct calls to the directory. During the month of March 2014, the Farmers Market Directory API had about 2,700 hits from third-party applications Apps developed using the new API are now delivering foodies and farmers market lovers more accurate and up-to-date information. This release also supported the Department’s Digital Government Strategy work as one of USDA’s API deliverables.

How was the data collected?
- “This information is voluntary and self-reported to AMS by market managers, representatives from State farmers market agencies and associations, and other key market personnel across the country.”

Where is the data stored?
- Excel spreadsheet

What are the results?
- About 3 times the number of markets do not support SNAP.

Why should we believe the results?
- There would seem to be no reason to lie about SNAP.
ERS recently launched new services that enable developers, bloggers, and other digital professionals to more easily use and repurpose ERS material. These services include APIs (Application Programming Interfaces) for web content and select data (including geospatial data). A widely used example expands the reach of ERS’ daily Charts of Note via a “widget,” that bloggers, online publishers, and others use to embed code snippets that leverage ERS content/APIs on their sites. Customers choose whether to display a specific daily chart, or an automatic display of the most recently published chart. Agri-Pulse (an on-line comprehensive weekly report of the latest in agricultural information) embedded the Charts of Note widget beneath the Event Calendar on their home page. Other customers have shared their intention to use the widget on blogs, policy and association websites, and e-newsletters; and our APIs to create apps and educational materials.
Module 4 USDA Open Data Success Stories 2: ERS

• How was the data collected?
  ◦ ERS recently launched new services that enable developers, bloggers, and other digital professionals to more easily use and repurpose ERS material.

• Where is the data stored?
  ◦ Excel (reformatted) and Spotfire.

• What are the results?
  ◦ The percent of Genetically Engineered Crops has generally increased from 2000-2014.

• Why should we believe the results?
  ◦ “This data product summarizes the extent of adoption of herbicide-tolerant (HT), insect-resistant (Bt), and those with both traits ("stacked") genetically engineered (GE) crops in the United States. Data cover GE varieties of corn, cotton, and soybeans over the 2000-2013 (my correction: 2014) period, for the U.S.”
Module 5 USDA Open Data Success Stories 3: FAS

- The Agricultural Tariff Tracker ([http://apps.fas.usda.gov/agtarifftracker/Home/Search](http://apps.fas.usda.gov/agtarifftracker/Home/Search)) is used by exporters/importers, FAS staff, and other government agencies to assess how competitive a product will be in a market as a result of applied import tariffs. The Agricultural Tariff Tracker is an online searchable database that enables internal and external users to easily locate publicly available data on tariff schedules/rate information resulting from Federal Trade Agreements.

Module 5 USDA Open Data Success Stories 3: FAS

- How was the data collected?
  - The Agricultural Tariff Tracker is used by exporters/importers, FAS staff, and other government agencies to assess how competitive a product will be in a market as a result of applied import tariffs.

- Where is the data stored?
  - Excel and Spotfire.

- What are the results?
  - There is a difference in the FTA Sector Distribution for Export and Import for Columbia.

- Why should we believe the results?
"The information displayed is not official and should only be used as a general reference. Each importing countries customs office maintains the right for final determination of tariff treatment."

Module 5 USDA Open Data Success Stories 3: FAS Data Science

- How was the data collected?
  - The Agricultural Tariff Tracker is used by exporters/importers, FAS staff, and other government agencies to assess how competitive a product will be in a market as a result of applied import tariffs.

- Where is the data stored?
  - Excel and Spotfire.

- What are the results?
  - There is a difference in the FTA Sector Distribution for Export and Import for Colombia.

- Why should we believe the results?
  - "The information displayed is not official and should only be used as a general reference. Each importing countries customs office maintains the right for final determination of tariff treatment."

Module 6 USDA Open Data Success Stories 4: FNS

- The SNAP Retailer Locator (SRL) published data (http://catalog.data.gov/dataset/snap...-locator-e7cd4) and API (http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/retailerlocator) that FNS built and updates bi-weekly is being used in a number of applications. Most of the source code for these apps is available in GitHub.com. Developers are continually leveraging the data and creating new applications that are locally focused or finding new uses. Below are several examples of the Federal government developing tools once and the power of frequently updated and available open source data, creativity, and consumer demand combined.
Module 6 USDA Open Data Success Stories 4: FNS

- The SNAP Retailer Locator (SRL) published data (http://catalog.data.gov/dataset/snap-locator-e7cd4) and API (http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/retailerlocator) that FNS built and updates bi-weekly is being used in a number of applications. Most of the source code for these apps is available in GitHub.com. Developers are continually leveraging the data and creating new applications that are locally focused or finding new uses. Below are several examples of the Federal government developing tools once and the power of frequently updated and available open source data, creativity, and consumer demand combined.

- How was the data collected?
  - Local FNS field offices are responsible for the licensing and monitoring of retail food stores participating in SNAP.

- Where is the data stored?
  - CSV and Spotfire.

- What are the results?
  - California has the largest number of retailers (almost 25,000).

- Why should we believe the results?
  - The mapped data are generally accurate except for a few locational errors in the data set.

Web Player
A huge advantage of using “map services” is that they allow the public to directly access the most current Forest Service data, while at the same time reducing the Agency logistics workload via a simple registration process. Forest Service map services are registered with ArcGIS Online, an internationally-recognized source for geospatial data hosted by Esri (founded as the Environmental Systems Research Institute). Two examples are described below:

- The Forest Service Interactive Visitor Map (beta version) provides prospective visitors to national forests and grasslands with access to information about Agency roads, trails, and recreation sites through a simple online interface.
- The Forest Atlas of the United States will be published this year and has an external-customer emphasis, telling the story of Forest Service lands to the public, in understandable terms, using a variety of graphics and GIS maps.

How was the data collected?
- There is a methods paper with the details.

Where is the data stored?
- ESRI geodatabase XML (1613 MB), shape file (1351 MB), Date of last refresh: Apr 29, 2015.

What are the results?
The watershed index of surface drinking water importance (1-100) is highest in the Eastern US and West Coast.

Why should we believe the results?

- It has complete metadata.

Module 7 USDA Open Data Success Stories 5: FS Data Science

- How was the data collected?
  - There is a methods paper with the details.
- Where is the data stored?
  - ESRI geodatabase XML (1613 MB), shape file (1351 MB), Date of last refresh: Apr 29, 2015.
- What are the results?
  - The watershed index of surface drinking water importance (1-100) is highest in the Eastern US and West Coast.
- Why should we believe the results?
  - It has complete metadata.

Module 8 USDA Open Data Success Stories 6: Geospatial

- The “Know Your Farmer, Know Your Food” Compass Map ([http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/KNOWYOURFARMER](http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/KNOWYOURFARMER)) is a data dissemination innovation. The enterprise scale Web map application was launched in Fiscal Year (FY) 2012, and continues to evolve and expand as a core Department data storefront. The solution presents a detailed visual story consolidated in a single interactive map view which thematically organizes and simplifies access to complex local and regional food systems and program delivery data. Data consists of USDA and other federal agency benefits delivery by location, refreshed each year with currently four current years of trend information. Funding awards for business start-ups, infrastructure, diversification, education, food subsidy access, community development, and numerous other programs, are searchable to street level views.
How was the data collected?
- USDA Projects that support Know Your Farmer Initiative (in process).

Where is the data stored?
- Excel Spreadsheet and Spotfire

What are the results?
- California has the largest total state funding ($30M) in 178 projects.

Why should we believe the results?
- It may be tempting to add up the dollar amounts displayed on the map to estimate the overall monetary support for local and regional food systems, but this total would be misleading as not every relevant program or project is included.
Module 9 USDA Open Data Success Stories 7: NASS

• The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) publishes over 500 surveys each year, focused on United States agricultural statistics. NASS also conducts and publishes the Census of Agriculture every five years. When NASS statistics are published, they are loaded into the Quick Stats database for access by the entire user community through the internet, by using the Quick Stats tool http://www.nass.usda.gov/Quick_Stats/ that NASS developed. Quick Stats was one of the original tools available on Data.gov and now is part of the Open Data initiative.

• NASS statistics are widely used by academia, research, governments, manufacturing, and farmers and ranchers. The Quick Stats tool allows access to all of NASS’ published statistics.

Module 9 USDA Open Data Success Stories 7: NASS

• How was the data collected?
  ◦ National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) surveys each year (over 500), focused on United States agricultural statistics.

• Where is the data stored?
  ◦ A qs.all_20150508.txt.gz: 840 MB when unzipped becomes qs.all_20150508: 11 GB, when imported into Spotfire becomes USDAMOOC-Spotfire.dxp: 2.4 GB.

• What are the results?
What has the largest number of Commodity Descriptions and Congressional District Codes are missing in the data set.

Why should we believe the results?
- They are based on authoritative data and analyzed by a data scientist/statistician.

Module 9 USDA Open Data Success Stories 7: NASS Data Science

- How was the data collected?
  - National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) surveys each year (over 500), focused on United States agricultural statistics.

- Where is the data stored?
  - A qs.all_20150508.txt.gz: 840 MB when unzipped becomes qs.all_20150508: 11 GB, when imported into Spotfire becomes USDAMOOC-Spotfire.xlsx: 2.4 GB.

- What are the results?
  - What has the largest number of Commodity Descriptions and Congressional District Codes are missing in the data set.

- Why should we believe the results?
  - They are based on authoritative data and analyzed by a data scientist/statistician.

Module 10 Wrap Up: Conclusions and Recommendations

- Key USDA data documents should not be in PDF.
- The USDA Data Catalog should also include a spreadsheet format.
- The USDA Open Data Success Stories should answer the four basic data science questions.
- A Meetup should be organized to provide feedback to the USDA OCIO and Chief Data Officer.
Module 10 Wrap Up: Conclusions and Recommendations

- Key USDA data documents should not be in PDF.
- The USDA Data Catalog should also include a spreadsheet format.
- The USDA Open Data Success Stories should answer the four basic data science questions.
- A Meetup should be organized to provide feedback to the USDA OCIO and Chief Data Officer.

http://www.meetup.com/Federal-Big-Data-Working-Group/events/221457264

Meetup

http://www.meetup.com/Federal-Big-Data-Working-Group/events/221457264/

Web Player

Module 7 USDA Open Data Success Stories 5: FS Spotfire Update

http://www.meetup.com/Federal-Big-Data-Working-Group/events/221457264/

Web Player
Spotfire Dashboard

For Internet Explorer Users and Those Wanting Full Screen Display Use: Web Player Get Spotfire for iPad App

Media, iframe, embed and object tags are not supported inside of a PDF.

For Internet Explorer Users and Those Wanting Full Screen Display Use: Web Player Get Spotfire for iPad App

Media, iframe, embed and object tags are not supported inside of a PDF.
Slide 2 Overview

OMB Memo 13-13 released last year, requires federal agencies to develop and release data that can be used by other government agencies, industry, academia, and the public.

It also requires Agencies to develop and maintain and enterprise data inventory that can be Expanded, Enriched and is Open.

It requires Agencies to make their data machine readable and using open formats and data standards for new information development and collection. It requires Agencies to use open licenses and establishes processes that will identify information that can not be release for various reasons. (privacy, legal, security)
Slide 3 Open Data

- Open Data
  - Implementation of OMB’s M-13-13 Open Data Policy
  - USDA Last Quarter’s Accomplishments
  - Open Data Projects
  - Open Data Success Stories
  - Data Quality
  - Open Data Summary

- Big Data
  - Intersection of Open and Big Data
  - Why Is It Important To Agriculture
  - USDA Big Data Projects
    - Food Resilience Theme of the Climate Data Toolkit Initiative
    - Using Administrative Data for Statistical Purposes
  - Big Data Summary

Slide 4 USDA Implementation of M-13-13

OMB Memo 13-13 released last year, requires federal agencies to develop and release data that can be used by other government agencies, industry, academia, and the public.

It also requires Agencies to develop and maintain and enterprise data inventory that can be Expanded, Enriched and is Open.
It requires Agencies to make their data machine readable and using open formats and data standards for new information development and collection. It requires Agencies to use open licenses and establishes processes that will identify information that can not be release for various reasons. (privacy, legal, security)

### USDA Implementation of M-13-13

- Developed 3-Step M-13-13 Implementation Strategy
  - Dataset Collection/Publishing
    - Created and maintained an Enterprise Data Inventory (EDI)
    - Submit EDI to OMB only (not to public)
    - Maintain a Public Data Listing (PDL)
    - Published datasets to PDL to USDA.gov/data and Data.gov
- Developed and documented the USDA Data Publishing Process
  - Develop Dataset Prioritization, Privacy/Legal Review and IT Security Review Processes
  - Developed Customer Feedback and Engagement Plan
  - Conduct Internal/External Engagement Sessions

### Slide 5 Last Quarter's Accomplishments

OMB Memo 13-13 released last year, requires federal agencies to develop and release data that can be used by other government agencies, industry, academia, and the public.

It also requires Agencies to develop and maintain and enterprise data inventory that can be Expanded, Enriched and is Open.

It requires Agencies to make their data machine readable and using open formats and data standards for new information development and collection. It requires Agencies to use open licenses and establishes processes that will identify information that can not be release for various reasons. (privacy, legal, security)
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It also requires Agencies to develop and maintain and enterprise data inventory that can be Expanded, Enriched and is Open.

It requires Agencies to make their data machine readable and using open formats and data standards for new information development and collection. It requires Agencies to use open licenses and establishes processes that will identify information that can not be release for various reasons. (privacy, legal, security)
Open Data Projects

- Office of the Secretary (OSCE) Disaster Clearinghouse Project
  - Develop a one-stop application for disaster victims to find assistance before, during, and after a disaster
  - Project sponsors: Dr. Juan Millo and Ms. Rebecca Thrash of OSCE
  - Successfully completed requirements and preliminary design
  - User’s Test and Web-design will occur in March 2015

- Census Find It/Contact It Project
  - Develop initial using USDA, Census and NOAA data to determine the economic impact of a flood on Farmers, Ranchers, Producers, and Consumers
  - Working with the National Institute Standards and Technology (NIST) to publish a common set of standards that can be shared across the Federal government

- Census One City, One Problem – Software Development Kit (SDK) Project
  - Unlocking the value of open data to promote economic growth, food, security, and entrepreneurship
  - Enabling cities and counties to use open data to deliver tangible and transformative results for their communities
  - Select one city and use problems and solve it through the use of Census, USDA and NOAA’s open data

- Census Center for Applied Technology (CAT) Lab
  - Food-Net Explorer
  - FoodNet Field Data Collection with Citizen Science
  - Farm Service Administration: Common Lead Unit (CLU) Hackathon for Open Application Programming Interface (API)

Slide 7 Open Data Success Stories 1

http://www.whyhunger.org/getInfo/sho...m_medium=email

- WhyHunger
  - The WhyHunger organization is using the Food Nutrition Service (FNS) data as one of the resources in providing information for the Summer Feeding Program for School Children, as well as healthy food sourcing in emergency food programs. Featuring program profiles, resources and strategies employed by food banks and agencies, including building relationships with farmers, creating voucher programs, teaching people how to grow their own food, and supporting an organizational culture that prioritizes nutrition.

https://semanticommunity.info/Data_Science/USDA_Data_Science_MOOC
Updated: Wed, 12 Jun 2019 05:26:32 GMT
Powered by mindtouch
Slide 8 Open Data Success Stories 2

- **Farmers Market Directory**
  - The Open Data concept was used to develop applications such as the Farmers Market Directory, which gives developers and designers direct access to the wealth of farmer’s market information housed in the online database.

- **Rails-to-Trails**
  - The Rails-to-Trails Project extensive mapping tool mixes data from the National Household Travel Survey and USDA’s Economic Research Service (ERS) to provide a better understand pedestrian and bicycle mode patterns in rural areas.

Slide 9 Data Quality

- **When is the Data Good Enough for Release**
  - Request for Forest Service for Trails Data
  - Should we consider a Disclaimer?
  - Data Quality Improvement (Data Cleansing)
  - **Cleaning of Data** – we’ve improved the quality of our datasets by 30% since our last submission.
    - Spelling
    - Broken links
    - Duplicate entries (etc.)
  - **Cleaning of the Actual Data** to make it more open.
    - We are adopting the five star maturity methodology
    - Stage 1 – PDF file
    - Stage 2 – Excel file
    - Stage 3 – CSV file
    - Stage 4 – XML file
    - Stage 5 – Data that can be linked to other data

- **Data Management Policy**
  - FY2015 – develop a policy to govern the data management of USDA data

Slide 10 Open Data Summary

Drives demand and supply across all sectors. Open data is both speeding up the value in IT and forging a new industry.
Open Data Summary

- USDA Open Data Team has made tremendous progress
  - Data Collection
  - Process Development
  - Customer Feedback and Engagement

- Challenges Facing the Open Data Team
  - Increasing Agencies and Administrative Offices participation in submitting datasets to be published (Internal and External)
  - Engaging the public to improve the quality and quantity of USDA datasets
  - Data Quality and Data Management
  - Dedicating resources to move the Open Data Initiative to the next level
    - Permanent Chief Data Officer
    - Data Scientist

Slide 11 Big Data

Slide 12 Intersection of Open and Big Data

This diagram maps the relationship between big data and open data and how they relate to the broad concept of open government

1. Big data that’s not open is not democratic — section one of the diagram includes all kinds of big data that is kept from the public. This kind of big data gives an advantage to the people that control it but could disempower the rest of us.
2. Open data does not have to be big data to matter – modest amounts of data as shown in section four, can have a big impact when it is made public. Data from local governments for example can help citizens participate in local budgeting, choose healthcare, analyze the quality of local services or build apps that help people find farmers markets or resources in the event of a disaster.

3. Big, open data doesn’t have to always come from the government – this is shown in section three. More and more scientists are sharing their research in astronomy, genomics and other areas in a new, collaborative research model. In the food and agricultural realm, open data is an essential piece of finding the answers we’ll need to feed the world. In fact, Secretary Vilsack will lead the U.S. Delegation to the G-8 International Conference on Open Data for Agriculture.

4. But when the government turns big data into open data, it is especially powerful – government agencies have the capacity and funds to gather very large amounts of data (such as the US examples in section six) and opening up those data sets can have major economic benefit.
Slide 13 What Is Generating Big Data?

What Is Generating Big Data?

- Scientific Instruments (collecting all sorts of data)
- Sensor Technology and Networks (measuring all kinds of data)
- Mobile Devices (tracking all objects all the time)

Slide 14 Value of AgBig Data

Value of AgBig Data

- **On-Farm Optimization**
  - Data-based decision-making for many more decisions
  - Early problem identification for management response
  - Custom solutions to minimize inputs and maximize yields
- **Input Product Innovation for Unique Conditions**
  - Biotech / seed research
  - Equipment R&D
  - Other input supplies
- **Market Linkage**
  - Improves transparency and predictability of markets
Slide 15 Big Data In Agriculture

- Big data starts with precision ag, but is much larger than on-farm data alone
  - On-Farm Precision Ag (fertilizer, planting, crop protection)
  - 3rd Party Data (weather, satellite / aerial imagery, soil fertility, topographic data)
  - Research & Development (Academic / Land grant data, biotech and equipment company publications, software and analytics)
  - Commodity Markets (local, regional, global)

Slide 16 Importance of This Issue

- Why is Big Data in agriculture emerging now?
  - Computer capacity has now expanded to process vast volumes of data

- Why is Big Data an important issue?
  - Enables the promise of Precision Agriculture to be realized
  - Makes critical agronomic decisions on small areas within each field

- What is the level of urgency?
  - Several major Ag companies have just launched or soon will launch Big Data
**Slide 17 Decision Support for Farmers**

**Critical Decision Sets:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning Data</th>
<th>Pre-Planting Data</th>
<th>Planting Data</th>
<th>In-Season Data</th>
<th>Harvest Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Seed Selection</td>
<td>• Fertility Program</td>
<td>• Plant Population Dynamics</td>
<td>• Post-Emergence Pest Control</td>
<td>• Crop Marketing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Weed Control Program</td>
<td>• Tillage Program</td>
<td>• Seed Depth</td>
<td>• Crop Control</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Insect Control Program</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Productivity Tools:**

- **Seed Factors**
  - Seed is key to establishing yield potential

- **Planting Factors**
  - Focus on best field configuration, preparation, and planting

- **Post-Control Factors**
  - Focus on insect and weed control regimes

- **In-Season Decisions**
  - Diseases, nutrient, etc. approaches based on in-field

**Goal:** Maximize Net Return Per Acre

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**Slide 18 Farmer Profitability Strategy**

**Whole Farm Profitability Services**

- **Current Services Offering**
  - Field-by-field crop plans
  - Planting maps
  - Harvest maps
  - Crop insurance
  - Financial services
  - Grain marketing

*Tools to deliver additional insights for advanced farmer profitability.*
Drives demand and supply across all sectors. Open data is both speeding up the value in IT and forging a new industry.
Big Data Summary

- The Value of Investing in Open and Big Data:
  - Open and Big Data will create the next major technological “sea change” in agriculture
  - Will enable completely different ways to innovate and invent new business models
  - Enable the mass market to source, supply and consume it with better outcomes
  - Innovators and inventors can build stuff that matters and build stuff that works
  - Unlock more value in the existing data market and has the potential to create a new industry of businesses

Slide 22 Questions

Questions

Open Data Points-Of-Contact

Joyce Hunter  
USDA Acting Chief Information Officer (CIO) and  
Deputy CIO for Policy and Planning  
202-720-0833  
joyce.hunter@ocio.usda.gov

Bobby Jones  
USDA Senior Advisor to the Deputy CIO for Policy and Planning and  
Acting Chief Data Officer  
202-690-6305  
bobby.jones@ocio.usda.gov

Slide 23 Special Events

http://whartondcinnovation.com/ or http://whartondc.com/

http://www.gitec.org/summit-2015
Research Notes

Module 1 PDF Documents to MindTouch

My Note: Could always do more of these. There is the Glossary PDF. See Below

Module 2 USDA Open Data Catalog

My Note: There is a problem with the Spreadsheet download for this. Try again. I did and sent an email to USDA for help and I got a great response (see CSV)

Module 3 USDA Open Data Success Stories 1: AMS

The Farmers Market Directory receives nearly 2 million user page views per year and has been one of USDA’s most popular data sets. On May 15, 2013, the Farmers Market Directory API (Application Programming Interface) was released giving app developers and designers direct access to the wealth of farmer’s market information housed in the online database. With over 7,800 farmers market listings available for all 50 states, apps and Web sites that previously relied on a download or export of the data set are now able to make direct calls to the directory. My Note: I prefer the download

Their code is available on GitHub. My Note: Does not work

You can read more about their project on the event site. My Note: Does not work

http://search.ams.usda.gov/farmersmarkets/
Module 4 USDA Open Data Success Stories 2: ERS

ERS recently launched new services that enable developers, bloggers, and other digital professionals to more easily use and repurpose ERS material. These services include APIs (Application Programming Interfaces) for web content and select data (including geospatial data).

My Note: No specific URLs given like in other Success Stories so Select from 95 items in Data Catalog

Adoption of Genetically Engineered Crops in the U.S.

Edit section

This data product summarizes the extent of adoption of herbicide-tolerant (HT), insect-resistant (Bt), and those with both traits ("stacked") genetically engineered (GE) crops in the United States. Data cover GE varieties of corn, cotton, and soybeans over the 2000-2013 period, for the U.S.

My Note: This is a Excel file and related to my recent Meetup on Data Science for Natural Medicines and Epigenetics (also see Data Science for Natural Medicines). This table will need to be reformatted with All US versus time (tall and thin)

Module 5 USDA Open Data Success Stories 3: FAS

The Agricultural Tariff Tracker (http://apps.fas.usda.gov/agtarifftracker/Home/Search) is used by exporters/importers, FAS staff, and other government agencies to assess how competitive a product will be in a market as a result of applied import tariffs.

I am exporting goods from the United States to a FTA partner.(10)

I am importing goods from a FTA partner into the United States

The information displayed is not official and should only be used as a general reference. Each importing countries customs office maintains the right for final determination of tariff treatment.

My Note: Downloaded Export and Import for Columbia. It would be nice to download all the data in one big data set.

Module 6 USDA Open Data Success Stories 4: FNS

The SNAP Retailer Locator (SRL) published data (http://catalog.data.gov/dataset/snap...-locator-e7cd4)

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Retailer Locator is designed to help recipients find SNAP local stores that welcome SNAP benefits. The tool is intended to offer assistance to program recipients, State eligibility workers, community organizations - such as food banks - and others providing assistance to those in need. SNAP Retail
Locator tool will make it easier for SNAP participants, especially those who may be new and unfamiliar with the program, to gain access to food. The locator is available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/retailerlocator.htm

https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/sna...9-f1edd8251b74

http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/retailerlocator

My Note: Got Nationwide.ZIP after three clicks and searching and UnZIPPED to CSV

Module 7 USDA Open Data Success Stories 5: FS

Download National Datasets

Source: http://data.fs.usda.gov/geodata/edw/datasets.php My Note: See Table Below in Spreadsheet

Data collected and managed by Forest Service programs is available in two formats – in a map service and a downloadable Geodatabase XML file. Metadata is available that describes the content, source, and currency of the data. You can filter the list by the topic categories in the menu at the left to help you find information you are interested in. You can view the feature classes in a single dataset by clicking on the name of the parent dataset at the bottom of the abstract.

- Working with Geodatabase XML Files
  - Geodatabase extensible markup language (XML) represents Esri's open mechanism for information interchange between geodatabases and other external systems. Esri openly publishes and maintains the complete geodatabase schema and content as an XML specification and provides example implementations to illustrate how you can share data updates between heterogeneous systems.
  - Using the Data
    - Now that you have successfully imported in the XML file to define your local geodatabase contents, you can interact with it as you would any other data on your system. For example, one could:
      - Continue to use the data in the File Geodatabase format
      - Export the data as a Shapefile for use in ESRI & Non-ESRI products
      - Export the data as a KML/KMZ file for use in Google Earth
  - More FS map services are available in ArcGIS Online

- Topic Category Descriptions
  - My Note: See Table Below

Downloadable Data
Biota (10)
Boundaries (26)
Environment (22)
Geoscientific Information (6)
Imagery & Basemaps (31)
Inland Waters (11)
Planning Cadastre (10)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Classes</th>
<th>Metadata</th>
<th>Abstract</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Fuel Treatment Reduction: Line</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>The Forest Service's Natural Resource Manager (NRM) Forest Activity Tracking System (FACTS) is the agency standard for managing information about activities related to fire/fuels, silviculture, and invasive species. FACTS is an activity tracking application for all levels of the Forest Service. The application allows tracking … [see more]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>map service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>(1MB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shape file</td>
<td>(1MB)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 29, 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Fuel Treatment Reduction: Polygon</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>The Forest Service's Natural Resource Manager (NRM) Forest Activity Tracking System (FACTS) is the agency standard for managing information about activities related to fire/fuels, silviculture, and invasive species. FACTS is an activity tracking application for all levels of the Forest Service. The application allows tracking … [see more]</td>
</tr>
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<td>map service</td>
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<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
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<tr>
<td>shape file</td>
<td>(817MB)</td>
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<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 29, 2015</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Timber Harvests</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>Depicts the area planned and accomplished acres treated as a part of the timber harvest program of work, funded through the budget allocation process and reported through the FACTS database. Activities are self-reported by Forest Service Units. parent dataset: Activities</td>
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<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>(697MB)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>shape file</td>
<td>(556MB)</td>
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<td><strong>metadata</strong></td>
<td><strong>map service</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program: Line</strong></td>
<td>The Forest Service's Natural Resource Manager (NRM) Forest Activity Tracking System (FACTS) is the agency standard for managing information about activities related to fire/fuels, silviculture, and invasive species. FACTS is an activity tracking application for all levels of the Forest Service. The application allows tracking … [see more]</td>
<td>parent dataset: ActivityInitiatives</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (471KB) shape file (390KB)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program: Point</strong></td>
<td>The Forest Service's Natural Resource Manager (NRM) Forest Activity Tracking System (FACTS) is the agency standard for managing information about activities related to fire/fuels, silviculture, and invasive species. FACTS is an activity tracking application for all levels of the Forest Service. The application allows tracking … [see more]</td>
<td>parent dataset: ActivityInitiatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (10KB) shape file (7KB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program: Polygon</strong></td>
<td>The Forest Service's Natural Resource Manager (NRM) Forest Activity Tracking System (FACTS) is the agency standard for managing information about activities related to fire/fuels, silviculture, and invasive species. FACTS is an activity tracking application for all levels of the Forest Service. The application allows tracking … [see more]</td>
<td>parent dataset: ActivityInitiatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (80MB) shape file (61MB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR): Line</strong></td>
<td>Depicts the area of activities funded through the NFRR Budget Line Item and reported through the FACTS database. (The activities fall under number of acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function: acres of forestlands treated using timber sales, acres of forestland vegetation improved, acres of forestland … [see more]</td>
<td>parent dataset: ActivityInitiatives</td>
</tr>
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<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (166KB) shape file (30KB)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR): Point</strong></td>
<td>Depicts the area of activities funded through the NFRR Budget Line Item and reported through the FACTS database. (The activities fall under number of acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function: acres of forestlands treated using timber sales, acres of forestland vegetation improved, acres of forestland … [see more]</td>
<td>parent dataset: ActivityInitiatives</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (2MB) shape file (1MB)</td>
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<td>Stewardship Contracting: Line</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (68KB) shape file (30KB)</td>
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<td>Stewardship Contracting: Point</td>
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<td>Stewardship Contracting: Polygon</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (4074MB)</td>
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<td>Western Bark Beetle Strategy: Line</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (11MB) shape file (7MB)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Bark Beetle Strategy: Point</td>
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<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Bark Beetle Strategy: Polygon</td>
<td>metadata map service</td>
<td>Depicts the area of activities to implement the Western Bark Beetle Strategy. Activities were self-reported by field units, and center around three main objectives: increasing safety to ensure that people and community infrastructure are protected from the hazards of falling bark beetle-killed trees and elevated wildfire … [see more]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Forest Boundaries</td>
<td>metadata map service</td>
<td>An area encompassing all the National Forest System lands administered by an administrative unit. The area encompasses private lands, other governmental agency lands, and may contain National Forest System lands within the proclaimed boundaries of another administrative unit. All National Forest System lands fall within one … [see more]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Service Regional Boundaries</td>
<td>metadata map service</td>
<td>An area encompassing all the National Forest System lands administered by a Region. The area encompasses private lands, other governmental agency lands. All National Forest System lands fall within one and only one Administrative Region Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranger District Boundaries</td>
<td>metadata map service</td>
<td>A depiction of the boundary that encompasses a Ranger District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecological Provinces</td>
<td>metadata map service</td>
<td>This data set includes polygons for ecological provinces within the conterminous United States. This data set contains regional geographic delineations for analysis of ecological relationships across ecological units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecological Section: Kuchler Mapping</td>
<td>metadata map service</td>
<td>This data set includes polygons for ecological sections within the conterminous United States. This data set contains regional geographic delineations for analysis of ecological relationships across ecological units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dataset Name</td>
<td>File Formats</td>
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<tr>
<td>EcomapSections_2007</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (16MB) shape file (13MB)</td>
<td>delineations show the relationships between ECOMAP 2007 and Kuchler's (1975, second edition) map of potential natural vegetation groups developed for the conterminous United States.</td>
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<td>Ecological Section: Potential Natural Vegetation</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (16MB) shape file (13MB)</td>
<td>This data set includes polygons for ecological sections within the conterminous United States. This data set contains regional geographic delineations for analysis of ecological relationships across ecological units. These delineations show the relationships between ECOMAP 2007 and potential natural vegetation groups developed for the conterminous United States.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecological Section: Soils</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (16MB) shape file (13MB)</td>
<td>This data set includes polygons for ecological sections within the conterminous United States. This data set contains regional geographic delineations for analysis of ecological relationships across ecological units. These delineations show the relationships between ECOMAP 2007 and soil characteristics data from STATSGO, 2005.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecological Sections</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (15MB) shape file (13MB)</td>
<td>This data set includes polygons for ecological sections within Subregions within the conterminous United States. This data set contains regional geographic delineations for analysis of ecological relationships across ecological units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecological Sections by Climate</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (16MB) shape file (13MB)</td>
<td>This data set includes polygons for ecological sections within the conterminous United States. This data set contains regional geographic delineations for analysis of ecological relationships across ecological units. These delineations show the relationships between ECOMAP 2007 and various climate data from the PRISM climate model.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecological Sections: Landcover</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (16MB) shape file (13MB)</td>
<td>This data set includes polygons for ecological sections within the conterminous United States. This data set contains regional geographic delineations for analysis of ecological relationships across ecological units. These delineations show the relationships between ECOMAP 2007 and National Landcover mapping (USGS, 1992).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of last refresh: Jan 1, 2007</td>
<td>Fenneman-Johnson Physiographic Sections</td>
<td>This data set includes polygons for ecological sections within the conterminous United States. This data set contains regional geographic delineations for analysis of ecological relationships across ecological units. These delineations show the relationships between ECOMAP 2007 and Fenneman-Johnson physiographic mapping from … [see more]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of last refresh: Jan 1, 2007</td>
<td>Ecological Subsection: Kuchler Mapping</td>
<td>This data set includes polygons for ecological subsections within the conterminous United States. This data set contains regional geographic delineations for analysis of ecological relationships across ecological units. These delineations show the relationships between ECOMAP 2007 and Kuchler's (1975, second edition) map of … [see more]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of last refresh: Jan 1, 2007</td>
<td>Ecological Subsection: Potential Natural Vegetation</td>
<td>This data set includes polygons for ecological subsections within the conterminous United States. This data set contains regional geographic delineations for analysis of ecological relationships across ecological units. These delineations show the relationships between ECOMAP 2007 and potential natural vegetation groups … [see more]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of last refresh: Jan 1, 2007</td>
<td>Ecological Subsection: Soils</td>
<td>This data set includes polygons for ecological subsections within the conterminous United States. This data set contains regional geographic delineations for analysis of ecological relationships across ecological units. These delineations show relationships between ECOMAP 2007 and STATSGO data from 2005.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of last refresh: Jan 1, 2007</td>
<td>Ecological Subsections</td>
<td>This data set includes polygons for ecological subsections within Subregions within the conterminous United States. This data set contains regional geographic delineations for analysis of ecological relationships across ecological units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Set Name</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Ecological Subsections by Climate</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>This data set includes polygons for ecological subsections within the conterminous United States. This data set contains regional geographic delineations for analysis of ecological relationships across ecological units. These delineations show the relationships between ECOMAP 2007 and various climate data from the PRISM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shape file</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of last refresh: Jan 1, 2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecological Subsections: Landcover</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>This data set includes polygons for ecological subsections within the conterminous United States. This data set contains regional geographic delineations for analysis of ecological relationships across ecological units. These delineations show the relationships between ECOMAP 2007 and National Landcover mapping (USGS, 1992).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shape file</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of last refresh: Jan 1, 2007</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenneman-Johnson Physiographic Subsections</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>This data set includes polygons for ecological subsections within the conterminous United States. This data set contains regional geographic delineations for analysis of ecological relationships across ecological units. These delineations show the relationships between ECOMAP 2007 and Fenneman-Johnson physiographic mapping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shape file</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of last refresh: Jan 1, 2007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSTopo Boundary Line</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>Boundary_L portrays boundaries. This feature class was derived from the Cartographic Feature File (CFF). The boundary line feature class complements the boundary polygon feature class (Boundary_P); the two feature classes create a complete boundary coverage of the FSTopo area of interest. Within the FSTopo database, features are [see more].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shape file</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 27, 2015</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSTopo Boundary Ownership Polygon</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>Ownership_P portrays land that is not owned by the Forest Service within the Proclaimed Forest boundary. The line feature class was derived from the Cartographic Feature File (CFF). The source for updates is the BasicOwnership feature class from the Automated Lands Program (ALP). Within the FSTopo database, features are [see more].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shape file</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 27, 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>FSTopo Boundary Polygon</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>Boundary_P portrays boundaries. The source for updates is data from the Automated Lands Project (ALP). The boundary polygon feature class complements the boundary lines (Boundary_L) feature class; the two feature classes create a complete boundary coverage of the FSTopo area of interest. Within the FSTopo database, features are ... [see more] parent dataset: FSTopo_PBS_Cadastral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSTopo PLSS Line</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>PLSS_L portrays Public Land Survey System (PLSS). The line feature class was derived from the Cartographic Feature File (CFF). The PLSS line feature class (PLSS_L) complements the PLSS polygon layer (PLSS_P); the two feature classes create a complete PLSS coverage of the FSTopo area of interest. Within the FSTopo database, ... [see more] parent dataset: FSTopo_PBS_Cadastral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSTopo PLSS Polygon</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>PLSS_P portrays Public Land Survey System (PLSS). The source for updates is data from the Township and Section feature classes from the Automated Lands Program (ALP) and the BLM CAD-NSDI. The PLSS_polygon feature class complements the PLSS_line layer; the two feature classes create a complete PLSS coverage of the FSTopo area ... [see more] parent dataset: FSTopo_PBS_Cadastral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSTopo Survey Line</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>Survey_L portrays Public Land Survey System (PLSS) Land Grants, Survey Lines, Tract lines. The line feature class was derived from the Cartographic Feature File (CFF). Within the FSTopo database, features are represented as lines, points, or polygons, with descriptive subtype attribute codes attached to describe the ... [see more] parent dataset: FSTopo_PBS_Cadastral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSTopo Survey Point</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>Survey_X contains monuments, land grants, and non Public Land Survey System (PLSS) survey points. The point feature class was derived from the Cartographic Feature File (CFF). Within the FSTopo database, features are represented as lines, points, or polygons, with descriptive subtype attribute codes attached to describe the ... [see more] parent dataset: FSTopo_PBS_Cadastral</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dataset Type</td>
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<td>Building Point</td>
<td>FSTopo Building Point</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
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<td>Building Polygon</td>
<td>FSTopo Building Polygon</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
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<td>shape file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built-up Area</td>
<td>FSTopo BuiltupArea Polygon</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
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<td>shape file</td>
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<td>Culture Line</td>
<td>FSTopo Culture Line</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>shape file</td>
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<tr>
<td>Culture Point</td>
<td>FSTopo Culture Point</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>shape file</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dataset Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>FSTopo Culture Polygon</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>Culture_P portrays Manmade features such as Fish Hatcheries, Pools, Piers, Sewage Disposal, etc. This feature class was derived from the Cartographic Feature File (CFF). Within the FSTopo database, features are represented as lines, points, or polygons, with descriptive subtype attribute codes attached to describe the feature. [see more]</td>
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<td>parent dataset: FSTopo_PBS_Cultural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSTopo LargeTank Point</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>Large Tank_X portrays variable size point features, where the 'tank_radius' field defines the size. This feature class was derived from the Cartographic Feature File (CFF). Within the FSTopo database, features are represented as lines, points, or polygons, with descriptive subtype attribute codes attached to describe the feature. [see more]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>parent dataset: FSTopo_PBS_Cultural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSTopo RecFacility Point</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>Recreation/Forest Service Facilities_X portrays recreational locations, such as Campgrounds, Picnic Areas, Trailheads. The layer also contains Forest Service Offices and Facilities. This feature class was derived from the Cartographic Feature File (CFF). The source for the Recreation facility feature class is the Infra [see more]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>parent dataset: FSTopo_PBS_Cultural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSTopo SpotElevation Point</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>Spot Elevation (points): Marks the location of spot elevations. Elevation values are displayed in the PBS Text layers. This feature class was derived from the Cartographic Feature File (CFF). Within the FSTopo database, features are represented as lines, points, or polygons, with descriptive subtype attribute codes attached to describe the feature. [see more]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>parent dataset: FSTopo_PBS_Elevation</td>
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<tr>
<td>FSTopo GeodeticControl Point</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>GeodeticControl_X contains Vertical and Horizontal control locations. This feature class was derived from the Cartographic Feature File (CFF). Within the FSTopo database, features are represented as lines, points, or polygons, with descriptive subtype attribute codes attached to describe the cartographic symbology. [see more]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>parent dataset: FSTopo_PBS_Geodetic</td>
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<td>Dataset Name</td>
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<td>FSTopo Drainage Line</td>
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<td>FSTopo Drainage Point</td>
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<td>shape file</td>
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<td>FSTopo Offshore Line</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>3MB</td>
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<td>shape file</td>
<td>2MB</td>
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<td>FSTopo Offshore Point</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>817KB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dataset Name</td>
<td>Metadata</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>FSTopo Landform Line</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>Landform_L portrays surface features that have geographic significance such as Continental Divides, Levees and Spoil Banks. This feature class was derived from the Cartographic Feature File (CFF). Within the FSTopo database, features are represented as lines, points, or polygons, with descriptive subtype attribute codes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSTopo Landform Polygon</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>Landform_P portrays surface features that have geographic significance such as Glacial Moraines, Gravel or Lava Areas, Dry Lakes or Ponds, Mines, etc. This feature class was derived from the Cartographic Feature File (CFF). Within the FSTopo database, features are represented as lines, points, or polygons, with descriptive …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSTopo PBSText48 Annotation</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>No abstract available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSTopo PBSTextAK Annotation</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>No abstract available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSTopo Airfield Line</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>Airfield_L portrays Heliports, Seaplane Bases, Landing Strips, Airport Outlines, etc. This feature class was derived from the Cartographic Feature File (CFF). Within the FSTopo database, features are represented as lines, points, or polygons, with descriptive subtype attribute codes attached to describe the cartographic …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSTopo Airfield Point</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>Airfield_X portrays Helipads, Helispots, Seaplane Anchorages or Bases. This feature class was derived from the Cartographic Feature File (CFF). Within the FSTopo database, features are represented as lines, points, or polygons, with descriptive subtype attribute codes attached to describe the cartographic …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dataset</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>shape file</td>
<td>points, or polygons, with descriptive subtype attribute codes attached to describe the cartographic symbology characteristics of features. [see more]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 27, 2015</td>
<td>Parent dataset: FSTopo_PBS_Transportation</td>
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<tr>
<td>FSTopo Railroad Line</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>Railroads_L portrays features associated with Railroad Tracks. This feature class was derived from the Cartographic Feature File (CFF). Within the FSTopo database, features are represented as lines, points, or polygons, with descriptive subtype attribute codes attached to describe the cartographic symbology characteristics of features. [see more]</td>
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<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
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<td>Parent dataset: FSTopo_PBS_Transportation</td>
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<td>shape file</td>
<td>(7MB)</td>
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<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 27, 2015</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FSTopo RoadShield48 Point</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>Road Shield48_X contains Interstate, U.S., State, County route marker, vertical and horizontal Forest Service road box. The name field is used to label the point symbol. Conterminous US and Puerto Rico 1:24,000. Within the FSTopo database, features are represented as lines, points, or polygons, with descriptive subtype attribute codes attached to describe the cartographic symbology characteristics of features. [see more]</td>
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<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>(12MB)</td>
<td>Parent dataset: FSTopo_PBS_Transportation</td>
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<td>shape file</td>
<td>(12MB)</td>
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<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 27, 2015</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSTopo RoadShieldAK Point</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>Road ShieldAK_X contains Interstate, U.S., State, County route marker, vertical and horizontal Forest Service road box. The name field is used to label the point symbol. Alaska, 1:63,360. Within the FSTopo database, features are represented as lines, points, or polygons, with descriptive subtype attribute codes attached to describe the cartographic symbology characteristics of features. [see more]</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>(53KB)</td>
<td>Parent dataset: FSTopo_PBS_Transportation</td>
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<tr>
<td>shape file</td>
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<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 27, 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSTopo Transportation Line</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>Transportation_L contains transportation features ranging from Trails to Highways. This feature class was derived from the Cartographic Feature File (CFF). The source for this feature class is local, county, and state data as well as the Infra database, which is the USFS authoritative database for manmade features. Within the FSTopo database, features are represented as lines, points, or polygons, with descriptive subtype attribute codes attached to describe the cartographic symbology characteristics of features. [see more]</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>(1654MB)</td>
<td>Parent dataset: FSTopo_PBS_Transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 27, 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSTopo Transportation Point</td>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>Transportation_X contains features such as Gates, Berms, Bridge Abutments, etc. This feature class was derived from the Cartographic Feature File (CFF). Within the FSTopo database, features are represented as lines, points, or polygons, with descriptive subtype attribute codes attached to describe the cartographic symbology characteristics of features. [see more]</td>
</tr>
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<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 27, 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dataset Description</td>
<td>Dataset Details</td>
<td>Attributes/Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project Boundaries</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (2MB) shape file (2MB)</td>
<td>Depicts the boundaries for the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) and High Priority Restoration (HRP) projects. parent dataset: InitiativeBoundary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Invasive Plants Inventory</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (2909MB) shape file (1032MB)</td>
<td>The Current Invasive Plants (InvasivePlantCurrent) feature class contains only the most recent or latest invasive Plant Infestation polygons collected by the National Invasive Plant Inventory Protocol. Includes most recent and excludes historic observations. Includes Site ID, Plant code, status etc. for the infesting species, ... [see more] parent dataset: InvasiveSpecies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Service developed sites subject to regulation</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (1MB) shape file (1MB)</td>
<td>An area having regulations and/or restrictions related to existing buildings, structures, or resource activities such as a constructed fuel breaks. parent dataset: Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geopolitical Units adjusted within Administrative Forest Boundaries</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (199MB) shape file (155MB)</td>
<td>This featureclass includes States, Counties or Boroughs, Congressional Districts, Alaska Recording Districts, County Subdivisions, and Places boundaries that are derived from the latest official Census Bureau and Alaska Department of Natural Resources datasets. Features within Forest Service Administrative Forest boundaries ... [see more] parent dataset: Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous sites</td>
<td></td>
<td>Polygons representing FS land areas with a regulated use specification authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980. These areas generally contain hazardous waste considerations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

