



United States Department of Agriculture

Office of the Secretary  
Washington, D.C. 20250

FEB 12 2018

The Honorable Pat Roberts  
Chairman  
Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
United States Senate  
328A Russell Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Please find the enclosed annual report by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service on the demonstration projects to end childhood hunger and the related evaluation authorized and funded by Section 141 of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010.

Section 141 provided \$40 million in mandatory funding to test innovative strategies to end child hunger and food insecurity, and authorized USDA to carry out and evaluate demonstration projects to end childhood hunger. The authorizing legislation required an independent and rigorous evaluation of the demonstration projects, and that at least one demonstration take place in a rural Indian Tribal organization where the prevalence of diabetes is at least 15 percent.

The law also directed USDA to submit a report to Congress by the end of December each year describing the status of each demonstration project and the results of any evaluations of the demonstration projects completed during the previous fiscal year (FY). Enclosed is the report on USDA's activities during FY 2017 and plans for FY 2018.

If you have any further questions, please have a member of your staff contact Kailee Tkacz in the Office of Congressional Relations at (202) 720-7095. A similar letter and a copy of the report are being sent to Ranking Member Debbie Stabenow.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Sonny Perdue". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Sonny Perdue  
Secretary

Enclosure

## **Demonstration Projects to End Childhood Hunger 2017 Annual Report to Congress**

### **I. BACKGROUND**

Section 141 of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act (HHFKA) of 2010 added a new Section 23 to the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act. This section provided substantial, new, and mandatory funding to test innovative strategies for ending child hunger and food insecurity. Section 23 (b) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out and evaluate demonstration projects to end childhood hunger and provided \$40 million for this purpose, making the funds available from October 1, 2012 until September 30, 2017. The authorizing legislation required an independent evaluation of each demonstration project, using rigorous experimental designs and methodologies to produce scientifically valid evidence of project impacts on food security. It also required that at least one demonstration take place on a rural Indian reservation where the prevalence of diabetes is at least 15 percent.

HHFKA also directed the Secretary of Agriculture to submit a report by the end of December each year to the House of Representatives Committees on Agriculture and Education and the Workforce, in addition to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. The annual reports are to describe the status of each demonstration project and the results of any evaluations of the demonstration projects completed during the previous fiscal year (FY). This report describes the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) progress during FY 2017 and plans for FY 2018.

### **II. FY 2017 PROGRESS**

#### **A. Overview of Demonstration Projects and Progress**

USDA selected three States (Kentucky, Nevada, and Virginia) and two Indian tribal organizations (Chickasaw Nation and Navajo Nation) in February 2015 to receive cooperative agreements to operate demonstration projects. Both Indian tribal organizations are conducting projects in rural areas where the prevalence of diabetes is at least 15 percent. Below is a description of each grantee's project plans and progress during the past FY. Project plans are summarized in Table 1.

**Table 1. Summary of demonstration projects**

Grantee	Location			Timeframe and duration
Chickasaw Nation	40 school districts (20 treatment, 20 control) in 12 rural counties in Oklahoma	Monthly home-delivered food boxes containing shelf-stable, nutritious foods and a \$15 voucher for fresh fruits and vegetables	Children eligible for free school meals or attending a school where all children receive free school meals	February 2016 - January 2018  24 months
Kentucky	17 rural counties in eastern Kentucky	Approximately \$45 to \$55 average increase in SNAP benefits, a calculated as a fixed income deduction based on the county's average distance to the grocery store plus a 10 percent earned income deduction	SNAP households residing an average of 4 to 10 miles from grocery stores, with children under age 16 and positive net income	January 2017 - March 2018  15 months
Navajo Nation	3 rural regions in New Mexico and Arizona	Collaboration with schools and communities to increase the availability of and enrollment in nutrition assistance programs based on asset and gap assessments	Children under age 18	September 2016 - June 2018  22 months
Nevada	12 zip codes in Las Vegas	\$40 per month SNAP benefits per eligible child (treatment group 1), or \$40 SNAP benefits plus case management and nutrition education (treatment group 2)	Households participating in SNAP with incomes below 75 percent of the Federal poverty level and at least one child under age 5	June 2016- May 2017  12 months
Virginia	38 schools in rural southwest school districts (10 treatment and 10 control) and Richmond City school district (9 treatment, 9 control) <sup>b</sup>	(1) 3 meals during the school day and food packages for weekends and school breaks, (2) \$60 monthly summer EBT benefits per eligible child, and (3) nutrition education for parents and guardians	All children in treatment schools are offered school meals and food packages for weekends and school breaks; those eligible for free or reduced-price school meals are also offered summer EBT benefits	June 2016 - June 2018  24 months