https://semanticommunity.info/Data_Science/USDA_Data_Science_MOOC
Updated: Wed, 12 Jun 2019 05:26:32 GMT
Powered by mindtouch
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<th>File Type</th>
<th>Date of Last Refresh</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td><strong>Land Utilization</strong></td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (5KB)</td>
<td>Apr 29, 2015</td>
<td>A unit designated by the Secretary of Agriculture for conservation and utilization under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Parent dataset: Land</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>National Forest Lands with Nationally Designated Management or Use Limitations</strong></td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (22MB)</td>
<td>Apr 29, 2015</td>
<td>An area depicting National Forest System land parcels that have management or use limits placed on them by legal authority. Examples are: National Recreation Area, National Monument, and National Game Refuge. Parent dataset: Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Forest Lands with Nationally Designated Management or Use Limitations: Legal Status</strong></td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (66MB)</td>
<td>Apr 29, 2015</td>
<td>The legal status of the area depicting National Forest System land parcels that have management or use limits placed on them by legal authority above the Agency level (e.g. Congress and/or President). Areas that have been designated by Congress, Executive Order, Presidential Proclamation, or an Executive branch Department, … [see more] Parent dataset: Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Forest System Land Units</strong></td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (50MB)</td>
<td>Apr 29, 2015</td>
<td>An NFS Land Unit is nationally significant classification of Federally owned forest, range, and related lands that are administered by the USDA Forest Service or designated for administration through the Forest Service. NFS Land Unit types include proclaimed national forest, purchase unit, national grassland, land utilization … [see more] Parent dataset: Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Grassland Units</strong></td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (22MB)</td>
<td>Apr 29, 2015</td>
<td>A National Grassland unit designated by the Secretary of Agriculture and permanently held by the Department of Agriculture. Parent dataset: Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dataset</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Parent Dataset</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.</td>
<td>A depiction of areas designated as Wild and Scenic Rivers.</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Wild and Scenic Rivers</td>
<td>A depiction of areas designated as Wild and Scenic Rivers.</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Wilderness Areas</td>
<td>A parcel of Forest Service land congressionally designated as wilderness such as National Wilderness Area.</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Proclaimed National Forests</td>
<td>A depiction of the boundaries encompassing the National Forest System (NFS) lands within the original proclaimed National Forests, along with subsequent Executive Orders, Proclamations, Public Laws, Public Land Orders, Secretary of Agriculture Orders, and Secretary of Interior Orders creating modifications thereto, along with … [see more]</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Proclaimed National Forests and National Grasslands</td>
<td>This layer includes both Proclaimed Forest and National Grassland boundary areas. A Proclaimed Forest boundary is the boundary encompassing National Forest System land within a national forest that is set aside and reserved from the public domain by executive order or proclamation; congressional action is required to terminate … [see more]</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parcels withdrawn from settlement, sale, mineral location, and/or entry</td>
<td>Federal land parcels that are withdrawn from settlement, sale, location, or entry under some or all of the general land and mineral laws in order to maintain other public values or purposes. A withdrawal area has one or more associated segregations. A segregation is a specific activity from which the area has been withdrawn</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dataset Description</td>
<td>Format</td>
<td>Metadata</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>(66MB)</td>
<td>... [see more]</td>
<td>parent dataset: Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shape file</td>
<td>(7MB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 29, 2015</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Land Survey System Sections</td>
<td>metadata map service</td>
<td>An area defined by the Public Lands Survey System Grid. Normally, 36 sections make up a township.</td>
<td>parent dataset: Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>(151MB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shape file</td>
<td>(96MB)</td>
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<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 29, 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Land Survey System Townships</td>
<td>metadata map service</td>
<td>An area defined by the Public Lands Survey System grid that is referenced by its tier and range numbers, and is normally a rectangle approximately 6 miles on a side with boundaries conforming to meridians and parallels.</td>
<td>parent dataset: Land</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>(28MB)</td>
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<td>shape file</td>
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<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 29, 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase Units under the Weeks Law</td>
<td>metadata map service</td>
<td>A unit designated by the Secretary of Agriculture or previously approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission for purposes of Weeks Law acquisition.</td>
<td>parent dataset: Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>(576KB)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>shape file</td>
<td>(481KB)</td>
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<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 29, 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Interest Management Areas</td>
<td>metadata map service</td>
<td>A depiction of National Forest System land parcels that have management or use limits placed on them by the Forest Service. Examples include: Archaeological Area, Research Natural Area, and Scenic Area.</td>
<td>parent dataset: Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>(5MB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>shape file</td>
<td>(4MB)</td>
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<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 29, 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Status Areas</td>
<td>metadata map service</td>
<td>A land area that has distinct management/use authorities or agreements for Forest Service action. Includes: Cost Share Agreement Areas, Exchange Authority Areas, Land Adjustment Plan Areas, Forest Reserves, and Secretary's Order Areas.</td>
<td>parent dataset: Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>(1MB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>shape file</td>
<td>(1MB)</td>
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<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 29, 2015</td>
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</tbody>
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Updated: Wed, 12 Jun 2019 05:26:32 GMT
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72
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dataset Description</th>
<th>Metadata Link</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Surface Ownership Parcels | metadata [map service](#) | An area depicted as surface ownership parcels dissolved on the same ownership classification.  
parent dataset: [Land](#) |
| Surface Ownership Parcels, detailed | metadata [map service](#) | An area depicting ownership parcels of the surface estate. Each surface ownership parcel is tied to a particular legal transaction. The same individual or organization may currently own many parcels that may or may not have been acquired through the same legal transaction. Therefore, they are captured as separate entities ... [see more]  
parent dataset: [Land](#) |
| Survey Boundaries maintained by the US Forest Service | metadata [map service](#) | Surface Management Agency (SMA) lines represent the surveyed boundary lines for which the Forest Service is responsible for marking and posting. These include the boundaries between NFS lands and non-NFS lands and the boundaries of congressionally designated areas such as National Wilderness.  
parent dataset: [Land](#) |
| Survey parcels described by metes and bounds | metadata [map service](#) | A depiction of a survey parcel described by a metes and bounds description. Examples include: land lots, housing subdivision lots, mineral surveys, and homestead entry surveys.  
parent dataset: [Land](#) |
| Wild and Scenic Rivers: Legal Status | metadata [map service](#) | The Land Status view of a Wild and Scenic River. Areas designated by Congress as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System, with related details including the date of the designation, status of the final boundary description, authority, and land status case and document information.  
parent dataset: [Land](#) |
<p>| Wilderness Areas: Legal Status | metadata <a href="#">map service</a> | The Land Status view of National Forest System land parcels that have legal descriptions such as National Wilderness Area, Primitive Area, or Wilderness Study Area. Areas designated by Congress as a part of the |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dataset Title</th>
<th>Format/Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Parent Dataset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Wilderness Preservation System</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (66MB)</td>
<td>National Wilderness Preservation System, with related details including the date of the designation, status of the ... [see more]</td>
<td>Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape file (24MB)</td>
<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 29, 2015</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roadless Areas in Colorado</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (14MB)</td>
<td>This feature class describes the boundaries of Roadless Areas designated by the Colorado Roadless Rule of 2012 and managed by the US Forest Service. These roadless areas were designated by administrative rulemaking to provide management direction for conservation of roadless area characteristics while addressing Colorado ... [see more]</td>
<td>RoadlessArea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape file (12MB)</td>
<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 29, 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roadless Areas in Idaho</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (12MB)</td>
<td>The RoadlessArea_ID_2008 feature class describes the boundaries of Roadless Areas designated by the Idaho Roadless Rule of 2008 and managed by the US Forest Service. The final Idaho Roadless Area Rule reflects the views and concerns of thousands of people who expressed interest during the rule-making process, which ran from ... [see more]</td>
<td>RoadlessArea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape file (10MB)</td>
<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 29, 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roadless Areas, Circa 2001</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (49MB)</td>
<td>This dataset contains the Inventoried Roadless Areas that were used in the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the 2001 Roadless Area Conservation Rule. The EIS analysis team used this spatial data to assess the impacts of roadless area alternatives on Forest Service policies, use of the National Forests and the ... [see more]</td>
<td>RoadlessArea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape file (41MB)</td>
<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 29, 2015</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roadless Areas, Circa 2001, with Updated Colorado and Idaho Areas</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (51MB)</td>
<td>The RoadlessArea_2001_ID_CO feature class describes the boundaries of all Roadless Areas managed by the US Forest Service. These roadless areas were designated administrative rulemaking to provide management direction for their conservation and management. The RoadlessArea Conservation Rule of 2001 designated roadless areas ... [see more]</td>
<td>RoadlessArea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape file (43MB)</td>
<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 29, 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Use Map: Roads</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (24MB)</td>
<td>The feature class indicates the specific types of motorized vehicles allowed on the designated routes and their seasons of use. The feature class is designed to be ... [see more]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape file (24MB)</td>
<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 29, 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dataset</td>
<td>Format</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Use Map: Trails</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>57MB</td>
<td>The feature class indicates the specific types of motorized vehicles allowed on the designated routes and their seasons of use. The feature class is designed to be consistent with the MVUM (Motor Vehicle Use Map). It is compiled from the GIS Data Dictionary data and Infra tabular data that the administrative units have ... [see more]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Forest System Roads</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>460MB</td>
<td>Existing Forest Service roads with attributes representing their characteristics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Forest System Trails</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>15MB</td>
<td>The TrailNFS_Publish Layer is designed to provide information about National Forest System trail locations and characteristics to the public. When fully realized, it will describe trail locations, basic characteristics of the trail, and where and when various trail uses are prohibited, allowed and encouraged. Because the data ... [see more]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watershed Condition Classification</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>560MB</td>
<td>The Watershed Condition Classification feature class represents data on Watershed Condition on Forest Service lands in HUC12 (from the Watershed Boundary Dataset) watersheds that contain more than 5% USFS ownership. The feature class also includes data on high priority watersheds identified in the Watershed Condition Framework ... [see more]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerial Fire Retardant Avoidance Areas: Terrestrial</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>15MB</td>
<td>This layer contains features of aerial fire retardant avoidance areas delivered as part of the 2011 Nationwide Aerial Application of Fire Retardant on National Forest System Land Environmental Impact Statement. This Feature Class shows areas, provided by each National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>(180MB)</td>
<td>Forest who used aerial fire retardant from 2000-2010, where ... [see more]</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>shape file</td>
<td>(156MB)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 29, 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aerial Fire Retardant Hydrographic Avoidance Areas: Aquatic - Region 1</td>
<td>metadata map service</td>
<td>Aerial retardant avoidance area for hydrographic feature data are based on high resolution National Hydrographic Dataset (NHD) produced by USGS and available from the USFS Enterprise Data Warehouse. Forests and/or regions have had the opportunity to modify the default NHD water representation (300ft buffer from all water ... [see more]</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>shape file</td>
<td>(413MB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 5, 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aerial Fire Retardant Hydrographic Avoidance Areas: Aquatic - Region 2</td>
<td>metadata map service</td>
<td>Aerial retardant avoidance area for hydrographic feature data are based on high resolution National Hydrographic Dataset (NHD) produced by USGS and available from the USFS Enterprise Data Warehouse. Forests and/or regions have had the opportunity to modify the default NHD water representation (300ft buffer from all water ... [see more]</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
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<td>shape file</td>
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<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 5, 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aerial Fire Retardant Hydrographic Avoidance Areas: Aquatic - Region 4</td>
<td>metadata map service</td>
<td>Aerial retardant avoidance area for hydrographic feature data are based on high resolution National Hydrographic Dataset (NHD) produced by USGS and available from the USFS Enterprise Data Warehouse. Forests and/or regions have had the opportunity to modify the default NHD water representation (300ft buffer from all water ... [see more]</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>shape file</td>
<td>(453MB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 5, 2015</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerial Fire Retardant Hydrographic Avoidance Areas: Aquatic - Region 5</td>
<td>metadata map service</td>
<td>Aerial retardant avoidance area for hydrographic feature data are based on high resolution National Hydrographic Dataset (NHD) produced by USGS and available from the USFS Enterprise Data Warehouse. Forests and/or regions have had the opportunity to modify the default NHD water representation (300ft buffer from all water ... [see more]</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>(661MB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>shape file</td>
<td>(532MB)</td>
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<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 5, 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aerial Fire Retardant Hydrographic Avoidance Areas: Aquatic - Region 6</td>
<td>metadata map service</td>
<td>Aerial retardant avoidance area for hydrographic feature data are based on high resolution National Hydrographic Dataset (NHD) produced by USGS and available from the USFS Enterprise Data Warehouse. Forests and/or regions have had the opportunity to modify the default NHD water representation (300ft buffer from all water ... [see more]</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

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<th>Dataset Description</th>
<th>File Format and Size</th>
<th>Date of Last Refresh</th>
<th>Summary</th>
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<td>Aerial Fire Retardant Hydrographic Avoidance Areas: Aquatic - Region 8</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (466MB) shape file (379MB)</td>
<td>Apr 5, 2015</td>
<td>Aerial retardant avoidance area for hydrographic feature data are based on high resolution National Hydrographic Dataset (NHD) produced by USGS and available from the USFS Enterprise Data Warehouse. Forests and/or regions have had the opportunity to modify the default NHD water representation (300ft buffer from all water)… [see more]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land and Water Conservation Fund Projects</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (6KB) shape file (4KB)</td>
<td>Apr 29, 2015</td>
<td>This dataset contains general location points for parcels proposed for purchase under the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Program for FY14 and future years. These data represent project proposals from the USDA Forest Service, USDI National Park Service, USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, and USDI Bureau of Land Management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land and Water Conservation Fund: Proposed Land Purchases</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML (240MB) shape file (203MB)</td>
<td>Apr 5, 2015</td>
<td>The NHD water representation has been modified in some regions to reflect the presence of water bodies. The default buffer distance is 300ft from all water bodies. This dataset contains general location points for parcels proposed for purchase under the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Program for FY14 and future years. These data represent project proposals from the USDA Forest Service, USDI National Park Service, USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, and USDI Bureau of Land Management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dataset Name</td>
<td>File Type</td>
<td>File Size</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>parcels proposed for purchase under the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Program.</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>(446KB)</td>
<td>This dataset contains selected National Historic and National Scenic Trails. These trails are those where collaborative LWCF projects are located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 29, 2015</td>
<td>shape file</td>
<td>(287KB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Historic and National Scenic Trails</td>
<td>metadata map service</td>
<td></td>
<td>This dataset contains selected National Historic and National Scenic Trails. These trails are those where collaborative LWCF projects are located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 29, 2015</td>
<td>ESRI geodatabase XML</td>
<td>(4MB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>shape file</td>
<td>(3MB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Surface Drinking Water Importance</td>
<td>metadata map service</td>
<td></td>
<td>This dataset provides a watershed index of surface drinking water importance, a watershed index of forest importance to surface drinking water, and a watershed index to highlight the extent to which development, fire, and insects and disease threaten forests important for surface drinking water. This tabular dataset is meant to be joined with the NRCS Watershed Boundary Dataset HUC-12.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of last refresh: Apr 29, 2015</td>
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<td>(1613MB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>shape file</td>
<td>(1351MB)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Topic Categories**


My Note: See Table Below in [Spreadsheet](#)

The downloadable national datasets are categorized by general data themes or subject areas to facilitate search and retrieval. The source of these data themes is the ArcIMS Metadata Service Topic Categories, which are derived from the list of International Organization for Standards (ISO) metadata standard (ISO 19115) Topic Categories.

The categories are defined below.

**Enterprise Data Disclaimer:**

Keep in mind that copies of corporate data are snapshots in time, so frequent replacement of downloads are recommended to ensure data is current.

The FS is not responsible for any changes or alterations made to downloaded data. We respectfully request that the responsible party is clearly documented if altered downloads are made available to others in any forum. FS published data is intended for viewing and analysis only.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISO Topic Category</th>
<th>ArcCatalog Topic Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>farming</td>
<td>Agriculture and farming</td>
<td>rearing of animals and/or cultivation of plants</td>
<td>agriculture, crops, livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biota</td>
<td>Biologic and ecologic</td>
<td>flora and/or fauna innatural environments</td>
<td>flora and fauna, ecology, wetlands, habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boundaries</td>
<td>Administrative and political boundaries</td>
<td>legal land descriptions</td>
<td>political and administrative boundaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>climatologyMeteorology</td>
<td>Atmosphere, climatology,and meteorology</td>
<td>processes and phenomena of the atmosphere</td>
<td>processes and phenomena of the atmosphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>economy</td>
<td>Business and economic</td>
<td>economic activities, conditions, and employment</td>
<td>business and economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elevation</td>
<td>Elevation and derived products</td>
<td>height above or below the earth's surface</td>
<td>altitude, bathymetry, DEMs, slope, derived products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>environment</td>
<td>Environment and conservation</td>
<td>environmental resources, protection, and conservation</td>
<td>natural resources, pollution, impact assessment, monitoring, land analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geoscientificInformation</td>
<td>Geological and geophysical</td>
<td>information pertaining to the earth sciences</td>
<td>geology, minerals, earthquakes, landslides, volcanoes, soils, gravity, permafrost,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health</td>
<td>Human health and disease</td>
<td>health, health services, human ecology, and safety</td>
<td>disease, illness, factors affecting health, hygiene, substance abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageryBaseMapsEarthCover</td>
<td>Imagery and basemaps</td>
<td>base maps</td>
<td>land cover, topographic maps, imagery, annotations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intelligenceMilitary</td>
<td>Military and intelligence</td>
<td>military bases, structures, activities</td>
<td>military bases, structures, activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inlandWaters</td>
<td>Inland water resources</td>
<td>inland water features, drainage systems and characteristics</td>
<td>rivers, glaciers, lakes, water use plans, dams, currents, floods, water quality, hydrographic charts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>location</td>
<td>Locations and geodetic networks</td>
<td>positional information and services</td>
<td>addresses, geodetic networks, control points, postal zones, place names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>oceans</td>
<td>Oceans and estuaries</td>
<td>features and characteristics of salt water bodies</td>
<td>tides, tidal waves, coastal information, reefs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>planningCadastre</td>
<td>Cadastral and land planning</td>
<td>information used for appropriate actions for future use of the land</td>
<td>land use maps, zoning maps, cadastral surveys, land ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>society</td>
<td>Cultural, society, and demographic</td>
<td>characteristics of society and culture</td>
<td>anthropology, archaeology, religion, demographics, crime and justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>structure</td>
<td>Facilities and structures</td>
<td>man-made construction</td>
<td>architecture, buildings, museums, churches, factories, housing, monuments, shops, towers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transportation</td>
<td>Transportation networks</td>
<td>means and aids for conveying persons and/or goods</td>
<td>roads, airports, airstrips, shipping routes, tunnels, nautical charts, vehicle and vessel locations, aeronautical charts, railways, trails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utilitiesCommunication</td>
<td>Utility and communication networks</td>
<td>energy, water and waste systems, and communications infrastructure</td>
<td>hydroelectricity, geothermal, solar, and nuclear sources of energy, water purification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Module 8 USDA Open Data Success Stories 6: Geospatial**

*My Note: Also used Geospatial HUC 12 in [Data Science for EPA Big Data Analytics](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-02/documents/usda_data_science_mooc.pdf)*

USDA Geospatial Data Gateway: [https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov/GDGHome_StatusMaps.aspx](https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov/GDGHome_StatusMaps.aspx)

Watershed Boundary Dataset (WBD): [https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov/Catalog...ption/WBD.html](https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov/Catalog...ption/WBD.html)

Downloads: [ftp://ftp.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/wbd/WBD ... ion_March2015/](ftp://ftp.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/wbd/WBD ... ion_March2015/) *My Note: 681 MB ZIP GDB that was converted to a SHP file and imported to Spotfire*
The “Know Your Farmer, Know Your Food” Compass Map (http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/...KNOWYOURFARMER) is a data dissemination innovation.

Compass Map  My Note: Know Your Farmer, Know Your Food Compass Map
The Compass map is currently undergoing changes to provide you with an enhanced experience. Please check back soon!

Behind the Scenes: To learn about and download the data displayed on the map, click here. My Note: Tried to download data but got an error message

Alert: An Error has Occurred
Please contact your system administrator or local helpdesk.

For Frequently Asked Questions and how to use the Compass map, click here. My Note: This is very useful

Contact us at knowyourfarmer@usda.gov with questions as well as to describe how you're using the map and how we can make it better!

Compass Map Data  My Note: Table to MindTouch - See Below
KYF Compass Map Data Descriptions lots of Excel Files

Description of Compass Map Capabilities

• Map information is organized as data layers. Double-click on a particular area on the map to zoom to a closer view, or use the slide bar to zoom down to an area of interest.

• By clicking on the "Data" tab in the navigation bar on the left, you can choose to display projects by Compass theme, type of recipient, or USDA program.

• You may also display data layers showing the density of seasonal high tunnels, or Farmers Market Nutrition Program funding; or display the outlines of county or congressional district lines.

• Where multiple projects are located in the same location, the map pin, once selected, will pop-up a window that includes a scroll arrow with the number of pages. This arrow is found toward the right in the top of the window.

• Some data layers only show up at a state, county, or community level to avoid confusion of too many map pins at a higher level map view. Therefore, you will need to select Data tab item then zoom in closer to see map pins.

Map Overview Guide (PDF)  My Note: PDF (9 slides) to MindTouch?

KYF Compass Data
spacer

The Know Your Farmer, Know Your Food (KYF) Compass and map describe only a portion of USDA and other federal resources available for local producers and food businesses.

When exploring the other federal projects, please keep in mind that in many cases we were only able to access data for a sampling of projects funded through a specific program. There may be relevant projects missing from the map. We are
working with our federal partners to gather data on more local food-related projects, which will be added to the map in the coming months.

It may be tempting to add up the dollar amounts displayed on the map to estimate the overall monetary support for local and regional food systems, but this total would be misleading as not every relevant program or project is included.

**USDA will continue to update the Compass case studies and the map** over the coming months to showcase additional resources and projects that build jobs, economic opportunity, and healthy food access across the country.

The following chart explains the data layers displayed on the Compass map and provides links to downloadable versions of the data.

Please contact us if you have questions by emailing knowyourfarmer@usda.gov.

Finally, USDA agencies offer a number of other maps that may be of interest to you. These include:

- Food Environment Atlas
- Rural Atlas
- Find a [USDA Service Center in your area](http://www.usda.gov)
- People’s Gardens
- Extension Offices

### KYF Compass Map Data Descriptions


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Layer Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Downloadable Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KYF Projects</td>
<td>USDA projects that support the KYF initiative. They can be displayed in one of three ways as follows:</td>
<td>Excel File (XLS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Projects by <strong>Compass Theme</strong> – projects classified by the corresponding themes of the Compass. Many projects relate to more than one theme but only one is displayed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Projects by <strong>USDA Program</strong> – projects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This data layer does not appear until you zoom in to county level.
** This data layer does not appear unless you zoom out to state level.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Layer Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Downloadable Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>classified by the USDA program that supported them.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Projects by <strong>Recipient Type</strong> – projects classified by the type of recipient (producer, non-profit, etc.) that received a grant or loan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The projects on the map are funded through one of the following grant or loan programs (USDA agency in parentheses):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (NIFA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Business and Industry Guaranteed Loans (RD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program (NIFA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Community Facilities (RD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Community Food Project Competitive Grants (NIFA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Farmers Market Promotion Program (AMS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Federal-State Marketing Improvement Program (AMS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hunger-Free Communities Grants (FNS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Healthy Urban Food Enterprise Development (NIFA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rural Business Enterprise Grants (RD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rural Business Opportunity Grants (RD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This data layer does not appear until you zoom in to county level.  
** This data layer does not appear unless you zoom out to state level.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Layer Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Downloadable Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Rural Community Development Grant</strong> (RD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Risk Management Education and Outreach Partnerships</strong> (RMA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Small and Socially Disadvantaged Producer Grant</strong> (RD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Small Business Innovation Research Grant</strong> (NIFA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Specialty Crop Block Grant</strong> (AMS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education</strong> (NIFA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Team Nutrition Training Grants</strong> (FNS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Value Added Producer Grant</strong> (RD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Federal Partners</td>
<td>Projects that have received funding or technical assistance from federal agencies other than USDA. In many cases, the data on the map is only a sample of the local food-related projects that have been supported through these programs, not a comprehensive list.</td>
<td>Other Federal Partners (XLSX) Community Gardens (XLSX) Job Corps (XLSX) Appalachian Regional Commission (XLSX) Centers for Disease Control (XLSX)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Layer Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Downloadable Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The projects are supported through the following federal agencies and programs:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Appalachian Regional Commission: <a href="https://www.appalchair.com">Area Development Funds</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <a href="https://www.cdc.gov">Communities Putting Prevention to Work</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Department of Health and Human Services: <a href="https://aspe.hhs.gov">Community Economic Development grants</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Department of Housing and Urban Development: <a href="https://www.hud.gov">Regional Planning Grants</a> and <a href="https://www.hud.gov">Community Challenge Grants</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Department of Labor: <a href="https://www.doleta.gov">Job Corps Centers</a> (some co-administered with USDA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Department of Transportation: <a href="https://www.dot.gov">TIGER grants</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Department of the Treasury: <a href="https://www.cdfi.gov">CDFI Fund</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Economic Development Administration: <a href="https://www.eda.gov">Jobs and Innovation Accelerator Challenge, Economic Development Support, Economic Adjustment Assistance and Public Works grants</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Environmental Protection Agency: <a href="https://www.epa.gov">Building Blocks for Sustainable Communities</a> and <a href="https://www.epa.gov">Brownfields grants</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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[https://semanticommunity.info/Data_Science/USDA_Data_Science_MOOC](https://semanticommunity.info/Data_Science/USDA_Data_Science_MOOC)

Updated: Wed, 12 Jun 2019 05:26:32 GMT
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Layer Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Downloadable Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Park Service:</td>
<td>Community gardens in national parks (no direct link; check with your local national park office to learn more)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GreenSchools!</td>
<td>Schools that developed a school garden as part of the GreenSchools! program of USDA’s Forest Service and partners.</td>
<td>Excel File (XLS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers Markets</td>
<td>Information voluntarily reported to USDA’s Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) by farmers markets around the United States in the National Farmers Market Directory.</td>
<td>Excel File (XLS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Hubs</td>
<td>Food hubs that USDA’s Agricultural Marketing Service had on record as of August 2012.</td>
<td>Excel File (XLSX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Markets</td>
<td>Wholesale markets that USDA’s Agricultural Marketing Service had on record as of August 2012.</td>
<td>Excel File (XLSX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat Infrastructure</td>
<td>Slaughter and processing facilities that produce meat, poultry, and/or egg products regulated by USDA’s Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS). Facilities that are listed in the FSIS directory as only handling imported products were excluded.</td>
<td>Excel File (XLSX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Service Agency</td>
<td>Locations of USDA’s Farm Service Agency (FSA) state offices, information about FSA loans, and short stories describing how FSA loans have helped</td>
<td>Excel File (XLSX)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This data layer does not appear until you zoom in to county level.
** This data layer does not appear unless you zoom out to state level.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Layer Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Downloadable Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>College Tour Locations</td>
<td>Locations (colleges) and dates of presentations by the USDA Deputy Secretary to college and university students as part of the Know Your Farmer, Know Your Food college tour.</td>
<td>Excel File (XLSX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal High Tunnels*</td>
<td>Number of seasonal high tunnels (also called hoop houses) funded by USDA’s Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) by zip code in 2010-11. For more information, see the EQIP Seasonal High Tunnel Initiative.</td>
<td>Excel File (XLSX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition Programs at Farmers Markets, State**</td>
<td>Funding by state (2012) for the WIC (Women, Infants and Children) Farmers Market Nutrition Program, Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program, and SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, formerly known as food stamps) at farmers markets. It also includes additional money provided to states in 2012 for EBT machines at farmers markets through USDA’s Food and Nutrition Service (FNS).</td>
<td>Excel File (XLSX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Facts</td>
<td>Information on population, income, education, employment, federal funds, organic agriculture,</td>
<td>Excel File (XLSX) State Fact Sheets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This data layer does not appear until you zoom in to county level.
** This data layer does not appear unless you zoom out to state level.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Layer Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Downloadable Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>farm characteristics, farm financial indicators, top commodities, and more compiled by USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS) for each of the United States.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Districts</td>
<td>Boundaries of the 112th U.S. congressional districts and the names of the representative and senators for those districts.</td>
<td>Map Layer Info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counties</td>
<td>Boundaries of counties and county equivalents (e.g., parishes) in the United States.</td>
<td>Map Layer Info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Boundaries</td>
<td>Boundaries of tribal territories in the United States.</td>
<td>Tribal Boundaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: This map includes Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas as delineated by the U.S. Census Bureau. Although these areas are associated with particular tribes and tribes have certain jurisdictional authorities and treaty rights in these areas, many Rural Development investments in these areas only in part benefit American Indians, or in fact may not benefit any American Indians or Tribes. Please contact Rural Development’s Native American Coordinator or Rural Development Staff in Oklahoma to verify whether or not particular investments within Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas are indeed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This data layer does not appear until you zoom in to county level.
** This data layer does not appear unless you zoom out to state level.
## Data Layer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Downloadable Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>investments benefitting American Indians.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This data layer does not appear until you zoom in to county level.  
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Disclaimer: USDA strives to make the information on this map as accurate as possible, however USDA makes no guarantees, claims, or promises about the accuracy, timeliness, or completeness of this information. The data may not have the accuracy, resolution, completeness, timeliness, or other characteristics appropriate for applications that potential users of the data may contemplate. No warranty is made by USDA for use of the data for purposes not intended by USDA. This information may change over time. USDA obtains data from sources including but not limited to governmental and private entities, as identified under "Data Sources"; these data are collected and integrated into USDA’s maps but accuracy and completeness are not independently verified. References to non-USDA products do not constitute an endorsement by USDA. The information on this map should not be considered authoritative and are neither official records nor legal documents. In no event shall USDA have any liability whatsoever for payment of any consequential, incidental, special, or tort damages of any kind arising out of the use of or reliance on the geographic data on this map. It is the user’s responsibility to verify the accurateness of any information on this map.

### Module 9 USDA Open Data Success Stories 7: NASS


Quick Stats Lite (Beta)

Introducing our new, guided interface to the Quick Stats 2.0 database! It is designed to provide a more structured approach to help users get commonly requested statistics from our online database.

Quick Stats 2.0

Quick Stats 2.0 is the most comprehensive tool for accessing agricultural data published by NASS. It allows you to discover exactly the information you desire, whether it is based on commodity, location, or time period. You can then visualize the data on a map, manipulate and export the results, or save a link for future use.

http://quickstats.nass.usda.gov/tutorials

http://quickstats.nass.usda.gov/src/glossary.pdf My Note: PDF to MindTouch - See Below

http://quickstats.nass.usda.gov/param_define My Note: Table to MindTouch - See Below

ftp://ftp.nass.usda.gov/quickstats/q...0150507.txt.gz My Note: This is big data!


http://quickstats.nass.usda.gov/api

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) offers Quick Stats, an on-line database containing official published aggregate estimates related to U.S. agricultural production. NASS develops these estimates from data collected through:

1) hundreds of sample surveys conducted each year covering virtually every aspect of U.S. agriculture
2) the Census of Agriculture conducted every five years providing state- and county-level aggregates

The Quick Stats application programming interface (API) provides direct access to the statistical information in the Quick Stats database. We invite developers to use this API and to give us feedback so we can continue to improve it.

About the Quick Stats API
To use the Quick Stats API, you must first agree to the NASS Terms of Service and obtain an API key. In registering for the key, you must provide a valid email address. You will have the option to request future email updates about the Quick Stats API.

Once you request the API key, we will email it and you can proceed immediately. Use the key in all future data requests as well.

To call the Quick Stats API, you may use either of the following:

any language that supports HTTP GET request such as PHP, PERL, etc...
JSON with padding or JSONP

Your request will return a maximum of 50,000 data records. You can determine the returned record account before you execute the Quick Stats API call using the GET /api/get_counts function. If your request will return more than the maximum limit of 50,000 data records, you can do either of the following:

Change the filtering criteria (the API input parameters and their values) to generate a smaller number of responses
Download the files containing larger amounts of data extracted from the Quick Stats database.

Glossary


My Note: See Table Below in Spreadsheet

Quick Stats Glossary (May 2014)
The Glossary includes a list of abbreviations and acronyms and defines selected terms used in Quick Stats. We will expand the list of defined terms over time to include more items. In its first iteration, the glossary focuses on clarifying terms that are defined slightly differently across various data series’ printed or pdf versions.

We welcome your feedback on this glossary as well as suggestions about other items to include. Please submit your comments and suggestions to nass@nass.usda.gov
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
<td>CV</td>
<td>Coefficient of variation. Available for the 2012 Census of Agriculture only. County-level CVs are generalized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
<td>GE</td>
<td>Greater than or equal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
<td>GT</td>
<td>Greater than.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Coefficient of variation or generalized coefficient of variation is greater than or equal to 99.95 percent or the standard error is greater than or equal to 99.95 percent of the mean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Coefficient of variation or generalized coefficient of variation is less than 0.05 percent or the standard error is less than 0.05 percent of the mean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
<td>LE</td>
<td>Less than or equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td>Less than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Insufficient number of reports to establish an estimate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>Less than half the rounding unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronyms</td>
<td>ANSI</td>
<td>American National Standards Institute. ANSI codes are a standardized set of numeric or alphabetic codes issued by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) to ensure uniform identification of geographic entities through all federal government agencies. These standards replace...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes previously
issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronyms</th>
<th>API</th>
<th>Application programming interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acronyms</td>
<td>NASS</td>
<td>National Agricultural Statistics Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronyms</td>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>United States Department of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Animal Products</td>
<td>Items produced by animals (e.g., milk, wool, eggs, or honey) or through some form of processing (e.g., meat or cheese).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Animal Totals</td>
<td>Total sales, expense, index, or other attribute, for all animals and animal products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Animals Only</td>
<td>Refers to whole or live animals (i.e., does not include animal products).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Beans, Dry Edible</td>
<td>Includes lima beans unless specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Coefficient of variation</td>
<td>Ratio of the standard error to the estimate, expressed as a percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Commodity Totals</td>
<td>All items (crops, animals, and products) produced on, or sold by, farm operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Crop Totals</td>
<td>Total sales, index, or other attribute, for all crops. Includes horticultural crops unless specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>In aquaculture, refers to the purpose for which the commodity is used: restoration, conservation, or recreation. Does not refer to sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Economic Class</td>
<td>In Domain selection, refers to categories defined by farm sales plus government payments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>In Sector selection, includes income, expenses, as well as practices and information that may encompass the entire enterprise (e.g., irrigation, number of farm operations, organic, renewable energy).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>From chickens unless specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Expenses: Capital Expenses</td>
<td>Expenditures that are depreciated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Expenses: Operating Expenses</td>
<td>Non-depreciable or day-to-day expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Expenses: Production Expenses</td>
<td>All expenses (i.e., capital plus operating)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Farm Sales</td>
<td>See Sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Farm Operations</td>
<td>See Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Field Crops</td>
<td>Excludes potatoes unless specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>Includes berries unless specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Grain</td>
<td>Includes oilseeds and pulse crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Haylage</td>
<td>Includes green chop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Horticulture</td>
<td>Includes floriculture, nursery, mushrooms, sod, food crops grown under protection, propagative material, transplants, Christmas trees, vegetable and flower seeds, etc. Excludes produce (vegetables,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>In the open</td>
<td>Includes natural shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Institutional &amp; Research &amp; Reservation</td>
<td>Data for these farms combined into a single category. Includes governmental units, experimental farms, grazing associations, and American Indian Reservation farms and grazing land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Institutional &amp; Research &amp; Reservation &amp; Other</td>
<td>Institutional &amp; Research &amp; Reservation plus cooperatives, estates, and trusts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Refers only to cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats. Excludes aquaculture, dairy, poultry, and specialty animals (equine, mink, bees, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Marketing Year</td>
<td>See Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>From cows unless specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Non-citrus</td>
<td>Includes berries unless specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>In the “Domain Category” column in your search results, Not Specified indicates there is no additional information for the Domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Operations</td>
<td>Depending upon the data series, may refer to farms, ranches, growers, or producers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Operators</td>
<td>For most demographic characteristics, refers to data for up to three operators per farm. See Operators, (All) for exception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Operators, (All)</td>
<td>Shows total counts regardless of number of operators per farm operation. Used to distinguish counts of total operators and total female operators from counts by attributes for which data were collected for a maximum of three operators per farm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

https://semanticommunity.info/Data_Science/USDA_Data_Science_MOOC
Updated: Wed, 12 Jun 2019 05:26:32 GMT
Powered by mindtouch™
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Pastureland</th>
<th>Includes range or grazing land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Products</td>
<td>Items produced by animals (e.g., milk, wool, eggs, or honey) or through some form of processing (e.g., meat, cheese, pickles, or jam).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Propagative material</td>
<td>Consists of liners, plug seedlings, tissue cultured plantlets, cuttings, and prefinished plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>Refers to both cash rent and share rent. In reference to land and buildings, includes grazing fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>Sales made directly to a consumer (e.g., at farmer’s market, farm stand, u-pick).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>Refers to both dollars ($) received and quantities of commodities (e.g., head or bushels) sold or removed from the operation. Includes landlord share and value of product removed under production contract. Depending upon the data series, may refer to marketings or cash receipts. Excludes government payments. Used alone, sales refers only to the data item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Farm Sales</td>
<td>Sales of all commodities from the entire farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Silage</td>
<td>Includes green chop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Specialty Animals</td>
<td>Includes equine, mink, bees, bison, deer, alpacas, etc. Excludes aquaculture, dairy, livestock, and poultry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Under protection</td>
<td>In horticulture production, grown in greenhouses or shade structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>Includes potatoes unless specified. (Exceptions are 2002 and 1997 Census Vegetable Totals, which do not include potatoes.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Watershed</td>
<td>Hydrologic unit code (HUC) and name assigned by the U.S. Geological Survey. See <a href="http://water.usgs.gov/GIS/huc.html">http://water.usgs.gov/GIS/huc.html</a> for more information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Wholesale</td>
<td>Sales not made directly to a consumer. Includes sales to retail outlets, distributors, processors, other producers, government agencies, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Generally refers to calendar year. For Prices Received data, refers to an unweighted average (by month) for the calendar year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Marketing Year</td>
<td>Definition varies by commodity; see Agricultural Prices publications for definitions by commodity. For Prices Received data, refers to a weighted average for the marketing year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Zip Code</td>
<td>Only counts of operations are available by zip code. Zip code data are based on the address (zip code) of an operation, which may or may not coincide with the primary county of production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Zip Code = 99999</td>
<td>Used to show that the address (zip code) of an operation is not in the same state as the operation’s primary county of production</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Quick Stats Column Definitions**

**Source:** [http://quickstats.nass.usda.gov/param_define](http://quickstats.nass.usda.gov/param_define)

My Note: See Table Below in Spreadsheet

The table below lists the columns found on the Quick Stats search page and in Quick Stats data products.