a Kentucky and Nevada funded and tracked the demonstration grant benefits separately from regular SNAP benefits. Because project participants use the grant benefits as they would their regular SNAP benefits, however, they are referred to in this report as SNAP benefits for simplicity.

b 40 schools were randomized, but school consolidations and drop-outs resulted in 38 schools in the evaluation.

## **Chickasaw Nation**

Chickasaw Nation Nutrition Services (CNNS) (awarded \$9,718,832) and its partner, Feed the Children, are providing eligible households with monthly home delivery of one food box per eligible child. The project is being offered to children ages 4 and older who are eligible for free school meals in their public elementary, middle, or high school or are attending a school where all children receive free school meals. It is operating for 24 months, from February 2016 through January 2018, in 40 school districts located in 12 rural counties within Chickasaw Nation (located in Oklahoma). Twenty school districts were randomly selected to participate in the treatment group, and all eligible households within the selected school districts were given an opportunity to enroll in the project. An estimated 2,100 households and 4,500 children from the treatment schools enrolled to receive food boxes. Each food box contains shelf-stable foods selected by CNNS's Registered Dietitians (6 protein-rich items, 2 dairy items, 4 grain items, 4 cans of fruit, and 12 cans of vegetables), along with recipes and nutrition information. The food items are pre-assembled in five different food box packages from which participants choose each month. Households order their food box online through a website developed for the project, or by telephone with project staff. Additionally, each food box includes a \$15 cash voucher to purchase fresh and/or frozen fruits and vegetables from authorized retailers.

During FY 2017, CNNS continued to deliver food boxes to enrolled households. Since the demonstration began in February 2016, Feed the Children has continued to purchase and store food items, and pack and ship the packages. CNNS monitors orders and shipments, and reminds households to order their monthly food box packages. The grantee continued efforts to improve project participation, its main challenge. Since April 2016, the grantee has been sending automated reminder messages each month, calling households that have not placed orders, and contacting the children's schools to obtain updated household contact information. In FY 2017, CNNS simplified the ordering schedule so that all households can place orders starting the first of the month, rather than during an assigned week of the month. CNNS also changed some food items in two of the five food box offerings based on feedback from clients in the evaluation's focus groups on popular and unpopular food items. For example, hummus and low-fat canned tuna were replaced with mixed nuts and canned salmon in one box, and canned turkey, canned salmon, and pumpkin seeds in the other box. Finally, CNNS created a video story to help bring support and public attention to the project. Between October 2016 and August 2017, the grantee and its partner shipped approximately 2,300 to 3,600 food boxes each month to eligible households.

## **Kentucky**

The Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services (awarded \$3,566,810) is providing an additional benefit on Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards to enhance the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits for eligible households. Although demonstration benefits were funded and tracked separately from regular SNAP benefits, because project participants use the grant benefits as they would their regular SNAP benefits, they are referred to in this report as SNAP benefits for simplicity. The additional SNAP benefit is designed to target rural households with high transportation costs, including those

residing approximately 4 to 10 miles from full-service grocery stores, on average. The benefit is determined through a fixed transportation deduction from income, based on each demonstration county's average distance to the grocery store and an additional earned-income deduction equal to 10 percent of earned income. Kentucky estimates that the average additional SNAP benefit is approximately \$45 to \$55 per eligible household that qualifies for both deductions. Approximately 2,800 households were randomly selected to receive the additional benefit from among those SNAP households in designated counties that have at least one child born after March 31, 1999 and positive net income. It is operating for 15 months in 17 rural counties in eastern Kentucky.