1) All columns shown are included in output from:
   a) The [search page](http://quickstats.nass.usda.gov) results "Spreadsheet" option
   b) API calls (also, the same columns are available for API input)
c) Tab delimited ASCII text files downloadable from the [FTP site](https://semanticommunity.info/Data_Science/USDA_Data_Science_MOOC)

2) The column or header names shown below in parentheses (e.g., (Program), (Sector), etc.) are the corresponding headers found on the search page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Column or Header Name</th>
<th>Max Length</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHAT&quot; (or Commodity) dimension</td>
<td>source_desc (Program)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Source of data (CENSUS or SURVEY). Census program includes the Census of Ag as well as follow up projects. Survey program includes national, state, and county surveys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHAT&quot; (or Commodity) dimension</td>
<td>sector_desc (Sector)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Five high level, broad categories useful to narrow down choices (CROPS, ANIMALS &amp; PRODUCTS, ECONOMICS, DEMOGRAPHICS, and ENVIRONMENTAL).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHAT&quot; (or Commodity) dimension</td>
<td>group_desc (Group)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Subsets within sector (e.g., under sector = CROPS, the groups are FIELD CROPS, FRUIT &amp; TREE NUTS, HORTICULTURE, and VEGETABLES).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHAT&quot; (or Commodity) dimension</td>
<td>commodity_desc (Commodity)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>The primary subject of interest (e.g., CORN, CATTLE, LABOR, TRACTORS, OPERATORS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHAT&quot; (or Commodity) dimension</td>
<td>class_desc</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Generally a physical attribute (e.g., variety, size, color, gender) of the commodity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHAT&quot; (or Commodity) dimension</td>
<td>prodn_practice_desc</td>
<td>A method of production or action taken on the commodity (e.g., IRRIGATED, ORGANIC, ON FEED).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHAT&quot; (or Commodity) dimension</td>
<td>util_practice_desc</td>
<td>Utilizations (e.g., GRAIN, FROZEN, SLAUGHTER) or marketing channels (e.g., FRESH MARKET, PROCESSING, RETAIL).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHAT&quot; (or Commodity) dimension</td>
<td>statisticcat_desc (Category)</td>
<td>The aspect of a commodity being measured (e.g., AREA HARVESTED, PRICE RECEIVED, INVENTORY, SALES).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHAT&quot; (or Commodity) dimension</td>
<td>unit_desc</td>
<td>The unit associated with the statistic category (e.g., ACRES, $ / LB, HEAD, $, OPERATIONS).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHAT&quot; (or Commodity) dimension</td>
<td>short_desc (Data Item)</td>
<td>A concatenation of six columns: commodity_desc, class_desc, prodn_practice_desc, util_practice_desc, statisticcat_desc, and unit_desc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHAT&quot; (or Commodity) dimension</td>
<td>domain_desc (Domain)</td>
<td>Generally another characteristic of operations that produce a particular commodity (e.g., ECONOMIC CLASS, AREA OPERATED, NAICS CLASSIFICATION, SALES). For chemical usage data, the domain describes the type of chemical applied to the commodity. The domain = TOTAL will have no further breakouts; i.e., the data value pertains completely to the short_desc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>Identifier</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHAT&quot; (or Commodity) dimension</td>
<td>domaincat_desc</td>
<td>Categories or partitions within a domain (e.g., under domain =SALES, domain categories include $1,000 TO $9,999, $10,000 TO $19,999, etc).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHERE&quot; (or Location) dimension</td>
<td>agg_level_desc</td>
<td>Aggregation level or geographic granularity of the data (e.g., STATE, AG DISTRICT, COUNTY, REGION, ZIP CODE).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHERE&quot; (or Location) dimension</td>
<td>state_ansi</td>
<td>American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard 2-digit state codes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHERE&quot; (or Location) dimension</td>
<td>state_fips_code</td>
<td>NASS 2-digit state codes; include 99 and 98 for US TOTAL and OTHER STATES, respectively; otherwise match ANSI codes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHERE&quot; (or Location) dimension</td>
<td>state_alpha</td>
<td>State abbreviation, 2-character alpha code.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHERE&quot; (or Location) dimension</td>
<td>state_name</td>
<td>State full name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHERE&quot; (or Location) dimension</td>
<td>asd_code</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>NASS defined county groups, unique within a state, 2-digit ag statistics district code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHERE&quot; (or Location) dimension</td>
<td>asd_desc (Ag District)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Ag statistics district name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHERE&quot; (or Location) dimension</td>
<td>county_ansi</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ANSI standard 3-digit county codes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHERE&quot; (or Location) dimension</td>
<td>county_code</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>NASS 3-digit county codes; includes 998 for OTHER (COMBINED) COUNTIES and Alaska county codes; otherwise match ANSI codes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHERE&quot; (or Location) dimension</td>
<td>county_name (County)</td>
<td></td>
<td>County name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHERE&quot; (or Location) dimension</td>
<td>region_desc (Region)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>NASS defined geographic entities not readily defined by other standard geographic levels. A region can be a less than a state (SUB-STATE) or a group of states (MULTI-STATE), and may be specific to a commodity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHERE&quot; (or Location) dimension</td>
<td>zip_5 (Zip Code)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>US Postal Service 5-digit zip code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHERE&quot; (or Location) dimension</td>
<td>watershed_code</td>
<td></td>
<td>US Geological Survey (USGS) 8-digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) for watersheds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHERE&quot; (or Location) dimension</td>
<td>watershed_desc (Watershed)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Name assigned to the HUC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHERE&quot; (or Location) dimension</td>
<td>congr_district_code</td>
<td></td>
<td>US Congressional District 2-digit code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHERE&quot; (or Location) dimension</td>
<td>country_code</td>
<td></td>
<td>US Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division 4-digit country code, as of April, 2007.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHERE&quot; (or Location) dimension</td>
<td>country_name</td>
<td></td>
<td>Country name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHERE&quot; (or Location) dimension</td>
<td>location_desc</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Full description for the location dimension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;WHEN&quot; (or Time) dimension</td>
<td>year (Year)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>The numeric year of the data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>freq_desc (Period Type)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Length of time covered (ANNUAL, SEASON, MONTHLY, WEEKLY, POINT IN TIME). MONTHLY often covers more than one month. POINT IN TIME is as of a particular day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>begin_code</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>If applicable, a 2-digit code corresponding to the beginning of the reference period (e.g., for freq_desc = MONTHLY, begin_code ranges from 01 (January) to 12 (December)).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>end_code</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>If applicable, a 2-digit code corresponding to the end of the reference period (e.g., the reference period of JAN THRU MAR will have begin_code = 01 and end_code = 03).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reference_period_desc (Period)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>The specific time frame, within a freq_desc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>week_ending</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Week ending date, used when freq_desc = WEEKLY.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Meetup Feedback

After reflection, I wonder about:

1) Grand Challenges/Citizen Engagement (gamification)
2) Google Maps & Google Earth (shared GIS)
3) EarthCube (NSF, USGS, NGA, foreign govs)
4) Citizen farmer input of events (e.g., pollution, insects, blight, soil conditions, photos, videos)
5) Co-ops & big Farma are bosses of farmers
6) USDA governance needs Outside Auditors, Steering Committees for Programs, Diverse Sources of Ideas
7) Drones for Agra with IR, LiDAR, multi-spectral
8) Where are provenance and curation processes?
9) What are the data lifecycle management processes?

These would be excellent topics for a USDA MOOC. Want to help me with that?

No! That would be too much work. Anyhow, I was providing my feedback to the USDA folks, to do with as they please. Most people ignore the data flows, data processes, data use cases. Those people end up with useless data, write only data sets.

The latest estimate for peak humanity is 11 billion around 2050. I guess India, China, and Africa did not "get the memo".

Want all PDF converted

Japanese 3 levels of data for quality

Find all of my previous data science work with USDA, Census, NOAA, etc. Data

See Annual Statistical Abstract

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The &quot;WHEN&quot; (or Time) dimension</th>
<th>load_time</th>
<th>19</th>
<th>Date and time indicating when record was inserted into Quick Stats database.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Data Value</td>
<td>value</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Published data value or suppression reason code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Data Value</td>
<td>CV %</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Coefficient of variation. Available for the 2012 Census of Agriculture only. County-level CVs are generalized.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
USDA Data Usage

Organization Name (The name of the organization surveyed) Federal Big Data Working Group Meetup and Semantic Community

Organization Type (Select an organization type. Options include: ACADEMIC; COMMERCIAL; GOVERNMENT; NGO; JOURNALISM/MEDIA; OTHER)

Federal Big Data Working Group Meetup (Meetup) and Semantic Community (non-profit LLC)

Organization Description (Organization Description )

Federal Big Data Working Group Meetup and Semantic Community

Organization Size (The size of the organization based on the estimated number of employees. Use one of the following ranges: 1-9, 10-249, 250-499, 500-999, 1000+ )

Federal Big Data Working Group Meetup (750+ members) and Semantic Community (1 Director and Senior Data Scientist)

Identify federal data sets used (Provide a list of data sets used by the organization and URLs if available.)

List and URLs too numerous to provide here. Please see: http://semanticommunity.info/Data_Sc...a_Science_MOOC

Select a data use/area of impact (Select the primary data use/area of impact for the organization. Only one item can be selected. If the organization has multiple uses or areas of impact, provide more detail in the "Other Comments" section. Select how your organization learned about the data sets. Identify how the organization learned about the availability of the data sets. Options include: AGENCY WEBPAGES; DATA.GOV; NON-GOVERNMENT WEBPAGES; GOVERNMENT EVENTS (HACKATHONS, ETC.); NON-GOVERNMENT EVENTS; OTHER GOVERNMENT CONTACT; OTHER.)

See below

If more than one option is needed, elaborate in the "Other Comments" section.

Data Scientists mined the data and information (metadata) from many of the above sources to build a Knowledge Base, Spreadsheet Index and Inventory, and Analytics and Visualizations to support the USDA Success Stories and Workforce Training of Data Scientists.

Other Comments (Provide any additional information that you were not able to capture in the other fields, or use this section to provide context to the data entry.)

USDA has done excellent data stewardship preparation work so Data Scientists can use their data sets in developing Data Science Data Publications (per the Dr. John Holdren, OSTP Memo) and Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) for Meetups (per recent Whitehouse Tech Meetup).
Using Open Data to Protect the Food Supply: A Report on the Roundtable with USDA

On August 1, The GovLab and the USDA co-hosted an Open Data Roundtable, which brought together USDA data providers and two dozen representatives from the private sector and nonprofit organizations for an action-oriented dialogue on data issues and potential solutions. This was the second federal Roundtable convened by The GovLab in its mission to help make government more effective and connected to the public through technology.

We are delighted to share the findings form the Roundtable, including recommendations for ways the U.S. Department of Agriculture can improve its data management, dissemination, and use. The report “Using Open Data to Protect the Food Supply” was produced by Joel Gurin, Audrey Ariss, Katherine Garcia and Laura Manley.

This Roundtable focused on food resilience – the use of open data to help develop sustainable agriculture and farming, as well as manage the impact of climate change and food emergencies. Participants at the Roundtable addressed this issue from a broad range of perspectives and produced recommendations for a number of possible improvements to USDA data. These included such changes as:

- Improving the quality and accessibility of key data sets, including data on soil quality, local food safety, and drought
- Enabling farmers to access data about their farms more easily (the “Common Land Unit” data) and share that information voluntarily to create a new source of public data.
- Working more closely with NASA and other data sources on climate issues that affect food supply
- Appointing a data concierge or librarian
- Developing a public-private partnership for data collection
- Using cloud services for data management

Joyce Hunter, Deputy CIO, Policy and Planning, U.S. Department of Agriculture, recognized the Open Data Roundtable as one of the USDA’s open data accomplishments for 2014.
Following the Roundtable, the USDA has made several commitments to improve data and data management. These include:

- Hiring the Department's first Chief Data Officer, who will "explore and establish open data systems throughout all of USDA's agencies and services."
- Developing outreach and training programs on open data for interns and young people, including an Open Data Summer Camp to launch in 2015.
- Developing a disaster data clearinghouse portal to help farmers find assistance in the event of a natural disaster.

"Gatherings like the Open Data Roundtable are essential to building bridges with the private sector, gaining input and feedback, improving our data infrastructure, and developing a system that will outlast any single Administration," wrote Krysta Harden, Deputy Secretary of USDA in a foreword to the report. “Our goal is to unleash even more government data to help business leaders make the best possible decisions, while creating fertile ground for new business development, especially for new and beginning farmers. The best way to do that was to listen to suggestions from those already using our data – and to get the private sector’s guidance on where USDA can unlock the greatest value in our data sets."

This whole effort has been designed to encourage further dialogue, participation, and collaboration between the Department's data providers and its data users and stakeholders.

Report: “Using Open Data to Protect the Food Supply”

Open Data 500 Roundtable


Cover Page

A Roundtable with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Using Open Data to Protect the Food Supply:

Using Open Data to Protect the Food Supply:
A Roundtable with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Findings and recommendations from a dialogue between USDA and the organizations and experts that use its data.
January, 2015
Joel Gurin
Audrey Ariss
Katherine Garcia
Laura Manley

Foreword

Generating, analyzing, safeguarding and appropriately disseminating data about America’s farms and ranches, rural communities, cutting edge agricultural research, safe food production and handling, nutrition assistance, conservation of natural resources on national forests and working lands, and markets for food, fiber, and fuel, supports USDA’s broader
mission of advancing American innovation. But, the idea of providing agricultural information freely is hardly new, as we celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Smith-Lever Act of 1914, creating the unique “extension” function in our nation’s land grant universities, ensuring that scientific advances reached the farmers who needed them to increase productivity. And, USDA’s economic research and reporting has provided generations of farmers and policy makers with a way to turn mountains of data into useful, actionable information.

Still, the amount of data being generated now is greater, as is the technology available to share it effectively. This is leading to a growing interest in making the best possible use of data, converging with a global refocusing on agriculture and food security. If we were going to live up to our mission in this interconnected, digital world, we knew we needed an agency-wide commitment to improve our data delivery and usability on all fronts. That was the spirit in which we hosted the USDA Open Data 500 Roundtable with NYU’s GovLab. Gatherings like the Open Data Roundtable are essential to building bridges with the private sector, gaining input and feedback, improving our data infrastructure, and developing a system that will outlast any single Administration. Our goal is to unleash even more government data to help business leaders make the best possible decisions, while creating fertile ground for new business development, especially for new and beginning farmers. The best way to do that was to listen to suggestions from those already using our data – and to get the private sector’s guidance on where USDA can unlock the greatest value in our datasets.

We understand the necessity of ensuring that data is easy to find, understand, and access. But, simply making data available is only one half of the open data equation; the other is interoperability – making our data machine readable so it can be mixed with others’ datasets to produce new information and insights. As different types of agricultural information become interoperable, insights may follow which could improve yields, climate change resistance, nutritional quality and more. We are working with fellow government agencies and the private sector to improve data dissemination and interoperability. We recognize the urgent need to get this right, and we know that only by listening to the business community, partnering with industry, and collaborating with fellow government agencies, can we best serve our customers and unleash the full power and potential of open data. We share the goals and objectives embodied by the call of the Open Data 500: to deliver data that is valuable to industry and that provides greater economic opportunity for millions of Americans. Working across the public and private sectors, playing a leading role, the USDA will continue to do what we can to provide leadership on advancing innovation.

Krysta Harden
Deputy Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture

Introduction

In June 2014, The Governance Lab (GovLab) at NYU launched a series of Open Data Roundtables to bring together government data providers with data users in the private and non-profit sectors. The goal of the Roundtables is to help make open government data more relevant, accessible, and actionable through structured dialogue. By focusing on the “demand side” of open government data, The GovLab hopes to help agencies prioritize their work on open data more effectively, meet the needs of businesses and other data users more efficiently, and create social and economic value from the government’s vast data resources.

On August 1, 2014, The GovLab and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) co-hosted an Open Data Roundtable in Washington, DC. This Roundtable was coordinated with the Climate Data Initiative, which was launched by the Obama Administration in March 2014 to promote the use of data to fight climate change. Among other issues, the Climate Data
Initiative has addressed the climate risk to the food supply and the ways in which data could help food producers and distributors increase “food resilience.” The August Roundtable was designed to address food resilience and sustainable agriculture by bringing together government officials, companies, and non-profits in this area.

The USDA Roundtable approached food resilience from two perspectives. First, government data can help experts both in and outside of government plan for long-term adaptation to climate change and risk management. Second, data is needed to plan for disaster preparedness in case of acute food emergencies. USDA and the Climate Data Initiative are now working on data-driven solutions to help farms operate sustainably in the face of climate change, ensure citizens’ access to high quality food, promote disaster preparedness and responsiveness, and increase the United States’ food resilience overall. The Roundtable brought together representatives from 16 companies, 3 nonprofits and USDA’s agencies, as well as representatives from other federal agencies including the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), U.S. Department of Treasury, and Social Security Administration (SSA).

During the course of this day-long Roundtable, the participants also discussed a number of topics beyond food resilience that relate to USDA data. This report combines observations and recommendations on all the topics discussed at the event, including some that apply to the U.S. Government data system as a whole.

Deputy Chief Information Officer Joyce Hunter led the Department’s planning and engagement with the Open Data Roundtable and participated for the entire day. The attendees heard presentations from Dr. Catherine Woteki, Under Secretary for USDA’s Research, Education, and Economics (REE) mission area and the Department’s Chief Scientist; Dr. Ann Bartuska, Deputy Under Secretary for REE; Cheryl Cook, Chief Information Officer of USDA; and Erie Meyer, former Senior Advisor to the U.S. Chief Technology Officer in the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.

This report is being released as a public document with the hope that it will encourage further input, dialogue, and commitments. It encapsulates the recommendations made by USDA’s data users who participated in the Roundtable, describes commitments that USDA has already made in response to the Roundtable, and outlines opportunities for the private sector and civil society organizations to contribute solutions as well.

The report is designed to be of value to:

• The agencies and offices at USDA that collect, analyze, and disseminate data;
• Officials in other government agencies working to improve their agencies’ open data capabilities;
• Individuals and organizations who use USDA’s open data; and
• Interested members of the media and the public.

As one outcome of this Roundtable, USDA has now expressed the intent to hire the agency’s first Chief Data Officer. In addition to serving other audiences, this report can be used as a briefing paper for the incoming Chief Data Officer when that position is filled.

Roundtable Insights and Recommendations

The discussions covered seven key areas where USDA can further develop its open data strategy and increase both USDA and its data users’ ability to leverage data to improve food resilience. These areas for improvement mirror the
findings of The GovLab’s earlier Roundtable with the U.S. Department of Commerce, and may apply to other federal agencies as well. Agencies including USDA have an opportunity to:

- Treat data users as customers by engaging with them and getting their input and feedback on a regular basis.
- Make it easier to discover and find data – for example, by publishing full inventories of the data that an agency has available.
- Improve access to data by providing data in different formats for different users’ needs.
- Improve data quality by making the data more complete, valid, and accurate.
- Make data interoperable – that is, make it easier to combine one dataset with another.
- Collect data more frequently, integrate data from more sources, including from other government programs and through public-private collaborations.
- Use new strategies to store and disseminate data, including public-private partnerships, to make it more widely available.

This classification of opportunities to improve open data is intended to be both a guide to action and a guide for further research. Beyond the value to be gained from feedback and collaboration among open data stakeholders, The GovLab recognizes the major need for continued research and mapping of the open data ecosystem.

**Figure 1 Key areas for improvement**

![Diagram of key areas for improvement]

**Data Users as Customers**

USDA, like other federal agencies, is beginning to think of its data stakeholders as “customers” for their data. This concept is the basis for developing a more user-focused approach to data collection and dissemination. Stakeholder input is critical to achieving food resilience and using USDA data in general for maximum benefit.
Goal

To better identify data users, establish communities of interest and feedback loops, and increase the number and depth of USDA’s interactions with its data users.

Desired Impact

To help USDA understand and engage with its stakeholders and better inform its open data strategies.

Recommendations for USDA

USER IDENTIFICATION

USDA should implement mechanisms to better determine its data users and uses, and create an evidence base for the value of its open data. Suggestions for helping USDA track the organizations (or individuals) that are the biggest users of their data are listed below, in ways that take the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) into account.

USDA can use such methods to determine users that access its data both through USDA’s website pages and via data.gov.

- Use application programing interfaces (APIs) to track users. An API is a system of tools and protocols in an operating system that enables developers to build software applications. USDA could track all its APIs, and with permission, and ask for users to fill in email and basic information while requesting access. USDA could use the same APIs for different webpages, and use an API key measurement system (API keys provide a simple mechanism for authenticating, tracking and controlling how APIs are being used).
- Use Google Analytics reports to see the kinds of data searches that lead users to the USDA website; use analytics to see how much each dataset is being used.
- Put all of USDA onto a single FOIA tracking system in order to determine which datasets are in highest demand, and from which users.
- Obtain OMB approval to conduct additional surveys of USDA data users, as required by the PRA.
- Alternatively, USDA could reach out to third party survey research organizations.
- Estimate the popularity of datasets using proxy measures like the number of downloads.

COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST & FEEDBACK LOOPS

- Appoint a USDA data concierge or librarian that can assist users and report common requests and issues.
- Organize focus groups throughout USDA (e.g. those convened by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)); use these as an informal interview forum for gathering feedback from data users.
- Consider the Health and Human Services (HHS) Consortium concept to create an Agriculture Consortium.
- Use social media platforms to gather feedback and crowdsource input from stakeholders to help make informed policy decisions.
- Engage developers by continuing to hold data jams and issue challenges using USDA data.
- Create communities of interest that leverage existing platforms to address Departmental goals, including food security.
E.g., Linking Community Supported Agriculture (CSAs) with SNAP benefit programs. Many local programs try to boost “food stamp” dollars by expanding existing benefits when they are used to purchase fresh fruit and vegetables, especially from food markets. For example, in some local communities, farmers will provide an additional amount to SNAP beneficiaries when they purchase produce with SNAP dollars, which improves overall diets and expands the market for producers. Plans are underway for the Farm Bill programs to expand local efforts to a nationwide system. The challenge is to bring together beneficiaries and farmers using improved data systems.

E.g., Waste Not Orange County, a public-private partnership that aims to reduce hunger and food waste. By facilitating the donation of surplus food from restaurants, grocery stores and food distributors to food banks, Orange County, California is reducing food waste and hunger. The Waste Not OC site provides an interactive Google map of all the food pantries in the county. The map models a resource that other communities can easily replicate and offer to their communities. The organization has implemented a host of projects related to food insecurity. It has launched an educational campaign to inform restaurant owners that if the food is prepared correctly when donated, they will not be held liable after that time. With community leaders, Waste Not OC has developed a set of “standard practices” for pediatricians to assess food insecurity and offer resources to families. In addition to providing a vital local service, Waste Not OC has developed a platform that could be applied nationwide.

OUTREACH & EDUCATION

• Continue to publish engaging narratives about the uses of USDA data – not only the raw data itself – to make USDA and its data resources more relevant to the public. Such ‘stories’ can help laymen, including farmers, understand and use open data on food resilience.

• Develop and disseminate information documents for businesses outlining the responsibilities associated with USDA data to avoid the misunderstanding or misuse of data and apply standards to protect privacy.

• Encourage government staffers to attend open government meet-ups and forums (e.g. by offering compensatory time off or recognizing this activity as a performance criterion in position descriptions).

Commitments made by USDA

• The USDA Office of the Chief Information Officer will hire a Chief Data Officer for the Department. His or her mandate will be to explore and establish open data systems throughout all of USDA’s agencies and services. The Chief Data Officer will also establish performance metrics for individual agencies and services in USDA to enable the Department to track and recognize progress.

• USDA will inaugurate an Open Data Summer Camp for high school students, planned to start in 2015, for training of using USDA data.

Opportunities for companies and civil society organizations

• Continued customer feedback on access and use of USDA data and response to USDA outreach efforts.

• Continued public cooperation in completing surveys and providing information regarding their data use. This input can help illuminate, for example, how companies are combining data from different sources and what datasets companies use most frequently.

• Provide continued input on priorities for data dissemination.

• Host and participate in events such as hackathons, data jams, etc.

• Cite the use of USDA data, with the USDA logo, on company or organizational websites.
• Participate in research aimed at mapping the uses and users of open data, such as The GovLab’s Open Data 500 Study, to continue to improve the understanding of the economic, environmental, and social value open data generates.

Data Discovery and Findability

For both current and new data users to tap the Department’s open data resources, they need to be able to discover and find the datasets that are of greatest value to them. “Discovering” data implies coming across it in the course of a search on a related subject; “finding” data means being able to locate a specific dataset that the user knows is important to his or her work.

Goal

A priority for USDA is to continue to develop data inventories across the Department and centralize the management of data assets. Each agency and office should have this priority defined as part of its strategic or operational goals and have one place to identify all datasets, catalogued in machine-readable formats.

Desired Impact

To make it easier for data users to discover and find Agriculture data, and foster continued innovation through novel uses of government data.

Recommendations for USDA

• Establish strategic or operational goals, as appropriate, within agencies and services to maintain data inventories, centralize databases and support open data initiatives.
• Create a Data Management Office staffed with a data librarian/concierge.
• Create a USDA data library, with a knowledge engine – a central repository to make data more searchable, with tags and sorting tools. Data.gov has gone a long way towards this goal for USDA and other agencies. However,
• Roundtable participants noted that its search engine is IT-oriented and needs to be more user-focused.
• Publish a catalogue of USDA’s Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). An Electronic Data Interchange is a communication system that enables the exchange of information (primarily structured data) in standard electronic formats between computer systems.
• Improve metadata (“data about the data”) in order to make it as comprehensive as possible. Inherent to determining a common taxonomy, or metadata standards is to know your audience. USDA should seek to:
  ◦ Work with industry to develop better, common taxonomy and metadata standards, that conform to worldwide industry standards;
  ◦ Create a metadata database;
  ◦ Determine for datasets the trade-off between releasing data quickly versus releasing it with full metadata.
• While organizations have highlighted the need for better metadata, the consensus seems to be that releasing more data quickly is more important than providing the best metadata or an API for data use.
• Identify the optical character recognition (OCR) tools/software that could be used to add metadata to high-priority datasets.
Opportunities for companies and civil society organizations

• Provide continued feedback on the Department’s open data platforms and services.

Data Access and Availability

Data repositories use multiple formats and languages to help users access data, which may be stored in a variety of different and sometimes incompatible formats. Participants at the Roundtable made clear that: (i) different users require varying modes of access to information; and (ii) providing multiple methods of access, including data as a download, will help ensure equality of access regardless of the user’s technological capabilities.

Goal

To provide access to more USDA data, in multiple formats, for the Department’s diverse users.

Desired Impact

To increase both the number of users of and ease of access to USDA data in an egalitarian manner.

Recommendations for USDA

• Enable farmers to access Common Land Unit (CLU) data electronically and choose to share it publicly. Section 1619 of the Farm Bill enables farmers to access their own CLU data only by requesting it in person, and does not allow the CLU database to be made public. While these restrictions were enacted to protect privacy and competitive information, Roundtable participants universally flagged the lack of current CLU open data as a major problem that is impeding a significant amount of economic growth. Easing the path to creating a public database of this data could inform crop production, promote precision agriculture and waste minimization, and overall lead to higher output and greater farm productivity. Roundtable participants suggested the following steps as short-term solutions, with hope for legislative amendments in the long term that would allow for CLU data to be made available publicly and via APIs.
  ◦ Create myCLU to enable farmers to gain easier access to CLU information on the units they operate on:
  ◦ Implement a ‘My Data Initiative’ that also allows farmers both to access their data easily and to provide a public service by uploading them to a public database voluntarily. Potential models are the federally promoted Blue Button and Green Button programs. The Blue Button initiative enables individuals to securely access their personal health and claim information maintained by doctors, hospitals, health plans and others, online. 4 The Green Button initiative is an industry effort, developed with government leadership, to provide utility customers with “easy and secure access to their energy usage information in a consumer-friendly and computer-friendly format.” 5
  ◦ As part of this initiative, harmonize the use of electronic signatures for CLU data requests and accept CLU requests digitally.

  • Provide some Data as a Service (DaaS) and establish which datasets need to be provided using this approach. DaaS stores information in the cloud so that it is accessible by a wide range of systems and devices in a streamlined manner. Participants specifically mentioned the potential benefits of automated access to drought monitoring data. 6
  • Make available data related to food sources and food waste streams.
  • Provide access to data related to food safety and recalls disseminated at the local level, in collaboration with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and state and local entities.
• Make available more granular and up-to-date soil data.
• Update data more frequently: data provided on an annual, or even bi-annual basis is often insufficient.
• Make provisions for updating data in the case of a government shutdown and determine which datasets are of highest priority in this eventuality.
• Identify one or more ‘rock star’ datasets in a topic area (such as the agricultural impacts of climate change) and make them centrally available in a very open way with co-located tools, training, and collaboration.
  - *E.g., NASA’s platform for scientific collaboration, knowledge sharing and research within the earth science community, the NASA Earth Exchange (NEX).*
• Provide access to local commodity prices. These allow farmers to make better management decisions, help manage price fluctuations and keep the food system resilient.
• Generate services from existing USDA Production, Supply, and Distribution (PSD) database: allow for visualization of the movement of commodities and global trade flows.
• Participants expressed a desire to improve the availability (and quality) of information on food resilience from a global perspective, both as it relates to production and consumption internationally, with the goal of addressing the asymmetry of data, and closing the gap between developing and developed nations.
• Their specific recommendations:
  - Aggregate data concerning the impacts of climate change on food security, including coordination and assessment of global impacts with foreign countries and real, daily evolution of food prices globally.
• This may require investing in tools and web-based training options for international participants in this effort. While it is difficult to obtain a representative sample of price information, participants noted that “some market data is better than no market data,” and is complementary to that produced by Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS).
  - Work with NASA to publish global geographies of floods and pest and disease outbreaks (animal and plant epidemics) near-real-time and integrate services into FAS workflow to quantify the effects of natural disasters on global agricultural production.

**Commitments made by USDA**

• USDA will follow its successful release of “Food Resilience” data as part of the Climate Data Initiative with development of a disaster data clearinghouse portal to help agricultural producers affected by natural disasters find appropriate technical or financial assistance.

**Opportunities for companies and civil society organizations**

• Provide continued input on data priorities, modes of access and uses, and other user feedback.

**Data Quality**

While there are many definitions of data quality, it generally refers to the completeness, validity, and accuracy of data. Issues relating to data interoperability and accessibility are addressed in other sections.

**Goal**

To make data more complete, representative, and “clean,” reducing noise and inaccuracy within datasets.
Desired Impact

To improve the usability of USDA data and reduce the amount of work necessary to clean data for use.

Recommendations for USDA

- Participants in the Roundtable emphasized that getting data out is a priority over making it perfect before releasing it. Data validation is, however, a big concern. The following is a list of both general and specific suggestions to allow the agency to publish data sooner, without sacrificing quality.
- Crowdsources among select groups for quality checks: release to a small expert group to review its accuracy and usability, and improve the quality of the data.
  - See, for example, work done by MyAgData. 8
- Publish all data with intelligible column names, or with the coding adjoined.
- Publish data on boundaries in an unmerged version: merged columns restrict machine readability.
- Implement provisions to make Summer Food Service Program data available (and complete) at the federal level.
- Though states are strongly urged to provide it, currently they don’t all do so, despite being nationally funded.
- Prioritize the improvement of:
  - Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service (AHPS) Precipitation Grids – increase the resolution;
  - National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) – create the Agriculture NIEM model with data standards;
  - National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) - develop data that can be layered with LandSat (USGS).
- Consider characterizing uncertainties associated with the data and communicating these as metadata or commentaries.
- Explore standardizing data collection with mobile applications (see Data Collection section).

Commitments made by USDA

- The USDA Office of the Chief Information Officer will develop training for agency/office “Data Stewards” to help them improve data quality in their locations.
- USDA will develop an outreach and training program on data quality and transparency for interns and young people who might wish to pursue an IT career with USDA.
- USDA will continue to mature the Open Data Working Group as a support body to the executive level Open Data Council, assisting with quality as well as quantity of data releases.

Opportunities for companies and civil society organizations

- Communicate data quality issues to the relevant USDA agencies and offices.
- Explore ways to share the improved, cleaned data once it has been processed.

Data Interoperability

The value of data multiplies when datasets can be combined. This will only be possible with better interoperability across agencies, offices, and departments at all levels of government.
Goal

To develop and implement a set of common policies, tools, taxonomies, and standards both across USDA and with other federal agencies whose data is relevant to food resilience.

Desired Impact

To allow users to better and more easily combine different datasets and variables (across agencies, government or with private data). This makes it possible for users to analyze and visualize information and develop actionable insights in new, more efficient ways.

Recommendations for USDA

- Institute a “crosscut” system to keep users from having to go to multiple agencies or offices within USDA for portions of the data they need. Provide “one stop” service.
- Standardize data definitions to render data more uniform. Currently, datasets across USDA have different codes and standards as a result of the authorizing legislation for different data collections.
  - For instance, there are over 8 different statutory definitions of ‘rural area’.
  - Similarly, federal nutrition programs don’t have a common way of recording complaints.
- Explore opportunities to collaborate with the private sector to standardize datasets. For instance, working with the FDA, Esri has provided the open source tool that collects consumer data, and Dovel Technologies has mapped and shared it.
- Standardize joining fields: the lack of joining fields makes it difficult to use USDA data in conjunction with other (private and government) data. One particular goal can be to join food benefit use data and medical data (i.e. Center for Medicare and Medicate Services (CMS) datasets).
- Identify the most authoritative data sources across agencies and offices and establish workable timelines for interoperability.
- Include information on sourcing when publishing data.
- Ensure a common taxonomy for data to make it more interoperable across and within agencies.
- Further leverage mapping and Geographic Information Systems (GIS):
  - Develop metadata standards applicable to GPS coordinates that protect personally identifiable information (PII).
  - Locate future geographies of crop-specific suitability, based on various circulation models. Map crop-specific requirements to geographies of future agro-ecological zones to estimate migrating crop geographies.
  - Set up a ‘Visualizing the World’s Food Systems’ tool and curate layers, maps, apps, and algorithms (functions) that are applied to streaming content. These could be set up with thematic areas such as: Risk and Constraints, Agricultural Production, Markets and Trade.
  - Map geographies of risk and vulnerability, for instance: Risk to climate change, Risk to socio-economic vulnerability, Governance and Conflicts.
  - Improve USDA’s Food Environment Atlas, for example, through an up-to-date connection with source data that would make it easier to access relevant data.
- Develop training and communication between state and federal levels for data collection and digitization (strategies and operationalizing).
- Seek ways to address the barriers to collaborative work within government where the tools are blocked due to privacy concerns, e.g. restrictions on the use of Google Drive.
• Recommendations to increased interoperability across U.S. Government
• Support efforts for the U.S. Government to create an Open Data Sharing Council, possibly through the Information
• Sharing and Access Interagency Policy. 11
  ◦ For instance, in 2004 a data sharing council was set up to create a common definition of terrorism and database of information.
  ◦ A similar systemic risk organization, the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC) was created in 2010 when Dodd-Frank was passed. 12
• The following agencies, in particular, should collaborate to leverage data collectively: USDA – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Social Security Administration (SSA), and Federal Emergency and Management Agency (FEMA).
  ◦ USDA could work with USGS’ iCoast, to see the impacts of sea level rises and storm surges on transport of food and aquaculture, among others.
  ◦ Create indicators that connect food systems, such as linking food production to neighborhood outcomes.
  ◦ Define and list networks of supply and distribution of data that are used across agencies: cross-governmental records of entities that are interfacing with multiple agencies.

Commitments made by USDA
• The Statistics Committee of USDA’s Science Council will continue to identify opportunities for administrative data sharing.
• USDA will highlight its “best practice” examples among component agencies and offices so the Department as a whole can improve its performance, for example, featuring Economic Research Service’s framework for determining which datasets to release when at a Department-wide policy briefing.

Opportunities for companies and civil society organizations
• Develop partnerships (including in the creation of apps and web services): there is potential here for collaborative public-private models between vendors, developers, and agencies.
  ◦ For instance, one group at the Roundtable suggested an app that provides a “real-time data alert” system specific to food emergencies and food safety which could also be employed by USDA and other government departments to share information with the public during times of crisis or disaster. They designed the schematic of such an app to bridge the gap in provision and convergence of data on emergency preparedness and emergency response. The participants proposed that this app would:
    ◦ Be developed by the private sector;
    ◦ Engage local agents (government and non-government) on data collection;
    ◦ Include education and outreach elements, including education for citizens on food safety and a function for private companies to promote safety information regarding their products;
    ◦ Allow information-sharing – such as tracking food supply chains among different agencies, crop yields and weather conditions – to provide the public, government and private sector secure access to relevant, local, real-time data and alerts to users;
    ◦ Provide data for research purposes;
    ◦ Allow emergency broadcasting for FEMA in the event of disease outbreaks, food poisoning and recalls;
    ◦ Utilize data from the following agencies: USDA, CDC, DOT, FDA, FEMA, NOAA, 911 call centers;
- Incorporate a crowdsourcing function: photos and feedback;
- Include a variety of users: agencies, consumers, producers, even international governments and other agents (e.g., Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Defense);
- Use a tiered cost structure: free to consumers, fees for vendor users and government after construction.

Data Collection and Sharing

By making *data collection* more frequent, and by tapping a larger number of detailed data sources, government agencies can make their datasets more valuable. This is particularly important as traditional methods of data collection, such as surveys, have become less effective. Once collected, data can be shared through public-private collaboration that may include sharing data collected by companies as well as by government. The participants at the Roundtable highlighted another major interoperability issue related to data collection: the difficulties in integrating and sharing private, or proprietary data when combined with USDA data. In order to overcome these, cooperation and collaboration between the public, non-profit, private and government sectors is needed, with the common goal of collecting and using more complete, granular, and reliable data.

Goal

For government, companies and nonprofits to collaborate in the improved collection and integration of data.

Desired Impact

To make available more complete and representative data for public use and innovation.

Recommendations for USDA

- Given the sometimes prohibitive cost of data collection, USDA should explore establishing and maintaining public-private relationships for this purpose specifically.
  - Expand role of the Farm Service Agency (FSA) and all other agencies that collect and manage data, as well as county and state committees to include developing public-private partnerships.
- Incentivize farmers to both collect and share data, for instance:
  - Financial compensation,
  - Opt in models,
  - Attribution: for example, include language indicating, "The data used is owned by American farmers in partnership with USDA."
- Take advantage of the Internet of Things – digital devices connected to the Internet that collect data and are able to identify themselves to other devices; the government thereby acts as aggregator with relevant attribution.
  - *E.g.* Boston’s street bump app to locate potholes. 13
- USDA could set the standards for language and data collection methodologies and promote them through USDA’s Cooperative Extension Service offices.
- Explore the potential of digital and mobile photography: field visits are cost prohibitive, and satellite imagery is very useful but not always sufficiently accurate.
For instance, USDA may be open to help on completing CLU data. Some CLU fields have not been measured accurately, and the private sector can help with this.

- Leverage existing information and apps; for example the AgriClimate Connection, funded by USDA provides an opportunity for Midwestern farmers, extension specialists and others to share knowledge, new approaches and solutions with farmers. 14
- Provide an inventory of grocery stores that accept Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) that is compatible with private-sector data vendors such as Nielsen Trade Dimensions, Dun & Bradstreet and InfoUSA. USDA could track the unique database IDs for each data vendor in the SNAP database, thus allowing researchers to join attributes from multiple databases.
- Develop similar lists for other USDA business databases - for example, it would be helpful to have private data vendor IDs assigned to USDA’s list of food producers, processors, wholesalers, and other food-related businesses. Source attribution is important for establishing the reliability (‘pedigree’) of data. In general, there is a need for a data registry to track ownership of data, within government.
- Develop and use better tools and processes for collection and analysis of unstructured data without losing quality. “Unstructured data” refers to content that does not follow a specified format, such as photographs, text files, or surveys where data is fragmented. Identify which tools already exist and could be tailored to USDA.
  - Continue to develop ways to collect surveyor data in a more structured manner, including through digital surveying to improve usability and increase data integrity and value.
- Connect with groups like Knoema to explore developing a project similar to the Africa Food Price Volatility joint project between the organization and the European Commission’s Joint Research Centre – The Institute for Prospective Technology Studies.
  - Knoema is helping the European Commission (EC) collect food prices data from 50 countries in Africa, and the EC is thereby distributing and making the data open. The aim of the project is to explore the possibility and challenges of crowd-sourced food price data collection in Africa using modern web-based tools and technologies. Agricultural commodity prices were collected on a weekly basis in African countries by a network of people on the field; reviewed and submitted into a centralized data repository using web-based crowd-sourced data platform. As a result, a high-frequency food price database has been built. 15

Commitments made by USDA

- USDA will follow up its April 2013 data release as part of the G8 Open Data for Agriculture Conference with additional data sharing initiatives aimed specifically at Africa.

Opportunities for companies and civil society organizations

- Develop apps and web services that could help increase data collection, in cooperation with USDA. For instance:
  - Using mobile technologies to collect boundaries data;
  - Using sensors to collect environmental data (in areas not covered by USDA, NOAA, and NASA);
  - Collecting local commodity prices.
- There is an opportunity for entrepreneurs and software developers to develop mobile solutions for easing and improving data collection processes for field inspectors and surveyors.
- Explore opportunities for data philanthropy, initiatives or partnerships in which private sector companies share data for public benefit. 16
Data Storage and Dissemination

Government agencies face financial and operational challenges in storing and disseminating their data. New strategies, including collaboration with the private sector, can make greater data resources available more widely.

Goal

To leverage government and private resources to enhance data dissemination through sustainable partnerships to achieve this at no net cost to the government.

Desired Impact

To increase USDA’s capacity to provide equal, fair access for data users to greater quantities of data that create economic and social value.

Recommendations for USDA

• Consider using cloud services: these fit in with mapping and providing real time data and web services.
• Investigate a different kind of funding structure, such as a fee for service for some kinds of data, fees for supercomputing time. This goes back to the 1970s establishment of the Federal Systems Integration and Management Center (FEDSIM). 17
  ◦ E.g., NOAA’s RFI to gauge private sector interest in providing some of this core infrastructure revealed companies are interested in a fee for service model administered by the private sector. Market research has been completed by the Department of Commerce. 18
  ◦ E.g., The National Parks have done this: managing parks from a public good perspective whilst charging for camping.
  ◦ E.g., Google donated software to help the government push out their data as fast as they were pulling it. This necessitated acting through an NGO. 19
  ◦ E.g., Esri has entered an agreement with Aerial Photography Field Office (APFO) allowing data to be used, and some sort of return on whatever product comes out. 20
• Explore adopting and expanding the Waste Not Orange County’s platform to address food insecurity: the site provides an interactive Google map of all food pantries in the county (See Data Users as Customers section).

Opportunities for companies and civil society organizations

• Develop data download web services at no cost to government.
• Explore business models for the provision of cloud-based platforms at no net cost to government.

Footnotes

1

2

3
Open data: Driving growth, ingenuity and innovation. Deloitte Analytics, June 2012: 8.
http://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam...innovation.pdf.

4
http://www.healthit.gov/patients-fam...ut-blue-button.

5
http://energy.gov/data/green-button.

6
Resources for the drought data are listed on the National Weather Services website:
http://www.weather.gov/ilm/drought.

7
https://nex.nasa.gov/nex.

8

9
http://ric.nal.usda.gov/what-is-rural;


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11

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13
City of Boston, Street Bump.
http://www.cityofboston.gov/DoIT/apps/streetbump.asp

14
http://sustainablecorn.org/blog.

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Appendix A: Current USDA Initiatives Presented at the Open Data Roundtable

The following commitments by the U.S. Department of Agriculture were presented at the Open Data Roundtable on August 1, 2014.

**USDA-wide actions**

- President Obama committed that the U.S. would convene a meeting of the G8 countries on agriculture on open data that took place in 2012.
- The Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition (GODAN): As part of the G20, USDA is working with global collaboration platforms in agriculture.
- USDA has already published 425 datasets listed on data.gov and usda.gov/data, and a public data catalogue on the USDA website.
- In May and August 2014, USDA put out two prioritization memos (relating to disasters).
- USDA has made a public commitment to better understanding the user base.

**National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)**

- Looking at new options for information management.
- Coordinating with universities on research studies.
- Working on topic modeling to help categorize scientific data.
- Drafting implementation policies for open scientific data (scholarly) applications.

**Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)**

- Making the job of inspectors easier.
• Improving report management systems.
• Digitizing data/sample collection process (currently done the old-fashioned way, collected on paper and transferred manually to online databases).

**Farm Service Agency (FSA)**

• Impeded from opening its data by data sharing provisions in the Farm Bill, FSA seeks ways to share field data (e.g. conservation, production, forecasting, etc.) in ways that could enhance farm programs.

**U.S. Forest Service (FS)**

• Working to improve access to its databases.
• Addressing the challenge in moving data from individual files to a database and the great computational power needs, FS will systematize the approach to connecting ground base measurements to global reporting.
• Digitizing of maps and processes; e.g. pest surveys done through ground/aerial surveys (currently all done via hand-drawn maps),

**National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)**

• Organizes yearly Data Users’ Meeting; the most recent took place October 14th, 2014.

### Appendix B: Summary of USDA commitments made since the Open Data Roundtable

The USDA Office of the Chief Information Officer will hire a Chief Data Officer for the Department. His or her mandate will be to explore and establish open data systems throughout all of USDA’s agencies and services. The Chief Data Officer will also establish performance metrics for individual agencies and services in USDA to enable the Department to track and recognize progress.

USDA Office of the Chief Information Officer will develop training for agency/office “Data Stewards” to help them improve data quality in their locations.

USDA will inaugurate an Open Data Summer Camp for high school students, planned to start in 2015, for training of using USDA data.

USDA will develop an outreach and training program on data quality and transparency for interns and young people who might wish to pursue an IT career with USDA.

USDA will continue to mature the Open Data Working Group as a support body to the executive level Open Data Council, assisting with quality as well as quantity of data releases.

The Statistics Committee of USDA’s Science Council will continue to identify opportunities for administrative data sharing.

USDA will highlight its “best practice” examples among component agencies and offices so the Department as a whole can improve its performance, for example, featuring Economic Research Service’s framework for determining which datasets to release when at a Department-wide policy briefing.
USDA will follow up its April 2013 data release as part of the G8 Open Data for Agriculture Conference with additional data sharing initiatives aimed specifically at Africa.

USDA will follow its successful release of “Food Resilience” data as part of the Climate Data Initiative with development of a disaster data clearinghouse portal to help agricultural producers affected by natural disasters find appropriate technical or financial assistance.

Appendix C: The Governance Lab, Open Data 500 and Open Data Roundtables

The Governance Lab at New York University (The GovLab)

Founded in 2012, with funding from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, The GovLab brings together thinkers and doers who design, implement, and study technology-enabled solutions that advance a collaborative, networked approach to reinvent institutions of governance. Its goal is to advance understanding of how 21st century citizen engagement can make governance more effective and legitimate. The release of high-value open government data for public use is an important part of that process.

Open Data 500 Study

The Open Data Roundtables draw on the findings of The Open Data 500, the first comprehensive study of U.S. companies that use open government data to generate business and develop new products and services. The core objectives of this study, conducted with funding from the Knight Foundation, are to: (1) Provide a basis for assessing the value of open government data; (2) Encourage the development of new open data companies; and (3) Help government agencies and businesses work together to determine how open government data can be made more complete, accurate, and usable.

The Open Data Roundtable Series

The Open Data Roundtables, held in Washington, DC, are designed to help federal agencies implement the U.S. Open Data Policy while meeting the Policy’s requirement that agencies collect input from those who use their data. The U.S. Open Data Action Plan, released by the White House on May 9, 2014, describes these Roundtables as a key part of meeting the commitment to “support innovators and improve open data based on feedback.” The Plan notes that “specific, actionable feedback from these sessions [the Roundtables] and others has the potential to improve descriptions, formats, and accessibility of government data.” The Open Data 500 team at The GovLab is now planning, facilitating, and reporting on the first ever series of Open Data Roundtables with U.S. federal agencies.

OUTCOMES

The Roundtables bring together data providers in government and data users in the business and nonprofit communities to identify the kinds of datasets that have the greatest value, and to determine what is needed to make them as useful as possible. They are designed to:

- Prioritize the most important datasets in each agency for business and public use.
- Improve each agency’s data and make it easier to find, access, and work with.
• Connect businesses and organizations with government agency staff that manage the data they use, and set up a process for ongoing feedback.

PARTICIPANTS

Participants in the Roundtables include:

• Government Agencies, which determine which individual or small team are best equipped to lead their participation. Key participants’ contact information will be made public so that they can serve as the points of public contact required by the Open Data Policy.

• Companies, which are drawn from the Open Data 500 Study. Any company identified as using the federal agency’s data has been invited to participate in both the Study and the Roundtable.

• Nonprofits, NGOs, academic researchers and others who may be invited because of their interest and expertise with federal data. These participants for each roundtable are chosen based on their ability to add insights to the specific kinds of data being discussed at that roundtable.

• The GovLab’s Open Data 500 team, which facilitates and records these public-private dialogues as a neutral third party. The team designs each roundtable in collaboration with the agencies and businesses involved and guides the pre-work needed to make each event efficient and productive.


Appendix D: The Open Data Roundtable with USDA

Agenda

Friday, August 1st, 2014
Cafeteria Conference Room, U.S. Department of Agriculture, South Building
1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250

9:00 AM Registration, Coffee and Continental Breakfast

9:30 AM Welcome
Dr. Ann Bartuska
Deputy Under Secretary, Research, Economics and Education
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Erie Meyer
Senior Advisor to the U.S. Chief Technology Officer
White House Office of Science and Technology Policy

9:50 AM Structure of the Day

Joel Gurin
Senior Advisor, The GovLab

9:55 AM Agency and Office Briefings
• National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)
• Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS)
• Economic Research Service (ERS)
• Farm Service Agency (FSA)
• Forest Service (FS)
• Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)
• Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
• National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Department of Commerce

11 AM Break

11:15 AM Breakout Session 1: Using USDA Data for Climate Change Adaptation and Emergency Preparedness
• Food production
• Food economics
• Food security and distribution

12:45 PM Networking Lunch

1:30 PM Breakout Session 2: Data-Driven Solutions for Food Resilience

3:00 PM Break

3:15 PM USDA Commitments and Next Steps

   Dr. Catherine Woteki  
   Chief Scientist, U.S. Department of Agriculture

   Cheryl Cook  
   Chief Information Officer, U.S. Department of Agriculture

3:40 PM Closing

   Joel Gurin  
   Senior Advisor, The GovLab

3:45 PM Adjourn for Reception

Participants

Companies

Amazon Web Services

Amazon provides cloud computing services through Amazon Web Services to a range of clients.

Representatives:
**Jed Sundwall** – Open Data Business Development Manager

**Ariel Gold** – Program Manager, World Wide Public Sector

**Azavea**

Azavea is a geospatial analysis (GIS) software development firm specializing in creating location-based web and mobile software as well as geospatial analysis services.

Representative: **Tyler Dahlberg** – Geospatial Solution Specialist

**Climate Corporation**

Climate Corporation aims to help farmers around the world protect and improve their farming operations with powerful software and insurance products.

Representative: **Ines Kapphan** – Product Manager, Weather Data Systems

**Dovel Technologies**

Dovel Technologies provides high-end software and application development to government clients.

Representatives:

**Omar Silver** – Program Director

**Adam Welsh** – Senior Vice President, Health IT

**Eagle Force Associates**

Eagle Force Associates assists clients in the design and deployment of intelligent systems where man and machine interface and applications are designed to optimize the performance of each by providing the heavy lifting for many of the most difficult problems in computer science.

Representative: **Stanley Campbell** - Chief Executive Officer

**Esri**

Esri is an international supplier of geographic information systems and geodatabase management applications.

Representative: **Sinam Al-Khafaji** – USDA Account Manager

**Farm Logs**

FarmLogs is a way for farmers to forecast and measure profits, track expenses, manage risk, and get informed all from one place.

Representative: **Jesse Vollmar** – Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer
Google

Google’s mission is to organize the world’s information and make it universally accessible and useful.
Representative: David Standish – Federal Civilian Account Manager

IBM

IBM is a multinational technology and consulting corporation that works with companies, cities and communities around the world to build a smarter planet.
Representative: Steven Adler – Information Strategist

Independent Data Management LLC

Independent Data Management provides software utilities and services to help farmers with information management and reporting needs.
Representative: Deb Casurella – General Manager

Knoema

Knoema is a knowledge platform, connecting data with analytical and presentation tools.
Representative: Marisa Gil Lapreta – Health Market Intelligence Portfolio Manager

Mackson Consulting

Mackson Consulting is a Women Owned Small Business (WOSB) delivering IT services to the commercial and public sector markets.
Representative: Lori Davis – Vice President

PolicyMap

PolicyMap is a web-based GIS and mapping company that captures and visualizes data including demographics, health data, mortgage trends, school performance scores, and crime statistics.
Representative: Elizabeth Nash – Director of Data and Product Development

PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers is a network of firms in 158 countries that delivers assurance, tax and advisory services.
Representative: Joseph Gulisano – Risk Assurance Innovation Technology

Socrata

Socrata’s mission is to connect people to the government data they need and want.
Representatives:
vSolvIT

vSolvit (Pronounced: We*Solve*it) is technology services company that specializes in the areas of Geographic Information Systems and IT application development.

Representatives:
Payal Kamdar – President and Chief Executive Officer
Sheila Steffenson – Director of Operations

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

The Reinvestment Fund

TRF finances neighborhood revitalization. It is a national, progressive, results-oriented, socially responsible community investment group that works across the Mid-Atlantic region.

Representative: Morgan Robinson – Data Analyst

Ushahidi

Ushahidi is a web and mobile platform that allows users to create, visualize and share stories on a map.

Representative: Charles Martin-Shields - Consultant

WhyHunger

WhyHunger is building the movement to end hunger and poverty by connecting people to nutritious, affordable food and by supporting grassroots solutions that inspire self-reliance and community empowerment.

Representative: Jessica Powers – Director, National Hunger Clearinghouse

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service (ARS)

ARS is USDA’s principal in-house research agency. ARS leads America towards a better future through agricultural research and information.

Representatives: Paul Gibson – Chief Information Officer
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

APHIS provides leadership in ensuring the health and care of animals and plants. The agency improves agricultural productivity and competitiveness and contributes to the national economy and the public health.
Representative: Ron Sequeira – Associate Director

Economic Research Service (ERS)

ERS is USDA’s principal social science research agency. Each year, ERS communicates research results and socioeconomic indicators via briefings, analyses for policymakers and their staffs, market analysis updates, and major reports.
Representatives:
Lewrene Glaser – Deputy Director for Data Management
Karl Gudmunds – Branch Chief
David Nulph – GIS Analyst

Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)

FNS increases food security and reduces hunger in partnership with cooperating organizations by providing children and low-income people access to food, a healthy diet, and nutrition education in a manner that supports American agriculture and inspires public confidence.
Representative: Joe Koss – Branch Chief, Applications Development

Foreign Agricultural Services (FAS)

FAS works to improve foreign market access for U.S. products. This USDA agency operates programs designed to build new markets and improve the competitive position of U.S. agriculture in the global marketplace.
Representative: Dr. Daney Jackson – Ministerial Agricultural Extension Advisor

Farm Service Agency (FSA)

The Farm Service Agency implements agricultural policy, administers credit and loan programs, and manages conservation, commodity, disaster and farm marketing programs through a national network of offices.
Representatives:
Ted Payne – GIS Office Chief
Rich Iovanna – Agricultural Economist

Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)

FSIS enhances public health and well-being by protecting the public from foodborne illness and ensuring that the nation’s meat, poultry and egg products are safe, wholesome, and correctly packaged.
Representatives:
Dr. Kerry Dearfield – Chief Scientist
David Sandler – Senior Emergency Response Specialist

National Agriculture Statistics Service (NASS)
NASS serves the basic agricultural and rural data needs of the country by providing objective, important and accurate statistical information and services to farmers, ranchers, agribusinesses and public officials. This data is vital to monitoring the ever-changing agricultural sector and carrying out farm policy.
Representatives:
Michael Valivullah - Chief Technology Officer
Thomas Jacob - Analyst

National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)
NIFA’s unique mission is to advance knowledge for agriculture, the environment, human health and well-being, and communities by supporting research, education, and extension programs in the Land-Grant University System and other partner organizations. NIFA doesn’t perform actual research, education, and extension but rather helps fund it at the state and local level and provides program leadership in these areas.
Representatives:
Tina Chang – Acting CIO, Director of Applications
Dr. Michael Bowers – National Program Leader, Director of the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI)

National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
NRCS provides leadership in a partnership effort to help people conserve, maintain and improve our natural resources and environment.
Representative: Eva Mitter

Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)
OCIO has the primary responsibility for the supervision and coordination of the design, acquisition, maintenance, use, and disposal of information technology by USDA agencies. OCIO’s strategically acquires and uses information technology resources to improve the quality, timeliness and cost-effectiveness of USDA services.
Representatives:
Joyce Hunter – Deputy CIO
Bobby Jones – Senior Advisor, Deputy CIO
Barbara Leach – Director of Risk Mitigation
Stephen Low – Geospatial Information Officer
Ravoyne Payton – Acting Departmental FOIA Officer
Office of the Chief Scientist (OCS)

OCS provides scientific leadership to the Department by ensuring that research supported by and scientific advice provided to the Department and its stakeholders is held to the highest standards of intellectual rigor and scientific integrity. It also identifies and prioritizes Departmentwide agricultural research, education, and extension needs.
Representative: Tawny Mata – AAA Fellow & Advisor for Climate Change

Research, Education and Economics (REE)

The Research, Education, and Economics (REE) mission area of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has Federal leadership responsibility for Advancing scientific knowledge related to agriculture through research, extension, and education.
Representative: Dr. Ann Bartuska – Deputy Under Secretary

Risk Management Agency (RMA)

RMA helps to ensure that farmers have the financial tools necessary to manage their agricultural risks. RMA provides coverage through the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, which promotes national welfare by improving the economic stability of agriculture.
Representative: Katina Hanson – Acting Budget Officer

Rural Development (RD)

RD helps rural areas to develop and grow by offering Federal assistance that improves quality of life. RD targets communities in need and then empowers them with financial and technical resources.
Representative: Patrice Kunesh – Deputy Under Secretary
Curtis Wiley – Chief of Staff, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND OFFICES

U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

NOAA’s dedicated scientists use cutting-edge research and high-tech instrumentation to provide citizens, planners, emergency managers and other decision makers with reliable information they need when they need it. From daily weather forecasts, severe storm warnings and climate monitoring to fisheries management, coastal restoration and supporting marine commerce, NOAA’s products and services support economic vitality and affect more than one-third of America’s gross domestic product.
Representative: David Michaud – Deputy CIO
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

HHS is the United States government’s principal agency for protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services, especially for those who are least able to help themselves.
Representative: Damon Davis – Director of the Health Data Initiative

U.S. Department of Treasury (Treasury)

Treasury promotes economic growth through policies to support job creation, investment, and economic stability. Treasury also oversees the production of coins and currency, the disbursement of payments to the public, revenue collection, and the funds to run the federal government.
Representative: Marcus Graham – Project Manager, Intelligent Data Pilot

White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)

The mission of the Office of Science and Technology Policy is threefold; first, to provide the President and his senior staff with accurate, relevant, and timely scientific and technical advice on all matters of consequence; second, to ensure that the policies of the Executive Branch are informed by sound science; and third, to ensure that the scientific and technical work of the Executive Branch is properly coordinated so as to provide the greatest benefit to society.
Representative: Erie Meyer – Senior Advisor to the CTO

Social Security Administration

Social Security delivers a broad range of services online at http://socialsecurity.gov and through a nationwide network of over 1,400 offices that include regional offices, field offices, card centers, teleservice centers, processing centers, hearing offices, the Appeals Council, and our State and territorial partners, the Disability Determination Services.
Representative: Linda McCaw – Program Manager

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

The USGS is a science organization that provides impartial information on the health of ecosystems and the environment, the natural hazards that threaten us, the natural resources we rely on, the impacts of climate and land-use change, and the core science systems that help us provide timely, relevant, and useable information.
Representative: Jonathan Smith – Program Coordinator, Land Change Science

Open Data Roundtable Sponsors

SERIES SPONSORS

The GovLab thanks Amazon Web Services and PricewaterhouseCoopers for their support of the Open Data Roundtable Series. This Series plans to include 10 Roundtables with federal agencies and data users throughout 2014 and 2015.
Amazon Web Services

Amazon Web Services offers a broad set of global compute, storage, database, analytics, application, and deployment services that help both large enterprises and start-ups move faster, lower IT costs, and scale applications. Amazon Web Services Worldwide Public Sector is helping government and education customers employ cloud services to reduce costs, drive efficiencies, and increase innovation across the globe. Public Sector organizations of all sizes use AWS to build applications, host websites, harness big data, store information, conduct research, improve online access for citizens, and more. For more information, see http://aws.amazon.com/gov.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers is a network of firms in 158 countries that delivers quality in assurance, tax and advisory services. PWC helps federal agencies meet the challenge of integrating financial and performance systems to help make decisions and improve accountability. Clients look to the PricewaterhouseCoopers Public Sector Practice to bring direct hands-on knowledge of federal standards for systems, internal controls, and financial reporting. The Practice assists clients through creating interactive data, developing an agile reporting and analytic framework, and identifying and implementing improvements to the data and information supply chain. To find out more, visit http://www.pwc.com/publicsector.

EVENT SUPPORTER

The GovLab thanks Socrata for supporting the catering and reception for the Department of Agriculture Open Data Roundtable.

Socrata

Socrata is focused on democratizing access to government data. Its solutions help government leaders improve transparency, modernize citizen access to information and bring facts into every decision, with unprecedented speed and cost savings. Delivered as turnkey cloud services, Socrata’s data consumerization products unlock data in enterprise data silos and transform it into useful information that everyone can easily access, visualize, share and reuse. For more information, visit http://www.socrata.com.

Appendix E: Media coverage

Participants in Open Data Roundtables Guide USDA on Ways to Provide High Quality Data to Users
By Joyce M. Hunter, Deputy Chief Information Officer, Policy and Planning, USDA–August 7, 2014
https://www.data.gov/food/participan...ity-data-users

USDA Open Data Roundtable: Climate Change and the Food Supply
By Joel Gurin, Senior Advisor at The GovLab, Project Director of the Open Data 500–August 14, 2014
http://thegovlab.org/the-usda-open-d...ood-resilience
# Open Data Communications Plan


United States Department of Agriculture  
Open Data Policy Communications Plan  
Version 1.5  
Open Data Policy Communications Plan Version 1.5

## Revision Log

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<td>3/14/2014</td>
<td>N. Snobeck</td>
<td>Change Communication Plan to Communications Plan. Reformatted the document and corrected grammatical errors.</td>
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<td>3/14/2014</td>
<td>Dr. Woteki, Dr. Onwulata</td>
<td>Added the Office of Chief Science as a member of the ODWG. Corrected spelling. Added review comments.</td>
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Background

On May 9, 2013, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) released Memorandum M-13-13, Open Data Policy - Managing Information as an Asset. The policy stated that "Information is a valuable national resource and a strategic asset to the Federal Government, its partners, and the public. In order to ensure that the Federal Government is taking full advantage of its information resources, executive departments and agencies (hereafter referred to as "agencies") must manage information as an asset throughout its life cycle to promote openness and interoperability, and properly safeguard systems and information. Managing government information as an asset will increase operational efficiencies, reduce costs, improve services, support mission needs, safeguard personal information, and increase public access to valuable government information."

The Administration continues to focus on improving how agencies leverage existing data to facilitate their own programmatic work and to better serve the American public. Information is a valuable national resource and a strategic asset to the Federal Government, its partners, and the public in promoting important goals and targeting resources toward priorities ranging from expanding economic growth and education to fostering scientific discovery and the very functioning of our democracy.
In particular, high-quality and reliable statistics provide the foundation for public (i.e. government) and private research, evaluation, and analysis to address societal issues and to help Federal agencies and departments understand how public needs are changing, how well Federal policy and programs are addressing those needs, and where greater progress can be achieved. At the same time, the President's Management Agenda and Open Data efforts emphasize the critical importance of fully respecting privacy and protecting confidentiality.

**Purpose**

The purpose of the Open Data Policy (ODP) Communications Plan is to convey to USDA administrators, managers, technical executives, and data providers the value of making USDA information resources widely accessible, discoverable, and usable by Federal government agencies and by the general public.

Decades ago, the Federal Government made both the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather data and the Global Positioning System (GPS) data freely available to the public. Since then, American entrepreneurs and innovators have used these resources to create navigation systems, weather newscasts and warning systems, location-based applications (“apps”), precision agriculture tools, and much more, all of which help fuel entrepreneurship, innovation, and scientific discovery. These have greatly improved American lives and contributed significantly to job creation.

**Goals**

The goals of this document are to:

- Raise internal awareness of the ODP as it relates to USDA mission and programs;
- To showcase the positive impact and communicate the value of open data among USDA customers and the communities we serve; and
- Communicate USDA open data accomplishments, activities, and opportunities for engagement through public Web and social media channels.

**Open Data Policy Team**

The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) and the Office of Communication (OC) are leading the ODP implementation. They are guided through the Department’s Digital Strategy Governance model, and utilize existing organizations, teams and newly developed councils and working groups. These entities play a critical part in policy implementation.

There are four primary groups: the USDA ODP Leadership, the Open Data Council, the Open Data Working Group and previously-existing USDA Groups and Teams.

**USDA ODP Leadership**

The ODP Leadership is responsible for overall implementation of the policy. Leadership members provide recommendations and guidance to the Open Data Council (ODC) and Open Data Working Group (ODWG). The ODP Leadership continuously evaluates how public needs are changing, how well Federal policy and programs are addressing those needs, and where greatest progress can be achieved. The USDA ODP Leadership members are:
Open Data Council

The ODC oversees implementation of the Federal Agency requirements outlined in the President’s Open Data Policy. Accomplishments of agency requirements are reported to OMB though the MAX Collect reporting tool in the form of scheduled deliverables and milestones that address USDA efforts to make data assets accessible, discoverable, and usable by the public. The ODC also coordinates with other USDA stakeholder organizations to ensure deliverables and milestones are well-aligned with the overall digital government strategies, activities and priorities of USDA. The key ODC members are:

- Chair – Ms. Joyce Hunter, Deputy Chief Information Office (DCIO), Policy and Planning
- Charles McClam, DCIO, Operations and Management
- Ramona Romero, General Counsel
- Matt Paul, Director, OC
- Don Bice, Office of Budget and Program Analysis, (OBPA)
- Dr. Catherine Woteki, Chief Scientist, Office of the Chief Scientist (OCS)
- Executive Oversight – Richard Coffee, Associate Chief Information Officer (ACIO), Policy and Directives
- ODP Operational Development and Coordination – Yvonne Jackson, ACIO, Technology Planning, Architecture, and E-Government (TPA&E)

Open Data Working Group (ODWG)

The ODWG conducts day-to-day operations in implementing the ODP. The ODWG receives guidance and oversight from the ODC and USDA ODP Leadership. The ODWG develops processes and procedures for collecting and publishing data, and for obtaining customer feedback and engagement to improve the publishing process. The ODWG maintains an Enterprise Data Inventory and prioritizes and recommends datasets for quarterly public release. Key ODWG members are:

- Bobby Jones, Cross functional Departmental Coordination and Facilitation, OCIO
- Robert Sile, TPAE
- Melissa McClellan, Office of the General Counsel (OGC)
- Peter Rhee, OC
- Katrina Johnson, OBPA
- Mark Smith, OBPA
- Dr. Charles Onwulata, Office of the Chief Scientist (OCS)
- Juanita Makuta, Agriculture Security Operations Center (ASOC)
Previously-Existing Groups and Teams

USDA utilizes several previously-existing organizations and teams to enhance data delivery to the public. These groups work closely with the USDA Leadership, the ODC and the ODWG to provide recommendations and feedback for the data publishing process. Key existing groups and offices are:

- Data Stewardship Working Group
  - Agency and Office Representatives
- USDA Webmaster Community
  - OC Representatives
- Enterprise Geospatial Management Office (EGMO)
  - Stephen Lowe, Director, EGMO

Benefits of Open Data

- Help fuel entrepreneurship, innovation, and scientific discovery—all of which improve American lives and contribute significantly to job creation by providing accessible data for use in developing innovative solutions.
- Provide the public, industry, and academia with useful information for developing innovative solutions.
- Enable USDA to improve products and services to the public.
- Improve USDA’s relationship with the public and industry partners.
- Leverage the value of existing USDA data resources.

Internal Awareness

By establishing an open data culture, USDA can streamline operations, improve delivery of service and programs to customers, and modernize Departmental operations. Leadership awareness and support of the open data program are critical for successful implementation and meaningful adoption of related principles and approach. Employees are the front lines between USDA and its customers and are also potential users of data. Open datasets can serve as tools for USDA employees to get the information they need to more effectively to perform their jobs. Internal communication efforts will help leadership, agencies, offices, employees, and programs be more informed which in turn strengthens the entire organization.

Tactics

To continuously improve internal awareness within the Department, the OCIO and OC will continue to work closely with USDA Agencies and Offices through various communications channels, using existing and futuristic tactics such as:

- Briefing Sub-Cabinet and Agency and Staff Office leadership.
- Identifying, capturing, and sharing stories of successful real world open data activities in USDA and other Federal agencies to illustrate real world examples of value and impact.
- Hosting collaboration sessions with agency and staff office leadership and key programs to generate interest, identify gaps, develop ideas to make ODP a common practice throughout the Department, and prioritize datasets within agencies and offices.
- Sharing stories internally via USDA Connect, Digital Signage, This Week @ USDA, MyUSDA, and other sources.
External Outreach

An important activity for OCIO and OC is to raise awareness of USDA open data resources among multiple groups of stakeholders. Promotion of USDA’s open data activities can raise awareness with audiences who may be interested in using related data sources like sharing new data or geospatial resources to support producers or farmers who rely on drought designations. Stakeholders can include the general public, developer communities (e.g., entrepreneurs, application (“app”) or Web designers), USDA program recipients, customers, users and/or Federal partners (e.g., Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), General Services Administration (GSA), Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Department of Interior (DOI)).

Tactics

To promote the USDA Open Data Initiative to external customers and stakeholders, the OCIO and OC will collaborate with industry, academia, and the public to development a comprehensive customer feedback and engagement process. This process will provide USDA information on how its data is being used to support various external stakeholders and a mechanism for external stakeholders to request relevant data from USDA.

As a result, stories can be identified and drafted through program areas and staff who work through respective agency public affairs offices to prepare publications for agency, office, or Departmental channels. Available channels, activities, and product examples include:

- Blog posts @ USDA Blog
- Video (This Week @ USDA, USDA TV Features)
- USDA Radio
- Media interviews
- Challenges, hackathons, data jams, etc.
- Data visualizations or infographics
- Customer Feedback – Help prioritize datasets based on user needs, what’s working, what’s not (USDA Blog, GitHub, Twitter, new feedback mechanism?)

USDA Open Data Success Stories

Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)

The Farmers Market Directory receives nearly 2 million user page views per year and has been one of USDA’s most popular data sets. On May 15, 2013, the Farmers Market Directory API (Application Programming Interface) was released giving app developers and designers direct access to the wealth of farmer’s market information housed in the online database. With over 7,800 farmers market listings available for all 50 states, apps and Web sites that previously relied on a download or export of the data set are now able to make direct calls to the directory. During the month of March 2014, the Farmers Market Directory API had about 2,700 hits from third-party applications Apps developed using the new API are now delivering foodies and farmers market lovers more accurate and up-to-date information. This release also supported the Department’s Digital Government Strategy work as one of USDA’s API deliverables.
To help further support this effort, AMS participated in a National Day of Civic Hacking, June 1-2, 2013, with a challenge centered on the new API. There were at least 10 projects that worked with the data, eight that responded to our challenge in some way with two of them winning first place at their events. Here are some examples:

- **Tampa, FL** – Andrew M. and David M.’s Farmers Market Rails app lets a registered user post their farm’s or market’s products, location, and times and generates a link to view the market on Google maps when shown in search results. Future plans include Twitter and Facebook integration. [Their code is available on GitHub.](MY NOTE: Does not work)

- **Asheville, NC** – The “Farmers Feed Us” app tied into existing social media sites to let vendors notify shoppers when they are at a market and what they’re selling that day. It won the [top-foodie-friendly prize at the Hack for Food event.](Their code is also available online)

- **South Elgin, IL** (near Chicago) – Justin L., created an iCalendar feed of local markets. [Give your own ZIP Code a try.](MY NOTE: Does not work)

- **Chicago, IL** – A diverse team of adults and youth with different areas of expertise worked on a project that focused on food access problems faced by Chicago’s youth. You can [read more about their project on the event site.](MY NOTE: Does not work)

- **Sacramento, CA** – A local challenge sponsored by [http://www.greenwisejv.org](http://www.greenwisejv.org) proposed to make a mobile app that would make a “game” of eating locally. Each day an ingredient would be featured along with local sources (e.g., farmers markets, restaurants) challenging the user to seek out the new ingredient from a grower, vendor, or area restaurant that serves locally grown foods.

### Economic Research Service (ERS)

ERS recently launched new services that enable developers, bloggers, and other digital professionals to more easily use and repurpose ERS material. These services include APIs (Application Programming Interfaces) for web content and select data (including geospatial data). A widely used example expands the reach of ERS’ daily Charts of Note via a “widget,” that bloggers, online publishers, and others use to embed code snippets that leverage ERS content/APIs on their sites. Customers choose whether to display a specific daily chart, or an automatic display of the most recently published chart. Agri-Pulse (an on-line comprehensive weekly report of the latest in agricultural information) embedded the Charts of Note widget beneath the Event Calendar on their home page. Other customers have shared their intention to use the widget on blogs, policy and association websites, and e-newsletters; and our APIs to create apps and educational materials.

### Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)

The Agricultural Tariff Tracker ([http://apps.fas.usda.gov/agtarifftracker/Home/Search](http://apps.fas.usda.gov/agtarifftracker/Home/Search)) is used by exporters/importers, FAS staff, and other government agencies to assess how competitive a product will be in a market as a result of applied import tariffs. The Agricultural Tariff Tracker is an online searchable database that enables internal and external users to easily locate publicly available data on tariff schedules/rate information resulting from Federal Trade Agreements.

While a key cost component is the import tariff that is applied to a product by the importing country, externally, there was not an easy and effective way for the public to compare agricultural import tariffs across countries or products. Before the Agricultural Tariff Tracker users had to search through multiple, disconnected data pages at US Trade Representative (USTR) Web site. Data was spread over different locations. Results were inconsistent and unverifiable.

Externally, users had to contact FAS to research their questions related to agricultural commodities. This process required department staff time to fulfill each request and lengthy and unnecessary delays to provide publicly available data.
data. As a result the online Agricultural Tariff Tracker tool was developed to make the process more efficient and effective. Internally (within FAS) the Tariff Tool assists in preparing briefing material for senior officials to demonstrate the value of tariff reductions resulting from Federal Trade Agreements. Now end users can get accurate and complete tariff rate information themselves quickly and conveniently.

Requests for tariff rate information from public users are virtually eliminated. Time spent answering requests by FAS staff is reduced. The agricultural tariff information is more consistent and accurate.

**Food Nutrition Service (FNS)**

The SNAP Retailer Locator (SRL) published data (http://catalog.data.gov/dataset/snap-...locator-e7cd4) and API (http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/retailerlocator) that FNS built and updates bi-weekly is being used in a number of applications. Most of the source code for these apps is available in GitHub.com. Developers are continually leveraging the data and creating new applications that are locally focused or finding new uses. Below are several examples of the Federal government developing tools once and the power of frequently updated and available open source data, creativity, and consumer demand combined.

- SNAP Fresh http://snapfresh.org/ SnapFresh is a Web based, text-message and mobile Web app that helps people find places nearby that accept food stamps, now known as SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) benefits through their phones. The app, originally created for an app contest in San Francisco, CA by a group of college students is now available online in Spanish, Chinese (Simplified) and English on their Web site, via an iPhone app http://www.appannie.com/apps/ios/app/snapfresh/, or Short Message Service (SMS) and a simple mobile Web app that will run on any phone that has access to the mobile Web or the ability to send and receive text messages. SnapFresh also attempts to help the recipients make healthier food purchasing decisions by providing information about the type of store in the results, such as if the establishment is a grocery store or a liquor store. More information can be found at the following Web site: http://appsforcommunities.challengep...etailer-finder

- SNAPfinder http://snapfinder.org/ This mobile friendly Web site was created by a partnership with GSA and a private industry vendor who leveraged the SRL data and API. There is currently no mobile app but the vendor did publish the source code and wrote a number of blogs about the development of the Web site, the open source data, and the technology behind the site. http://www.itsourcetek.com/announcing-snapfinder/

- PhillySNAP http://www.phillysnap.com/ SMS-based PhillySNAP seeks to connect low-income, technologically isolated Philadelphia residents with fresh local food sources. PhillySNAP users text their address (house number and street) from a basic cell phone to a local phone number 267-293-9387 and users receive the following informative texts: (1) address, hours, days, and distance to the closest Farmer’s Market accepting SNAP benefits; (2) address and distance to the two nearest retail stores accepting SNAP benefits using the USDA API; and (3) a randomized text about one of several programs to maximize SNAP benefits through affordable fresh local food programs. In addition to information about Farmer’s Markets and retailers accepting SNAP benefits, PhillySNAP provides additional (and unsolicited) information on Philadelphia-based programs connecting low-income, food desert communities with fresh, local food sources. More information can be found at the following site: http://appsforcommunities.challengep...786-phillysnap.