During FY 2017, Kentucky finalized adjustments to the EBT and SNAP eligibility systems to accommodate the provision of additional benefits, notified all households of their treatment or control group status, and began disbursing project SNAP benefits to treatment group households in January 2017. Since then, the grantee has continued to transmit benefits to participants through their EBT vendor and monitor EBT transactions. Eligibility workers were trained to field questions from households. Additional SNAP demonstration benefits will continue through March 31, 2018.

### **Navajo Nation**

The Navajo Nation Division of Health (NDOH) (awarded \$2,410,113) is operating the Food Access Navigation Project through the end of 2017. The project is serving households with children under age 18 who reside in three rural NDOH health districts (regions) located in New Mexico and Arizona (the Fort Defiance, Shiprock, and Crownpoint Agencies). To carry out this project, food access navigators (FANs) first assessed assets and gaps in the food access infrastructure (such as nutrition programs, local farms, and resources for food storage and transportation) to determine which communities or areas need intervention services and what those services should encompass. Through this process, they determined the project's main goal would be to reduce childhood food insecurity by increasing Federal child nutrition programming and expanding access to healthy meals for children. FANs then began working with school boards and administrators, leaders at chapter houses, and community members to implement the project.

During FY 2017, FANs with support from the grantee's partner, New Mexico Appleseed, completed an intensive community outreach and asset mapping process in the three targeted agencies, and selected local governing bodies, known as chapters, as intervention sites. Within each chapter, FANs identified Federal child nutrition programs with promise for expansion or improvement. Examples of nutrition programs with promise for expansion include the Summer Food Service Program, At-risk After School Meals, and the School Breakfast Program's Breakfast After the Bell option. The project may also expand satellite or mobile services for other Federal food assistance programs such as the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY 2017, the grantee faced several challenges to project implementation, including recruiting and retaining FANs, identifying only a limited number of organizations with the capacity to become certified as child nutrition sponsors or sites, and encountering skepticism

among some tribal members of the ability of the Federal nutrition assistance programs to effectively address the food security and nutrition needs of the tribe's children. Despite these challenges, Navajo Nation made progress towards establishing Summer Feeding sites and Breakfast after the Bell programs at schools in participating chapters.

## **Nevada**

The Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health (awarded \$3,143,079) implemented a demonstration with the Nevada Division of Welfare and Supportive Services and its partners. One treatment group of approximately 2,500 eligible children in 1,900 SNAP households was randomly selected to receive an additional \$40 per month per eligible child on their EBT cards to enhance their household SNAP benefits. A second treatment group of the same size was randomly selected to receive the same additional SNAP benefits, plus nutrition education and case management to help them access nutrition and other assistance programs. (As with Kentucky, Nevada's project benefits are referred to as SNAP benefits for simplicity because, to participants, they function as SNAP benefits.) Project staff primarily provided case management by telephone and nutrition education through in-person nutrition classes. Both services were available in English or Spanish. The project served SNAP-eligible households with children under age 5 and household incomes below 75 percent of the Federal poverty level. It operated in 12 neighboring zip codes in Las Vegas (Clark County) over 12 months.

During FY 2017, Nevada completed its 12 month demonstration program. The State successfully provided additional SNAP benefits from June 2016 through May 2017. From July 2016 through May 2017, project staff and volunteer case managers from two partner organizations (East Valley Family Services and Lutheran Social Services) called households assigned to the second treatment group to offer information on and application assistance for programs for which the household might qualify (such as WIC or Temporary Assistance to Needy Families). Between September 2016 and May 2017, project staff also held 29 nutrition education classes on three topics: (1) Smart Grocery Shopping, (2) Healthy Cooking, and (3) Healthy Kids and Picky Eaters. However, difficulty reaching clients for case management and nutrition education resulted in a slow pace of delivery and low participation for those services. Midway through the implementation period, the project team had placed case management calls to approximately 45 percent of eligible households, and by the project's end, had attempted to reach nearly all of the eligible clients.