**Forest Service (FS)**

A huge advantage of using “map services” is that they allow the public to directly access the most current Forest Service data, while at the same time reducing the Agency logistics workload via a simple registration process. Forest Service
map services are registered with ArcGIS Online, an internationally-recognized source for geospatial data hosted by Esri (founded as the Environmental Systems Research Institute). Two examples are described below:

- The Forest Service Interactive Visitor Map (beta version) provides prospective visitors to national forests and grasslands with access to information about Agency roads, trails, and recreation sites through a simple online interface. The interactive map allows the user to view points of interest through popup windows or to generate a customized, geo-referenced map in PDF format for mobile phone use while out exploring.

- The Forest Atlas of the United States will be published this year and has an external-customer emphasis, telling the story of Forest Service lands to the public, in understandable terms, using a variety of graphics and GIS maps. The Atlas will have an online companion featuring Story Maps, which use geography as a means of organizing and presenting information. Story Map chapters will include Where do forests grow and why? and What lives in forests?, among other topics. The online companion will also offer the public an interactive mapping and analytical experience. It provides the underlying technical data to those users who want to perform their own analyses (also known as “mashups”). These data will be shared through both ArcGIS Online and http://geoplatform.gov.

The Forest Service continues its decades-long cooperation with partners at other federal agencies, universities, state and local government, and tribal governments. Examples include serving as a host for the upcoming XXIV International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) World Congress in Salt Lake City in October, 2014; and posting Forest Service research data and results on science.gov. The Forest Service continues to make significant contributions to state and local government repositories; for example, the Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse and the Oregon Geospatial Data Clearinghouse.

The Forest Service is an active participant in the ongoing interagency Next Generation Recreation.Gov (RG2) redesign effort, which includes vastly improved functionality for the public to acquire data about recreation sites and amenities, as well as trip scheduling tools, etc.

The Forest Service is rapidly enhancing its mobile presence by making customer-facing data and applications easily available. Examples include:

- Region 5 (California) has developed National Forest Visitor, Wilderness, and Motor Vehicle Use maps downloadable to Apple and Android devices (accessible via Quick Response (QR) codes); more maps will be made available soon.

- The Shawnee National Forest (Illinois) and the Wayne National Forest (Ohio) are collaborating with the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest (Colorado) to launch a new mobile interpretive tour designed to better connect visitors with their national forests (calling in on a mobile phone or accessing via QR code).

Geospatial

The Know Your Farmer, Know Your Food (KYF2) Almanac is a document cataloging the current state of USDA investments and support in local and regional food systems. The report highlights 28 programs that have been working together under the KYF initiative and illustrates how these programs have been implemented in local and regional food systems across the country. The Almanac also describes what the KYF2 initiative is (and isn’t) and how it has successfully organized a more efficient system for USDA to invest in local and regional food systems. The Almanac was compiled to document KYF’s work to date and the impact this initiative has had on America’s community-based local and regional food systems. It also will fulfill a congressionally mandated reporting requirement on KYF2 as put forth in the 2012 Agriculture Appropriation bill. The vision is to have the layout allow the reader to both follow the central narrative about USDA’s investment strategy in local/regional food systems and show how the KYF2 initiative has helped facilitate these investments while also being exploring more about the case studies, specific examples and details about

https://semanticommunity.info/Data_Science/USDA_Data_Science_MOOC
Updated: Wed, 12 Jun 2019 05:26:32 GMT
Powered by mindtouch™
the USDA programs the Almanac highlights. A companion interactive map presents simplified views of data regarding many of the USDA local investments made through these programs.

The “Know Your Farmer, Know Your Food” Compass Map (http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/...KNOWYOURFARMER) is a data dissemination innovation. The enterprise scale Web map application was launched in Fiscal Year (FY) 2012, and continues to evolve and expand as a core Department data storefront. The solution presents a detailed visual story consolidated in a single interactive map view which thematically organizes and simplifies access to complex local and regional food systems and program delivery data. Data consists of USDA and other federal agency benefits delivery by location, refreshed each year with currently four current years of trend information. Funding awards for business start-ups, infrastructure, diversification, education, food subsidy access, community development, and numerous other programs, are searchable to street level views.

The solution is open and available to anyone with a Web browser. The interactive interface consumes and presents location-based data for over 28 programs served by USDA agencies and nine additional federal agencies. The map visualization tool enables public users to: (1) search complex data by theme, topic, and location; and (2) create reports from map data acquired through place-based organization, search, and analysis. Original data sets and Web map services are also available directly from the user interface without cumbersome login barriers and data codification challenges, which often increase user transaction costs.

The introduction of “story maps” within the user experience is planned for release in FY2014. Story maps incorporate attractive multimedia and interactive functionality to promote the voice of citizens, while enabling tailored access to often complex and obscure data sets and information represented in extensively decentralized tabular reports, Web pages, blogs across diverse agencies. These non-conventional communication frames create targeted content for a curated user experience where the audience does not need to know about the data. This allows USDA to position or showcase unfamiliar data to multiple audiences in human related stories as an entry point to explore larger questions supported by extensive government data stores made available to the public.

Users may identify trends in government benefits distribution to leverage government resources for further capital, establish partnerships to stimulate development of local and regional food systems, and engage the supply chain to innovatively support the growing consumer demand for local and regional foods. Changes in producer models and capacity, as well as markets, may be determined in the local setting, and the emerging challenges related to the supply chain, logistics, infrastructure, etc., are made visible and more manageable with simplified big data. Furthermore, the smaller entrepreneur economic obstacles for start-ups, switching products, and switching markets can be reduced as the local community realizes common problems and opportunities to support small scale economies.

The data dissemination innovation impacts include equitable distribution of benefits program data, increased local and regional foods market visibility, logistical planning for food security, beginning farmer support, economic development analysis, and rural jobs creation. It fundamentally connects consumers with their food and the people who grow and raise it, thereby increasing appreciation for supporting the small scale economy of producers.

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) publishes over 500 surveys each year, focused on United States agricultural statistics. NASS also conducts and publishes the Census of Agriculture every five years. When NASS statistics are published, they are loaded into the Quick Stats database for access by the entire user community through
the internet, by using the Quick Stats tool [http://www.nass.usda.gov/Quick_Stats/] that NASS developed. Quick Stats was one of the original tools available on Data.gov and now is part of the Open Data initiative.

NASS statistics are widely used by academia, research, governments, manufacturing, and farmers and ranchers. The Quick Stats tool allows access to all of NASS' published statistics.

In a typical month, the Quick Stats tool produces usage results like this: There were over 30,000 distinct users, generating over 170,000 queries to the Quick Stats database. This resulted in the generation of over 655,000 spreadsheets (savable), and generated close to 17,000 maps. Many success stories show how NASS’s data is used. Some testimonials from data users can be found at: [http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Census_Story/]. Another specific example of a success story is documented below. This information is provided by Professor Brian W. Gould, from the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

- His department utilizes NASS and AMS published data on dairy (domestic and international) as inputs for their publicly available systems (e.g. Production, Stocks, Trade, Milk Prices, Cost of feed, dairy herd size, dairy slaughter). The University of Wisconsin system ([http://future.aae.wisc.edu/index.html](http://future.aae.wisc.edu/index.html)) has a goal to assist producers 14 and users of dairy products in managing price and income volatility and to provide easy access to data for use in forecasting analyses of future dairy industry trends.

- Users of the site include U.S. Dairy industry (Dairy Farm Operators, Manufacturers, Farm Organizations, Commodity Traders: U.S. Academics, Policy Analysts, and International dairy industry members, farm organizations, policy analysts, financial investors. Indirect indicators of positive benefits are the increasing number of other Web sites, researchers, and analysts that use our Web site. We have customers that have been with us since the inception of the first version of our system in 1995. Having a steady stream of repeat customers provides ample evidence of positive value. There is not a week goes by when there is at least one comment made as to how we have provided them a valuable service.

Summary

The ODP Communications Plan provides an understanding of the open data concept, who is involved in its implementation at USDA and the importance to the organization. It communicates the importance of providing open and machine readable data to the public and in turn fostering innovation, economic growth and improving Americans lives. USDA will continue to improve its processes to effectively engage internal and external stakeholders by working closely with leaders from government, industry, academia and the public. USDA data will continue to play a key role in the development of new and innovative solutions resulting in many success stories in the future.

USDA Open Data Catalog


XML Version | JSON Version

This catalog is the authoritative source of publicly available USDA data. Read more about the page and share your feedback by commenting on this blog post.

Last Date Modified: 01/14/2015
Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)

AMS FOIA REQUESTS RECEIVED

AMS began posting a report on its website of all of the incoming Freedom of Information Act requests received by the Agency. The report includes the name of the requestor, the date the request was received, and a brief description of the information requested.

AMS Market News Historical Annual Summaries

The primary function of the AMS Market News Program is to compile and disseminate information that will aid producers, consumers, and distributors in the sale and purchase of agricultural related products nationally and internationally.

Cotton Market News Search

The primary function of the Cotton Market News Division of the Cotton and Tobacco Program is to compile and disseminate information that will aid producers, consumers, and distributors in the sale and purchase of cotton nationally and internationally.

Dairy Market News Search

The primary function of the Dairy Market News Division of the Dairy Program is to compile and disseminate information that will aid producers, consumers, and distributors in the sale and purchase of dairy products nationally and internationally.

Dairy Market News Search

Dairy Market News covers the supply, demand, and price situation every week on a regional, national, and international basis for milk, butter, cheese, and dry and fluid products.

Farmers Markets Geographic Data

longitude and latitude, state, address, name, and zip code of Farmers Markets in the United States

Farmers Markets Search

AMS works to maintain a current listing of farmers markets throughout the United States. Market information is provided to AMS from various sources including state farmers market associations, state departments of Agriculture and Farmers market managers. The farmers market database is updated annually.

Food Hubs

This is a list of food hubs that USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service had on record as of January 2013. By offering a combination of production, aggregation, distribution, and marketing services, food hubs make it possible for producers to gain entry into new and additional markets that would be difficult or impossible to access on their own.
Fruit and Vegetable Market News Custom Search

The primary function of the Fruit and Vegetable Market News Division of the Fruit and Vegetable Programs is to provide an exchange of information for growers, shippers, wholesalers, researchers and others on supplies, demand and prices of fresh fruit and vegetables and speciality crops.

Fruit and Vegetable Market News Search

The primary function of the Fruit and Vegetable Market News Division of the Fruit and Vegetable Program is to compile and disseminate information that will aid producers, consumers, and distributors in the sale and purchase of poultry and their related products nationally and internationally.

Grain Transportation Report Figure 10

Figure 10: Grain Barge Movements through Mississippi River Locks 27

Grain Transportation Report Figure 11

Figure 11: Up Bound Empty Barges

Grain Transportation Report Figure 12

Figure 12: Grain Barges Unloaded in the New Orleans Port Region

Grain Transportation Report Figure 15

Figure 15: U.S. Grain Inspections: U.S. Gulf and PNW

Grain Transportation Report Figure 16

Figure 16: U.S. Gulf Vessel Loading Activity

Grain Transportation Report Figure 17

Figure 17: Grain Vessel Rates, U.S. to Japan

Grain Transportation Report Figure 4, 5, 6

Figure 4, 5, 6: Bids/Offer for Railcars to be Delivered in the Secondary Market

Grain Transportation Report Figure 7

Figure 7: Railroad Fuel Surcharges, North American Weight Average

Grain Transportation Report Figure 8

Figure 8: Illinois River Barge Freight Rate
Grain Transportation Report Table 1
Table 1: Grain Transport Cost Indicators

Grain Transportation Report Table 10
Table 10: Barge Grain Movements

Grain Transportation Report Table 12
Table 12: U.S. Export Balances and Cumulative Exports

Grain Transportation Report Table 13
Table 13: Top 5 Importers of U.S. Corn

Grain Transportation Report Table 14
Table 14: Top 5 Importers of U.S. Soybeans

Grain Transportation Report Table 15
Table 15: Top 10 Importers of U.S. Wheat

Grain Transportation Report Table 16
Table 16: Grain Inspections for Export by Port Region

Grain Transportation Report Table 17
Table 17: Weekly Port Region Grain Ocean Vessel Activity (number of vessels)

Grain Transportation Report Table 2
Table 2: Market Update: U.S. Origins to Export Position Price Spreads ($/bushel)

Grain Transportation Report Table 3
Table 3: Rail Deliveries to Port

Grain Transportation Report Table 5
Table 5: Rail Car Auction Offerings

Grain Transportation Report Table 7
Table 7: Tariff Rail Rates for Unit and Shuttle Train Shipments
Grain Transportation Report Table 8

Table 8: Tariff Rail Rates for U.S. Bulk Grain Shipments to Mexico

Grain Transportation Report Table 9

Table 9: Weekly Barge Freight Rates for Southbound Only Shipments

Know Your Farmer, Know Your Food Projects

This dataset reflects USDA funded projects to develop local and regional food systems. It includes data from virtually all USDA Agencies and 9 other Federal Departments.

Livestock and Grain Market News LMR Web Services

The primary function of the Livestock and Grain Market News Division of the Livestock and Seed Program (LSP) is to compile and disseminate information that will aid producers, consumers, and distributors in the sale and purchase of livestock, meat, grain, and their related products nationally and internationally.

Livestock and Grain Market News Search

The primary function of the Livestock, Poultry, and Grain Market News Division of the Livestock, Poultry and Seed Program is to compile and disseminate information that will aid producers, consumers, and distributors in the sale and purchase of livestock and grain and their related products nationally and internationally.

Livestock and Grain Market News Search

The primary function of the Livestock and Grain Market News Division of the Livestock and Seed Program (LSP) is to compile and disseminate information that will aid producers, consumers, and distributors in the sale and purchase of livestock, meat, grain, and their related products nationally and internationally.

Milk Marketing Order Statistics

The statistical data generated through the administration of the Federal milk order program is recognized widely as one of the benefits of this program. These data provide comprehensive and accurate information on milk supplies, utilization, and sales, as well as class prices established under the orders and prices paid to dairy farmers (producers). The sources of this data are monthly reports of receipts and utilization, producer payroll reports, and reports of nonpool handlers filed by milk processors (handlers) subject to the provisions of the various milk orders. The local market administrator (MA) uses these reports to determine pool obligations under the order and to verify proper payments to producers. Auditors employed by the MA review handler records to assure the accuracy of reported information. Reporting errors are corrected; if necessary, pool obligations are revised. After the pool obligations have been determined the local market administrator summarizes the individual handler reports and submits a series of order summary reports to the Market Information Branch (MIB) in Dairy Programs. The MIB summarizes the individual order data and disseminates this information via monthly, bimonthly, and annual releases or publications. Since milk marketing order statistics are based on reports filed by the population of possible reporting firms and not a sample, these statistics are comprehensive. Also, since these individual firm reports are subject to audit and verification, these
statistics are accurate. The Federal milk order statistics database contains historical information, beginning in January 2000, generated by the administration of the Federal milk order program. Most of the information in the database has been published previously by the Market Information Branch in Dairy Programs either on its web site or in the Dairy Market News Report. New users are encouraged to use the "User Guide" to learn how to navigate the search screens. If you are interested in a description of the Federal milk order statistics program, or want current data, in ready made table form, use the "Current Information" link.

**National Farmers Market Directory**

The USDA National Farmers Market Directory, maintained by AMS Marketing Services, is designed to provide members of the public with convenient access to information about U.S. farmers market locations, directions, operating times, product offerings, and accepted forms of payment. Market information included in the Directory is voluntary and self-reported to AMS by market managers, representatives from State farmers market agencies and associations, and other key market personnel.

**Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act Search Engine**

The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (PACA) was enacted at the request of the fruit and vegetable industry to promote fair trade in the industry. The PACA protects businesses dealing in fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables by establishing and enforcing a code of fair business practices and by helping companies resolve business disputes. The PACA Branch is responsible for administering the PACA and offers many services to the industry. PACA Branch experts receive hundreds of telephone calls each week from companies requesting assistance on problems unique to the industry such as interpretation of inspection certificates, advice on contract disputes, and bankruptcy payments. The PACA Search Engine is an online tool that allows the public to determine if a business is licensed under the PACA, users can also see companies trade name(s), branch location(s), principal(s), and other related license information.

**Pesticide Data Program 1992**

The USDA Pesticide Data Program (PDP) database provides national data on pesticide residues in food and water, with an emphasis on foods consumed by infants and children. PDP data are used primarily by EPA to prepare realistic pesticide dietary exposures for pesticide registration activities. Data for each calendar-year survey are stored in a separate dataset.

**Pesticide Data Program 1993**

The USDA Pesticide Data Program (PDP) database provides national data on pesticide residues in food and water, with an emphasis on foods consumed by infants and children. PDP data are used primarily by EPA to prepare realistic pesticide dietary exposures for pesticide registration activities. Data for each calendar-year survey are stored in a separate dataset.

**Pesticide Data Program 1994**

The USDA Pesticide Data Program (PDP) database provides national data on pesticide residues in food and water, with an emphasis on foods consumed by infants and children. PDP data are used primarily by EPA to prepare realistic pesticide dietary exposures for pesticide registration activities. Data for each calendar-year survey are stored in a separate dataset.
Pesticide Data Program 1995

The USDA Pesticide Data Program (PDP) database provides national data on pesticide residues in food and water, with an emphasis on foods consumed by infants and children. PDP data are used primarily by EPA to prepare realistic pesticide dietary exposures for pesticide registration activities. Data for each calendar-year survey are stored in a separate dataset.

Pesticide Data Program 1996

The USDA Pesticide Data Program (PDP) database provides national data on pesticide residues in food and water, with an emphasis on foods consumed by infants and children. PDP data are used primarily by EPA to prepare realistic pesticide dietary exposures for pesticide registration activities. Data for each calendar-year survey are stored in a separate dataset.

Pesticide Data Program 1997

The USDA Pesticide Data Program (PDP) database provides national data on pesticide residues in food and water, with an emphasis on foods consumed by infants and children. PDP data are used primarily by EPA to prepare realistic pesticide dietary exposures for pesticide registration activities. Data for each calendar-year survey are stored in a separate dataset.

Pesticide Data Program 1998

The USDA Pesticide Data Program (PDP) database provides national data on pesticide residues in food and water, with an emphasis on foods consumed by infants and children. PDP data are used primarily by EPA to prepare realistic pesticide dietary exposures for pesticide registration activities. Data for each calendar-year survey are stored in a separate dataset.

Pesticide Data Program 1999

The USDA Pesticide Data Program (PDP) database provides national data on pesticide residues in food and water, with an emphasis on foods consumed by infants and children. PDP data are used primarily by EPA to prepare realistic pesticide dietary exposures for pesticide registration activities. Data for each calendar-year survey are stored in a separate dataset.

Pesticide Data Program 2000

The USDA Pesticide Data Program (PDP) database provides national data on pesticide residues in food and water, with an emphasis on foods consumed by infants and children. PDP data are used primarily by EPA to prepare realistic pesticide dietary exposures for pesticide registration activities. Data for each calendar-year survey are stored in a separate dataset.

Pesticide Data Program 2001

The USDA Pesticide Data Program (PDP) database provides national data on pesticide residues in food and water, with an emphasis on foods consumed by infants and children. PDP data are used primarily by EPA to prepare realistic
pesticide dietary exposures for pesticide registration activities. Data for each calendar-year survey are stored in a separate dataset.

**Pesticide Data Program 2002**

The USDA Pesticide Data Program (PDP) database provides national data on pesticide residues in food and water, with an emphasis on foods consumed by infants and children. PDP data are used primarily by EPA to prepare realistic pesticide dietary exposures for pesticide registration activities. Data for each calendar-year survey are stored in a separate dataset.

**Pesticide Data Program 2003**

The USDA Pesticide Data Program (PDP) database provides national data on pesticide residues in food and water, with an emphasis on foods consumed by infants and children. PDP data are used primarily by EPA to prepare realistic pesticide dietary exposures for pesticide registration activities. Data for each calendar-year survey are stored in a separate dataset.

**Pesticide Data Program 2004**

The USDA Pesticide Data Program (PDP) database provides national data on pesticide residues in food and water, with an emphasis on foods consumed by infants and children. PDP data are used primarily by EPA to prepare realistic pesticide dietary exposures for pesticide registration activities. Data for each calendar-year survey are stored in a separate dataset.

**Pesticide Data Program 2005**

The USDA Pesticide Data Program (PDP) database provides national data on pesticide residues in food and water, with an emphasis on foods consumed by infants and children. PDP data are used primarily by EPA to prepare realistic pesticide dietary exposures for pesticide registration activities. Data for each calendar-year survey are stored in a separate dataset.

**Pesticide Data Program 2006**

The USDA Pesticide Data Program (PDP) database provides national data on pesticide residues in food and water, with an emphasis on foods consumed by infants and children. PDP data are used primarily by EPA to prepare realistic pesticide dietary exposures for pesticide registration activities. Data for each calendar-year survey are stored in a separate dataset.

**Pesticide Data Program 2007**

The USDA Pesticide Data Program (PDP) database provides national data on pesticide residues in food and water, with an emphasis on foods consumed by infants and children. PDP data are used primarily by EPA to prepare realistic pesticide dietary exposures for pesticide registration activities. Data for each calendar-year survey are stored in a separate dataset.
Pesticide Data Program 2008

The USDA Pesticide Data Program (PDP) database provides national data on pesticide residues in food and water, with an emphasis on foods consumed by infants and children. PDP data are used primarily by EPA to prepare realistic pesticide dietary exposures for pesticide registration activities. Data for each calendar-year survey are stored in a separate dataset.

Plant Variety Protection Office Certificate Database

The Plant Variety Protection Office (PVPO) Scanned Certificates Database is a collection of Certificates of Protection for new plant varieties that are seed reproduced or tuber propagated. A variety may be represented by seeds, transplants, plants, tubers, tissue culture plantlets and other matter. A Certificate of Protection is awarded to an owner of a variety after an examination shows that it is new, distinct from other varieties, and genetically uniformed and stable through successive generations. This tool allows stakeholders access to the breeding history and morphological characteristics used in developing new plant varieties. This tool contains over 5,000 varieties that have been issued a Certificate of Protection since 1975.

Poultry Market News Search

The primary function of the Livestock, Poultry, and Grain Market News Division of the Livestock, Poultry and Seed Program is to compile and disseminate information that will aid producers, consumers, and distributors in the sale and purchase of poultry and their related products nationally and internationally.

Wholesale Markets

This is USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service's list of wholesale markets, or facilities where wholesalers receive large quantities of commodities by rail, truck, and air from local growers as well as producers around the world for sale to grocers, restaurants, institutions, and other businesses. About 90% of wholesale markets sell fresh fruits and vegetables, but there are also seafood, meat, and flower wholesale markets.

Agricultural Research Service (ARS)

2012 USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map

The 2012 USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map is the standard by which gardeners and growers can determine which plants are most likely to thrive at a location. The map is based on the average annual minimum winter temperature, divided into 10-degree F zones.
ARS Plant Hardiness Zone Map (PHZM)

The PHZM is a web-based, GIS application whereby users can search and/or download plant hardiness zone information for specific zip codes, states, and regions of the country.

AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIES

This feed provides readers with information about ARS technologies relating to biobased products, biotechnology, crop production, food safety & nutrition, natural resources, and animal production.

Available Technologies

A list of the available technologies for public use

Brachypodium Resources

The Brachypodium Resource site focuses on research efforts located at the ARS GGD research site toward developing the plant Brachypodium distachyon as a model system to study plant genes for cereals species.

Cassavabase

In addition to cassava phenotypic and genotypic data Cassavabase also offers access to all Genomic Selection analysis tools and phenotyping tools developed by the NEXTGEN Cassava project, as well as links to auxiliary genome browser, ontology tools and social networking tools for the cassava community. Cassavabase aims to provide a "one-stop shop" for cassava researchers and breeders worldwide.

Cooperative Oat Research Enterprise

This is part of the CORE project efforts to further develop tools for oat research through the development of oat SNP panels and Identification of loci affecting key traits in North American germplasm. Project activities are reported here.

Copy (2) Southwest Watershed Research Center Online Data Access

Hydrologic data, primarily precipitation and runoff, have been collected on experimental watersheds operated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Research Service (USDA-ARS) and on other lands in southeastern Arizona since the 1950s. These data are of national and international importance and make up one of the most comprehensive semiarid watershed data sets in the world. The USDA-ARS Southwest Watershed Research Center has recently developed an electronic data processing system that includes an online interface (http://tucson.ars.ag.gov/dap) to provide public access to the data. The goal of the system is to promote analyses and interpretations of historic and current data by improving data access. The publicly accessible part of the system consists of an interactive Web site, which provides an interface to the data, and a relational database, which is used to process, store, and manage data. In addition, DAP was expanded to put sediment, meteorological, soil moisture and temperature, vegetation, CO2 and water flux, geographic information system (GIS) and aircraft and satellite spectral imagery data on line and to publish metadata for all WGEW long-term measurements.
Copy (3) Southwest Watershed Research Center Online Data Access

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DAILY RESEARCH NEWS

This feed provides readers with abstracts of published articles.

Dietary Supplement Ingredient Database

The Dietary Supplement Ingredient Database (DSID) is a collaborative venture with the NIH Office of Dietary Supplements, the US Department of Agriculture and other federal agencies to provide analytically-derived estimates of ingredients in dietary supplements. Release 2 of the DSID reports national estimates for vitamins and minerals in adult and children’s multivitamins (MVMs) (http://dsid.usda.nih.gov). For the DSID studies, representative supplement products are identified, sampled and analyzed by experienced laboratories. In order to obtain accurate results, a quality assurance and quality control plan are established for each study, with standard reference materials, in-house control materials and product duplicate results assessed before product data are accepted as final. Laboratory data are then statistically evaluated by ingredient and weighted by market share information, if available. For the MVM studies released in DSID-2, data are reported by ingredient across a range of labeled levels. Results are predicted by regression and estimate mean percent differences from label and standard errors at these labeled levels. These data can be used by researchers to more accurately quantify nutrient intake from dietary supplements.

Genetic Stocks Oryza (GSOR) Collection Website

The GSOR website describes the GSOR germplasm collection; provides information on how to donate to the collection and how to request from the collection.

Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN)

GRIN provides germplasm information about plants, animals, microbes and invertebrates, important for food and agricultural production.

GrainGenes Database

GrainGenes is a suite of services for the Triticeae and Oat communities, including databases, documents, tools, data files, web sites, announcements, curation, and community assistance.
**LCA Commons Database**

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) is a compilation and evaluation of the inputs, outputs and potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle. LCA describes the life cycle as consecutive and interlinked stages of a product system extending from the acquisition of raw materials through materials processing, technology manufacturing/construction, technology use/maintenance/upgrade, and the technology retirement. LCA also provides a framework for understanding economic and social impacts. In an LCA, data are collected at the unit process level, intended to represent a single industrial activity, in this case the food and agriculture industry. Each single industrial activity (a) produces product and sometimes co-products; (b) uses resources from the environment; (c) uses resources from other unit processes in the technosphere; and (d) generates emissions to the environment. In an LCA, the inventory analysis combines unit process data for the life cycle and the impact assessment estimates the impact associated with activities and flows to and from the environment for the inventory. Datasets have been developed for the LCA Commons in response to a national need for data representing US operations. The LCA Commons database is an open access database developed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Agricultural Library (NAL) for use in LCAs to support policy assessment, technology implementation decision-making, and publicly disclosed comparative product or technology assertions.

**LCA Commons Database-Field Crop Production Datasets**

Life cycle assessment (LCA) is a compilation and evaluation of the inputs, outputs and potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle. LCA describes the life cycle as consecutive and interlinked stages of a product system extending from the acquisition of raw materials through materials processing, technology manufacturing/construction, technology use/maintenance/upgrade, and the technology retirement. LCA also provides a framework for understanding economic and social impacts. In an LCA, data are collected at the unit process level, intended to represent a single industrial activity, in this case the food and agriculture industry. Each single industrial activity (a) produces product and sometimes co-products; (b) uses resources from the environment; (c) uses resources from other unit processes in the technosphere; and (d) generates emissions to the environment. In an LCA, the inventory analysis combines unit process data for the life cycle and the impact assessment estimates the impact associated with activities and flows to and from the environment for the inventory. These field crop production datasets have been developed for the LCA Commons in response to a national need for data representing US operations. The LCA Commons database is an open access database developed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Agricultural Library (NAL) for use in LCAs to support policy assessment, technology implementation decision-making, and publicly disclosed comparative product or technology assertions. Field crop production data include the following processes: Residue burning; soil preparation; planting or sowing; irrigation; application, storage, and transport of fertilizers, manures, liming materials, secondary materials, and pesticides; and harvest. The LCA Commons field crop production data were modeled from USDA Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS) data. Models were reviewed independently.

**Legume Information System**

LIS stores genetic and genomic data for crops and modal species in the legume family. LIS stores datasets from numerous legumes through species-specific webpages, and uses the reference species Glycine max, Lotus japonicus, and Medicago truncatula as a basis for comparisons between and among diverse legume species. Other genomes are being added as they become available. For other legume species, LIS hosts transcriptome assemblies (both traditional
EST and NGS-based) and other datasets. Comparative maps, reference datasets, sequence search tools, etc. make these datasets available for exploration and discovery. New features in 2013 include powerful new sequence-search methods and interfaces; new genome browsers for chickpea, common bean, and pigeonpea; inferred syntenic relationships between all sequenced legume genomes; and a new database of trait and QTL data for bean and peanut. LIS is funded by the USDA-ARS, and is developed and maintained jointly by the National Center for Genome Resources (NCGR) and the USDA-ARS at Ames, Iowa.

**MaizeGDB**

MaizeGDB is a community-oriented, long-term, federally funded informatics service to researchers focused on the crop plant and model organism Zea mays.

**NAL Agricultural Thesaurus**

The Agricultural Thesaurus was first released by the National Agricultural Library in 2002. The thesaurus has in depth coverage of agriculture, biology and related disciplines. It contains over 78,000 terms, including 31,000 cross references and is arranged into 17 subject categories. It is annually updated each January. There is a parallel Spanish version, called Tesauro Agri-cola.

**NEXTGEN Cassava Project Website (www.nextgencassava.org)**

Public website to communicate the NEXTGEN Cassava project objectives, activities and news

**National Cotton Variety Test**

The National Cotton Variety Test is an on-going standardized cotton research database originating in 1960 and covers the entire US Cotton Belt.

**PARTNERING OPPORTUNITIES**

This feed provides readers with information regarding partnering opportunities that are available within the USDA/ARS community.

**PIECE: Plant Intron Exon Comparison and Evolution Database**

PIECE is a plant gene structure comparison and evolution database with 25 species. Annotated genes extracted from the species are classified based on the Pfam motif and phylogenetic trees are reconstructed for each gene category integrating exon-intron and protein motif information.

**PLEXdb : Gene Expression Resources for Plant and Pant Pathogens**

PLEXdb (Plant Expression Database) is a unified gene expression resource for plants and plant pathogens. PLEXdb is a genotype to phenotype, hypothesis building information warehouse, leveraging highly parallel expression data with seamless portals to related genetic, physical, and pathway data.

**Palouse Conservation Field Station, Pullman, Washington Weather Observations**

OPERATION OF THE PALOUSE, WASHINGTON 9WA240 NAPD/NTN SITE
Physical Mapping of the Wheat D Genome (Aegilops tauschii)

This is an Aegilops tauschii genome database containing genetic and physical maps, genetic markers and genomic sequences and up-to-date releases on Ae. tauschii genome mapping.

SNPdb: Haplotype Polymorphism in Polyploid Wheats and their Diploid Ancestors

This is a tool to discover and map single nucleotide polymorphisms in tetraploid and hexaploid wheat and to characterize genetics and structure of the genepools of wheat and wheat diploid ancestors.

STEWARDS: Sustaining the Earth's Watersheds, Agricultural Research Data System

The USDA/ARS Conservation Effects Assessment Project Team has developed a web-based data delivery system to provide access to soil, water, climate, land-management, and socio-economic data from a number of agricultural research watersheds. The system, STEWARDS: Sustaining the Earth's Watersheds, Agricultural Research Data System, allows a variety of users to search, visualize, and download data via the Internet.

Soybase

SoyBase is the USDA-ARS soybean genetics and genomics database. Contents include the genome sequence, the genetic map (markers, QTL, etc.), metabolic pathways, transcription and expression data, mutant information, and selected analysis tools and community resources.

Stuttgart local weather data archive

Weather data from two weather stations at Stuttgart Rice Research and Extension center are archived. Current air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, solar radiation and soil temperature data are provided by station and are displayed and archived either hourly or daily. Historical weather data goes back to 2008.

Tesauro Agricola (Spanish version of NAL Thesaurus)

Tesauro Agricola was first released by the National Agricultural Library in 2007. The thesaurus has in depth coverage of agriculture, biology and related disciplines. It contains over 73,000 terms, including 26,000 cross references and is arranged into 17 subject categories. It is annually updated each January. This thesaurus is a cooperative product of the National Agriculture Library and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA). There is a parallel English version, called NAL Agricultural Thesaurus.

The Hordeum Toolbox

THT hosts data generated by the Barley Coordinated Agricultural Project (CAP), and contains SNP, phenotypic, and pedigree data from breeding germplasm in the Barley CAP. This effort is now being carried forward as part of the Triticeae CAP in the T3 databases.

The Triticeae Toolbox

The T3 project hosts data generated by the Triticeae Coordinated Agricultural Project (CAP) and contains SNP, phenotypic, and pedigree data from wheat and barley germplasm in the Triticeae CAP integrating rapidly expanding
DNA marker and sequence data with traditional phenotypic data to provide access to predictive analyses mapping genotype to phenotype and enabling breeders to select on marker data alone.

**The Wheat and Barley Scab Initiative**

The goal of the U.S. Wheat and Barley Scab Initiative (USWBSI) is to develop effective control measures that minimize the threat of Fusarium head blight (scab), including the reduction of mycotoxins, to the producers, processors, and consumers of wheat and barley. Community activities are reported here.

**Transformative Research for Large Genome Physical Maps**

The main goal of the project is to construct and utilize high-resolution genome-wide RH-based physical maps of the wheat D-genome chromosomes to facilitate the construction of sequence-ready physical maps. This research provides an unprecedented view into the evolution of cereal genomes. Importantly, the methodology is being developed to be applied to other large and complex genomes such as polyploid wheat.

**USDA Agricultural Research Service- Patented Animal Health Technologies**

Patented technologies on animal health that are available for licensing

**USDA Agricultural Research Service- Patented BioEnergy Technologies**

Patented technologies on BioEnergy that are available for licensing

**USDA Agricultural Research Service- Patented Crop Production Technologies**

Patented technologies on crop production that are available for licensing

**USDA Agricultural Research Service- Patented Crop Protection Technologies**

Patented technologies on crop protection that are available for licensing

**USDA Agricultural Research Service- Patented Environment Technologies**

Patented technologies on environment that are available for licensing

**USDA Agricultural Research Service- Patented Food Processing & Products Technologies**

Patented technologies on food processing and products that are available for licensing

**USDA Agricultural Research Service- Patented New Materials Technologies**

Patented technologies on new materials that are available for licensing

**USDA Agricultural Research Service- Patented Plant Genes Technologies**

Patented technologies on plant genes that are available for licensing
USDA Database for the Choline Content of Common Foods

The database contains values for six choline metabolites (Betaine, glycerophosphocholine, phosphocholine, phosphatidylcholine, sphingomyelin, and total choline) for 634 food items.

USDA Database for the Flavonoid Content of Selected Foods

The database contains values for 500 food items for five subclasses of flavonoids (flavonols, flavones, flavanones, flava-3-ols, anthocyanadins)

USDA Database for the Isoflavone Content of Selected Foods, Release 2.0

This database contains data on the isoflavone content of 557 food items. Isoflavones included in the database are daidzein, genistein, glycine and total isoflavones. Other phytoestrogens included in the database are coumestrol, biochanin A, and formononetin.

USDA Database for the Proanthocyanidin Content of Selected Foods

The database contains values for 205 food items for the following proanthocyanidins (Monomers, dimers, trimers, 4-6mers (tetramers, pentamers and hexamers), 7-10 mers (heptamers, octamers, nonamers and decamers), polymers (DP>10))

USDA National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference, Release 22

The USDA Nutrient Database for Standard Reference, Release 22 (SR22) is the major source of food composition data in the United States and provides the foundation for most public and private sector databases. SR22 contains nutrient data for over 7,500 food items for up to 143 food components, such as vitamins, minerals, amino acids, and fatty acids. It replaces the previous release,

USDA National Nutrient Database for Standard reference

The USDA National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference, Release 25 (SR25) is the major source of food composition data in the United States and provides the foundation for most public and private sector databases. SR25 contains nutrient data for over 8,100 food items and up to 146 food components, such as vitamins, minerals, amino acids, and fatty acids. It replaces the previous release, SR24 issued in September 2011.

USDA Potato Small RNA Database

This is a public resource highlighting efforts at ARS in developing small RNA genome information for the potato genome. Updates and progress are reported here.

USDA Public Citrus Genome Database

This is a public resource highlighting efforts at ARS in developing genome information for the Citrus Carrizo Genome. Updates and progress are reported here.
USDA Table of Cooking Yields for Meat and Poultry

USDA cooking yields data for meat and poultry, provided in electronic format for the first time, include updates to information which was previously printed in the USDA Agriculture Handbook No. 102 Food Yields (AH-102) in 1975. Data in the updated table, accessible below, are measures of changes in meat and poultry weights resulting from moisture and fat losses during cooking. The table includes percentages for cooking yield, moisture change, and fat change for specific cuts of meat and poultry prepared in USDA research studies according to specific cooking protocols.

USDA Table of Nutrient Retention Factors, Release 6

The data set contains the factors for calculating retention of 26 vitamins, minerals and alcohol during food preparation.

USDA-ARS Pilot Plants

USDA-ARS pilot plant facilities that are available to partners for scaling up lab bench technologies

Uniform Soybean Tests, Southern States

The Uniform Soybean Tests, Southern States is an on-going standardized soybean testing program originating in 1943 and covers the Southern States region of the US. The annual reports have been scanned into a secured pdf format and placed online.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

Animal Care Enforcement Actions

Contains monthly reports on 7060s and stipulations related to enforcement of the Animal Welfare and Horse Protection Acts. Form 7060 - Official warning of an alleged violation of statute or regulation and notice to the subject that APHIS may seek civil or criminal penalties for alleged violation in the future if the subject again violates. Stipulation - a pre-litigation monetary settlement between APHIS and the subject. The stipulation provides the subject with notice of alleged violation, affords the subject an opportunity for an administrative hearing, and offers the subject an opportunity to waive the hearing and pay a monetary penalty calculated within Civil Penalty guidelines.

Biotechnology Regulatory Services public data file (permits, notifications, and petitions)

Public information on BRS applications for genetically engineered permits, notifications, and petitions.

National Animal Health Monitoring System

The National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) Program Unit conducts national studies on the health, management, and productivity of United States domestic livestock and poultry populations.

National Wildlife Chemical Effects Database

Contains bioassay records and data for chemicals analyzed and evaluated for repellency, toxicity, reproductive inhibition, and immobilization.
Departmental Management (DM)

Agriculture Law and Administrative Law Judge Decisions

Agriculture Law and Statutory Proceedings Conducted by Administrative Law Judges, Rule Making, Rules of Practice, and Agencies Administering the statute. Contains Statutory Decision Opinions of the United State Department of Agriculture Office of Administrative law Judges and Judicial Officer. There are approximately 40 statutes administered by agencies within the Department of Agriculture that require Administrative Procedure Act (APA) hearings. The Judges issue initial decisions and orders in adjudicatory proceedings which become final decisions of the Secretary unless appealed to the Secretary's Judicial Officer by a party to the proceedings.

Economic Research Service (ERS)

ARMS Farm Financial and Crop Production Practices

The annual Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS) is USDA's primary source of information on the financial condition, production practices, and resource use of America's farm businesses and the economic well-being of America's farm households. ARMS data are essential to USDA, congressional, administration, and industry decision makers when weighing alternative policies and programs that touch the farm sector or affect farm families.

Adoption of Genetically Engineered Crops in the U.S.

This data product summarizes the extent of adoption of herbicide-tolerant (HT), insect-resistant (Bt), and those with both traits ("stacked") genetically engineered (GE) crops in the United States. Data cover GE varieties of corn, cotton, and soybeans over the 2000-2013 period, for the U.S.

Ag and Food Statistics: Charting the Essentials

A collection of over 75 charts and maps presenting key statistics on the farm sector, food spending and prices, food security, rural communities, the interaction of agriculture and natural resources, and more. How much do you know about food and agriculture? What about rural America or conservation? ERS has assembled more than 75 charts and maps covering key information about the farm and food sectors, including agricultural markets and trade, farm income, food prices and consumption, food security, rural economies, and the interaction of agriculture and natural resources. How much, for example, do agriculture and related industries contribute to U.S. gross domestic product? Which commodities are the leading agricultural exports? How much of the food dollar goes to farmers? How do job earnings in rural areas compare with metro areas? How much of the Nation’s water is used by agriculture? These are among the statistics covered in this collection of charts and maps—with accompanying text—divided into the nine section titles.