## **Virginia**

The Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) (awarded \$8,803,902) is providing (1) three no-cost meals a day during the school day and packages of food for weekends and school breaks to all children in participating treatment schools, (2) \$60 monthly EBT benefits during the summer for each child eligible for free/reduced-price school meals, and (3) nutrition education for parents and guardians. The project is serving an estimated 7,700 children living in 3,700 households who attend the participating treatment schools. It is operating for 24 months in 10 randomly selected treatment schools in rural southwest Virginia and 9 randomly selected treatment schools in Richmond City, plus 19 control schools. (The evaluation covers

the first of the two school years.) In addition to nine participating school divisions, nine partners support the project: the Virginia Departments of Health and Social Services, the Office of the Governor, two regional food banks, a nutrition education organization, two advocacy organizations, and a food industry association.

During FY 2017, schools integrated schoolwide supper service and added the schoolwide food package program into their operations. Schools and the food banks made course corrections to operations throughout the school year with assistance from VDOE, such as reducing the number of food packages available to match the number of students regularly taking one home. These changes improved operations, although a few challenges remained. Schools experienced participation-related challenges including some reports of stigma among middle and high school students and students not eating all of the supper meals and food packages. Schools also faced inadequate levels of foodservice staffing for suppers. The State successfully issued EBT benefits in summer 2016 to eligible treatment group households for which they had correct address and household composition information, but had difficulty obtaining accurate contact information for all eligible households. Finally, to overcome low turnout in the parent nutrition education classes, the nutrition education partner reconceived the recruiting and marketing strategies ahead of school year 2017-2018. Virginia's project will end at the conclusion of school year 2017-2018.

## **B. Overview of Evaluation and Progress**

### **1. Evaluation overview**

USDA contracted with Mathematica Policy Research, along with subcontractor Gabor Associates, to conduct the independent evaluation. The comprehensive evaluation of the demonstration projects includes (1) providing evaluation technical assistance to grantees and (2) conducting an impact study, a process study, and a cost study. The evaluation team is evaluating the demonstration projects individually using a random assignment methodology appropriate to the demonstration project. In early 2017, the Navajo Nation demonstration focused its efforts on capacity building and community outreach. Although important, this focus made it difficult to conduct a rigorous evaluation, and the evaluation component of the demonstration was ended. Therefore, the evaluation covers four of the five demonstration projects.

An impact study is underway for the four demonstration projects in the evaluation. The impact studies are using a random assignment research design to estimate each project's impact on children's food security and other outcomes based on household surveys. The evaluation's main outcome is food insecurity among children measured over the past 30 days. A child is considered to be living in a food-insecure household if the household faces food access limitations due to not having enough income or other resources for food. Where applicable, the evaluation is documenting participation in Federal nutrition assistance programs as a secondary outcome. The evaluation of Chickasaw Nation's project also focuses on children's food consumption and diet quality because this project is designed to improve household access to healthy food.

The four projects with an impact study participated in one household survey at baseline (that is, just before their demonstration project was implemented) and one follow-up survey in 2017 (approximately 12 months after the baseline survey). Chickasaw Nation, which is implementing its project for 24 months, participated in a second follow-up survey in fall 2017. Surveys are administered to a sample of the treatment and control group households; these households comprise the evaluation sample. In FY 2017, the evaluation team completed the administration of the baseline survey in Kentucky, administered follow-up surveys to households in three projects (Chickasaw Nation, Nevada, and Virginia), and was nearing completion of the follow-up survey in Kentucky and the second follow-up survey in Chickasaw Nation. To complement the impact study and better understand how families meet their food security needs, the evaluation includes in-depth interviews with select treatment group members who responded to the survey. These interviews occur after the follow-up survey and before the intervention concludes.

The process study describes each demonstration project's plans and operations based on information collected during two or three rounds of site visits, data on service provision and participation, and written project documentation. The first site visit occurred toward the end of the planning stage, with the goal of capturing project plans and the planning process. The second visit occurred during the implementation stage, with the goal of capturing operational processes, successes, and challenges. In FY 2017, the evaluation team completed the final planning period site visit and three operations period site visits. The remaining operational site visits occurred in October 2017. Site visits included interviews with grantee staff and their partners, and focus groups with project participants. The evaluation is also collecting project-specific data to describe service provision and participation in Federal nutrition programs (where applicable). The cost study is describing each project's total cost, cost per household, and cost experiences based on information from cost forms that grantees systematically complete.