Agricultural Baseline Database

The agricultural baseline database provides longrun, 10-year projections from USDA's annual long-term projections report. The database covers projections for major field crops (corn, sorghum, barley, oats, wheat, rice, soybeans, and upland cotton), and livestock (beef, pork, poultry and eggs, and dairy).
Agricultural Exchange Rate Data Set

This data set contains annual and monthly data for exchange rates important to U.S. agriculture. It includes both nominal and real exchange rates for 79 countries, plus the European Union (EU), as well as real trade-weighted exchange rate indexes for many commodities and aggregations.

Agricultural Outlook Statistical Indicators

The statistical indicator tables formerly provided in Agricultural Outlook magazine are no longer being updated. The data provided in most of those tables are maintained online elsewhere on the ERS website or by the primary data providers. Below are links to the online sources for most of the tables. Several tables have been discontinued because current data are no longer available.

Agricultural Productivity in the U.S.

Increased productivity is the main contributor to growth in U.S. agriculture. This data set provides estimates of productivity growth in the U.S. farm sector for the 1948-2011 period, and estimates of the growth and relative levels of productivity across the States for the period 1960-2004.

Agricultural Research Funding in the Public and Private Sectors

Data for public and private funding of food and agricultural research and development cover the years 1970-2009 (public) and 1970-2007 (private). Data are available as nominal figures and adjusted for inflation.

Agricultural Trade Multipliers

Agricultural trade multipliers provide estimates of employment and/or output effects of trade in farm and food products on the U.S. economy. These effects, when expressed as multipliers, reflect the amount of economic activity and/or jobs generated by agricultural exports.

Aquaculture Data

Aquaculture is the production of aquatic animals and plants under controlled conditions for all or part of their lifecycle. This data product provides statistics on domestically grown catfish and trout and U.S. imports and exports of fish and shellfish that may be products of aquaculture, such as salmon, shrimp, and oysters.

Atlas of Rural and Small-Town America

View the diversity of challenges and opportunities across America's counties within different types of rural regions and communities. Get statistics on people, jobs, and agriculture.

Best of Charts of Note 2013

This chart gallery is a collection of the best Charts of Note from 2013. These charts were selected by ERS editors as those worthy of a second read because they provide context for the year’s headlines or share key insights from ERS research.
Chart Gallery

A collection of charts from the ERS website.

Charts of Note

Charts of Note from ERS is distributed Monday-Friday by the Economic Research Service to highlight charts of interest from our current and past research.

China Agricultural and Economic Data

The China agricultural and economic database is a collection of agricultural-related data from official statistical publications of the People's Republic of China. Analysts and policy professionals around the world need information about the rapidly changing Chinese economy, but statistics are often published only in China and sometimes only in Chinese-language publications. This product assembles a wide variety of data items covering agricultural production, inputs, prices, food consumption, output of industrial products relevant to the agricultural sector, and macroeconomic data.

Commodity Consumption by Population Characteristics

ERS examines consumer food preferences by age, income, region, race, whether people eat at home or away, and other characteristics.

Commodity Costs and Returns

Cost and return estimates are reported for the United States and major production regions for corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton, grain sorghum, rice, peanuts, oats, barley, milk, hogs, and cow-calf. The history of commodity cost and return estimates for the U.S. and regions is divided into three categories: current, recent, and historical estimates. Cost of Production Forecasts are also available for major U.S. field crops.

Commodity and Food Elasticities

The Commodity and Food Elasticities Database is a collection of elasticities from research on consumer demand published in working papers, dissertations, and peer-reviewed journals and as presented at professional conferences in the United States.

Commuting Zones and Labor Market Areas

County boundaries do not always accurately define local economies. Commuting zones and Labor Market Areas combine counties into units intended to more closely reflect the geographic interrelationships between employers and labor supply.

Cost Estimates of Foodborne Illnesses

The Cost Estimates of Foodborne Illnesses data product provides detailed data about the costs of major foodborne illnesses in the United States, updating and extending previous ERS research. Cost estimates of foodborne illnesses
have been used in the past to help inform food-safety policy discussions, and these updated cost estimates will provide a foundation for economic analysis of food safety policy.

**Cotton and Wool Chart Gallery**

The Cotton and Wool Chart Gallery includes updated charts that supplement the Cotton and Wool Outlook report. Excel files are available from the monthly Outlook reports.

**Cotton, Wool, and Textile Data**

This data product contains data on U.S. cotton and wool supply, demand, and prices, as well as U.S. cotton and textile trade data, maintained by the Economic Research Service to support related commodity market analysis and research.

**County Typology Codes**

An area’s economic and social characteristics have significant effects on its development and need for various types of public programs. To provide policy-relevant information about diverse county conditions to policymakers, public officials, and researchers, ERS has developed a set of county-level typology codes that captures differences in economic and social characteristics. The 2004 County Typology codes classify all U.S. counties according to six non-overlapping categories of economic dependence and seven overlapping categories of policy-relevant themes. The economic types include farming, mining, manufacturing, services, Federal/State government, and unspecialized counties. The policy types include housing stress, low education, low employment, persistent poverty, population loss, nonmetro recreation, and retirement destination. In addition, a code identifying counties with persistent child poverty is available. An update of the County Typology codes is planned for 2014.

**County-level Data Sets**

Socioeconomic indicators like the poverty rate, population change, unemployment rate, and education levels vary across the nation. ERS has compiled the latest data on these measures into a mapping and data display/download application that allows users to identify and compare States and counties on these indicators.

**County-level Oil and Gas Production in the U.S.**

County-level data from oil and/or natural gas producing States—for onshore production in the lower 48 States only—are compiled on a State-by-State basis. Most States have production statistics available by county, field, or well, and these data were compiled at the county level to create a database of county-level production, annually for 2000 through 2011. Raw data for natural gas is for gross withdrawals, and oil data almost always include natural gas liquids. Note that State-provided natural gas withdrawals were not available for Illinois or Indiana; those estimates were produced using geocoded wells and State total production reported by the U.S. Department of Energy’s Energy Information Agency. In the data file, counties with increases or decreases in excess of $20 million in oil and/or natural gas production during 2000-11 are also identified. See the Documentation for more details. Currently, an ERS update to this data product is not planned.
Creative Class County Codes

The creative class thesis—that towns need to attract engineers, architects, artists, and people in other creative occupations to compete in today's economy—may be particularly relevant to rural communities, which tend to lose much of their talent when young adults leave. The ERS creative class codes indicate a county’s share of population employed in occupations that require “thinking creatively.” Variables used to construct the ERS creative class measure include number and percent employed in creative class occupations and a metro/nonmetro indicator for all counties, 1990, 2000, and 2007-11. A break-out of employment in the arts is included.

Dairy Data

These data are from several USDA agencies. They were previously included in the Meat Statistics page in the Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook tables and may contain revisions not included in previous releases of the LDP tables.

Data Product RSS Feed

This provides announcements via RSS of data product publishing from USDA Economic Research Service.

ERS Data APIs

The Data APIs provide programmatic access to select data sets.

Eating and Health Module (ATUS)

The Eating & Health (EH) Module of the American Time Use Survey (ATUS) collects data to analyze relationships among time use patterns and eating patterns, nutrition, and obesity; food and nutrition assistance programs; and grocery shopping and meal preparation.

Farm Household Income and Characteristics

This data product presents the latest household income forecast and estimates for U.S. family farms.

Farm Income and Wealth Statistics

Estimates of farm sector income with component accounts: for the United States, 1910-2013F; and for States, 1949-2012.

Farm Program Atlas

This Atlas provides access to an array of public data on Federal farm programs that will allow users to visually explore a core component of U.S. agricultural policy. These programs assist farmers in sustaining and promoting the viability of their farm businesses or in protecting and enhancing the environment.

Federal Funds

The data are from the Census Bureau's Consolidated Federal Funds Reports on Federal expenditures and obligations for grants, salaries and wages, procurements, direct payments, direct loans, guaranteed loans, and insurance obtained.
from Federal Government agencies. ERS screens the data for each Federal program for accuracy at the county level and then presents the data by function and type of program for each county and State. See the complete data documentation for details. Each file contains Federal outlays by program for each county in the State. County population is also included so that per capita spending can be calculated. Summary of the data for the United States and a ZIP file for all States are also available.

**Feed Grain Chart Gallery**

Market analysis of domestic and international feed grain markets. Excel files are available in the monthly Outlook reports.

**Feed Grains Database**

The Feed Grains Database contains statistics on four feed grains (corn, grain sorghum, barley, and oats), foreign coarse grains (feed grains plus rye, millet, and mixed grains), hay, and related items.

**Fertilizer Imports/Exports**

This system provides annual data on U.S. imports and exports of selected fertilizer types. These data are based on U.S. Merchandise Imports and Exports, released monthly by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Foreign Trade Division. The data reported here cover imports from 1995 to 2012 and exports from 1990 to 2012 for 26 major fertilizer products and materials, and for 82 major trading countries.

**Fertilizer Use and Price**

This product brings together 1960-2012 data on fertilizer consumption in the United States by plant nutrient and major selected product, as well as consumption of mixed fertilizers, secondary nutrients, and micronutrients. Share of crop area receiving fertilizer and fertilizer use per receiving acre, by nutrient, are presented for the major producing States for corn, cotton, soybeans, and wheat. Additional data include fertilizer farm prices and indices of wholesale fertilizer price. Fertilizer price data are through 2013.

**Food Access Research Atlas**

The Food Access Research Atlas presents a spatial overview of food access indicators for low-income and other census tracts using different measures of supermarket accessibility, provides food access data for populations within census tracts, and offers census-tract-level data on food access that can be downloaded for community planning or research purposes.

**Food Availability (Per Capita) Data System**

The ERS Food Availability (Per Capita) Data System (FADS) includes three distinct but related data series on food and nutrient availability for consumption. The data serve as popular proxies for actual consumption at the national level. Food availability data are now updated through 2011, the most recent year available; these data are the foundation for the other two series. Loss-adjusted food availability data are also available through 2011 for most products but are preliminary estimates. Nutrient availability data are provided through 2006, as this data series has not yet been updated beyond 2006.
**Food Consumption and Nutrient Intakes**

Food consumption in terms of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans' food groups is reported for all sources and the total U.S. population, as well as by food source, children age 2-19, and adults age 20 and older.

**Food Dollar Series**

The food dollar series measures annual expenditures by U.S. consumers on domestically produced food. This data series is composed of three primary series - the marketing bill series, the industry group series, and the primary factor series - that shed light on different aspects of the food supply chain. The three series show three different ways to split up the same food dollar.

**Food Environment Atlas**

Food environment factors--such as store/restaurant proximity, food prices, food and nutrition assistance programs, and community characteristics--interact to influence food choices and diet quality. Research is beginning to document the complexity of these interactions, but more is needed to identify causal relationships and effective policy interventions. The objectives of the Atlas are to assemble statistics on food environment indicators to stimulate research on the determinants of food choices and diet quality, and to provide a spatial overview of a community's ability to access healthy food and its success in doing so.

**Food Expenditures**

The ERS Food Expenditure Series annually measures total U.S. food expenditures, including purchases by consumers, governments, businesses, and nonprofit organizations. The ERS Food Expenditure Series contributes to the analysis of U.S. food production and consumption by constructing a comprehensive measure of the total value of all food expenditures by final purchasers. This series annually measures total U.S. food expenditures, including purchases by consumers, governments, businesses, and nonprofit organizations. Because the term expenditure is often associated with household decision-making, it is important to recognize that ERS's series also includes nonhousehold purchases. For example, the series includes the dollar value of domestic food purchases by military personnel and their dependents at military commissary stores and exchanges, the value of commodities and food dollars donated by the Federal government to schools, and the value of food purchased by airlines for serving during flights.

**Food Price Outlook**

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for food is a component of the all-items CPI. The CPI measures the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a representative market basket of consumer goods and services. While the all-items CPI measures the price changes for all consumer goods and services, including food, the CPI for food measures the changes in the retail prices of food items only.

**Food Security in the United States**

This data section provides information about publicly available national surveys that include questions from the U.S. Food Security Survey Module. Information on each survey and directions for accessing data files are available in the documentation.
Food and Nutrition Assistance Research Database

ERS supports a broad spectrum of food and nutrition assistance research and has compiled an electronic database of over 900 peer-reviewed reports and articles based on ERS-supported research. The database is searchable by title, lead author, topic, year of publication, and data set analyzed.

FoodAPS National Household Food Acquisition and Purchase Survey

USDA's National Household Food Acquisition and Purchase Survey (FoodAPS) will provide unique and detailed data about household food choices that are not available from any other survey. FoodAPS is a nationally representative survey of household food purchases and acquisitions.

Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States (FATUS)

The Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States (FATUS) data page provides U.S. agricultural exports and imports, volume and value, by country and by commodity.

Frontier and Remote Area Codes

Frontier and Remote Area (FAR) codes provide a statistically-based, nationally-consistent, and adjustable definition of territory in the U.S. characterized by low population density and high geographic remoteness. To assist in providing policy-relevant information about conditions in sparsely settled, remote areas of the U.S. to public officials, researchers, and the general public, ERS has developed ZIP-code-level frontier and remote (FAR) area codes. The aim is not to provide a single definition. Instead, it is to meet the demand for a delineation that is both geographically detailed and adjustable within reasonable ranges, in order to be usefully applied in diverse research and policy contexts. This initial set, based on urban-rural data from the 2000 decennial census, provides four separate FAR definition levels, ranging from one that is relatively inclusive (18 million FAR residents) to one that is more restrictive (4.8 million FAR residents).

Fruit and Tree Nut Data

Fruit and Tree Nut Data provide users with comprehensive statistics on fresh and processed fruits, melons, and tree nuts in the United States, as well as some global data for these sectors. It harmonizes and integrates data from the ERS market outlook program with data collected by different Federal and international statistical agencies to facilitate analyses of economic performance over time and across domestic and foreign markets.

Fruit and Vegetable Prices

How much do fruits and vegetables cost? ERS estimated average prices for 153 commonly consumed fresh and processed fruits and vegetables.

GIS Map Services and API User Guide

All of the ERS mapping applications, such as the Food Environment Atlas and the Food Access Research Atlas, use map services developed and hosted by ERS as the source for their map content. These map services are open and freely available for use outside of the ERS map applications. Developers can include ERS maps in applications through the use of the map service REST API, and desktop GIS users can use the maps by connecting to the map server.
directly. Over 30 ERS map services have been created, each containing anywhere from 4 to 70 map layers. The majority of the services consist of national maps displaying data at the county-level.

**International Agricultural Productivity**

This data product provides agricultural output, input and total factor productivity (TFP) growth rates, but not levels, across the countries and regions of the world in a consistent, comparable way, for 1961-2010.

**International Baseline Data**

International baseline projections indicate supply, demand, and trade for major agricultural commodities for selected countries. These projections provide foreign country detail supporting the annual USDA agricultural baseline, which are longrun, 10-year projections.

**International Food Consumption Patterns**

Total and marginal budget shares and income and price elasticities are estimated, using 2005 ICP data, for nine broad consumption groups and eight food subgroups across 144 countries.

**International Food Security**

This dataset is the basis for the International Food Security Assessment, 2013-2023 released in June 2013. This annual ERS report projects food availability and access for 76 low- and middle-income countries over a 10-year period. The dataset includes annual country-level data on area, yield, production, nonfood use, trade, and consumption for grains and root and tuber crops (combined as R&T in the documentation tables), food aid, total value of imports and exports, gross domestic product, and population compiled from a variety of sources.

**International Macroeconomic Data Set**

The International Macroeconomic Data Set provides data from 1969 through 2030 for real (adjusted for inflation) gross domestic product (GDP), population, real exchange rates, and other variables for the 190 countries and 34 regions that are most important for U.S. agricultural trade. The data presented here are a key component of the USDA Baseline projections process, and can be used as a benchmark for analyzing the impacts of U.S. and global macroeconomic shocks.

**Livestock & Meat International Trade Data**

The Livestock and Meat Trade Data Set contains monthly and annual data for imports and exports of live cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats, as well as beef and veal, pork, lamb and mutton, chicken meat, turkey meat, and eggs. The tables report physical quantities, not dollar values or unit prices. Data on beef and veal, pork, and lamb and mutton are on a carcass-weight-equivalent basis. Breakdowns by country are included.

**Livestock And Meat Domestic Data**

The Livestock And Meat Domestic Data contains current and historical data on pork, beef, veal, and poultry, including production, supply, utilization, and farm prices.
**Major Land Uses**

ERS has been a source of major land use estimates in the United States for over 50 years, and the related U.S. cropland used for crops series dates back to 1910. The Major Land Uses (MLU) series is the longest running, most comprehensive accounting of all major uses of public and private land in the United States. The series was started in 1945, and has since been published about every 5 years, coinciding with the Census of Agriculture. See the latest report in the series, Major Uses of Land in the United States, 2007. Data from all 14 Major Land Uses reports have been combined into a set of files showing major land use estimates by region and State from 1945 to 2007. Alaska and Hawaii were added in 1959, when they achieved Statehood. Since Alaska contains such vast acreage, 50-State totals in all categories prior to 1959 may appear to change precipitously.

**Meat Price Spreads**

This data set provides monthly average price values, and the differences among those values, at the farm, wholesale, and retail stages of the production and marketing chain for selected cuts of beef, pork, and broilers. In addition, retail prices are provided for beef and pork cuts, turkey, whole chickens, eggs, and dairy products. Price spreads are reported for last 6 years, 12 quarters, and 24 months. The retail price file provides monthly estimates for the last 6 months. The historical file provides data since 1970.

**Milk Cost of Production Estimates**


**Natural Amenities Scale**

The natural amenities scale is a measure of the physical characteristics of a county area that enhance the location as a place to live. The scale was constructed by combining six measures of climate, topography, and water area that reflect environmental qualities most people prefer. These measures are warm winter, winter sun, temperate summer, low summer humidity, topographic variation, and water area. The data are available for counties in the lower 48 States. The file contains the original measures and standardized scores for each county as well as the amenities scale.

**Normalized Prices**

ERS annually calculates "normalized prices," which smooth out the effects of shortrun seasonal or cyclical variation, for key agricultural inputs and outputs. They are used to evaluate the benefits of projects affecting agriculture.

**Oil Crops Chart Gallery**

These charts illustrate current market trends for oilseeds and oilseed products. Excel files are available from the monthly Outlook reports.

**Oil Crops Yearbook**

Oilseed, oilmeal, and fats and oils supply and use statistics. Includes oilseed acreage, yield, and production estimates and farm and wholesale price series.
Organic Handlers: Procurement and Contracting

Get select results from the 2004 and 2007 Nationwide Surveys of Organic Manufacturers, Processors, and Distributors. Data are available on 9 commodity groups, such as fruit and nuts, and 45 commodities, such as berries and citrus. The vast majority of organic commodities pass through the hands of at least one middleman, also called a handler, on the way from the farmer to the consumer. Certified organic handlers are certified to handle organic products in accordance with National Organic Standards. Organic handlers perform numerous functions, including packing and shipping, manufacturing and processing, and brokering, wholesaling, or distributing.

Organic Prices

This data set provides farmgate and wholesale prices for select organic and conventional fruits and vegetables, wholesale prices for organic and conventional poultry (broilers) and eggs, as well as f.o.b. and spot prices for organic grain and feedstuffs. Prices are based on those reported by USDA Agricultural Marketing Service Market News, Organic Food Business News, and USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Organic Production

ERS collected data from USDA-accredited State and private certification groups to calculate the extent of certified organic farmland acreage and livestock in the United States. These are presented in tables showing the change in U.S. organic acreage and livestock numbers from 1992 to 2011 (see the National tables section). Data for 1997 and 2000-11 are presented by State and commodity (see the State tables section).

Phytosanitary Regulation

This data product identifies which countries, under APHIS phytosanitary rules, are eligible to export to the United States the fresh fruits and vegetables that are most important in the American diet. Increased trade in fresh fruits and vegetables provides U.S. consumers with a variety of benefits including the possibility of improved nutrition by making these products available year-round. Imports of these products are regulated by USDA's Animal and Plant Health and Inspection Service (APHIS) to reduce the risk of inadvertent entry of pests and diseases that could harm agriculture, public health, navigation, irrigation, natural resources, or the environment. This data product identifies which countries, under APHIS phytosanitary rules, are eligible to export to the United States the fresh fruits and vegetables that are most important in the American diet. Current data represent country eligibility as of June 2012. Previous data represent eligibility in June of 2008 through 2011 and in February of 2007. Data on the absolute and relative importance of these countries in international production and trade, individually and in aggregate, are also included. This data product supports the objectives of the Program for Research on the Economics of Invasive Species (PREISM) under which ERS funded research to improve the economic basis of decision-making concerning invasive species issues, policies, and programs between 2003 and 2008.

Population-Interaction Zones for Agriculture (PIZA)

The PIZA codes index small geographic areas (the contiguous 48 States divided up into five-kilometer grid cells) according to the size and proximity of population concentrations. Widespread conversion of rural lands to urban uses has drawn attention at all levels of government. To provide information useful for projections of future changes in land use, ERS has created a system to classify remaining farmland into "population-interaction zones for agriculture" (PIZA).
These zones represent areas of agricultural land use in which urban-related activities (residential, commercial, and industrial) affect the economic and social environment of agriculture. In these zones, interactions between urban-related population and farm production activities tend to increase the value of farmland, change the production practices and enterprises of farm operators, and elevate the probability that farmland will be converted to urban-related uses.

**Price Spreads from Farm to Consumer**

USDA Economic Research Service (ERS) compares prices paid by consumers for food with prices received by farmers for corresponding commodities. This data set reports these comparisons for a variety of foods sold through retail food stores such as supermarkets and super centers. Comparisons are made for individual foods and groupings of individual foods-market baskets-that represent what a typical U.S. household buys at retail in a year. The retail costs of these baskets are compared with the money received by farmers for a corresponding basket of agricultural commodities.

**Quarterly Food-at-Home Price Database**

The Quarterly Food-at-Home Price Database provides food price data to support research on the economic determinants of food consumption, diet quality, and health outcomes.

**Rice Chart Gallery**

These charts provide a snapshot of the domestic and global market for rice, the primary staple for more than half the world's population. Excel files are available from the monthly Outlook reports.

**Rice Yearbook 2013**

U.S. rice production, supply, disappearance, trade, and price data. Includes state acreage, yield, and production data; U.S. and world price series; and program statistics. Contains world supply and use estimates as well.

**Rural Definitions**

Dozens of definitions are currently used by Federal and State agencies, researchers, and policymakers. The ERS Rural Definitions data product allows users to make comparisons among nine representative rural definitions. Methods of designating the urban periphery range from the use of municipal boundaries to definitions based on counties. Definitions based on municipal boundaries may classify as rural much of what would typically be considered suburban. Definitions that delineate the urban periphery based on counties may include extensive segments of a county that many would consider rural. We have selected a representative set of nine alternative rural definitions and compare social and economic indicators from the 2000 decennial census across the nine definitions. We chose socioeconomic indicators (population, education, poverty, etc.) that are commonly used to highlight differences between urban and rural areas.

**Rural-Urban Commuting Area Codes**

The rural-urban commuting area codes (RUCA) classify U.S. census tracts using measures of urbanization, population density, and daily commuting from the decennial census. The most recent RUCA codes are based on data from the 2000 decennial census. The classification contains two levels. Whole numbers (1-10) delineate metropolitan, micropolitan, small town, and rural commuting areas based on the size and direction of the primary (largest) commuting flows. These 10 codes are further subdivided to permit stricter or looser delimitation of commuting areas, based on...
secondary (second largest) commuting flows. The approach errs in the direction of more codes, providing flexibility in combining levels to meet varying definitional needs and preferences. The 1990 codes are similarly defined. However, the Census Bureau’s methods of defining urban cores and clusters changed between the two censuses. And, census tracts changed in number and shapes. The 2000 rural-urban commuting codes are not directly comparable with the 1990 codes because of these differences. An update of the Rural-Urban Commuting Area Codes is planned for late 2013.

**Rural-Urban Continuum Codes**

The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes form a classification scheme that distinguishes metropolitan counties by the population size of their metro area, and nonmetropolitan counties by degree of urbanization and adjacency to a metro area. The official Office of Management and Budget (OMB) metro and nonmetro categories have been subdivided into three metro and six nonmetro categories. Each county in the U.S. is assigned one of the 9 codes. This scheme allows researchers to break county data into finer residential groups, beyond metro and nonmetro, particularly for the analysis of trends in nonmetro areas that are related to population density and metro influence. The Rural-Urban Continuum Codes were originally developed in 1974. They have been updated each decennial since (1983, 1993, 2003, 2013), and slightly revised in 1988. Note that the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes are not directly comparable with the codes prior to 2000 because of the new methodology used in developing the 2000 metropolitan areas. See the Documentation for details and a map of the codes. An update of the Rural-Urban Continuum Codes is planned for mid-2023.

**SNAP Policy Database**

The SNAP Policy Database provides a central data source for information on State policy options in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The database includes information on State-level SNAP policies relating to eligibility criteria, recertification and reporting requirements, benefit issuance methods, availability of online applications, use of biometric technology (such as fingerprinting), and coordination with other low-income assistance programs. Data are provided for all 50 States and the District of Columbia for each month from January 1996 through December 2011. The information in this database can facilitate research on factors that influence SNAP participation and on SNAP’s effects on a variety of outcomes, such as health and dietary intake. More specifically, the database can be used to: - Describe the differences in the State-level administration of SNAP and trends in the adoption of specific State-level SNAP policies, - Examine how State policies affect household-level participation in SNAP, and - Estimate the effect of SNAP participation on outcomes such as health and food spending by combining this data with nationally representative survey data. The SNAP Policy Database provides a potentially exogenous source of variation in program participation and can be used in instrumental variables estimation techniques.

**Season-Average Price Forecasts**

This data product provides three Excel file spreadsheet models that use futures prices to forecast the U.S. season-average price received and the implied CCP for three major field crops (corn, soybeans, and wheat). Using Futures Prices to Forecast the Season-Average Price and Counter-Cyclical Payment Rate for Corn, Soybeans, and Wheat Farmers and policymakers are interested in the level of counter-cyclical payments (CCPs) provided by the 2008 Farm Act to producers of selected commodities. CCPs are based on the season-average price received by farmers. (For more information on CCPs, see the ERS 2008 Farm Bill Side-By-Side, Title I: Commodity Programs.) This data product provides three Excel spreadsheet models that use futures prices to forecast the U.S. season-average price received and the implied CCP for three major field crops (corn, soybeans, and wheat). Users can view the model forecasts or create...
their own forecast by inserting different values for futures prices, basis values, or marketing weights. Example computations and data are provided on the Documentation page. 

### Spreadsheet Models

For each of the three major U.S. field crops, the Excel spreadsheet model computes a forecast for: 1. the national-level season-average price received by farmers and 2. the implied counter-cyclical payment rate. Note: the model forecasts are not official USDA forecasts. See USDA's World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates for official USDA season-average price forecasts. See USDA's Farm Service Agency information for official USDA CCP rates.

### State Export Data

Although a State's actual agricultural export value cannot be measured directly, ERS maintains estimates of State shares of U.S. exports for total and selected individual commodities based on U.S. farm cash-receipts data. The estimates are for calendar years, with annual estimates available for 2000-2011. ERS has discontinued updates of an alternative fiscal-year (October to September) series of State export estimates based on State and commodity shares of production, but continues to provide the historical estimates based on that methodology.

### State Fact Sheets

State fact sheets provide information on population, income, education, employment, federal funds, organic agriculture, farm characteristics, farm financial indicators, top commodities, and exports, for each State in the United States. Links to county-level data are included when available.

### Subscribe to RSS Feeds

This provides announcements via RSS of new releases and updates from USDA Economic Research Service. RSS (Really Simple Syndication) is an easy way for you to be alerted when content that interests you appears on your favorite web sites. Instead of visiting a particular web site to browse for new articles and features or waiting for the publisher to alert you of new releases, RSS automatically tells you when something new is posted online (called a "feed"). ERS offers RSS feeds with headlines, descriptions, and links back to ERS for the full story. Feeds cover data products, publications, outlook reports, Amber Waves e-zine, news/media, and several agricultural economic topics.

### Sugar and Sweeteners Yearbook Tables

ERS analysts track U.S. and international sugar and sweetener production, consumption, and trade. They also monitor and analyze U.S. sweetener policy and events that affect the domestic, Mexican, and other international sweetener markets.

### Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Data System

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Data System provides time-series data on State and county-level estimates of SNAP participation and benefit levels, combined with area estimates of total population and the number of persons in poverty.

### U.S. Bioenergy Statistics

The U.S. Bioenergy Statistics are a source of information on biofuels intended to present a picture of the renewable energy industry and its relationship to agriculture. Where appropriate, data are presented in both a calendar year and
the relevant marketing year timeframe to increase utility to feedstock-oriented users. The statistics highlight the factors that influence the demand for agricultural feedstocks for biofuels production; for instance, numerous tables emphasize the relationship between energy and commodity markets.

**U.S. Food Imports**

U.S. consumers demand variety, quality, and convenience in the foods they consume. As Americans have become wealthier and more ethnically diverse, the American food basket reflects a growing share of tropical products, spices, and imported gourmet products. Seasonal and climatic factors drive U.S. imports of popular types of fruits and vegetables and tropical products, such as cocoa and coffee. In addition, a growing share of U.S. imports can be attributed to intra-industry trade, whereby agricultural-processing industries based in the United States carry out certain processing steps offshore and import products at different levels of processing from their subsidiaries in foreign markets. This data set provides import values of edible products (food and beverages) entering U.S. ports and their origin of shipment. Data are from the U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau. Food and beverage import values are compiled by calendar year into food groups corresponding to major commodities or level of processing. At least 10 years of annual data are included, enabling users to track long-term growth patterns.

**Urban Influence Codes**

The 2013 Urban Influence Codes form a classification scheme that distinguishes metropolitan counties by population size of their metro area, and nonmetropolitan counties by size of the largest city or town and proximity to metro and micropolitan areas. The standard Office of Management and Budget (OMB) metro and nonmetro categories have been subdivided into two metro and 10 nonmetro categories, resulting in a 12-part county classification. This scheme was originally developed in 1993. This scheme allows researchers to break county data into finer residential groups, beyond metro and nonmetro, particularly for the analysis of trends in nonmetro areas that are related to population density and metro influence. An update of the Urban Influence Codes is planned for mid-2023.

**Vegetables and Pulses Data**

This data product provides users with comprehensive statistics on fresh and processed vegetables and pulses in the United States, as well as global production and trade data for these sectors. It harmonizes and integrates data from the ERS market outlook program with data collected by different Federal and international statistical agencies to facilitate analyses of economic performance over time, and across domestic and foreign markets.

**Website Content API**

The Website Content API provides programmatic access to the primary content areas of the ERS public website including Topics, Publications, Amber Waves online magazine, Charts, Data products, and Authors.

**Western Irrigated Agriculture**

This data product summarizes the farm-structural characteristics for irrigated farms in the 17 Western States based on USDA's 2008 and 1998 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Surveys (FRIS) (see the Documentation for data sources and methods). The tables are grouped into 16 sections, ranging from total irrigation values (for all irrigated farms), to higher efficiency irrigation, to irrigated farms receiving financial/technical assistance designed to encourage onfarm water and
energy conservation. All tables identify specific irrigation characteristics for four farm size classes, by State. For more details, see the Summary of Results.

**Wheat Chart Gallery**

Charts comparing current prices with previous years and current supply and use variables with the previous marketing year. Excel data files are available from the monthly Outlook reports.

**Wheat Data**

This data product contains statistics on wheat-including the five classes of wheat: hard red winter, hard red spring, soft red winter, white, and durum-and rye. Includes data published in the monthly Wheat Outlook and previously annual Wheat Yearbook. Data are monthly, quarterly, and/or annual depending upon the data series. Most data are on a marketing year basis, but some are calendar year.

**Widgets**

Enjoy Charts of Note? Paste one of the JavaScript code options into the HTML of your blog or web page to embed a specific Chart of Note or the most recent Chart of Note.

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**Farm Service Agency (FSA)**

**Conservation Reserve Program Average Payments by County**

Average Conservation Reserve Program Rental Payments by County.

**Conservation Reserve Program Average Payments by State**

Average Conservation Reserve Program Rental Payments by State.

**Conservation Reserve Program Contract Expirations by County for 2009-2025**

Conservation Reserve Program Contract Scheduled Expirations (acreage scheduled to expire and leave the program) by fiscal year and County for 2005-2009.

**Conservation Reserve Program Contract Expirations for 2005-2009**

"Conservation Reserve Program Contract Expirations (acreage that expired and left the program) by fiscal year and State for 2005-2009."

**Conservation Reserve Program Enrollment by County for 1986-2008**

Conservation Reserve Program Contract Scheduled Enrollment (acreage under contract at the end of period) by fiscal year and County for 1986 to 2008.
Crop Year 2012 Disaster Declarations
Tabular records of State and County level records of crop year 2012 disaster designations made by the US Secretary of Agriculture.

Crop Year 2012 Disaster Map
Crop year 2012 US map at the county level shows designations across the country under USDA's amended rule. The faster, more efficient process will immediately expand assistance to more than 1,000 counties in 26 states.

Crop Year 2012 Drought Specific Disaster Designations Map
Crop year 2012 US map at the county level shows drought-specific disaster designations across the country under USDA's amended rule.

Crop Year 2012 Listing of Disaster Designated Counties
Download a list of crop year 2012 designated Primary and Contiguous Counties in PDF File Format.

Crop Year 2012 Listing of Drought-specific Disaster Designated Counties
Download a list of crop year 2012 drought-specific designated Primary and Contiguous Counties in PDF File Format.

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Crop Year 2013 Listing of Drought-specific Disaster Designated Counties
Download a list of crop year 2013 drought-specific designated Primary and Contiguous Counties in PDF File Format.
Crop Year 2014 Disaster Declarations

Tabular records of State and County level records of crop year 2014 disaster designations made by the US Secretary of Agriculture.

Crop Year 2014 Disaster Map

Crop year 2014 US map at the county level shows designations across the country under USDA's amended rule. The faster, more efficient process will immediately expand assistance to more than 1,000 counties in 26 states.

Crop Year 2014 Drought Specific Disaster Designations Map

Crop year 2014 US map at the county level shows drought-specific disaster designations across the country under USDA’s amended rule.

Crop Year 2014 Listing of Disaster Designated Counties

Download a list of crop year 2014 designated Primary and Contiguous Counties in PDF File Format.

Crop Year 2014 Listing of Drought-specific Disaster Designated Counties

Download a list of crop year 2014 drought-specific designated Primary and Contiguous Counties in PDF File Format.

Disaster Declarations USDA

State- and county-level records of disaster designations made by the US Secretary of Agriculture in response to widespread and severe drought.

Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-raised Fish

Provides Emergency relief to producers of livestock, honey bees, and farm-raised fish. Covers losses from disaster such as adverse weather or other conditions, such as blizzards and wildfires not adequately covered by any other disaster program.

Emergency Conservation Program for Agricultural Producers

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency’s (FSA) Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) provides emergency funding and technical assistance to farmers and ranchers to rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disasters and for implementing emergency water conservation measures in periods of severe drought. Funding for ECP is appropriated by Congress. ECP may be available in areas without regard to a Presidential or Secretarial emergency disaster designation.

Emergency Forest Restoration Program

The Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP) helps the owners of non-industrial private forests restore forest health damaged by natural disasters. The EFRP does this by authorizing payments to owners of private forests to restore disaster damaged forests. The local FSA County Committee implements EFRP for all disasters with the
exceptions of drought and insect infestations. In the case of drought or an insect infestation, the national FSA office authorizes ERFP implementation.

**Emergency Haying and Grazing of Conservation Reserve Program**

Emergency haying and grazing of CRP acreage may be authorized to provide relief to livestock producers in areas affected by a severe drought or similar natural disaster. Emergency authorization is provided by either a national FSA office authorization or by a state FSA committee determination utilizing the U.S. Drought Monitor.

**Farm Emergency Loans**

"The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA) provides emergency loans to help farmers and ranchers who own or operate a farm/ranch located in a county declared by the President or designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as a primary disaster area or quarantine area. Emergency loan funds may be used to: Restore or replace essential property Pay all or part of production costs associated with the disaster year Pay essential family living expenses Reorganize the farming operation Refinance certain debts, excluding real estate Loan applicants may borrow up to 100 percent of their total actual production and/or physical losses. The maximum loan amount is $500,000. Loans for crops, livestock, and non-real estate losses have a repayment term usually between 1 to 7 years depending upon the loan purpose, collateral, and repayment ability. Loans for physical losses to real estate normally have a 30-year repayment term, not to exceed 40 years."

**Farm Loans Disaster Set-Aside Program**

When Farm Service Agency (FSA) borrowers located in designated disaster areas or contiguous (adjoining) counties are unable to make their scheduled payment on any FSA debt, FSA is authorized to consider set-aside of one payment to allow the operation to continue. This program is authorized under Section 331A of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act. Assistance is available in counties, or contiguous counties, who have been designated as emergencies by the President, Secretary or FSA Administrator.

**Farm Operating Loans (Direct and Guaranteed)**

"The Farm Service Agency (FSA) offers farm operating loans to farmers who are temporarily unable to obtain private, commercial credit at reasonable rates and terms. Operating loans are used to purchase items such as livestock and feed, machinery and equipment, fuel, farm chemicals, and insurance; pay family living expenses and general farm operating expenses; and make minor improvements or repairs to buildings and fencing. Both guaranteed loans and direct loans are available through this program. FSA guaranteed loans provide lenders (e.g., banks, Farm Credit System institutions, credit unions) with a guarantee of up to 95 percent of the loss of principal and interest on a loan. The maximum FSA guaranteed operating loan is $1,302,000 (adjusted annually based on inflation). Applicants unable to qualify for a guaranteed loan may be eligible for a direct loan from FSA. Direct loans are made and serviced by FSA officials, who also provide borrowers with supervision and credit counseling. The maximum amount for a direct farm operating loan is $300,000. FSA also provides Microloans, which are direct operating loans designed to meet the unique financial operating needs of many socially disadvantaged and beginning farmers, niche farm operations, the smallest of family farm operations, and those serving local and regional food markets, including urban farmers. The maximum loan amount for a Microloan is $35,000. The repayment terms vary according to the type of loan made, collateral securing the
loan, and the applicant's ability to repay. Term operating loans are normally repaid within 7 years and annual operating loans are generally repaid within 12 months or when the commodities produced are sold."

**Farm Ownership Loans (Direct and Guaranteed)**

"The Farm Service Agency (FSA) makes farm ownership loans to farmers and ranchers who are temporarily unable to obtain private, commercial credit at reasonable rates and terms. Farm ownership loans are used to purchase farmland, construct and repair buildings, and make farm improvements. Both guaranteed and direct loans are available through this program. FSA guaranteed loans provide lenders (e.g., banks, Farm Credit System institutions, credit unions) with a guarantee of up to 95 percent of the loss of principal and interest on a loan. The maximum FSA guaranteed farm ownership loan is $1,302,000 (adjusted annually based on inflation). Your lender can tell you if a guarantee is the right loan for you. Applicants who are unable to qualify for a guaranteed loan may be eligible for a direct loan from FSA. Direct loans are made and serviced by FSA officials using government funds. FSA provides direct loan customers with supervision and credit counseling so that they have a greater chance to be successful. The maximum direct farm ownership loan is $300,000."

**Farm Programs Payments**

Payments made by the Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency to US agricultural producers participating in Farm Bill programs including commodity, price support, disaster assistance and conservation. Payments may be searched by payee, program, year, commodity, state, county, farm, payment date and amount paid.

**Farm Service Agency Emergency Designation News Releases**

Feed of news releases from the US Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency.

**Farm Service Agency Market News Widget**

This Widget provides access to all FSA Daily Terminal Market Prices information releases. The widget may be embedded into your website or blog with code provided using either Flash or Javascript.

**Farm Service Agency News Releases**

Feed of news releases from the US Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency.

**Farm Service Agency News and Events Widget**

This Widget provides access to all FSA National News releases. The widget may be embedded into your website or blog with code provided using either Flash or Javascript.

**Farm Service Agency Notices**

Feed of administrative notices published by the US Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency.