## **2. FY 2017 evaluation progress**

### **a. Data collection progress**

In FY 2017, the evaluation team completed much of the planned data collection activities. At the end of the fiscal year, the remaining activities were the completion of two follow-up surveys, two site visits, in-depth participant interviews in one project, and collection of final administrative and cost data sets. Because the timing of data collection activities is based on each grantee's timeline for project implementation, completion of data collection activities varied by grantee. Specific activities completed by the evaluation team are listed below:

- Obtained annual renewal of study approval from the New England Internal Review Board (IRB) and the IRB in Chickasaw Nation. IRB approval is required for research involving human subjects to ensure that it is conducted in accordance with Federal, institutional, and ethical guidelines.
- Prepared for the household surveys by obtaining household contact information from grantees, preparing survey information systems, and training survey staff.

- Completed the administration of the baseline household survey in Kentucky and randomly assigned households to the treatment or control group following the baseline survey. (Baseline surveys and random assignment were completed in other projects during FY 2016). In total, 10,745 households completed the baseline survey across the four projects in the evaluation, ranging from approximately 2,200 to 3,100 households in each project.
- Completed the administration of the follow-up household survey in Nevada and Virginia, and the first of two follow-up surveys in Chickasaw Nation. Approximately 2,100 to 2,900 respondents in each of the three demonstration projects completed the follow-up survey. Administration of the second follow-up survey in Chickasaw Nation and the follow-up survey in Kentucky began in August and was completed in November 2017.
- Completed the planning period site visit for the process study in Kentucky, and conducted operational period site visits in Chickasaw Nation, Nevada, and Virginia.
- Completed in-depth interviews with a subset of participants who received benefits and participated in the follow-up survey in Chickasaw Nation, Nevada, and Virginia.
- Collected data on startup and operational costs, participation in Federal nutrition programs (where applicable), and data on service provision (where applicable).

A key component of this HHFKA-funded initiative is the provision of evaluation technical assistance to grantees and data collection monitoring to ensure that each demonstration can be evaluated as rigorously as possible. Technical assistance and data collection monitoring occurred via regular, telephone calls with individual grantees and ongoing email communications. Major achievements during FY 2017 included maintaining separation between treatment and control groups, which is necessary for the integrity of random assignment; working with grantees to update contact information for the household surveys; collaborating with grantees to prepare administrative data systems to collect data on participation in the projects and Federal nutrition assistance programs (based on each project's design); and providing instruction and support on cost data collection.

#### **b. Analysis and reporting activities**

Analysis and reporting began in FY 2017 and will continue in FY 2018 following the completion of the remaining data collection activities. The major analysis and reporting activities during FY 2017 were:

- Analysis of the baseline survey data from all four projects.
- Analysis of site visit data following each site visit. Findings from the visits are described in site visit reports.
- Preparation of restricted use data files of baseline data and documentation for the interim evaluation report.
- Delivery of an interim evaluation report, which highlights findings from the baseline survey, site visits, and other data sources (such as written documentation) for the four projects in the evaluation. Baseline survey results feature children's food insecurity rates, household poverty levels, and other characteristics of treatment and control households before the interventions started.

Key baseline information (across treatment and control households) as reported in the interim evaluation report include the following:

Food insecurity among children (the primary outcome of the impact evaluation) at baseline:

- The baseline rate of children's food insecurity (based on a 30-day measure) ranged from 22 percent in Virginia to 35 to 37 percent in the other three projects.
- The children's food insecurity rate in Virginia was comparable to the national rate for households with children in poverty in 2016 (24 percent). The rates in Chickasaw Nation, Kentucky, and Nevada were far higher than the national rate.<sup>1</sup>
- The rate of very low food security among children ranged from 3 to 6 percent across projects, compared with 3 percent nationally among households with children in poverty.<sup>2</sup>

Household poverty at baseline

- In Kentucky and Nevada- the two projects based on SNAP eligibility- 9 out of 10 households (94 percent) were living in poverty. In Chickasaw Nation and Virginia, 6 out of 10 households were living in poverty, and 92 and 82 percent, respectively, were living at or below 185 percent of the poverty line (the income cut off for free or reduced-price school meals).
- Median monthly income ranged from approximately \$1,000 in Kentucky and Nevada to \$1,600 in Virginia and \$1,700 in Chickasaw Nation; the average household size was four.
- Employment rates among demonstration households were low, especially in Kentucky, with a reported 39 percent employment rate among demonstration households, compared with 57 percent in Nevada, 69 percent in Virginia, and 76 percent in Chickasaw Nation.

Additional household baseline characteristics

- Median per person monthly food expenditures (over the past 30 days at grocery stores and restaurants) ranged from \$30 in Nevada to \$80 in Virginia, all far lower than the comparable national statistic for households with children (\$173 per month).<sup>3</sup>
- Just under half of respondents reported currently receiving SNAP benefits in Chickasaw Nation and Virginia (45 and 47 percent, respectively), and 7 percent of respondents in Chickasaw Nation reported receiving the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR). SNAP participation was universal in Kentucky and Nevada because it was a criterion for participation in the demonstration.
- In Nevada, 60 percent of respondents reported receiving WIC, although all would be

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<sup>1</sup> Coleman-Jensen A, Rabbitt MP, Gregory CA, Singh A. Household Food Security in the United States in 2016. (ERS Report No. 237). Washington, DC: United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, September 2017.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

income eligible. Identifying eligibility for WIC enrollment was a goal of the Nevada demonstration. In Chickasaw Nation and Virginia, which have school-based interventions, nearly all households reported having a child participate in the National School Lunch or School Breakfast programs (95 and 85 percent; 84 and 74 percent). A small portion of respondents reported their children receiving suppers at school (between 6 and 14 percent across all projects), and almost one-fifth (17 percent) of Virginia households had a child participating in a school-based food backpack program before the intervention began.

### III. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2018

#### A. Anticipated Timeline for Project Implementation

Grantees that are still operating their projects will conclude their demonstration projects in FY 2018; some have requested extensions to continue or expand their project goals. The anticipated timelines are as follows:

- **Chickasaw Nation:** Households will continue receiving food boxes through January 2018. Project staff will continue to place reminder text messages and telephone calls, package and ship orders, and monitor orders and client feedback. Chickasaw Nation was granted a no-cost extension to provide food boxes to control households and all eligible Chickasaw Nation households.
- **Kentucky:** The grantee will continue to routinely transmit additional SNAP benefits to the EBT vendor for dissemination to households and monitor EBT transactions. It will send households a letter notifying them about the termination of additional SNAP benefits before the end of the demonstration.
- **Navajo Nation:** The grantee will continue to implement their demonstration project through June 2018.
- **Nevada:** The 12-month demonstration concluded in May 2017.
- **Virginia:** The grantee will continue to distribute school meals and offer nutrition education throughout school year 2017-2018, and distribute food packages through fall 2017. (The evaluation of the Virginia project covers summer 2016 and school year 2016-2017 but not summer 2017 and school year 2017-2018.)

#### B. Anticipated Evaluation Activities for FY 2018

During FY 2018, data collection will wrap-up, and the analytic work will focus on answering the study's research questions. The major milestones remaining for the evaluation are to:

- Complete the administration of the follow-up household survey in Kentucky and the second follow-up household survey in Chickasaw Nation (late 2017).
- Conduct in-depth interviews with a subset of participants in Kentucky who received project benefits and completed the survey (late 2017).
- Conduct the operational period site visits in Kentucky and the second operational period

- visit in Chickasaw Nation (late 2017).
- Monitor and assist grantees in collecting remaining data on costs, services provided, and participation in Federal nutrition assistance programs.
  - Analyze all sources of data.
  - Write evaluation reports. These reports will include descriptive findings and impact results from available data sources. Findings will be presented in grantee-specific evaluation reports beginning in FY 2018, as determined by the timing of each project's timeline.
  - Write a cross-project integrated report and a summary report for nontechnical audiences.
  - Prepare restricted use and public use data files with documentation to support future data analysis.
  - Present findings in a briefing for USDA policy and research staff.