**Farm Service Agency State News Widget**

This Widget provides access to all FSA State National News releases. The widget may be embedded into your website or blog with code provided using either Flash or Javascript.
Livestock Forage Disaster Program

The 2014 Farm Bill makes the Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) a permanent program and provides retroactive authority to cover eligible losses back to Oct. 1, 2011. LFP provides compensation to eligible livestock producers who have suffered grazing losses due to drought or fire. LFP payments for drought are equal to 60 percent of the monthly feed cost for up to five months. LFP payments for fire on federally managed rangeland are equal to 50 percent of the monthly feed cost for the number of days the producer is prohibited from grazing the managed rangeland, not to exceed 180 calendar days. The grazing losses must have occurred on or after Oct. 1, 2011. Sign-up will begin on or before April 15, 2014, at any local Farm Service Agency (FSA) service center. Additional details on the types of information required for an application will be provided as part of the sign-up announcement. Some eligibility restrictions may apply. Please consult your local FSA office for details.

Livestock Forage Disaster Program Eligibility Maps

These maps depict the Livestock Forage Disaster Program eligibility by county for the US and Puerto Rico from 2008 to the present, based on grazing periods, drought intensity, and forage types.

Livestock Indemnity Program

The 2014 Farm Bill makes the Livestock Indemnity Payments (LIP) a permanent program and provides retroactive authority to cover eligible livestock losses back to Oct. 1, 2011. LIP provides compensation to eligible livestock producers who have suffered livestock death losses in excess of normal mortality due to adverse weather and attacks by animals reintroduced into the wild by the federal government or protected by federal law, including wolves and avian predators. LIP payments are equal to 75 percent of the market value of the applicable livestock on the day before the date of death of the livestock as determined by the Secretary.

Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program

USDA's Farm Service Agency's (FSA) Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) provides financial assistance to producers of noninsurable crops when low yields, loss of inventory or prevented planting occur due to a natural disaster.

Sweetener Market Data Historical Deliveries by Package Size

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities delivered by package size on a monthly basis. Package sizes include "Packages < 50 lbs", "Packages 50 lbs and Greater", and "Unpackaged (Bulk)"

Sweetener Market Data Historical Deliveries by Use - All Other Uses

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities delivered by use for "All Other Uses" on a monthly basis. Quantities are reported by region. Regions include: "New England", "Mid Atlantic", "North Central", "South", "West" and "Puerto Rico". 
Sweetener Market Data Historical Deliveries by Use - Bakery

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities delivered by use for “Bakery, Cereal and Related Products” on a monthly basis. Quantities are reported by region. Regions include: "New England", "Mid Atlantic", "North Central", "South", "West" and "Puerto Rico".

Sweetener Market Data Historical Deliveries by Use - Beverages

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities delivered by use for “Beverages” on a monthly basis. Quantities are reported by region. Regions include: "New England", "Mid Atlantic", "North Central", "South", "West" and "Puerto Rico".

Sweetener Market Data Historical Deliveries by Use - Canned

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities delivered by use for “Canned, Bottled and Frozen Foods” on a monthly basis. Quantities are reported by region. Regions include: "New England", "Mid Atlantic", "North Central", "South", "West" and "Puerto Rico".

Sweetener Market Data Historical Deliveries by Use - Confectionery

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities delivered by use for “Confectionery and Related Products” on a monthly basis. Quantities are reported by region. Regions include: "New England", "Mid Atlantic", "North Central", "South", "West" and "Puerto Rico".

Sweetener Market Data Historical Deliveries by Use - Government

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities delivered by use for “Government Agencies” on a monthly basis. Quantities are reported by region. Regions include: "New England", "Mid Atlantic", "North Central", "South", "West" and "Puerto Rico".

Sweetener Market Data Historical Deliveries by Use - Hotels

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities delivered by use for “Hotels, Restaurants and Institutions” on a monthly basis. Quantities are reported by region. Regions include: "New England", "Mid Atlantic", "North Central", "South", "West" and "Puerto Rico".

Sweetener Market Data Historical Deliveries by Use - Ice Cream

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities delivered by use for "Ice Cream and Dairy Products" on a
monthly basis. Quantities are reported by region. Regions include: "New England", "Mid Atlantic", "North Central", "South", "West" and "Puerto Rico".

**Sweetener Market Data Historical Deliveries by Use - Mid Atlantic**

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities delivered by use in the Mid Atlantic region on a monthly basis. Uses include "Bakery, Cereal and Related Products"; "Confectionery and Related Products"; "Ice Cream and Related Products"; "Beverages"; "Canned, Bottled and Frozen Foods"; "Multiple and All Other Food Uses", "Non-Food Uses", "Hotels, Restaurants and Institutions"; "Wholesale Grocers, Jobbers and Dealers", "Retail Grocers and Chain Stores", "Deliveries to Government Agencies", and "All Other Deliveries".

**Sweetener Market Data Historical Deliveries by Use - Multiple**

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities delivered by use for "Multiple and All Other Food Uses" on a monthly basis. Quantities are reported by region. Regions include: "New England", "Mid Atlantic", "North Central", "South", "West" and "Puerto Rico".

**Sweetener Market Data Historical Deliveries by Use - New England**

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities delivered by use in the New England region on a monthly basis. Uses include "Bakery, Cereal and Related Products"; "Confectionery and Related Products"; "Ice Cream and Related Products"; "Beverages"; "Canned, Bottled and Frozen Foods"; "Multiple and All Other Food Uses", "Non-Food Uses", "Hotels, Restaurants and Institutions"; "Wholesale Grocers, Jobbers and Dealers", "Retail Grocers and Chain Stores", "Deliveries to Government Agencies", and "All Other Deliveries".

**Sweetener Market Data Historical Deliveries by Use - Non-Food**

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities delivered by use for "Non-Food Uses" on a monthly basis. Quantities are reported by region. Regions include: "New England", "Mid Atlantic", "North Central", "South", "West" and "Puerto Rico".

**Sweetener Market Data Historical Deliveries by Use - North Central**

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities delivered by use in the North Central region on a monthly basis. Uses include "Bakery, Cereal and Related Products"; "Confectionery and Related Products"; "Ice Cream and Related Products"; "Beverages"; "Canned, Bottled and Frozen Foods"; "Multiple and All Other Food Uses", "Non-Food Uses", "Hotels, Restaurants and Institutions"; "Wholesale Grocers, Jobbers and Dealers", "Retail Grocers and Chain Stores", "Deliveries to Government Agencies", and "All Other Deliveries".
Sweetener Market Data Historical Deliveries by Use - Puerto Rico

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities delivered by use in Puerto Rico on a monthly basis. Uses include "Bakery, Cereal and Related Products"; "Confectionery and Related Products"; "Ice Cream and Related Products"; "Beverages"; "Canned, Bottled and Frozen Foods"; "Multiple and All Other Food Uses", "Non-Food Uses", "Hotels, Restaurants and Institutions"; "Wholesale Grocers, Jobbers and Dealers", "Retail Grocers and Chain Stores", "Deliveries to Government Agencies", and "All Other Deliveries".

Sweetener Market Data Historical Deliveries by Use - Retail

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities delivered by use for "Retail Grocers and Chain Stores" on a monthly basis. Quantities are reported by region. Regions include: "New England", "Mid Atlantic", "North Central", "South", "West" and "Puerto Rico".

Sweetener Market Data Historical Deliveries by Use - South

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities delivered by use in the South region on a monthly basis. Uses include "Bakery, Cereal and Related Products"; "Confectionery and Related Products"; "Ice Cream and Related Products"; "Beverages"; "Canned, Bottled and Frozen Foods"; "Multiple and All Other Food Uses", "Non-Food Uses", "Hotels, Restaurants and Institutions"; "Wholesale Grocers, Jobbers and Dealers", "Retail Grocers and Chain Stores", "Deliveries to Government Agencies", and "All Other Deliveries".

Sweetener Market Data Historical Deliveries by Use - West

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities delivered by use in the West region on a monthly basis. Uses include "Bakery, Cereal and Related Products"; "Confectionery and Related Products"; "Ice Cream and Related Products"; "Beverages"; "Canned, Bottled and Frozen Foods"; "Multiple and All Other Food Uses", "Non-Food Uses", "Hotels, Restaurants and Institutions"; "Wholesale Grocers, Jobbers and Dealers", "Retail Grocers and Chain Stores", "Deliveries to Government Agencies", and "All Other Deliveries".

Sweetener Market Data Historical Deliveries by Use - Wholesale

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities delivered by use for "Wholesale Grocers, Jobbers and Sugar Dealers" on a monthly basis. Quantities are reported by region. Regions include: "New England", "Mid Atlantic", "North Central", "South", "West" and "Puerto Rico".

Sweetener Market Data Historical Imports and Exports

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities of imports and exports on a monthly basis.

https://semanticommunity.info/Data_Science/USDA_Data_Science_MOOC
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Sweetener Market Data Historical Production

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities of production on a monthly basis.

Sweetener Market Data Historical Sales

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities of sales by type of processor on a monthly basis.

Sweetener Market Data Historical Stocks

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities of stocks on a monthly basis.

Sweetener Market Data Report FY 2002

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities of stocks, production, imports, sales, and deliveries to FSA on a monthly basis.

Sweetener Market Data Report FY 2003

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities of stocks, production, imports, sales, and deliveries to FSA on a monthly basis.

Sweetener Market Data Report FY 2004

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities of stocks, production, imports, sales, and deliveries to FSA on a monthly basis.

Sweetener Market Data Report FY 2005

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities of stocks, production, imports, sales, and deliveries to FSA on a monthly basis.

Sweetener Market Data Report FY 2006

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities of stocks, production, imports, sales, and deliveries to FSA on a monthly basis.
Sweetener Market Data Report FY 2007

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities of stocks, production, imports, sales, and deliveries to FSA on a monthly basis.

Sweetener Market Data Report FY 2008

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities of stocks, production, imports, sales, and deliveries to FSA on a monthly basis.

Sweetener Market Data Report FY 2009 - Revised

Sweetener Market Data (SMD) report - beet and cane processors and cane refiners in the U.S. are required by the FAIR Act of 1996, as amended, to report data on physical quantities of stocks, production, imports, sales, and deliveries to FSA on a monthly basis.

USWA Active Warehouses

United States Warehouse Act Licensed Warehouse(s) for state selected. Listed by city and county.

USWA Licensed Warehouses Map

Clickable map tool to locate and find information about United States Warehouse Act Licensed Warehouses

USWA Warehouses Removed/Suspended/Reinstated

List of Unites State Warehouse Act Warehouses removed, suspended or reinstated

Warehouses Cancelled and/or Terminated in CY 2000

List of United States Warehouse Act warehouse licenses revoked, by commodity and state for calendar year 2000

Warehouses Cancelled and/or Terminated in CY 2001

List of United States Warehouse Act warehouse licenses revoked, by commodity and state for calendar year 2001

Warehouses Cancelled and/or Terminated in CY 2002

List of United States Warehouse Act warehouse licenses revoked, by commodity and state for calendar year 2002

Warehouses Cancelled and/or Terminated in CY 2003

List of United States Warehouse Act warehouse licenses revoked, by commodity and state for calendar year 2003

Warehouses Cancelled and/or Terminated in CY 2004

List of United States Warehouse Act warehouse licenses revoked, by commodity and state for calendar year 2004
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List of United States Warehouse Act warehouse licenses revoked, by commodity and state for calendar year 2009

Warehouses Cancelled and/or Terminated in CY 2010
List of United States Warehouse Act warehouse licenses revoked, by commodity and state for calendar year 2010

Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)

Meat, Poultry, and Egg Inspection Directory by Establishment Name
The Meat, Poultry and Egg Product Inspection Directory is a listing of establishments that produce meat, poultry, and/or egg products regulated by USDA’s Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) pursuant to the Federal Meat Inspection Act, the Poultry Products Inspection Act, and the Egg Products Inspection Act. The directory is updated monthly, and the current edition replaces all previous editions.

Meat, Poultry, and Egg Inspection Directory by Establishment Number
The Meat, Poultry and Egg Product Inspection Directory is a listing of establishments that produce meat, poultry, and/or egg products regulated by USDA’s Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) pursuant to the Federal Meat Inspection Act, the Poultry Products Inspection Act, and the Egg Products Inspection Act. The directory is updated monthly, and the current edition replaces all previous editions.

Quarterly Progress Reports on Salmonella and Campylobacter Testing
Quarterly Progress Reports on Salmonella and Campylobacter Testing of Selected Raw Meat and Poultry Products

Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) / Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP)
Addressing Child Hunger and Obesity in Indian Country: Report to Congress

This report responds to requirements found in the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (HHFKA) and summarizes hunger, obesity, and Type II diabetes among American Indian and Alaska Native children living on or near reservations or other tribal lands (Indian Country). The report provides a summary of available statistics on hunger, obesity, and Type II diabetes among children living in Indian Country and offers comparable statistics for the general population for context and comparison.

FNS' American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (AARA) Expenditures Table

This table shows the total American Recovery and Reinvestment Act expenditures in regards to Food and Nutrition Service programs and benefits.

FNS' Food Assistance Program Cost Information Report

This report contains key data regarding the cost of FNS' food assistance programs. The report summarizes data submitted by various reporting agencies for the United States during fiscal year 2013 and fiscal year 2014.

Frozen Fruit Products in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs in School Year 2014-2015 Memo

This memorandum extends the provisions to serve frozen fruit with added sugar in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) published on September 11, 2012. The memo describes the standards that frozen fruit served as part of the national school lunch and school breakfast programs needs to meet.

Information and Guidance on the Domestic Beef Market

This memorandum provides information and guidance to State agencies and School Food Authorities (SFAs) on the current status of the domestic beef market. Despite an increase in wholesale prices for ground beef, the USDA is continually encouraging schools to purchase and use beef in their menus as a good source of lean protein. The USDA is also offering guidance on ways that schools can ensure the resources needed to provide students with healthy, balanced meals.

Nutrient and MyPyramid Analysis of USDA Foods in Five of Its Food and Nutrition Programs

Through its food distribution programs, USDA purchases a variety of food including fruits, vegetables, meat, grains, and dairy products to be distributed directly to needy households or for use in congregate feeding programs that help Americans obtain access to nutritious food and support American agriculture. This report contains nutrient and food group analyses of the USDA Food distributed through NSLP, CACFP, CSFP, FDPIR, and TEFAP in fiscal year 2009.

Nutrition Assistance Programs Performance Report

This report provides data regarding the nutrition assistance programs performance report for August 2014. The report reflects the participation of persons in FNS' programs.
Policy on Certification Periods for Zero Income Households

This memorandum provides revised policy guidance on certification periods pertaining to zero income households in FDPIR. The revised policy for zero income households provides for certification staff to continue to question and document households that report zero income. The certification periods have been revised to allow for longer certification periods, if the zero income household is verified to be stable with regard to lack of income.

School Food Authorities (SFAs) Purchasing Produce from U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) Vendors using Section 4 and 11 for Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (FFVP) Funds Memo

This memorandum clarifies how SFAs may use funds provided under Sections 4 and 11 or 19 of the National School Lunch Act (NSLA) to purchase fresh fruits and vegetables from DoD Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (DoD) vendors.

Team Up for School Nutrition Success Initiative Memo

This memorandum provides important information regarding the Team Up for School Nutrition Success that will be piloted with the states in the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) Southeast Region. This memo provides School Food Authorities (SFAs) with more tailored technical assistance in implementing the school meal patterns.

USDA Foods Bone-in-Chicken Products Memo

This memorandum explains the FNS policy that extends the flexibility regarding Meat/Meat Alternate (M/MA) maximums for the school year 2013-2014. This memo allows State agencies to assess compliance based on the minimum daily and weekly serving requirements only, therefore, they are able to exceed the limit on the number of ounces of M/MA that can be served in any given week as long as they are compliant with the calorie requirements of the new meal pattern.

SNAP Community Characteristics

Data about communities and SNAP households. Click on a State to find data by congressional district.

2013 WIC Vendor Management Study

This study is part of a larger FNS effort to ensure WIC program integrity and to comply with the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 (IPIA) (Public Law 107-300), which requires FNS to estimate improper payments (IP) in its programs. To evaluate program integrity, the 2013 report includes two complementary studies: A study, comparable to the 1998 and 2005 WIC Vendor Management Studies, which examined purchases made through compliance buys using paper- or Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT)-based FIs, and a cash value voucher study, which examined purchases made through compliance buys using the CVVs or, in the case of EBT, cash value benefits (CVBs) to purchase fruits and vegetables.

Approaches for Promoting Healthy Food Purchases by SNAP Participants Project

Due to the United States' high rates of obesity and diet-related chronic diseases, this project aims to develop a plan for front of package (FOP) and shelf-labeling systems that identifies healthy choices, develops theory-based approaches that leverage FOP and shelf-labeling systems to promote healthier food purchases by SNAP participants, and identifies further exploration through the implementation and testing of a future pilot study.

https://semanticommunity.info/Data_Science/USDA_Data_Science_MOOC
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Calculating the SNAP Program Access Index: A Step-By-Step Guide for 2012

The Program Access Index (PAI) is one of the measures the USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) uses to reward States for high performance in the administration of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (also known as the 2002 Farm Bill) directed USDA to establish a number of indicators of effective program performance and to award bonus payments to States with the best and most improved performance. The PAI is designed to indicate the degree to which low-income people have access to SNAP benefits.

Characteristics of SNAP Households: Fiscal Year 2012

This annual report provides details on the demographic characteristics and economic circumstances of SNAP households at both the national and the State level. In 2012, one-person households comprised more than half the caseload (50.3 percent) and the average SNAP household benefit declined by $7 to $274.

Child Nutrition Programs Disaster Response Memo

This memorandum provides an overview of ways State agencies, School Food Authorities (SFA) participating in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs (NSLP and SBP), institutions participating in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), and sponsors participating in the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) can respond to situations resulting from damage or disruptions due to natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods. State agencies should review the avenues available to prepare and plan before a disaster strikes so responses can be as swift as possible.

Child and Adult Care Food Participation, Meals, and Cost Data

Child and Adult Care Food Participation plays a vital role in improving the quality of day care for children and elderly adults by making care more affordable for many low-income families. Through CACFP, nearly 3 million children and 90,000 adults receive nutritious meals and snacks each day as part of the day care they receive. The data set contains participation; meals served, and cash payments to states.

Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP): Assessment of Sponsor Tiering Determinations

The (CACFP) provides reimbursements for nutritious meals and snacks served in family day care homes, child care centers, and other participating facilities and programs. This assessment examines the accuracy of the classification of Family Day Care Homes (FDCHs) participating in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Child and Adult Care Food Program. The assessment provides estimates of the number of FDCHs misclassified by sponsoring agencies into the wrong tier and the resulting erroneous payments for meals and snacks reimbursed at the wrong rate for program year 2013.

Commodity Supplemental Food Program: Total Participation

Provide Persons participating in Commodity Supplemental Food Program on State level.
Community Eligibility Provision Evaluation

The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act (HHFKA) provided schools and districts that predominately serve low-income children with a new option for meal certification. Under the Community Eligibility Provision, schools do not collect or process meal applications for free and reduced-price meals served in the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program. Schools must serve all meals at no cost with any costs in excess of the Federal reimbursement paid from non-Federal sources. The evaluation, mandated by HHFKA, examined the implementation and impacts of the Community Eligibility Provision.

Cost of Food Distribution Programs

Provide cost of Nutrition Services Incentive Program (NSIP--formerly Nutrition Program for the Elderly), Food Distribution on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), Commodity Supplemental Food (CSFP), Emergency Food Assistance (TEFAP) programs.

Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) Information

We adjust SNAP maximum allotments, deductions, and income eligibility standards at the beginning of each Federal fiscal year. The changes are based on changes in the cost of living. COLAs take effect on October 1 each year. Maximum allotments are calculated from the cost of a market basket based on the Thrifty Food Plan for a family of four, priced in June that year. The maximum allotments for households larger and smaller than four persons are determined using formulas that account for economies of scale. Smaller households get slightly more per person than the four-person household. Larger households get slightly less. Income eligibility standards are set by law. Gross monthly income limits are set at 130 percent of the poverty level for the household size. Net monthly income limits are set at 100 percent of poverty.

Daily Food Plan for Preschoolers

A daily food plan shows what and how much your child should eat to meet his or her needs. You can create an eating plan for your preschooler using the SuperTracker's MyPlan. You will be asked to create a profile using your child’s information. You can register to save the profile if you want to. Use the Plan as a general guide to help you feed your child. It will show what and how much to offer your child to meet his or her needs.

Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2010

The new 2010 Dietary Guidelines for Americans focus on balancing calories with physical activity, and encourage Americans to consume more healthy foods like vegetables, fruits, whole grains, fat-free and low-fat dairy products, and seafood, and to consume less sodium, saturated and trans fats, added sugars, and refined grains.

Disaster SNAP Guidance

This handbook describes D - SNAP policy, provides lessons learned from previous D-SNAPs, and contains toolkits to help SNAP offices plan for, organize, and operate a D-SNAP.
**Disaster SNAP Tool Kit**

Disaster SNAP Tool Kit

**Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Income Eligibility Standards and Allotments**

This dataset provides information about disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) income eligibility standards and allotments based on household size.

**Empirical Bayes Shrinkage Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates**

This report presents estimates that, for each state, measure the need for SNAP and the program’s effectiveness in each of the three years from 2009 to 2011.

**Evaluation of the Healthy Incentives Pilot (HIP) Final Report-Summary**

This final report summary describes the background, methods, and findings of the Healthy Incentives Pilot (HIP). This pilot project enabled SNAP participants to receive an incentive of 30 cents for every SNAP dollar spent on targeted fruits and vegetables at participating retailers. The comprehensive data concluded that HIP participants consumed 26 percent more of targeted fruits and vegetables compared to non-participants. The summary report also details the implications for HIP retailer participants and total costs.

**Expenditures on Children by Families**

This dataset provides expenditures on Children by Families provides estimates of the cost of raising children from birth through age 17 for major budgetary components.

**FNS USDA Food Programs Disaster Manual**

This manual contains important information for persons in Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) Headquarters, FNS Regional Offices, and Distributing Agencies (DA), which include State Distributing Agencies, and Indian Tribal Organizations that are charged with the responsibility of providing USDA Foods (formerly known as USDA commodities or donated food) to disaster relief organizations in the event of a disaster, emergency, or situation of distress.

**Farm to School Census 2013**

This dataset contains data for all of the school districts that responded to the USDA Farm to School Census in 2013 regarding the 2011-12 and 2012-13 school years. To determine the prevalence of farm to school programs in the United States, USDA surveyed an estimated 13,000 public school districts.

**Farmers Market Incentive Provider Study**

To encourage Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program participants to shop at farmers markets, various organizations have been providing financial incentives to participants who redeem SNAP benefits at participating farmers markets. This report is meant to be the first systematic study of the roles different organizations play in...
designing and implementing SNAP based incentive programs, how they choose markets for their programs, and how they evaluate success of their programs.

Federal Cost of School Food Program Data

The mission of FNS is to provide children and needy families better access to food and a more healthful diet through its food assistance programs and comprehensive nutrition education efforts. These dataset provides a summary of all the FNS School Food Program combined into one dataset. It contains cash payments and commodity costs for the National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program and the Special Milk Program. (format: html, xls)

Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations Program Fact Sheet

This fact sheet describes what FDPIR is, who is eligible for the program, and what foods are available through the program. The fact sheet also provides the number of participants, information about health and nutrition, and resources for supplemental information.

Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations: Persons Participating

Provide Persons participating in Food Distribution Program on Indian Reserves on State level.

Food-a-pedia

Find the calorie content of any food or beverage using the Food-a-pedia, looking at the Nutrition Facts label, or checking product or restaurant websites

Healthy Access Locator

Healthy Access Locator map can be used to view schools that have received a Healthier US Schools Challenge Award (HUSSC). To get started, click on Search Awards and enter your search criteria. When the information displays on the map, you can click a star for additional details or see a summary of your results below the map. You can also use the Data Layers feature to display different data layers on obesity and diabetes prevalence, SNAP Participation Rates, and SNAP Outreach Plans by states. (HUSSC Awards as of May 30, 2013).

Measuring the Effect of SNAP Participation on Food Security

SNAP is designed to reduce food insecurity – reduced food intake or disrupted eating patterns in a household due to lack of money or other resources – but data quantifying this effect is limited. The objectives of this study were to: Assess how food security and food expenditures vary with SNAP participation. Examine how relationships between SNAP and food security and between SNAP and food expenditures vary by household characteristics and circumstances. Estimating the effect of SNAP on food insecurity using household survey data is challenging because households that choose to participate in SNAP can differ in systematic ways from households that do not participate, making it hard to distinguish the impact of SNAP from these other factors. This study sought to control for the SNAP participation “selection bias” by comparing information collected from households within days of entering the program (new entrants) to information obtained after about 6 months of participation.
My Cookbook

My Cookbook is an online tool that helps you compile your favorite recipes in one central place and search SNAP, household, and quantity recipes. You can also submit personal recipes to the repository and browse submitted cookbooks. My Cookbook also provides USDA Foods Fact Sheets.

MyPyramid Food Raw Data

MyPyramid Food Data provides information on the total calories; calories from solid fats, added sugars, and alcohol (extras); MyPyramid food group and subgroup amounts; and saturated fat content of over 1,000 commonly eaten foods with corresponding commonly used portion amounts. This information is key to help consumers meet the recommendations of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans and manage their weight by understanding how many calories are consumed from "extras." CNPP has created an interactive tool from this data set available on the web at MyFood-a-pedia.gov. A mobile version is coming soon to provide consumers with assistance on-the-go.

National School Lunch Assistance Program Participation and Meals Served Data

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to children each school day. Information in this dataset consists of participation, lunches served, cash payments provided to states, and cost of commodities.

National School Lunch Program Direct Certification Improvement Study

This study describes current methods of direct certification used by State and local agencies and the challenges that State and local education agencies face in attaining high matching rates. The study presents the analysis of unmatched records in order to provide a better understanding of the categorically eligible children who are not matched in the direct certification process and identifies potential matching process improvements that might increase the number of matched children.


This report responds to the requirement of Public Law 110-246 to assess the effectiveness of State and local efforts to directly certify children for free school meals. Direct certification is a process conducted by the States and by local educational agencies (LEAs) to certify eligible children for free meals without the need for household applications. States and LEAs directly certified 12.3 million children at the start of SY 2012-2013, an increase of 740,000, or 6 percent, from the previous school year. Over the same period, the population of school-age SNAP participant children increased by just 1.5 percent. As a result, the share of SNAP participant children certified for free school meals without application increased to 89 percent in SY 2012-2013, up from 86 percent in SY 2011-2012.

National and State Level Estimates of Special SNP for WIC Eligibles and Program Reach

This report offers updated estimates of the number of people eligible for WIC benefits in 2011, including (1) estimates by participant category (including children by single year of age) and coverage rates; (2) updated estimates in U.S. territories; and (3) confidence intervals. The national estimates presented in this report are based on a methodology.
developed in 2003 by the Committee on National Statistics of the National Research Council (CNSTAT). The report’s State-level estimates use a methodology developed by the Urban Institute that apportions the national figures using data from the American Community Survey.

**New Local Educational Agency Second Review of Applications Report**

This memorandum provides information on the release of the new form used to report the results of the second review of free and reduced price applications in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program (SBP).

**Official USDA Food Plans: Cost of Food at Home at Four Levels, U.S. Average, July 2014**

The Food Plans represent a nutritious diet at four different cost levels: thrifty plan, low-cost plan, moderate-cost plan, and a liberal plan. The report is based on the costs of home-prepared meals and snacks.

**Program Integrity for Nutrition Assistance Programs**

Improving stewardship of Federal money by reducing recipient fraud, reducing retailer fraud, ensuring accurate eligibility determinations, and reducing improper payments. Click on any state to Report Nutrition Assistance Fraud in that location.

**Reaching Those in Need: State SNAP Participation Rates for 2011**

This brochure provides a graphical representation of State SNAP participation rates for 2011.

**Regional Office Review of Applications (RORA) for School Meals 2013**

This study is a summarization of the national estimates of administrative error in eligibility determinations and benefits issuance for free or reduced-price school meals.

**Report on the Summer Food for Children Demonstration Projects for Fiscal Year 2013**

This Congressional report summarizes the implementation and evaluation of two approaches tested in the summers of 2011 through 2013. Summer EBT for Children (SEBTC) uses existing electronic benefits transfer systems to provide household benefits for children. The Enhanced Summer Food Service Program (eSFSP) tests several changes to the traditional program, including incentives to extend operating periods, incentives to add enrichment activities, meal delivery for children in rural areas, and weekend and holiday backpacks.

**SNAP Activity Report, Error Rates and Quality Control**

This webpage provides reports for SNAP activity, error rates and quality control.

**SNAP EBT Third Party Processor (TPP) List and Guidance to Retailers**

The list below provides Third Party Processor options for SNAP - authorized retailers who may not know where to obtain EBT equipment and services. All SNAP - authorized retailers, except those exempted below, must pay for their own EBT.
equipment and services and should arrange for lease or purchase of EBT equipment and services as soon as they can, in order to ensure future participation in SNAP

**SNAP Employment and Training Resources**

This data set provides resources for state employment and training throughout United States.

**SNAP Online State EBT Access dataset**

Provides the list of States that have online access to individual EBT (Electronic Benefits Transfer) account information for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), such as balance and transaction history information.

**SNAP Retail Locator**

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Retailer Locator is designed to help recipients find SNAP local stores that welcome SNAP benefits. The tool is intended to offer assistance to program recipients, State eligibility workers, community organizations - such as food banks - and others providing assistance to those in need. SNAP Retail Locator tool will make it easier for SNAP participants, especially those who may be new and unfamiliar with the program, to gain access to food. The locator is available at [http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/retailerlocator.htm](http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/retailerlocator.htm)

**SNAP Retailer Management 2013 Annual Report**

This report details the responsibilities, authorization activities, and oversight findings that the Regional Operations Division (ROD) staff found regarding retailers who participate in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). ROD staff performed front-end authorization, reauthorization, maintenance, and administration related to retailer participation, administrative sanction activities, and retailer investigations in coordination with compliance partners.

**School Breakfast Participation and Meals Served Data**

The School Breakfast Program (SBP) provides cash assistance to States to operate nonprofit breakfast programs in schools and residential childcare institutions. Data here consists of participation, breakfast meals served, and cash provided to states, all by year, month and current. (format: html, xls)

**School Foodservice Indirect Cost Study**

The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act (HHFKA) directed USDA to study the extent to which school food authorities (SFAs) participating in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program (SBP) pay indirect costs to local education agencies (LEAs). It specifically requested an assessment of the methodologies used to establish indirect costs, the types and amounts of indirect costs that are charged and not charged to the school food service account, and the types and amounts of indirect costs recovered by LEAs. To address the research questions, information was collected from four perspectives: (1) the State education agency finance officer, (2) the State child nutrition director, (3) the LEA business manager, and (4) the SFA director.

**Smart Snacks Standards for Exempt Foods when Paired Together Notice**

The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (HHFKA) directed the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to establish nutrition standards for all foods and beverages sold to students on the school campus during the school day. On June
28, 2013, the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) published the "Smart Snacks in School" (Smart Snacks) regulation that carefully balances science-based nutrition standards with practical and flexible solutions to promote healthier eating on campus. The purpose of this memorandum is to clarify Smart Snacks standards for exempt food that are paired together as a single snack.

**Special Milk Outlets and Milk Served Data**

The Special Milk Program provides milk to children in schools and childcare institutions who do not participate in other Federal meal service programs. The program reimburses schools for the milk they serve. Schools in the National School Lunch or School Breakfast Programs may also participate in the Special Milk Program to provide milk to children in half-day pre-kindergarten and kindergarten programs where children do not have access to the school meal programs. The data set consists of number of outlets, number of half-pints served and federal expenditures.

**Special Nutrition Program Operations Study: State and School Food Authority Policies and Practices for School Meals Programs School Year 2011-12**

The Special Nutrition Program Operations Study is a multiyear study designed to provide the Food and Nutrition Service with a snapshot of current State and School Food Authority policies and practices, including information on school meal standards, competitive foods standards, professional standards, school lunch pricing and accounting, and standards for school wellness policies. The information in this first year study (School Year 2011-12) will provide a baseline for observing the improvements resulting from the implementation of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act.

**State Distributing Agency (DA) Contacts for Disaster Situations**

For information about how and where to apply for USDA commodities in disaster situations, please contact the State Distributing Agency (SDA) that administer the Food Distribution Programs in your State. This dataset provides contact information for SDAs which maintain stocks of USDA commodity foods in disaster situations.

**State of Origin for USDA Foods in Fiscal Year 2012**

The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) Food Distribution Programs provide food and nutrition assistance to school children and families and support American agriculture by distributing high quality, 100 percent American-grown USDA Foods. This report analyzes State of origin data for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012, which captures the State where USDA purchased USDA Foods during FY 2012. In FY 2012, USDA purchased over 2 billion pounds of food, worth nearly $2 billion. Purchased USDA Foods included both raw food products such as meats, vegetables, and fruits, as well as finished food products like cereal, crackers, and pasta.

**Summer Food Service Participation, Meals, and Costs Data**

During the school year, many children receive free and reduced-price breakfast and lunch through the School Breakfast and National School Lunch Programs. What happens when school lets out? Hunger is one of the most severe roadblocks to the learning process. Lack of nutrition during the summer months may set up a cycle for poor performance once school begins again. Hunger also may make children more prone to illness and other health issues. The Summer Food Service Program is designed to fill that nutrition gap and make sure children can get the nutritious meals they need. This data set contains information on summer food service participation, meals served and cash payments provided by state.
SuperTracker

The SuperTracker is an online tool that helps you track what you currently eat and drink, gives you a personalized plan for what you should eat and drink, and guides you to make better choices.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Education and Evaluation Study (Wave II)

This study presents the evaluation of the three SNAP-Ed demonstration projects. Two of the three demonstration projects studied targeted low-income children in elementary school settings with the goal of increasing children’s consumption of fruits and vegetables. The third project also focused on increasing fruit and vegetable consumption and targeted seniors. One of the child-focused interventions and the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) developed Eat Smart, Live Strong program for older Americans demonstrated increases in fruit and vegetable consumption. This study also evaluated the self-evaluations conducted by the three demonstration projects.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Cost Data

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the new name for the federal Food Stamp Program. This data set contains participation and cost data for SNAP. The data is furthered divided by annual, state, and monthly levels categorized by persons participating, households participating, benefits provided, average monthly benefits per person and average monthly benefits per household.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: Examining the Evidence to Define Benefit Adequacy Study

This study examines how to define “adequacy” of SNAP allotments in the context of improving food security and access to a healthy diet, existing data sources that could inform an assessment of the adequacy of existing and potential alternative SNAP allotments, and new data requirements to strengthen the evidence-base and allow for further rigorous analyses.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) Farm Bill Implementation Memo

On February 7, 2014, the Agricultural Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-79, Farm Bill) was signed into law, reauthorizing TEFAP through Fiscal Year 2018. This memorandum implements two provisions of the Farm Bill relative to TEFAP funding levels and the carryover of food entitlement funds.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP): Total Food Cost

Provide total food cost of the Emergency Food Assistance Program on State level.

The Extent of Trafficking in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: 2009-2011

Trafficking of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits occurs when SNAP recipients sell their benefits for cash to food retailers, often at a discount. Although trafficking does not increase costs to the Federal Government, it is a diversion of program benefits from their intended purpose of helping low-income families access a nutritious diet. This report, the latest in a series of periodic analyses, provides estimates of the extent of trafficking during the period 2009 through 2011.
Toll-Free Numbers for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) State Agencies

Provides Toll-Free numbers for WIIC state agencies.

Trends in SNAP Rates: Fiscal Year 2010 to Fiscal Year 2012 Report

This report presents the estimated percentage of individuals eligible under federal SNAP income and asset rules who choose to participate in the program.

WIC Participant and Program Characteristics 2012 Final Report

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is administered by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). WIC benefits include nutritious supplemental foods; nutrition education; counseling, including breastfeeding promotion and support; and referrals to health care, social service, and other community providers for pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, infants, and children up to the age of 5 years. For women and their unborn children, WIC seeks to improve fetal development and reduce the incidence of low birth weight, short gestation, and anemia through intervention during the prenatal period. For infants and children, WIC seeks to provide nutritious foods during critical times of growth and development in an effort to prevent health problems and to improve the health status of these children. The reports, including PC2012, contain information on a census of WIC participants in April of the reporting year.

WIC State Agencies by state agency name

Provides list of WIC state agencies by state agency name in an alphabetical order.

White Paper on the Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) is a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) program that for three decades has helped supplement the diets of low-income Americans, including seniors, by providing them with emergency food and nutrition assistance at no cost. This white paper explains the program and describes some of its key results.

Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Detailed Policy Guidance in Disaster Situations

A summary of current WIC policy and regulatory citations that are specifically relevant to WIC Program operation during disaster situations, usually hurricanes, in which WIC participants have been evacuated from their homes and relocated to other areas within their home States, or to another State.


On March 5, 2014, a Notice announcing revised WIC Income Eligibility Guidelines was published in the Federal Register. The adjusted income eligibility guidelines are used by State agencies in determining the income eligibility of persons applying to participate in the WIC Program. WIC State agencies must implement the new guidelines not later than July 1, 2014. WIC State agencies may implement the revised income guidelines at the same time States implement revised income eligibility guidelines for the Medicaid Program. On January 22, 2014, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) published its annual update of the poverty guidelines (79 FR 3593). The HHS guidelines are

https://semanticommunity.info/Data_Science/USDA_Data_Science_MOOC
Updated: Wed, 12 Jun 2019 05:26:32 GMT
Powered by mindtouch
used by a number of Federal programs, including WIC and the Medicaid Program, as the basis for determining and updating program income eligibility limits.

**Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Participating and Cost Data**

This dataset contains monthly data for the current fiscal year for each WIC State agency. There are currently 90 WIC State agencies: the 50 geographic states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and 34 Indian tribal organizations (ITO's). The dataset contains number of Pregnant Women, Breastfeeding Women, Postpartum Women, Total Women, Infants and children participating in the WIC program and the associated food and administrative cost.

**Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)**

**Crop Explorer**

Global crop production analysis

**Export Sales Reporting**

Information on US export sales, by commodity and country of destination, updated weekly.

**Global Agricultural Information Network**

Information reports on agricultural situations in more than 130 countries submitted by overseas offices of USDA’s Foreign Agricultural Service

**Global Agricultural Trade System**

Trade data from US Census Bureau as defined by USDA Foreign Agricultural Service groupings

**International Agricultural Trade Reports**

Reports analyzing commodity and/or market situations

**Production, Supply, and Distribution Database**

Official USDA data on production, supply, and distribution of agricultural commodities for the United States and key producing and consuming countries.

**Quarterly Agricultural Export Forecast**

USDA quarterly forecasts for U.S. agricultural exports, in value and volume, by commodity and region

**World Agricultural Production**

Monthly report on crop acreage, yield and production in major countries worldwide. Sources include reporting from FAS’s worldwide offices, official statistics of foreign governments, and analysis of economic data and satellite imagery.
**Recreation Information Database - RIDB**

XML extractable listing of US Gov't Recreation sites

**U.S. Forest Service National Inventoried Roadless Areas Including Idaho and Colorado**

A map service, available on the www, that depicts the Inventoried Roadless Areas that were used in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the 2001 Roadless Area Conservation Rule. The Roadless Area Conservation Rule of 2001 designated roadless areas nationwide. Subsequent rules, the Idaho Roadless Rule of 2008, and the Colorado Roadless Rule of 2012 replaced that direction and designation in the states of Idaho and Colorado. The EIS analysis team used this spatial data to assess the impacts of roadless area alternatives on Forest Service policies, use of the National Forests, and the surrounding environment. It was used for analysis in combination with national characterization layers, such as ambient human population, forest mortality risk to insects and diseases, current land cover types, and others. The data includes the entire lower 48 states and Alaska at a coarse resolution. The public also had a need to know where IRAs were located in their area and across the nation. For more information visit [http://fs.usda.gov/roadless/](http://fs.usda.gov/roadless/).

**U.S. Forest Service National Inventoried Roadless Areas in Idaho 2008**

A map service, available on the www, that depicts the Inventoried Roadless Areas that were used in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the 2008 Roadless Area Conservation Rule for Idaho. The Roadless Area Conservation Rule of 2008 designated roadless areas in Idaho.

**U.S. Forest Service ALP Status And Encumbrance**

A map service designed to portray US Forest Service Land Status Record System data. The map service is for querying and displaying Land Status Record System information for Lands under Forest Service Management. Using this service in the US Forest Service Map Service Viewer the user will be able to view Land Status Record System layers with various supplied background imagery and layers.

**U.S. Forest Service Administrative Ranger District Boundaries**

A map service on the www depicting the boundary that encompasses a Ranger District. This map service provides display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

**U.S. Forest Service Administrative Ranger District Boundaries 2**

A map service on the www depicting the boundary that encompasses a Ranger District. This map service provides display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.
U.S. Forest Service Administrative Region Boundaries

A map service on the www depicting all the National Forest System lands administered by a Region. The area encompasses private lands, other governmental agency lands. All National Forest System lands fall within one and only one Administrative Region Area. This map service provides display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

U.S. Forest Service Aerial Fire Retardant Avoidance Area Hydro

A map service on the www depicting aerial retardant avoidance areas for hydrographic feature data. Aerial retardant avoidance area for hydrographic feature data are based on high resolution National Hydrographic Dataset (NHD) produced by USGS and available from the USFS Enterprise Data Warehouse. Forests and/or regions have had the opportunity to modify the default NHD water representation (300ft buffer from all water features) for their areas of interest to accurately represent aerial fire retardant avoidance areas as described in the 2011 Record of Decision for the Nationwide Aerial Application of Fire Retardant on National Forest System Land EIS. These changes have been integrated into this dataset depicting aerial fire retardant avoidance areas for hydrographic features. The following process was used to develop the hydrographic areas to be avoided by aerial fire retardant. Using the FCODE attribute, streams/rivers/waterbodies are categorized into perennial and intermittent/ephemeral types. Linear features (streams & rivers) FCODES 46003 and 46006 and polygonal features (lakes and other waterbody) FCODES 39001, 39005, 39006, 43612, 43614, 46601 are considered intermittent/ephemeral features. All other FCODES are considered to be perennial features. Underground and covered water features (e.g., pipelines) are excluded. Initially, all intermittent/ephemeral and perennial features were buffered by 300 feet by the Forest/Region units. Subsequently, Forest/Region units may have extended these buffers locally based on their requirements. The resulting avoidance areas may have overlapping features due to the buffering processes. The National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) is a feature-based database that interconnects and uniquely identifies the stream segments or reaches that make up the nation's surface water drainage system. NHD data was originally developed at 1:100,000-scale and exists at that scale for the whole country. This high-resolution NHD, generally developed at 1:24,000/1:12,000 scale, adds detail to the original 1:100,000-scale NHD. (Data for Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands was developed at high-resolution, not 1:100,000 scale.) Local resolution NHD is being developed where partners and data exist. The NHD contains reach codes for networked features, flow direction, names, and centerline representations for areal water bodies. Reaches are also defined on waterbodies and the approximate shorelines of the Great Lakes, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Gulf of Mexico. The NHD also incorporates the National Spatial Data Infrastructure framework criteria established by the Federal Geographic Data Committee.

U.S. Forest Service Aerial Fire Retardant Avoidance Areas

A map service depicting aerial fire retardant avoidance areas delivered as part of the 2011 Nationwide Aerial Application of Fire Retardant on National Forest System Land Environmental Impact Statement. This Feature Class shows areas, provided by each National Forest who used aerial fire retardant from 2000-2010, where the aerial application of fire retardant should be avoided in order to prevent the potential of impacts to Federally listed threatened or endangered species as identified through consultation, or Forest Service sensitive species. Data includes location of terrestrial and hydrographic areas where the application of aerial fire retardant is to be avoided. Current aerial fire retardant standards prohibit application within 300 feet of hydrographic features. Therefore, this data may contain duplicate hydrographic areas already covered by existing standards. This data is to be used in planning and implementation phases of USFS
fire activities to help prevent misapplication of aerial fire retardant in known areas of TES species or water features throughout National Forest lands. Provided here is a National merged dataset derived from each National Forest contribution. This data has been merged, dissolved, and erased of attributes contained in each original component dataset. For this purpose, specific attributes are not necessary, as any spatial areas depicted simply show areas where aerial fire retardant use is to be avoided as stated in USFS guidelines.

**U.S. Forest Service Basic Ownership**

A map service on the www depicting areas as surface ownership parcels dissolved on the same ownership classification. This map service was prepared to describe Forest Service Basic Ownership boundaries. The purpose of the data is to provide display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

**U.S. Forest Service CFLR Project Accomplishments**

A map service on the www that depicts Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) and High Priority Restoration (HRP) project accomplishments. These are ten year projects designed to encourage the collaborative, science-based ecosystem restoration of priority forest landscapes. Please note that this data does not contain all activities that are part of CFLR since spatial reporting is not required and is self-reported by U.S. Forest Service units. For more information on these projects, please visit [http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFL...ml/index.shtml](http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFL...ml/index.shtml)

**U.S. Forest Service Current Invasive Plant Locations**

A map service on the www depicting the most recent measurement of Invasive Plant Infestation polygons collected by the National Invasive Plant Inventory Protocol. Previous measurements to the same Invasive Plant Infestation are excluded. Includes Site ID, Plant code, status etc. for the infesting species, date, area and other basic data. Data displays at scales larger than 1:1,155,581. More information available on the NRIS Invasive Plants Product Page: [http://fsweb.nris.fs.fed.us/products...es/index.shtml](http://fsweb.nris.fs.fed.us/products...es/index.shtml)

**U.S. Forest Service Developed Site**

A map service on the www that depicts areas having regulations and/or restrictions related to existing buildings, structures, or resource activities such as a constructed fuel breaks. The purpose of the data is to provide display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

**U.S. Forest Service Ecological Sections**


**U.S. Forest Service Forests to Faucets**

A map service on the www depicting watershed indexes to help identify areas of interest for protecting surface drinking water quality. The dataset depicted in this map service provides a watershed index of surface drinking water importance,
a watershed index of forest importance to surface drinking water, and a watershed index to highlight the extent to which
development, fire, and insects and disease threaten forests important for surface drinking water. This tabular dataset is
meant to be joined with the NRCS Watershed Boundary Dataset HUC-12. The results of this assessment provides
information that can identify areas of interest for protecting surface drinking water quality. The spatial dataset can be
incorporated into broad-scale planning, such as the State Forest Action Plans, and can be incorporated into existing
decision support tools that currently lack spatial data on important areas for surface drinking water. This project also sets
the groundwork for identifying watersheds where a payment for watershed services (PWS) scheme may be an option for
financing forest conservation and management on private unprotected forest lands. In perhaps its most important but
most basic role, this work can serve as an education tool helping to illustrate the link between forests and provision of
key watershed-based ecosystem services.

U.S. Forest Service Geopolitical Units

A map service on the www depicting geopolitical data for the entire area of the United States and territories. This
includes States, Counties or Boroughs, Congressional Districts, Alaska Recording Districts, County Subdivisions, and
Places boundaries that are derived from the latest official Census Bureau and Alaska Department of Natural Resources
datasets. This offers the combination of the most recent Census Bureau and Alaska DNR geopolitical data with
geopolitical boundaries within Forest Service lands that have been adjusted for better accuracy and for vertical
integration with Forest Service data. Since it is vertically integrated when coincident with Forest Service lands, this
dataset allows for better multi-layer analysis with other Forest Service lands data, and improved cartographic
applications where Census data and Forest Service data need to be depicted in the same map. Features within Forest
Service Administrative Forest boundaries may have been modified by the Forest Service for improved accuracy and
spatial coincidence (vertical integration).

U.S. Forest Service Hazardous Fuels Treatments

A map service on the www depicting select activities that help reduce hazardous fuels on the landscape. This includes
features representing Rx Fire, Wildfire, Mechanical, and/or Chemical fuels reduction treatments regardless of funding
source. This map service provides display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information
for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

U.S. Forest Service Integrated Resource Restoration

A map service on the www depicting activities funded through the Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR) NFRR Budget
Line Item and reported through the U.S. Forest Service FACTS database. Activities funded through the IRR initiative
include areas treated to sustain or restore watershed function; forestlands treated using timber sales; forestland
vegetation improved, forest land vegetation established, rangeland vegetation improved by treatment for noxious weeds
or invasive plants; and hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface to reduce the risk of catastrophic
wildland fire. It is important to note that this map service does not contain all activities funded through NFRR because
the spatial portion of the activity description is not required and is self-reported by Forest Service units.

U.S. Forest Service Land Units

A map service on the www depicting National Forest Service land units. An NFS Land Unit is nationally significant
classification of Federally owned forest, range, and related lands that are administered by the USDA Forest Service or
designated for administration through the Forest Service. NFS Land Unit types include proclaimed national forest, purchase unit, national grassland, land utilization project, research and experimental area, national preserve, and other land area. Each NFS Land Unit is identified by a National Forest Fiscal Identifier (NFFID) code, a unique 4-digit number that is used for accounting purposes. The purpose of the map is to provide display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

**U.S. Forest Service Land Utilization Project**

A map service on the www depicting units designated by the Secretary of Agriculture for conservation and utilization under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. This map service provides display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

**U.S. Forest Service Land and Water Conservation Fund**

Created by Congress in 1964, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) provides money to federal, state and local governments to purchase land, water and wetlands for the benefit of all Americans. From majestic forests and snowcapped mountains, to wild rivers and stunning beaches, these acquisitions become part of your national forests. For more information visit the LWCF website: [http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/LWCF/](http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/LWCF/)

**U.S. Forest Service Land and Water Conservation Fund Projects**

A map service on the www that displays LWCF projects for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), National Park Service (NPS), and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Created by Congress in 1964, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) provides money to federal, state and local governments to purchase land, water and wetlands for the benefit of all Americans. From majestic forests and snowcapped mountains, to wild rivers and stunning beaches, these acquisitions become part of your national forests. For more information visit the LWCF website: [http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/LWCF/](http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/LWCF/)

**U.S. Forest Service National Grasslands**

A map service on the www depicting National Grassland units designated by the Secretary of Agriculture and permanently held by the Department of Agriculture under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. This map service provides display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

**U.S. Forest Service National Inventoried Roadless Areas**

A map service, available on the www, that depicts the Inventoried Roadless Areas that were used in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the 2001 Roadless Area Conservation Rule. The EIS analysis team used this spatial data to assess the impacts of roadless area alternatives on Forest Service policies, use of the National Forests, and the surrounding environment. It was used for analysis in combination with national characterization layers, such as ambient human population, forest mortality risk to insects and diseases, current land cover types, and others. The data includes the entire lower 48 states and Alaska at a coarse resolution. The public also had a need to know where IRAs were located in their area and across the nation. For more information visit [http://fs.usda.gov/roadless/](http://fs.usda.gov/roadless/).
**U.S. Forest Service National Inventoried Roadless Areas Including Idaho and Colorado**

A map service, available on the www, that depicts the Inventoried Roadless Areas that were used in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the 2001 Roadless Area Conservation Rule. The Roadless Area Conservation Rule of 2001 designated roadless areas nationwide. Subsequent rules, the Idaho Roadless Rule of 2008, and the Colorado Roadless Rule of 2012 replaced that direction and designation in the states of Idaho and Colorado. The EIS analysis team used this spatial data to assess the impacts of roadless area alternatives on Forest Service policies, use of the National Forests, and the surrounding environment. It was used for analysis in combination with national characterization layers, such as ambient human population, forest mortality risk to insects and diseases, current land cover types, and others. The data includes the entire lower 48 states and Alaska at a coarse resolution. The public also had a need to know where IRAs were located in their area and across the nation. For more information visit [http://fs.usda.gov/roadless/](http://fs.usda.gov/roadless/).

**U.S. Forest Service National Inventoried Roadless Areas in Idaho 2008**

A map service, available on the www, that depicts the Inventoried Roadless Areas that were used in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the 2008 Roadless Area Conservation Rule for Idaho. The Roadless Area Conservation Rule of 2008 designated roadless areas in Idaho.

**U.S. Forest Service Other National Designated Areas**

A map service on the www depicting an area depicting National Forest System land parcels that have management or use limits placed on them by legal authority. Examples are: National Recreation Area, National Monument, and National Game Refuge. This map service provides display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

**U.S. Forest Service Other National Designated Areas Status**

A map service on the www depicting the status of areas showing National Forest System land parcels that have management or use limits placed on them by legal authority. Examples are: National Recreation Area, National Monument, and National Game Refuge. This map service provides display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

**U.S. Forest Service Periodical Cicada Broods**

A map service on the www depicting periodical cicada distribution and expected year of emergence by cicada brood and county. The periodical cicada emerges in massive groups once every 13 or 17 years and is completely unique to North America. There are 15 of these mass groups, called broods, of periodical cicadas in the United States. This county-based data, compiled by the USFS Northern Research Station, depict where and when the different broods of periodical cicadas are likely to emerge in the US through 2031. The data was compiled for the 2011 publication entitled "Avian predators are less abundant during periodical cicada emergences, but why?" (Koenig et al. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1890/10-1583.1](http://dx.doi.org/10.1890/10-1583.1)) using data from periodical cicada publications listed below. 1) Marlatt, C. L. 1907. "The periodical cicada". Bulletin of the USDA Bureau of Entomology 71:1–181. 2) Simon, C. 1988. "Evolution of 13- and 17-year periodical cicadas". (Homoptera: Cicadidae). Bulletin of the Entomological Society of America 34:163–176. 3) Liebhold, A. M., [https://semanticommunity.info/Data_Science/USDA_Data_Science_MOOC](https://semanticommunity.info/Data_Science/USDA_Data_Science_MOOC) Updated: Wed, 12 Jun 2019 05:26:32 GMT Powered bymindtouch™ 208

**U.S. Forest Service Proclaimed Forests**

A map service on the www depicting the boundaries encompassing the National Forest System (NFS) lands within the original proclaimed National Forests, along with subsequent Executive Orders, Proclamations, Public Laws, Public Land Orders, Secretary of Agriculture Orders, and Secretary of Interior Orders creating modifications thereto, along with lands added to the NFS which have taken on the status of ‘reserved from the public domain’ under the General Exchange Act. The following area types are included: National Forest, Experimental Area, Experimental Forest, Experimental Range, Land Utilization Project, National Grassland, Purchase Unit, and Special Management Area. This map service provides display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

**U.S. Forest Service Proclaimed Forests and Grasslands**

A map service on the www depicting the boundaries encompassing the National Forest System (NFS) lands within the original proclaimed National Forests, along with subsequent Executive Orders, Proclamations, Public Laws, Public Land Orders, Secretary of Agriculture Orders, and Secretary of Interior Orders creating modifications thereto, along with lands added to the NFS which have taken on the status of ‘reserved from the public domain’ under the General Exchange Act. The following area types are included: National Forest, Experimental Area, Experimental Forest, Experimental Range, Land Utilization Project, National Grassland, Purchase Unit, and Special Management Area. This map service also depicts National Grassland units designated by the Secretary of Agriculture and permanently held by the Department of Agriculture under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. This map service provides display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

**U.S. Forest Service Purchase Units**

A map service on the www depicting units designated by the Secretary of Agriculture or previously approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission for purposes of Weeks Law acquisition. This map service provides display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

**U.S. Forest Service Road Basic**

A map service on the www depicting existing National Forest System Roads (NFSR) that are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service. Each feature represents a segment of a road, along which all of the attributes are the same. A road is a motor vehicle travel way over 50 inches wide, unless classified and managed as a trail.

**U.S. Forest Service Road and Trail MVUM**

A map service on the www depicting Forest Service roads and trails that are designated for motor vehicle use under the official U.S. Government Code of Federal Regulations for identifying designated roads and trails (36 CFR 212.56). Data used in this map service are designed to be consistent with the MVUM (Motor Vehicle Use Map). For detailed metadata about MVUM roads and trails please refer to the [FSGeodata Clearinghouse](http://data.fs.usda.gov/geodata/edw/...transportation).
U.S. Forest Service Sections

A map service on the www depicting areas defined by the Public Lands Survey System Grid. Normally, 36 sections make up a township. Sections cover US Forest Service Unit Boundaries.

U.S. Forest Service Special Status Areas

A map service on the www depicting land areas that have distinct management/use authorities or agreements for Forest Service action. Includes: Cost Share Agreement Areas, Exchange Authority Areas, Land Adjustment Plan Areas, Forest Reserves, and Secretary's Order Areas. The purpose of the data is to provide display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

U.S. Forest Service Surface Management Agency Lines

A map service on the www depicting surface management agency lines which are the surveyed boundary lines for which the Forest Service is responsible for making and posting. These include the boundaries between NFS lands and non-NFS lands and the boundaries of congressionally designated areas such as National Wilderness. The purpose of this map service is to allow national forest system boundary managers to query and report on the status of these boundaries for planning boundary management and maintenance work, and to provide this information to anyone else needing this information for analysis, querying, reporting, mapping. The lines should indicate the current status of the physical marked and posted lines in the field, and their maintenance status. The purpose of the data is to provide display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

U.S. Forest Service Surface Ownership

A map service on the www depicting ownership parcels of the surface estate. Each surface ownership parcel is tied to a particular legal transaction. The same individual or organization may currently own many parcels that may or may not have been acquired through the same legal transaction. Therefore, they are captured as separate entities rather than merged together. Surface Ownership provides the land status user with a current snapshot of ownership within National Forest boundaries. The purpose of the data is to provide display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

U.S. Forest Service Title Claims and Encroachment Locations

A map service on the www depicting approximate locations of known title claim and/or encroachment (TC) cases (private development potentially affecting Forest Service land). These locations were extracted from the Title Claims and Encroachment Management System (TCEMS). The accuracy of the approximate locations can vary considerably. The point may represent the centroid of the case area (best case), or may be the location of the nearest related ranger district office (worst case). The TC&E points are meant to give Forest Service analysts and decision makers the ability to see the spatial distribution of cases in order to determine which case or cases to prioritize for attention/resolution.

U.S. Forest Service Townships

A map service on the www depicting areas defined by the Public Lands Survey System grid that are referenced by their tier and range numbers, and are normally rectangles approximately six miles on a side with boundaries conforming to
meridians and parallels. This map service provides display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

**U.S. Forest Service Tracts**

A map service on the www depicting survey parcels described by a metes and bounds description. Examples include: land lots, housing subdivision lots, mineral surveys, and homestead entry surveys. The purpose of the data is to provide display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

**U.S. Forest Service Watershed Condition Class and Assessment Status**

A map service on the www depicting the Watershed Condition Class and assessment status for the assessment year of 2011.

**U.S. Forest Service Watershed Condition Class and Assessment Status 2011**

The map contains the Watershed Condition Class and assessment status for the assessment year of 2011. The layer is symbolized by the Watershed Condition Class for Forest Service Lands average score, Green: Functioning Properly, Yellow: Functioning at Risk, Red: Impaired Function. Features in the National Extent layer have been generalized for performance reasons.

**U.S. Forest Service Western Bark Beetle Strategy**

A map service on the www depicting Western Bark Beetle Strategy (WBBS) activities reported through the U.S. Forest Service FACTS database. Activities include forestlands treated using timber sales to achieve healthier conditions; forestland vegetation improved; forestland vegetation established; vegetation improved by treatment for noxious weeds or invasive plants and hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire. These activities address the three WBBS goals: human safety, forest recovery, and long-term forest resiliency.

**U.S. Forest Service Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A map service on the www depicting areas designated as Wild and Scenic Rivers. This map service provides display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

**U.S. Forest Service Wild and Scenic Rivers Status**

A map service on the www depicting the status of areas designated as Wild and Scenic Rivers. This map service provides display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

**U.S. Forest Service Wilderness Areas**

A map service on the www depicting parcels of Forest Service land congressionally designated as wilderness such as National Wilderness Areas. This map service provides display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.
**U.S. Forest Service Wilderness Areas Status**

A map service on the www depicting status of parcels for Forest Service land congressionally designated as wilderness such as National Wilderness Areas. This map service provides display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

**U.S. Forest Service Withdrawal**

A map service on the www depicting federal land parcels that are withdrawn from settlement, sale, location, or entry under some or all of the general land and mineral laws in order to maintain other public values or purposes. A withdrawal area has one or more associated segregations. A segregation is a specific activity from which the area has been withdrawn such as settlement, sale, location, or entry. The purpose of the data is to provide display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

**US Forest Service Special Interest Management Areas**

A map service on the www that depicts National Forest System land parcels that have management or use limits placed on them by the Forest Service. Examples include: Archaeological Area, Research Natural Area, and Scenic Area. The purpose of the data is to provide display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others.

**Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA)**

**FGIS Program Directives**

Provide detailed instructions and procedures for performing various analyses and inspection functions on grain and commodities.

**GIPSA Administrative Directives**

Provide detailed instructions and procedures for administrative functions and programs.

**GIPSA Laws and Regulations**

The Laws and Regulations pertaining to the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration.

**Packers and Stockyards Programs Publications**

Packers and Stockyards Program publishes Statistical Reports that contain data on livestock marketing, meat packing, industry concentration, plant size, volume of packer feeding, packer financial performance, number of animals purchased by source of supply (public market versus direct purchase), and method of procurement.

**National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)**
2007 Census of Agriculture Race, Ethnicity and Gender Profile Data

This file contains data on race, ethnicity, and gender of U.S. farm and ranch operators collected by the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

CropScape - Cropland Data Layer

The geospatial data product called the Cropland Data Layer (CDL) is hosted on CropScape (http://nassgeodata.gmu.edu/CropScape/). The CDL is a raster, geo-referenced, crop-specific land cover data layer created annually for the continental United States using moderate resolution satellite imagery and extensive agricultural ground truth.

Quick Stats Agricultural Database

Quick Stats is the National Agricultural Statistics Service's (NASS) online, self-service tool to access complete results from the 1997, 2002, 2007, and 2012 Censuses of Agriculture as well as the best source of NASS survey published estimates. The census collects data on all commodities produced on U.S. farms and ranches, as well as detailed information on expenses, income, and operator characteristics. The surveys that NASS conducts collect information on virtually every facet of U.S. agricultural production.

Quick Stats Agricultural Database API

Quick Stats API is the programmatic interface to the National Agricultural Statistics Service's (NASS) online database containing results from the 1997, 2002, 2007, and 2012 Censuses of Agriculture as well as the best source of NASS survey published estimates. The census collects data on all commodities produced on U.S. farms and ranches, as well as detailed information on expenses, income, and operator characteristics. The surveys that NASS conducts collect information on virtually every facet of U.S. agricultural production.

VegScape - Vegetative Condition Explorer

VegScape is a geospatial data service which offers automated updates of vegetative condition at daily, weekly, and biweekly intervals. VegScape delivers interactive vegetation indices that enable quantification of U.S. crop conditions for exploring, visualizing, querying, and disseminating via interactive maps.

National Appeals Division (NAD)

NAD Website

The National Appeals Division (NAD) is responsible for listening to farmers and other rural program participants concerning their disputes with certain agencies within the Department of Agriculture (USDA) and reaching the right decision for the right reason through fair and impartial administrative hearings and appeals. Archived and redacted appealability, hearing, review, reconsideration and Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) decisions issued by NAD are available on the Web.

National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)
**Research, Education, and Economics Information System (REEIS)**

The Research, Education, and Economics Information System (REEIS) is a source of information on the research, education and extension programs, projects and activities of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), the USDA Forest Service, the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, the U. S. Patent and Trademark Office, U. S. Census Bureau, and the U. S. National Science Foundation. The system enables users to measure the impact and effectiveness of research, extension and education programs based on data related to agricultural research; forestry research; students, faculty and degrees related to agriculture; USDA partner institution snapshots; Food and nutrition research; 4-H programs; and agricultural snapshots of each state. Internet links to related agencies, institutions, and data bases are also included.

**Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)**

**AWDB**

Atmospheric & Water Database available to public through National Water and Climate Center

**COMET-FARM**

COMET-FARM is a whole farm and ranch carbon and greenhouse gas accounting system.

**Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP) Cropland Baseline Conservation Condition for Upper Mississippi River Basin**

The dataset consists of estimates of erosion, sediment loss, soil organic carbon, nutrient loss, and pesticide loss from a statistically selected set of sample points within the Upper Mississippi River Basin. Results for the Baseline Conservation Condition are reported for the region as a whole and for each of the 14 subbasins within the region.

**ESD**

Ecological Site Descriptions

**EnergyCalc**

Energy Calculators

**GatewayCatalog**

The Geospatial Data Gateway (GDG) is the One Stop Source for environmental and natural resources data, at anytime, from anywhere, to anyone.

**GatewayMetrics**

Geospatial Data Layers available to public via Geospatial Gateway
GatewayOrders

Geospatial Data Layers available to public via Geospatial Gateway

**Gridded Soil Survey Geographic (gSSURGO) Database for the United States of America and the Territories, Commonwealths, and Island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS**

This dataset is called the Gridded SSURGO (gSSURGO) Database and is derived from the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database. SSURGO is generally the most detailed level of soil geographic data developed by the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) in accordance with NCSS mapping standards. The tabular data represent the soil attributes, and are derived from properties and characteristics stored in the National Soil Information System (NASIS). The gSSURGO data were prepared by merging traditional SSURGO digital vector map and tabular data into State-wide extents, and adding a State-wide gridded map layer derived from the vector, plus a new value added look up (valu) table containing "ready to map" attributes. The gridded map layer is offered in an ArcGIS file geodatabase raster format. The raster and vector data have a State-wide extent. The raster data have a 10 meter cell size that approximates the vector polygons in an Albers Equal Area projection. Each cell (and polygon) is linked to a map unit identifier called the map unit key. A unique map unit key is used to link to raster cells and polygons to attribute tables, including the new value added look up (valu) table that contains additional derived data. The value added look up (valu) table contains attribute data summarized to the map unit level using best practice generalization methods intended to meet the needs of most users. The generalization methods include map unit component weighted averages and percent of the map unit meeting a given criteria. The Gridded SSURGO dataset was created for use in national, regional, and state-wide resource planning and analysis of soils data. The raster map layer data can be readily combined with other national, regional, and local raster layers, e.g., National Land Cover Database (NLCD), the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) Crop Data Layer, or the National Elevation Dataset (NED).

**Gridded Soil Survey Geographic (gSSURGO-10) Database for the Conterminous United States - 10 meter**

This dataset is called the Gridded SSURGO (gSSURGO) Database and is derived from the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database. SSURGO is generally the most detailed level of soil geographic data developed by the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) in accordance with NCSS mapping standards. The tabular data represent the soil attributes, and are derived from properties and characteristics stored in the National Soil Information System (NASIS). The gSSURGO data were prepared by merging traditional SSURGO digital vector map and tabular data into a Conterminous US-wide extent, and adding a Conterminous US-wide gridded map layer derived from the vector, plus a new value added look up (valu) table containing "ready to map" attributes. The gridded map layer is offered in an ArcGIS file geodatabase raster format. The raster and vector data have a Conterminous US-wide extent. The raster map data have a 10 meter cell size that approximates the vector polygons in an Albers Equal Area projection. Each cell (and polygon) is linked to a map unit identifier called the map unit key. A unique map unit key is used to link to raster cells and polygons to attribute tables, including the new value added look up (valu) table that contains additional derived data. The value added look up (valu) table contains attribute data summarized to the map unit level using best practice generalization methods intended to meet the needs of most users. The generalization methods include map unit component weighted averages and percent of the map unit meeting a given criteria. The Gridded SSURGO dataset was created for use in national, regional, and state-wide resource planning and analysis of soils data. The raster map layer
data can be readily combined with other national, regional, and local raster layers, e.g., National Land Cover Database (NLCD), the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) Crop Data Layer, or the National Elevation Dataset (NED).

**Gridded Soil Survey Geographic (gSSURGO-30) Database for the Conterminous United States - 30 meter**

This dataset is called the Gridded SSURGO (gSSURGO) Database and is derived from the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database. SSURGO is generally the most detailed level of soil geographic data developed by the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) in accordance with NCSS mapping standards. The tabular data represent the soil attributes, and are derived from properties and characteristics stored in the National Soil Information System (NASIS). The gSSURGO data were prepared by merging traditional SSURGO digital vector map and tabular data into a Conterminous US-wide extent, and adding a Conterminous US-wide gridded map layer derived from the vector, plus a new value added look up (valu) table containing "ready to map" attributes. The gridded map layer is offered in an ArcGIS file geodatabase raster format. The raster and vector map data have a Conterminous US-wide extent. The raster map data have a 30 meter cell size. Each cell (and polygon) is linked to a map unit identifier called the map unit key. A unique map unit key is used to link to raster cells and polygons to attribute tables, including the new value added look up (valu) table that contains additional derived data. The value added look up (valu) table contains attribute data summarized to the map unit level using best practice generalization methods intended to meet the needs of most users. The generalization methods include map unit component weighted averages and percent of the map unit meeting a given criteria. The Gridded SSURGO dataset was created for use in national, regional, and state-wide resource planning and analysis of soils data. The raster map layer data can be readily combined with other national, regional, and local raster layers, e.g., National Land Cover Database (NLCD), the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) Crop Data Layer, or the National Elevation Dataset (NED).

**Gridded Soil Survey Geographic (gSSURGO-90) Database for the Conterminous United States - 90 meter**

This dataset is called the Gridded SSURGO (gSSURGO) Database and is derived from the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database. SSURGO is generally the most detailed level of soil geographic data developed by the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) in accordance with NCSS mapping standards. The tabular data represent the soil attributes, and are derived from properties and characteristics stored in the National Soil Information System (NASIS). The gSSURGO data were prepared by merging traditional SSURGO digital vector map and tabular data into a Conterminous US-wide extent, and adding a Conterminous US-wide gridded map layer derived from the vector, plus a new value added look up (valu) table containing "ready to map" attributes. The gridded map layer is offered in an ArcGIS file geodatabase raster format. The raster and vector map data have a Conterminous US-wide extent. The raster map data have a 90 meter cell size. Each cell (and polygon) is linked to a map unit identifier called the map unit key. A unique map unit key is used to link to raster cells and polygons to attribute tables, including the new value added look up (valu) table that contains additional derived data. The value added look up (valu) table contains attribute data summarized to the map unit level using best practice generalization methods intended to meet the needs of most users. The generalization methods include map unit component weighted averages and percent of the map unit meeting a given criteria. The Gridded SSURGO dataset was created for use in national, regional, and state-wide resource planning and analysis of soils data. The raster map layer data can be readily combined with other national, regional, and local raster layers, e.g., National Land Cover Database (NLCD), the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) Crop Data Layer, or the National Elevation Dataset (NED).
IPAT
Energy Tools - Irrigation Estimator

NASIS
Web Soil Survey (WSS) provides soil data and information produced by the National Cooperative Soil Survey. It is operated by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and provides access to the largest natural resource information system in the world.

NFAT
Energy Tools - Nitrogen Estimator

National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) Laboratory Data, NCSS Lab Data Mart Point Dataset
This layer represents the National Cooperative Soil Survey laboratory data of soil properties for soil samples taken at sites or points on the Earth’s globe – mainly from the United States of America but includes many countries. Sites are identified by unique site identifiers, though a site may be revisited over time producing more than one data set per site. A particular site will have one or more pedons or soil profiles with one or more soil horizons defined. Each horizon may have one or more soil samples that have been analyzed at a National Cooperative Soil Survey laboratory to produce measured and calculated values of soil properties, such as bulk density, particle size distribution, and pH. This dataset is a digital soil survey and generally is the most detailed level of soil geographic data developed by the National Cooperative Soil Survey. The information was prepared by digitizing maps, by compiling information onto a planimetric correct base and digitizing, or by revising digitized maps using remotely sensed and other information. This dataset consists of georeferenced digital map data and computerized attribute data. The map data are in a soil survey area extent format and include a detailed, field verified inventory of soils and miscellaneous areas that normally occur in a repeatable pattern on the landscape and that can be cartographically shown at the scale mapped. The soil map units are linked to attributes in the National Soil Information System (NASIS) relational database, which gives the proportionate extent of the component soils and their properties.

PLANTS
The PLANTS Database provides standardized information about the vascular plants, mosses, liverworts, hornworts, and lichens of the U.S. and its territories

PRISM
Climate data provided by the National Water & Climate Center

PhotoGallery-A
Conservation-related pictures for download
**SNOwpack TELemetry Network (SNOTEL)**

The SNOTEL data retrieval tools provides an interactive process to identify and retrieve data from individual SNOTEL sites. The user does not need to know the ID for the site but must know either it's general location or the name of the site.

**Soil Climate Analysis Network (SCAN)**

The SCAN data retrieval tools provides an interactive process to identify and retrieve data from individual SCAN sites. The user does not need to know the ID for the site but must know either it's general location or the name of the site.

**Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database for Various Soil Survey Areas in the United States of America and the Territories, Commonwealths, and Island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS**

This dataset is a digital soil survey and generally is the most detailed level of soil geographic data developed by the National Cooperative Soil Survey. The information was prepared by digitizing maps, by compiling information onto a planimetric correct base and digitizing, or by revising digitized maps using remotely sensed and other information. This dataset consists of georeferenced digital map data and computerized attribute data. The map data are in a soil survey area extent format and include a detailed, field verified inventory of soils and miscellaneous areas that normally occur in a repeatable pattern on the landscape and that can be cartographically shown at the scale mapped. A special soil features layer (point and line features) is optional. This layer displays the location of features too small to delineate at the mapping scale, but they are large enough and contrasting enough to significantly influence use and management. The soil map units are linked to attributes in the National Soil Information System relational database, which gives the proportionate extent of the component soils and their properties. SSURGO depicts information about the kinds and distribution of soils on the landscape. The soil map and data used in the SSURGO product were prepared by soil scientists as part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey. Digital versions of hydrography, cultural features, and other associated layers that are not part of the SSURGO dataset may be available from the primary organization listed in the Point of Contact.

**U.S. General Soil Map (STATSGO2) for Individual States**

This dataset consists of general soil association units. It was developed by the National Cooperative Soil Survey and supersedes the State Soil Geographic (STATSGO) dataset published in 1994. It consists of a broad based inventory of soils and nonsoil areas that occur in a repeatable pattern on the landscape and that can be cartographically shown at the scale mapped of 1:250,000 in the continental U.S., Hawaii, Puerto, and the Virgin Islands and 1:1,000,000 in Alaska. The dataset was created by generalizing more detailed soil survey maps. Where more detailed soil survey maps were not available, data on geology, topography, vegetation, and climate were assembled, together with Land Remote Sensing Satellite (LANDSAT) images. Soils of like areas were studied, and the probable classification and extent of the soils were determined. Map unit composition was determined by transecting or sampling areas on the more detailed maps and expanding the data statistically to characterize the entire map unit. This dataset consists of georeferenced vector digital data and tabular digital data. The map data were collected in 1- by 2-degree topographic quadrangle units. The soil map units are linked to attributes in the National Soil Information System relational database, which gives the proportionate extent of the component soils and their properties. These data provide information about soil features on or near the surface of the Earth. Data were collected as part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey. These data are
intended for geographic display and analysis at the state, regional, and national level. The data should be displayed and analyzed at scales appropriate for 1:250,000-scale data.

U.S. General Soil Map (STATSGO2) for the United States of America

This dataset consists of general soil association units. It was developed by the National Cooperative Soil Survey and supersedes the State Soil Geographic (STATSGO) dataset published in 1994. It consists of a broad based inventory of soils and nonsoil areas that occur in a repeatable pattern on the landscape and that can be cartographically shown at the scale mapped of 1:250,000 in the continental U.S., Hawaii, Puerto, and the Virgin Islands and 1:1,000,000 in Alaska. The dataset was created by generalizing more detailed soil survey maps. Where more detailed soil survey maps were not available, data on geology, topography, vegetation, and climate were assembled, together with Land Remote Sensing Satellite (LANDSAT) images. Soils of like areas were studied, and the probable classification and extent of the soils were determined. Map unit composition was determined by transecting or sampling areas on the more detailed maps and expanding the data statistically to characterize the entire map unit. This dataset consists of georeferenced vector digital data and tabular digital data. The map data were collected in 1- by 2-degree topographic quadrangle units and merged into a seamless national dataset. The soil map units are linked to attributes in the National Soil Information system relational database, which gives the proportionate extent of the component soils and their properties. These data provide information about soil features on or near the surface of the Earth. Data were collected as part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey. These data are intended for geographic display and analysis at the state, regional, and national level. The data should be displayed and analyzed at scales appropriate for 1:250,000-scale data.

USDA Service Center Locator

This site provides addresses, telephone numbers and other key information for USDA Service Center locations. These office locations will provide customers with information and assistance for available disaster programs. Agencies shown include the Farm Service Agency, Rural Development and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

eDirectives

NRCS Directive System

eFOTG

Electronic Field Operations Technical Guide

snotel

Snowpack data provided by the National Water & Climate Center

Department of Agriculture Congressional Logs for Fiscal Year 2014

This dataset is Congressional Correspondence from the Office of the Executive Secretariat for the Department of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture Secretary's Calendar Schedule

This dataset is a listing of the Secretary of Agriculture's public schedule.
USDA Active Purchase Card Holders

The list of Active Purchase Card Holders is the most up-to-date list of USDA card holders, along with their contact information (i.e. name, address and e-mail address).

USDA Annual FOIA Report

In accordance with its FOIA regulations, USDA makes records available to the public unless the information is protected from disclosure by one or more of the nine specific FOIA exemptions. This is USDA’s required FOIA annual report for the Department of Justice.

USDA Purchase Card Transaction Report

The USDA Purchase Card Transaction Report list all transactions for a specific period of time. The Purchase Card Transaction Report lists specific purchase (transaction) data such as the following: card holder’s name, visa merchant ID, address, work phone number, e-mail address, MCC code, transaction date, transaction amount, merchant name, merchant address, merchant phone number and the post date.

Risk Management Agency (RMA)

Actuarial Information Browser

The Actuarial Information Browser is a web based tool that allows users to view actuarial data and other information regarding commodities insured under the Federal Crop Insurance program. The information is retrieved based on the following selectable criteria: reinsurance year, commodity, insurance plan, state and county. The information is displayed in reports, including but not limited to, rates, commodity prices, and special provisions.

Agent and Insurance Provider Locators

The Risk Management Agency (RMA) provides agent and company information as a service to our customers. All data displayed is provided by insurance providers operating under a reinsurance agreement with RMA.

Cause of Loss Historical Files

The Risk Management Agency (RMA) Cause of Loss Historical Files summarize participation information broken down by the causes of loss. Each link contains a ZIP file with compressed data containing CSV flat-files that can be imported into any standard spreadsheet and/or database for further analysis. Record description file located in each subfolder.

County Crop Programs

The Risk Management Agency (RMA) County Crop Programs provide maps and associated text files to display the insurable commodities at a county level.
Information Reporting System

The RMA Information Reporting System (RIRS) is a web based tool that allows users to create parameter driven reports for various types of RMA data such as commodity programs, insurance offer dates and prices. Users may create reports in a variety of formats such as Excel, Word, or PDF.

Price Discovery

The Price Discovery is a web based tool that allows users to view pricing information for the following crops covered by the Common Crop Insurance and the Area Risk Protection policies: barley, canola (including rapeseed), corn, cotton, grain sorghum, rice, soybeans, sunflowers, and wheat, and coverage prices, rates and actual ending values for the Livestock Risk Protection program, and expected and actual gross margin information for the Livestock Gross Margin program.

Summary of Business

The Risk Management Agency (RMA) Summary of Business includes a variety of reports, data files, and an application that provide insurance experience for commodities grown and insured. This includes the most current information, some national reports, and the ability to create ad-hoc queries. Data for the past five years, which is updated each Monday, includes all of the business data that has been validated and accepted throughout the previous week with a cutoff every Friday. Data for the older years is static and no longer updated.

Rural Development (RD)

RD Monthly Obligations and Disbursements (ARRA)

In accordance with the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (FFATA) and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), this downloadable file identifies Rural Development ARRA program obligation and disbursement activities.

USDA Rural Development Multi Family Housing

Multi Family Housing: A downloadable database file that identifies pertinent information related to USDA Rural Development housing assistance and the Multi Family Housing Section 515 Program.

Rural Development Obligations and Disbursements (non ARRA)

In accordance with the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (FFATA) and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), this downloadable file identifies Rural Development non-ARRA program obligations.

USDA Rural Development (RD) Property Eligibility - Broadband

This data is used to determine eligibility for certain USDA broadband loan and grant programs.
**USDA Rural Development Multi Family Housing**

Multi Family Housing: A downloadable database file that identifies pertinent information related to USDA Rural Development housing assistance and the Multi Family Housing Section 515 Program.

**USDA Rural Development Property Eligibility (SFH/MFH)**

This data is used to determine eligibility for certain USDA Single Family Housing and Multi-Family Housing loan and grant programs.

**USDA Rural Development Property Eligibility - Intermediary Relending Program**

This data is used to determine eligibility for certain USDA Intermediary Relending Programs.

**USDA Rural Development Property Eligibility - Rural Business Service**

This data is used to determine eligibility for certain USDA RBS loan and grant programs.

**USDA Rural Development Property Eligibility Water and Environmental Programs**

This data is used to determine eligibility for certain USDA Water and Environmental Programs.

**USDA Rural Development Resale Properties - Foreclosure**

Data provides current information regarding single family homes and ranches for sale by the U.S. Federal Government. These previously owned properties are for sale by public auction or other method depending on the property.

**USDA Rural Development Resale Properties - Real Estate Owned**

Data provides current information regarding single family homes, and ranches for sale by the U.S. Federal Government. These previously owned properties are for sale by public auction or other method depending on the property.